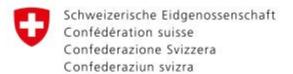
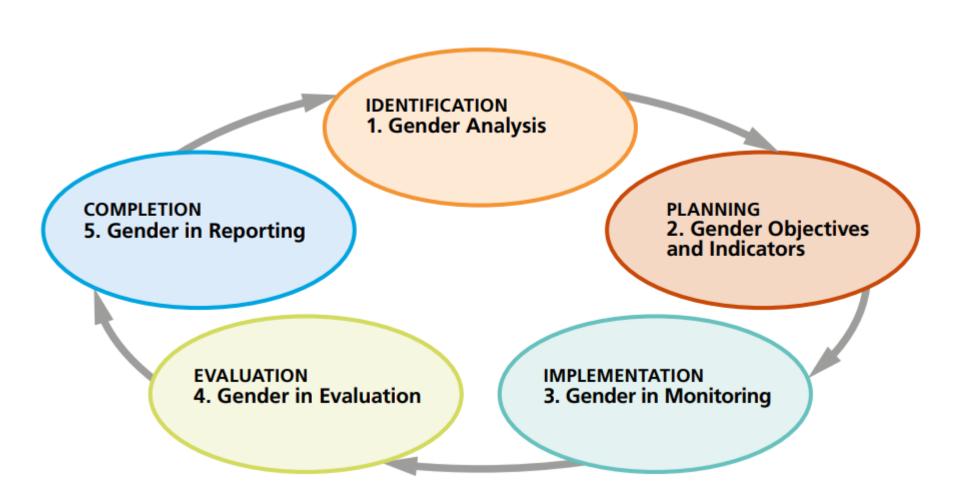
How to Mainstream Gender in Project Cycle Management



Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

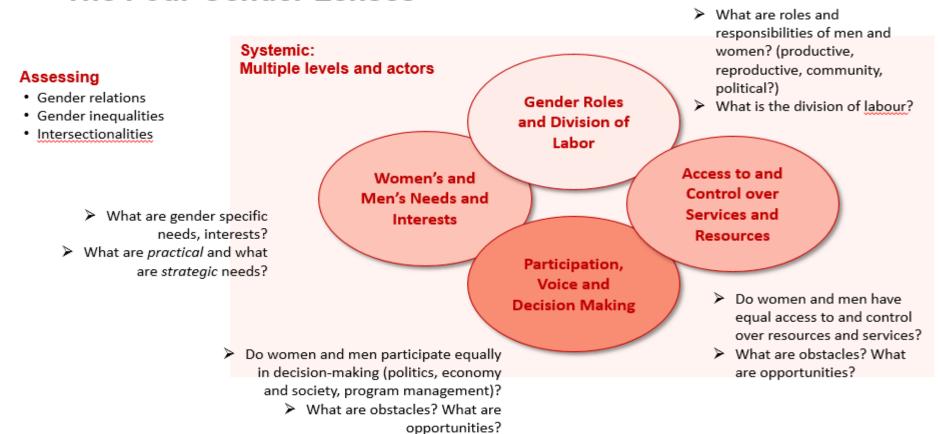


Gender in the PCM

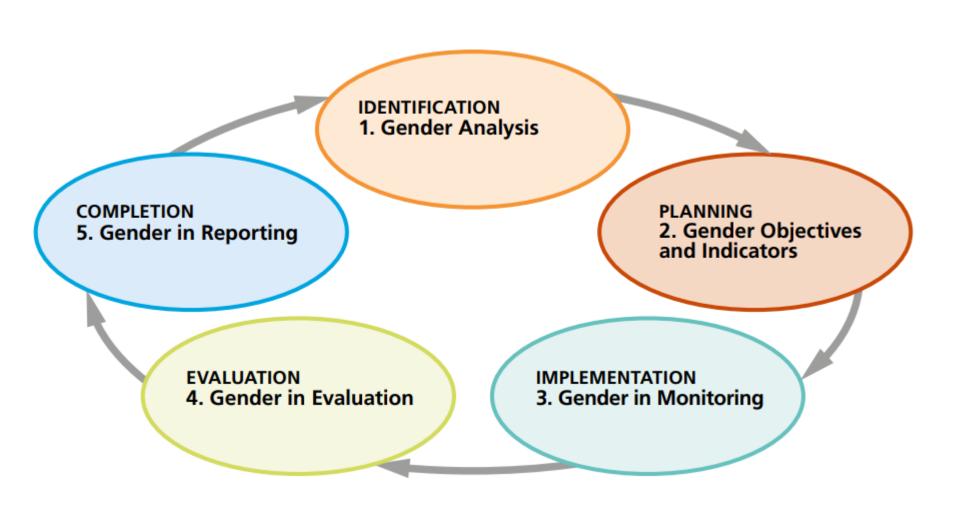


Gender Analysis

The Four Gender Lenses



Gender in the PCM



Indicators: Gender ARI and TRI

GEN_ARI_1	Number of persons subjected to different forms of sexual and gender based violence having received required (medical, and/or psychosocial, and/or legal) support
GEN_ARI_2	Number of political bodies with at least 30% of representation of women (indicator similar to SDG 5.5.1)
GEN_TRI_3	Proportion of women with a positive perception on their influence in exercising their political functions Number of gender transformative policy and legislative reforms in place (indicator close to SDG 5.1.1)
GEN_TRI_2	Proportion of women with a positive perception about the support they receive from their family and household members to pursue their own activities
GEN_TRI_4	Average time that women spend on unpaid domestic and care work (indicator similar to SDG 5.4.1)
GEN_TRI_1	Number of gender transformative policy and legislative reforms in place (indicator close to SDG 5.1.1)
GEN_TRI_5	Proportion of supported governments with gender responsive budget management (i.e. budgeting & expenditure)

Measuring Progress in SGBV

- GEN ARI 1: Support Services for survivors of SGBV
- HA ARI 2: Reduction of violence and protection of vulnerable persons (m/f)
- FCHR TRI 2: Prevention of all forms of violence (can include GBV)
- MIG TRI 3: Migrants and forcibly displaced persons (m/f) experiencing violence, exploitation and abuse who access protection/re-habilitation services

Measuring Progress in WPE/WPS

- GEN ARI 2: Women's representation in political bodies
- GEN TRI 3: Women's influence in exercising political functions
- GOV ARI 1: Citizens (m/f) participation in local decision making
- GOV TRI 2: People (m/f) better informed and having a say
- FCHR TRI 4: Proportion of the population (m/f) satisfied with the governance of the public security sector

Measuring WEE

- GEN TRI 4: Average time that women spend on unpaid domestic and care work
- IED TRI 5: Women's influence on business and economic-related decision-making
- IED ARI 1: Access to new/better vocational skills development (m/f)
- IED ARI 2: New or better employment (m/f)
- IED ARI 3: Access to and use of formal financial products and services (m/f)
- IED: TRI 4: Resilience through inclusive insurance for men and women
- IED TRI 1: Net additional income
- AFS ARI 1: smallholder farmers (m/f) incomes from agricultural production
- AFS TRI 4: Secure land tenure rights for smallholder farmers (m/f)

Indicators of crosscutting character measuring progress to transformative change

- GEN TRI 2: Proportion of women with a positive perception about the support they receive from their family and household members to pursue their own activities
- GEN TRI 1: Number of gender transformative policy and legislative reforms in place
- GEN TRI 5: Proportion of supported governments with gender responsive budget management
- FCHR ARI 2: Access to Justice (m/f) and TRI 5: population (m/f) satisfied with the efficiency, independence and quality of the procedures of the judicial authorities supported
- FCHR TRI 3: Population (m/f) satisfied with public service delivery by supported state authorities

Measuring Multiple Discrimination

- ARI 1 POV / Leave no one behind: Persons (gender in all cases) from left behind groups benefitting from projects to reduce exclusion, discrimination and inequality
- TRI 2 POV: Proportion of population protected in at least one social protection area (one possible disaggregation unit gender)