

Day 3, Q3: Identify 3 key results to reach your objective, keeping in mind: gender disaggregated indicators, key stakeholders/potential agents of change you may need to engage?

Gender in PCM/Steps 2 & 3 - PLANNING & IMPLEMENTING, Peer-led sharing

ADVISORY SERVICES AUG 19, 2021 03:25PM

GROUP 1

pour le programme psychosocial nous avons plusieurs indicateurs dont: Degré de satisfaction positive des bénéficiaires survivantes de VBG par rapport a la prise en charge (TRI2), : Proportion de survivantes de viols qui ont bénéficiées d'une prise en charge complète médical, psychologique ou juridique, judiciaire par an (GEN1); autres indicateurs aussi comme: Existence des documents de politique nationale en matière de GBV et santé mentale intégrant l'approche psychosociale communautaire, Nombre de dispositifs de protection fonctionnels (espaces de parole, actions de protection des femmes, enfants...), etc...

Programme psychosocial, en ce qui concerne les reultats clés: 1 sur les attitudes et comportements dans les communautés en lien avec gbv; 2 sur la prise en charge de qualité des survivantes et 3eme sur l'amelioration des cadres et lois sur VSBG

Indicateurs potentiels pour le programme Migration: ARI 1-TRI 2, Tri 1 dans une moindre mesure

- Améliorer l'information sur les risques de la migration notamment pour les jeunes femmes et enfants
- les femmes travailleurs migrants et les enfants exercent dabns un cadre respectant mieux les droits humains et le droit du travail.

GROUP 2

Indicators:

- # Women headed small holder farmers with increased access to agricultural inputs
- % increase of production of WHH
- % HH in the target community declaring they changed their feeding habits

FHH farmers who have secure land tenure/rights AFS TRI 4)

Stakeholders / agents of change

- local authorities
- head of enlarged families

- religious leaders
- media
- private sector distributors (inputs)
- primary health centers (health promotion)
- School (school feeding, sensitization to healthy food)

GROUP 3

4 KEY RESULTS: (1) men and boys act as champions / role models in combating SGBV; (2) Men and boys increasingly benefit from enhanced socio-economic inclusion; (3) women and girls are aware of their rights and are less exposed / more responsive to SGBV patterns; (4) Local authorities are mobilized and aware of discriminatory processes concerning SGBV.

INDICATORS: GEN ARI 1; HA ARI 2 ;FCHR TRI 2; POV ARI 1 (adapted: number of men from left behind groups benefitting from initiatives to reduce their eco. / soc. status).

Stakeholders: PRIMARY target groups: men / boys and women / girls from affected regions and environments; SECONDARY target groups: local municipalities, traditional / community and religious leaders; local media; local schools; families.

BOUNDARY stakeholders: national institutions and gov.; HA and dev. donors; INGOs and NGOs; non-State armed groups.

GROUP 4

Sub-objective: 1. Motivate women how are well trained to remain/re-enter the labour market. 2. Facilaite access of less educated women to training (TVET). 3. Enabling environment (incl. by employers, like suggesting flexible working models / work at the micro/meso level in terms of increase acceptance of unpaid care work and accept women to take up paid work).

Agents of change: women that are already working, including in male dominated professions. Perhaps involve them as mentors.

Stakeholders: Work with NGOs/CSOs to ensure implementation of already exisiting enabling policies (policies are there but not sufficiently enforced).

Stakeholders: Work with companies who are willing to increase % of women in their institution and use them as promoters/agents of change. Build economic arguments (the economic benefit of having gender mixed and diverse teams).

Activity level: close collaboration of women and men already during the training (mixed classes) so as to make it a normality and have this understanding when entering the labour market (and perhaps later on take up a management position).

Activity: Female teachers in TVET training, including/espeically in male dominated professions.

Activites: mentorship and specific life-skills training for women, esp. for women with low education in rural areas.

IED_ARI_1 Access to Vocational Skills Development. No of persons enrolled in new or better vocational skills development. Indicator disaggregated by females in LNOB target groups, females in non-LNOB.

GEN_TRI_2 Proportion of women with positive perception about the support they receive from family, community, institutional framework (training offer and arrangements, easy access), transportation to pursue their activities.

GROUP 5

1) Legislation enables equal access of men and women to assets and resources (land,property...)

2. Increased employment opportunities for women as a result of improved access to training, upskilling and information.

3. Unpaid care work is more equally distributed by women and men

GEN TRI 4 :

5.4: Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

4. Working environment is more inclusive and understanding to the different needs of men and women.
