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TRANSFORMING GENDER NORMS, ROLES, AND POWER DYNAMICS FOR BETTER HEALTH



*Gender-integrated
Programs Reference
Document*

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Transforming Gender Norms, Roles, and Power Dynamics for Better Health

Gender-integrated Programs Reference Document

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PREFACE

The Gender, Policy and Measurement (GPM) Program—funded by the Asia bureau of USAID—undertook a comprehensive systematic review to examine the impact of gender-integrated programs on health outcomes. The findings are primarily intended to inform government officials, donors, nongovernmental organizations, and other key stakeholders involved in health programming in India, as well as other low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) worldwide. The *Transforming Gender Norms, Roles, and Dynamics for Better Health* review was guided by the perspective that all health programs must employ evidence-based strategies that promote gender equity and empower women and men to achieve better health.

The systematic review aimed to present evidence of how gender-integrated programming influences reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent health (RMNCH+A) outcomes, as well as HIV and AIDS, gender-based violence (GBV), tuberculosis (TB), and universal health coverage (UHC) outcomes in LMICs, with a focus on India. The objectives were to

- Assess the extent to which gender-integrated health programs accommodate or transform gender norms, roles, and relationships
- Identify gender-accommodating and -transformative strategies in health programs
- Understand how gender-integrated programs impact RMNCH+A, HIV and AIDS, GBV, TB, and UHC outcomes
- Identify quantitative and qualitative methodologies used to evaluate gender-integrated health programs

As part of a larger suite of materials, this document provides an overview of each of the 146 gender-integrated interventions included in the review. It is divided by effectiveness rating (effective, promising, or unclear) and level of gender integration (accommodating or transformative). For further details on the rating scale, consult the full summary report, *Transforming Gender Norms, Roles, and Dynamics*. Full citation details are also available in the summary report annex.

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
AYH	adolescent youth health
CBO	community-based organization
CEDPA	Centre for Development and Population Activities
GPM	Gender, Policy and Measurement (Program)
GBV	gender-based violence
FGD	focus group discussion
FGM/C	female genital mutilation/cutting
FP	family planning
FSW	female sex worker
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HTSP	healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy
IDI	in-depth interview
KII	key informant interview
LMICs	low- and middle-income countries
MSM	men who have sex with men
NCHN	neonatal and child health and nutrition
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PNC	prenatal care
RCT	randomized control trial
RMNCH+A	reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent health
SBCC	social and behavior change communication
SM	safe motherhood
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TB	tuberculosis
UHC	universal healthcare
VCT	voluntary counseling and testing

ACCOMODATING EFFECTIVE

Region	Program Name	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
South Asia - India	Men in Maternity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Varkey et al., 2004) 	Pregnant women seeking ANC at health facilities Husbands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP SM NCHN HIV/STI 	Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater intention to use contraceptives Increased use of contraceptives Increased screening during pregnancy for syphilis Increased initiation of breastfeeding within an hour Increased percentage of mothers supplementing their babies' diet at six to nine months Increased provider clinical skills and knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased partner communication Increased partner and/or community support Women's increased decision-making power Joint decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post- test Qualitative: IDIs & FGDs

Region	Program Name	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	VISTAAR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand) (IntraHealth, 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant women and recently delivered women Community health workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SM NCHN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased usage of full ANC Increased proportion of women receiving all tests and check-ups Increased proportion of women receiving all three advices from healthcare workers Increased institutional delivery Increased consumption of food during pregnancy Increased breastfeeding of newborns immediately after birth Increased colostrum feeding of newborns Delayed bathing of newborns Increased exclusive breastfeeding until six months Increased number of infants 6–11 months breastfed and receiving supplementary foods from three or more major food groups 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test
South Asia - Other	Matlab FPMCH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh (Schultz, 2009) 	Matlab community members (mostly married women of reproductive age)	HTSP	Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased contraceptive use Decreased unmet need for contraception 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's increased participation in the workforce Increased access to social entitlements (e.g., financial credit, education) 	Nonexperimental: Longitudinal

Region	Program Name	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Community-based intervention for Maternal and Newborn Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan • (Midhet and Becker, 2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Married women • Husbands • Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SM • NCHN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities • Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased workload for women during pregnancy • Increased male accompaniment to ANC • Reduced perinatal and early neonatal mortality • Increased usage of skilled pregnancy care 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	RCT: cluster randomized, pre- and post-test
	Lady Health Worker <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan • (Bhutta et al., 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women, • New mothers 	NCHN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities • Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased breastfeeding of newborns immediately after birth • Colostrum feeding of newborns • Delayed bathing of newborns • Reduced incidence of stillbirths, perinatal and neonatal mortality 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCT: Cluster randomized, pre- and post-test; • Qualitative

Region	Program Name	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
Sub-Saharan Africa	Filles Eveillees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burkino Faso (Engebretsen, 2012; 2013) 	Girls, ages 6–17 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP SM AYH HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening household and community level support for women's and men's health and access to health services Address gender inequalities in access to health information 	Increase report of performing self-examination of breasts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination Increase in women's social networks Higher scores on an empowerment scale for women Women's increased decision-making power Has own savings Increase in those reporting having a place to meet friends Increase in those reporting having someone to turn to advice Increase in those reporting not feeling weak or vulnerable Increase in those reporting not feeling timid Increased spending on education and training 	Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test
	VCT Intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democratic Republic of Congo (Ditekemena et al., 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant women Male partners 	HIV/STI	Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased PMTCT Increased uptake of VCT services Male participation in PMTCT activities Couples VCT 	Improved attitudes towards male participation/support	RCT: individuals randomized, pre- and post-test

Region	Program Name	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	ENAM Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana (Homiah et al., 2012) 	Caregivers of 2–5 year olds	NCHN	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater expenditure on medicines and healthcare for children Greater household consumption of animal source foods 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Quasi-experimental: post-test only
	Cash or Condition Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malawi (Baird et al., 2011; Baird et al., 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Never-married girls in schools in low-income settings, ages 6–24 years Mothers and Fathers Community Leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH HIV/STI 	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased age at marriage Decrease in adolescent pregnancy Decrease in herpes Decreased STI prevalence 	Higher formal educational participation for women or girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCT Community/cluster randomized: pre and post test Individuals randomized: pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs
	Couples' VCT and Nevirapine Use in Antenatal Clinics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rwanda & Zambia (Conkling et al., 2010) 	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SM HIV/STI 	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of skilled pregnancy care, delivery Increase in PMTCT Increased HIV testing 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Quasi-experimental: post-test only
	SISTA Intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa (Wingwood et al., 2013) 	Women, ages 18–35 years	HIV/STI	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	Safer sex practices	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	RCT: Individuals randomized, pre- and post-test
	Community-based Safe Motherhood Promoters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzania (Mushi et al., 2010) 	Women and Men, ages 18 years and older	SM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community level support for women's and men's health and access to health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of skilled pregnancy care, Antenatal care Increased use of skilled pregnancy care, delivery Client satisfaction with providers and care 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-experimental: Longitudinal Qualitative: IDIs

Region	Program Name	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Household Bargaining and Excess Fertility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zambia (Ashraf et al., 2012) 	Women, ages 18–49	HTSP	Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contraceptive use Decreased subjective wellbeing 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs & FGDs
<i>East Asia and the Pacific region</i>	The Transex Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Papua New Guinea (Jenkins, UNAIDS, 2000) 	Sex workers, clients, police, truck drivers	HIV/STI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced number of sexual partners Increased condom use with regular partner Increased condom use with non-regular partner Consistent condom use 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-experimental, cross-sectional (more than one time point) Qualitative: FGDs
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	The Impact of Fathers' Clubs on Child Health in Rural Haiti <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haiti (Sloand et al., 2010) 	Children (boys and girls), ages 0–5 years	NCHN	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child immunization; Child supplementation with Vitamin A 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Quasi-experimental design: post-test only
<i>Middle East and Northern African Region</i>	Education for Expectant Fathers in Workplaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkey (Sahip, Yusuf et al., 2007) 	Married men	NCHN	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	Increased exclusive breastfeeding in first 6 months	Increased support (emotional, instrumental, family planning, or general support) from partners or community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental, post-test Qualitative: FGDs
	Impact of family planning health education among Yasoujjan women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Islamic Republic of Iran (Mahamed, F. et al., 2012) 	Married women	HTSP	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	Increase in contraceptive knowledge	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Quasi-experimental, pre and post-test

ACCOMODATING PROMISING

Region	Program Name	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
South Asia - Other	Improving maternal, neonatal and child survival (IMNCS) project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh (Nasreen, 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Husbands Community-members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SM NCHN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community level support for women's and men's health and access to health services Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased knowledge of savings for birth preparedness and determining birth attendant & buying delivery kit Increased knowledge among men of breastfeeding within an hour of birth Increased knowledge among men of colostrum feeding Increased knowledge of continuing breastfeeding when the child has diarrhoea Increased knowledge of saving money for birth preparedness Increased knowledge of determining attendant at delivery and buying a delivery kit 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Quasi-experimental: post-test only
	Male Involvement in ANC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nepal (Mullany et al., 2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant women seeking ANC at health facilities Husbands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP SM 	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased knowledge of contraceptives Increased knowledge of warning signs in pregnancy 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	RCT: Individuals randomized, pre and post-test

Region	Program Name	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Lady Health Worker Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan • (Oxford Policy Management 2009; Chandio et al., 2011; Hafeez 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women of reproductive age, • Healthcare providers • Community health workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HTSP • SM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information • Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased contraceptive use • Client satisfaction with provider and care • Increased usage of skilled pregnancy (ANC, delivery, PNC) • Decreased workload for women during pregnancy • Increased tetanus toxoid during pregnancy • Women's emergency obstetric care needs being met • Increased use of a client focused approach to family planning and maternal health (by health care provider) • Increased provider skills and knowledge of FP methods • Increased contact with healthcare provider • Home visits by healthcare provider • Increased home deliveries using clean kits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs • Women's increased mobility; • Improved gender relations within the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCT; Quasi-experimental: pre-and post-test, post-test only • Qualitative: IDIs
	Client centered reproductive health services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan • (Sathar et al., 2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women of reproductive age, • Healthcare providers • Community health workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HTSP • SM NCHN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information • Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities 	Provider use of a client focused approach to safe motherhood, HTSP, and neonatal and child health	Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs	Quasi-experimental: pre and post-test

Region	Program Name	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
Sub-Saharan Africa	Safe and Smart Savings Products for Vulnerable Adolescent Girls program • Kenya & Uganda • (Austrian et al., 2013)	Girls and Women, ages 6–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HTSP • AYH • HIV/STI • GBV 	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased reproductive and sexual health knowledge • Increased contraceptive knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination • Increase in women or girls' control over wages/income • Women's increased mobility • Increase in women's control over own money • Increase in women having own savings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test • Qualitative: IDIs & FGDs
	Reproductive Health Vouchers Program • Kenya • (Obare et al., 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls, ages 15–17 • Women, ages 18 and up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HTSP • GBV 	Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities	Increased contraceptive use	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quasi-experimental: post-test only • Qualitative: Clinic exit interviews
	ANC Home-Visit & Male Involvement Intervention • Kenya • (Osoti et al., 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women, ages 18–24 • Men 	HIV/STIs	Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community level support for women's and men's health and access to health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in male partner HIV testing • Increase in the number of male partners reached for HIV testing • Decrease in undetermined HIV status among couples 	Improved quality of relationship with intimate partner	RCT: Individuals randomized, pre- and post-test
	Integrative Men's Program on HIV Prevention Education, Gender, Health and Livelihoods • South Africa • (Jobson 2009)	Men and Wives	HIV/STI	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased partner communication • Increased gender equitable attitudes 	Qualitative: IDIs; FGDs; Participatory research methods

Region	Program Name	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Psychosocial Support Group Intervention for Newly HIV-Diagnosed Pregnant Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa • (Mundell et al., 2011) 	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SM • HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information • Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased levels of disclosure of HIV status to friends and family • Decrease in negative support (e.g., people offering unwanted advice, being dominated, etc.) • Increased ability to cope during pregnancy, birth and early motherhood while being HIV positive 	Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination	Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test
	MEMA kwa Vijana (MkV) Intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania • (Doyle et al., 2010; Doyle et al., 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls and Boys, ages 15–17 • Women and Men, ages 18–49 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HTSP • AYH • HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information • Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities • Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community level support for women's and men's health and access to health services 	Increased condom use with non-regular partner	Express favorable/positive attitudes towards healthy sexuality	RCT: Community/cluster randomized, post-test only
	Partner Involvement in PMTCT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania • (Falnes et al., 2011) 	Couples	HIV/STI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities • Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased PMTCT • Increased HIV testing • Reduced HIV stigma and discrimination 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-experimental: cross-sectional • Qualitative: IDIs & FGDs
	Antenatal & HIV Facility-based Intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda • (Byamugisha et al., 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls, ages 15–17 • Women, ages 18–49 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SM • HIV/STI 	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	Increased HIV testing	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCT: Individuals randomized, post-test only • Qualitative: Clinic exit interviews

Region	Program Name	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	SUBBI intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda (Sewamala et al., 2010) 	Poor AIDS-Orphaned Adolescents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH HIV/STIs 	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	Improved attitudes towards youth sexual behavior	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	RCT: Community/cluster randomized, pre- and post-test
	Regai Dzive Shiri Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zimbabwe (Cowan et al., 2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young Women and Men, ages 18–24 Parents Community stakeholders Health providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP AYH HIV/STIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community level support for women's and men's health and access to health services Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities 	Increase in decision-making ability related to sex and condom use among youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved attitudes towards partner control Improved attitudes towards gender empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCT: Community/cluster randomized, pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs
	The Sahwira HIV Prevention Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zimbabwe (Fritz et al., 2011) 	Men, ages 18 and up	HIV/STI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community level support for women's and men's health and access to health services 	Safer sex practices Increased HIV testing Decreased alcohol use	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	RCT: Community/cluster randomized, pre and post test

Region	Program Name	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
<i>East Asia and the Pacific Region</i>	Playing Safe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia • (CARE International 2007) • Playing Safe 	Men ages 15–25 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AYH • HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities • Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in decision-making ability related to sex and condom use among youth, • Increased self-efficacy for safe sex; • Improved attitudes towards sexual risk taking behavior (among boys) • Increased personal risk perception of HIV acquisition 	Express favorable/positive attitudes towards healthy sexuality	Qualitative: IDIs
	Improving reproductive health knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China • (Tang et al., 2009) 	General population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AYH • HIV/STI • HTSP • NCHN • SM 	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased provider clinical skills & knowledge related to ANC • Increased colostrum feeding • Increased breastfeeding 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	RCT, community/cluster randomized, pre and post-test
	Experimental Education Interventions for AIDS Prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thailand • (Cash et al., 1993) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls ages 15–17; Women ages 18–24 	HIV/STI	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer sex practices • Increased skills for sexual negotiation; • Increased communication about safe sex • Increased HIV related partner negotiation • Decreased stigma towards condom use 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Quasi-experimental, pre and post-test, IDIs
	Improving the Health Care Response to Gender-based Violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam • (Budiharsana et al., 2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care providers • Civil society organization staff 	GBV	Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities	Increased detection of GBV	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non experimental, cross sectional • Qualitative: IDIs, FGDs

Region	Program Name	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	Towards FGM-Free Villages in Egypt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt • (Barsoum et al., 2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls aged 6–17 years • Women aged 18–24 years • Boys aged 15–17 years • Men aged 18–24 years 	AYH	Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community level support for women's and men's health and access to health services	Improved attitudes toward FGM/C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination; • Joint decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quasi-experimental, post-test only • Qualitative: IDIs, FGDs
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	Online Sex Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colombia • (Chong, Alberto et al., 2012) 	Male and female students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AYH • HTSP • HIV/STI • GBV 	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased STI prevalence • Increased demand for condoms 	Express favorable/positive attitudes towards healthy sexuality	RCT, community/cluster randomized, pre and post-test

ACCOMODATING UNCLEAR

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
South Asia - India	CIN's Approach to Malnutrition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Chaudhuri, 2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Husbands Mothers-in-law 	SM	Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community-level support for women's and men's health and access to health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased usage of skilled pregnancy care Increased food intake by women during last pregnancy Increased daytime rest for pregnant women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased partner and/or community support Men assist with household chores 	Nonexperimental: cross-sectional
	BBC Condom Normalization Campaign <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Franket al., 2012) 	Men	HIV/STI	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased report of intention to use condoms Reduced stigma towards condom use 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Nonexperimental: cross-sectional
	Community-based Workers Improve Health Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (IFPS Technical Assistance Project [ITAP], 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Community healthcare providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SM UHC 	Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased usage of skilled pregnancy care Increased number of women having 3+ ANC visits Greater birth preparedness Increased institutional deliveries Universal health coverage 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Nonexperimental: cross-sectional
	Male Health Activists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Innovations for Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health, 2013) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Married and unmarried men and women from the community Community leaders Healthcare providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP SM NCHN UHC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased contraceptive use by men Increased uptake of scalpel vasectomy Improved newborn bathing practices Male encouragement of facility-based care Male community health workers support to families and accredited social health activists as escorts for facility deliveries 	Increased partner and/or community support	Qualitative: IDIs, participatory research methods

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	RSH Education, Care, Counselling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Pande et al., 2006) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Married adolescent girls Husbands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SM AYH HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information 	Young married women's increased use of services for reproductive and sexual health concerns	Increased partner communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental: cross-sectional, longitudinal Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
	Social Mobilization-Government Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Pande et al., 2006) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young married women ages 16-22 Husbands Mothers-in-law Healthcare providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP SM AYH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community-level support for women's and men's health and access to health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased contraceptive use Young married women's increased use of services for reproductive and sexual health concerns Increased usage of skilled pregnancy care 	Increased partner and/or community support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post- test Qualitative: IDIs
	Men as Supportive Partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Raju and Leonard, 2000) 	Husbands of pregnant women not attending ANC clinics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP SM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community-level support for women's and men's health and access to health services 	Increased usage of skilled pregnancy care	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental: cross-sectional Qualitative: IDIs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
<i>South Asia - Other</i>	REWARD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nepal (CEDPA, 2002) 	Married women Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP SM NCHN HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening and increasing linkages between health services and communities Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community-level support for women's and men's health and access to health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased contraceptive use Increased couple years of protection Increased use of skilled pregnancy care Increased number of women taking iron folic acid, having 3+ ANC visits, having tetanus toxoid during pregnancy More number of children immunized Increased HIV/STI treatment 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Nonexperimental: cross-sectional

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
Sub-Saharan Africa	Grandmother Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senegal (Aubel et al., 2004) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Community leaders Grandmothers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SM NCHN 	Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community-level support for women's and men's health and access to health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouragement by community leaders of husbands to follow maternal, neonatal, and child health advice Increased openness to new ideas about maternal/child nutrition and interest in integrating them with traditional practices Increased sense of empowerment in grandmothers' role as health/nutrition advisors Improved health and nutrition advice from grandmothers Increased involvement of grandmothers in community maternal and child health activities Increased support from grandmothers to pregnant and breastfeeding women of reproductive age regarding their diet and workload Increased appreciation of the role played by grandmothers in maternal and child health Increased commitment by community health volunteers to collaborate with grandmothers Improved health and nutrition practices of women of reproductive age Increased support from husbands to women for health and nutrition needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Increased support (emotional, instrumental, family planning, or general support) from partners or community Improved relationships between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test Qualitative: FGDs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Male Motivation Campaign, PRISM project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guinea (Blake and Babalola, 2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Men Community leaders 	HTSP	Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community-level support for women's and men's health and access to health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased intention to use FP Increased perceived social support for FP Improved perceptions/attitudes toward FP in the context of religion 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Nonexperimental: cross-sectional, longitudinal
	Awash FGC Elimination Project Ethiopia (Abebaw, 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children Youth Adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP AYH HIV/STI 	Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community-level support for women's and men's health and access to health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased spousal communication about FP Decreased incidence of FGM/C 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Nonexperimental: cross-sectional
	Siyakha Nentsha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa (Hallman and Roca, 2011) 	School children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH HIV/STI 	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	No health outcomes achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination Access to social entitlements (e.g., financial credit, education) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test Qualitative: FGDs
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	Reproductive Health Education in Indigenous Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guatemala (Cospin and Vernon, 1997) 	Teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP SM 	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	No health outcomes achieved	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental: cross-sectional (one time point) Qualitative: IDIs, participatory research methods
	Condemning Violence without Rejecting Sexism? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecuador (Goicolea et al., 2012) 	Men ages 15–24	GBV	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	No health outcomes achieved	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Qualitative: IDIs, FGDs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	Redefining Fatherhood in Turkey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkey (Barker et al., 2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unmarried men Married men Fathers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/STI HTSP NCHN 	Addressing gender inequalities in access to health information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased sexual and reproductive health knowledge among men Father's greater involvement in child's development 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental: cross-sectional (more than one time point) Qualitative: IDIs, participatory research methods
	Behavior Change Communication Model for Male Decision Influencers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egypt (Hussein et al., 2011) 	Women	HTSP	Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community-level support for women's and men's health and access to health services	No health outcomes achieved	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Nonexperimental: longitudinal
	Together for a Happy Family <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jordan (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 2003) 	Men and women	HTSP	Addressing health inequities by strengthening household and community-level support for women's and men's health and access to health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased contraceptive use Increased contraceptive use by men Men's intention to use FP 	Attitudes toward male participation/support	Nonexperimental: cross-sectional

TRANSFORMATIVE EFFECTIVE

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
South Asia - India	Inner Spaces Outer Faces Initiative (ISOFI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Bartel et al., 2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Married women and men Community healthcare providers Community health workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP SM NCHN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Increasing spousal support for healthy sexual and reproductive health behaviors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased contraceptive use Increased male accompaniment to ANC and men providing nutritious food Increased number of women having 3+ ANC visits Increased usage of skilled pregnancy care Increased breastfeeding of newborn within the first hour of birth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination Women's increased decision-making power Women's increased mobility Belief that women justified in refusing sex Men assist/help with household chores Attitudes toward male participation/support Improved emotional and sexual intimacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post- test Qualitative: IDIs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Better Life Options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (CEDPA, 2001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unmarried adolescent girls Young married women/married adolescents Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP SM NCHN AYH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural interventions: Promoting women's livelihoods Promoting women's and girls' educational opportunities Empowering disadvantaged groups Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased age at marriage Increased contraceptive use Greater intention to use contraception Increased health facility delivery Increase in women receiving tetanus toxoid and iron/folic acid during pregnancy Increased number of women having 3+ ANC visits Increased usage of skilled pregnancy care (ANC, delivery, PNC) More children received all vaccinations/immunizations More mothers gave their children oral rehydration solution for diarrhea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Increased partner communication Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination Women's increased decision-making power Joint decision making Higher formal educational participation for women or girls Women's increased participation in the workforce Women's increased mobility Attitudes toward male participation/support Women's/girls' leadership 	Quasi-experimental: post-test only
	Parivartan-Coaching Boys into Men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Das et al., 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young men Coaches and mentors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased self-report of GBV perpetration Decreased male aggression Decreased justification of GBV Increased intention to intervene against violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Increased partner communication Belief that women justified in refusing sex Men assist/help with household chores Improved emotional and sexual intimacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Sonagachi Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Ghose et al., 2011; Swendeman et al., 2009) 	Female sex workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV HIV/STI 	Promoting women's empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer sex practices Skills for sexual negotiation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Increased partner communication Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination Women's increased participation in the community and development of social networks Increased partner and/or community support Increased life and social skills Women's increased decision-making power Women's increased participation in the workforce Women's increased mobility Belief that women justified in refusing sex Express favorable/positive attitudes toward healthy sexuality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post- test Qualitative: IDIs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	VISTAAR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (IntraHealth, 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Never-married and ever-married adolescent girls Parents Larger community 	AYH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater intention to receive girl's consent for marriage Greater involvement of adolescents in decision making regarding marriage 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test
	Yaari Dosti <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Khandekar et al., 2008; Verma et al., 2008) 	Young men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH GBV HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer sex practices Increase in decision-making ability related to sex and condom use Decreased self-report of intimate partner violence perpetration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable norms and beliefs Increased partner communication Increased support from partner or community Increased life and social skills Joint decision making Gender relations within the community Improved emotional and sexual intimacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs, FGDs, observations
	DIL-MIL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Krishnan et al., 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daughters-in-law Mothers-in-law 	GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in mothers-in-law intervening in domestic conflicts Increased report of managing conflicts through negotiation rather than anger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased partner and/or community support Increased life and social skills Women's'/girls' leadership 	Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	PRACHAR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Wilder et al., 2005; Daniel et al., 2008; Nanda et al., 2011; Pathfinder International, 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newly married women and men with no children Young married women and men with one child Mothers-in-law Larger community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP SM AYH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Empowering disadvantaged groups Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in age at sexual debut Older age at marriage Decrease in rates of adolescent pregnancy Increased contraceptive use Increased provider clinical skills and knowledge of antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care Increased interval between marriage and first birth Increased communication between parents and children on early marriage Increased age at marriage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's increased decision-making power Joint decision making Attitudes toward girls' education Attitudes toward gender discrimination Attitudes toward son preference Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Increased partner communication Increase in decision-making ability related to sex and condom use Favorable/positive attitudes toward healthy sexuality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post- test, post- test only Nonexperimental: cross-sectional Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
	Delaying Age at Marriage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Pande et al., 2006) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls ages 6–17 Mothers 	AYH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Empowering disadvantaged groups Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples 	Older age at marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased community action and protest against early marriage Increased life and social skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post- test Qualitative: IDIs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Swaasthya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Pande et al., 2006) 	Unmarried and married adolescent girls	AYH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering disadvantaged groups Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples 	Improved menstrual hygiene practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination Increased partner and/or community support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental: cross-sectional Qualitative: IDIs
	Campaign to Increase Spousal Communication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Roy et al., 2011) 	Currently married women ages 15–29	HTSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples 	Increased contraceptive use	Increased partner and/or community support	Nonexperimental: cross-sectional
	RISHTA: Community-led HIV/STI Interventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Schensul et al., 2010) 	Men in urban low-income communities	HIV/STI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer sex practices Decreased alcohol use 	Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs	Nonexperimental: cross-sectional, longitudinal

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Making Pregnancy Safer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Sinha, 2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant women Husbands Community members 	SM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Empowering disadvantaged groups Increasing spousal support for healthy sexual and reproductive health behaviors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of skilled pregnancy care, antenatal care Increased proportion having at least 3 ANC visits during last pregnancy Increased proportion taking more food than usual during last pregnancy Increased proportion taking iron/folic acid during last pregnancy Increased proportion receiving tetanus toxoid during pregnancy Increased birth preparedness (if not covered by other birth preparedness outcomes) Increased male accompaniment to ANC Increased health facility delivery 	Increased partner and/or community support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental: cross-sectional Qualitative: IDIs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Microenterprise Intervention among Female Sex Workers in Chennai <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Sherman et al., 2010) 	Female sex workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV GBV 	Structural interventions: promoting women's livelihoods	Reduced numbers of sexual partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in women's control over own money Improved attitudes toward partner control Improved attitudes toward gender empowerment 	RCT, individuals randomized, pre and post-test
	Avahan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu (Bivadavolu et al., 2009; Punyam et al., 2012; Bhattacharjee et al., 2013; FHI 360; Mohan et al., 2012; Beattie et al., 2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female sex workers, clients MSM Intravenous drug users Long-distance truck drivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/STI GBV 	Collective action	Multiple: See Avahan section for more information		Multiple: see Avahan section for more information

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
South Asia - Other	SHOUHARDO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh (Tango International, 2009; Smith et al., 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mothers of children ages 0–5 Children ages 0–5 Fathers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCHN SM GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural interventions: promoting women's livelihoods Promoting women's and girls' educational opportunities Empowering disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased stunting prevalence among children Increased usage of skilled pregnancy care (ANC, delivery, PNC) Increased intake of Vitamin A supplementation, iron folic acid, and daytime rest and food by pregnant women Increased number of women having 3+ ANC visits Improved dietary diversity Higher percentage of children fully immunized Higher percentage children receiving Vitamin A Higher percentage children breastfed Higher percentage of children given oral rehydration solution for diarrhea Higher percentage of mothers washing hands prior to food preparation Increased action against violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination Women's increased participation in the community and development of social networks Women's increased decision-making power Women's increased mobility Attitudes toward girls' education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental: cross-sectional Qualitative: FGDs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Family Future Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nepal (CEDPA, 2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Married and unmarried adolescent boys and girls ages 15–17 Married women Men 	HTSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering disadvantaged groups Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased couple years of protection Reduced unmet need FP Increased contraceptive use Increased discussions on FP with healthcare providers Improved FP infrastructure and availability of FP methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased partner communication Women's increased decision-making power Joint decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental: cross-sectional Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
	Choices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nepal (Lundgren et al., 2013) 	Young adolescents ages 10–14 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH GBV 	Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity	Improved attitudes toward GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Men assist with household chores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs, participatory research methods
Sub-Saharan Africa	Berhane Hewan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethiopia (Erulkar and Muthengi, 2009) 	Adolescent girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH HTSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Empowering disadvantaged groups Promoting women's and girls' educational opportunities Promoting women's and girls' livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased age at marriage Increased contraceptive use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in women's social networks Higher formal educational participation for women or girls 	Quasi-experimental, pre and post-test

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	"Biruh Tesfa" Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethiopia (Erulkar et al., 2013) 	Girls and women ages 6–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/STI GBV 	Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity	Increased HIV testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in women's social networks Increased support (emotional, instrumental, family planning, or general support) from partners or community 	Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test
	Addis Birhan Ethiopia (Erulkar et al., 2011)	Men ages 25–49	HIV/STI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Empowering disadvantaged groups 	Decreased alcohol use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased partner communication Joint decision making Increase in perceived contribution to household Men assist/help with household chores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs
	Male Norms Initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethiopia (Pulerwitz et al., 2010) 	Young men ages 15–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/STI GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer sex practices Decreased report of GBV perpetration Reduced stigma toward condom use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Increased partner communication Men assist/help with household chores Attitudes toward male participation/support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs
	Tap and Reposition Youth (TRY) Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya (Erulkar and Chong, 2005) 	Girls and women ages 15–24	AYH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting women's livelihoods Empowering disadvantaged groups Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples 	Increase in decision-making ability related to sex and condom use among youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's increased decision-making power Increase in women or girls' wages/income Increase in women or girls' control over wages/income Belief that women justified in refusing sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre and post-test Qualitative: IDIs, participatory research methods

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Changing Gender Norms of Scout Leaders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya (PATH, 2012) 	School children ages 14 and older	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV HIV/STI 	Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer sex practices Decreased report of GBV perpetration Decreased justification of GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination Women's increased decision-making power Belief that women justified in refusing sex Men assist/help with household chores Attitudes toward male participation/support 	Nonexperimental: longitudinal
	Malawi Male Motivators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malawi (Hartmann et al., 2012) 	Men and women	HTSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples Increasing spousal support for healthy sexual and reproductive health behaviors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased spousal communication about FP Increased intention to use FP by men Improved attitudes toward women's role in FP decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved partner communication Increased joint decision making Shifts in gendered communication norms 	Qualitative: IDIs
	Mzake ndi Mzake Peer Group Intervention for HIV Prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malawi (Kaponda et al., 2011) 	Men and women	HIV/STI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Empowering disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer sex practices Increased HIV testing Increased male partner HIV testing Increased communication about safe sex Increased report of using condoms at last sex Reduced HIV stigma and discrimination 	Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs	Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced stigma toward condom use 		
	Intervention to Decrease Men's Risk for HIV/STIs and Unintended Pregnancy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nigeria (Exner et al., 2009) 	Men ages 18 and older	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP HIV/STI 	Empowering disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased male contraceptive use Safer sex practices 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test
	Family Planning Health Education Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nigeria (Odeyemi and Ibude, 2011) 	Men ages 25 and older	HTSP	Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity	Increased intention to use FP by men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Increased support (emotional, instrumental, family planning, or general support) from partners or community Attitudes toward male participation/support Gender considered in research 	Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test
	Men as Partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa (Ditlopo et al., 2007) 	Women and men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV HIV/STIs SM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in men's support for partners during pregnancy 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental: cross-sectional Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
	HIV/AIDS Prevention Intervention with Female and Male STD Patients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa (Hadden, 1997) 	Women and men ages 18 and older	HIV/STI	Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer sex practices Skills for sexual negotiation 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCT: Individuals randomized, pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Stepping Stones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa • (Jewkes et al., 2008; Jewkes et al., 2007; Jewkes et al., 2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls and boys ages 15–17 • Women and men ages 18–49 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBV • HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity • Addressing gender inequities through SBCC • Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer sex practices • Decreased alcohol use • Decrease in herpes • Increased report of correct use of condoms • Reduced numbers of sexual partners • Decreased report of transactional sex • Increased report of intention to use condoms • Decreased report of GBV perpetration • Managing conflicts through negotiation rather than anger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs • Increased partner communication • Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCT: community/cluster randomized, pre- and post-test • Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
	HIV/AIDS Risk Reduction and Domestic Violence Prevention Intervention for Men South Africa (Kalichman et al., 2009; Kalichman et al., 2008)	Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBV • HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering disadvantaged groups • Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples • Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in reported use of violence • Reduced numbers of sexual partners • Increased report of intention to use condoms • Decreased report of GBV perpetration 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quasi-experimental: post-test only • Nonexperimental, longitudinal

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	<p>IMAGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa • (Pronyk et al., 2006, 2008; Kim et al., 2009; Phetla et al., 2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women ages 18–49 • Girls and boys ages 6–17 • Community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AYH • GBV • HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity • Promoting women's livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer sex practices • Increased condom use with non-regular partner • Increased HIV testing • Increased uptake of VCT services • Increased communication about safe sex • Increased participation in HIV marches/rallies • Decreased report of GBV perpetration • Increased communication between parents and children about sex, sexuality, and/or high-risk sexual behaviors • Reduced HIV stigma and discrimination reduced stigma toward condom use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased partner communication • Increase in VCT utilization • Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination • Increase in women's social networks • Women's increased decision-making power • Increase in perceived contribution to household • Qualitative data pointed to increased empowerment in women to negotiate condom use, communicate, and talk about HIV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCT: community/cluster randomized, pre- and post-test • Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs, observations
	<p>Integrating HIV Prevention into Services for Abused Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa • (Sikkema et al., 2010) 	Women ages 18–49	HIV/STI	Empowering disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer sex practices • Reduced numbers of sexual partners 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonexperimental: longitudinal • Qualitative: not specified

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Domestic Violence Intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa • (Usdin et al., 2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Community leaders • Local organization leaders • General population 	GBV	Addressing gender inequities through SBCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased care seeking for GBV • Increased action against violence • Increased intention to intervene against violence • Decreased justification of GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs • Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination • Increased support (emotional, instrumental, family planning, or general support) from partners or community • Women's increased decision-making power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonexperimental: cross-sectional • Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
	African Transformation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia • (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 2007) 	Women and men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AYH • GBV 	Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in men and women reporting participation in an activity to reduce or eliminate harmful traditional practices • Increased intention to intervene against violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs • Increased self-efficacy • Women's increased participation in the community and development of social networks • Men's increased participation in the community and development of social networks • Men assist/help with household chores • Women talked with other women about ways to negotiate with their partners/families • Started a new business (women) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quasi-experimental: post-test only • Qualitative: IDIs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Stepping Stones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gambia (Paine et al., 2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community leaders Teachers Men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH GBV HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased communication between parents and children about sex, sexuality, and/or high-risk sexual behaviors Improved skills for sexual negotiation Increased condom use with non-regular partner Decreased report of GBV perpetration Reduced stigma toward condom use 	Increased partner communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCT: community/cluster randomized, pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs, participatory research methods
	Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda (Bandiera et al., 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls ages 15–17 Women ages 18–24 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering disadvantaged groups Promoting women's livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in adolescent pregnancy Safer sex practices Increased condom use with regular partner Increased condom use with non-regular partner Consistent condom use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Increased self-efficacy Higher scores on an empowerment scale for women Increase in women or girls' wages/income Increase in women's control over own money 	RCT, community/cluster randomized, pre and post-test
<i>East Asia and the Pacific Region</i>	Changing Gender Norms among Young Men, and Reducing Violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (Pulerwitz et al., 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students Factory managers Teachers Family Planning Association staff 	GBV	Empowering disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased report of GBV perpetration Increase in controlling behavior by intimate partner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Improved attitudes toward gender discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental, longitudinal Qualitative: FGDs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Enhancing NGO Collaboration in Family Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philippines (Palabrica-Costello et al., 2001) 	Couples	HTSP	Empowering disadvantaged groups	Increased spousal communication about family planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Increased partner communication Joint decision making Attitudes toward male participation/support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental, pre- and post-test Qualitative: FGDs, IDIs
	Evaluation of Three Adolescent Sexual Health Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vietnam (Pham et al., 2012) 	Girls and boys avg. ages 15-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering disadvantaged group Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer sex practices Increase in decision-making ability related to sex and condom use among youth 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCT, community/cluster randomized, pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs, observations

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	Guria Adolescent Health Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Georgia (Tav adze et al., 2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescents Healthcare providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH GBV HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in reported kidnapping Increase in decision-making ability related to sex and condom use among youth Increased use of services for reproductive and sexual health concerns by young women Safer sex practices Increased HIV/STI treatment Increased HIV testing Reduced HIV stigma and discrimination Reduced stigma toward condom use 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental, pre- and post-test Qualitative: FGDs, IDIs
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	Promoting More Gender-equitable Norms as a HIV Prevention Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil (Pulerwitz et al., 2006) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys ages 15–17 Men ages 18–24 	HIV/STI	Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in reported STI symptoms Increased use of condoms for dual protection Increased communication about safe sex Increased ability to prevent HIV and other STIs Improvement in sexual and reproductive health behavior within relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Increased partner communication 	Quasi-experimental, pre- and post-test

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Inclusion of Fathers in an Intervention to Promote Breastfeeding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil (Susin and Giugliani, 2008) 	Couples	NCHN	Empowering disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased breastfeeding Increased duration of exclusive breastfeeding 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental, pre- and post-test Qualitative: other
	HIV-related Negotiation among Partnered Dominican Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dominican Republic (Ashburn et al., 2008) 	Women	HIV/STI	Promoting women's livelihoods	Increased HIV-related partner negotiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in women's control over own money Increase in taking/receiving a loan, and participation in micro credit program for women 	Nonexperimental, cross-sectional
	Cultivating Men's Interest in Family Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> El Salvador (Lundgren et al., 2005) 	Men and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/STI HTSP 	Empowering disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contraceptive use Increased spousal communication about family planning Increased risk reduction communication with partners 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Nonexperimental, cross-sectional
	UALE Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guatemala (Sabido et al., 2009) 	Sex workers	HIV/STI	Empowering disadvantaged groups Collective action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced incidence of STIs Reduced incidence of HIV 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Nonexperimental, cross-sectional and longitudinal
	ISIAT Project for TB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peru (Rocha et al., 2011) 	General population	TB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Promoting women's livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in health insurance registration Increase in TB treatment completion Increased uptake of rapid MDR-TB testing 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Non-experimental, longitudinal

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Health Education and Agency: A Comprehensive Program for Young Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico • (Venguer et al., 2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls ages 15–17 • Women ages 18–24 • Married women ages 18–24 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AYH • HIV/STI • HTSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing gender inequities through SBCC • Empowering disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased self-report of receiving pap smear • Increased contraceptive use 	Women reporting increased defense of their own opinions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quasi-experimental, pre- and post-test • Qualitative: observations
	Puntos de Encuentro's Communication Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nicaragua • (Solorzano et al., 2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls and boys ages 15–17 • Men and women ages 18–24 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AYH • GBV • HIV/STI 	Addressing gender inequities through SBCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in decision-making ability related to sex and condom use among youth • Reduced HIV stigma and discrimination • Increased consistent condom use • Increased report of using condoms at last sex • Increased risk reduction communication with partners • Increased personal risk perception of HIV acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs • Increased partner communication • Joint decision making • Decreased stigma/discrimination toward homosexuality • Decreased stigma/discrimination toward people living with HIV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonexperimental: longitudinal • Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	Fostering Linkages between Family Planning and Maternal/Child Health Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt • (Abdel-Tawabet al., 2008) 	Women, age unknown	HTSP	Empowering disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased contraceptive use • Intention to space births • Increased spousal communication about FP 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCT, community/cluster randomized, post-test only • Qualitative: IDIs, FGDs, clinic exit interviews

TRANSFORMATIVE PROMISING

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
South Asia - India	GEMS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Achyut et al., 2009; 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male and female students in grades 6 and 7 Teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased self-report of IPV perpetration Increased action against violence Improved attitudes toward GBV Attitudes toward early marriage Improved attitudes toward women's role in FP decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Higher formal educational participation for women or girls Men assist/help with household chores Understanding of opposite sex Attitudes toward gender discrimination Women's increased decision-making power and mobility Positive attitudes toward healthy sexuality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test Nonexperimental: cross-sectional Qualitative: IDIs
	Stepping Stones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Bradley et al., 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men and women (previous Stepping Stones trainees) Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased alcohol use Decreased report of GBV perpetration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Increased partner communication Women's increased decision-making power Express favorable/positive attitudes toward healthy sexuality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: post-test only Qualitative: IDIs
	MASVAW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Das et al., 2012) 	Men Community	GBV	Addressing gender inequities through SBCC	Improved attitudes toward GBV	Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs	Quasi-experimental: post-test only

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Male Involvement in Family Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (FHI360, 2013) 	Married men ages 18-35	HTSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater intention to space births and use contraceptives (by men) Increased contraceptive use by men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Joint decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental: cross-sectional Qualitative: IDIs
	First Time Parents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Santhya et al., 2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Married women Healthcare providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH HTSP SM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering disadvantaged groups Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of skilled pregnancy care Increased use of antenatal care Increased contraceptive use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Increased partner communication Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination Women's increased participation in the community and development of social networks Increased partner and/or community support Women's increased decision-making power Joint decision making Women's increased mobility 	Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Integrating Adolescent Livelihood into RH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Sebastian et al., 2005) 	Married and unmarried adolescents and parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH HTSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering disadvantaged groups Promoting women's livelihoods 	Improved menstrual hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination Women's increased participation in the community and development of social networks Women's increased decision-making power Increase in women or girls' control over wages/income Women's increased mobility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test
	Engaging Men to End Gender-based Violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Singh et al., 2011) 	Men and women	GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Empowering disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased self-report of GBV perpetration by men Decreased female self-report of experiencing GBV Increase in teachers encouraging girls to stay in school Decrease in teachers asking for sex Increase in girls feeling safe in school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Increased partner communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental: pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
South Asia - Other	BRAC Initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh (Khatun et al., 2004) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children ages 6–72 months Mothers of children in 6–72 months age range 	NCHN	Promoting women's livelihoods	Decreased stunting prevalence among girl children	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Nonexperimental: cross-sectional

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
Sub-Saharan Africa	Coverage and Effects of Child Marriage Prevention Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethiopia (Gage, 2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls and boys Men and women 	AYH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Promoting women's and girls' educational opportunities 	Increased prevalence of stopped (early) marriages	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Nonexperimental, cross-sectional
	Berhane Hewan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethiopia (Mekbib and Molla, 2010) 	Married girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH HTSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Promoting women's and girls' educational opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved attitudes against FGM/C Improved attitudes against early marriage Increased contraceptive knowledge Increased awareness of healthy timing and spacing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher formal educational participation for women or girls Improved attitudes toward girls' education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental: cross-sectional Qualitative: IDIs
	Micro-enterprise and Peer Education Behavioral Risk Reduction Intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya (Odek et al., 2009) 	Women	HIV/STI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting women's livelihoods Empowering disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer sex practices Increased use of condoms for dual protection Reduced numbers of sexual partners Increased condom use with regular partner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination Higher scores on an empowerment scale for women Increased life and social skills Increase in women or girls' control over wages/income and access to social entitlements (e.g., financial credit, education) Increase in taking/receiving a loan or participation in micro credit program for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental: longitudinal Qualitative: IDIs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Malawi Male Motivators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malawi (Shattucket et al., 2011) 	Men and married men, ages 18–49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/STI HTSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Increasing spousal support for healthy sexual and reproductive health behaviors Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contraceptive use Increased use of contraceptive at last sex Increased use of condoms for dual protection Increased report of correct use of condoms Increased male contraceptive use Safer sex practices Reduced unmet need for contraceptives Reduced stigma toward condom use Increased report of intention to use condoms Availability of FP materials, FP infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased partner communication Increased support (emotional, instrumental, family support) from partners or community Joint decision making Understanding of opposite sex Attitudes toward male participation/support Gender considered in research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCT: Individuals randomized, pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs
	Male Involvement Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Namibia (Mufune, 2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men Police Trainers Healthcare providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV HIV/STI HTSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attitudes toward GBV Contraceptive knowledge Awareness of fertility Increased knowledge of STI prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs More favorable/positive attitudes expressed toward healthy sexuality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
	Développement Holistique des Filles (DHF) Community Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senegal (Aubel, 2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grandmothers Adolescent girls Health workers Men and women 	AYH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved attitudes toward FGM/C Improved attitudes toward early marriage 	Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs	Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	One Man Can Campaign <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa • (van der Berg et al., 2013; Colvin and Peacock, 2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders • Local nongovernmental organization activists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBV • HIV/STI • AYH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing gender inequities through SBCC • Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased uptake of VCT services • Increased report of correct use of condoms • Increased intention to intervene against violence • Increased communication between parents and children about sex, sexuality, and/or high-risk sexual behaviors • Decrease in use of violence as punishment for children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved parenting • More involved and responsible fathering • Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs • Men assist/help with household chores • Healthier attitudes toward masculinity • Healthier attitudes toward fatherhood • Increased communication between fathers and children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonexperimental: cross-sectional • Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
	Women Focused Intervention for Sex Workers and Non Sex Workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa • (Wechsberg et al., 2011) 	Women ages 18 and older	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBV • HIV/STI 	Empowering disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer sex practices • Improved skills for sexual negotiation • Increased use of condoms for dual protection • Reduced numbers of sexual partners • Decreased alcohol use • Decreased drug use • Increased condom use with regular partner • Increased condom use with non-regular partner • Awareness of sexual abuse and potential for prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination • Higher scores on an empowerment scale for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCT: community/cluster randomized, pre- and post-test • Qualitative: IDIs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Interactive Workshops to Promote Gender Equity and Family Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania • (Schuler et al., 2012) 	Women	HTSP	Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity	Contraceptive knowledge	Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs	RCT: community/cluster randomized, pre- and post-test
	African Youth Alliance Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda • (Karim et al., 2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls and boys ages 15–17 • Young women and men ages 18–24 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AYH • HIV/STI • HTSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased use of contraceptive at last sex • Reduced numbers of sexual partners • Consistent condom use 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Quasi-experimental: post-test only
	SHAZ! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zimbabwe • (Dunbar et al., 2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls ages 15–17 • Women ages 18–24 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBV • HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering disadvantaged groups • Promoting women's livelihoods 	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention	Increase in women's or girls' wages/income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonexperimental: cross-sectional • Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
<i>East Asia and the Pacific</i>	Gender Roles, Physical and Sexual Violence Prevention in Primary Extend to Secondary School <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thailand • (Chamroonsawadi et al., 2010) 	Girls and boys ages 6–14 and 15–17	GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering disadvantaged groups • Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples 	Increased awareness of GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs • Increased life and social skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quasi-experimental, pre- and post-test • Qualitative: participatory research methods

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Risky Sexual Behaviour Prevention among Adolescent Thai Boys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thailand (Tipwareerom et al., 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescent boys ages 10–13 Parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH HIV/STI 	Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Strengthening communication and negotiation skills for women, men, couples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in age at sexual debut Safer sex practices Increase in decision-making ability related to sex and condom use among youth Increased report of correct use of condoms 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental, longitudinal (at least two time points) Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
	Working with Men to Improve Reproductive Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timor Leste (Jacobsen and Jose, 2012) 	Men ages 18–35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV HIV/STI HTSP NCHN SM 	Empowering disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased health facility delivery Reported ideal family size Decreased report of GBV perpetration Increased knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention Improved attitudes toward persons living with HIV 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Qualitative: IDIs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Engaging Men to Prevent GBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil, India, Rwanda (Instituto Promundo, 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women ages 18–24 and 25–49 Boys ages 15–17 Men ages 18–24, 25–49, and over 49 	GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Community 	Improved attitudes toward GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Increased partner communication Men assist/help with household chores Attitudes toward male participation/support Increased knowledge among men of laws related to gender and women's and girls' equality/empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental, pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs, KIs, other
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	Strategies to Involve Men in Reproductive Health Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honduras (Lundgren et al., 1998) 	Men and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/STI HTSP MH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering disadvantaged groups Increasing spousal support for healthy sexual and reproductive health behaviors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contraceptive use Increased spousal communication about FP Increased communication about safe sex Increased knowledge of warnings signs in pregnancy 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-experimental, pre- and post-test Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
	Oportunidades Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mexico (Feldman et al., 2009) 	Partnered women ages 15–49	HTSP	Empowering disadvantaged groups	Increased contraceptive use	Women's increased decision-making power	RCT, community/cluster randomized, pre- and post-test

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	ISHRAQ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt • (Selim et al., 2013; Ringler, 2009 ; Brady et al., 2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescent girls, average ages 6–14 • Women • Stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AYH • GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting women's and girls' educational opportunities • Addressing gender inequities through SBCC • Empowering disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in decision-making ability related to sex and condom use among youth • Increased community action and protest against early marriage • Increased report of GBV perpetration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination • Increased life and social skills • Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs • Women's increased mobility • Higher formal educational participation for women or girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quasi-experimental, post-test only • Quasi-experimental, pre- and post-test • Qualitative: IDIs, FGDs, and observations

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Integrated Action on Poverty and Early Marriage Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yemen • (Pedersen et al., 2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men • Community leaders • Local organization leaders • Stakeholders 	AYH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing gender inequities through SBCC • Empowering disadvantaged groups • Promoting women's livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased community action and protest against early marriage • Increased prevalence of stopped (early) marriages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased life and social skills • Increase in women or girls' wages/income • Gender considered in research • Access to social entitlements (e.g., financial credit, education) • Media attention to issues related to gender inequality • Men's increased knowledge of laws related to gender and women's and girls' equality/empowerment • Increase in taking/receiving a loan and participation in micro credit program for women 	Qualitative: IDIs, FGDs, case studies

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Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
South Asia-India	"Are You Well" HIV-TB Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (Balaji et al., no date; Nalamdala, 2011) 	Women and men living with HIV and TB	TB	Addressing gender inequities through SBCC	None measured	Increased exposure to gender-sensitive messaging	Qualitative: IDIs, FGDs
	UNINOR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India (GSMA, 2011) 	Married women	SM	Addressing gender inequities through SBCC	Improved awareness of cervical cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination Women's increased participation in the community and development of social networks Increased support (emotional, instrumental, family planning, or general support) from partners or community Increased life and social skills Women's increased decision-making power Women's increased mobility 	Qualitative: IDIs, FGDs, case studies
South Asia-Other	Women's Empowerment Model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afghanistan (Salke, 2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female midwives Female doctors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/STI HTSP SM 	Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased provider knowledge and skills of FP methods Improved clinical skills in detection and/or treatment of STI 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Nonexperimental: cross-sectional

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Engaging Men in Gender Equality: Safe Night for Street Boys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh (UNFPA, 2011) 	Street boys ages 16 years and older	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH GBV 	Empowering disadvantaged groups	Increase in screening, counseling, and referrals for GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased partner and/or community support Increased life and social skills 	Qualitative: IDIs, FGDs, case studies
Sub-Saharan Africa	Rural Program Integrating GBV, HIV Testing, PMTCT into Antenatal Clinics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya (Turan et al., 2013) 	Women	GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Empowering disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screening, counseling, referrals for GBV Integration of GBV screening into health services 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental: cross-sectional Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
	Tostan: Abandoning Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senegal (Feldman-Jacobs and Ryniak, 2006) 	Women and men and general population	AYH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Empowering disadvantaged groups Promoting women's and girls' educational opportunities 	No youth reproductive health changes found	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonexperimental: cross-sectional Qualitative: IDIs and FGDs
	Tchova Tchova Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mozambique (Quincot and Figuero, 2010) 	Men and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP HIV/STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity Empowering disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer sex practices Decreased alcohol use Increased communication about safe sex Increased knowledge on use of condoms for dual protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination Joint decision making Men assist/help with household chores Attitudes toward male participation/support Increased communication between fathers and children 	Qualitative: FGDs

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
<i>East Asia and the Pacific</i>	Positive Masculinity to Stop Gender-based Violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam • (Hoang et al., 2013) 	Married men ages 25–30 and older than 49	GBV	Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity	Decrease in incidence of violence Managing conflicts through negotiation rather than anger	Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonexperimental, cross-sectional • Qualitative: IDIs
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	The Young Men Initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro • (CARE International, 2012) 	Young men	GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering disadvantaged groups • Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	Managing conflicts through negotiation rather than anger	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonexperimental, cross-sectional • Qualitative: IDIs
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	Empowering and Educating Low-income Women on HIV Prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil • (de Moraes et al., 1997) 	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/STI • HTSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering disadvantaged groups • Addressing gender inequities through SBCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HTSP measured but no changes found • HIV/AIDS/STIs outcomes measured but no changes found 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	Nonexperimental, longitudinal
	Sexuality and AIDS Prevention among Adolescents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil • (Vasconcelos et al., 1997) 	Young women	HIV/STI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering disadvantaged groups • Promoting critical reflection on gender norms and equity 	Safer sex practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased gender-equitable attitudes and beliefs • Women's increased self-confidence, self-esteem, or self-determination • Increased life and social skills • Women's increased decision-making power 	Qualitative: FGDs, observations

Region	Program Name, Location, Citation	Program Beneficiaries	Health Areas Addressed	Gender-aware Strategies Used	Health Outcomes Achieved	Gender Outcomes Achieved	Evaluation Methodology
	Involving Men in Sexual and Reproductive Health Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecuador (Shepard, 2004) 	Men and couples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/STI HTSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Empowering disadvantaged groups Increasing spousal support for healthy sexual and reproductive health behaviors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTSP measured but no changes found HIV/AIDS/STIs outcomes measured but no changes found 	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative Quantitative-other
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	Takamol Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egypt (Pathfinder International, 2011) 	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AYH HTSP NCHN SM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gender inequities through SBCC Empowering disadvantaged groups 	Measured but no changes found	No gender outcomes noted/achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not specified Quantitative-other

AVAHAN

Effectiveness Rating	Intervention Partner (State-level), Location, Citation	Target Populations	Structural Strategies	Health Outcomes	Evaluation Method
Effective	Care-Saksham <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andhra Pradesh (Biradavolu et al., 2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSWs Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community mobilization for collective action (CBOs) Sensitization activities with police and community leaders Promote control over access to services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer sex practices Increased self-advocacy by FSWs towards police Enforcement of previously not-implemented laws by police 	Qualitative: IDIs, KIs
	India AIDS Alliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andhra Pradesh (Punyamet et al., 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSWs Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community mobilization, collectivization of FSWs Community advocacy groups and legal literacy Sensitization activities with police and men in communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased health/STI service utilization Increased access of FSWs to health insurance Improved relations between FSWs and police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-sectional survey (one time point) Qualitative: KIs
	APSACS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andhra Pradesh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSWs, clients MSM Transgender persons Injecting drug users Long-distance truck drivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions to address structural and environment barriers Peer education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in prevalence of HIV Decrease in prevalence of syphilis Safer sex practices 	
	Karnataka Health Promotion Trust <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Karnataka (Bhattacharjee et al., 2013) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSWs MSM Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy and sensitization with government and police Stakeholder awareness training Community mobilization Legal empowerment workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in HIV and STI prevalence Safer sex practices Decreased physical and sexual violence against FSWs Improved relations with police 	Cross-sectional surveys (multiple time points)
	Aastha/FHI360 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maharashtra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSWs Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment of peer educators and sex workers to initiate self-help groups Formation of CBOs for decision making, problem-solving, leadership, program and crisis management, organizing large-scale events in the districts 	Increased ability to negotiate condom use	

Effectiveness Rating	Intervention Partner (State-level), Location, Citation	Target Populations	Structural Strategies	Health Outcomes	Evaluation Method
	(Unnamed project) • Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSWs • MSM • Transgender persons • Men at solicitation points • Long-distance truck drivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community mobilization • Peer-based outreach education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer sex practices • Decrease in prevalence of syphilis 	
	Karnataka Health Promotion Trust • Karnataka • (Mohan et al., 2012)	FSWs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote collective identity among FSWs to create a positive identity and build capacity to manage crisis and violence • Form FSW community-based organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased physical and sexual violence • Improved relations with police 	Cross-sectional survey (one time point)
	Karnataka Health Promotion Trust Karnataka (Beattie et al., 2010)	FSWs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy level advocacy with senior government officials • Sensitization training with police, lawyers, and media • Mobilization with sex workers; form CBOs • Legal empowerment workshops with FSWs • Implement crisis intervention hotline (phone) 	Decreased reported violence	Cross-sectional surveys (multiple time points)
Promising	MSACS • Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSWs • Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community mobilization and enabling environment • Peer-based outreach education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer sex practices • Declines in prevalence of syphilis, chlamydia, and gonorrhea • HIV prevalence increased 	
	Karnataka Health Promotion Trust • Karnataka • (Blanchard et al., 2013)	FSWs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex worker collectivization and mobilization • Improve access to health services 	Engagement with intervention was associated with FSW empowerment	Cross-sectional survey (one time point)
	Ashodaya Samithi • Karnataka • (Argento et al., 2011)	FSWs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex worker collectivization and mobilization, CBOs • Improve access to health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased violence by police • Increased violence by FSW boyfriends 	Qualitative: IDIs, FGDs, observations

Effectiveness Rating	Intervention Partner (State-level), Location, Citation	Target Populations	Structural Strategies	Health Outcomes	Evaluation Method
<i>Unclear</i>	Ashodaya Samithi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Karnataka 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSWs Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community mobilization Collectivization of FSWs into CBOs Sensitization and advocacy with police 	No HIV outcomes reported	
	Karnataka Health Promotion Trust <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Karnataka (Gurnani et al., 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSWs Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy level advocacy with senior government officials Sensitization training with police, lawyers and media Mobilization with sex workers; form CBOs Legal empowerment workshops with FSWs Implement crisis intervention hotline (phone) 	Increased redress of reported incidents of violence and harassment among FSWs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative (other: monitoring data) Qualitative (other: tracking of newspaper articles)

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