

Identifying the right **gender M&E resource** for your needs

Increasing understanding of why gender is important

- The **Gender In Series** (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/our-work/gender/gender-in-series>) of briefs explores the implications of gender in various technical areas and suggests indicators to reveal and explain gender gaps in health outcomes. The topics are HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, family planning and reproductive health, orphans and vulnerable children, emerging infectious disease, and health information systems.

Understanding and measuring gender identity and sexual orientation

- The **Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI)** (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/training/online-courses-and-resources/non-certificate-courses-and-mini-tutorials/sogi/sogi>) course was developed for personal, professional, and programmatic learning about definitions of sexual orientation and gender identity and how they differ, related human rights, and incorporating SOGI in international research.
- See the related **SOGI Measures for Global Survey Research: A Primer for Improving Data Quality for** (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-19-177>) recommendations on how to develop survey questions to measure SOGI.

Integrating gender in program monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

- The four-minute video **Gender Matters** (<https://vimeo.com/219126971>) offers concrete suggestions on how to integrate gender in your M&E and research activities.
- The **Toolkit for Integrating Gender in the M&E of Health Programs** (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/tools/gender/toolkit-for-integrating-gender-in-the-monitoring-and-evaluation-of-health-programs>) helps international health programs integrate a gender perspective in their programs, projects, and M&E activities. It presents processes and tools, guidance for communication with stakeholders, and additional resources.
- Our **Gender and HIV** (<https://www.slideshare.net/measureevaluation/monitoring-and-evaluation-of-gender-and-hiv>) training module provides an introduction to basic concepts in gender and its impact on health, HIV, and M&E. It can be used as part of a larger M&E workshop or alone and encourages participants to build their individual and organizational capacity to monitor and evaluate their programs with a gender perspective.
- The self-guided **Gender M&E** (<https://www.globalhealthlearning.org/course/gender-m-e>) elearning course teaches basic gender-integrated M&E skills and is designed to help program managers, M&E officers, and/or gender program staff improve their understanding of gender M&E and its importance.

Evaluating with a gender focus

- The **Seven Steps to EnGendering Public Health Evaluation** (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tl-19-40>) interactive training includes a training manual and presentation to help evaluators understand how to measure and incorporate gender—including its economic, social, and health dimensions—in their evaluations. It will also help participants improve their evaluation of programs with gender components.
- The **Seven Steps to EnGendering Evaluations of HIV Programs with Adolescent Girls and Young Women** (<https://www.slideshare.net/measureevaluation/7-steps-to-engendering-evaluations-of-hiv-programs-with-adolescent-girls-and-young-women>) training presentation hones in on the importance of integrating gender in evaluations of HIV programs for adolescent girls and young women and the steps to take.

Integrating gender in M&E frameworks and systems

- The **Guidelines for Integrating Gender into an M&E Framework and System Assessment** (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-16-128-en>) outlines why it is important to apply a gender lens to M&E processes and structures and contextualizes gender in an M&E system. It then offers specific guidance to address gender in each of the components of an M&E system.

Identifying gender measures and indicators

- The **Violence against Women and Girls (VAW/G) compendium** (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-08-30>) offers indicators measuring the magnitude and characteristics of VAW/G, programmatic indicators, and was collaboratively developed for managers, organizations, and policymakers.
- The **Gender and HIV** (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-13-82>) compendium presents a menu of standardized indicators to measure programmatic areas vital to the intersection of gender and HIV that may be used at national, regional, or programmatic levels.
- The comprehensive, online **Family Planning and Reproductive Health Indicators Database** (https://www.measureevaluation.org/prh/rh_indicators) includes the most widely used indicators for monitoring and evaluating family planning and reproductive health programs and crosscutting issues in developing countries. It is applicable both at the program and population level to a wide-ranging audience.
- The **Trafficking in Persons and Health** (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-97>) compendium was designed to help program managers and decision makers plan, monitor, and evaluate their response to trafficking and health. It covers health sector preparedness, post-trafficking assistance, referrals and policies related to health, and the care received.
- The **Reproductive Empowerment Scale** (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-20-393>) can be used to measure sub-Saharan African women's level of empowerment in the reproductive health realm. This resource shares the survey items and subscales of the full scale and offers recommendations for scoring.

Understanding importance of gender in health information systems (HIS)

- The **Gender in HIV Health Information Systems** (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/fs-17-205g>) brief establishes the importance of addressing gender in HIV HIS activities and suggests actions that will promote the integration of gender in HIS and ultimately improve health outcomes.
- The **Factors Affecting Sex- and Age-Disaggregated Data in HIS** (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/newsroom/resources/publications/fs-17-215>) fact sheet compiles evidence from Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia to illustrate trends and challenges in the collection and use of sex- and age-disaggregated HIS data and provides recommendations to move the field of global health forward.

Supporting quality and use of gender data

- The **Gender-Integrated Routine Data Quality Assessment (RDQA+G) Tool** (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/our-work/gender/gender-integrated-routine-data-quality-assessment-rdqa-g-tool/gender-integrated-routine-data-quality-assessment-rdqa-g-tool>) is an Excel-based tool that enables national programs or donor-funded projects to evaluate their own data quality with a special focus on gender data, while continuing to improve reporting performance and prepare for data quality audits.
- The **Stakeholder Data Use and Dissemination Planning Tool** (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tl-19-24>) shares steps to elicit information needed to develop an effective data use and dissemination plan using an example from a research study with adolescent girls and young women in Haiti.