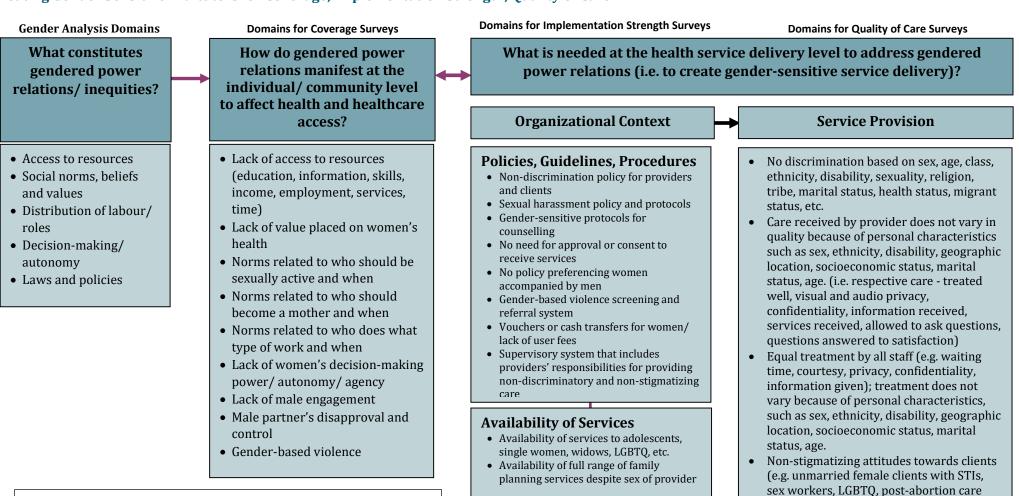
Creating Gender Sensitive Indicators for Coverage, Implementation Strength, Quality of Care



RADAR – Gender Analysis Domains for Coverage, Implementation Strength, and Quality of Care Surveys

This model provides examples of the ways in which gender power relations manifest at the individual/community level to affect health and healthcare access and what is needed at the health service delivery level to address gender power relations and ensure better quality and more equitable service delivery.

The domains outlined provide examples of the types of indicators that can be measured within coverage, implementation strength and quality of care surveys using a gender lens.



JOHNS HOPKINS BLOOMBERG SCHOOL of PUBLIC HEALTH



Leadership positions occupied by women

Provider Training

Human Resources

cadres

- Gender-based violence
- Rights-based services
- Gender-sensitive counseling and services

Availability of female providers at all

- Male friendly services
- Youth-friendly services

Data Collection and Use

- Process of tracking characteristics of clients
- Confidentiality of hospital and patient records

• Use of disaggregated data

Structural Characteristics

counselling (e.g. HIV, ANC)

clients, adolescents, disability)Gender-based violence screening and

• Male engagement, including couples

referral

- Hours of operation (including 24 hour maternal health services)
- Location safe for men and women
- Separate waiting rooms and toilets
- Auditory and visual privacy for consultations
- Labor wards in a private location
- 'Male-friendly' facilities (e.g. operating hours, welcoming environment)