



TWENDE MBELE

DIAGNOSTIC OF THE GENDER RESPONSIVENESS OF NATIONAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

BENIN, UGANDA & SOUTH AFRICA

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Contents

Purposes and methodology



Main finding

Gender responsiveness of National
Evaluation Policies

Gender responsiveness of National
Monitoring and Evaluation Systems




Recommendations

Purpose and methodology



Purposes



➤ Use the AGDEN gender diagnostic tool to Review National Monitoring and Evaluation System (NMES)

➤ Identify potential barriers and enablers to having a well-functioning gender responsive M&E system at country level

➤ Identify and develop concrete strategies (or recommendations) to strengthen gender responsiveness of country's Monitoring and Evaluation system.

Methodological steps

Documentary
review

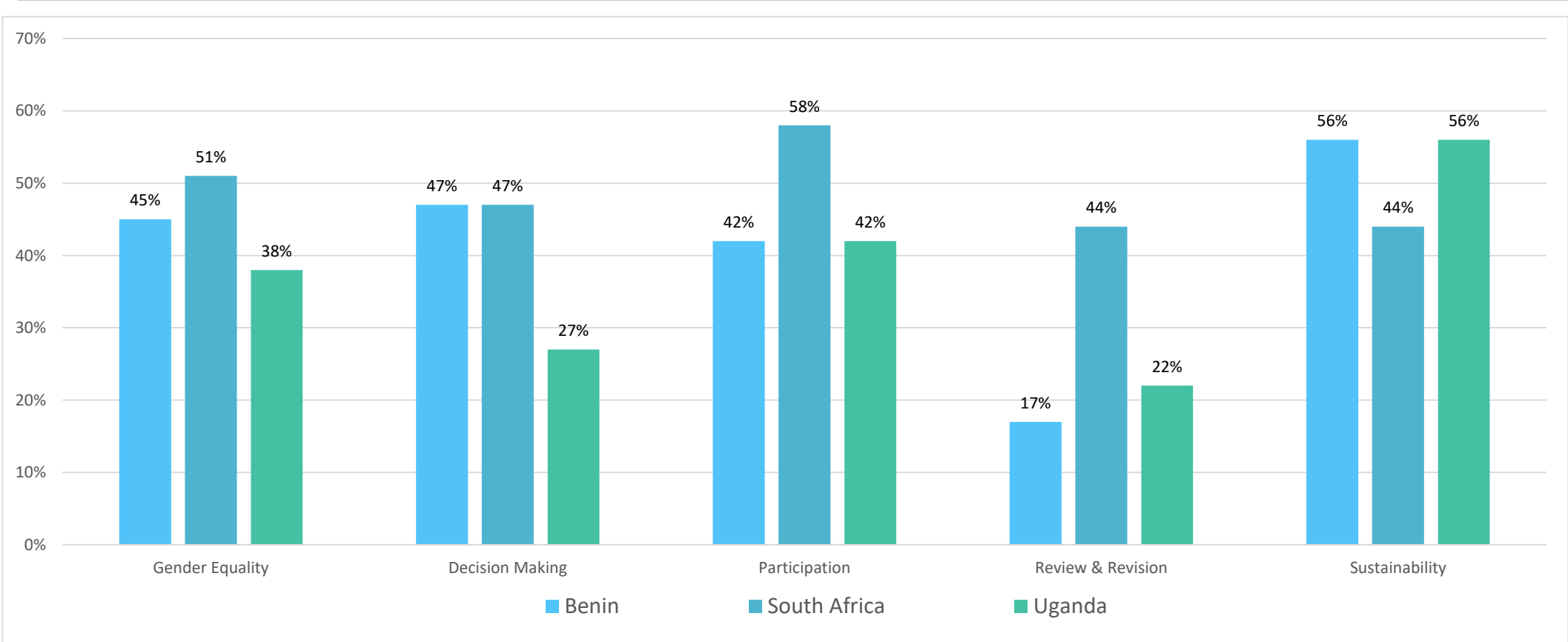
Stakeholders
interview

Analysis and
report

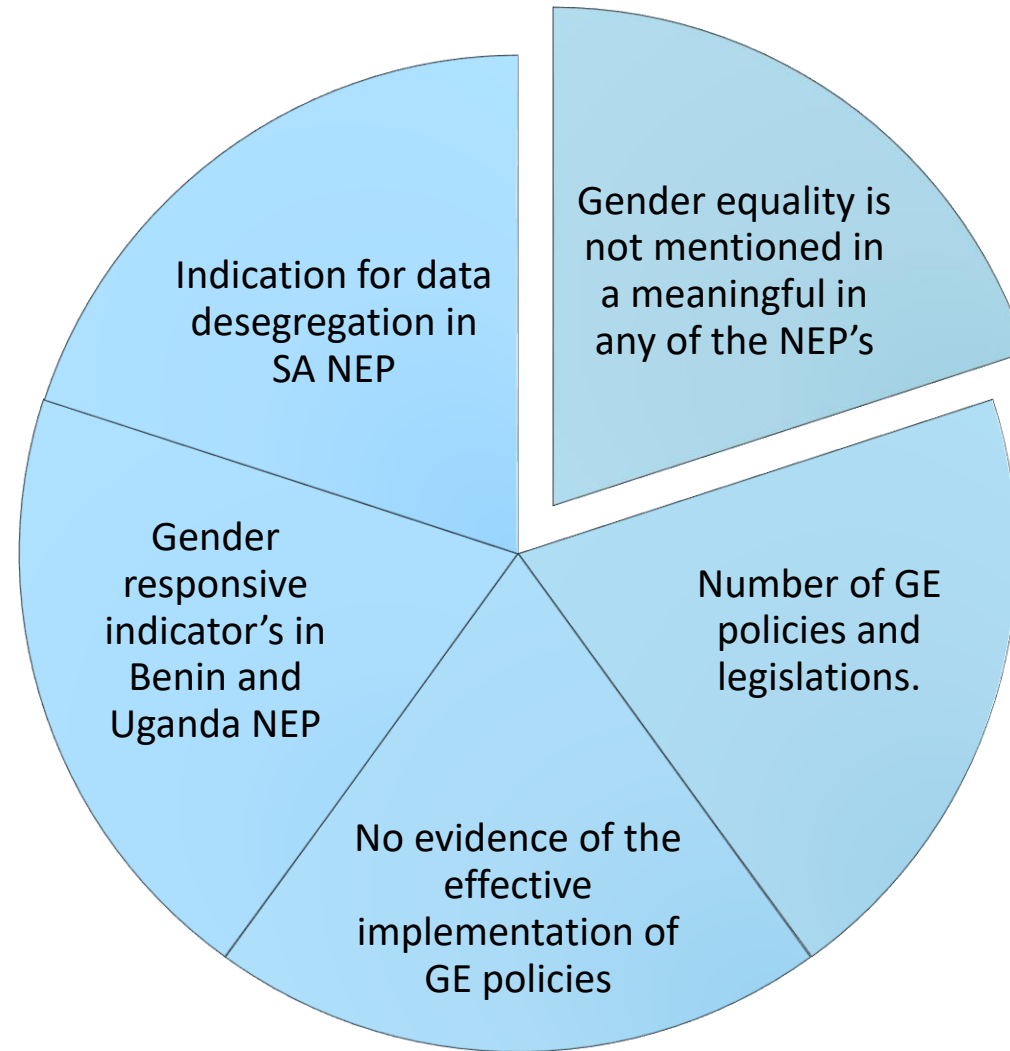
Main findings

Gender responsiveness of countries

National Evaluation Policies



NEP Gender responsiveness: gender equality



NEP Gender responsiveness: decision Making

lack of provision or guideline for
gender responsive evaluation

Limited emphasis on how
evaluation of public policies can
be used to improve GEWE

NEP does not made compulsory
segregation of data by sex in
any of the three countries.

National statistics office provide
routinely data segregated by
sex.

NEP Gender responsiveness: participation

The three countries NEP's
provides participation of VOPES
and other stakeholders

In Benin and Uganda the level of
VOPES participations are very
limited

No explicit mention on women,
men, girls and boy's participation
for the three countries.

NEP Gender
responsiveness:
Evaluability,
Review and
Revision

South Africa NEP is reviewed



Benin and Uganda have provision for
NEP revision



In none of the countries the review
process includes a gender perspective.

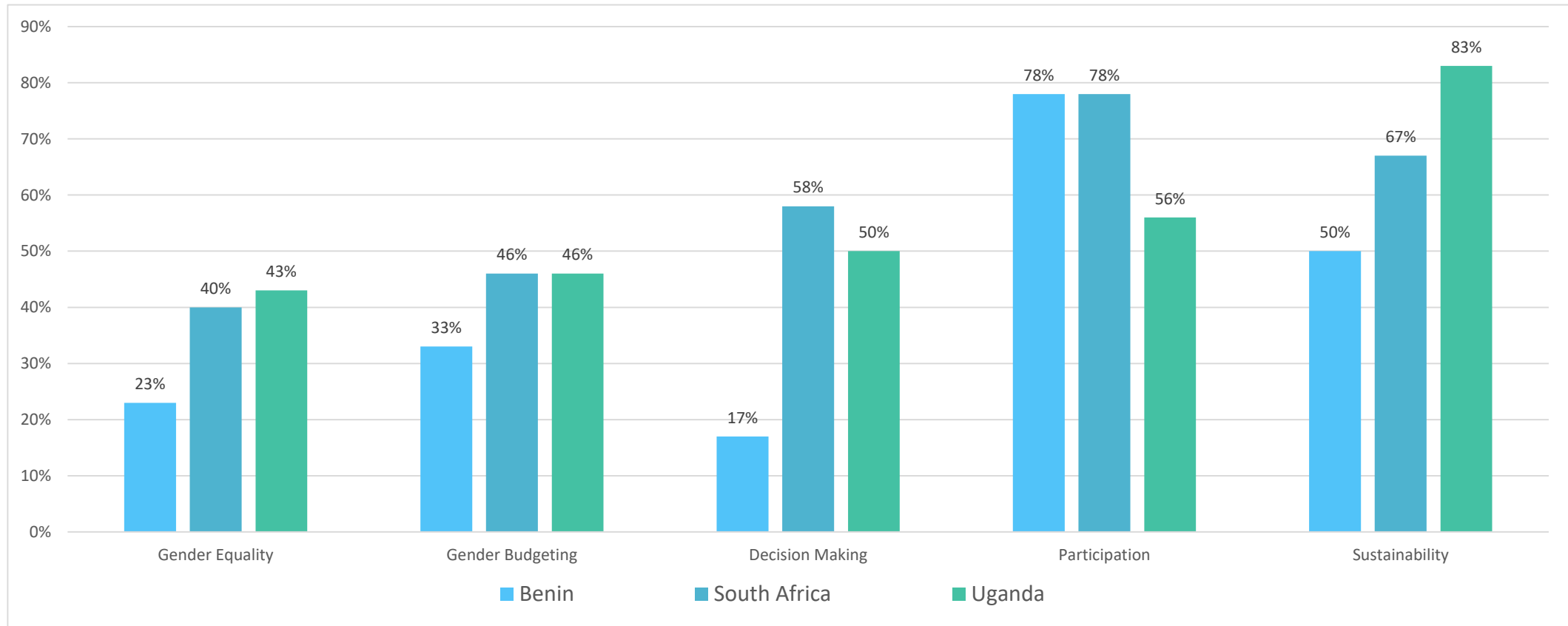
NEP Gender responsiveness : sustainability

Strong institutionalization
of NEP and its
implementation
mechanism in the three
countries

Lifespan of the current
NEP is 05 years for
Uganda, 10 years for
Benin

Lifespan is not stipulated
for South Africa NEP, but
medium-term plans and
annual plans are regularly
developed.

Gender responsiveness of National Monitoring and Evaluation Systems



Structure or architecture is not adequate for gender responsive evaluation in the national evaluation framework.

The role of gender machinery in national evaluation is not optimized.

National evaluations procedures are estimate not gender responsive in Benin and South Africa.

Limited engagement of civil society actors and gender equality advocate.

Effectiveness of gender mainstreaming in key ministries remain limited in Benin and South Africa

Uganda have incorporated gender mainstreaming in their routine operations and program

Knowledge and competences of relevant staff needs reinforcement.

Gender responsiveness of NMES: gender equality

Gender responsiveness of NMES: gender budgeting

NES and national gender machinery budget are insufficient to enable the institutions to effectively support gender mainstreaming in national evaluations

National Budgets do not effectively fund civil society to support national evaluations.

Limited budget allocation for capacity building of NES key agencies staff in gender analysis, especially in Benin.

Gender responsiveness of NMES: Decision making

Limited implication of Gender machinery institution in national evaluation process and budget in Benin and Uganda

In South Africa gender machinery institutions offer an advisory role, without substantial authority.

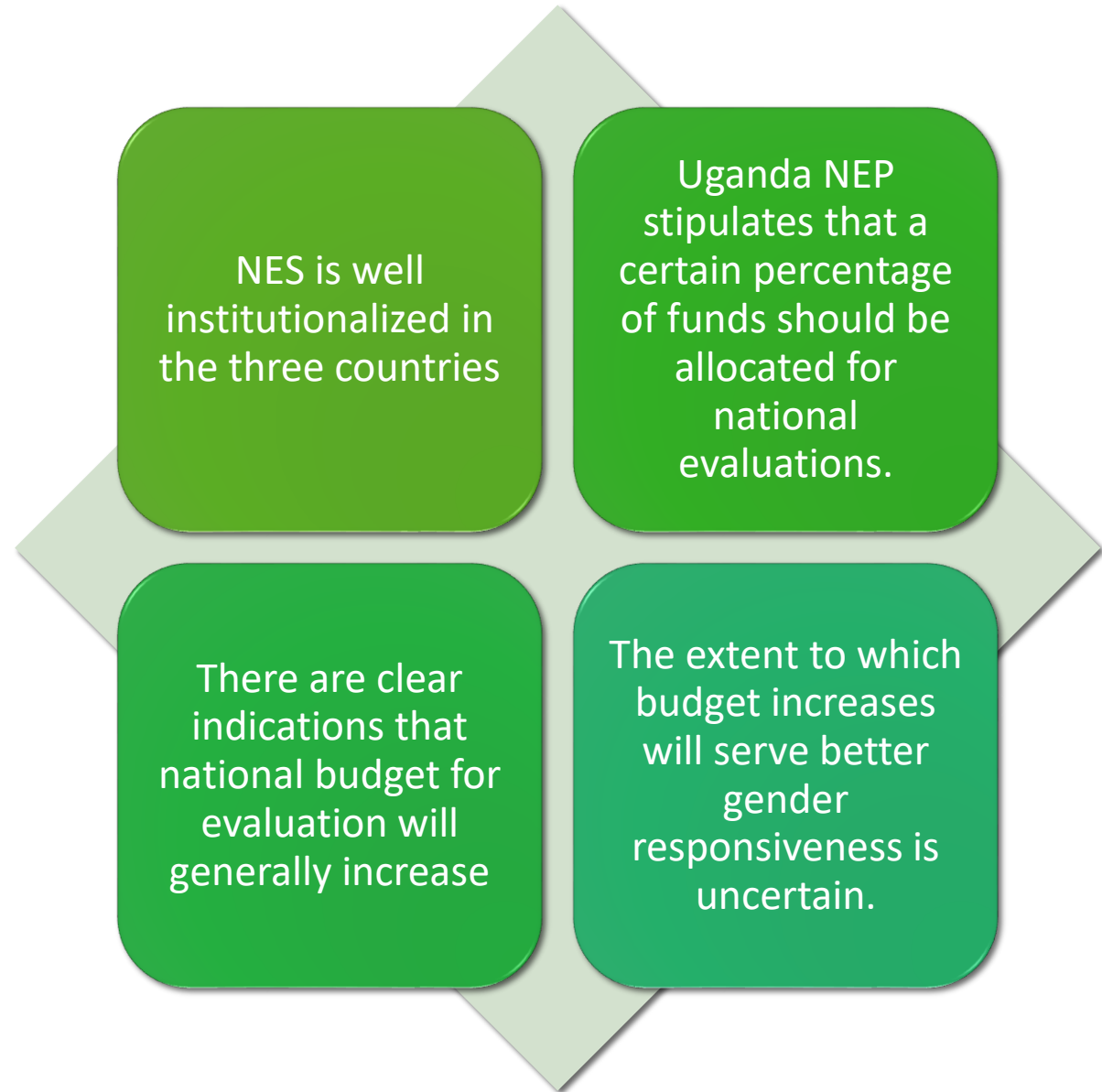
In South Africa, there is a process in place to ascertain how the gender machinery can most effectively influence the nature of the evaluations.

Gender equality advocacy contribute to a little extent to improving the gender responsiveness of national evaluations especially in Benin.

Gender responsiveness of NMES: Participation



Gender responsiveness of NMES: sustainability



01

Review of country's NEP and setup clear and compulsory guidelines for gender mainstreaming in national evaluations.

02

Optimize gender in national and sector department evaluation

03

Include resources for required gender mainstreaming activities in national evaluations budget.

04

Improve gender sensitiveness of national assessments tools and Introduce gender indicators in all evaluation frameworks.

05

Develop capacity on gender mainstreaming and gender analysis in evaluations of key actors and decision makers of NMES and core sector departments.

Recommendations

01

Establish a gender monitoring mechanism for national and sectors evaluations.

02

Empower national gender machineries institutions to play a stronger role of ensuring that monitoring and evaluation practices respond to the gender imperatives.

03

Involve existing expertise in gender monitoring in national and sector department evaluation.

04

Increase the level of involvement of civil society actors in national and sector department evaluation.

05

Raise political awareness in support to gender mainstreaming in the national assessment process.

Recommendations

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

