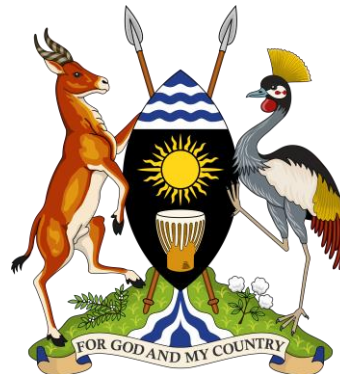


**Conducting Gender Responsiveness Assessments
of National Monitoring and Evaluation Systems: Learning from three case
studies:
South Africa, Uganda and Benin**

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Background

- CLEAR AA: Twende Mbele Programme aims to strengthen the NMES of South Africa, Uganda, Benin
- Commissioned AGDEN to conduct a diagnostic study to assess the Gender Responsiveness of the NMES
- AGDEN: establish 2002 to engender participatory gender and rights responsive development practice, M&E in Africa
- Importance of the study – gender and rights as cross-cutting in SDGs

Tool development

- Ecological systems framework (macro, meso, micro levels)
- Dimensions:
 - National M&E Policy/ies
 - National M&E System (framework and institutional arrangements)
 - Advocacy
- Criteria:
 - Gender equality
 - Participation
 - Decision making
 - Gender budgeting
 - Evaluability, review and revision
 - Sustainability
- Gender Diagnostic Matrix
- Application/Data collection: local consultants

Results: South Africa

- GWMES well developed, various components (outcomes monitoring, performance monitoring, evaluations, etc.)
- Gender: progressive legislation and policies
- Integration of two systems not yet optimal

	Criteria	South Africa
Policies	Gender equality	Orange
	Public policy evaluation decision making	Orange
	Participation	Yellow
	Review and revision	Yellow
	Sustainability	Orange
System	Gender equality	Orange
	Gender budgeting	Orange
	Decision making	Orange
	Participation	Yellow
	Sustainability	Yellow
	Advocacy	Red

Results: Uganda

- NEP and NES: Monitoring, evaluation and review functions
- National Integrated M&E Strategy (NIMES)
- Gender machinery advocates for gender responsiveness in M&E

	Criteria	Uganda
Policies	Gender equality	
	Public policy evaluation decision making	
	Participation	
	Review and revision	
	Sustainability	
System	Gender equality	
	Gender budgeting	
	Decision making	
	Participation	
	Sustainability	
	Advocacy	

Results: Benin

- National Evaluation Policy & Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction
- Gender machinery: 2 coordinating bodies

	Criteria	Benin
Policies	Gender equality	
	Public policy evaluation decision making	
	Participation	
	Review and revision	
	Sustainability	
System	Gender equality	
	Gender budgeting	
	Decision making	
	Participation	
	Sustainability	
	Advocacy	

Overall achievement of criteria

	Criteria	South Africa	Uganda	Benin
Policies	Gender equality	Orange	Orange	Dark Orange
	Public policy evaluation decision making	Orange	Dark Orange	Orange
	Participation	Yellow	Orange	Yellow
	Review and revision	Yellow	Orange	Orange
	Sustainability	Orange	Orange	Orange
System	Gender equality	Dark Orange	Orange	Orange
	Gender budgeting	Dark Orange	Orange	Dark Orange
	Decision making	Dark Orange	Yellow	Orange
	Participation	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
	Sustainability	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
	Advocacy	Red	Yellow	Orange

Challenges to obtain gender responsiveness

- Lack of well coordinated, financed and clear mandated National Gender Machinery
- Capacity: skills sets that ***combine*** M&E and gender
- Methodological issues:
 - Contextualising vs. cross cutting
 - Monitoring and performance management
 - Resistance

Factors enabling gender responsiveness

- Stakeholder interest and commitment
- Political will from key government departments
- Strong central champions for M&E
- Communication and documentation
- Twende Mbele programme

Recommendations

- To improve gender responsiveness
 - Include gender at early stages and in all practices
 - Improve collaboration between M&E and gender departments
 - Capacity and documents (guidelines)
- Tool revisions and development
 - Include current developments in the field
 - Contribute to gender evaluation of SGDs

Conclusions

- Important contribution to development of tools to assess gender responsiveness of NMES and NMEP
- Insight into African experiences
- Providing evidence as a baseline
- Identify specific areas of improvement
- Twende Mbele Programme use of information for decision making