

Briefing

Gender; Monitoring, evaluation
and learning

Keywords:
Sustainable Development Goals
(SDGs), monitoring and evaluation
(M&E), gender



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Policy
pointers

The evaluation
community needs to

Equity-focused, gender-responsive evidence: a blind spot in VNR reporting

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EFGR in VNRs: Rwanda; Tanzania; Ghana, CAR 2019

Category	Main findings
General VNRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The levels of assessment varied across countries.• A trends analysis, was done in education in Tanzania;• Education and health in Rwanda and CAR;• Ghana covered poverty and employment too.• Ghana, had improvements with poverty and health but increased unemployment• Rwanda and Tanzania reported improvements• Some indicators were not captured due to lack gender disaggregated data



EFGR in VNRs: Rwanda; Tanzania; Ghana, CAR 2019

Category	Main findings
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong supportive environment for implementing the SDGs• SDGs were mainstreamed into the planning and budgeting• Only Rwanda, CAR and Ghana reported efforts of gender mainstreaming• Ghana had aspects of accountability with Implementation• However, the gender responsiveness was not very clear.• All countries reported good governance principles• However, it was not clear how these were benefiting wo/men.



EFGR in VNRs: Rwanda; Tanzania; Ghana, CAR 2019

Category	Main findings
Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A participatory approach was used in Rwanda and Tanzania• The integration of elements of gender responsive assessments varied,• In Ghana it was done under 5 SDGs• Rwanda covered 6 SDGs ; CAR on 3 SDGs• Tanzania had no GDD so limited focus.• Evaluation organizations, and academic institutions were excluded• The methodology needs voices from beneficiaries; and use of more GDD



EFGR in VNR(s): Rwanda; Tanzania; Ghana and CAR 2019

Category	Main findings
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The extent of evaluation varied markedly across countries.• In Rwanda and CAR it was mainly a review• In Tanzania it was just a report on status of policies and programmes• None mentioned tools, strategies or methodological approach for gender-sensitive evaluation.• CAR reported some gender responsive targets,• Tanzania noted that baselines were being established for the SDGs• It was evident that evaluation was still weak• Furthermore mainstreaming of gender was very limited.



EFGR in VNRs: Rwanda; Tanzania; Ghana, CAR 2019

Category	Main findings
Framework s, Strategies, Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All countries had a comprehensive framework for SDGs• Some policies for gender equality and women's empowerment.• Rwanda's 11 sectors out of 16, had gender sector mainstreaming strategies.• Ghana plans the Affirmative Action Bill to increase women's participation in decision making ,• CAR had integrated a gender dimension in the constitution of March 30, 2016• Gender mainstreaming into the SDGs was still an uphill task• Capacity development required to create synergies for effective implementation.



EFGR in VNRs: Rwanda; Tanzania; Ghana, CAR 2019

Category	Main findings
No one left Behind	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The countries noted vulnerabilities with varying approaches.• Rwanda recognized women, youth and persons with disability.• Tanzania was not specific on actual groups• Ghana mentioned the deaf ; Children and Youth,• CAR is focusing on reduction inequalities between regions• There is limited information on how the beneficiaries are benefiting.



EFGR in VNRs: Rwanda; Tanzania; Ghana and CAR

Category	Main findings
Looking Ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All countries are committed to effective implementation of SGDs• Rwanda is committed far-reaching reforms• Tanzania will mobilize and create awareness and participation;• Ghana will review SDGs and generate evaluative evidence on gender.• CAR , will enhance efficiency, and periodic program reviews,• Generation and use of GDD should be apriority



- *A comparison was made with Uganda-my country*
- *Uganda has adequate institutional structures for SDGs.*
- *The Gender Statistics Sub committee promotes gender mainstreaming in the production of statistics.*
- *For SDGs, the subcommittee has listed indicators, baselines, data source and responsible institution.*
- *National priority gender indicators relevant to SDGs*

Reflections/Conclusions: Uganda

- *However, the National Policy on M&E in Uganda is not very gender sensitive*
- *The 2018/19 Government Performance Assessment captured SDG indicators including social development.*
- *The Ministries, Departments, Agencies and local governments are certified for gender and equity budgeting compliance.*
- *The capacity being built will improve the gender and equity responsiveness*
- *The Evaluation Agenda is being aligned to NDP3*



Reflections/Conclusions: VOPEs and evaluators

- *VOPE (UEA) collaborates with Government.*
- *UEA has representation to the Evaluation Subcommittee in OPM*
- *The role of UEA now is focusing on popularization of the evaluation standards*
- *Capacity of the VOPE will have to be strengthened in gender mainstreaming*



Overall Conclusions

- In general, Evaluation capacity for SDGs is weak in all countries.
- Conducting gender responsive evaluations is limited by inadequate GDD-making Gender a **blind spot in evaluation**.
- **The assessment tool must have been weak on gender.**
- Participation of evaluation/ academic organizations in SDG reviews is a must
- Mainstreaming of gender into evaluation methodologies is critical.
- However, this calls for gender mainstreaming into policy and planning frameworks.