



The aid architecture debate: beyond Busan

M&E and gender

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OUTLINE

- 1. Gender, M&E and PD/AAA: mutually dependent
- 2. Evidence
- 3. Which way forward? Some suggestions

Annex

- 1. PD/AAA opportunities and risks for gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE)
- 2. Selected References



1. M&E, gender & PD/AAA: mutually dependent





→ gender and M&E → PD/AAA

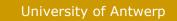
- M&E: crucial ingredient for
 - evidence-based & iterative policy-making
 - results-orientation
 - accountability
- gender-sensitivity: crucial ingredient for
 - results-orientation
- ❖ M&E important for gender accountability & feedback/learning
- integration of gender-dimension in M&E→ ↑ M&E quality





➤ PD/AAA → M&E and gender

- M&E reform agenda
 - recipients: elaboration of M&E arrangements (indicator 11)
 - donors: harmonisation & alignment & M&E capacity building
 - → interdependent
- different PD key-principles : opportunities & risks for GEWE (see annex 1)





2. EVIDENCE

- opportunities and risks for GEWE
 - M&E reform agenda





> opportunities & risks for GEWE

- higher aid modalities:
 - □ opportunities for gender mainstreaming but hardly realised
 - ☐ risks for targeted gender equality & empowerment projects
- no organisational changes in aid agencies
- > donor & recipient M&E reform agenda
 - slow donor harmonisation & alignment in M&E
 - indicator 11: low scores weak progress



2/29 in 2006 to 3/54 in 2008





> donor & recipient M&E reform agenda

- own desk & field studies on recipient M&E systems
 - □absence of evaluation plan & policy
 - ☐ monitoring > evaluation
 - ✓ E: methodologically & politically more challenging
 - √ ↓ analytical quality of M&E outputs
 - ✓ leaves gender blindness & its effects unveiled
 - □basic M&E principle of autonomy/impartiality neglected
 - √ ↓ accountability





> donor & recipient M&E reform agenda

- ☐ methodology: strongest component
 - √ focus on indicators & statistics
 - √ focus on two extremes (PFM&MDG) → missing middle (sector MIS)
 - ✓ move towards the aggregate → gender blindness
- ☐ organisational & systemic issues: problematic
 - ✓ no coordination and oversight
 - ✓ lack of horizontal & vertical integration
 - ✓ linkage between donor project M&E & national M&E often non-existent
- M&E demand & supply side outside government (downward accountability): largely neglected
 - √ CSOs > parliament, research institutes, evaluation societies
- ☐ (domestic) use for accountability & learning is limited



3. Moving forward: some suggestions





> two-track approach

- strengthen recipient M&E system (LT)
 - □incremental changes to what exists > blueprints
 - □joint diagnosis (cf. PEFA-system)
 - □integrate gender scan
- address short & medium term M&E needs
 - □organise joint M&E complementary exercises (e.g. J(S)R)
 - □split among accountability & learning → more hybrid forms
 - □focus on substance but also on recipient M&E system (track 1)
 - □gradual evolution towards meta-evaluation instrument





don't forget the independent gender/M&E demand and supply side

- CD and networking among CSOs, (gender) budget groups, research institutes, evaluation societies, parliament
- important role for local (gender) research community

> recognise the political embeddedness of M&E

- narrow technocratic approach: comfortableBUT
- undermines accountability & learning
- use M&E to broaden evidence-based dialogue & public debate





> need for impact evaluation and evaluation synthesis

- public goods' characteristics → joint donor approach
- opportunities to bring in 'gender' dimension
 - ☐ gender as 'dependent' variable
 - ☐ gender as 'independent' variable
- integration of findings in national M&E + international database



evaluation synthesis

> evaluation of the PD/AAA

- process evaluation
- impact evaluation





> integrate gender dimension in BS entry points

- ex-ante appraisal of policy content
- ex-ante appraisal of institutional apparatus
- capacity development
- M&E
- policy dialogue
- + projects targeted at GEWE
- → need for organisational changes in aid agencies
- gender capacity
- location of gender expertise
- incentives
- ✓ use GRB as 'bridging frame'





Thank you!



http://www.ua.ac.be/dev/aid_effectiveness







Annex 1: Changing Aid Modalities : opportunities & risks for GEWE (1)

PD Key- principles	Opportunities	Risks
Ownership	 -↑ effective implementation of policies -most countries have national gender plans & apparatus 	-misused as excuse to abandon donor responsibility -national gender policies often marginalised -national gender apparatus often weak
Harmonisation	-clarification of notions -reduction of confusion -joint analytical work -harmonise programming and funding for gender equality and empowerment	-gender concerns sidelined to reach consensus -harmonisation towards the lower end -sectoral focus > horizontal issues





Annex 1: Changing aid modalities: opportunities & risks for GEWE

(2)

PD Key- principles	Opportunities	Risks
Alignment	-↑ gender mainstreaming through influence and dialogue at the overall sector & macrolevel (↔ projects) -integration of gender perspective in BS entry points .policy dialogue .appraisal and monitoring of quality of national plans and processes and systems .capacity building .M&E exercises (joint reviews, etc.) -room for specific 'gender equality' & empowerment projects (agenda-setting track) in portfolio approaches	-uncritical alignment to gender-blind policies & processes increases existing gender bias -curtailing of donor's agenda-setting 'gender equality' & 'empowerment' track





Annex 1: Changing aid modalities : opportunities & risks for GEWE (3)

PD Key- principles	Opportunities	Risks
Management for development results	-evidence about results -focus on targets diminishes policy evaporation -analysis of failing development results could identify gender- blindness as a causal factor -similarities among results- oriented budgeting and gender budgeting	-'gender equality' and 'women's empowerment' often not captured in targets -indicatorism and lack of analysis of failing results -'management for results' often misinterpreted as 'management by results' -lack of (use) of sex-disaggregated data -move towards the aggregate





Annex 1: Changing aid modalities : opportunities & risks for GEWE (4)

PD Key- principles	Opportunities	Risks
Mutual accountability	-assessment of gender- sensitivity of donor practices: OECD/DAC G-marker -participation of non-state gender actors in accountability and review exercises -use of gender budgeting as accountability instrument	-accountability reduced to a narrow interpretation of aid effectiveness -absence of a strong gender demand side among non-state actors



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