

#### **Gender Mainstreaming in Evaluation**

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## **Agenda**

- Gender Mainstreaming and Evaluation
  - Evaluation of Gender Mainstreaming
  - Mainstreaming Gender in Evaluation
- Integration of gender dimension in standards for Evaluation
  - Crosscutting topic (DeGEval)
  - Specific standard (FTEVAL)
- Gender competence
- Conclusion



## **Background**

"Gender mainstreaming is the (re)organisation, improvement, development and evaluation of policy processes, so that a gender equality perspective is incorporated in all policies at all levels at all stages, by the actors involved in policy-making." (European Council 1998)

- Strategy of GM compulsory for all member states
- Relevant for all stages and types of evaluation
  - Evaluation of GM interventions
  - Integration of gender as a crosscutting issue in evaluation



## **Evaluation of Gender Mainstreaming**

- Specific field of evaluation for about 20 years
- Typical approaches: utilization focused, participatory, responsive, democratic evaluation
- Reflexive approach of evaluators
- Based on feminist theory or gender theory 

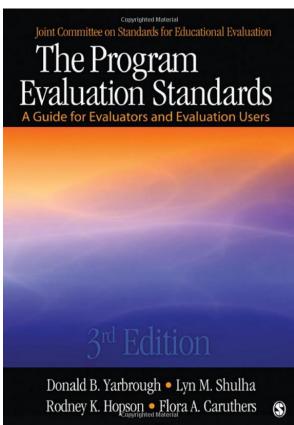
  feminist evaluation

## **Mainstreaming Gender in Evaluation**

- Integration of gender as a crosscutting issue in evaluation
- Compatible with utilization focused, participatory, democratic and feminist evaluation approaches
- DeGEval WG GM argues that considering the gender dimension in evaluation is a criterion for "good" evaluation → integration in standards
- Most standards contain an easy to detect gender dimension

#### **Standards**







#### Gender

- Gender is understood as a social construct which results of performative practices (Butler 1990).
- Intersectional approach interlinked with other structural categories (e.g. age, socio-economic status, race/ethnical background, disability, sexual orientation).

## **Utility Standards**

- U2 Attention to stakeholders: Evaluation should devote attention to the full range of individuals and groups invested in the program and affected by its evaluation
- U3 Negotiated purposes: Evaluation purposes should be identified and continually negotiated based on the needs of stakeholders.
- U4 Explicit Values: Evaluations should clarify and specify the individual and cultural values underpinning purposes, processes, and judgements.

## **Feasibility Standards**

■ F3 Contextual Viability: Evaluations should recognize, monitor, and balance the cultural and political interests and needs of individuals and groups.

## **Propriety Standards**

- P1 Responsive and Inclusive Orientation: Evaluations should be responsive to stakeholders and their communities.
- P4 Clarity and Fairness: Evaluations should be understandable and fair in addressing stakeholders needs and purposes.
- P5 Transparency and Disclosure: Evaluations should provide complete descriptions of findings, limitations.

## **Accuracy Standards**

- A2 Valid Information: Evaluation information should serve the intended purposes and support valid interpretations.
- A3 Reliable Information: Evaluation procedures should yield sufficiently dependable and consistent information for the intended uses.
- A4 Explicit Program and Context Descriptions: Evaluations should document programs and their context with appropriate detail and scope for the evaluation purposes.

#### FTEVAL Standard No. 9

- Requires considering the gender dimension of the evaluand in all steps and by all actors involved.
- Formulation of gender specific evaluation questions.
- Gender sensitive data collection and interpretation.
- Gender sensitive context analysis.
- Gender sensitive recommendations.
- Explicit justification if an evaluand does not contain a gender dimension.
- Use of gender sensitive language in all documents.
- Gender competence as part of evaluation competence.



## **Gendercompetence** ≠ **Genderexpertise**

#### Gendercompetence as a general competence

#### Knowledge

- Gender as a social construct and its relevance regarding one's main tasks
- Relevant gender equality goals and policies
- Gender sensitive language

#### Willingness

- Willingness to deal with gender/gender equality issues in everyday tasks
- Willingness to deal with resistance
- Willingness to reflect on practices



## Gendercompetence II

#### Reflexivity

- Regarding gender stereotypes, gender roles etc.
- Regarding own perceptions and socialisation
- To realise gender relevance / gender bias
- To realise gender relevant power structures
- To realise the gender dimension in methods generally used
- To realise when addional gender expertise is necessary

#### Doing/Agency

To deal with gender dimension in everyday practices

## Genderexpertise

- Gender theories
- Gender Mainstreaming as a political strategy
- Processes how gender is constructed
- Knowledge about the state of art of gender studies in the evaluation field
- Strategies/methods to support the integration of gender dimension in processes and research
- Initiation, moderation and documentation of reflexive processes

#### Conclusion

- Integration of gender dimension in evaluation is not an add on but a criterion for good evaluation
- Requires specific competences of evaluators and commissioners of evaluation
- Precondition for reliable and valid results
- Avoid (non)intended reproduction of stereotypes
- Allows evaluators to use the potential of evaluation to support the potential contribution of programmes to a reduction of gender disparities

# Thank you for your attention!

#### **References:**

AK GM [WG GM] (2015), Genderkompetenz von EvaluatorInnen. Positionspapier des AK Gender Mainstreaming der DeGEval

[https://www.degeval.org/fileadmin/users/Arbeitskreise/AK\_Gender/Positionspapier\_Genderkompetenz\_von\_EvaluatorInnen\_final.pdf]

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