



INSTITUT FÜR HÖHERE STUDIEN
INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES
Vienna

Gender Mainstreaming in Evaluation

Angela Wroblewski

Vienna Evaluation Network

January 23, 2019

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



DeGEval – Gesellschaft für Evaluation
Standards für Evaluation

Erste Revision 2016

- Nützlichkeit
- Durchführbarkeit
- Fairness
- Gerechtigkeit




Copyrighted Material

Joint Committee on Standards for Educational Evaluation

The Program Evaluation Standards


A Guide for Evaluators and Evaluation Users



3rd Edition

Donald B. Yarbrough • Lyn M. Shulha
Rodney K. Hopson • Flora A. Caruthers

Copyrighted Material



PLATTFORM  **teval**
Forschungs- und Technologieevaluierung



**STANDARDS DER
EVALUIERUNG IN DER
FORSCHUNGS- UND
TECHNOLOGIEPOLITIK**

kommentierte Version



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/ethnic 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 additional 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]
Wroblewski, Angela (2018, forthcoming), Gender und die DeGEval Standards, in: DeGEval (eds.), Standards der Evaluation in unterschiedlichen Handlungsfeldern. Einheitliche Qualitätsansprüche trotz heterogener Praxis?, VS Springer.