THE ROUGH ROAD OF PIONEERING CHANGE

AGDEN’s Engagement with Gender and Human Rights Responsive Evaluation
Outline

• The Beginning
• AGDEN’s approach and results
• Enabling factors
• Challenges
• Next Steps
The Beginning

• Formed in 2002 by AfrEA and UNIFEM as a special interest group of AfrEA

• Expected to:
  – Build the capacity of evaluators in Africa
  – Be a resource for gender responsive evaluators for the UN and other development partners.

  – Influence evaluation policy and practice in Africa from a gender and human rights perspective through their participation and contributions to AfrEA Conferences and other such forums.
AGDEN’s approach

1. Build capacity of evaluation practitioners in Africa
2. Conduct research on the application of GE & HR in monitoring and evaluation
3. Grow the capacity of the network
4. Provide advise
1. Capacity Building efforts

- Develop a toolkit on integrating gender equality and human rights in M&E
- Conduct training workshops - ten training workshops in Kenya; South Africa; Jordan; the Czech Republic; Ghana; and Burkina Faso
- Make presentations at evaluation conferences
- Disseminate quarterly information on the web
Results

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER RESPONSIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION TOOLKIT

MODULE THREE: PARTICIPATORY MONITORING & EVALUATION
Akosua A Adomako, Adeline Sibanda, Ednah Karamagi, Enid Kaabunga, Florence E. Etta and Susan Mathai

2012

BOITE A OUTIL POUR UN SUIVI ET UNE EVALUATION PRENANT EN CONSIDÉRATION L'ÉGALITÉ DES SEXES ET LES DROITS DE L'HOMME

MODULE TROIS: SUIVI ET ÉVALUATION PARTICIPATIFS
Akosua A Adomako, Adeline Sibanda, Ednah Karamagi, Enid Kaabunga, Florence E. Etta, et Susan Mathai

2012
## Recommended Approach

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<th>OECD-DAC Criteria</th>
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Capacity building Results

• Reported increase in knowledge after the training
• From trainees followed up
  – Engaged in further learning
  – Participated in web-based and face to face discussions
  – Conducted trainees for their colleagues and other practitioners
  – Planning for and submitting proposals to conduct evaluations
2. Research

- IOD PARC commissioned study on assessing the M&E capacity strengthening mechanisms for development evaluation in sub-Saharan Africa
  - Kenya, Rwanda, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Nigeria
- PAR on 171 program managers and officers sought to understand their:
  - Knowledge of (familiarity with) key concepts in human rights, gender and development, and M&E;
  - Experience with M&E, gender and development, and human rights;
  - Use or application of key human rights and gender and development (GAD) concepts in their programming or M&E; and
  - Thoughts about integration of gender equality and human rights in M&E of development projects and or programmes.
Some findings

• Integrating GE and HR in evaluation

Percentage of Programme Managers Who Want Human Rights M&E Integrated in Programmes

- Yes, 97.4
- No, 2.6

Does the monitoring system in your organization incorporate elements of human rights and gender equality?

- Yes, 57.9
- No, 42.1
Some more findings

• Evaluation demand is donor driven
• There are gaps in capacity development
  – “Most evaluators are autodidacts, very few are formally trained”
  – Capacity strengthening is mostly an individual effort
  – Some public sector efforts into strengthening national to develop national capacity and institutions, but still weak
  – Capacity development efforts are still heavily dependent on donors or national governments, for example, the Public Service Commission supports SAMEA, UNICEF supporting then KEA
3. Grow the capacity of the network

- Training to members on:
  - Gender and rights-based M&E in development practice
  - Outcome mapping
  - New aid modalities and the Paris Declaration
  - Evaluation proposal writing

- Mobilize members to attend evaluation conferences

- Secretariat policy and structure development
Growth in membership
Growth in network capacity

- Registered secretariat with offices in Nairobi
- Network grown from 12 core members to 117
- Large proportion of members have been trained in integrating GE and HR in M&E
4. Provide Advisory Services

• Engendering the Paris Declaration, reviewed in 2007 and presented at
  – the Africa regional preparatory meeting for the third High Level Summit on Aid Effectiveness in Kigali, Rwanda;
  – the CSO preparatory meetings of the 3rd High Level Summit on Aid Effectiveness in Accra, Ghana, in September 2007;
  – the African Women’s Regional Consultative Meeting on Aid Effectiveness and Gender Equality in Nairobi, in 2008; and
  – the 6th GENDERNET meeting at the OECD headquarters in Paris in 2008.

• Evaluation consultancy services
Enabling factors

• Committed leadership
• Strategic partnerships
• Need for services
Challenging factors

• Unreliable funding and resource base
• Bilingual nature of network makes communication difficult
• AGDEN is a virtual network, therefore heavily reliant on ICT
• All activities managed on a voluntary basis
Next steps

- Publish the toolkit in English and French
- Continue with capacity building activities for members & other evaluation practitioners.
- Conduct research on the impacts of capacity building efforts on practice
- Revitalize web-based activities
- Developing plans to work with grassroots organizations to set up evaluation and learning systems that are gender and human rights responsive
THANK YOU
References


