



Economic Commission for Africa
African Centre for Gender and Development(ACGD)

**AFRICAN CENTRE FOR GENDER AND
DEVELOPMENT**
***INFORMATION KIT ON GENDER RELATED
TOOLS***

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AFRICAN CENTRE FOR GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

INFORMATION KIT ON GENDER RELATED TOOLS:

The African Gender and Development Index

**Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): Institutional Mechanisms for
Gender Mainstreaming**

**Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): Impact Evaluation of Gender
Mainstreaming on the Status of Women in Africa**

Preamble

This booklet is designed to be used as a browse through information kit, providing a quick glance into selected tools developed by the African Centre for Gender and Development (ACGD). These tools are meant to assist member States in addressing gender inequality. Furthermore, the tools covered here are not exhaustive; rather they are meant provide users with an overview of some of the ACGD work. This kit is meant to be informative rather than instructional as the information presented here is not comprehensive. Detailed versions of these tools can be obtained by contacting the ACGD website.

URL: <http://www.uneca.org/acgd>

Overview

This kit brings together 3 tools developed by ECA to monitor the status of African women and the impact of gender mainstreaming on this status. The booklet is thus divided into 2 parts, namely, the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI), and the Monitoring and Evaluation tools for Gender Mainstreaming.

The advantage of these tools is that they can be used in a self-directed process. The indicators used would be valuable at country level because they provide a platform on which Governments can meet their commitment to women's empowerment and gender equality.

PART A

The African Gender and Development Index (AGDI)—Overview

The AGDI seeks to monitor the status of women in comparison to men in different sectors. AGDI developed by ECA provides quantitative and qualitative indicators to measure the performance of member States in addressing gender equality, equity and women's advancement in these four critical areas. It is intended to address the lack of sex-disaggregated data and to overcome the technical challenges for tracking progress in the advancement of women and gender equality. In future the tool can help streamline reporting on the various HR instruments targeted by the Commonwealth PoA, as they relate to gender.

The first component of AGDI, the Gender Status Index (GSI), captures quantitatively measurable issues related to gender equality in three aspects: social power 'capabilities', economic power 'opportunities' and political power 'agency'. It highlights the multidimensional aspects of inequality in access to education, health, income, employment, resources, and political power and voice.

The second component of AGDI, the African Women's Progress Scoreboard (AWPS) measures government policy performance regarding the effective implementation of key instruments such as: CEDAW, ACHPR, Beijing PfA, African Charter on the Rights of the Child art. XXVII, Health ICPD PoA Plus Five, 2001 Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS and women,

ILO Conventions (100, 111, 183), UN convention 1325 on conflict resolution, etc. The AWPS focuses on qualitative issues such as: ratification, reporting, law enactment, policy commitment, setting of plans, targets and institutional mechanisms, allocation of human resources and budgets, research, involvement of civil society, etc... It is composed of four blocks, namely, women's rights, social power 'capabilities', economic power 'opportunities' and political power 'agency'.

Objectives of the AGDI

The AGDI aims to:

- Monitor and report on progress in addressing gender inequalities and inequities that exist between men and women.
- Monitor and report on progress on women's empowerment and advancement.
- Provide African policy makers, gender planners and politicians with information to measure the extent of the advancement in implementing programmes aimed at addressing gender inequalities and strengthening women's empowerment
- Monitor the action being taken in implementing conventions that African countries have ratified.
- Provide a tool that is not only able to measure progress in quantitative ways, but also in qualitative terms

Has AGDI been tried?

The AGDI has been piloted in twelve countries namely:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| - Benin | - Madagascar |
| - Burkina Faso | - South Africa |
| - Ghana | - Mozambique |
| - Cameroon | - Uganda |
| - Egypt | - Tanzania |
| - Tunisia | - Ethiopia |

Contacts:

For more information on this tool and how to obtain a copy, do not hesitate to contact

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PART B

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): Institutional Mechanisms for Gender Mainstreaming

Overview

This tool has been prepared to support the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities of member States in the implementation of the African Plan of Action. It is targeted mainly at national machineries responsible for women's advancement. The APA is a synthesis of strategies and mechanisms aimed at addressing and resolving issues identified as posing serious constraints to the implementation of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action. It is focused on the following key areas:

- ❖ The formulation and implementation of National Gender Policy Frameworks
- ❖ Creation of and/or strengthening of National Coordination Mechanisms for gender mainstreaming in all sectors
- ❖ Establishment and effective use of accountability mechanisms for governments
- ❖ Capacity building for gender analysis, planning and programming

M&E Objectives:

The M&E tools aim at:

1. Strengthening the capacity of member States to formulate comprehensive gender policy frameworks; and
2. Encouraging the establishment of gender management systems, including institutional and capacity building mechanisms.

M & E Programme Progress

1. The monitoring component of the M & E programme at national level was implemented between July 2002 and December 2003
 - M&E officers first agreed with decision-makers on which activity to be monitored
 - Sectoral baseline reports were submitted to the National M&E Officer in the ministry in charge of gender
2. The Evaluation component was carried out at national level in 2003 in preparation for Beijing+10 Review
 - 12 countries conducted the monitoring or a combination of the M&E exercise and produced national reports

Constraints encountered in the implementation process

- a. Absence of comprehensive gender policies
- b. Inadequate gender management Systems
 - The systems are absent or weak
 - The mandate of National gender machineries is unclear

- Machineries are poorly funded and lack political clout consistent with their cross-cutting role
- Roles of GFPs not mainstreamed into job descriptions
- Inadequate resources to implement their tasks
- Limited knowledge of gender issues

c. Absence of national coordinating mechanisms

- 66.6% of countries depend on national gender machineries without the necessary power or capacity
- Accountability mechanisms remain the least understood or complied with
- Consequences of non-compliance are undefined
- Committee members have no capacity to handle the subject matter

d. Inadequate resources and interest

PART C

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): Impact Evaluation of Gender Mainstreaming on the Status of Women in Africa

Overview

The impact evaluation manual is intended to guide evaluators in assessing the impact on the status of women 10 years after the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action were established.

What is Impact Evaluation of gender mainstreaming?

A process of determining whether action-related outcomes of gender mainstreaming have created changes in the socio-economic status of women in the selected change areas

What will the impact evaluation do?

The evaluation will assess the impact of nationally implemented policies, plans and programmes by comparing the data collected for the impact evaluation to the baseline data collected during M & E

Pre-conditions for impact Evaluation of gender mainstreaming

Some pre-conditions for impact evaluation apply e.g. a country should have had a national gender policy or gender policy framework, plans and programmes for gender mainstreaming for at least 5 years

Who should conduct the Impact Evaluation?

The Evaluation should be conducted by a national research institution e.g. University

Selected change areas for Impact Evaluation

1. Food security
2. Health
3. Trade and Industry
4. Planning
5. Finance

Impact Evaluation Indicators

In each sector, change areas have been selected. These are areas where change has to be observed if gender has been mainstreamed in the sector

Tools for Impact evaluation

Numerous tools are used to evaluate impact and, they are clearly outlined in the manuals viz. Pre-impact evaluation questionnaire (PIEQ), tally sheets, interview guide and household survey questionnaire.

Data collection

This tool recognises the need to collect data and points to possible sources of data e.g. National Statistical Offices/Bureaus

Contacts

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Economic Commission for Africa

The African Gender and Development Index

Social power 'Capabilities'

Economic power 'Opportunities'

Political power 'Agency'

Women's rights

Social power 'Capabilities'

Economic power 'Opportunities'

Political power 'Agency'

Launch - 12 October 2004



Commission Economique pour l'Afrique

L'Indice de Développement et des Inégalités entre les Sexes en Afrique

Pouvoir social 'Capacités'

Pouvoir économique 'Opportunités'

Pouvoir politique 'Pouvoir d'Action'

Droits des femmes

Pouvoir social 'Capacités'

Pouvoir économique 'Opportunités'

Pouvoir politique 'Pouvoir d'Action'

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