

# Gender Evaluation and the example of the 'engendered' logframe

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# Objectives

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## Part 1:

- Explain gender evaluation
- Identify principles of evaluating gender
- Compare gender-blind with gender-conscious approaches to evaluation

## Part 2:

- Provide example of engendered logframe
  - Discuss implications of gender evaluation for World Bank
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# Evaluation

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- **Rethinking conventional approaches (1980s-90s)**
    - 📄 **implementation is not simple delivery**
    - 📄 **limited attention to “learning by users”**
    - 📄 **need to translate learning of users to new practice**
    - 📄 **need to improve process**
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# What is Gender Evaluation?

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● Gender analysis + evaluation

● Why is it important?

- Accountability
  - Assessing efficacy, efficiency, sustainability and institutional impact
  - Decision making for future projects or policy formulation
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# Some Considerations

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**If not in original project design- why evaluate gender?**

- **Maybe gender awareness is implicit in our decision making?**
  - **“Soft issues” easily subsumed? (e.g. participation)**
  - **We can learn or ask - what type of results would we have gotten if we had included gender analysis?**
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# Principles of Evaluating Gender

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*Leadership and management teams are key :*

- affect issues addressed
  - affect how gender analysis is introduced in process of country negotiations
  - gender advisor cannot substitute leadership/ management teams
  - management teams are change agents
  - there will be resistance to change
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# Change Process

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**Actual situation**

**Future situation**

**Change through intervention**

**How and where  
we want to be**

**Expected reality**

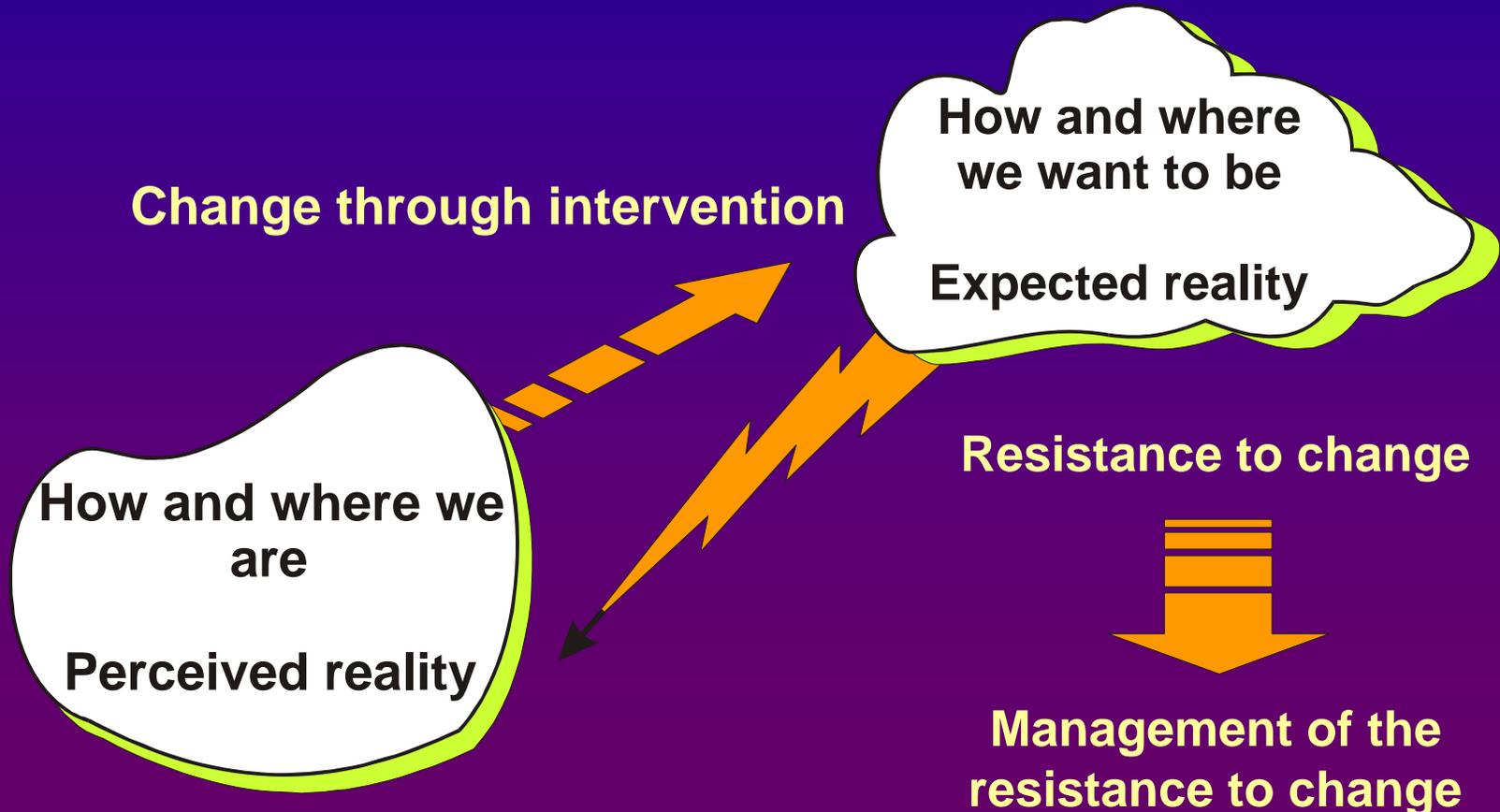
**How and where we  
are**

**Perceived reality**

**Resistance to change**

**Management of the  
resistance to change**

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# Gender-Blind or Gender-Conscious?

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## Gender Blind Evaluation:

- no attention to gender policy of the World Bank or national development plans
  - “neutral” indicators used regardless of sector
  - mix of skills in management team not used/  
expert advice not sought
  - evaluation forms indicate blank/ not applicable
  - disconnects between social/poverty/gender criteria
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# Gender-Blind or Gender-Conscious?

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## Gender Conscious Evaluation:

- explicit attention to gender dimensions of investment goals/ objectives
  - gender policy used in support of analysis
  - sex-disaggregated indicators used
  - management team's hard/soft sides utilized
  - participation of beneficiaries in project design and evaluation
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# Current Bank Practice - an outside view

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- Gender analysis in evaluation incomplete
- Sex-disaggregated information (e.g. indicators) not apparent
- ERR-like measures dominate social indicators
- Logframe mandatory but it is a 'once-off' tool

*(end Part 1)*

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# Example of the Engendered Logframe

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- Engendering the logframe is about identifying and accounting for gender in planning, monitoring and evaluating research and development work.
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# The Logframe

	<b>Narrative summary</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Important assumptions</b>
<b>Goal</b>				
<b>Purpose (objectives)</b>				
<b>Outputs (components)</b>				
<b>Activities (sub-components)</b>				

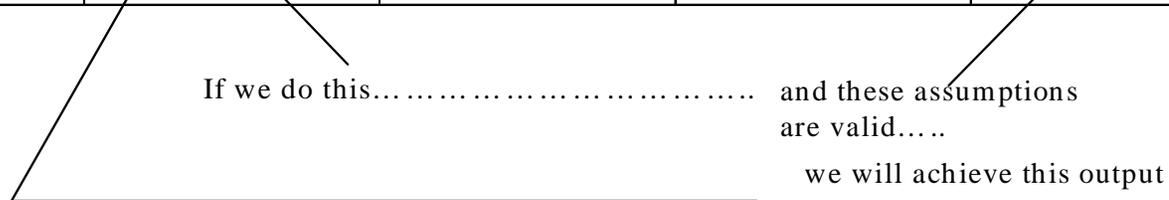
# Logical Framework

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- 📄 Organizes considerable information in a coherent and concise manner
  - 📄 A project prevented from attempting too many activities with too few resources
  - 📄 Focuses project planners and instructs project evaluators
  - 📄 Logframe is increasingly a “living tool” that anticipates change
  - 📄 Earlier versions of the logframe not to be disregarded
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# Logframe Logic

	A Summary	B Indicators	C Means of verification	D Assumptions
1 Goal				
2 Purpose	A2			
3 Outputs	A3			A4
4 Activities	A4			D4



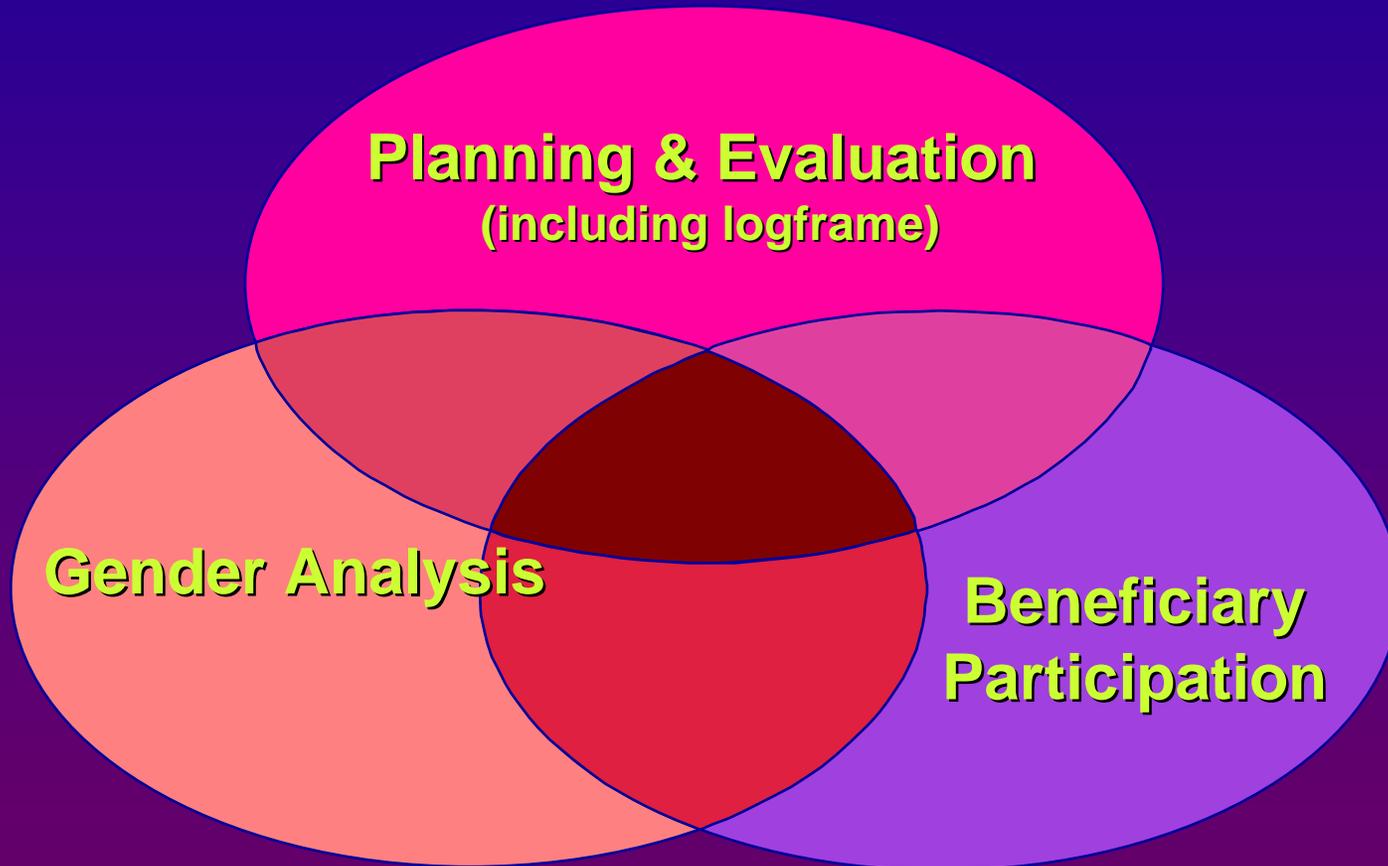
# Engendering the Logframe

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- **There are weak links between planning, implementation and evaluation**
  - **Relevant to the 'gender gap' of implementation**
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# The Gender Gap

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# Process behind the Engendered Logframe

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## Critiques the notion of participation

- Who participates in projects and why?
  - Are the needs of men and women known and/or responded to?
  - Is there a complementary or competing agenda among beneficiaries?
  - Have participants had input into project monitoring and evaluation?
  - Discussions with women as separate group and with men.
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# Engendered Logframe Basics

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## Gender analysis in the logframe

- ☰ differentiates women/men's practical and strategic needs in determining goal and purpose
  - ☰ identifies and uses sex-disaggregated data in indicators and means of verification
  - ☰ identifies gender roles and relations and use of participatory methods - beneficiaries are actors not passive recipients
  - ☰ incorporates resources brought to the project by its beneficiaries
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# Key Questions

	Narrative summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Goal	Do gender relations in any way influence the project goal?	What measures can verify achievement of the gender-conscious goal?	Is the data for verifying the goal sex-disaggregated and analyzed in terms of gender? What gender analysis tools will be used?	What are the important external factors necessary for sustaining the gender conscious goal?
Purpose (or Objectives)	Does the project have gender responsive objective(s)?	What measures can verify achievement of the gender responsive objective(s)?	Is the data for verifying the project purpose sex-disaggregated and analyzed in terms of gender? What gender analysis tools will be used?	What are the important external factors necessary for sustaining the gender responsive objective(s)?
Outputs	Is the distribution of benefits taking gender roles and relations into account?	What measures can verify project benefits accrue to women as well as men, and different types of women?	Is the data for verifying project outputs sex-disaggregated and analyzed in terms of gender? What gender analysis tools will be used?	What are the important external factors necessary for achieving project benefits (specifically benefits for women)?
Activities	Are gender issues clarified in the implementation of the project?	Inputs: What resources do project beneficiaries contribute to the project? Is the contribution of women as well as men accounted for? Are external resources accounting for women's access and control over resources?	Is the data for verifying project activities sex-disaggregated and analyzed in terms of gender? What gender analysis tools will be used?	What are the important external factors necessary for achieving the activities and especially ensuring the continued involvement of men and women participants in the project?

# Concluding Thoughts

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## Gender Conscious Evaluation:

- logframe experience suggests that existing tools can be improved and better used
  - optional vs. mandatory gender analysis involves change in process and therefore, organizational behaviour
  - changes will be incremental not exponential
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