



# The integration of Gender Equality approach in national evaluation systems in Latin-America

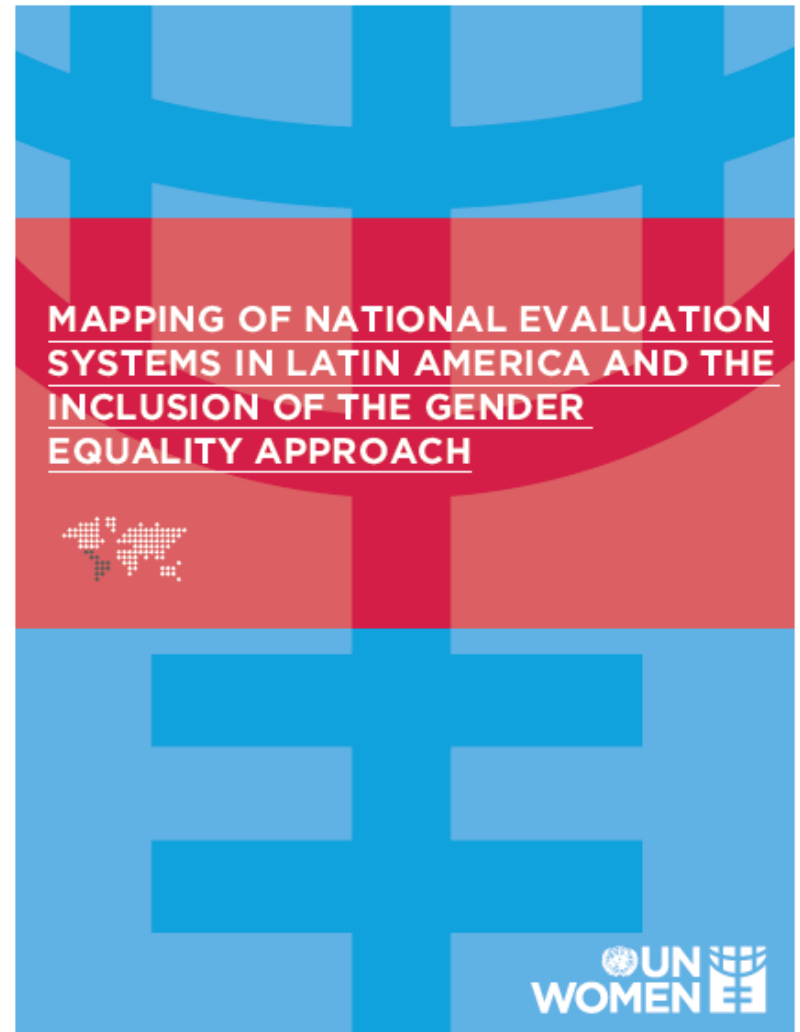
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Exploratory and comparative study in 2014 in 18 countries of the region (UN Women and the Inclusion and Equity Consultancy)

Case studies in **Ecuador, Mexico and Paraguay.**

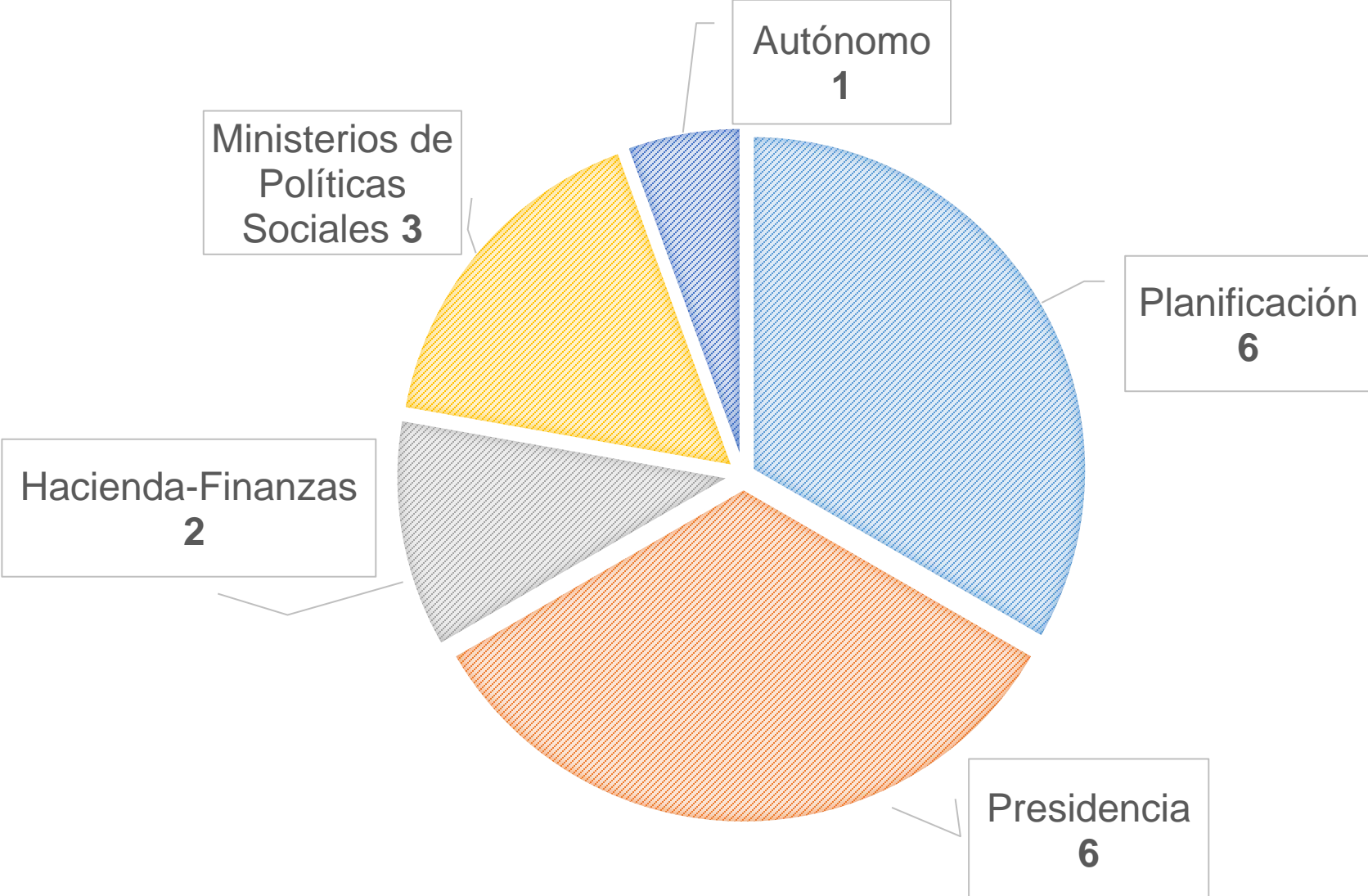
Information included in a report published by UN Women LAC and CLEAR LAC in 2015.



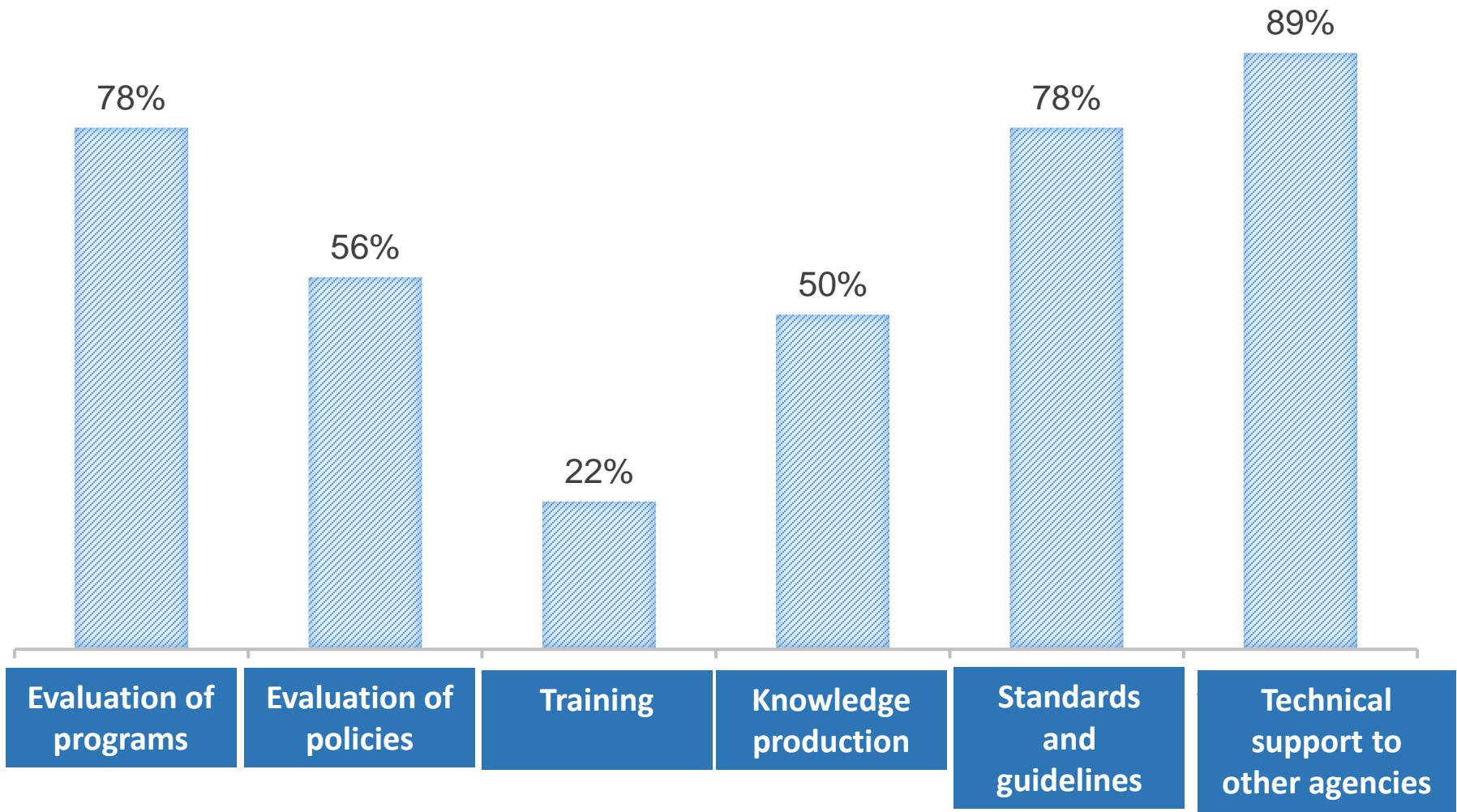
# Some findings on the evolution of evaluation institutional frameworks



# Placement of evaluation functions in the different countries



# Funtions of the evaluation institutions



# How is the gender equality approach included?

## Direct mechanisms

- 6 countries: Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, México, Colombia. (Instruments, ToR with specific annex or use of indicators).

## Indirect mechanisms

- Indicators formulated and provided by the Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women.
- Equality policies / plans incorporated into national development / government plans: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay.
- INEs, Observatories. They provide data disaggregation.



# What we learned from experiences?



# The specialized institutional structure is very heterogeneous in the region: challenges for the evaluation of SDGs

- **Dispersion and fragmentation of the evaluation function** (with only one exception: Mexico).
- The demand for **technical assistance** from the countries is very diverse.
- Capacity building processes must have:
  - Common **basic contents** and agreements in the use of concepts.
  - The **modalities** must be defined case by case.
- As the **degree of maturation of institutionalization of evaluation** evolves, its rigidity increases with respect to the inclusion of the gender approach.



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## Certain common trends

- **Lack of precision** between distinction of monitoring and evaluation.
- Emphasis on **monitoring government** goals and less on evaluating policies and programs.
- **Not inclusion of gender equality mainstreaming** in policies and programs, more difficult to assess.
- **More focus on results** and less on processes, participation and theory of change.



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## The demand for training is very high and in LAC there is a varied offer

- The staff has limited training opportunities in evaluation related issues, their time is very limited, therefore, they demand **capacity building initiatives and training courses**.
- It is important to design training courses which focus on both supply and demand for evaluation. **The deficit in capacities in gender approaches and evaluation are everywhere.**



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## Key partnerships

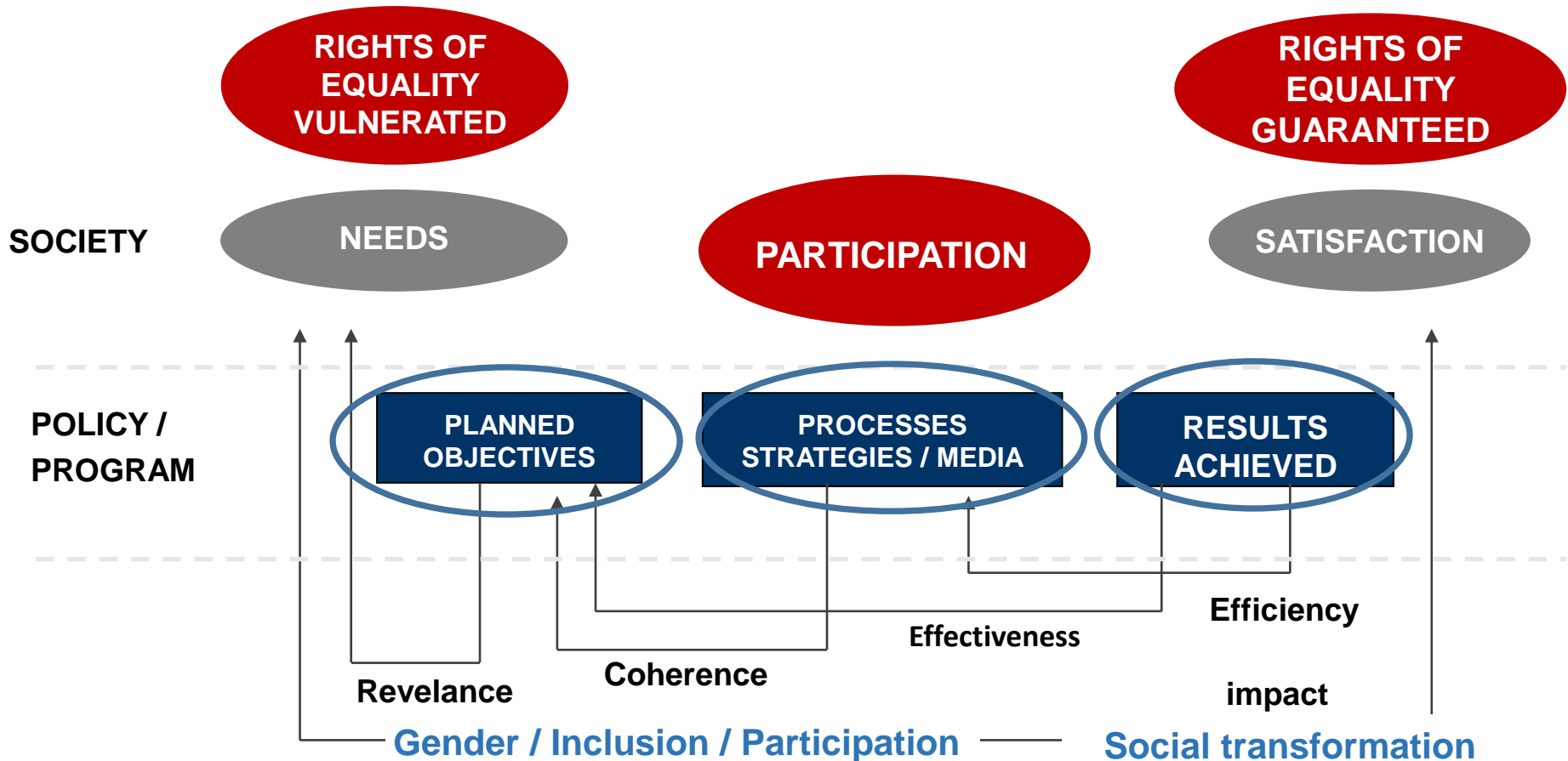
- The "**political will**" of the authorities is a critical factor for the success of the initiatives. Public employees quickly align themselves if they perceive the buy in and interest of authorities.
- Support from United Nations (its independent Evaluation Offices, regional and country offices), donors, EVALPARTNERS and **the international community**, is very important to advance the inclusion of a gender approach in country-led evaluations.
- **Strengthen partnerships** among evaluation networks, VOPES, UN, Governments, Evaluators, etc. is very important at this time to move forward in this direction.



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# Challenges to evaluate SDGs

Making gender equality visible in all dimensions of evaluation





Gracias  
Thank you

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