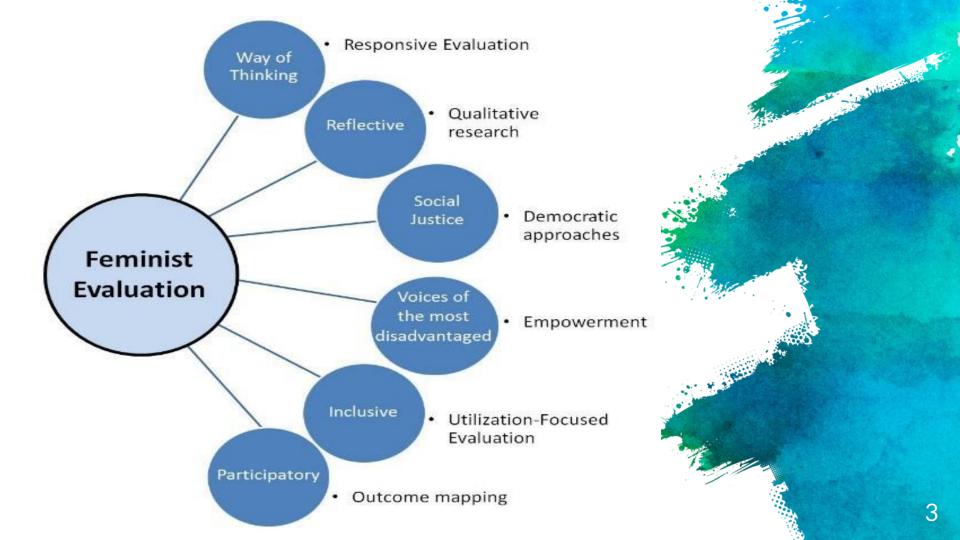


| GENDER APPROACHES | FEMINIST APPROACHES |
|--|--|
| Identify the differences between women and men in different ways. | Explore why differences between women and men exist |
| Do not challenge women's position in society, but rather map it, document and record it. | Challenge women's subordinate position; empirical results aim to strategically affect women's lives, as well as the lives of marginalized persons. |
| View women as a homogenous group , without distinguishing other factors such as race, income level, marriage status, or other factors that make a difference. | Acknowledge and value differences; do not consider women as a homogenous category. |
| Assume that equality of women and men is the end goal and design and value evaluations with this understanding. | Acknowledge that women may not want the same things as men and design and value evaluations accordingly. |
| Do not encourage an evaluator to reflect on her/his values or how their vision of the world influences their design and its findings | Emphasize that an evaluator needs to be reflexive and open, and recognize overtly that evaluations are not value free. |
| Interpret gender as "men" and "women". | Recognise other gender identities in addition to male and female |
| Collect gender-sensitive data | When collecting data, value different ways of knowing seek to hear and represent different voices and provides a space for women or disempowered groups within the same contexts to be heard. |





PRINCIPLE: WAYS OF THINKING

IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENTS & METHODS

- Dialogic approach, understand different contexts beyond the "formal documentation".
- Embrace actors, in particular, marginalized' perceptions and interpretations about the context (include testimonies).
- Avoid ethnocentric bias or trend – self-awareness and evaluation as an inter-cultural dialogue.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Evaluators are not experts
- Be aware of own bias in thinking and framing
- Realities differ so do world views

SUCCESSES & DILEMAS

- More realistic
- 'success' is multi dimensional
- Takes time
- Need facilitation skills

- relational methodologies that promote dialogue
- Include local expertise
- Manage differences



PRINCIPLE: PARTICIPATORY

IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENTS & METHODS

- Open communication & dialogue,
- Quantitative & qualitative methods
- Collaborative decision making to promote involvement, ownership and participation of different actors in the.
- Valuing and facilitating visibility of different perspectives, points of view, coincidences and differences of various actors.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Have similar understanding of evaluation
 - Cooperative relationship between evaluator and those being evaluated

SUCCESSES & DILEMAS

- More ownership and use of findings
- Leads to 'real' change
- Takes time
- Need facilitation skills
- Too much participation?

- Clarity of roles
- Acceptance of evaluator's expertise
- Manage conflict



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PRINCIPLE: INCLUSIVE

IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENTS & METHODS

- Affirmative actions to ensure diverse and critical participation.
- Simultaneously, everyone is given a real freedom not to participate.
- Self-awareness of "inclusivity" as a form of power (who includes who).
- Women perceived and treated as partners, activists and actors, not as "beneficiaries".

ASSUMPTIONS

- Coherence with client, shared vies and ideas about "the others"..
- Evaluation can
 "deconstruct"
 established
 relations and ways
 of doing.
- There is enough time...

SUCCESSES & DILEMAS

- Most vulnerable groups/women's voices captured
- Increased learning potential
- Participation: right or obligation?
- Retributing participation?
- Inclusiveness beyond fieldwork...

WAYS TO HANDLE

- Methodological flexibility and adaptation.
- Stakeholder-power & interest map
- Strategies to deal with inequalities & power relations within communities/ target groups

- winds in the life

PRINCIPLE: REFLECTIVE

IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENTS & METHODS

- Openness for dialogue, selfreflection and self-criticism.
 Emphasis on qualitative research. Subjectivity not a "taboo".
- Self-awareness,
 visualization, joint analysis
 and dialogue on internal
 and external hierarchical
 power relations.
- Learning approach, including "bad practices".
- Strict observance of ethical norms.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Dialogue and selfawareness can/will close power-gaps.
- We can de-construct our background.
- Key actors, feminist organizations, are open to hear and not punish "bad practices".
- It is possible to have accountability of ethics in practice.

SUCCESSES & DILEMAS

- Trust reinforced.
- Greater potential for ownership & use of the findings.
- "There is no such thing as a woman".
- It is not individual, it is systemic.
- Ethics & culture.

- Recognition of ones position and interests.
- Open frank dialogue.
- Room for dissent.



PRINCIPLE: VOICES OF THE MOST DISADVANTAGES/ EMPOWERMENT

IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENTS & METHODS

KIIs and FGDs with:

- women as leaders, collaborators, and project target group.
- Men related to the project

Evaluation process: dialogic and reflective, contributing to enhancing women's selfesteem and individual and collective empowerment.

Valuing actions and achievements, focusing on most disadvantaged groups, participation of women.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Most
 disadvantaged
 are usually
 women
- Human Rights at the core- non-discrimination

SUCCESSES & DILEMAS

- Potential for high impact
- Ownership and learning
- Limited resources
- Languages

- -Group and individual interviews;
- Knowledge of context, local expertise



PRINCIPLE: SOCIAL JUSTICE

IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENTS & METHODS

Inception – contextual analysis and scoping:

- Generate knowledge and evidence to contribute to strengthening the impact.

Consider all forms of inequality: sexual orientation, disability, in addition to women and gender inequalities.

Systemic and intersectional approach: different manifestations in different settings

Rights-based approach; attention to rights violation by action or omission

ASSUMPTIONS

- Wide range of disadvantaged and vulnerable, not just women
- Justice is context specific
- Human Rights at the core

SUCCESSES & DILEMAS

- Potential for wide scope and depth of lasting impact
- Context
- Weightage, prioritization

- -Group and individual interviews
- Dialogue around findings;
- Joint elaboration of ways forward.



Advice for using Feminist Evaluation



You don't need to be a feminist to use feminist evaluation



Be knowledgeable about what feminist evaluation is, and is not; and how it relates to gender approaches



Consider removing the label while sticking to using elements of the approach



Adapt as needed, and combine with other approaches.



Get involved and take it one step further.

Practical FE: Combining Principle-Focused Evaluation and FE

Gender inequities:
manifestation of social
injustice driven by values
and principles

Frame gender inequities as a manifestation of social injustice. Discrimination cuts across race, class & culture, inextricably linked to all three.

Gender <u>Discrimination</u> is systematic and structural, based on application of principles and values

Examine how discrimination based on gender is systematic and structural.

Action and advocacy are morally & ethically appropriate responses of an engaged FE

Act on opportunities to create, advocate & support change, with morally & ethically appropriate responses of a FE



