

Gender-Responsive Monitoring

Quick Guide

What is Gender-Responsive Monitoring

Monitoring is the regular and systematic observation, documentation and analysis of implementation of a programme and of progress towards achieving the programme objectives.

Gender-Responsive Monitoring

Gender-responsive monitoring is an ongoing activity through which we assess:

- the programme implementation process and impacts for the diverse women, men, girls and boys we serve
- the contribution of a programme to advancing gender equality and empowering all persons

Engage all stakeholders

Monitoring should engage all programme stakeholders. It is essential that women and men (and girls and boys, as applicable), alongside their organisations, are equitably represented, heard and counted.

Why do Gender-Responsive Monitoring

- **What Gets Assessed Gets Addressed:** By collecting, disaggregating and analysing data by sex and age we can expose inequalities and then take action to achieve just outcomes.
- **Value for Money:** By understanding how and why change occurs for different women, men, girls and boys we can improve the quality of our programmes and so provide value for money.
- **Effective Partnerships:** By assessing the capacities and performance of our partners, we can identify opportunities to strengthen commitment, knowledge and skills in gender-transformative programming.
- **Accountability:** As contexts change during programme implementation, gender-responsive monitoring allows us to test whether our assumptions hold, to learn and to revise a programme strategy and to better deliver on our commitments.

How to do Gender-Responsive Monitoring



Apply Gender-Sensitive Indicators

Gender-sensitive indicators (as per the CRF and project-specific indicators) measure progress towards achieving gender equality for women, men, girls and boys. To be useful, gender analyses must be undertaken so that baselines are established.



Develop a Monitoring Plan

With key stakeholders, draft a practical monitoring plan. Specify who will be responsible, information sources, methodology, frequency, locations, and reporting.



Gather, Record & Validate Information

Conduct monitoring visits to gather information from women and men (and girls and boys, as applicable) against each indicator and about gender equality to inform implementation.



Analyse Data & Information

Analyse, paying attention to gender equality outcomes: how are women and men affected? Who benefits? Who influences decisions? Who controls assets and resources?



Communicate & Use the Information

Communicate with stakeholders; indicate how the programme is performing in promoting gender equality; revise and strengthen; promote learning and build capacities.