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.

WFP Gender Office 2017 – Visit the Gender Transformation Programme [here](http://gtp.wfp.org) or the Gender Toolkit [here](http://gender.manuals.wfp.org)