Food for Peace Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop for FFP Development Food Security Activities

Gender Integration

January 2018
Kampala, Uganda
Session Objectives

By the end of the session, participants will have reviewed:

1. FFP gender M&E requirements
2. FFP gender indicators for baseline and final evaluation
Gender Integration

May-Sept. 2009
Revised Title II proposal guidelines to integrate gender

Oct./Nov. 2009
Gender integration in Title II becomes mandatory

March 2011
Report on gender integration in FFP published as an FFP occasional paper, and first steps to gender integration start

March 2012
USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy launched

Sept. 2012
FFP hires Gender Advisor

Oct. 2013
USAID ADS 205 released

Oct. 2014
FFP adopts gender indicators

July 2013
FFP hires Gender Advisor

June 2014
Gender indicators included in FFP framework
USAID ADS 205 Gender M&E Requirements

USAID’s Gender Equality/Female Empowerment and Evaluation Policy requires rigorous M&E:

1. Collect appropriate sex-disaggregated data.
2. Ask clear questions about male and female roles to uncover intended and unintended positive and negative changes.
3. Develop indicators designed to track changes in key gender gaps from baseline to end line.
4. Use appropriate qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

continued ...
The process of monitoring and evaluation also provides a critical opportunity to enable course correction, particularly when the Country Development Cooperation Strategies (CDCS) or project design did not sufficiently address gender gaps and female empowerment.
Gender Integration

FFP M&E Gender Requirements

Gender must be integrated into each project:

• As a cross-cutting theme
• 8 Required if Applicable gender indicators for baseline/final evaluation (BL/FE) surveys
• 1 Required gender-related F indicator (annual monitoring)
• Sex disaggregation for FFP BL/FE and annual monitoring indicators (where applicable)
FFP Gender Requirements, Non-M&E

- Gender expert required
- Gender analysis completed by the end of first year
- Program design must ensure equitable participation of program activities by men, women, boys, and girls
Program design must consider how activities would affect:

- Men and women in terms of their time and health
- Social status of women and men
- Access to and control over resources and benefits for boys, girls, men, and women
- Gender-based violence (GBV)
Gender Integration as a Cross-Cutting Theme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEMENT</th>
<th>Agriculture and livelihoods</th>
<th>Maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FFP FIRST-LEVEL OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>Improved agricultural sector growth</td>
<td>Improved nutritional status, especially of women and children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT PURPOSE</td>
<td>Example: <em>Vulnerable households’ net income increased</em></td>
<td>Example: <em>Chronic malnutrition among vulnerable rural populations in targeted micro-watershed reduced</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FFP Gender Integration Framework

- Membership/Participation
- Resources/Information
- Communication
- Decision-Making

Access

Control
61. Percentage of men and women in union who earned cash in the past 12 months

62. Percentage of women in union and earning cash who report participation in decisions about the use of self-earned cash

63a. Percentage of women in union and earning cash who report participation in decisions about the use of spouse/partner’s self-earned cash

63b. Percentage of men in union and earning cash who report spouse/partner participation in decisions about the use of self-earned cash
64. Percentage of men and women in union with children under 2 who have knowledge of maternal-child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices

65. Percentage of men/women in union with children under 2 who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone

66. Percentage of men/women in union with children under 2 who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner

67. Percentage of men/women in union with children under 2 who make child health and nutrition decisions alone

68. Percentage of men/women in union with children under 2 who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner
Resources


USAID. 2012. Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy. USAID Policy.  

USAID. 2013. ADS Chapter 205. Integrating Gender Equality and Female Empowerment in USAID’s Program Cycle.  

Demographic and Health Surveys:  
This presentation is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the support of the Office of Health, Infectious Diseases, and Nutrition, Bureau for Global Health, and the Office of Food for Peace, Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), under terms of Cooperative Agreement No. AID-OAA-A-12-00005, through the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project (FANTA), managed by FHI 360. The contents are the responsibility of FHI 360 and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.