

ANNEXES

Are We Getting There? A synthesis of UN system evaluations of SDG 5

March 2024

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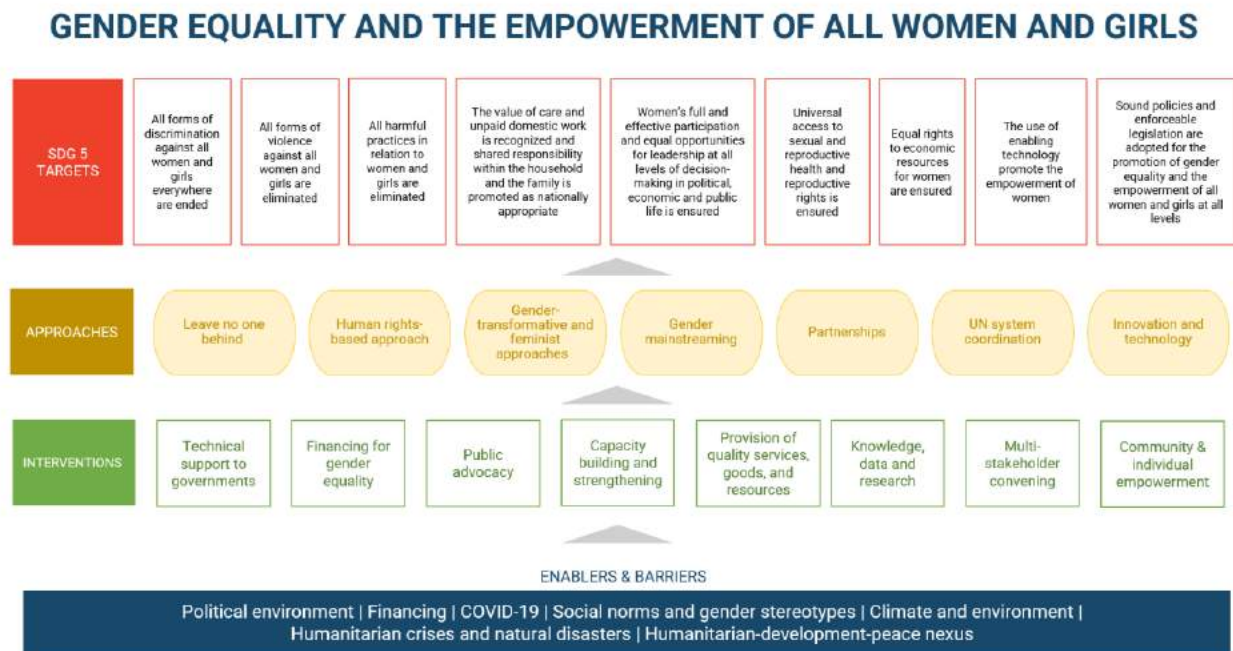
Annex 1: Methodology

Conceptual framework

To support a cohesive synthesis process, a conceptual framework (**Figure 1**) to portray the logic of UN contributions to the achievement of SDG 5 was developed. This was accomplished through review of the strategic plans and theories of change of the five Management Group agencies and identification of commonalities across spheres of activity and programmatic approaches. The resulting framework has eight categories of interventions and seven approaches that contribute to the nine targets of SDG 5. It also names key contextual factors that act as enablers or barriers to the activities and approaches or their effectiveness.

The conceptual framework is designed to support the synthesis analytical framework and will inform the analysis process (see Coding and Analysis Framework, below, for more information). The framework was designed to be adapted in response to the data and evidence that arose through the synthesis; however, the framework was found to be comprehensive, and no modifications were made.

Figure 1. Conceptual framework for the SDG 5 evaluation synthesis



Evaluation mapping methodology

The evaluation mapping phase occurred between December 2022 and March 2023. Overall, 54 UN agency databases were searched, and relevant evaluations were identified from 33 agencies. Evaluations for the synthesis were identified using the following inclusion criteria, search strategy and screening process.

Inclusion criteria

To be included in the synthesis, evaluations need to meet the following criteria:

- **Objective:** The evaluation must have a strong SDG 5 focus and evaluate a project, programme, theme or strategy related to an SDG 5 target. This is verified through one of the following:
 - The evaluation's scope, objective or purpose includes a focus on gender equality/topic related to SDG 5.
 - The programme being evaluated includes gender equality/topic related to an SDG 5 target at the outcome or impact level, and this outcome is evaluated.
 - The evaluation focuses on integration or mainstreaming of gender equality at a strategic level or evaluates gender equality/SDG 5 related strategies (corporate, regional or country).
- **Geographic Scope:** Evaluations at the global, regional, national, subnational are included.
- **Evaluation Year:** Evaluation reports must be published between 2018 – 2022.
- **Intervention Timeframe:** to ensure evaluations are relevant to the SDG period, more than half of the intervention or strategy being evaluated must be in the SDG period (after 2015) or extend at least two years into SDG period.
- **Evaluation Type:** Project/programme evaluations, country portfolio evaluations, regional evaluations, thematic evaluations, strategy/policy evaluations, impact evaluations and other evaluation types are included.
- **Quality:** Scoring in the top two of four categories on a typical UN agency quality assurance rating system, or top three categories for agencies using a six-point scale¹ (See **Error! Reference source not found.** below).
- **Implementing Agencies:** The synthesis is limited to those evaluations conducted or commissioned by UN agencies and economic commissions.
- **Language:** evaluation reports written in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian are included in the synthesis.

¹ The quality assurance systems used by the Management Group members are **UNICEF:** Global Evaluation Reports Oversight System (GEROS); **UN Women:** Global Evaluation Report Assessment and Analysis System (GERAAS); **WFP:** Evaluation Quality Assurance System (EQAS); **UNDP:** Evaluation Quality; Assessment; **UNFPA:** Evaluation Quality Assurance and Assessment (EQAA)

Table 1. UN agency evaluation quality assurance rating systems by agency

	UNICEF GEROS	UN Women GERAAS	WFP EQAS	UNDP Evaluation Quality Assessment	UNFPA EQAA
CATEGORY RATINGS	Highly satisfactory	Very good	Highly satisfactory	Highly satisfactory	Very good
	Satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Satisfactory Mostly satisfactory	Good
	Fair	Fair	Partially Satisfactory	Mostly unsatisfactory	Fair
	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory Highly unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory

Search strategy

The primary source of evaluations came from publicly available UN agency evaluation databases. The UNEG database of evaluation reports was an additional search tool, however, given discrepancies between the number of evaluations available in the UNEG database compared to agency databases, UN agency databases were considered the primary focus for the evaluation search. The synthesis included all UN agency UNEG members in the search; however, not all agencies had relevant evaluations meeting the inclusion criteria.

The public databases of UN agencies have different search and filter capabilities, which made the application of a single search strategy challenging. At the start of an evaluation database search, Synthesis Team members explored the agency’s database, identifying its features and testing different search options. From this, a search approach specific to that database was developed and recorded in an evaluation mapping tool.

The general search strategy employed consisted of applying broad search terms and categories/tags, followed by more specific search terms related to specific SDG 5 targets. The following steps were typically followed. First, where available, relevant filters and tags, such as “SDG 5,” “gender equality” or other thematic tags (e.g., “women’s empowerment” or “SRHR”) were utilized to narrow the search. These tags were used with caution, as evaluation report tagging was found to be inconsistently applied and did not necessarily capture all relevant evaluations. Second, where text search functions were available, broad search terms, such as “gender equality,” “women,” and “empowerment” were utilized. Finally, depending on results of previous broad text and tag search, specific SDG target related search terms were used (see

Table 1: **SDG 5 targets and search terms** for a list of search terms that were developed to guide evaluation database searches). Many databases allowed for a date range to be applied to the search or listed evaluations by date. Where possible, evaluations outside of the 2018 – 2022 date range were excluded during this phase of the search. Evaluations not meeting the quality criterion were also excluded at this stage where the information was available.

Table 1: SDG 5 targets and search terms

SDG 5 target	Search terms
General Search Terms (applicable to all targets)	SDG 5 / SDG-5, Gender, Women, Female, Girl
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	VAW, violence against women, GBV, Gender based violence, SGBV, sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking, CEDAW
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Child marriage, FGM, early and forced marriage
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	Care work, unpaid care, domestic work, informal economy
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Women's political participation, female, women's leadership, governance
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	SRHR – Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights,

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	Women's Economic empowerment, female labour participation, women's financial inclusion, land ownership
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	Women and ICT, women and technology, women and mobile phones
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	Gender budgeting, gender responsive budgeting

Report screening

Evaluations identified through the above search strategy were then reviewed against the inclusion criteria. The screening processes followed the following steps. First, if not already excluded through the database search functionality, evaluations outside the report date range and below the quality criterion were excluded. Then, evaluation titles and/or abstracts were reviewed for a clear programmatic connection to an SDG 5 target or strategic focus on gender equality and SDG 5. Finally, the evaluation scope and project objectives were reviewed to identify whether the objective, intervention timeframe and other criteria were met.

The steps each strategy required to complete the screening varied enough that it is difficult to meaningfully sum the numbers included and excluded stepwise. However, Figure 2: Search process and result, shows the approximate number of documents in the databases searched, how many were returned in search processes and how many met all the inclusion criteria.

Initially, the Synthesis Team also included evaluations with a strong gender equality focus² but where the programmatic focus of the evaluation was not clearly linked to an SDG 5 target. Due to the volume of evaluations identified, the decision was made to keep the focus on the evaluations with clear relevance to SDG 5 targets. Therefore, evaluations of programmes primarily related to other SDGs, such as girls' education, WASH, the environment, food security, etc., might be excluded from the synthesis unless the programme contained components linked to SDG 5 targets.

Artificial Intelligence for Development Analytics (AIDA)

To identify evaluations from UNDP, the Synthesis Team utilized AIDA to conduct the search and facilitate the screening process. Unlike other evaluation database search functions, AIDA searches report text and generates output in the forms of paragraphs (tagged as either a finding, conclusion or recommendation). AIDA results can be exported to excel where the paragraph text results are included alongside other

² I.e., the evaluation's scope included a focus on gender equality, or the programme being evaluated included gender equality at the outcome or impact level.

evaluation attributes (such as evaluation title, reference number, country, year completed, tags, quality rating and other factors).

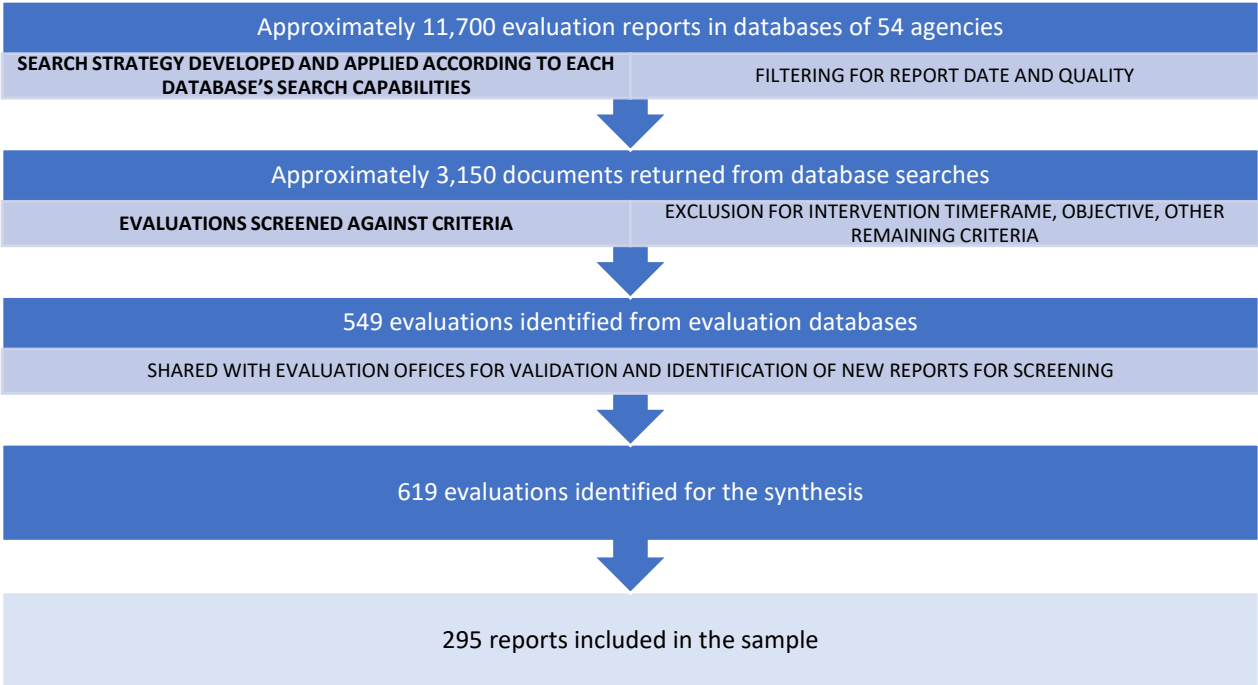
As a first step, the Synthesis Team used the broader search term “gender equality” to identify potential evaluation reports. Additional search terms specific to each SDG 5 target were used to identify any additional evaluations not identified through the broader search. The paragraph level results were exported to Excel and combined. Text searches of evaluation titles and narrative results (findings, conclusions, recommendations) and other search methods were used to flag evaluations potentially meeting the inclusion criteria. Second, potential evaluations were manually screened in greater depth to determine whether they met the inclusion criteria or not. Those that met the criteria were brought into the NVivo project.

By searching through evaluation report text, AIDA’s output provided a powerful method for identifying UNDP evaluations related to specific SDG targets.

Validation by UNEG members

Following the dissemination of the inception report, a list of identified evaluations was shared with relevant agencies’ evaluation offices. Each evaluation office had the opportunity to identify any further evaluation reports that potentially met the inclusion criteria that were not identified through the evaluation mapping process. Identified evaluations were screened against the inclusion criteria to make the final eligibility determination. The process was effective and identified several gaps in the initial search. A more complete database was identified for one agency, allowing more evaluations to be brought into the synthesis. Additionally, a more comprehensive look at country portfolio evaluations of two agencies identified a number of additional reports.

Figure 2: Search process and results



Quality assurance

The evaluation quality inclusion criterion was used when identified evaluations had a quality rating assigned and those ratings were available to the Synthesis Team. However, if a quality rating was not available, the evaluation was still brought into the project (assuming it met all other inclusion criteria) to avoid excluding eligible evaluations that would meet quality criteria had it been applied or where quality assurance was conducted but not made available. For the evaluations without available quality ratings, the Synthesis Team reached out to the relevant evaluation offices to confirm whether quality assurance was performed and what the ratings for identified evaluations were. Approximately 30% of the reports did not have a quality assurance rating available. The initial plan for these reports was to apply UN Women’s Global Evaluation Report Assessment and Analysis System (GERAAS) to assess and quality assure the reports. However, given the very small percentage of reports that do not meet the quality criteria and the time requirement of completing GERAAS, the benefit of quality assuring the remaining reports was not considered to be worth the resources it would take. Instead, each team member familiarized themselves with the GERAAS criteria, and during the coding process, any report that was suspected of falling short of these criteria was to be flagged for full assessment against GERAAS. No additional reports were removed due to quality concerns; however, one report was removed after re-assessing the objective of the report against the inclusion criteria.

NVivo project and evaluation attributes

Evaluations identified through the above search process were uploaded to the synthesis NVivo project as files. A file classification, “UN system evaluation,” was created to allow the Synthesis Team to assign each evaluation a series of attributes. These attributes were used for descriptive evaluation mapping analysis

and to conduct queries during the analysis stage. Table 2: **Attributes assigned to evaluation documents** identifies the attributes assigned to each report.

Table 2: Attributes assigned to evaluation documents

Attribute name	Description
Evaluation Title	Title of the evaluation report or name of project being evaluated.
Agency	Name of the UN agency conducting the evaluation. Space for up to three agencies for joint programmes.
Evaluation Type	One of the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project/programme/thematic evaluation • Country portfolio evaluation • Institutional effectiveness/strategy evaluation
Impact Evaluation	A yes or no marker to identify any impact evaluations. These are evaluations that used experimental or quasi experimental methodologies (with a counterfactual).
Geographic Scope	Country; Multi-country; Regional; Global/Headquarters.
Year Completed	Evaluation report publication date is between 2018 – 2022.
Country	Name of country where evaluation conducted, for country level evaluations.
Region	Name of region where evaluation conducted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americas and Caribbean • Asia and the Pacific • Arab States • Europe and Central Asia • East and Southern Africa • West and Central Africa • Multi-region • Global/Headquarters
SDG 5 Target	SDG 5 target the project corresponds to. Space for up to three relevant targets to be listed.
Related SDG	Other SDGs the project relates to, if applicable. Space for up to two other related SDGs.

Quality Assurance Rating

Quality assurance rating or whether the evaluation is unrated.

Language

Language of the evaluation report.

Sampling methodology

The evaluation search and screening process yielded 619 evaluations meeting the inclusion criteria. As stated by the Cochrane Effective Practice and Organisation of Care group, “the inclusion of a large number of primary studies with a high volume of data in a qualitative synthesis can threaten the quality of the synthesis” by making it difficult to undertake the level of detailed analysis often required in a qualitative synthesis.³ As a result, and in order to complete the synthesis within the given timeframe, the synthesis employed a sampling methodology to sample from the evaluation reports identified during the mapping process (i.e. the sample frame).

A target sample size of 300 was selected based on feasibility, timeframe and desire to reflect insights from as many evaluations as possible without posing a risk to the analysis. This sample applied to the thematic coding, discussed below. For quantitative descriptive analysis using evaluation attributes, the full set of 619 reports was used. The achieved sample was 295 reports (several duplicates were found and removed, and one report was re-assessed against the objective criteria and removed).

Evaluation reports were sampled across two strata: geographic region and evaluation type. Stratifying by regions was designed to ensure geographic representation and include a variety of programmatic contexts. Stratifying by evaluation types was designed to ensure representation of different evidence sources which each provide unique evidence towards the synthesis questions. Sampling across SDG 5 targets proved challenging given that a single evaluation may relate to more than one target (the evaluation mapping process assigned up to three targets per evaluation).

There are two exceptions to the sampling methodology. First, evaluations conducted at the global level ($n = 87$) were included in the sample in their entirety. Generally, evaluations conducted at the global level focus on multiple region and country contexts, may explore a programmatic theme in great depth and may provide more information on broader approaches such as coordination and partnerships. To preserve this richness in content, the 87 global level evaluations in the evaluation universe were maintained in the sample. The remaining evaluations were proportionately and randomly selected from the sample frame across geographic regions and evaluation types. Second, to ensure representation across agencies, each agency from which an evaluation has been identified will have at least one evaluation report brought into the sample. To accomplish this, following the random selection of evaluations, the sample was reviewed against the list of agencies in the sample frame. After conducting this step, it was found that all agencies were represented without further action being taken. If required, one evaluation would have been randomly chosen and replaced another randomly chosen evaluation within the same region and evaluation type.

³ Cochrane Effective Practice and Organisation of Care (EPOC), 2017, p. 1.

The sampling methodology is designed to be as representative of the identified evaluations as possible. With the large, achieved sample size of 295 and randomization within the strata, the methodology was designed to maintain representation across agencies, regions, and evaluation types.

Table 3: Sampling methodology

Region	Sample Frame	Achieved Sample
HQ - Headquarters	87	87
Institutional effectiveness/strategy Evaluation	37	37
Project/Programme/Thematic Evaluation	50	50
Multi-region	13	5
Project/Programme/Thematic Evaluation	13	5
AC - Americas and Caribbean	105	41
Country Portfolio Evaluation	42	17
Institutional effectiveness/strategy Evaluation	5	3
Project/Programme/Thematic Evaluation	58	21
AP - Asia and the Pacific	111	43
Country Portfolio Evaluation	31	12
Institutional effectiveness/strategy Evaluation	4	3
Project/Programme/Thematic Evaluation	76	28
AS - Arab States	51	21
Country Portfolio Evaluation	13	5
Project/Programme/Thematic Evaluation	38	16
ECA - Europe and Central Asia	80	31
Country Portfolio Evaluation	26	9
Institutional effectiveness/strategy Evaluation	2	1
Project/Programme/Thematic Evaluation	52	21
ESA - East and South Africa	94	39
Country Portfolio Evaluation	36	14
Institutional effectiveness/strategy Evaluation	2	1
Project/Programme/Thematic Evaluation	56	24

WCA - West and Central Africa	78	28
Country Portfolio Evaluation	21	8
Institutional effectiveness/strategy Evaluation	2	1
Project/Programme/Thematic Evaluation	55	19
Total	619	295

Coding and analysis methodology

Thematic coding

Qualitative thematic coding was conducted on the sampled evaluation reports. The analysis was both deductive and inductive, beginning with a coding framework that addressed the synthesis questions and conceptual framework while allowing for emergent coding for patterns of data that are responsive to the questions but were not foreseen. The team has discussed styles of coding, developed a coding framework, piloted the framework on a subset of reports and refined the framework. This resulted in a detailed codebook with detailed definitions for each code. The codebook is presented in Annex 5. Due to the volume of evaluations included in the synthesis, the team completed coding in a single review of the reports, however, iterative analysis and re-coding was undertaken as required. Weekly team meetings were used to discuss any challenges in the coding process.

Frameworks used in similar evaluation syntheses of other SDGs, the SDG Output Indicator Framework, and external typologies of interventions were reviewed in the development of the coding and analysis framework. Ultimately, the strategic plans of major UN agencies served as the best sources of activity categories—what interventions or programmes are implemented—and approaches—how activities are implemented with reference to guiding principles of action and accelerators of progress. See the conceptual framework of the synthesis in Figure 1 above for the categories of activities and approaches, which become two groups of codes within the starting code structure. The enablers and barriers identified there are another group of codes. A final set of codes relates to evaluation findings, results, promising practices, lessons, and recommendations.

Table 4: **Framework of coding and analysis** lists which of these sets, along with attributes assigned to each evaluation, was utilized as the basis for the analysis of each synthesis question.

Evidence gap mapping

An evidence gap map and analysis was created to summarize the distribution of available evaluation evidence relevant to SDG 5. This interactive map allows users to sort the evaluation universe by SDG 5 target, region, report type, agency and other factors. It serves to illustrate evidence gaps while allowing users to identify reports that may be of interest to them.

Table 4: Framework of coding and analysis

Synthesis question	Codes and attribute sets
Where is evaluation evidence the strongest and where are the main gaps in evaluation evidence across the nine SDG targets?	SDG 5 target Quality assurance rating Impact evaluation Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do SDG 5 evaluations relate to/overlap with evaluations of other SDGs? 	SDG 5 target Related SDG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the priority areas for future evidence generation to support acceleration of progress? 	Findings
What interventions and approaches to SDG 5 have worked well and which have not?	Interventions Approaches Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can promising interventions or approaches be identified from the evidence? 	Findings Interventions Approaches
What are the enabling factors and what has hindered progress towards achieving the SDG 5 targets?	Enablers & barriers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In what contexts or under what conditions were interventions more (or less) successful? 	Enablers & barriers Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What other factors account for differences in outcomes? (geography, income, context, etc.) 	Findings Country Region Enablers & barriers
What lessons have been learned regarding different UN activities and approaches to advance SDG 5?	Findings Approaches Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can coordination and coherence across UN entities at different levels be enhanced to support SDG 5? 	Approaches Enablers & barriers

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can partnerships with different stakeholders (civil society, women’s and feminist movements, governments, private sector, etc.) be strengthened to advance SDG 5? 	Findings
	Approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What lessons have been generated to improve implementation of the leave no one behind principle? 	Approaches
	Findings
What policy and programme recommendations have been made to advance and accelerate progress towards SDG 5 by 2030?	Findings

Quality assurance

Several steps were taken in the synthesis process to assure the quality of the data collection and data analysis. These include:

- A workshop with team members on the inclusion criteria to review difficult examples and arrive at a shared understanding of each inclusion criteria. This workshop resulted in refined criteria and clearer definitions.
- Collective establishment of team norms for coding and expectations for evaluation content to be coded, simultaneous coding, topical versus descriptive codes, etc., and joint development of the starting coding structure. The resulting codebook will establish definitions and parameters of use for each code.
- Piloting coding in a small batch of evaluations and convening the team for peer review of the use of codes and the appropriateness of and gaps in the starting coding structure.
- Workshopping emergent codes at weekly team meetings to clarify new applications and maintain a cohesive coding structure.
- Data review workshop part way through the coding process, to assess the number of times codes are being and to design ways to address newly emerging questions about the dataset.
- Management Group oversight and input throughout the synthesis.
- Reference Group review of the inception report, preliminary findings and draft report.

Synthesis limitations

There are certain limitations to the comprehensiveness and validity of the results. First, as demonstrated by the evaluation mapping results, there are targets with limited evaluative evidence. Evidence for these targets is included in the synthesis but impacted the ability to draw firm conclusions. The evidence base is discussed in the evaluation mapping section and at the start of each target section in the results. Additionally, across all targets, recent innovations, interventions and influencing factors (such as Covid-19) may not be fully explored in evaluations within our time period.

Second, the scope of the synthesis does not encompass evaluations outside of the UN system, such as those conducted by governments, academia, think tanks or civil society. Consequently, the results may not reflect the evidence or perspectives from non-UN actors or be able to draw on these sources to potentially fill evidence gaps within the UN system. The voices of beneficiaries and partners, including

grassroots organizations, will be captured to the extent that they are captured within identified evaluations.

Third, it is possible that not all relevant evaluations from the UN system have been discovered through the search methodology. Reaching out to relevant UN agencies to validate the identified evaluations and suggest additional reports that may have been missed helped to mitigate this limitation.

Fourth, there were few impact evaluations with scientific designs including counterfactuals discovered, limiting the rigor of evidence available to draw conclusions about effective interventions.

Finally, while necessary to manage the scope of the synthesis, the use of a sampling methodology limits the comprehensiveness of the synthesis as not all relevant pieces of evidence will be reviewed. This was mitigated through a representative sampling methodology, but there is a risk that a potentially salient report will not be sampled.

Annex 2: Evaluation mapping

Overall, a total of 619 evaluation reports met the inclusion criteria which is 70 reports more than the Inception Phase. Thirty-three UN agencies had at least one evaluation report that passed the inclusion criteria with five agencies being captured under interagency evaluations only. Predictably by their mandate, UN Women contributed the most to the evidence generation in the area of SDG 5 and accounted for 23 per cent of the included evaluation reports. UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA were among top UN agencies that published evaluation reports related to SDG 5, while interagency evaluations accounted for 10 per cent.

Table 5: Number of evaluations per agency

Agency	Total	Agency	Total		
UN Women	142	22.9%	UNRWA	4	0.6%
UNDP	100	16.2%	UNCTAD	3	0.5%
UNICEF	87	14.1%	UNEP	3	0.5%
UNFPA	80	12.9%	UNHCR	3	0.5%
Interagency Evaluation	62	10.0%	ECLAC	2	0.3%
WFP	23	3.7%	WHO	2	0.3%
UNODC	21	3.4%	Green Climate Fund	1	0.2%
ILO	20	3.2%	IFAD	1	0.2%
IOM	14	2.3%	ITC	1	0.2%
OHCHR	14	2.3%	UN AIDS	1	0.2%
FAO	10	1.6%	UN-DPI	1	0.2%
UN Habitat	7	1.1%	UNCDF	1	0.2%
UNESCO	6	1.0%	UNIDO	1	0.2%
OIOS	4	0.6%	UNV	1	0.2%
UNECE	4	0.6%	Total	619	100%

When unpacking interagency evaluations by recording them under all relevant UN agencies, the top four UN agencies remain the same with an additional five agencies also being recorded.⁴ Sixty-two interagency evaluations are counted multiple times in

⁴ Five agencies are ECA, ESCAP, ESCWA, OCHA and UNDRR

Table 6; hence the total number of evaluations exceeds 619.

Table 6: Number of evaluations per agency – inter-agency evaluations unpacked

Agency	Total	Interagency evaluations	Agency	Total	Interagency evaluations
UN Women	177	35	OIOS	4	5
UNDP	122	22	UN AIDS	4	2
UNICEF	114	27	UNCDF	4	3
UNFPA	99	19	UNEP	4	0
ILO	35	12	UNRWA	4	2
WFP	35	4	IFAD	3	0
UNODC	25	15	UNCTAD	3	3
OHCHR	17	2	ECA	1	0
IOM	16	3	ESCAP	1	3
FAO	15	5	ESCWA	1	0
UN Habitat	10	3	Green Climate Fund	1	0
UNESCO	8	2	ITC	1	1
UNHCR	8	0	UN-DPI	1	1
OCHA	6	1	UNDRR	1	1
UNECE	5	0	UNIDO	1	6
WHO	5	0	UNV	1	1
ECLAC	4	1			

Overall, evaluations concentrated around each agency’s mandate. The evaluation team found evidence from UN Women and UNDP across all SDG 5 targets. While both agencies had a similar focus (i.e., the highest number of publications were for SDG 5.5, 5.2 and 5.a), UN Women also had the highest number of publications which were assigned to “All targets” in SDG 5 broadly. UNICEF focused on SDG 5.2 and 5.3 which address violence against children and harmful practices such as child marriage. UNFPA produced the most of evidence on SDG 5.6 which aims to improve reproductive health services.

Table 3. Number of evaluations by agency and SDG 5 target (n = 619)

Agency	SDG 5.1 End discrimination	SDG 5.2 VAWG	SDG 5.3 Harmful practices	SDG 5.4 Unpaid care	SDG 5.5 Leadership	SDG 5.6 SRHR	SDG 5.a Economic resources	SDG 5.b ICT	SDG 5.c Legislation	All Targets - SDG 5 Broadly
UN Women	20	56	7	4	56	2	42	5	21	14
UNDP	10	38	3	8	53	4	48	7	30	2
UNICEF	8	41	26	2	5	18	2	0	2	7
UNFPA	0	73	42	0	0	77	0	0	4	0
Interagency Evaluation	6	21	4	3	22	8	14	0	11	2
WFP	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	0	13
UNODC	1	18	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
ILO	0	1	0	1	15	0	19	0	1	0
IOM	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	3
OHCHR	4	10	2	0	3	2	0	0	1	0
FAO	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	0	0
UNESCO	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	2
UNRWA	1	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
UNEP	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
UNHCR	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
WHO	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Green Climate Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNIDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ECLAC	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
IFAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
ITC	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
OIOS	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
UN-Aids	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
UNCDF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNCTAD	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0
UN-DPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNECE	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
UN-Habitat	4	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	0
UNV	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Note. Evaluations with more than one SDG 5 target attributes are double or triple counted

Overall, project/programme/thematic evaluations concentrated on SDG 5.2, 5.5 and 5.a, while Country Portfolio Evaluations were primarily published on SDG 5.2 and 5.6. Across all three types of evaluations, SDG 5.2 was a priority.

Table 4. Evaluations by type and SDG 5 target (n = 619)

Type	SDG 5.1 End discrimi nation	SDG 5.2 VAWG	SDG 5.3 Harmfu l practi ces	SDG 5.4 Unpai d care	SDG 5.5 Leade rship	SDG 5.6 SRHR	SDG 5.a Econo mic resou rces	SDG 5.b ICT	SDG 5.c Legisl ation	All Targe ts - SDG 5 Broad ly
Project/Program me/Thematic Evaluation	44	144	37	17	130	38	112	12	54	10
Country Portfolio Evaluation	10	116	44	4	40	73	40	2	22	17
Institutional effectiveness/str ategy Evaluation	3	14	4	NA	4	5	6	2	2	26

Note. Evaluations with more than one SDG 5 target attributes are double or triple counted

Focus was somewhat similar across the years with the highest number of evaluations observed for SDG 5.2 over the years.

Table 5: Evaluations by year and target (n = 619)

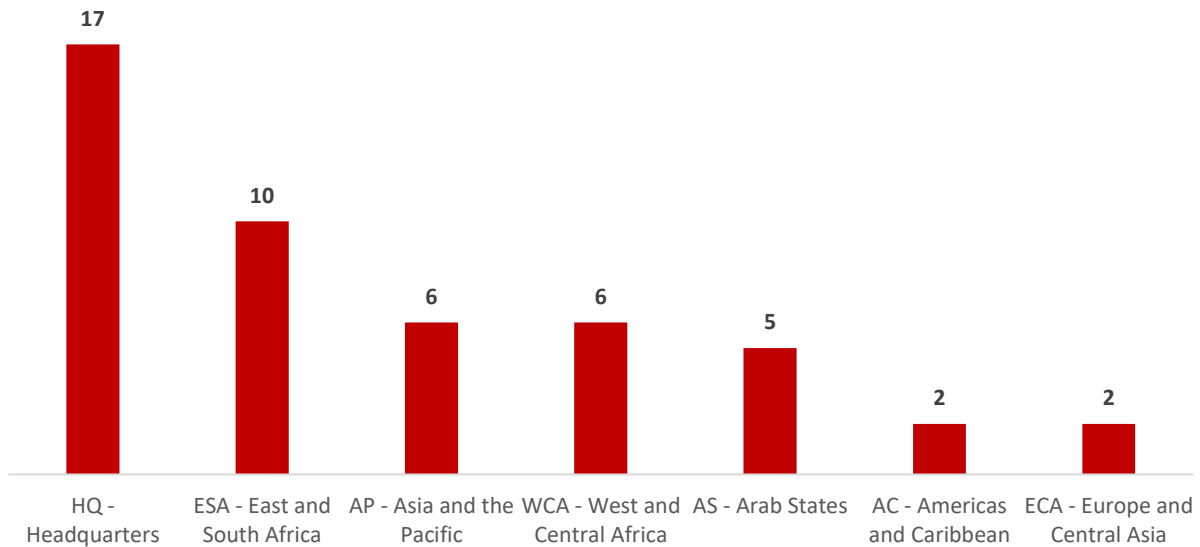
Year	SDG 5.1 End discrimi nation	SDG 5.2 VAWG	SDG 5.3 Harmfu l practi ces	SDG 5.4 Unpaid care	SDG 5.5 Leaders hip	SDG 5.6 SRHR	SDG 5.a Econo mic resourc es	SDG 5.b ICT	SDG 5.c Legisl ation	All Targets - SDG 5 Broadly
2018	9	32	7	4	22	12	23	1	9	6
2019	13	59	15	2	29	27	18	1	22	9
2020	12	56	24	5	24	23	25	4	8	15
2021	15	68	20	2	51	27	48	6	20	9
2022	8	59	19	8	48	27	44	4	19	14

Note. Evaluations with more than one SDG 5 target attributes are double or triple counted

Humanitarian, conflict and disasters

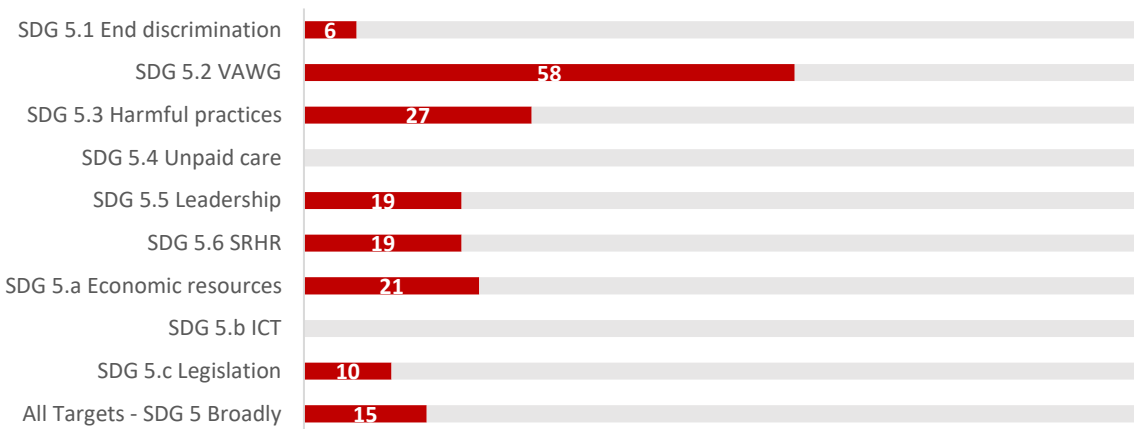
Out of 295 evaluations in the sample, 48 evaluations, which accounts for 16.2 per cent, were tagged “humanitarian” at least once. This tag captured emergency response, protracted conflict, disasters, refugees and other displaced populations, humanitarian funding and related issues. In proportion to the overall number of evaluations by agency, UN Women came on top with 13 evaluations, followed by Interagency evaluation (10), UNDP (8) and UNFPA (8).

Figure 1. Evaluations tagged as humanitarian reports by region



Across the SDG 5 targets, evaluations with the humanitarian tag were recorded under SDG 5.2 the most, in line with the overall number of evaluations tagged to the target followed by SDG 5.3. The trend is also in accordance with the fact that emergencies such as protracted conflict/crises and disaster tend to exacerbate violence against women and harmful practices.

Figure 2. Proportion of evaluations with humanitarian tag by SDG 5 target (n = 48)

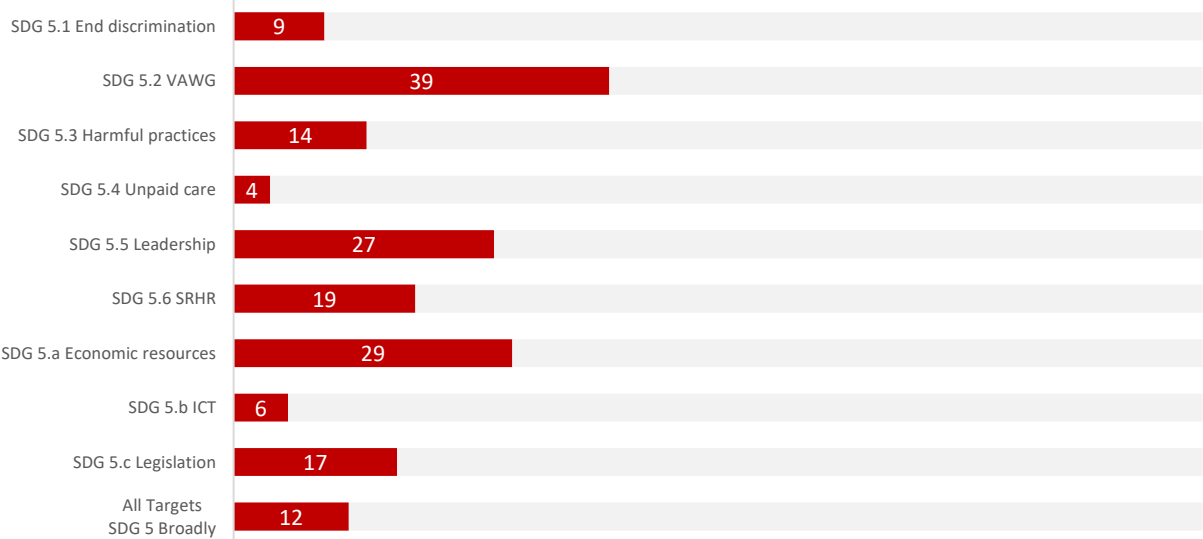


Note. Evaluations with more than one SDG 5 target attributes are double or triple counted.

Leave no one behind

Out of 296 evaluation reports in the sample, 160 evaluations, which accounts for 54.1 per cent were tagged for “Leave No One Behind (LNOB).” It should be noted that this code was not used in a comprehensive manner, meaning that not all evaluation that discussed LNOB were necessarily coded with the LNOB code if the content did not correspond to the synthesis questions.

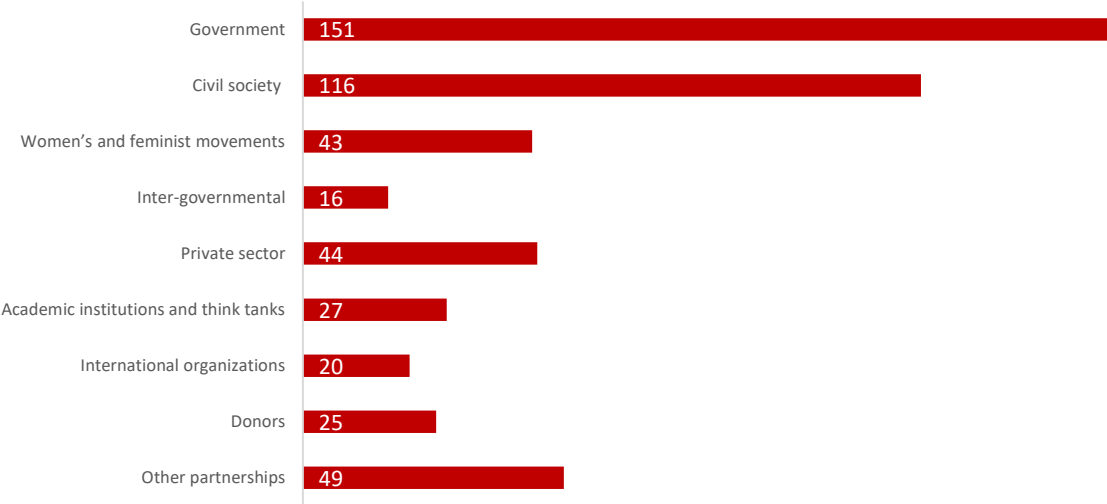
Figure 3. Number of evaluations with LNOB tag by SDG 5 target (n = 160)



Partnerships

UN agencies partner with many and varied organizations to advance progress on SDG 5 targets, but partnerships with Government entities were cited most frequently in evaluation reports at 78 per cent. Partnerships with Civil Society Organizations were mentioned second most with more than half (60 per cent) of the evaluation reports referencing them as a partner. Approximately one quarter of the evaluation reports were classified in the catch-all category of “Other partnerships,” while approximately 20 per cent of reports mentioned partnerships with women’s and feminist movements or the private sector. Inter-governmental partners were mentioned least often with only 16 reports (8 per cent) listing these organizations as a partner for SDG 5.

Figure 4. Number of reports by partnership type (n = 193)



Annex 3: Recurring recommendations

Recurring recommendations from the sampled evaluation reports were analyzed used to inform the results and lessons of the synthesis report and highlight opportunities for UN agencies and partners to work together to advance progress on SDG 5. The analysis did not include an assessment of management responses or tracking implementation progress. Syntheses of recurring recommendations across each target are found below.

Target 5.1

Ensure learning between countries happens with regional actors and national actors. Programmes that operate at the regional level may be missing the chance to connect national level stakeholders who do not normally participate in regional forums. Learning exchanges at both levels are important. At the national level, South-South collaboration was found to be particularly effective in social norm change work when countries have similar cultural contexts. The Spotlight Safe and Fair programme helped connect service providers across countries of migration origin and destination, and the exposure that provided led Vietnam to request support in developing a protocol for consular services to respond to cases of GBV and trafficking of their citizens abroad.⁵

Invest in long-term relationships with government bodies, CSOs, and women's organizations. Evaluations provided many examples of UN agencies building on longstanding relationships to broker consensus between diverse parties and institute positive legislative change. UNESCO, for instance, has worked closely with national partners and Ministries of Education for many years, enabling them to push the boundaries on the inclusion of comprehensive sexual education topics in curricula.⁶

Target 5.2

Interventions should be adapted to the cultural reality of local communities. UN agencies should trust, empower, and provide resources for local actors, as these actors often identify solutions for sexual and gender-based violence survivors within the local environment.

To the extent possible, UN agencies should institutionalize gender-based violence trainings for police, social workers, and other key professionals to widen reach and counter high staff turnover. There's a need for continuous trainings and to further ensure ownership at the traineeship level to improve the sustainability of results.

Target 5.3

Programmes should maintain their commitment to bolstering national governments' capacity. Employing a systems-strengthening approach is key to promoting enduring change and national

⁵ ILO, *Midterm Evaluation of the Safe and Fair Programme Final Report* (2021); UNFPA, *Formative evaluation of UNFPA approach to South-South and triangular cooperation* (2020)

⁶ UNDP, *Mid-Term Evaluation of UNDP's Portfolio on SDG 16-Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions* (2020); UN Women, *Evaluación Nota Estratégica ONU Mujeres El Salvador* (2020); UN Women, *Independent Global Programme Evaluation of the Fund for Gender Equality, 2009-2017: Volume I* (2018)

ownership. This involves enhancing government capabilities for effective law enforcement, service provision, raising educational awareness, and the ability to gather data and evidence related to FGM and child marriage. Agencies should persist in assisting countries to develop supportive legal and policy frameworks, advocating for anti-FGM laws, and formulating costed national plans for FGM abandonment. In countries where legal frameworks are established, efforts should concentrate on devising a well-defined strategy to aid governments in law enforcement, while also being attentive to potential unintended consequences that such enforcement might entail.

When implementing joint programming, synergies among UN agencies should be strengthened. It's imperative to develop an internal policy that articulates and clearly delineates roles, responsibilities, and information flows across various levels. Leverage comparative advantages in convening leadership roles, primarily focusing on normative work at the country level. Agencies should also bolster their visibility within the movements against child marriage and FGM, establishing formal connections with key stakeholders through regular dialogues and active participation in ongoing forums.

A priority for programmes should be enhancing learning to bridge the evidence gaps in critical areas related to FGM and child marriage. Programs should be encouraged to explore innovative research approaches and commission research that delves into the causes of FGM and the catalysts for change. This includes research around the causes of FGM and the drivers of change, intervention-based research to explore different programming strategies, and operations research to monitor the effectiveness of chosen strategies and to track changes in practice and behaviour resulting from interventions.

Target 5.4

Recommendations underscored the need for gender sensitive national data systems that incorporate measurement of care work indicators, including data on time use, into national data collection exercises.

Develop analytical frameworks that integrate unpaid care work with other themes, including urban planning, resilience and social protection to support the development of integrated public policies.

Conduct initial analysis and assessment to determine readiness for social protection initiatives. This should include understanding the existing level of gender mainstreaming within institutions, level of political ownership, political dynamics and timing of current political/election cycles.

Identify opportunities within the paid care economy as an economic opportunity for women.

Increase the level of support to vulnerable groups of women and children, in particular responding to the gap in services to rural populations.

Target 5.5

The UN system can improve Member State capacity building by creating communities of practice and sharing examples from role model Member States that are implementing good practices. Peer to peer exchanges of knowledge and best practices can empower other Member States to know what is possible in terms of advancing women's representation in leadership.

To advance progress on women’s participation in leadership, UN agencies should engage men for social change. There was little evidence of the HeForShe approach being utilized to advance Target 5.5.⁷ There is a great need to engage men in advocating more strongly for women’s political participation to help break harmful social norms, patriarchal ideas, and gender stereotypes.⁸

Target 5.6

Enhance Quality of Care and Respectful Treatment: investing in building global leadership in scaling up quality care for SRHR-MNH services. Emphasis should be placed on providing respectful care to improve the overall experience of individuals accessing these services.

Improve Accessibility to Remote Populations: working with governments to improve the accessibility of SRH and GEWE services to remote and isolated populations. This may involve decentralizing service delivery, addressing affordability barriers, and collaborating with local partners to ensure equitable access to services, especially in remote islands and marginalized regions.

Strengthen SRHR/HIV/GBV Integration: reinforcing integrated programming for SRHR, HIV, and GBV at both regional and country levels. This entails building on existing strategies and guidelines, advocating for policy alignment, enhancing service delivery, and promoting data systems that support the integration of these critical areas, ultimately improving the health and well-being of communities.

Community Engagement for Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) and Father Involvement: addressing social norms and restrictions related to menstruation should leverage community dialogue forums, theater performances, video vans, and platforms like Self-Help Groups to create a supportive environment for MHM within the community. Additionally, these community-level activities should be utilized to conduct focused interventions with fathers, emphasizing their role in ensuring adequate nutrition, providing safe spaces, and resources for MHM.

Enhance Inter-Agency Collaboration for SRHR: continuing efforts to focus on specific areas of expertise and collaborating with the UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders to ensure the integration of SRHR into gender policy and programming.

Target 5.a

UN agencies should learn from each other and expand their partnerships with key actors working to address gender issues in agriculture. FAO, IFAD, UN Women, UNICEF and WFP should recognize their comparative advantage and leverage it with developing joint activities, learning from and replicating best practices in the field of gender mainstreaming.

Integrated programming requires multiple technical skills, all of them important. Capacity building, policy influence and investments are all vital for achieving the anticipated changes in the enabling environment for women’s economic empowerment (WEE). While financing small investments can have a localized impact, alone they will not trigger substantial changes in the WEE enabling environment.

⁷ UNDP, *Final report women in elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (2021).

⁸ UN Women, *Final report - Brazil country portfolio evaluation* (2022).

Alongside support for microenterprises and small-scale agriculture, waged employment opportunities should be pursued. In doing so, attention should be paid to internationally agreed standards for decent work and living wages. There should also be a concerted drive towards joint ownership of land and other productive assets.

Target 5.b

Build partnerships and increase engagement with organizations that are actively involved in the technology sphere. A number of reports stated that it is critical for UN agencies to build partnerships to enhance medium to longer term sustainability of initiatives related to information, communication and technology, while also continuing to encourage the active participation of private sector and civil society organizations that are willing and able to represent the interests of women and vulnerable groups.⁹ For example, evidence from a 2019 evaluation conducted by FAO suggests that civil society organizations have had a growing role in raising awareness and advocating for women's access to IT services in some countries.¹⁰

Develop an organization-wide strategy for engagement in programmes and initiatives related to information, communication, and technology to bridge the various strands of work. Despite enthusiasm for engaging in this work, UN system's efforts have thus far been piecemeal, small in scale, and led by country offices. UN agencies should develop and embed organization-wide approaches to empowering women and girls through technology and improve collaboration and knowledge-sharing across all levels of the organization.¹¹

Target 5.c

Address social norms and the root causes of gender inequalities inside institutions. Although reports do not always explain what the 'root causes' are, this recommendation is made multiple times in the context of work with local authorities and/or where social norms are barriers to progress.¹²

Involve organizations that represent the hardest to reach or the most marginalized groups to enable their meaningful participation in policy development. These might include civil society organizations of

⁹ UNESCO, *UNCTAD e-commerce and digital economy* (2019).

¹⁰ FAO, *Evaluation of FAO's work on Gender* (2019).

¹¹ UN Women, *Corporate formative evaluation of UN Women's approach to innovation* (2021).

¹² UNDP, *Independent Common Country Programme Evaluation: The Republic of Cabo Verde* (2021); UN Women, *Country Portfolio Evaluation, Tanzania* (2022); UN Women, *Final Evaluation of the UN Women Project "Enhancing Accountability for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in National Reforms, Peace and Security in Ukraine"* (2021); UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA, *United Nations Joint Programme on Gender Equality: Systematization of Final Results, Final Report* (2021); UN Women, *Country Portfolio Evaluation, Nigeria: Synthesis Report* (2020); UNEP and UN Women, *Joint Evaluation of the Empower: Women for Climate Resilient Societies Regional Project on Gender, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (2018-2022)* (2022)

rural or landless women, minority women, women farmers, women with disabilities, or stateless women. Systematize analysis that illuminates socially and economically vulnerable groups.¹³

Continue developing skills in costing, budgeting, and tracking spending of government resources for gender equality. These activities link the intentions of policies and plans with their execution and are essential for sustainability.¹⁴

While human and institutional capacity is a prerequisite for improving policy implementation, it cannot replace accountability measures. Mandates such as quotas for women representatives or revisions of job performance evaluation to include responsibility for implementing gender equality measures may be necessary.¹⁵

¹³ UNEP and UN Women, *Joint Evaluation of the Empower: Women for Climate Resilient Societies Regional Project on Gender, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (2018-2022)* (2022); UN Women, *Country Portfolio Evaluation, Brazil, Strategic Note 2017-2022* (2022); OHCHR, *Evaluation of the OHCHR Project: Strengthening the Capacity of Regional Actors to Promote Human Rights, Accountability, Democratic Space and Gender in the Asia-Pacific Region* (2022); UN Women, *Independent Global Programme Evaluation of the Fund for Gender Equality, 2009-2017: Volume I* (2018); UN Women and OCHA, *End-term Joint Evaluation of UN Women and OCHA Joint Action Plan in Palestine, "Strengthened Gender Focus in Humanitarian Action"* (2021).

¹⁴ UNFPA and UNICEF, *Joint Evaluation Report, Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage* (2019); UN Women, *Zimbabwe Country Program Evaluation Report* (2022); Joint SDG Fund, *Final Independent Evaluation for "Transforming national dialogue for the development of an inclusive national Social Protection system for Lebanon"* (2022); UN Women, *Corporate Thematic Evaluation of UN Women's Contribution to Governance and National Planning, Final Report* (2019); UNDP, *Mid Term Evaluation of UNDP Malawi Country Programme 2019 to 2023* (2022); UNDP, *Independent Country Programme Review, Tanzania* (2021)

¹⁵ UNDP, *Project to Support Leading the Way for Gender Equality Programme (PSLWGEP): Project Final Evaluation Report* (2020); UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA, *United Nations Joint Programme on Gender Equality: Systematization of Final Results, Final Report* (2021); WFP, *Evaluation of Timor-Leste WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2020, Evaluation Report – Volume I* (2020).

Annex 4: SDG 5 targets and indicators

Target	Indicator(s)
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Annex 5: Coding structure

CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
Interventions (what is done)		
Technical support	Technical support for legislation, program and policy implementation, organizational development, etc., other than direct capacity building or financing for gender equality	Technical advice, contributions to legislative language, shaping policy, embedding technical specialists, etc. - NOT training, education
Capacity building/strengthening	Capacity development of people or groups	Trainings, teaching materials, funding for courses or educational activities (other than financing for gender equality), exposure visits
Financing for gender equality	Mobilization, allocation and spending of high-impact financing which aligns with gender equality objectives, or technical assistance for the same, and/or programming that includes direct funding to individuals, households, civil society organizations, States, etc.	Cash transfers for VAWG, gender responsive budgeting, funding for gender-focused activities or groups and women's empowerment, allocation and spending for gender equality objectives, fundraising for gender equality
Advocacy & communications	Activities to advocate for or on issues: policy advocacy with public officials and/or public education and awareness building for social norm change, promotion of services, legislative change, and other aims	Media campaigns, promotion of services (e.g., education, vaccination, birth registration), IEC materials and digital content, special or promotional events (e.g., International Day of the Girl), broad social awareness raising (e.g., on VAWG), fundraising campaigns, outreach to policymakers and legislators, communication and advocacy strategy development, mainstreaming activities, etc.

Provision of quality services, goods	Provision of, removal of barriers to or quality improvement of access to basic goods (food, shelter, etc.) and services in health, education, finance, social protection, agriculture, and other State functions	Psychosocial support; case management; rehabilitation of facilities; hotlines, helpline, chatbots; child-friendly spaces; school improvement plans; nonformal education; microfinance; food distribution; textbooks; family planning; emergency shelter; etc.
Knowledge, data, research, M&E	Enhancing the production, analysis and use of statistics, sex-disaggregated data, research, and knowledge generation	Needs assessments/overviews; monitoring/data collection; evaluation; M&E; country SDG reporting; gender statistics; database management; national information systems; etc.
Multi-stakeholder convening	Convening and coordinating State or non-State actors across or within nations - must include non-UN actors	Conventions, dialogues, accountability frameworks, peace processes, inter-agency meetings, steering groups, taskforces, consultations with ministries, coordination events, etc.
UN internal operations	Activities for processes and improvements in UN agencies through internal coordination, leadership, operations, staffing, procurement of goods & services, etc.	Surge and technical support missions; Staff recruitment; procurement of supplies (vaccines, etc.); internal coordination; improved leadership; etc.
Other	An activity that is not covered under existing 'interventions' codes	
Level	Use in double coding with interventions as applicable. May also be used with approaches, enablers/barriers, or results.	
Individual, household, or community level	Related to or directed at individuals, households, or communities	
Services or service provider level	Related to or directed at services or service providers, such as teachers, health staff, extension workers, social workers, religious leaders, etc.	

National institutions and systems including policy, legislation	Related to or directed at institutions such as government departments, ministries, national organizations, corporate actors, or systems of education, health, private sector, etc.	
Global institutions and systems	Related to or directed at global institutions and systems such as UN convening events (not internal UN processes), CSW, diplomacy, international law, coordinating bodies between nations, etc.	CSW, UN events (not internal UN processes), global organizations, etc.
Operational, internal to the UN	Related to or directed at UN agencies or coordinating bodies; internal processes and improvements	

Approaches (how it is done)

Partnerships (non-UN)	External actors that the UN works with	
Government	When the UN is working directly with government departments, ministries, etc., of the State receiving aid	National, provincial, local government departments, ministries, agencies, divisions, etc.
Civil society	When the UN is supporting partnerships within or working directly with civil society organizations other than women's, girls' and feminist movements	Local, national, and international; international NGOs; community-based organizations; etc. - EXCEPT for those focused on women and girls (code to women's and feminist movements)
Women's and feminist movements	When the UN is supporting partnerships in or working directly with women's, girls' and feminist movements	Women's rights organizations, women's labor groups, girl youth organizations or networks, women's leadership bodies, reform movements, etc.
Inter-governmental	When the UN is supporting partnerships between two or more governments	South-South and triangular cooperation or other exchanges
Private sector	When the UN is supporting partnerships in or working directly with the private sector (public-private, business coalitions, etc.)	Private Sector Forum; UN Global Compact; collaborative labor reform; fair trade initiatives

Academic institutions and think tanks	When the UN is supporting partnerships or working directly with academic institutions, think tanks, or research bodies	Universities, policy analysts, research institutions, etc.
International organizations	When the UN is supporting partnerships between or working directly with international organizations such as regional secretariats and other groups of governmental and quasi-governmental bodies	ASEAN, IUCN, etc. - NOT international NGOs or other CSOs (code to civil society or women's and feminist movements)
Donors	When the UN is working with donor governments or foundations other than through regular funding mechanisms, such as for joint awareness raising, campaigns, research collaborations, etc.	UKAID, USAID, Gates Foundation, etc. - NOT for funding
Other partnerships	When the UN is working with agencies or entities that do not fit into one of the other partnership codes	
LNOB – reaching/inclusion of marginalized groups	<i>Child codes are hidden for now - code at the parent level</i>	Leave No One Behind - operationalization of the LNOB principle to reach historically excluded groups
UN system coordination		Coordination mechanisms between UN agencies
Joint programmes/MPTFs	Programmes designated as a 'Joint Programme' or a 'Multi-Partner Trust Fund'; pooled funds	Global Programme to End Child Marriage, Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund
Emergency clusters	Humanitarian clusters - thematic groups of UN and non-UN agencies involved in response to a particular emergency	GBV Cluster, Child Protection Cluster, Shelter Cluster, GBV AoR (area of responsibility)
UN-SWAP	Monitoring and input for improvements in gender mainstreaming practices through the UN-SWAP system	UN System-Wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP), UNCT-SWAP Scorecard, UN-SWAP performance indicators
UNCTs/UNSDCF	Country level coordination of UN agencies - Resident Coordinators' offices and/or UN Country Teams	Cooperation Frameworks, Delivery As One, etc. - NOT humanitarian clusters (code as emergency clusters)

Other UN system coordination	Mechanisms of coordination between UN entities that do not fit into the other coordination codes	
HRBA	Programmes that are explicitly focused on protecting human rights or holding duty bearers accountable	Work with Women Human Rights Defenders, post-conflict accountability, human rights institutions and monitors, transitions to HRBA versus focus on needs - NOT for LNOB or gender transformative approaches (use corresponding codes)
Gender transformative & feminist approaches	Programmes that are or would be designated as 'gender transformative' according to the Gender Continuum	See 'Box 2' for the definition of 'gender transformative'
Gender mainstreaming	Efforts to strengthen the consideration of gender throughout institutional processes and policies - other than through UN-SWAP (code to UN-SWAP)	Gender mainstreaming strategies, gender audits, female representation, gender policy review, etc. - NOT for UN-SWAP (code to UN-SWAP)
Innovation & technology	Supporting the development and scale up of new and promising solutions and/or technologies and digitalization for gender equality aims	innovation challenges for gender, accessible technology, digital access, digitalization of public services such as social protection, etc.

Enablers and barriers These codes are used in simultaneous/overlapping coding as needed

Enablers/barriers

Enabler	Something that facilitates or enables programme activities or positive results	
Barrier	Something that limits or creates barriers to programme activities or positive results	
Financing	Sufficiency or insufficiency of resources to implement interventions/approaches - can be an enabler or a barrier	Discontinued funding, insufficient resources due to funding issues, inadequate allocations of development assistance, opportunities created by large

		funding programmes or matched funds, etc.
Political environment	<i>Child codes are hidden for now - code at the parent level</i> - Elements of the political context that affect UN activities and programmes positively or negatively	Legislative/policy context, political will, instability, corruption, transparency, etc.
COVID-19	<i>Child codes are hidden for now - code at the parent level</i> - The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic	Stalled progress because of the pandemic, reversal of gains, adaptations to movement restrictions such as remote service delivery, etc.
Social norms & gender stereotypes	Patterns and practices in human behavior or rules about behavior that are accepted as normal but vary culturally - an enabler or barrier	
Climate, environment, geography	Dimensions of the natural environment or climate change - an enabler or barrier	Climate change impacts, adaptations, climate resiliency, aspects of the terrain, cyclical events like flooding, seasonality, remoteness, drought, etc.
Humanitarian setting	<i>Child codes are hidden for now - code at the parent level - Assumption is that anything not coded with 'humanitarian' is a development setting</i> - A setting with critical threats to health and safety	Crisis, emergency response, protracted conflict, natural disasters, refugees and other displaced populations, humanitarian funding, etc.
Human capacity	The adequacy or inadequacy of people's skills, abilities, qualifications, etc., and/or staffing levels, or other dimensions of human capacity	Reduced human resources, lack of needed knowledge, programs to place qualified personnel, etc.

Findings

What works	<i>These codes indicate the authors' conclusions about what is working and what is not, if it is indicated in the evaluation, and not the coder's conclusion.</i>
Positive	Something is found to be working well
Negative	Something is found to not be working well
Mixed	Something is found to be working well in some ways and not in others

Promising practices An aspect of a programme, intervention, or policy is described as a promising practice, something that is not well tested yet but has had success - if mentioned in the document

Lessons about SDG 5 progress Lessons learned about progress in SDG 5.
May also combine with level codes.

Positive Positive lessons learned
Negative Negative lessons learned
Mixed Mixed lessons learned

Recommendations to advance progress Recommendations made by report authors related to advancing and accelerating progress towards SDG 5. *May also combine with level codes.*

Gaps in knowledge/evidence Gaps in knowledge, evidence, or program M&E noted by the evaluation authors

Great examples/quotes An excerpt that stands out to the coder as a great example or quote

SDGs

Related to SDG 5 target *Note.* It is not necessary to duplicate assigned attributes with these codes; e.g., if an evaluation is assigned the SDG 5.1 attribute, use the SDG 5.1 code sparingly

SDG 5.1 End discrimination Related to SDG 5.1

SDG 5.2 VAWG Related to SDG 5.2

SDG 5.3 Harmful practices Related to SDG 5.3

SDG 5.4 Unpaid care Related to SDG 5.4

SDG 5.5 Leadership Related to SDG 5.5

SDG 5.6 SRHR Related to SDG 5.6

SDG 5.a Economic resources Related to SDG 5.a

SDG 5.b ICT Related to SDG 5.b

SDG 5.c Legislation Related to SDG 5.c

Related to other SDGs *Note.* It is not necessary to duplicate assigned attributes with these codes (e.g., if an evaluation is assigned the SDG 2 attribute, use the SDG 2 code sparingly)

SDG 1 Poverty Related to SDG 1

SDG 2 Hunger Related to SDG 2

SDG 3 Health	Related to SDG 3
SDG 4 Education	Related to SDG 4
SDG 6 WASH	Related to SDG 6
SDG 7 Energy	Related to SDG 7
SDG 8 Decent work	Related to SDG 8
SDG 9 Industry & infrastructure	Related to SDG 9
SDG 10 Inequality	Related to SDG 10
SDG 11 Cities	Related to SDG 11
SDG 12 Sustainable production	Related to SDG 12
SDG 13 Climate	Related to SDG 13
SDG 14 Oceans	Related to SDG 14
SDG 15 Life on land	Related to SDG 15
SDG 16 Peace & justice	Related to SDG 16
SDG 17 Partnership	Related to SDG 17

Annex 6: Synthesis Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference Synthesis of UN system evaluations of SDG 5 September 2022

Context

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in 2015. Goal 5 of this framework is to “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” and includes nine targets with fourteen indicators to meet this goal (See Annex 4). While progress has been made on some of these targets, notable gaps and barriers remain. The impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic have adversely affected progress towards SDG 5. Women have experienced a disproportionate share of job losses and increased burden of care work. Violence against women and girls has increased and recent gains in reducing child marriage could be undone as families cope with the challenges of the pandemic. Although on a slow upward trend, women’s representation in government remains far from parity. Women also account for a smaller proportion of managerial positions compared to their participation in the global workforce and the pandemic’s impact on women’s economic empowerment could reverse some of the recent progress in the percentage of managerial positions held by women.¹⁶ There is opportunity, however, to leverage the response to the pandemic “to reshape and rebuild systems, laws, policies and institution in order to advance gender equality.”¹⁷

At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda and in the midst of the pandemic recovery, there is an opportunity for an inter-agency effort to take stock of learnings regarding SDG 5 through a synthesis of UN system evaluations related to SDG 5. Across many UN agencies, there have been numerous evaluations related to SDG 5 since the start of the 2030 Agenda; however, there has not yet been a synthesis to compile, triangulate and bring together the evidence and lessons from these evaluations.

This exercise will be led by a Management Group with representatives from the evaluation offices of UN Women (coordinator), UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP. It will be conducted in collaboration with the 5P¹⁸ synthesis being initiated by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) and the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Alongside the 5P synthesis, the synthesis of evidence on SDG 5 is an opportunity for UN agencies who implement SDG 5 programming to engage in an inter-agency process to enhance coherence, lesson learning and accountability on SDG 5 work in a coordinated, coherent and holistic manner.

Purpose and objective

The purpose of this exercise is to synthesize evaluation evidence and lessons on SDG 5 to support learning and decision making for future programming related to SDG 5 and contribute to the wider body of knowledge on progress towards SDG 5. By bringing together the evidence, lessons, and gaps from our collective evaluations, the synthesis will provide UN agencies and their partners with a holistic view of

¹⁶ UNSTATs. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. [SDG Indicators \(un.org\)](#)

¹⁷ [E/2021/58 - E - E/2021/58 -Desktop \(undocs.org\)](#) 10

¹⁸ The 17 SDGs are organized under five pillars: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership.

barriers and enabling factors towards achieving SDG 5 and what works or does not work in interventions for gender equality and women's empowerment. Based on the analysis, the synthesis will also provide recommendations for advancing progress towards SDG 5 by 2030. The opportunity to learn from the work of other agencies will help strengthen the design and coherence of gender equality programmes and gender mainstreaming throughout the UN's work towards SDG 5.

More specifically, the objectives of the synthesis include:

1. Mapping existing UN system evaluation evidence on SDG 5 and its targets. Identifying what evaluation evidence has been collected and where evaluation gaps remain across the nine SDG 5 targets.
2. Synthesizing evaluation evidence across SDG 5 evaluations. Synthesizing barriers, enabling factors and lessons learned related to SDG 5 policies and programming.
3. Developing recommendations to advance and accelerate progress towards SDG 5 by 2030.

The primary users of this synthesis are the UN agencies involved in supporting SDG 5, notably UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP. Secondary users include ECOSOC members, international financial institutions (such as the World Bank and other regional development banks), civil society organizations, donors, national governments, and members of the broader Partnership Platform that support the implementation of SDG 5.

Scope

The synthesis will include evaluations conducted since 2015 by UN agencies. Evaluations from all regions will be included. Evaluations can be global, regional, national, or sub-national in focus. There are approximately 680 evaluations by 26 different agencies in the United Nations Evaluation Group's evaluation report database completed since January 2015 that are tagged with SDG 5.^{19,20} Evaluations will also be drawn from participating UN agency evaluation banks, submissions from reference group members and other potential sources identified during the inception phase.

Quality and content criteria will be established to determine the final sample of evaluations to be included in the synthesis. The sample of evaluations is expected to contain the following types of UN system evaluations:

1. Evaluations of programmes in which gender equality is the primary focus (impact level focus on gender equality)
2. Evaluations of programmes with strong gender equality/gender transformative goals (outcome level focus on gender equality or strong gender equality component at output level)
3. Corporate level evaluations of internal agency capacity for mainstreaming gender equality in the agency's work

Guiding questions

As part of the inception period, guiding synthesis questions will be developed, however, some preliminary questions include:

¹⁹ United Nations Evaluation Group. *UNEG Database of Evaluation Reports*. [Evaluation Reports \(uneval.org\)](https://uneval.org)

²⁰ Date of search: March 2, 2022. Suspected duplicates removed. The total number evaluation reports in the UNEG database is 22,296.

1. Where is evaluation evidence the strongest and where are the main gaps in evaluation evidence across the nine SDG targets? How do SDG 5 related evaluations relate to or overlap with evaluations of other SDGs?
2. What are the enabling factors and what has hindered progress towards achieving the SDG 5 targets?
3. What has worked well and what has not – and in what contexts – in interventions for gender equality and women’s empowerment?
4. What lessons have been learned from SDG 5 related evaluations? For example, what lessons have been learned regarding coordination and coherence across UN entities at different levels? What lessons have been learned regarding partnerships with different actors (civil society, women’s and feminist movements, governments, private sector, etc.) to advance GEWE?
5. What policy and programme recommendations have been made advance and accelerate progress towards SDG 5 by 2030?

The SDG 5 evaluation synthesis will be used to inform future syntheses under UNEG and UNDP’s 5P initiative. Consequently, the Synthesis Team will also provide feedback and address questions related to the synthesis process itself. For example:

- Was the scope of the synthesis appropriate? Did the synthesis address the right guiding questions?
- Was the evaluation selection process effective? Was tagging of evaluations within the UNEG evaluation database and other sources effective at capturing the breadth of SDG 5 evaluations?
- How can gender equality be explored in the synthesis of other SDGs given the completion of the SDG 5 synthesis and cross cutting nature of gender equality? Are there efficiencies that can be realized?
- Were the chosen methodologies effective at answering the guiding questions? Were software and other tools used effective?
- What worked well and what could be improved in the synthesis process?

Methodology and phases

The synthesis of SDG 5 evaluations will utilize qualitative methodologies to allow for an in-depth analysis of evidence and lessons captured in UN system evaluation reports. The synthesis will be conducted over the following phases and steps (specific deliverables in **bold**):

Phase 1: Establish the management structure for the synthesis (see management section below).

- Establish a management group to collaboratively conduct the synthesis.
- Engagement of consultants to support the synthesis.
- Establish one reference group of internal and external stakeholders to contribute technical insight to the inception and draft reports, identify evaluations, and provide quality assurance during the synthesis process.

Phase 2: Inception, evaluation collection and evaluation mapping. Key deliverables for this phase are the inception report including the evaluation mapping report.

- Desk review of existing syntheses and other documentation to help understand gaps and priorities for achieving SDG 5.
- Stakeholder engagement through inception interviews to fully scope and validate the priority areas/areas of focus for the synthesis.
- **Inception Report:** Finalize guiding questions, data collection approach, tools, coding framework and inclusion criteria to select evaluations for synthesis.
- Search for evaluations - identify evaluation sources and collect UN system evaluations for synthesis.
- Evaluation selection - screening and application of the selection criteria, assess evaluations for quality and bias.
- **Evaluation mapping:** descriptive analysis of collected evaluations to understand the evaluation characteristics by region, sector, SDG 5 target (see Annex 4),²¹ evaluation quality/rating, and other factors.

Phase 3: Analysis and synthesis of selected evaluations. Key deliverables for this phase are preliminary lessons and findings presentation with reference group members.

- Data extraction against key guiding questions/coding framework. Utilize appropriate qualitative analysis or systematic review/literature review software (e.g. NVivo).
- Systematically review and synthesis extracted data against key guiding questions using qualitative syntheses approaches. Qualitative synthesis will help identify key drivers of progress and factors that have hindered achievement of SDG 5.
- **Preliminary results presentation:** develop preliminary lessons, findings, results and policy recommendations across each synthesis guiding question/SDG 5 target.

Phase 4: Reporting and dissemination. Key deliverables are the draft synthesis report, final synthesis report, and lessons learned documentation of the synthesis process itself.

- **Draft report:** develop the draft report and receive feedback from the reference group.
- **Final report:** incorporate feedback and develop the final report.
- **Dissemination materials:** develop dissemination materials, including a presentation and short video to support sharing and utilization of the synthesis results.
- **Methodological note:** identify best practices and lessons learned regarding the synthesis process to guide future UNEG SDG syntheses as part of the 5P initiative.
- Dissemination following communication and dissemination plan.

Management Structure

Management Group: The evaluation synthesis will be jointly undertaken by several UN agencies, including UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP. To manage and coordinate the planning and execution of the synthesis, a Management Group will be established which includes representatives of the participating agencies. The Management Group will meet regularly during the synthesis process, share in decision making and provide sign off on synthesis deliverables. To facilitate the Management Group, UN Women

²¹ During the inception phase, the synthesis may narrow its focus to a select number of SDG 5 targets where there is sufficient evaluation evidence.

will act as the coordinator of the group, however, decisions will be taken jointly. A terms of reference will guide the management group, however key responsibilities will include:

- Hiring one to two consultants to support the evaluation (facilitated by UN Women).
- Preparing the inception report, including tools and evaluation selection criteria
- Convening reference group meetings
- Compiling evaluations and evaluation mapping report
- Analysis and synthesis of evaluation results and lessons learned
- Producing preliminary results, a draft report and the final report
- Providing quality assurance throughout the exercise
- Supporting communication, dissemination and use of the synthesis
- Providing feedback on what worked well and what could be improved in the synthesis process to support future initiatives

Reference Group: The synthesis will be highly participatory and collaborative among other UN agencies, other key stakeholders central to advancing SDG 5, and the 5P synthesis management structure. To support the management group and enhance utilization and dissemination of the synthesis, a Reference Group will be formed with key stakeholders and representatives from Management Group agencies, other UN agencies, civil society, think tanks, donors and others as relevant. The Reference Group will allow members to contribute technical feedback to the initiative, support sourcing of evaluations and support dissemination of the findings. A Reference Group terms of reference will outline the roles and responsibilities of Reference Group members in greater detail, however, the Reference Group will be responsible for:

- Reviewing and providing feedback on key documents, including the inception report, evaluation mapping report, preliminary results and draft report
- Engaging in periodic discussions to help finalize the methodology, evaluation selection criteria, and support other critical steps of the evaluation process
- Participating in reference group meetings
- Contributing evaluations from their agency for the evaluation mapping and selection
- Communicating and dissemination of the synthesis results

Annex 7: Management Group Terms of Reference

Management Group – Terms of Reference Synthesis of UN system evaluations of SDG 5 November 2022

Background

At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda and in the midst of the pandemic recovery, there is an opportunity for an inter-agency effort to take stock of learnings regarding SDG 5 through a synthesis of UN system evaluations related to SDG 5. The purpose of this exercise is to synthesize evaluation evidence and lessons on SDG 5 to support learning and decision making for future programming related to SDG 5 and contribute to the wider body of knowledge on progress towards SDG 5.

To manage and coordinate the planning and execution of the synthesis, a **Management Group** will be established which includes evaluation office representatives of the participating agencies. The Management Group will meet regularly during the synthesis process, share in decision making and provide sign off on synthesis deliverables. To facilitate the Management Group, UN Women will act as the **Coordinator** of the group, however, decisions will be taken jointly.

These **Terms of Reference** describe the responsibilities, governance and other details for the Management Group.

Responsibilities

The Management Group provides leadership and coordination of the overall synthesis process across all phases of the synthesis to ensure that synthesis components are completed, within the agreed timeline and of the expected quality. The Management Group will also be responsible for providing technical input, expertise and guidance into synthesis products to ensure quality and utility of synthesis deliverables.

Planning and strategy

- Identifying commitments to the synthesis process (e.g., staff time, management capacity, and/or financial support).
- Providing feedback on the SDG 5 evaluation synthesis Concept Note/Terms of Reference.
- Developing consultant TORs and hiring consultants to support the evaluation (facilitated by UN Women).
- Approving the synthesis budget and workplan.

Management, quality assurance and technical input

1. Participating in regular Management Team meetings, team analysis workshops/meetings, preliminary results workshops and other meetings as required.
2. Convening and participating in Reference Group meetings.
3. Providing guidance to staff and consultants undertaking the day-to-day synthesis work (facilitated by UN Women).

4. Providing input into the inception report, including tools, synthesis questions and evaluation selection criteria. Reviewing, validating and signing-off of the inception report.
5. Supporting the compilation of evaluations and providing input into the evaluation mapping process and report (part of inception phase).
6. Providing Technical input into the analysis and synthesis of UN system evaluations and quality assurance of the process and methodology.

Reporting

- Validation and sign-off of the final synthesis report, final presentation, video and other deliverables.
- Identifying and documenting feedback and lessons learned on what worked well and what could be improved in the synthesis process to support future initiatives.
- Supporting communication, dissemination, and use of the synthesis.

Membership and Governance

Membership

The Management Group will be made up of focal points appointed by participating agencies.

Membership includes (updated March 2023):

Agency	Representatives	Title
UN Women Independent Evaluation Service	Inga Sniukaite	Chief, Independent Evaluation Service
	Ross Tanner	Evaluation Specialist
UNDP Independent Evaluation Office	Ana Soares	Chief, Evaluation Syntheses and Lessons
	Shivit Bakrania	Evaluation Specialist (Synthesis)
UNFPA Evaluation Office	Karen Cadondon	Evaluation Specialist
	Deborah McWhinney	Evaluation Advisor
UNICEF Evaluation Office	Erica Mattellone	Senior Evaluation Specialist
WFP Office of Evaluation	Catrina Perch	Evaluation Officer

Decision making and coordination

1. Decisions will be taken jointly by Management Group members through agreement and consensus.
2. UN Women will act as the **coordinator** of the group in order to execute certain administrative functions to facilitate smooth operation of the Management Group and synthesis. Roles of the Coordinator include sending out Management Group meeting invites, preparing Management Group meeting agendas, recording Management Group meeting minutes and circulating those minutes, facilitating communication among the Management Group.

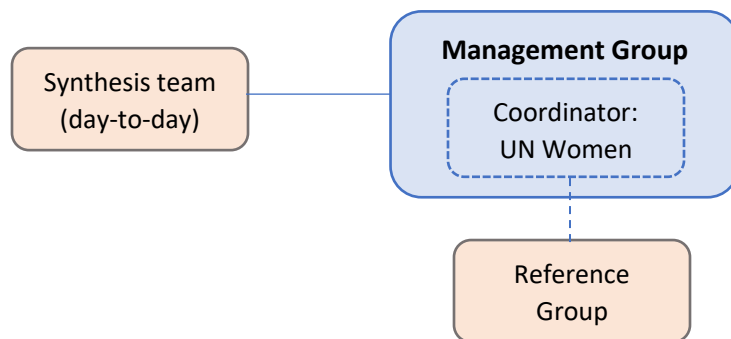
3. Feedback on documents should be provided within 5 days. If more time is required, this should be communicated in advance.
4. Management Group members can delegate reviews, decisions and participation in meetings as required due to absences etc.

Day-to-day synthesis work

1. Day-to-day work on the synthesis will be undertaken by a **Synthesis Team** made up of consultants, UN Women and any other member of the Management Group who wish to join.
2. It is expected that the team members working on the day-to-day synthesis work will meet more frequently than the Management Group (e.g., weekly).
3. Staff and consultants working on the synthesis will participate in Management Group meetings to provide updates and receive guidance.

Reference Group

1. To support the Management Group, a **Reference Group** will be formed with key stakeholders Management Group agencies, other UN agencies, civil society, think tanks, donors and others as relevant. The Reference Group will allow members to contribute to the planning, methodology, and implementation of the exercise. A separate Reference Group terms of reference will outline the roles and responsibilities of reference group members in greater detail. The Reference Group has an advisory role, and the Management Group can exercise full independence in the conduct of the synthesis.



Meetings

1. Management Group meetings will be held once per month or as required until the completion of the initiative in May 2023.
2. An agenda will be circulated by the Management Group coordinator prior to each Management Group meeting.
3. Meeting minutes will be recorded at each meeting and circulated one week after each meeting for review and validation by Management Group members prior to finalization.
4. For ease of reporting, a meeting minutes template should be used, which includes:
 - a. Summary of key points for each agenda item
 - b. Actions to be taken, those responsible for each action and the timeline for each action item
5. Attendees at Management Group meetings will include Management Group focal points and other supporting staff members and consultants as required

Annex 8: Reference Group Terms of Reference

Synthesis of UN system evaluations of SDG 5 Reference Group Terms of Reference December 12, 2022

Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in 2015. Goal 5 of this framework is to “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” and includes nine targets with fourteen indicators to meet this goal. While progress has been made on some of these targets, notable gaps and barriers remain. The impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic have adversely affected progress towards SDG 5. Women have experienced a disproportionate share of job losses and increased burden of care work. Violence against women and girls has increased and recent gains in reducing child marriage could be undone as families cope with the challenges of the pandemic. Although on a slow upward trend, women’s representation in government remains far from parity. Women also account for a smaller proportion of managerial positions compared to their participation in the global workforce and the pandemic’s impact on women’s economic empowerment could reverse some of the recent progress in the percentage of managerial positions held by women.²² There is opportunity, however, to leverage the response to the pandemic “to reshape and rebuild systems, laws, policies and institution in order to advance gender equality.”²³

At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda and in the midst of the pandemic recovery, there is an opportunity for an inter-agency effort to take stock of learnings regarding SDG 5 through a synthesis of UN system evaluations related to SDG 5. This exercise will be conducted in collaboration with the Global Coalition on Evaluative Evidence for SDG Synthesis being initiated by the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

A **Management Group** of participating agencies was established to manage and conduct this joint synthesis. The group consists of UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP. The group meets regularly during the synthesis process to provide guidance, technical input and quality assurance. To facilitate the Management Group, UN Women will act as the Coordinator of the group, however, decisions are taken jointly.

To support the Management Group in an advisory capacity, a **Reference Group** will be formed with key stakeholders from Management Group agencies, other UN agencies, civil society, think-tanks, donors and others as relevant. The Reference Group will allow members to contribute technical feedback to the initiative, support sourcing of evaluations and support dissemination of the findings. The roles and responsibilities of this Reference Group are outlined in these terms of reference.

²² UNSTATs. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. [SDG Indicators \(un.org\)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/)

²³ [E/2021/58 - E - E/2021/58 -Desktop \(undocs.org\)](#) 10

Synthesis purpose and scope

The purpose of this exercise is to synthesize evaluation evidence and lessons on SDG 5 to support learning and decision making for future programming related to SDG 5 and contribute to the wider body of knowledge on progress towards SDG 5. By bringing together the evidence, lessons, and gaps from our collective evaluations, the synthesis will provide UN agencies and their partners with a holistic view of barriers and enabling factors towards achieving SDG 5 and what works or does not work in interventions for gender equality and women's empowerment. Based on the analysis, the synthesis will also provide recommendations for advancing progress towards SDG 5 by 2030.

The synthesis will include evaluations conducted since 2015 by UN agencies, from all regions. Evaluations can be global, regional, national, or sub-national in focus. Evaluations will also be drawn from UNEG's evaluation report database, participating UN agency evaluation banks, submissions from reference group members and other potential sources identified during the inception phase. Quality and content criteria will be established to determine the final sample of evaluations to be included in the synthesis.

Reference Group Roles and Responsibilities

The synthesis process is designed to be collaborative with key stakeholders for the advancement of SDG 5, including other UN agencies, civil society, think-tanks, donors and other interested parties. To facilitate participation and support the synthesis and Management Group, a Reference Group will be formed with key stakeholders. The Reference Group is an integral part of the synthesis management structure and plays several key roles in the synthesis process. Reference Group members will be expected to:

- Review and provide feedback on the following deliverables: inception report and evaluation mapping report, preliminary results, draft final report, and the methodological note identifying lessons learned about the synthesis process.
- Identify and contribute evaluations from their agency for the evaluation mapping and selection process
- Engage in periodic discussions and interviews to help finalize the methodology, evaluation selection criteria, and support other critical steps of the evaluation process.
- Participate in the preliminary results workshop.
- Communicate and disseminate of the synthesis results.

Reference Group Membership

Member	Organization
Papa Seck	UN Women
Nahla Valji	UN Women
Satvika Chalasani	UNICEF
Julie Diallo	UNFPA
Caitlin Boyce	UNDP
Anou Borrey	UNDP
Claudia Ibarguen	UNESCO
Yumiko Kanemitsu	WFP
Sonal Zaveri	EvalGender+ and IDEAS
Kassem El Saddik	EvalSDGs
Kristin Diemer	University of Melbourne
Laura Rahm	Democracy Institute of the Central European University
Krista Baptista	Data2X
Ada Ocampo	International Development Evaluation Association
Madeleine Kennedy-Macfoy	Gender at Work

Annex 9: Synthesis team members

Ross Tanner is an Evaluation Specialist with UN Women's Independent Evaluation Service (IES) where he supports corporate evaluations of UN Women's programmes and operations. He has worked on a number of evaluations, including an evaluation of UN Women's policy advocacy work and a formative evaluation of UN Women's work in climate change. Prior to joining UN Women, Ross worked in the nongovernmental space and supported gender responsive evaluations of multi-year projects across many sectors, including maternal, newborn and child health, education, child protection, adolescent sexual reproductive health and rights, food security and humanitarian programmes. He has also been responsible for providing policy support and strategic advice to inform the development of government social policy and programmes in Ontario, Canada. He holds a MSc in Development Management from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Carol Boender is an independent consultant with more than twenty years of experience in programme quality, evaluation, research, and learning, with specific expertise in gender, adolescent girls, child marriage, maternal and child health, gender-based violence, social norm change, sexual and reproductive health, and integrated rural development. She has an MA in Applied Anthropology and was trained as a midwife. Her geographic experience includes nine years in Asia with CARE Australia and Plan International, 2 years in South America, and work assignments in several African countries for the International Center for Research on Women and Conservation International. Since returning to the US, she has produced numerous knowledge products for UN agencies.

Paola Vela is an experienced research assistant and independent consultant with a track record of supporting high-profile UN corporate and fund evaluations. Over the past three years, she has played a role in evaluating the UNDS Socioeconomic Response to COVID-19, the Joint SDG Fund, and the COVID-19 Multipariter Trust Fund. With a background in data analysis and evaluation methodologies, Paola brings her expertise to each project she works on. She is skilled in documentation analysis, interview transcription, coding, and data collection, and is known for her attention to detail. Paola holds a master's degree in economics and has completed additional training in data analysis and evaluation methodologies.

Kamilla Nabyeva is an Evaluation Officer with UNICEF's Evaluation Office, where she co-manages and conducts institutional effectiveness evaluations. Prior to joining UNICEF, she worked as Evaluation, Partnerships and Fundraising Project Leader at the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network. She also worked for the UNDP Sub-Regional Response Facility for the Syria Crisis, where she analyzed the consequences of the Syria Crisis and recommended ways to promote resilience and sustainable livelihoods. Kamilla was a consultant in Indonesia, where she gave policy recommendations on the economic development and improvement of small and medium enterprises and startups. Moreover, Kamilla worked as a project manager, trainer, and researcher in various sectors, such as climate change, gender, public-private partnerships, education, youth policy, migration, and human rights, in international and non-governmental organizations. Kamilla holds an M.A. in International Affairs from Columbia University (specializing in Economic and Political Development) and Sciences Po Paris (specializing in International Public Management).

Anita Hasni Mohammad, PhD is an interdisciplinary researcher, writer, and thinker with more than 13 years of experience helping organizations design, conduct and learn from research. Anita has led mixed-

methods projects across a variety of sectors including psychology, neuroscience, early childhood education, literacy, and, most recently, for gender equality. She currently works as an independent research consultant contributing to corporate evaluations, reports, and analyses with UN Women. Anita holds a PhD in Developmental Psychology and Cognitive Sciences and is based in the USA.

Erika Tsuruyama is a Research and Evaluation Officer with UNICEF Cambodia, where she supports evidence generation activities focusing on child rights. Previously she worked with UNICEF Timor-Leste as a socioeconomic recovery specialist, where she was involved in various programmes including online survey of the impact of COVID-19 on adolescents and youth, socioeconomic impact assessment of COVID-19 pandemic, COVID-19 vaccine perception online survey among others. Prior to joining UNICEF, she worked in private sector as an economic and business journalist in India. Erika holds a Master's degree in Public Policy from the University of Chicago.

Sofiya Yuvshanova is a Child Rights Monitoring and Evaluation specialist at UNICEF Turkmenistan. Sofiya has more than 10 years in Evaluations and Data Management. She mobilizes technical coordination for government counterparts for the planning, managing, evaluation and implementation of evidence generation activities related to children. Currently, she is leading the development of the legal basis for effective Evaluations and managed to include the Evaluation culture into the National Action Plan on child rights 2023-2028, approved by the President of Turkmenistan. She supported the development of child SDGs baseline evaluation for UNICEF and further coordinated the development of "Progress for every child on SDGs for Turkmenistan". Sofiya is a graduate from Moscow State University of Economics Statistics and Informatics, with specialization in International Economy and a Fulbright Scholar from Utah State University, with specialization in Sociology.

Annex 10: Databases included in search

UN AGENCY/ UNEG MEMBERS	DATABASE LOCATION
CTBTO	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database
FAO	https://www.fao.org/evaluation/list/completed/en
GEF	https://www.gefio.org/
Green Climate Fund	https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluations
IAEA	https://www.iaea.org/publications
ICAO	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database
ICC	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database
IFAD	https://www.ifad.org/en/web/ioe
ILO	https://www.ilo.org/eval/Evaluationreports/lang--en/index.htm
IMO	https://www.imo.org/en/publications/Pages/Home.aspx
IOM	https://evaluation.iom.int
ITC	https://intracen.org/about-us/governance/evaluation
OCHA	https://www.unocha.org/themes/evaluations-and-reviews/reports
Office of Legal Affairs	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database
OHCHR	https://www.ohchr.org/en/about-us/evaluation-un-human-rights
OIOS	https://oios.un.org/inspection-evaluation-reports
OPCW	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database
PAHO	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database
UN Women	https://gate.unwomen.org
UN-Aids	https://www.unaids.org/en/whoweare/evaluation
UN-DGACM	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database
UN-DPA	https://dppa.un.org/en/planning-monitoring-and-evaluation
UN-DPI	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database
UN-DPKO	https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org/en/evaluation
UN-Habitat	https://unhabitat.org/about-us/evaluation
UN-PBSO	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database
UNCDF	https://www.uncdf.org/evaluation
UNCTAD	https://unctad.org/publications-search?Operator=or&keys=gender&f%5B0%5D=product%3A487
UNDESA	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database
UNDP	https://aida.undp.org/landing
UNEG	http://uneval.org/evaluation/reports
UNEP	https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/1
UNESCO	https://www.unesco.org/en/ios/evaluation/reports?hub=67038
UNFPA	https://web2.unfpa.org/public/about/oversight/evaluations/search.unfpa?method=input
UNHCR	https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/evaluation-and-research.html
UNICEF	https://www.unicef.org/evaluation/reports#/

UNICRI	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database
UNIDO	https://www.unido.org/resources-evaluation-and-internal-oversight-evaluation/reports-project-evaluations
UNITAR	https://unitar.org/results-evidence-learning/evaluation
UNOCT	https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/publications
UNODC	https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports.html
UNRWA	https://dios.unrwa.org/evaluation-division
UNV	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database
UNWTO	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database
WFP	https://www.wfp.org/publications
WHO	https://www.who.int/about/what-we-do/evaluation
WIPO	https://www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/oversight/iaod/evaluation/
WMO	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database
WTO	UNEG evaluation database used in lieu of publicly available agency database

ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS/ UNEG MEMBERS

ECLAC	https://www.cepal.org/en/publications
ESCAP	https://www.unescap.org/kp?f%5B0%5D=kp_sdg_areas%3A6
ESCWA	https://www.unescwa.org/resources?f%5B0%5D=publication_type%3A165 & https://archive.unescwa.org/unbis/evaluation
UNECA	https://repository.uneca.org/
UNECE	https://unece.org/evaluation-reports

Annex 11: List of included evaluations

#	In sample	UN system evaluation	Publication year	Agency
1	Yes	Evaluation of the strategy for mainstreaming gender at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC; 2013-2017)	2020	ECLAC
2	Yes	Final assessment report of development account project 14/15 AK: Strengthening national capacities to design and implement rights-based policies and programmes that address care of dependent populations and women's economic autonomy in urban development and planning	2018	ECLAC
3	No	Evaluacion de la contribucion de la FAO en el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia	2022	FAO
4	Yes	Evaluacion de resultados y lecciones aprendidas del "Programa Mesoamerica sin Hambre: Marcos institucionales mas efectivos para mejorar la agricultura familiar y la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional"	2022	FAO
5	No	Evaluacion del programa de cooperacion de la FAO en Colombia (2015–2019)	2021	FAO
6	Yes	Evaluation of FAO's work on gender	2019	FAO
7	No	Evaluation of five FAO projects funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency in Cameroon, Chad, Mali, and the Niger	2022	FAO
8	Yes	Evaluation of the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (2017–2020)	2021	FAO
9	Yes	Evaluation of the Zimbabwe livelihoods and food security programme	2022	FAO
10	No	Promotion of social cohesion between farmers and herders (men and women) Niger	2022	FAO
11	Yes	Strengthening the role of women in peacebuilding through natural resources management in Sana'a and Lahaj in Yemen	2021	FAO
12	Yes	Water for peace in Yemen: Strengthening the role of women in water conflict resolution	2022	FAO
13	Yes	Independent evaluation of the Green Climate Fund's environmental and social safeguards and the environmental and social management system	2020	Green Climate Fund
14	Yes	Tejaswini women's empowerment programme	2020	IFAD

15	No	Addressing education and skills gaps for vulnerable youths in Haiti: Promoting rural socio-economic development in South and Grande Anse departments - Final evaluation	2020	ILO
16	Yes	Consolidating and disseminating efforts to combat forced labor in Brazil and Peru	2019	ILO
17	Yes	Final cluster evaluation of the project "Decent jobs for youth and women - a local employment development approach"	2021	ILO
18	Yes	Final independent clustered evaluation of Policy Outcome 8: Protecting workers from unacceptable forms of work and cross-cutting policy driver: Gender equality and non-discrimination (SIDA-ILO partnership programme - phase I)	2020	ILO
19	Yes	Final independent evaluation of Empower: Building peace through the economic empowerment of women in northern Sri Lanka	2020	ILO
20	Yes	High-level independent evaluation of ILOs gender equality and mainstreaming Efforts (2016-2021)	2021	ILO
21	No	Improved human resources development and employment policies, with particular attention to youth, women and migrants	2020	ILO
22	Yes	Independent final evaluation of "Strengthening gender monitoring and evaluation in rural employment in the Middle East and North Africa" project	2019	ILO
23	No	Mid-term evaluation of better factories Cambodia	2018	ILO
24	Yes	More and better jobs for women women's empowerment	2018	ILO
25	Yes	Outcome-based funding support to ILO projects in the field of employment and skills, social dialogue and labour relations protection for all at work, gender equality	2022	ILO
26	No	Partnership programme on fair recruitment and decent work for women migrant workers in South Asia and the Middle East	2019	ILO
27	No	Programme autonomisatio economique des femmes rurales - Final evaluation	2022	ILO
28	No	Promoting decent work for women in Turkey - Midterm evaluation	2022	ILO
29	No	Promoting economic empowerment of women at work through responsible business conduct	2021	ILO
30	No	Public-private development partnership for renewable energy skills training and women's economic empowerment in Somalia - Final evaluation	2022	ILO
31	No	Road to jobs: Bringing decent work to rural households of the Northern Provinces in Afghanistan	2021	ILO
32	Yes	Way forward after the revolution: Decent work for women in Egypt and Tunisia - Phase II - Final evaluation	2021	ILO

33	Yes	Women in STEM workforce readiness program - Final evaluation	2022	ILO
34	Yes	Zimbabwe youth and women's empowerment project - Final evaluation	2022	ILO
35	No	Addressing sexual bribery experienced by female heads of households, including military widows and war widows in Sri Lanka	2020	Interagency
36	No	Evaluación final del proyecto binacional "Comunidades protectoras" fortalecimiento de capacidades institucionales para la protección de niñas, niños, adolescentes y jóvenes de la zona transfronteriza Colombia-Ecuador, afectadas por la violencia y el conflicto armado ONU Mujeres (2019-2021)	2021	Interagency
37	No	Evaluacion final programa "Una victoria lleva a la otra"	2022	Interagency
38	No	Evaluation finale du projet conjoint "Promotion de la participation politique et leadership de la femme dans la consolidation de la paix en Republique Centrafricaine"	2020	Interagency
39	No	Evaluation finale du projet Fond de solidarite prioritaire (FSP 2015-2025)	2018	Interagency
40	Yes	Evaluation of joint programme "Enhancing resilience and acceleration of the SDGs in the Eastern Caribbean" (2020-2022)	2022	Interagency
41	No	Evaluation of the GRB/WPS joint project	2022	Interagency
42	No	Evaluation of the joint programme for girls education with financial support from the Norwegian Government (July 2014-October 2017)	2018	Interagency
43	No	Evaluation of the joint programme: "Hemayati: Promoting women and girls health and well-being"	2019	Interagency
44	No	Evaluation of the project "Creating peaceful societies through women's improved access to management of natural resources, land tenure rights and economic empowerment in Sierra Leone"	2021	Interagency
45	No	Evaluation sommative: Appui aux femmes leaders communautaires pour la prévention des éventuels conflits liés aux élections législatives et présidentielles de 2020	2021	Interagency
46	No	Final evaluation of the building peace within and with young women and men in Sirte project	2022	Interagency
47	Yes	Final evaluation of the gender inequality of risk and promoting community resilience project in Solomon Islands	2022	Interagency
48	Yes	Final evaluation of the joint program: "Improving the system of social protection through the introduction of inclusive quality community-based social services"	2022	Interagency
49	No	Final evaluation of the joint programme: "Advancing and sustaining gender equality gains in Rwanda"	2018	Interagency

50	Yes	Final evaluation of the joint project: "Empowering youth for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable future in Kosovo" (2019-2021)	2021	Interagency
51	Yes	Final evaluation report of the United Nations Pacific Strategy (2018-2022)	2022	Interagency
52	Yes	Final independent evaluation for "Transforming national dialogue for the development of an inclusive national social protection system for Lebanon" (January 2020-September 2022)	2022	Interagency
53	Yes	Final independent joint evaluation of programme: "Win-Win: Gender equality means good business"	2021	Interagency
54	No	Final independent project evaluation of: "Evidence-based policies for improved community safety in Latin American and African cities"	2020	Interagency
55	Yes	Final independent project evaluation: Improving access to legal aid for women in Western Africa (1819U)	2021	Interagency
56	Yes	Final project evaluation of "Inclusive Security: Nothing for us without us" Liberia	2019	Interagency
57	Yes	Inclusive and equitable local development mid-term evaluation report	2020	Interagency
58	No	Independent final evaluation of the UN joint programme – Toward a Somali led transition to national social protection systems (2020-2021)	2022	Interagency
59	No	Informe evaluación final independiente proyecto	2020	Interagency
60	Yes	Inter-agency humanitarian evaluation of the COVID-19 humanitarian response	2022	Interagency
61	No	Inter-agency humanitarian evaluation of the response to cyclone Idai in Mozambique	2020	Interagency
62	Yes	Inter-agency humanitarian evaluation of the Yemen crisis	2022	Interagency
63	Yes	Inter-agency humanitarian evaluation on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls	2020	Interagency
64	Yes	Inter-agency humanitarian evaluation: Ethiopia	2019	Interagency
65	No	Interagency programme evaluation: "Early childhood and comprehensive care system" Argentina SDG Fund	2022	Interagency
66	Yes	Joint action plan gender focus in humanitarian action	2021	Interagency
67	Yes	Joint evaluation EmPower programme	2022	Interagency
68	No	Joint evaluation of conflict prevention	2019	Interagency

69	Yes	Joint evaluation of the UN joint programme on AIDS on preventing and responding violence women girls	2021	Interagency
70	Yes	Joint evaluation of the UN joint programme on AIDS's work with key populations (2018 - 2021)	2022	Interagency
71	Yes	Joint evaluation of the UNFPA-UNICEF joint programme on the abandonment of FGM accelerating change	2019	Interagency
72	Yes	Joint evaluation of the UNFPA-UNICEF joint programme on the abandonment of FGM, Phase III (2018-2021)	2021	Interagency
73	Yes	Joint evaluation of UNFPA-UNICEF global programme to accelerate action to end child marriage	2019	Interagency
74	No	Joint programme on rural women's economic empowerment in Ethiopia	2019	Interagency
75	Yes	Joint programme on: Accelerating progress towards the economic empowerment of rural women	2021	Interagency
76	No	Mid-term evaluation of the EU-UNICEF joint nutrition action (2017-2021)	2021	Interagency
77	No	Mid-term evaluation of the ILO-UN Women Safe and Fair programme: Realizing women migrant workers' rights and opportunities in the ASEAN region	2021	Interagency
78	No	Mid-term evaluation of the United Nations joint programme for gender equality in Georgia	2019	Interagency
79	No	Mid-term evaluation of Win-win gender equality means good business	2020	Interagency
80	No	Mid-term evaluation of Women in leadership in Samoa	2020	Interagency
81	Yes	Midterm evaluation of the ILO-UN Women Safe and Fair programme realizing women migrant workers' rights and opportunities in the ASEAN region (2018-2022)	2021	Interagency
82	No	Midterm evaluation of the project INT/17/03/UNW: "Strengthening the resilience of Syrian women and girls in host communities in Turkey"	2019	Interagency
83	No	Mitigando el impacto socioeconomico del COVID-19 sobre el empleo y los ingresos de mujeres trabajadoras	2022	Interagency
84	Yes	Priority implementation actions of the AU-ILO-IOM-ECA joint programme on migration governance for development	2022	Interagency
85	No	Proyecto creando nuevas avenidas de resiliencia para sostener la paz desde las mujeres Kaqchiquel, Q'eqchi' y mestizas	2022	Interagency
86	Yes	Rapport de l'evaluation finale du projet de renforcement de resiliance securitaire et de la prevention des conflits intercommunautaires: Pour la cohesion sociale et la paix dans les regions de Mopti et Segou	2021	Interagency

87	No	Regional joint programme for Violence against women and girls prevention in Asia Pacific	2018	Interagency
88	No	Regional Programme: Win-Win Gender equality means good business	2021	Interagency
89	No	Renforcement du relèvement et de réintégration des femmes et des filles grâce à une agriculture résiliente au changement climatique pour instaurer la paix et la réconciliation en RCA après conflit	2022	Interagency
90	No	Report of final evaluation of the joint SDG programme: "Transforming social protection for persons with disabilities in Georgia"	2022	Interagency
91	No	Report on summative joint evaluation of the UN SDG joint programme titled: "Enhancing social protection for female tea garden workers and their families in Sylhet Division Bangladesh"	2022	Interagency
92	Yes	Resilience of local communities against health, environmental and economic insecurities	2022	Interagency
93	Yes	Special program on research, development and research training in human reproduction	2019	Interagency
94	Yes	Terminal evaluation of project 2023AA: Building urban economic resilience during and after COVID-19	2022	Interagency
95	Yes	UNICEF-UNFPA Afya bora ya mama na Mtoto project (2015-2019)	2020	Interagency
96	Yes	United Nations joint programme on gender equality: Systematization of final results	2021	Interagency
97	No	United Nations–Republic of Moldova partnership framework for sustainable development (2018-2022)	2021	Interagency
98	No	Evaluacion externa final proyecto: Fortalecimiento de las organizaciones de sociedad civil para la prevencion e identificacion de posibles casos de trata de personas a nivel comunitario	2022	IOM
99	Yes	Evaluacion final del proyecto "Apoyar al ministerio de trabajo y la asamblea nacional en la formulación de políticas y normas relativas a la migración laboral y la movilidad humana en Ecuador"	2021	IOM
100	Yes	Evaluacion final externa: Proyecto: Implementacion de planes de prevencion de violencia basada en genero y promocion de la autonomia de mujeres de las farc en transito a la vida civil en Colombia (Fase II)	2022	IOM
101	Yes	Evaluacion interna ex-post del proyecto "Fortalecer las politicas publicas para proteger y empoderar a las mujeres migrantes en Mesoamerica"	2021	IOM
102	Yes	Evaluation of IOM's institutional approach and contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	2022	IOM
103	Yes	Evaluation of IOM's institutional approach to the implementation of the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus	2022	IOM

104	No	Evaluation of the project "Improved migration management through policy development in Kyrgyzstan"	2021	IOM
105	No	Final evaluation of "Cross-border engagement between Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia to strengthen social cohesion and border security" project	2022	IOM
106	No	Internal final evaluation of the project "Assistance to Nigerian returnees in Agadez and Zinder"	2019	IOM
107	No	Programa para el fortalecimiento del sistema integral de verdad, justicia, reparación y no repetición	2021	IOM
108	No	Psychosocial And medical assistance to urban refugee survivors and those at risk of sexual and gender-based violence in Kampala	2020	IOM
109	No	Rapport d'évaluation finale project "Aide aux enfants et femmes vulnérables dans les zones frontalières entre Haïti et la République Dominicaine"	2018	IOM
110	Yes	Strengthened capacities for improved coordination, protection and prosecution on trafficking in Madagascar	2020	IOM
111	Yes	UN-SWAP For gender equality and the empowerment of women	2020	IOM
112	Yes	Evaluation of the ITC SheTrades initiative	2022	ITC
113	Yes	Evaluation of OHCHR's support to legislation in conformity with international standards	2018	OHCHR
114	No	Evaluation of the Cambodia country programme (2017-2020)	2020	OHCHR
115	Yes	Evaluation of the Guatemala and Honduras country programmes and the subregional programme in El Salvador	2020	OHCHR
116	No	Evaluation of the OHCHR Colombia country programme (2017-2021)	2022	OHCHR
117	Yes	Evaluation of the OHCHR Ethiopia country programme	2022	OHCHR
118	Yes	Evaluation of the OHCHR project: Strengthening the capacity of regional actors to promote human rights, accountability, democratic space and gender in the Asia-Pacific region	2022	OHCHR
119	Yes	Evaluation of the project "Strengthening the capacity of the independent national commission on human rights in Liberia"	2022	OHCHR
120	Yes	Evaluation of the projects "Enhancing and protecting the civic space" and "Strengthening the senior women protection advisor: Preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo"	2022	OHCHR
121	Yes	Evaluation of the sexual and gender-based violence programme	2020	OHCHR

122	No	Evaluation of the Sudan Country Programme	2022	OHCHR
123	No	Evaluation of the Uganda Country Programme (2016-2018)	2019	OHCHR
124	Yes	Evaluation of the United Nations Free & Equal campaign	2021	OHCHR
125	Yes	Interim evaluation of the OHCHR youth and human rights project	2022	OHCHR
126	Yes	Mid-term evaluation of the project: Accountability for abduction, torture and enforced disappearance in Iraq	2021	OHCHR
127	Yes	Evaluation of the Development Coordination Office: Contribution of the resident coordinator system to country-level programme coherence	2022	OIOS
128	Yes	Evaluation of the offices of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, on sexual violence in conflict and on violence against children	2019	OIOS
129	Yes	Evaluation of the prevention, response and victim support efforts against sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations Secretariat staff and related personnel	2021	OIOS
130	Yes	Evaluation of women and peace and security in field-based missions: Elections and political transitions	2022	OIOS
131	No	Across generation and gender borders: Communities combatting gender-based violence in Kyrgyzstan (2018-2020)	2020	UN Women
132	No	An evaluation of UN Women's contribution to the implementation of Timor-Leste national action plan on UNSCR 1325 on women, peace, and security (2016-2020)	2020	UN Women
133	Yes	Corporate evaluation of UN Women's contribution to women's political participation and leadership	2018	UN Women
134	Yes	Corporate evaluation of UN Women's policy advocacy work	2022	UN Women
135	Yes	Corporate evaluation of UN Women's support to national action plans on women, peace and security	2020	UN Women
136	Yes	Corporate evaluation of UN Women's UN system coordination and broader convening role in ending violence against women	2021	UN Women
137	Yes	Corporate formativ evaluation of UN Women's approach to innovation	2021	UN Women
138	Yes	Corporate thematic evaluation of UN Women's contribution to humanitarian action	2019	UN Women
139	Yes	Corporate thematic evaluation of UN Women's contribution to governance and national planning	2019	UN Women
140	No	Country portfolio evaluation + audit: Pakistan	2021	UN Women

141	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Albania	2021	UN Women
142	Yes	Country portfolio evaluation: Bangladesh	2019	UN Women
143	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Bolivia	2022	UN Women
144	Yes	Country portfolio evaluation: Bosnia and Herzegovina	2020	UN Women
145	Yes	Country portfolio evaluation: Brazil	2022	UN Women
146	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Cambodia	2021	UN Women
147	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Ethiopia	2021	UN Women
148	Yes	Country portfolio evaluation: Guatemala	2019	UN Women
149	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Kazakhstan	2021	UN Women
150	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Kenya	2018	UN Women
151	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Malawi	2022	UN Women
152	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Mali	2019	UN Women
153	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Mexico	2019	UN Women
154	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Mozambique	2021	UN Women
155	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Nepal	2022	UN Women
156	Yes	Country portfolio evaluation: Nigeria	2020	UN Women
157	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Papua New Guinea	2019	UN Women
158	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Paraguay	2020	UN Women
159	Yes	Country portfolio evaluation: Rwanda	2018	UN Women
160	Yes	Country portfolio evaluation: South Sudan	2018	UN Women

161	Yes	Country portfolio evaluation: Tanzania	2022	UN Women
162	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Uganda	2020	UN Women
163	No	Country portfolio evaluation: Viet Nam	2020	UN Women
164	Yes	Effectiveness and efficiency assessment of UN Women flagship programme initiatives and thematic priorities of the Strategic Plan 2018-2021	2020	UN Women
165	No	End of program evaluation: Women's leadership, empowerment, access and protection (LEAP) in Somalia	2021	UN Women
166	No	End of program evaluation: Women's leadership, empowerment, access and protection (LEAP) in Somalia	2022	UN Women
167	No	End of programme evaluation: Advancing and sustaining gender-based governance in Malawi (2014-2018)	2019	UN Women
168	Yes	End of programme evaluation: Women empowerment programme (2017-2021)	2021	UN Women
169	Yes	End of project evaluation for the IBSA project: Eliminating child marriages in Malawi and Zambia and offering scholarships to child marriage survivors - pilot project	2020	UN Women
170	No	End of project evaluation report: Empowering women through climate resilient agriculture project	2021	UN Women
171	No	End-term evaluation report: Prevention and protection of women from violence through access to justice, services and safe spaces in Pakistan (2016-2020)	2020	UN Women
172	No	End-term project evaluation of economic empowerment of women home-based workers and excluded groups in Pakistan (April 2017-August 2020)	2020	UN Women
173	No	Endline evaluation of the project on prevention of forced migration and trafficking in women and girls in Nigeria	2022	UN Women
174	Yes	Evaluación nota estratégica ONU Mujeres El Salvador	2020	UN Women
175	No	Evaluación de la campaña no es de hombres	2018	UN Women
176	No	Evaluación de proceso del proyecto: Sostenibilidad del páramo desde el enfoque de género	2018	UN Women
177	No	Evaluación descentralizada sobre alianzas estratégicas para la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres en Bolivia (2014-2017)	2019	UN Women
178	No	Evaluación externa de medio término del proyecto "Ciudades seguras y espacios públicos seguros para mujeres y niñas" en Medellín	2022	UN Women

179	No	Evaluacion final del proyecto "Alianza ONU mujeres-Danone para promover la igualdad de oportunidades entre mujeres y hombres y el empoderamiento economico de las mujeres"	2021	UN Women
180	Yes	Evaluación final del proyecto "Mujeres y políticas municipales a favor de la igualdad y erradicación de la violencia"	2020	UN Women
181	No	Evaluacion final externa: Nota estrategica - Marco de cooperacion Onu Mujeres Colombia (2015-2019)	2020	UN Women
182	No	Evaluation a mi-parcours du projet "D'appui aux femmes dans l'agriculture et le developpement durable"	2022	UN Women
183	Yes	Evaluation du portefeuille pays: Burundi	2018	UN Women
184	No	Evaluation du portefeuille pays: Cameroun	2021	UN Women
185	No	Evaluation du portefeuille pays: Haiti	2022	UN Women
186	Yes	Évaluation finale du project: Réduction des effets négatifs de la migration des femmes et des jeunes hommes en investissant dans leurs capacités productives dans le département de Kantché/Zinder, au Niger (2019-2021)	2022	UN Women
187	No	Evaluation finale du projet "Appui aux initiatives transfrontalieres de dialogue communautaire avec les acteurs du secteur de la securite et de la justice pour la consolidation de la paix au Mali et au Niger"	2022	UN Women
188	No	Evaluation finale du projet conjoint: "Femmes, arbres de paix: Pionnieres de la gouvernance locale inclusive en Republique Centrafricaines"	2021	UN Women
189	Yes	Évaluation finale du projet: Lutte contre l'extremisme a travers une prise en charge adequate aux femmes et aux filles anciennes otages de Boko Haram et de leurs communautes hotes dans la region de l'extreme nord du Cameroun	2018	UN Women
190	No	Evaluation of regional office for Asia and the Pacific: Contributions to women, peace and security	2021	UN Women
191	No	Evaluation of the "Port Moresby: A safe city for women and girls programme"	2019	UN Women
192	No	Evaluation of the national action plan for the implementation of the Serbia national strategy for gender equality	2019	UN Women
193	No	Evaluation of the national strategy for women and situational analysis of women's rights and gender equality in Jordan	2019	UN Women
194	No	Evaluation of the project "Preventing the exploitation of women migrant workers in ASEAN"	2018	UN Women
195	No	Evaluation of the securing rights and improving livelihoods of women (SRILW) action	2018	UN Women

196	No	Evaluation of UN Women crisis response in Asia and the Pacific	2022	UN Women
197	Yes	Evaluation of UN Women MCO Caribbean's social mobilization programme to end gender-based violence in the Caribbean (2014-2017)	2020	UN Women
198	No	Evaluation of UN Women's economic interventions under the leadership, empowerment, access and protection in crisis response (LEAP) programming in the Arab States region	2018	UN Women
199	No	Evaluation of UN Women's peace and security in the Arab States regional project	2018	UN Women
200	Yes	Evaluation report: Women lead and benefit from sustainable and inclusive peace and security in Uganda (2018-2021)	2022	UN Women
201	Yes	External final evaluation: Women's economic empowerment in the South Caucasus - A regional project of UN Women	2021	UN Women
202	Yes	Final evaluation government of Liberia/UN joint programme against sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices in Liberia	2021	UN Women
203	Yes	Final evaluation of "From opportunities to capacities: A multi-sectoral approach to enhancing gender responsive governance"	2020	UN Women
204	No	Final evaluation of Ending violence against women in the Western Balkans and Turkey: Implementing norms, changing minds	2020	UN Women
205	Yes	Final evaluation of the enhancing gender-responsiveness security operations and community dialogue project in Nigeria	2022	UN Women
206	No	Final evaluation of the gender, peace and security programme in Zimbabwe	2019	UN Women
207	No	Final evaluation of the Improving women's participation in political processes as peace building ambassadors project - Sierra Leone	2019	UN Women
208	Yes	Final evaluation of the knowledge gateway on women's economic empowerment project (Empower Women)	2018	UN Women
209	No	Final evaluation of the project "Contributing to the economic empowerment of women in Africa through climate smart agriculture" (2019-2021)	2022	UN Women
210	Yes	Final evaluation of the project support to priority actions for gender equality in Serbia (2018-2020)	2019	UN Women
211	No	Final evaluation of the project support to priority actions for gender equality in Serbia (2018-2020)	2021	UN Women
212	Yes	Final evaluation of the project: "Gender equality in political leadership and participation in Turkey" (2014-2020)	2021	UN Women

213	Yes	Final evaluation of the UN Women project "Enhancing accountability for gender equality and women's empowerment in antional reforms, peace and security in Ukraine" (May 2017-February 2022)	2022	UN Women
214	No	Final evaluation of the UN Women project: "Enhancing accountability for gender equality and women's empowerment in national reforms, peace and security in Ukraine" (May 2017-February 2022)	2021	UN Women
215	No	Final evaluation of the UN Women project: "Raising awareness of gender equality among young people"	2020	UN Women
216	No	Final evaluation of transformative financing for gender equality and women's empowerment in Ethiopia programme (2017-2021)	2021	UN Women
217	No	Final evaluation of UN Women project: "Advancing the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the oPt"	2019	UN Women
218	No	Final evaluation report of women's employment promotion project	2018	UN Women
219	Yes	Final evaluation report: "Building capacity to prevent violence against women (BCPVAW)" in Bangladesh (December 2014-December 2018)	2018	UN Women
220	No	Final evaluation report: "Women's access to equal employment and leadership in China programme" (August 2017-December 2020)	2021	UN Women
221	Yes	Final evaluation report: Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (2018-2020)	2020	UN Women
222	Yes	Final external evaluation of the project "Supporting women and youth's political participation for peace and development in Guinea-Bissau" (January 2018-July 2020)	2022	UN Women
223	No	Final project evaluation: "Securing livelihoods for vulnerable women, men and children, through their participation in community governance of water resources and enhanced ability to use water efficiently" (October 2015-June 2018)	2018	UN Women
224	Yes	Formative evaluation: Community based solutions and national level grants for promoting gender equality and engaging men and boys	2019	UN Women
225	Yes	Gender-responsive cluster evaluation for the projects: "Building democratic, peaceful, and gender-equal society in Ukraine" (2017-2021) and "Decentralization and law enforcement reforms: Transformative approaches to gender equality and women's empowerment in Ukraine (2018-2022)	2021	UN Women
226	Yes	Independent evaluation of the Fund for gender equality (2009-2017)	2018	UN Women
227	No	Indpedent evaluation of the UN Women PRVAWG programme	2018	UN Women
228	No	Informe de evaluación cualitativa final del proyecto	2021	UN Women

229	Yes	Informe final ciudades seguras edición final	2019	UN Women
230	No	Informe final de evaluación CEPLAS	2018	UN Women
231	No	Informe final de la evaluación del programa "Ciudadanía de las mujeres para la paz, la justicia y el desarrollo"	2018	UN Women
232	Yes	Joint action for women's economic empowerment in Georgia	2021	UN Women
233	No	Joint programme on gender, menstrual hygiene and sanitation	2018	UN Women
234	Yes	Joint programme on: Accelerating progress towards the economic empowerment of rural women (Russian)	2018	UN Women
235	No	Kenya international peace support training centre final evaluation	2019	UN Women
236	Yes	Kenya women's leadership, empowerment access protection in crisis response	2020	UN Women
237	Yes	Knowledge management evaluation	2019	UN Women
238	No	Mid-term evaluation of African Girls Can Code initiative	2020	UN Women
239	No	Mid-term evaluation of the engendering governance to promote peace and security in Zimbabwe	2022	UN Women
240	No	Mid-term evaluation of the Pacific Partnership to end violence against women and girls programme (2018-2022)	2021	UN Women
241	No	Mid-term evaluation of the UN Women project on expanding women's role in agricultural production and natural resource management as a strategy for improved food security and climate change resilience	2018	UN Women
242	No	Mid-term evaluation of UN Women's supporting Syrian women's engagement in the Syrian political process - Building a homegrown constituency for peace programme	2019	UN Women
243	No	Mid-term evaluation programme on increased participation and representation of women in leadership	2020	UN Women
244	No	Mid-term evaluation report "Enhancing accountability for gender equality and women's empowerment in national reforms, peace and security"	2019	UN Women
245	Yes	Mid-term evaluation: Making every woman and girl count in Ethiopia: Supporting the monitoring and implementation of the SDGs through better production and use of gender statistics	2021	UN Women
246	No	Mid-term evaluation: Promoting women and girls' effective participation in peace, security and recovery in Mozambique	2021	UN Women

247	No	Midterm evaluation report of the project: Women's access to means of production for climate change resilient agriculture (AGRIFED) in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou, Mopti and Sikasso	2022	UN Women
248	Yes	Outcome evaluation on women's leadership and political participation in Albania	2018	UN Women
249	No	Programa originarias empoderamiento las mujeres indígenas	2020	UN Women
250	No	Programme on women, peace and security in Nigeria	2022	UN Women
251	No	Programme presence portfolio evaluation in Asia and the Pacific	2019	UN Women
252	No	Projet d'amélioration de l'accès des femmes victimes de violences sexuelles et basées sur le genre à la justice et à la sécurité dans le processus de consolidation de la paix au Mali	2018	UN Women
253	No	Projet de l'opérationnalisation de l'entente de partenariat pour la promotion de la participation des Femmes à la gestion des affaires locales et le renforcement de la gouvernance territoriale sensible au genre (2014-2017)	2018	UN Women
254	No	Promouvoir et protéger les droits des femmes et des filles migrantes dans la région de Tahoua, Niger	2022	UN Women
255	No	Proyecto mejoramiento de la calidad de vida y empoderamiento de las mujeres del norte Amazónico	2020	UN Women
256	No	Qinghai women farmers in a changing climate	2021	UN Women
257	No	Rapport de l'évaluation finale du programme d'appui a la mise en oeuvre de la Resolution 1325 au Mali a travers le relevement economique des femmes affectees par le conflit et la protection de lerus droits	2021	UN Women
258	No	Rapport évaluation finale autonomisation économique des femmes	2019	UN Women
259	Yes	Rapport evaluation finale projet traite humaine	2019	UN Women
260	No	Regional evaluation on normative frameworks	2018	UN Women
261	No	Regional evaluation on women's economic empowerment	2020	UN Women
262	Yes	Renforcement de l'effectivité de l'égalité des droits entre les hommes et les femmes, en Algérie	2019	UN Women
263	No	Reporte de evaluacion final mujeres economia local	2021	UN Women

264	No	Stepping up solutions to ending violence against women	2021	UN Women
265	Yes	Superación de la violencia basada en el género para asegurar el pleno disfrute de los derechos de las Mujeres	2018	UN Women
266	No	Superando la violencia contra las mujeres para el goce efectivo de sus derechos	2022	UN Women
267	Yes	UN Women El Salvador informe final ciudad mujer	2018	UN Women
268	No	UN Women programme Eid bi Eid I & II	2019	UN Women
269	Yes	UN Women Zimbabwe country program evaluation report	2022	UN Women
270	No	Women's access to means of production for climate change resilient agriculture Mali	2021	UN Women
271	No	Women's active participation in preventing and response to violent extremism and terrorism in Kenya	2018	UN Women
272	Yes	Women's economic empowerment programme thematic evaluation: Nepal	2019	UN Women
273	Yes	Independent evaluation of the UN system response to AIDS in 2016-2019	2020	UN-AIDS
274	Yes	Gender evaluation of the work of the department of global communications	2019	UN-DPI
275	No	End-of-phase evaluation: Global land tool network Phase 2	2018	UN-Habitat
276	No	End-term programme evaluation of the Kabul strengthening municipal nahias programme (2016-2020)	2021	UN-Habitat
277	Yes	Evaluation of project for strengthening national capacities to formulate and adopt housing and slum upgrading strategies	2019	UN-Habitat
278	Yes	Evaluation of the clean and green cities programme	2019	UN-Habitat
279	Yes	Evaluation of UN-Habitat's country programme in Sri Lanka (2013-2017)	2018	UN-Habitat
280	No	Mid-term evaluation of achieving planning and land rights project in Area C West Bank Palestine (2019-2023)	2021	UN-Habitat
281	No	Strengthening national and regional development planning	2022	UN-Habitat
282	Yes	Evaluation of UNCDF's strategic framework (2018-2021)	2021	UNCDF

283	Yes	Independent cluster evaluation of UNCTAD support to capacity building on trade and gender	2021	UNCTAD
284	Yes	Independent programme evaluation of UNCTAD's e-commerce and digital economy programme	2022	UNCTAD
285	Yes	Informal cross-border trade for empowerment of women, economic development and regional integration	2020	UNCTAD
286	No	Armenia "Women in local development: Women in politics project"	2021	UNDP
287	No	Bhutan United Nations development assistance framework one programme (2014-2018) evaluation	2018	UNDP
288	No	Decentralized country programme evaluation of the UNDP country programme for the Kyrgyz Republic (2018-2022)	2022	UNDP
289	No	End of project evaluation report for the project: Facility/programme for capacity development for poverty reduction through south-south and triangular cooperation in education, science, and technology phase 2	2021	UNDP
290	No	End of project evaluation: UNDP RSC Africa: "Strengthening regional and national legislative environments for HIV/SRHR to support the enjoyment of human rights of LGBT people and women and girls in Sub-Saharan Africa - Phase II"	2019	UNDP
291	No	End-project evaluation: Addressing sexual bribery experienced by female heads of households, including military widows and war widows in Sri Lanka to enable resilience and sustained peace (November 2018-September 2020)	2020	UNDP
292	Yes	Evaluation of the integration of gender, equity and human rights in the work of the World Health Organization	2022	UNDP
293	No	Evaluation of the Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience programme	2020	UNDP
294	No	Evaluation of the Malawi electoral cycle support project (2017-2021)	2021	UNDP
295	Yes	Evaluation of the Regional Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (2018-2021)	2021	UNDP
296	Yes	Evaluation of the UNDP project "Enabling civil society to play a greater role in advancing gender equality and women's rights"	2018	UNDP
297	Yes	Evaluation of UNDP development cooperation in middle-income countries	2020	UNDP
298	Yes	Evaluation of UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021)	2021	UNDP
299	Yes	Evaluation of UNDP support for youth economic empowerment	2021	UNDP

300	Yes	Evaluation of UNDP support to conflict-affected countries	2020	UNDP
301	Yes	Evaluation of UNDP support to poverty reduction in the least developed countries	2018	UNDP
302	No	Evaluation of UNDP's strengthening electoral and legislative processes (SELP) project: Pakistan	2021	UNDP
303	No	Evaluation report of UNDP Thailand country programme document (2017-2021)	2021	UNDP
304	No	Evaluation Report UNPRDP project "Working bottom up -building a local model for deinstitutionalization": North Macedonia	2021	UNDP
305	No	Final evaluation of Community security and stabilization programme (2015-2020)	2021	UNDP
306	No	Final evaluation of enhancing gender equality and mainstreaming in Afghanistan	2019	UNDP
307	No	Final evaluation of Outcome 2 of the regional programme document for Arab States (2018-2021)	2021	UNDP
308	No	Final evaluation of project "Support for the completion of the REDD+ preparation phase in Paraguay"	2021	UNDP
309	Yes	Final evaluation of project to support leading the way for gender equality programme	2018	UNDP
310	Yes	Final evaluation of project: Women in elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2017-2021)	2021	UNDP
311	No	Final evaluation of support to strengthening the rule of law in Kosovo	2020	UNDP
312	No	Final evaluation report of the UNDP Maldives integrated governance programme II (2016-2022)	2022	UNDP
313	No	Final evaluation report: Strong and inclusive parliamentary democracy	2021	UNDP
314	No	Final evaluation United Nations joint programme (UNJP) end violence against women in Albania	2022	UNDP
315	Yes	Final performance evaluation of the regional citizen security project (InfoSegura)	2019	UNDP
316	Yes	Final project evaluation: Social protection policy support programme	2020	UNDP
317	Yes	Final review report: Social cohesion and democratic participation project	2019	UNDP
318	Yes	Final thematic evaluation of UNDP's contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment at mid-term stage of implementation of the country programme document Tanzania (2016-2021)	2018	UNDP

319	Yes	Global project on support to REDD+ implementation	2022	UNDP
320	No	Impact evaluation of the Afghanistan access to justice programme and functional review of the Afghanistan independent bar association and the legal aid department of the ministry of justice	2019	UNDP
321	No	Improving municipal social protection service delivery in Albania	2022	UNDP
322	Yes	Inclusive and democratic governance outcome evaluation: Turkey	2019	UNDP
323	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Argentina	2019	UNDP
324	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Bangladesh	2019	UNDP
325	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Belarus	2020	UNDP
326	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Bolivia	2022	UNDP
327	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Cabo Verde	2021	UNDP
328	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Cameroon	2020	UNDP
329	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Colombia	2019	UNDP
330	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: CoteD'Ivoire	2020	UNDP
331	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Cuba	2019	UNDP
332	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Ecuador	2021	UNDP
333	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Egypt	2022	UNDP
334	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Guinea	2022	UNDP
335	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Haiti	2021	UNDP
336	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Honduras	2021	UNDP
337	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Iraq	2019	UNDP
338	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Jamaica	2021	UNDP

339	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Kazakhstan	2020	UNDP
340	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Maldives Report	2019	UNDP
341	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Moldova	2022	UNDP
342	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Montenegro	2021	UNDP
343	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Mozambique	2019	UNDP
344	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Namibia	2022	UNDP
345	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Nepal	2022	UNDP
346	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Pacific Countries	2021	UNDP
347	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Panama	2020	UNDP
348	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Peru	2022	UNDP
349	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Sierra Leone	2019	UNDP
350	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Somalia	2020	UNDP
351	No	Independent country programme evaluation: South Sudan	2022	UNDP
352	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Syria	2020	UNDP
353	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Tanzania	2021	UNDP
354	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Uganda	2020	UNDP
355	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Uruguay	2020	UNDP
356	Yes	Independent country programme evaluation: Viet Nam	2020	UNDP
357	No	Independent country programme evaluation: Zambia	2021	UNDP
358	Yes	Interim evaluation of: Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities especially women to cope with climate change induced salinity	2022	UNDP

359	No	Kazakhstan country programme outcome evaluation diversification of economy	2018	UNDP
360	Yes	Leveraging ICT to improve education and skills in Timor-Leste	2021	UNDP
361	Yes	Mid-term evaluation of UNDP Malawi country programme (2019-2023)	2022	UNDP
362	No	Mid-term evaluation of UNDP's decentralization, human rights and local governance project	2021	UNDP
363	Yes	Mid-term evaluation of UNDP's portfolio on SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	2022	UNDP
364	No	Mid-term evaluation: Strengthening parliamentary governance in Moldova	2018	UNDP
365	No	Partnership for a tolerant, inclusive Bangladesh - Final evaluation report	2020	UNDP
366	No	Peace architecture for conflict transformation framework project	2022	UNDP
367	No	Preventing violent extremism through promoting tolerance and respect for diversity	2020	UNDP
368	No	Priming financial and land use planning instruments to reduce emissions from deforestation	2020	UNDP
369	Yes	Programme evaluation of National Resilience Programme (NRP): Bangladesh	2022	UNDP
370	Yes	Project to support leading the way for gender equality programme	2019	UNDP
371	No	Promotion of social and economic opportunities for women and youth in Zerafshan Valley of Tajikistan	2020	UNDP
372	No	Regional programme for Europe and the CIS (2018-2021)	2021	UNDP
373	No	Report of the final evaluation UNDP Angola country programme (2020-2022)	2022	UNDP
374	Yes	Strengthening civilian oversight of internal security forces Phase III Turkey	2021	UNDP
375	Yes	Strengthening gender equality and women's empowerment in Somalia	2018	UNDP
376	No	Strengthening the electoral cycle in the Solomon Islands	2021	UNDP
377	Yes	Support to energy access and transition	2021	UNDP
378	No	Supporting the Western Balkans' collective leadership on reconciliation - Building capacity and momentum for the regional youth cooperation office (RYCO)	2022	UNDP

379	No	Sustainable returns and peacebuilding through durable solutions and rule of law in Golo, Jabel Marra Project, Sudan	2021	UNDP
380	No	Terminal evaluation of UNDP Eritrea country program document (2017-2021)	2021	UNDP
381	No	Terminal evaluation report for enhancing biodiversity conservation and sustenance of ecosystem services in environmentally sensitive areas project	2021	UNDP
382	No	UNDP Lebanese Electoral Assistance Project (LEAP) Final Evaluation Report (2013-2019)	2018	UNDP
383	No	UNDP Tanzania-Gender terminal evaluation across the 3 outcomes	2022	UNDP
384	No	UNFPA country programme evaluation: Turkmenistan (2016-2020)	2019	UNDP
385	No	Women empowerment programming - Outcome evaluation report	2022	UNDP
386	Yes	Advancing intergovernmental work towards the implementation of the 2017 Lisbon Ministerial Declaration and MIPAA/RIS commitments	2020	UNECE
387	Yes	Final evaluation: Extending policy relevance of the active ageing index: Cooperation with UNECE	2019	UNECE
388	Yes	Programme level evaluation: Gender mainstreaming in UNECE	2019	UNECE
389	Yes	UNECE's support to the advancement of regulatory cooperation and standardization policies in member states	2019	UNECE
390	Yes	Independent evaluation of UNEP policy & strategy for gender equality and the environment (2015-2020)	2022	UNEP
391	Yes	Terminal evaluation of the UNEP Haiti sustainable energy project II	2022	UNEP
392	Yes	Terminal evaluation of the UNEP project: Promoting peace over natural resources in Darfur and Kordofan	2019	UNEP
393	Yes	Evaluation of the strategic positioning of IOC-UNESCO	2021	UNESCO
394	Yes	Evaluation of UNESCO's work in information and communication technologies in education	2019	UNESCO
395	Yes	Evaluation of UNESCO's work in the thematic area of media and information literacy	2020	UNESCO
396	Yes	Evaluation of UNESCO's operational strategy for priority Africa (2014-2021)	2021	UNESCO
397	Yes	From ambition to action evaluation of the UNESCO global priority gender equality	2020	UNESCO

398	Yes	UNESCO field offices in action for gender equality: Evaluation of the global priority gender equality	2022	UNESCO
399	No	Cluster evaluation report: Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Turkey country programmes (2016-2019)	2019	UNFPA
400	Yes	Country programme evaluation 4th UNFPA country programme for Uzbekistan (2016-2020)	2020	UNFPA
401	No	Country programme evaluation of the ninth country programme (2018-2022) of assistance to Government of Pakistan	2022	UNFPA
402	No	End evaluation of Government of Kenya/UNFPA 8th country programme (2014-2018)	2018	UNFPA
403	No	Evaluacion del programa de pais de UNFPA en Cuba (2014-2018)	2018	UNFPA
404	No	Evaluacion del programa de pais del UNFPA: Venezuela (2015-2019)	2019	UNFPA
405	No	Evaluacion del programa del pais: Colombia (2015-2019)	2019	UNFPA
406	No	Evaluacion del programa pais de Panama III Ciclo de cooperacion (2016-2020)	2020	UNFPA
407	No	Evaluacion del programa pais Paraguay VII Ciclo de cooperacion (2015-2019)	2019	UNFPA
408	Yes	Evaluacion final del VII ciclo de programa pais Guatemala (2015-2019)	2019	UNFPA
409	Yes	Evaluacion final del VII programa de pais (2019-2022) del fondo de polacion de las Naciones Unidas en Ecuador	2022	UNFPA
410	Yes	Evaluacion final del VIII program de pais de UNFPA en Honduras (2017-2021)	2021	UNFPA
411	No	Evaluacion final del VIII programa de pais de UNFPA in El Salvador (2016-2020)	2020	UNFPA
412	Yes	Evaluation du 6e programme pays UNFPA/Guniee Bissau (2016-2020)	2019	UNFPA
413	Yes	Evaluation du 6eme programme de l'UNFPA en assistance au gouvernement de la Republique d'Haiti (2017-2021)	2021	UNFPA
414	No	Evaluation du 7e programme de pays, Sao Tome et Principe (2017-2021)	2021	UNFPA
415	No	Evaluation du 8ème programme de Pays Niger (2014-2018)	2018	UNFPA
416	No	Evaluation du 8eme programme pays UNFPA Centrafrique (2018-2022)	2022	UNFPA

417	No	Evaluation du 9eme programme pays du fonds des nations unies pour la population (UNFPA) Maroc (2017-2021)	2020	UNFPA
418	Yes	Evaluation finale du 6eme programme UNFPA Algerie (2017-2021)	2021	UNFPA
419	No	Evaluation finale du 7eme programme de cooperation Togo (2019-2023)	2022	UNFPA
420	No	Evaluation finale du 7eme programme de cooperation Cameroun (2018-2020)	2020	UNFPA
421	No	Evaluation finale du 7eme programme de cooperation entre Madagascar et l'UNFPA (2015-2019)	2019	UNFPA
422	Yes	Evaluation independante du 7e programme de cooperation Cote d'Ivoire (2017-2020)	2020	UNFPA
423	No	Evaluation independante du 7e programme de cooperation Mali (2015-2019)	2018	UNFPA
424	No	Evaluation of the 3rd UNFPA country programme for Ukraine (2018-2022)	2022	UNFPA
425	No	Evaluation of the 4th UNFPA country programme for Albania (2017-2021)	2021	UNFPA
426	Yes	Evaluation of the 4th UNFPA country programme for Kyrgyzstan (2018-2022)	2021	UNFPA
427	No	Evaluation of the 6th subregional programme of UNFPA's sub-regional office for the Caribbean(2017-2021)	2021	UNFPA
428	No	Evaluation of the 6th UNFPA Iran country programme (2017-2021)	2021	UNFPA
429	No	Evaluation of the first (2011-2015) and the second (2016-2020) country programmes of UNFPA Belarus	2019	UNFPA
430	No	Evaluation of the government of Ghana/United Nations Population Fund Ghana 7th country programme (2018-2022)	2022	UNFPA
431	No	Evaluation of the Government of United Republic of Tanzania/United Nations Population Fund 8th country programme (2016-2021)	2022	UNFPA
432	No	Evaluation of the UNFPA 6th country programme of assistance to the Government of Mongolia	2021	UNFPA
433	No	Evaluation of the UNFPA 7th country programme of assistance to the Philippines	2018	UNFPA
434	No	Evaluation of the UNFPA 9th country programme of assistance to the government of Bangladesh	2019	UNFPA
435	Yes	Evaluation of the UNFPA 9th country programme of assistance to the government of Indonesia	2020	UNFPA

436	Yes	Evaluation of the UNFPA capacity in humanitarian action (2012-2019)	2019	UNFPA
437	No	Evaluation of the UNFPA eleventh country programme of assistance to the Royal Thai Government (2017-2021)	2021	UNFPA
438	Yes	Evaluation of the UNFPA ninth country programme of assistance to the government of India (2018-2022)	2022	UNFPA
439	Yes	Evaluation of the UNFPA Pacific Island countries and territories 6th sub-regional programme (2018-2022)	2022	UNFPA
440	Yes	Evaluation of the UNFPA response to the Syria crisis (2011-2018)	2019	UNFPA
441	Yes	Evaluation of the UNFPA support to the HIV response (2016-2019)	2020	UNFPA
442	No	Evaluation of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Jordan 9th country programme (2018-2022)	2022	UNFPA
443	No	Evaluation of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) State of Palestine 6th country programme (2018-2022)	2022	UNFPA
444	Yes	Evaluation of UNFPA support to gender equality and women's empowerment (2012-2020)	2021	UNFPA
445	Yes	Evaluation of UNFPA support to the prevention of, response to and elimination of gender-based violence and harmful practices (2012-2017)	2018	UNFPA
446	No	Final cluster evaluation report of Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Kosovo	2019	UNFPA
447	Yes	Final evaluation of the United Nations Population fund regional interventions action plan for Arab States (2018-2021)	2020	UNFPA
448	No	Fondo de poblacion de las naciones unidas en Bolivia	2022	UNFPA
449	Yes	Formative evaluation of UNFPA's approach to South South and Triangular Cooperation	2020	UNFPA
450	No	Government of Ethiopia - UNFPA 8th country programme (2016-2020)	2020	UNFPA
451	Yes	Government of Malawi/UNFPA seventh country programme (2012-2018)	2018	UNFPA
452	No	Government of Maldives/UNFPA 6th country programme evaluation (2016-2020)	2019	UNFPA
453	No	Government of Mozambique/UNFPA 9th country programme evaluation: Mozambique (2017-2020)	2021	UNFPA
454	No	Government of South Africa/UNFPA 4th country programme (2013-2019) evaluation	2019	UNFPA

455	No	Government of Sri Lanka/UNFPA 9th country programme evaluation (2018-2022)	2022	UNFPA
456	Yes	Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini - UNFPA 6th programme evaluation (2016-2020)	2019	UNFPA
457	No	Government of Uganda/UNFPA 8th country programme (2016-2020)	2020	UNFPA
458	Yes	Government of Zimbabwe/UNFPA 7th country programme (2016-2020)	2021	UNFPA
459	Yes	GRZ/UNFPA 8th country programme evaluation: Zambia (2016-mid 2019)	2019	UNFPA
460	Yes	Guatemala CPE	2019	UNFPA
461	Yes	Mid-term evaluation of the maternal and newborn health thematic fund Phase III (2018-2022)	2022	UNFPA
462	Yes	Mid-term evaluation of the UNFPA supplies programme (2013-2020)	2018	UNFPA
463	Yes	Rapport d'evaluation du programme regional WCARO	2021	UNFPA
464	Yes	Regional programme evaluation: East and Southern Africa Regional Office (2018-2021)	2021	UNFPA
465	No	Sixth UNFPA country programme: Sierra Leone (2015-2019)	2019	UNFPA
466	No	Somalia country programme evaluation (2018-2020)	2020	UNFPA
467	No	Third UNFPA country programme: Armenia (2016-2020)	2019	UNFPA
468	Yes	UNFPA Afghanistan 4th country programme evaluation (2015-2021)	2021	UNFPA
469	Yes	UNFPA country programme evaluation Lao PDR (January 2017-October 2020)	2020	UNFPA
470	No	UNFPA country programme evaluation report (2016-2019): Turkey	2019	UNFPA
471	No	UNFPA country programme evaluation: Republic of Moldova (2018-2022)	2021	UNFPA
472	Yes	UNFPA country programme evaluation: Tajikistan (2016-2020)	2019	UNFPA
473	No	UNFPA country programme evaluation: Turkmenistan (2016-2020)	2019	UNFPA
474	Yes	UNFPA CPE: Syria 8th country programme (2016-2018)	2020	UNFPA

475	No	UNFPA Libya country programme evaluation 1st country programme (2019-2022)	2022	UNFPA
476	No	United Nations Population Fund evaluation of the 2nd country programme of Iraq (2016-2019)	2021	UNFPA
477	No	United Nations Population Fund evaluation of the 3rd country programme: Timor-Leste (2015-2020)	2020	UNFPA
478	Yes	United Nations Population Fund Nigeria 8th country programme (2018-2022)	2022	UNFPA
479	Yes	Evaluation of the UNHCR tertiary education scholarship programme DAFI	2022	UNHCR
480	Yes	Longitudinal evaluation of the implementation of UNHCRs age gender and diversity policy- Year 1 Report	2022	UNHCR
481	Yes	SGBV response risk mitigation and prevention in humanitarian crises	2019	UNHCR
482	Yes	24-month Impact evaluation of the child grant 0-2 component in the Nampula Province in Mozambique (2019-2021)	2022	UNICEF
483	No	Adolescents in Afghanistan: A portfolio evaluation with a gender lens (2015–2019)	2020	UNICEF
484	Yes	An evaluation of UNICEF supported child advocacy centers in Guyana	2021	UNICEF
485	No	Country programme evaluation UNICEF: Lebanon (2017-2021)	2021	UNICEF
486	No	Country-led evaluation of the action plan to prevent and respond to violence against children in Cambodia (2017-2021)	2021	UNICEF
487	Yes	End line evaluation of GARIMA Project in Uttar Pradesh (2013-2016)	2018	UNICEF
488	Yes	Ethiopia adolescent nutrition-WASH-eEducation joint programme evaluation (October 2021-January 2022)	2022	UNICEF
489	Yes	Evaluability assessment and formative evaluation of the UNICEF positioning to achieve the goals of the Strategic Plan (2022-2025)	2022	UNICEF
490	No	Evaluación de la meta 2 del FOBAM "Impulsar espacios de participación y fortalecimiento de liderazgos de niñas y adolescentes" en derechos sexuales y reproductivos	2022	UNICEF
491	Yes	Evaluación del Programa de país UNICEF Ecuador (2019-2022)	2022	UNICEF
492	Yes	Evaluación programa país UNICEF Perú (2017-2021)	2021	UNICEF
493	No	Evaluation a mi-parcours du projet "Lutte contre le travail domestique des enfants en Haïti" (2017-2021)	2021	UNICEF

494	Yes	Evaluation de la composante "Protection de l'enfant" du programme de coopération Niger UNICEF (2014-2018)	2018	UNICEF
495	No	Evaluation des programmes de promotion et protection des droits de l'Enfant dans l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre (2015-2019)	2021	UNICEF
496	No	Evaluation formative de la reponse au mariage d'enfants et aux mutilations genitales feminines - dans le cadre du programme de cooperation UNICEF-Gouvernement du Tchad (2017-2021)	2020	UNICEF
497	No	Evaluation formative des stratégies et approches mises en œuvre pour construire un système de protection de l'enfant au Gabon (2012-2017)	2020	UNICEF
498	No	Evaluation formative multi-pays du programme de promotion et protection des droits de l'enfant rapport pays - Burkina Faso (2017-2019)	2020	UNICEF
499	Yes	Évaluation multi-pays de l'engagement communautaire pour mettre fin aux mutilations genitales feminines (2016-2019) au Mali	2021	UNICEF
500	No	Évaluation multi-pays de l'engagement communautaire pour mettre fin aux mutilations genitales feminines (2016-2019) en Guinee	2021	UNICEF
501	No	Evaluation of Child Advocacy Centers supported by UNICEF Bulgaria	2020	UNICEF
502	Yes	Evaluation of country programme of co-operation between the Government of Uzbekistan and UNICEF (2016–2020)	2020	UNICEF
503	Yes	Evaluation of Malawi Child Protection Strategy (2012-2018)	2018	UNICEF
504	Yes	Evaluation of the back to learning initiative in South Sudan	2019	UNICEF
505	Yes	Evaluation of the CARD and UNICEF cash transfer pilot project for pregnant women and children in Cambodia	2018	UNICEF
506	No	Evaluation of the implementation of the law on child protection (LCP) in Mongolia	2021	UNICEF
507	No	Evaluation of the joint GoB-UNICEF Bangladesh WASH programme (2017-2020)	2022	UNICEF
508	No	Evaluation of the performace, relevance, sustainability, and scalability of village midwifery in Viet Nam	2020	UNICEF
509	Yes	Evaluation of the pregnant adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) peer mentor programme in selected health facilities in Tshwane, eThekweni and uMgungundlovu districts in South Africa	2022	UNICEF
510	Yes	Evaluation of the programme 'Towards ending child marriage in Serbia' (2018 - 2020) – Final Report	2021	UNICEF
511	No	Evaluation of the UNICEF Brazil Country Programme (2017-2022)	2022	UNICEF

512	No	Evaluation of the UNICEF parenting for child development (P4CD) programme in Papua New Guinea	2021	UNICEF
513	Yes	Evaluation of the UNICEF Turkey Country Programme (2016-2020)	2020	UNICEF
514	No	Evaluation of the UNICEF's contribution to the migrant and refugee crisis response in Greece (2016-2019)	2022	UNICEF
515	No	Evaluation of UNICEF gender and the COVID-19 response in MENA	2022	UNICEF
516	Yes	Evaluation of UNICEF Girls' education portfolio (2009-2015)	2018	UNICEF
517	Yes	Evaluation of UNICEF Uganda country programme (2016–2020)	2020	UNICEF
518	Yes	Evaluation of UNICEF's work for accelerating action towards ending child marriage in Bangladesh	2021	UNICEF
519	No	Evaluation of UNICEF's contribution to strengthening child protection systems in India	2020	UNICEF
520	No	Evaluation of UNICEF's contribution to the migrant and refugee crisis response in Greece (2016-2019)	2020	UNICEF
521	No	Évaluation sommative du projet d'appui à la participation citoyenne des jeunes et des femmes à la gouvernance locale et à la consolidation de la paix au Tchad (December 2018-Juin 2022)	2022	UNICEF
522	No	Final report for the formative evaluation of the Boresha afya ya mama na mtoto program on improving maternal and child health in Vihiga County Kenya	2022	UNICEF
523	Yes	Formative and summative evaluation of Government of Ghana/UNICEF child protection programme (2012-2019)	2021	UNICEF
524	Yes	Formative evaluation of child protection centres to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect	2020	UNICEF
525	No	Formative evaluation of the family-based care component within the UNICEF Croatia country programme (2017-2020)	2020	UNICEF
526	Yes	Formative evaluation of the girls' access through female teacher education (GATE) scholarship programme: Afghanistan (2015-2019)	2021	UNICEF
527	No	Formative evaluation of the Sara radio programme (SRP) in Iringa DC, Iringa MC, Kilolo DC and Mufindi DC	2019	UNICEF
528	No	Formative evaluation of the system for prevention and response to violence against children in Kazakhstan (2011-2020)	2021	UNICEF
529	No	Formative evaluation of the UNICEF Eastern Caribbean multi-country programme (2017-2021)	2021	UNICEF

530	Yes	Improving adolescent lives in India (2015-2019) - An impact evaluation	2022	UNICEF
531	Yes	Improving adolescent lives in Pakistan (2015-2019) - An impact evaluation	2021	UNICEF
532	No	Informe final evaluacion formativa de la estrategia de prevencion de la violencia a nivel local en los municipios de San Marcos, San Martin y Santo Tomas	2018	UNICEF
533	Yes	Mid-term evaluation of implementation of the child protection strategy 2014-2020 and its action plan for 2016-2020 in the Republic of Moldova	2019	UNICEF
534	No	Mid-term evaluation of increasing access to basic education and gender equality (CBE) programme	2019	UNICEF
535	No	Mid-term evaluation of the national strategy for ending child marriages and teenage pregnancies in Uganda	2020	UNICEF
536	Yes	Multi-country evaluation of community engagement to end child marriage and female genital mutilation (2016-2019)	2021	UNICEF
537	No	Multi-country evaluation of community engagement to end child marriage in Ghana (2016-2019)	2021	UNICEF
538	No	Multi-country evaluation of community engagement to end female genital mutilation (2016-2019) in Nigeria	2021	UNICEF
539	No	Multi-country evaluation on violence against children and gender-based violence	2019	UNICEF
540	No	Multi-country evaluation on violence against children and gender-based violence - Bolivia case study	2019	UNICEF
541	Yes	Multi-country evaluation on violence against children and gender-based violence - Dominican Republic case study	2019	UNICEF
542	No	Multi-country evaluation on violence against children and gender-based violence - Ecuador case study	2019	UNICEF
543	Yes	Multi-country evaluation on violence against children and gender-based violence - Honduras case study	2019	UNICEF
544	Yes	Multi-country evaluation on violence against children and gender-based violence - Jamaica case study	2019	UNICEF
545	No	Multi-country formative and summative evaluation of elimination of violence against children in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon	2021	UNICEF
546	Yes	Multi-Country programme evaluation ECA region country evaluation report - Bulgaria	2022	UNICEF
547	No	Multi-Country programme evaluation ECA region country evaluation report - Moldova	2022	UNICEF

548	No	Multi-Country programme evaluation ECA region country evaluation report - Ukraine	2022	UNICEF
549	No	Performance evaluation of lady health worker programme: Pakistan	2019	UNICEF
550	Yes	Promoting and protecting the rights of children: A formative evaluation of UNICEF's child protection programme in Cambodia	2018	UNICEF
551	No	Rapid assessment of UNICEF Thailand country office's adolescent pregnancy initiatives (2020-2021)	2022	UNICEF
552	Yes	Rapport d'évaluation du service d'écoute et de protection des enfants et des femmes victimes de violence de Ngazidja Comores	2019	UNICEF
553	No	Rapport final de l'évaluation sommative du projet protection des enfants mauritaniens contre la violence l'exploitation les discriminations les abus et la négligence	2019	UNICEF
554	No	Real-time assessment of UNICEF's response to COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean - A synthesis report	2021	UNICEF
555	Yes	Real-time evaluation of gender integration in UNICEF COVID-19 Response- South Asia	2021	UNICEF
556	Yes	Realizing potential: Evaluation of the UNICEF gender action plan	2019	UNICEF
557	No	Saving mothers' and children's lives through innovative, sustainable and comprehensive reproductive, mother, child and adolescent health services	2020	UNICEF
558	Yes	Strengthening child protection systems evaluation of UNICEF strategies and programme performance	2018	UNICEF
559	No	Summative evaluation of Afghan women's leadership initiative programme in support of adolescent girls	2021	UNICEF
560	No	Summative evaluation of the programme on improving adolescents' lives in Afghanistan (2017-2022)	2022	UNICEF
561	No	Summative evaluation: Mobilizing rural youth to serve as peace building leaders in Guinea Bissau	2020	UNICEF
562	No	The formative evaluation of the domestic violence prevention programme: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	2021	UNICEF
563	No	UNICEF Bangladesh formative evaluation of Meena communication initiative 2019	2020	UNICEF
564	Yes	UNICEF evaluation of the district health system strengthening model in Uzbekistan (2016-2020)	2021	UNICEF
565	No	UNICEF Tajikistan country programme evaluation 2020	2020	UNICEF

566	No	Valoracion en tiempo real de la respuesta de UNICEF a COVID-19 en la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela	2021	UNICEF
567	No	Zambian girls 2030 Phase 1 end-line evaluation	2021	UNICEF
568	Yes	Independent thematic evaluation of UNIDO Policy (2015) and Strategy (2016-2019) on gender equality and empowerment of women	2021	UNIDO
569	No	Evaluacion final independiente de proyecto "Evaluacion y fortalecimiento de la estrategia de seguridad integral del estado de Mexico" MEXW78	2022	UNODC
570	Yes	Evaluacion final independiente de proyecto "Respuestas de la justicia penal a los delitos forestales en el Peru" PERW77	2021	UNODC
571	Yes	Evaluacion final independiente y conjunta del proyecto "Trata de personas en Mexico" MEXW55 Y MEXW64	2022	UNODC
572	Yes	Final evaluation of the UN Development Account, 10th tranche project 1617A, the programme on statistics and data	2018	UNODC
573	No	Final independent in-depth evaluation: Regional programme for Southeast Asia	2020	UNODC
574	Yes	Final in-depth evaluation: "Implementation of the Doha declaration: Towards the promotion of a culture of lawfulness" GLO/Z82	2020	UNODC
575	No	Final independent project evaluation of the "Enhance government and civil society responses to counter trafficking in persons in Bhutan" BHUZ13	2019	UNODC
576	No	Final independent project evaluation of the "Umbrella project in support to the implementation of ROCA program" Uzbekistan UZB/U57	2018	UNODC
577	No	Final independent project evaluation: "National integrated programme for Ethiopia sub-programme II: Criminal justice and integrity" (2013-2019) ETHX97	2022	UNODC
578	No	Final independent project evaluation: "Safety governance approach in urban environments for safe, inclusive and resilient communities" 1819AY	2022	UNODC
579	Yes	Global action against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	2019	UNODC
580	Yes	Global programme for the implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards the promotion of a culture of lawfulness	2018	UNODC
581	No	Independent in-depth evaluation of UNODC programming in West and Central Asia	2021	UNODC
582	Yes	Independent project evaluation of Improving the criminal justice response to violence against women in Egypt (EGYZ33)	2019	UNODC
583	Yes	Independent in-depth cluster evaluation of Global research projects of the research and trend analysis branch	2018	UNODC

584	Yes	Independent strategic evaluation: The work of UNOV/UNODC to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women	2022	UNODC
585	No	Mid-term independent project evaluation sustainable livelihoods and development in Myanmar (2014-2019)	2018	UNODC
586	Yes	Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials in combating child sex offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam	2018	UNODC
587	Yes	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism	2021	UNODC
588	Yes	Support project for the SADC-UNODC regional programme on making the SADC region safer from drugs and crime, with the specific focus on violence against women and children	2019	UNODC
589	Yes	Support to crime prevention and criminal justice reform	2018	UNODC
590	Yes	Decentralized evaluation of UNRWA Gender Initiative (2014 - 2017)	2018	UNRWA
591	Yes	Evaluation of the UNRWA family health team reform: Department of internal oversight services evaluation division	2021	UNRWA
592	No	Evaluation of the UNRWA family health team reform: Department of internal oversight services evaluation division	2021	UNRWA
593	No	Evaluation of UNRWA child and family protection services	2019	UNRWA
594	Yes	Evaluation of United Nations Volunteers' support to UN peacebuilding fund's gender promotion initiative	2020	UNV
595	No	Contribution du programme alimentaire mondial au système de protection sociale adaptative (SPSA) en Mauritanie depuis 2018	2021	WFP
596	Yes	Decentralized evaluation of the results of WFP's food assistance to temporarily dislocated persons in Pakistan from 2015-2017	2018	WFP
597	No	End-line evaluation of the target public distribution reforms project in Bhubaneswar (2014-2019)	2019	WFP
598	Yes	End-term evaluation of protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) in Dhading, Gorkha, and Nuwakot districts of Nepal	2019	WFP
599	Yes	Evaluacion de genero del plan estrategico de pais de El Salvador (2017-2021)	2020	WFP
600	Yes	Evaluacion del plan estrategico para el Ecuador (2017-2021)	2022	WFP
601	No	Evaluación del plan estratégico para el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia (2018-2022)	2022	WFP
602	No	Evaluacion del program pais en Nicaragua y actividades complementarias	2019	WFP

603	No	Evaluación final del proyecto "Respuesta al fenómeno de El Niño en el Corredor Seco" El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras y Nicaragua (2016-2018)	2019	WFP
604	No	Evaluation of Democratic Republic of the Congo interim country strategic plan (2018-2020)	2020	WFP
605	No	Evaluation of India WFP Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)	2022	WFP
606	No	Evaluation of Kyrgyz Republic WFP country strategic plan (2018-2022)	2022	WFP
607	Yes	Evaluation of South Sudan WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018–2022)	2022	WFP
608	No	Evaluation of the food assistance for assets in the context of Malawi (2015-2019)	2021	WFP
609	Yes	Evaluation of the Gender Policy (2015–2020)	2020	WFP
610	Yes	Evaluation of the WFP People Strategy (2014-2017)	2019	WFP
611	Yes	Evaluation of Timor-Leste WFP Country Strategic Plan (2018-2020)	2020	WFP
612	Yes	Evaluation Of WFP's support to smallholder farmers and its expanded portfolio across the agriculture value chain in Bhutan (January 2019-June 2021)	2022	WFP
613	Yes	Evaluation thematique sur les questions de genre dans les intervention du PAM en Republique centrafricaine (2014-2018)	2018	WFP
614	No	Evaluation thematique sur les questions de genre dans les interventions du PAM au Burkina Faso (2016-2018)	2020	WFP
615	Yes	Programme activity evaluation of food assistance for assets project in South Sudan	2020	WFP
616	Yes	Support for strengthening resilience of vulnerable groups in Ethiopia - The fresh food voucher programme expansion in Amhara Region	2021	WFP
617	Yes	WFP's relief food and cash assistance for conflict-affected people in Kachin and northern Shan	2020	WFP
618	Yes	Evaluation of the integration of gender, equity and human rights in the work of the World Health Organization	2021	WHO
619	Yes	Independent evaluation of whole Syria response	2021	WHO

Annex 12: References

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