



UNEG
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Working
Paper

UN-SWAP Evaluation Performance Indicator 2019 Reporting Cycle Results

This report is issued by the UNEG Working Group on Human Rights and Gender Equality and was drafted by Tara Kaul, UN Women Evaluation Specialist and UN-SWAP Evaluation Performance Indicator Focal Point.

FOREWORD

This annual report on the UN-SWAP Evaluation Performance Indicator (EPI) presents an overview of progress made by UN-SWAP reporting entities towards the integration of gender mainstreaming in evaluations. The benchmarks for progress are set out in the Technical Note and Scorecard for the EPI. These were revised in 2018 to improve clarity of reporting and introduce a new criterion on evaluations of corporate gender mainstreaming.

2019 is the second year of implementation of the revised EPI guidelines. This report combines quantitative data on progress, with qualitative insights on the drivers and initiatives that influence gender mainstreaming efforts in various entities. Overall, an increasing number of entities are reporting progress towards meeting and/or exceeding the criteria for the EPI. Another encouraging trend is the sustained use of the UNEG endorsed scorecard, which facilitates comparisons of progress over time and across entities. The newly introduced criteria of conducting or commissioning a corporate evaluation of gender mainstreaming has also seen greater take-up.

Going beyond the scores, UN entities have employed several initiatives such as improved access to gender disaggregated data and targeted workshops and trainings for staff on gender mainstreaming. Entities have also made efforts to improve outreach to internal and external stakeholders.

In its role as Secretariat for the UN-SWAP EPI, the UN Women Independent Evaluation Service (IES) reviews submissions, provides support on the application of the technical guidance and prepares this annual report in order to document progress and highlight best practices as we work towards improving gender mainstreaming in evaluations. We hope this will be a valuable resource to provide a snapshot of where we stand, along with some new ideas to take forward.

Lisa Sutton

Lisa Sutton
Director
UN Women Independent Evaluation and Audit Services

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Acronyms

CEB	Chief Executive Board for Coordination
EPI	Evaluation Performance Indicator
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
HR&GE	Human Rights and Gender Equality
IEAS	UN Women Independent Evaluation and Audit Services
IES	UN Women Independent Evaluation Service
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UN-SWAP	United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Executive Summary

As part of the United Nations System Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP) revision in 2018, the Evaluation Performance Indicator (EPI) was updated to improve clarity of the assessment criteria as well as require reporting entities to undertake at least one evaluation on corporate gender mainstreaming (or equivalent) every five to eight years in order to maintain a rating of “exceeds requirements”.

This report presents insights and results from the 2019 reporting cycle, which was the second year of implementation of the revised EPI guidelines in accordance with UN-SWAP 2.0. The data for analysis comes from reports and documents submitted to the online UN-SWAP database by reporting entities. Given the large variation in mandates, capacity, number and type of evaluations, the report aims to highlight system wide trends and best practices that can be applied more broadly. The key insights from the 2019 reports are as follows:

Insight 1: A growing number of entities (almost three-quarters in 2019) reported progress against the UN-SWAP EPI, with an upward trend in the proportion of entities meeting or exceeding requirements.

Insight 2: There is a sustained commitment to using the UNEG scorecard and over three-quarters of scorecard users reached the established benchmark for gender responsive evaluations.

Insight 3: Continuing the trend set in 2018, a higher number of entities completed evaluations of their corporate gender policies and related plans.

Insight 4: There is a wide diversity in the number of evaluation reports and methods of assessment used, making direct comparisons across entities challenging.

Insight 5: Entities continued to support good practices and innovative approaches to gender mainstreaming by engaging internal and external stakeholders.

In 2019, UNEG members undertook several initiatives to engage a broad range of internal and external stakeholders in supporting and strengthening the gender responsiveness of evaluations. These included:

- High level presentations of gender-related information and evaluation results
- Workshops with dedicated sessions on integrating gender in evaluations
- Improved access to gender related trainings for staff
- Issuing and evaluating organization-wide gender frameworks
- Improved access to gender disaggregated statistics and evaluation lessons

UN entities continue to make progress towards stronger integration of gender perspectives in all aspects of evaluation. In terms of reporting on the EPI, entities are encouraged to continue using the UNEG

endorsed scorecard, wherever possible, and commission independent or peer-review based assessments.

The new requirement of commissioning corporate evaluations on gender mainstreaming has gained traction and an increasing number of entities have commissioned or are planning to commission these evaluations. Given the wide range of approaches, there is a good opportunity for peer-learning and sharing best practices, which the UNEG HR&GE working group will continue to facilitate.

In 2020, the UNEG HR&GE working group will publish and disseminate results from the meta-synthesis of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) evaluations with a gender lens. This synthesis aims to assess the gender and human rights responsiveness of a selection of UNDAF evaluations and analyze the key findings and recommendations for gender equality results.

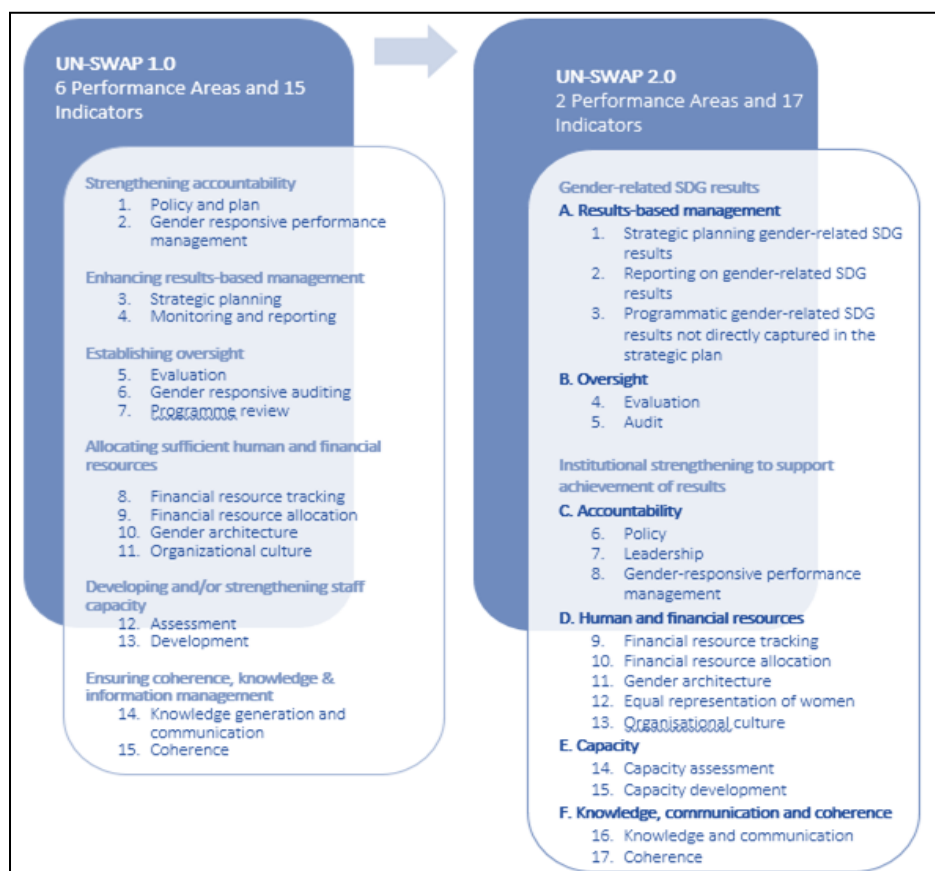
The working group will also encourage entities to exchange lessons and strategies to successfully engage internal and external stakeholders in the application of gender equality dimensions in all stages of the evaluation process, including following up on recommendations.

1. Background

United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP)

The UN-SWAP accountability framework aims to implement the Chief Executive Board for Coordination Policy (CEB/2006/2) on gender equality and the empowerment of women. UN-SWAP reporting commenced in 2013 and entities report progress on an annual cycle. A second generation of the UN-SWAP was developed with widespread consultation across UN system entities and was launched in 2018. UN-SWAP 2.0 updated and expanded UN-SWAP 1.0 by building in refinements and lessons learned, as well as aligning with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with a focus on results. As shown in Figure 1, the transition from UN-SWAP 1.0 to UN-SWAP 2.0 included an increase in the number of reporting indicators to 17, as well as improvements to the guidance for each of the performance indicators. Accordingly, the technical note for the Evaluation Performance Indicator¹ was revised to improve coherence in reporting across entities and minimize subjectivity in applying scoring criteria. 2019 is the second year of implementation for the revised criteria.

Figure 1: Transition from UN-SWAP 1.0 → UN-SWAP2.0



¹ To view the revised technical note, please download at: <http://www.uneval.org/document/download/2148>

UN-SWAP Evaluation Performance Indicator

The UN-SWAP Evaluation Performance Indicator (EPI) captures the extent to which evaluation reports of an entity meet the gender-related United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and Standards² and demonstrate effective use of the UNEG Guidance on integrating human rights and gender equality during all phases of the evaluation.

The UN-SWAP EPI technical note and scorecard provide a means for establishing guidance and a minimum set of criteria that capture the overall elements related to mainstreaming gender equality in evaluation. The requirements are framed in line with UNEG norms, standards and guidance on how to integrate gender and human rights into evaluations. The technical note also encourages all reporting UN system entities to conduct at least one evaluation to assess corporate performance on gender mainstreaming every 5-8 years. This might constitute, but is not limited to, corporate evaluations of gender policy, mainstreaming, and strategy³.

UNEG GENDER-RELATED NORMS, STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

The UNEG norms and standards for evaluation were updated in 2016 and for the first time, included a stand-alone norm on human rights and gender equality. The new norm on human rights and gender equality calls on evaluators and evaluation managers to ensure that these values are respected, addressed and promoted, underpinning the commitment to the principle of ‘no-one left behind’.

Evaluation Performance Indicator Methodology

In line with other UN-SWAP indicators, the EPI is linked to a five-level rating system, with the following categories: “not applicable”, “misses requirements”, “approaches requirements”, “meets requirements”, and “exceeds requirements”. The three reporting criteria for the EPI are as follows:

- **Approaches requirements**
4a. Meets some of the UNEG gender-related norms and standards in the UNEG guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation
- **Meets requirements**
4bi. Meets the UNEG gender-related norms and standards
and
4bii. Applies the UNEG guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in evaluation during all phases of the evaluation
- **Exceeds requirements**
4ci. Meets the UNEG gender-related norms and standards

² To view a full list of UNEG Norms and Standards, please download at: <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1914>

³ UN women IES provides help desk services and support to the UN system for reporting on the UN-SWAP EPI.

and

4cii. Applies the UNEG guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in evaluation during all phases of the evaluation

and

4ciii. Conducts at least one evaluation to assess corporate performance on gender mainstreaming or evaluation of its gender equality policy/strategy every 5-8 years

An entity should only report “not-applicable” if there is no evaluation unit and no evaluations are conducted by the entity. In case an entity has conducted evaluations previously, but not in the reporting year, the last rating completed should be used with a clear note indicating the year upon which the rating is based. This approach is used to avoid confusion with those entities that do not have an evaluation unit.

In order to assess overall progress against the criteria, entities undertake an assessment of individual evaluations. Entities are advised to employ the accompanying scorecard⁴ and guiding questions mentioned below in Table 1. The use of the scorecard ensures a harmonized reporting across entities and a more rigorous EPI assessment. Thus, the EPI is primarily based on an assessment of evaluation reports completed in the reporting year.

Table 1. UN-SWAP EPI criteria for assessing evaluation reports⁵

Scoring Criteria		Guiding questions for assessing integration
Criterion 1	GEWE is integrated in the evaluation scope of analysis and evaluation criteria and questions are designed in a way that ensures GEWE-related data will be collected.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Do the evaluation objectives and/or scope include analysis of the extent to which HR&GE were taken into consideration in the design of the programme/project/policy being evaluated and the achievement of HR&GE-related results?Does the evaluation assess whether sufficient information was collected during the implementation period on specific indicators to measure progress on HR&GE?Was a stand-alone criterion on gender and/or human rights included in the evaluation framework or mainstreamed into other evaluation criteria by being gender-disaggregated, gender-specific (relevant to a specific social group), or gender-focused (concerning relations between social groups)?Is there a dedicated evaluation question regarding how GEWE has been integrated into the design, planning and implementation of the intervention and the results achieved or integrated throughout other questions?
Criterion 2	Gender-responsive methodology, methods, tools and data analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Does the evaluation methodology employ a mixed-methods approach, appropriate to evaluating HR&GE considerations? Are a diverse range of data sources and processes employed (i.e. triangulation, validation)? Was data disaggregated by sex?

⁴ To view the scorecard, please download at: <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/download/2149>

⁵ The first three criteria are based on an assessment of evaluation reports.

	techniques are selected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Were methods used for ensuring meaningful participation and the inclusion of women’s voices as well as underrepresented groups, including the most vulnerable where appropriate, throughout the evaluation process (inception, data collection and reporting phases)? c. Does the sampling frame address the diversity of stakeholders affected by the intervention, particularly the most vulnerable? d. Were ethical standards considered throughout the evaluation and were all stakeholder groups treated with integrity and respect for confidentiality?
Criterion 3	Evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations reflect a gender analysis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Does the evaluation have a background section that includes an intersectional analysis of the specific social groups affected by the issue that is being addressed by the evaluation? b. Do the findings include data analysis that explicitly and transparently triangulates the voices of different groups, and/or disaggregates quantitative data? c. Are unanticipated effects of the intervention on HR&GE described? d. Do the findings, conclusions and recommendations explicitly address the gender and human rights dimensions assessed by the evaluation? e. Does the evaluation report provide specific recommendations addressing GEWE issues and priorities for action to improve GEWE of the intervention or future initiatives in this area?
Criterion 4	At least one evaluation to assess corporate performance on gender mainstreaming is conducted every five to eight years.	In order to “exceed requirements”, an evaluation report’s average score must “meet requirements” and the entity must also conduct an evaluation of its corporate gender policy or equivalent.

Three modes of assessment for the UN-SWAP EPI are recommended in the technical note. These include self-assessment, peer-review, and external review conducted by an independent consultant. In 2019, seven entities conducted an external assessment, with the remainder opting for self-assessment. In terms of sampling, entities are advised to include a representative sample of evaluation reports. Some entities chose to include the entire universe of evaluations, while others include a sample of corporate and decentralized evaluations⁶. The samples draw on different thematic and geographic areas to provide appropriate coverage.

⁶ The number of evaluations included in the reporting sample ranged from 1 to 107 in 2019.

2. Evaluation Performance Indicator Results

Key Insights

Insight 1: A growing number of entities (almost three-quarters in 2019) reported progress against the UN-SWAP EPI, with an upward trend in the proportion of entities meeting or exceeding requirements.

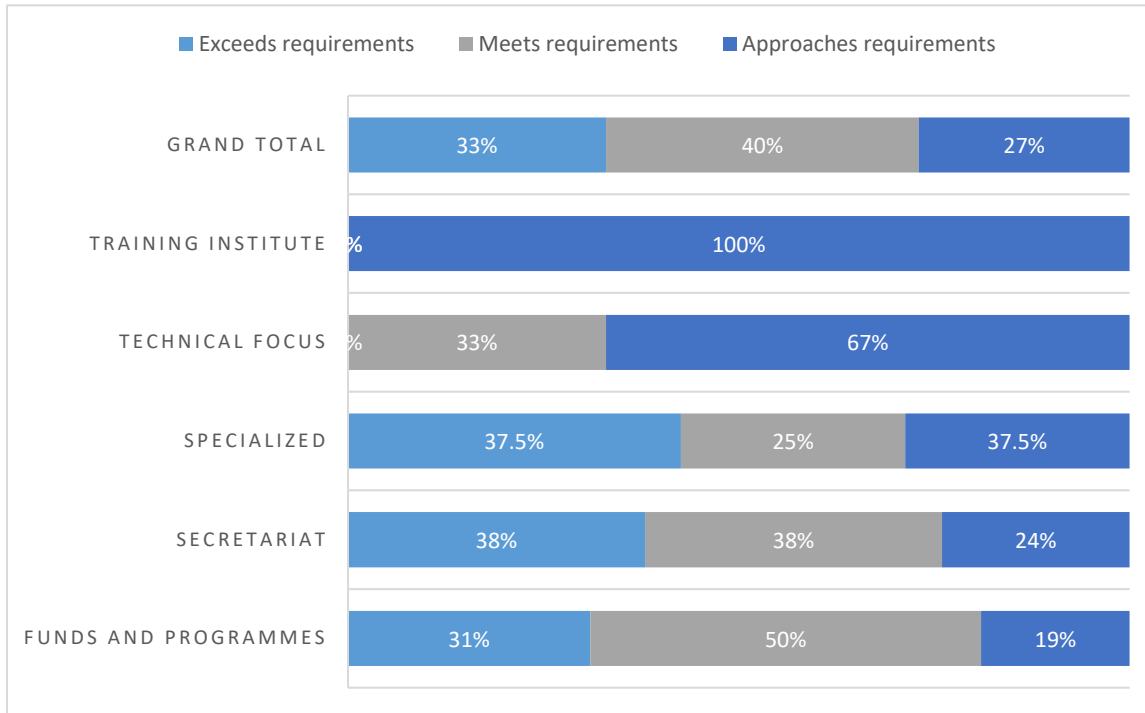
Compared with the previous reporting cycle, there was an increase in the total number of entities reporting progress against the UN-SWAP EPI in 2019. 49 out of 67 entities (up from 42 in 2018) reported progress, while 18 entities submitted a rating of “not applicable”. This represents an increase of eight percentage points compared with 2018, bringing the percentage of EPI reporting entities to 73 percent. This steady increase suggests that the UN-SWAP EPI continues to be a relevant framework for entities to report and track the integration of gender in their evaluations. Table 2 presents a disaggregation by entity type.

Table 2. Disaggregated results for UN-SWAP entities in 2019: by EPI rating and entity type (N=67)

		EPI Rating			
		Exceeds requirements	Meets requirements	Approaches requirements	Not Applicable
Entity Type	Secretariat	8	8	5	12
	Funds and Programmes	5	8	3	1
	Specialized	3	2	3	
	Technical Focus		1	2	3
	Training Institute			1	2
	Grand Total	16	19	14	18

Of the 49 entities reporting against the EPI, a majority (73 per cent) are meeting or exceeding requirements. Further, one third of all reporting entities are now exceeding requirements, which is a modest increase of two percentage points compared with 2018. Figure 2 presents the results by entity type.

Figure 2. Disaggregated results (percentage) for UN-SWAP EPI reporting entities in 2019: by EPI rating and entity type (N=49)



Insight 2: There is a sustained commitment to using the UNEG-endorsed scorecard and over three-quarters of scorecard users reached the established benchmark for gender responsive evaluations.

Of the 49 EPI reporting entities in 2019, 29 employed the UNEG-endorsed scorecard to assess their performance, as shown below (Figure 3) 24 percent of scorecard users reported “approaching requirements” and the remaining were evenly split between “meets requirements” and “exceeds requirements”. Figure 4 presents the results for UNEG-endorsed scorecard users by rating. Given the wide variation in evaluation capacity across entities, the scorecard is a useful format for standardizing assessments. Of the entities that employed the scorecard, ten also instituted an independent external review of their evaluation reports⁷.

Compared with 2019, there was a small decline in the number of agencies using the scorecard, and this remains an area for improvement in the future. The scorecard is a tool that enables and improves the ability to compare performance across entities that are varied in size, mandate and capacities. To this extent, further efforts are required to encourage usage. The entities that did not use the UNEG-endorsed scorecard based their self-assessments on a combination of evidence from evaluation reports,

⁷ These entities are: IFAD, ILO, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC and UN Women WFP.

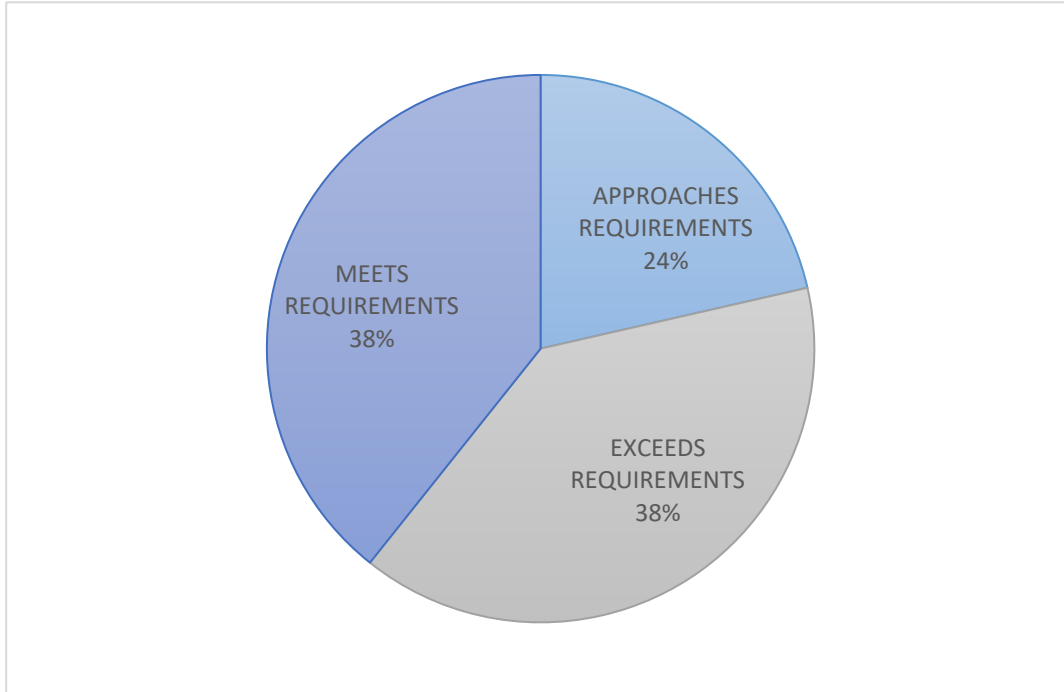
evaluation guidance documents, capacity building and awareness initiatives, as well as gender mainstreaming policies⁸.

Figure 3. Disaggregated results for UN-SWAP reporting entities in 2019: by scorecard use and rating (N=49)



⁸ Entities that did not conduct any evaluations in 2019 (but have in previous years), used their 2018 rating as advised in the EPI technical note.

Figure 4. Disaggregated results for UNEG Scorecard users 2019: by rating (N=29)



Insight 3: Continuing the trend set in 2018, a higher number of entities completed evaluations of their corporate gender policies and related plans.

In 2018, a new criterion for the EPI was introduced. As per the revised guidance, commissioning an evaluation to assess corporate performance on gender mainstreaming (or equivalent) every five to eight years is now a necessary condition for the “exceeds requirements” rating. The UNEG working group on HR&GE also issued a comprehensive guidance document on gender mainstreaming in evaluation⁹. The introduction of the new criteria has been well received by the entities as evidenced by an increase in the number of entities commissioning such evaluations. As per reporting in 2019, 17 entities had completed corporate evaluations on gender mainstreaming¹⁰.

Additionally, six other entities have indicated their plans to undertake such evaluations in the coming years. Another subset of entities expressed their interest in conducting a corporate evaluation of gender mainstreaming but cited budgetary concerns and lack of adequate resources as significant impediments.

⁹ To view the guidance, please download at: <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/2133>

¹⁰ The entities that have completed corporate evaluations on gender mainstreaming are DGC, ECE, ECLAC, ESCWA, FAO, IAEA, IFAD, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UN Women, WFP, and WIPO.

Insight 4: There is a wide diversity in the number of evaluation reports and methods of assessment used, making direct comparisons across entities challenging.

As was the case in previous years, reports submitted in 2019 varied considerably by entity. This is due to significant variations in mandates, capacities, number of evaluations, types of evaluation and methodologies. As presented in Table 3, there is a wide dispersion of entities across ratings and number of evaluations included in the reporting/scoring sample.

Table 3. Disaggregated results for UN-SWAP EPI reporting entities in 2019: by number of evaluations (N=49)

EPI Rating	Number of evaluations					
	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21 or more
Exceeds	ECLAC, OHCHR, DGC*, DPKO*, DSS*	ESCWA, WIPO	UNHCR*	IOM, WFP	ECE, IFAD, UNFPA	FAO, UN Women
Meets	DMSPC*, DPA*, OCHA*, OSRSG-SVC*, UNAIDS*, UNON*	ESCAP, ITC, UNCDF, UN-HABITAT, OIOS*, UNITAR*	IAEA, UNCTAD, WHO	UNESCO, UNODC		UNDP, UNEP
Approaches	UNCCD, UNV, DESA*, ECA*, IMO*, OLA*, UPU*	UNRWA, WMO*				UNICEF, UNIDO, ILO

*Entities did not upload scorecards to the UN-SWAP portal

Note: The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is not an official UN-SWAP entity. However, as part of its continued commitment to gender-responsive evaluation, GEF voluntarily reports annually against the UN-SWAP EPI by strictly applying the UNEG-endorsed reporting process. As per the scorecard for 2019, GEF’s aggregate rating is “misses requirements” based on scores from five evaluations.

The reported scores for some entities include both centralized and decentralized evaluations due to which there can be considerable variation in quality. In the future, entities with large decentralized evaluation functions may consider reporting scores separately for different types of evaluations, in order to have a clearer picture of where improvements are critically needed.

In terms of reporting, there was some lack of clarity around the use of the scorecard and additional points for commissioning a corporate evaluation of gender mainstreaming. As mentioned in the technical note, these points are only to be added in cases where the entity is scoring “meets requirements” as per the scorecard for completed evaluations. There was also some variance in application of the “not applicable” rating. The SWAP EPI help desk provided clarifications and reiterated that this applied only to entities that do not have an evaluation function or do not conduct evaluations.

Insight 5: Entities continued to support good practices and innovative approaches to gender mainstreaming by engaging internal and external stakeholders.

UNEG members undertook several initiatives to engage a wide range of internal and external stakeholders in supporting and strengthening the gender responsiveness of evaluations. These included:

1. High level presentations of gender-related information and evaluation results
2. Workshops with dedicated sessions on integrating gender in evaluations
3. Improved access to gender related trainings for staff
4. Issuing and evaluating organization wide gender frameworks
5. Improved access to gender disaggregated statistics and evaluation lessons

The overall quality of the EPI reporting in 2019 was high, with entities submitting detailed reports highlighting not just evaluations, but also good practices and innovative efforts being made to support gender mainstreaming more broadly.

Good practices to advance integration of gender equality in evaluations

Going beyond the scoring and numerical data, the UN-SWAP EPI reports provide a rich qualitative database of good practices and innovations being employed across UN entities to strengthen gender mainstreaming efforts.

In 2019, UNEG members undertook several initiatives to engage a wide range of internal and external stakeholders in supporting and strengthening the gender responsiveness of evaluations. WFP provided its **executive board with gender-related information** pertaining to centralized and decentralized evaluations and incorporated gender into various evaluation learning initiatives and workshops. The workshops included **dedicated sessions on integrating gender-sensitive** considerations in WFP evaluations. WFP Office of Evaluation also launched a new series of impact evaluations on Cash Based Transfers with a strong gender focus.

UNODC IES presented **gender-related evaluation results to member states** multiple times and used targeted **guidance briefs** to provide recommendations and actions to address challenges in implementing gender related evaluation recommendations. A key example of improving the implementation of evaluation guidelines is the Sustainable Livelihoods and Development in Myanmar Sub-programme which resulted in the recruitment of national and international gender experts for the country programme.

Throughout 2019, the UNESCO Evaluation Office held online training programmes with a **dedicated gender equality module** accessible to UNESCO staff members at all times. The module underlines the importance of including a gender-sensitive approach to evaluation, especially as gender equality is one of UNESCO's two global priorities. Due to the positive feedback received from all staff members who

have undergone the training, the Evaluation Office plans to continue these trainings with the intention of improving the quality of decentralized evaluations and improving the gender sensitivity and responsiveness of reporting.

In line with the UNESCO corporate evaluation plan, the Evaluation of the UNESCO Global Priority Gender Equality was initiated in the second half of 2019. A senior gender adviser was recruited, and support was provided to improve gender mainstreaming in the development and conduct of corporate and decentralized evaluations, as well as in **training and e-learning** materials.

FAO's Office of Evaluation implemented several measures, including a **gender-stock taking exercise** to assess the extent of integration of gender equality perspectives in evaluations as well as revising FAO's own indicators for gender mainstreaming. Evaluation staff were also highly involved in strengthening the **internal peer-review mechanism on gender equality**.

ITC introduced the new "**Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Framework**" (ITC/EDB/2019/03) and the guidelines for "Mainstreaming Sustainable and Inclusive Trade". ITC plans to conduct an evaluation of gender mainstreaming by 2022, following the implementation of the new guidelines.

UNICEF carried out an **independent evaluation** on the quality, implementation and results of two successive **Gender Action Plans** (GAPs) during the period 2014–2019. The explicit focus was on corporate engagement in, and commitment to, both successive GAPs. The findings and recommendations from the evaluation will inform future strategic thinking and efforts to develop a firmer corporate framework, robust accountabilities and strong leadership to upscale UNICEF's aspiration for gender equality to the level commensurate with its mandate as the defender of the world's children.

Entities also made progress on facilitating access to gender disaggregated data and statistics. UNODC IES launched a web-based evaluation application, Unite Evaluations, which includes dedicated **disaggregated statistics** on the sex of interviewed stakeholders, evaluators, as well as Core Learning Partners to allow for enhanced reporting of disaggregated statistics to all stakeholders.

UNITAR developed a special infographic on beneficiaries, **disaggregating gender** by regions and by programmatic area and giving special attention to gender and countries in special situations. The infographic also highlighted **gender-related lessons** learned. These lessons were taken from the UNITAR-wide database which includes lessons from independent and from self-evaluations.

3. Way forward

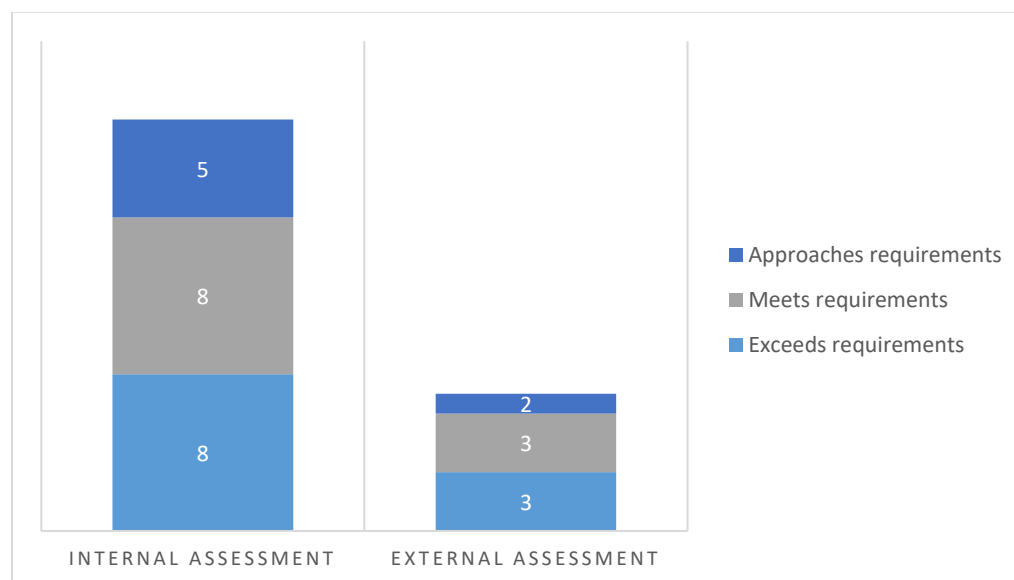
UN entities continue to make progress towards stronger integration of gender perspectives in all aspects of evaluation. 2019 was the second year of implementation of the UN-SWAP 2.0 and the revised Technical Note and Scorecard for the Evaluation Performance Indicator. In terms of reporting on the EPI, entities are encouraged to continue use of the UNEG endorsed scorecard, wherever possible, and commission independent or peer-review based assessments.

The new requirement of conducting and/or commissioning corporate evaluations on gender mainstreaming has gained traction and an increasing number of entities have already commissioned or are planning to commission these evaluations. Given the wide range of approaches, there is a good opportunity for peer-learning and sharing best practices, which the UNEG HR&GE working group will continue to facilitate. A session will be planned at the annual UNEG Evaluation Practice Exchange, which would be an excellent forum for members to discuss lessons and challenges.

In 2020, the UNEG HR&GE working group will publish and disseminate results from the meta-synthesis of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) evaluations with a gender lens¹¹. This synthesis aims to assess the gender and human rights responsiveness of a selection of UNDAF evaluations and analyze the key findings and recommendations for gender equality results. The working group will also encourage entities to exchange lessons and strategies to successfully engage internal and external stakeholders in the application of gender equality dimensions in all stages of the evaluation process, including following up on recommendations.

¹¹ To view the meta-synthesis, please download at: <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/download/3552>

Annex 1: Disaggregated results for UNEG-endorsed scorecard users: by type of assessment



Annex 2: Reporting details for UNEG-endorsed scorecard users

Entity	2019 Rating	No. of reports in sample	Type of review	Corporate gender mainstreaming evaluation done or planned?
ECE	Exceeds requirements	16	Internal	Yes
ECLAC	Exceeds requirements	2	Internal	Yes
ESCAP	Meets requirements	4	Internal	Yes
ESCWA	Exceeds requirements	3	Internal	Yes
FAO	Exceeds requirements	30	Internal	Yes
IAEA	Meets requirements	10	Internal	Yes
IFAD	Exceeds requirements	17	External	Yes
ILO	Approaches requirements	32	External	Yes
IOM	Exceeds requirements	12	Internal	Yes
ITC	Meets requirements	3	Internal	Yes
OHCHR	Exceeds requirements	2	Internal	Yes
UNCCD	Approaches requirements	1	Internal	Yes
UNCDF	Meets requirements	3	External	Yes
UNCTAD	Meets requirements	6	Internal	No
UNDP	Meets requirements	107	External	Yes

UNEP	Meets requirements	32	External	No
UNESCO	Meets requirements	13	Internal	Yes
UNFPA	Exceeds requirements	17	External	Yes
UN-HABITAT	Meets requirements	3	Internal	Yes
UNICEF	Approaches requirements	104	External	Yes
UNIDO	Approaches requirements	26	Internal	Yes
UNODC	Meets requirements	11	External	Yes
UNRWA	Approaches requirements	3	Internal	No
UNV	Approaches requirements	1	Internal	No
UN Women	Exceeds requirements	39	External	Yes
WFP	Exceeds requirements	14	External	Yes
WHO	Meets requirements	8	Internal	No
WIPO	Exceeds requirements	4	Internal	Yes
WMO	Approaches requirements	3	Internal	No