GOOD PRACTICES
in Gender-Responsive Evaluations

UN WOMEN

GOOD PRACTICES *in* Gender-Responsive Evaluations

PRODUCED BY
Independent Evaluation Service (IES) of the Independent Evaluation and Audit Services of UN Women (IEAS)

PREPARED BY
Ghada Jiha, Lead Consultant

MANAGED BY
Soo Yeon Kim, Evaluation Analyst and
Inga Sniukaite, Chief, Independent Evaluation Service (IES)

COPY EDITOR
Catherine SImes

DESIGN
Yamrote Alemu Haileselassie

UN WOMEN
Independent Evaluation and Audit Services
220 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017
ies@unwomen.org
www.unwomen.org/en/about-us/evaluation
Twitter: @unwomenEval

DISCLAIMER
The analyses in this book do not necessarily reflect the views of UN Women, its Executive Board, or the UN Member States.

© May 2020 UN Women. All rights reserved.

How to use this book

The best way to navigate this book is as a PDF. There are links and interactive elements that provide enhanced functionality and enable readers to quickly access cited reports and websites.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) members who have kindly shared their rich knowledge and experience in their gender-responsive evaluation practices with the UN Women IES.

The publication was made possible with the contribution from the the Evaluation Department at the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad).

Foreword

In 2020 women's rights take centre stage, beginning with the 25th landmark anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Adopted unanimously by 189 governments, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action set out a progressive and comprehensive global blueprint for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in 12 critical areas of concern.

Since 1995, profound improvements in women and girls' lives have been made in many areas, including in the law, in politics and the economy, and in health and education. Inter-governmental, normative advances and commitments have been instrumental in bringing about these changes; but the pace and scale of progress remains uneven and inexorably slow, with no country on track to achieve gender equality by 2030. What's more, in recent years we have seen sustained attacks on women's rights that threaten to erode and reverse gender equality gains in many parts of the world.

2020 is also a year in which the Secretary-General has launched the next Decade of Action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals, which calls for bolder commitments and even bolder actions by all development actors to realize the full promise of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development for people, planet and prosperity.

As a force multiplier, accelerating progress on gender equality and the empowerment of women is fundamental to this effort. More than ever, systematic evidence and knowledge on what works for gender equality, why, for whom and in what circumstances is needed to catalyse equitable, inclusive, sustainable progress and amplify our impact.

UN Women has promoted gender-responsive evaluation to ensure that *we are doing things right* as well as *doing the right things* to achieve GEWE. This knowledge product is the outcome of a good practice review commissioned by the UN Women Independent Evaluation Service. It identifies trends and features some of the ways in which UNEG partners have integrated gender-responsive approaches and methods in their evaluation processes to assess gender equality results and to inform subsequent policy and programme interventions.

In looking towards the next decade, we hope it inspires evaluation commissioners and practitioners to enhance their evaluation practices and to enlist gender-responsive evaluation as a transformative driver of change for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by 2030.

Inga Sniukaite

Chief, Independent Evaluation Service
Email: inga.sniukaite@unwomen.org
@IngaSniukaite

Contents

1 INTRODUCTION 5

1.1 Background 6

1.2 Gender-Responsive Evaluation 8

1.3 Purpose and objectives 8

1.4 Approach and methodology 8

2 GOOD PRACTICE IN GENDER-RESPONSIVE EVALUATION APPROACHES 9

2.1 Integrating human rights and gender equality into evaluation approaches and processes 10

2.2 Linking theory-based approaches and gender analysis frameworks 11

2.3 Inclusive Systemic Evaluation for Gender Equality, Environments and Marginalized Voices 13

2.4 Applying feminist approaches to identify levers for transformative change 15

2.5 Participatory democratic evaluation and outcomes harvesting to empower rights holders 16

3 GOOD PRACTICE IN GENDER-RESPONSIVE EVALUATION METHODS AND TOOLS 17

3.1 Developing a Gender Results Effectiveness Scale 18

3.2 Leveraging the evidence base to achieve gender-transformative impact 20

3.3 Using outcome mapping to assess the contribution of partnerships to gender equality results 21

3.4 Applying critical systems heuristics to understand relational power dynamics 22

3.5 Utilizing collaborative outcomes reporting to maximize rights holder participation 23

3.6 Employing contribution analysis to assess contributions to gender equality outcomes 24

4 IMPACT EVALUATIONS: WHAT WORKS FOR GENDER EQUALITY, WOMEN AND GIRLS 26

4.1 What works to reduce child marriage and adolescent pregnancy 27

4.2 What works to promote women's economic empowerment 28

4.3. What works to reduce intimate partner violence against women 29

5 SPOTLIGHTING GENDER-RESPONSIVE COUNTRY-LED EVALUATIONS 30

6 CONCLUSION 34

ANNEX 1 Checklist: Assessing Gender-Responsiveness of Evaluations 36

Endnotes 37

Photo: UN Women/Mariken Harbitz

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1. Background

In March 2020, on the occasion of its 25th anniversary, the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-fourth session launched a global review and appraisal of progress made in implementation of the **Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA)**, including the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (2000).

To this day, the BPfA remains a blueprint for achieving gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE). It sets out 12 inter-related and mutually reinforcing areas of critical concern that are at the heart of transforming unequal gender relations and generating substantive and progressive change across the economic, political, social and environmental dimensions of women and girls' lives.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) has also adopted a comprehensive approach to the achievement of gender equality by creating a stand-alone goal (Sustainable Development Goal 5 [SDG 5]) and mainstreaming gender-related targets across all SDGs. These targets, including those under SDG 5, resonate strongly with the BPfA critical areas of concern as Figure 1 on the next page highlights.

Over the years, political commitment to GEWE has steadily gained visibility, strength and traction in international, regional and national level norms and discourse. However, progress in closing gender gaps in politics; the economy and the world of work; violence against women; and unpaid care work to name a few, has lagged considerably behind the rhetoric. In June 2019, the inaugural **SDG Index**, developed by the **Equal Measures 2030** partnership, found that not one country was likely to achieve gender equality by 2030 and even more worrying was that more than half of the 129 countries included in the index scored poorly on efforts to achieve SDG5.[1]

Although there is no panacea for gender inequality, there is both scope and an urgent need to harness the catalytic role of evaluation and the use of evaluative evidence to bridge the disconnect between robust normative commitments and the lack of progress on gender equality. The elevated importance which the 2030 Agenda places on GEWE for achieving inclusive and sustainable development, and on monitoring and evaluation in national and global review and follow-up processes, strategically positions gender-responsive evaluation to drive implementation of gender equality commitments across the BPfA and 2030 Agenda with UN system and national partners.

SDG Gender Index

The SDG Gender Index provides a snapshot of where the world stands on gender equality linked to the vision set forth by the 2030 Agenda.

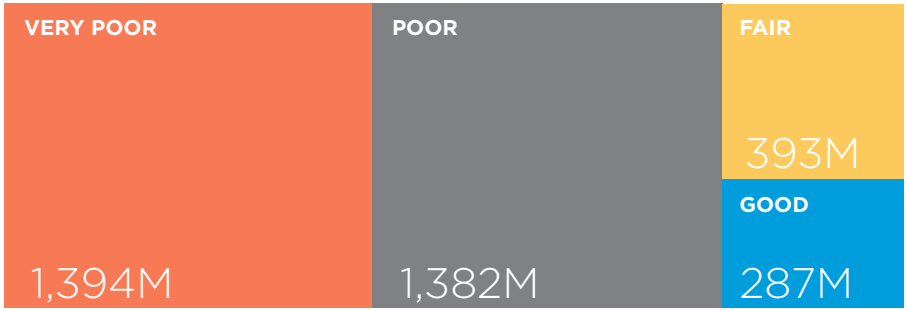
'Not one country is likely to achieve gender equality by 2030'[2]

62/100

global average 2019 SDG Gender Index score

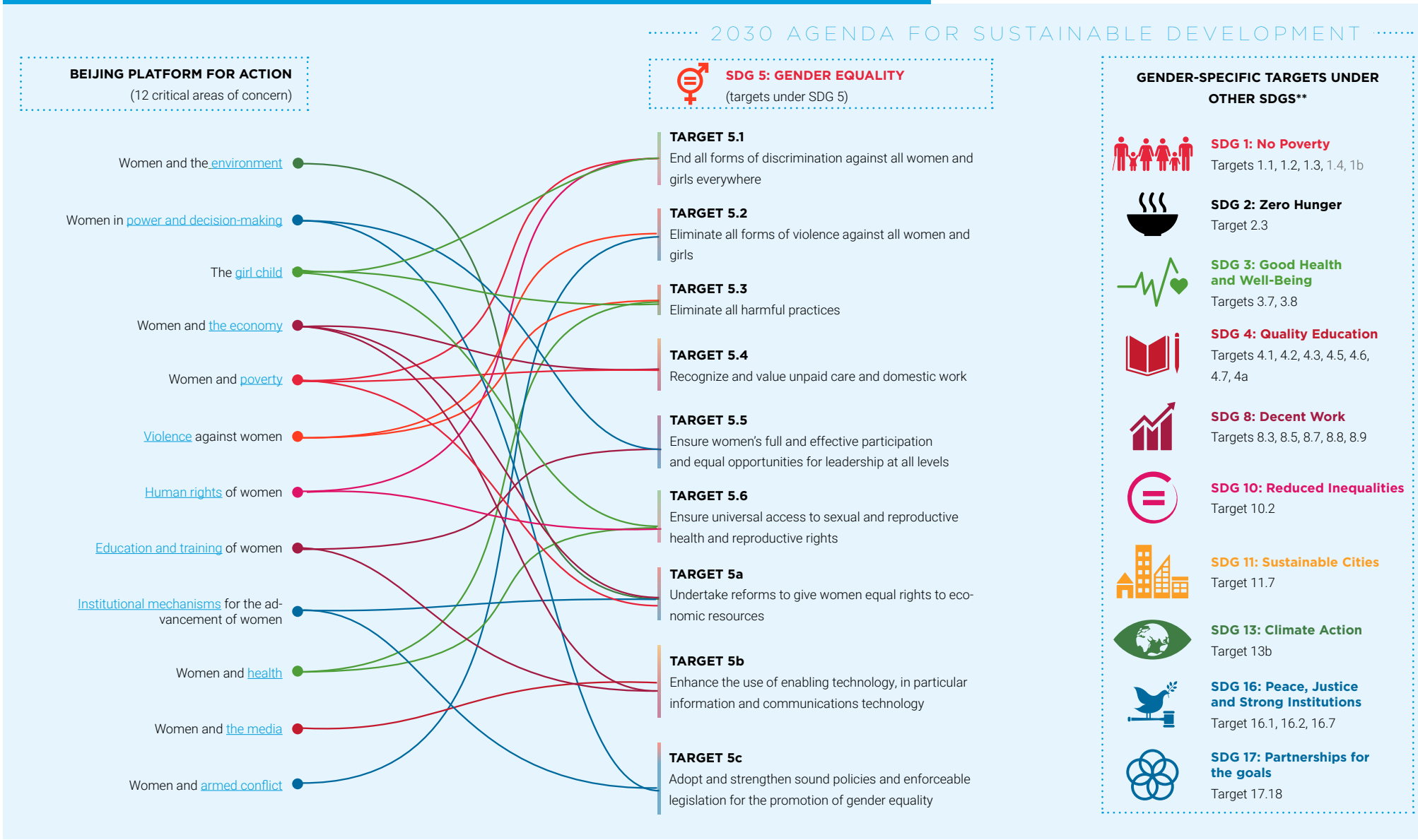
SCORING SYSTEM*
Excellent: 90 & above
Good: 80-89
Fair: 70-79
Poor: 60-69
Very poor: 59 & below

Number of girls and women living in countries by 2019 SDG Index Score grouping



* A score of 100 reflects the achievement of gender equality in relation to the targets set for each indicator in the index
Source: Equal Measures 2030, 2019

FIGURE 1 : **Inter-linkages between the Beijing Platform for Action and 2030 Agenda targets***



* Guidance note for comprehensive national-level reviews, Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995).

** This list is illustrative and not comprehensive. Targets were only included if the related indicator(s) explicitly call for disaggregation by sex and/or refer to gender equality as the underlying objective. For further information, please consult chapter 2 in UN Women (2018) *Turning promises into action: gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. New York.

1.2. Gender-Responsive Evaluation

Gender-responsive evaluation can crucially influence and direct policies, programmes and investments to have greater impact on the lives of women and girls by generating knowledge and evidence of what works (or what doesn't), why and for whom. It can support progress that is equitable, inclusive, sustainable and deep enough to transform structural inequalities that entrench gender and other inequalities.

UN Women defines gender-responsive evaluation as *a systematic and impartial assessment that provides credible and reliable evidence-based information about the extent to which an intervention has resulted in progress (or the lack thereof) towards intended and/or unintended results regarding GEWE.*[3]

A gender-responsive evaluation consists of two main components:

- First, it assesses the "*degree to which gender and power relationships – including structural and other causes that give rise to inequities, discrimination and unfair power relations – change as a result of an intervention.*"[4] This means providing information on the ways in which projects and programmes affect men and women differently, and the extent to which programmes are contributing towards gender equality, human rights and women's empowerment.
- Second, a gender-responsive evaluation entails a process that is inclusive, participatory and respectful of all stakeholders, especially in ensuring that

of policies, programmes or a portfolio of interventions. The objectives of this knowledge product are three-fold and were designed to:

I. broadly examine trends in gender-responsive evaluation practice;
II. identify good practices in gender-responsive evaluation approaches, methods and tools; and
III. highlight gender equality results captured by evaluation reports.

1.4. Approach and methodology

The knowledge product is based primarily on a desk review of 35 United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) partner evaluations, which were procured through a "Call for Gender-Responsive Evaluations" issued by UN Women's Independent Evaluation and Audit Services.[5] UN Women also drew on its population of evaluation reports in the **Global Accountability and Tracking of Evaluation Use (GATE) System** to broaden the mix of evaluations by type, including country-led evaluations, by region, and by the BPfA's 12 critical areas of concern. The review focused on evaluations completed between 2014 and 2019. Each evaluation was screened against a set of criteria to identify general trends and good, innovative practices. These criteria were collated from the UNEG Quality Checklist and the requirements of the UN-SWAP Evaluation Performance Indicator (See Annex 1 for the Gender-Responsive Evaluation Checklist).

In addition, three impact evaluations illustrating different evaluation designs have been included and were identified through the UNEG Evaluation Practice

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_21858