

EVALUATION EVIDENCE GAP MAPPING (EGM) ANALYSIS NARRATIVE REPORT

2025

FINAL REPORT

EVALUATION EVIDENCE GAP MAPPING (EGM) ANALYSIS

NARRATIVE REPORT

Independent Evaluation Service (IES)

Independent Evaluation, Audit And Investigation Services (IEAIS)

UN Women

New York, August 2025



TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF EXHIBITS.....	3
LIST OF ACRONYMS	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
1. BACKGROUND	8
2. ANALYSES	16
2.1 Analysis by thematic area	16
2.2 Analysis by systemic outcomes	18
2.3 Analysis by Gender Equality Accelerators	23
2.4 Analysis by the organizational effectiveness and efficiency framework indicator	29
2.5 Analysis by cross-cutting enablers	31
3. CONCLUSIONS AND THE PROPOSED WAY FORWARD.....	34
ANNEX	38

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Figures

FIGURE 1. Overview of UN Women's Strategic Plan 2022–2025	9
FIGURE 2. Evaluations by publication year	12
FIGURE 3. Evaluations by region (# of reports by year)	13
FIGURE 4. Evaluations per region by average annual expense (2022–2024)	14
FIGURE 5. UN Women's investments and evaluation reports by thematic area (2022–2025)	16
FIGURE 6. Number and percentage of reports mapping to organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicators	30
FIGURE 7. Number and percentage of reports mapping to other cross-cutting strategic issues and emerging areas	32

Tables

TABLE 1. Evaluation coding summary*	11
TABLE 2. Evaluations by type	12
TABLE 3. Most and least countries covered in the evaluation sample	15
TABLE 4. Evaluation coverage by systemic outcome	19
TABLE 5. Coverage of evaluations by Gender Equality Accelerators	23

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
AI	Artificial Intelligence
EGM	Evidence Gap Mapping
GATE	Global Accountability and Tracking of Evaluation Use System
GEA	Gender Equality Accelerator
GERAAS	UN Women’s Global Evaluation Report Assessment and Analysis System
IDP	Internally displaced people
IEAIS	Independent Evaluation, Audit and Investigation Services
IES	Independent Evaluation Service
LEAP	Leadership, Empowerment, Access & Protection
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer
OEEF	Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN WOMEN	The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

As part of the Independent Evaluation, Audit and Investigation Services (IEAIS) workplan for 2025, the Independent Evaluation Service (IES) conducted an evidence gap mapping analysis (hereafter, EGM 2025) to identify any significant gaps in evaluative evidence for areas that are strategically important to UN Women. EGM analyses are one of IES' key outputs as they involve analysing the evidence and findings from UN Women's evaluations to ensure that the coverage, timeliness and quality of UN Women's evaluations are planned, managed and improved upon in the most effective way possible.

The first EGM exercise was designed and conducted in 2019 to inform UN Women's Corporate Evaluation Plan and its implementation. EGM 2019 reviewed evidence from UN Women's evaluations completed between 2016 and early 2019. The second exercise, EGM 2022, mapped UN Women evaluations completed between 2018 and 2021. EGM 2025 is the third and latest in the series of EGM reports produced by IES. Given the growing interest from UN Women management in the use of evaluations and the rising demand for strategic evaluation planning and implementation, EGM 2025 provides an analysis of evaluation reports completed by UN Women between January 2022 and March 2025.¹

The key objectives of EGM 2025 were to:

- a. Review the latest evaluation evidence available from UN Women and identify any significant gaps, especially in strategically important areas for UN Women, such as key thematic areas and systemic outcomes.
- b. Support the prioritization and selection of evaluation objectives (parameters) to provide necessary evidence and information for UN Women's strategic decision-making and programming on the ground to further facilitate and inform UN Women's Corporate Evaluation Plan.
- c. Develop a readily available database that can facilitate the use of evaluation evidence within UN Women.
- d. Inform development of the UN Women Corporate Evaluation Plan 2026–2029

In 2021, the UN Women Executive Board endorsed UN Women's Strategic Plan 2022–2025. The Strategic Plan 2022–2025 focuses on four thematic impact areas. EGM 2025 leveraged the Gender Equality Accelerators, cross-cutting/emerging and strategic issues to review and understand the evaluative evidence currently available, with the goal of informing development of the UN Women Corporate Evaluation Plan 2026–2029 and UN Women's next Strategic Plan 2026–2029.

¹ Evaluations completed by March 2025.

Methodology

The EGM team employed the same methodological approach for EGM 2025 as used in the previous two EGM analyses conducted in 2019 and 2022, with consideration given to changes in informational needs.

The team determined that 119 evaluation reports met the criteria for inclusion. The inclusion criteria were as follows:

- **Agency:** Evaluations must be conducted or commissioned by UN Women, or are evaluations in which UN Women was a joint partner in the respective management groups.
- **Publication year:** Must be published between January 2022 and March 2025.
- **Report type:** Must be corporate, regional, country portfolio evaluations or decentralized evaluations. Syntheses were excluded.
- **Quality:** Must have received a rating of “good” or “very good” as per UN Women’s Global Evaluation Report Assessment and Analysis System (GERAAS).
- **Language:** Reports must be written in an official UN language.

All reports were publicly available and retrieved from UN Women’s Global Accountability and Tracking of Evaluation Use (GATE) system.²

EGM 2025 used the elements of coding structure from EGM 2022 as a starting point and reviewed the preliminary results from UN Women’s Performance Against the 2022–2025 Strategic Plan – Evaluation Synthesis to capture additional relevant evidence. These additional dimensions served as a supplementary analytical lens to assess the existing evaluative evidence and provide key pointers for looking at specific areas of UN Women’s work that may or may not have been sufficiently evaluated. The list of potential categories is presented in Table 1, drawn from the initial review of UN Women documents related to ongoing development of the new Strategic Plan 2026–2029, the Mid-Term Review of Strategic Plan 2022–2025 and preliminary results of the Strategic Plan 2022–2025

Evaluation Synthesis. In particular, the lessons learned from the Mid-Term Review of Strategic Plan 2022–2025 suggest that UN Women’s current Strategic Plan 2022–2025 is highly relevant, ambitious and innovative.

The EGM team encountered some challenges when “retrofitting” evidence from evaluation reports to the framework of Gender Equality Accelerators used for this analysis. Therefore, it was critical for the reviewers to remain cautious when concluding that a given area was over or underrepresented in the evidence. It will be important to continue generating evidence that informs UN Women’s evolving programme approach and implementation in the changing context.

For the first time, the EGM team used artificial intelligence (AI) tools to identify any gaps in evaluative evidence. An AI tool (ChatGPT) was used to synthesize the insights from UN Women’s evaluations based on evaluation titles; analyse the attributes of evaluation reports; and complement the analysis undertaken using NVivo software. The EGM team found that AI, in its emerging and current state, was unable to substitute the contextual insights and subtle metaphorical nuances associated with human qualitative analysis, interpretation and reflection. The thematic content generated by AI was cross-checked against the mapping created through the manual coding completed by the EGM team using NVivo.

The EGM team found that most of the evaluation reports provided relevant evidence, to some degree, for UN Women’s thematic focus areas, systemic outcomes, Gender Equality Accelerators and/or Organizational Effectiveness And Efficiency Framework (OEEF) indicators. EGM 2025 was able to identify gaps in the existing evidence by retrofitting evaluative evidence produced between 2022 and 2025. The EGM analysis in this report provides a proposed way forward to address these gaps and inform implementation of the Corporate Evaluation Plan 2026–2029 and other strategic planning exercises.

² Search Evaluation Reports-Global Accountability and Tracking of Evaluation Use - GATE System (unwomen.org)

CONCLUSION 1: The available evaluation evidence covers all core strategic thematic areas, with slightly less evidence related to Governance and Participation in Public Life and Women, Peace and Security, Humanitarian Action and Disaster Risk Reduction compared to Ending Violence Against Women and Women's Economic Empowerment. Half of the evaluation sample addressed more than one thematic area.

CONCLUSION 2: Emphasis on the systemic outcomes varies across the evaluation sample. Systemic Outcome 4, focusing on women's equitable access to services, goods and resources, emerged as the most frequently referenced, indicating a strong evaluative focus on tangible access and equity. This was closely followed by evidence on global normative frameworks and positive social norms, highlighting the importance of institutional and cultural levers. Conversely, systemic outcomes related to financing for gender equality and the use of gender-disaggregated data received the least attention, suggesting potential gaps in evaluative focus that may require strategic reinforcement to ensure a more holistic approach to gender equality.

CONCLUSION 3: While UN Women has not yet compiled comprehensive evaluative evidence across all 10 Gender Equality Accelerators,³ the retrofitted analysis of evaluation reports from 2022 to 2025 provides valuable insights into their relative coverage. GEA 6 – Ending Violence Against Women and Girls received the most extensive attention, appearing in over half of the

evaluations, followed closely by GEA 8 – Women's Leadership, Access, Empowerment and Protection, and GEA 7 – Women, Peace and Security. In contrast, GEA 3 – Transforming Care Systems was the least represented; however, the significant gap in evaluative evidence is likely to be due to care systems being a relatively new and growing area of focus.

CONCLUSION 4: Evaluative evidence on UN Women's OEEF indicators varied, ranging from substantial evidence on principled performance, partnerships and resourcing to significant gaps in evidence on UN Women's business model, empowered workplace/inclusive culture and business processes. If these five indicators are to remain in the next Strategic Plan, UN Women will require a more concerted effort to document evidence across all indicators of interest at the time of implementation and evaluation.

CONCLUSION 5: There was an evaluation gap in terms of cross-cutting and emerging issues. While strong coverage exists for the leave no one behind principle and UN Women's triple mandate, other critical areas such as climate change, emerging technologies, private-sector engagement, innovative financing and results measurement are underrepresented. This suggests the need for more systematic and intentional inclusion of these themes in future evaluations to capture their transformative potential and to ensure that UN Women remains responsive to evolving global priorities and strategic commitments.

³ UN Women Strategic Plan 2026-2029 embedded the eight Gender Equality Accelerators (programming frameworks).

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

As part of the Independent Evaluation, Audit and Investigation Services (IEAIS) workplan for 2025, the Independent Evaluation Service (IES) conducted an evidence gap mapping analysis (hereafter, EGM 2025) to identify any significant gaps in evaluative evidence for areas that are strategically important to UN Women. EGM analyses are one of IES' key outputs as they involve analysing the evidence and findings from UN Women's evaluations to ensure that the coverage, timeliness and quality of UN Women's evaluations are planned, managed and improved upon in the most effective way possible.

The first EGM exercise was designed and conducted in 2019 to inform UN Women's Corporate Evaluation Plan and its implementation. EGM 2019 reviewed evidence from UN Women's evaluations completed between 2016 and early 2019. The second exercise, EGM 2022, mapped UN Women evaluations completed between 2018 and 2021. EGM 2025 is the third and latest in a series of EGM reports produced by IES. Given the growing interest from UN Women management in the use of evaluations and the rising demand for strategic evaluation planning and implementation, EGM 2025 provides an analysis of evaluation reports completed by UN Women between January 2022 and March 2025.

The key objectives of EGM 2025 were to:

- a. Review the latest evaluation evidence available from UN Women and identify any significant gaps, especially in areas that are strategically important for UN Women, such as key thematic areas and systemic outcomes.
- b. Support the prioritization and selection of the evaluation objectives (parameters) to provide necessary evidence and information for UN Women's strategic decision-making and programming on the ground to facilitate and inform UN Women's Corporate Evaluation Plan.
- c. Develop a readily available database that can facilitate the use of evaluation evidence within UN Women.

- d. Inform development of the UN Women Corporate Evaluation Plan 2026–2029

In 2021, the UN Women Executive Board endorsed UN Women's Strategic Plan 2022–2025, which focuses on four thematic impact areas:

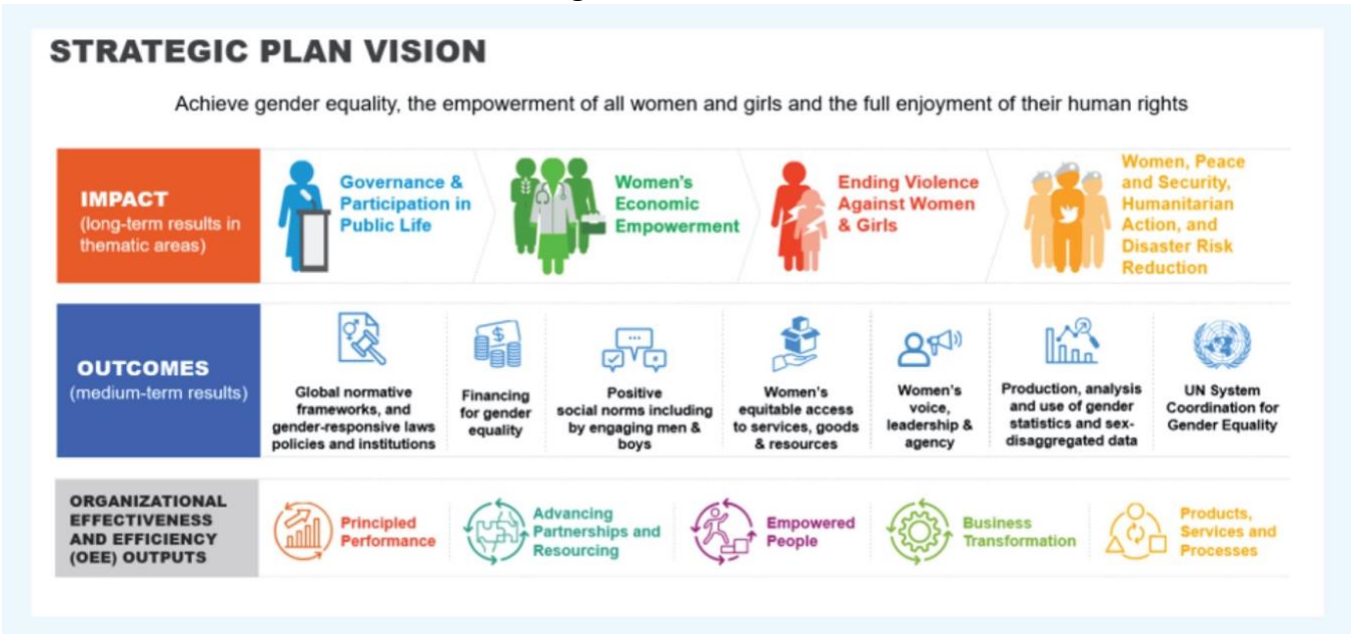
- Governance and Participation in Public Life
- Women's Economic Empowerment
- Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
- Women, Peace and Security, Humanitarian Action and Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Strategic Plan 2022–2025 also includes seven cross-thematic systemic outcomes and nine Signature Initiatives that serve as building blocks to achieving long-term results across UN Women's four key thematic areas.

The Strategic Plan 2022–2025 proposed 14 Signature Interventions. In 2023, they were renamed the Gender Equality Accelerators (GEAs) and reduced to 10 accelerators, aligning with UN Women's Strategic Plan for 2022–2025 and contributing to efforts to accelerate implementation of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). New UN Women Strategic Plan 2026–2029 embeds the eight Gender Equality Accelerators (programming frameworks).

The Strategic Plan 2022–2025 also presented the revised OEEF with key areas including principled performance, advancing partnerships and resourcing, business transformation, empowered people and products, services and processes. EGM 2025 leverages the new OEEF to review and understand the evaluative evidence currently available to support development of the UN Women Strategic Plan 2026–2029

FIGURE 1. Overview of UN Women's Strategic Plan 2022–2025



Source: [UN Women Strategic Plan 2022-2025 \(UNW/2021/6\)](#)

1.2 Methodology and scope

The EGM team employed the same methodological approach for EGM 2025 as used in the previous two EGM analyses conducted in 2019 and 2022, with consideration given to changes in informational needs.

The team determined that 119 evaluation reports met the criteria for inclusion. The inclusion criteria were as follows:

- **Agency:** Evaluations must be conducted or commissioned by UN Women, or are evaluations in which UN Women was a joint partner in the respective management groups.
- **Publication year:** Must be published between January 2022 and 2025.
- **Report type:** Must be corporate, regional, country portfolio evaluations or decentralized evaluations. Syntheses were excluded.
- **Quality:** Must have received a rating of Good or Very Good per UN Women's Global Evaluation Report Assessment and Analysis System (GERAAS).
- **Language:** Reports must be written in an official UN language.

All reports were publicly available and retrieved from the UN Women GATE system.

EGM 2025 replicated the coding structure from EGM 2022 and used the results from UN Women's Performance Against the 2022–2025 Strategic Plan – Evaluation Synthesis to add additional codes that would best capture UN Women's efforts. The additional codes included the updated Gender Equality Accelerators and cross-cutting issues such as UN Women's triple mandate, integrated approach, the private sector, climate change, innovative financial instruments, emerging technologies, results management and all the SDGs. The codes are presented in Table 1, drawn from the initial review of UN Women documents related to ongoing development of the new Strategic Plan 2026–2029, the Mid-Term Review of Strategic Plan 2022–2025 and preliminary results of the Strategic Plan 2022–2025 Evaluation Synthesis.

Additionally, artificial intelligence (AI) was piloted in this EGM 2025 to analyse existing evaluation reports in relation to evidence gap mapping. AI was used to synthesize the insights from UN Women's evaluations

based on evaluation titles; analyse the attributes of evaluation reports; and complement the analysis undertaken with NVivo. However, as AI is an emerging technology and, in its current state, unable to substitute the contextual insights and subtle metaphorical nuances associated with human qualitative analysis, interpretation and reflexivity, the peer review mechanism was integrated to cross check results. The thematic content generated by AI was double checked against the mapping generated by manual coding in NVivo.

Limitations

The EGM team encountered some challenges when “retrofitting” evidence from evaluation reports to the framework of the Gender Equality Accelerators used for this analysis. Therefore, it was critical for the team to remain cautious when concluding that a given area was over or underrepresented in the evidence.

Given the nature of the exercise, EGM 2025 does not include details on the context of the evidence coded from each evaluation report. Nor does it fully account for the “weight” of different evidence, as some evaluation reports provide more depth and/or coverage (e.g. corporate evaluation compared to programme evaluation) but are weighted equally when computing the number of evaluation reports in certain analyses. The synthesis of evidence captured under each framework was not part of the scope of analysis, which may also be considered a limitation of the study.

TABLE 1. Evaluation coding summary*



Source: Compiled by the EGM team based on data from the UN Women GATE portal

*Note. Each bubble reflects the number of evaluations from the sample (n=119) that included relevant evidence.

1.3 Characteristics of the evaluation sample

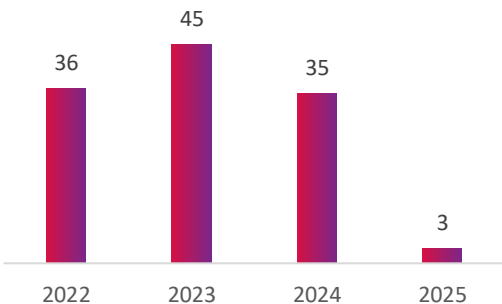
The sample drawn for EGM 2025 included 90.8 per cent ($n=119/131$) of all UN Women evaluation reports published between 2022 and March 2025. Evaluative evidence was reviewed from evaluation reports that received ratings of “good” or “very good” on UN Women’s GERAAS scale. The highest number of evaluation reports were completed in 2023 (37.8 per cent; $n=45/119$), while the least number of reports came from 2025 (2.5 per cent; $n=3/119$) see Figure 2. In looking at the types of evaluations completed between 2022 and early 2025, the EGM team found that more than half (62.2 per cent; $n=74/119$) of all evaluation reports in the sample were programme/project evaluations (see Table 2). This reflected UN Women’s strong emphasis on field-level programme implementation and learning in recent years.

The following 10 corporate evaluations were completed between 2022 and 2025:

1. Corporate evaluation on UN Women’s policy advocacy work (2022)
2. Corporate evaluation of UN Women’s support for women’s economic empowerment by advancing gender-responsive laws, frameworks, policies and partnerships (2023)
3. Corporate formative evaluation of UN Women’s support for capacity development of partners to respond to the needs of women and girls at the national level (2023)
4. Corporate formative evaluation of UN Women’s work in the area of climate change (2023)
5. Corporate evaluation of UN Women’s support to gender statistics 2018-2022 (2023)
6. Corporate thematic evaluation of UN Women’s support to women’s political participation: Insights from the field (2024)
7. Feminist collaborative evaluation of UN Women’s approach to social norms change (2024)

8. Corporate thematic evaluation of UN Women’s support to women’s participation in peace processes (2025)
9. Formative evaluation of UN Women’s work in sustainable finance (2025)
10. Final report independent corporate evaluation of UN Women’s approach to violence against women prevention and response: Navigating changes in global and regional contexts (2025).

FIGURE 2. Evaluations by publication year*



* Only 3 completed reports were included in 2025 as the timeline was 2022 - March 2025.
Source: Compiled by the EGM team based on data from the UN Women GATE portal

TABLE 2. Evaluations by type

Type	#
Programme or project evaluation	74
Country portfolio evaluation	21
Regional evaluation	14
Corporate evaluation	10
TOTAL	119

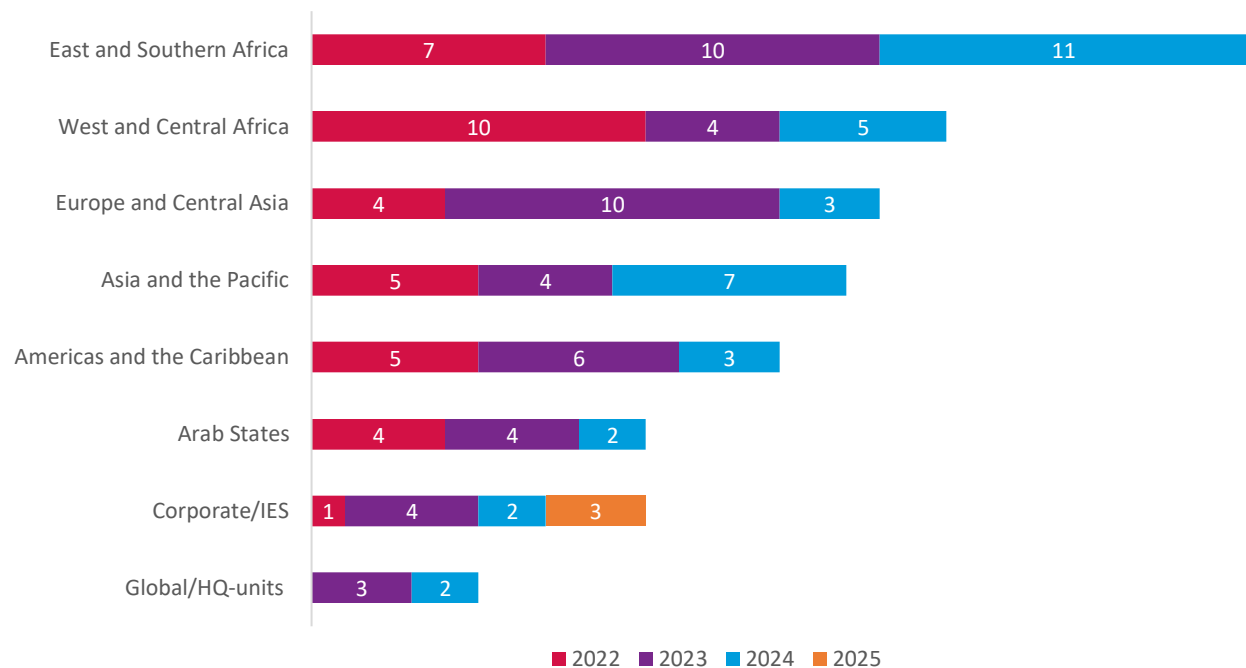
Source: Compiled by the EGM team based on data from the UN Women GATE portal

As shown in Figure 3, the EGM team found that between 2022 and 2025 the highest number of reports were produced by the East and Southern Africa region (23.5 per cent; $n=28/119$). The West and Central Africa (19 per cent; $n=19/119$) and Europe and Central Asia (14.3 per cent; $n=17/119$) regions followed with the next highest number of evaluation reports published. The Americas and the Caribbean (11.8 per cent; $n=14/119$) and Arab States (8.4 per cent; $n=10/119$) regions had the least coverage between 2022 and 2025. The Asia and Pacific region published 16 reports (13.4 per cent) during the period between 2022 and March 2025. Evaluating UN Women's efforts in Africa clearly reflected UN Women's focus on addressing gender equality challenges across the continent.

While the EGM team did not assess types of evaluation at the regional level (e.g. regional, country portfolio

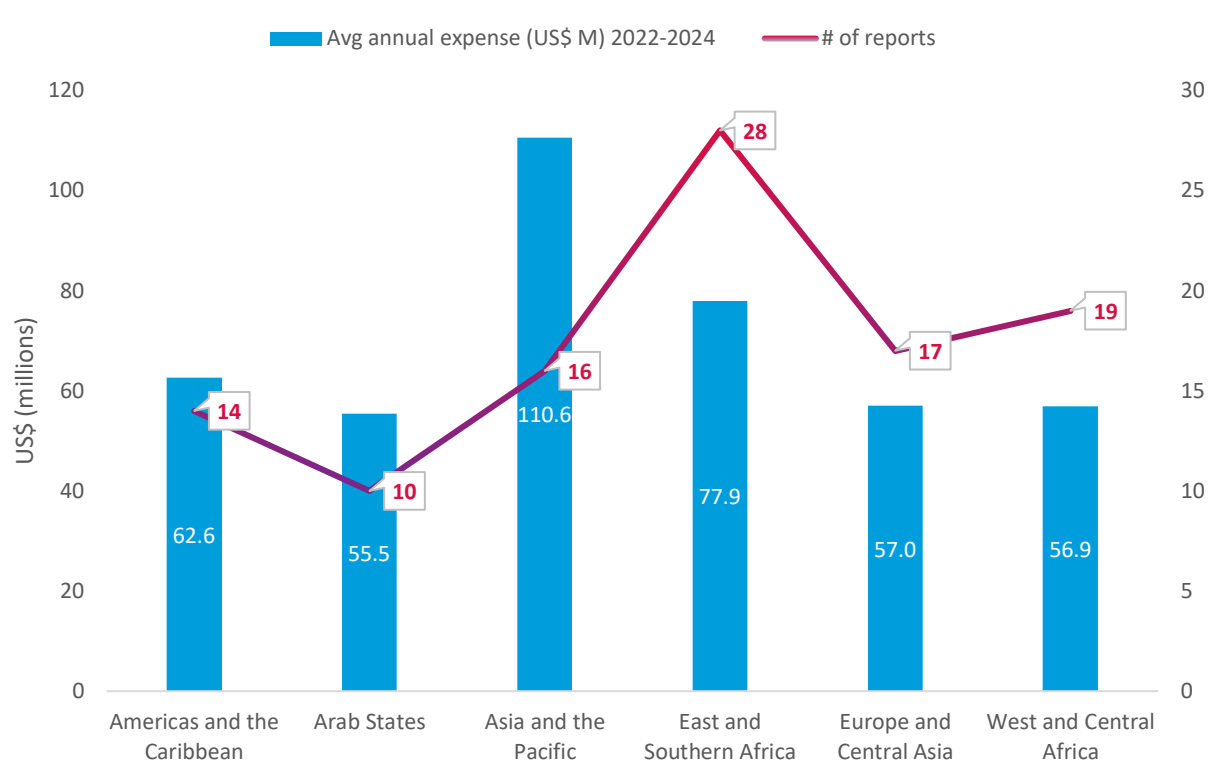
evaluations or programme/project evaluations), the team found that geographical coverage of evaluation reports in the sample did not correspond with UN Women's overall regional presence and average annual expenses during the 2022–2024 period as some regions may have conducted fewer, more expensive evaluations which may have been more strategic (see Figure 4). For example, the Asia and Pacific region had the highest average annual expenses (US\$ 110.6 million); followed by the East and Southern Africa region (US\$ 77.9 million), Americas and the Caribbean (US\$ 62.6 million), Europe and Central Asia (US\$ 56.9 million) and West and Central Africa (US\$ 56.8 million). In contrast, the EGM team found more alignment in the Arab States region which had the least number of evaluation reports and the least average annual expenses (US\$ 55.5 million).

FIGURE 3. Evaluations by region (# of reports by year)



Source: Compiled by the EGM team based on data from the UN Women GATE portal

FIGURE 4. Evaluations per region by average annual expense (2022–2024)



Note. Fifteen global/headquarters/corporate reports are not reflected here. The data was sourced from UN Women’s GATE portal. These numbers do not necessarily reflect the numbers reported to the Executive Board each year. For reference, the total number of evaluations by region reported to the Executive Board for the period January 2022–March 2025 were as follows: 12 Americas and the Caribbean; 11 Arab States; 20 Asia and the Pacific; 31 East and Southern Africa; 17 Europe and Central Asia; 23 West and Central Africa.

Source: Compiled by the EGM team based on data from the UN Women GATE portal.

Analysis with AI technology

Analysis of the EGM 2025 sample using AI identified the least covered and the most covered countries from the evaluation sample (Table 3). These low-frequency appearances could reflect gaps in evaluation focus or reporting, especially in emerging or under-resourced areas. At the same time, seven countries were found to have at least four evaluation records during the same time period. These countries represent strong evaluation

engagement and highlight consistent inclusion across evaluation initiatives. The type of evaluation associated with each country provides additional evidence on coverage, where project/programme evaluation is evidence of a more focused intervention, and country portfolio evaluation provides more comprehensive evidence on UN Women’s work in a country.

TABLE 3. Most and least countries covered in the evaluation sample

The least covered countries (one evaluation report), excluding global and multi-country evaluations	
Americas and the Caribbean	Bolivia (Country portfolio evaluation)
Arab States	Lebanon (Programme or project evaluation) Morocco (Programme or project evaluation) Syria (Programme or project evaluation) Egypt (Country portfolio evaluation)
Asia and the Pacific	China (Programme or project evaluation) Indonesia (Country portfolio evaluation) Nepal (Country portfolio evaluation) The Philippines (Programme or project evaluation) Solomon Islands (Programme or project evaluation) Sri Lanka (Programme or project evaluation) Timor Leste (Country portfolio evaluation) Papua New Guinea (Programme or project evaluation)
East and Southern Africa	Burundi (Country portfolio evaluation) Ethiopia (Programme or project evaluation) Malawi (Country portfolio evaluation) Mozambique (Programme or project evaluation)
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (Programme or project evaluation) Bosnia and Herzegovina (Programme or project evaluation) Kazakhstan (Programme or project evaluation) Kyrgyzstan (Programme or project evaluation)
West and Central Africa	Democratic Republic of Congo (Country portfolio evaluation) Guinea Bissau Senegal (Programme or project evaluation) Cote d'Ivoire (Programme or project evaluation) Niger (Country portfolio evaluation)
The most covered countries (four evaluation reports), excluding global and multi-country evaluations	
Americas and the Caribbean	Colombia (3 Programme/project evaluations, 1 Country portfolio evaluation)
East and Southern Africa	Uganda (4 Programme or project evaluations) Kenya (4 Programme or project evaluations) Zimbabwe (3 Programme or project evaluations, 1 Country portfolio evaluation)
Europe and Central Asia	Georgia (4 Programme or project evaluations)
West and Central Africa	Nigeria (4 Programme or project evaluations) Mali (3 Programme or project evaluations, 1 Country portfolio evaluation)

Source: Compiled by the EGM team based on data from the UN Women GATE portal

2. ANALYSES

2.1 Analysis by thematic area

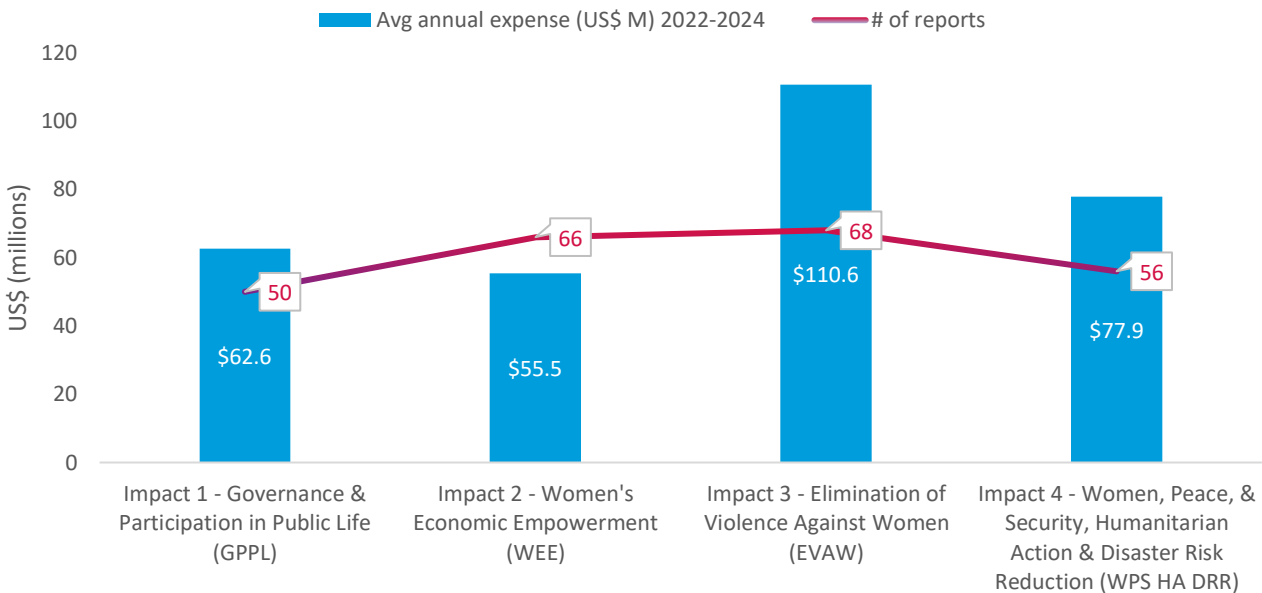
In the current Strategic Plan 2022–2025, UN Women continues to align and measure its work across four thematic areas: 1) Governance and Participation in Public Life; 2) Women’s Economic Empowerment; 3) Ending Violence Against Women and Girls ; and 4) Women, Peace and Security, Humanitarian Action and Disaster Risk Reduction. Some of UN Women’s efforts address more than one thematic area and are captured here as cross-thematic work.

The EGM 2025 sample included evaluation reports from all four thematic areas and cross-thematic work. The EGM team found that UN Women’s evaluation reports provide a comparable level of evidence across the four thematic areas (ranging from 42 to 57 per cent coverage). Thematic

Area 3: Ending Violence Against Women was the most extensively evaluated, appearing in 57.1 per cent ($n=68/119$) of reports, followed by Thematic Area 2: Women’s Economic Empowerment (55.5 per cent; $n=66/119$). Thematic Area 1: Governance and Participation in Public Life (42 per cent; $n=50/119$) and Thematic Area 4: Women, Peace and Security-Humanitarian Action/Disaster Risk Reduction (47.1 per cent; $n=56/119$) were less prevalent in the sample (see Figure 5).

In addition, 42.9 per cent of reports from the sample ($n=51/119$) were coded as cross-thematic,⁴ highlighting the integrated approach leveraged by UN Women to address the multiple challenges faced by women and girls

FIGURE 5. UN Women's investments and evaluation reports by thematic area (2022–2025)



Source: Compiled by the EGM team based on the UN Women Transparency Portal (expenses) and UN Women GATE portal as of March 2025.

⁴ Cross-thematic impact was not included in Figure 4 as there is no cross-thematic budget allocation.

⁵ The data for 2025 is not available.

Despite Thematic Area 2: Women's Economic Empowerment receiving the least funding between 2022 and 2024, it was mentioned in more than half of the evaluation reports in the sample (55.5 per cent; $n=66/119$). Women's Economic Empowerment was often cross coded with other thematic areas, including in more than 17 country portfolio evaluations, which may, in part, explain how the area with the least allocated financial resources was mentioned in the most reports in the sample.

UN Women's work in advancing Thematic Area 2: Women's Economic Empowerment was well-represented in several evaluations, including the following evaluations from the sample:

1. External final evaluation: Women's Economic Empowerment in the South Caucasus Phase II (August 2021 to July 2024) a regional project of UN Women (2024)
2. Corporate evaluation of UN Women's support for women's economic empowerment by advancing gender-responsive laws, frameworks, policies and partnerships (2023)
3. Evaluation of UN Women's contribution to women's economic empowerment in West and Central Africa (2023)
4. Evaluation of the transformative approaches to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care work in women's economic empowerment programming (2023)
5. End-term evaluation of the protection component of UN Women's 2020-2021 "Women's Economic Empowerment" interventions in Lebanon (2022)
6. Synthesis report: Evaluation of women's economic empowerment through private sector engagement in Asia and the Pacific (2022).

In contrast, Thematic Area 4: Women, Peace and Security-Humanitarian Action/Disaster Risk Reduction received the most funding between 2022 and 2024, but was represented less in the sample (47.1 per cent; $n=56/119$). There was a clear gap between the number of evaluations produced and the allocated funding, as more evaluative evidence was expected for Thematic Area 4.

Evaluations completed and sampled between 2022 and 2025 that referenced Thematic Area 4: Women, Peace, and Security-Humanitarian Action/Disaster Risk Reduction included:

1. Corporate thematic evaluation of UN Women's support to women's participation in peace processes (2025)
2. Evaluation of the project "Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Sri Lanka" (the G7 Women, Peace, and Security Partnerships Initiative) January 2020-December 2020 (2023)
3. Final evaluation of the project "Promoting women and girls' effective participation in peace, security, and recovery in Mozambique" April 2017-March 2022 (2023)
4. Final Evaluation of the Finland-funded programme "Women, Peace and Security in the Arab States - Phase II" (2023)
5. Final evaluation "Women lead and benefit from sustainable and inclusive peace and security" in Uganda 2018– 2021 (2022).

Thematic Area 3: Ending Violence Against Women was mentioned in more than half of all evaluations in the EGM 2025 sample (57.1 per cent; $n=68/119$) and was the second most funded after Thematic Area 4. Notable evaluations related to Thematic Area 3 included:

1. Final report "Independent corporate evaluation of UN Women's approach to violence against women prevention and response: Navigating changes in global and regional contexts" (2025)
2. Final evaluation report "Empowering women and girls for enhanced gender-based violence prevention and response" (2024)
3. Final evaluation report "Combatting gender-based violence" in Bangladesh (2018-2023) (2024)
4. Evaluation of the "Domestic violence prevention and response in post COVID-19 China" programme (10 December 2020-30 June 2023) (2024)
5. Final evaluation of the regional programme "Ending violence against women in the Western Balkans and Türkiye: Implementing norms, changing minds" Phase II (2023)

Thematic Area 1: Governance and Participation in Public Life was the least represented thematic area in the sample (42 per cent; $n=50/119$). Evaluations completed and sampled between 2022 and 2025 that referenced Thematic Area 1 included:

1. Corporate thematic evaluation of UN Women's support to women's political participation: Insights from the field (2024)
2. Women Make the Change, Papua New Guinea summative evaluation report (202)
3. 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)
4. Corporate evaluation on UN Women's policy advocacy work (2022).

2.2 Analysis by systemic outcomes

The current Strategic Plan 2022–2025 describes seven systemic outcomes that UN Women contributes to, in collaboration with other relevant actors, to address the root causes of gender equality.

The seven systemic outcomes are:

1. Global normative frameworks, and gender-responsive laws, policies and institutions
2. Financing for gender equality
3. Positive social norms including by engaging men and boys
4. Women's equitable access to services, goods and resources
5. Women's voice, leadership and agency
6. Production, analysis and use of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data
7. UN system coordination for gender equality.

EGM 2025 presents a brief retrofitted analysis of how the newly introduced seven systemic outcomes were referenced in evaluations conducted between 2022 and 2025. Table 4 shows the number of evaluation reports that mentioned each systemic outcome as they relate to UN Women's four thematic areas, as well as the number of reports that were cross-thematic in nature. It is important to note that the number of evaluation reports under each thematic area is not mutually exclusive as two thematic areas could be mentioned in a single evaluation report and would be counted independently under each thematic area as well as cross-thematically.

Overall, Systemic Outcome 4: Women's equitable access to services, goods and resources was represented most often in the EGM 2025 sample (71.4 per cent; $n=85/119$); followed closely by Systemic Outcome 1: Global normative frameworks, and gender-responsive laws, policies and institutions (67.2 per cent; $n=80/119$) and Systemic Outcome 3: positive social norms including by engaging men and boys (63.9 per cent; $n=76/119$). Systemic Outcome 7: UN system coordination for gender equality was reflected in 63 per cent ($n=75/119$), and Systemic Outcome 5: Women's voice, leadership and agency appeared in 53.8 per cent ($n=64/119$). The systemic outcomes with the least coverage were Systemic Outcome 6: Production, analysis and use of gender statistics and sex disaggregated data (42 per cent; $n=50/119$) and Systemic Outcome 2: Financing for gender equality (24.4 per cent; $n=29/119$; see Table 4). Even if these SOs are less covered, there are two corporate evaluations in the sample, specifically focusing on Strategic Outcome 2 and Strategic Outcome 6.

TABLE 4. Evaluation coverage by systemic outcome

THEMATIC AREAS	1 Governance and participation in public life	2 Women's economic empowerment	3 Ending violence against women and girls	4 Women, peace and security, humanitarian action, and disaster risk reduction	5 Cross-thematic	Percentage of sample
SYSTEMIC OUTCOMES						
1. Global norms change	26	24	39	30	27	67.2%
2. Financing for gender equality	7	11	5	6	9	24.4%
3. Positive social norms including by engaging men and boys	14	26	41	21	26	63.9 %
4. Women's equitable access to services, goods and resources	20	47	45	30	40	71.4%
5. Women's voice, leadership, and agency	36	17	29	26	21	53.8 %
6. Production, analysis and use of gender statistics and sex disaggregated data	11	16	18	12	22	42%
7. UN system coordination	8	21	29	26	33	63%

Source: Compiled by the EGM team based on data from the UN Women GATE portal

Note: The total number of evaluations mapped to each systemic outcome can exceed the sample size of 119 evaluations as counts are not mutually exclusive.

SYSTEMIC OUTCOME 1: Strengthening of global normative frameworks, and gender-responsive laws, policies and institutions

UN Women leverages its global normative intergovernmental role and provides technical support to Member States to strengthen the development of global norms and standards on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. UN Women also provides technical knowledge and capacity development to Member States (including gender equality mechanisms and key sectoral ministries) in their efforts to develop, adopt and implement gender-responsive laws and policies.

The EGM team found that evaluation reports in the EGM 2025 sample often referenced UN Women's contributions to global normative frameworks and gender-responsive laws, policies and institutions across all four thematic areas. The EGM team found the greatest number of

references to this systemic outcome under Thematic Area 3: Ending Violence Against Women (32.8 per cent; $n=39/119$), and the least references under Thematic Area 2: Women's Economic Empowerment (21.8 per cent; $n=26/119$); however, the number of references was not evenly distributed across thematic areas. Notable examples of evaluative evidence were seen in the corporate evaluation of UN Women's policy advocacy work (2022); corporate evaluation of UN Women's approach to violence against women prevention and response: Navigating changes in global and regional contexts (2025); evaluation of the partnership between UN Women and the African Union Commission (2024); and the evaluation of the regional programme "Ending violence against women in the Western Balkans and Turkey – Implementing norms, changing minds" (2023). Global normative frameworks and gender-responsive laws, policies and institutions were also mentioned frequently in cross-thematic country portfolio evaluations such as the Country Portfolio Evaluations for Jordan (2023), Bolivia (2022), Brazil (2022), Malawi (2022) and Moldova (2022).

SYSTEMIC OUTCOME 2:

Financing for gender equality

UN Women provides context-specific policy guidance, technical support and capacity strengthening on the mobilization, allocation and spending of high-impact financing, which aligns with gender equality objectives. UN Women supports efforts at local, national and international levels to ensure that all actors allocate and spend budgets in ways that advance gender equality goals. This also includes building innovative partnerships and advancing gender-responsive policies and practices across regions and sectors, contributing to strengthening the management capacity of women entrepreneurs; improving conditions for women's financial inclusion; and promoting gender-responsive public and private financing mechanisms.

The EGM team found that financing for gender equality, including gender-responsive budgeting, was referenced in nearly one quarter of the evaluation reports sampled for EGM 2025 (24.4 per cent; $n=29/119$). There were considerable differences in the number of references to financing for gender equality across thematic areas with evaluations tagged as Thematic Area 2: Women's Economic Empowerment (9.2 per cent; $n=11/119$) referring to the systemic outcome more than twice as often as those tagged under Thematic Area 3: Ending Violence Against Women (4.2 per cent; $n=5/119$; see Table 4).

Financing for gender equality was evidenced in the corporate formative evaluation of UN Women's work in sustainable finance (2025); corporate evaluation of UN Women's support for women's economic empowerment by advancing gender-responsive laws, frameworks, policies and partnerships (2023) and synthesis report: evaluation of women's economic empowerment through private sector engagement in Asia and the Pacific (2022).

SYSTEMIC OUTCOME 3:

Positive social norms including by engaging men and boys

UN Women adopts an integrated approach to transforming the unequal power relations and discriminatory social norms, behaviours and practices that are at the heart of gender inequality. The Entity leverages partnerships to mobilize positive social change and to build stronger ownership of gender equality among partners.

UN Women builds critical skills in youth, supporting volunteerism, including at the community and institutional levels, engaging men and boys as allies for gender equality and women's empowerment, both through programming and high-profile campaigns such as HeForShe.

The EGM analysis revealed Thematic Area 3: Ending Violence Against Women (34.5 per cent; $n=41/119$) contained references to positive social norms, including engaging men and boys more often than any other thematic area in the evaluations sampled between 2022 and 2025. Thematic Area 1: Governance and Participation in Public Life mentioned positive social norms (including by engaging men and boys) least often (11.8 per cent; $n=14/119$). Examples related to Thematic Area 3: Ending Violence Against Women included the feminist collaborative evaluation of UN Women's approach to social norms change (2024); evaluation of the partnership between UN Women and the African Union Commission (2024); end of programme evaluation: LEAP III programme on strengthening protection of women and girls from the disproportionate and adverse gendered impacts of drought and famine in Somalia (2024); and the endline evaluation of the project on prevention of forced migration and trafficking in women and girls in Nigeria (2022). Among references to Thematic Area 3: Ending Violence Against Women, positive social norms were mentioned around work to influence norms and behaviours, such as media and public campaigns to reach communities, intergenerational dialogues and engaging civil society, religious leaders and community champions.

SYSTEMIC OUTCOME 4:

Women's equitable access to services, goods and resources

To achieve gender equality and sustainable development, UN Women works to ensure that all women and girls have equitable access to public goods, services and resources that are responsive to their needs, accessible, affordable and of high quality across all sectors. The Entity also supports the removal of barriers to access; increases relevant expertise among service providers; supports women's participation in design and decision-making; and promotes sustainable investments at all levels.

The EGM team found a high concentration of evaluations under Thematic Area 2: Women's Economic Empowerment (39.5 per cent; $n=47/119$) referencing women's equitable access to services, goods and resources, with approximately one in every three evaluations tagged to this systemic outcome. This was closely followed by Thematic Area 4: Women, Peace and Security-Humanitarian Action/Disaster Risk Reduction (37.8 per cent; $n=45/119$). Notable examples include the évaluation finale du projet « Autonomisation des femmes dans l'agriculture grâce à l'accès aux TIC en Côte D'Ivoire » (2024); corporate evaluation of UN Women's support for women's economic empowerment by advancing gender-responsive laws, frameworks, policies and partnerships (2023); evaluation of civil society engagement in the Americas and Caribbean (2023); and the country portfolio evaluations for Bolivia (2022) and Brazil (2022).

Systemic Outcome 4 is also highly mentioned in cross-thematic evaluation reports (33.6 per cent; $n=40/119$). Thematic Area 1: Governance and Participation in Public Life offered the least evidence for this systemic outcome (16.8 per cent; $n=20/119$).

SYSTEMIC OUTCOME 5:

Women's voice, leadership and agency

UN Women facilitates the expression of women's voice and agency in decision-making at all levels, sectors and contexts, including by protecting the right to freedom of opinion and expression and women's equal rights to engage in public life. The Entity assists with convening and coordinating relevant partners to ensure that women's organizations contribute to designing, drafting, decision-making, implementation and monitoring of national development plans, humanitarian response strategies, sectoral policies and action plans, laws and funding decisions in accordance with national laws. This includes facilitating dialogues, consultations and the establishment of nationally and locally relevant accountability frameworks and forums for women to share their expertise, needs and priorities.

References to women's voice, leadership and agency were evenly distributed across the four thematic areas for the evaluations conducted and sampled between 2022 and March 2025. The EGM team found that Thematic Area 1: Governance and Participation in Public Life (30.3 per cent; $n=36/119$) had the most references. Notable examples included the corporate thematic evaluation of UN Women's support to women's political participation: Insights from the field (2024) and the corporate evaluation of UN Women's policy advocacy work (2022). Thematic Area 2: Women's Economic Empowerment offered the least evidence for this systemic outcome (14.3 per cent; $n=17/119$).

SYSTEMIC OUTCOME 6:

Production, analysis and use of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data

The UN Women Strategic Plan 2022–2025 recognizes that quality gender statistics, sex-disaggregated data and knowledge on gender equality and women's empowerment are essential for the achievement of the gender equality agenda. This outcome reflects UN Women's commitment to institutionalizing gender data as a foundational element of evidence-based decision-making. UN Women promotes global policy advocacy, multi-stakeholder collaboration and national capacity-building to improve gender data systems and increase national capacities to collect, analyse and apply gender data, and to support greater use of gender statistics in policy design, monitoring and budgeting.

Production, analysis and use of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data was another systemic outcome area that was infrequently mentioned in evaluations conducted between 2022 and early 2025. Specifically, 18 evaluations (15.1 per cent) mapped to Thematic Area 4: Ending Violence Against Women; 16 evaluations (13.4 per cent) mapped to Thematic Area 3: Women's Economic Empowerment; 12 evaluations (10.1 per cent) to Thematic Area 4: Women, Peace and Security-Humanitarian Action/Disaster Risk Reduction; and 11 evaluations (9.2 per cent) to Thematic Area 1: Governance and Participation in Public Life (see Table 4). Despite these small numbers overall, the EGM team found that almost one in every five evaluation reports in the sample were classified as a cross-thematic evaluation (18.5 per cent; $n=22/119$) referencing production, analysis and use of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data. Notable evaluations under this systemic outcome included the corporate evaluation of UN Women's support to gender statistics 2018–2022 (2023) and the UN Women-WHO global joint programme on violence against women data (2023).

2.3 Analysis by Gender Equality Accelerators

UN Women’s Gender Equality Accelerators are a set of key solutions designed to address the most pressing challenges in realizing the human rights of women and girls, as well as achieving gender equality across the SDGs. In developing the Gender Equality Accelerators, UN Women undertook a comprehensive analysis of gender issues, including an analysis of drivers of persistent inequalities, landscape and trends; and a review of empirical evidence, such as academic research and evaluation of UN Women’s work and others to identify root causes of problems and solution levers that would lead to the ultimate goal of gender equality and women’s empowerment.

The Gender Equality Accelerators are programmatic frameworks which translate international normative guidance on gender equality into local initiatives that support gender-responsive policy and institutional reforms, capacity strengthening, financing and improvements in access to goods and services, all of which lead to lasting changes for women and girls.

UN Women officially launched its Gender Equality Accelerators in 2024, proposing 10 Gender Equality Accelerators built on theories of change and action to address specific gender equality issues and their root causes. While UN Women has not gathered substantive evaluative evidence under each Gender Equality Accelerator, several evaluation reports in the EGM 2025 sample addressed some of the accelerators. The EGM team retrofitted the 10 Gender Equality Accelerators to determine if the themes they capture were reflected to some extent in the evidence.

When retrofitted, GEA 6 – Ending Violence Against Women and Girls was covered most extensively (i.e. had the most relevant and directly related evaluation reports) from 2022 to 2025 (56.3 per cent; $n=67/119$). This was followed by GEA 8 - Women's Leadership, Access, Empowerment and Protection (54.6 per cent; $n=65/119$); and GEA 7 - Women, Peace and Security (50.4 per cent; $n=60/119$). GEA 3 - Transforming Care Systems had the least coverage (14.3 per cent; $n=17/119$; see Table 5).

TABLE 5. Coverage of evaluations by Gender Equality Accelerators

Gender Equality Accelerators (UN Women Strategic Plan 2022–2025)	# of reports	% coverage in total sample
GEA 1 - Women's Equal Participation	55	46%
GEA 2 - Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting	39	33%
GEA 3 - Transforming Care Systems	17	14%
GEA 4 - Women in the World of Work	44	37%
GEA 5 - Gender-Responsive Climate	26	22%
GEA 6 - Ending Violence Against Women and Girls	68	57%
GEA 7 - Women, Peace, and Security	61	51%
GEA 8 - Women's Leadership, Access, Empowerment, and Protection	65	55%
GEA 9 - Women's Resilience to Disasters	24	20%
GEA 10 - Making Every Woman and Girl Count	28	24%

Source: EGM 2025 analysis

Note. The total number of evaluations mapped to the Gender Equality Accelerators can exceed the sample size of 119 evaluations as counts are not mutually exclusive.

Gender Equality Accelerator – Women's Equal Participation

UN Women's Gender Equality Accelerator on Women's equal participation in decision-making and institutions tackles the most significant barriers to the full and effective participation of women, in all their diversity. It provides technical expertise to UN Member States, women in politics and women's organizations, helping them develop practical solutions that accelerate the push for parity. Research, data and knowledge on women's political participation are cross-cutting components to help governments worldwide translate normative commitments into national and local laws and policies.

This accelerator appeared in approximately 46 per cent ($n=55/119$) of evaluations, which was slightly higher than the other Gender Equality Accelerators. This may be explained by the fact that Gender Equality Accelerator 1 was broadly aligned with stand-alone Thematic Area 1: Governance and Participation in Public Life. The evaluations for this intervention area highlight UN Women's support in advancing inclusive political processes and institutions, and initiatives to address violence against women in politics. Notable examples include the corporate thematic evaluation of UN Women's support to women's political participation: insights from the field (2024); corporate evaluation of UN Women's support for women's economic empowerment by advancing gender-responsive laws, frameworks, policies and partnerships (2023); corporate evaluation on capacity development (2023); and corporate evaluation on UN Women's policy advocacy work (2022).

Evidence on regional-level implementation of Gender Equality Accelerator: Women's Equal Participation appeared in the evaluation of civil society engagement in Americas and Caribbean (2023). Evidence on country-level implementation of Gender Equality Accelerator 1 was also found in many country portfolio evaluation reports, including Mali (2024), Caribbean Multi-Country Office (2023), Moldova (2022), Brazil (2022) and Nepal (2022). Gender Equality Accelerator 1 was also well-represented in project evaluations, including the final report of the endline evaluation of the project "Promoting inclusive political participation and elimination of violence against women in politics" (2024) and the "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).

2. Gender Equality Accelerator – Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting

UN Women's Gender Equality Accelerator on Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting provides a comprehensive and flexible framework to mainstream gender equality into plans and budgets across all four institutional impact areas. It supports the use of public resources to achieve gender targets across national SDG plans. Through Gender Equality Accelerator 2, UN Women supports countries to tackle the root causes of gender inequality by reforming discriminatory fiscal laws and policies; mainstreaming gender analysis in public budgets; and enhancing the mobilization and spending of resources for gender-responsive laws, policies and services.

UN Women's Gender Equality Accelerator on Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting appeared in approximately 33 per cent of evaluations ($n=39/119$). Corporate-level approaches and results in this area of work were assessed in the corporate evaluation on UN Women's contribution to women's economic empowerment by advancing gender-responsive laws, frameworks, policies and partnerships (2023). Significant efforts towards achieving Gender Equality Accelerator 2 were also well-documented throughout the regions, as seen in the final evaluation of the "Promoting Gender Responsive Policies and Budgets-Towards Transparent, Inclusive and Accountable Governance" in the Republic of North Macedonia (2023); evaluation of the gender-responsive budgeting/women, peace and security joint project: Advancing implementation of UNSCRs on women, peace and security through strengthening accountability frameworks, innovative financing and gender-responsive budgeting December 2019 to June 2021 Liberia (2022); final evaluation of the United Nations joint programme "End violence against women in Albania" (2022); and the external final evaluation: Women's Economic Empowerment in the South Caucasus Phase II (August 2021 to July 2024) a regional project of UN Women (2024).

3. Gender Equality Accelerator – Transforming Care Systems

UN Women's Gender Equality Accelerator on transforming the care economy calls for comprehensive policies to recognize, reduce, redistribute, represent and reward (5Rs) paid and unpaid care and domestic work. The "5Rs" strategy hinges on a strong public sector role through increased investment in care infrastructure. UN Women advocates for public and private co-responsibility in building comprehensive care systems that expand quality and affordable services while limiting risks that women will be left behind and unable to realize their economic and social rights.

While this Gender Equality Accelerator has the least coverage in the evaluation sample 2022–2025 (14 per cent; $n=17/119$), there are evaluation reports that offered evidence on UN Women's work in this area. UN Women's efforts on transforming the care economy were covered especially well in the evaluation of transformative approaches to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care work in women's economic empowerment programming (2023); and the corporate evaluation of UN Women's support for women's economic empowerment by advancing gender-responsive laws, frameworks, policies and partnerships (2023).

The EGM team noted that UN Women's increased attention to the care economy in response to the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the significant amount of unpaid work undertaken by women. To address such inequalities, UN Women increased efforts to remove the structural barriers to women's full and equal participation in the economy, through targeting the needs of the most vulnerable women.

4. Gender Equality Accelerator – Women in the World of Work

Transformative solutions to advance women's employment and business development require integrated approaches. UN Women's Decent Work and Entrepreneurship Gender Equality Accelerator centres on a combination of capacity development for individuals and institutions, policy support and financing. It seeks to build enabling environments for women to secure decent

work or start a business; generate and gain agency over income and/or wealth; and access social protection.

UN Women's Gender Equality Accelerator on Women in the World of Work appeared in approximately 37 per cent of evaluations ($n=4/119$), offering evaluation evidence on transformative solutions to advance women's employment and business development at global, regional and country levels. For example, the corporate evaluation of UN Women's support for women's economic empowerment by advancing gender-responsive laws, frameworks, policies and partnerships (2023) and the IES-led regional evaluation of UN Women's contributions to women's economic empowerment through private sector engagement in Asia and Pacific (2022) offered the most evidence in the area of women entrepreneurship. The "Productive employment and decent work for women in Egypt, Jordan and Palestine" Joint programme, UN-Women and ILO mid-term evaluation report (2023) assessed UN Women's support to promote decent employment opportunities in the region by addressing the structural causes of inequalities that women face in the region. Other notable evaluation reports from the EGM 2025 sample for this area include the evaluation of UN Women's contribution to women's economic empowerment in West and Central Africa (2023); final evaluation of the "Safe and Fair Programme: Realizing Women Migrant Workers' Rights and Opportunities in the Association of South-East Asian Nations" (2023); and the final evaluation of the safe markets project empowering women through safe, resilient, gender-responsive food markets and systems in response to COVID 19 in Zimbabwe (2023).

5. Gender Equality Accelerator – Gender-Responsive Climate

This Gender Equality Accelerator aims to foster gender-responsive transitions to sustainable green/blue economies that protect people and the planet for present and future generations, ensuring women's equal participation, leadership and benefits. It seeks to secure the co-benefits of gender equality and climate and environmental action for sustainable development and achievement of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

While Gender Equality Accelerator 5 appeared in approximately 22 per cent ($n=26/119$) of EGM 2025 evaluations, offering evaluation evidence on UN Women's work in this area. The corporate formative evaluation of UN Women's work in the area of climate change (2023) assessed work on the intersection between gender equality and climate change. The joint evaluation of the EMPOWER: Women for climate resilient societies regional project on gender, climate change and disaster risk reduction 2018–2022 (2022) offered evidence on gender, climate change and disaster risk reduction in Asian countries. Other evaluations include the final evaluation of the women's economic empowerment through climate-smart agriculture in Kenya project (2024); and the final external evaluation of the "Economic Empowerment of Women in Agriculture/Fanm nan agrikilti se developman ekonomi ayiti (FADEKA)" project (2018–2021) (2023).

6. Gender Equality Accelerator – Ending Violence Against Women and Girls

UN Women takes an integrated approach to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls, in all their diversities, by addressing the root causes and underlying factors contributing to this violence and by strengthening the coordination and delivery of quality essential services across different sectors and settings. Gender Equality Accelerator 6 takes an integrated comprehensive approach, partnering with governments, the UN system, research and the private sector, civil society and women's rights organizations, and platforms such as the Generation Equality Gender-Based Violence Action Coalition.

Gender Equality Accelerator 6 appeared in more than half (57 per cent; $n=68/119$) of the EGM 2025 sample, providing considerable evidence by assessing UN Women's work to prevent violence against women and girls. This Gender Equality Accelerator 6 is the only Accelerator directly linked to the stand-alone Thematic Area 3: Ending Violence Against Women, which could explain the high number of referenced reports. There is notable evaluation of evidence on violence against women and girls at global, regional and country levels. Global level evaluations included the corporate evaluation of UN Women's approach to violence against

women prevention and response: Navigating changes in global and regional contexts (2025); and the feminist collaborative evaluation of UN Women's approach to social norms change (2024). Evidence at the regional level appeared in the final evaluation of the regional programme "Ending violence against women in the Western Balkans and Türkiye: Implementing norms, changing minds" Phase II (2023). Notable project evaluations included the final evaluation report on project "Empowering women and girls for enhanced gender-based violence prevention and response" (2024); final evaluation report "Combatting gender-based violence" in Bangladesh (2018–2023) (2024); final evaluation "Ending violence against women and girls in Georgia" 2020–2023 (2023); and the evaluation of the "Domestic violence prevention and response in post COVID-19 China" programme (10 December 2020–30 June 2023) (2024). The majority of evidence on this accelerator for country-level implementation was found in country portfolio evaluation reports, including the Country Portfolio Evaluations for Burundi (2024), Niger (2024), Indonesia (2024), Ecuador (2023), Nepal (2022), Brazil (2022), Democratic Republic of Congo (2022) and Egypt (2022).

7. Gender Equality Accelerator – Women, Peace and Security

The Gender Equality Accelerator on Women, Peace and Security leverages UN Women's triple mandate to enhance participation, protection, implementation and accountability for measures to achieve more peaceful and gender-equal societies. It includes a comprehensive programme on the inclusive, safe and meaningful participation of women in peace processes, conflict prevention and resolution, and will pursue gender-responsive approaches to peacebuilding and sustaining peace.

Gender Equality Accelerator 7 appeared in 51 per cent of the evaluation sample ($n=60/119$). The high number of evaluation reports mapped by this accelerator is also due to its alignment with the stand-alone Thematic Area 4: Women, Peace and Security/Humanitarian Action/Disaster Risk Reduction. The evaluations for this intervention area highlight UN Women's support in enhancing women and girls' roles to contribute to and influence sustainable peace and resilience, and to benefit

equally from the prevention of conflicts and disasters, and from humanitarian action. Notable examples included the corporate thematic evaluation of UN Women's support to women's participation in peace processes (2025); the final evaluation of the Finland-funded programme: Women, Peace and Security in the Arab States - Phase II (2023); evaluation of project "Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Sri Lanka (the G7 Women, Peace, and Security Partnerships Initiative)" January 2020–December 2020 (2023); final evaluation project "Promoting women and girls' effective participation in peace, security and recovery in Mozambique April 2017–March 2022" (2023); end-of-project evaluation of the programme "Women, Peace and Security in Nigeria" (2022); final evaluation of project "Women lead and benefit from sustainable and inclusive peace and security in Uganda" 2018–2021 (2022); and the evaluation of the Gender-Responsive Budgeting/Women, Peace and Security joint project "Advancing implementation of UNSCRs on women, peace and security through strengthening accountability frameworks, innovative financing and gender-responsive budgeting" December 2019–June 2021, Liberia (2022). Gender Equality Accelerator 7 was also mapped in many country portfolio evaluations, including the Country Portfolio Evaluations for Timor-Leste (2024) and Indonesia (2024).

8. Gender Equality Accelerator – Women's Leadership, Access, Empowerment and Protection

Under Gender Equality Accelerator 8, UN Women leads the UN system in actions to better address the specific needs of crisis-affected and displaced women and girls, and to hold the system accountable for its gender equality and protection commitments. UN Women adds value through its coordination mandate, ensuring that sound gender analysis and sex and gender-disaggregated data guide humanitarian need overviews and humanitarian response plans.

Gender Equality Accelerator 8 on Women's Leadership, Access, Empowerment and Protection appeared in approximately 55 per cent of evaluations ($n=65/119$), offering evaluation evidence in this area. This accelerator combines the work of UN interventions across the humanitarian, development and peace continuum,

applying the Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection (LEAP) framework and programming models, such as women's economic empowerment centres and second-chance education. UN Women also ensures complementary links with women, peace and security programming. This complementarity explains the high number of reports mapped by UN Women's Gender Equality Accelerator on Women's Leadership, Access, Empowerment and Protection.

Corporate-level approaches and results in this area were assessed in the corporate evaluation of UN Women's approach to social norms change (2024); corporate evaluation on UN Women's contribution to women's economic empowerment by advancing gender-responsive laws, frameworks, policies and partnerships (2023); and the corporate formative evaluation of UN Women's work in the area of climate change (2023).

Evidence on regional-level implementation of Gender Equality Accelerator 8 appeared in the global final evaluation "Second chance education and vocational learning programme" (2024); regional evaluation of UN Women's support for capacity development of partners to respond to the needs of women and girls in Europe and Central Asia (2023); synthesis report: evaluation of women's economic empowerment through private sector engagement in Asia and the Pacific (2022); end of project evaluation report "Prevention of COVID 19 infection among vulnerable women & girls in drought-affected districts (Guruve & Mbire) of Mashonaland Central, Zimbabwe" April 2022–March 2023 (2024); and Country Portfolio Evaluations for Burundi (2024), Niger (2024), Indonesia (2024) and Jordan (2023).

It is worth noting that among 65 reports providing evaluative evidence on this accelerator, considerable evidence was provided by five reports assessing implementation of the Flagship Programme Initiative LEAP (Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection), which has been widely adopted and rolled out at country and regional levels. The end of programme evaluation on "LEAP III programme on strengthening protection of women and girls from the disproportionate and adverse gendered impacts of drought and famine in Somalia" (2024) offered the most evidence on LEAP as it assessed UN Women's work to deliver gender-responsive humanitarian, livelihood and protection initiatives in

displacement contexts. The end of project evaluation on “Promoting leadership, empowerment, access and protection of women and girls affected by conflict, severe drought and forced displacement in Uganda” under the Japan Supplementary Budget (LEAP JSB III) (2024); final evaluation report “Prevention of COVID-19 infections among women and girls displaced into IDP and Refugee camps under LEAP II in Uganda” (March 2022–February 2023) (2023); and the final evaluation report of the “Women’s Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection (LEAP)” project (May 2021–December 2023) (2024) were also among the key evaluations mapped to this area.

9. Gender Equality Accelerator – Women's Resilience to Disasters

The Gender Equality Accelerator Women’s Resilience to Disasters builds on UN Women’s triple mandate. It contributes to strengthening the resilience of women and girls during disasters and threats by advancing their leadership and meaningful participation in disaster and climate-resilience policies, processes and systems. It also backs targeted actions to increase women’s access to finance, services, resilient infrastructure, livelihoods and businesses.

In the EGM 2025 sample, only 20 per cent ($n=24/119$) of evaluations provided relevant findings for Gender Equality Accelerator 9, including through access to finance, disaster insurance and gender-responsive early warning systems. Of these, the evaluations with the most findings on disaster risk reduction were from the Asia and Pacific region, which included the joint evaluation of “EMPOWER: Women for climate resilient societies regional project on gender, climate change and disaster risk reduction” 2018–2022 (2022); final evaluation of the “Gender inequality of risk and promoting community resilience project in Solomon Islands” (2022); and the corporate formative evaluation of UN Women’s work in the area of climate change (2023). More country-level evidence was mapped

in Country Portfolio Evaluations for Niger (2024), Timor-Leste (2024), Caribbean Multi-Country Office (2023), Nepal (2022) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (2022).

Considering the limited evaluations available for this area of work, Gender Equality Accelerator – Women’s Resilience to Disasters is an area worth exploring further.

10. Gender Equality Accelerator – Making Every Woman and Girl Count

Through Women Count, UN Women supports countries to improve the production and use of gender data to monitor progress on the SDGs and scale data-driven policy action for women and girls globally. Gender Equality Accelerator 10 – Making Every Woman and Girl Count is linked directly to Systemic Outcome 6: Production, analysis and use of gender statistics and sex disaggregated data. While multiple reports map to Systemic Outcome 6, only a handful describe findings on the operationalization of the Women Count Global Strategy. The EGM team mapped 24 per cent ($n=28/119$) of reports relevant to Gender Equality Accelerator 10.⁶ Aside from the corporate evaluation of UN Women’s support to gender statistics 2018–2022 (2023), which had a strong emphasis on gender data, evidence on the production and use of gender data was found in the UN Women-WHO global joint programme on violence against women data (2023); corporate formative evaluation of UN Women’s support for capacity development of partners to respond to the needs of women and girls at national level (2023); and the corporate evaluation on UN women’s policy advocacy work (2022).

Overall, considering the importance of gender data to monitor progress on the SDGs; scale up data-driven policy action for women and girls globally; and the limited number of mapped reports, this area of work is worth exploring further.

⁶ The end term evaluation of the Making Every Woman and Girl Count programme - Phase I (2017–2021) was not included in the sample as it was not quality rated.

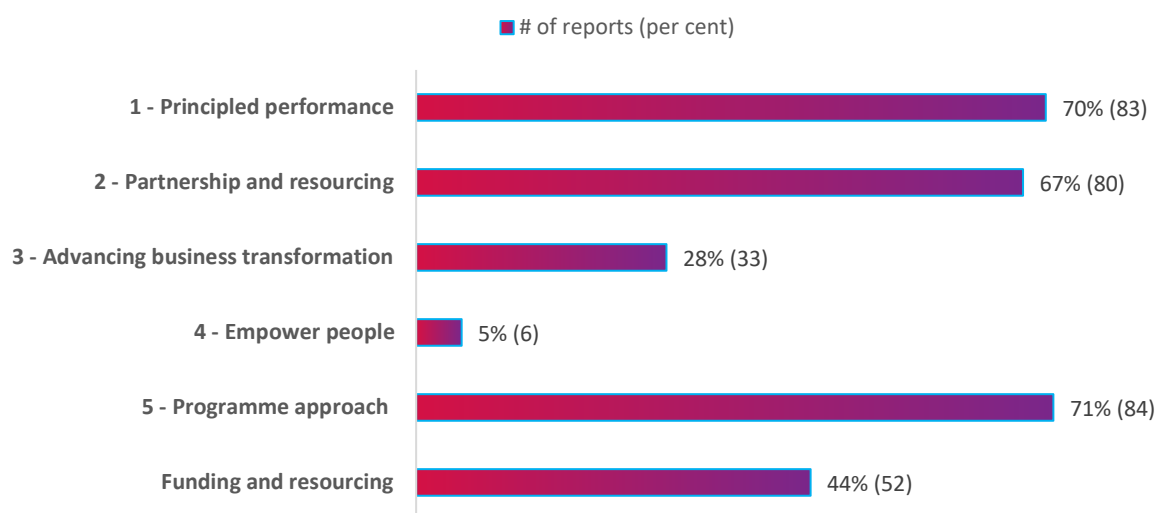
2.4 Analysis by the organizational effectiveness and efficiency framework indicators

UN Women's Strategic Plan 2022–2025 lists five outputs to address and evaluate the organizational effectiveness and efficiency of UN Women's work:

- **Output 1.** Assuring an accountable organization through principled performance. UN Women is an accountable and trustworthy development organization that manages its financial and other resources with integrity and in line with its programmatic ambitions and fiduciary obligations.
- **Output 2.** Advancing partnerships and resourcing, effectively influencing for impact and scale. UN Women effectively leverages and expands its partnerships, communications and advocacy capabilities to increase support for and financing of the gender equality agenda, while securing sustainable resourcing for the delivery of its own mandate.
- **Output 3.** Advancing business transformation. UN Women strategically plans for and transforms its business model to deliver impact at scale, through agile and ethical leadership rooted in a continuous improvement culture.
- **Output 4.** Nurturing an empowered workforce and advancing an inclusive UN Women culture. With its unique and inclusive culture, UN Women is an employer of choice with a diverse and highly performing cadre of personnel who embody UN values.
- **Output 5.** Effective normative, programmatic and coordination products, services and processes. UN Women efficiently and effectively discharges all business processes that advance integrated delivery of its mandate at headquarters, regional and country levels, including through shared services.

The EGM team found that at least one aspect of the OEEF was evaluated in 100 of the 119 (84 per cent) reports sampled for EGM 2025. Output 5: Programme approach was evaluated most often (70.6 per cent; $n=84/119$); followed closely by Output 1: Principled performance (69.7 per cent; $n=83/119$) and Output 2: Partnerships and resourcing (67.2 per cent; $n=80/119$; see Figure 6).

FIGURE 6. Number and percentage of reports mapping to organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicators



Source: EGM 2025 analysis

Output 1. Principled performance: Of the components measuring UN Women's principled performance, risk management (55.5 per cent; $n=66/119$) and financial management (47.1 per cent; $n=56/119$) were mentioned most often in the evaluation reports completed and sampled between 2022 and 2025. HR management was also mentioned in approximately one third of the reports (37 per cent; $n=44/119$). Much of the evidence highlighted UN Women personnel and external partners' positive perceptions of the Entity's adaptability, flexibility and responsiveness to the risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Multiple evaluation reports highlighted the need for more human and financial resources specifically for supporting the capacity development of UN Women personnel to ensure the intended results are achieved. Additionally, implementation of corporate policies reportedly led to slow and often delayed disbursement of funds, and dependency on non-core resources at country level remained a challenge.

Output 2. Partnerships and resourcing: UN Women works with a diverse set of partners to accomplish its mandate, and the evidence from the sample most frequently reported on national and government partnerships (59.7 per cent; $n=71/119$), civil society and feminist organizations (55.5 per cent; $n=66/119$) and UN

partners (45.4 per cent; $n = 54/119$). Several evaluation reports illustrated the benefits of UN Women aligning with country-level plans and strengthening the capacities of key local institutions to promote national ownership and sustainability. One of the key challenges identified in several reports around implementing joint programmes was the lack of coherence in results, financial reporting systems and operational approaches among UN agencies. The evaluative evidence also cited work with partnership platforms and initiatives (23.5 per cent; $n=28/119$) and the private sector (19.3 per cent; $n=23/119$). While youth is a key priority for UN Women, evidence of partnerships with youth was scarce in the sample (12.6 per cent; $n =15/119$).

Output 3. Advancing business transformation: Approximately one quarter of the evaluative evidence (27.7 per cent; $n=33/119$) made reference to advancing business transformation, with a focus on the linkages between headquarters, Regional and Country Offices. The EGM team found that, overall, coordination and communication across office levels was varied and ad hoc, with a lack of systematic knowledge-sharing tools contributing to the challenges. The need to better clarify the specific roles and responsibilities of each office was noted several times, and some reports also indicated that

the Regional Office was at times bypassed in the process of coordination and communication.

Output 4. Empower people: As in the previous EGM (2022), evaluative evidence on how UN Women nurtures an empowered workforce and advances an inclusive culture at UN Women was rare, with only six evaluation reports (5 per cent) addressing this component. One evaluation report on a joint programme noted that teamwork supported synergy inside the programme at all levels; personnel at the Regional Office were vital to the success of the programme; and stakeholders viewed country programme leads positively.

Output 5. Programme approach: An important component of UN Women's programme approach

involves monitoring, reporting and evaluation. The EGM team found that these components were directly mentioned in 42 per cent ($n=50/119$) of reports within the sample. UN Women's Flagship Initiatives were mentioned in 10 reports (8.4 per cent; $n = 10/119$), while nearly half of the reports in the sample noted promising programme models and initiatives (49.6 per cent; $n= 59/119$). While the sample of evaluative evidence referenced monitoring, reporting and evaluation, the evidence suggested gaps in the consistency and clarity of reporting. Several evaluations noted limited monitoring data and insufficient information and resources allocated to reporting on results ranging from the individual to impact level.

2.5 Analysis by cross-cutting enablers

EGM 2025 also included an analysis of cross-cutting/emerging and strategic issues to review and understand the evaluative evidence currently available to inform development of the UN Women Corporate Evaluation Plan 2026–2029. Issues include the leave no one behind principle, innovative financial instruments for gender equality, emerging digital technologies, UN Women's triple mandate, climate change, integrated approach, results measurement, SDGs and private-sector engagement – which were defined in the coding framework to build a database around cross-cutting/emerging issues, and to identify gaps in evidence.

The **leave no one behind** principle was present in most evaluation reports completed between 2022 and March 2025 (88.2 per cent; $n=105/119$), suggesting that the principle is now well rooted in UN Women's work. Refugees, internally displaced people and/or migrant women (37 per cent; $n=44/119$), rural women (48.7 per cent; $n=58/119$), women living with disabilities (20.2 per cent; $n=24/119$) and indigenous women (11.8 per cent; $n=14/119$) were the groups referenced most often. Other groups that were mentioned as target groups for UN Women support included youth (67.2 per cent; $n=80/119$),

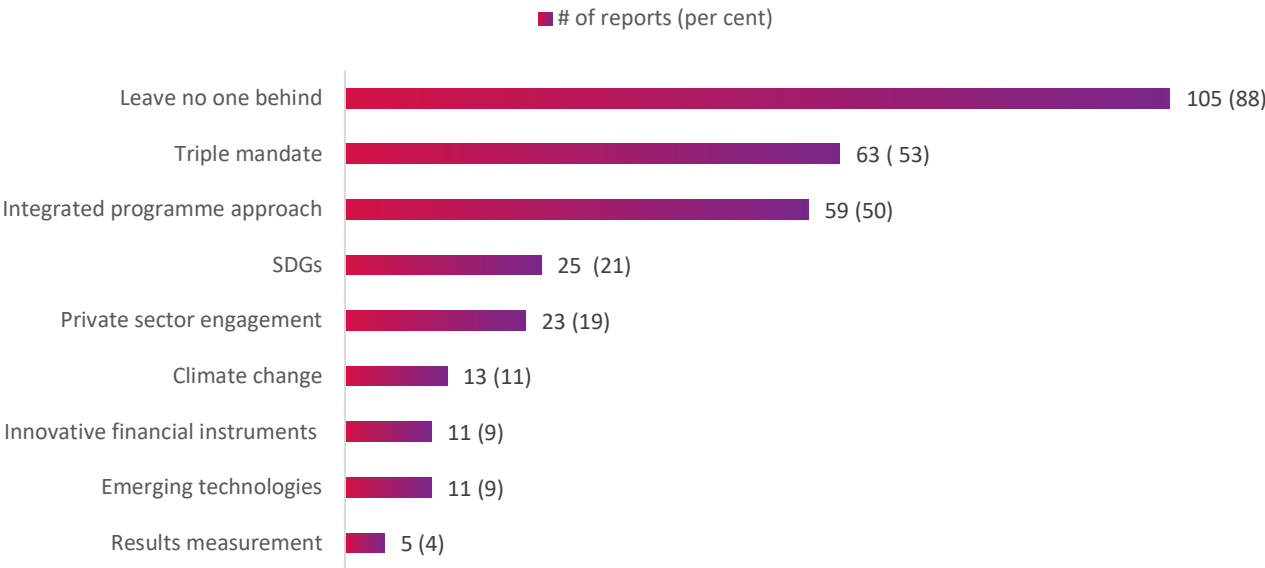
the elderly (35.3 per cent; $n=42/119$), LGBTIQ+ (23.5 per cent; $n=28/119$), ethnic minorities (18.5 per cent; $n=22/119$), women living with HIV (16.8 per cent; $n=20/119$), sex workers (13.4 per cent; $n=16/119$) and poor women (11.8 per cent; $n=14/119$).

It is worth noting that most IES evaluations require a dedicated section responding to the evaluation question on leave no one behind and/or human rights and gender equality, which may explain the vast evidence available on the **leave no one behind** principle across thematic areas and in the evaluation culture more broadly.

Strong **leave no one behind** components were found in the following evaluation reports:

1. Corporate evaluation of civil society engagement in the Americas and Caribbean (2023)
2. Corporate evaluation of UN Women's policy advocacy work (2022)
3. Report of final evaluation of the joint SDG programme "Transforming social protection for persons with disabilities in Georgia" (2022).

FIGURE 7. Number and percentage of reports mapping to other cross-cutting strategic issues and emerging areas



Source: EGM 2025 analysis

Findings related to **marginalized groups** often reflected quantitative aspects more than qualitative aspects, e.g. the extent to which some groups were included in projects or very general evidence rather than exploration of the impact a programme/project may have had on discrimination. Therefore, a more systematic focus on marginalized groups is needed to increase the usefulness of evaluation and ensure adherence to the leave no one behind principle.

UN Women's triple mandate was reported in approximately half of evaluations in the sample (52.9 per cent $n=63/119$), specifically mentioning UN Women's work to set global gender equality standards, support countries in implementing them and coordinate efforts across the UN system. The evaluation evidence needs to be further explored to better understand the results in advancing gender equality by setting standards, supporting action and aligning efforts across the UN system.

An integrated programme approach was mentioned in the findings section of 49.6 per cent of evaluations ($n=59/119$), most commonly in projects related to Women's Economic Empowerment and Governance and

Participation in Public Life. For instance, the evaluation of UN Women's contribution to women's economic empowerment in West and Central Africa (2023) and corporate thematic evaluation of UN Women's support to women's political participation: insights from the field (2024) mention UN Women's work across various initiatives and activities to ensure transformative approaches to eliminate structural obstacles and encourage engagement with government bodies for policy change and implementation. A greater focus on this aspect while evaluations are being carried out would be useful to capture elements of the integrated approach that could be scaled up in the future.

An analysis of the **SDGs** explored how they were represented in the evaluation reports completed and sampled between 2022 and 2025. Based on an initial keyword search, the **SDGs** were referenced to some extent in 85 reports (71.4 per cent); however, the EGM team's analysis found that only 25 reports (21 per cent) reported substantial results. As expected, SDG 5: Gender equality, was found most frequently in the sample of evaluation reports (39.5 per cent; $n=47/119$). Other SDGs mentioned include SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions (13 per cent; $n=16/119$); SDG 10: Reduced

inequalities (11.8 per cent; $n=14/119$); SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth (9.2 per cent; $n=11/119$); and SDG 1: No poverty (5 per cent; $n=6/119$). The EGM team did not find evidence of SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 14: Life below water; and SDG 15 in the evaluation reports that were reviewed as part of EGM 2025

Private-sector engagement was mentioned in the findings section of 19.3 per cent of evaluations ($n=23/119$), most commonly in projects related to Women's Economic Empowerment. Evaluation of UN Women's contributions to women's economic empowerment through private sector engagement (2022) and the formative evaluation of UN Women's work in sustainable finance (2025) provided most of the evaluation evidence. The new Strategic Plan 2026–2029 will prioritize deepening engagement with the private sector, and a greater focus on such partnerships is needed during the evaluation process.

Climate change as an emerging strategic area was reported in 10.9 per cent of evaluations ($n=13/119$), acknowledging the deep interconnection between climate change and gender inequality. Given the increased impact of climate change, it is a key emerging issue, where UN Women is committing to expand its expertise in climate–gender linkages and to integrate gender-responsive approaches across all programmes. More evaluation evidence should be given to capture elements of climate change work that could be explored further or scaled up in the future.

Emerging technologies were reported in 10.9 per cent of evaluations ($n=13/119$), acknowledging UN Women's work to ensure that women and girls have equal access to digital technologies, especially in developing countries. Given the importance of emerging technologies such as AI, blockchain and digital platforms to enhance women's digital inclusion, greater emphasis should be placed in evaluation reports on the use of emerging technologies.

Innovative financial instruments for gender equality were mentioned in the findings section of 9.2 per cent of evaluations ($n=11/119$), most commonly in the Women's Economic Empowerment area. The formative evaluation of UN Women's work in sustainable finance (2025) provides most of the evidence on innovative financing

mechanisms to facilitate women's access to financing. UN Women has pioneered several innovative financial instruments to advance gender equality and women's economic empowerment, including gender bonds, gender-lens investing and financial insurance for women entrepreneurs. This area of work is also closely connected to private-sector management and requires additional evaluation evidence to capture elements of innovation that could be explored further or scaled up in the future.

Results measurement was mentioned in the findings section of only 4.2 per cent of evaluations ($n=5/119$). In several reports, the findings explicitly discuss the challenges of results-based management and how they can be addressed through the use of collecting tools, clear indicators, data management systems and analysis. This gap in evaluation evidence requires further focus as the lack of consistent approaches to measurement limits UN Women's ability to adequately capture, track and learn from gender-transformative changes.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND THE PROPOSED WAY FORWARD

The objective of the EGM 2025 analysis was to examine UN Women’s evaluative evidence and identify any significant gaps or insufficient evidence for areas that are strategically important to UN Women. The EGM team reviewed 119 evaluation reports that met the criteria for inclusion in the sample (i.e. completed during the Strategic Plan 2022–2025 cycle and GERAAS rating of “good” or “very good”) and found that most of the evaluation reports produced provided relevant evidence, to some degree, for UN Women’s thematic focus areas, systemic outcomes and/or OEEF indicators. During the 2022–2025 period, UN Women conducted corporate evaluations, thematic and strategic regional evaluations, and country portfolio evaluations, which provide meaningful evidence on UN Women’s overall programmatic approach. EGM 2025 identified gaps in the existing evidence by retrofitting evaluative evidence produced between 2022 and 2025 that can contribute to shaping the new framework of the Strategic Plan 2026–2029. In this section, the EGM team presents a proposed way forward to address the gaps and inform formulation of the new Corporate Evaluation Plan.

CONCLUSION 1. The available evaluation evidence covers all core strategic thematic areas, with slightly less evidence related to Governance and Participation in Public Life and Women, Peace and Security, Humanitarian Action and Disaster Risk Reduction compared to Ending Violence Against Women and Women's Economic Empowerment. Half of the evaluation sample addressed more than one thematic area.

The EGM team found a comparable level of evaluative evidence for each of UN Women’s four thematic areas, but Thematic Area 1: Governance and Participation in Public Life, with 42 per cent ($n=50/119$) and Thematic Area 4: Women, Peace and Security-Humanitarian Action/Disaster Risk Reduction, with 47.1 per cent ($n=56/119$) were less covered. Two corporate evaluations⁷ related to Thematic Area 1: Governance and Participation in Public Life were conducted to assess the organization’s approach and results as a whole. However, considering the relatively large financial investment and the growing role UN Women is expected to play in this thematic area, more evidence is needed (e.g. What is UN Women’s role in promoting women’s full and equal participation in political and public decision-making?). In contrast, Thematic Area 3: Ending Violence Against Women, had the most coverage in the evaluations produced between 2022 and March 2025, many of which were programme/project-level evaluations and country

⁷ Corporate thematic evaluation of UN Women’s support to women’s political participation: Insights from the field

(2024) and corporate evaluation on UN Women’s policy advocacy work (2022).

portfolio evaluations. Given the considerable amount of evidence and UN Women's broad scope/multiple sub-thematic areas within Thematic Area 3: Ending Violence Against Women, there is an opportunity to synthesize existing evidence related to ending violence against women. Despite Thematic Area 2: Women's Economic Empowerment receiving the least funding between 2022 and 2024, it was mentioned in more than half of the evaluation reports in the sample (55.5 per cent). Women's Economic Empowerment was often cross coded with other thematic areas. Notably, the EGM team mapped considerable evaluative evidence under UN Women's cross-thematic approach, which suggests that many reports are evaluating more than one thematic area. This finding can be attributed to country portfolio evaluations that often reported on a Country Office's overall approach and programmatic implementation strategies. UN Women's new approach emphasizes creating impact through cross-thematic approaches, as expected during the Strategic Plan 2026–2029 period.

CONCLUSION 2. Emphasis on the systemic outcomes varies across the evaluation sample. Systemic Outcome 4, focusing on women's equitable access to services, goods and resources, emerged as the most frequently referenced, indicating a strong evaluative focus on tangible access and equity. This was closely followed by evidence on global normative frameworks and positive social norms, highlighting the importance of institutional and cultural shifts. Conversely, systemic outcomes related to financing for gender equality and the use of gender-disaggregated data received the least attention, suggesting potential gaps in evaluative focus that may require strategic reinforcement to ensure a more holistic approach to gender equality.

The seven systemic outcomes introduced in UN Women's current Strategic Plan 2022–2025 cut across the four thematic areas, with the intention of contributing to more impactful and holistic interventions. The EGM team's retrofitted analysis of evaluations conducted between 2022 and March 2025 revealed that UN Women produced varying levels of evidence for each of the seven systemic outcomes. Systemic Outcome 2: Financing for gender equality (24.4 per cent) and Systemic Outcome 6: Production, analysis and use of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data (42 per cent), in particular, had noticeable gaps in evidence and in representation among the systemic outcomes. IES conducted two corporate evaluations⁸ contributing to Systemic Outcome 2 and one corporate evaluation⁹ contributing to Systemic Outcome 6. However, there is a need to conduct further evaluations to emphasize these outcomes.

Relatively more evaluation reports were mapped to other systemic outcomes. Systemic Outcome 4: Women's equitable access to services, goods and resources was represented most often in the EGM 2025 sample (71.4 per cent); followed closely by Systemic Outcome 1: Global normative frameworks, and gender-responsive laws, policies and institutions (67.2 per cent). Other systemic outcomes with major mapping were Systemic Outcome 3: positive social norms including by engaging men and boys (63.9 per cent) and Systemic Outcome 7: UN system coordination for gender equality (63 per cent), followed by Systemic Outcome 5: Women's voice, leadership and agency (53.8 per cent). However, much of the evidence is generated from thematic-specific, country or project-level evaluations. Therefore, more specific corporate and regional evaluations and syntheses of results are needed that focus on UN Women's interventions and overall programmatic approach to generate evidence for developing, implementing and measuring UN Women's efforts while capturing lessons learned.

⁸ Corporate formative evaluation of UN Women's work in sustainable finance (2025) and corporate evaluation of UN Women's support for women's economic empowerment by

advancing gender-responsive laws, frameworks, policies and partnerships (2023).

⁹ Corporate evaluation of UN Women's support to gender statistics 2018-2022 (2023).

CONCLUSION 3. While UN Women has not yet compiled comprehensive evaluative evidence across all 10 Gender Equality Accelerators, the retrofitted analysis of evaluation reports from 2022 to 2025 provides valuable insights into their relative coverage. GEA 6 – Ending Violence Against Women and Girls received the most extensive attention, appearing in over half of the evaluations, followed closely by GEA 8 – Women’s Leadership, Access, Empowerment and Protection, and GEA 7 – Women, Peace and Security. In contrast, GEA 3 – Transforming Care Systems was the least represented, highlighting a significant gap in evaluative focus.

The EGM team measured the evaluative evidence available from the sample against the 10 proposed Gender Equality Accelerators. Considering challenges in analysis due to limited evaluation evidence on the Gender Equality Accelerators and the varying types of evidence available, it is premature to judge the overall level of evidence based solely on the number of evaluation reports. However, the EGM team identified certain gaps that could be addressed during development of the new Strategic Plan 2026–2029.

Although several recent reports mention the Gender Equality Accelerators, few describe UN Women’s programming framework or approach to these areas. Most of the evaluation evidence refers to Gender Equality Accelerator 6 – Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (57 per cent); followed by Gender Equality Accelerator 8 – Women’s Leadership, Access, Empowerment and Protection (55 per cent); and Gender Equality Accelerator 7 – Women, Peace and Security (51 per cent). Gender Equality Accelerator 3 – Transforming Care Systems had the least coverage (14 per cent). Other areas with less coverage include Gender Equality Accelerator 9 – Women’s Resilience to Disasters (20 per cent); Gender

Equality Accelerator 10 – Making Every Woman and Girl Count (24 per cent); and Gender Equality Accelerator 5 – Gender-Responsive Climate ¹⁰ (22 per cent). However, these areas offer solid evidence on implementation of the Gender Equality Accelerators approach both at corporate, regional and country levels.

Therefore, the EGM team recommends engaging in more evaluations and syntheses of results that focus on UN Women’s Gender Equality Accelerators as the programmatic frameworks that translate international normative guidance on gender equality into local initiatives, guiding UN Women’s overall programmatic approach to the Entity’s key thematic areas. These findings suggest areas where future evaluations could be strengthened to ensure a more balanced and comprehensive assessment of progress across the Gender Equality Accelerators

CONCLUSION 4. Evaluative evidence on UN Women’s OEEF indicators varied, ranging from substantial evidence on principled performance, partnerships and resourcing to significant gaps in evidence on UN Women’s business model, empowered workplace/inclusive culture and business processes. If these five indicators are to remain in the next Strategic Plan, UN Women will require a more concerted effort to document evidence across all indicators of interest at the time of implementation and evaluation.

The EGM team found that 84 per cent ($n=100/119$) of evaluations in the EGM 2025 sample directly related to OEEF indicators, with large variation in the amount of evidence available for each indicator. Evidence related to Output 1. Principled performance, Output 2. Partnerships and resourcing, and Output 5. Programme approach were commonly found. Evidence related to Output 3. Business

¹⁰ In UN Women Strategic Plan 2026-2029, GEA 7: Gender-Responsive Climate Action (Green/Blue Economies) is proposed.

transformation was less common, and mention of linkages between headquarters, Regional and Country Offices contained few details.

In contrast, Output 4. Empower people was rarely mentioned. If UN Women is interested in measuring the Entity's progress on cultivating an effective, diverse and empowered workplace, then a more concerted effort to document evidence on this will be required during programme implementation and evaluation processes.

CONCLUSION 5. There is an evaluation gap in terms of cross-cutting and emerging issues. While strong coverage exists for the leave no one behind principle and UN Women's triple mandate, other critical areas such as climate change, emerging technologies, private-sector engagement, innovative financing and results measurement are underrepresented. This suggests the need for more systematic and intentional inclusion of these themes in future evaluations to capture their transformative potential and to ensure that UN Women remains responsive to evolving global priorities and strategic commitments.

The analysis of cross-cutting and emerging issues in evaluations conducted between 2022 and 2025 reveals important trends and gaps in evidence that can inform the development of UN Women's Corporate Evaluation Plan 2026–2029. The leave no one behind principle was present in 88 per cent of evaluation reports, suggesting that the principle is now well rooted in UN Women's work. However, there is still a need to strengthen the quality of evidence for marginalized groups, moving beyond quantitative inclusion to a more nuanced understanding of the impact of interventions on these populations.

Other strategic priorities – such as UN Women's triple mandate and integrated programme approaches – were moderately represented, suggesting that while these areas are being considered, there is room to deepen evaluation focus on how UN Women's normative, coordination and operational roles interconnect to produce results. Evaluations also referenced the SDGs in 70 per cent of reports, although substantive results were reported in only 21 per cent of reports, highlighting a need to strengthen the alignment and measurement of UN Women's contributions to the broader development agenda.

Other cross-cutting and emerging issues, such as private-sector engagement (19 per cent), climate change (11 per cent), emerging digital technologies (9 per cent) and innovative financial instruments (9 per cent), remain areas where evaluative evidence is limited. This is particularly significant given UN Women's increased strategic focus on these themes in its upcoming Strategic Plan 2026–2029. The limited evidence base poses challenges for learning and scaling promising practices in these areas.

Results measurement itself was reported in only 4 per cent of evaluations, underscoring the urgent need to improve systems, tools and capacities for capturing gender-transformative change.

To support a more future-oriented and evidence-informed strategy, it is essential that future evaluations systematically integrate these cross-cutting and emerging priorities. A more balanced and forward-looking evaluation approach would support evidence-based learning and strategic decision-making across all areas of UN Women's work.

ANNEX

EVALUATION SAMPLE

All 119 evaluations in the sample are housed in UN Women's GATE portal (<https://gate.unwomen.org>).

Region	Office	Language	Year	Evaluation Title	Rating
Americas and the Caribbean	Bolivia	Spanish	2022	Evaluación de portafolio país – Bolivia Nota Estratégica 2018-2022	Very Good
Americas and the Caribbean	Brazil	English	2022	Country Portfolio Evaluation – Brazil Strategic Note 2017-2022	Very Good
Americas and the Caribbean	Colombia	Spanish	2022	Evaluación final del programa: Superando la violencia contra las mujeres para el goce efectivo de sus derechos	Good
Americas and the Caribbean	Colombia	Spanish	2022	Evaluación externa de medio término del Proyecto “Ciudades seguras y espacios públicos seguros para mujeres y niñas” en Medellín	Good
Americas and the Caribbean	Haiti	French	2022	Evaluation du portefeuille de pays Onu Femmes Haïti Note Stratégique 2018-2021 [Country Portfolio Evaluation – Haiti]	Very Good
Americas and the Caribbean	Caribbean MCO	English	2023	Evaluation of the UN Women Country Portfolio Evaluation - Caribbean Multi-Country Office 2011-2019	Very Good
Americas and the Caribbean	Colombia	Spanish	2023	Informe final Evaluación externa de la contribución de Suecia a la Nota Estratégica de ONU Mujeres Colombia 2018-2022	Good
Americas and the Caribbean	Ecuador	Spanish	2023	Evaluación de portafolio país – Ecuador Nota estratégica 2019-2022 [Country Portfolio Evaluation – Ecuador]	Very Good
Americas and the Caribbean	Haiti	English	2023	Final external evaluation of the “Economic Empowerment of Women in Agriculture/Fanm nan agrikilti se developman ekonomi ayiti (FADEKA) project (2018-2021)	Very Good

Americas and the Caribbean	Haiti	French	2023	Rapport de l'évaluation finale project "Amélioration des conditions de détention des détenues des prisons de Cabaret, Les Cayes et Cap-Haïtien à travers la mise en œuvre de la Directive Genre de la Direction de l'Administration Pénitentiaire"	Very Good
Americas and the Caribbean	IES	English	2023	Evaluation of civil society engagement in Americas and the Caribbean	Very Good
Americas and the Caribbean	Brazil	English	2024	Final evaluation report: Human Rights of Indigenous and Quilombola Women: A governance matter!	Very Good
Americas and the Caribbean	Colombia	Spanish	2024	Informe final: Evacuación institucional sobre la utilización del Trazador presupuestal para la equidad de las mujeres	Very Good
Americas and the Caribbean	Ecuador	Spanish	2024	Evaluación del proyecto "Caminando": Promoción de la igualdad de género y empoderamiento para mujeres en situación de desplazamiento y regugio en Ecaudor	Good
Arab States	Arab States RO	English	2022	Synthesis report: Final evaluation of the UN Women's regional MENA programme: "Men and Women for Gender Equality"	Very Good
Arab States	Arab States RO	English	2022	UN Women Safe Cities evaluation final report	Very Good
Arab States	Egypt	English	2022	Country Portfolio Evaluation – Egypt Strategic Note 2018-2022	Very Good
Arab States	Lebanon	English	2022	End-term evaluation of the protection component of UN Women's 2020-2021 "Women's Economic Empowerment" interventions in Lebanon	Good
Arab States	Arab States RO	English	2023	Productive employment and decent work for women in Egypt, Jordan and Palestine: Joint programme, UN-Women and ILO mid-term evaluation report	Very Good
Arab States	Arab States RO	English	2023	Final Evaluation of the Finland funded program: Women, Peace and Security in the Arab States - Phase II	Very Good
Arab States	Jordan	English	2023	Country Portfolio Evaluation – UN Women Jordan Strategic Note 2018-2022	Very Good
Arab States	Morocco	French	2023	Evaluation final du projet de partenariat entre le Ministère de l'Intérieur du Royaume du Maroc – direction Générale des collectivités territoriales et Onu Femmes pour la promotion de la gouvernance territorial sensible au genre	Very Good
Arab States	Jordan	English	2024	Final evaluation report: Resilience and empowerment of vulnerable women: The future of Jordan's growth and stability (EUTF Madad Phase 2) - Jordan	Very Good

Arab States	Syria	English	2024	Syria Programme, Phase II Evaluation	Very Good
Asia and the Pacific	Asia and the Pacific RO	English	2022	Joint evaluation of the EMPOWER: Women for climate resilient societies regional project on gender, climate change and disaster risk reduction 2018-2022	Good
Asia and the Pacific	Asia and the Pacific RO	English	2022	Evaluation of UN Women crisis response in Asia and the Pacific	Very Good
Asia and the Pacific	Asia and the Pacific RO	English	2022	Synthesis report: Evaluation of women's economic empowerment through private sector engagement in Asia and the Pacific	Very Good
Asia and the Pacific	Fiji MCO	English	2022	Final evaluation of the gender inequality of risk and promoting community resilience project in Solomon Islands	Good
Asia and the Pacific	Nepal	English	2022	Country Portfolio Evaluation – Nepal Synthesis report	Very Good
Asia and the Pacific	Asia and the Pacific RO	English	2023	Final evaluation of the Safe and Fair Programme: Realizing Women Migrant Workers' Rights and Opportunities in the Association of South-East Asian Nations	Very Good
Asia and the Pacific	Bangladesh	English	2023	Thematic evaluation of UN Women Bangladesh humanitarian portfolio in Cox's Bazar	Very Good
Asia and the Pacific	Papua New Guinea	English	2023	Women Make the Change, Papua New Guinea summative evaluation report	Very Good
Asia and the Pacific	Sri Lanka	English	2023	Evaluation of the project: Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Sri Lanka (the G7 Women, Peace, and Security Partnerships Initiative) January 2020- December 2020	Very Good
Asia and the Pacific	Asia and the Pacific RO	English	2024	Final evaluation report Enhancing access to justice for women in Asia and the Pacific: Bridging the gap between formal and community-based systems through women's empowerment	Very Good
Asia and the Pacific	Bangladesh	English	2024	Final evaluation report "Combatting gender-based violence" (CGBV) in Bangladesh project (2018-2023)	Very Good
Asia and the Pacific	China	English	2024	Evaluation of the "Domestic violence prevention and response in post COVID-19 China" programme (10 December 2020- 30 June 2023)	Good
Asia and the Pacific	Fiji	English	2024	Final evaluation report: Markets for Change end of Phase I and mid-term Phase II evaluation	Very Good

Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia	English	2024	Country Portfolio Evaluation – Indonesia Synthesis report	Very Good
Asia and the Pacific	Philippines	English	2024	Final project evaluation: Promoting conflict prevention, social cohesion and community resilience in BARMM in the time of COVID-19 (December 2020-December 2022)	Not Rated
Asia and the Pacific	Timor-Leste	English	2024	UN Women Country Portfolio Evaluation Timor-Leste	Very Good
Corporate/IES	IES	English	2022	Corporate evaluation on UN Women’s policy advocacy work	Very Good
Corporate/IES	IES	English	2023	Corporate formative evaluation of UN Women’s support for capacity development of partners to respond to the needs of women and girls at national level	Very Good
Corporate/IES	IES	English	2023	Corporate evaluation of UN Women’s support to gender statistics 2018-2022	Very Good
Corporate/IES	IES	English	2023	Corporate formative evaluation of UN Women's work in the area of climate change	Very Good
Corporate/IES	IES	English	2023	Corporate evaluation of UN Women's support for women's economic empowerment by advancing gender-responsive laws, frameworks, policies and partnerships	Very Good
Corporate/IES	IES	English	2024	Feminist collaborative evaluation of UN Women's approach to social norms change	Very Good
Corporate/IES	IES	English	2024	Corporate thematic evaluation of UN Women’s support to women’s political participation: Insights from the field	Very Good
Corporate/IES	IES	English	2025	Corporate thematic evaluation of UN Women’s support to women’s participation in peace processes	Very Good
Corporate/IES	IES	English	2025	Final report Independent corporate evaluation of UN Women’s approach to violence against women prevention and response: Navigating changes in global and regional contexts	Very Good
Corporate/IES	IES	English	2025	Formative evaluation of UN Women’s work in sustainable finance	Very Good

East and Southern Africa	Malawi	English	2022	UN Women Country Portfolio Evaluation 2018-2021 - Malawi	Good
East and Southern Africa	Somalia	English	2022	Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection (LEAP) in Somalia	Good
East and Southern Africa	South Sudan	English	2022	Endline evaluation of the project: Promoting women, peace and security agenda through the revitalized agreement on the resolution of the conflict in South Sudan	Good
East and Southern Africa	Tanzania	English	2022	Evaluation of the TCO Strategic Note 2017-2021	Very Good
East and Southern Africa	Uganda	English	2022	Final evaluation Women lead and benefit from sustainable and inclusive peace and security in Uganda 2018-2021	Very Good
East and Southern Africa	Zimbabwe	English	2022	UN Women Zimbabwe country program evaluation report	Very Good
East and Southern Africa	Zimbabwe	f	2022	Mid-Term evaluation of the engendering governance to promote peace and security in Zimbabwe	Good
East and Southern Africa	Ethiopia	English	2023	Program Evaluation Report “Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls and Delivering Essential Services to Survivors in Ethiopia”	Good
East and Southern Africa	Mozambique	English	2023	Final evaluation of the project “Promoting women and girls’ effective participation in peace, security, and recovery in Mozambique April 2017-March 2022	Good
East and Southern Africa	Somalia	English	2023	End of program evaluation: Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection (LEAP) in Somalia	Good
East and Southern Africa	South Sudan	English	2023	Endline Evaluation of the Project “Gender Mainstreaming In Security Sector Reform” March 2020-March 2023	Good
East and Southern Africa	Sudan	English	2023	Country Portfolio Evaluation – UN Women Sudan (2018-2023)	Very Good
East and Southern Africa	Sudan/Mali	French	2023	Promoting resilience, self-reliance and social cohesion among host communities and displaced populations with a focus on women and girls in southern Sudan and Mali	Good
East and Southern Africa	Tanzania	English	2023	Evaluation of the Tanzania women’s leadership and political participation “Wanawake Wanaweza” Phase II Project (2017-2021)	Very Good

East and Southern Africa	Uganda	English	2023	Final Evaluation Report Prevention of COVID-19 infections among women and girls displaced into IDP and Refugee camps under LEAP II in Uganda (March 2022-February 2023)	Good
East and Southern Africa	Uganda	English	2023	Final evaluation of the “Women and girls access to justice through effective, accountable and gender-responsive institutions” (Access to justice) project	Very Good
East and Southern Africa	Zimbabwe	English	2023	Final evaluation of the safe markets project empowering women through safe, resilient, gender responsive food markets and systems in response to COVID 19 in Zimbabwe	Very Good
East and Southern Africa	African Union Liaison Office - Ethiopia	English	2024	Evaluation of the partnership between UN Women and the African Union Commission	Very Good
East and Southern Africa	Burundi	French	2024	Évaluation finale du portefeuille-pays 2019-2023 République du Burundi	Very Good
East and Southern Africa	Kenya	English	2024	Final evaluation report of the women’s Leadership, Empowerment, Access, and Protection (LEAP) project (May 2021-December 2023)	Very Good
East and Southern Africa	Kenya	English	2024	Final evaluation report: Let it not happen again project	Very Good
East and Southern Africa	Kenya	English	2024	Final Evaluation of the Finland Programme Document Project	Very Good
East and Southern Africa	Kenya	English	2024	Final evaluation of the women economic empowerment through climate-smart agriculture in Kenya	Good
East and Southern Africa	Rwanda	English	2024	Joint Programme on "Leveraging the full potential of gender equality and women's empowerment to achieve Rwanda's transformation" (January 2019-June 2024)	Good
East and Southern Africa	Rwanda	English	2024	UN Women Rwanda Country Portfolio Evaluation 2019-2024	Very Good
East and Southern Africa	Somalia	English	2024	End of program evaluation: LEAP III programme on strengthening protection of women and girls from the disproportionate and adverse gendered impacts of drought and famine in Somalia	Very Good

East and Southern Africa	Uganda	English	2024	End of Project Evaluation: Promoting leadership, empowerment, access and protection of women and girls affected by conflict, severe drought and forced displacement in Uganda under the Japan Supplementary Budget (LEAP JSB III)	Good
East and Southern Africa	Zimbabwe	English	2024	End of project evaluation report “Prevention of COVID 19 infection among vulnerable women & girls in drought-affected districts (Guruve & Mbire) of Mashonaland Central, Zimbabwe” April 2022-March 2023	Very Good
Europe and Central Asia	Albania	English	2022	Final evaluation United Nations joint programme (UNJP) end violence against women in Albania (EVAWIA)	Very Good
Europe and Central Asia	Georgia	English	2022	Report of final evaluation of the joint SDG programme “Transforming social protection for persons with disabilities in Georgia”	Good
Europe and Central Asia	Kyrgyzstan	English	2022	Final external evaluation Joint IOM/ UN Women/ ILO “Empowering women and girls affected by migration for inclusive development and peace building” project November 2019-November 2021	Good
Europe and Central Asia	Moldova	English	2022	Country Portfolio Evaluation – Moldova Draft synthesis report	Very Good
Europe and Central Asia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	English	2023	Final Evaluation of the regional joint programme EU gender equality facility Bosnia and Herzegovina	Very Good
Europe and Central Asia	Europe and Central Asia RO	English	2023	Final Evaluation of the regional joint programme EU 4 Gender Equality: Together against gender stereotypes and gender-based violence	Good
Europe and Central Asia	Europe and Central Asia RO	English	2023	Regional evaluation of UN Women's support for capacity development of partners to respond to the needs of women and girls in Europe and Central Asia	Very Good
Europe and Central Asia	Europe and Central Asia RO	English	2023	Final evaluation of the regional programme “Ending violence against women in the Western Balkans and Türkiye: Implementing norms, changing minds” Phase II	Very Good
Europe and Central Asia	Georgia	English	2023	Final evaluation “Ending violence against women and girls in Georgia” project 2020-2023	Very Good
Europe and Central Asia	Kazakhstan	English	2023	Final evaluation report “Assistance in strengthening national capacity, coordinating, and creating effective interdepartmental measures to implement family and gender policies, expand women’s contribution to national production and its growth in order to effectively implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 5, 8, and 10 and introduce a multisectoral approach to combat domestic violence in the Republic of Kazakhstan” (the Umbrella Project)	Very Good

Europe and Central Asia	Moldova	English	2023	Final external evaluation report “Strengthened Gender Action in Cahul and Ungheni districts” project January 2020-May 2023	Very Good
Europe and Central Asia	North Macedonia	English	2023	Final Evaluation of the “Promoting Gender Responsive Policies and Budgets: Towards Transparent, Inclusive and Accountable Governance in the Republic of North Macedonia”	Very Good
Europe and Central Asia	North Macedonia	English	2023	Final Evaluation of the project “Gender mainstreaming advisory services to the North Macedonian administration at central level”/Gender Equality Facility - GEF Project	Very Good
Europe and Central Asia	Serbia	English	2023	Evaluation report for the Final evaluation of the project “Safeguarding women and girls in Serbia”	Very Good
Europe and Central Asia	Georgia	English	2024	External final evaluation: Women's Economic Empowerment in the South Caucasus Phase II (August 2021 to July 2024) A regional project of UN Women	Very Good
Europe and Central Asia	Georgia	English	2024	Final Evaluation of the project “Good Governance for Gender Equality in Georgia (GG4GEG)”	Good
Europe and Central Asia	Serbia	English	2024	Project “Support to priority actions for gender equality in Serbia II” (2021-2023) Final evaluation	Very Good
Global/HQ-units	Multi-region	English	2023	Evaluation of the transformative approaches to recognize, reduce, and redistribute unpaid care work in women’s economic empowerment programming	Good
Global/HQ-units	PPID	English	2023	Final evaluation of POWER – Programme on Women’s Empowerment in SRMNCAH rights in humanitarian settings in the Horn of Africa Region (December 2019-June 2022)	Very Good
Global/HQ-units	PPID/EVAW	English	2023	UN Women-WHO global joint programme on violence against women data	Good
Global/HQ-units	PPID	English	2024	Final Evaluation “Second chance education and vocational learning (SCE) programme”	Good
Global/HQ-units	PPID/P&S	English	2024	Evaluation of UNFPA/UN Women GBV 2-year central emergency response fund (CERF) allocation	Good
West and Central Africa	Central African Republic	French	2022	Evaluation finale indépendante du projet conjoint Communication et sensibilisation pour la cohésion sociale en RCA	Very Good
West and Central Africa	Central African Republic	French	2022	Evaluation finale du projet conjoint Renforcement du relèvement et de réintégration des femmes et des filles grâce à une agriculture résiliente au	Very Good

				changement climatique pour instaurer la paix et la réconciliation en RCA après conflit	
West and Central Africa	Democratic Republic of Congo	French	2022	Evaluation du portefeuille-pays 2018-2021 République démocratique du Congo [Country Portfolio Evaluation - Democratic Republic of Congo]	Good
West and Central Africa	Guinea Bissau	English	2022	Final external evaluation of the project supporting women and youth's political participation for peace and development in Guinea-Bissau January 2018-July 2020	Very Good
West and Central Africa	Liberia	English	2022	Evaluation of the Gender-Responsive Budgeting/Women, Peace and Security joint project: Advancing implementation of UNSCRs on women, peace and security through strengthening accountability frameworks, innovative financing and gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) December 2019 to June 2021 Liberia	Good
West and Central Africa	Mali	French	2022	Evaluation finale du projet "Appui aux initiatives transfrontalières de dialogue Communautaire avec les acteurs du secteur de la sécurité et de la justice pour la consolidation de la paix au Mali et au Niger"	Very Good
West and Central Africa	Nigeria	English	2022	End-of-project evaluation of the programme on Women, Peace and Security in Nigeria	Very Good
West and Central Africa	Nigeria	English	2022	Evaluation report final evaluation of the enhancing gender-responsive security operations and community dialogue project in Nigeria	Good
West and Central Africa	Nigeria	English	2022	Endline evaluation of the project on prevention of forced migration and trafficking in women and girls in Nigeria	Very Good
West and Central Africa	Senegal	French	2022	Rapport evaluation agrifed final 2021 Evaluation à mi-parcours du projet d'appui aux femmes dans l'agriculture et le développement durable (PAF/AGRIFED)	Very Good
West and Central Africa	Liberia	English	2023	Final evaluation report of the project "Sustaining peace and reconciliation through strengthening land governance and dispute resolution mechanisms in Liberia"	Very Good
West and Central Africa	Mali	French	2023	Rapport final Évaluation finale du programme agrifed "Accès des femmes aux moyens de production pour une agriculture résiliente aux changements climatiques" 2016-2021	Good
West and Central Africa	Mali	English	2023	Évaluation finale: Programme d'appui à la mise en œuvre du pan 1325 au Mali	Very Good

West and Central Africa	West and Central Africa RO	English	2023	Evaluation of UN Women's contribution to women's economic empowerment in West and Central Africa	Very Good
West and Central Africa	Cote d'Ivoire	French	2024	Évaluation finale du projet « Autonomisation des femmes dans l'agriculture grâce à l'accès aux TIC en Côte D'Ivoire »	Very Good
West and Central Africa	Liberia	English	2024	Final report of the endline evaluation of the project Promoting inclusive political participation and elimination of violence against women in politics	Very Good
West and Central Africa	Mali	English	2024	Country Portfolio Evaluation – Mali Synthesis report	Good
West and Central Africa	Niger	English	2024	Country Portfolio Evaluation – UN Women Niger 2018-2022	Good
West and Central Africa	Nigeria	English	2024	Final evaluation report Empowering women and girls for enhanced gender-based violence prevention and response	Good

