Title	Evaluation of the UN Women Knowledge and Partnerships Centre, Republic of Korea
Date of the report	1 December
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Annex 1: Terms of Reference

(Link)

Annex 2: Evaluation Governance Structure

All evaluation processes at UN Women establish mechanisms to ensure high-quality evaluation processes and products as outlined in the UN Women Evaluation Policy and Handbook. The UN Women Evaluation Report Quality Assurance (GERAAS) criteria were used to assure quality. All products were subject to quality assurance review by the peer reviewer, the consultation group/s, and the evaluation management group. UN Women's Regional Evaluation Specialist and the Regional Evaluation Analyst based in Bangkok led and coordinated the Evaluation of the UN Women Knowledge and Partnerships Centre, Republic of Korea . UN Women IES also produced a final synthesis report that was published on the GATE website.
This evaluation had the following structures:

1. **Oversight:** The Director of the Independent Evaluation, Audit and Investigation Service oversaw all activities, while the Chief of Independent Evaluation Service was responsible for the evaluation-related activities; both reviewed the key products of the evaluation.
2. **Co-Team Leaders:** The Regional Evaluation Specialist, Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Evaluation Analyst, under the supervision of the Regional Evaluation Specialist, of the Independent Evaluation Service managed the coordination and day-to-day management, and served as the co-team leaders, leading methodological approach, collection of data, analysis and writing; as Team Leader, she was responsible for overseeing the work of the team members, managing the contracts and assuring quality of the work.
3. **Evaluation team**: The evaluation team members included the regional evaluation analyst consultant who was responsible for key analytical tasks, systematization of information and contribution to analysis and report and presentation preparation. An interpreter was engaged to support interpretation as required for online discussions.
4. **Evaluation Management Group** for administrative support and accountability: Director, UN Women Knowledge and Partnerships Centre in the Republic of Korea and Gender Training Specialist, and the Regional Evaluation Specialist Team Leader.
5. **Evaluation Reference Group** for substantive technical support: National partners, Civil Society representatives, Development partners/donors.
6. **Peer Review** for methodological guidance and feedback: 1 IES staff was engaged as peer reviewer of the evaluation.

Annex 3: List of Documents Consulted

Strategic Documents

- Donor Report 2022 -2024
- Project Document (including original and revised versions)
- Steering Committee Agendas
- MOUs
- Mid term review
- Financial reports

Training Activities

- Participant lists of training activities

Knowledge Products

- Knowledge products developed (see annex 12 for the full list)

Communications

- Publications
- Social media (Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook, Instagram)

Annex 4: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Matrix	
Key Question Relevance	1. **To what extent did the Centre's design and implementation align with and respond to the evolving needs, priorities, and expectations of key stakeholders and programme participants?**
Sub Question	1A. How well did the Centre design address the specific needs and priorities of key stakeholders and women, girls, and marginalized groups in Asia and the Pacific? To what

	extent were the Centre activities aligned with global, regional (Asia and the Pacific) and national priorities?		
Assumptions	*Indicators*	*Source of information*	*Methods for data collection and data analysis*
Centre understands and responds to the needs and priorities of key stakeholders. Key stakeholders participating in specialized training use knowledge and skills learned from training provided to implement, monitor, and report on gender equality and women's empowerment. Key stakeholders participating in partnerships are open to receiving advice and working to advance gender equality and women's empowerment.	Stakeholders identify Centre activities (specialized training and convening and partnerships) as aligned to immediate needs and longer-term priorities for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment. Extent of alignment with the strategic plan, RO SN Extent of alignment with ROK priorities for advancing gender equality Extent of alignment with Global and regional normative frameworks	Stakeholders identified through stakeholder analysis (including programme partners, specialized training participants, MOGEF, UN partners). Centre Staff and RO/HQ focal points Programme plans, reports, other documents	Key Informant Interviews with different categories of stakeholders Training participants survey Partner survey Document review (needs assessment, strategic note documents, programme related documents, context analysis, risk assessments, etc) Case study 1 and 2
Sub Question	1B. How has the Centre adapted to the changing needs, priorities and expectations to ensure ongoing relevance and appropriateness? How have the focus areas of the Centre changed over time to ensure ongoing relevance and appropriateness?		
Assumptions	*Indicators*	*Source of information*	*Methods for data collection and data analysis*
Centre monitors, assesses and adapts to changing context in	Stakeholders identify the Centre's programming as responding in a relevant and appropriate way to the changing environment.	Stakeholders identified through stakeholder analysis (including progra	Key Informant Interviews with different categories of stakeholders Training participants survey

consultation with its partners.	Evidence that programme plans and documents have been adapted in response to contextual factors.	mme partners, specialized training participants, MOGEF, UN partners). Programme plans, reports, other documents	Partner survey Document review (needs assessment, strategic note documents, programme related documents, context analysis, risk assessments, etc) Case study 1 and 2
Key Question Coherence	2. **To what extent has the Centre ensured internal coherence in its design and implementation, and external coherence by facilitating and strengthening partnerships with the Republic of Korea and other key international development actors?**		
Sub Question	2A. How has the Centre ensured synergies and an integrated within UN Women?		
Assumptions	*Indicators*	*Source of information*	*Methods for data collection and data analysis*
Centre programming is integrated across thematic areas and across the work of UN Women ROAP and HQ	Documentation demonstrates syn ergetic, complementary and integrated approach across thematic areas and across UN Women global and regional efforts UN Women personnel identify factors that have contributed to a synergistic and integrated approach	UN Women personnel Internal strategic and programme d ocumentation Partners working across thematic areas and global and regional efforts	Key Informant Interviews with UN Women personnel and partners Document review (strategy documents, programme docum ents)
Sub Question	2B. To what extent has UN Women contributed to convening and building strategic partnerships and networks for gender equality and women's empowerment, including with government, private sector, UN partners and other development actors? What enabling factors have supported the establishment and effectiveness of these partnerships?		
Assumptions	*Indicators*	*Source of information*	*Methods for data collection and data analysis*
UN Women has convened and built partnerships with development actors to strengthen capacity on GEWE	Partners report activities and efforts to establish and strengthen partnerships Documents provide details of the support provided to partners	Internal strategic and programme d ocumentation Partners working across thematic areas	Key Informant Interviews with UN Women personnel and partners Partner Survey Document review (strategy documents, programme docum

and links between GEWE stakeholders. Partners are open to receiving advice and are working to advance gender equality and women's empowerment in the Asia-Pacific region	Extent to which the centre is complementary with other similar UN efforts in the region (avoiding duplication and leveraging synergies)		ents, comparative analysis between UN agencies) Case Study 2
Key Question Effectiveness	3. **To what extent has the Centre made progress toward achieving the results envisioned in the Project Document, and how effective have the strategies been in delivering these results and engaging key stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region?**		
Sub Question	3A. To what extent have the Centre's activities supported progress towards planned outcomes and outputs, including contributing to increased capacity to advance gender equality and women's empowerment?		
Assumptions	*Indicators*	*Source of information*	*Methods for data collection and data analysis*
UN Women and partners are able to implement programmes as planned Key stakeholders participating in specialized training use knowledge and skills learned from training provided to implement, monitor, and report on gender equality and women's empowerment. Partners are receptive to	Progress towards planned outcomes and outputs as a result of Centre Activities Extent to which there is an improved capacity among trainees to advance gender equality and women's empowerment among stakeholders	Stakeholders identified through stakeholder analysis (including programme partners, specialized training participants, MOGEF, UN partners). Documentation on Centre activities	Key Informant Interviews with different categories of stakeholders KIIs with training participants Training participants survey Partner survey Document review (strategy documents, programme documents) Case Study 1

implementing lessons learned through trainings/partnerships within their organizations			
Sub Question	3B. What strategies has the Centre used, including communications efforts, to deliver planned results and engage key stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region, and how effective have these strategies been, including for institutional uptake as a result of training/partnerships? What has worked well and what has not?		
Assumptions	*Indicators*	*Source of information*	*Methods for data collection and data analysis*
The Centre has employed a range of strategies (e.g., capacity building, technical support, partnerships, convening platforms, development of knowledge products) that are expected to lead to meaningful results and stakeholder engagement, but effectiveness may vary by context or thematic area.	Evidence of uptake, use, or institutionalization of Centre-supported tools, training, or guidance Extent to which trainees have actioned the knowledge gained Degree of adaptation of strategies to stakeholder needs or regional context Evidence of follow-up actions or initiatives catalyzed by Centre-supported work Identification of gaps, inefficiencies, or strategies with limited traction	Documentation on Centre activities Stakeholders identified through stakeholder analysis (including programme partners, specialized training participants, MOGEF, UN partners).	Key Informant Interviews with different categories of stakeholders Training participants survey Partner survey Document review (strategy documents, programme documents) Case Study 1 and 2 KIIs with training participants Knowledge product analysis
Key Question Organizational Efficiency	4. **To what extent were UN Women's resources, both financial and human, employed in the most efficient manner (including timely delivery of services, opportunities for optimizing resource utilization, human resources portfolio to support the programmes, results-based management and knowledge management)?** 5. **How well is the Centre positioned, governed, and integrated within UN Women's organizational structure to support efficient operations, accountability, and strategic engagement across global, regional, and country levels?**		

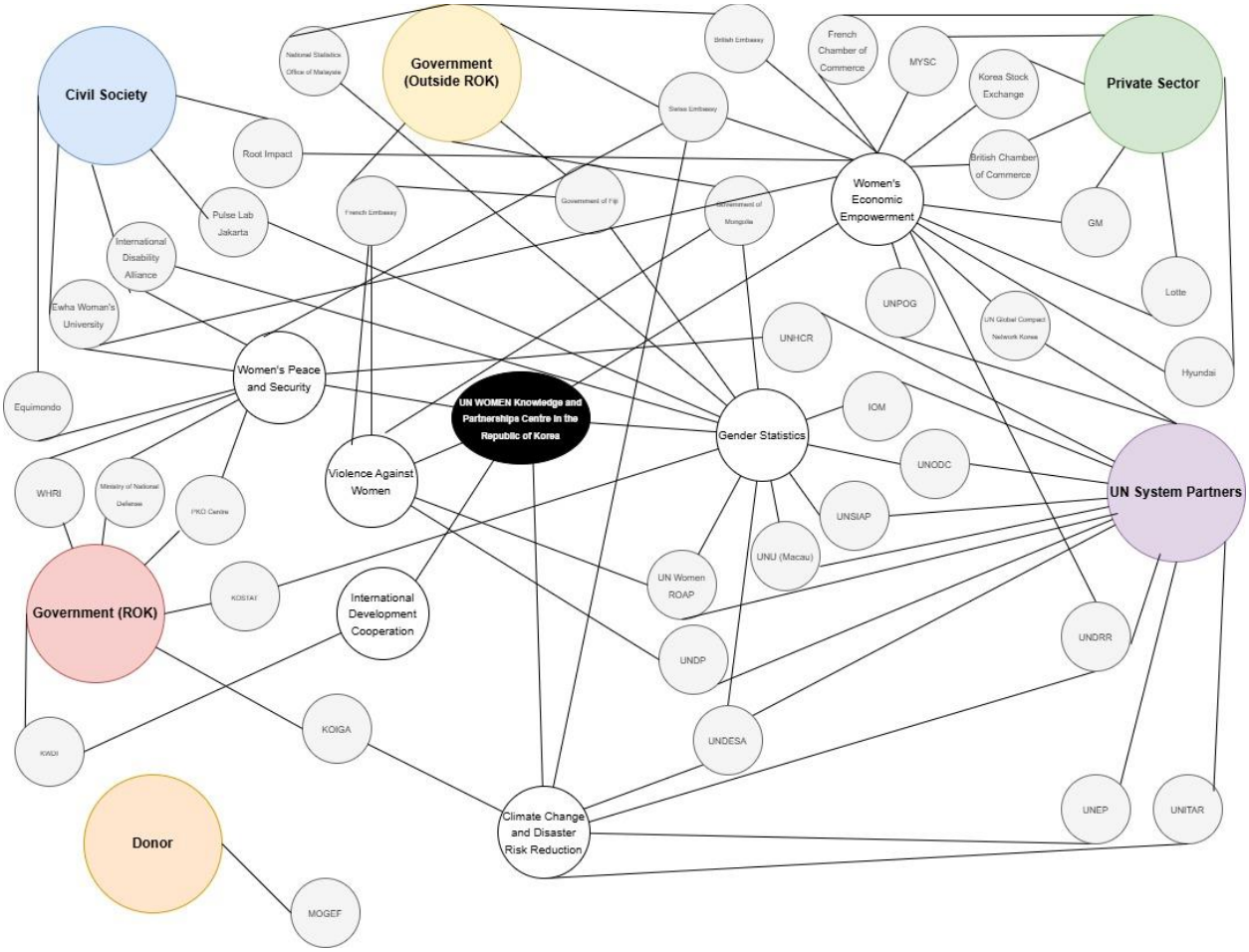
Sub Question	4A. What measures has the Centre taken to ensure efficient delivery and resource utilization, and how has it positioned itself to diversify funding or attract new partners within its operational scope?		
Assumptions	*Indicators*	*Source of information*	*Methods for data collection and data analysis*
Efficient resource management includes not only effective use of existing funds but also strategic actions to reduce delivery risks through diversification planning.	Evidence of cost-efficiency measures and prioritization of activities within budget Budget execution rates and financial planning quality Engagements with potential new donors or partners Perceptions of Centre's adaptability and agility under financial constraints	Budget documents, expenditure reports, and financial dashboards Internal planning documents, meeting notes, or donor strategies Evidence of donor engagement efforts (e.g., concept notes, donor briefings) Comparative practices from other UN Women offices or centres working under a similar operational model.	Key Informant Interviews with different categories of stakeholders Document review
Sub Question	4B. To what extent does the Centre capture lessons learned and measure progress towards achievement of results to facilitate a culture of evidence informed programming (through M&E) and knowledge exchange?		
Assumptions	*Indicators*	*Source of information*	*Methods for data collection and data analysis*
UN Women promotes a culture of evidence-based programming through knowledge	Evidence that UN Women is monitoring its status through an M&E process that collects and validates evidence-based data on the results achieved Evidence of learning mechanisms in place for personnel	UN Women personnel at Country Office , Regional Office a nd Headquarters	KIIs with UN Women personnel at Country Office , Regional Office, Headquarters and UN Partners Review of documents

management and exchange	to facilitate peer-to peer exchange Evidence that the Centre's knowledge is shared and used across the organization and that the model informs wider learning.	Strategic documents/MnE r elated documents	Knowledge product analysis
Sub Question	4C. To what extent do the Centre's institutional placement, governance mechanisms, and operational arrangements enable efficient use of resources (including human resources), minimize duplication, and support strategic oversight, and reinforce its role as a regional and globally-oriented Centre within UN Women?		
Assumptions	Indicators	Source of Information	*Methods for data collection and data analysis*
The Centre's institutional placement within the organizational hierarchy affects its operational efficiency, coordination, and influence as a regional and global centre of excellence. Clear governance and reporting structures support accountability and alignment with broader UN Women objectives. Leveraging shared services and infrastructure reduces duplication and contributes to cost-effective delivery.	Evidence of clarity of institutional placement and reporting lines within UN Women. Existence and functioning of governance, oversight, and performance monitoring mechanisms Use of shared operational services with ROAP/HQ. Stakeholder perceptions of efficiency, accountability, and strategic value Evidence of coordination across HQ, ROAP, COs, and Centre functions	Organizational charts, TORs, MOUs, and internal governance documents ROAP Strategic Notes, AWP, performance or progress reports. Centre Donor reports UN Women stakeholders ident ified across the Centre, ROAP and HQ.	KIIs with Centre staff, HQ, RO, and relevant CO representatives Documentation of shared service arrangements and operational workflows

Key Question Sustainability	6. **To what extent is the Centre's operational and institutional model designed to be sustainable within UN Women's broader organizational structure and funding environment?**		
Sub Question	6A. To what extent are the Centre's institutional alignment, funding model, and partnerships structured to support its long-term continuity and strategic relevance within UN Women?		
Assumptions	*Indicators*	*Source of information*	*Methods for data collection and data analysis*
The long-term sustainability depends on strong governance and partnership structures, and predictable financial and human resources that enable it to remain relevant, effective, and integrated across organizational levels.	Predictability and adequacy of financial resources (e.g., donor commitments, core vs non-core balance) Evidence of Donor, Senior management engagement and support for the Centre's continued role Strength and continuity of partnerships that support the Centre's strategic relevance and funding	Review of strategic documents (TORs, MOUs, SNs, AWPs, funding agreements) Benchmarking analysis with other UN Women Centres o perating on a similar model UN Women stakeholders and partners identified through the stakeholder analysis with the power to make decisions & implement the project	KIIs with UN Women leadership (HQ, RO, Centre), donors, and key institutional partners Document review Case study 2
Key Question Gender Equality and Human Rights	7. **To what extent does the Centre address the underlying social norms and gender stereotypes to promote gender equality?** 8. **What strategies has the Centre employed to ensure that its work adopts an intersectional perspective?**		
Sub Question	7A. What strategies have supported addressing social norms in the Asia Pacific region?		
Assumptions	*Indicators*	*Source of information*	*Methods for data collection and data analysis*
Centre programming is based on the	Evidence that training, technical assistance, or knowledge products have		Case study 1 and 2 KIIs with training participants

understanding that transforming discriminatory social norms is a critical pathway to advancing gender equality.	incorporated or addressed harmful social norms and resistance to women's rights. Stakeholder perceptions of how Centre-supported activities (e.g., training, tools, partnerships) have contributed to shifts in attitudes, behaviours, or discourse related to gender equality. Strategic partnerships established or strengthened to support social norm change, community engagement, or work with men and boys.		Training partner survey
Sub Question	7B. In what ways has the Centre integrated diverse perspectives, for example, through its training curriculum, advocacy efforts, or engagement with partner organizations?		
Assumptions	*Indicators*	*Source of information*	*Methods for data collection and data analysis*
Centre programming seeks to identify and engage the most marginalized groups, in line with LNOB principles	Evidence of analysis of marginalized groups and of potential strategies to engage them Activities and outcomes related to engaging marginalized groups Perceptions of partners that work with marginalized groups Perceptions of participants from marginalized groups Perceptions of UN Women personnel	Context analysis and strategy documents Programme documents UN Women personnel Programme partners Programme participants	KIIs with UN Women personnel, programme partners, programme beneficiaries KIIs with training participants Document review (context analysis, strategy documets, programme documents) Case study 1 and 2

Annex 5: Network Analysis



Annex 6: Methodology

The overall approach of this evaluation was non-experimental, theory-based, and gender-responsive. The evaluation was transparent and participatory, involving relevant UN Women stakeholders and partners. It was carried out in accordance with the internal and external guidelines[13,14], and explicit emphasis was placed on the integration of gender equality and human rights principles in the evaluation process. The evaluation employed several different methods for data collection, all driven by the key evaluation questions and selected with the aim of providing the most useful information possible to the Centre. Primary data collection was largely qualitative, with some quantitative data collected. The use of participatory methods was carefully considered based on the context, and all health and security guidelines were followed. The evaluation methods were discussed with the Evaluation Management Group and Evaluation Reference Group, and Chief, IES for feedback and adapted, as appropriate.

Data Collection Methods:

- **Interviews** with a purposive sample of key informants from across all stakeholder groups identified within the stakeholder analysis (see below sampling frame). Most stakeholders were reached through online consultations, complemented by in-person interviews conducted in Seoul with key stakeholders.
- **Surveys** were undertaken using Microsoft Forms, including a) Survey with participants of different training activities to assess the relevance, impact, and application of the training, including its contribution to institutional change within their institutions (all participants from these three selected trainings will be included in the survey sample (100%) and b) survey with key external stakeholders who have partnered with the Centre through memoranda of understanding, co-hosted activities, or thematic collaborations. These included

representatives from civil society organizations, government ministries, private sector partners, academic institutions, and United Nations agencies. The survey explored the nature and quality of these partnerships, how they have contributed to advancing GEWE, and areas for future collaboration.

Table 4: Trainings selected for KII and Survey

Training Title	Thematic Area	Year	Participants	Stakeholder Type	Ownership, Design, and Delivery	Rationale
Uniformed Women Military Peacekeepers Training & Women's Military Peace Operations Course	WPS	2023–2024	46 women military officers from 12 countries	Government	Co-organized by the Centre with the Ministry of National Defence and the ROK Peacekeeping Operations Centre, the programme conducted in-person in Seoul combined a UN Staff Officers Course with a Leadership and Empowerment Workshop reportedly equipping women military officers across the Asia-Pacific region with essential operational and leadership skills.	Identified by stakeholders consulted at the inception stage as a priority; The training courses were selected to assess the actions participants have implemented as a direct result, and form part of a purposive sample chosen to ensure that sufficient time has passed since their conclusion to observe tangible outcomes. Identified by stakeholders consulted at the inception stage as a priority; Climate change and resilience remain a strategic focus of the Centre.
Online Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Warning Systems	DRR	2024	819 participants from 96 countries (412 female, 407 male)	Civil Society	Co-organized by the Centre with UN DESA, UNITAR CIFAL, UNDRR, and MCR2030 with support from MOIS ROK, the workshop conducted online emphasized the design and implementation of gender-responsive policies and programmes on multi-hazard EWS and assessing financial readiness for DRR.	
Gender Statistics Trainings (multiple years)	Gender Statistics	2022–2024	117 participants from governments, civil society, and academia	Government, Academia, Civil Society	Co-organized with UNODC-KOSTAT, UNSIAP, UN Women ROAP, and Statistics Korea, 6 trainings were conducted (1 online, 2 in Japan, 3 in Korea) to deliver gender statistics training.	Gender statistics is a long-term investment area with repeated training across multiple years and geographies and continues to be a priority theme as per the revised footprint of the Centre.

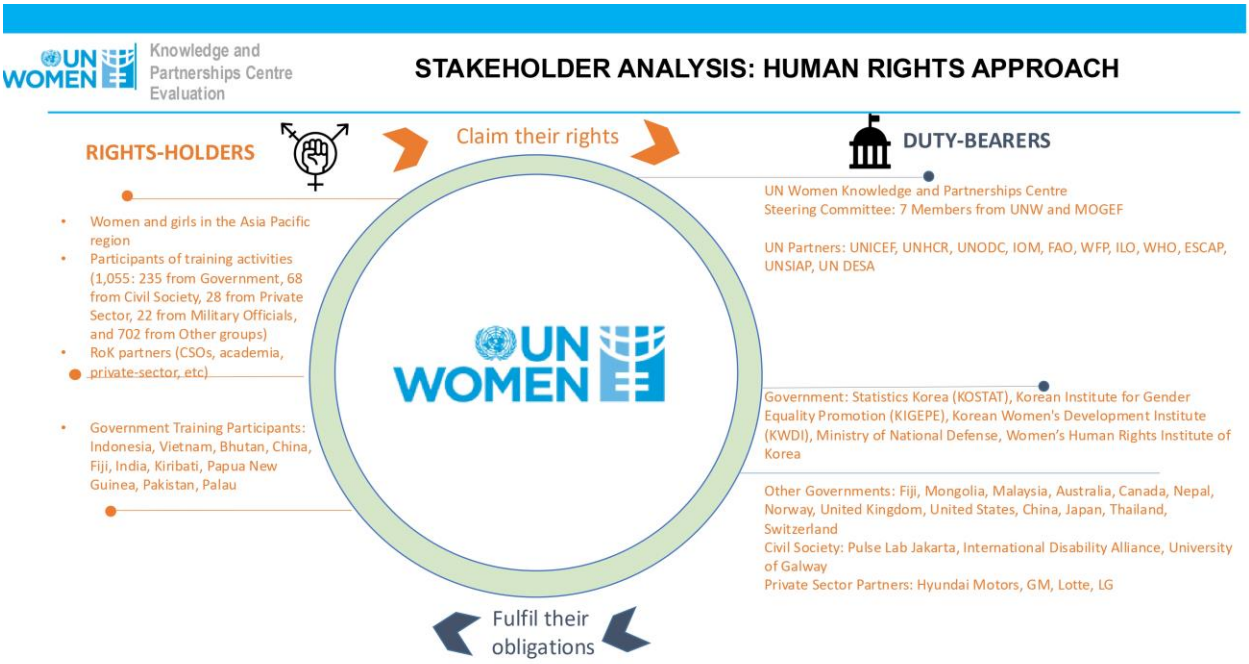
Where relevant, participants from partner institutions in academia, the private sector, and government who have engaged in multi-stakeholder platforms supported by the Centre were included.

- **Case studies** were used to provide insight into key questions regarding the effectiveness and contributions of the Centre.
    - Case study 1: Institutional Influence through Strategic Training and Knowledge Modalities
    - Case study 2: Advancing Gender Equality through Strategic Partnerships, advocacy and convening
- **Document and literature review** were conducted to help contextualize findings, conclusions, and recommendations. The UN Women annual reports, donor reports, publications, and evaluations and audits were

reviewed. Due to prioritization of case studies, the literature review was primarily done from the lens of the case study areas (see above). The evaluation also drew upon analyses conducted related to the Centre's prioritized area of work, including the UN Women Mid-Term Evaluation of the Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS), Corporate evaluation of UN Women's support to violence against women (VAW) prevention and response, Corporate evaluation of UN Women's support for capacity development of partners to respond to the needs of women and girls at national level and the UN Women East and Southern Africa Regional Evaluation on the Care Economy (draft).

- **UN Women financial and human resource analysis** helped answer questions under the efficiency criterion with a forward-looking perspective to funding trends and implications for the delivery of results in the region and the extent to which UN Women will be able to adapt. As part of the financial analysis, the evaluation aimed to examine how budget allocations were distributed across key areas of intervention, including training and capacity development activities, knowledge production and research, and partnership-building efforts (e.g., events, platforms, and dialogue convenings).
- **Observation of an** event (Transforming Care Systems in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: A Forum on Gender, Digitalization, and Women's Economic Empowerment) was used to deepen analysis regarding advocacy, influencing, and networking activities.
- **Web analytics** was used to analyze the production, dissemination, sharing, uptake and influence of knowledge products by the Centre.

Annex 6.1: Stakeholder Analysis



Approx. 63 stakeholder groups identified in initial analysis

Annex 6.2: Theory of Change

The Figure below presents the current Theory of Change of the Centre, which was revised in July 2023. The revised project document (July 2023) notes the following details about the TOC:

This project is based on the following theory of change:

If selected governments, academia, civil society and private sector actors within the Asia–Pacific region have the capacity to operationalize international normative frameworks for gender equality and the empowerment of women—including those related to women, peace and security; women's economic empowerment; and humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction (Output 1.1); **and**

If gender data and research on the drivers and impacts of gender inequalities, as well as responses (including policies, laws, strategies and institutional measures), are made available to inform monitoring and reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals and to support innovative interventions towards their achievement in Asia and the Pacific (Output 1.2); **and**

If multi-stakeholder partnerships across sectors are supported to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women in the Asia–Pacific region (Output 1.3);

Then governments, academia, civil society and private sector actors in the Asia–Pacific region will be better equipped to implement, monitor and report on progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as other global normative frameworks on gender equality and the empowerment of women (Outcome 1; RO Strategic Note Outcome 6.1).

This is because government and non-governmental actors will have the capacities, skills and knowledge—alongside data, evidence and partnerships—to effectively address gaps and challenges in the implementation of global norms and standards for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Assumptions

The theory of change is based on the following assumptions:

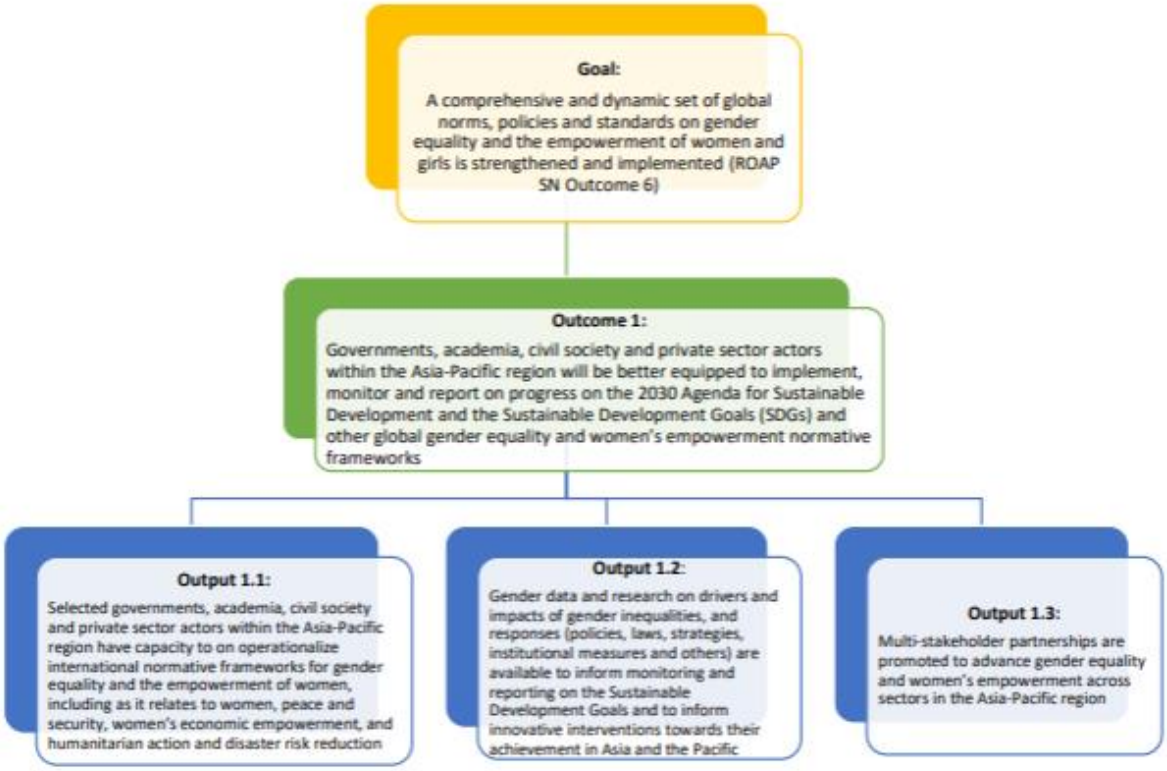
Political leadership within governmental entities and institutions benefiting from specialized training, gender statistics and research will demonstrate sufficient political will to advance gender equality and women's empowerment normative commitments, including addressing discriminatory social norms and practices as part of national development priorities.

Governments are increasingly committed to investing in the generation, availability and use of gender statistics by diverse stakeholders, and to applying such data across sectors to inform policymaking and budgeting processes, including gender-responsive budgeting.

Risks

Limited application of training, research and data by governmental and non-governmental actors may translate into limited action to advance gender equality and women's empowerment at national and regional levels.

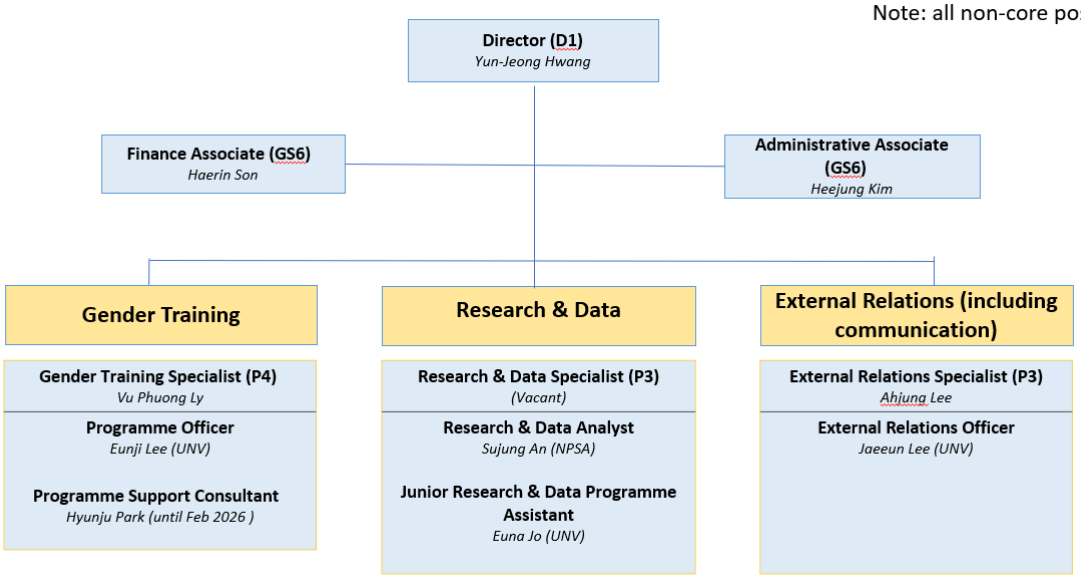
Limited political will and openness among national governments to collect, apply and promote access to gender statistics for non-governmental actors may negatively affect results.



Annex 6.3 Organigram

The figure below shows the full organigram of the Centre, as of July, 2025.

Note: all non-core positions



Annex 7: Data Management Plan

All data collected through this evaluation is subject to the UN Women Information Security Policy that sets out the basis for UN Women in protecting the confidentiality, integrity and availability of its data to protect these assets against unauthorized usage, access, modification, destruction, disclosure, loss or transfer of data, whether accidental or intentional.

All UN Women staff and other authorized individuals or entities are responsible for maintaining appropriate control over information in their care and for bringing any potential threats to the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of that information to the attention of the appropriate management. Compliance with this Policy is a condition of employment for all UN Women staff and a condition of contract for all other authorized individuals or entities, unless a prior (temporary) waiver is obtained. Failure to comply with this Policy without obtaining a prior waiver shall be dealt with in accordance with Staff Regulations and Rules, or as appropriate, the contractual terms of UN Women's engagement of the authorized individual or entity.

This Data Management Plan outlines key aspects of data protection during this evaluation, namely collection of data and study materials; treatment of consulted populations and observed topics; storage, security and backups; archiving, preservation and curation; discovery, access and sharing and responsibilities of the key IES staff involved.

Collection of data and study materials

Type of data: The Independent Evaluation Service (IES) is conducting the UN Women Knowledge and Partnerships Centre in the Republic of Korea evaluation to assess UN Women's contribution to development results with respect to gender equality at the regional level. The team is comprised of the Regional Evaluation Specialist for Asia and the Pacific at the IES, one evaluation analyst and one independent consultants.

The data collection process is organized via web/telephone interviews, on-line surveys, in-person interviews and field visits, and desk reviews. Therefore, digital statistical (surveys) and textual data (interview notes, documents) will be collected and stored using UN Women' MS sharepoint/OneDrive accessible by evaluation team members only. Only personal data collected and used in this evaluation will be: names and last names of the interviewees, their function in the organisation/institution and the affiliated institution. Personal names and last names will not be published in any of the reports and will be known only to the evaluation team members. Codes will be used to anonymize actual interview notes.

Desk review is focused on existing data collection and review (plans, programme and project reports, publications), most of them already publicly available. New sets of data include data collected from key informant interviews and survey.

Methods of data / materials collection: Interviews will be organized remotely using online communication tools (MS teams, zoom) or telephone lines. Meeting minutes will be taken (MS Word) and stored. No audio recordings of individual interviews will be made, however, recordings of discussions over video platforms such as Zoom or Microsoft teams were taken with consent where required.

Survey will be designed using MS forms and distributed to training participants and targeted coordination partners via email link. Survey will ask for identification of the type of training attended/type of coordination partner or an organization but will not ask for the personal data of those filling the questionnaire.

Quality assurance and data validation: The evaluation will adhere to UN Women Evaluation Policy, UNEG Norms and Standards for Evaluation, Ethical Guidelines and Code of Conduct, UNEG guidance on integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in evaluations with gender responsive and human rights approaches integrated into the approach. To ensure quality and that all required information is included, the evaluation team will self-assess the draft evaluation report using the UN Women Global Evaluation Reports Assessment and Analysis System (GERAAS) tool.

No automatic processes of data validation were introduced. Raw data was quality assured by the evaluation team members (which were the only persons having access to them) using cross reference and triangulation of data from different sources.

Processed data in a form of findings and reports will be subject to quality review / validation by the peer reviewer, the evaluation reference group, and the evaluation management group. Due to the dual role of the regional evaluation specialist in this evaluation, as both team leader and manager of the evaluation, a Peer Reviewer from IES was engaged to add an extra set of objective eyes and ensure that the GERAAS criteria and UN Ethical Guidelines were adhered to.

Annex 8: Risk and Mitigation Strategies

Risk	Strategy for Mitigation
Low response rate	The survey component experienced a low response rate (23%, N=65/287 for the Training Participant Survey and 38%, N=8/21 for the Partner Survey), which may limit the representativeness of quantitative findings. To address this limitation, survey results were triangulated with qualitative evidence from key informant interviews and focus group discussions, ensuring that findings were validated and contextualized through multiple data sources.
Responder bias	Responder bias may have influenced findings, as the list of key informant interviewees was provided by the Centre. More trainers than training participants were interviewed, with majority being government stakeholders. To reduce this bias, evaluators conducted additional interviews with CSOs who were partners and training participants of the Centre and ensured confidentiality to encourage open and candid responses.

Annex 9: Data Collection Tools

1. Online Survey: UN Women Knowledge and Partnerships Centre in the Republic of Korea: Training Participants

2. Online Survey: UN Women Knowledge and Partnerships Centre in the Republic of Korea: Partnerships

   - English version
   - Korean version

3. Interview with Key Informants: Interviews were conducted with key stakeholders of the Centre including UN Women Personnel, donor, civil society organizations, UN Partners and government partners. Below is an example of the interview protocol used for interviews with CSO partners.

Key Informant Interviews: Civil Society Organization

Name of Interviewee:
Designation of interviewee
Organization of interviewee:
Date:
Evaluation team members present:

Thank you for agreeing to meet us today.

The Independent Evaluation Service (IES) team has been assigned by UN Women to conduct the Evaluation of the UN Women Knowledge and Partnerships Centre in the Republic of Korea for the entire project life from December 2021 to end of 2026 (noting that the current phase ends in December 2026).

- The purpose of the evaluation is to review project achievements and extract lessons learned from its implementation, to serve as an accountability mechanism and to provide recommendations for the future.
- We are conducting interviews with a wide range of stakeholders including government and civil society partners, UN partners and other relevant stakeholders.
- This interview will take approximately 45 minutes. All interviews are confidential, and your name will not be associated with any of the findings as the information is reported in aggregate. The information collected will be shared in the form of interview notes only among the team members and will be deleted after the evaluation report is finalized.
- Do you have any questions about the evaluation before we begin?

1. **Civil Society, Private Sector, Academia**

Introduction

1. Please briefly describe your role within your government entity and how you long you have held this role. (If necessary) Please describe the relationship between your entity and the Centre, and which of the Centre's projects you have supported or worked with.

Relevance

2. How well do you think the work of the Centre is aligned to address the needs and priorities to advance gender equality and empower women and girls across Asia and the Pacific?
3. Do you have any insights on how well the Centre has responded to changing needs and expectations in the region? To contextual challenges and emerging priorities in the region?
   (If necessary) Please describe the relationship between your organization and the Centre and which Centre projects you have supported.
4. Within your area of work/regional programme, how were the priorities, needs and interests of stakeholders assessed and how were they involved in programme design?

Coherence

5. What is UN WOMEN's comparative advantage on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment compared to the other UN entities at the regional level? How do you define complementarities to advance Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the work of the UN in the region?
6. Do you think that coordination groups (such as the TFGVB Regional Working Group) have provided relevant support and inputs to the Centre and other actors? In what way?
7. Has the Centre been able to facilitate establishment and strengthened partnerships with the Republic of Korea? And what have been the results of these partnerships?
8. How could coordination between the Centre and stakeholder efforts be strengthened?

Effectiveness

9. Have you participated in any specialized training conducted by the Centre? How have these influenced your work?
10. What do you think have been the main results from the Centre's work? Can you provide some examples?
11. What are the enabling or hindering factors to normative and coordination work on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the region? And to what extent does the Centre take account of these factors?

Organizational Efficiency

12. Have you reviewed any knowledge products produced by the Centre? How have these influenced your work?
13. Have there been any challenges related to organizational efficiency in your cooperation with UN Women?

Sustainability

14. From your perspective, what factors will be most important to ensure the Centre's long-term sustainability within UN Women — in terms of institutional alignment, funding, or partnerships?

Gender Equality and Human Rights

15. How has the Centre addressed harmful social norms or gender stereotypes through its programming or partnerships, and what has been most effective in your view?
16. How are the needs and perspectives of marginalized groups (e.g., women with disabilities, LGBTQI+ individuals, ethnic minorities) identified and integrated into the Centre's work? Are there any gaps or good practices you've observed?

Recommendations

17. What recommendations do you have for the Centre?

Annex 9.1: List of FGDs/Interviews

Organization	Female	Male	Non-binary
UN Women (Inception scoping)			
UN Women	2	1	
United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)	2		
United Nations Global Compact	1		

United Nations Global Compact	1	2	
United Nations University Institute in Macau	1		
UN Women ROAP	1		
UN Women ROAP	1		
UN Women Fiji		1	
	2		
UN Women ROAP	1		
UN Women	1	1	
CSO (include Private sector/academia)			
Ladies of Vietnam	1		
China Population and Development Research Cente	1		
MYSC	1		
ISDS	1		
Korea Advanced Institute of Science & Technology (KAIST)	1		
Ewha Womans University	1		
ICS Centre			1

Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy (KOCUN)	1		
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)		1	
The Gallery	1		
Save the Children		1	
Disability Rights Advocate Center	1		
Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea(WHRIK)	1		
British Chamber of Commerce	1		
Korea Herald	1		
DEI Lab	1		
Ewha Womans University	1		
Korea Center for Gendered Innovations in Science and Technology Research (GISTeR)	1		
MYSC	1		
Moonshot Consultancy		1	
Sustainable Development Foundation	1		
Ewha Womans University			
Korean Women's Construction Association	1		
Government			
Ministry of Planning, Bangladesh	1		
Office of Civil Defense, Philippines	1		
Fiji Bureau of Statistics	2		

Ministry of Women's Affairs, Cambodia	1		
Ministry of Environment, Vietnam	1		
Ministry of Women's Affairs, Cambodia	1		
Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Indonesia	1		
Ministry of Defense, ROK		1	
Embassy of France in ROK	1		
Embassy of Switzerland in ROK		1	
BPS Statistics, Indonesia	1		
Philippines statistics authority		1	
Government of Bangladesh		1	
UN Partners			
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	1		
United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)	1		
United Nations Global Compact			1
United Nations Global Compact	1		
United Nations University Institute in Macau		1	
Donor			
MOGEF		1	
MOGEF	1		

Annex 10: List of Training Activities

The table below provides a summary of the trainings conducted by the Centre between 2022 and 2024. Trainings selected as a focus for the case study have been highlighted.

#	Year	Training Name	Thematic Area	Key topic of discussion	Number of participants	Type of stakeholder
1	2022		EVAW; Gender statistics	211 participants strengthened their capacity in the area of ending VAW and responding to GBV, and the remaining 62 participants focused on gender statistics to monitor the implementation)	273 representatives (180 female, 63 male) Type of training: 111 offline; 162 online Thematic area: Ending VAW and responding to GBV: 211; gender statistics: 62	Government, CSOs, and youth organizations
2	2022	Capacity-Building for Front-Line Service Providers	EVAW	The training created a space for multi-stakeholder coordination on services and referral mechanisms for survivors of GBV. UN Women has been supporting local government in the engaged provinces to strengthen the service and referral mechanisms by developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on referral mechanisms for victims of VAW in Indonesia.	41 representatives (32 female, 9 male) from 10 provinces, including the local government representatives and CSOs from Jakarta, Lampung, North Sumatra, and West Kalimantan	Government, CSOs, and youth organizations
3	2022		EVAW	how to improve ESP and pilot the one-stop model for survivors of VAW	70 representatives (55 female, 15 male) from the national and local government	Government
4	2022		Gender Statistics	The training strengthened their capacity to identify gender data gaps that are essential to monitor and report the progress towards achieving SDGs	62 gender focal points across national gender machinery, national statistics office and academia	Government; Academia

5	2022	The Youth Guide to End Online Gender-Based Violence Toolkit	EVAW	The Youth Guide to End Online Gender-Based Violence Toolkit aimed to be an actionable learning and knowledge product. The online GBV toolkit contributed to the ongoing work in the Asia-Pacific region and strengthened the engagement with youth to address VAW and advance gender equality.	100 participants, including 30 for the 2030 Network Youth Cohort in the Asia-Pacific region	Civil Society
6	2022	Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction in 2022 for Asia and the Pacific region	DRR			
7	2023	426 participants from 32 countries	DRR		426 people (359 female, 67 male) representing governments, the private sector, civil society and others in the Asia-Pacific region; 311 people attended in person while 115 attended online	
8	2023	Mainstreaming Gender in Humanitarian Action	HA & DRR	• Provided practical guidance on incorporating gender equality at all stages of emergency operations • Fostered deeper understanding of gender aspects in humanitarian programming.	40 practitioners, Republic of Korea CSOs (32 female and 8 male)	Government; Civil Society
9	2023	Gender-responsive rights-based climate actions	HA & DRR	• Participants formulated actions to strengthen gender responsiveness in climate policies and programs in their countries	43 government representatives, experts from 8 countries (40 female, 3 male)	Government
10	2023	Gender transformative DRR	HA & DRR	• Explored gender analysis, policy frameworks, and tools for mainstreaming gender into DRR policies • Devised actions at both country and regional levels to advance gender-transformative DRR policies and programmes	44 government representatives, experts from 12 countries (38 female; 6 male)	Government

11	2023	Addressing online GBV	EVAW	• Developed strategies and action plans to address online GBV through the empowerment of youth • Led to the development of the Youth Guide to End Online Gender-Based Violence Toolkit (second edition) launched during the 16 Days of Activism in December 2023	42 youth leaders (part of the "30 for 2030 Network") and experts from 13 countries (35 female, 7 male)	Civil Society
12	2023	Preventing VAW	EVAW	• Shared evidence-based prevention strategies, factors contributing to VAW, exchanged promising practices in the development of prevention programmes and the enhancement of monitoring frameworks for national action plans to prevent VAW.	41 government representatives and experts from 10 countries (40 female; 1 male)	Government; Civil Society
13	2023	Women's Military Peace Operations Course	WPS	Provided recommendations for cultivating an enabling environment that advance greater participation and leadership of women in United Nations peacekeeping.	24 women military officers from 12 countries	Government
14	2023	Learning workshop on ways to advance gender equality and international development cooperation (video)	International Development Cooperation	Discussed existing initiatives, tools and promising practices aimed at monitoring GEWE during the implementation of ODA policies and programmes.	37 (33 female; 4 male) experts, public sector and CSO representatives	Civil Society
15	2023	Subregional Training on Gender Statistics for Monitoring the SDGs	Gender Statistics	Enhanced stakeholders' capacity in collecting and utilizing sex-disaggregated data for monitoring and reporting on SDGs.	19 data producers and users (13 female; 6 male) representing 12 Pacific Island nations	Civil Society
16	2023	Second Subregional Training on Gender Statistics for Monitoring the SDGs	Gender Statistics	Improved skills in producing, analysing and communicating gender statistics for evidence-based decision-making.	21 government focal points from the 10 member States of ASEAN (14 female; 7 male).	Civil Society

17	2024	Accelerating Gender-Responsive Climate Action and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Implementation in Asia and the Pacific	DRR	Regional training workshop	45 participants (42 female, 3 male)	Government; Civil Society
18	2024	Building Bridges: Gender-Responsive Climate Action and Disaster Resilience in Philippines	DRR	Training in the Philippines	44 participants (34 female, 10 male)	Government; Civil Society
19	2024	Online Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Warning Systems	DRR	Online workshop	819 participants (412 female, 407 male)	Government; Civil Society
20	2024	Uniformed Women Military Peacekeepers Training	WPS	Training in Seoul	22 participants (all female)	Government
21	2024	Learning Workshop for Mainstreaming Gender in International Development Cooperation	International Development Cooperation	Workshop in Seoul	78 participants (70 female, 8 male)	Government; Civil Society
22	2024	Regional Training on Crime Statistics from a Gender Perspective	Gender Statistics	Training in Japan	20 participants (10 female, 10 male)	Government; Civil Society
23	2024	Training of Trainers on Gender Statistics	Gender Statistics	Training in Seoul	15 participants (12 female, 3 male)	Government; Civil Society

		for Monitoring the SDGs				
24	2024	Big Data: Innovative Methods and Applications for Achieving the SDGs	Gender Statistics	Training in Japan	12 participants (4 female, 8 male)	Government; Civil Society

Annex 11: List of Events

The table below provides a summary of the external relations activities conducted by the Centre between 2022 and 2024.

#	Year	Thematic Area	Type of Activity	Activity Name	Description of Activity	Type of stakeholder (Govt/private sector/academia etc)
1	2022	N/A	Opening Ceremony	Opening Ceremony of the Centre	The Centre successfully convened an opening ceremony with over 100 partners and guests to celebrate the formal opening of the new office. The Centre was able to establish its initial partnerships with high-level representatives from the government, civil society organizations (CSOs), international organizations, and the diplomatic community, as well as research and professional organizations in the Republic of Korea.	Government/Civil Society/International NGOs/UN/Academia/Private Sector

2	2022	Gender Equality and Wome's Empowerment (GEWE)	Dialogue	Policy Dialogue	The Centre initiated contact with numerous entities and prominent individuals through the occasion and successfully hosted the opening ceremony. The Centre facilitated a multi-stakeholder dialogue on the importance of advancing gender equality, supported Korean gender advocates (for instance, by highlighting the importance of supporting women with disabilities), and sent out its advocacy messages through UN Women videos and knowledge products.	Government/Civil Society/International NGOs/UN/Academia/Private Sector
3	2022	Gender Equality and Wome's Empowerment (GEWE)	Initiative	Advocacy Initiative	Tthe Centre has made various communications efforts, including through press releases, social media posts (via Twitter), dedicated webpages for the Centre, as well as web-stories and flicker photo albums on the Centre's events.	Government/Civil Society/International NGOs/UN/Academia/Private Sector
4	2023	Women, Peace and Security (WPS)	Partnership Framework	Partnership framework	The Centre brokered a milestone agreement between the UN Women Deputy Executive Director and the Deputy Minister for National Defence of the Republic of Korea. This agreement was a significant step in the partnership between UN Women and the Republic of Korea on WPS, emphasizing the promotion of full, meaningful and equal participation of women military officers in United Nations peacekeeping operations.	Government/Military
5	2023	Cross-Cutting	Forum	Commission Status of Women (CSW67)	Over 70 officials from central and local governments, academia, civil society organizations and experts from development partners convened to review and discuss the outcomes of the sixty-seventh session of the Commission Status of Women	Government/Civil Society/International NGOs/UN/Academia

					(CSW67). The forum served as a collaborative space to propel the implementation of agreed conclusions of CSW67 in the Republic of Korea and beyond.	
6	2023	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Forum	Second Policy Forum on Exploring Climate Change, Gender and Technology Nexus	More than 70 participants, including government officials, academics, representatives of civil society and diplomatic missions, and United Nations experts joined the forum to discuss the intersection of science, technology and gender in climate change, highlighting the impact on women's well-being. The forum played a key role in addressing gender equality in green innovation and developing strategies to integrate gender perspectives into science and technology.	Government/Civil Society/International NGOs/UN/Academia
7	2023	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Forum	Third Policy Forum on Exploring Climate Change, Gender and Technology Nexus	The Centre gathered 60 participants and experts from international organizations, CSOs and academia to explore the intersections of the gender pay gap; environmental, social and governance; and pay transparency policies. It raised awareness of the existence, origins and repercussions of the gender pay gap, urging employers to address inequalities and contributing to global discussions on advancing women's economic empowerment.	Government/Civil Society/International NGOs/UN/Academia
8	2023	Gender Equality and Wome's Empowerment (GEWE)	Conference	2023 Annual Summer Conference	To promote gender perspectives in development cooperation, the Centre gathered development experts in the Republic of Korea to a joint gender session for the “2023 Annual Summer Conference” on 23 June in partnership with the Korea	Government/Civil Society/International NGOs/UN/Academia

					Association of International Development and Cooperation. The Centre took a leading role in fostering discussions on ODA and gender equality. The session was attended by 50 representatives from Korean development cooperation agencies, academia, research institutes and ODA project managers.	
9	2023	Women, Peace and Security (WPS)	Forum	Korea Peacekeeping Forum for Women's Empowerment	The Centre advocated for women's full, equal and meaningful participation through the "Korea Peacekeeping Forum for Women's Empowerment" in September. The former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-Moon, and the Korean Deputy Minister for Defense opened the meeting of approximately 300 participants from more than 30 countries. Forum speakers included not only senior women military leaders from Australia, Canada and Norway but also men military leaders from the Republic of Korea, Nepal, the United Kingdom and the United States, who powerfully advocated for GEWE in peace operations based on United Nations peacekeeping experience.	Government/Civil Society/UN/Military
10	2023	Violence Against Women (VAW) and GBV	Conference	International Conference on Ending Gender-Related Killings of Women and Girls	The Centre, UN Women ROAP and UNODC-KOSTAT CoE co-organized the 'International Conference on Ending Gender-Related Killings of Women and Girls' in a hybrid format in September, attracting over 60 international experts from six countries. The conference focused on establishing a standardized definition and statistical approach to measuring femicide in Asia and the Pacific. Participants expressed keen	Government

					interest in piloting the Statistical Framework, leading the Governments of Fiji and Mongolia to initiate pilot programmes. Additionally, experts in Indonesia and Pakistan committed to applying gender analysis to femicide.	
11	2023	Violence Against Women (VAW) and GBV	Dialogue	Measuring technology-facilitated GBV	On the sidelines of the November 2023 joint meeting of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Steering Groups of its Committee on Statistics, the Centre carried out an event on measuring technology-facilitated GBV. The aim was to formulate a common definition, exchange national experiences and increase awareness in the region. The dialogue actively contributed to mapping existing methods and advancing the development of normative frameworks for measuring technology-facilitated GBV.	Government
12	2023	Cross-Cutting	Platform	First International Women's Day celebration	The Centre hosted the first International Women's Day celebration in the Republic of Korea, which had more than 120 participants, including diplomatic representatives from almost 60 countries including over 20 ambassadors. This event provided a leading platform in the Republic of Korea for the diplomatic, development and humanitarian fields to come together and support the women and technology thematic work.	Government
13	2023	Cross-Cutting	Partnership Framework	Centre's Advisory Group	The Centre's Advisory Group consists of nine prominent individuals from diplomatic, development, academic, private sector and civil society	Government/Civil Society

					backgrounds (the terms of reference of the group is contained in Annex B).	
14	2023	Cross-Cutting	Partnership Framework	first-ever UN Women Goodwill Ambassador for the Republic of Korea, Eun Mee Kim	The Centre identified and designated the first-ever UN Women Goodwill Ambassador for the Republic of Korea, Eun Mee Kim, a renowned academic and international development cooperation expert. Kim will engage in events in the Republic of Korea to raise awareness of UN Women's key areas of work, such as women's economic empowerment; ending VAW; WPS and climate change.	
15	2023	Ending Gender-Based Violence	Initiative	16 Days of Activism against GBV	The Centre implemented the first-ever campaign in the Republic of Korea for the 16 Days of Activism against GBV. The campaign coincided with the Centre's first anniversary celebration, and the Centre promoted the message of "Engaging Men for Ending Gender-Based Violence", with event speakers including the UN Women ROAP Director, the Minister for Gender Equality and Family, the newly designated Goodwill Ambassador for the Republic of Korea and Gary Barker, founder and CEO of Equimundo. The event had more than 160 participants from government, civil society, the military, diplomatic establishments and the private sector, and speakers at the event made a case for why and how men can be mobilized as allies in the fight against GBV.	Government/Civil Society/International NGOs/UN/Academia/Private Sector/Military
16	2023	Gender Equality and Wome's Empowerment (GEWE)	Initiative	Ring the Bell for Gender Equality in the Republic of Korea	Locally, the Centre delivered the UN Women annual global campaign to advance gender equality in the finance sector by co-organizing the "Ring the Bell	Private Sector

					for Gender Equality in the Republic of Korea" ceremony. The event took place in March with 100 participants from the Korean private sector.	
17	2023	Gender Equality and Wome's Empowerment (GEWE)	Platform	WEP Workshop	The Centre contributed to the WEPs global initiative of UN Women by holding a WEPs workshop in April, with 85 participants from Korea-based private sector companies and chambers of commerce. The workshop served as a platform to gain insights from global WEPs signatories and helped build a network for the Centre's work on the private sector.	Private Sector
18	2023	Gender Equality and Wome's Empowerment (GEWE)	Dialogue	Seoul Gender Equality Dialogue	The inaugural Seoul Gender Equality Dialogue, the Centre gathered over 300 participants from the private sector, government and academia in the Republic of Korea to discuss the topic of "Breaking Gender Barriers for a Better Future of Key Industries" such as technology, finance, energy and construction. Speakers from global companies such as Google, Intel and Samsung shared their experiences and suggestions on promoting women's increased contribution in industries where they are underrepresented. An expert group meeting on the second day of the event facilitated a deep dive on the issue and resulted in recommendations.	Government/Civil Society/Academia/Private Sector
19	2024	Public outreach, advocacy and youth	Platform	International Women's Day	Participants: Over 200 supporters from government, the diplomatic community, private sector and academia Results: The event highlighted the critical imperative of investing in women and girls and providing	Government/Private Sector/Civil Society/Academia

					support to women with career interruptions.	
20	2024	Public outreach, advocacy and youth	Forum	Forum on Financing for Gender Equality: In light of the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women	Participants: Government officials, members of the diplomatic community and civil society leaders Results: The forum shared the agreed conclusions from the Commission, and provided a platform to discuss strategies for enhancing both the quantity and quality of development financing for gender equality	Government/Civil society
21	2024	Public outreach, advocacy and youth	Forum	Forum on Beijing +30 and Beyond: Youth Leading the Way for Gender Equality	Participants: Around 100 representatives from the government, development partners, the private sector, civil society and youth organizations in the Republic of Korea Results: The forum deepened key stakeholders' understanding of the Beijing Platform for Action and its significance, and discussed the achievements and challenges in implementing both the Platform and the 2030 Agenda.	Government/Private Sector/Civil Society/Academia
22	2024	Public outreach, advocacy and youth	Initiative	Advocacy for Gender Equality in Table Tennis & Paris Olympics Advocacy	The Centre supported the International Table Tennis Federation in formalizing its commitment to implement the Sports for Generation Equality initiative on the margins of the Table Tennis World Championship Finals 2024 held in Busan, Republic of Korea. Results: The federation signed a letter of commitment formalizing its commitment to implement the Sports for Generation Equality initiative.	Civil Society

23	2024	Public outreach, advocacy and youth	Initiative	Youth initiative to support the Yale Model United Nations Korea Conference	The Centre was invited to deliver a keynote speech during the opening ceremony of the Yale Model United Nations Korea Conference. Audience: Over 450 high school delegates from across the globe including China, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and the United States of America. Results: The Centre contributed to raising awareness of gender equality.	Civil Society
24	2024	Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)	Forum	Policy Forum on Women's Economic Empowerment in the Context of Demographic Shifts in Asia	Participants: About 70 selected participants including policymakers and representatives from governments, the private sector, research institutions, non-governmental organizations and United Nations organizations. Results: Participants built a shared understanding as well as advanced partnerships on women's economic empowerment and the care economy.	Government/Private Sector/Civil Society/Academia
25	2024	Private sector engagements to increase women's representation and work–life balance	Initiative	Ring the Bell for Gender Equality	Co-organized with UN Global Compact and Korea Stock Exchange Participants: Around 100 participants from the Korean private sector Results: The event highlighted the critical importance of promoting gender equality in the financial sector.	Private Sector
26	2024	Private sector engagements to increase women's representation and work–life balance	Dialogue	Workshop on WEPs (EMPOWER Programme)	Co-organized with the British Chamber of Commerce of Korea and the British Embassy in Seoul Participants: Private sector employees and leaders Results: The event provided participants with valuable insights into advancing women's rights and empowerment.	Private Sector

27	2024	Private sector engagements to increase women's representation and work–life balance	Dialogue	Seoul Dialogue on How to Create Inclusive Workplaces that Attract and Retain Talent	Participants: Over 250 participants from the private sector including Samsung, LG, Google, General Motors, Lotte Group, Hyundai Motors, Kakao, POSCO E&C, Deloitte, PwC and Kyobo Life Results: The Centre disseminated innovative research results and best practices on how to attract and retain women talent.	Private Sector
28	2024	Private sector engagements to increase women's representation and work–life balance	Dialogue	Workshop on WEPs (EMPOWER Programme)	Co-organized with Hyundai Motors Participants: 60 participants from Hyundai Motors Results: The workshop increased the understanding and commitment of private sector employees and leaders to gender equality as well as diversity, equity and inclusion through the WEPs framework.	Private Sector
29	2024	Ending Gender-Based Violence	Conference	International Conference on Addressing Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence	Co-organized with the Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea Participants: 177 participants including practitioners, experts and government officials collecting TFGBV data Results: The conference served as a platform to discuss national policies, best practices across countries and private sector approaches to addressing TFGBV.	Government
30	2024	Ending Gender-Based Violence	Dialogue	Consultation Meeting on Establishing the Regional Working Group on Measuring TFGBV	Co-organized with the Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea Participants: Government officials from relevant ministries and law enforcement agencies Results: The meeting laid the groundwork for the working group's activities, including mapping available data sources, assessing methodologies and tools for collecting TFGBV data,	Government/Law Enforcement

					and advancing the socialization of a shared definition of TFGBV.	
31	2024	Ending Gender-Based Violence	Initiative	16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence Online Campaign	Co-organized with the Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea and UNDP Seoul Policy Centre Participants: Around 100 participants Results: The campaign raised public awareness on tackling TFGBV including deepfakes.	Government/Civil Society
32	2024	Gender Statistics	Pilot Study	Pilot Study on the Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender-Related Killing of Women and Girls in Mongolia	In partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific and the Coordination Council for Crime Prevention in Mongolia Participants: Around 65 law enforcement officials in Mongolia Results: The pilot study contributed to collecting methodological and operational information regarding the challenges expected throughout its implementation.	Law Enforcement
33	2024	Gender Statistics	Pilot Study	Pilot Study on the Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender-Related Killing of Women and Girls in Fiji	In partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific and the Fiji Bureau of Statistics Participants: Around 10 law enforcement officials in Fiji Results: The pilot study contributed to collecting methodological and operational information regarding the challenges expected throughout its implementation.	Law Enforcement

34	2024	Women, Peace and Security (WPS)	Forum	Korea Peacekeeping Forum for Women's Empowerment	Co-organized with the Korean Ministry of National Defense Participants: Around 150 military leaders and officers, diplomats and United Nations staff Results: The forum highlighted the persistent challenges faced by women peacekeepers in the field and the necessary actions to advance gender equality in peace operations.	UN/Military
35	2024	Women, Peace and Security (WPS)	Dialogue	Dialogue on Climate Change – Women, Peace, and Security	Co-organized with the Embassy of Switzerland in the Republic of Korea Participants: Around 100 policy makers, practitioners, academics and diplomats Results: The discussion reflected on the urgent need to integrate gender equality, climate action and peacebuilding strategies to address interconnected global challenges.	Government/Civil Society/Academia
36	2024	Memoranda of understanding and agreements	Partnership Framework	The Centre concluded memoranda of understanding and agreements as follows:	Memorandum of understanding with the Korea Institute for Gender Equality Promotion and Education Memorandum of understanding with the Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea Memorandum of understanding with the Korea Women's Development Institute Private Sector Agreement with the British Chamber of Commerce in Korea	

Annex 12: List of Knowledge Products

The table below provides a summary of the knowledge products developed by the Centre between 2022 and 2024.

#	Year	Thematic Area	Type of Knowledge Product	Knowledge Product	Language	Target Beneficiaries	Dissemination	Description of Activity
1	2022	Gender Statistics	Technical Discussion	Expert Consultation on Women and Technology Data	English	Government, Civil Society, Academia	Digital Media	The technical discussion brought together 26 leading gender and data experts from UN Women, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ILO, FAO, Pulse Lab Jakarta, academia, CSOs, as well as the national statistics offices of Malaysia and the Republic of Korea. The consultation examined the breadth of interactions between humans and technology from a gender perspective and explored how non-traditional data sources and other forms of statistical innovation can help fill the gender data gaps in gender and technology.
2	2022	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Training Module	Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction in 2022 for Asia and the Pacific region	English	Civil Society	UN Women Publications Website	The Centre contributed to the development of a new regional training module on Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction in 2022 for Asia and the Pacific region, in alignment with the sixty-seventh Session of the Commission of the Status of Women (CSW). It will be used in the year 2023 to strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders, including policymakers, CSOs and community networks, to design and implement policies and programmes on gender and disaster risk reduction.
3	2023	Violence Against Women (VAW) and GBV	Resource Book	Online GBV toolkit for youth	English	Civil Society	UN Women Publications Website	The second edition of the Youth Guide to End Online Gender-Based Violence Toolkit stems from cross-country learning on empowering youth to address online GBV. Participants, many of whom are youth leaders from the 30 for 2030 network established by UN Women, led the update. The

								second edition specifically addresses contemporary challenges and technological dynamics, aiming to deepen the understanding of technology-based and technology-facilitated GVB.
4	2023	Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)	Training Module	Closing the Justice Gap	English	Civil Society	Digital Media	Closing the Justice Gap is a collaboration among the Centre, UN Women ROAP, International Disability Alliance, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the University of Galway. It included a legal needs survey of women with intellectual and/or psychosocial disabilities in Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines and provided recommendations to close the justice gap.
5	2023	Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)	Multimedia Tool	Know Your Rights Explainer Video	English	Civil Society	Digital Media	Know Your Rights Explainer Video was developed as part of the knowledge products stemming from the 'Closing the Justice Gap' research, supported by the Centre. It aims to enhance understanding of the legal issues faced by women with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities.
6	2023	Violence Against Women (VAW) and GBV	Multimedia Tool	E-learning modules on cybersecurity	English	Civil Society	Digital Media	Four e-learning modules were developed: (i) Introduction to cybersecurity and the Women, Peace and Security agenda; (ii) Foundations for cybersecurity management for women human rights defenders and CSOs; (iii) Securing your data; and (iv) Being secure online. This is the Centre's contribution to strengthening digital security practices for women and persons with diverse gender identities in the region. It was developed in collaboration with UN Women ROAP and the United Nations University Institute in Macau. The e-learning content was piloted 26–

								29 September in Bangkok, among 23 key civil society partners from across South-East Asia who provided inputs and expertise.
7	2023	Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)	Resource Book	Localizing the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on WPS	English	Government	Digital Media	Localization Toolkit and Guidelines for the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on Women, Peace and Security was developed with the support of the Centre in partnership with ASEAN and UN Women ROAP. The ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on WPS was endorsed in November 2022. The toolkit outlines the process of adapting the plan's key provisions to national contexts and provides step-by-step instructions for ASEAN member States to formulate National Action Plans on WPS.
8	2024	Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)	Resource Book	Resource Book: How to Attract and Retain Women Talent in the Private Sector	English	Private Sector	Supplement document following dialogue	Based on the second UN Women Seoul Dialogue, the Resource Book on How to Attract and Retain Women Talent in the Private Sector was developed to provide insights and document successful examples on promoting family-friendly policies and retaining women talent in the private sector.
9	2024	Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)	Multimedia Tool	10 Videos: How to Attract and Retain Women Talent in the Private Sector	English	Private Sector	Digital Media	As a companion to the resource book, and based on presentations and discussions at the second Seoul Dialogue, the Centre produced 10 videos on How to Attract and Retain Women Talent in the Private Sector.
10	2024	Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)	Policy Brief	Caring for the Future: Gender-Responsive Strategies for	English	Government	UN Women Publication Website	A policy brief, Caring for the Future: Gender-Responsive Strategies for Ageing Societies, was designed to inform policies responding to systematic

				Ageing Societies				challenges in WEE amid demographic changes, including by sharing case studies from China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Thailand.
11	2024	Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)	Resource Book	Easy-to-read document on the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	English	Government	UN Women Publication Website	An easy-to-read document on the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action explained the key elements of Beijing +30 in a clear, simple, accessible way.
12	2024	Violence Against Women (VAW) and GBV	Resource Book	Femicide in Brief	English	Government	UN Women Publication Website	Femicide in Brief introduced a statistical framework for measuring femicide and presented the latest global estimates shared during the Conference on Ending the Gender-Based Killings of Women and Girls, hosted by the Centre in 2023.
13	2024	Violence Against Women (VAW) and GBV	Policy Brief	Cross-Country Exchange and Learning on Violence Against Women Prevention and the RESPECT Framework	English	Government	UN Women Publication Website	Cross-Country Exchange and Learning on Violence Against Women Prevention and the RESPECT Framework, highlighted promising practices for integrating the prevention of violence against women into national legal frameworks and existing efforts in Asia and the Pacific to measure national progress on prevention.
14	2024	Gender Statistics	Resource Book	2024 ASEAN Gender Outlook	English	Government, Civil Society, Academia	UN Women Publication Website	The 2024 ASEAN Gender Outlook was co-developed by the Centre and ROAP. Produced jointly by UN Women and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, it highlighted differences in progress between women and men on each of the SDGs. It called for greater investment to accelerate the achievement of the global goals and the ASEAN Community Vision 2025.
15	2024	Gender Statistics	Policy Brief	Gender and Biodiversity: A Data Brief	English	Government, Civil	UN Women Publication Website	Gender and Biodiversity: A Data Brief provided important evidence and insights into how

						Society, Academia		gender and biodiversity are intimately intertwined.
16	2024	Women, Peace and Security (WPS)	Resource Book	Second Korea Peacekeeping Forum for Women's Empowerment.	English	Military	Supplementing document following forum	Based on two rounds of the Korea Peacekeeping Forum for Women's Empowerment, the Centre created the Resource Book on the Second Korea Peacekeeping Forum for Women's Empowerment.
17	2024	Women, Peace and Security (WPS)	Multimedia Tool	26 video products on WPS	English	Military	Digital Media	A total of 26 video products on WPS disseminated insights on women's representation and leadership in peace operations as a strategic priority for effective operation of mandates.

Annex 13: Evidence Map

The evaluation analysis used an evidence map to triangulate data from different sources. A snapshot of this map has been presented below:

Key Evaluation Question	Interviews/FGDs		Surveys		Desk Review
	UN Women (UNW); UN partners (UN); Civil Society organisations (CSOs); Donors (DON);	Training participants	Training	Partnership	
Relevance					
1. To what extent did the Centre's design and implementation align with and respond to the evolving needs, priorities, and expectations of key stakeholders and programme participants?					
1A. How well did the Centre design address the specific needs and priorities of key stakeholders and women, girls, and marginalized groups in Asia and the Pacific? To what extent were the Centre activities aligned with global, regional (Asia and the Pacific) and national priorities?					
	INT_CSO_3 Partner to convert UN WEPS principles so investors can screen who are invested in Korean government was a factor, so Center had to localize to Korean context, but new government so things are changing INT_CSO_6 Care and TFGBV aligned with needs of GEWE INT_CSO_10 WEPS, Doing work with Hyundia, makes sense in Korean context, but still gender gaps, On Afghanistan, UNW had time for discussion keeping agenda alive in the diplomatic community. Audience was expat community, diplomatic	INT_GOV_1 (Bangladesh) The Centre's focus on gender and environment strongly aligns with Bangladesh's climate and DRR agenda. Materials from the training can be directly reused for national-level capacity-building. Practical tools and shared regional experiences enhanced	Extent that training objectives are relevant to immediate needs and long-term priorities for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment: Overall, 62% of training participants (N=33/53) reported 'Very relevant' with comparable results across different stakeholder groups. Extent that training objectives are aligned to institutional priorities for	Extent that partnership: Contributes to our mission All respondents (N=8/8) agree with 38% (N=3/8) strongly agreeing Extent that partnership: Leads to innovation or positive externalities All respondents (N=8/8) agree with 63% (N=5/8) strongly agreeing Extent that partnership: Is a long-term commitment for transformational	