



Evaluation of UN Women's Contribution to Humanitarian Action



Survey Results & Analysis

15 May 2019

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1. Overview

The evaluation conducted an online survey in which respondents working for different humanitarian agencies and actors in gender issues shared their views on UN Women’s role and contributions in humanitarian action. The survey has been distributed amongst UN Women staff working on humanitarian action, UN agencies, INGOs, national NGOs and donors.

On-line surveys were collected in March 2019. During that period, the survey was distributed to 680 people and 221 completed the survey (sample), providing a **response rate** of 33%. This is slightly below a statistically valid sample size of 246, given a 95% confidence level and 5-point margin of error.

2. Demographics

The distribution of **the possible population** was comprised of the following organisations:

Table 1. Potential respondents’ organizations

Cohort	% of Total
UN	36%
UN Women	2%
INGO	10%
Local NGO	9%
Other NGO	15%
Government	7%
Other	22%

Given this analysis of the respondent population, actual responses had a fair level of representatives.

Table 2. Respondent population, by organisation/cohort.

Organisation/Cohort	% of Total
Government/donor	7%
UN Women	16%
<i>HQ</i>	4%
<i>Regional</i>	0%
<i>Country</i>	12%
UN	32%
INGO	20%
Local NGO	18%
Gen Cap	2%
Gender Specialists	1%
Other	4%

- ✓ UN Women are over represented, 16% as compared to 2% of population.
- ✓ NGOs have a representative response rate. (total population – 34%; response level – 38%)
- ✓ Local NGOs are over represented, 18% as compared to 9% of population.
- ✓ UN respondents (32%) are similar to the percentage of UN respondents in the total population (36%).

Table 3. UN Agency survey participants

UN Agency	No. of respondents	% over total of UN Agencies
UNHCR	14	21%
UNICEF	11	16%
UNFPA	11	16%
WFP	11	16%
OCHA	10	15%
UNDP	5	7%
Other	4	6%
FAO	2	3%
WHO	2	3%
UNU	1	1%
Total	71	

Of the total 71 respondents working in **UN organizations**, 21% work at UNHCR, 16% at UNICEF, 15% at OCHA, 16% at WFP, 16% at UNFPA.

Figure 1. UN Agency survey participants

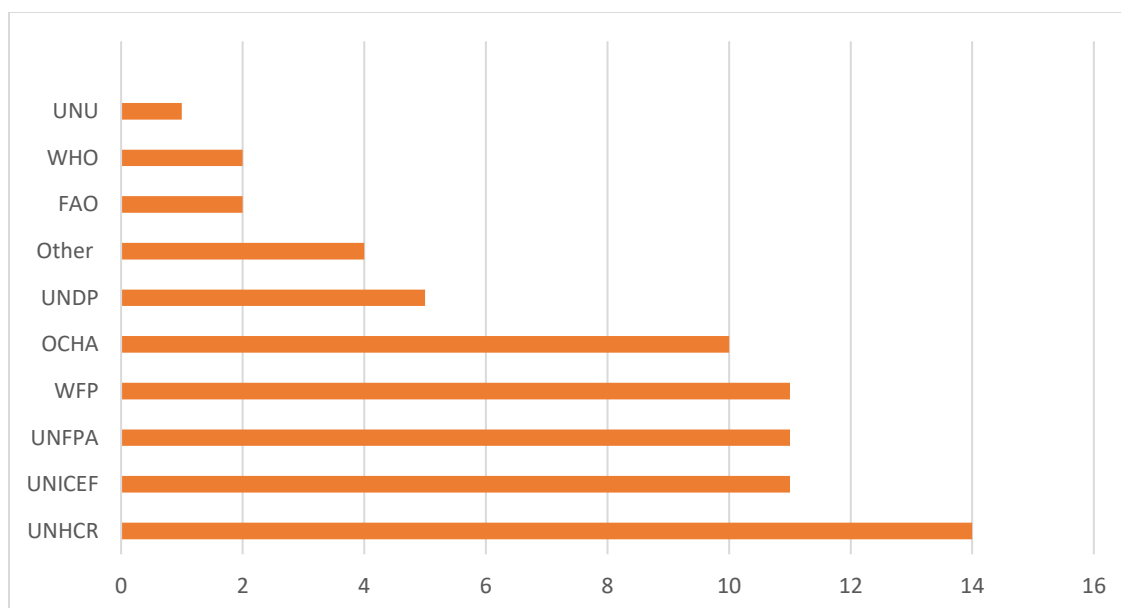
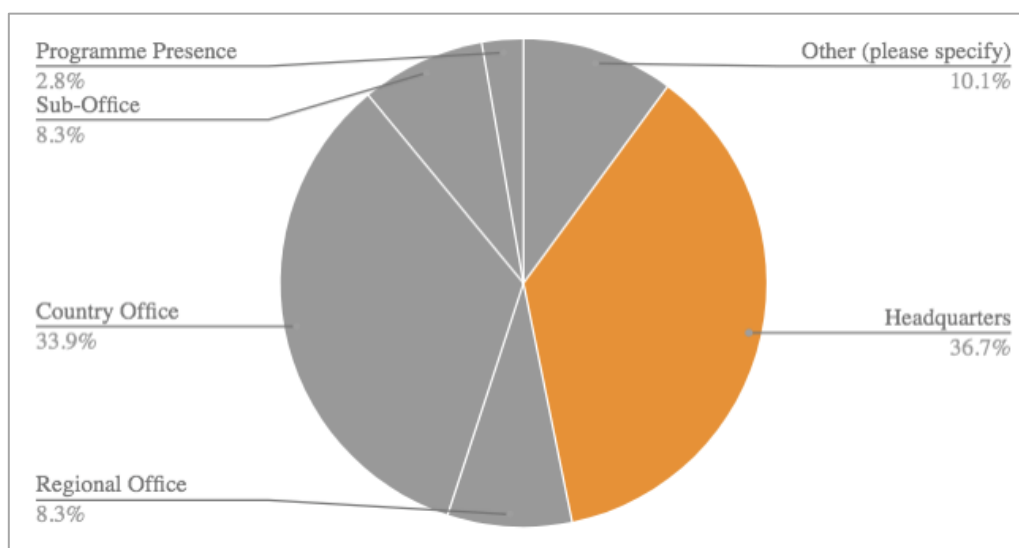


Figure 2. Respondents’ distribution by type of office (HQ; Regional; Country; Sub-office, Programme Presence)



The majority of respondents work in Headquarter (36.7%) and Country Offices (33.9%).

UN Women provided a list to the evaluation team of potential respondents, which covered the geographic distribution summarised in the table below.

Table 4. Number of questionnaires distributed by country

Country	No. of questionnaires distributed	Percentage over total distributed
Bangladesh	22	3,2%
Burundi	8	1,2%
Cameroon	59	8,7%
DRC	129	19,0%
Ecuador	20	2,9%
Iraq	32	4,7%
Jordan	65	9,6%
Kenya	35	5,1%
Myanmar	22	3,2%
Nepal	17	2,5%
Occupied Palestinian Territories	59	8,7%
Rwanda	78	11,5%
Turkey	30	4,4%
Ukraine	2	0,3%
Unknown (*)	102	15,0%

(*) The country for a portion of the potential respondents was not provided

Table 5. Respondents' country.

Country (based in)	Number of responses	Percentage over total number of responses
Bahrain	1	0,5%
Bangladesh	18	8,3%
Barbados	2	0,9%
Burundi	2	0,9%
Cameroon	23	10,6%
Canada	2	0,9%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15	6,9%
Ecuador	10	4,6%
Fiji	1	0,5%
France	1	0,5%
Guatemala	1	0,5%
Haiti	1	0,5%
India	1	0,5%
Iraq	12	5,5%
Israel	2	0,9%
Italy	1	0,5%
Jordan	21	9,6%
Kenya	10	4,6%
Mexico	2	0,9%
Myanmar	4	1,8%
Nepal	8	3,7%
Occupied Palestinian Territories	21	9,6%
Pakistan	1	0,5%
Panama	1	0,5%
Philippines	2	0,9%
Rwanda	13	6,0%
Senegal	4	1,8%
Sudan	3	1,4%
Sweden	1	0,5%
Switzerland	7	3,2%
Syrian Arab Republic	1	0,5%
Turkey	13	6,0%
Ukraine	1	0,5%
United States of America	11	5,0%
Zimbabwe	1	0,5%

Figure 3. Number of survey respondents per country.

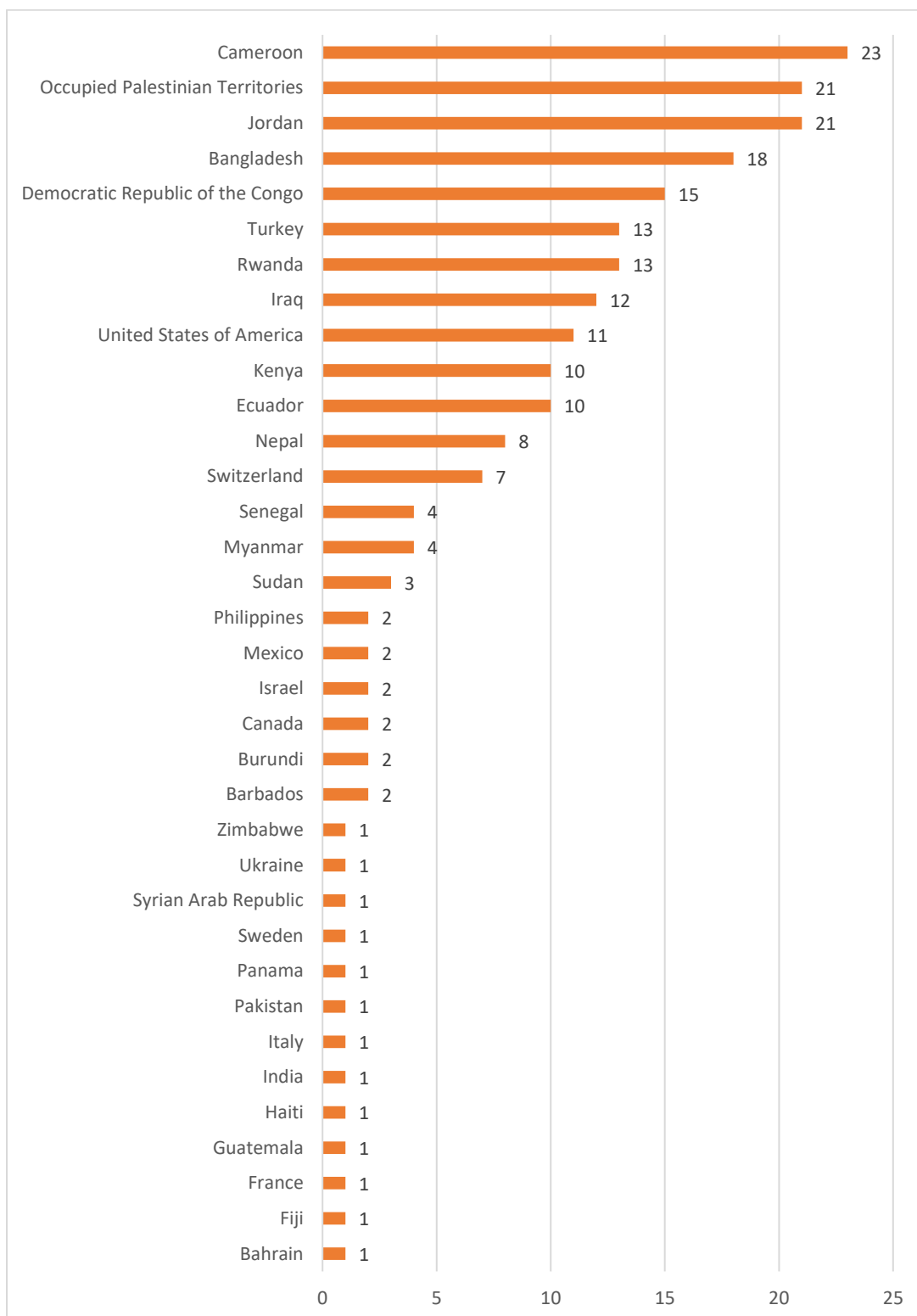
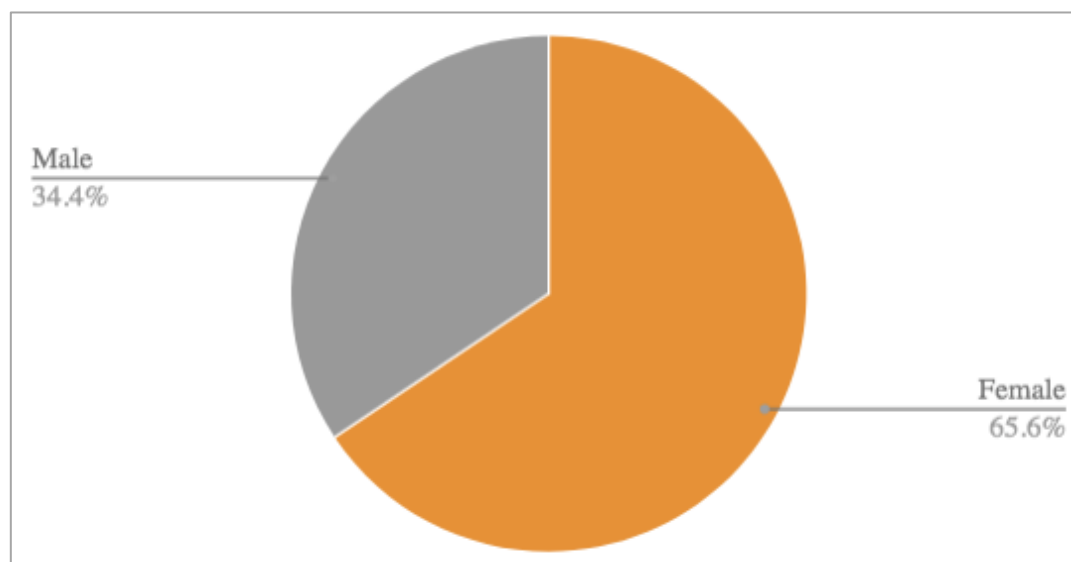


Table 6. Regional representation of respondents

Region (UN Women regions)	Percentage of questionnaires sent	Percentage of respondents
Americas and the Caribbean	3%	14%
Arab States	23%	26%
Asia Pacific	9%	16%
East and Southern Africa	18%	14%
Europe and Central Asia	5%	11%
West and Central Africa	28%	19%
Not stated	15%	

- ✓ Americas and the Caribbean region are over represented, 14% as compared to 3 % of the population.
- ✓ Arab States respondents have a representative response rate. (total population – 23%; response level – 26%).
- ✓ Asia Pacific are over represented, 16% as compared to 9 % of the population.
- ✓ East and Southern Africa have a representative response rate. (total population – 18%; response level – 14%).
- ✓ West and Central Africa are underrepresented, 19% as compared to 28% of the population.

Figure 4. Gender profile of the respondents.



65% of the respondents were women.

3. Survey Question Analysis (Experience with UN Women)

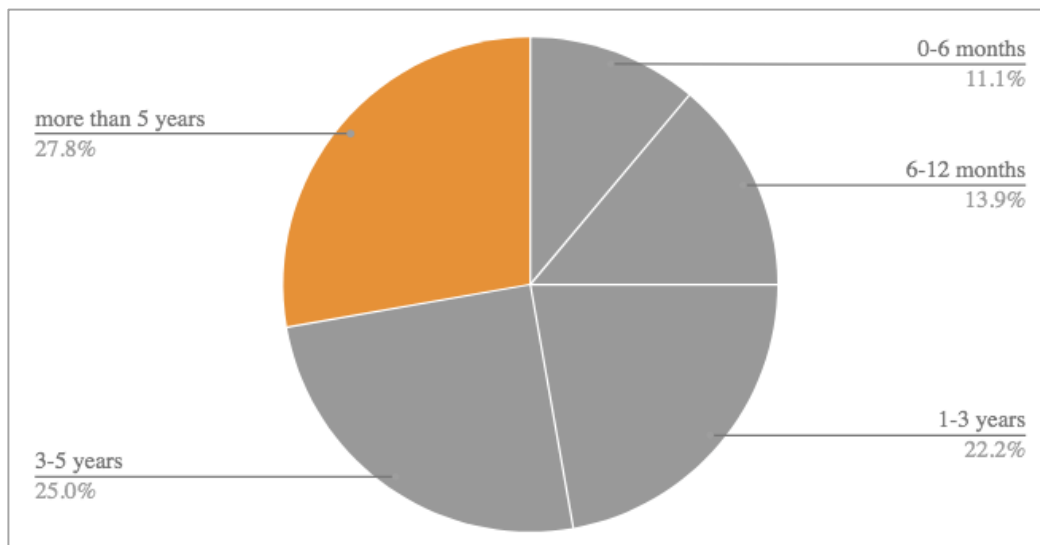
How long have you worked with UN Women? (Only UN Women staff)

(Scale: 0 - 6 months; 6 – 12 months; 1 – 3 years; 3 – 5 years; more than 5 years)

This question gives an indication of the organisational knowledge of UN Women.

More than 50% of the respondents have worked in UN Women for more than 3 years (25% have worked 3 to 5 years and around 27% more than 5 years).

Figure 5. Years of experience working in UN Women



UN Women’s work in humanitarian action is important for effective and principled humanitarian action.

(Scale. 1. Strongly disagree to 10. Strongly Agree.)

52% of respondents rate this a 9 or 10; 81% of respondents rate this over a 6.

Figure 6. Importance of UN Women’s work for effective and principled humanitarian action.

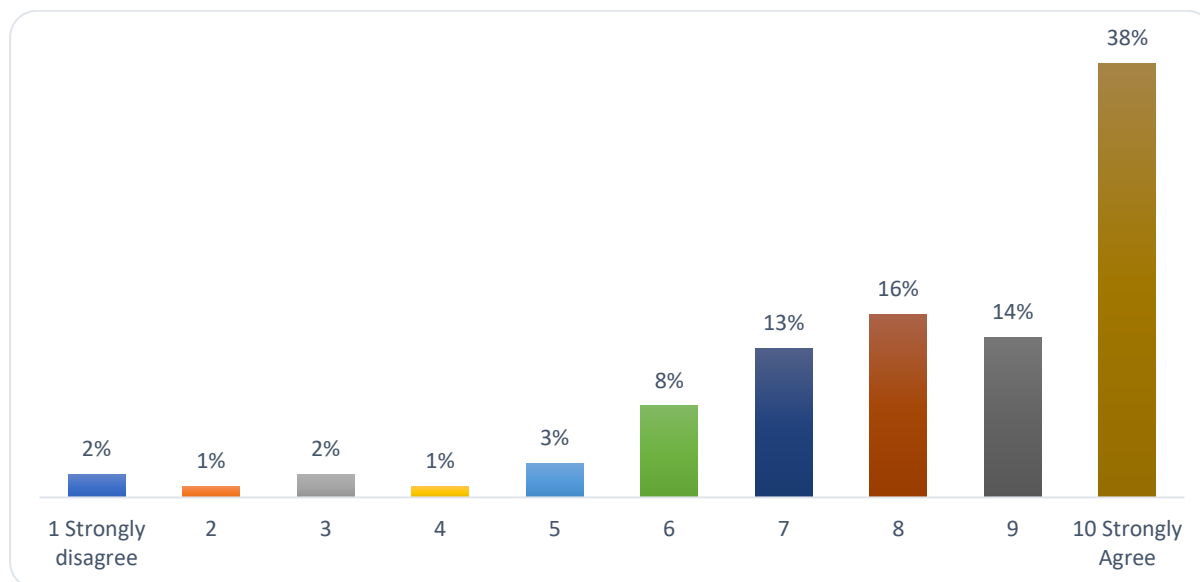


Table 7. Importance of UN Women’s work for effective and principled humanitarian action.

Degree of agreement with the statement	# of respondents	% over total
1 Strongly disagree	5	2,39%
2	2	0,96%
3	4	1,91%
4	3	1,44%
5	7	3,35%
6	17	8,13%
7	28	13,40%
8	33	15,79%
9	30	14,35%
10 Strongly Agree	80	38,28%

In a few words please describe your work with UN Women. (Open ended)

Relationships with UN Women are summarized by the following:

- **Member of gender coordination structures:** respondents mentioned having worked with UN Women as part of their participation in GiHA groups, regional gender groups, interagency working groups, IASC Gender Reference group, thematic gender groups, etc.
- **Gender mainstreaming:** respondents have worked in collaboration with UN Women to ensure that gender aspects are mainstreamed in different response sectors and in humanitarian programming as a whole, ensuring that gender is an integral part of the response as well as in recovery and reconstruction work.
- **Gender capacity building:** not directly worked with UN Women but attended training from UN Women, collaborated on delivering training.
- **Partner:** respondents mention being partners of UN Women in women empowerment issues, advocacy, implementation and programmatic partners.
- **Managed projects supported by UN Women.**
- **Working on GBV and protection issues as member of GBV sub-cluster** and GBV Sub-Cluster Strategic Advisory Group, partners on service provision for GBV prevention and response.
- **Knowledge products:** UN Women has provided support in preparing different kinds of knowledge products, such as research, toolkits, gender assessments, etc.
- **Donor:** funding UN Women and overseeing their work.
- **Very little / Not at all:** some respondents mention not having worked with UN Women in the past and knowing very little about them.

Table 8. Number of respondents per area of work with UN Women.

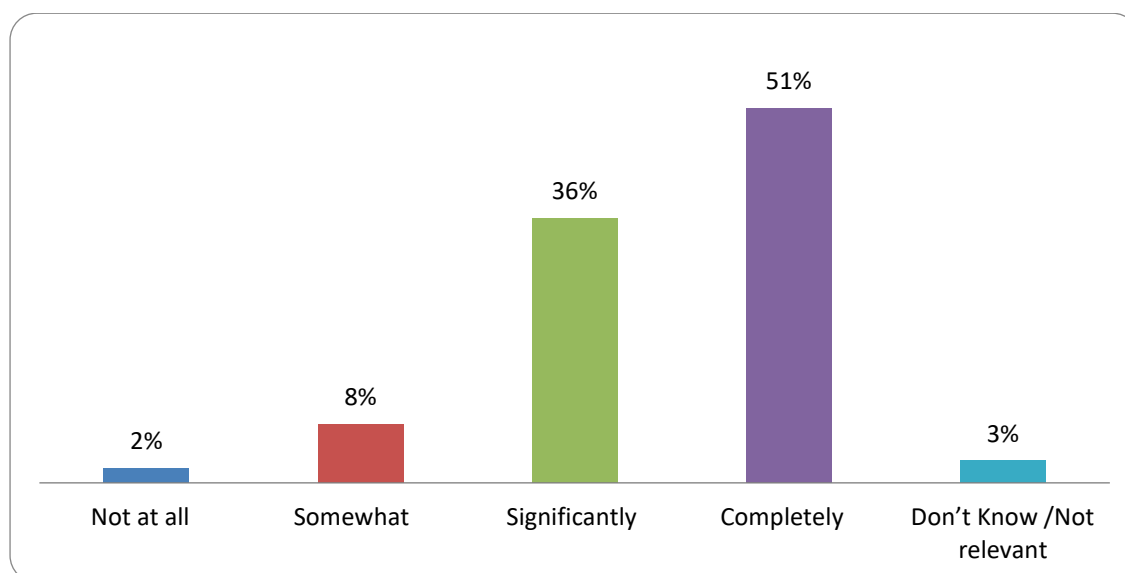
Type of relationship	# of respondents
Member of gender coordination structures	25
Gender mainstreaming	22
Gender capacity building	17
Partner	15
Very little / Not at all	15
Managed projects supported by UN Women	14
GBV Work	7
Knowledge products	6
Donor	3

4. Survey Question Analysis (Relevance)

Is UN Women’s role in humanitarian action relevant to ensuring humanitarian action is more gender responsive? (1.0)

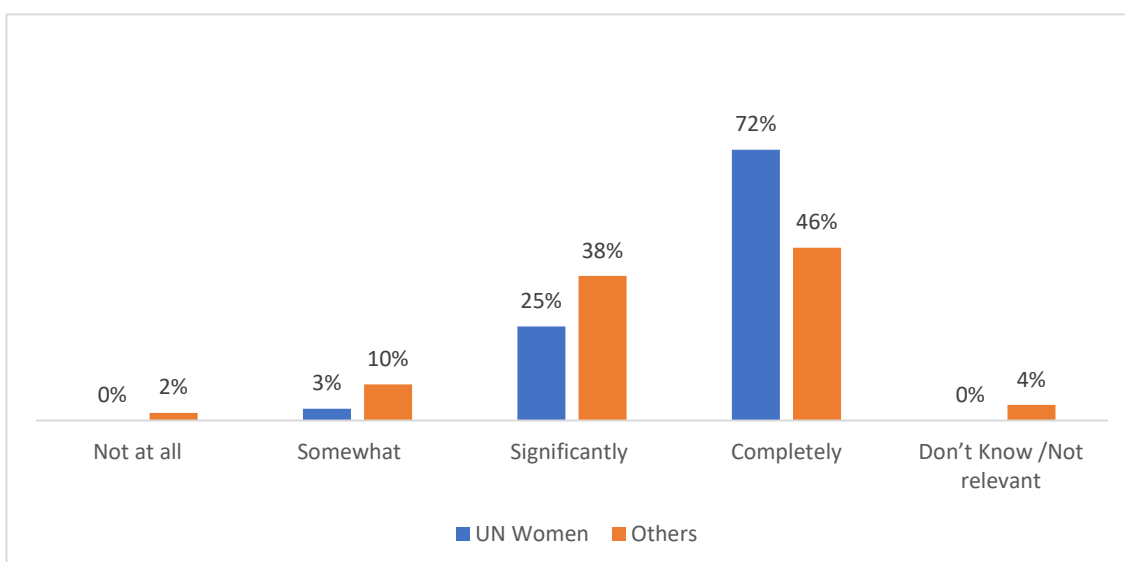
Scoring scale: 1--Not at all 2-- Somewhat 3 --Significantly 4—Completely, Don’t Know (DK)/Not relevant (NR)

Figure 7. Relevance of UN Women’s role in humanitarian action



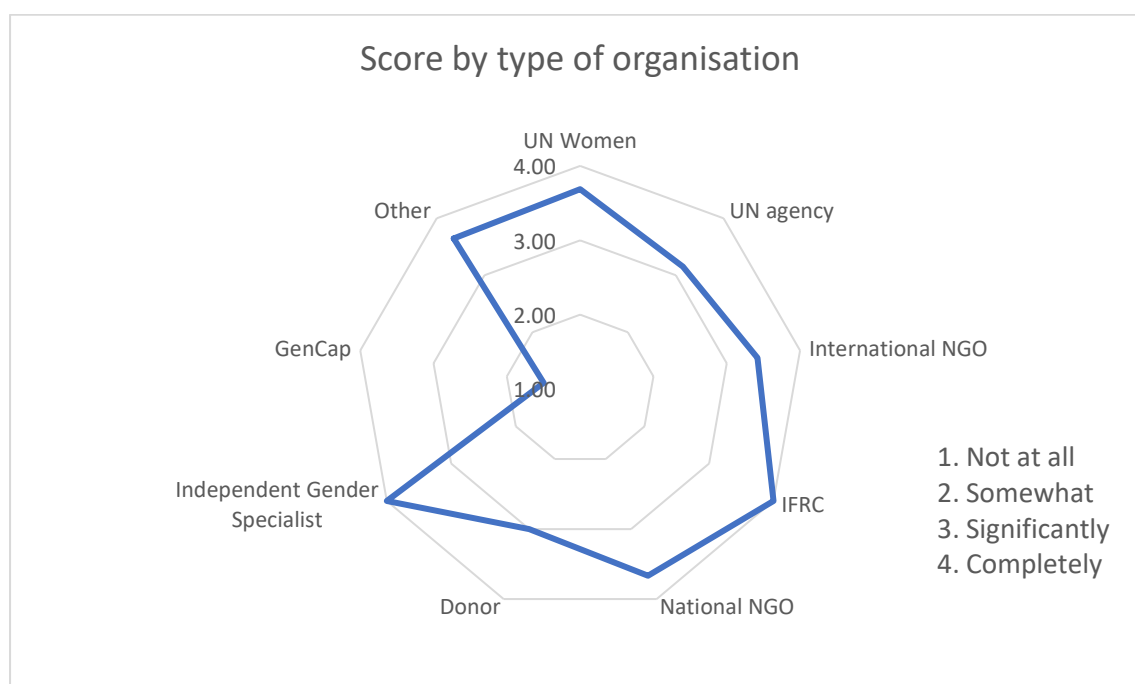
87% of respondents think that UN Women’s role is either completely relevant (51%) to ensure that humanitarian action is gender responsive, or significantly relevant (36%).

Figure 8. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)



Most UN Women respondents agreed “completely” with the statement (72%) while respondents from other organisations are distributed between agreeing “significantly” (38%) and “completely” (46%).

Figure 9. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)



Representatives from Gen Cap have the lowest ratings in terms of UN Women’s relevance to ensure humanitarian action is more gender responsive.

Table 9. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	16,7%	25,0%	58,3%
Arab States	0,0%	13,2%	39,5%	42,1%
Asia Pacific	6,1%	6,1%	39,4%	48,5%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	4,5%	45,5%	50,0%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	9,5%	47,6%	38,1%
West and Central Africa	3,2%	3,2%	32,3%	54,8%

There is little variance between the regions, with an average between 3.3 to 3.5.

5. Survey Question Analysis (Appropriateness)

Does UN Women concentrate its efforts in the right areas to ensure gender responsive humanitarian action? (1.2)

69% of respondents believe that UN Women is concentrating its efforts in the right areas, with 43% “significantly” agreeing, and 26% agreeing “completely.”

23% agree “somewhat”.

Figure 10. UN Women concentration in the right areas.

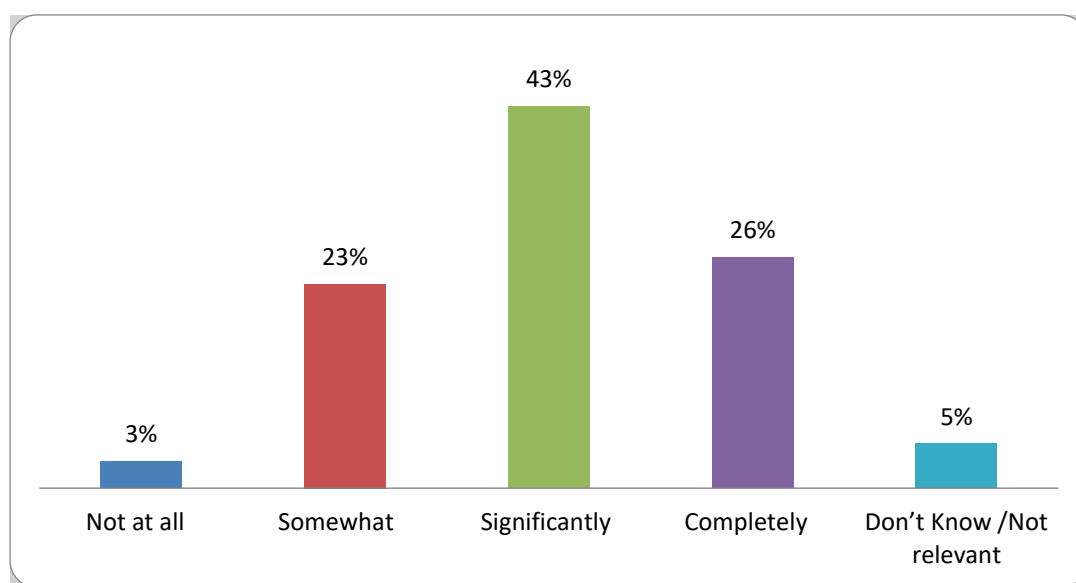
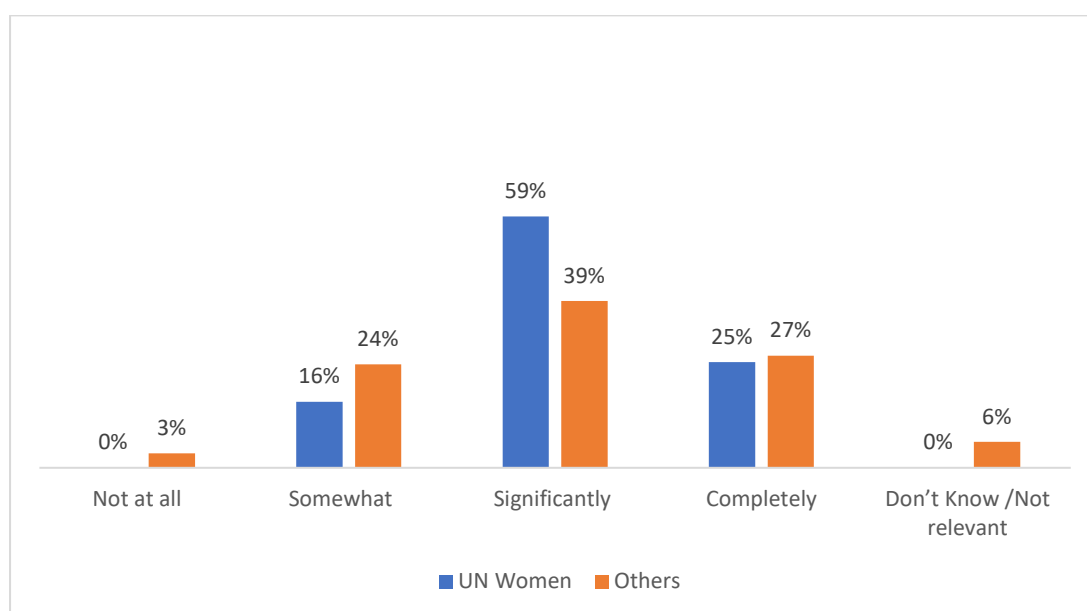
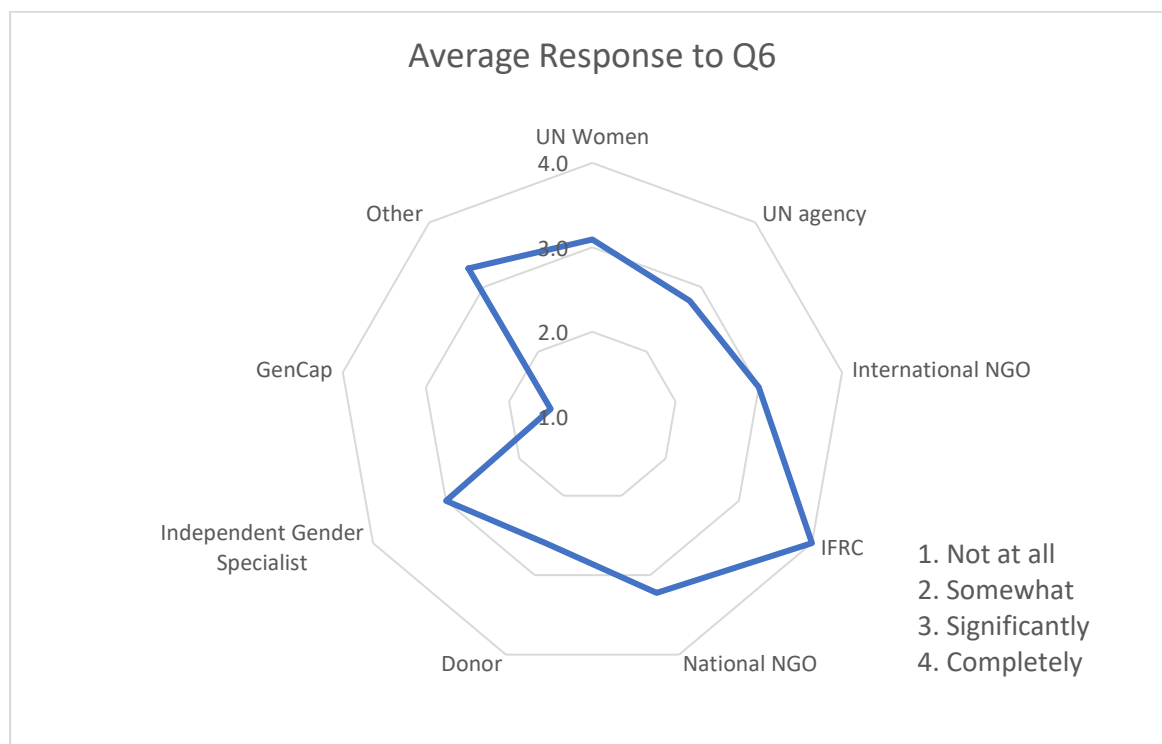


Figure 11. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)



The majority UN Women staff responses (59%) rate this question as “significantly”.

Figure 12. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)



There is little variance between the different organisations. Representatives from Gen Cap rate this lowest.

Table 10. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	8,3%	29,2%	54,2%	8,3%	0,0%
Arab States	0,0%	13,0%	37,0%	43,5%	6,5%
Asia Pacific	6,1%	24,2%	42,4%	27,3%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	36,4%	31,8%	22,7%	9,1%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	28,6%	47,6%	19,0%	4,8%
West and Central Africa	3,1%	15,6%	50,0%	21,9%	9,4%

Arab States are slightly more positive compared to other regions. There is less variance amongst other regions.

Please rate the relative importance you would give to the different areas and activities in which UN Women focuses its work:

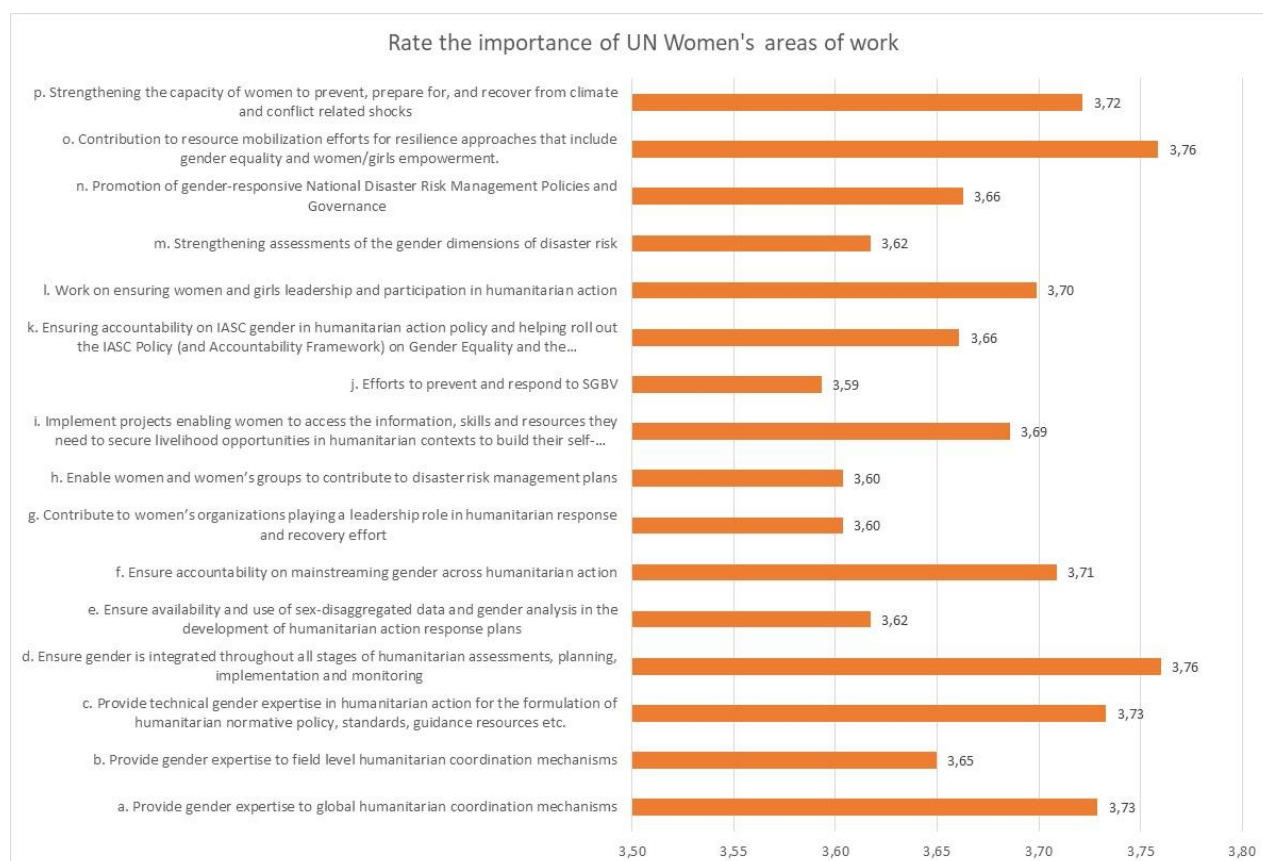
Score 1: Not at all important; 2: Slightly Important; 3: Fairly Important; 4: Very Important

There is convergence in the ratings amongst areas where UN Women focuses its efforts, with an average rating between 3.5 to 3.8.

The highest scores are given to areas (d) “Ensure gender is integrated throughout all stages of humanitarian assessments, planning, implementation and monitoring;” and (o) “Contribution to resource mobilization efforts for resilience approaches that include gender equality and women/girls empowerment).”

The lowest ratings are given to areas (g) “Contribute to women’s organizations playing a leadership role in humanitarian response and recovery effort;” (h) “Enable women and women’s groups to contribute to disaster risk management plans;” and (j) “Efforts to prevent and respond to SGBV.”

Figure 13. Relative importance of UN Women areas of work.



Provide gender expertise to global humanitarian coordination mechanisms (average rating of 3.7)

Figure 14. Importance of providing gender expertise to global humanitarian coordination mechanisms

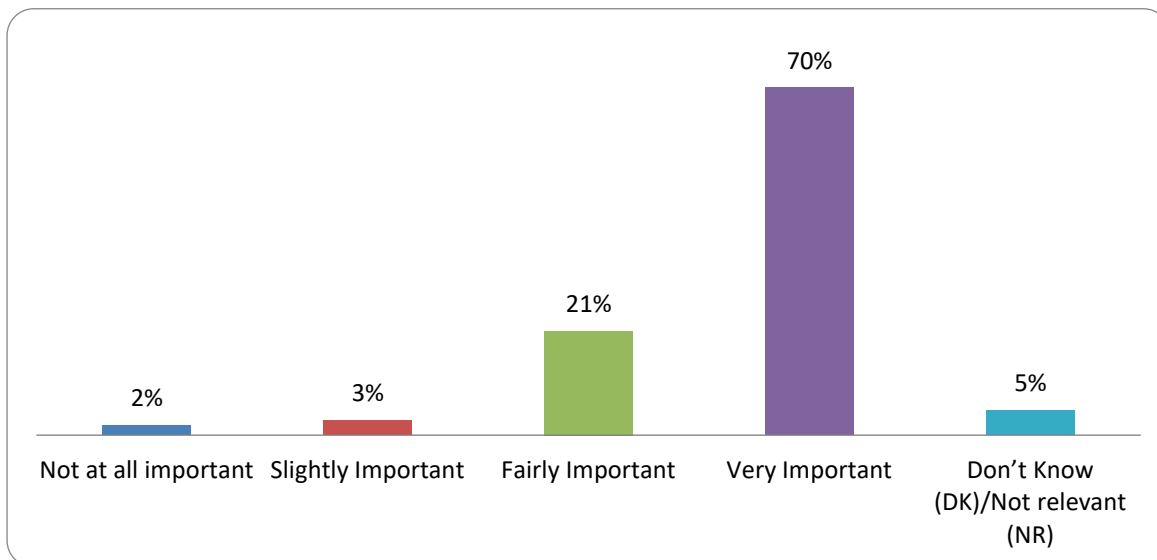


Figure 15. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)

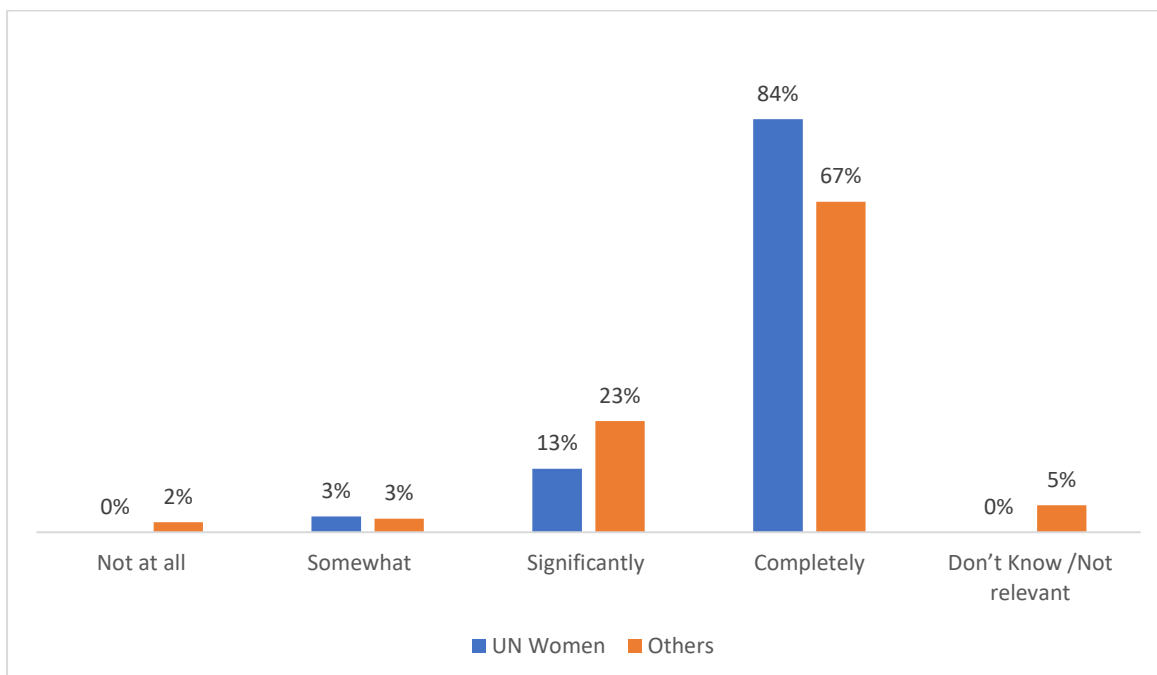
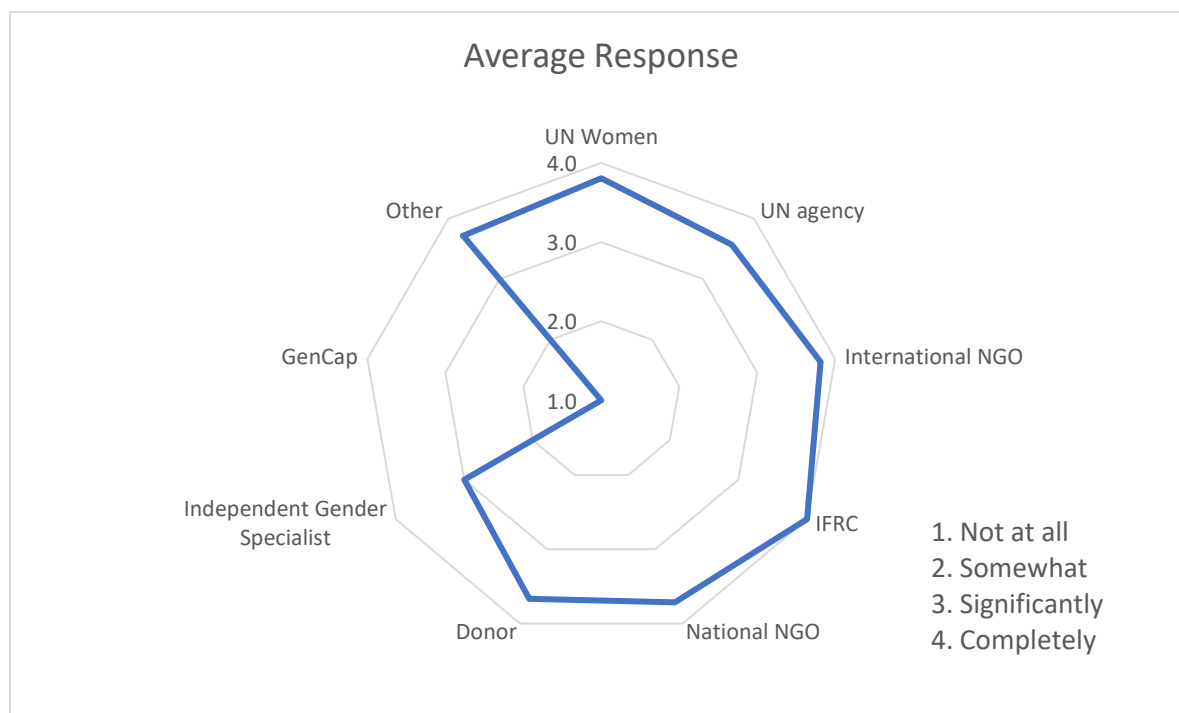


Figure 16. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)



There is little variance between the different organisations. Respondents from Gen Cap rate this lowest.

Table 11. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	4,3%	21,7%	69,6%	4,3%
Arab States	0,0%	6,1%	9,1%	72,7%	12,1%
Asia Pacific	9,1%	0,0%	21,2%	69,7%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	0,0%	27,3%	72,7%	0,0%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	0,0%	28,6%	66,7%	4,8%
West and Central Africa	0,0%	3,1%	25,0%	65,6%	6,3%

A majority of respondents across cohorts agree with this statement “completely”.

Provide gender expertise to field level humanitarian coordination mechanisms (Average rating 3.65)

67% of respondents consider this area “very important.”

Figure 17. Importance of providing gender expertise to field level humanitarian coordination mechanisms

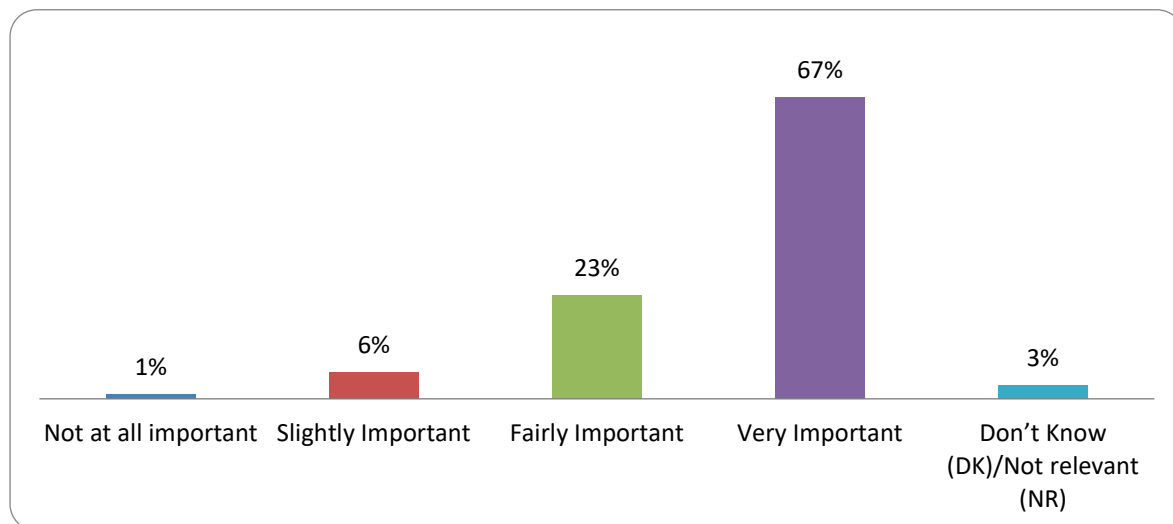
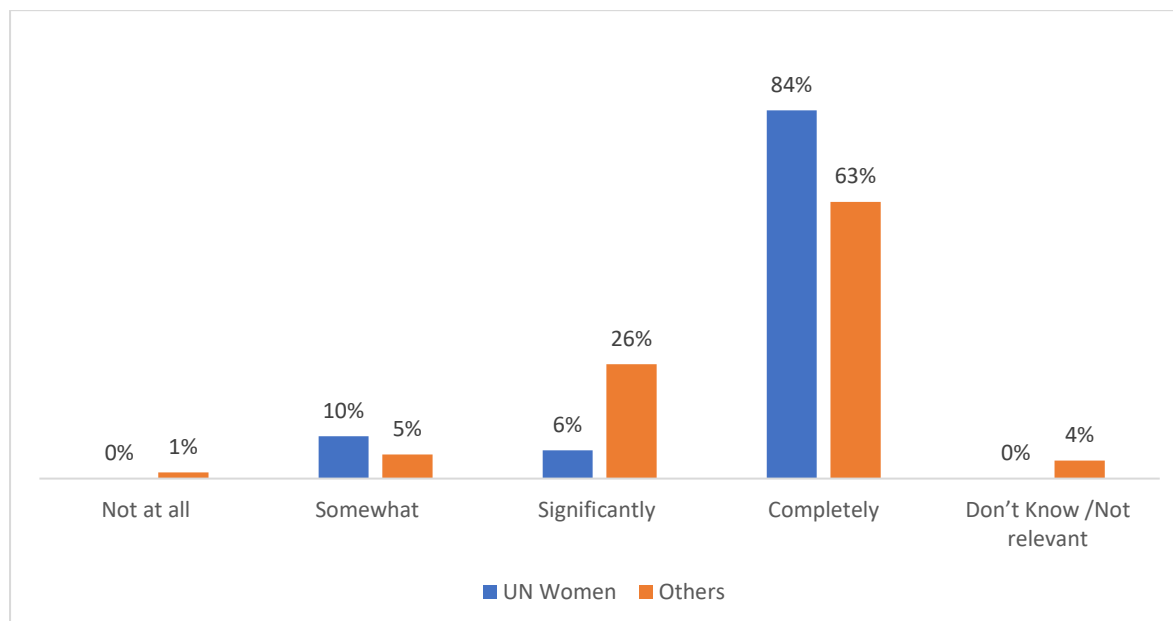
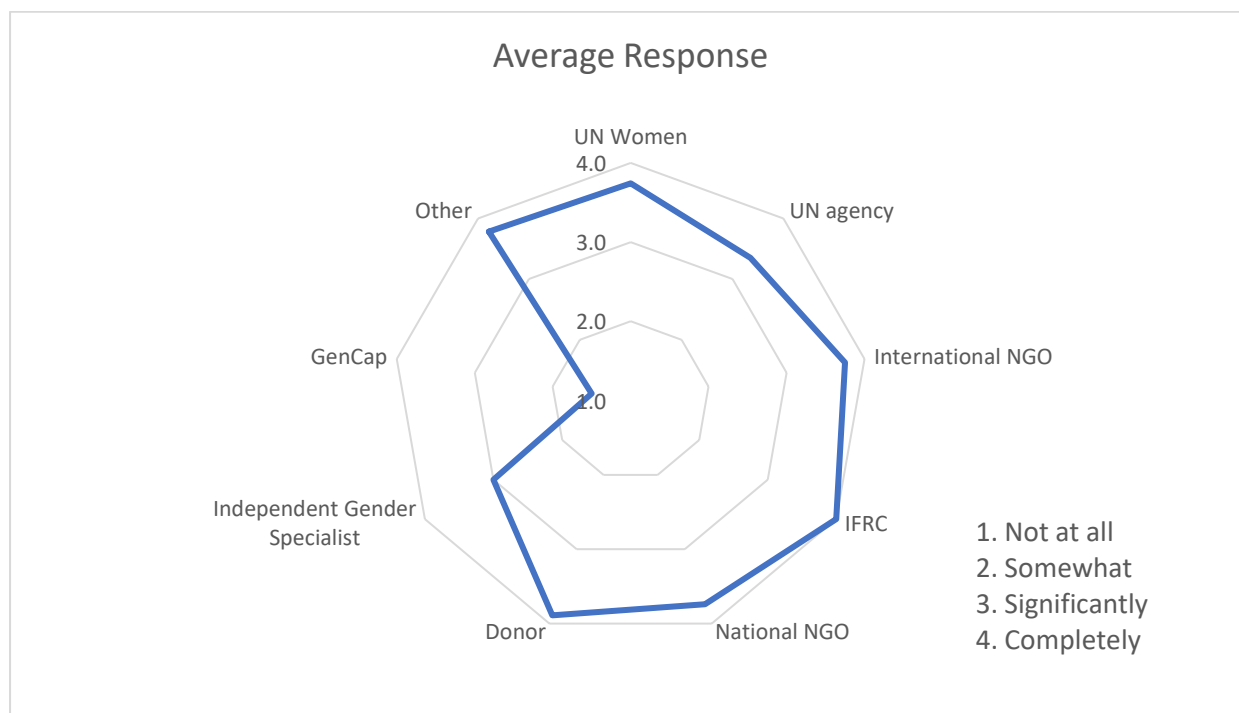


Figure 18. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)



A significant proportion of UN Women respondents (84%) rate this positively.

Figure 19. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)



There is little variance between cohorts. Respondents from Gen Cap rate this lowest, followed by independent gender specialists.

Table 12. Regions (comparative analysis)

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	12,5%	28,1%	53,1%	6,3%
Arab States	2,4%	2,4%	17,1%	78,0%	0,0%
Asia Pacific	4,0%	4,0%	28,0%	64,0%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	0,0%	28,6%	64,3%	7,1%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	8,5%	23,4%	61,7%	6,4%
West and Central Africa	0,0%	5,9%	11,8%	82,4%	0,0%

Provide technical gender expertise in humanitarian action into the formulation of humanitarian normative policy, standards, guidance resources, etc. (average rating 3.73)

74% of the respondents consider this area “very important.”

Figure 20. Importance of providing gender expertise into the normative area

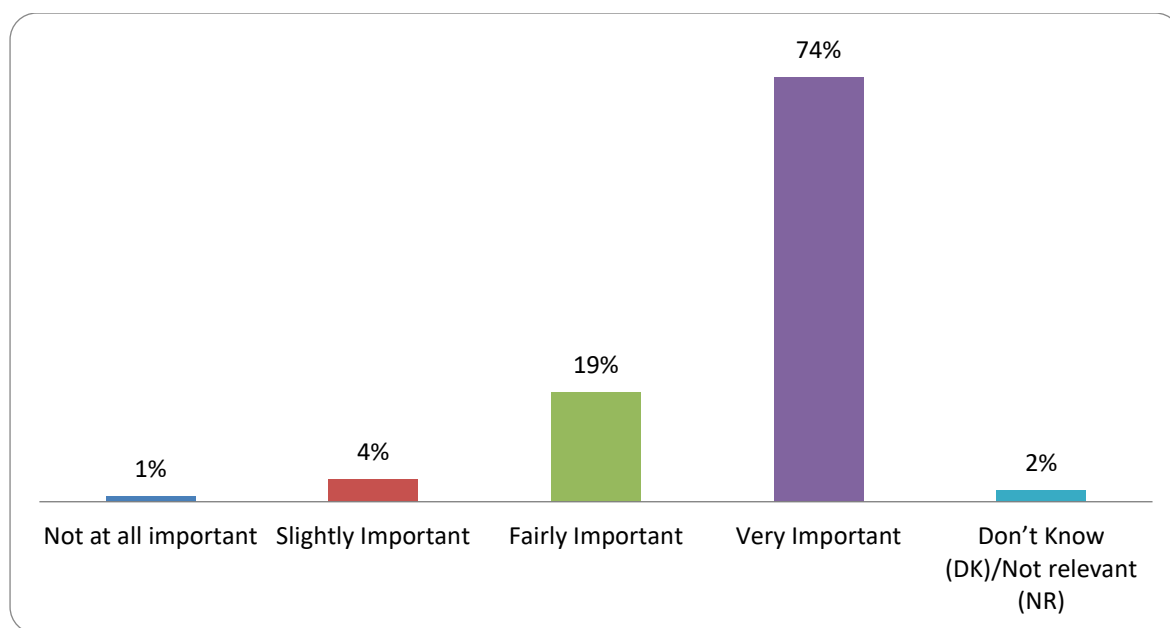
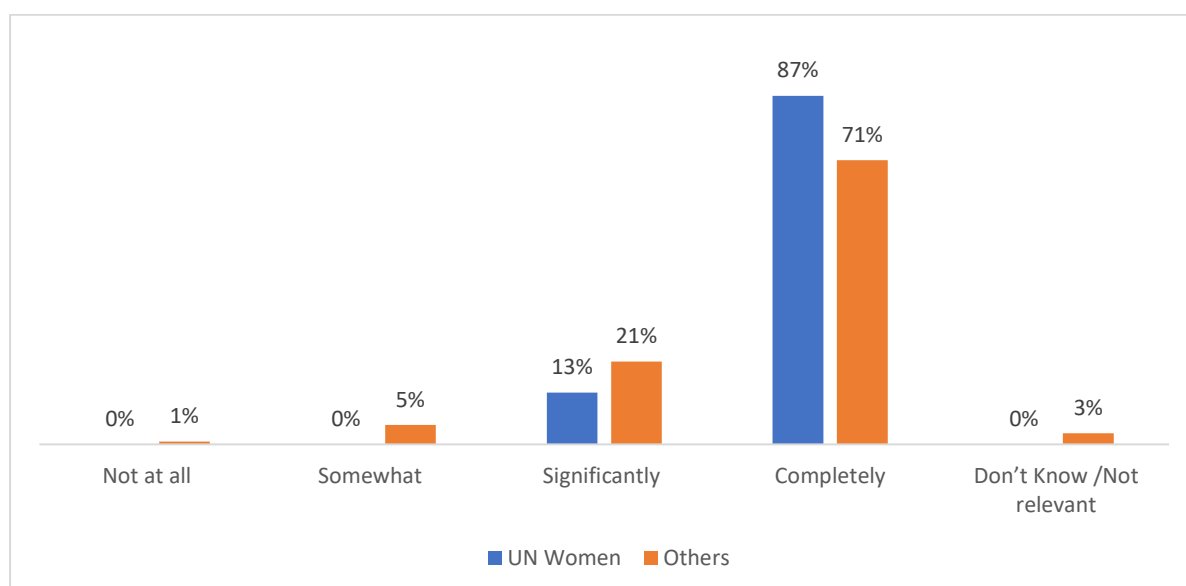
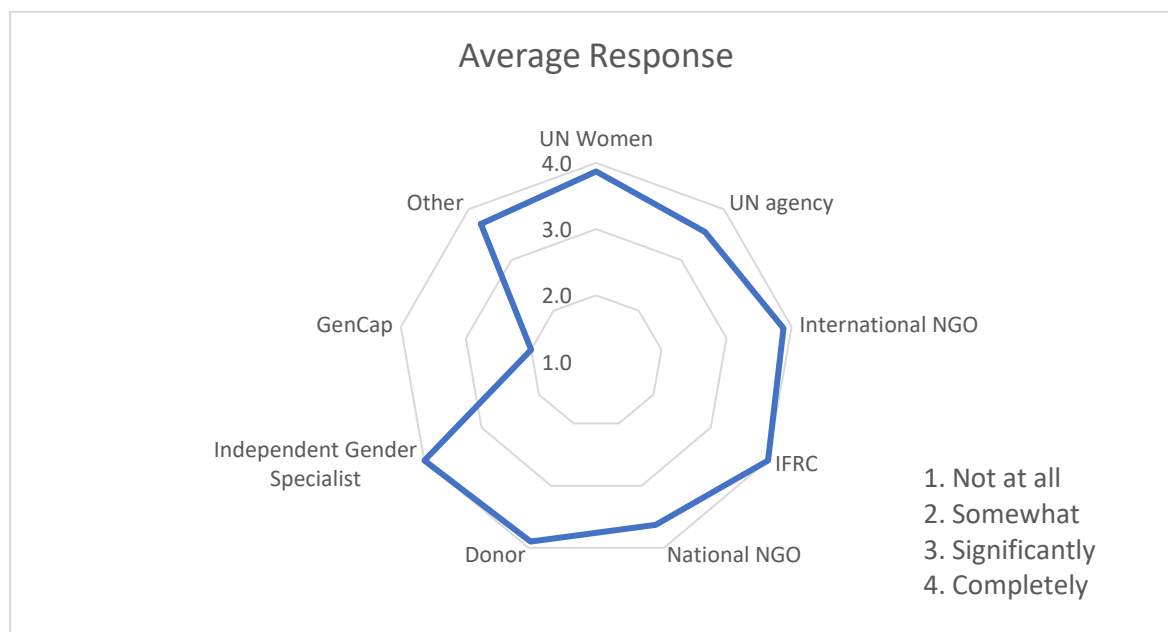


Figure 21. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)



There is a convergence of UN Women respondents (87%) and others (71%) who rate this activity as “completely” important.

Figure 22. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)



There is little variance between cohorts. Respondents from Gen Cap rate this lowest, as in other questions above.

Table 13. Regions (comparative analysis)

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	4,3%	21,7%	73,9%	0,0%
Arab States	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	68,8%	6,3%
Asia Pacific	3,0%	9,1%	12,1%	75,8%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	4,5%	22,7%	72,7%	0,0%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	4,8%	14,3%	76,2%	4,8%
West and Central Africa	0,0%	0,0%	21,9%	75,0%	3,1%

Ensure gender is integrated throughout all stages of humanitarian assessments, planning, implementation and monitoring (average rating 3.76)

75% of the respondents consider this area very important.

Figure 23. Importance of ensuring gender integration throughout.

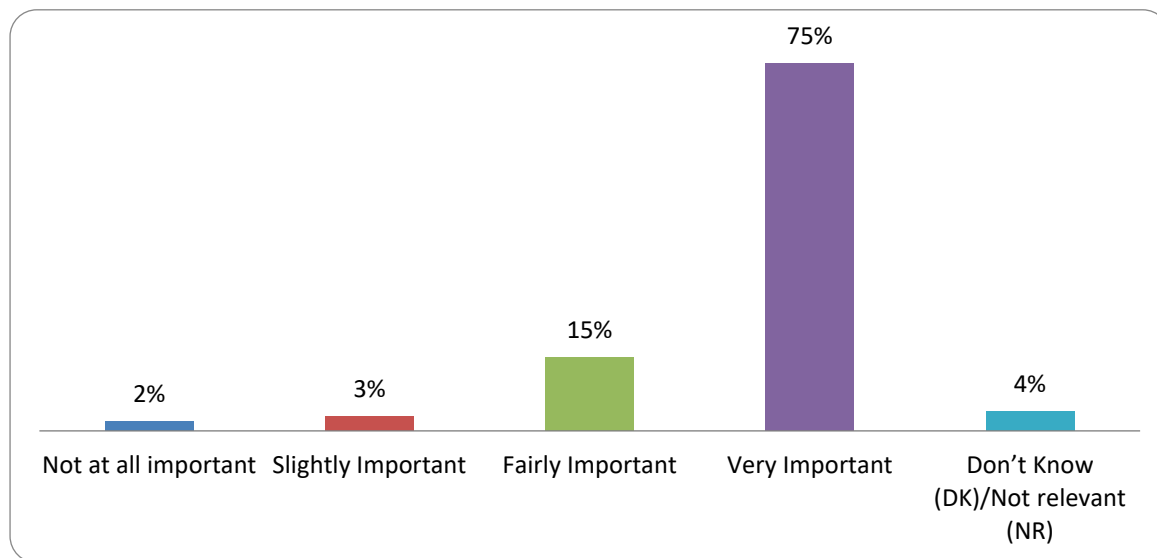
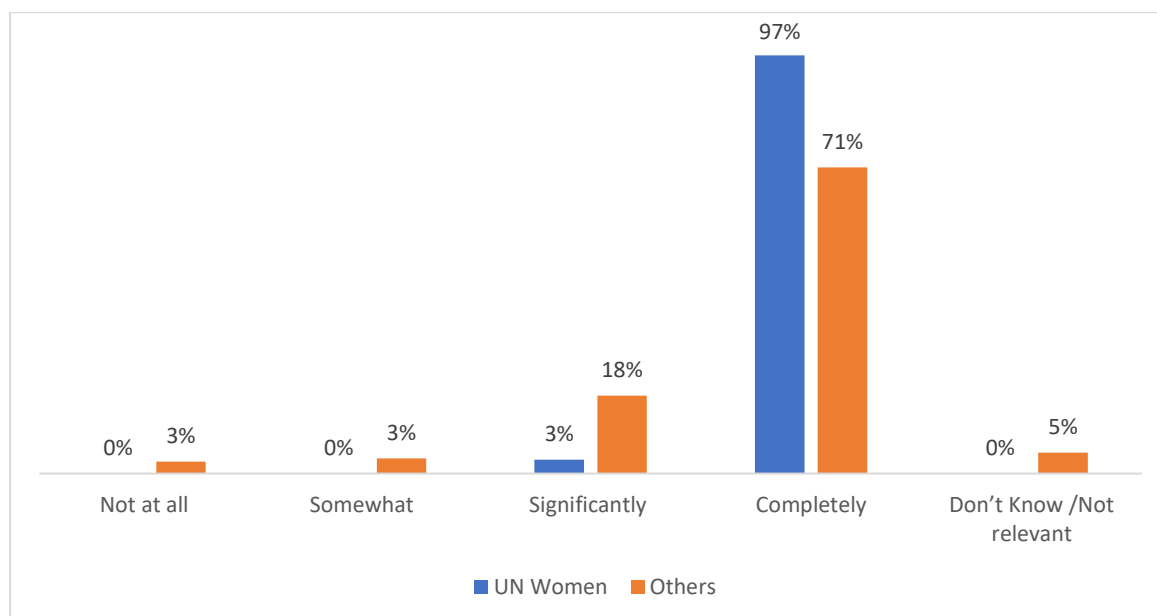
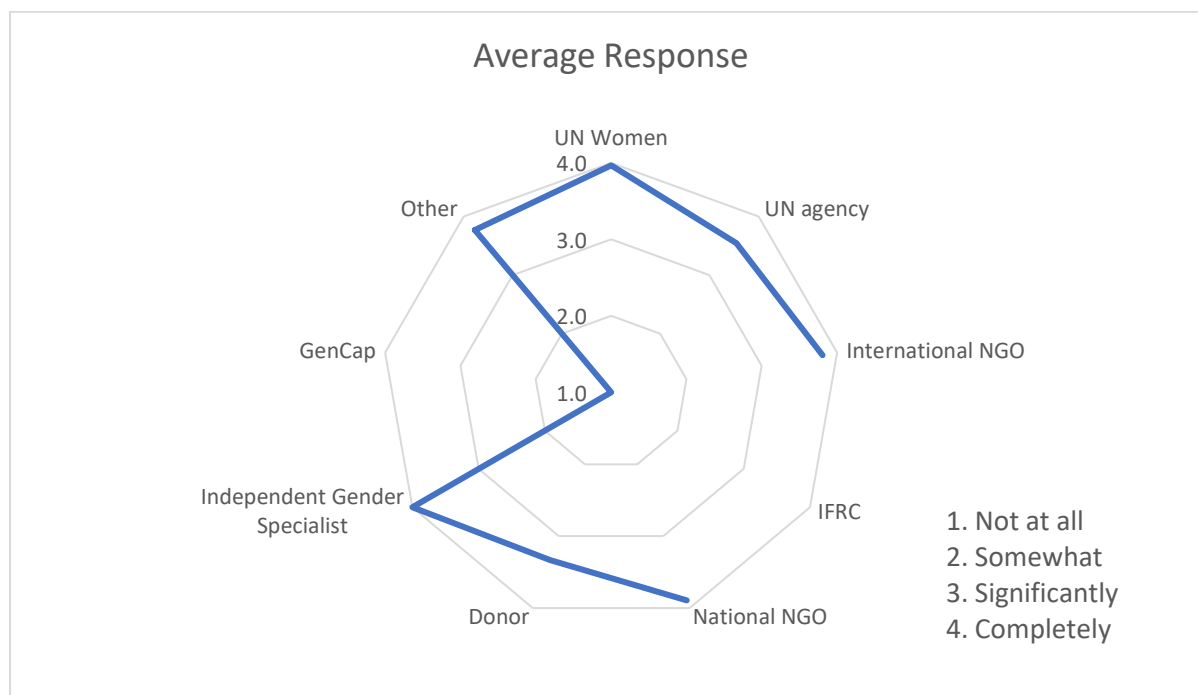


Figure 24. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)



There is a convergence of UN Women respondents (97%) and others (71%) who consider that this activity is “completely” important.

Figure 25. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)



There is agreement between the different organisations that rated the relative importance of this question highly. Gen Cap and Donors rate this lowest. Independent gender specialists rate this highly

Note: There were no responses from IFRC to this question.

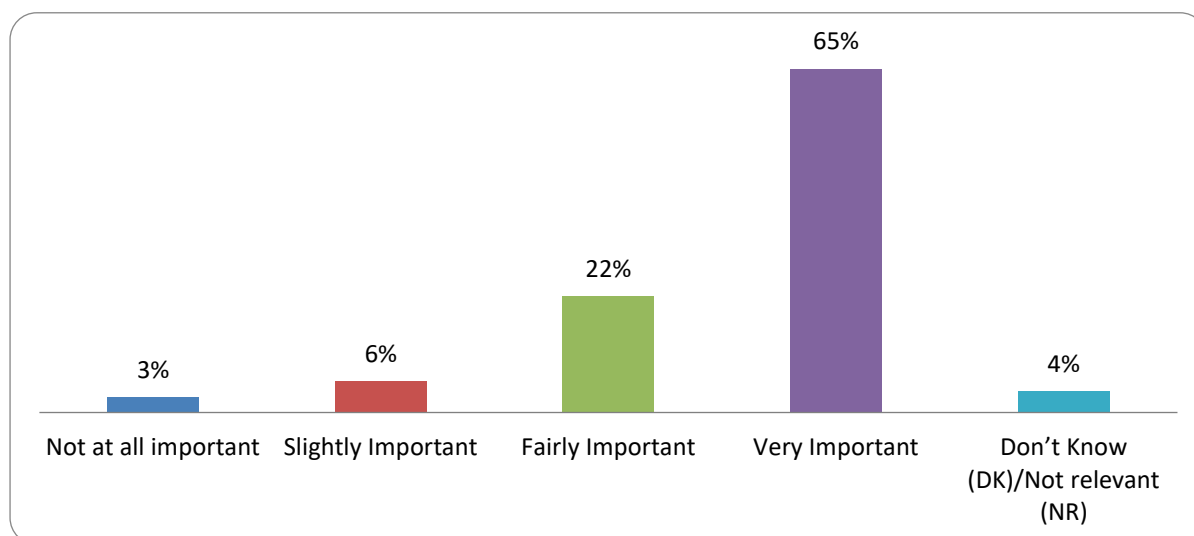
Table 14. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	4,3%	17,4%	73,9%	4,3%
Arab States	0,0%	3,0%	18,2%	72,7%	6,1%
Asia Pacific	9,4%	0,0%	18,8%	71,9%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	0,0%	31,8%	63,6%	4,5%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	4,8%	9,5%	81,0%	4,8%
West and Central Africa	3,1%	3,1%	0,0%	90,6%	3,1%

Ensure availability and use of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in the development of humanitarian action response plans

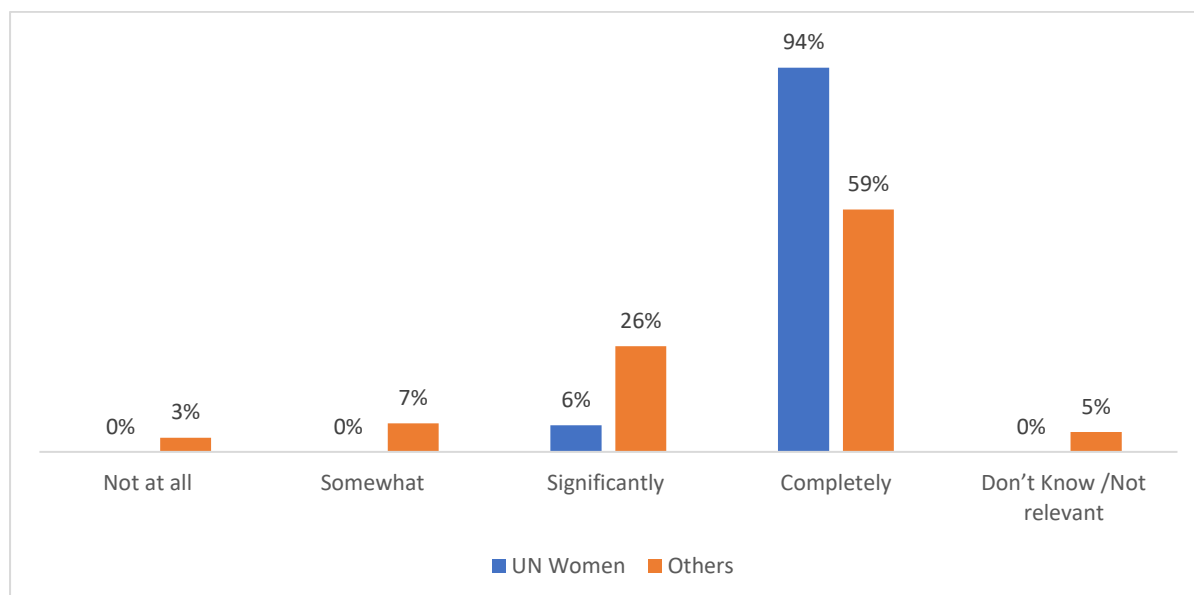
65% of the respondents consider this area “very important.”

Figure 26. Importance of ensuring availability and use of sex-disaggregated data



There is a concentration of UN Women respondents who rate this activity as completely important (94%); however, other respondents are distributed between significantly and completely.

Figure 27. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)



Those representatives from Gen Cap and Independent Gender specialists rated this lowest in terms of the relative importance given to this activity, scoring the activity with 2 (somewhat important) or 1 (not at all important).

Note: There were no responses from IFRC to this question.

Figure 28. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)

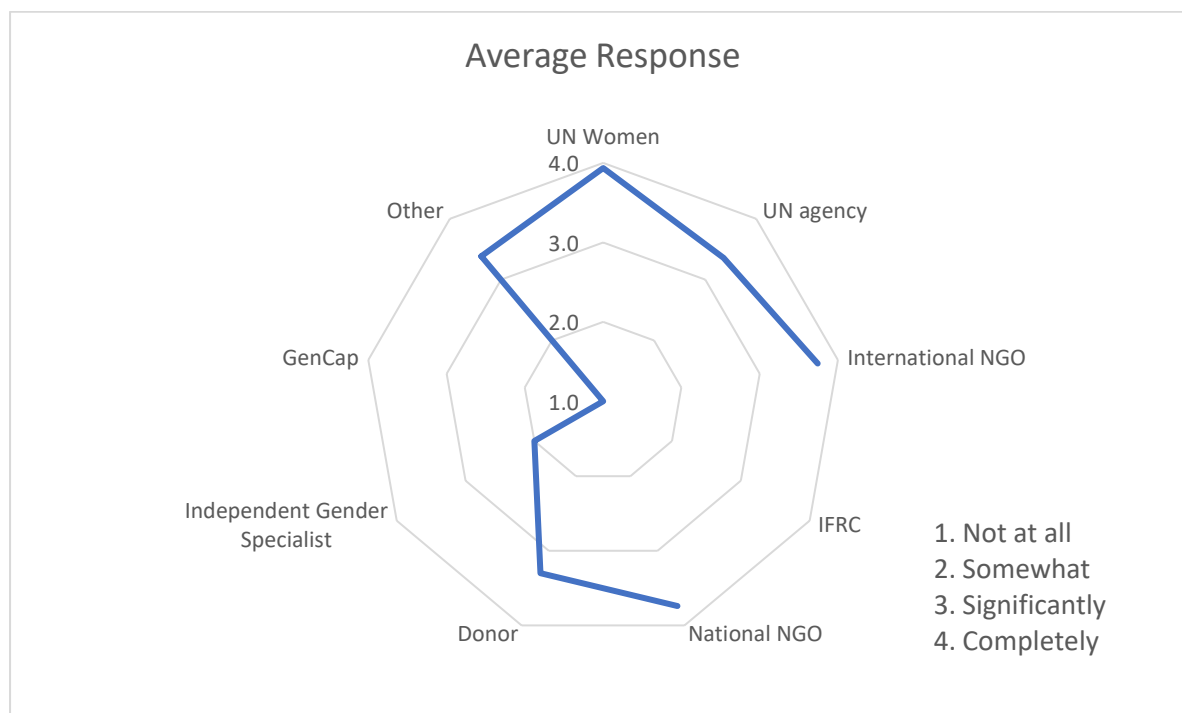


Table 15. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	17,4%	26,1%	56,5%	0,0%
Arab States	0,0%	6,1%	18,2%	66,7%	9,1%
Asia Pacific	9,4%	0,0%	15,6%	75,0%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	0,0%	38,1%	57,1%	4,8%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	9,5%	23,8%	61,9%	4,8%
West and Central Africa	6,3%	3,1%	21,9%	65,6%	3,1%

Ensure accountability on mainstreaming gender across humanitarian action (average rating 3.71)

69% of the respondents consider this area very important.

Figure 29. Importance of ensuring accountability on mainstreaming gender

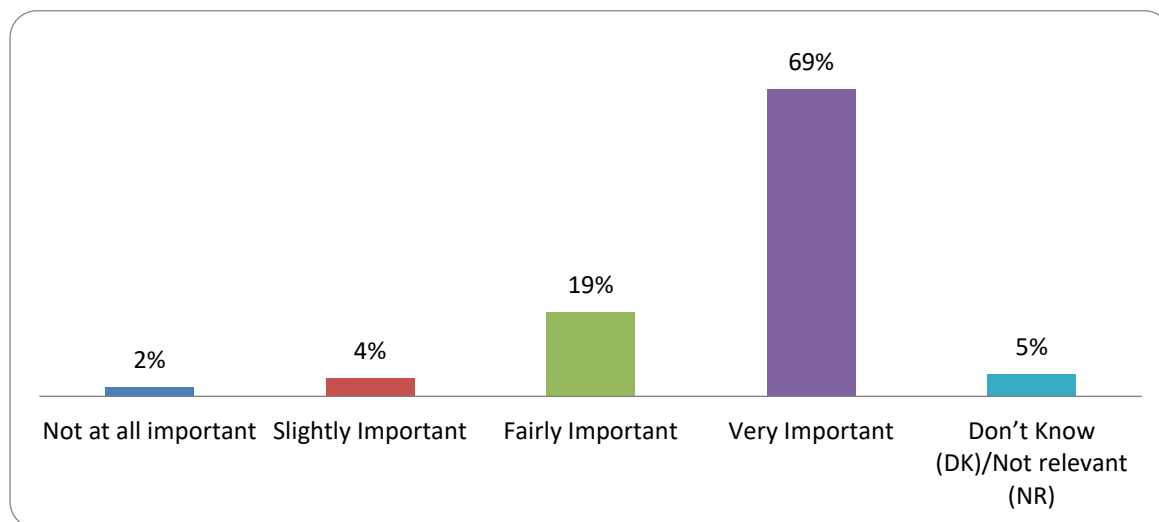
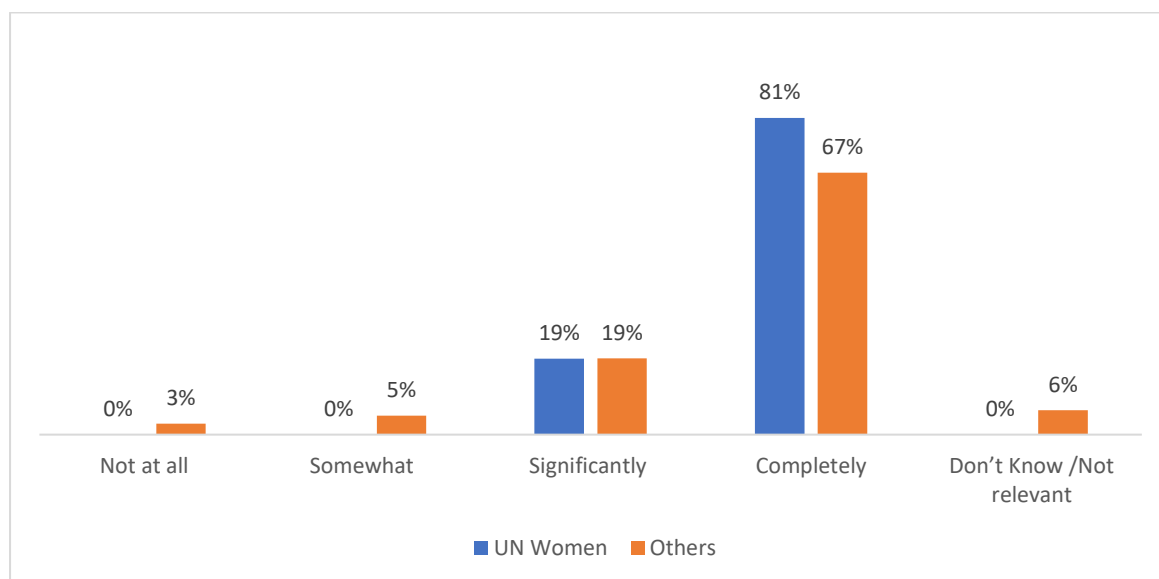


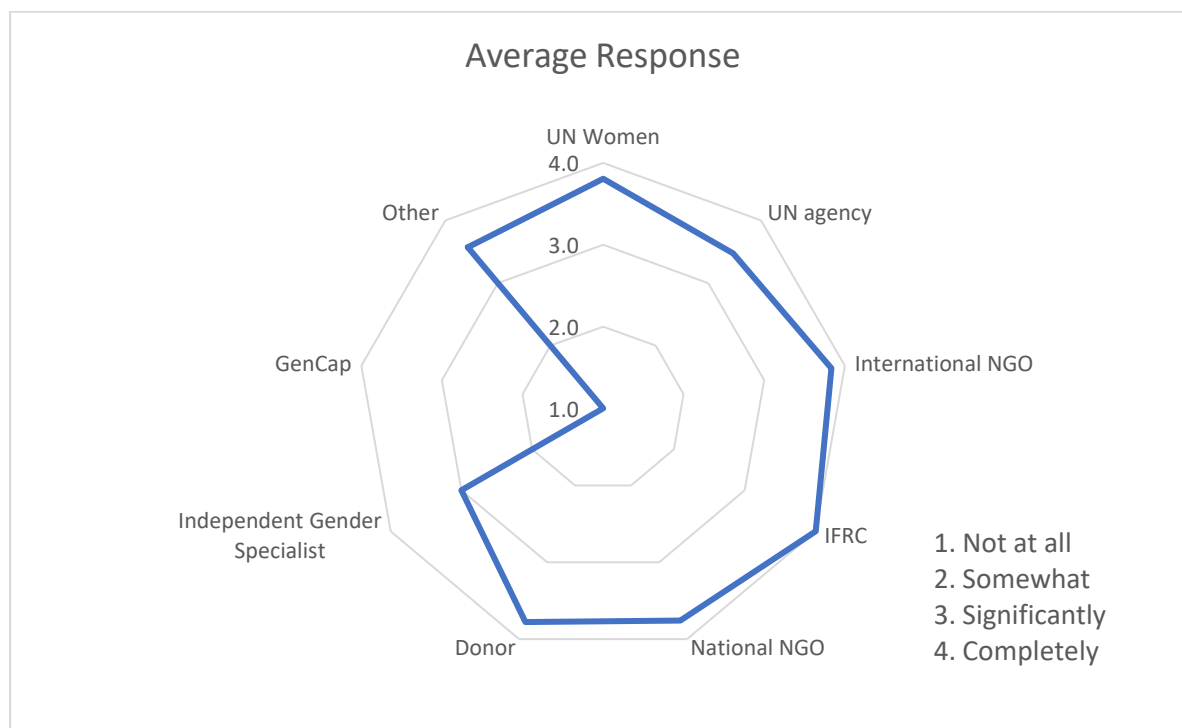
Figure 30. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)



There is a concentration of UN Women respondents (81%) and other respondents (67%) who rate this activity as “completely” important.

Similar trends exist for all subsequent questions in this section.

Figure 31. Comparative analysis by type organisation.



There is a high level of agreement between the different organisations. However, those representatives from Gen Cap scored 1 the lowest in terms of the relative importance given to this activity.

Table 16. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	8,7%	26,1%	60,9%	4,3%
Arab States	0,0%	6,1%	12,1%	75,8%	6,1%
Asia Pacific	9,1%	3,0%	12,1%	75,8%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	0,0%	14,3%	76,2%	9,5%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	4,8%	33,3%	57,1%	4,8%
West and Central Africa	3,1%	0,0%	25,0%	62,5%	9,4%

Contribute to women's organizations playing a leadership role in humanitarian response and recovery effort (average rating 3.6)

Figure 32. Importance of contribution to leadership of women's organizations

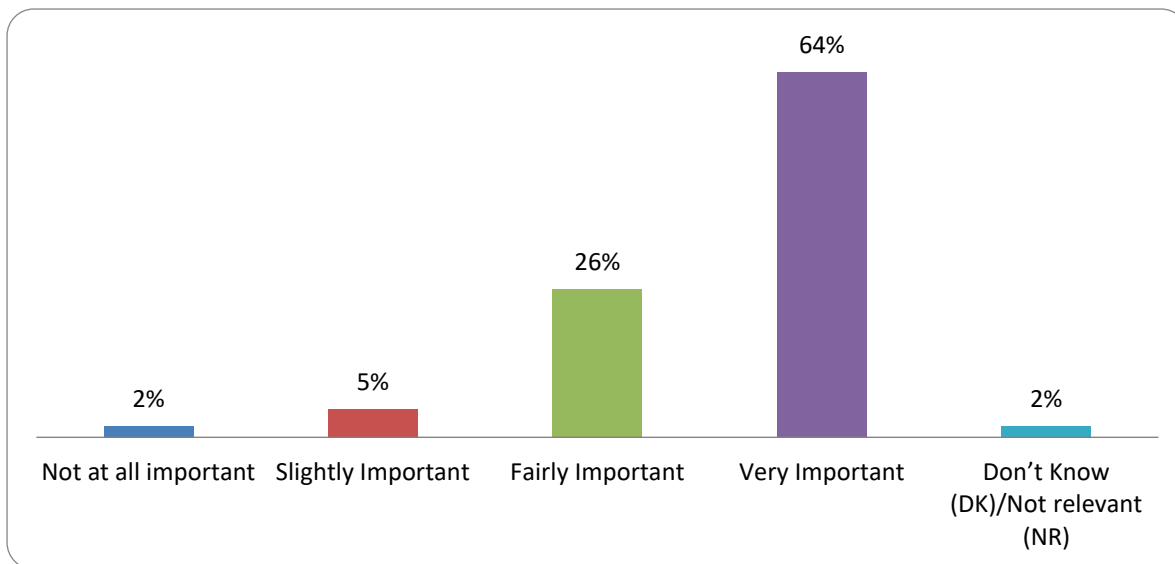


Figure 33. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)

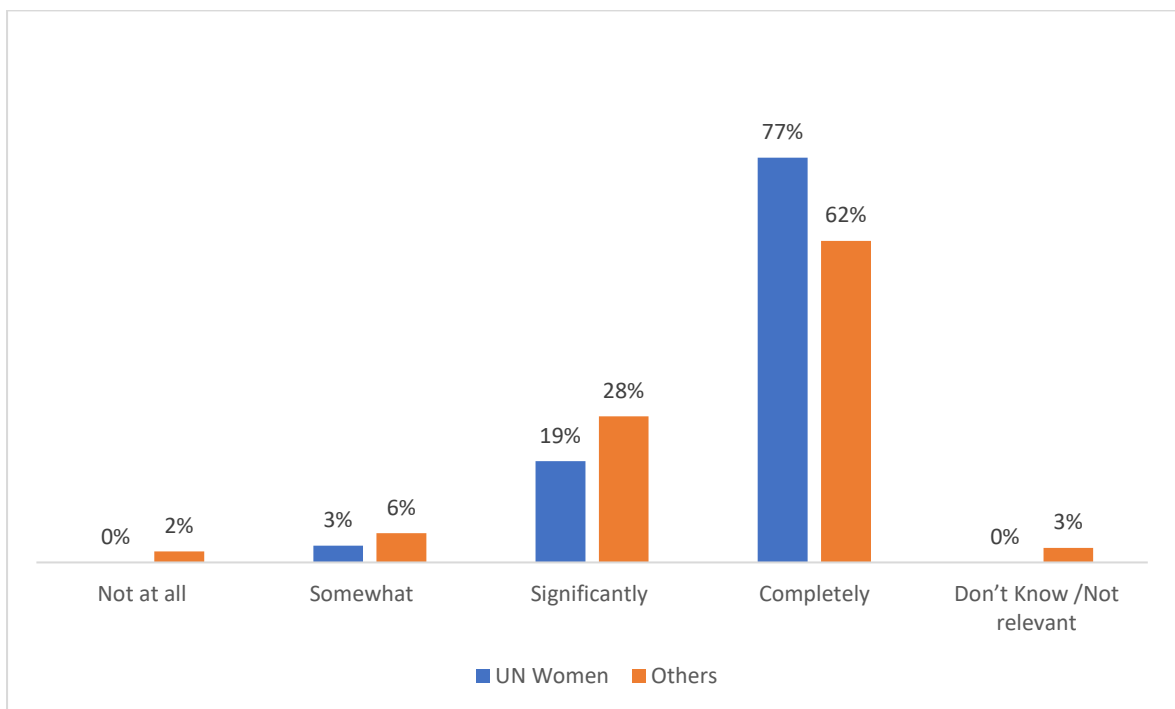


Figure 34. Comparative analysis by organisation type.

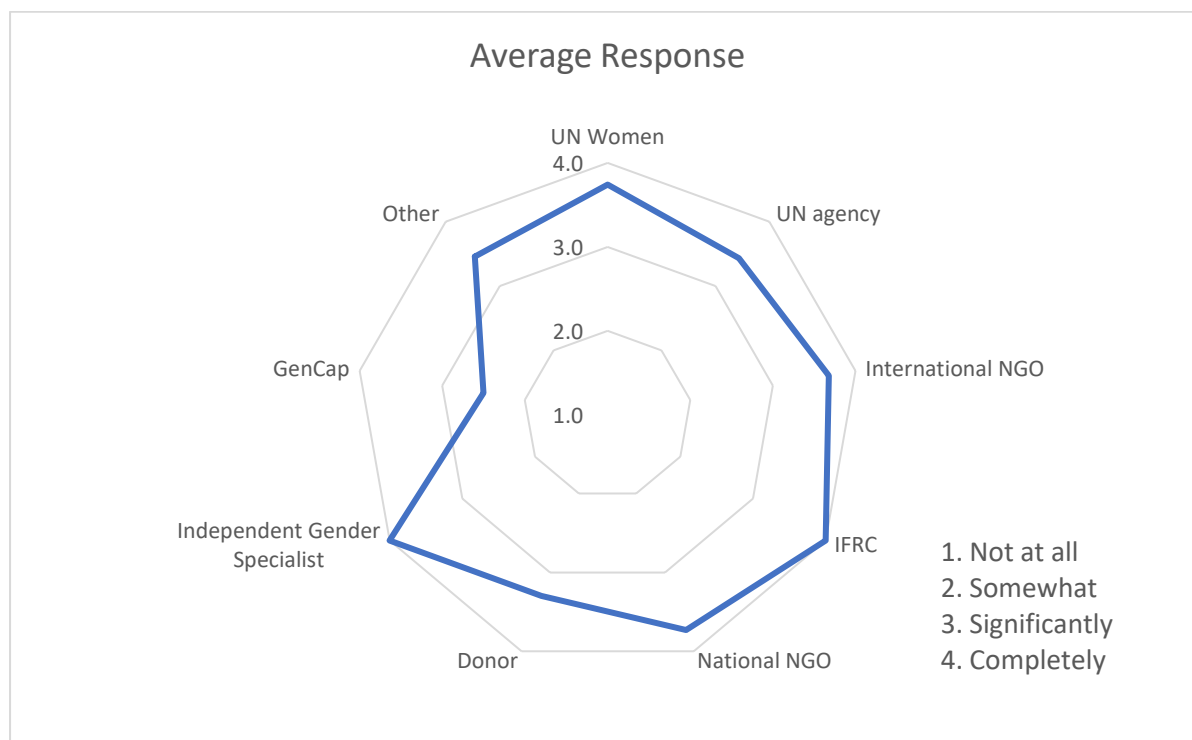


Table 17. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	13,0%	21,7%	65,2%	0,0%
Arab States	0,0%	3,0%	24,2%	69,7%	3,0%
Asia Pacific	0,0%	6,1%	42,4%	51,5%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	5,0%	0,0%	30,0%	60,0%	5,0%
Europe and Central Asia	9,5%	4,8%	19,0%	61,9%	4,8%
West and Central Africa	0,0%	0,0%	25,8%	71,0%	3,2%

Enable women and women’s groups to contribute to disaster risk management (DRR) plans
 (average rating of 3.6)

Figure 35. Importance of enabling women and women’s group contribution to DRR.

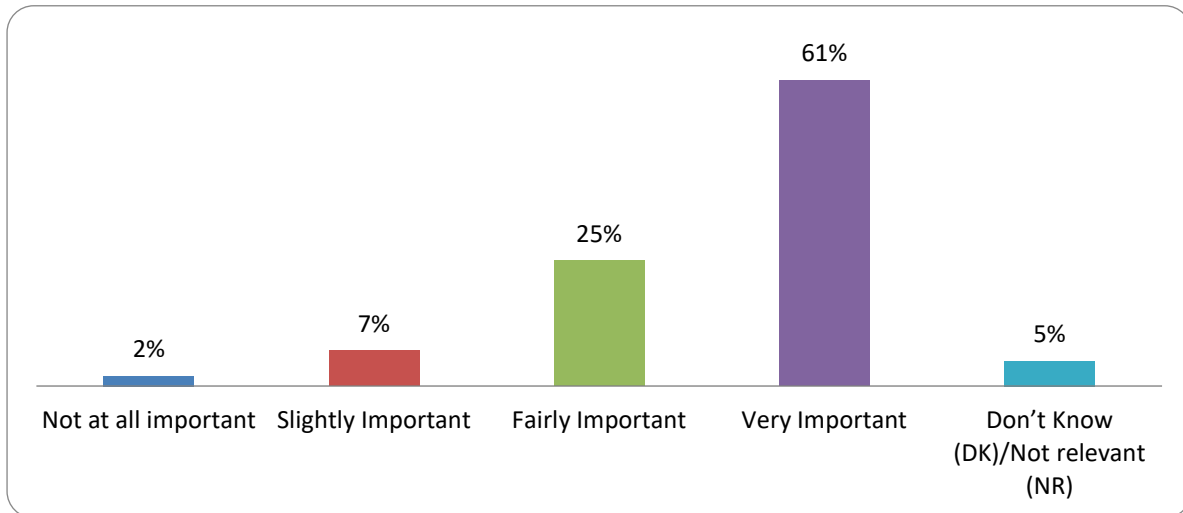


Figure 36. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)

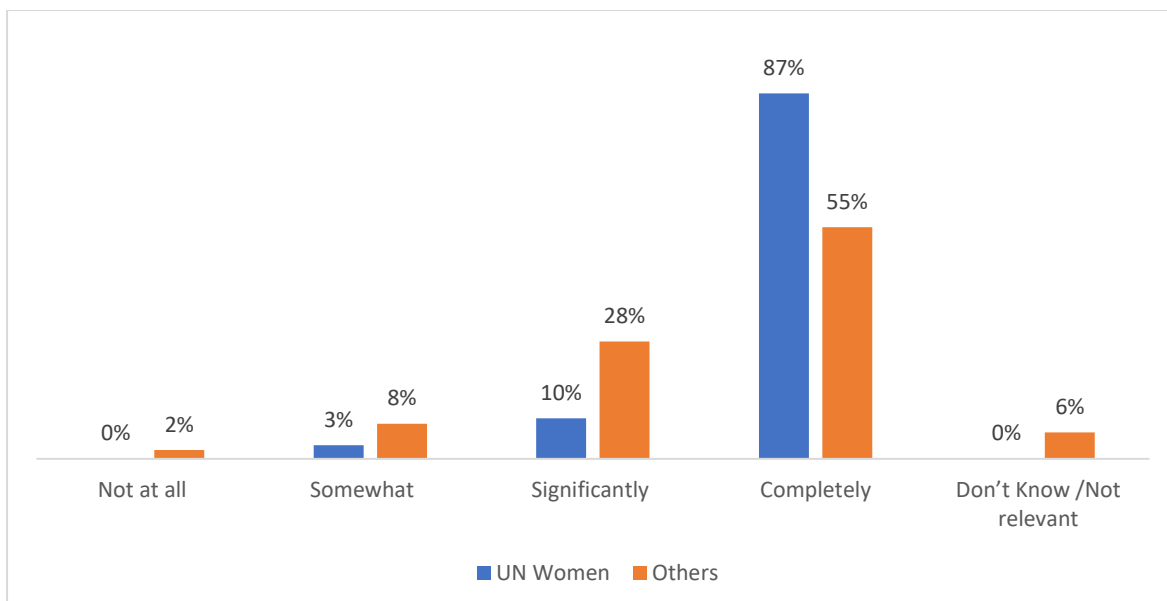
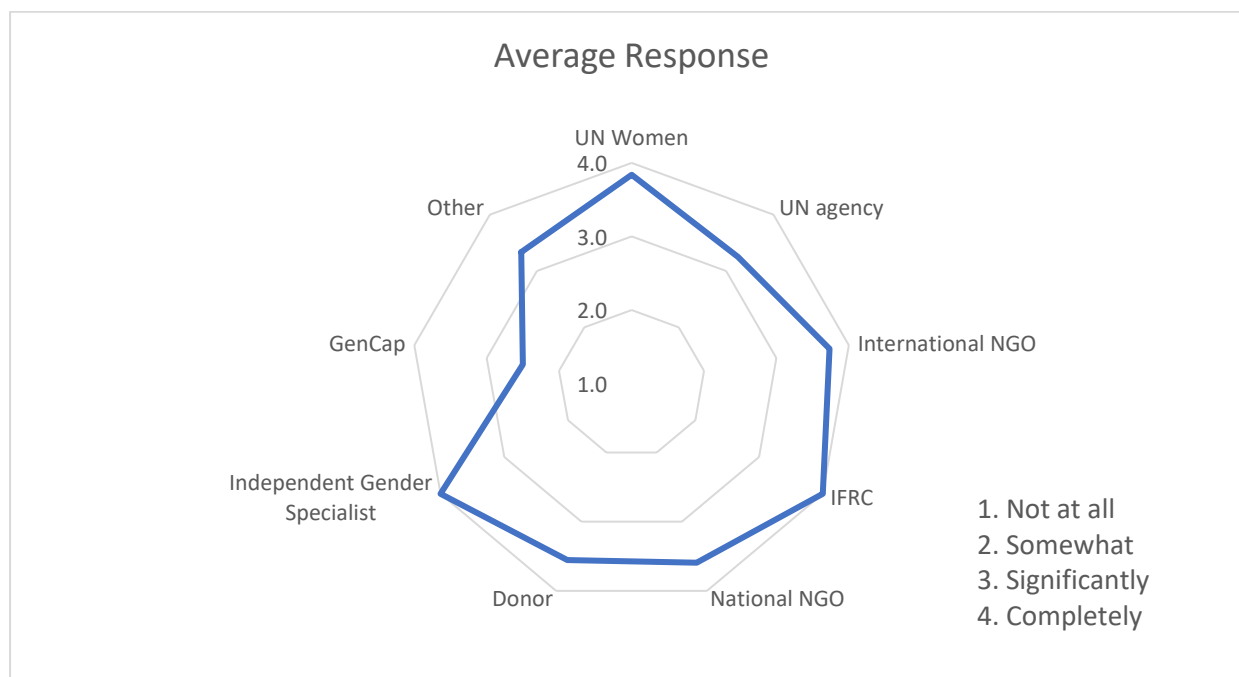


Figure 37. Comparative analysis by organisation type.



Here, we can see a positive trend if compared with previous areas of work. Independent Gender specialists rated this highly.

Table 18. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	18,2%	22,7%	59,1%	0,0%
Arab States	3,1%	6,3%	21,9%	62,5%	6,3%
Asia Pacific	3,1%	9,4%	18,8%	68,8%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	4,5%	36,4%	45,5%	13,6%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	9,5%	19,0%	66,7%	4,8%
West and Central Africa	3,1%	0,0%	28,1%	59,4%	9,4%

Implement projects enabling women to access the information, skills and resources they need to secure livelihood opportunities in humanitarian contexts to build their self-reliance and resilience through empowerment (average rating 3.69)

Figure 38. Importance of implementing projects.

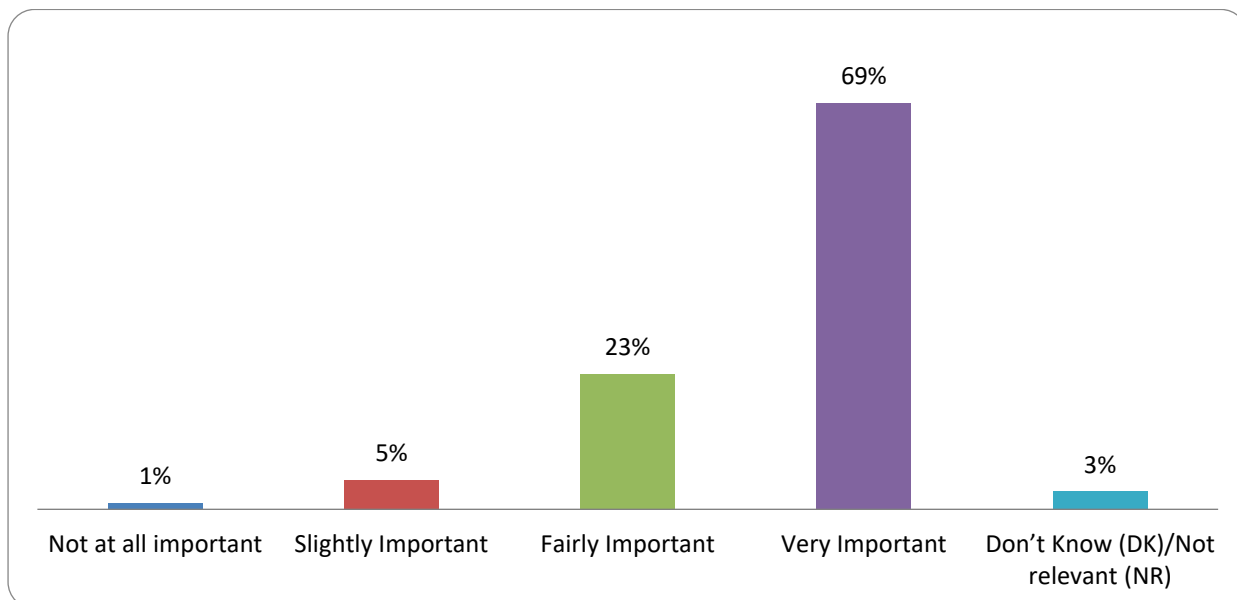


Figure 39. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)

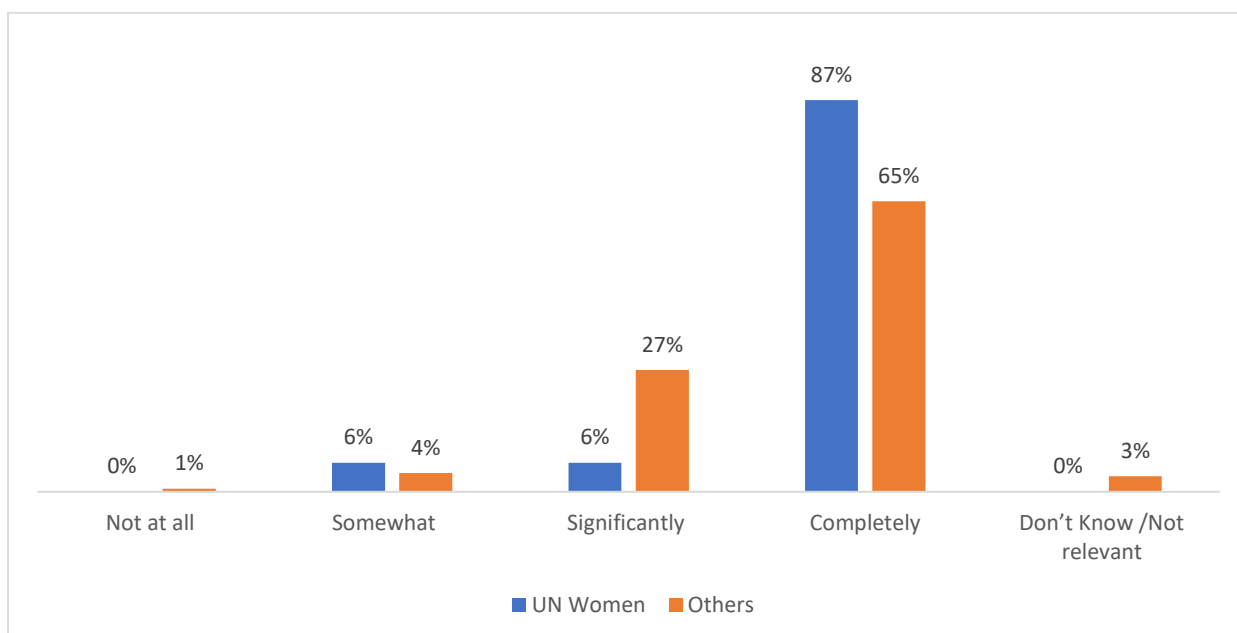


Figure 40. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)

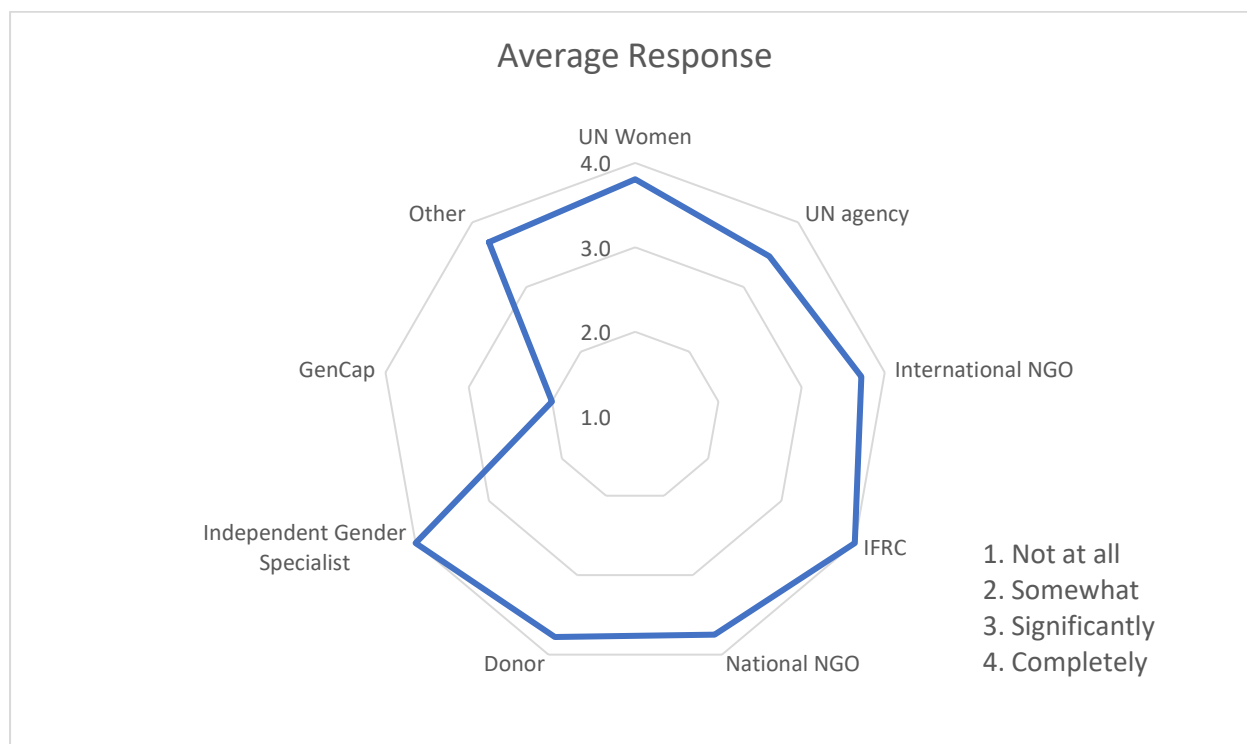


Table 19. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	4,5%	22,7%	72,7%	0,0%
Arab States	0,0%	9,1%	21,2%	66,7%	3,0%
Asia Pacific	3,1%	3,1%	28,1%	65,6%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	4,5%	27,3%	63,6%	4,5%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	4,8%	23,8%	61,9%	9,5%
West and Central Africa	0,0%	0,0%	18,8%	78,1%	3,1%

Efforts to prevent and respond to SGBV (average rating 3.69)

Figure 41. Importance of UN Women’s efforts to prevent and respond to SGBV.

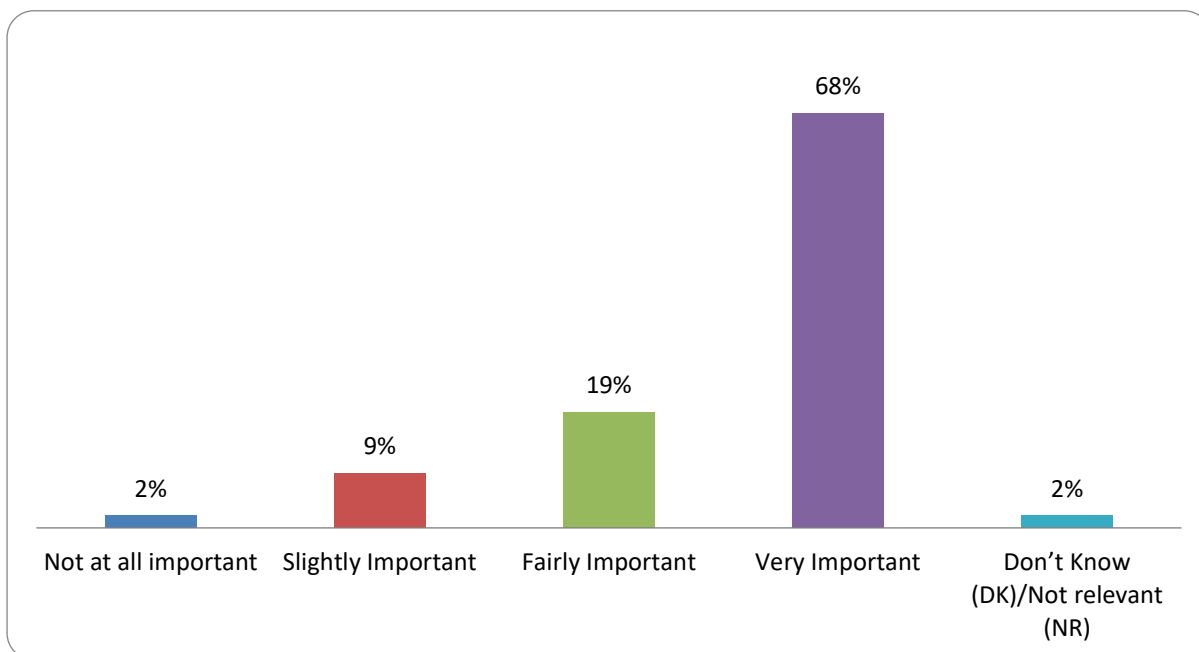


Figure 42. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)

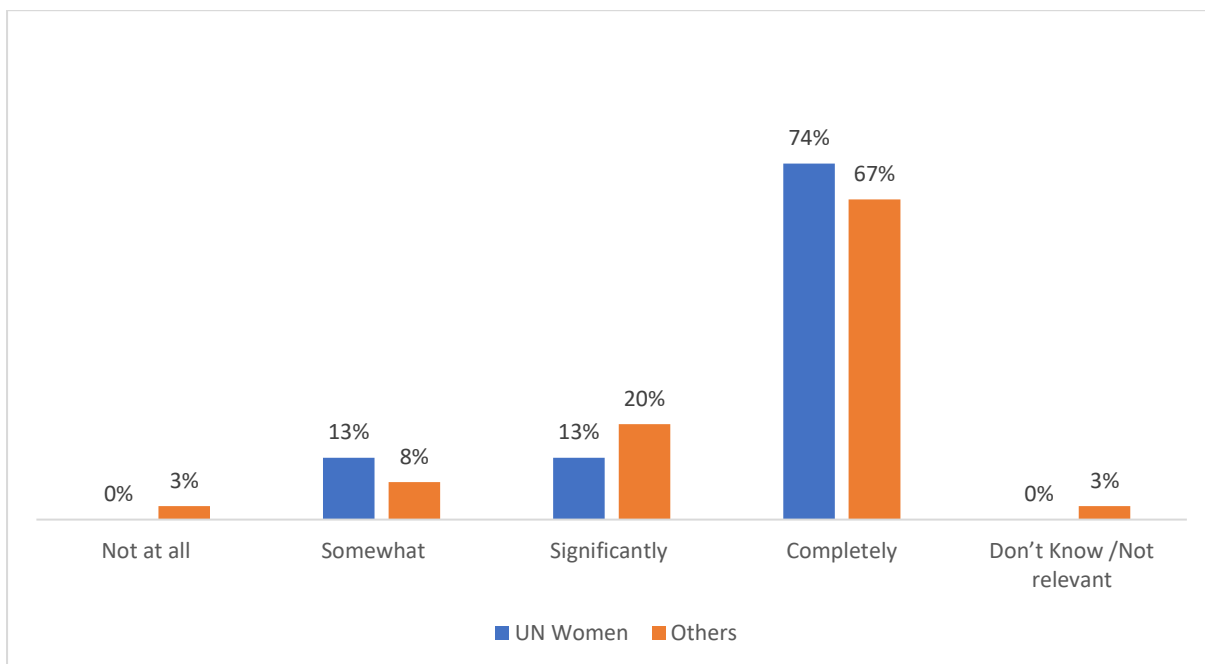


Figure 43. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)

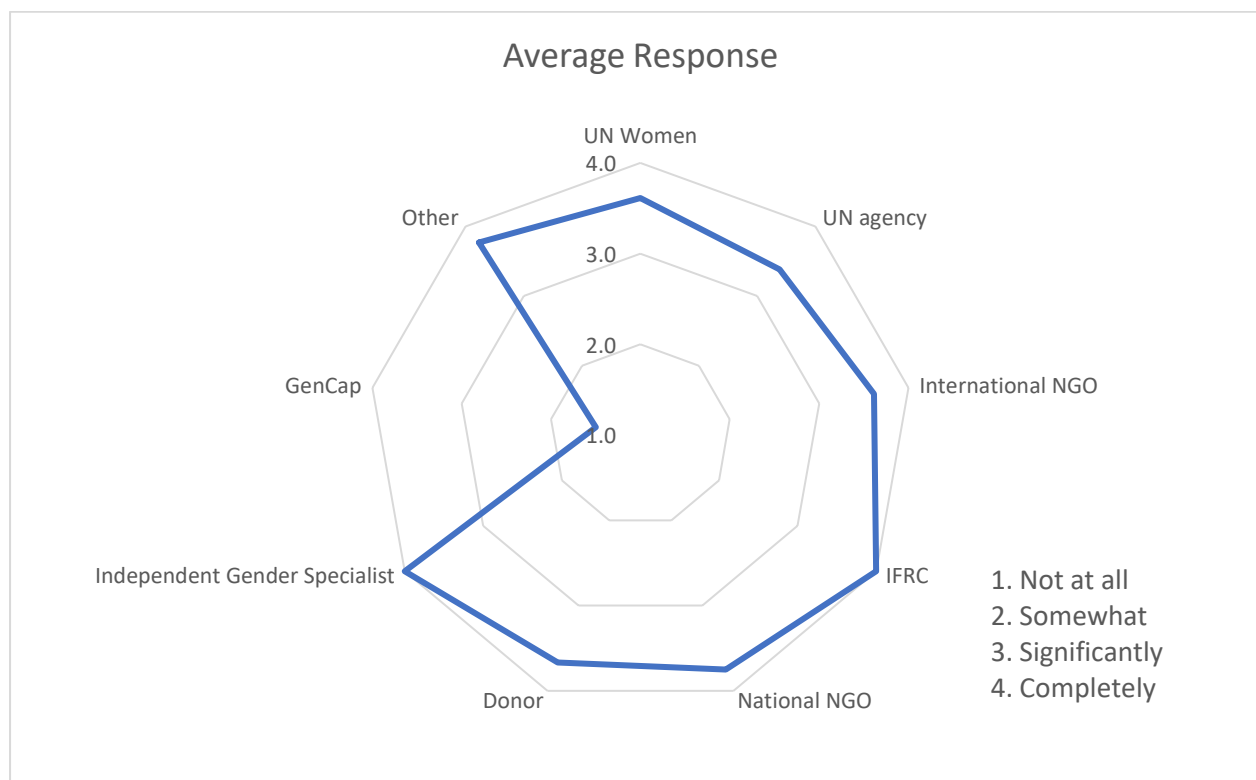


Table 20. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	4,5%	9,1%	13,6%	72,7%	0,0%
Arab States	0,0%	15,6%	15,6%	62,5%	6,3%
Asia Pacific	6,3%	3,1%	34,4%	56,3%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	4,8%	14,3%	81,0%	0,0%
Europe and Central Asia	4,8%	19,0%	19,0%	52,4%	4,8%
West and Central Africa	0,0%	3,2%	12,9%	80,6%	3,2%

Ensuring accountability on IASC gender in humanitarian action policy and helping roll out the IASC Policy (and Accountability Framework) on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action (average rating 3.66)

Figure 44. Importance of enabling ensuring accountability

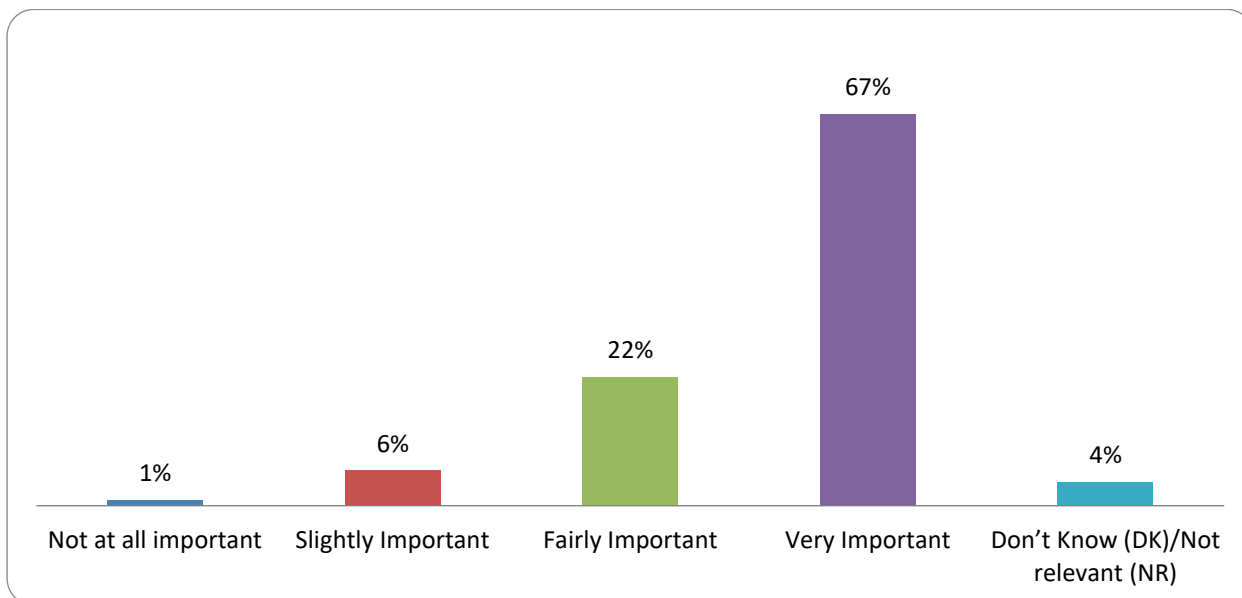


Figure 45. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)

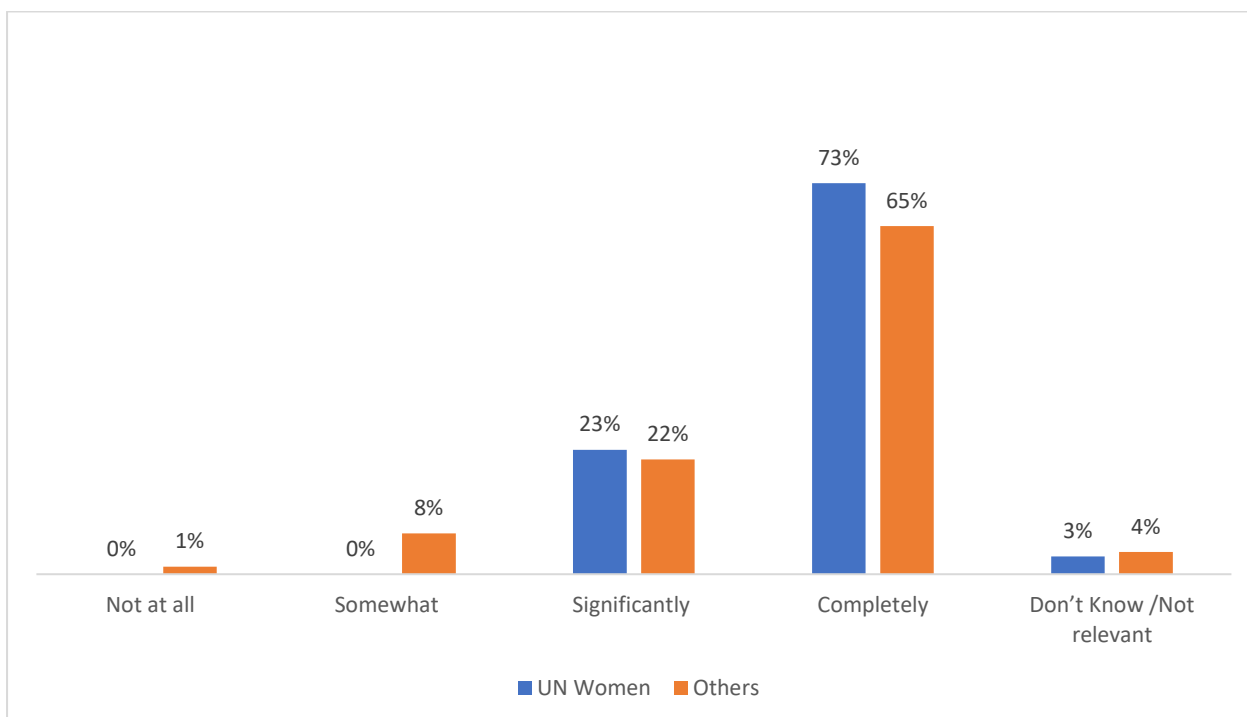


Figure 46. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)

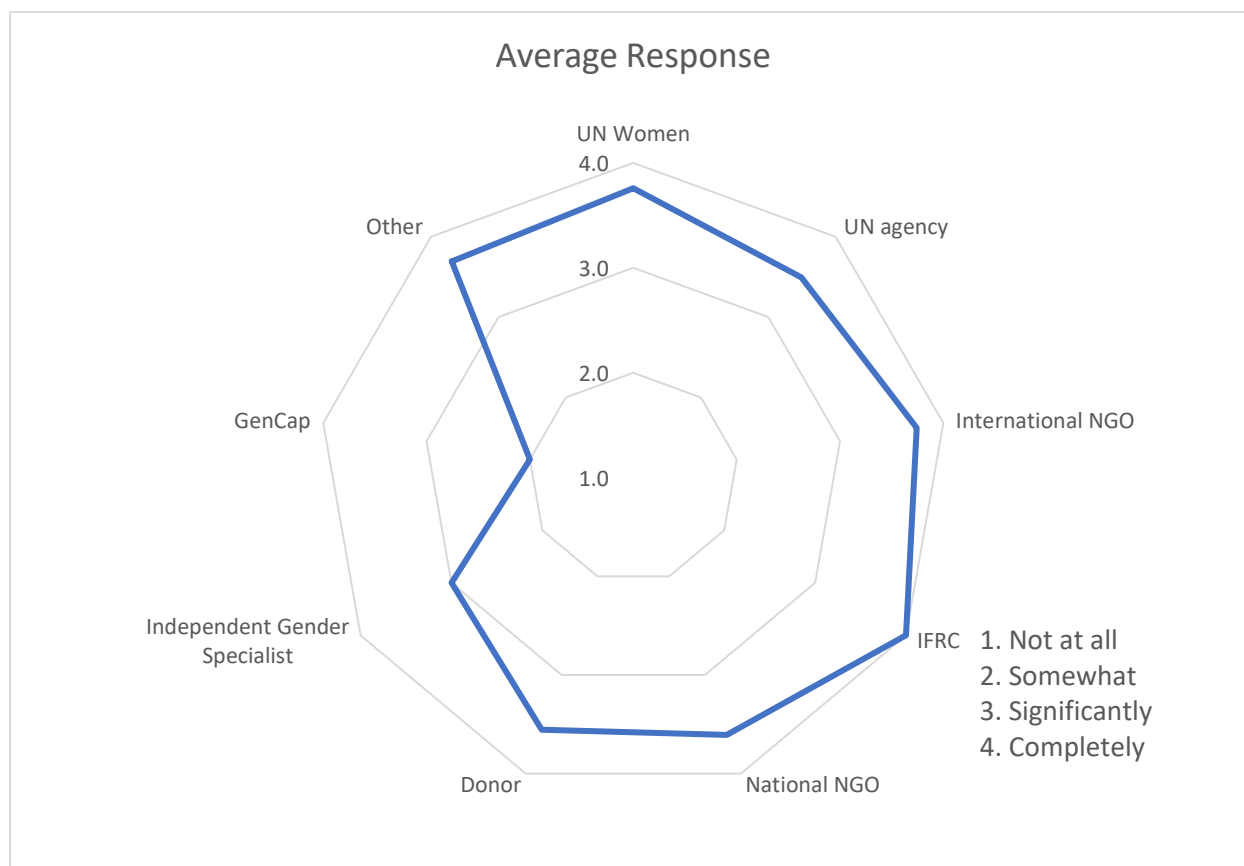


Table 21. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	9,1%	27,3%	59,1%	4,5%
Arab States	2,9%	5,9%	5,9%	79,4%	5,9%
Asia Pacific	3,2%	9,7%	25,8%	61,3%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	9,1%	22,7%	63,6%	4,5%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	4,8%	28,6%	61,9%	4,8%
West and Central Africa	0,0%	0,0%	25,8%	67,7%	6,5%

Work on ensuring women and girls leadership and participation in humanitarian action (average rating 3.7)

Figure 47. Importance of ensuring women leadership and participation

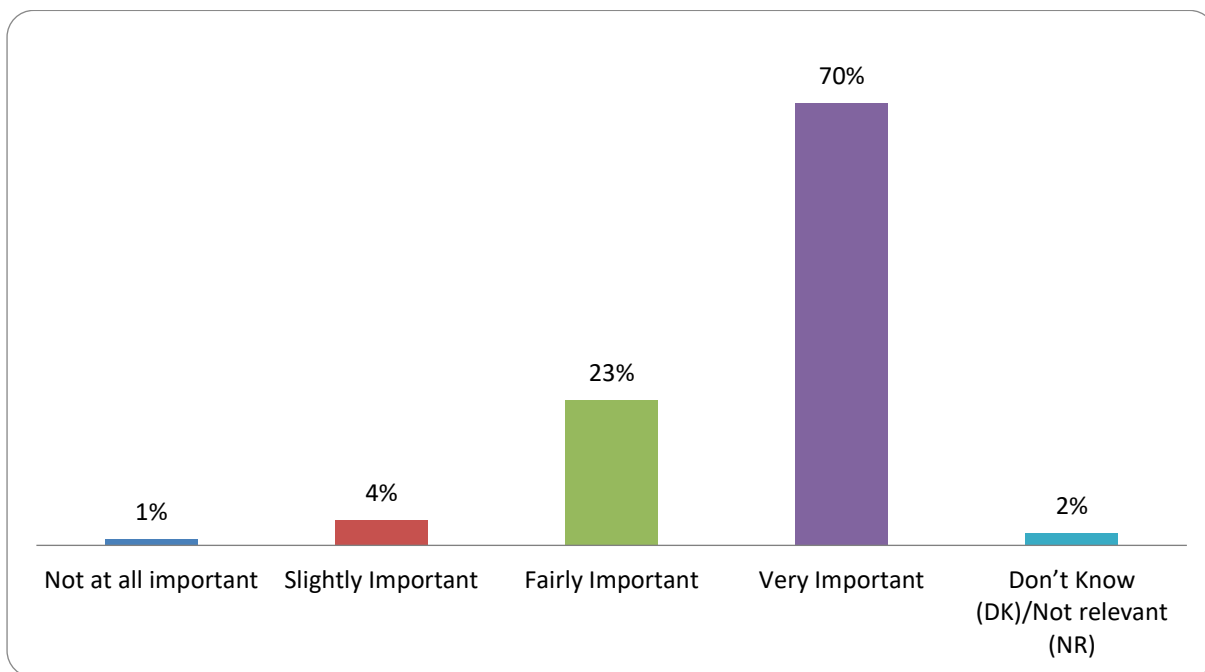


Figure 48. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)

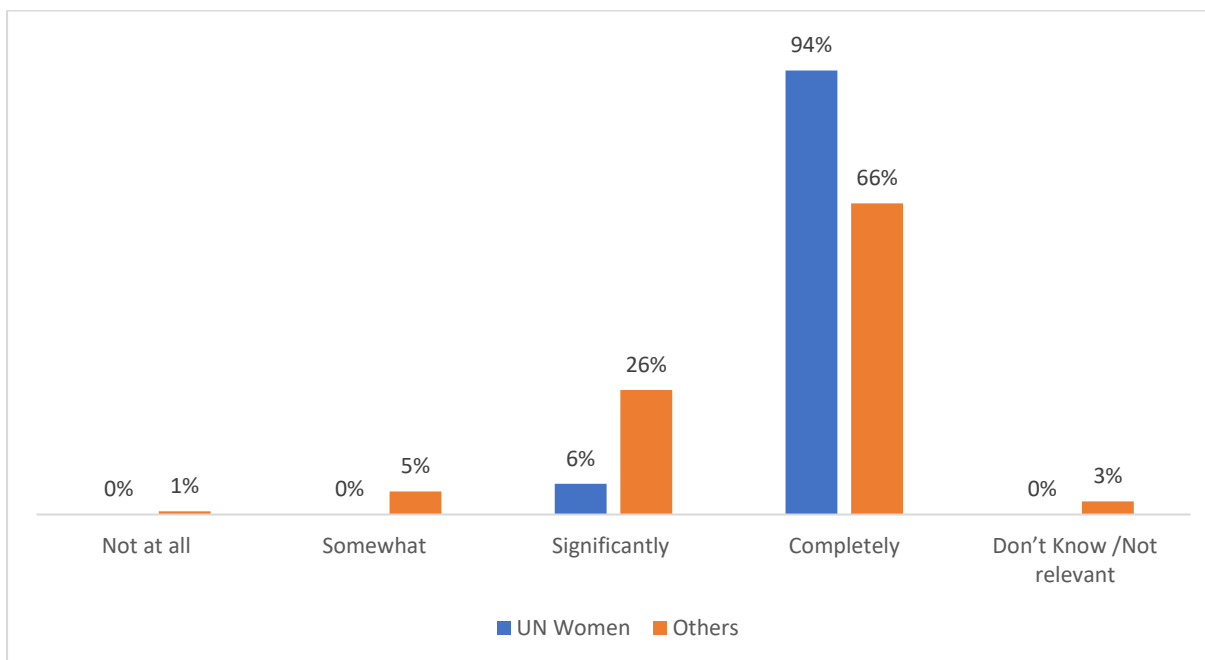


Figure 49. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)

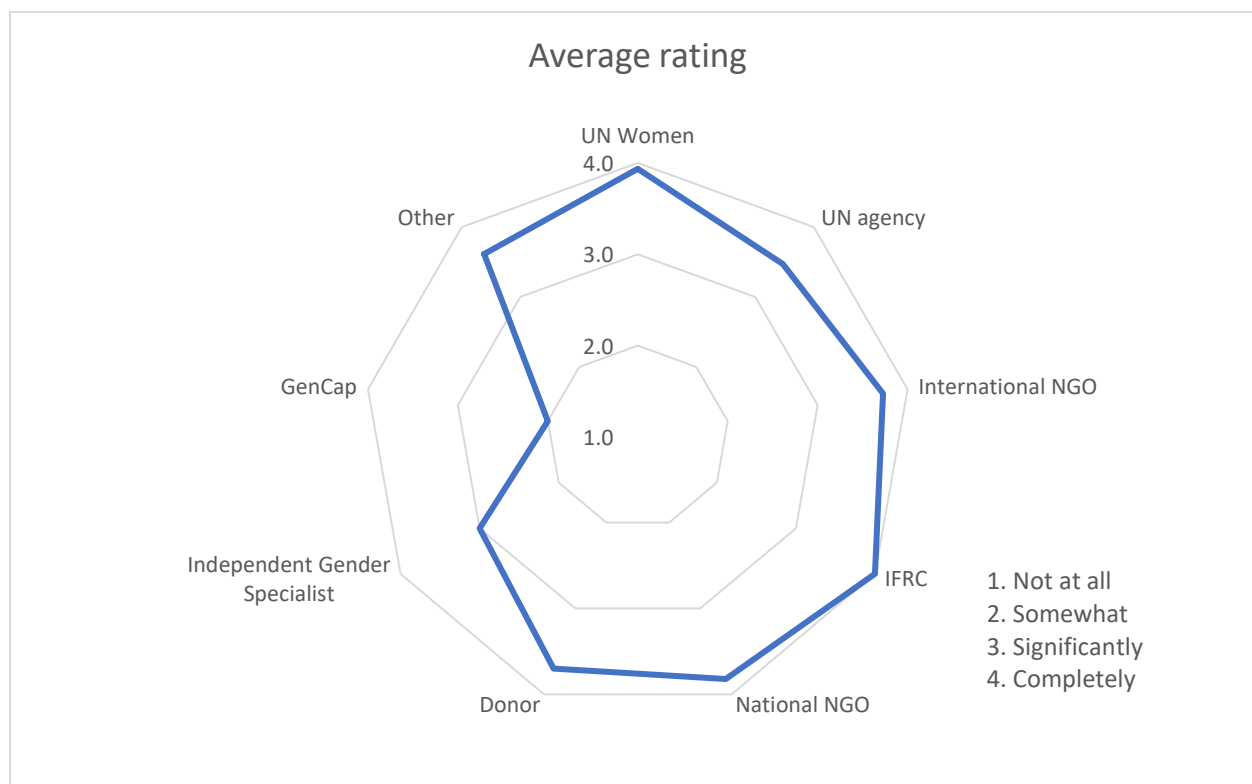


Table 22. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	0,0%	40,9%	59,1%	0,0%
Arab States	0,0%	8,8%	11,8%	73,5%	5,9%
Asia Pacific	3,1%	6,3%	15,6%	75,0%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	0,0%	36,4%	63,6%	0,0%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	4,8%	19,0%	71,4%	4,8%
West and Central Africa	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	71,9%	3,1%

Strengthening assessments of the gender dimensions of disaster risk (average rating 3.62)

Figure 50. Importance of strengthening assessments of the gender dimensions of disaster risk.

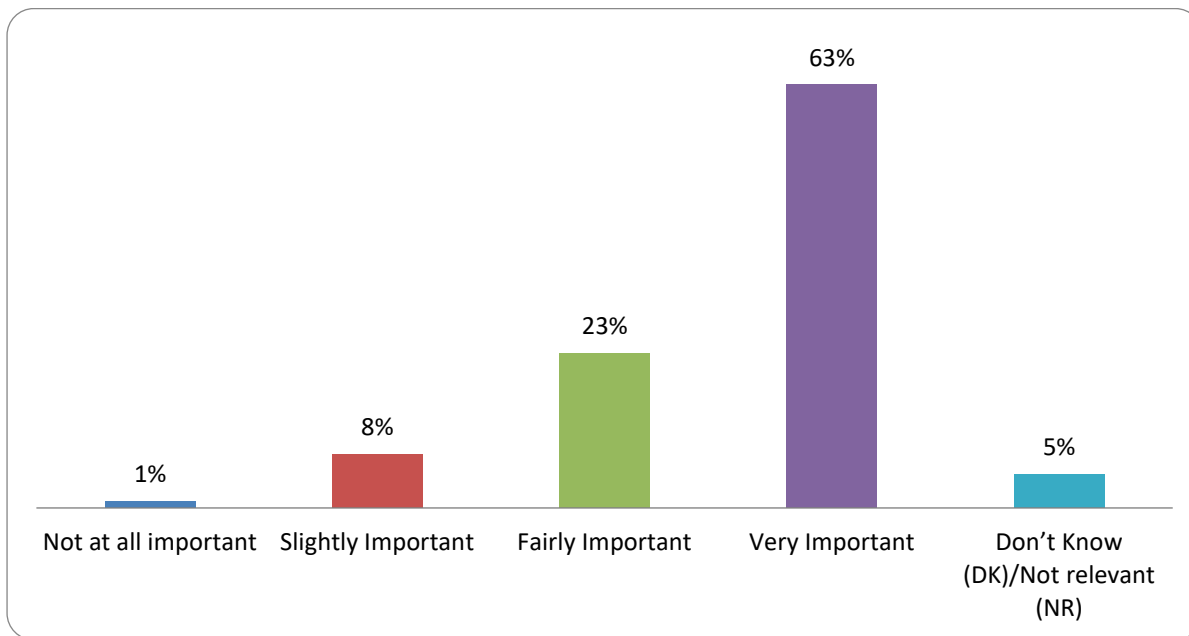


Figure 51. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)

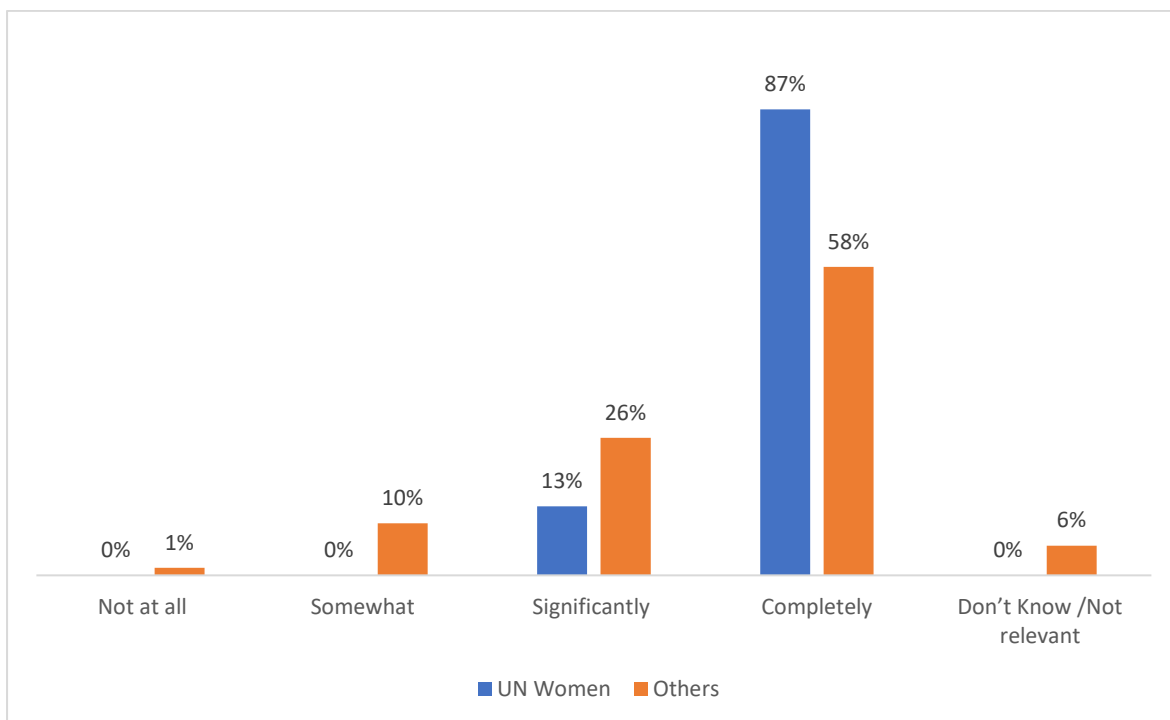


Figure 52. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)

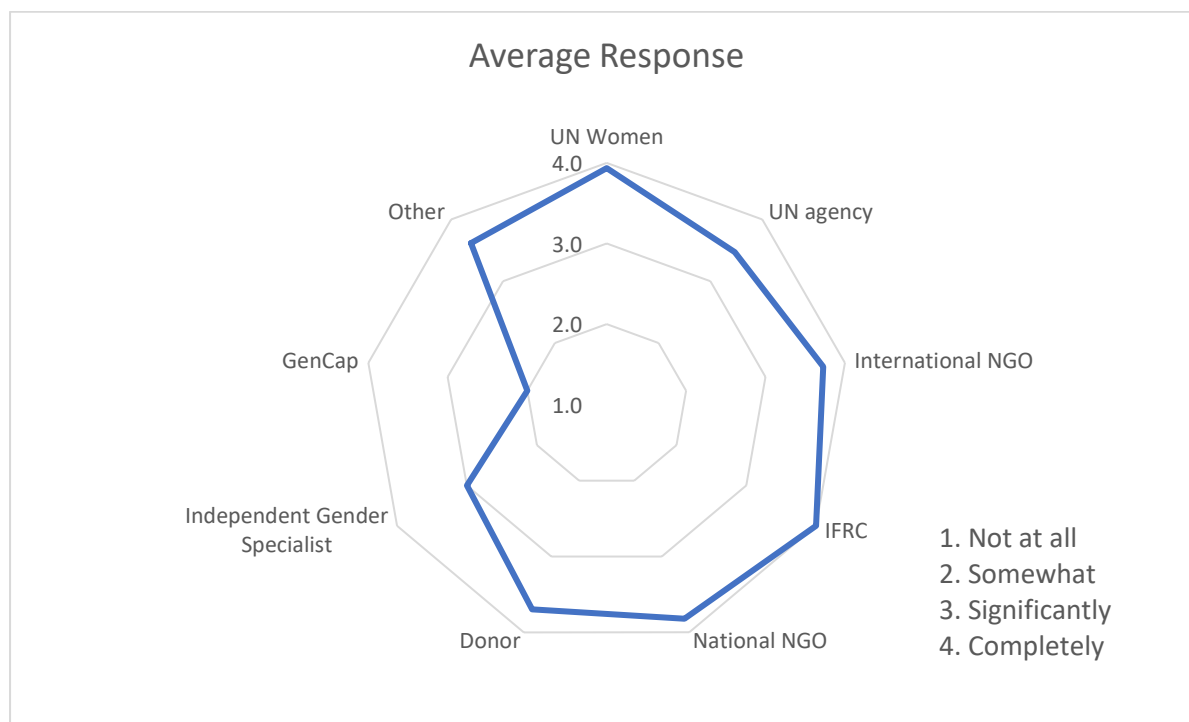


Table 23. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	9,1%	27,3%	59,1%	4,5%
Arab States	2,9%	5,9%	17,6%	64,7%	8,8%
Asia Pacific	3,1%	6,3%	31,3%	59,4%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	4,8%	33,3%	57,1%	4,8%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	14,3%	9,5%	66,7%	9,5%
West and Central Africa	0,0%	9,4%	28,1%	59,4%	3,1%

Promotion of gender-responsive National Disaster Risk Management Policies and Governance
 (average rating 3.66)

Figure 53. Importance of promotion of gender responsive policies and governance in DRR

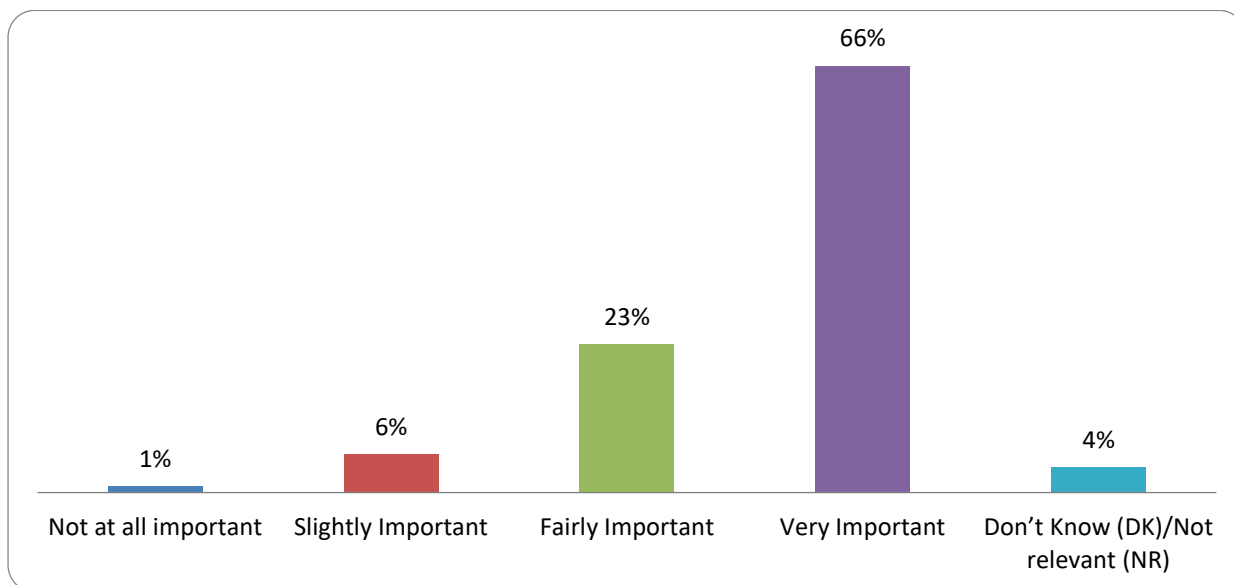


Figure 54. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)

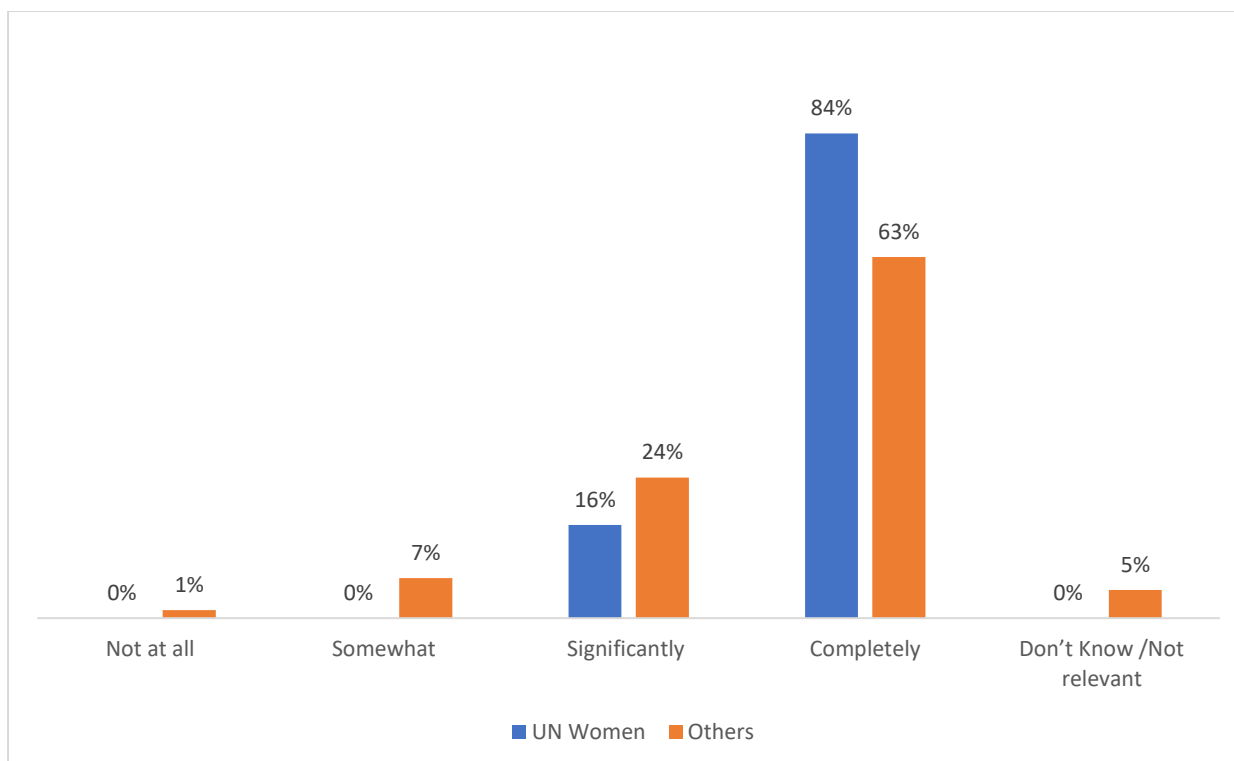


Figure 55. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)

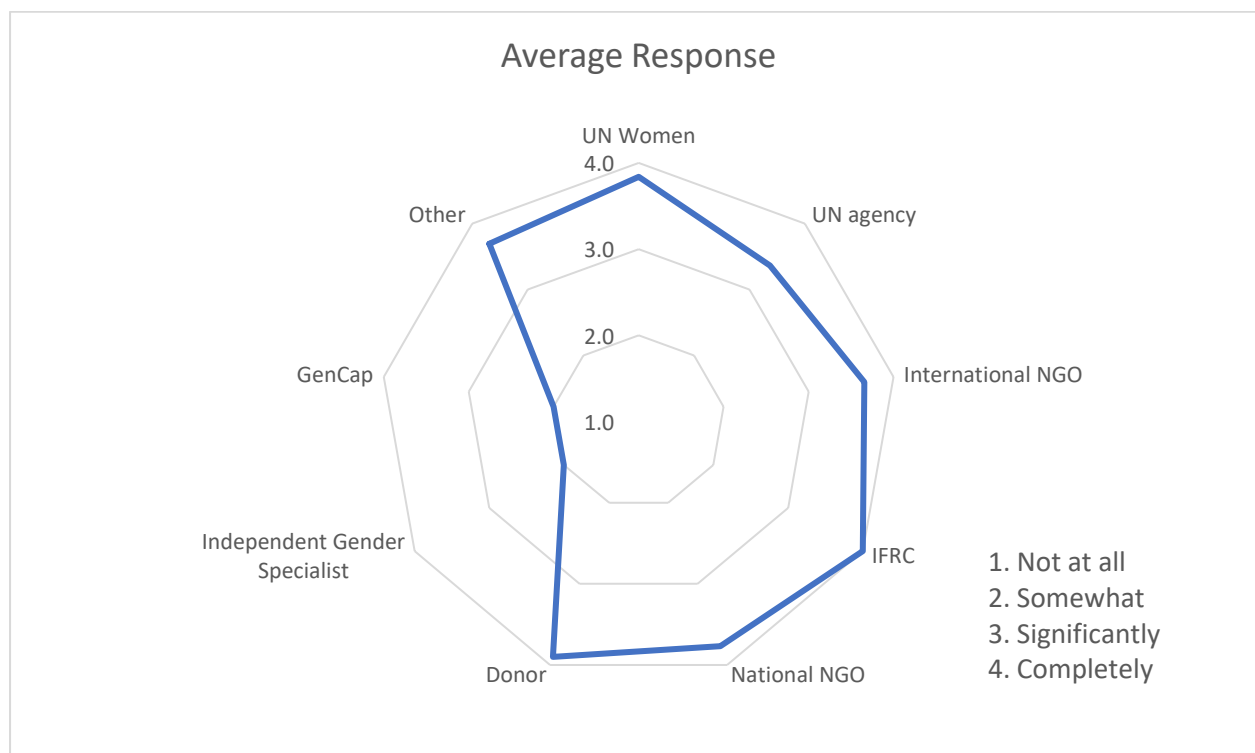


Table 24. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	9,1%	36,4%	54,5%	0,0%
Arab States	2,9%	2,9%	20,6%	67,6%	5,9%
Asia Pacific	3,1%	6,3%	18,8%	71,9%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	0,0%	28,6%	57,1%	14,3%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	4,8%	19,0%	71,4%	4,8%
West and Central Africa	0,0%	6,3%	25,0%	65,6%	3,1%

Contribution to resource mobilization efforts for resilience approaches that include gender equality and women/girls’ empowerment (average rating 3.76)

Figure 56. Importance of contribution to resource mobilization efforts

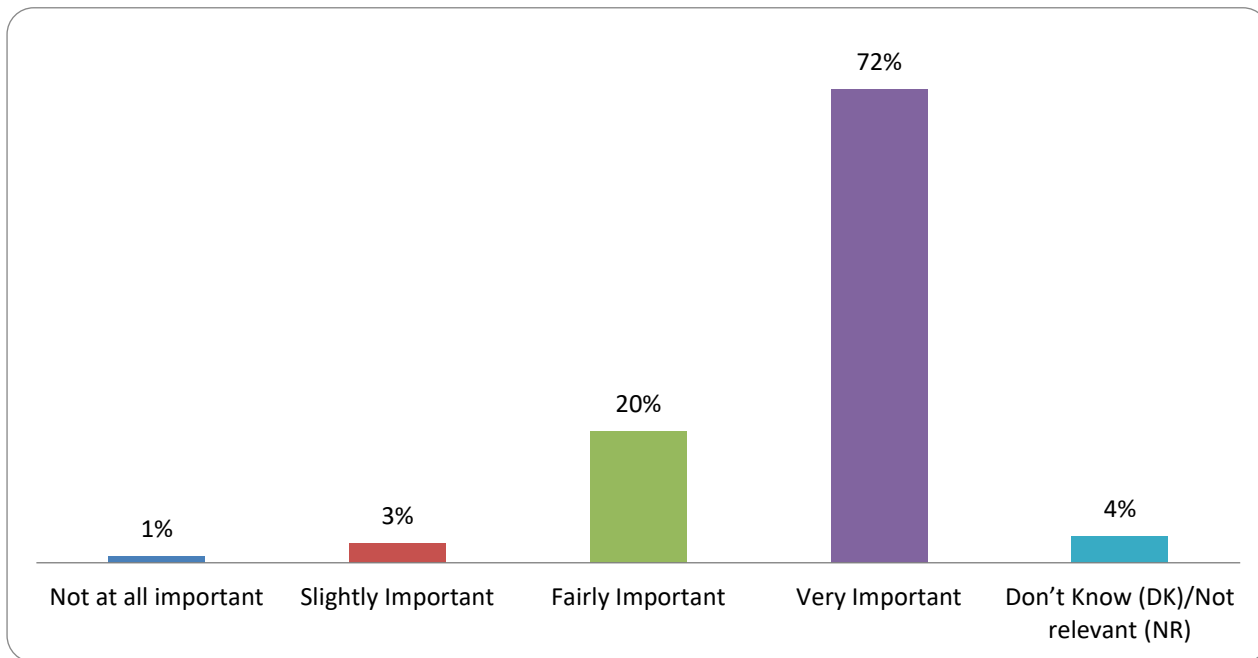


Figure 57. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)

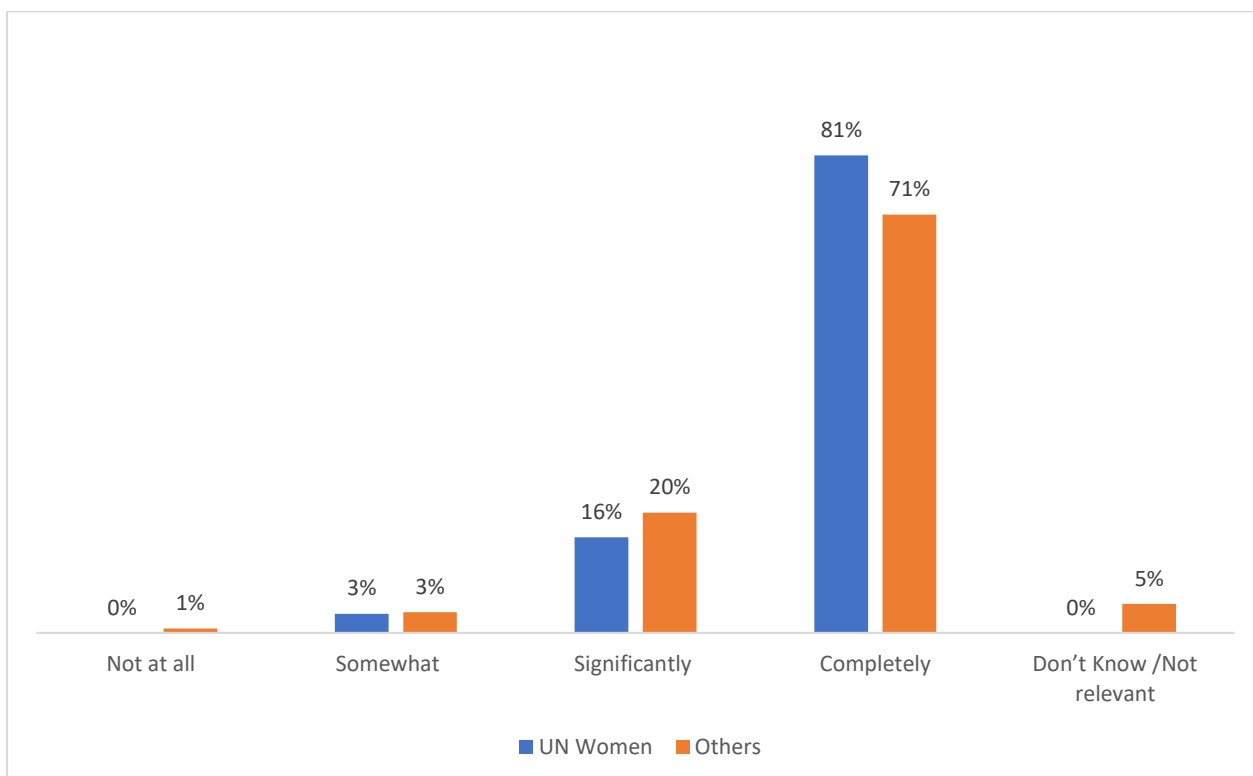


Figure 58. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)

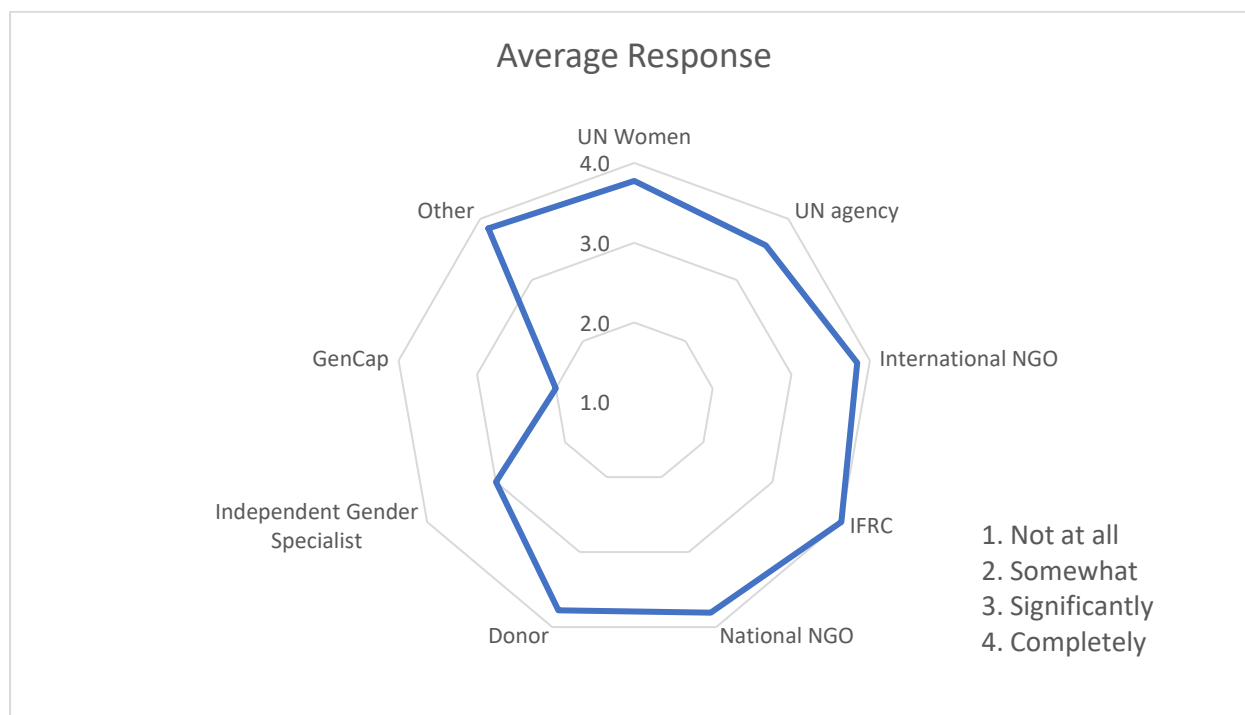


Table 25. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	0,0%	27,3%	72,7%	0,0%
Arab States	0,0%	2,9%	14,7%	79,4%	2,9%
Asia Pacific	3,1%	0,0%	25,0%	68,8%	3,1%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	75,0%	0,0%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	9,5%	14,3%	66,7%	9,5%
West and Central Africa	0,0%	3,1%	18,8%	68,8%	9,4%

Strengthening the capacity of women to prevent, prepare for, and recover from climate and conflict related shocks (average rating 3.76)

Figure 59. Importance of strengthening women's capacity

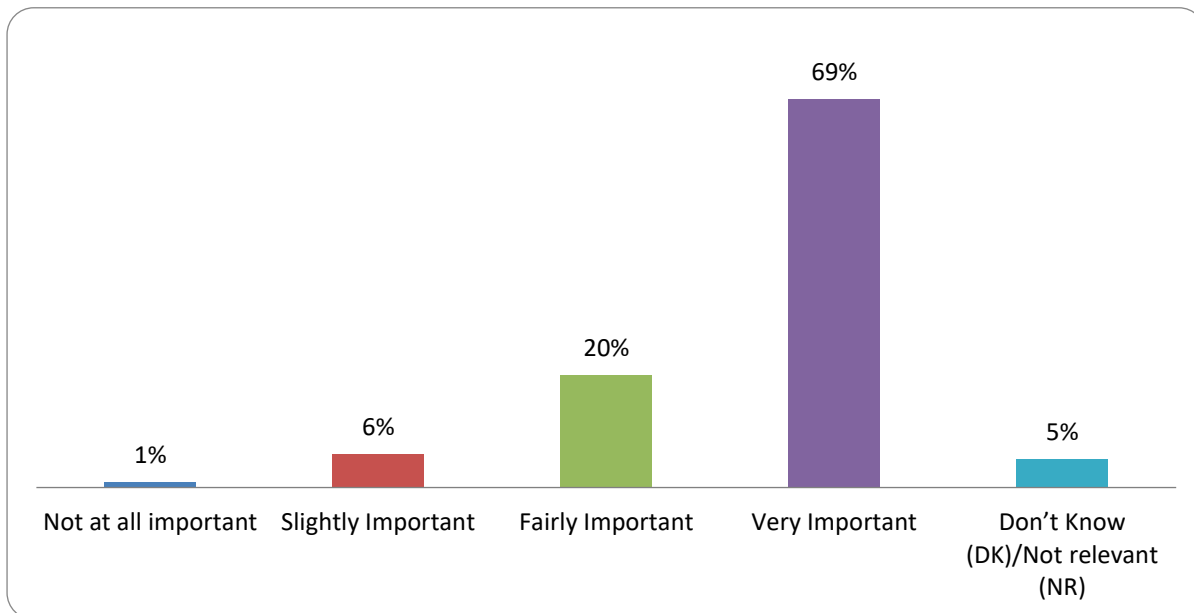


Figure 60. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)

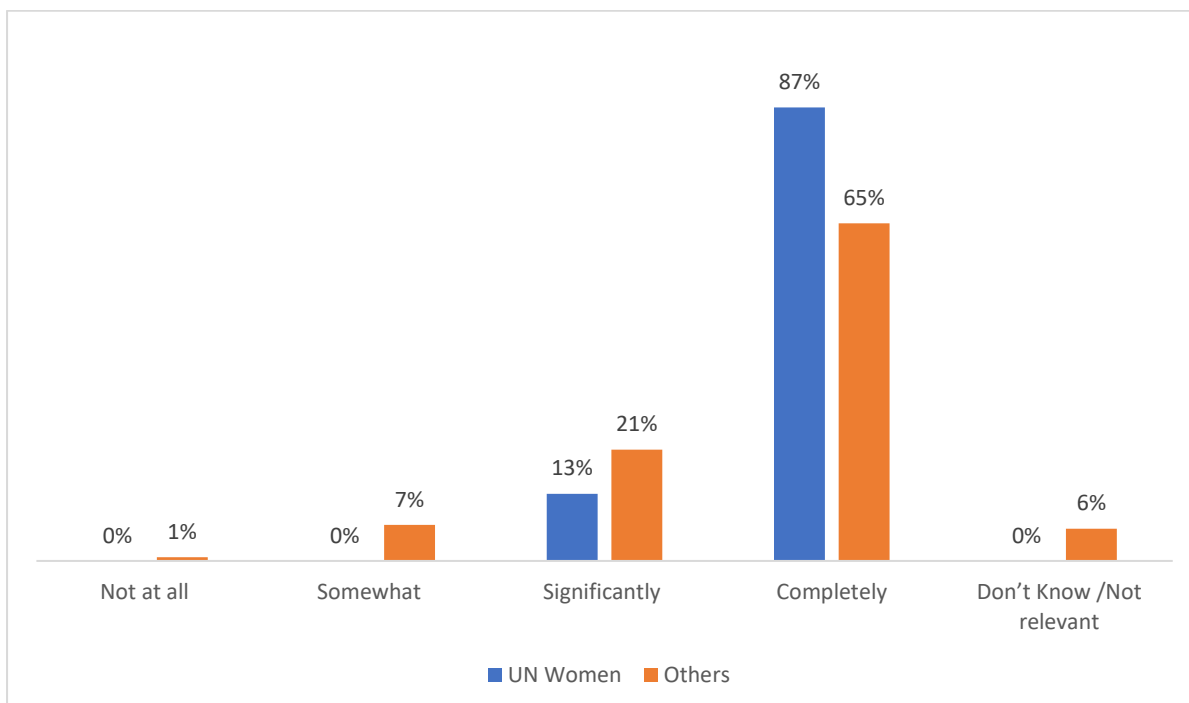


Figure 61. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)

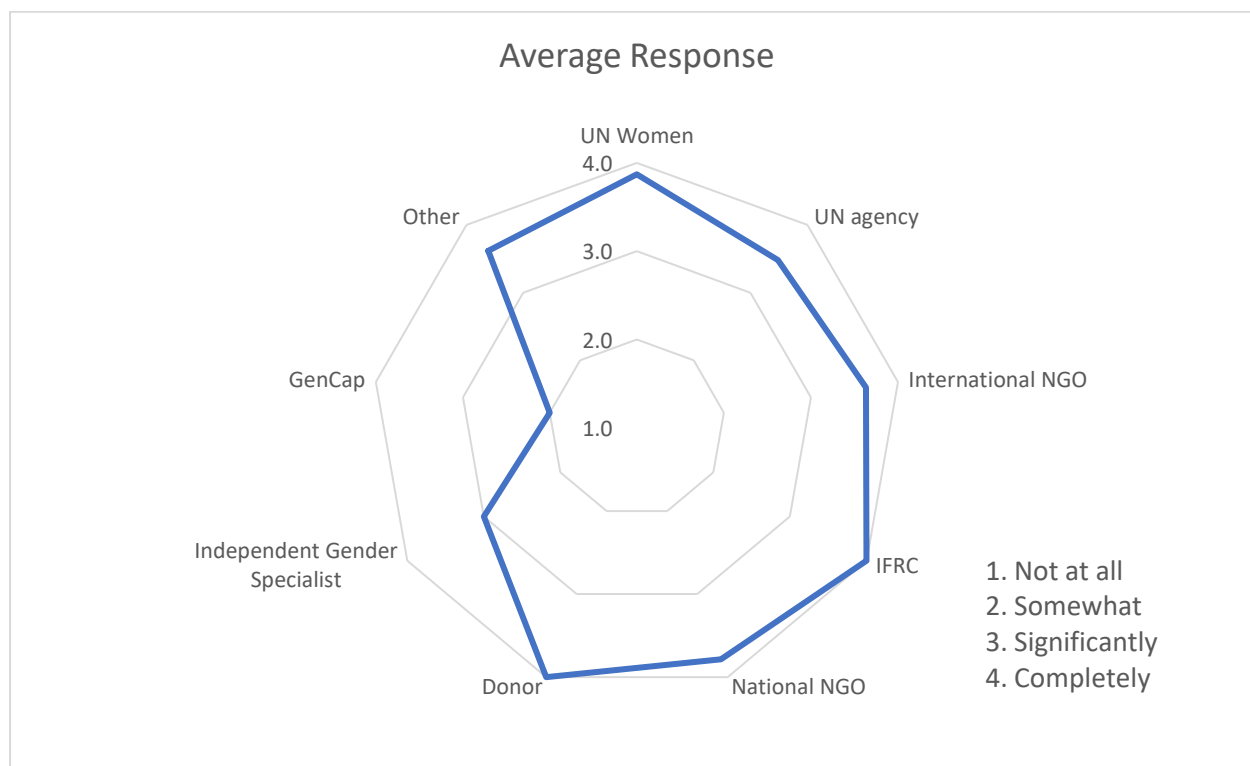


Table 26. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	0,0%	4,5%	22,7%	72,7%	0,0%
Arab States	0,0%	5,9%	26,5%	58,8%	8,8%
Asia Pacific	0,0%	6,3%	12,5%	78,1%	3,1%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	4,5%	18,2%	72,7%	4,5%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	4,8%	14,3%	71,4%	9,5%
West and Central Africa	3,1%	3,1%	25,0%	62,5%	6,3%

How else is UN Women’s work important to humanitarian action? (open ended)

The areas mentioned by the respondents in this question include the following:

Table 27. Other areas considered as important for UN Women’s work in humanitarian action

Areas mentioned	No. of respondents.
Accountability	5
Advocacy	10
Capacity building	14
Coordination	7
Evidence /Research	7
Gender mainstreaming	9
Innovation	2
Technical expertise	4
Women participation /empowerment	7
UN Women as development actor	3
Other	4

Trends from these responses are summarised below:

- **Accountability:** UN Women is considered to be suited for improving the accountability and sustainability of policies and mechanisms implementation. As one respondent mentions: *gender mainstreaming is considered as a faulty approach and UN Women's role should ensure that UN agencies are resourcing concrete actions that are contributing to positive social transformation in humanitarian settings.*
- **Advocacy:** Advocacy and awareness both at HQ and field level, providing key messages to Humanitarian Country Team a UNCT to ensure that gender is a priority of their list, supporting CSOs in their advocacy efforts moving the gender equality and women’s empowerment agenda forward.
- **Capacity building:** considered as the main agency reinforcing the capacity of humanitarian and protection actors, government and local organizations.
- **Coordination** work of UN Women as their leading/participation in GiHA working groups, GBV sub-cluster, linking institutions and facilitating processes is considered vital. One respondent exemplifies *"coordination work amongst the diverse agencies within the CO is also relevant to ensure that all clusters contribute not only towards increased incorporation of a gender perspective to their work and programs, but also to respond in a more gender-sensitive manner"*
- **Evidence/research:** respondents mention UN Women’s contribution on the *"production of knowledge documents including but not limited to technical guidance notes, research reports, academic articles - on gender equality and women’s empowerment in humanitarian action to inform a broad variety of audiences on what these look like and how they are done.*
- **Gender mainstreaming:** considered an enabling environment for gender integration and mainstreaming, analysis of gaps in gender mainstreaming or programs, orienting partners in prioritizing sectors, and developing normative frameworks for promoting gender approached in the UN response system
- **Innovation examples:** (1) Humanitarian programming could focus on pilot projects that show added value of gender equality and women’s empowerment in humanitarian practice and leverage advocacy and joint partnership with other agencies (thus increasing scale); (2) Direct service delivery in humanitarian contexts to pilot models or catalytic initiatives that can provide important evidence and knowledge to other partners on identifying and addressing service gaps and demonstrating how women's participation and leadership roles can lead to improved humanitarian action

- **Technical expertise:** UN Women brings gender technical expertise to humanitarian response. A particular respondent elaborates on this, explaining that UN Women adds more value in the preparedness and in the recovery phase than in the immediate response phase aside from the provision of gender-based needs assessments
- **Women participation/empowerment:** UN Women work in humanitarian action is understood by some respondents as an opportunity improve women participation. One wrote: *UN Women is filling an 'empowerment' gap that currently exists in investing in women's capacities and leadership so that they can support and protect themselves and their families.*
- **UN Women's role in humanitarian action** is questioned by some respondents, who consider the agency as a development actor working towards women empowerment and integration in the labor market
- **Other:** respondents also mentioned Livelihoods activities, UN Women's normative role, UN Women works in crises prevention, preparedness and response to reduce vulnerabilities, address risks, promote resilience and leverage women's leadership; psychosocial health involvement.

6. Survey Question Analysis (Coordination & Coherence)

Does UN Women contribute to making coordination mechanisms for humanitarian response more gender-sensitive? (4.0)

45% of respondents consider that UN Women is “significantly” contributing to the improvement of coordination mechanisms for humanitarian response more gender-sensitive.

26% “completely agree” on UN Women’s contribution to coordination mechanisms.

20% of respondents agree “somewhat” with this statement.

Figure 62. UN Women contribution to gender-sensitive coordination

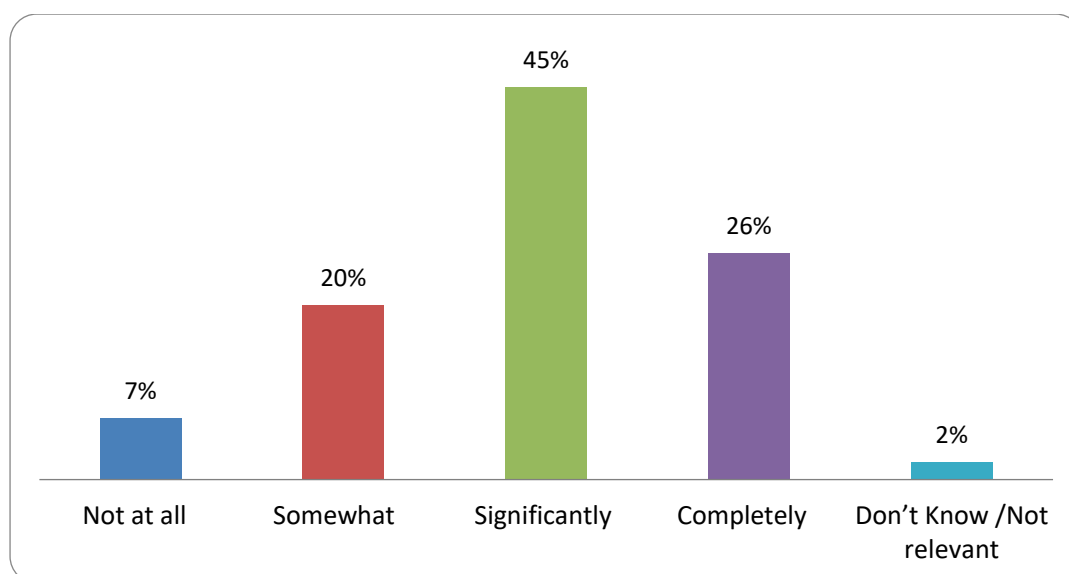


Figure 63. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)

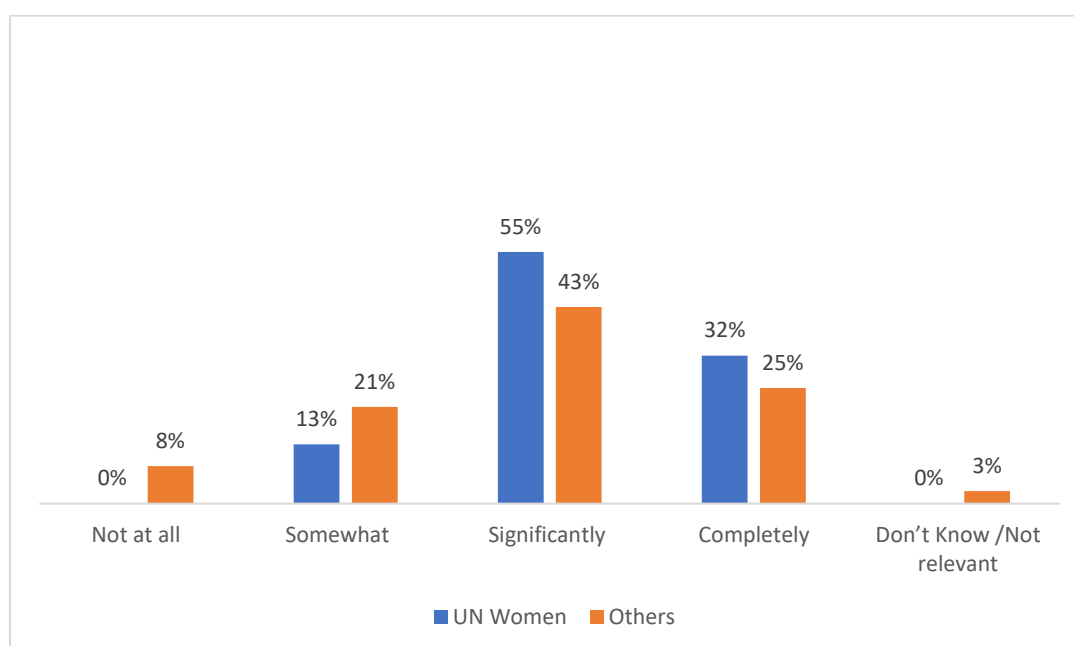
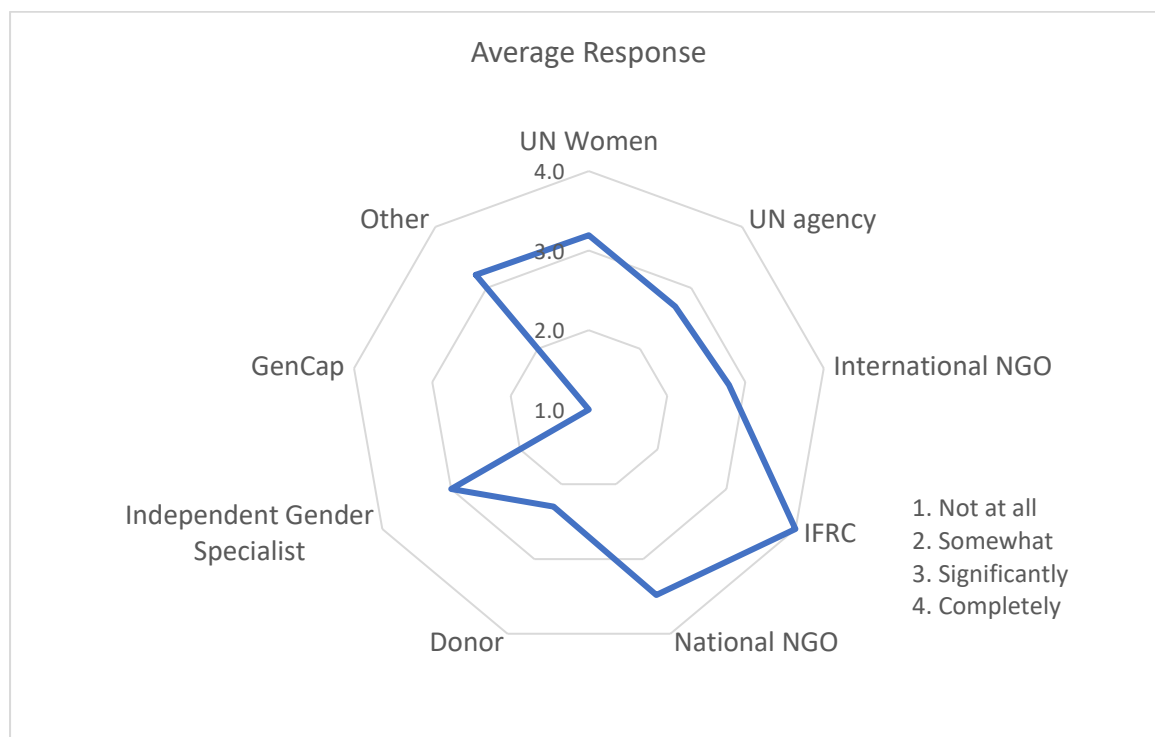


Figure 64. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)



There is a high level of disagreement between the different organisations in terms of the value added of UN Women in relation to coordination. IFRC and National NGOs give the highest scores to this statement; meanwhile Gen Cap’s and Donors’ responses provide the lowest scores e.g. Gen Cap responses state that UN Women does not contribute to making coordination mechanisms more gender sensitive and Donors responses (score 2.3) mean that UN Women somewhat contributes to coordination.

Table 28. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	8,7%	21,7%	39,1%	30,4%	0,0%
Arab States	11,8%	14,7%	38,2%	32,4%	2,9%
Asia Pacific	9,1%	18,2%	57,6%	15,2%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	22,7%	50,0%	22,7%	4,5%
Europe and Central Asia	4,8%	23,8%	42,9%	28,6%	0,0%
West and Central Africa	6,3%	18,8%	43,8%	25,0%	6,3%

Asia Pacific and East and Southern Africa regions show a slightly more positive rating than other regions.

Does UN Women enhance coherence amongst humanitarian actors on gender equality and women's empowerment? (5.0)

61% of respondents rate highly UN Women’s coherence amongst humanitarian actors on gender equality and women’s empowerment, with 38% that “significantly” agree with the statement, and 23% that agree “completely.” 31% rate UN Women as “somewhat” enhancing coherence amongst humanitarian actors on gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Figure 65. Does UN Women enhance coherence?

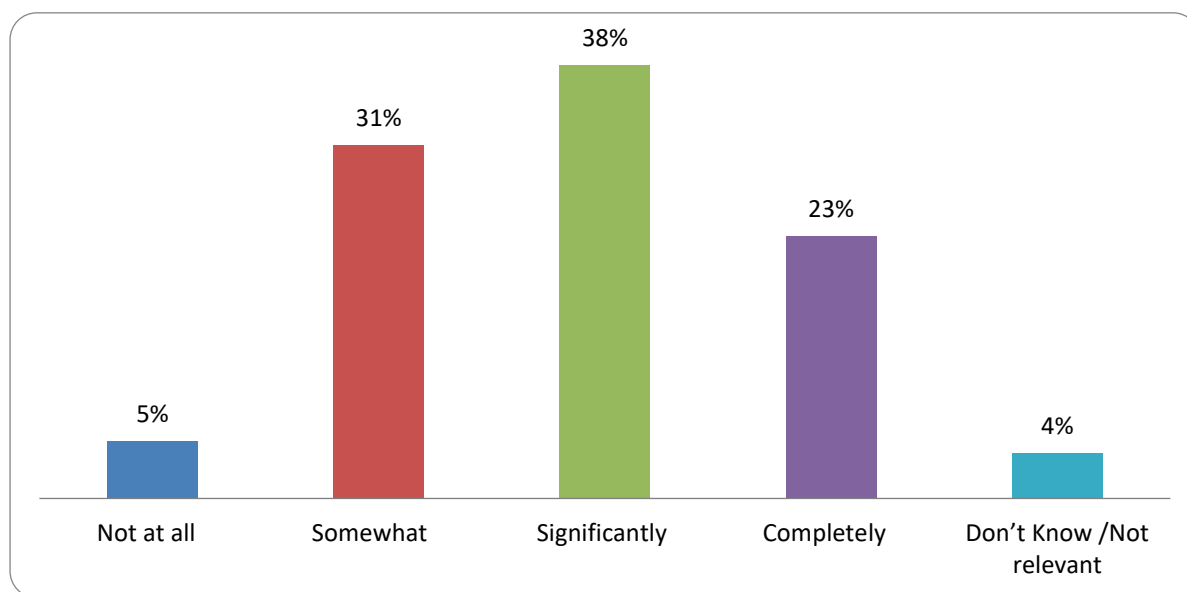
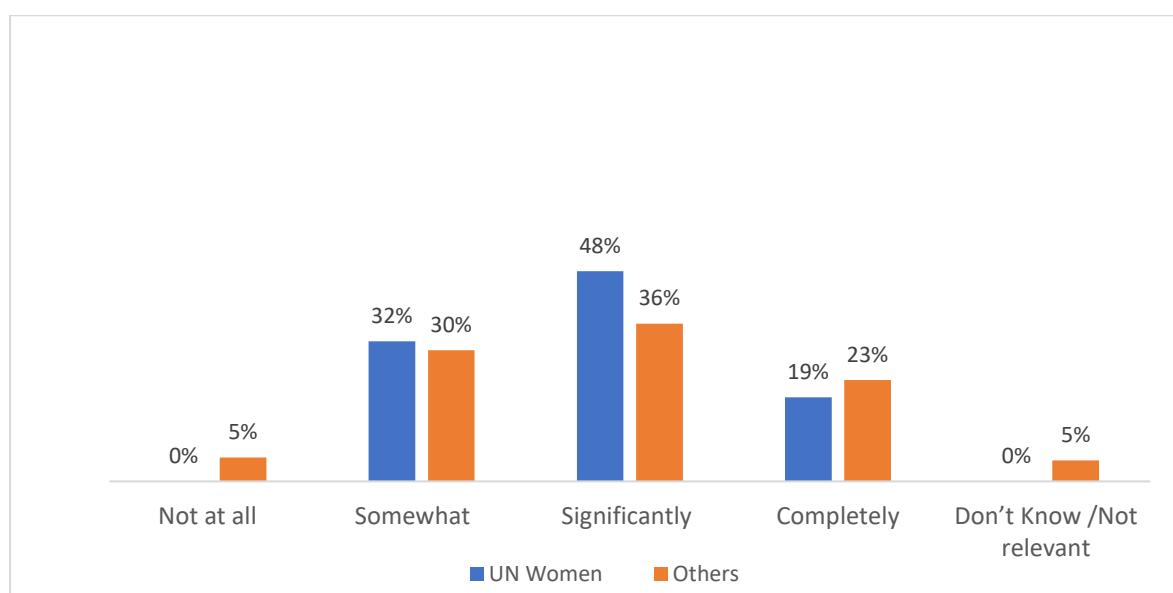
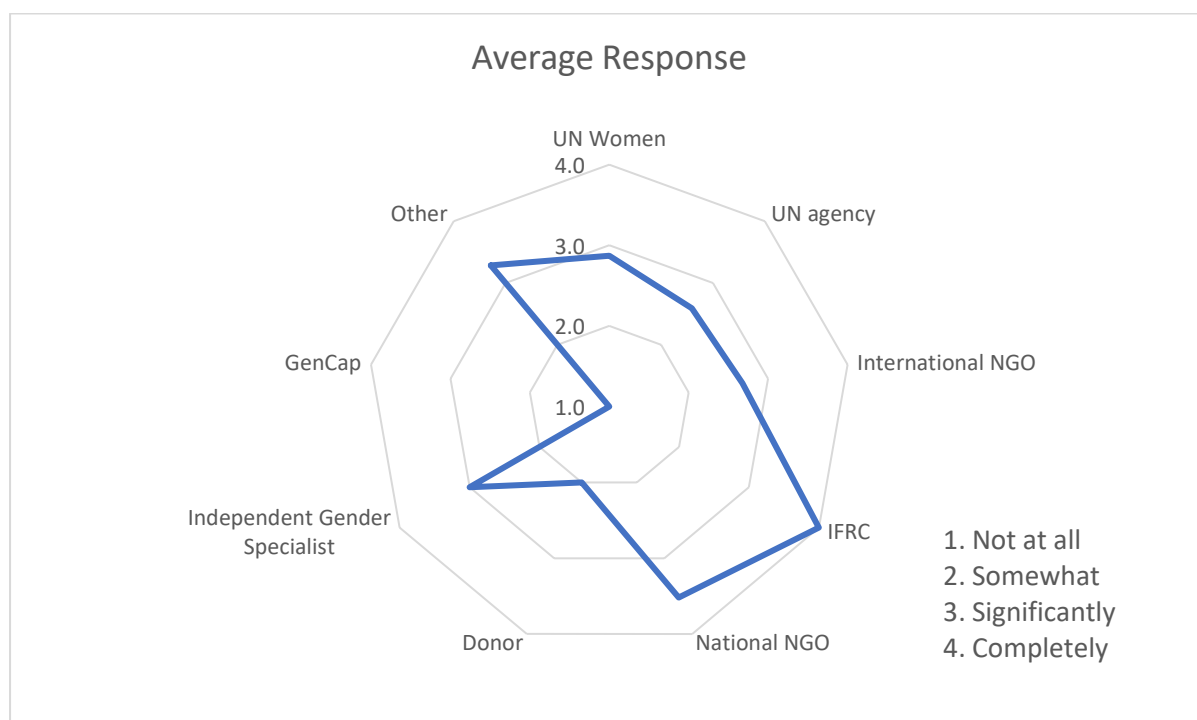


Figure 66. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)



UN Women staff responses follow the trend of other respondents.

Figure 67. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)



Here, there is a broad range of responses. IFRC and National NGOs representatives scored higher regarding UN Women’s role on enhancing coherence. UN Agencies, International NGOs, Donors and Gen Cap scored around 2 (somewhat) or lower.

Table 29. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	8,7%	39,1%	39,1%	8,7%	4,3%
Arab States	2,9%	17,6%	44,1%	32,4%	2,9%
Asia Pacific	9,1%	36,4%	42,4%	12,1%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	31,8%	27,3%	36,4%	4,5%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	50,0%	25,0%	20,0%	5,0%
West and Central Africa	6,3%	21,9%	50,0%	15,6%	6,3%

Arab States and East and Southern Africa rate UN Women’s role on enhancing coherence higher; Europe and Central Asia responses are lower.

7. Survey Question Analysis (Effectiveness)

How useful for effective humanitarian action are UN Women’s guidance in relation to knowledge on gender-responsive humanitarian action and with respect to accountability frameworks? (NORMATIVE)

71% of respondents believe that UN Women’s guidance is useful for gender-responsive humanitarian action and accountability frameworks, with 43% who agree “significantly;” 28% who agree “completely.” 18% agree only “somewhat” with the statement.

Figure 68. Usefulness of UN Women’s guidance

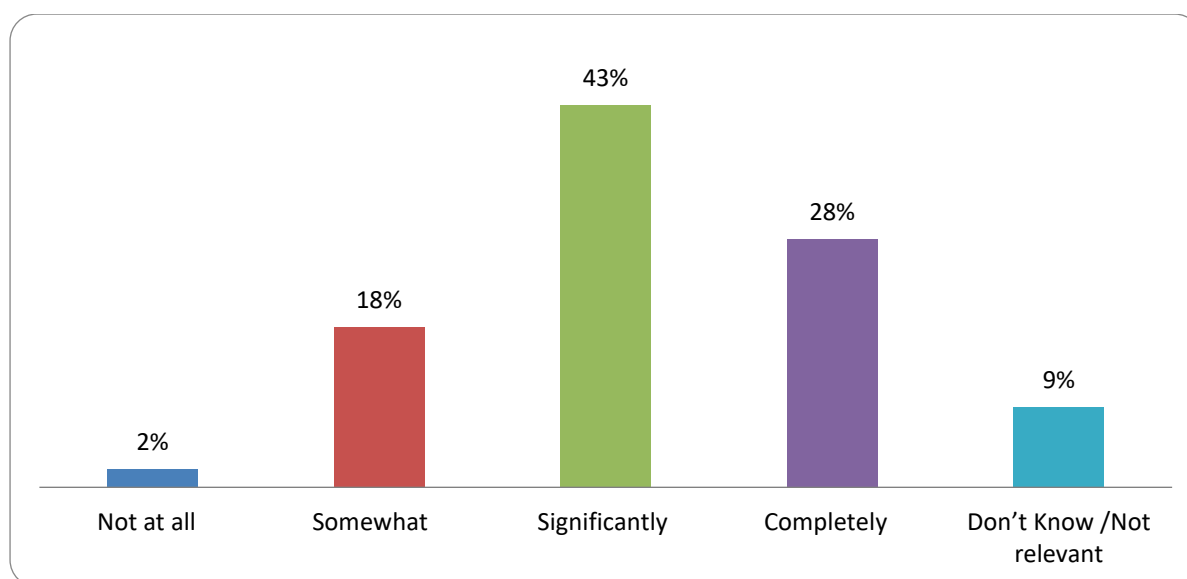


Figure 69. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)

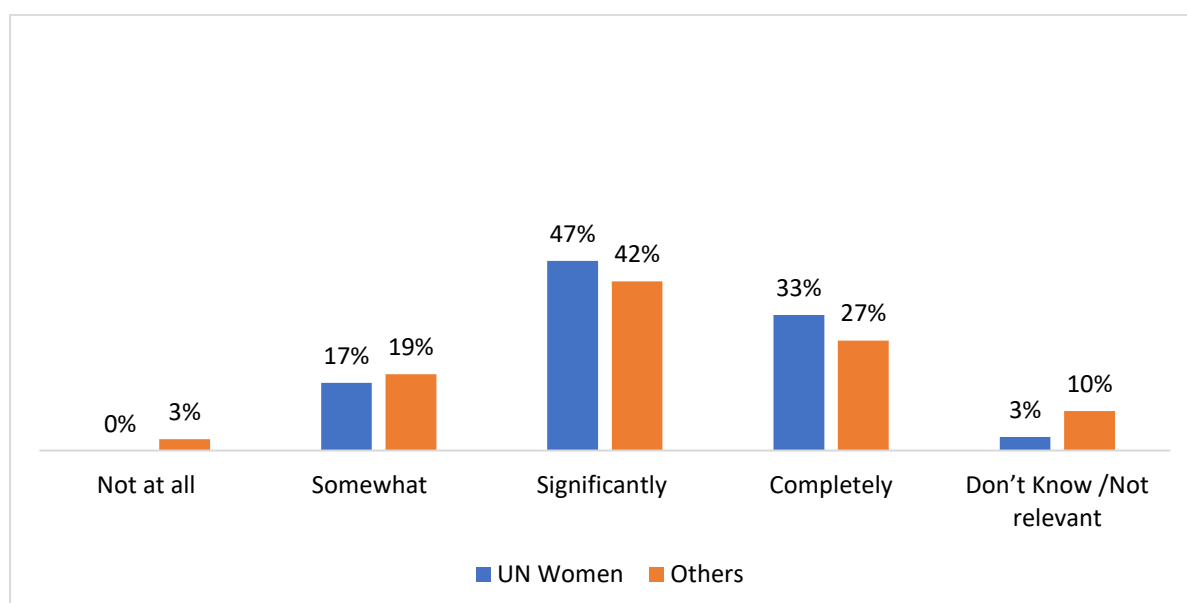
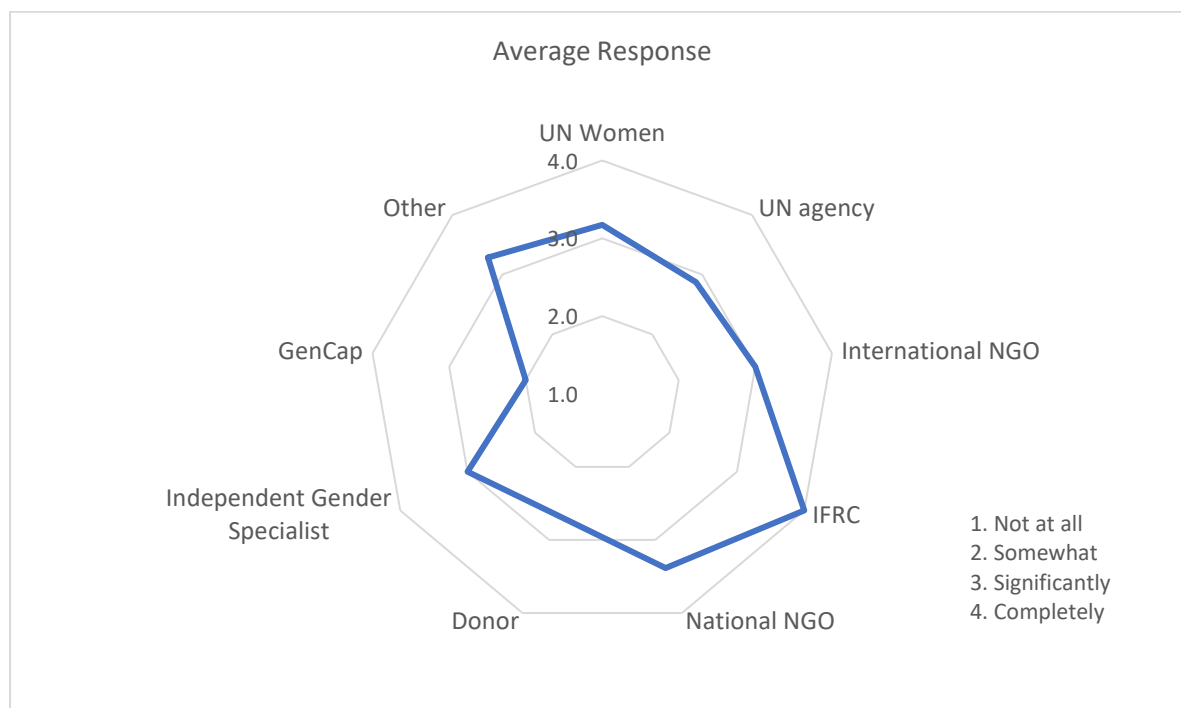


Figure 70. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)



There is a wide range of ratings between different groups of stakeholders.

IFRC and National NGOs representatives share the most positive ratings regarding UN Women’s guidance role with respect to gender responsive humanitarian action and accountability frameworks.

UN Agencies, Donors, and Gen Cap have more neutral ratings on this.

Table 30. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	4,3%	30,4%	17,4%	34,8%	13,0%
Arab States	6,1%	9,1%	39,4%	39,4%	6,1%
Asia Pacific	0,0%	25,8%	45,2%	25,8%	3,2%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	9,1%	59,1%	27,3%	4,5%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	25,0%	40,0%	20,0%	15,0%
West and Central Africa	3,1%	12,5%	56,3%	12,5%	15,6%

Except from Americas and the Caribbean region, regional respondents rate this highly, with around half of responses rating this “significantly.”

How effective is UN Women’s work to enhance gender-responsive policies for humanitarian action? (7.0)

45% of respondents believe that UN Women work is significantly effective towards enhancing gender-responsive policies for humanitarian action.

22% of respondents rate it as significantly effective. 22% rate it as “somewhat” effective.

Figure 71. Effectiveness of UN Women’s work in enhancing gender responsive policies

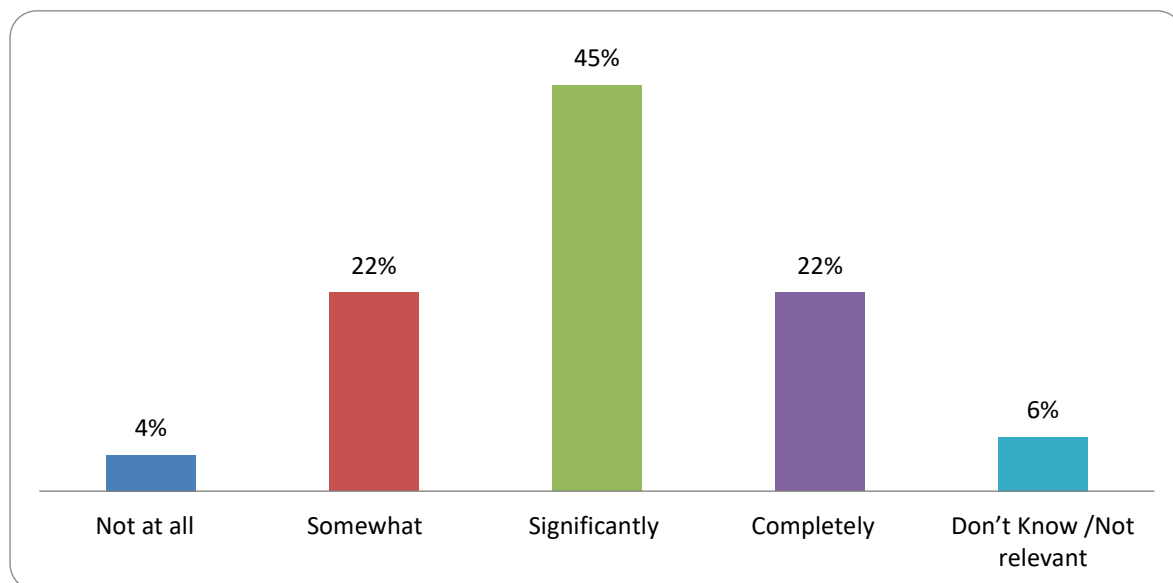
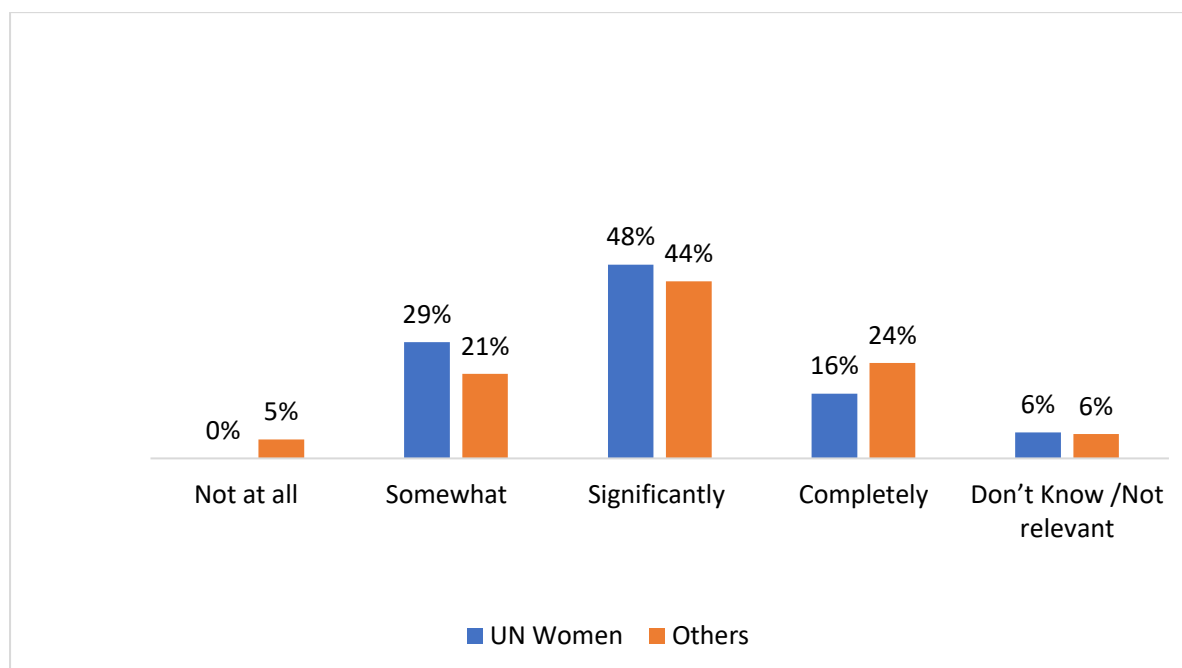
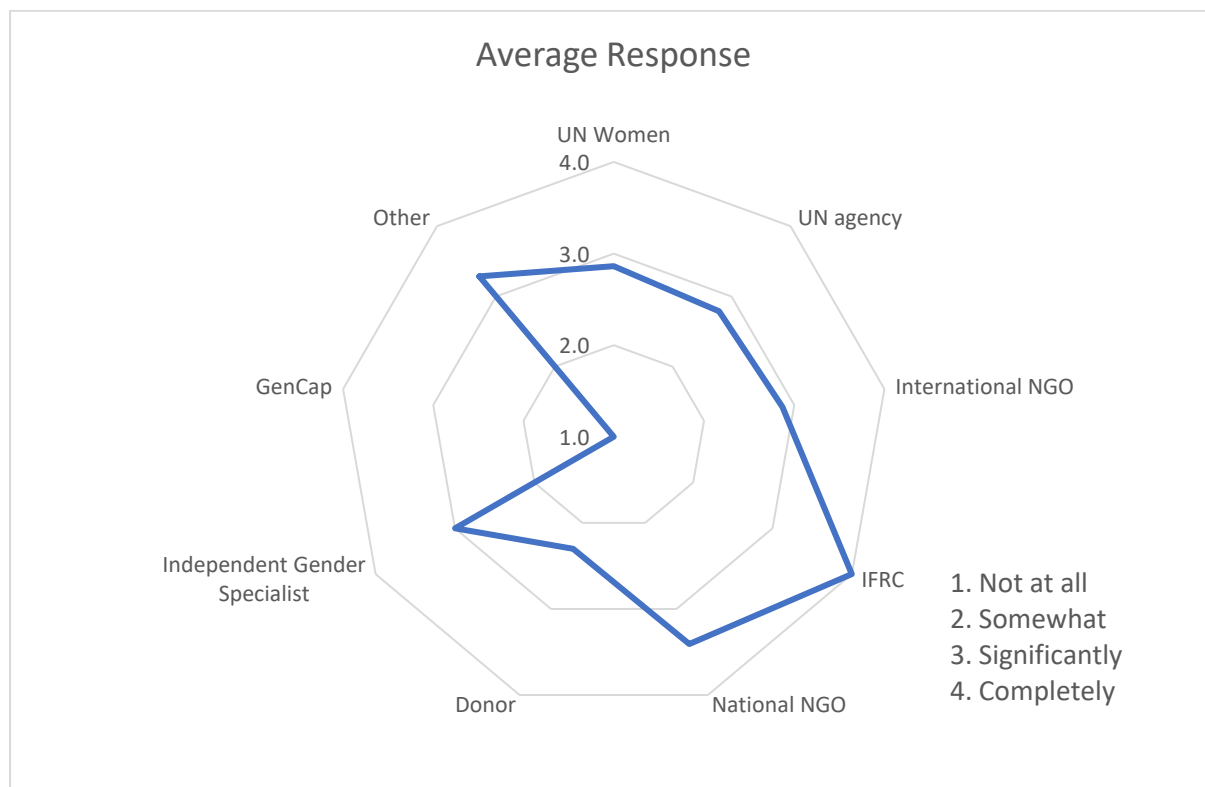


Figure 72. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)



UN Women staff responses align with other respondents.

73. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)



There is a diversity of responses between different groups of stakeholders. IFRC and National NGO representatives have scored higher regarding UN Women’s work towards enhancing gender-responsive policies for humanitarian action. However, GenCap respondents and Donor representatives give lower scores on this regard with scores under 2 (somewhat) or around 2.

Table 31. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	4,3%	34,8%	39,1%	8,7%	13,0%
Arab States	5,9%	11,8%	50,0%	26,5%	5,9%
Asia Pacific	9,1%	24,2%	45,5%	21,2%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	22,7%	36,4%	36,4%	4,5%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	42,9%	38,1%	14,3%	4,8%
West and Central Africa	3,1%	12,5%	59,4%	15,6%	9,4%

Respondents from the European and Central Asia region provide two main types of answers, they somewhat agree with UN Women’s effectiveness to enhance gender responsive policies for humanitarian action (42.9%) or significantly agree with the statement (38%). For the case of East and Southern Africa there is a diversity of responses ranging from somewhat (22%) to significantly (36%) and to completely (36%).

. Arab States’ responses are positive on this question with 50% who significantly agree and 26.5% who completely agree, meanwhile Americas’ region responses distribute equally between significantly(39%) and somewhat (35%).

Does UN Women contribute to more women and girls playing a greater role in humanitarian response and recovery efforts, including disaster risk reduction (DRR)? (Only UN Women Staff; 7.1)

Response rates are split in this question, demonstrating a different possible trend in relation to other questions.

Figure 74. UN Women’s contribution to women playing a greater role

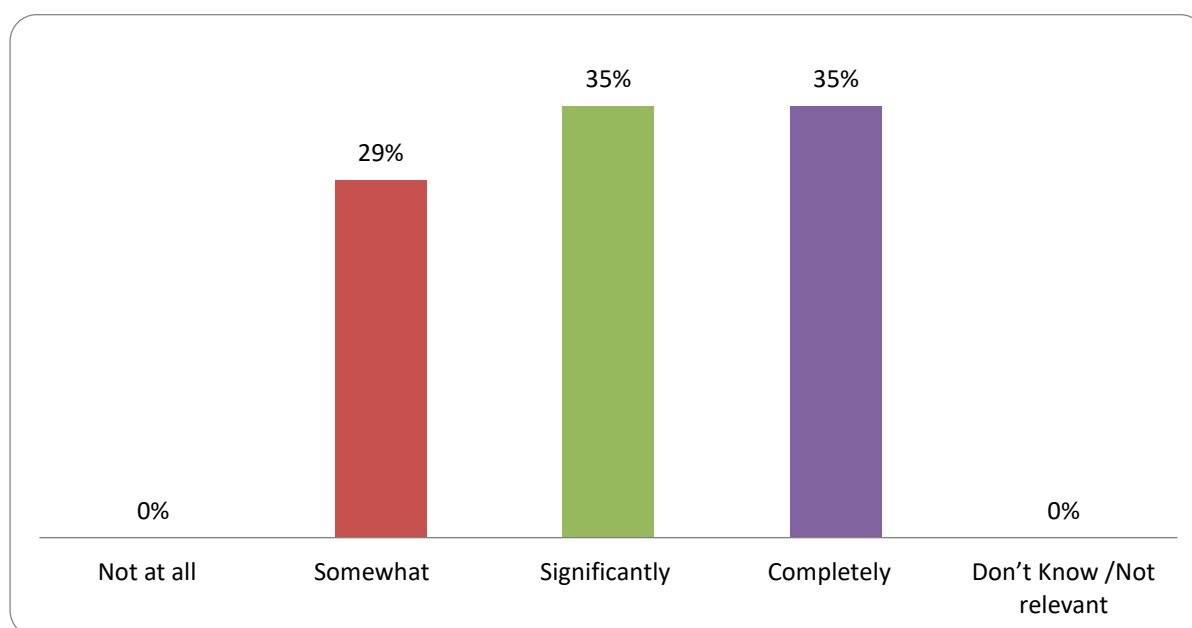


Table 32. Regions (comparative analysis) (Only UN Women staff)

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	4,3%	34,8%	39,1%	8,7%	13,0%
Arab States	5,9%	11,8%	50,0%	26,5%	5,9%
Asia Pacific	9,1%	24,2%	45,5%	21,2%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	22,7%	36,4%	36,4%	4,5%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	42,9%	38,1%	14,3%	4,8%
West and Central Africa	3,1%	12,5%	59,4%	15,6%	9,4%

All regions except from Europe and Central Asia concentrate its responses in the scores which represent that UN Women contributed significantly to more women and girls playing a greater role in humanitarian response and recovery efforts, including disaster risk reduction (DRR), with values from 36% to 60% .

However, in Europe a Central Asia responses are spread between somewhat (42%) contributes and significantly contributes (38%)

Does UN Women contribute to more women and girls being better served by humanitarian response and recovery efforts, including disaster risk reduction (DRR)? (Only UN Women; 7.2)

Response rates are split in this question, demonstrating a different possible trend in relation to other questions.

Figure 75. UN Women’s contribution to women being better served

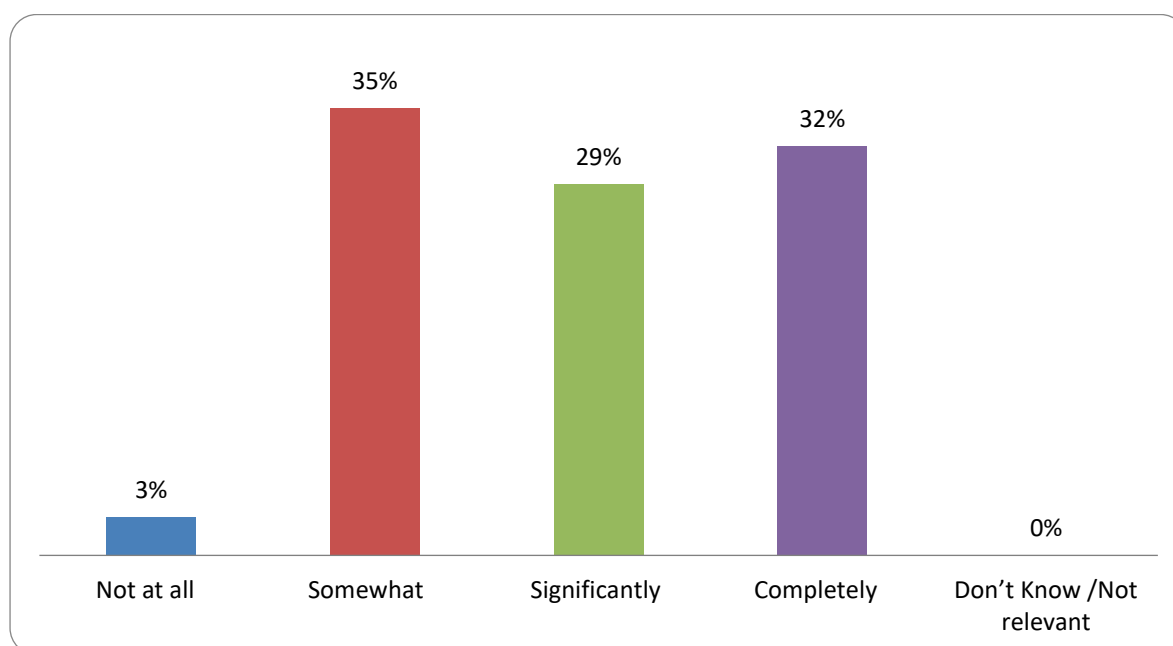


Table 33. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	12,5%	37,5%	25,0%	25,0%	0,0%
Arab States	0,0%	50,0%	25,0%	25,0%	0,0%
Asia Pacific	0,0%	20,0%	60,0%	20,0%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	50,0%	16,7%	33,3%	0,0%
West and Central Africa	0,0%	16,7%	33,3%	50,0%	0,0%

There are differences across regions. The three African regions concentrate their responses on UN Women’s significant contribution to more women and girls being better served by humanitarian response and recovery efforts (100% in East and Southern Africa and 50% in West and Central Africa) , while the Americas, Arab States and Europe and Central Asia responses concentrate on the ‘somewhat ‘ score.

Does UN Women ensure that accountability mechanisms are effective for integrating gender equality across a response? (8.0)

42% of respondents consider that UN Women “significantly” ensures that accountability mechanisms are effective for integrating gender equality across a response.

A large proportion of respondents (27%) state that UN Women only “somewhat” ensures that accountability mechanisms are effective for integrating gender equality across a response.

Figure 76. Does UN Women ensure accountability mechanisms are effective for integrating gender equality?

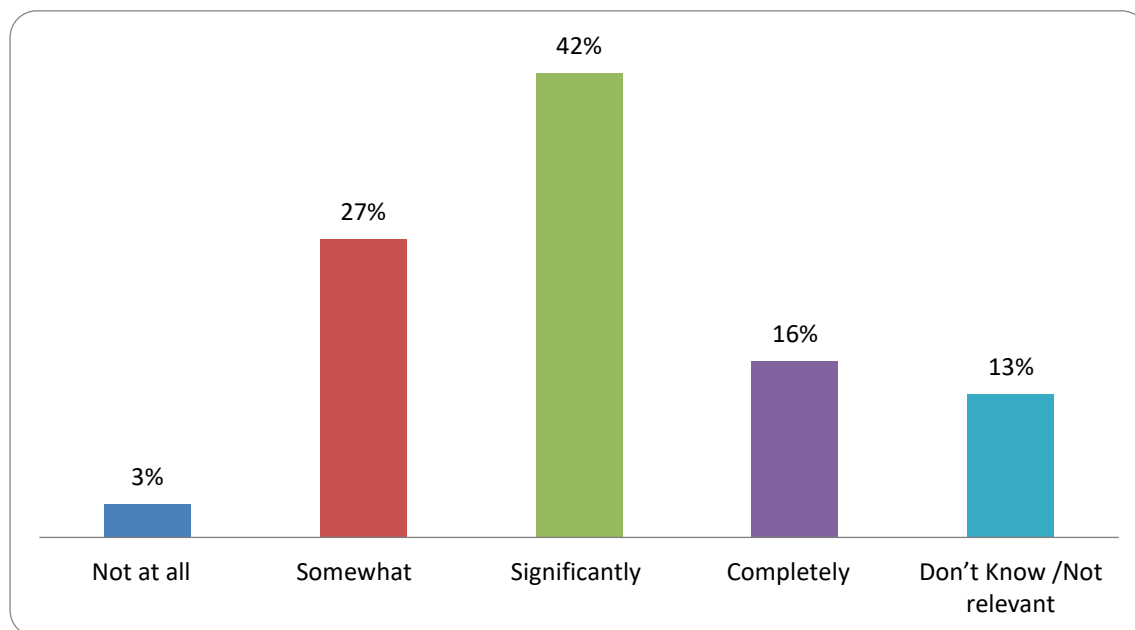
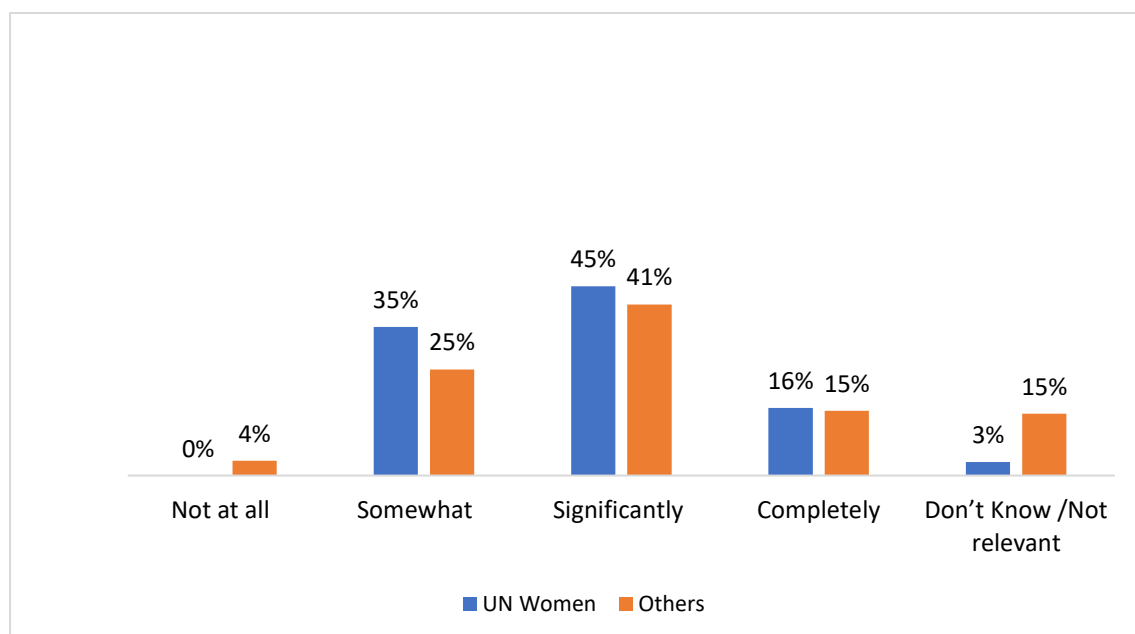
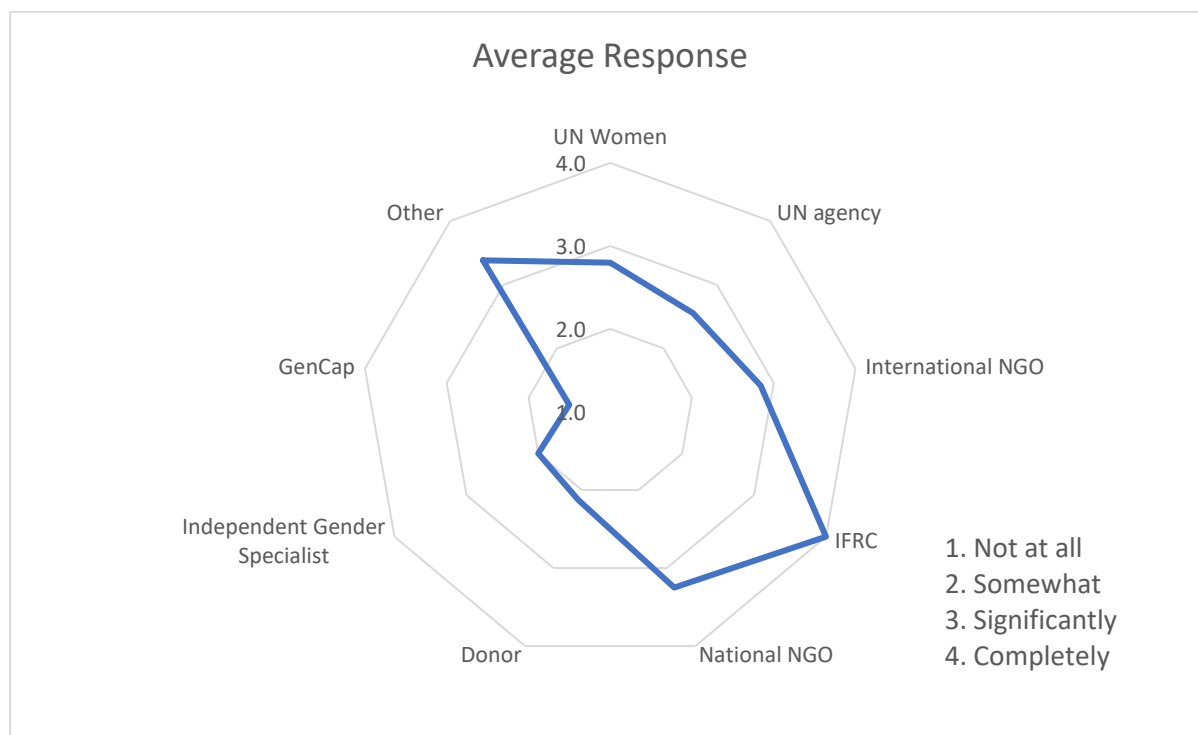


Figure 77. UN Women and others (comparative analysis)



UN Women staff responses align with other respondents.

Figure 78. Organisation/cohorts (comparative analysis)



If we compare them by group of stakeholders, some significant differences arise. There is a high level of disagreement between the different organisations. Representatives from Gen Cap, Independent Gender Specialists, Donors and UN Agencies give the lowest scores (between 1 and 2) in terms of UN Women’s role in ensuring that accountability mechanisms are effective for integrating gender equality across a response. Even the UN Women staff average rating does not go above 3 in this case. IFRC and National NGOs have provide the highest scores, with values between 3 and 4.

Table 34. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	2,9%	25,7%	37,1%	17,1%	17,1%
Arab States	3,7%	28,4%	40,5%	14,2%	13,2%
Asia Pacific	8,7%	39,1%	39,1%	4,3%	8,7%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	21,6%	40,5%	21,6%	16,2%
Europe and Central Asia	0,0%	35,3%	41,2%	23,5%	0,0%
West and Central Africa	0,0%	20,0%	46,7%	13,3%	20,0%

There is an alignment between regions, with an overall positive trend.

Is funding an enabling or limiting factor in UN Women’s contributions to humanitarian action?

The overall response is balance between the 2 options with only 4% difference between considering Funding as enabling or as limiting factor.

Figure 79. Funding as enabling or limiting factor

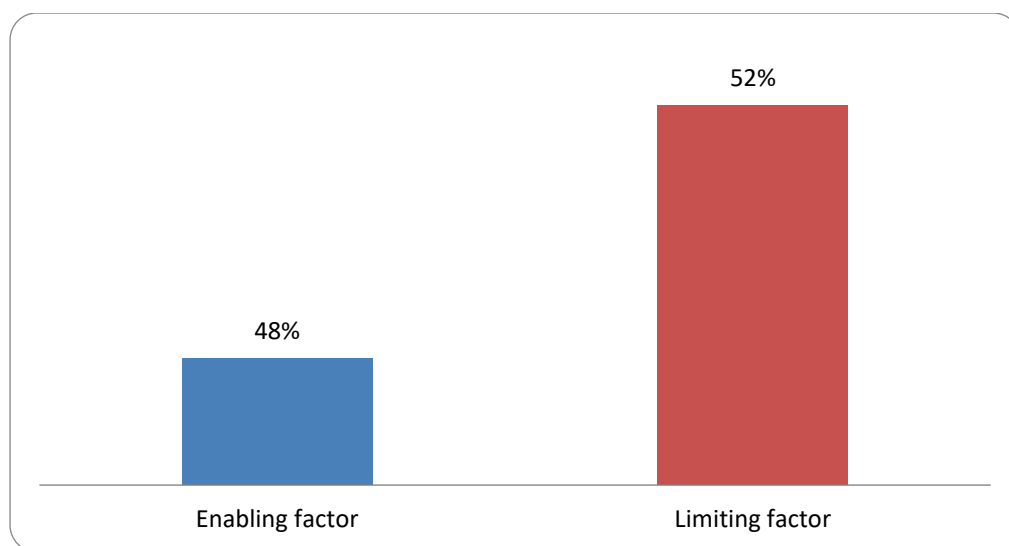
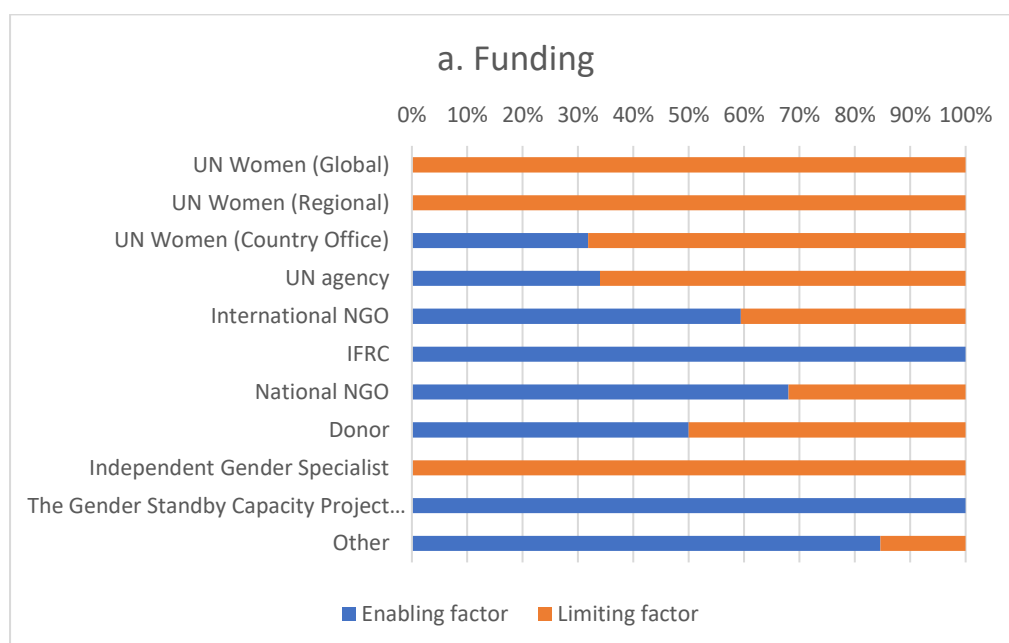


Figure 80. Comparative analysis by type of organization



If we compare them by group of stakeholders, there are differences that arise. UN Women HQ and Regional staff consider funding is a limiting factor as well as Independent Gender Specialists. IFRC and Gen Cap representatives have higher percentages of responses that consider funding as an enabling factor.

Is prioritization of humanitarian action within UN Women an enabling or limiting factor in its contributions to humanitarian action?

Figure 81. Prioritization of humanitarian action as enabling or limiting factor

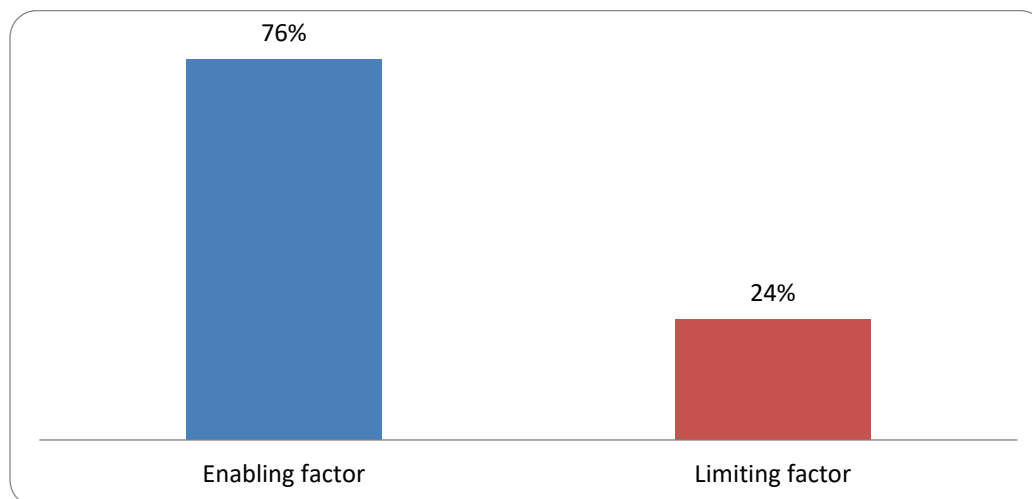
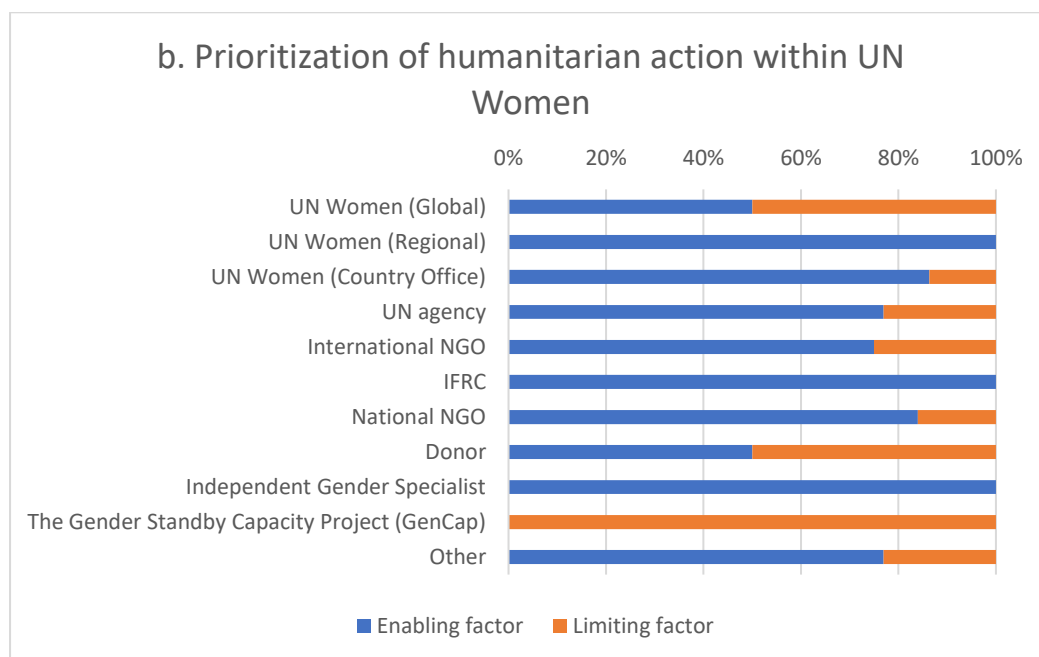


Figure 82. Comparative analysis by type of organization



Most of the stakeholder groups’ responses are distributed between the two considerations. Only UN Women Regional staff, IFRC and Independent Gender Specialists have 100% of responses which consider prioritization of humanitarian action as an enabling factor; however, GenCap specialists have 100% of responses which consider this as a rather limiting factor.

Is UN Women’s overall expertise in humanitarian action an enabling or limiting factor in its contributions to humanitarian action?

Figure 83. Expertise in humanitarian action as enabling or limiting factor

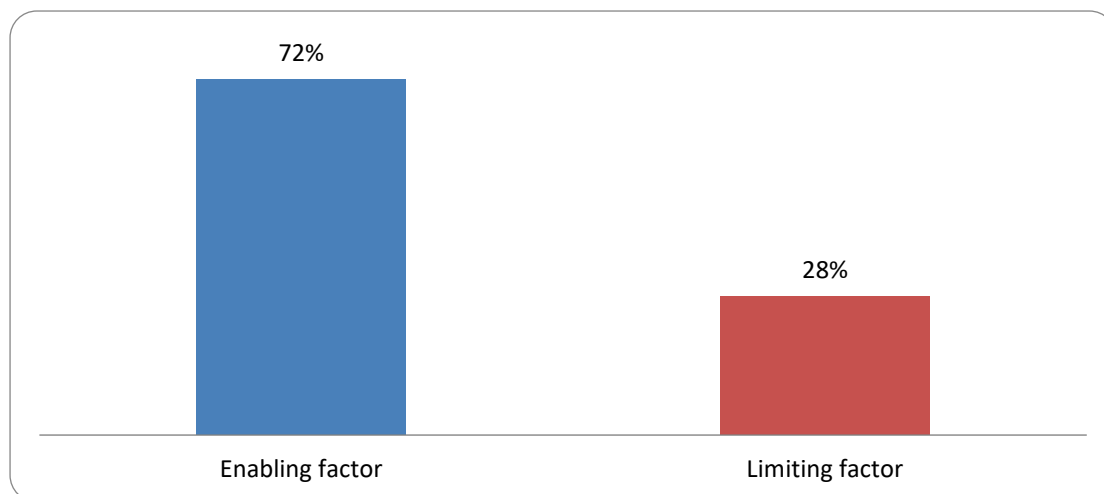
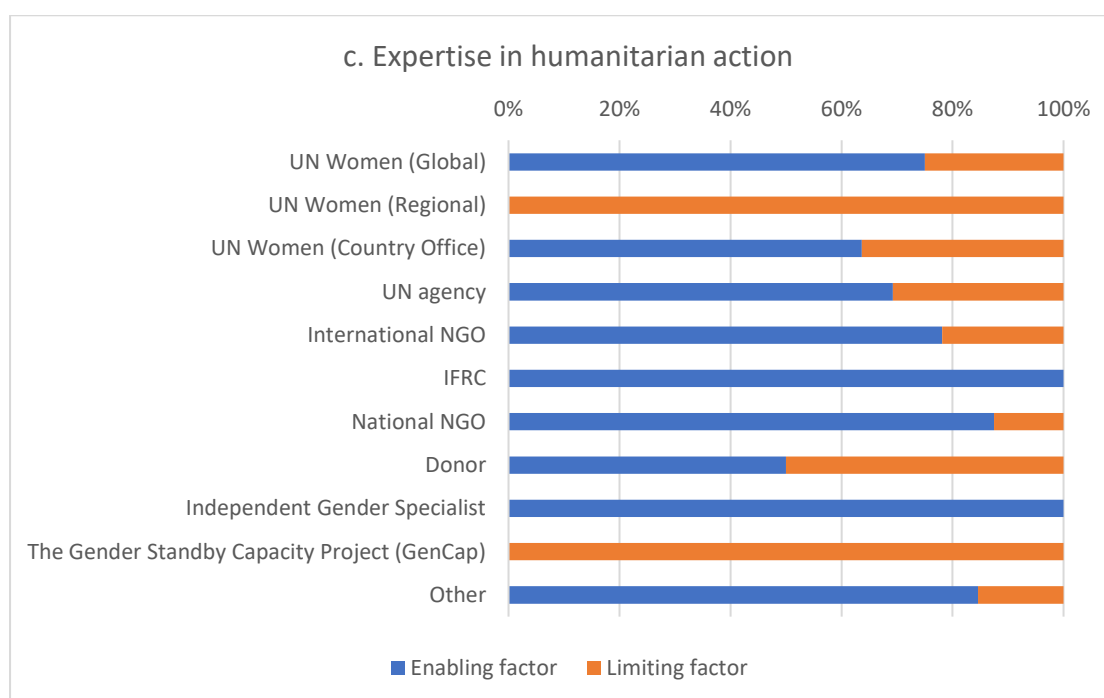


Figure 84. Comparative analysis by type of organization



Most of the stakeholder groups’ have more than 50% responses considering humanitarian action expertise as an enabling factor. Only UN Women Regional staff and GenCap specialists have 100% of responses that consider humanitarian action expertise is a limiting factor.

Is UN Women’s experience in humanitarian action an enabling or limiting factor in its contributions to humanitarian action?

Figure 85. UN Women experience in humanitarian action as enabling or limiting factor

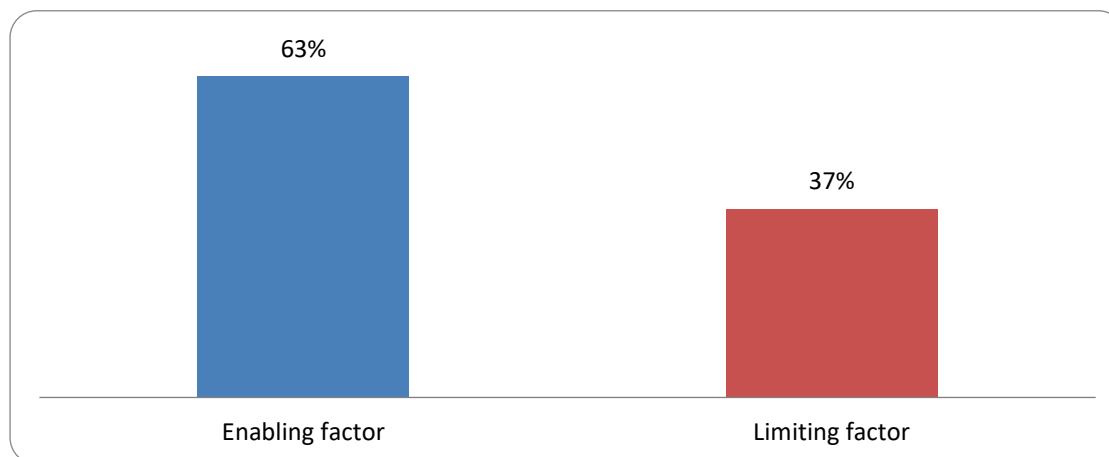
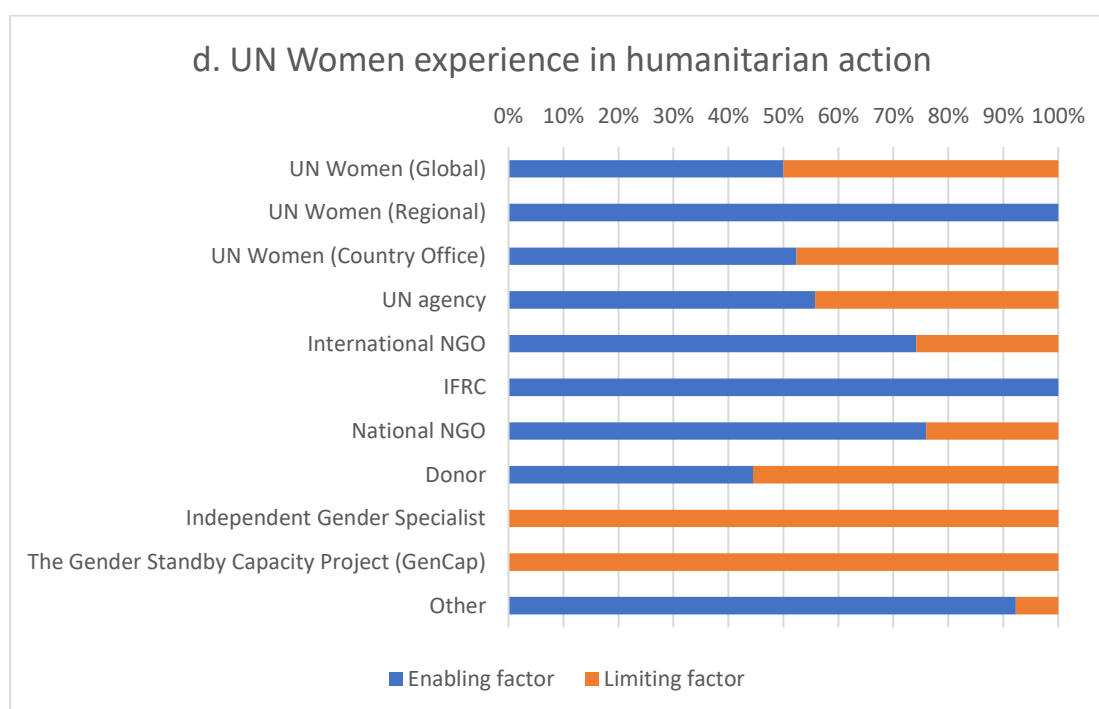


Figure 86. Comparative analysis by type of organization



Most of the stakeholder groups’ responses have 50% or more of their responses that consider humanitarian action experience as an enabling factor. Only Independent Gender Specialists and GenCap specialists have 100% of responses that consider UN Women experience as a limiting factor.

Are UN Women internal procedures, e.g. procurement, recruitment, disbursement of funds, etc., enabling or limiting factors in its contributions to humanitarian action?

Figure 87. UN Women internal procedures as enabling or limiting factor

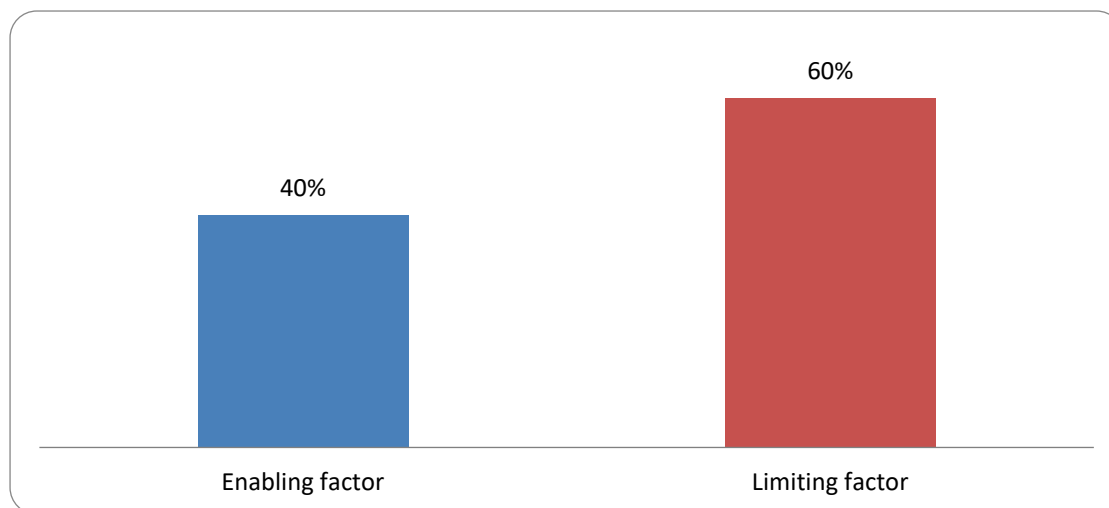
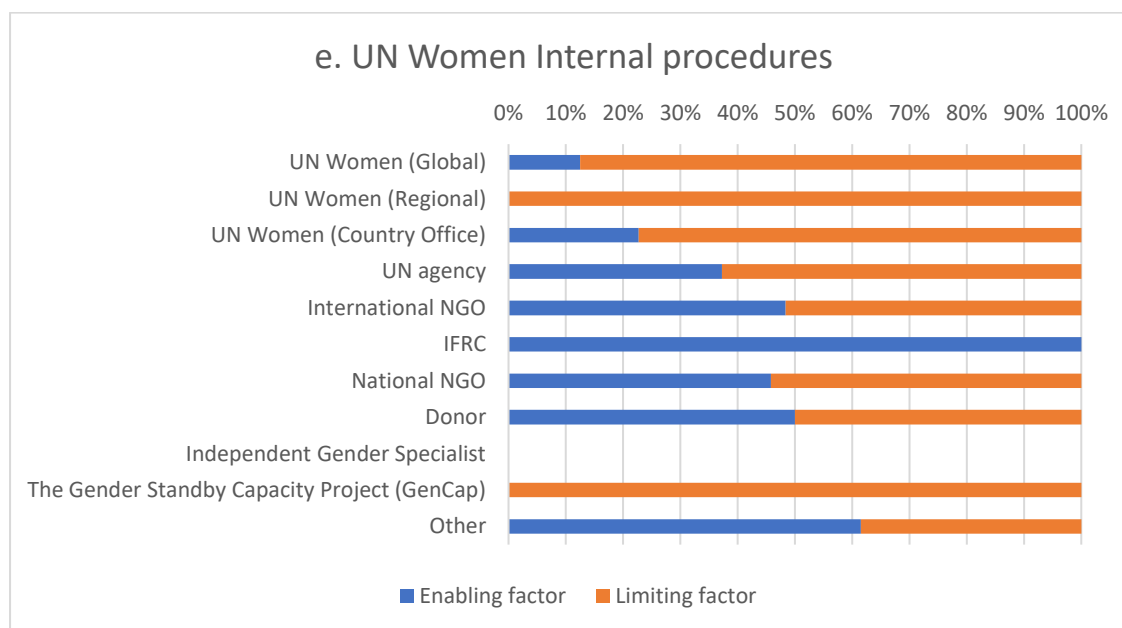


Figure 88. Comparative analysis by type of organization



UN Women, UN Agencies and International NGOs have more than 50% of responses that consider internal procedures as a limiting factor, except from IFRC which has 100% of responses that coincide in considering it as an enabling factor. NGOs and Donor responses are equally distributed between the consideration of enabling and limiting factor.

Is UN Women’s internal human capacity an enabling or limiting factor in its contributions to humanitarian action?

Figure 89. Internal human capacity as enabling or limiting factor

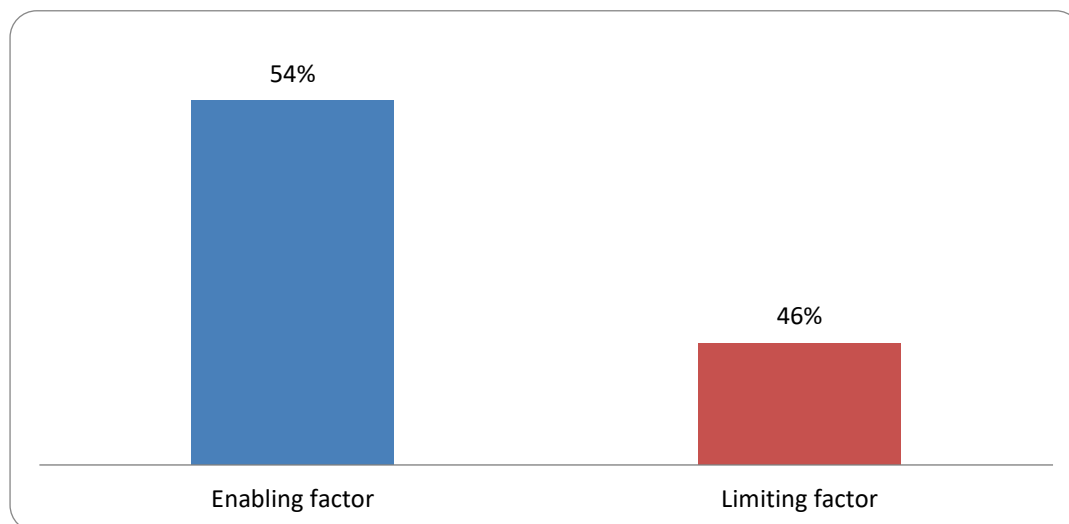
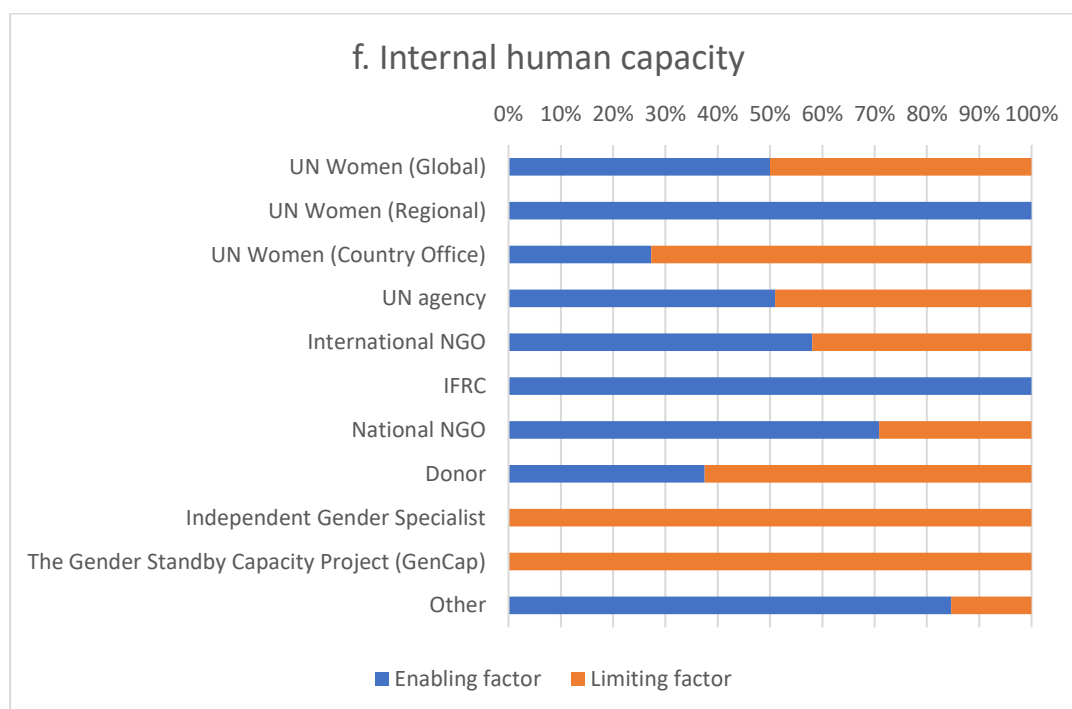


Figure 90. Comparative analysis by type of organization



UN Women (global); UN Agencies, International NGOs and National NGOs have more than 50% of responses that consider internal human capacity as an enabling factor, with UN Women (regional) and IFRC with 100% of responses as enabling factor. However, Independent Gender Specialists and GenCap specialists consider in 100% of the cases that internal human capacity is a limiting factor. Donors and UN Women country offices have also percentages over 60% that consider internal human capacity as a limiting factor.

Is UN Women’s organizational flexibility an enabling or limiting factor in its contributions to humanitarian action?

Figure 91. UN Women organizational flexibility as enabling or limiting factor

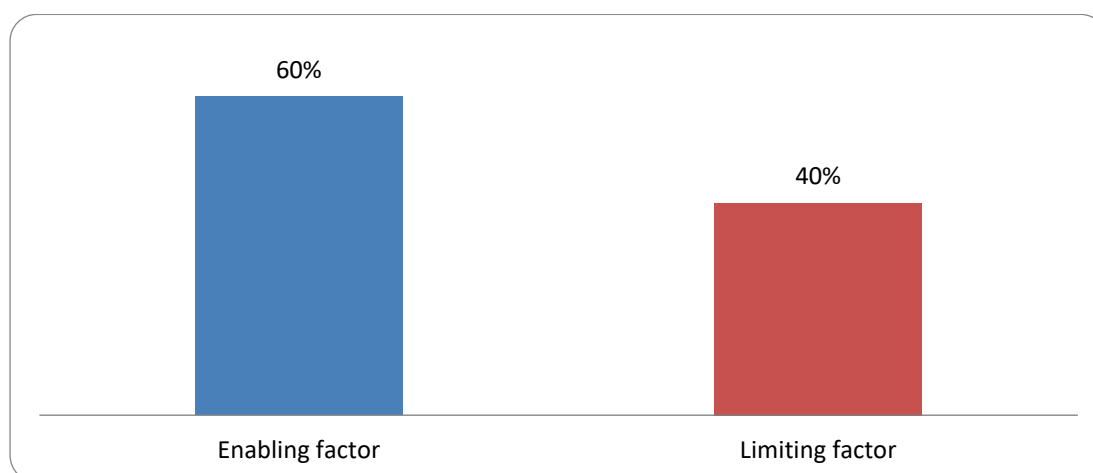
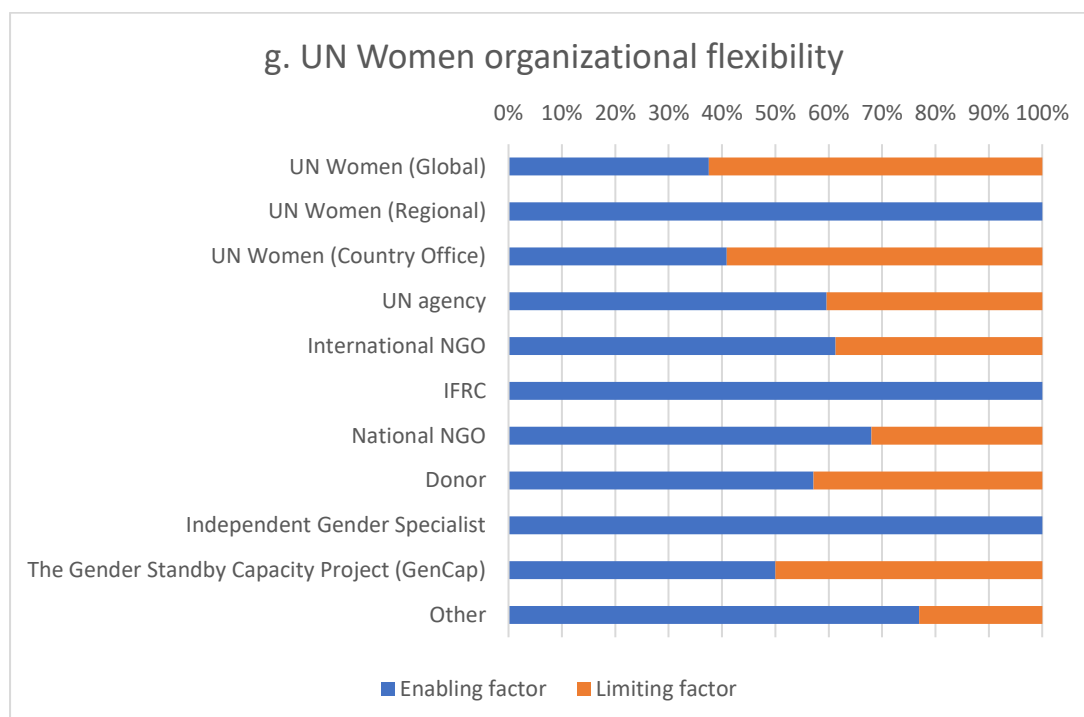


Figure 92. Comparative analysis by type of organization



Most of the stakeholder groups’ responses have 50% or more of their responses that consider UN Women’s organizational flexibility as an enabling factor. Only UN Women CO have around 60% of responses that consider organizational flexibility as a limiting factor.

Is UN Women’s mandate an enabling or limiting factor in its contributions to humanitarian action?

Figure 93. UN Women mandate as enabling or limiting factor

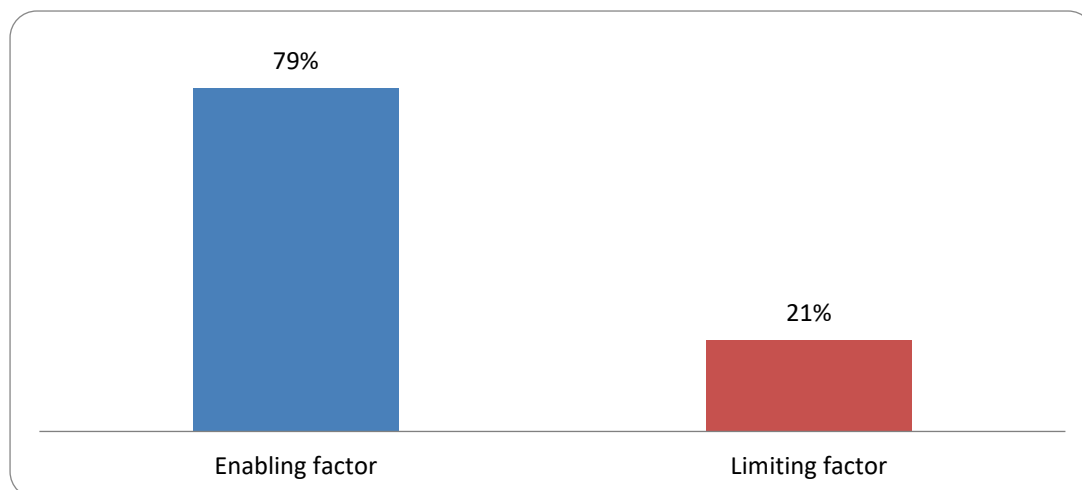
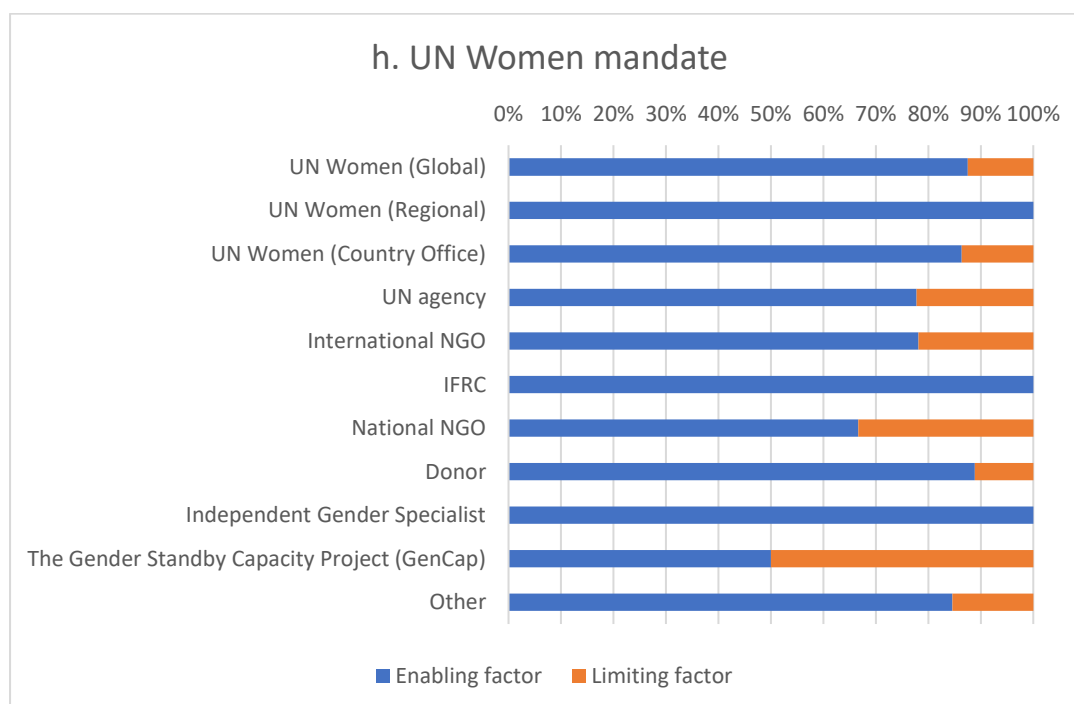


Figure 94. Comparative analysis by type of organization



Most of the stakeholder groups’ responses have 60% or more responses that consider UN Women mandate as an enabling factor. Only GenCap specialists’ responses are divided in the two considerations with 50% who consider it as enabling factor and 50% who consider it as limiting factors.

To what extent is learning from the field feeding into UN Women’s global approaches to gender equality and women’s empowerment and vice-versa? (Only UN Women staff; open ended)

Positive views: As a small organization UN Women is well networked, lessons from the field feed into country reports and those feed into global strategies. One respondent asserted *"Experiences, good practices, guidance and lessons learnt emerging from the implementation of UN Women's programmes in at country level inform/feed into UN Women's advocacy and engagement in coordination mechanisms at global level."* Other respondents mention the visits of field level staff to HQ as part of knowledge sharing initiatives.

HACRO'S role in terms of knowledge sharing is praised, but respondents note a lack of appropriate systems in place *"However, this is rather in spite of organizational systems and structures than because of them, and I fear that it can be difficult to sustain as the portfolio and number of countries engaging in this work grows."* As well, independent knowledge sharing initiatives lead by particular COs are mentioned and give proof to the minimum systematization. Conversely, respondents also mention that COs are supported by RO

Negative views: the networks are limited, and more systematization and documentation are required.

The table below summarizes the number of responses by sentiment.

Table 35. Is learning from the field feeding into UN Women global approaches?

Sentiment of the responses	# of responses
Positive answers	12
Negative answers	5
Neutral answers	4

8. Survey Question Analysis (Efficiency)

Are UN Women’s processes and procedures efficient in the context of a humanitarian response?
 (UN Women staff only; 14.0)

86% of respondents rate this lowly (45%; not at all; 41% somewhat).

Figure 95. Efficiency of UN Women processes and procedures.

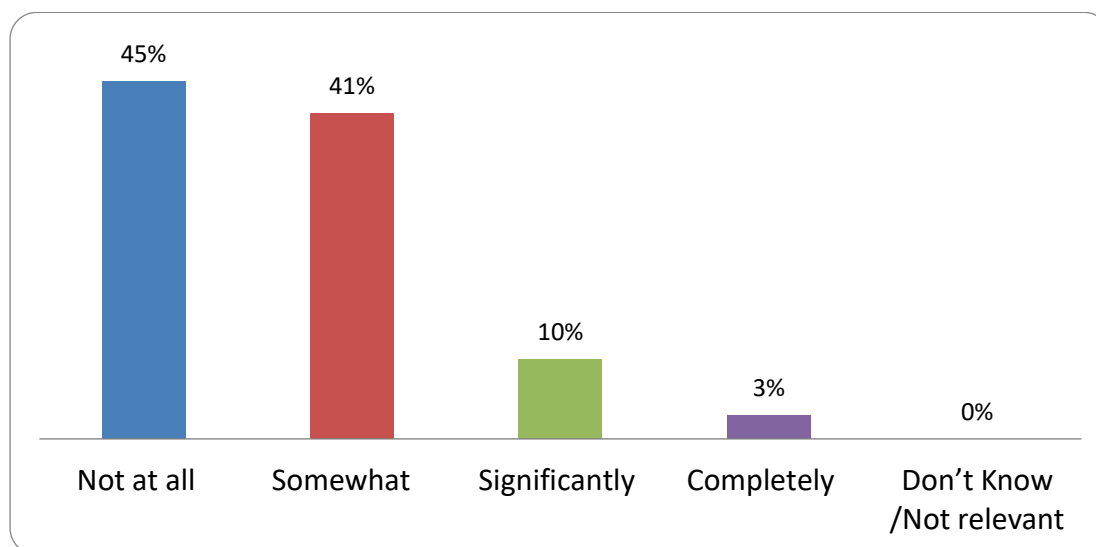


Table 36. Regions (comparative analysis).

	Not at all	Somewhat	Significantly	Completely	Don't know/not relevant
Americas and the Caribbean	50,0%	37,5%	12,5%	0,0%	0,0%
Arab States	25,0%	50,0%	0,0%	25,0%	0,0%
Asia Pacific	75,0%	25,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
East and Southern Africa	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Europe and Central Asia	33,3%	66,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
West and Central Africa	40,0%	20,0%	40,0%	0,0%	0,0%

At the regional level, there is alignment with the global response on the efficiency of UN Women’s processes and procedures, with regional responses concentrating in ‘somewhat’ and ‘not at all’. Only the Arab States region shows diversified responses, distributed amongst the different possibilities of the scope.

Does UN Women have the right capacity in place for its expected contribution to humanitarian action?

75 respondents were positive about UN Women capacity, mentioning adequate training, expertise and dedication of staff. Several respondents mentioned UN Women’s investment in *“building internal capacities in gender responsive humanitarian action through training and development of programmatic guidance, however such efforts need to be further scaled up”*.

Many respondents showed mixed opinions and mentioned challenges regarding organisational capacity, including the need to improve the capacity strengthening policies at the regional and global level, a lack of sufficient staff, a need to take on recommendations from other, more operational, humanitarian organisations, and a need to link more closely with local organisations.

Respondents mentioned that the capacity is uneven across the organisation, with HACRO and Regional Offices said to be stronger, while country offices lacking adequate capacity in many cases.

62 respondents stated that UN Women does not have the right capacity in place, referring mainly to human resources. Although it may vary from country to country, there was an overall lack of capacity to respond to an emergency situation promptly. There are some interesting suggestions for improvement, such as the option of a more targeted focus for UN Women, instead of being so broad. One respondent notes *“It would be great to see UN Women aim to work on one or two single issues (accountability to gender mainstreaming and bringing local women’s CSOs into humanitarian coordination and planning mechanisms, for example) and really own those spaces.”*

Respondents also mentioned on multiple occasions that there needed to be more continuity of staff working in HA, instead of relying on short term consultants and standby staff. Furthermore, greater engagement with agencies working on humanitarian action needs to be a priority.

The table below summarizes the number of responses by sentiment.

Table 37. Does UN Women have the right capacity in place for humanitarian action?

	# of responses
Positive answers	75
Negative answers	62

9. Survey Question Analysis (Closing)

Do you have any other comments about UN Women’s work in humanitarian action? (Open ended)

There were a total of 42 responses to this question that could be classified, i.e. complete responses, not “n/a” or a variation thereof. Of these, 8 concerned UN Women’s internal capacity, of which 5 were negative. These included recommendations for further training of staff at regional and country level, and two responses that specified the need for career development for UN Women staff working in humanitarian action.

Of the 5 responses regarding effectiveness, 3 were negative. This included the following comment from a UN agency staff member; *“UN Women in Iraq lacks the leadership and technical expertise to meaningfully contribute to gender mainstreaming in the humanitarian response.”*

Comments on UN Women’s role in humanitarian action included suggestions that they focus on technical expertise rather than operational, consider taking on a role in PSEA, and that they further clarify their mandate. This was further echoed in the 3 comments addressing UN Women’s role on GBV, which all suggested clarity on mandates and division of labour between UN Women and UNFPA was needed. *“Role segregation between GBV and GIHA cluster led respectively by UNFPA and UN Women is very important, there lot area have chance for overlapping and thus confusing for humanitarian community”*

The table below summarises the topics covered by respondents in answer to this question.

Table 38. Main topics mentioned and sentiment

	# of responses	Positive	Negative	Neutral
UNW internal capacity	8		5	3
Effectiveness	5	1	3	1
UNW's role in humanitarian action	5	1	2	2
UNW role on GBV	3		1	2
Accountability	3			2
Other	3			4
Partnerships	3			3
Funding	2		2	
Capacity building	2		1	1
Coordination	2	1	1	
Advocacy	2	1		1
CSO engagement	2			2
Visibility	2			2

Are there any issues that this survey has neglected or that deserve more attention?

Of the 35 responses received, 7 were feedback on the survey design, with some mentioning they were confused by certain questions, and others suggesting that some issues (such as DRR) could have been addressed further.

Regarding UN Women’s internal resources, the insufficient capacity and number of staff in-country was mentioned in 3 of the 5 comments on this topic. For example: *“Human resources are the weakest part of UN Women at least in the country that I work. This should be taken into consideration”*.

Also raised was the need for further training of UN Women humanitarian staff, with one respondent stating *“the work of women in the humanitarian field is relevant, we must improve the procedures, work for more resource mobilization, career management of Humanitarian staff, induction / training of Humanitarian staff”*.

In terms of coordination and knowledge sharing, the following was raised by a UN Women staff member: *“It is very important to develop a comprehensive intra institutional network or community of humanitarian action staff to increase opportunities to share knowledge and develop common grounds to advance and position UN Women's humanitarian work”*.

Regarding partnerships and UN Women’s role in humanitarian action, the following comment was made by a UN Women staff member from HQ: *“There are some very good examples of UNW work in humanitarian context but unfortunately donors not see us in this space so we need to work on one or two strategic partnership to push Humanitarian actions to consider women in their work”*.

Comments classified as ‘IASC’ were essentially questions on UN Women’s role/contribution to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, specifically *“contribution and leadership of UNWOMEN to IASC decision making processes”* and *“Role of UN Women in the IASC”*.

The table below provides a summary of the responses and classifies the sentiment;

Table 39. Issues considered as neglected by the survey.

	Total	Positive	Negative	Neutral
Survey feedback	7	1	2	4
UNW internal capacity	5		4	1
Coordination	5		1	4
Accountability	3		3	
UNW's role in humanitarian action	3		2	1
Funding	2		2	
CSO engagement	2		2	
IASC	2			2
Other	2			2
Knowledge sharing	2			2
Evidence/research	1		1	
Partnerships	1			1