



**UNEG**  
United Nations Evaluation Group

Working  
Paper

## **UN-SWAP Evaluation Performance Indicator 2022 Reporting Cycle Results**

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

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## FOREWORD

This report on the UN-SWAP Evaluation Performance Indicator (EPI) presents trends and insights from the 2022 reporting cycle, which is the fifth year of implementation for the UN-SWAP 2.0.

The reports from 2022 indicate that a majority of reporting entities exceeded requirements. Compared to 2021, the total number of entities meeting or exceeding requirements increased, and 60 per cent of all reporting entities exceeded requirements. This aligns with the historical upward trend in ratings. 73 per cent of reporting entities based their ratings on the UNEG-endorsed scorecard, which is a substantial increase compared to 2021. The use of the scorecard enables harmonized reporting and assessment of trends. Self-assessment continues to be used by the majority of entities, with 18 (out of 48) entities employing external assessments.

The reported disruptions to evaluation activities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic declined substantially. While tools and good practices developed by entities during the pandemic helped to improve gender responsiveness of evaluations, some evaluation methods were unable to sufficiently mainstreaming gender considerations due to methodologies and tight timelines.

In terms of good practices, entities continued to issue updated guidance documents, follow up from recommendations of gender mainstreaming evaluations, and disseminate evidence from gender responsive evaluations.

This report benefitted from comments and reviews provided by members of the UNEG Working Group on Gender Equality, Disability and Human Rights. As secretariat for the UN-SWAP EPI, UN Women Independent Evaluation Service (IES) prepared this report, and we would like to thank colleagues for their support.



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## Acronyms

COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
DCO	Development Coordination Office
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DGACM	Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
DGC	Department of Global Communications
DPPA	Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
DSS	Department for Safety and Security
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EPI	Evaluation Performance Indicator
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
HR&GE	Human Rights and Gender Equality
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IEAS	UN Women Independent Evaluation and Audit Services
IES	Independent Evaluation Service
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD -DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - Development Assistance Committee
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights

OHRLLS	Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
OLA	Office of Legal Affairs
OSRSG-SVC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOCT	United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOV	United Nations Office in Vienna
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UN-SWAP	United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNW	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## Executive Summary

The UN-SWAP accountability framework on gender equality and the empowerment of women provides entities with a set of indicators to benchmark performance and measure progress across all business areas and gender-related Sustainable Development Goals results. The UN-SWAP Evaluation Performance Indicator (EPI) assesses the extent to which evaluation reports of an entity meet the gender-related United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and Standards and demonstrate effective use of the UNEG Guidance on integrating human rights and gender equality during all phases of the evaluation.

This report summarizes data and insights from the EPI reporting for 2022. The highlights include:

- Insight 1: A majority of reporting entities exceeded requirements for the UN-SWAP EPI in 2022, indicating a significant increase in ratings.
- Insight 2: Close to three-quarters of reporting entities employed the UNEG-endorsed scorecard to assess EPI ratings.
- Insight 3: The majority of entities included five or fewer evaluations in the assessment sample and self-assessment was the predominant modality used.
- Insight 4: There was a notable decline in entities reporting COVID-19 related disruptions to evaluation activities.

The quality of reporting for the UN-SWAP EPI in 2022 was high. Compared to 2021, the total number of entities meeting or exceeding requirements increased, and 60 per cent of all reporting entities exceeded requirements. Another encouraging trend was the substantial increase in the proportion of entities employing the UNEG-endorsed scorecard.

While the variation in number of evaluations included in the assessment samples was similar to previous years, more entities employed self-assessment as opposed to external reviews or peer reviews. In terms of the impact of COVID-19, 2022 saw a reversal in recent trends, with only 38 per cent of entities reporting disruptions in evaluation activities.

Good practices to advance the integration of gender equality in evaluations included issuance of updated guidance documents, follow up from recommendations of gender mainstreaming evaluations, methodological advances and dissemination of evidence from gender responsive evaluations.

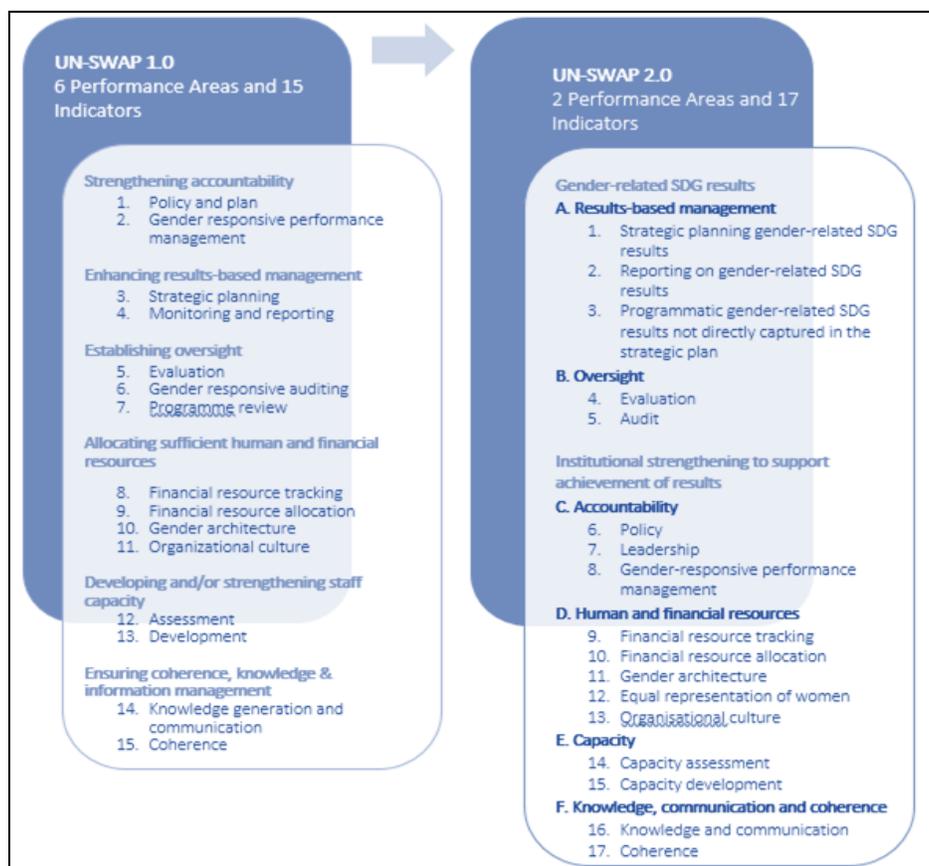
In 2022, the UNEG working group on Gender Equality, Disability and Human Rights commenced the revision of the UNEG Guidance on the integration of human rights and gender equality in evaluations. The new guidance aims to be more streamlined, while also highlighting recent advances in gender and human rights responsive evaluations along with relevant examples and tools.

# 1. Background

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

The UN-SWAP accountability framework on gender equality and the empowerment of women was endorsed in 2012 by the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). The UN-SWAP provides entities with a set of indicators to benchmark performance and measure progress across all business areas and gender-related SDG results<sup>1</sup>. In 2018, the second-generation UN SWAP 2.0 was launched and included improvements in the guidance documents for each of the 17 performance indicators (see Figure 1). The technical note for the Evaluation Performance Indicator<sup>2</sup> (EPI) was revised to improve coherence in reporting across entities, provide examples and minimize subjectivity in applying scoring criteria. 2022 is the fifth year of implementation for the UN-SWAP 2.0.

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



<sup>1</sup> <https://gendercoordinationandmainstreaming.unwomen.org/un-swap>

<sup>2</sup> To view the revised technical note, please download at: <http://www.uneval.org/document/download/2148>

## UN-SWAP Evaluation Performance Indicator (EPI)

The UN-SWAP EPI assesses the extent to which evaluation reports of an entity meet the gender-related United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and Standards<sup>3</sup> and demonstrate effective use of the UNEG Guidance on integrating human rights and gender equality during all phases of the evaluation.

The UN-SWAP EPI technical note and scorecard establish guidance and a minimum set of criteria to capture the overall elements related to mainstreaming gender equality in evaluation. The requirements are aligned with UNEG norms, standards, and guidance on how to integrate gender and human rights into evaluations. The technical note also encourages all reporting UN system entities to conduct at least one evaluation to assess corporate performance on gender mainstreaming every 5-8 years. This might constitute, but is not limited to, corporate evaluations of gender policy, mainstreaming, and strategy<sup>4</sup>.

### UNEG GENDER-RELATED NORMS, STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

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

## Evaluation Performance Indicator Methodology

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

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

<sup>3</sup> To view a full list of UNEG Norms and Standards, please download at: <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1914>

<sup>4</sup> UN Women IES provides help desk services and support to the UN system for reporting on the UN-SWAP EPI.

**and**

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

**and**

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

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

In order to assess overall progress against the criteria, entities undertake an assessment of individual evaluations. Entities are advised to employ the accompanying scorecard<sup>5</sup> and guiding questions mentioned below in Table 1. The use of the scorecard ensures harmonized reporting across entities and a more rigorous EPI assessment. Thus, the EPI is primarily based on an assessment of evaluation reports completed in the reporting year.

**Table 1. UN-SWAP EPI criteria for assessing evaluation reports (scorecard)<sup>6</sup>**

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

<sup>5</sup> To view the scorecard, please download at: <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/download/2149>

<sup>6</sup> The first three criteria are based on an assessment of evaluation reports.

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

The UN-SWAP EPI recommends three modes of assessment, namely self-assessment, peer-review, and external review conducted by an independent consultant. In 2022, 18 entities (out of the 48 reporting entities) reported conducting an external/independent assessment, while the majority (63 per cent) entities opted for self-assessment. For the purpose of the assessment, entities were advised to include a representative sample of evaluation reports. Some entities chose to include all evaluations, while others included a sample of corporate and decentralized evaluations.<sup>7</sup> The samples draw on different thematic and geographic areas to provide appropriate coverage.

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<sup>7</sup> The number of evaluations included in the reporting sample ranged from 0 to 202 in 2022.

## 2. Evaluation Performance Indicator Results

### Key Insights

Insight 1: A majority of reporting entities exceeded requirements for the UN-SWAP EPI in 2022, indicating a significant increase in ratings.

In the 2022 reporting cycle, 48 out of 73 entities reported progress on the UN-SWAP EPI, while 25 entities submitted a rating of “not applicable”. Table 2 presents a disaggregation of ratings by entity type. The classification of entities is described below in Table 3.

**Table 2. Disaggregated results for UN-SWAP entities in 2022: by EPI rating and entity type (N=73)**

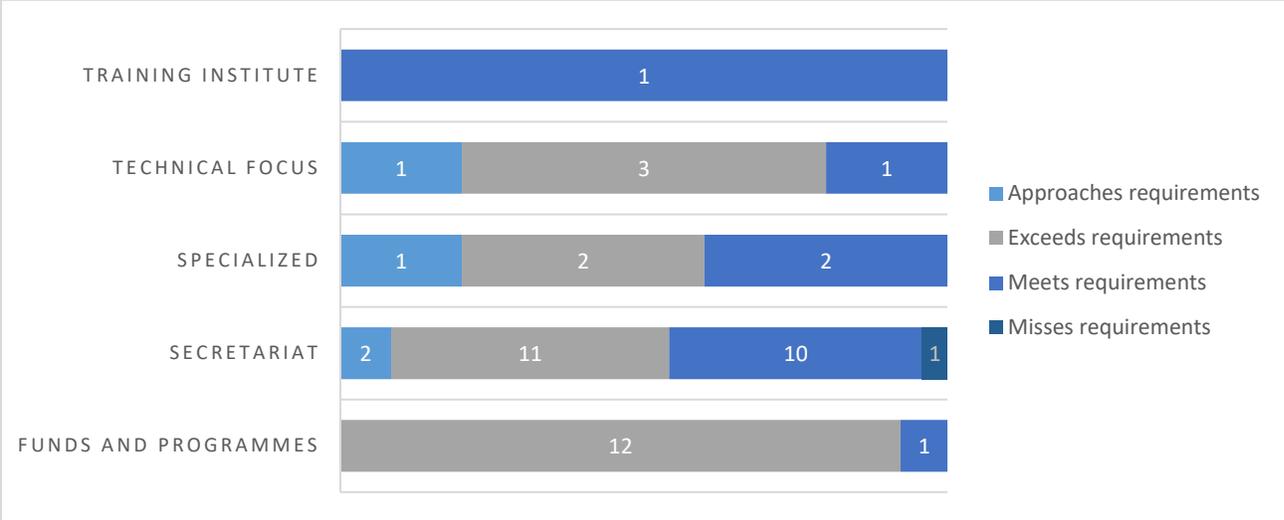
Entity Type	EPI Rating				
	Exceeds requirements	Meets requirements	Approaches requirements	Not Applicable	Misses requirements
Secretariat	11	10	2	14	1
Funds and Programmes	12	1		1	
Specialized	2	2	1		
Technical Focus	3	1	1	5	
Training Institute		1		5	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 3. Classification by type of UN-SWAP entities**

Entity Type	Entity Short Name
<b>Secretariat</b>	CAAC, DCO, DESA, DGACM, DGC, DMSPC, DOS, DPO, DPPA, DSS, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, OAJ, OCHA, ODA, OHCHR, OHRLS, OIOS, OLA, Ombudsman, OSAA, OSRSG-SVC, OSRSG-VAC, UNCCD, UNCTAD, UNDRR, UNEP, UNFCCC, UNGC, UN-HABITAT, UNOCT, UNODC, UNOG, UNON, UNOV
<b>Specialized</b>	FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO
<b>Funds and Programmes</b>	IFAD, IOM, ITC, UNAIDS, UNCDF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNRWA, UNV, UN Women, WFP
<b>Technical Focus</b>	CTBTO, IAEA, ICAO, IMO, ITU, UNIDO, UNWTO, UPU, WIPO
<b>Training Institute</b>	UNICRI, UNIDIR, UNITAR, UNSSC, UNU, UNRISD

Of the 48 reporting entities, 89 per cent reported meeting or exceeding requirements in 2022. This represents an increase of 7 percentage points from 82 per cent in 2021. In 2022, for the first time, the majority of reporting entities reported exceeding requirements for the EPI (compared with 48 per cent in 2021). Figure 2 presents the results by entity type.

**Figure 2. Disaggregated results for UN-SWAP EPI reporting entities in 2022: by EPI rating and entity type (N=48)**



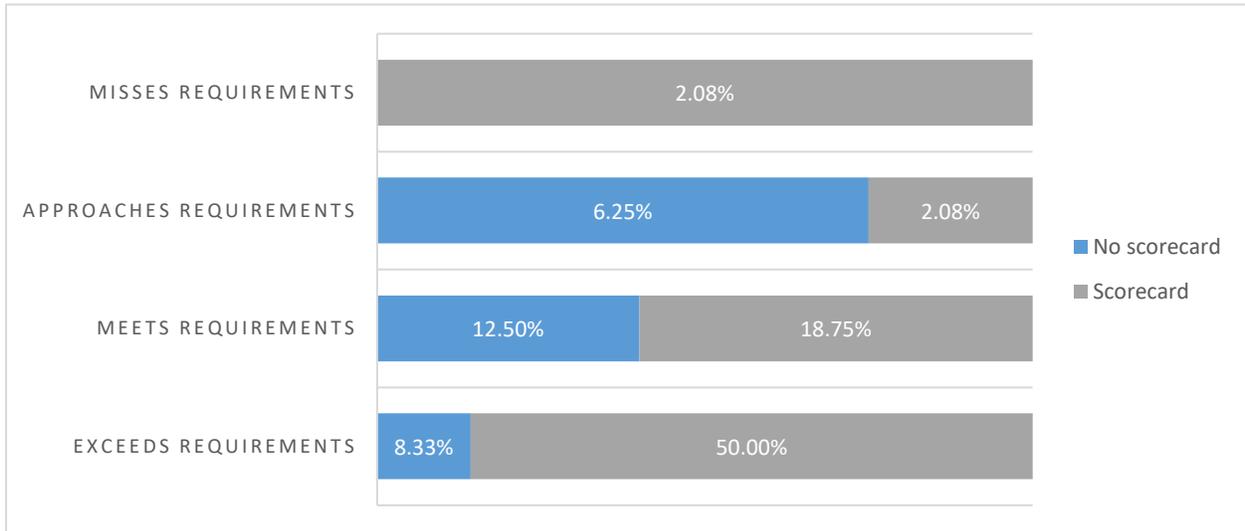
**Insight 2:** Close to three-quarters of reporting entities employed the UNEG-endorsed scorecard to assess EPI ratings.

As shown in Figure 3, 73 per cent of reporting entities (N=35) used the UNEG endorsed scorecard to assess their performance for the EPI. This represents a significant increase from 60 per cent in 2021 and is an encouraging sign since the use of the scorecard enables a harmonized approach to assessing the comparative performance of entities. The entities that did not use the UNEG-endorsed scorecard based their self-assessments on a combination of evidence from evaluation reports, evaluation guidance documents, capacity building and awareness initiatives, as well as gender mainstreaming policies<sup>8</sup>.

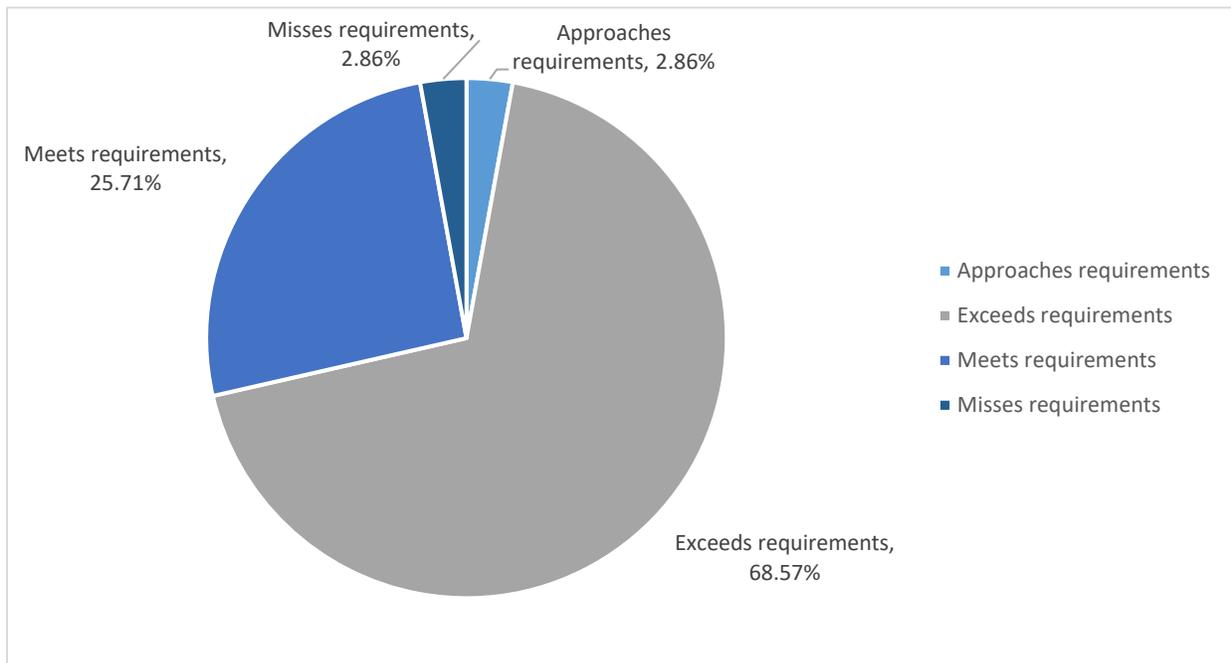
Of the scorecard users, 94 per cent reached exceeded or met requirements for the EPI (Figure 4), which is similar to the metrics from 2021.

<sup>8</sup> Entities that did not conduct any evaluations in 2022 (but did conduct evaluations in previous years), used their 2021 rating, if available, as advised in the EPI technical note.

**Figure 3. Disaggregated results for UN-SWAP reporting entities in 2022: by scorecard use and rating (N=48)**



**Figure 4. Disaggregated results for UNEG Scorecard users 2022: by rating (N=35)**



Insight 3: The majority of entities included five or fewer evaluations in the assessment sample and self-assessment was the predominant modality used.

As shown in Table 4 below, the majority of entities included between one to five evaluations in the assessment sample.

**Table 4. Disaggregated results for UN-SWAP EPI reporting entities in 2022: by number of evaluations in reporting sample (N=48)**

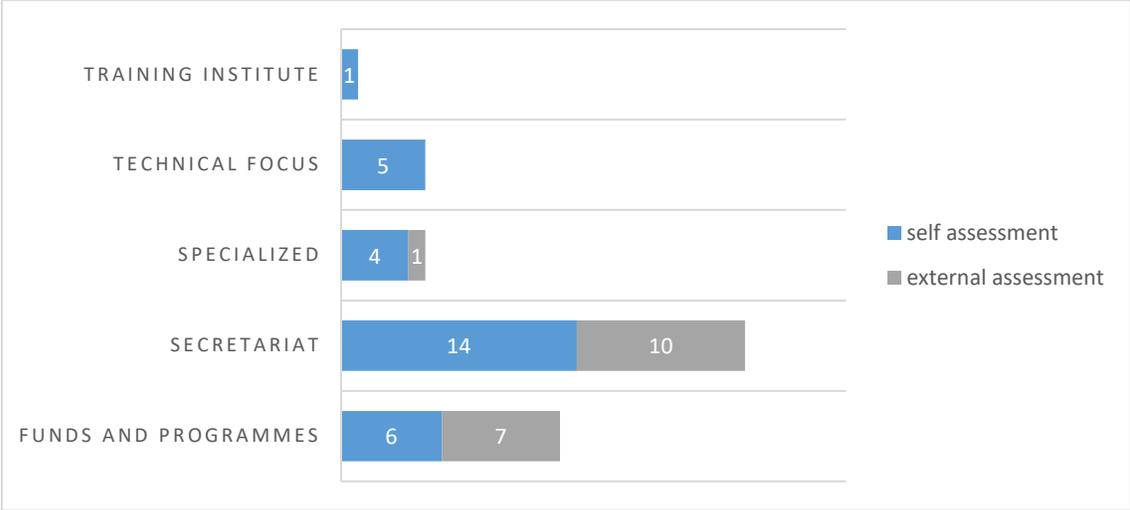
EPI Rating	Number of evaluations					
	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21 or more
<b>Exceeds</b>	DGC, DSS, DPPA*, UN-HABITAT*, UNHCR, UNV*, WIPO	ESCWA, ITC, OHCHR, UNAIDS*, UNCDF, UNESCO	ECLAC, ECE, IOM, OIOS	IAEA, IFAD, UNODC, UNIDO, UNOV, WHO		UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, WFP
<b>Meets</b>	DCO*, DESA*, IMO, OCHA, OLA*, OSRSG-SVC*, UNCCD, UNOCT, UNRWA*	UNCTAD, UNITAR, WMO	ESCAP		UNEP	ILO*
<b>Approaches</b>	ECA*, ICAO*, OHRLLS*					FAO
<b>Misses</b>	DGACM		GEF			

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

Note: The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is not an official UN-SWAP entity. However, as part of its continued commitment to gender-responsive evaluation, GEF voluntarily reports annually against the UN-SWAP EPI by applying the UNEG-endorsed reporting process.

In terms of modality used, 30 (out of 48) entities reported undertaking a self-assessment (Figure 5). This represents a slight increase in the number of self-assessments, compared with 28 entities in 2021. Given this downward trend, entities are encouraged to explore ways to undertake peer-reviews or external assessments.

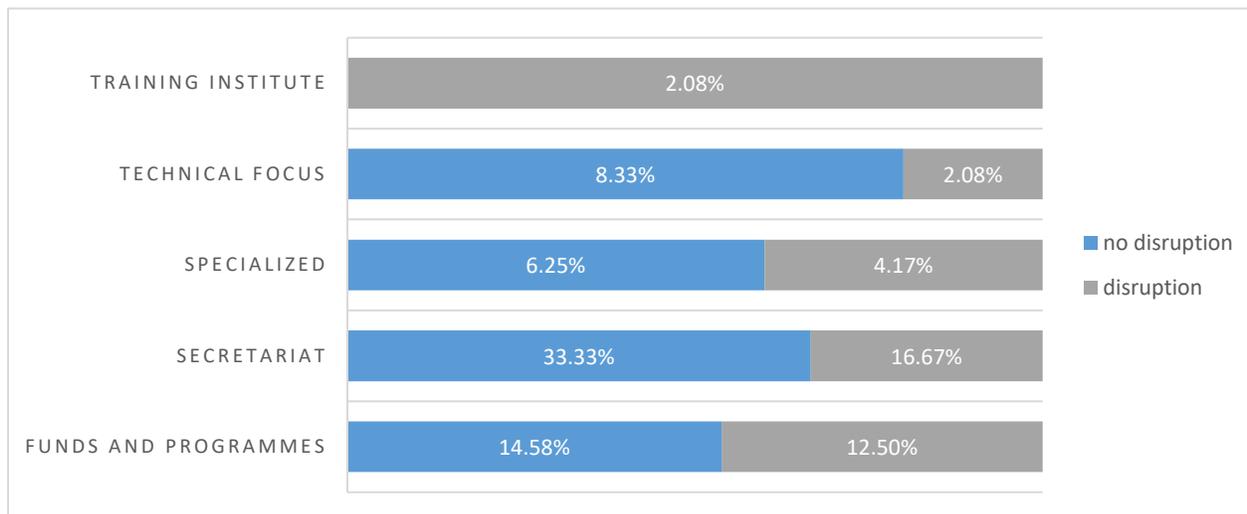
**Figure 5. Disaggregated results for UN-SWAP reporting entities in 2022: by modality of assessment (N=48)**



**Insight 4:** There was a notable decline in entities reporting COVID-19 related disruptions to evaluation activities.

The proportion of entities reporting COVID-19 related disruptions in 2022 reduced significantly to 38 per cent in 2022, compared with 60 per cent in 2021. For the first time since the pandemic, the majority of entities did not report any disruptions. Figure 6 below presents the reporting by entity type.

**Figure 6. Disaggregated results for UN-SWAP reporting entities in 2022: by reported disruption to evaluation activities due to COVID-19 pandemic (N=48)**



In response to the pandemic, several entities revised guidelines for evaluation implementation and provided tools to facilitate remote data collection. Several tools and good practices developed by entities during the pandemic continued to be used to improve gender responsiveness of evaluations. However, entities also noted that some evaluation methods, including real-time evaluations, experienced challenges in effectively mainstreaming gender considerations due to methodologies employed, and tight timelines. Where travel restrictions persisted, the use of mobile data collection and online surveys also may have contributed to further marginalize hard-to-reach population groups especially girls, boys, and women to participate in evaluations.

### Good practices to advance integration of gender equality in evaluations

Several examples of good practices in the area of gender mainstreaming in evaluations were reported by entities. Some highlights include:

- **Issuing updated guidance documents**

In 2022, OIOS issued its Mainstreaming Guidelines and Checklist for Evaluations, which will guide evaluators to integrate gender, disability inclusion and environmental considerations in all relevant evaluations. The Guidelines were informed by ongoing reviews of actual OIOS evaluation practices, staff workshops, and a review of UNEG guidance documents. The Guidelines include a six-point Mainstreaming Checklist containing practical suggestions to include gender equality, human rights, disability inclusion and environment considerations in evaluations; and a Toolkit Annex with evaluation questions, indicators and links to resources in these cross-cutting area.

UN Women published an updated evaluation handbook on managing gender-responsive evaluations. In addition to providing up-to-date links to all guidance documents and references

(including the 2020 United Nations Evaluation Group ethical guidance for evaluations, disability inclusion, and data management for evaluations), the handbook includes references to a rich set of new knowledge products. Similarly, UNOCT is currently developing an Evaluation Handbook, which includes extensive sections on gender and intersectionality which will further support integration of gender in all evaluation processes.

- **Undertaking and following up on evaluations of gender mainstreaming**

DPPA completed a complex evaluation to assess corporate performance on gender mainstreaming in 2022. This evaluation involved assessing over 3,000 DPPA analytical products using supervised Machine Learning (a subfield of Artificial Intelligence) to better understand to what extent gender was integrated in DPPA analyses, what the challenges were, and how it can do better. Currently, several actions are underway to implement the recommendations of the evaluation, including: i) harmonizing what divisions count as “gender-sensitive analysis”; ii) developing guidance on integrating gender-sensitive analysis; iii) and committing to run a semi-supervised machine learning/natural language processing exercise every five years to assess the quality of DPPA analytical products etc.

In 2023, UNCTAD plans undertake a metanalysis of previous evaluation findings and recommendations, to promote institutional learning. Part of this will focus on prior results obtained in relation to human rights and gender equality. In 2023, OHCHR also plans to conduct a meta-analysis of evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations on Gender Equality, for all evaluations conducted during the current programming cycle (2018-2023), which will provide input on defining its strategic direction on Gender Equality and contribute to the development of the management plan for the 2024-2027 period.

- **Implementing good practices**

UNICEF good practices included consistent integration using a gender lens when conducting evaluations; recognizing complexities, including the sociocultural context and intrinsic gender inequality considerations; and acknowledging what aspects of gender could be evaluated within the evaluation scope. Other good practices included analysis on the differential impacts and unintended effects of the intervention for vulnerable groups and across intersectional identities; including a sex-disaggregated list of stakeholders being consulted during the evaluation.

UNEP highlighted the practice of citing research and other gender-relevant background information to provide better contextualization within which to understand gender results, in projects where gender implications are not clear.

IFAD indicated several good practices such as the integration of gender transformation within IOE’s Manual 2022 and related processes leading to the preparation of manual, the emphasis on gender and intersectionality within IOE’s Manual 2022 and placing of gender transformative evaluations and feminist evaluation within discussions in IOE. OHCHR integrated Gender Equality considerations in their newly launched Results Based Management (RBM) Manual, 2022. This included, mainstreaming Gender and disability in the programming cycle, conducting

gender-sensitive causality analysis, and quality control mechanisms for ensuring that gender and human rights are adequately addressed in evaluations.

- **Disseminating evidence from gender responsive evaluations**

WFP presented baseline findings from its cash-based transfer & gender impact evaluation window at IFAD's conference on "Jobs, Innovation and Value Chains in the age of Climate Change". It highlighted the innovative multi-country measurement approaches used for women's social and economic empowerment outcomes. WFP also produced a blog on initial findings from the cash-based transfer & gender impact evaluation window.

UNODC conducted a meta-synthesis of UNODC evaluation reports for 2019-2021 which specifically addressed Human Rights, Gender and 'Leave No One Behind'. The meta-synthesis results were presented at the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Improving the Governance and Financial Situation of the UNODC to Member States, which allowed for an aggregate understanding of gender mainstreaming within UNODC programmatic work.

In 2022, UNITAR published two impact stories with a specific focus on gender-related programming, namely women's leadership in Tsunami-based disaster risk reduction, and building capacities in the area of gender, women's leadership and mentoring.

### 3. Way forward

The quality of reporting for the UN-SWAP EPI in 2022 was high. Compared to 2021, the total number of entities meeting or exceeding requirements increased, and 60 per cent of all reporting entities exceeded requirements. Another encouraging trend was the substantial increase in the proportion of entities employing the UNEG-endorsed scorecard.

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