



gLOCAL
EVALUATION WEEK
powered by GEI

ARE WE GETTING THERE?

A synthesis of UN system evaluations of SDG 5

June 3, 2024





1. CONTEXT AND PURPOSE

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES



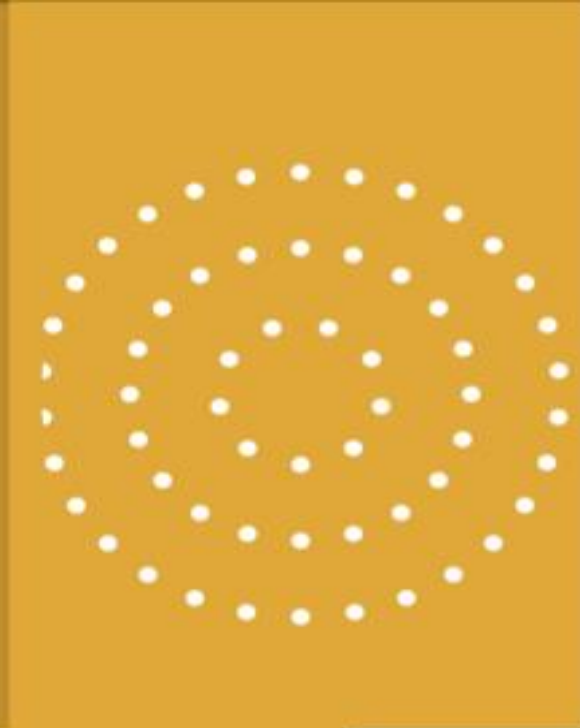
PURPOSE

- To support **learning and decision making** for future programming related to SDG 5 and contribute to the wider body of knowledge on progress towards SDG 5.
- Gather the **evidence, lessons, and gaps** from our collective evaluations to provide UN agencies and their partners with a holistic view of barriers and enabling factors towards achieving SDG 5.
- Identifying **opportunities for advancing progress** towards SDG 5 by 2030



OBJECTIVES

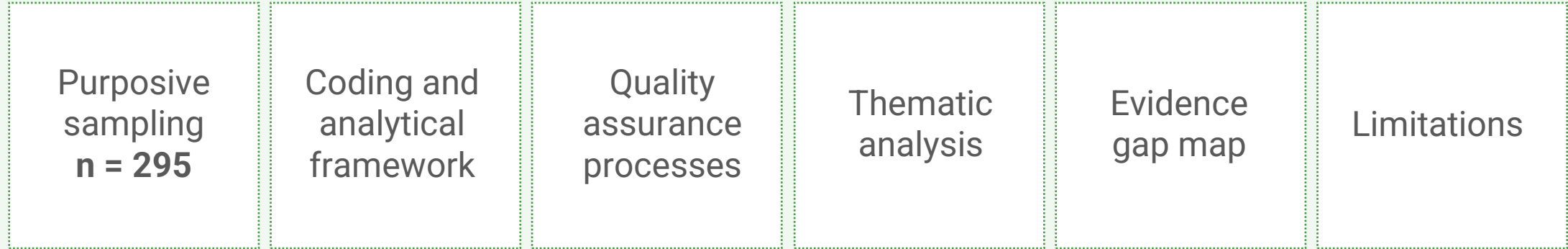
- **Mapping existing UN system evaluation evidence** on SDG 5 and its targets. Identifying what evaluation evidence has been collected and where evaluation gaps remain across the nine SDG 5 targets.
- **Synthesizing evaluation evidence across SDG 5 evaluations**. Analyzing barriers, enabling factors and lessons learned related to SDG 5 policies and programming.
- **Developing lessons and implications** to advance and accelerate progress towards SDG 5 by 2030.



2.METHODOLOGY AND EVALUATION MAPPING



METHODOLOGY



Approximately
11,700
evaluation reports
in databases of
54 agencies

- Search strategy developed and applied according to each database's search capabilities
- Filtering for report date and quality

Approximately
3,150
documents returned
from database searches

- Evaluations screened against criteria
- Exclusion for intervention time frame, objective, other remaining criteria

549
evaluations identified
from evaluation databases

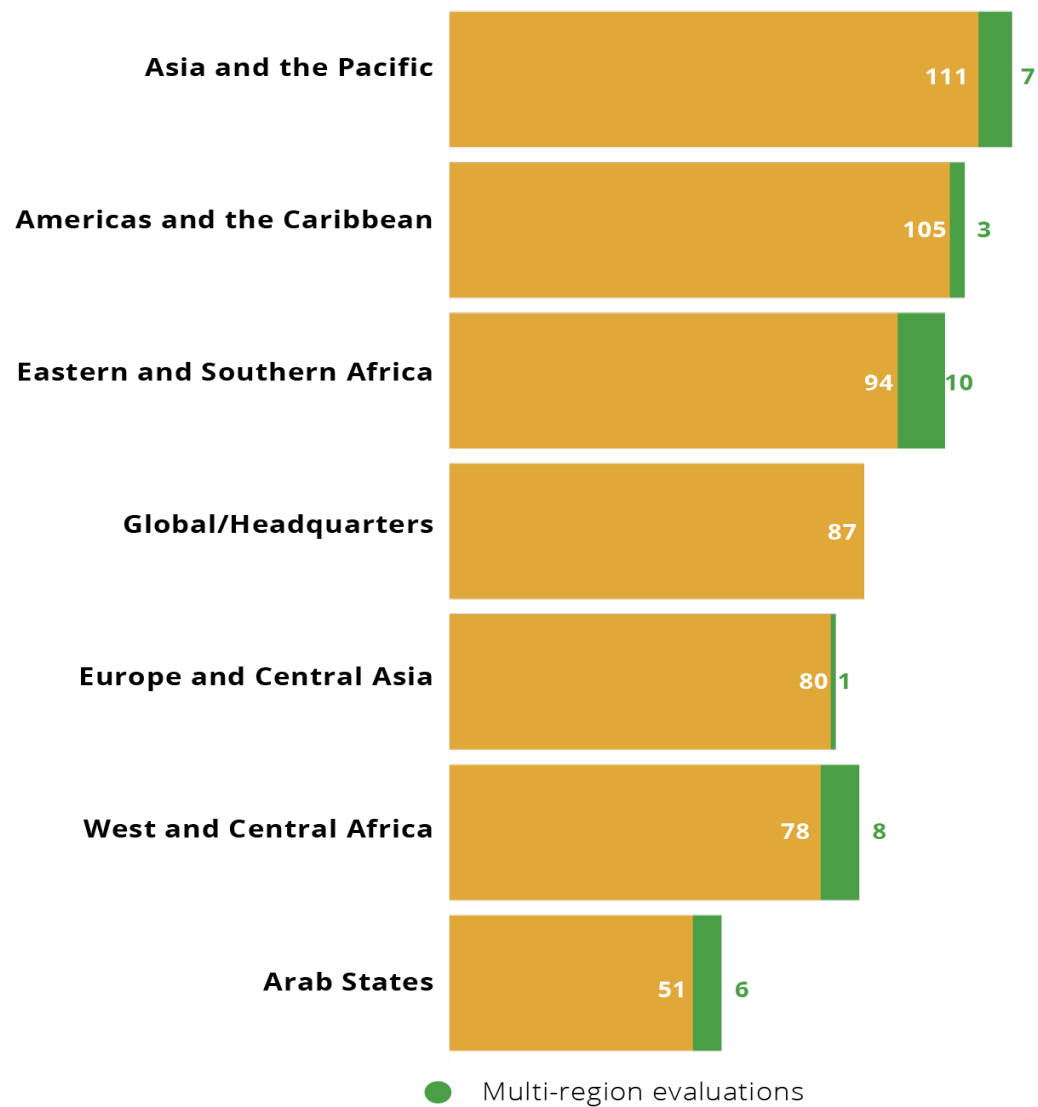
- Shared with evaluation offices for validation and identification of new reports for screening

619
evaluations identified
for the synthesis

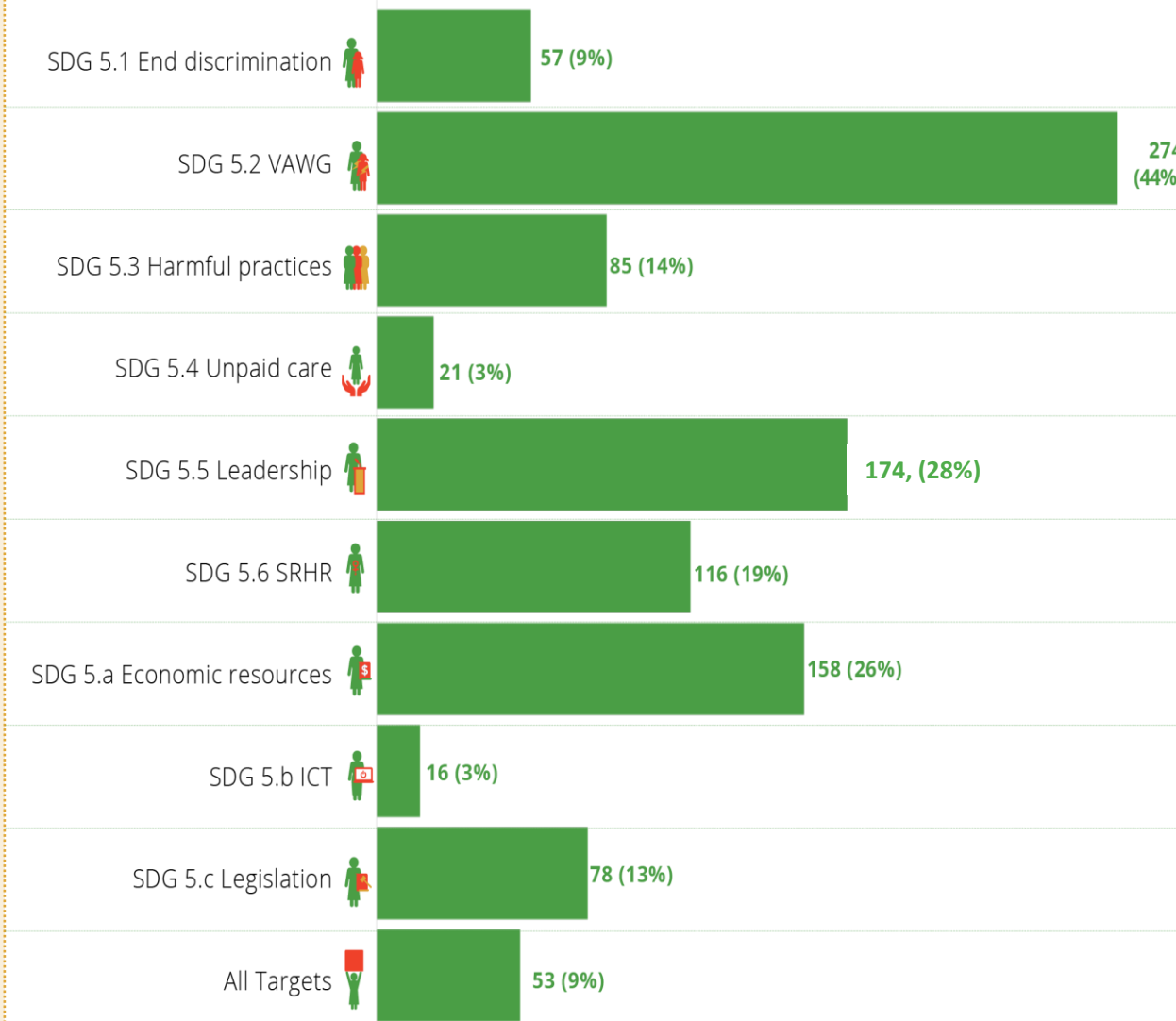
295
reports included
in the sample

EVIDENCE BASE

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF EVALUATIONS BY REGION



NUMBER AND PER CENT OF EVALUATIONS BY TARGET (N = 619)



3. SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS



ENABLING AND HINDERING FACTORS



Harmful social norms such as those on violence against women and girls, harmful practices, women's leadership, access to health services and domestic work are critical barriers



Government commitment and institutional readiness to develop, enact and implement gender-responsive legislation and policies are critical enablers



Financing for gender equality was cited as a major barrier to achieving gender equality outcomes across the targets



Humanitarian crises and conflict settings disproportionately affect women and girls, worsen gender inequality and impede progress towards SDG 5



COVID-19 was frequently mentioned as a hindering factor by exacerbating gender inequalities, increasing the unpaid care and domestic work burden, increasing rates of gender-based violence and disrupting services

WHAT WORKS, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS



Policy work

Advancing gender-responsive and nondiscriminatory legislation



Programming

Integrated and holistic programming for addressing complex gender equality issues



Partnerships

Critical and diverse role of civil society to advance gender equality



Knowledge, data and research

Knowledge products used for advocacy work, service delivery and knowledge exchange

Examples: Amendment of laws and capacity strengthening of duty bearers on FGM; Advocacy for parity laws and quotas on women's representation

Examples: One-stop approach to integrate SRH, HIV and VAWG services; social protection integrated with resilience to disasters programming

Examples: Advocacy for parity laws; support drafting of Women, Peace and Security National Action Plans; monitoring policy implementation and budget commitments

Examples: South-South knowledge exchange for municipal level social protection systems; sharing legislative examples; tailored knowledge products

WHAT WORKS, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS



Leave no one behind

Integrated into most programmes; insufficient frameworks for systematic implementation

Examples: expansion of national sectoral plans to indigenous women and domestic workers; civil society engagement to identify and reach certain communities; supporting marginalized women to take leadership roles



Humanitarian response

Gender equality issues focused on certain sectors and reduces after initial needs assessments

Examples: Addressing gender-based violence through prevention and response services; Gender hub and UN system coordination



Gender mainstreaming

Varied degrees of gender mainstreaming in internal and programmatic operations

Examples: Integrating gender mainstreaming tools; gender groups and the development of organizational gender strategies



Changing social norms

Engagement of men and boys was a common intervention, but data on longer-term outcomes was limited

Examples: Engagement of men through community dialogues on ERAW and harmful practices; peer to peer learning on SRHR/MNCH; engagement of religious leaders, sports figures and other champions

4. EVIDENCE GAPS



ADDRESSING EVIDENCE GAPS



Conduct additional evaluations in areas of limited evidence

Social norm change in relation to ending violence against women, ending harmful practices, and women's leadership in political, economic and public life.

Engaging men and boys, in-laws and other family members to promote gender equality and norm change.

Multi-stakeholder convening

Evidence on the effectiveness of different baskets of **social protection and infrastructure** interventions to support and recognize unpaid care work.

Use of information and communication technology to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Financing for gender equality received little attention in evaluations but is noted as a serious barrier to achieving SDG 5.



Conduct additional synthesis on critical topics with sufficient evidence

Ending violence against women and girls: Potential sub-topics include violence against women in humanitarian and/or conflict situations, violence against women in politics, intimate partner violence, CSO engagement, prevention strategies and response services.

Peace and security and humanitarian action: Further syntheses would allow for greater depth in evaluating the unique challenges of pursuing SDG 5 targets in conflict, post-conflict and disaster settings.

Women's leadership: Potential sub-topics include empowering women in national politics, private sector leadership, community-level leadership and women's leadership within the peace and security sector.

6. IMPLICATIONS



IMPLICATIONS

- Close evidence gaps - conduct additional evaluations in areas of limited evidence; conduct additional synthesis on critical topics with sufficient evidence
- Strengthen the measurement of outcomes and impact using a broader range of evaluation methodologies
- Advocate for more consistent use of theories of change in programme design to improve evaluability and learning from programmes
- Continue to support national evaluation capacity development and strengthening of national information systems



gLOCAL
EVALUATION WEEK
powered by GEI

THANK YOU!

