

4.2 Evaluation checklist

In relation to **evaluation** of activities that have been implemented, the UNODC Evaluation Handbook emphasizes that all UNODC **evaluations** must consider human rights and gender factors, and all evaluation processes, products and deliverables must respond to human rights and gender quality standards⁸⁵. That Handbook states: “It is mandatory for the United Nations entities to consider human rights and gender equality principles and standards in the design, implementation and evaluation processes of all interventions, regardless of whether these issues are the focus of the intervention itself⁸⁶.”

UNODC’s guidance note on gender mainstreaming offers insight into integrating gender criteria into evaluations⁸⁷. **Gender-responsive evaluations** are assessments that provide “credible and reliable evidence-based information about the extent to which an intervention has resulted in progress (or lack thereof) towards intended and /or unintended results regarding gender equality and the empowerment of women⁸⁸.” They must be sensitive to the diverse forms of discrimination that people of all genders face, and require analysis of gender-related strategy, processes and practices used by an intervention.

In summary, principles that underline UNODC evaluations include equality, inclusion, participation, non-discrimination and fair power relations, both in respect of what the evaluation examines, and how the evaluation is carried out⁸⁹.

In relation to *what the evaluation entails*, issues that should be considered include:

85 UNODC Evaluation Handbook (2017, UNODC), 4.

86 UNODC Evaluation Handbook (2017, UNODC), 30

87 Mainstreaming Human Rights and Gender Equality (2013, UNODC), 40-41

88 How to Manage Gender-Responsive Evaluation: Evaluation Handbook (UN Women, 2015) 4

89 UNODC Evaluation Handbook (2017, UNODC), 123

- The extent to which human rights and gender equality were integrated (mainstreamed) into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Progress or lack of progress towards intended human rights and gender equality results
- The degree to which gender relations have changed as a result of the intervention. The extent to which the intervention responded to and affected the human rights of different stakeholders, including women, men, boys, girls, sexual minorities, people with disabilities, etc.

In relation to *how the evaluation is carried out*, consideration should be given to:

The involvement of a diversity of stakeholders involved in the evaluation process (potentially including stakeholders from beneficiaries, partner organizations, UNODC staff, consultants and government agencies)

- Involvement of external stakeholders with expertise in human rights and gender (potentially including civil society organizations, international organizations, research institutions, human rights and women’s organizations)
- Integrating human rights and gender equality into the scope of analysis, criteria and key questions used for the evaluation
- Using participatory approaches, methods and tools
- Reflecting human rights and gender-equality analysis in evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations⁹⁰.

Tangible examples of efforts undertaken by UNODC to mainstream human rights and gender equality into evaluation include:

- Hiring evaluation staff and consultants

90 UNODC Evaluation Handbook (2017, UNODC), 124

with human rights and gender expertise to support evaluation processes, including by developing guidelines and tools

- Increasing understanding among internal and external stakeholders about human rights and gender, including by ensuring evaluation teams receive relevant guidance as part of their key reading material
- Including human rights and gender experts on evaluation teams conducting in-depth evaluations to further strengthen and facilitate organizational learning, and to the extent possible, ensuring representation of both genders on evaluation teams
- Ensuring training to enhance evaluation function expertise and capacity for human rights and gender responsive evaluation

- Having persons involved in evaluation, actively participate in and contribute to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) working group on human rights and gender equality⁹¹.

⁹¹ UNODC Evaluation Handbook (2017, UNODC), 35-36

Table: Reflecting human rights and gender quality into evaluation criteria

	Human Rights	Gender Equality
UNODC Evaluation Criteria	The extent to which the intervention is guided by human rights standards and principles following a human rights-based approach and addressing issues such as non-discrimination, participation, accountability and social transformation	The extent to which the intervention integrates a gender perspective (gender mainstreaming) and addresses issues such as power relations and social transformation, equal inclusion and participation, and the empowerment of women and marginalized groups.
Relevance: The extent to which the intervention conforms to the needs of participants and other stakeholders, compliments existing initiatives, and aligns with organizational mandates and policies.	The human rights relevance of the intervention. E.g. extent to which intervention is aligned with international and regional human rights instruments, national policies and strategies; extent to which intervention is informed by needs of diverse stakeholders	The gender equality relevance of the intervention, determined by the needs of rights holders (women, girls, men, boys) and duty bearers. E.g. extent to which intervention is informed by and tailored to analysis of underlying barriers to gender equality; relevance of stakeholder participation in intervention.

	Human Rights	Gender Equality
Effectiveness: The extent to which intended outcome-level results are being achieved	Extent to which result framework was defined, monitored and achieved by human rights, and human rights were incorporated into design, implementation and evaluation.	Extent to which results framework was defined, monitored and achieved by gender equality, and gender equality was incorporated into design, implementation and evaluation.
Efficiency: The extent to which resources and inputs are managed and used in an optimal way.	Analysis of costs / benefits of integrating human rights into interventions on short, medium and long-term basis.	Analysis of costs / benefits of integrating gender equality into interventions on short, medium and long-term basis
Sustainability: The degree to which processes started and results obtained are likely to remain in place after intervention completion	Extent to which an intervention has advanced long-term respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights, including through institutional, attitudinal and behavioural change.	Extent to which the intervention has advanced long-term pursuit and fulfilment of gender equality, including through institutional, attitudinal and behavioural change.
Impact: The lasting changes—positive and negative, intended and unintended—arising from the intervention.	Actual, lasting realization of human rights by rights-holders and capacity of duty-bearers to respect, protect and fulfil rights.	Actual, lasting realization of gender equality among men, women, boys and girls, including access to and use of resources, opportunities, power etc.
Cooperation and partnerships: The cooperation that results and the partnerships that have been cultivated from the intervention.	Cooperation and partnerships: The cooperation that results and the partnerships that have been cultivated from the intervention.	The extent to which cooperation and partnerships developed / strengthened by the intervention reflect and advance gender equality.

EVALUATION				
Question	Yes	No	In part	If yes or in part, how will this be addressed?
Have quantitative and qualitative evaluation indicators been designed to ensure data on human rights and gender equality will be collected?				
Are human rights and gender equality integrated in the scope of analysis for evaluating the intervention?				
Have human rights and gender equality been integrated into evaluation criteria, with questions that specifically address how both have been integrated into the design, planning and implementation of the intervention, and the results achieved?				
Do evaluation mission staff / consultants have human rights and gender equality expertise, and have they been briefed on relevant human rights and gender issues?				
Do evaluation methodologies make use of sex and gender-disaggregated data?				
Are conflict / crises responses monitored for their human rights impact on trafficking and smuggling programmes?				
Do programme beneficiaries know how to access programme evaluations?				
Do evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations reflect an human rights based and gender responsive analysis, outlining gaps and successes?				
Have project staff reviewed evaluation reports to ensure human rights and gender based perspectives are reflected, including to reflect gaps and successes?				
Have human rights and gender equality recommendations been developed on the basis of human rights and gender responsive analysis? (See table below)				

EVALUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY RECOMMENDATIONS				
Question	Yes	No	In part	If yes or in part, how will this be addressed?
In relation to human rights and gender equality recommendations developed...				
Are they relevant to the object and purpose of the evaluations?				
Were they developed in consultation with stakeholders?				
Are they supported by evidence and conclusions				
Do they clearly identify target group(s) for each (e.g. UNODC, state, non-state actors)				
Are they clearly stated with priorities for each action				
Are they actionable and reflect an understanding of UNODC follow-up constraints				