META-SYNTHESIS OF UN WOMEN EVALUATIONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN — 2022

REPORT

UN WOMEN

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1. Objective, methodology, and limitations

The goal of the meta-synthesis exercise is to facilitate the strategic use of the evidence generated through the evaluation reports of UN Women in the Latin American and Caribbean region. For this, a systematic review of 9 evaluation reports completed in 2022 in the region was carried out in the key programmatic areas of UN Women (listed in Annex A).

The methodology of this exercise was adapted to respond to the knowledge and information needs of UN Women in the region. The exercise used a light inquiry approach to guide the analysis, seeking to identify the main findings, good practices, and potential improvements in UN Women's work in the areas to be explored. The evidence from evaluation reports was collected and tagged in a database classifying the data found around these three research areas and guided by three key questions:

RESEARCH QUESTIONS		
What are the main contributions of UN Women in this area? (Findings and conclusions)	**What are UN Women's strong approaches in this area?** (Lessons learned and good practices)	**How can UN Women improve its work in this area?** (Opportunities for improvement, recommendations)

Based on this initial classification, additionally, we sought to identify the relationship of each finding, lesson, or recommendation with each of the programme areas of the UN Women Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and its relationship with the priorities or impacts of the Strategic Note 2023-2025 of the Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean (ACRO). As can be seen below, there is no linear relationship between the programmatic areas, the systemic results, and the regional priorities, for which reason some of the priorities will be mentioned transversally throughout the document.

PROGRAMMATIC AREA	OUTCOME[1]	IMPACT ACRO	REGIONAL PRIORITIES[2]
Women, Peace and Security, Humanitarian Action and Disaster Risk Reduction	• Women's equal access to services, goods and resources • Positive social norms, including the participation of men and boys	• Women in LAC live in a more equal, peaceful and secure society	• Women defenders of human and environmental rights, indigenous women, Afro-descendants and migrants • Strengthening the role of women in local mediation, social dialogues and peace • Generate humanitarian and disaster risk reduction policies and responses
Governance and political Participation	• Global regulatory frameworks and gender-sensitive laws, policies and institutions • Funding for gender equality	• The United Nations System contributes to transformative changes for gender equality and governments have made progress in the implementation of international and regional frameworks for gender equality	• Strengthened democratic institutions, political participation of women and parity at all levels • Financing for gender equality, through public and private financing policies sensitive to gender, public budget, innovative strategic instruments • Climate change, gender equality and economic empowerment of women through circular economy initiatives and green technology
Economic empowerment of women	• United Nations System Coordination for Gender Equality		
End violence against women and girls	• Production, analysis and use of gender statistics and data disaggregated by sex • Ensure that more women and girls exercise their voice, agency and leadership	• LAC women have increased their economic autonomy and their access to comprehensive care policies and systems	• Improved gender data and statistics, forecast analysis, enabling environments for gender-sensitive policies and programmes • Advanced EVAW and a society free of gender stereotypes and discriminatory social norms, and promoted with the participation of women, girls, LGBTIQ+ people, men and boys

This systematization additionally observed the following limitations during the data analysis and consolidation process:

1. The evaluations carried out during the year 2022 present a significant bias in their limited coverage at the geographical, thematic level, and according to other programmatic characteristics. They do not equally cover all the programme areas of the UN Women Strategic Plan or the priorities of the ACRO Strategic Note. Therefore, the information will be concentrated in some of the areas and is not representative of the sample of programmes implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. Two of the evaluations reviewed correspond to evaluations of joint United Nations programmes (multi-agency programmes), and accordingly only the findings, lessons and recommendations addressed jointly to all participating agencies, or specifically referring to UN Women were considered.

3. Many of the results presented refer to changes in the products/output of the programmes, and not to results/outcome or changes/impact. For the findings section, only results at the outcome or impact level were used.

2. Findings: What are UN Women's main contributions?

 GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC LIFE

- UN Women is recognized for its **accompaniment and normative support to both central and subnational governments.** In Ecuador, local capacities were strengthened in Sucumbíos, Esmeraldas, Imbabura and Carchi (northern border) to ensure the inclusion of the gender approach in local plans and organizations. In Bolivia, the drafting of the Political Organizations Law Project was supported, which was agreed in different spaces at the national level with social organizations and women's movements, and adjusted with technical, legal, political, and historical criteria by specialist advisors, which made it possible to define an advocacy strategy for its implementation.

- This regulatory support is also consolidated through **capacity development of necessary tools by the actors responsible for the accompaniment, oversight, and planning of the electoral processes.** In Brazil and Colombia, legislative actors were provided with relevant knowledge and technical input for participation in international political forums and the implementation of electoral legislation for women. In Bolivia, support was given to the Gender Unit of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) to include the gender perspective before, during and after the electoral processes with the aim of preventing harassment and political violence against women during their electoral campaigns and the exercise of the position. Technical and legal assistance was provided to the TSE to address, guide, and follow up on complaints of harassment and political violence during electoral processes. Similarly, in this country, in monitoring compliance with Law 243, UN Women supported the investigation, preparation and monitoring of compliance with the Ombudsman Report Without Us There Is No Democracy", a binding document for all instances of the State, national and subnational, promoted by the Ombudsman's Office.

- **The capacities of women leaders, aspirants and candidates in evaluated programmes to participate in political life were also strengthened.** In Brazil, capacity building was supported in grassroots movements, leading to a greater political participation of women, their election and inclusion in the local power ladder. In Colombia, support was provided to women who participate politically, who have strengthened their commitment to the gender equality agenda and their continuity as leaders in a context of low representation of women as governors or mayors. Tools were also provided for the mainstreaming of the gender approach in the preparation of local Development Plans and the incorporation of budgets with a gender approach. In Ecuador, a training process was developed on the right to participation in decision-making spaces and the generation of political incidence on the public agenda.

Sources: Evaluations of the Strategic Notes of Brazil, Bolivia and Ecuador.

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

- UN Women **supported the analysis and review of social protection policies, to increase their gender sensitivity and the inclusion of women in more vulnerable conditions.** In Barbados, Bolivia, Ecuador and Saint Lucia, through UN Women's advocacy processes, the Government included vulnerable, indigenous and peasant women as recipients of social aid policies to protect against the COVID-19 crisis. 19. Apart from the efforts related to the pandemic, in the Western Caribbean region, through the analysis of social protection measures, the government processes used to identify vulnerability profiles were strengthened, and progress was made in the development of a OECS Social Protection Strategy for the Western Caribbean. Similarly, in Bolivia and Ecuador, they contributed to the creation or expansion of protection networks and emergency funds for rural women, small businesses led by women, as well as the vertical and horizontal expansion of social protection benefits for women, people living with AIDS and people with disabilities.

- In Bolivia and Ecuador, **UN Women strengthened the productive and business skills of rural, indigenous and self-employed women, and has enabled them to increase their income, acquire knowledge about their rights and gain greater participation in decision-making in their homes**. In Costa Rica, the "Buy from Women" initiative was adapted to develop an electronic commerce platform, called "Hecho por Mujeres", so that businesswomen and entrepreneurs could sell their products directly to consumers. In addition to the socioeconomic effects, this achieved unexpected effects, such as the strengthening of relationships between the participating women, the development of productive practices with the potential for replicability, and the review of local policies and procedures of the National Employment System from an intersectional gender perspective.

- Through **advocacy processes with the public and private sectors, UN Women has managed to increase the protection and leadership mechanisms of women in the workplace.** In Ecuador, it contributed to the ratification and implementation of Convention 190 with the International Labor Organization, the first international norm that provides a common framework to prevent, remedy and eliminate violence and harassment in the world of work, including violence and harassment. gender-based harassment. In Brazil, through the Win-Win project: Gender Equality Means Good Business, UN Women has promoted the participation of women in leadership positions and the inclusion of diversity.

- In Ecuador and Costa Rica, **progress was made in the innovative inclusion of adaptation and mitigation of climate change, environmental conservation and promotion of resilience.** In Ecuador specifically, a greater territorial presence and alliances with the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition were promoted, for the benefit of women from rural and indigenous communities and strengthening of productive diversification.

Sources: Evaluation of the Country Portfolio of the Country Office in Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador, of UN Women and Evaluation of the programme "Overcoming violence against women for the effective enjoyment of their rights, Colombia", and Joint Programs "Enhancing Resilience and Acceleration of the SDGs in the Eastern Caribbean, 2020 – 2022" and Strengthening of the National Social Protection Strategy "Bridge to Development to break the cycle of poverty at the local level with a gender and environmental perspective" in Costa Rica.

END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

- In all countries where evaluations were carried out, **UN Women has been recognized for its contributions to the legal and operational framework that seeks to end violence against women and girls.** In Brazil, support was provided for the development of protocols to investigate femicide, a crime that was codified under federal law in 2015, as well as their dissemination at the subnational level (9 states), and to strengthen implementation in others (8) that already have them. In Costa Rica, institutional tools have been created aimed at identifying situations of gender violence and improvements in referral procedures to the responsible authorities. In Ecuador, it contributed to the implementation and expansion of the Law for the Eradication of Violence against Women. New forms of violence were incorporated, and instruments were generated to prevent and address political violence against women, sexual harassment and violence in public spaces, and violence in the private sphere. Progress was also made in initiatives at the cantonal and local level, with the III Cantonal Plan to Eradicate Violence against Women (2021-2030), and the preparation of the Strategic Plan to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in the Galapagos Islands 2021 -2025). In Colombia, the consolidation of the role of the Women's Secretariats was achieved as the entity responsible for promoting holistic and articulated actions aimed at generating coherence and updated information on GBV cases and monitoring of the commitments defined in the local coordination spaces in three departments. These secretariats have been accompanied with training tools and technical support.

- At the local level, **we contributed to the empowerment and reduction of violence against girls and adolescents through work in depressed urban areas and rural areas.** In Argentina, work was done in vulnerable neighbourhoods through sports. At the end of the project, many of the sports communities continued to operate, creating safe spaces for girls and adolescents at risk. In Guatemala, intergenerational alliances were created between women from different territories, which allowed the consolidation of support groups demanding a better response from the authorities to gender violence, including cybernetic

violence. Additionally, tools and methodologies were generated for the response to this type of violence.

Sources: Evaluation of the Country Portfolio of the Country Office in Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador, Evaluation of the projects "One Victory leads to the Other (UVLO) - Argentina", "Overcoming violence against women for the effective enjoyment of their rights, Colombia", "Project Creating new avenues of resilience to sustain peace from Kaqchiquel, Q'eqchi' and mestizo women – Guatemala".

WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY; HUMANITARIAN ACTION; AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

- In countries like Ecuador and Brazil, **UN Women has sought to integrate gender equality into the humanitarian response to the refugee and migrant crisis in Venezuela (trafficking and smuggling, abuse and exploitation, sexual) and combined violence prevention and empowerment responses. financial support to women and local host communities.** Likewise, work is being done on the generation of standard operating procedures for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse and training humanitarian actors in them. In Ecuador, capacities were strengthened in the provision of services and response in emergency situations, provision of supplies and shelter for refugee women and migrants, victims of violence, and host communities on the northern border.

- In projects for **women, peace and security, work is being done in innovative areas such as cyber violence and the development of capacities for indigenous women leaders.** In Guatemala, UN Women worked with women leaders to recognize digital risks and violence, and the importance of intergenerational and multicultural alliances for the exchange of knowledge and experiences, and the generation of spaces for protection. Likewise, security and justice institutions managed to strengthen their knowledge of cybercrime and acquire greater capacities to collect digital probative evidence, as well as to install digital tools for better attention to victims.

Fuentes: Evaluación "Proyecto Creando nuevas avenidas de resiliencia para sostener la paz desde las mujeres Kaqchiquel, Q'eqchi' y mestizas - Guatemala" y Evaluación de Portafolio País de la Oficina País en Ecuador.

CROSS-CUTTING FINDINGS

- In the Country Portfolio Evaluations of the Country Office in Brazil, Ecuador and Bolivia, **the country evaluations emphasized the role of UN Women in the United Nations Inter-Agency Thematic Group on Gender (Race and Ethnicity in Brazil).** In particular, the contribution was mentioned in terms of quality policy guidelines and tools such as the UNCT–SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard (Brazil).

3. Lessons learned and good practices: What are UN Women's sound approaches in this area?

GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC LIFE

- One of the most mentioned **monitoring gaps is the difficulty in measuring the appropriation and use of capacities learned by both government actors, civil society actors, the private sector, and grassroots organizations.** Therefore, the generation of pre and post tools, such as the one developed by the One Win Leads to Another (OWLA) project -Brazil) is a tool that can be replicated. These tools need to consider the high turnover in government instances, particularly during changes of government, and develop tools that measure the transfer of knowledge between officials.

- Both in Governance and Economic Empowerment, **the onboarding strategy, or approximation and negotiation, can be scaled as an 'innovative management model' for the construction of alliances within technical assistance programmes.** This strategy implies: the identification of "champions" at the highest level, which facilitate the construction of alliances; the development of broad and flexible proposals, and aligned with the government's political priorities, to ensure coherence; the creation of product packages that can be offered in a flexible manner and according to the needs; planning based on a concept note and results framework; and the incorporation of awareness-raising strategies and regular evaluation of the team's capacities.

Sources: Evaluations of the Strategic Notes of Brazil, Bolivia and Ecuador.

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

- In Brazil, when working with the private sector and government institutions in the economic area, the following key success factors were observed: **the ability to take advantage of the work of other development partners in the region such as the World Bank (WB) and the Banco Development Bank (CBD)**, and the possibility of adapting to changing political contexts, permanent technical assistance and the development of practical tools that can be delivered to the corporate sector. Likewise, the **participation of high-level private and public leaders had a significant impact on the recognition of the project and strengthened the communication strategy.**

- In Ecuador, the work carried out on **issues of resilience to climate change has constituted an important opportunity for the mobilization of resources and for the expansion of UN Women's alliances, in coherence with the guidelines of the United Nations System.** This lesson learned is linked to the recommendations to deepen this work, in partnership with other actors, as well as to strengthen the capacities of the offices in this regard.

Sources: Evaluations of the Strategic Notes of Ecuador, and Joint Programs "Enhancing Resilience and Acceleration of the SDGs in the Eastern Caribbean, 2020 – 2022" and Strengthening of the National Social Protection Strategy "Bridge to Development to break the cycle of poverty at the local level with a gender and environmental perspective" in Costa Rica.

END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

- In contexts where young women are in situations of greater vulnerability or extreme need, **stipends or food cards can help increase attendance and participation.** In cases like Argentina, it was achieved that said stipends were covered by local governments. However, it is necessary to consider that said

stipends generate bureaucratic requirements and additional institutional time, and it is advisable to have a communication strategy that clearly explains the steps to follow according to current requirements.

- The adaptation **and adjustments of curricular contents to the local situation carried out by the local counterparts, resulted in accessible, updated materials, elaborated with a language sensitive to gender and cultural environment that can be used in other work experiences in other territories of the national scope.** This was the case of the UVLO project in Argentina. It was also found that, for groups of girls and adolescents, focused curricula with repetitive messages tend to be more effective.

- In Colombia, the **development of advocacy spaces and the participation of women's organizations and networks in public administration at the local level, resulted in better public policy results.**

- In Bolivia, the **consolidation of Registration and Early Warning Systems such as the Adela system, and the development of computer applications for its management, facilitated a long-term multiplier effect at low cost, and the experience can be shared and compared with that of other countries.** The application of these technologies must be properly weighed against the level of institutionalization possible, in addition to the limitations that most of society faces in terms of the digital divide.

- According to what has been observed in Ecuador and Brazil, **the design of comprehensive interventions for the eradication of violence against women and girls in situations of human mobility is essential for social cohesion and integration, and action without harm.** For this, the focus must be both on the target groups and on the host communities, to eradicate stereotypes, practices and attitudes of rejection or discrimination.

Sources: Evaluation of the Country Portfolio of the Country Office in Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador, Evaluation of the projects "One Victory leads to the Other (UVLO) - Argentina" and "Overcoming violence against women for the effective enjoyment of their rights, Colombia".

CROSS-CUTTING ASPECTS

- For all programme areas, it was recognized that the **initiatives that tend to be more effective and sustainable over time are those that have received medium-term support.** In Colombia, several of the program's good practices and success stories, such as gender mainstreaming in the municipality of Villavicencio, the Antioquia local justice model or the CRIC's differentiated route model for indigenous women, have been followed by the programme since diagnosis, design, and implementation, for a process of at least three years. On the other hand, programmes implemented in spaces of two years or less failed to demonstrate significant changes in the result indicators.

- **Working in an articulated and cohesive manner with the other entities of the United Nations System in all the programmatic areas has made it possible to achieve very satisfactory results in a limited time and in a context of crisis**, since alliances with partners that have good added value in this area and provides technical assistance on gender. In social protection projects, the work with other United Nations agencies made it possible to use the experience of other agencies to learn and prepare social protection systems for future shocks.

- In Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Ecuador and Argentina, **the formation of multisectoral coordination structures including international organizations, international NGOs, civil society organizations, grassroots organizations and the Local State, enabled and allowed progress in the territorial scope of several of the programmes evaluated.** This diversification of counterparties was programmed considering the lessons learned in previous programmes. Particularly in Brazil, during the development of protocols to investigate femicides in Brazil, relevant and sustainable results were generated by mobilizing key actors from across the judiciary, federal and local government levels with modest resources.

- The consolidation of **Coordinated Gender Strategies helps to test a more coordinated approach and identify the factors that still prevent the creation of more ambitious gender coordination mechanisms, including**

the integration of the strategies in monitoring and accountability. In Bolivia, the importance of having continuous support from the Office of the Resident Coordinator and the Interagency gender group was highlighted.

• The **adaptation of the UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard of UN Women and partners in Brazil to integrate a racial perspective in the analysis of the different programmes is an innovative practice with potential for replication** to deepen the corporate link of these dimensions.

• The UN Women Office in Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador carried out a survey of learning for programmatic improvement and accountability. **Good practices are highlighted, such as: systematization of the annual reports and the recommendations of the various evaluations to make programmatic design decisions in other programmes, as well as the consolidation of accountability instruments within the Strategic Notes.** The use of monitoring tools from the Spotlight Project is recommended, such as risk matrices and indicators broken down by group at risk.

Sources: Evaluation of the Country Portfolio of the Country Office in Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador, Evaluation of the projects "One Victory leads to the Other (UVLO) - Argentina", "Overcoming violence against women for the effective enjoyment of their rights, Colombia", "Project Creating new avenues of resilience to sustain peace from Kaqchiquel, Q'eqchi' and mestizo women - Guatemala" and Joint Program: Strengthening of the National Social Protection Strategy "Bridge to Development to break the cycle of poverty at the local level with a gender and environmental perspective" in Costa Rica.

4. Opportunities: How can UN Women improve its work in this area?

	GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC LIFE

- The evaluations in this area **suggest guaranteeing the participation of state institutions at different administrative levels to obtain more sustainable results.** As a central function to promote ownership of interventions and long-term impact, capacity development can be strengthened through complementary best practices in national and state warning systems, and capacity building of beneficiaries and grassroots organizations.

- It was also **suggested to use better tools for monitoring and evaluating the change in capacities observed.**

Sources: Evaluations of the Strategic Notes of Brazil, Bolivia and Ecuador.

	WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

- For several of the projects evaluated, the **lack of an adequate inception phase was recognized, and particularly the absence of adequate result indicators.**

- For regional projects in the Western Caribbean, **there was no clear, preestablished and agreed mechanism to take advantage of cross-fertilization between countries.** Given the proven advantages of virtual environments during the pandemic, it was surprising that these instruments were not used to share good practices or seek common solutions to the challenges presented.

- Even though several private sector participants signed the Women's Empowerment Principles, there was limited follow-up on the implementation of the principles, with the risk that the changes may have been only symbolic. Once again, it was suggested to establish specific monitoring mechanisms.

Sources: Evaluations of the Strategic Notes of Ecuador, and Joint Programs "Enhancing Resilience and Acceleration of the SDGs in the Eastern Caribbean, 2020 – 2022" and Strengthening of the National Social Protection Strategy "Bridge to Development to break the cycle of poverty at the local level with a gender and environmental perspective" in Costa Rica.

END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

- The **curricular contents and activity guides in this programme area must be accompanied by resources for the trainers that allow them to address specific situations not foreseen in the planning.** Said contents must also be discussed with the trainers and local partners, to determine potential areas of controversy and make changes that adjust to local realities, provide tips and advice to put into practice what has been learned, and consolidate tools to ensure the linking of authorities, local leaders, and families to avoid barriers during implementation and guarantee the sustainability of the processes.

- It is advisable that the **choice of role models and examples of empowered women in sporting, cultural or professional areas combine professionals and national/international experts along with cases close to the life of the beneficiaries to promote greater identification.**

- It was suggested to **favour horizontal cooperation between experiences of different Latin American countries that have been successful in terms of intersectoral coordination and creation of care routes in cases of violence against women.**

Sources: Evaluation of the Country Portfolio of the Country Office in Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador, Evaluation of the projects "One Victory leads to the Other (UVLO) - Argentina" and "Overcoming violence against women for the effective enjoyment of their rights, Colombia".

CROSS-CUTTING RECOMMENDATIONS

- Given limited resources, evaluations in the Americas recommended to be **more focused on the selection of populations that are left behind.** It was suggested to **strengthen the definition and participation of priority groups of rights holders through the design of specific interventions and/or targeted actions of the portfolio**, in particular: women and youth from rural environments; indigenous and Afro-descendant women; disabled women; women in a situation of human mobility; and people from the LGTBIQ+ collective.

- The scarce availability of time to reflect, identify problems, difficulties, and test solutions, did not allow to propose necessary corrective or mitigation measures during the implementation of Strategic Notes. For **the next UN Women Strategic Notes, it was suggested to do an internal reflection on populations to prioritize, the modality that will be used and the strategic alliances that will be needed to achieve it.**

- A **UN Women coordination strategy with the Resident Coordinator Offices should be a central component in the new Strategy Notes.** It is suggested to strengthen the leadership role of UN Women in the coordination function of inter-institutional groups for gender empowerment.

- **Review administrative procedures and simplify them to facilitate project management by implementing partners and reduce processing times.**

- Direct implementation modalities were found to require capacity building that does not always exist in country offices, particularly in terms of rapid recruitment for grassroots movements and informal organizations. **Results-based management**

practices, including monitoring capacity and indicator framework are capacities that need to be improved.

• For **Joint Programmes (JP), it is suggested to develop a rubric of criteria that ensures a coherent rationale for collaboration based on each agency's comparative advantages and mandates.** Differences in financial and procurement procedures and processes between different agencies should be recognized in advance to better facilitate inter-agency cooperation and avoid variable or onerous requirements for national partners. Finally, the human resource capacity of the partners must be considered when determining the schedules for the implementation of simultaneous activities that require feedback. **A review of administrative procedures, and a drive for simplification is encouraged to facilitate project management by partners and reduce processing times**.

• It is suggested to advocate for the revision of the deadlines for the design and implementation of multi-agency programmes, to guarantee a minimum duration of three years, allowing the evidence of results.

• **Few opportunities for feedback were observed with the organizations and/or communities with whom consultations have been made or worked to prepare the baselines.** It is suggested to guarantee that whenever said consultations have been made, at least one feedback is made during the project to determine elements for improvement and strengthen the relationship with the stakeholders and partners.
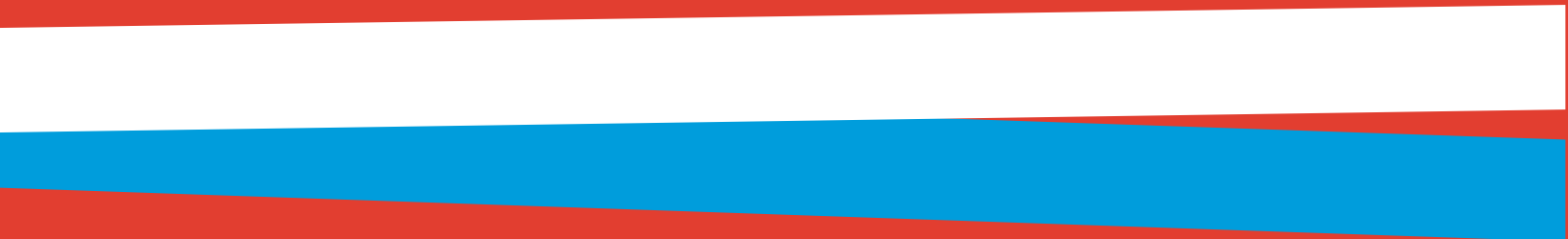

Sources: Evaluation of the Country Portfolio of the Country Office in Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador, Evaluation of the projects "One Victory leads to the Other (UVLO) - Argentina", "Overcoming violence against women for the effective enjoyment of their rights, Colombia", "Project Creating new avenues of resilience to sustain peace from Kaqchiquel, Q'eqchi' and mestizo women - Guatemala" and Joint Program: Strengthening of the National Social Protection Strategy "Bridge to Development to break the cycle of poverty at the local level with a gender and environmental perspective" in Costa Rica.

Notes

1   UN Women Strategic Plan 2022-2025.

2   Strategic Note ACRO 2023-2025.

Annexes

Annex A

OFFICE	TITLE / LINK	TYPE
Argentina	One Win Leads to Another	Project/ Programme
Bolivia	Country Portfolio Evaluation	Portfolio
Brazil	Country Portfolio Evaluation	Portfolio
Colombia	USAID Project: End GBV / Overcoming Gender-Based Violence to Ensure Women's Full Enjoyment of Rights	Project/ Programme
Colombia	Safecities (Medellín)	Project/ Programme
Guatemala	Creating new avenues of resilience to sustain peace: Kaqchiquel, Q'eqchi' and mestizo women pathfinders for peace at the center	Project/ Programme
Caribbean MCO	Enhancing Resilience and Acceleration of the SDGs in the Eastern Caribbean	Project/ Programme*
Costa Rica	Joint Program: Strengthening of the National Social Protection Strategy Puente al Desarrollo to break the cycle of poverty at the local level with a gender and environmental perspective	Project/ Programme*
Ecuador	Country Portfolio Evaluation (under finalization)	Portfolio