



This checklist is the standalone Annex in the UNEG Self-Assessment Maturity Matrix for UN Evaluation Functions (November 2022).

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Part A: General Norms for Evaluation

Evaluation Norm 1: Internationally Agreed Principles, Goals and Targets

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	1. Evaluation managers and evaluators show very little or no consideration of 2030 goals and targets in their work.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Extent to which evaluation managers are upholding and	2. Consideration of 2030 goals and targets evident to a limited extent in the work of evaluation managers and evaluators but the evaluation function is focused mostly internally on their own development and immediate needs.	<u></u> 3	<u> </u>	
promoting the principles and values to which the United Nations is committed and, in particular, the goals and targets set out in the 2030 Agenda for	3. Evaluation managers and evaluators promote and consider 2030 goals and targets global trends and challenges in planning /coverage, joint work and methodology for complex evaluands and contexts.	<u></u> 5	□ 6	
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	4. Evaluation managers and evaluators promote, consider and make contributions to the 2030 goals and targets. The function demonstrates it is fully cognizant of global trends and challenges. The function is seeking new approaches and partnerships and revising old partnerships for cognitive diversity and new imperatives.	<u> </u>	□8	

Evaluation Norm 2: Utility

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	There is no work plan/set schedule for evaluations	1	2	
Timeliness in meeting	2. Evaluations are rarely completed within the set schedule nor readily feed into decision-making processes.	3	4	
stakeholder demands	3. Evaluations are often completed within the set schedule and usually planned to feed into decision-making processes.	5	<u></u> 6	
	4. Evaluations are always completed within the set schedule and regularly feed into decision-making processes.		<u></u> 8	
	1. There is no dissemination and no communication strategy.	1	<u> </u>	
3. Dissemination and	2. There is some dissemination, but it is not organized or systematic. There is no communication strategy.	<u></u> 3	4	
communication strategy	3. There is a clear dissemination and communication strategy. Dissemination is well-organised and systematic. Standard approaches are used but not differentiated by audience.	<u></u> 5	□ 6	
	4. There is a clear dissemination and communication strategy, it is fully resourced	7	□ 8	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	and communication / dissemination approaches are differentiated by audience.			
	1. Evaluations results are not distributed or are distributed to only a limited internal audience. There are no established networks and systems for internal lessons learning and discussions.	1	2	
	2. Evaluations results are occasionally distributed internally and reach most internal audiences. There are few networks and systems for internal lessons learning and discussions, but these have not yet been institutionalised.	<u></u> 3	4	
4. Sharing of evaluation results internally	3. Evaluations results are regularly distributed internally, they reach a broad internal audience and are discussed with management. There are several networks and systems for internal lessons learning and discussions; they are partly institutionalised.	<u></u> 5	<u></u> 6	
	4. Evaluations results are systematically distributed across the organisation internally and discussed with management. Briefs and notes on lessons or innovations are developed and shared. There are continuous formal and informal meetings with stakeholders on evaluation findings and recommendations. Networks and systems for internal lessons learning and Knowledge Management are well established and functioning effectively	7	□8	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	Evaluations results and lessons learned are not shared or are rarely shared with other UN organizations and external stakeholders.	<u></u> 1	2	
	2. Evaluations results and lessons learned are sometimes shared with other UN organizations and external stakeholders. The unit participates (on an ad hoc basis) in some external networks and systems for lessons learning and discussions.	<u></u> 3	<u>4</u>	
5. Sharing of evaluation results externally	3. Evaluations results and lessons learned are shared with other UN organizations. The unit participates in some external networks and systems for lessons learning and discussions. It sometimes makes presentations about its work via UNEG and/or to external stakeholders (including other evaluators, Members States beneficiaries, professional networks etc.).	<u></u> 5	<u></u> 6	
	4. Evaluations results and lessons learned are regularly and systematically shared with other UN organizations and external stakeholders (including other evaluators, Members States, beneficiaries, etc.). The unit participates in several external networks and systems for LL and discussions. It regularly makes presentations about its work.	□ 7	□8	
	1. No initiatives	□ 1		

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	2. Few, ad hoc initiatives undertaken. Reflections being made. Participates in forums and learning about advances.	<u></u> 3	4	
6. Contributions to advancing evaluation in the	3. Several initiatives undertaken periodically as part of annual work plan. Partially engaged and making a contribution.	<u></u> 5	<u> </u>	
context of the UN system's work beyond UNEG	4. Initiatives undertaken on a regular basis. Making a visible contribution and sharing innovations.	7	□8	
7. Effect of evaluation use on organizational effectiveness and evidence of impact	There is no evidence or examples of the effect of use of evaluations on organizational effectiveness	<u></u> 1	<u> </u>	
	2. There are a few examples showing effect of use of evaluations on organizational effectiveness	<u></u> 3	4	
	3. There are many examples showing effect of use of evaluations on organizational effectiveness.	<u></u> 5	<u> </u>	
	4. There is a comprehensive set of evidence of collected that shows significant impact of the effect of use of evaluations on organizational effectiveness.	7	<u> </u>	

Evaluation Norm 3: Credibility

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	1. None	1	<u> </u>	
8. Professional integrity and Identity of the	2. Low: < 4 elements apply	<u></u> 3	<u> </u>	
function	3. Moderate: 4 to 7 elements apply	5	□ 6	
	4. High >7 elements apply	7	□ 8	
	Little consideration of best-suited methods or types of evaluation.		2	
	2. Some consideration given to the application of different methods and types of evaluations, but the evaluation function is limited in what it can do.	□ 3	4	
9. Methodologies and types of evaluation	3. The evaluation function applies a range of different methods and undertakes various types of evaluation.	<u></u> 5	☐ 6	
	4. The evaluation function applies a wide range of different methods and undertakes various types of evaluation. It generates innovations in methodology and contributes to progress in the field.	7	□ 8	
10.Controls and stakeholder engagement at various stages of the evaluation	1. There are no controls in place.	1	<u> </u>	
	2. The evaluation function uses only 1-3 of these controls. They are systematically and consistently used.	<u></u> 3	<u>4</u>	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
to ensure quality / content validity	3. The evaluation function frequently uses a number of these controls (>3). These are systematically and consistently used.	<u></u> 5	<u> </u>	
	4. The evaluation function always uses a variety of controls and stakeholder involvement (>5). These are systematically and consistently used.	7	<u> </u>	
	1. The quality of evaluation reports has not been assessed.	1	2	
11.Empirical/objective assessments of	2. There are ad hoc assessments of the quality of reports.	<u></u> 3	4	
evaluation reports and compliance with N&S	3. There are regular assessments of the quality of reports (> every 2 years)	5	□ 6	
and other requirements	4. There are regular independent external assessments of the quality of reports (at least every 2 years)	7	<u> </u>	
12.Quality of reports	1. Report quality is variable. Some recent reports are of low quality.	1	2	
(corporate/central level) Please specify assessment rubric(s) the function uses to assess	2. Report quality is variable. Very few recent reports of low quality, most reports are of average quality.	<u></u> 3	4	
evaluation quality Recent = last 2-3 years	3. Report quality is consistent, all recent reports attain a good level of quality. A few recent reports are of very high quality	5	☐ 6	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	4. Report quality is consistent, all reports attain a high level of quality. A few recent reports are of outstanding quality.		<u> </u>	

Elements o	f professional integrity and identity present (check as applicable):
	There is independence but not isolation. There is engagement by the evaluation entity with the organization through clearly defined processes throughout the evaluation design and management cycle.
	Evaluation is not overshadowed by other disciplines or made compliant to other related disciplines (monitoring, research, audit, assessments etc.), thus not fulfilling its value added.
	Staff managing and conducting evaluation have training and experience in managing and conducting evaluations (on top of other disciplines) in line with the UNEG Evaluation Competency Framework .
	Function has prominence or standing in the organization and with the governing bodies, for example, via regular peer review or external review exercises of the function, and independent quality assessment of evaluation reports.
	Evaluations address both performance ("doing things right") and addresses critical evaluation questions of "doing the right things", and strategic direction setting and appropriate positioning of the organization for added value and advancement.
	The approaches and methods used follow professional methods for evaluation in line with the Norms and Standards and appropriate quality assessment standards for evaluation reports.
	The accountability for results objective is an integral part of the entity's evaluation practice alongside an objective to support strategic learning and adaptive management. Evaluation methods ensure that evaluation findings seek to demonstrate directly attributable results as well as results that the organization is contributing to along with others.
	When co-located, there is equivalent treatment with other functions in terms of resourcing, coverage, recognition, status and staffing.
	The evaluation entity (Evaluation Office or Evaluation Unit) is recognized throughout the organization as an advocate for evaluation principles and is a respected custodian or steward of good UN evaluation practice.

Elements o	of controls and stakeholder engagement to ensure quality / content validity (check as applicable):
	Internal quality assurance tools (based on evaluation norms and standards) at various stages of the evaluation (checklists, templates, etc.)
	Internal peer review mechanisms
	UNEG quality checklists
	Expertise and mix of team members tailored to the evaluand
	Use of consultants as evaluation and thematic experts
	Reference / Advisory Groups made up of: Internal Experts Experts from other UN organizations Experts from outside the UN
	External Readers or review mechanism
	Formal endorsement of report by Reference / Advisory Groups or External Readers
	Periodic meetings with stakeholders at various stages of the evaluation, validating the evaluating results
	Other (please specify)

Type of ass	Type of assessment (check as applicable):									
	Internal assessment of reports on the basis of:	UNEG Norms and Standards	other criteria							
	External assessment of reports on the basis of:	UNEG Norms and Standards	other criteria							
	Statements by Board									
	Statement by internal stakeholders									

Evaluation Norm 4 - Independence

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	1. There is no central evaluation unit.	1	<u></u>	
	2. Unit is embedded within management functions such as programme monitoring, policy development, the design and implementation of programmes.	<u></u> 3	4	
13. Positioning of the central evaluation function in the organization	3. Unit is separate from programme management functions, but the evaluation Head reports to a Programme Manager not the Executive Head/Director.	5	<u> </u>	
	4. Unit is located outside the office of the Executive head and management. It is independent of decision-making and implementation and with a direct reporting line to relevant governing bodies.	7	□ 8	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	OR Unit is separate from programme management functions AND is located in or under the office of the Executive Head/Director and with an agreed reporting line to relevant governing bodies.			
	The Head of Evaluation does not have full discretion over the development and issuance of evaluation reports to Member States and to the public. The Management Response is not attached.	1	2	
14. Development and issuance of evaluation reports: Independence of the Head of	2. The Head of Evaluation has some discretion over the development and issuance of evaluation reports. The reports have to be cleared internally before issuance to Member States and to the public. There is potential for interference by management. The Management Response is not attached.	3	4	
evaluation (Head of Oversight if applicable)	3. The Head of Evaluation has significant discretion over the development and issuance of evaluation reports. However, the reports have to be cleared by the Head of the Organization before issuance to Member States and to the public. There are few or no risks of interference. The Management Response is attached.	5	<u> </u>	
	4. The Head of Evaluation has full discretion over the development and issuance of	7	□ 8	

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Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	evaluation reports to Member States and to the public. The Management Response is attached.			
	The Head of Evaluation interacts directly with Member States in deliberations over reports. There are no risks of interference.			
	1. The Head of Evaluation does not have full discretion over the evaluation PoW. There are no safeguards for independence.	1	2	
	2. The Head of Evaluation has some discretion over the evaluation PoW. It is approved by the Head of the Organization. There are potential violations of independence.	3	4	
15. Planning of the evaluation Work programme (PoW)	3. The Head of Evaluation has significant discretion over the evaluation PoW. It is approved by the Head of the Organization. There are safeguards for independence and no violations of independence.	<u></u> 5	<u> </u>	
	4. The Head of Evaluation has full discretion over the evaluation PoW. It is approved by the Governing Body. There are safeguards against external pressures/ influences and no violations of independence.	7	□ 8	
16.Access to information	1. There is no formal requirement for staff of the organization to provide evaluators with full access to information.	<u></u> 1	<u></u>	
	2. There is a formal requirement for access to information. Staff respect this. However,	□ 3	<u>4</u>	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	there are often difficulties in obtaining full access to people or information.			
	3. There is a formal requirement for access to information. Staff respect this. However, there are sometimes difficulties in obtaining full access to people or information.	<u></u> 5	☐ 6	
	4. There is a formal requirement for access to information. All staff respect this and there are no obstacles to obtaining information.	7	<u></u> 8	
	1. The Annual / periodic Report is not considered by Member States.	1	2	
	2. The Head of Evaluation issues the Annual / periodic Report to Member States via another unit or the Head of the Organization.	3	4	
17. Regular Report to Member States on evaluation	3. The Head of Evaluation issues the Annual / periodic Report directly to Member States. However, information on evaluation is limited and is mixed with e.g. audit. It does not provide a comprehensive overview of evaluation in the organization for decision-making.	5	<u> </u>	
	4. The Head of Evaluation issues the Annual / periodic Report directly to Member States. It provides a separate and comprehensive overview of evaluation in the organization for decision- making.	□ 7	□ 8	

Evaluation Norm 5 - Impartiality

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
18.Controls and	1. There are no controls or mechanisms to promote impartiality in place.	1	2	
mechanisms for stakeholder	2. The unit uses only 1-2 controls/ approaches in the footnoted list (a-f).	<u></u> 3	4	
engagement and balanced perspectives	3. The unit frequently uses some (>3). of these controls/approaches (a-f)	5	□ 6	
/ impartiality	4. The unit uses a full variety of controls / approaches (>4) (a-f)	7	□8	
	1. The unit can cite numerous examples whereby staff have exerted some form of undue influence on the evaluation process, thereby not abiding by accepted norms and standards.	1	2	
19.Role of staff across the	2. The unit can cite a few examples whereby staff have exerted some form of undue influence on the evaluation process, thereby not abiding by accepted norms and standards.	3	4	
organization	3. Staff abide by accepted norms, standards and guidelines examples of undue influence on the evaluation process are rare.	5	□ 6	
	4. Staff fully abide by all accepted norms, standards and guidelines Their performance / behaviour is exemplary. There are no known cases of undue influence on evaluation processes.	_ 7	□ 8	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	1. None The unit can cite numerous examples whereby Member States have exerted some form of undue influence on the evaluation process, thereby not abiding by accepted norms and standards.	1	<u> </u>	
20.Role of Governing Bodies	2. Low The unit can cite a few examples whereby Member States have exerted some form of undue influence on the evaluation process, thereby not abiding by accepted norms and standards.	<u></u> 3	□ 4	
Boules	3. Moderate Member States abide by accepted norms, standards examples of undue influence on the evaluation process are rare.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	4. High Member States fully abide by all accepted norms, standards and guidelines. Their performance / behaviour is exemplary. There are no known cases of undue influence on evaluation processes.	7	□8	

Evaluation Norm 6 - Ethics

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	1. No systems in place	1	<u> </u>	
21. Systems are in place to ensure respect of the four UNEG guiding	2. Some consideration to ethical principles in evaluation work but they are not systematically respected in evaluation design and conduct	<u></u> 3	4	
ethical principles for evaluation: integrity, accountability, respect and	3. Systems in place with respect for the majority of ethical principles in evaluation design and conduct. Some principles not adequately covered.	5	<u> </u>	
beneficence	4. Systems in place with full respect of the principles in evaluation design and conduct.	7	□ 8	

Evaluation Norm 7 - Transparency

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
22. 6. 44. 44. 44. 44.	1. No systems in place	1	2	
22. Systems in place to ensure transparent processes of evaluation and	2. Systems are in place for transparent evaluation design and conduct but not respected systematically	<u></u> 3	<u>4</u>	
design and conduct	3. Systems are in place with some respect of the principles of transparent evaluation design and conduct in practice	<u></u> 5	☐ 6	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rating		Comments/ Feedback
	4. Systems are in place with full respect of the principles of transparent evaluation design and conduct in practice	7	<u> </u>	
	1. Reports are not available on the website, either intra- or public website	1	2	
23. Accessibility and transparency of	2. Reports are only available on the intranet.	<u></u> 3	4	
completed evaluation reports	3. Reports are available on the intranet, and some on the public website.	5	<u> </u>	
	4. Reports are systematically uploaded onto the public website when finalized.	□ 7	□ 8	

Evaluation Norm 8 - Human Rights and Gender Equality

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
24. Human rights and gender equality values are respected, addressed and	1. Gender and human rights and diversity perspectives are not considered in evaluation work leading to a rating of 'missing requirements' in the UN System-Wide Action Plan exercise.	<u></u> 1	2	
promoted in support of the principle of 'leaving no one behind'	2. Gender, HR and diversity considered to some extent, but this not systematically across all evaluation work, leading to a rating of 'approaches requirements' in the UN System-Wide Action Plan exercise.	<u> </u>	4	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rating		Comments/ Feedback
	3. Gender, HR and diversity considered in a systematic way throughout the evaluation process by a balanced/diverse team leading to a rating of 'meets requirements' in the UN System-Wide Action Plan exercise.	5	<u> </u>	
	4. Gender, HR and diversity considered in a systematic way across all evaluation work by a balanced/ diverse team. Different approaches are used for different groups when required and this is reflected in evaluation, processes findings, conclusions and recommendations. This leads to a rating of 'exceeds requirements' in the UN System-Wide Action Plan exercise.	7	8	

Evaluation Norm 9 - National Evaluation Capacities

National Evaluation Capacity Development						
Organizational Mandate for NECD?	□No	Yes				
Has the function formally articulated that it will engage in NECD?	□No	Yes				
If 'No', has the function formally articulated why it will NOT engage in NECD	□No	Yes				
NECD mandate expressed in the evaluation policy?	□No	Yes				
Vision and integrated strategy and /or work plan for NECD?	□No	Yes				
Please select activity as appropriate						

National Evaluation Capacity Development
☐ Engaging perspectives of nationals (including experts and institutions) in the conduct of evaluations
☐ Including nationals in reference groups and advisory panels
Evaluations led by national experts or institutions
Conduct of NECD training events
Others (please specify)

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	There is no consideration of NECD in any formal documentation regarding the evaluation function.	1	<u> </u>	
25. National Evaluation	2. Consideration of the function's position regarding NECD presented in evaluation documents but not mentioned in the evaluation policy. Some initiatives taken on an ad hoc basis.	<u></u> 3	<u> </u>	
Capacity development (NECD)	3. Adoption of NECD mandates and UNEG evaluation policy for NECD. Policy statement on NECD, but not integrated in the work. Initiatives taken on a regular basis. OR A clear well-argued rationale for the	<u></u> 5	<u></u> 6	
	evaluation function's approach and level of engagement in NECD is articulated in formal documentation (can take the form of an			

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Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	articulation of why NECD is not being operationalized)			
	4. Full adoption of NECD mandates. Policy statement, strategy and workplan for NECD. Initiatives are an integral part of the work.		□ 8	

Evaluation Norm 10 - Professionalization

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	1. Staff responsible for designing, conducting and managing evaluations do not have core evaluation competencies, have little professional and managerial experience and have limited understanding of organizational and institutional issues.	<u></u> 1	2	
26. Staff competencies	2. Staff responsible for designing, conducting and managing evaluations have relevant technical evaluation expertise as per the UNEG competency framework but have limited professional and managerial experience, and complementary knowledge including limited understanding of organizational and institutional issues.	<u></u> 3	<u> </u>	
	3. Staff responsible for designing, conducting and managing evaluations have sound technical expertise, as per the UNEG competency framework, solid professional experience, and range of other	5	<u> </u>	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	complementary knowledge and skills (including managerial skills if managing consultants, etc.). They have a good understanding of organizational and institutional issues.			
	4. Staff responsible for designing, conducting and managing evaluations have extensive technical competencies, solid professional experience, and strong complementary knowledge and skills (including strong managerial skills if managing consultants, etc.). They apply innovative knowledge and skills to advance evaluation methodology. They have an excellent understanding of organizational and institutional issues.	7	8	
	There are no mechanisms in place to ensure that professional / technical standards are met by all consultants.	1	2	
27. Consultant competencies	2. External consultants hired meet the defined levels of content and professional expertise required. Evaluation experts partially meet the UNEG evaluation competency standards (Standard 3.1- 3.2). Mechanisms to ensure that professional/technical standards are met by all consultants.	3	<u>4</u>	
	3. External consultants hired meet/surpass the defined levels of content and	<u></u>	□ 6	

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Assessment Factor	Level	Rating		Comments/ Feedback
	professional expertise required. Evaluation experts meet the UNEG evaluation competency standards (Standard 3.1-3.2). There are mechanisms to ensure that professional/ technical standards are met by all consultants, but these are not always effective.			
	4. External consultants hired meet/surpass the defined levels of content and professional expertise required. Have solid professional experience. Thematic experts are familiar with evaluation principles and methodologies. Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure that professional/ technical standards are met by all consultants.	7	□8	
28. Role of evaluators and managers of	1. None There are numerous examples whereby evaluators and evaluation managers have not abided by accepted norms, standards and guidelines of professionalism, ethics, integrity and cultural sensitivity. The examples are recurrent.	1	2	
evaluations	2. Low There are a few examples whereby evaluators and evaluation managers have not abided by accepted norms, standards and guidelines of professionalism, ethics, integrity and cultural sensitivity.	3	<u> </u>	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	3. Moderate Evaluators and evaluation managers usually abide by accepted norms, standards and guidelines of professionalism, ethics, integrity and cultural sensitivity. There are infrequent exceptions.	<u></u> 5	<u> </u>	
	4. High Evaluators and evaluation managers fully abide by all accepted norms, standards and guidelines of professionalism, ethics, integrity and cultural sensitivity. Their performance / behaviour is exemplary. There are no known cases whereby these norms and standards have been breached.	7	□8	
	1. There are no opportunities for staff to enhance their evaluation skills and be trained on the latest evaluation methods.	1	<u> </u>	
29. Professional development of staff	2. There are ad hoc opportunities for some staff to enhance their evaluation skills and be trained on the latest evaluation methods.	3	4	
development of stan	3. There are clear policies, and opportunities for all staff to enhance their evaluation skills and be trained on the latest evaluation methods.	5	<u> </u>	
	4. There are clear policies and all staff engage in multiple opportunities for	7	□ 8	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rating		Comments/ Feedback
	learning and sharing (including training, publications, presentations in conferences and sharing of knowledge and skills by delivering training).			
	1. Not a member.	1	2	
	2. Member of UNEG but not active in task forces. Use of UNEG products.	<u></u> 3	4	
30. Participation in UNEG	3. Member of UNEG and active in task forces. Use of UNEG products.	<u> </u>	☐ 6	
	4. Member of UNEG and active in driving the work of UNEG. Active use and promotion of UNEG products.		<u></u> 8	
	1. Evaluation managers and evaluators are not formally required to reduce bias in evaluations.	<u></u> 1	2	
31. Evaluators and managers of	2. Evaluation managers and evaluators are formally required to reduce bias and errors in the design and conduct evaluation but there are no instructions / guidelines on how to do so.	3	<u>4</u>	
evaluation	3. Evaluation managers and evaluators are formally required to reduce bias and errors in the design and conduct evaluation using professional/technical standards. There are instructions / guidelines on how to do so.	5	<u> </u>	
	4. Evaluation managers and evaluators are formally required to reduce bias and errors	7	□8	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rating	Comments/ Feedback
	in the design and conduct evaluation using professional/technical standards. There are instructions/guidelines on how to do so and these are applied consistently across the unit.		

Part B - Institutional Norms

Evaluation Norm 11 - Enabling environment

Assessment Factor	Level	Rating		Comments/ Feedback
	1. Evaluation is not formally undertaken. Architecture is non-existent or not defined.	1	<u></u>	
32. Evaluation architecture	2. Architecture for evaluation is partially articulated. Linkages to decentralised evaluation arrangements (where they exist) other oversight, monitoring and/or performance reporting functions are made to some extent but are not fully operational.	3	4	
	3. Architecture for evaluation is well articulated. Linkages to decentralised evaluation arrangements (where they exist), other oversight, monitoring and/or performance reporting functions are made and are operational but not fully embedded	5	□6	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	/ integrated in systems and Standard Operating Procedures.			
	4. Architecture for evaluation is well articulated. Linkages to decentralised evaluation arrangements (where they exist), other oversight, monitoring and/or performance reporting functions are fully operational, embedded and effective.	<u> </u>	□8	
	The governance structure for evaluation is not defined. Governing bodies are not active in their role with respect to evaluation. Formal Governing Body meeting agendas never feature evaluation topics or issues.	<u></u> 1	2	
33. Governance structure * Legislative * Management * Evaluation	2. The governance structure for evaluation is defined. In practice the roles and responsibilities of legislative/ governing bodies and senior management are unclear. There are no guidelines or operational directives. Governing bodies are occasionally active in their role with respect to evaluation. Formal Governing Body meeting agendas occasionally feature evaluation topics or issues.	3	4	
	The roles and responsibilities of legislative/ governing bodies and senior	5	□ 6	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	management are clearly defined. There are guidelines/ operational directives. Governing bodies are quite active in their role with respect to evaluation. Formal Governing Body meeting agendas regularly feature evaluation topics or issues.			
	4. The governance structure for evaluation is effective. The roles and responsibilities are clearly defined. Legislative/ governing bodies and senior management play a key role in strengthening and promoting an evaluation culture. Governing bodies are very active in their role with respect to evaluation. Formal Governing Body meeting agendas always feature evaluation topics or issues. There are different and specific structures in place regularly looking at evaluation. e.g. a dedicated committee on oversight / evaluation issues	7	□ 8	
34. Support to Decentralised/	There is no support to decentralised or technical evaluation functions by the central evaluation unit.	1	2	
self/Management-led evaluations functions by the central evaluation unit	2. Support to decentralised or technical evaluation functions by the central evaluation unit is recognised as important but is limited. There is no well-defined strategy of how the central unit can support or enhance the quality of decentralised	3	<u>4</u>	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	evaluation, nor clear guidelines for the decentralized evaluation function.			
	3. Support to decentralised or technical evaluation functions by the central evaluation unit is good. There is a clear understanding of decentralised evaluation and its role in the evaluation architecture. Guidelines or manuals for decentralised evaluations have been produced and disseminated. Linkages and alignments are being established between the central and decentralised functions.	<u></u> 5	<u> </u>	
	4. Extensive support to decentralised or technical evaluation functions by the central evaluation unit. There are guidelines/ manuals and/or strategy/ for decentralised or technical evaluations. The central and decentalised/technical evaluation functions are well-defined and linked/aligned.			
	The governance structure for evaluation is effective. The roles and responsibilities are clearly defined. Legislative/ governing bodies and senior management play a key role in strengthening and promoting an evaluation culture. Governing bodies are very active in their role with respect to evaluation. Formal Governing Body meeting agendas always feature evaluation topics or issues. There are different and specific	7	8	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	structures in place regularly looking at evaluation. e.g. a dedicated committee on oversight / evaluation issues			
	1. There is no coordination or collaboration with other UN organizations in the conduct of evaluations.		2	
35. System wide harmonization,	2. There is coordination (not collaboration) that is limited to sharing of information.	<u></u> 3	4	
collaboration, coherence and efficiency	3. Active coordination and some collaboration. Evaluation plans and activities are systematically shared with other UN organizations.	5	<u> </u>	
	4. Active in UN reform and harmonization. Excellent coordination and collaboration.	7	□ 8	

Evaluation Norm 12 - Evaluation Policy

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
36. Evaluation Policy (see attributes below) with	1. There is no clear mandate for evaluation and there is no Evaluation Policy/ little or no codification of practices.		2	
mandates from governing/legislativ e bodies	2. There is a mandate for evaluation. Evaluation Policy which recognizes the adoption of the UNEG Norms & Standards	3	4	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	exist, but it does not sufficiently cover the UNEG criteria a – c for an Evaluation Policy.			
	3. There is a clear mandate for evaluation and the Evaluation Policy articulates what it covers and its purpose. However, it does not link evaluation to the rest of the organization (approval and follow up mechanisms). Moreover, the Evaluation Policy covers UNEG criteria a to c and most of d to i and it describes how the organization will adapt UNEG norms and standards to fit the organization.	<u></u> 5	<u> </u>	
	4. The mandate for evaluation is strong. The Evaluation Policy clearly describes Governance structure all UNEG good practices (a – i) as well as other good practices (j-t) are covered Moreover, the policy describes in great detail the adaptation of UNEG norms and standards and inclusion of other norms to fit the context of the organization.	7	□8	
37. Strategy for evaluation and support from senior management for evaluation	There is no organizational strategy for evaluation. Senior management leadership and support for the evaluation function is missing; there is no evaluation culture nor understanding of the added value of evaluation	<u></u> 1	<u> </u>	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	2. There is an organizational strategy for evaluation which operationalizes the evaluation policy.			
	There is a results framework (with some indicators, of variable quality) for evaluation. There is some understanding on the part of senior management of the added value of evaluation. There are a few 'champions' who promote the function.	3	4	
	3. There is an organizational strategy for evaluation which operationalizes the evaluation policy. It specifies the role of evaluation and what will make the evaluation function effective/efficient, have impact and be sustainable. There is a results framework (with a full set of indicators of variable quality) for evaluation.	□ 5	□ 6	
	Most senior managers understand the role and added value of evaluation, and there are several 'champions' who promote the function.			
	4. There is an organizational strategy for evaluation which operationalizes the evaluation policy. It clearly specifies the role of evaluation and what will make the evaluation function effective/efficient, have impact and be sustainable. There is articulated theory of change for the organisation, supported by a results	7	□8	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	framework (with a comprehensive set of SMART indicators) for evaluation.			
	Senior management fully understands the role and added value of evaluation, and actively support and promote the function within the organization.			
	1. There are no guidelines / documents or structures in place for implementation.	1	2	
20 Composition avidable as	2. There are some guidelines / documents and structures in place for implementation. However, they do not refer to key aspects of the policy (i.e. UNEG attributes for an evaluation policy [a – d] in criterion 31).	<u></u> 3	<u> </u>	
38. Supporting guidelines and/or structures	3. There are many guidelines / documents and structures in place for implementation. They refer to selective aspects of the policy [> 4 attributes including a-d]	<u></u> 5	<u></u> 6	
	4. There are documents and structures in place for implementation. They are comprehensive and cover all aspects of good practice for the policy.	7	<u> </u>	
	1. There is no policy.		<u> </u>	
39. Monitoring of policy implementation and revision of the policy	2. A policy exists but its implementation is not monitored. There is no plan to review or update the policy and have it formally approved.	3	4	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	3. There is ad hoc monitoring of policy implementation (e.g. the monitoring of performance indicators and some level of reporting to senior management or governing bodies). The policy is updated on this basis and formally approved.	<u></u> 5	<u> </u>	
	4. There is on-going monitoring of policy implementation. Adjustments are made regularly (policy revised at least every 5 years) on the basis of: An assessment of implementation, evolving norms and standards, organizational changes, new demands and views of stakeholders.	7	8	
	1. No initiatives taken for a continuous assessment of the fulfilment of the policy/ norms and standards [independence, credibility, utility]	1	2	
40. Continuous assessment of the fulfilment of the	2. Few, ad hoc initiatives undertaken. Adaptation and change process is slow. Focused on mechanical implementation issues rather than broad, strategic ones.	☐ 3	4	
policy/ norms and standards	3. Several initiatives undertaken periodically as part of annual work plan. Adaptation and change is on-going. Occasional review and / or improvement of evaluation guidelines and manuals	<u></u> 5	☐ 6	
	4. Initiatives undertaken on a regular basis. Adaptation and change is an integral part of	7	□8	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rating	Comments/ Feedback
	the work of the unit. Frequent and regular review and / or improvement of evaluation guidelines and manuals		

Evaluation Norm 13 - Responsibility for the evaluation function

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	1. There is no central evaluation unit.	1	<u> </u>	
41. Appointment of	2. Appointment made by the Head of the organization without consideration of UNEG evaluation competencies.	<u></u> 3	4	
Head of Evaluation (Head of Oversight if applicable)	3. Appointment made by the Head of the organization with consideration of UNEG evaluation competencies.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	4. Appointment made by the Governing/Legislative Board with consideration of UNEG evaluation competencies.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	1. There are no core resources to support staff dedicated to evaluation.	<u> </u>	2	
42. Core resources	2. The human resources available for evaluation are shared with monitoring and/or other oversight activities. Support for staff positions is uncertain, unstable and / or unsustainable. Transaction costs incurred in mobilizing resources.	<u></u> 3	<u>4</u>	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	3. There are clear dedicated staff resources for evaluation, but funding to support staff positions can be unstable and/or unsustainable. Transaction costs sometimes incurred in mobilizing resources.	<u></u> 5	<u> </u>	
	4. There are clear/separate dedicated staff resources for evaluation. Source of support stable and sustainable.			
	The core resources are commensurate with requirements for comprehensive evaluation coverage of the organization. Supports a function which is proactive and focused on refining itself.	7	8	
	1. The evaluation function is highly dependent on non- core/extra budgetary resources, and there are no measures in place to (a) safeguard independence, and (b) ensure sustainability of the function.	1	2	
43.Non-core/ extra budgetary financial resources	2. The evaluation function is highly dependent on non- core/extra budgetary resources, and there are few measures in place to (a) safeguard independence, and (b) ensure sustainability of the function (ensure use aligned with organizational mandate or needs of unit).	3	□ 4	
	3. The evaluation function is not solely dependent on non- core resources, and there are adequate measures in place to (a)	5	☐ 6	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	safeguard independence, and (b) ensure financial sustainability of the function.			
	4. The evaluation function benefits from adequate non-core resources for its operations. There are strong measures in place to (a) safeguard independence, and (b) ensure sustainability of the function. Non-core resources are managed at the discretion of the unit Head. The unit effectively mobilises and uses non-core resources to strengthen its programme of work.	□ 7	□8	
	The organization does not have an operational RBM policy or system. The overall organizational culture for results and accountability / learning is poor.	<u></u> 1	<u> </u>	
44. RBM framework	2. An RBM policy / system exists and is operational. Linkages (among evaluation, strategy, budget, programmatic areas, etc.) are not well defined. Implementation of RBM is not complete (results- based reporting not comprehensive). The organizational culture for results and accountability / learning depends on individuals.	3	<u>4</u>	
	3. The RBM policy/system exists and its implementation/ coverage is more or less complete.	<u></u>	☐ 6	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rating		Comments/ Feedback
	It provides some key elements to support the conduct of evaluation (logical framework, results, performance indicators, reporting and data systems are of high quality). But evaluation is not fully integrated into the system (the linkages are not well/fully developed). The organizational culture for results and accountability / learning is only partially reflected in the organization's practices. There are occasional capacity building initiatives for enhancing the organizational culture.			
	4. The RBM policy/system exists and its implementation / coverage is comprehensive. It provides all key elements to support the conduct of evaluation (logical framework, results, performance indicators, reporting and data systems are of high quality). Evaluation is fully integrated into the system (the linkages are well/fully developed) and its role (advisory or other) defined. The organizational culture for results and accountability / learning is fully reflected in the organization's practices. There are systematic capacity building initiatives for enhancing the organizational culture.	7	8	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rating		Comments/ Feedback
45. Planning for coverage	Evaluations are not planned and prioritized according to clear selection criteria.	1	<u> </u>	
	2. Evaluations are planned but the selection criteria are unclear and/or not systematically applied.	3	4	
(see criteria below)	3. Evaluations are planned and prioritized according to clear selection criteria.	<u></u> 5	□ 6	
	4. Evaluations are planned and prioritized according to clear and strategic selection criteria. They allow for flexibility and maximum coverage.	7	□ 8	
	Coverage is ad hoc. Few areas are covered on a selective basis. The plan is inflexible to respond to changing conditions and demands. Coverage is weak and selective.	1	<u> </u>	
46. Actual coverage and responsiveness of the plan	2. The plan is somewhat flexible, but mostly focuses on own internal capacity and limited resources. Not sure how supportive of decision-making it is. >50% of substantive* areas are covered within a 5-year period but on a selective basis.	□3	<u></u>	
	(* themes or topics deemed as key priorities within the organization's approved programme of work.)			

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	3. Coverage is adequate and the plan is adaptable. Supports demand and decision making at various levels of the organization. It recognizes the need for balancing various activities. >75% of substantive areas are covered within a 5- year period.	<u></u> 5	<u> </u>	
	4. Coverage is good/excellent. The plan is flexible to changing conditions and demands and is supported by a strategy for doing so. Clearly linked to demands and decisionmaking at various levels of the organization. 100% of substantive areas are covered within a 5-year period.	7	□ 8	
47. Technical and managerial evaluation guidelines and tools	1. There are no evaluation guidelines or tools available.		□ 2	
	2. There are few evaluation guidelines and tools. They are not comprehensive. They are not applied consistently across the organization.	3	4	
	3. There are evaluation guidelines and tools, covering key areas. They are applied somewhat consistently across the organization.	5	☐ 6	
	4. There is a comprehensive set of evaluation guidelines and tools. These are applied consistently across the organization.	7	8	

The following planning/selection criteria are used (check as applicable):
Please select activity as appropriate
Organization strategic plan / priorities
☐ Internal and ☐ external stakeholder demand
☐ Emerging / global trends
Internal and external coherence
Evaluability assessment
☐ Funding amount
Up-scaling value
Others (please specify)

Evaluation Norm 14 - Evaluation use and follow-up

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	1. There is no follow- up mechanism.	1	2	
48.Recommendation	2. Follow-up mechanisms in place and there is ad hoc follow-up on the implementation of the recommendations.	<u></u> 3	<u></u>	
tracking system	3. Follow-up mechanisms in place and well designed. There is systematic follow-up on the implementation of the recommendations.	5	<u> </u>	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rat	ing	Comments/ Feedback
	4. Follow-up mechanism is well designed and of high quality. There is systematic follow-up of the recommendations. Reporting on implementation status is mandated.	□ 7	□ 8	
49.Recommendation implementation rates	There is no follow- up on the implementation of the recommendations. Not clear indication of recommendation accepted and implemented.	1	2	
	2. Less than 50% of the recommendations are implemented within the first three years.	3	4	
	3. Between 50-85% of the recommendations are implemented within the first three years.	5	<u> </u>	
	4. More than 85% of the recommendations are implemented within the first three years. The evaluation function assess the implementation of recommendations and the results achieved as a result of the implementation of the evaluation recommendations	7	8	
HIGH LEVEL 50. Corporate/ summative	1. Not used		2	
	2. Low use	<u></u> 3	4	
use (Use for strategic direction setting at	3. Moderate use	5	□ 6	
organizational level)	4. High use	7	□ 8	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rating		Comments/ Feedback
MID LEVEL 51. Corporate/ summative use (Use for strategic direction setting at higher programmatic level: tied to performance)	1. Not used	1	<u> </u>	
	2. Low use A few evaluations have been used as input for the development or revision of the organization's programme of work or thematic strategies.	<u></u> 3	<u> </u>	
	3. Moderate use Some evaluations have been used as input for the development or revision of the organization's programme of work or thematic strategies.	<u> </u>	□ 6	
	4. High use All evaluations are used as input for the development or revision of the organization's programme of work or thematic strategies.	□ 7	□ 8	
IMPLEMENTATION LEVEL	1. Not used	1	2	
52.Formative use for ongoing adjustments at project and programme level for programmatic improvement and learning – what is working, what changes to make, etc. (during interventions)	2. Low use	<u></u> 3	<u> </u>	
	3. Average use	<u></u>	☐ 6	
	4. High use	7	<u> </u>	

Assessment Factor	Level	Rating		Comments/ Feedback
53.Use external to organization	1. Evaluations are never cited outside the organization.	1	<u> </u>	
	2. Evaluations are rarely cited outside the organization.	3	4	
	3. Evaluations are occasionally cited outside the organization.	5	□ 6	
	4. Evaluations are often cited outside the organization.	7	□ 8	

Nature	Nature of use for central evaluation reports (check as applicable):					
	High level – For developing corporate strategies and policies for strategic decision making in the organization by the governing/legislative bodies and senior management					
	Mid-level – For management and broader programmatic decisions by senior and mid-level management					
	Implementation level – For on-going adjustments at project and programme level by project and programme managers					