

Servizio di analisi, ricerche e sviluppo metodologico per l'integrazione della prospettiva di genere nell'ambito della programmazione comunitaria

PROGETTO
“METODI E STRUMENTI VALUTATIVI PER IL MAINSTREAMING DI GENERE”

Evento finale

Caso studio europeo: Lituania

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Gender-sensitive evaluation: two reports considered

- Mid-term evaluation of the EU funds investment OP 2014-2020: Final report on the evaluation of the implementation of the horizontal principles
- Evaluation of the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of gender equality trainings and other active actions for human resource development, implemented under the priority axes-I of 2007-2013 OP
- 2 evaluations aiming to assess gender equality issues were scheduled in the Evaluation Plan for the period 2014-2020. One of them was carried out as part of mid-term evaluation of the EU funds investment OP 2014-2020 –“Evaluation of the implementation of the horizontal principles” (mid-term evaluation); another one was “Evaluation of the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of gender equality trainings and other active actions for human resource development, implemented under the priority axes-I of 2007-2013 OP” (impact evaluation).
- Evaluation questions specified in the ToRs and the case study.

Gender-sensitive evaluation: first evaluation

The scope of the first evaluation encompassed 6 measures under the Priority Axis 1 of the OP which included gender equality trainings and other proactive actions. The following measures were analysed:

- “Human resource development in enterprises” (No. VP1-1.1-SADM-01-K);
- “Human resources INVEST LT+” (No. VP1-1.1-SADM-11-V);
- “Promotion of social dialogue” (No. VP1-1.1-SADM-02-K);
- “Promotion of youth employment and motivation” (No. VP1-1.2-SADM-05-V);
- “Fight against discrimination and prevention of social issues in the labour market” (No. VP1-1.3-SADM-01-K);
- “Integration of persons at risk of social exclusion in the labour market” (No. VP1-1.3-SADM-02-K).

Gender-sensitive evaluation: critical conclusions of the first evaluation

- The evaluation concludes that the implemented interventions did not have a long-term effect, did not stimulate proactive actions aimed at promoting gender equality and changes in the thinking and behaviour of training participants related to the application of the principle of gender equality.
- For this reason, the investments of the EU funds contributed only to a small extent to the implementation of the long-term goal of equality between women and men in the labour market.
- The interventions did not create significant added value, so the project participants did not judge them as important.
- In addition, the issues of gender equality and discrimination were not relevant enough for some of the target groups that participated in the training.
- The scale of the interventions was too limited in order to have a significant impact on the change of the concept of gender equality in Lithuania.

Second evaluation of horizontal principles

In the ToR, it was asked to assess how the application of horizontal principles (sustainable development, promotion of equality and non-discrimination between women and men, youth, partnership) are ensured during the implementation of the Operational Program. Accordingly, the following 2 evaluation questions were formulated for horizontal principles evaluation:

- Is the principle of promoting equality between women and men and non-discrimination properly and sufficiently integrated in the implementation of the Operational Program? The answers to the question should be based on analysis; and
- How and with what specific actions is equality between men and women and non-discrimination promoted? What and how should be improved? The answers to the question should be based on specific examples.

Conclusions of the second evaluation (also rather critical)

- As stated in the evaluation's conclusions and recommendations, the programme does not really respond to gender-specific needs of the target population. During the evaluation, it was found that most of the projects do not have an impact on the promotion of principle of gender equality. The majority of project managers (68%) stated that they had not planned any ways or activities aimed at the integration of this principle.
- However, there are several OP measures that directly contribute to the application the principle of gender equality by helping women reconcile work and family responsibilities, preventing domestic violence, and encouraging municipalities to integrate a gender perspective into their activities. Despite the fact that the number of measures applying this principle is relatively small, these measures cover all of the Lithuanian municipalities.
- The evaluation report concludes that the integration of the gender equality aspect seems to be insufficient in the measures that are targeted in the areas of health, science and the labour market. Taking into account these conclusions, it is proposed to set targets based on recent research in this area (e.g. to increase the number of women in power positions) as well as to consider and possibly introduce gender quotas in relevant areas.

Implementation of recommendations of the evaluations

- Ministry of Finance follows the evaluations by the Table of Implementation of Evaluations' Strategic Proposals and Recommendation.
- It demonstrates that some important strategic proposals and recommendations targeting gender equality were implemented, e.g.:
 - to improve conditions for early child-care to help mothers reconcile their work and family responsibilities;
 - to set goals related to the issue of gender equality taking into account the latest research in this field;
 - to designate person / institution responsible for the implementation of the gender equality principle, who help coordinate different measures/instruments or advise other institutions/organizations/companies on how to better take into account the principle of gender equality.
- Some strategic proposals and recommendations were not (e.g. the need to pay more attention to men's psychological health, especially negative gender stereotypes in the labour market and society), especially the ones which required coordination between different institutions.