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Terminal Evaluation of Project

1617A Programme on Statistics and Data 2016-2021

In-depth assessment of Component 4 (Gender indicators and statistics)

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CDPMO	Capacity Development Programme Management Office
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DA	Development Account
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
EA	Expected Accomplishment
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EGM	Experts Group Meeting
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GPDII	Gender Policy Data Integration Initiative
IA	Indicator of Achievement
IAEG-GS	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NSOs	National Statistical Offices
NSS	National Statistical Systems
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDSN	Sustainable Data Solutions Network
SPI	Statistical Performance Index
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDCO	United Nations Development Coordination Office
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USD	United States Dollar

Executive summary

Overview of the Component

Component 4 was a subset of the social statistics pillar of the DA10 Programme, which was developed in response to insufficient capacities at the country level for the production of gender statistics. The lack of capacities has been a challenge for the mainstreaming of gender in official national statistics. As a result, Component 4 was developed to enhance national capacities for the timely production and dissemination and use of reliable gender statistics.

At the impact level, the aim of the Component was to strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goal indicators in social and demographic statistics areas. To support this end, the expected accomplishments of Component 4 were: i) a strengthened capacity of countries to produce Tier I SDG gender indicators through better integration of a gender perspective into national statistics; and ii) an enhanced capacity of target countries to adopt and apply statistical methods, to assess gender gaps in selected key areas of women's empowerment.

The target countries for the Component were 38 developing countries across five regions, and the main in-country beneficiaries were national statistical offices; government ministries; women's advocates; and non-governmental organizations. The Statistics Division of DESA, which is also known as the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), was responsible for the overall coordination of the Component, and was supported by United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, in the role of co-Lead. Implementation activities were decentralized across eight participating/implementing entities and also involved collaboration with other international agencies. The initial implementation timeframe was August 2016 to December 2019, which was extended for a 12-month period further to the 2018 mid-term review. This was followed by an additional extension to April 2021, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Assessment purpose, objectives, scope and intended users/ audiences

The purpose of the assessment was to conduct a summative evaluation of Component 4. As its main objectives, the assessment examined: i) component relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability; ii) complementarity and coordination with other components and other relevant interventions; and iii) contributions to the SDGs, partnerships, human rights and gender equality mainstreaming, and innovation.

The scope of the assessment was the planning and implementation phases for Component 4 of the DA10 Programme, namely early 2016 to April 2021. Further, the audiences for the assessment were identified as i) the global assessment team; ii) the statistics divisions of the implementing entities; iii) the United Nations Development Coordination Office; iv) the United Nations Environment Programme; v) the UN country teams in the target intervention countries; and vi) cooperating partners and donors.

Assessment methodology

In response to the requirements of the terms of reference, the assessment of Component 4 of the DA10 Programme was theory-based and was conducted using a client-approved evaluation matrix. It was further supported by a transparent participatory approach; human rights-based and gender-sensitive considerations; and mixed-methods. The approach to sampling was based on a purposive approach; and stratified random sampling. Data generation involved a desk of review of relevant documents and the literature; and stakeholder consultations by key informant interviews and electronic survey. The analysis of the collated data was conducted using qualitative and quantitative methods. All deliverables were

submitted to the evaluation manager at CDPMO for internal dissemination and review to inform finalization. The assessment process was also conducted in compliance with United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) standards and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Summary of key findings, conclusions and recommendations

Key findings

Relevance: As the country-level implementation of Component 4 was largely demand driven, it was responsive to the priorities and needs of the target countries, to strengthen their capacities for producing; measuring ;and reporting on SDG gender indicators. The role of the implementing entities in supporting built country-level capacities in gender statistics also contributed towards an alignment between the Component and the development agenda of each agency.

Coherence: The implementation of scheduled component activities was in parallel with the intervention of other development actors in the area of gender equality integration. While there some degree of overlap between Component 4 and these activities, the Component was able to build on the contribution of the other interventions.

Efficiency: Component implementation was not immune to the effects of COVID-19 on the pace of implementation and results achievement. It was still possible, however, for the Component to demonstrate some measure of implementation quality, timeliness and reliability, and leverage financial and in-kind resources.

Effectiveness: Component 4 facilitated an enabling environment for the strengthening of national statistical systems, including the use of new sources of data for generating gender statistics, and the creation of opportunities for working partnerships. There has been a lack of component-level reporting, however, on post-activity follow-up of countries, to determine whether new skills and knowledge are being applied or whether countries require further support.

Gender and human rights mainstreaming: The integration of human rights considerations into development programming is linked to the integration of gender equality into the design and implementation of development interventions. Gender equality and human rights are separate issues, however, which require individual-level consideration to facilitate compliance with associated principles.

Sustainability: Further to decentralized implementation that was led by the implementing entities, the ownership and sustainability of achieved results was largely left to the target countries. There are challenges to results sustainability at the country-level, however, as well as resource constraints at the level of the implementing entities that impede the possibility of follow-on support to countries post-activity.

Efficiency and effectiveness: The coordination of Component 4 was based on innovative infrastructure that mobilized the technical expertise and comparative advantages of the implementing entities, to facilitate collaborative exchanges and partnerships for successful component implementation. Yet, this type of collaboration materialized at the level of DA10 Programme coordination only. There was also greater evidence of technical collaboration between regional commissions; specialized agencies; and NSOs, and less collaboration between implementing entities. By default, there was no evidence of the contribution of the coordinating structure towards effective results delivery.

Impact: While the impact of Component 4 is a work in progress, there has been emerging evidence of impact in the form of increased capacities in gender statistics; the improvement of national statistical systems; and the increased availability of SDG gender indicators. There are still significant data gaps, however, in all areas of the SDGs.

Conclusions

Component 4 was developed in response to needs that were identified at the regional level, based on the results of the situational analysis that was conducted by the regional commissions. While there has been evidence of increasing capacities within national-level institutions based on their participation in component activities, there is still need for ongoing support for countries to attain the level of required proficiency for generating; monitoring; and using gender statistics effectively.

Recommendations

1. A revisiting of the system that was established for results monitoring and reporting is recommended, to allow for results monitoring and reporting for all regions covered, as well as gender disaggregated results monitoring and reporting **(High Priority)**;
2. Post-activity follow-up of national scope should be incorporated into the monitoring and reporting structure that has been developed for the intervention, to efficiently identify the resource needs of institutional participants/ countries, to better explore cost-effective approaches for providing technical support to enhance national statistical systems **(High Priority)**;
3. Further research on the work of development actors at the country and/ or regional level should be made a prerequisite for the selection of target countries, to facilitate parallel programming that builds on existing and / or previous interventions and minimizes the possibility for duplication **(High Priority)**;
4. Guidelines should be developed to inform the integration of cross-cutting themes (gender; rights-based principles; etc.) into future programming design and implementation, to ensure effective compliance with the UN development mandate **(High Priority)**;
5. The exploration of measures to increase collaboration between participating entities at the level of programme implementation is recommended, to facilitate the synergies that are anticipated from the established programming structure **(High Priority)**.

1. Introduction

The thematic component assessment was conducted as part of the terminal evaluation of the Development Account (DA) 10th tranche Programme on Statistics Data. The evaluation aims to support accountability for results and enable learning. It is designed to generate information on the Programme's results achievement during its 4.5-year implementation period, while also providing the DA Steering Committee with findings and recommendations on how to improve the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of DA-funded projects and programmes. The evaluation will also provide the implementing entities with lessons learned to inform future programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in the area of statistical capacity development, including on how to build upon the inter-entity coordination mechanisms that have been put in place under the Programme.

As per the terms of reference (ToR) for the overall evaluation, which was approved by the DA Steering Committee in May 2021, the evaluation is composed of a global (Programme-level) assessment, and in-depth assessments of two thematic Programme components: Component 2 (environment statistics and indicators) led by UNEP; and Component 4 (gender statistics and indicators) led by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNSD). These two thematic components were selected for in-depth assessment, taking into account UNSD's overall Programme lead role and the participating/ implementing entities' capacity to manage an extensive assessment exercise involving global data collection. The two in-depth assessments were managed by the Evaluation Office of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Programme Development Team of the Capacity Development Programme Management Office (CDPMO) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), respectively.

Following the completion of the global and two thematic component assessments, a Final Evaluation Report, will be prepared to synthesize the findings from the three assessment exercises and provide Programme-level conclusions and recommendations.

2. Description of the Component

2.1 Background

Component 4 of the DA Programme was developed in response to insufficient capacities at the country level for the production of gender statistics, which were especially noted in less traditional areas of official statistics (e.g. gender and the environment).¹ The gap in national capacities has created a challenge for countries to mainstream gender in official statistics, as well as address gender equality and women's rights for different demographic and social groups.² As a result, there has been a lack of data in 'specific areas of concern for gender analysis,' such as the collection of data on time use; unpaid domestic work; and caregiving. Yet, these data are required for the monitoring of SDG³ target 5.4 on unpaid care and domestic work, and SDG indicator 5.2.1, with its focus on domestic violence against women.⁴ They are further required for exploring the nexus between gender and the environment.⁵ The lack of data has contributed to a limited capacity for cross-country comparisons, as well as time series analyses. In addition, the sub-thematic areas of concern for gendered analyses have been undervalued in several countries.⁶

The inclusion of Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁷ (denoted by the SDGs), has drawn attention to the importance of the gender thematic in development programming. In the interest of mitigating and, in effect, bridging the gap in gender data, therefore, the theory of change for Component 4 was structured around the enhancement of developing country capacities for producing; analyzing; disseminating; and using gender statistics, with emphasis on SDG gender indicator measuring and monitoring.⁸ The theory of change for the Component aligned directly with the results framework of the DA10 Programme and, in particular, the overall objective of strengthening the statistical capacity of developing countries for SDG monitoring and evidence based policy-making. In support of this process, the establishment of a systematic approach for generating gender statistics, has had the potential to: i) allow for data comparisons across countries and over time;⁹ and ii) delve deeper into societal issues by highlighting differences and inequalities that are based on gender (UNSD, 2016).¹⁰ As an advancement over the simple disaggregation of statistics by sex, therefore, the implementation of Component 4 has emphasized the importance of a policy-oriented approach to gender integration, which is further informed by data on the gender issues within society (ECE, 2010)¹¹.

¹ Programme document, sub-Section 14.3.2a, p.103

² Programme document, sub-Section 14.3.2a, p.103

³ SDG – Sustainable Development Goal

⁴ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202021%20refinement_Eng.pdf

⁵ Programme document, sub-Section 14.3.2a, p.103

⁶ Programme document, sub-Section 14.3.2a, p.103

⁷ Hereafter referenced as Agenda 2030

⁸ Programme document, sub-Section 14.3.2a, p.104

⁹ Programme document, sub-Section 14.3.2a

¹⁰ UNSD, 2016. *Integrating a Gender perspective into Statistics*. New York: UN

¹¹ ECE, 2010. *Developing Gender Statistics: A Practical Tool*. Geneva: UN

2.2 Component objectives and expected accomplishments/results

The overall goal of Component 4 was to ‘to meet the increasing demand for high quality information on the situation of women compared to men at the national, regional and international levels.’¹² By extension, the Component was developed to enhance national capacities for the timely production and dissemination of reliable gender statistics, including statistical analysis and the use of generated results.¹³ The focus of the Component, therefore, was to:

- i. Provide technical assistance through regional and national level activities to ensure Tier I indicators, in particular those related to health; education; and work, were produced; disseminated; and communicated to the broad user community; and
- ii. Refine the methods used to improve the measurement of selected indicators that are classified as Tier II or Tier III in the SDG framework (ensuring that proposed statistical methods fulfil new requirements of the SDG framework) through:
 - Research and piloting, in selected countries, and promoting the use of these methods across countries through regional training workshops and ad hoc country missions; and
 - Research and development of a guidance document to better measure the nexus between gender and the environment in the context of the SDGs, including case studies in selected countries

Source: Adapted from Programme document, sub-Section 14.3.2e.

To facilitate achievement of its focus areas, the results framework¹⁴ for Component 4 established a causal pathway for the achievement of expected results, which were identified as the impact; expected accomplishments (outcomes) and achievements (outputs) of the component (see Annex 2: Component results framework). The causal pathway for results achievement was informed by the results framework of the DA Programme, including several core assumptions, to support the implementation of component activities and the realization of three levels of results: achievements; expected accomplishments; and impact.

Implementation activities for Component 4 were conducted under two results pathways, Activity 4.1 to 4.3 and Activity 5.1 to 5.4 (see Annex 2: Component results framework). The expected results of these activities were the achievements (outputs or indicators of achievement) that were associated with each results pathway, A4.1 and 4.2 and A5.1 and 5.2. It was further anticipated that each set of outputs/achievements would lead to the expected accomplishments of the Component (EA4 and EA5). It was further anticipated that the achievement of the expected accomplishments would lead to the overall impact of Component 4, namely, ‘Strengthened capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goal indicators in demographic and social statistics areas.’¹⁵ Yet, while there were no changes to the objectives of Component 4 during implementation, emergent challenges created a need for mitigation measures to ensure that the Component remained on track to achieve its expected results (see sub-Section 2.3).

¹² Programme document, DA Programme on Statistics and Data, p.104

¹³ Programme document, DA Programme on Statistics and Data, p.104

¹⁴ Also referenced as the logical framework or theory of change

¹⁵ See Annex 2: Component results framework

2.3 Component strategies and key activities

In light of the national focus of the DA10 Programme and the variation in statistical capacities across the target regions for Component 4 (see sub-Section 2.4), the results strategy of the Component centred on regional and country-level implementation.¹⁶ The implementation of Component 4 was supported, however, by a range of activities at the global; regional; sub-regional; and national levels (see Table 1).

Table 1 Scope of Component Implementation

Level of Implementation	Type of Implementation Activity	No. of Activities
Global	Workshop/ seminar/ training	1
	Training material/ case study/ best practice	1
	Guidelines/ methodology/ tools	3
	Participation in third party meeting/ advocacy	3
	Expert group/ technical group meeting	5
	Total	13
Regional	Workshop/ seminar/ training	15
	Training material/ case study/ best practice	3
	Guidelines/ methodology/ tools	7
	Participation in third party meeting/ advocacy	3
	Expert group/ technical group meeting	4
	Website/Portal	2
	Total	34
Sub-regional	Workshop/ seminar/ training	1
	Total	1
National	Advisory services/ country mission	5
	Workshop/ seminar/ training	20
	Total	25
Total no of activities: 73		

Source: Adapted from Draft Global Assessment Report, Table 4

To support increased gender equality at the national level in particular (including the economic empowerment of women), component implementation activities were informed by regional analyses for five target regions¹⁷: the Economic Commission for Africa region (ECA); the Economic Commission for Europe region (ECE); the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean region (ECLAC); the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) region; the Economic and Social

¹⁶ Programme document, sub-Section 14.3.2e p.106. This does not negate the implementation of global level component activities (see Annex 2: Component results framework)

¹⁷ In accordance with the DA10 Programme document, the regions are identified by implementing agencies.

Commission for Western Asia region (ESCWA).¹⁸ The results of the analyses highlighted regional data gaps in relation to: i) the availability of reliable gender statistics;¹⁹ii) associated capacity-building needs across country-level institutions; and iii) the potential for regional partnerships to address items (i) and (ii).²⁰ In theory, therefore, Component 4 was designed to facilitate gender equality and women’s economic empowerment, including the general realization of human rights, in alignment with the central transformative commitment of the 2030 Agenda to ‘leave no one behind.’²¹

The expected accomplishments of Component 4 were: i) a strengthened capacity of countries to produce Tier I SDG gender indicators through better integration of a gender perspective into national statistics (EA4); and ii) an enhanced capacity of target countries to adopt and apply statistical methods, to assess gender gaps in selected key areas of women’s empowerment, classified as Tier II SDG indicators (EA5). Relatedly, the indicator of achievement for EA4 was the anticipated confirmation of improved knowledge and skills on Tier I gender indicators by 90 percent of all workshop participants, along with an expected increase in the volume of data on Tier I SDG gender indicators, in the target countries (see sub-Section 2.4 and Annex 2). To facilitate these achievements, the main activities of EA4.1 comprised national and regional training workshops and a global meeting on gender statistics (see Annex 2). Similarly, the indicator of achievement for EA5 was the confirmation of improved knowledge and skills on Tier II gender indicators by 90 percent of the workshop participants, and the increased availability of Tier II indicators for the target countries (see Annex 2). By extension, the main activities of EA5.1 comprised: i) a refinement of statistical measures on violence against women; ii) a refinement of statistical measures on the nexus between gender and the environment; iii) regional training workshops on statistics and indicators for measuring violence against women; and iv) technical assistance missions to support statistics on violence against women and time-use data (see Annex 2).

Notably, the implementation of Component 4 was supported by complementary activities across its four levels of implementation, namely, the global; regional; sub-regional and national levels. There is insufficient evidence though, on the expected contribution of activity sequencing to results achievement. In aggregate, however, the activities that were implemented under Component 4 were designed to support the integration of international methods into national statistical systems and facilitate country-level contributions to the 2030 Agenda (see Table 2).²²

Table 2 Overview of Implementation across Levels

Primary Activities of Component 4 across Levels of Implementation
<p>Global level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation of meetings of experts to inform the refinement and development of statistical methods, to ensure relevance across countries

¹⁸ An overview of four of the analyses were incorporated into the DA10 Programme document (see Programme document, sub-Section 14.3.2b).

¹⁹ The term ‘reliable’ is used here to refer to timely and policy-relevant gender statistics.

²⁰ Programme document, sub-Section 14.3.2b

²¹ <https://unsdg.un.org/2030-agenda/universal-values/leave-no-one-behind>

²² The extent to which these activities contributed towards the expected objectives is discussed in sub-Section 5.4: Effectiveness

Regional level:

- Regional training workshops on : i) statistics and indicators on time use and measuring violence against women; and ii) mainstreaming gender into national statistical systems, to improve understanding and adoption of international methods by national statisticians, as well as the availability and use of gender statistics at the national; regional and international levels

Sub-regional level:

- Training of trainers on the use of the gender statistics toolkit (ESCWA), and the facilitation of webinars with producers and users of gender statistics to strengthen country-level capacities for producing; disseminating and communicating gender indicators and statistics to monitor Agenda 2030

National level:

- National training workshops to strengthen the capacity of national statistical offices to communicate their statistics to different user groups and improve gender statistics literacy of data users, e.g. in relation to Agenda 2030, as well as the situation of women and men
- Technical assistance missions to support the production of relevant gender statistics at the country level using international methods

Source: Adapted from Programme document, pp.107-109

As a subset of the DA10 social statistics pillar, Component 4 was informed by the recognition that the implementing/participating Programme entities needed to work closely with the producers and users of gender statistics, to address sector-specific issues.²³ In the interest of supporting an integrated approach to the delivery of the DA10 Programme, therefore, with emphasis on policy and technical discussions, the implementation strategy for the Component was structured around ‘continuous dialogue and sharing of information’ across pillars and components.²⁴ The results framework for the Component also aligned with that of the social pillar, which articulated the expected results that were to contribute towards the overall objective of the DA10 Programme,²⁵ for attainment by the target countries during the implementation timeframe.

²³ Programme document, sub-Section 5.1, p.25

²⁴ Programme document, sub-Section 7.2, p.34

²⁵ Programme document, pp.129-131

To ensure that Component 4 contributed directly to the target results of DA10, EA3 of the DA10 Programme results framework was reflected in the impact statement for the Component (see side bar). Moreover, as the social; environmental; and economic pillars of the DA10 Programme were established to contribute towards ‘improving and developing methodologies,’ the activities under each of their components were also linked to EA3 of the DA10 results framework.²⁶

In line with the DA10 Programme strategy ‘to pursue relevant partnerships at all junctures of its implementation,’ all four pillars of the Programme, along with their associated components, were linked by the requirement to develop partnerships as a contribution towards EA4 of the Programme results framework. EA4 advocated enhanced leveraging; partnerships; and collaboration across the implementing entities and other external partner agencies, to support the strengthening of national statistical systems to measure the SDGs.²⁷ A link between Component 4 and Component 2: Environment statistics was further noted by the mutual investment in developing guidelines, to refine statistical approaches to measure the nexus between gender and the environment within the context of the SDGs.²⁸

Programme objective, DA10 Programme: To strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries to measure, monitor and report on the sustainable development goals in an accurate, reliable and timely manner for evidence-based policymaking

Expected Accomplishment 3 (EA3), DA10 Programme: Strengthened capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor indicators and targets in new statistical and data areas

Impact statement, Component 4: Gender indicators and statistics: To strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goal indicators in social and demographic statistics areas

Source: Programme document, Section 7; Annex 2: Component results framework

Notably, the implementation of the Component 4 strategy was challenged by several emergent factors that had to be mitigated by adjusting scheduled component activities. The COVID-19²⁹ pandemic, in particular, was an unforeseen challenge to the implementation of component activities and the achievement of expected results. To mitigate the effects of the mandatory travel restrictions that were being imposed globally to control the spread of the virus, a contingency plan for the Component was jointly implemented by the component lead and co-lead for Component 4 upon the advisory of the DA10 Technical Advisory Group, in collaboration with the other component (co-)leads.³⁰ The contingency plan involved replacing travel-related component activities with: i) COVID-19-resilient activities, in the form of online programming (such as e-learning) and/or the development of guidelines for electronic dissemination; and ii) COVID-19-response activities, in the form of virtual spaces for knowledge/ data exchange during the remaining period of component implementation. In effect, the adjustments to component programming were made to address the restrictions on travel and in-person congregating that were generated by the pandemic, and absorb the budget from the activities that had been replaced.

²⁶ Programme document, sub-Section 7.2, p.34

²⁷ Programme document, sub-Section 7.1

²⁸ Programme document, sub-Section 14.3.2, A5.2

²⁹ Coronavirus disease 2019

³⁰ End Programme Report, Executive Summary, Section 2

Component 4 was further challenged by scheduling conflicts and delayed activities, inter alia, which were also addressed by adjusting component activities to ensure successful implementation.³¹ These challenges did not necessarily result from the COVID-19 pandemic, but emerged during efforts to organize component activities and ensure that implementation remained on track for the achievement of expected component results.

2.4 Beneficiaries and target countries

The implementation of Component 4 targeted 38 countries across five regions (see Table 3), including six least developed countries³² and the Republic of Korea, which is classified under the developed country group.³³ Component activities were used to engage staff of the National Statistical Offices (NSOs); ministry staff; women’s advocates; and non-governmental organizations. Of the 72 activities that were conducted under Component 4 (12 percent of all DA Programme activities), 57 activities (79 percent of the activities conducted under Component 4) engaged NSOs and government ministries, and nine activities (13 percent of the activities under this component) engaged statisticians; experts; and/ or practitioners. An additional two activities (three percent of the activities conducted under Component 4) engaged policy makers and DA10 implementing agencies, and four activities (five percent of the component activities) engaged government-targeted institutions (identified as government officials) and activities for multiple institutions (e.g. private sector firms; government ministries and non-governmental organizations).³⁴

Table 3 Target countries and regions, Implementation of Component 4

Region	Target countries
Africa	Burkina Faso – Ghana – Seychelles – Uganda – Zimbabwe
Arab region	Egypt – Jordan – Mauritania ³⁵ – Morocco
Asia and the Pacific	Bangladesh – Cambodia -- China – Malaysia – Mongolia – Nepal – Pakistan – Philippines -- Republic of Korea -- Sri Lanka – Tonga – Thailand – Viet Nam
Europe and Central Asia	Armenia – Kazakhstan – Kyrgyzstan – Turkey
Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina – Bolivia – Chile – El Salvador – Grenada – Guatemala – Jamaica – México – Panamá – Perú – Saint Lucia – Suriname

Source: End Programme Report, August 2021, p. 76

³¹ The nature of these delays, including the mitigating measures that were implemented, are discussed further in sub-Section 5.1: Relevance and sub-Section 5.4: Effectiveness

³² The UN list of LDCs include: Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Mauritania; Nepal; and Uganda (see <https://unctad.org/topic/least-developed-countries/list>)

³³ The Republic of Korea is classified under the developed country group (see <https://unctadstat.unctad.org/en/classifications.html#:~:text=In%20the%20composition%20applied%20by,B%2F68%2F3>)

³⁴ Global Assessment Inception Report, October 2021

³⁵ While Mauritania is physically located in Africa, it is included on the ESCWA website and was listed among the countries that participated in the regional activities of the Arab region under Component 4. As a result, the current assessment report for the Component has classified Mauritania under the Arab region.

Further to the definition of target countries that was advanced in the DA10 Programme document, working definitions of target and beneficiary countries³⁶ were established during the course of programme implementation. In alignment with the decentralized format of component implementation, country selection was the responsibility of each implementing entity. The definitions of target and beneficiary countries were, therefore, largely indicative of the process(es) used by the implementing entities to select countries for component engagement. Consequently, beneficiary countries were defined as countries that participated in events and activities that were provided at the sub-regional; regional; inter-regional and global levels.³⁷ Target countries were defined as a sub-group of the beneficiary countries that participated in component activities of national scope. The target countries received specific and tailored support in the form of national workshops; country advisory services; and training seminars, including a combination of these forms of support.³⁸

2.5 Key partners and other key stakeholders

The lead entity for Component 4 was the Statistics Division of DESA, which is also known as the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). UNSD was responsible for the overall coordination of the Component, as well as the implementation of specific component activities.³⁹ The division was supported during both processes by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the designated co-lead of Component 4.⁴⁰ In general, the role of the lead and co-lead entities of the Component involved: i) overseeing the deliverables of the implementing entities; ii) providing guidance; and iii) addressing all issues with possible implications for effective delivery.⁴¹

In line with the budget for the Component, which was disbursed across individual implementing entities (see sub-Section 2.6), the implementation process was fully decentralized across the eight entities. As the lead and co-lead entities of Component 4, UNSD and UNECE were responsible for overall coordination and ‘the implementation of specific activities under their responsibility.’⁴² The other implementing entities, namely, ECA; ECLAC; ESCAP; ESCWA; the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), were also responsible for implementing specific component activities. Component implementation further involved collaboration with other international agencies, in particular UN Women, to expand the technical expertise that was available for facilitating component activities. As the activities of the Component also aligned with the priorities of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)⁴³, the IAEG-GS was scheduled to receive regular updates on the implementation progress of the Component.

These entities included: ECA; ECLAC; ESCAP; ESCWA; the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The implementation of Component 4 further

³⁶ There was no working definition of beneficiary country within the Programme document or the 2021 End Programme report

³⁷ Internal email communication, Project Coordination Team, October 2021

³⁸ Internal email communication, Project Coordination Team, October 2021

³⁹ Programme document, sub-Section 14.3.2g, p.107

⁴⁰ Programme document, sub-Section 14.3.2g, p.107

⁴¹ End Programme report, Section 1, p.2

⁴² Programme document, sub-Section 14.3.2g, p.109

⁴³ The IAEG-GS was established in 2006 as the coordinating and guiding body of the Global Gender Statistics Programme (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/about.html>)

involved collaboration with other international agencies, in particular UN Women, to expand the technical expertise that was available for facilitating component activities. As the activities of the Component also aligned with the priorities of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)⁴⁴, the IAEG-GS was scheduled to receive regular updates on the implementation progress of the Component.

2.6 Resources

Under the DA10 Programme, a total budget of USD \$1.09 million was allocated for the implementation of Component 4. As of July 2021, the rate of expenditure for the implementation of component activities had amounted to 93 percent of the allocated budget (see Table 4). Additional financial resources, in the sum of USD \$53,000, were leveraged from the UNECE Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation; UN Women; and the UNEP Gender Office. In-kind contributions were provided by four agencies: Statistics Finland; the Government of Japan; the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and UN Women, and included the sponsoring of travel and daily subsistence allowance (DSA); the provision of staff time; and the facilitation of workshop arrangements.

Table 4 Rate of Expenditure, Implementation of Component 4, July 2021

Implementing Entities	Total budget	Expenditure	Balance	
			%	USD
ECA	\$180,000	\$ 66,026	92%	\$ 13,974
ECE	\$120,000	\$ 96,618	81%	\$ 23,382
ECLAC	\$ 65,000	\$ 65,234	100%	\$ -234
ESCAP	\$180,000	\$195,453	109%	\$-15,453
ESCWA	\$ 140,000	\$132,144	94%	\$ 7,856
UNSD	\$209,500	\$164,198	78%	\$ 45,302
UNEP	\$150,000	\$146,388	98%	\$ 3,612
UNODC	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,106	100%	\$ 106
Total	\$1,099,500	\$1,021,067	93%	\$ 78,423

Source: Adapted from End Programme Report, August 2021, p.77

⁴⁴ The IAEG-GS was established in 2006 as the coordinating and guiding body of the Global Gender Statistics Programme (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/about.html>)

2.7 Link to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Component 4 addressed data availability and methodological issues pertaining to SDG3 – SDG8; SDG13; SDG16 and SDG17, and supported the measurement of indicators 5.2.1; 5.2.2; 5.4.1; and 16.1.1 (see Table 5). Activities within this component were also used to contribute towards the integration of gender into the monitoring of SDG3 (health); SDG 4 (education); SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation); SDG7 (affordable and clean energy); SDG 8 (work); and SDG 13 (climate action).

Table 5 SDG Targets addressed by Component 4

SDG Goals and Associated indicators linked to Component 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDG3: Good health and well-being - SDG4: Quality education - SDG5: Gender equality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and age ▪ 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence ▪ 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location - SDG6: Clean water and sanitation - SDG7: Affordable and clean energy - SDG8: Decent work and economic growth - SDG13: Climate action - SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 16.1.1 No. of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by sex and age - SDG17: Partnerships for the goals

Source: Programme document, UNDA10; UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>)

2.8 Innovative elements

By mobilizing the technical capacities and comparative advantages of its eight implementing entities, the DA10 Programme presented a new and innovative approach to delivering its statistics and data programme,⁴⁵ to help developing countries face the challenges of the new development agenda.⁴⁶ This

⁴⁵ Programme document, sub-Section 2.3, p.16; End Programme Report, Executive Summary, Section 1

⁴⁶ Programme document, sub-Section 2.3, p.16

approach advocated ‘enhanced collaboration ... to ... achieve far-greater impact and sustaining results,’⁴⁷ as well as increased budgets; the use of new and innovative data sources, and the application of new tools and methodologies.⁴⁸ Of importance, therefore, the implementation activities for Component 4 included an exploration of non-traditional sources of data (e.g. the use of administrative data); innovative techniques (e.g. the collection of time-use statistics based on ICATUS 2016⁴⁹ and other international standards); and emerging initiatives in the field of gender statistics (e.g. the nexus between gender and the environment).⁵⁰ In addition to being incorporated into the results framework for Component 4 (see Annex 2), these methodological approaches were advanced during one of the major implementation activities for the Component, namely, the 7th Global Forum on Gender Statistics (November 2018, Tokyo, Japan).⁵¹ Further, in the interest of facilitating EA5 of the Component 4 results framework, involving the use of statistical methods to assess gender gaps in Tier II SDG indicators (see Annex 2), implementing entities promoted several measures for strengthening statistical capacities within countries and regions.⁵² These measures were developed and introduced by the regional commissions, and included online gender statistics training toolkits; e-learning courses; practical tools; and recommendations for the multi-dimensional disaggregation of gender data.

3. Assessment objectives, scope and questions

3.1 Purpose and objectives

The purpose of the assessment was to conduct a summative evaluation of Component 4 of the DA10 Programme on Data and Statistics, for incorporation into the final evaluation report on the DA10 Programme. This assessment/ evaluation of Component 4 of the DA Programme was used to examine: i) ‘the main criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability;’ ii) ‘the [C]omponent’s complementarity and coordination’ with other components, as well as ‘with other relevant interventions;’ and iii) ‘[t]he additional mandatory criteria of contributions to the SDGs, partnerships, human rights and gender equality mainstreaming, and innovation.’⁵³ In addition, the rationale for the assessment was the end of the DA10 Programme in April 2021 following 4.5 years of implementation.

To assess the results that were achieved by the DA10 Programme, with emphasis on the extent of achievement and the reasons underlying the emergent results (the ‘how’ and ‘why’ of results achievement), the DA commissioned a programme-level evaluation comprising two levels of analysis and validation. Level 1 of the evaluation has involved a global assessment of programme performance against set evaluation criteria.⁵⁴ The global assessment has included an in-depth assessment of Component 1 of the Programme, the focus of which was on the means of programme implementation. Level 2 of the evaluation has comprised two in-depth thematic component assessments, the first of which has been on Component 2: Environment statistics and indicators, and the second of which has been on Component 4:

⁴⁷ Programme document, sub-Section 2.3, p.16

⁴⁸ Programme document, sub-Section 3.2, p.19

⁴⁹ The International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (2016)

⁵⁰ End Programme Report, August 2021, p. 76

⁵¹ End Programme Report, August 2021, p. 76

⁵² End Programme Report, August 2021, p. 77

⁵³ ToR, Section B

⁵⁴ The evaluation criteria for the global assessment are the same as for the assessment of Component 4 (see sub-Section 1.1)

Gender statistics and indicators. While the implementation of Component 2 was led by UNEP, UNSD was responsible for leading the implementation of Component 4.

In line with its purpose and rationale, the specific objectives of the assessment of Component 4 were to determine:

1. whether and to what extent Component 4 achieved its intended results;
2. whether and to what extent Component 4 addressed the most relevant issues and priorities for the target countries;
3. the extent to which the project design and implementation was adjusted to address the needs of the target countries;
4. the likelihood for the achieved results to be sustained over an extended period;
5. whether and to what extent Component 4 was implemented efficiently, including whether it complemented other capacity development work;
6. the rationale for adding or dropping target countries during the course of the programme to identify lessons for the identification of target countries at the outset and subsequently throughout project implementation; and
7. what can be learned to improve future programmes or projects, in terms of planning; implementation; monitoring; and evaluation

Source: Adapted from ToR, Section B.

Further to addressing its specific objectives, the assessment was also used to examine the component design (as required by the ToR), to determine whether there were any weaknesses or gaps that might have affected the achievement of expected results (component effectiveness).⁵⁵

The main audiences for the assessment, and by extension the expected users to which the assessment results will be disseminated, comprise: i) the global assessment team; and ii) the statistics divisions of the implementing entities. Other audiences for the assessment results include the United Nations Development Coordination Office (UNDCO); the UN country teams in the target intervention countries; and cooperating partners and donors.⁵⁶ In the interest of enhanced planning; implementation; and monitoring and evaluation, the primary audiences for the assessment will use the results to inform future programmes and projects.

3.2 Assessment scope, criteria and questions

The scope of the assessment was the planning and implementation phases for Component 4 of the DA10 Programme, namely early 2016 to April 2021. Of note, the initial timeframe for Component implementation was August 2016 to December 2019. Further to the 2018 mid-term review, an extension of 12 months was granted, in conjunction with a budget increase. This was followed by an additional extension to April 2021, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Based on ToR specifications and the start-up discussions for the assignment, the assessment focused on the target countries that were identified during the implementation of the DA Programme, as reflected in

⁵⁵ ToR, Section K5

⁵⁶ Inception Report, Component 4, Section 1.4

the End Programme Report.⁵⁷ Further, the assessment was structured around the seven evaluation criteria that were outlined in the ToR (relevance; coherence; effectiveness; efficiency; gender; human rights-based approach; and sustainability) and incorporated three additional criteria (impact; lessons learned; and recommendations) to better respond to ToR requirements. The evaluation criteria were also used to develop the evaluation matrix, which formed the basis of the assessment and articulated the detailed evaluation questions.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ See sub-Section 4.1.4b for a detailed description of the sampling methodology

⁵⁸ The evaluation matrix is discussed further in sub-Section 4.1.6.

4. Methodology

4.1 Technical Approach

In response to ToR requirements, the assessment of Component 4 of the DA10 Programme was theory-based and was conducted using a client-approved evaluation matrix. It was further supported by: i) a transparent participatory approach; ii) a human rights-based and gender-sensitive approach; iii) mixed-methods; iv) purposive sampling; and v) stratified random sampling. The underlying rationale for the technical approach is described in the sub-sections below.

4.1.1 Theory-based Approach

The theory-based approach to the assessment involved structuring the exercise around the theory of change/ logical framework of the intervention that was being assessed/evaluated, namely, Component 4 of the DA10 Programme.⁵⁹ This approach was used to test the theory of change, to better identify the contextual factors, whether positive or negative, that contributed to emergent results, irrespective of whether these results were anticipated or unforeseen. Given the emphasis of the ToR on ‘learning from the experience’ of the [component]... by go[ing] beyond the assessment of “What”... to provide a deeper understanding of “Why” and “How”,⁶⁰ the theory-based approach was especially applicable to the exercise. The need for a theory-based approach was further justified by the stated interest of the ToR in seeking to identify the contextual factors that contributed towards results achievement under Component 4.

4.1.2 Transparent Participatory Approach

The transparent participatory approach that was used to support the theory-based assessment involved merging an inclusive participatory approach and utilization-focused principles. On the one hand, the use of the inclusive participatory approach was pragmatic, as all categories of relevant component stakeholders were engaged during the development and implementation of the assessment. The approach drew on the knowledge and experience of component stakeholders, who became the key informants of the component experience, with emphasis on design, implementation and impact. On the other hand, as the component stakeholders/ key informants had a right to be involved in decision-making that affected them, the use of an inclusive participatory approach was also ethical. The overall advantage of this approach, therefore, was the avenue it created for generating better-quality data, to inform reliable results and appropriate recommendations, thereby increasing the potential for policy uptake of the assessment results. As all deliverables for the assessment of Component 4 were reviewed by parties who were external to the assessment/ evaluation team to advise on the assessment design and validate its emergent results (in particular the gender statisticians who were involved in component activities and are end users of the assessment), the exercise was at once, inclusive and participatory.

By responding to the requirement that the assessment should generate ‘lessons that can be drawn from the [component],’ utilization-focused principles were further used to address the need for an assessment that was useful to its end-users.⁶¹ It was critical, therefore, to ensure that the assessment met the

⁵⁹ Rogers, P., 2007. Theory-based Evaluations: Reflections ten years on. *New Directions for Evaluation*, 114, p.63.

⁶⁰ ToR, Section B

⁶¹ Patton, M.Q., 2010. *Utilization-focused evaluation*. 4th edition. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.

expressed needs of its end-users, to support their ownership of the emergent results, and the uptake of recommendations and lessons learned during future strategic planning and programming. As noted in the ToR, this assessment will be used to identify ‘what can be used to improve future programmes or projects in terms of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.’⁶² Of necessity, therefore, the assessment was conducted for and by its end-users. To the extent that an external consultancy team was responsible for the final analysis of data and the synthesis of results, however, the assessment remained independent and impartial.

4.1.3 Human rights-based and Gender-sensitive Approach

The human rights-based and gender-sensitive approaches to evaluations are core elements of the UNEG norms and standards that have been advanced to guide the evaluation/ assessment of development interventions. They represent cross-cutting themes that are to be included in each assessment based on the understanding that they are central principles of the UN mandate.⁶³ The combined approaches are used to assess results and process. From a results standpoint, they are used to identify evidence of the application of organizational and system-wide objectives on human rights and gender equality, including the extent to which results have been achieved in these areas. In terms of process, the focus is on integrating the principles that underly each approach into the assessment process, to examine the extent to which the intervention of focus integrated each principle into its programming. For the assessment of Component 4, therefore, the human rights-based and gender-sensitive approaches were used to determine whether component design and implementation recognized the equal rights of programme participants, including persons of different gender orientations and disability status, as an entitlement of their human rights.

4.1.4 Mixed methods

As ToR specifications indicated that the assessment would have generated qualitative and quantitative data, mixed methods were used, where applicable, to generate results that aligned with the type of data that were being generated. The use of mixed methods had the advantage of supporting data triangulation across multiple sources, which created the potential for increased data accuracy to inform the reliability of the assessment results. Information from five main stakeholder groups were collected. Table 6 outlines the sources of primary data that were used during the assessment: key informant interviews (KIIs) and electronic survey. These data sources were augmented by relevant documents on the component and information on gender data and statistics that was available from the websites of NSOs and government ministries. Of note, the country coverage for the KIIs and the electronic survey largely reflected those countries that participated in national-level activities, which accounted for just over one-third of the activities that were implemented under Component 4.

Table 6 Sources of Primary Data Generation

	Stakeholder Group	Source of Data
1.	Implementing Entities involved in delivery of component activities	- Key informant interview
2.	Partner agencies/ Other participating entities	- Key informant interview
3.	National Statistical Offices (NSOs)	- Survey and key informant interview

⁶² ToR, Section B

⁶³ UNEG, 2014. *Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations*. New York: UNEG.

4.	Other ministries and government agencies	- Survey and key informant interview
5.	Other stakeholders such as civil society organizations (CSOs)/Non-governmental organizations (NGOs); media	- Key informant interview

4.1.5 Sampling

During the assessment, the approach to sampling varied by documentation; country; and category of stakeholder/ key informant, including the method of engagement. This approach is discussed below in terms of the stakeholder categories that were outlined in Table 6, and further refers to the selection of documentation for desk review. The actual number of stakeholders who were engaged are presented in sub-Section 4.2.2.

Relevant documentation/ Implementing entities

Purposive sampling was used to achieve the level of rigour that was required for a robust assessment of Component 4 and was conducted using a sequential approach. Where applicable, however, purposive sampling was supported by other sampling approaches and criteria to inform the selection of key informants from identified stakeholder categories.⁶⁴ In response to the diversity that had been anticipated across component documentation, as well as variation in the level of stakeholder involvement in component implementation, purpose sampling was used to select all relevant documents for in-depth desk review, based on document availability. It was further used to identify (and select) key informants from the implementing entities who were most suitable for providing accurate responses to the main evaluation questions. The key informants were selected for engagement by KII.

In effect, purposive sampling that is based on a sequential approach is structured around the main evaluation criteria and questions, to support greater results accuracy. The rationale for using this approach was its capacity to mitigate the limited resources that were available to conduct the assessment (e.g. human resource limitations; limited time frame; etc.). When purposive sampling is supported by a sequential approach, it further allows for additional data generation at any stage of an assessment, in response to the need for results reliability and completeness.

Partner agencies/ Other participating entities

The selection of key informants from partner agencies/ other participating entities, for engagement by KII, was also based on purposive sampling that was conducted using a sequential approach. Purposive sampling was used to identify focal persons at the level of the partner agencies, based on their involvement in component design and/ or implementation, to select a sample of key informants for the assessment. The process allowed for the selection of key informants who were able to provide detailed responses to the main evaluation questions, to accurately reflect the component experience.

National Statistical Offices (NSOs)

NSOs were primarily engaged by electronic survey and KIIs during the assessment of Component 4 (see Table 6). For each exercise, the selection of countries was based on three inclusion criteria:

1. Participated in at least three activities of the gender component;

⁶⁴ The supporting approaches and criteria are addressed subsequently, under the relevant stakeholder categories.

2. Participated in at least one national-level activity **or** at least one sub-regional activity of the gender component, where participating countries had focused discussions similar to those at national level; and
3. Ensured representation of all regions.

The selection of potential respondents for the electronic survey also targeted countries that participated in two or more component activities at the national or regional level (as distinct from criteria 1 and 2 above). Of note, the survey sampling design also varied according to the type of respondents, as indicated below:

1. Top Officials of NSOs: **Census**
2. Directors of gender units or population statistics sector /social statistics sector /SDGs monitoring units of the NSO: **Census**
3. Technical staff and Other staff of the NSO: **Stratified random sampling**, with strata the type of activities. The sample size was determined later, once the actual counts of participants were determined. The sample frame was also established with the assistance of the focal points for Component 4 within the regional commissions.

Annex 3 presents the full list of 39 countries, by type and number of activities⁶⁵, which was used to inform country coverage for the electronic survey.

For the engagement of NSOs by KIIs, key informant selection followed the same inclusion criteria that was used to select potential survey respondents. Given the selection criteria, key informants were selected from five countries for engagement by KIIs: Egypt, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Philippines, Zimbabwe. The KIIs were used to engage the gender focal persons of the NSOs (i.e. officers in charge of gender statistics released by the NSOs).

Other ministries and government agencies

The selection of potential survey respondents and key informants from other ministries and government agencies was based on the same inclusion criteria that was used to engage the NSOs by electronic survey and KIIs. Stratified sampling, with strata the type of activities, was also used to establish the survey sampling design. The sample size was determined later, once the actual counts of participants were determined and the frame was established with the assistance of the focal points for Component 4 within the regional commissions. Key informants were also selected from the five countries of focus for the engagement of the NSOs. At the level of other ministries and government agencies, KIIs were used to engage representatives of ministries/agencies of gender or women concerns, as well as with gender focal persons of other ministries (e.g. the planning ministry) of the five selected countries.

Other stakeholders (CSOs/ NGOs/ media)

For the engagement of potential key informants within CSOs; NGOs; and the media, sample selection for the KIIs followed the same inclusion criteria that was used to select key informants from the NSOs and other ministries/ government agencies. Similarly, the five countries of focus were retained for this exercise.

⁶⁵ The list includes Iraq, which was not included as a target country, but was a beneficiary country (i.e. country-level implementation activities were conducted in Iraq).

4.1.6 Evaluation Matrix

To support the implementation of the assessment methodology, an evaluation matrix was used to conceptualize the assessment under the seven criteria that were outlined in the ToR, namely, relevance; coherence; effectiveness; efficiency; gender; human rights-based approach; and sustainability. For the summative assessment of Component 4, two additional criteria were incorporated into the matrix, impact and lessons learned. The inclusion of the impact criterion, in particular, took account of the extended timeframe during which the component was implemented. Further, to facilitate the forward-looking element of the assessment, a final criterion, recommendations, was added to inform future programming.

The client-approved evaluation/ assessment matrix was used to establish a logic of enquiry to guide data generation and analysis to produce the assessment results. Consequently, the assessment matrix articulated a logic of enquiry comprising the key evaluation questions and sub-questions; data sources; and the means of verification (Annex 4 provides a definition of each evaluation criterion and Annex 5 presents the detailed evaluation matrix).

4.1.1 Data Availability

Further to the start-up discussions that were held between the consultancy team and CDPMO/ DESA, there was no indication of data inaccessibility.

4.2 Methods

4.2.1 Inception

Further to contract signature, the consultancy team and the Assessment Manager, the Senior Programme Management Officer, CDPMO/ DESA, participated in a remote inception meeting to better understand the pertinent key issues for assessment start-up. Following the Start-Up meeting, the consultancy team produced the main deliverable of Phase 1 of the assessment, the draft inception report, which outlined the evaluation methodology; work plan and implementation schedule. The draft inception report was submitted to the Assessment Manager, to facilitate review by the gender statisticians who have been involved in 'component' activities, as well as the global assessment evaluation team. Both parties are the primary end users of the evaluation of Component 4. Feedback received was used to inform finalization, and the final inception report served as the client-approved assessment/ evaluation guide.

4.2.2 Data generation

Data was generated using three methods: i) an in-depth review of relevant documents and the literature; ii) key informant consultations (using KIIs); and iii) an electronic survey. In line with ToR requirements, data generation was conducted remotely using a virtual platform (Microsoft Teams) to facilitate the key informant consultations and Survey Monkey, to administer the electronic survey.

The selection of potential sources of data, key informants and documents inclusive, was based on purposive sampling using a sequential approach, and stratified random sampling (see sub-Section 4.1.5).

Desk review:

An in-depth desk review of relevant programme documents and the literature was guided by the key questions and sub-questions of the client-approved evaluation matrix. All available documents that were relevant to the assessment (programme documents; component documents; and the literature) were included in the selected sample. Where necessary, the consultancy team requested additional documents for in-depth review. Additional data that was generated to inform the desk review included gender data from NSO websites on SDG monitoring (see Annex 7 for a list of all documents reviewed).

Key informant consultations:

Key informant consultations were facilitated as individual key informant interviews (KIIs) and were guided by data generation tools that were tailored to each category of key informant. A total of 24 KIIs were conducted across all stakeholder groups during the evaluation (see Table 7).

Table 7 Number of KIIs conducted

Stakeholder Group	No. of KIIs	Sex
Implementing Entities involved in delivery of component activities	15	9 females; 6 males
Partner agencies/ Other participating entities	4	4 females
National Statistical Offices (NSOs)	5	4 females; 1 male
Other ministries and government agencies	0	..
Other stakeholders such as civil society organizations (CSOs)/Non-governmental organizations (NGOs); media	0	..

KIIs were held with representatives of the implementing entities, as well as with representatives of selected NSOs. At the level of the NSOs, the KIIs engaged senior officials (e.g. the chief statistician or his/her designate), and were conducted prior to as well as following an electronically administered survey (discussed below). The KIIs that were conducted after the survey had been administered were used to support data triangulation and engaged stakeholders who had nominated themes to be interviewed or were nominated the chief statistician or his/her designate.

Electronic survey:

The electronic survey was administered using the Survey Monkey online platform. A formal communication was emailed to the chief statisticians of the NSOs, and respondents from other ministries and government agencies covered by the assessment, to request their participation in the survey. The response rate to the electronic survey was 32%, reflecting 24 responses received from a sample of 75 (see Table 8 for the composition of the sample). A good response rate was achieved for NSOs (88.9%), reflecting 16 out of 18 countries. One NSO had two respondents (the chief statistician and the director in charge of gender statistics) but was counted only once in the computation of the response rate. The low overall response rate of 12.3% (7 responses out of 57 potential respondents) resulted from the low survey participation from non-NSO agencies. Specifically, of the seven non-NSOs that responded, four were from other government ministries (in Ghana; the Philippines and Zimbabwe); two were from Academia or Research institutions (in Armenia and Ghana), and one was a CSO/NGO (in Mexico).

Table 8 Distribution of Respondents by Country and by Institution

Region	Country	Number of Respondents	Institution
Africa	Burkina Faso	1	National Statistics Office
	Ghana	4	Academia or Research institution
			Government ministry
			Government ministry
			National Statistics Office
	Uganda	1	National Statistics Office
Zimbabwe	2	Government ministry	
		National Statistics Office	
Arab region	Egypt	1	National Statistics Office
	Iraq	1	National Statistics Office
	Jordan	1	National Statistics Office
	Morocco	1	National Statistics Office
Asia and the Pacific	Philippines	3	Government ministry
			National Statistics Office
			National Statistics Office
	Thailand	1	National Statistics Office
Vietnam	1	National Statistics Office	
Europe and Central Asia	Armenia	2	Academia or Research institution
			National Statistics Office
	Kazakhstan	1	National Statistics Office
Kyrgyzstan	1	National Statistics Office	
Latin America and the Caribbean	Bolivia	1	National Statistics Office
	Mexico	2	Civil society organization or Non-governmental organization
			National Statistics Office
Total			24

Source: Electronic survey, Questions 1.1; 1.2

Most of the respondents were female, representing 66.7% of the sample (see Table 9), and were directors or technical staff (see Table 10). If only NSOs were included in the tabulation, female respondents from NSOs accounted for 76.5% of all respondents.

Table 9 Distribution of Respondents by Sex

Sex of Respondents	All respondents		NSOs	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Female	16	66.7%	13	76.5%
Male	8	33.3%	4	23.5%
Grand Total	24	100.0%	17	100.0%

Source: Electronic survey, Question 1.4

Table 10 Distribution of Respondents by institution and by designation

Institution/ Designation of Respondent	Number of Respondents
Academia or Research institution	2
Senior Researcher	1
Technical Staff	1
Civil society organization or Non-governmental organization	1
Technical Staff	1
Government ministry	4
Director	1
Technical Staff	3
National Statistics Office	17
Chief Statistician or President	1
Deputy Statistician/Vice President	1
Director	7
Head of division	1
Technical Staff	7
Grand Total	24

Source: Electronic survey, Questions 1.2; 1.3

Most of the activities in which the respondents had participated were provided at the national or regional level, in the form of workshops; seminars; and/ or trainings All of the survey respondents also participated in more than one activity(see Table 11). Under the category ‘Workshop/seminar/ training,’ for example, 16 out of the 24 survey respondents reported participating in this activity at the national level; 2 respondents had participated at the sub-regional level; 15 respondents had participated at the regional level and 6 respondents had participated at the global level.

Table 11 Respondent participation, Component 4

Type of Activity	All respondents			
	National	Sub-regional	Regional	Global
Workshop / seminar / training	16	2	15	6
Advisory services / country mission ⁶⁶	10	1	7	2
Guidelines / methodology / tools	9	0	7	7
Training material / case study / best practice	12	2	10	3
Expert group / technical group meeting	11	1	12	5
Participation in third party meeting / advocacy	9	1	6	1
Website/Portal	7	0	8	4
Type of Activity	NSOs			
	National	Sub-regional	Regional	Global
Workshop / seminar / training	10	1	13	6
Advisory services / country mission ⁶⁷	5		6	2
Guidelines / methodology / tools	4		7	6
Training material / case study / best practice	7	1	10	3
Expert group / technical group meeting	6	1	12	5
Participation in third party meeting / advocacy	4		6	1
Website/Portal	3		8	3

Source: Electronic survey, Question 2.1

Most of the activities in which the respondents from the NSOs participated were either national or regional in scope, and were usually workshops; seminars; or trainings (see Table 11). All of the NSO respondents also participated in more than one activity.

4.2.3 Data analysis

In order to purposefully influence analysis through cross-validation, to produce credible findings, the following methods of analysis were used:

- **Descriptive analysis** of the component to understand and describe its main components, including related activities; partnerships; modalities of delivery; etc. Descriptive analysis preceded more interpretative approaches during the assessment;
- **Content analysis** of relevant documents, the literature, and the notes from key informant consultations, to identify common trends and themes, and patterns for each of the key evaluation issues (as the main units of analysis). Content analysis was also used to flag diverging views and opposite trends, and determine whether there was need for additional data generation. Emerging issues and trends were synthesised to inform each stage of the reporting process (validation; draft and final evaluation reports);
- **Quantitative analysis** of data on resource use during component design and implementation, followed by simplified analyses using spreadsheet software (Excel),

⁶⁶ Advisory services/ country mission were usually facilitated at the national level under Component 4. As two respondents reported being involved in this category of activity at the global level, it is possible that some respondents misunderstood the survey question.

⁶⁷ Advisory services/ country mission were usually facilitated at the national level under Component 4. As two respondents reported being involved in this category of activity at the global level, it is possible that some respondents misunderstood the survey question.

where applicable, to generate summary statistics. The statistics that were generated were used to develop emergent findings and inform a comparative analysis. The analysis of the survey data involved the production of statistical tables of results based on the responses for each item in the questionnaire. Correlation analysis was also used to determine whether there were any patterns between type of activity; type of participant; number of activities participated in; and any improvements in the indicators following the programming;

- **Counterfactual analysis:** Within the context of component effectiveness, the analysis of impact involved the establishment of the component counterfactual using qualitative data. Specifically, perception data generated during key informant consultations (with the implementing entities; NSOs; other ministries and government agencies) were used to estimate the situation that would have been realised, from the perspectives of the key informants, if the component had not been implemented. The results of the counterfactual analysis were also used to inform the comparative analysis of emergent evaluation results;
- **Comparative analysis** to examine findings across emerging themes, and to identify good practices and innovative approaches, where applicable, and lessons learnt. Information was organised according to the hypotheses that emerged and was used to generate the main evaluation findings. Case study vignettes were also developed, where applicable, to document examples of component impact; lessons learned; and/or examples of good practice from component design and implementation. Case study vignettes are short, descriptive, summary examples of the effects and workings of programming.⁶⁸ They vary in length and detail according to the specific example provided and the availability of data. While they are not indicative of the overall component impact, they can provide rich contextual data on a given intervention.

4.2.4 Reporting

The initial findings from data generation were shared with the Assessment Manager at CDPMO following data generation and analysis, and initial results synthesis, in the interest of validation. The review process also engaged statisticians who were involved in Component 4, namely, the gender statisticians who will be the key users of the assessment results. Consolidated feedback received was used to initiate further data generation, where required, and inform the draft evaluation report.

Using the client-approved report guidelines, as informed by the ToR and incorporated into the inception report, the consultancy team submitted the draft report to the Assessment Manager at CDPMO for internal review by the gender statisticians who will be the key users of the assessment results. Consolidated feedback on the draft report was used to inform report finalization.

4.2.5 Assignment Management

In the interest of quality assurance and evaluation ethics, the assessment complied with the standards of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG). The evaluation team also met regularly with the Assessment Manager at CDPMO throughout the exercise, to provide progress updates. These meetings were also used to discuss and address emergent incidents that had possible implications for the assessment. The

⁶⁸ Patton, M. 2001. *Qualitative Research and Evaluation Methods*. California: Sage Publications.

members of the evaluation team have also refrained from reproducing the assessment data or products for personal purposes, based on the understanding that the written permission of CDPMO is required.

4.3 Ethical Concerns

All discussions conducted during the assessment, and all responses acquired were kept strictly confidential. Data generation was used to inform the assessment. Individual-level information did not remain with the evaluation team and was not shared with others (i.e. persons external to the evaluation team). As the assessment was used to report on generalized findings and anonymous comments only, no key informant was identified as an individual during the reporting process.

Participation in the assessment was voluntary and the decision to participate was not remunerated. There were also no foreseen risks to participation. All participating individuals were free to opt out of participating or withdraw their participation at any time without penalty and without being asked to provide a reason for this decision. Data generation during the assessment also complied with the 2018 General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

4.4 Limitations and Mitigation Measures

Survey data for this assessment was acquired from the representatives of agencies that participated in the activities of Component 4. As over one-third of the activities that were implemented under Component 4 were at the national level, a limitation of the assessment has been the country coverage for the KIIs and the electronic survey. Specifically, the countries that benefitted from more interventions, in particular at the national level, formed the major part of the assessment. Of importance, however, this approach to sampling, as reflected in the inclusion criteria, was used to ensure that the assessment captured the successes and weaknesses of Component 4, as applicable.

Survey data are meant to provide patterns but are not able to fully provide reasons for these patterns. As a result, the analysis of the survey data during the assessment was used to identify possible correlations between improved gender data by type of activities and focus of activities (national; regional; sub-regional; global) as facilitated by the DA10 Programme.

In the event of stakeholder unavailability during the assessment timeframe or non-response to requests for consultations, purposive sampling was further used, where applicable, to identify and engage alternative key informants. The timeframe for the survey was also extended by a few weeks, and was supported by emailed reminders, to encourage stakeholder participation.

5. Findings

5.1 Relevance

Finding 1: Country-level activities for Component 4 were largely demand driven from design through to implementation, to support increased national capacities to measure, monitor and report on Tier I and Tier II SDG indicators.

At the design level, Component 4 aligned directly with the overall objective of the DA10 Programme, which was to strengthen national statistical systems in target developing countries, to ensure their capacity ‘to respond to the data challenges of the 2030 Agenda.’⁶⁹ The guiding principles for DA10 during this process involved facilitating ‘demand driven and country-owned’ programming, as a reflection of country needs and priorities, while remaining adaptable to the specific needs of countries based on the evolving statistics agenda.⁷⁰ To facilitate this objective at the level of Component 4, the DA10 Programme document was informed by a regional analysis of country capacities for producing and using gender statistics. The emphasis was on enhancing national reporting on Tier I and Tier II SDG gender indicators, as well as integrating gender into official national statistics.⁷¹ Capacity analysis was conducted by the regional commissions based on their work with individual countries in their respective regions and their role as implementing entities, with responsibility for the decentralized implementation of component activities.⁷² As a result, there was some variation in the approaches that were taken by the regional commissions to determine country capacities in gender statistics. The unifying factor, however, was the engagement of NSO staff to identify gaps in statistical capacities in the area of gender statistics, which were used to inform the development and facilitation of component activities.

To illustrate, ECLAC used the annual meeting of the Working Group on Gender and Statistics, to enquire about country-level gaps in producing gender statistics.⁷³ The implementing entity also administered a survey as part of the planning activities for Component 4, to determine whether countries within the region had the required capacities for compiling gender statistics. ECLAC further used the triennial Regional Conference on Women in Latin America, as a forum for discussions on country-level advances in the area of gender, including in the production and use of gender statistics, and the identification of areas requiring enhancement. Information acquired from each approach was used to develop component activities to address existing gaps in gender statistics. Conversely, ESCWA identified gaps in gender statistics at the country level by conducting a data availability assessment, which involved developing a time-series database over the lifecycle of Component 4.⁷⁴ Data collection centred on the availability of gender statistics on SDG goals and indicators at the country level, and was used to establish a matrix for each year of component implementation. The results of the data analysis were further used to graphically illustrate the extent to which data on gender had been disaggregated by countries within the region.

⁶⁹ Programme document, Section 2.3, p. 16

⁷⁰ Programme document, Section 3.1, pp. 17-18

⁷¹ Programme document, Section 14.3.2b, pp. 104-105

⁷² Statement informed by KIIs with regional commissions and NSOs and document review (various sources)

⁷³ The Working Group on Gender and Statistics was established in 2007, in the framework of the Statistical Commission of the Americas, to strengthen statistical capacities for the production and use of gender indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean.

⁷⁴ Statistical database, Component 4 (2016-2021), ESCWA

With the exception of UNSD, which had a coordinating role during component implementation, the global agencies that functioned as implementing entities under Component 4 (UNODC and UNEP) also took steps to identify gaps in gender statistics, to inform their involvement in component implementation. UNODC developed and administered a survey tool for a comparative analysis of crime victimization surveys and violence against women surveys.⁷⁵ The aim of this process was to enhance reports on crime statistics for the SDGs, by improving data quality and coherence through the standardization of data collection procedures. For UNEP, the main source of data that informed its engagement in Component 4 was its research on the nexus between gender and the environment, as presented in the 2016 Global Gender and Environment Outlook.⁷⁶ As one of the strongest messages of the report was the need for gender disaggregated data, it implied that the gender aspect of the environmental analysis had been inadequate. Moreover, at the level of Agenda 2030, SDG 5⁷⁷ did not address the linkage between the environment and sustainable development. As a result, UNEP (in collaboration with IUCN) established a framework for measuring the nexus between gender and the environment at the country level, which was piloted in three countries, Kenya; Laos PDR; and Mexico.⁷⁸

At the level of component implementation, the 6th and 7th Global Forum on Gender Statistics (2016, Helsinki, Finland and 2018, Tokyo, Japan, respectively) were major component activities that were used to enquire further into the situation of gender statistics at the country level. Both activities were used to convene producers and users of gender statistics from the target countries, with representation by NSOs; government ministries; civil society organizations; international organizations; academia; the private sector and the donor community. The 6th Global Forum focused on country-level 'data and statistical methods for the follow-up and review of the [SDG] indicators framework from a gender perspective.'⁷⁹ To further advance this process, the 7th Global Forum on Gender Statistics⁸⁰ was used to review 'methodological developments ... practices and strategies and communication methods,' at the national; regional; and international levels, as well as highlight non-traditional data sources; innovative techniques; and initiatives in sub-thematic areas, including the nexus between gender and the environment.⁸¹

Relatedly, the selection of countries for engagement in component activities, as initiated by the regional commissions, was largely dependent on the identification of country needs and priorities.⁸² On the one hand, the latter process was based on an assessment of needs; priorities; and country-level resources and commitment to support component implementation. On the other hand, country selection was informed by the expressed interest and priorities of countries, as shared during international fora; regional meetings; and communication with the regional commissions. In line with this demand-driven approach

⁷⁵ Of note, UNODC collaborated with UNSD to facilitate the exercise.

⁷⁶ [https://www.unep.org/resources/report/global-gender-and-environment-outlook-ggeo#:~:text=The%20Global%20Gender%20and%20Environment%20Outlook%20\(GGEO\)%20Critical%20issues%20was,SDGs%20and%202030%20Development%20agenda.](https://www.unep.org/resources/report/global-gender-and-environment-outlook-ggeo#:~:text=The%20Global%20Gender%20and%20Environment%20Outlook%20(GGEO)%20Critical%20issues%20was,SDGs%20and%202030%20Development%20agenda.)

⁷⁷ SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/>

⁷⁸ <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/gender-and-environment-statistics-unlocking-information-action-and-measuring-sdgs>

⁷⁹ https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Finland_Oct2016/01-11-2016_6GFGS.pdf

⁸⁰ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2018/tokyo-globalforum-genderstat/>

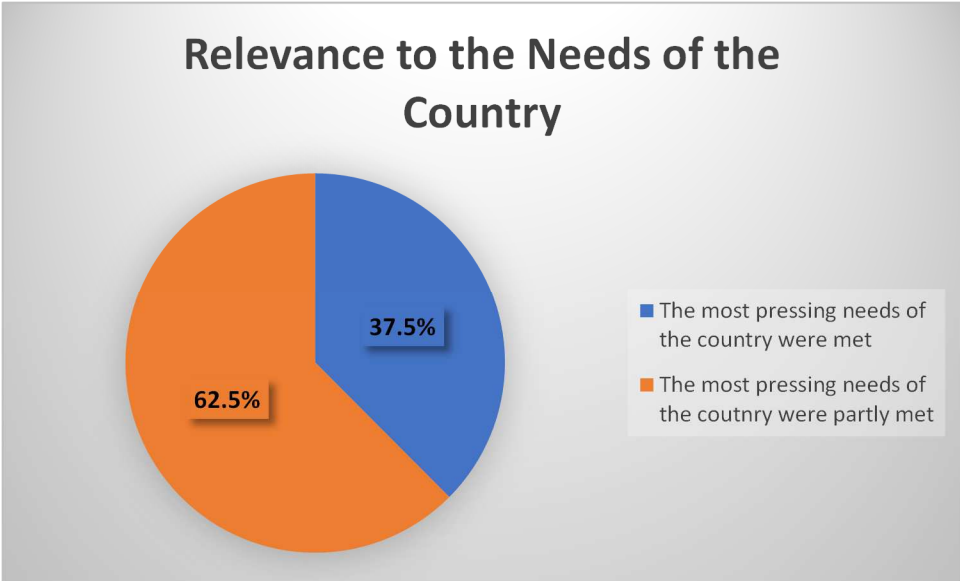
⁸¹ DA10 Programme on Statistics and Data: End Programme Report, August 2021, p.76

⁸² Source: KIIs with regional commissions and NSOs; and document review (various sources)

to component implementation, therefore, at times there were changes in the list of countries that were engaged by the component. This amendment usually resulted from a change in country priorities, as indicated by country-level decision-makers and/ or the lack of responsiveness by countries to follow-up by regional commissions/ implementing entities.⁸³

In light of the demand-driven approach to component implementation, it is of interest that more country-level stakeholders stated that component activities partly met the most pressing needs of their countries. Based on the results of the electronic survey, 62.5% of the respondents were of the view that the most pressing needs of their country, for measuring; monitoring; and reporting on gender statistics, were partly met by the activities of Component 4 (see Figure 1). For the remaining 37.5% of the respondents, component activities met the most pressing needs of their countries. There was also no negative response to this question (i.e. indicating that country needs were not met.)

Figure 1 Relevance of Component 4 activities to country needs



Source: Electronic survey, Question 3.1

Table 12 provides a breakdown of the responses by type of institution and indicates that the majority of respondents who indicated partly met country needs were from NSOs. In addition, for 58.8% of the respondents from NSOs, the most pressing needs of the country were partly met, while 41.2% of the NSO respondents indicated that the most pressing needs were fully met (see Annex 9, Table 3b and Figure 3b).

Table 12 Relevance to needs of the country on gender statistics by Institution

Relevance to needs of the country on gender statistics	Number	Percentage
Academia or Research institution		
The most pressing needs of the country were met	1	4.2%
The most pressing needs of the country were partly met	1	4.2%

⁸³ Information derived from KIIs with implementing entities

Civil society organization or Non-governmental organization		
The most pressing needs of the country were partly met	1	4.2%
Government ministry		
The most pressing needs of the country were met	1	4.2%
The most pressing needs of the country were partly met	3	12.5%
National Statistics Office		
The most pressing needs of the country were met	7	29.2%
The most pressing needs of the country were partly met	10	41.7%
Grand Total	24	100.0%

Source: Electronic survey, Question 3.1

Based on the expressed perception of partly met needs by country-level stakeholders, a question arises as to whether further consultation with countries was necessary to finalize the format and content of component activities. Alternatively, there is a question of whether changes in country priorities informed the perceptions of activity participants. It is worth considering, therefore, whether required adjustments to component activities that emerged from the COVID-19 pandemic influenced the experience of the participants/ survey respondents.

Finding 2: While the implementation of Component 4 was resilient to the emergent issues that challenged results achievement, there was a tradeoff between its responsiveness to the needs and priorities of the target countries and the development agenda of the implementing entities.

The implementation of Component 4 was challenged by several emergent issues that created a risk for the achievement of expected component results, namely, the expected accomplishments and impact of Component 4 (see Table 13).

Table 13 Implementation challenges and mitigation measures

	Challenge to results achievement	Description	Mitigation measures
1.	Scheduling conflict	Cancellation of October 2017 regional workshop, given unexpected changes in the arrangement with a back-to-back meeting on gender equality policies Associated result: Activity 4.2, EA4 Implementing entity: ESCAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocated funds diverted to country-level activities based on agreed work plan of Regional Steering Group on Population and Social Statistics - Allocated funds for regional workshop under Activity 5.3 also diverted to improve a manual on using time-use data for policies
2.	Delayed country commitment	Delays to facilitation of ESCAP national capacity building workshops with users and producers of gender statistics, given lack of timely commitment by countries for workshops and follow-up activities Associated result: Activity 4., EA4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consistent follow-up with national focal points by ESCAP project manager - Strengthening of partnerships with agencies that had an in-country presence (e.g. UN Women)

		Implementing entity: ESCAP	
3.	Stakeholder underrepresentation	Media houses underrepresented in national training workshop for producers and users of gender statistics in Kazakhstan, as NSO was unable to guarantee their participation in spite of invitations extended to a broad range of users Associated result: Activity 4.3, EA4 Implementing entity: ECE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modification of session content for media representatives to suit workshop participants - NSO acknowledgement of need for more direct personal follow up of future invitations to ensure attendance
4.	Publication delays	Delayed finalization of time-use publication following regional training workshops on statistics and indicators to measure violence against women and time use (with emphasis on domestic work and caring activities) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulty obtaining country-level permissions for data access and use ▪ Outdated inputs from experts in relation to time-use data collection methodology; definitions; and conceptions (with emphasis on employment and work statistics) ▪ Inadequate linkages to the SDGs across various chapters Associated result: Activity 5.3, EA5 Implementing entity: ESCAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consistent follow-up by ESCAP project manager with NSOs and/or national agencies on data access and permissions (i.e. approval for the use of a training dataset) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As national policy does not allow for this level of data access (in some countries within Asia and the Pacific), advisory issued to readers of the publication to contact relevant national agencies for data purchase - Editor engaged to improve the publication style and content - ILO and UN Women engaged to peer review selected chapters
5.	Unforeseen natural events	Cancellation of scheduled meetings in Sierra Leone as a result of ‘exceptional natural circumstances’ ⁸⁴ Associated result: Activity 4.3/ 5.3⁸⁵, EA4/ EA5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocation of meetings to Uganda

Source: Adapted from End Programme report, August 2021

Further, the COVID-19 pandemic was an unforeseen pervasive challenge that generated a high-level response by the DA10 Programme. Specifically, the DA10 Technical Advisory Group (TAG) requested ‘a significant programmatic reshuffling’ to convert scheduled activities across all programme components into COVID-19-resilient activities, and where applicable, COVID-19 response activities.⁸⁶ While examples of the COVID-19-resilient activities included the development of e-learning courses; technical material; and guidelines, COVID-19 response activities entailed creating online spaces for knowledge exchange (of tools; good practices; analyses on the effects of the pandemic; etc.) and the sharing of experience.⁸⁷ In

⁸⁴ End Programme report, August 2021, Section 3, p.87

⁸⁵ Estimate; associated results unspecified in data source

⁸⁶ End Programme report, p. 3

⁸⁷ End Programme report, p. 3

effect, all the remaining programme activities (104 activities) were converted into COVID-19-resilient activities, and approximately 20 of the activities were converted into specific COVID-19 response activities⁸⁸ As an example of the latter, ECE led the development of an initiative to support the collection of internationally comparable data on the impact of the pandemic on gender equality.⁸⁹ The purpose of the initiative was to guide countries towards generating relevant gender statistics that quantified the effects of the pandemic by gender, to inform official country statistics and policy responses.⁹⁰ Overall, the revisiting of the programme format was in response to the global travel restrictions that emerged during the pandemic, as well as the associated restrictions on physical gatherings.⁹¹ They together resulted in a need to adjust the implementation modality of the DA10 programme, including Component 4, by replacing the activities that required physical attendance with remote hosting and/ or the development of virtual courses; technical material; and guidelines, for dissemination to component stakeholders.⁹² The implementation timeframe was also extended by four months (until April 2021), to allow for the completion of scheduled component activities.⁹³

Based on the responsiveness of Component 4 to its emergent challenges prior to and during the pandemic, it demonstrated some measure of resilience throughout the implementation timeframe. Project resilience is defined, here, as ‘the capacity of the project system to be aware of its surroundings and vulnerabilities, and to adapt in order to recover from disruptive events and achieve its objectives’ (Rahi, 2019, p.79)⁹⁴. There is a question, however, on the extent to which the Component responded to the changing needs and priorities of the target countries. To illustrate, there was a change in the list of target countries between the timing of the 2018 mid-term evaluation (MTE) of the DA10 Programme and the final programme report in 2021 (see Table 14). Six target countries were removed from the 2018 listing as of December 2019, followed by the removal of an additional country in 2020/2021. Further to the addition of one country in 2019, 19 target countries were added in 2020/2021, reflecting a significant increase in the number of target countries for the Component.

⁸⁸ End Programme report, p. 3

⁸⁹ The role of ECE during this process was based on a request from the Bureau of the 2021 Conference of European Statisticians.

⁹⁰ End Programme report, August 2021, p. 89

⁹¹ End Programme report, August 2021, p. 3

⁹² End Programme report, August 2021, p. 3

⁹³ An initial 12-month extension of component implementation (from December 2019 to December 2020) resulted from the extension of the DA10 Programme, in response to the results of the 2018 mid-term review of DA10. The extension of DA10 was given to facilitate increasing national-level demands for supplementary activities, as well as to absorb the additional budget that was made available to the Programme.

⁹⁴ Raki, K. 2019. Project Resilience: A Conceptual Framework. *International Journal of Information Systems and Project Management*, 7(1), p.69

Table 14 Amendment to list of target countries, Component 4

Target countries (as of MTE, 2018) n=25	Target countries (listed in the December 2019 Annual Progress Report) n=19	Target countries (as of programme end reporting, 2021) n=38
Argentina	Argentina	Argentina
Armenia	Armenia	Armenia
Bahrain		
		Bangladesh
		Bolivia
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde	
		Cambodia
Chile	Chile	Chile
Egypt	Egypt	Egypt
El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador
		Ghana
		Grenada
Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala
		China
Jamaica	Jamaica	Jamaica
		Jordan
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan
		Kyrgyzstan
Lao PDR		
		Malaysia
		Mongolia
		Morocco
Mauritania	Mauritania	Mauritania
México	México	México
		Nepal
Oman		
		Pakistan
Panamá	Panamá	Panamá
Perú	Perú	Perú
Philippines	Philippines	Philippines
Qatar (TBC)		
		Republic of Korea
		Saint Lucia
		Seychelles
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
Sudan		
		Suriname
		Tonga
Thailand TBC		Thailand
Tunisia		
Turkey	Turkey	Turkey
Uganda	Uganda	Uganda
	Viet Nam	Viet Nam
		Zimbabwe

Removed	6 countries, including 1TBC (as of December 2019)	1 country (during 2020/2021)
Added	1 country (as of December 2019)	19 target countries (during 2020/2021)

Source: Final MTE report, 2018; End programme report, 2021

The assessment did not identify a generic rationale for the amendments to the list of target countries, which remained unchanged from the launch of the Component in 2016 until 2019. Of note, however, most of the amendments were made during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020/2021, when 19 of 20 new target countries were added. In contrast, the reduced list of target countries was largely established following the 2018 mid-term evaluation. Two issues are to be considered, here.

First, Component 4 was responsive to the effects of the pandemic on planned implementation. The newly added target countries were able to demonstrate a capacity to support the adjustment to the implementation modality, to accommodate online programming.⁹⁵ As a result, the significant increase in target countries during the pandemic was not necessarily in response to individual country needs and priorities. Essentially, the main driver for the revised list was the development agenda of the implementing entities, with emphasis on the need for programming continuity. Additional criteria that were used to inform the amended list of target countries included: i) geographic representation by the selected countries; and ii) the political climate at the country level, with emphasis on a political will for integrating gender into official statistics. Nevertheless, Component 4 made continued progress towards its expected results following the adjustments to the pandemic.⁹⁶ A question arises, however, as to whether the selection criteria for the addition of target countries should be re-visited to inform country screening and approval/ selection for future component programming. The issue to be considered is whether component implementation should be demand driven, in response to an assessment of country-level needs, with the primary identification of priorities and needs by country-based stakeholders. Alternatively, the extent to which component intervention needs to respond to the wider development agenda of external implementing entities is equally worth review.

Second, the responsiveness of the Component to its emergent challenges before the restrictions of the pandemic were imposed in 2020/2021 is worth considering, given possible implications for future programming. As indicated, a major adjustment during this period was the removal of seven target countries. The primary reason for this adjustment was a change in the priorities and needs of these countries, as communicated by country-level stakeholders or demonstrated by reduced levels of country responsiveness during activity planning.⁹⁷ In general, while there is scope for a continued alignment between national development priorities and the agenda of external development partners following changing country priorities, divergence is also possible. From an implementing entity perspective, therefore, changes in country-level priorities and expressed needs creates a risk for planned

We know the countries... we are working with them for a while, so we know those that are qualified to receive support

We also look at countries' financial capacity to support... These countries can be supported technically

We also have internal policy ... They indicate which countries can be prioritized

Source: KIIs, Implementing entities

⁹⁵ Statement informed by KIIs with implementing entities
⁹⁶ Results achievement is discussed further in sub-Section 5.4: Effectiveness
⁹⁷ Information derived from KIIs at the level of the implementing entities

development programming and the achievement of expected results. By implication, the pre-pandemic revisions to the list of target countries reflected countries that were able to support the development agenda of the implementing entities (see text box).

It is possible to distinguish between component adjustments that were initiated in response to the pandemic, as well as those that were introduced prior to its emergence. Yet, the tradeoff between expressed country priorities and the development agenda of the implementing entities has been a common factor. Notwithstanding country-level input into activity planning for Component 4 (the demand-driven element of component implementation), the development priorities of the implementing entities significantly influenced the target country selection (the supply driven element of component implementation).

5.2 Coherence

Finding 3: There has been evidence of interventions that have been undertaken by other actors to strengthen institutional capacities in gender statistics at the country level. While Component 4 sought to build on the work of other development actors, by addressing gaps in statistical capacities and facilitating inter-agency collaborations, there were some reports of replicated programming.

As signatories to Agenda 2030, country governments committed to the implementation of the Agenda at the national and subnational levels (SDG localization).⁹⁸ Notably, Agenda 2030 includes a resolve by signatories to ‘strengthen the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data.’⁹⁹ In this respect, while an estimated 64% of component activities were regional or global in scope,¹⁰⁰ Component 4 supported built country capacities for: i) integrating gender into official national statistics; and ii) identifying gaps in statistical reporting on gender. Component 4 was not, however, a pioneer intervention for SDG indicator monitoring by the target countries. In support of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (SDG5), the indicators of achievement for SDG5 have been suitable for measuring advancements in the situation of women and girls at the country-level. It is also conceivable that donor-funded interventions have been implemented to contribute towards these advancements, by informing national policy and programme implementation. The identification of relevant projects in this area was not possible, as there was a challenge in obtaining relevant documents from the implementing entities. Nevertheless, Component 4 focused specifically on the strengthening of NSO systems, to address gaps in gender statistics at the country level and integrate gender into statistical processes for measuring; monitoring; and reporting on the SDGs. Component implementation was not limited, therefore, to supporting the achievement of SDG5. The implementation of Component 4 entailed building country capacities to identify and address gaps in statistical reporting on Tier II gender indicators and enhance country-level approaches for measuring and monitoring Tier I SDG indicators across all relevant SDG goals.

To illustrate, over the period 2018-2019, ESCAP organized a series of technical meetings and workshops, at the regional and national levels, for its Gender Policy Data Integration Initiative (GPDII), which was implemented under Component 4.¹⁰¹ The aim of the initiative, was ‘to strengthen data and statistics for

⁹⁸ <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

⁹⁹ Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development A/RES/70/1 para.76

¹⁰⁰ End Programme report, August 2021, pp.81-85

¹⁰¹ <https://comtrade.un.org/da10/Workshop/Details/1464/>

evidence-based policies and programmes,' to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment.¹⁰² GPDII was used to facilitate: i) contextual awareness raising among producers and users of statistics on the status of women's empowerment; ii) enhanced capacities within national statistical systems to engage with national counterparts; and iii) strengthened capacities within national statistical systems (NSS) to comply with international standards on women's economic empowerment (particularly in the development of relevant national indicator sets);¹⁰³ enhance disaggregation of data through innovation; and support monitoring and policy advocacy using gender-sensitive data. In addition, UN Women Caribbean Regional Office supported the development of a survey and accompanying qualitative methodology to measure unpaid care work and report on SDG indicator 5.4.1.¹⁰⁴ This process was initiated in response to the outcome document of the 2016/2017 ECLAC Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which highlighted the importance of incorporating time-use data into national accounts systems. Notably, the Caribbean had not yet implemented a full-scale time-use survey and had produced limited data on SDG indicator 5.4.1.¹⁰⁵ The Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean is a subsidiary of ECLAC that is convened tri-annually. It facilitates discussions and supporting activities on gender equality in the region (research; action planning; sub-regional meetings; etc.), with emphasis on the situation of women. In addition to participation by regional Member States, the conference attendees include observers from specialized UN agencies. ECLAC has used the conference to conduct meetings of experts, to inform its contribution to the implementation of Component 4, and support increased capacities in gender statistics across the region. As an example, UN Women Caribbean Regional Office also participated in the 17th International Experts Meeting on Time Use and Unpaid Work, which was convened by ECLAC in Mexico in December 2019.¹⁰⁶ The focus of the meeting was the production of the first draft of the time-use survey guidelines for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Of interest, the interventions of the implementing entity and partner agency built on the work of existing initiatives in their respective regions and involved collaboration with stakeholder agencies at the regional and/ or national levels. ESCAP replicated and built on the approach of the Regional Steering Group on Population and Social Statistics in Asia and the Pacific, with emphasis on the work of its Committee on Statistics.¹⁰⁷ GPDII was structured around two goals of the Regional Steering Group: i) establishing an enabling policy environment for data (demand and creation); and ii) improving data accessibility; analysis; interpretation; and use. To facilitate implementation, ESCAP also collaborated with NSOs and co-organized technical meetings/ workshops with the UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. Similarly, to inform the process of developing time-use surveys for use at the country level, UN Women Caribbean convened a regional advisory group of experts from NSOs; national gender machineries;

¹⁰² Advancing Official Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Progress in Implementing the Existing Regional Initiatives of the Committee on Statistics. Available at: https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/ESCAP_CST_2018_2_Progress_in_implementing_existing_regional_initiatives.pdf

¹⁰³ With a focus on issues such as unpaid work; asset ownership; entrepreneurship; informal sector employment; and violence in the workplace

¹⁰⁴ Budlender, D., 2019. Producing SDG indicator 5.4.1: Basic Guide for CARICOM National Statistical Offices – Survey Component. Available at: <https://caribbean.unwomen.org/en/materials/publications/2019/10/producing-sdg-indicator-541-basic-guide-for-caricom-national-statistics-offices>

¹⁰⁵ Stuart, S. 2014. Situation of Unpaid Work and Gender in the Caribbean: The measurement of unpaid work through time-use studies. Available at: https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/s2014006_en.pdf

¹⁰⁶ <https://comtrade.un.org/da10/ExpertGroup/Details/2102/>

¹⁰⁷ UNESCAP, 2018. Workshop Summary, UNESCAP Gender Policy-Data Integration Initiative: Inception Workshop 21-23 April 2018, Bangkok, Thailand. Available at: https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Workshop_summary_Gender-Policy-Data_21-23Apr2018.pdf

regional bodies; and academic institutions. The primary role of the group was to review and advise on a paper that was developed by an international time-use specialist to guide the intervention.¹⁰⁸ As such, Component 4 supplemented the work that was being done by implementing entities at the regional level, in collaboration with national stakeholder agencies. The results of the electronic survey corroborate this observation.

All of the survey respondents indicated that the component activities in which they had participated complemented other relevant activities of their agency, as well as those of other international development partners (UN and/or non-UN agencies). An overlap or redundancy between activities, however, was noted by some respondents. Specifically, 31.5% of all respondents, and 33.3% of NSOs reported an overlap or redundancy between the activities in which they had participated and the activities of other agencies, including those offered by their own institutions. KIIs with officials of selected NSOs also indicated that the NSOs had participated in activities that were similar to the ones that were offered through Component 4. The officials noted, however, that Component 4 activities had complemented the other initiatives in which they had participated, and had facilitated positive impact on their capacity to generate and communicate gender statistics (see text box).

Component 4 brought together experts ... to share ... experiences [on] time-use surveys ... the activity built on previous activities

Source: Representative, NSO

5.3 Efficiency

Finding 4: Although its implementation was disrupted by the emergent COVID-19 pandemic, Component 4 delivered its planned activities at anticipated levels of quality and reliability, including with the support of external resources.

To mitigate the effects of COVID-19 on component implementation, the component leads and co-leads of the DA10 Programme established a contingency plan to develop activities that were resilient or responsive to the emergent COVID-19 pandemic (see sub-Section 2.3). The contingency plan involved: i) cancelling a number of activities that had been planned for the final year of component implementation; and ii) planning remote activities using the budget for the cancelled activities.¹⁰⁹ As the pandemic had ‘severely hindered’ implementation across all programme components, the DA10 Technical Advisory Group (TAG) requested an extension of four months (from January 1 to April 30, 2021), to allow for activity completion.¹¹⁰ This request was approved by the DA Steering Committee, which had the formal oversight responsibility for the DA10 Programme.¹¹¹

At the level of resource use, Component 4 had consumed 95% of its allocated budget by July 2021 (see Table 4, sub-Section 2.6). Component implementation had further been supported by the successful leveraging of financial and in-kind resources from participating entities and partners (see Table 15). In effect, the implementing entities were able to mobilize external resources to supplement DA-level funding.

¹⁰⁸ Budlender, D., 2019. Producing SDG Indicator 5.4.1: Basic Guide for CARICOM National Statistics Offices – Survey Component. Available at: <https://caribbean.unwomen.org/en/materials/publications/2019/10/producing-sdg-indicator-541-basic-guide-for-caricom-national-statistics-offices>

¹⁰⁹ This issue has been discussed in Section 2, sub-Section 2.3

¹¹⁰ TAG Executive minutes, 24 March 2021, p. 4

¹¹¹ Programme document, Section 11, p. 40

The supplemented budget was used to deliver planned component activities, including activities that had been revised or newly added in response to the pandemic, to contribute towards expected component results.

Table 15 Financial and in-kind leveraging

Donor/ Status	Purpose / Activity	Donation	
		Financial (USD)	In-kind
Statistics Finland Bilateral donor/ Host country government	Hosting of the: - 6 th Global Forum - 10 th IAEG-GS meeting Associated component activity: Activity 4.1		unknown
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan Bilateral donor/ Host country government ¹¹²	Hosting of the: - 7 th Global Forum - 12 th IAEG-GS meeting Associated component activity: Activity 4.1		unknown
ECE: Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation Implementing entity	Regional workshop, Belgrade, 27-28 November 2017 - Engagement of additional experts and participants Associated component activity: Activity 4.2	16,000	
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation Bilateral donor/ Host country government	Hosting of the ECE regional workshop, Neuchâtel, 13-14 May 2019 Associated component activity: Activity 4.2		Travel and DSA for 10 participants
UN Women Partner agency	Regional workshop, Neuchâtel, 13-14 May 2019 - Engagement of additional experts and participants Associated component activity: Activity 4.2	15,000	
UN Environment Gender Office Implementing entity	Cash contribution to UNEP for refining/ improving statistical methods to measure the nexus between gender and the environment	22,000	

¹¹² As the Japanese Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication cover statistics as one of its business lines, it is the de facto NSO of Japan.

Donor/ Status	Purpose / Activity	Donation	
		Financial (USD)	In-kind
	Associated component activity: Activity 5.2		
UN Women Ukraine Country office Partner agency	Regional workshop, Belgrade, 27-28 November 2017 - Engagement of one additional participant Associated component activity: Activity 4.2		Travel and DSA for one participant
UN Women ¹¹³ Partner agency	Presentation of methodology for indicator on women's representation in local government (SDG 5.5.1b) - Engage representatives from NSOs/systems; local governance institutions and associations - Acquire input and discuss sustainable ways for data collection at country-level Associated component activity: Activity 4.2		DSA; conference package and interpretation for 1-day workshop
UN Women Partner agency	Co-hosting regional workshop on communicating gender data efficiency and promoting its use Additional consultant to work on eLearning development for modules 4 and 11 Associated component activity: Activity 4.2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff time • Engagement of UNV staff • Consultant • Workshop arrangements
UN Women Partner agency	Co-hosting of national workshop on Gender Policy-Data Integration Initiative, Viet Nam Associated component activity: Activity 4.3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff time • Domestic travel

Source: End Programme Report, August 2021

¹¹³ UN Women is involved in the implementation of A4.2 in collaboration with ECA.

Relatedly, in terms of reliability and timeliness, Component 4 used its supplemented budget to deliver its scheduled activities within the anticipated timeline. It is important for this statement to be placed in context. As distinct from reliability analysis, which focuses on the dependability of data or evaluation findings based on the quality of data generation tools,¹¹⁴ reliability is defined, here, within a project management context (see text box). It intertwines with the timeliness of an intervention and is also used to determine level of quality.¹¹⁵

Definition of reliability: Performance of intended function adequately for a specified period of time without failure:

Source: Adapted from www.asq.org (American Society for Quality)

In this respect, although actual figures on activity cancellation¹¹⁶ were not available to the assessment, it is of greater relevance that the DA10 contingency plan was used to support the achievement of expected component results.¹¹⁷ Further to the planned delivery of 56 activities, Component 4 had completed 73 activities by July 2021 (the completion date for the DA10 Programme), taking into account the four-month extension that had been provided in response to the pandemic (see Table 16). The rate of completion was an improvement over the rate that had been documented by the 2018 MTE, when Component 4 had the third lowest implementation rate of all the components. Component activities had also been completed within ‘a timeframe [that had been] reasonably adjusted to the demands of the evolving context (OECD-DAC, 2019, p.10).’¹¹⁸

Table 16 Activity completion, Component 4

Item	Mid-term Evaluation (MTE) (June 2018)		End Programme report	
	Planned activities	Completed activities*	Planned activities ¹¹⁹	Completed activities *
	2016-2019	June 2018	2016-2021	April 2021
Component 4	21	11 (52%)	56	73 (130%)
All components	299	187 (63%)	449	603 (135)

* Completion rate in parenthesis

Source: DA10 Mid-term External Evaluation (2018); DA10 End Programme Report (2021)

¹¹⁴ OECD-DAC, 2002. *Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management*. Paris: OECD-DAC

¹¹⁵ PM4DEV, 2011. The Project Quality. Available at: <https://www.pm4dev.com/resources/docman/pm4dev-articles/18-the-project-quality/file.html>

¹¹⁶ Details of the number of cancelled activities, as well as replacement and/or new activities, as applicable

¹¹⁷ The achievement of each expected accomplishment is discussed further in sub-Section 5.4: Effectiveness.

¹¹⁸ OECD-DAC, 2019. *Better Criteria for Better Evaluation: Revised Evaluation Criteria Definitions and Principles for Use*. Paris: OECD-DAC.

¹¹⁹ There is some discrepancy in the target figures that were reported by the MTE and the End Programme Report. While the MTE identified 21 planned activities within the DA10 Programme document, the End Programme Report identified 56 activities from the same source. There was no indication of whether end programme reporting included a figure that had been informed by component adjustments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Notwithstanding the pandemic-related changes to component activities, it is to be noted that component implementation during the pandemic maintained the aim of facilitating increased target country capacities in gender statistics. The issue to be considered, here, should not be restricted to the achievement of target results. Rather, there is need to focus on the operational efficiency of the implementation process,¹²⁰ the key elements of which include: resource use; timeliness; reliability; timeliness; and quality.

To further assess the efficiency of the component, therefore, the respondents to the electronic survey were asked to rate the quality of the activities in which they had participated. Given the overall low survey response rate of 32% (see sub-Section 4.2.2), however, the survey respondents reflect a small percentage of the stakeholders who were engaged by component activities. Importantly though, the overall intention of the assessment has not been to produce results that are statistically generalizable. This has been reflected in the use of purposive sampling as the main approach to sampling during the assessment.¹²¹ Although stratified random sampling was used to establish the inclusion criteria for the electronic survey (see sub-Section 4.1.5), the intention was to extend the reach of data generation to NSOs across selected target countries. Overall, data generation during the assessment was used to generate results that reflect key issues for consideration in future similar programming. Within the current context, therefore, quality has been defined as the extent to which component implementation met ‘the intended objectives of the project [intervention]’ (PM4DEV, 2011).¹²² Further, the target beneficiaries of the component (NSO staff; ministry staff; women’s advocates; and NGOs)¹²³ are the ‘ultimate judge[s]’ of the extent to which the intervention met the expected level of quality.¹²⁴

In response to the question on the quality of component activities, therefore, the respondents expressed a general satisfaction with the level of quality. Most of the respondents had participated in activities that were provided at the national or regional level, in the form of workshops; seminars; and/ or trainings (see sub-Section 4.2.2, Table 11). Based on a scale of 1 to 5 for the lowest and highest quality rating, respectively, the majority of the respondents rated the activities at 4 or 5. The exceptions were the third party meetings and the website/ portal of the component, which were each given a rating of 2 (see Table 17). Follow-up KIIs with a small sample of key informants from NSOs (see sub-Section 4.1.5) did not identify the reasons for the lower ratings. The KIIs highlighted an interest, however, in a hybrid approach to programming involving virtual sessions and in-person workshops.

¹²⁰ OECD-DAC, 2019. *Better Criteria for Better Evaluation: Revised Evaluation Criteria Definitions and Principles for Use*. Paris: OECD-DAC

¹²¹ Purposive sampling is a form of non-probability sampling that does not allow generalization to a population. (Bryman, A., 2012. *Social Research Methods*. Oxford: Oxford University Press).

¹²² PM4DEV, 2011. The Project Quality. Available at: <https://www.pm4dev.com/resources/docman/pm4dev-articles/18-the-project-quality/file.html>

¹²³ See sub-Section 2.4

¹²⁴ PM4DEV, 2011. The Project Quality. Available at: <https://www.pm4dev.com/resources/docman/pm4dev-articles/18-the-project-quality/file.html>

Table 17 Quality of Activities, Component 4

Workshop/Seminar/Training								
Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	2	16.7%			1	6.7%		
4	4	33.3%	1	100.0%	6	40.0%	1	16.7%
5	6	50.0%			8	53.3%	5	83.3%
Total	12	100.0%	1	100.0%	15	100.0%	6	100.0%
Advisory services / country mission								
Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	2	25.0%			2	25.0%		
4	4	50.0%	1	100.0%	2	25.0%		
5	2	25.0%			4	50.0%		
Total	8	100.0%	1	100.0%	8	100.0%	0	0.0%
Guidelines / methodology / tools								
Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	1	14.3%			2	22.2%		
4	3	42.9%			2	22.2%		
5	3	42.9%			5	55.6%	3	100.0%
Total	7	100.0%	0	0.0%	9	100.0%	3	100.0%
Training material / case study / best practice								
Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	2	22.2%			1	9.1%		
4	4	44.4%	1	100.0%	4	36.4%	1	50.0%
5	3	33.3%			6	54.5%	1	50.0%
Total	9	100.0%	1	0.0%	10	100.0%	2	100.0%
Expert group / technical group meeting								
Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	2	22.2%			1	7.7%		
4	2	22.2%	1	100.0%	4	30.8%	1	25.0%
5	5	55.6%			8	61.5%	3	75.0%

Total	9	100.0%	1	100.0%	13	100.0%	4	100.0%
Participation in third party meeting								
Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2					1			
3	4	66.7%			1	14.3%		
4	2	33.3%	1	100.0%	4	57.1%		
5					2	28.6%		
Total	6	100.0%	1	100.0%	7	100.0%	0	0.0%
Website/Portal								
Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2					1	12.5%		
3	2	50.0%			1	12.5%		
4	1	25.0%	1	50.0%	4	50.0%		
5	1	25.0%	1	50.0%	2	25.0%	1	100.0%
Total	4	100.0%	2	100.0%	8	100.0%	1	100.0%

Source: Electronic survey, Question 3.3

For the respondents from NSOs only, the quality of the activities were rated at 4 or 5 (see Annex 9, Table 3.2b). In general, Component 4 supported the mobilization of required external resources, which were used to allow implementation to continue to meet the set objectives of the intervention during the pandemic.

5.4 Effectiveness

Finding 5: While there has been some evidence of strengthened country-level capacities for producing Tier I gender indicators, attribution to Component 4 is unconfirmed, along with the extent to which target countries integrated a gender perspective into national statistics.

As its first expected accomplishment, Component 4 targeted the improved integration of gender into national statistical systems, as a contribution towards increased country capacities to produce Tier 1 SDG gender indicators. The primary measures (indicators) of achievement for this objective were: the acquisition of relevant knowledge and skills by at least 90% of all workshop participants, and evidence of an increased volume of Tier 1 SDG gender indicators within target countries. Relatedly, therefore, DA10 end programme reporting indicated that an average 97% of all Component 4 workshop participants gained improved knowledge and skills, to inform the ‘production, interpretation and use of Tier 1 gender relevant indicators’ (see Table 18).

Table 18 Summary of End of Component result, EA4

Expected Accomplishment	Indicator of Achievement	End Programme Result
EA4 Strengthened capacity of countries to produce Tier I SDG gender indicators through better integration of a gender perspective into national statistics	IA 4.1 90% of workshop participants confirm improved knowledge and skills on the production, interpretation and use of Tier I gender relevant indicators	Confirmation by an average 97% of workshop participants
	IA 4.2 Increased volume of data on Tier I SDG gender indicators in target countries	- ESCWA data availability assessment showed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 135% increase in gender-related Tier I SDG indicators ▪ 151% increase in Tier I SDG5 indicator ▪ 158% increase for SDG5 Indicators (all Tiers)

Source: Adapted from End Programme report, August 2021, Table 2

The results of the ESCWA assessment of data availability also provided evidence of country progress towards the achievement of EA4 within the Arab region. Specifically, at the end of component implementation (July 2021), the Arab region had experienced a 135% increase in gender-related Tier I SDG indicators at the country level; a 151% increase in Tier I SDG5 indicators; and a 158% increase for SDG5 Indicators (all Tiers). In light of the increased availability of Tier I SDG indicators, an improvement in the integration of gender into national statistics within the region is conceivable. Yet, two factors should be considered.

First, the Arab region was one of the five regions that were covered by Component 4. Results achievement in this region should not, therefore, be generalized to the other four regions. Moreover, given limited information on IA4.2 in the other regions, there has been no confirmation on whether relevant data were collected or the achievement of EA4 was a work in progress at component end.

Second, ESCWA launched a gender statistics toolkit and an e-learning course within the Arab region at the end of the Component, as a contribution towards EA4 within target countries. Based on the timing of the launch, however, it is debatable whether results achievement under EA4 should be attributed to Component 4, whether solely or in part. In effect, there is a question of whether independent work by the NSOs or the interventions of other development agencies contributed towards achieved results.

As EA4, supported by its indicators of achievement, highlighted the specific component focus on target countries (see IA4.2, Table 18) and a generalized focus on the ‘capacity of countries,’ (see EA4, Table 18), the distinction between target and beneficiary countries is also worth addressing. While the terms target and beneficiary countries were both cited in the DA10 programme document, there was greater reference to the former, which were identified as the focus of the programme-level intervention (see Table 18). There was, however, no specific definition of beneficiary countries within this document. KIIs with the implementing entities further indicated that target countries had been specifically identified for engagement in component activities. In contrast, the beneficiary countries were described as having been

invited to participate, although they were not included in the list of target countries. Based on this understanding, target country selection was informed by the in-depth country knowledge of the regional commissions (see Finding 2). Yet, the selection criteria was not necessarily uniform across regions. Similarly, KIIs with the implementing agencies indicated that the selection criteria for the beneficiary countries was largely based on an intention to extend participation to all countries that were normally engaged by the regional commissions, or was a positive response to countries that expressed an interest in participating.¹²⁵

Of note, the programme-level definition of target countries was subject to refinement over the course of programme implementation (see Table 19) and differed from the definitions cited by the implementing agencies during the KIIs.¹²⁶ In essence, there was a discrepancy between the programme-level definitions and the understanding of the terms (target and beneficiary countries) at the level of component implementation.

Table 19 Definitions of target and beneficiary countries

Programme-level understanding of target countries Source: DA10 Programme document, August 2016	Refined definition of target countries Source: Adapted from Internal Communication, Programme Coordination Team, October 2021	Definition of beneficiary countries Source: Adapted from Internal Communication, Programme Coordination Team, October 2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The target countries will be selected from among those which have requested support and have met the criteria to be selected as a target country, including their ability to promote the Programme’s efforts (p. 38, Section 9) - The Programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ aims to strengthen the capacity of countries, in particular the target countries... by following a systematic approach (p.23) ▪ will also work directly in a number of target countries ... across all regions (p.21) ▪ will establish clear criteria for selecting the target countries (p.21) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target countries are a sub-group of the beneficiary countries and have also received specific and tailored support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This has taken the form of national workshops, country advisory services, training seminars, or a combination of these activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiary countries have participated in sub-regional, regional, inter-regional and global events and activities

¹²⁵ Information derived from KIIs with implementing entities; also see Finding 2

¹²⁶ The refinement process started during the first year of programme implementation (2016/2017) and involved ongoing internal exchange between the Programme Coordination Team; the Component Lead/ Co-Lead; and the gender focal persons within the implementing entities.

To illustrate, although IA4.2 was used to measure results achievement in terms of ‘target countries,’ the achievement of EA4 was to be primarily measured by evidence of ‘the strengthened capacity of countries.’ By implication, the expected accomplishment was an improvement in the integration of a gender perspective into the national statistics of target and beneficiary, countries. It follows, therefore, that the distinction between target and beneficiary countries would only have been critical for component implementation if there was need for clarification.¹²⁷

Finding 6: Component 4 created opportunities for built national capacities for adopting and applying statistical methods to assess gender gaps in Tier II SDG indicators. While the practical application of learnings is a work in progress, there has been some evidence of the increased availability of Tier II indicators at the country level.

As the second expected accomplishment, the implementation of Component 4 involved enhancing the capacity of target countries to assess gender gaps in Tier II SDG gender indicators, including the nexus between gender and the environment, based on the work of UNEP. As a measure of achievement, the Component anticipated a confirmation of improved knowledge and skills to produce Tier II gender relevant indicators, by at least 90% of all workshop participants. The increased availability of Tier II indicators within the target countries was further anticipated.

Relatedly, a combined total of 15 activities were listed in the DA10 end programme report under IA5.1 and IA5.2. Yet, the report highlighted feedback received on only two of these activities, the 2018 joint ESCWA/UNSD workshop (on measuring SDGs on violence against women and time-use statistics indicators) and the 2019 Experts Group Meeting (EGM) on innovative and effective ways to collect time-use statistics. There has been no confirmation on whether data was collected on the other 13 activities to inform end programme reporting. Of importance, however, the information that was made available on the identified two activities reflected very positive participant feedback. In general, participants from the 2018 joint ESCWA/UNSD workshop were satisfied with the workshop quality and presenter inputs (100% of all respondents). An additional 87% of the participants were of the view that the workshop had reached its intended objectives (see Table 20). The 2019 EGM was also rated excellent or good by 100% of the participants.¹²⁸ Insofar as the workshop and EGM facilitated access by target countries to knowledge and skills to enhance their assessment of gender gaps in Tier II SDG gender indicators, the Component contributed to built capacities at the country level. Given the need for evidence of the application of the new capacities to statistical assessments and SDG monitoring, however, the achievement of EA5 was a work in progress as of the end of component implementation. It should further be noted that the end programme report did not include achieved results in the sub-thematic area of gender and the environment. Of importance, however, there was evidence of progress in the Arab region, as ESCWA reported on an increase in the production of Tier II SDG gender indicators at the country level (100% increase, SDG indicator 5.51b; 162% increase, SGD5 Tier II indicators – see Table 20).

¹²⁷ Also see Finding 14 for a discussion of component impact on beneficiary countries

¹²⁸ End programme report, August 2021, p.79

Table 20 Summary of End of Component result, EA5

Expected Accomplishment	Indicator of Achievement	End Programme Result
<p>EA5 Enhanced capacity of target countries to adopt and apply statistical methods to assess gender gaps in selected key areas of women’s empowerment, classified as Tier II indicators in the SDG</p> <p>(Also pertains to the work of UNEP on the nexus between gender and the environment)</p>	<p>IA5.1 90% of workshop participants confirm improved knowledge and skills for the production of statistics for selected Tier II gender relevant indicators</p>	<p>Feedback provided on ESCWA/UNSD workshop on measuring SDGs on violence against women and time-use statistics indicators (Morocco, 7-9 May 2018)¹²⁹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants rated workshop as good/ excellent as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100%, overall quality ▪ 87%, successful in reaching intended objectives ▪ 100%, inputs provided by presenters in reaching intended workshop outcome ▪ 80%, workshop organization and logistics <p>Feedback provided on UNSD Experts Group Meeting on innovative and effective ways to collect time-use statistics, in line with ICATUS 2016 and other international standards, and in support of SDG monitoring (New York, 20-22 June 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% participants rated overall workshop quality as excellent/ good
	<p>IA5.2 Increased availability of Tier II indicators for target countries</p>	<p>E-learning Toolkit Course developed and deployed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ESCWA data availability assessment showed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 162% increase in data availability for Tier II SDG5 indicators (2019-2021) ▪ 100% increase in data availability for SDG indicator 5.5.1b for all countries in the Arab region (2018-2020)

¹²⁹ Source: Workshop report, Available at: <https://www.unescwa.org/events/sustainable-development-goals-violence-against-women>

Source: Adapted from End Programme report, August 2021, Table 2

Importantly, a major achievement for Component 4 under EA5 has been the collaborative work of UNEP (and IUCN) that resulted in a framework for measuring the nexus between gender and the environment at the country level (see Finding 1). As noted, this framework was successfully piloted in three countries. It has also supported the availability of Tier II indicators at the level of the target countries. It is to be noted that the gender dimension of national statistics is well-established within specific domains, especially economic and social statistics. As a result, 'cross-fertilization' (involving ongoing collaborations/exchanges in support of gender integration) occurs at the national level with the NSOs. As the integration of gender into environment statistics is a newly-emerging practice and the compilation of relevant statistics is disseminated across various ministries, the process is challenging. The cross-fertilization that was initiated through the work of UNEP in collaboration with IUCN, therefore, has been a fundamental development for the environment statistics domain.

Finding 7: By creating an enabling environment for networking and collaboration, Component 4 contributed to the formation of partnerships for the strengthening of national statistical systems in the target countries.

As part of its primary aim of facilitating increased capacities for SDG gender indicator monitoring, Component 4 has supported country-level partnerships for strengthening statistical systems at the country level. The focus on partnership creation mirrors the approach of the DA10 Programme to 'promote ... new partnerships so that developing States have the right tools, mechanisms and technology to drive their production of official statistics.'¹³⁰ The wider DA10 Programme further cited the need to create an enabling environment for enhanced national statistical systems, by drawing on 'existing mechanisms and established partnerships with national, regional and international statistical agencies ... and ... governance and coordination bodies at regional levels,' to position programme implementation 'within the larger sphere of statistical capacity-building efforts.'¹³¹

Within the context of Component 4, opportunities for partnership creation were visible at two levels: i) component implementation and coordination; and ii) activity engagement. To support the design; implementation and coordination of component activities, partnerships/ collaborations were initiated between the implementing entities and partner agencies, as well as between the implementing entities and the NSOs. As an example, UNSD organized and facilitated the 6th and 7th Global Forums in partnership with Statistics Finland and the Government of Japan, respectively.¹³² The 6th Global Forum convened representatives of NSOs; national mechanisms for the advancement of women; other government officials; donors; the international statistical community; and academia. Participants reviewed innovative approaches (including methods and initiatives) for producing; analyzing; and using data to monitor gender equality and women's empowerment. Similar partnerships were formed by the regional commissions with regionally-based agencies, in particular the regional offices of UN Women, to develop and implement selected component activities. In 2018, for example, ECA organized a regional workshop and meeting on

¹³⁰ Programme document, p.19

¹³¹ Programme document, p.30

¹³² Report of the 6th Forum on Gender Statistics. Available at: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Finland_Oct2016/Report%20of%206th%20GFGS_2016_FINAL.pdf ; Concept Note: 7th Global Forum on Gender Statistics. Available at: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2018/tokyo-globalforum-genderstat/Concept%20Note%20for%20website%2014%2008%202018.pdf>

gender statistics in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire in partnership with the African Development Bank and UN Women.¹³³ The workshop was used to demonstrate the importance of gender statistics for monitoring gender equality and women's rights commitments in Africa. Workshop participants included gender experts; statisticians and economists from ECA Member States; regional agencies; and sub-regional organizations.

At the level of activity engagement, Component 4 created an opportunity for increased collaboration within national statistical systems, as well as between producers and users of gender statistics. While the DA10 Programme recognized the NSO as 'the official entity for coordinating the statistical system,'¹³⁴ it equally acknowledged the 'poor communication between other producers of statistics and the NSOs, including the statistical units in line ministries.'¹³⁵ This leads to a question of which agencies constitute the national statistical systems of the target countries. Indeed, the current assessment took steps to engage the views of NSOs, as well as other producers of statistics at the country level. The majority of all respondents to the electronic survey reported that Component 4 allowed them to develop partnerships, in particular within their own countries or with international partners (see Tables 21 and 22).

Table 21 Confirmation of partnerships developed, Component 4

Partnerships	All respondents		NSOs	
	No.	%	No.	%
No partnerships were developed	3	13.6%	2	11.8
Some useful partnerships were developed	10	45.5%	8	47.0
Very useful partnerships were developed	9	40.9%	7	41.2
Grand Total	22	100.0%	17	100.0%

Source: Electronic survey, Question 6.1

Table 22 Type of partnerships developed, Component 4

Partnerships developed with:	All respondents	NSOs
	%	%
Country/countries in other regions	68.8%	61.3%
Country/countries in the same region	64.7%	69.2%
International agency/agencies	88.9%	92.8%
Institution/s within the country	88.9%	85.7%

Source: Electronic survey, Question 6.2

¹³³ Workshop report, Joint AfDB-UN Women-UNECA Regional Workshop on Gender Statistics. Available at: <https://ecastats.uneca.org/acswb/askn/Subnetworks/GenderStatistics/GSmeetingsandeventsrelateddocuments.aspx>

¹³⁴ Programme document, p.25

¹³⁵ Programme document, p.23

In general, approximately 45% of all survey respondents were of the view that some useful partnerships had been developed through the Component (Table 21). Moreover, while 47% of the NSO respondents indicated that some useful partnerships were developed, an additional 41% thought that very useful partnerships had been developed. In addition, the highest percentages of survey respondents (all respondents, as well as NSO respondents) reported that partnerships were developed with international agencies or institutions in their own country. For approximately 93% of the NSO respondents, partnerships had been developed with international agencies. A further 86% of the NSO respondents indicated that partnerships had been developed with institutions within their respective countries. Examples of the objectives of the new partnerships that were formed are outlined in Table 23.

Table 23 Objectives of new partnerships, Component 4

Examples of the objectives of new partnerships
<p>Responses from NSO survey respondents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Project implementation and capacity building as well as collaboration</i> • <i>To develop reliable statistics</i> • <i>Development of guidelines for establishing a gender data base in each agency</i> • <i>Coordination [and] generation of gender data</i> • <i>Technical support [for] producing SDG indicators 1.4.1 and 5.a.1</i> • <i>To develop methodologies, assess data availability and progress on SDGs indicators, both regional and country-level, among others, and enhance SDGs indicators follow-up</i> • <i>Build capacities, share experiences and learn from each-others</i> • <i>Sharing and coordinating</i> • <i>Sharing best practices to improve gender statistics</i> • <i>Gender Policy- Data integration initiative on strengthening data and statistics on women's economic empowerment</i> • <i>Continuously collaborate to identify critical gender-related statistics that need to be monitored</i> • <i>Work as a team for the purpose of developing work and obtaining a number of opinions to reduce time and effort</i> • <i>Ease of obtaining information/working with the same methodology and in an expanded manner for all sectors and fields</i> • <i>Leave no one behind sustainable development</i> <p>Responses from all other survey respondents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To get first-hand information</i> • <i>Collaborate jointly to discuss conceptual framework related to violence against women</i> • <i>To develop a manual that will be a guide for data collection on gender issues</i> • <i>To generate gender statistics from available national data</i>

Source: Electronic survey, Question 6.3

Given the emphasis of the component on ‘new and innovative data sources’ (see sub-Section 2.8), these in-country partnerships have been important for component implementation. UNODC, for example, has been exploring ways of improving the quality of statistical data from non-traditional sources (in particular administrative data) to enhance analyses on gender-based violence, with emphasis on femicides. To facilitate this objective, UNODC organized an online EGM in March 2021 in collaboration with UN Women and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico. The EGM brought together representatives from NSOs; the Police Service; government ministries; and country-level gender focal points.¹³⁶

The responses to the electronic survey did not indicate, however, whether the new in-country partnerships were with the local offices of foreign partner agencies or member organizations of the local gender machinery. Further, the responsiveness of non-NSOs to the electronic survey, as well as requests for KIIs, was low during the current evaluation. As indicated in sub-Section 4.2.2, seven non-NSOs participated in the electronic survey, representing government ministries; academia; and one CSO/NGO. A question that arises, in consequence, pertains to the extent to which partnerships/ collaborations have existed between the NSOs and these organizations. KIIs with implementing entities have indicated, in particular, that there has been evidence of limited collaboration between NSOs and non-NSOs (as indicated earlier in the Finding). Yet, non-NSOs, including CSOs/NGOs have been recognized as key data actors that operate outside the NSS, but are critical for the data generation process (see Table 24). The focus, here, is on member organizations of the local gender machinery. As actors within the wider data ecosystem, these organizations have a perceptible and relevant function for the coordinated generating of gender statistics.¹³⁷

Table 24 Key data actors for generating official national statistics¹³⁸

Key actors	Role
National Statistical System (NSS):	
National Statistical Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief co-ordinator of the NSS where the legal framework provides the mandate to co-ordinate the NSS ensuring that all other national authorities comply with the standards and satisfy quality requirements • Responsible for the production; compilation; validation; and dissemination of the official statistics and indicators of the country
The National Statistical Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise the NSS, the government and/or the stakeholder on the co-ordination of the statistical system, to allow users to provide inputs regarding

¹³⁶ Factsheet: <https://comtrade.un.org/da10/ExpertGroup/Details/1916/>

¹³⁷ UNSD, 2021. Handbook of Statistical Organization: The Operation and Organization of a Statistical Agency. New York: United Nations.

¹³⁸ Of note, the table at source includes the media as part of the wider data ecosystem. For the assessment of Component 4, however, the primary role of media is considered to be that of a user. As such, Table 22 has omitted the reference to the media.

	their data needs, and to implement the statistical work programme
Line ministries/ governmental agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official producers of national statistics if mandated by country statistical law • Providers of administrative data • Coordination of domestic funding for official statistics
Wider data ecosystem:	
Public Sector data producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to new data types
Private sector entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to new data sources and technological innovations for official statistics
Research and academia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of in-depth analysis and feedback on the use of official statistics to inform policy implications; new methodologies; technical applications; new data sources
Civil Society Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners in data collection; data production; and data use; including at a highly disaggregated level or very specific topics • Provision of mentorship; additional resources; peer exchange; technical support
Development Cooperation Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and funding of international resources • Support for alignment of frameworks and the avoidance of duplicated monitoring and evaluation frameworks and reporting lines • Provision of technical assistance/ capacity development/ training

Source: Adapted from PARIS21, 2021. Co-ordination Capacity in National Statistical Systems: Background Report. Available at: <https://paris21.org/news-center/news/co-ordination-capacity-national-statistical-systems-background-report>

Finding 8: Component 4 has contributed to the use of several new sources of data for the production of gender statistics. There has been limited evidence, however, of post-activity follow-up on the extent to which the newly-acquired skills and knowledge from the Component have been applied at the country level.

The implementation of Component 4 was structured around the strengthening of national statistical systems to enhance SDG gender indicator monitoring. In support of this process, the theory of change/ results framework for the Component (see Annex 2) was designed to guide monitoring; measuring; and reporting on the achievement of expected results. The results framework placed emphasis on evidence of new learnings, in the form of knowledge and skills, as well as evidence of the application of the newly-acquired skillset and knowledge to national statistical processes.

Importantly, there is some evidence to show that the Component has contributed towards the use of new data sources at the country-level, to inform the production of gender statistics. This development has the potential to address the challenge of insufficient coordination between NSOs and other official producers of statistics (e.g. government ministries; law enforcement; etc.) ‘to ensure coherence, cost-effectiveness and sustainability.’¹³⁹ Of note, therefore, the results of the electronic survey indicate that producers of gender statistics have accessed several new sources of data, for use in producing gender statistics (see Table 25).

Table 25 New data sources for gender statistics

	New data sources	All respondents	NSOs
		No.	No.
1.	Social survey data previously not available	12	10
2.	Economic survey data previously not available	6	3
.	Population and Housing census data	8	6
4.	Administrative data	16	12
5.	Big data	3	1
6.	Citizen generated data	2	1
7.	Geospatial data	1	

Source: Electronic survey, Question 7.1

Survey respondents were asked to indicate all the data sources they had accessed following their engagement in Component 4. The majority of all respondents had used administrative data (16 respondents) and social survey data previously not available (12 respondents). Similar results were identified among the NSO respondents, as the majority of them (12 respondents) had used administrative data, followed by social survey data previously not available (10 respondents). As administrative data are readily available at the country level, they are often considered to be ‘low hanging fruit.’ In this regard, the results of the survey have shown that countries have been leveraging on the ‘low hanging fruit’ of the available data sources, and are also still using social surveys. Interestingly though, the results of the survey have shown that while there has been some evidence of an improvement in the methodology for producing national gender indicators, it has been gradual rather than significant (see Table 26).

Table 26 Improvement of methodology for national gender indicators

Evidence of improvement	All respondents		NSOs	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes, to a significant degree	6	27.3%	5	29.4%
Yes, to some degree	16	72.7%	12	70.6%
Total	22	100%	17	100.0%

Source: Electronic survey, Question 7.3

¹³⁹ Programme document, p.25.

Approximately 71% of NSO respondents also indicated that the NSO (or other relevant institution compiling SDG indicators) had succeeded in acquiring and using new data sources in the compilation of SDG indicators (see Annex 9, Table 7.2).

Overall, the assessment has provided some evidence of the contribution of Component 4 to improved national statistical processes in target countries. This has been illustrated by stakeholder acquisition and use of new learnings (knowledge and skills) for producing gender statistics. Yet, the facilitation of capacity-building activities is but one input for the strengthening/ enhancement of country capacities for SDG gender indicator monitoring. This process includes the identifying and filling of existing gaps in gender statistics. A critical element that has been missing from results reporting on Component 4, however, is whether any follow-up measures were established (and initiated) to determine whether: i) countries were applying the knowledge and skills gained from component activities to improve the production of gender statistics; and ii) further support was required to facilitate this process. This does not negate follow up, whether formal or informal, that is initiated in other external fora/ meetings/ discussions. The omission of this feedback from the direct component reporting process, however, has impeded the process of accurately identifying the overall impact of the intervention, to inform the next steps for future programming. It raises a question of whether immediate follow-up was usually initiated post-activity, to acquire participant feedback.

5.5 Gender and human rights mainstreaming

Finding 9: To the extent that Component 4 was structured around the gender thematic, it was designed to support the integration of gender considerations into component programming. The gender integration process was challenged, however, by emergent, as well as inherent, issues at the entity and country levels, ranging from divisional priorities to socio-cultural mores.

In theory, as gender was the underlying theme of the Component 4 theory of change/ results framework, gender considerations were factored into component design and implementation. Indeed, the results framework for the component placed significant emphasis on: i) integrating a gender perspective into national statistical systems to enhance statistical processes; and ii) identifying gaps in gender statistics, relative to women's empowerment, to enhance SDG gender indicator monitoring (see Annex 2: Component results framework).

Although the gender theme is linked to the facilitation of human rights (see text box), the current analysis has focused specifically on whether gender considerations were integrated into the Component.¹⁴⁰ Consequently, there is evidence to show that the gender theme was used to inform overall component design. First, the implementation of Component 4 was preceded by a situational analysis of gender-related development challenges, including the implications for SDG gender indicator monitoring.¹⁴¹ Second, a regional analysis on gender statistics was used to assess the work of the regional commissions, with the aim of

Definition of gender: The equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men, and girls and boys as a central component for the realisation of all human rights

Source: UNEG 2014

¹⁴⁰ The integration of a rights-based approach is discussed under Finding 10.

¹⁴¹ Programme document, Section 14.3.2

identifying the gaps in gender statistics that needed to be addressed throughout each region.¹⁴² The results of both analyses informed the results strategy for the component, and by extension the articulation of the results framework, as incorporated into the DA10 Programme document. In addition, the articulation of the expected accomplishments and the indicators of achievement for the Component allowed for the generation of gender disaggregated data during results monitoring. It further allowed for data generation on the Tier I and Tier II gender indicators that increased in volume as a result of component activities. Interestingly, however the final report on the Component (as incorporated into the the DA10 End Programme Report), did not provide this level of detail.

At the level of component implementation, the selection of countries for engagement in component activities was expected to be informed by an assessment of needs for ‘enhancing national capacity to produce, analyse, disseminate/communicate and use timely and reliable gender statistics.’¹⁴³ The central element of each country assessment was the gender theme, which was used to inform the identification of existent gaps in national gender statistics. Primary data was not necessarily generated during the assessments, however, as the implementing entities were already familiar with country-level gaps in gender statistics, based on work at the regional level or prior research. Moreover, there were other general criteria that were used to guide final country selection (see text box; also see Finding 2).

We had already conducted a lot of research on gender gaps and vulnerabilities

What we do regularly is evaluate how much data is being evaluated at the country level ... and why there is a data gap

Countries ask to be part of the process

Source: KIIs, Implementing entities

Of note, COVID-19 resilient activities included the development and roll-out of e-learning courses (see sub-Section 2.3), which were accessible to all interested persons irrespective of their gender. As an example, the first e-learning course in gender statistics in the Arabic language was launched in 2018 at the 49th meeting of the Statistical Commission.¹⁴⁴ As KIIs with implementing entities; partner agencies; and NSOs indicated that the gender statistics field is predominantly female, the accessibility of e-learning courses at the country level has the potential to increase the involvement of men. The requirement for participating in the national workshops that were organized by ESCWA, for example, was evidence of completing the e-learning course for which a certificate was provided.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴² Programme document, Section 14.3.2

¹⁴³ Programme document, p.104

¹⁴⁴ End Programme Report, p.91

¹⁴⁵ End Programme Report, p.92

Notwithstanding the efforts of the component to support the integration of gender into overall programming, the implementation process faced several challenges. First, staff changes at the level of the implementing entities and the NSOs contributed to a loss of institutional memory on Component 4. The changes in staff took the format of a re-location of project staff to another Section/ Unit or institution, leading to a change in divisional priorities or a need for new staff to become familiar with component objectives and activities. In effect, the staff changes affected the general implementation of Component 4. Second, the integration of gender into national statistics was challenged by insufficient coordination/ collaboration between key data actors in gender statistics (see text box), in particular between NSOs and other government ministries. Although gender is a cross-cutting issue, and new data sources are needed to access data on non-traditional gender themes (femicide; gender and the environment; unpaid work; etc.), the required level of multistakeholder interface did not occur in some countries. Third, socio-cultural mores at the country level informed the extent to which gender and gender statistics were prioritized within national statistical systems. Essentially, the socio-cultural sensitivities around gender had implications for the general engagement of countries in Component 4.¹⁴⁶

In some countries the NSOs have a strong standing; in other countries they are unable to engage other ministries or feel they cannot do so

There was not enough collaboration with the Ministry of Finance; Planning; etc... not enough awareness of gender issues

Multisectoral involvement was required ...the NSO needed to collaborate with other ministries as gender is a cross-cutting issue

Source: KIIs, Implementing entities

Finding 10: The rights-based approach is a central principle of UN development programming and technical cooperation. There has been limited evidence, however, of the integration of rights-based principles into the design and implementation of Component 4.

As human rights are central principles of the UN development mandate, it is mandatory for UN development programming to 'further the realization of human rights as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.'¹⁴⁷ The concept of human rights refers to the 'the civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights inherent to all human beings.'¹⁴⁸ In compliance with the UN development mandate, therefore, the (human) rights-based approach was theoretically applicable to Component 4. In line with SDG5, the concept of human rights is also inextricably intertwined with the facilitation of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, as denoted by the UNEG definition of gender (see Finding 9). To a significant degree, therefore, the need to integrate gender considerations into Component 4 was reflected in the need to apply a rights-based approach to component design and implementation; but two points are to be noted.

First, as indicated under Finding 9, Component 4 was informed by a situational analysis of gender-related development challenges. The results of the analysis were used to acknowledge that there were 'many challenges ... in addressing gender equality and women's rights for different demographic and social groups.'¹⁴⁹ Arguably, therefore, if gender integration is linked to a need for a rights-based approach to

¹⁴⁶ Source: KIIs, Implementing entities and partner agencies

¹⁴⁷ UNEG, 2014. *Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations*, p. 11

¹⁴⁸ UNEG, 2014. *Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations*, p. 11

¹⁴⁹ Programme document, p.103

'leave no one behind,' the thematic focus on gender in the design and implementation of Component 4 provides some evidence of the application of rights-based principles. In 2019, for example, ESCWA launched the Arab Gender Database, 'an extensive knowledge centre for gender statistics and information on ... (in)equality between women and men in the region'.¹⁵⁰ The database provides data on several gender-related subjects for 27 Arab countries, including the human rights of women and girls, and covers 137 indicators over a 27-year period. Further, UN OCHR was usually represented at the international EGMs to address issues pertaining to rights-based principles and gender-based violence.¹⁵¹

Second, while there is an interconnection between gender and a rights-based approach, the joint consideration of these themes would not have allowed for an adequate assessment of whether rights-based principles were incorporated into Component 4. As noted within the DA10 Programme document, there are differences in the challenges that are faced by different social groups. The challenges that are faced by persons with disabilities, for example, are not equivalent to gender-based challenges, although there are possible similarities. Consequently, the extent to which they would have been addressed by a joint assessment of gender and human rights is debatable.

With the exception of the link between gender and human rights, and by extension the facilitation of a rights-based approach to programming, there was limited evidence of the integration of rights-based principles into Component 4. There is a question, therefore, of how rights-based principles could have been more suitably applied to component design and implementation, to create greater access by stakeholders to the capacity-strengthening opportunities that were provided through the Component.

5.6 Sustainability

Finding 11: In light of the decentralized implementation of Component 4 and the leading role of countries in applying new capacities, results sustainability is largely dependent on resource availability and development priorities at the country level.

In line with the coordination role of UNSD and ECE as component lead and co-lead, respectively, the implementation of Component 4 was decentralized across its implementing entities. There was evidence, however, of collaboration between implementing entities, as well as collaboration with partner agencies and NSOs, the latter being the lead country agencies for official national statistics. In 2019, for example, ECE collaborated with the Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland and UN Women to facilitate a workshop on addressing gaps in gender statistics for SDG monitoring. The workshop was developed for gender statisticians within NSOs in Eastern Europe; the Caucasus; and Central Asia and was attended by 30 participants, including 22 women.¹⁵² Country access to similar workshops has contributed to increased knowledge of new sources of data to inform the production (and use) of gender statistics (see Finding 8), which has the potential to inform results sustainability. Access to the e-learning courses and the gender statistics toolkit can also be associated with continuous learning, thereby leading to sustainable results.

¹⁵⁰ End Programme Report, August 2021, p. 92

¹⁵¹ KIIs, Implementing entities

¹⁵² Source: Factsheet – UNEC Workshop on Gender Statistics for Countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia: Finding and Filling Gaps in Gender statistics for SDG Monitoring. Available at: <https://comtrade.un.org/da10/Workshop/Details/1508/>

There has been no evidence, however, of a sustainability plan for Component 4. Nevertheless, the assumptions about sustainability that underscored the DA10 Programme are applicable at the level of the Component. These assumptions were linked to the criteria for the selection of target countries; the prospects of countries with built capacities in gender statistics; and the potential for new partnerships and resources at the country level (see Table 27).

Table 27 Assumptions for results sustainability, Component 4

Assumptions	
1.	Selection of target countries from those requesting support and meeting selection criteria, including ability to promote the Programme (Component)
2.	Knowledge gains from national workshops/ trainings/ seminars etc. will equip producers of gender statistics to use the improved methodologies and guidelines of the Programme (Component)
3.	Advancement in gender statistics in target countries will be shared by NSOs through South-South capacity development (within regions and sub-regions) which will also strengthen individual knowledge gains
4.	Long-term sustainability of the institutional environment will be achieved through successful partnerships and resource mobilization for improved infrastructure; IT tools; and additional staff resources

Source: Programme document, p.38

Further to the responsibility for decentralized component implementation by the implementing entities, in collaboration with partner and/ or stakeholder agencies where applicable, results sustainability was largely left to the target countries. Moreover, there was an assumption at the level of DA10 that the facilitation of built capacities would automatically lead to the application of the new learnings to statistical processes/ systems (Assumption 2). There was also an assumption that NSOs would facilitate South-South collaboration (Assumption 3). Importantly, however, the realization of Assumptions 2 and 3 is linked to country-access to required resources (to use what was learned and teach others), as well as country prioritization of the process of integrating gender into national statistics. Relatedly, Assumption 4 is linked to the need for partnerships and resource mobilization to facilitate and maintain an enabling environment for gender statistics. Although access to required resources is likely to vary by country, the results to the electronic survey have shown that some countries established new partnerships based on their involvement in component activities (see Finding 7). In addition, there has been evidence to show that some participants have been applying the skills and knowledge they gained to develop improved methodologies for generating gender statistics (see Finding 8).

Importantly, the results to the electronic survey have highlighted an optimism by some respondents that the skills and knowledge they acquired through the Component will be sustainable. Some 70% of all the respondents believed that the potential for the sustainability of their increased capacity for data collected was very likely (Table 28). A further 60% of the respondents were of the view that it was very likely that their increased capacities to use methodologies for generating gender statistics was sustainable. In addition, 80% of the respondents indicated that the sustainability of their increased capacities for communicating gender statistics was very likely. With reference to the survey responses provided by the

NSOs, approximately 63% of the respondents shared that it was very likely that their increased capacity for data collection would be sustained (see Table 28). Regarding the increased capacity to use methodologies for generating gender statistics, approximately 56% of the NSO respondents reported that the sustainability of this capacity was very likely. Further, the highest percentage of NSO survey respondents (75%) believed that their capacity for communicating gender statistics was very likely to be sustained.

Table 28 Sustainability of increased capacities, Component 4

1. Sustainability of increased capacity for data collection	All respondents		NSOs	
	No.	%	No.	%
Somewhat likely	6	28.6%	6	37.5%
Very likely	15	71.4%	10	62.5%
Total	21	100.0%	16	100.0%
2. Sustainability of increased capacity to use methodologies for generating gender statistics	No.	%	No.	%
Somewhat likely	8	38.1%	7	43.8%
Very likely	13	61.9%	9	56.2%
Total	21	100.0%	16	100.0%
3. Sustainability of increased capacity for communicating gender statistics	No.	%	No.	%
Somewhat likely	4	19.0%	4	25.0%
Very likely	17	81.0%	12	75.0%
Total	21	100.0%	16	100.0%

Source: Electronic survey, Question 4.3

In general, the application of the new learnings is a work in progress and further support at the regional and/ or country level might be required. While there has been no indication of measures that were established by the Component to provide follow-up support, the assessment acknowledges that resources would be required to facilitate this process in future programming, including the provision of support at the individual country level. Of note, however, the draft project document for the 14th tranche of the Development Account includes a significant gender focus. Specifically, the proposed intervention ‘will incorporate a workstream on violence against women and tackle the gender dimension in all facets of its work, particularly in strengthening existing methodologies/tools or developing new methodologies to promote the production of high-quality gender statistics to inform COVID-19 recovery policies.’¹⁵³ As a result, although further revisions to the project document are conceivable, there is scope for the

¹⁵³ Project document, 14th tranche of the Development Account, p.16

sustainability of the current focus of the Component, on strengthened NSS capacities in gender statistics. This approach has the potential to allow future programming to build on the results and the momentum of DA10. Notably, the process is likely to include complementarity with other work at the level of the implementing entities.

5.7 Efficiency and effectiveness

Finding 12: As a result of its innovative multi-entity coordinating structure, the implementation of Component 4 benefitted from an additional capacity to successfully leverage supplementary resources from external agencies.

As a subset (component) of the DA10 Programme, Component 4 was supported by an innovative approach to programme coordination that brought together 10 UN entities (see sub-Section 2.5).¹⁵⁴ The convening of the implementing entities was equivalent to the mobilization of institutional capacities for overall programme coordination, including the delivery of component activities. Component 4 benefitted from the technical expertise of the implementing entities, and the comparative advantage of each entity in their area of thematic specialty (see sub-Section 2.8). Given the proximity of the regional commissions to the target countries, component implementation was also informed by: i) their contextual knowledge of existing gaps in gender statistics at the country level; and ii) their knowledge of the challenges faced by the target countries in effectively addressing these gaps.

Based on their in-depth knowledge of the ‘situation on the ground,’ therefore, the regional commissions were positioned to establish collaborative partnerships with other development agencies with a presence in their respective regions. These partnerships were used to facilitate component activities, including through the engagement of in-country stakeholder agencies, usually the NSO, as the NSO was the official source of national statistics. As a result of the partnerships, Component 4 had the capacity to leverage financial and in-kind resources from external sources, to support implementation (see Finding 4). A total of USD \$53,000 in external funding was leveraged by the Component, and was supplemented by in-kind resources that ranged from travel and DSA to human resource capacity (see Table 15). Indeed, as all the external resources were mobilized for specific component activities, there is a question of whether these resources would have been made available for individual entity-level projects. Yet, what is more relevant, here, is the leveraging capacity that was generated by the multi-entity Component, to mobilize resources for and by individual entities to support component implementation.

As the implementation of Component 4 was decentralized, externally mobilized resources were forwarded to the relevant implementing entity and were not centrally located with the component lead/co-lead. The advantage of this approach was the increased financial autonomy of the implementing entities, in particular the regional commissions, which had oversight of regional programming. There is a question, however, of whether the centralization of component funding would have enhanced financial coordination to allow for the re-allocation of funding to regions where additional resources were most needed. The caveat, however, is that the component lead and co-lead performed their coordinating role as an addition to their normal responsibilities. In light of the human resource limitations that this

¹⁵⁴ Eight of these UN entities were involved in the implementation of Component 4

arrangement generated, the centralized management of component funding would have created an additional burden for the coordination team, with the implication of reduced efficiency and effectiveness.

Finding 13: While there was scope for the creation of synergies between the gender component and the environment pillar, the decentralized approach to component implementation led to greater collaboration between regional commissions; partner agencies; and NSOs under Component 4.

The establishment of the coordinating framework for the DA10 Programme and, in the current context, the implementation of Component 4, was based on the anticipated pooling of technical expertise and comparative advantages across implementing entities. Progress reporting at the level of the TAG has shown that collaboration across pillars was likely to occur during high-level meetings for technical oversight; programme management; and component coordination. As Component 4 was also used to delve further into non-traditional areas of gender statistics, in particular the nexus between gender and the environment, there was scope for the creation of synergies between Pillar 2, with its focus on the environment, and Component 4. Moreover, Activity 5.2 of the Component 4 results framework focused on the refinement of statistical methods to measure the gender-environment nexus. The coordinating framework for the Component also brought together six thematic/ intervention areas across pillars and components to facilitate the implementation of the DA10 Programme.¹⁵⁵

In order to increase their access to experts ‘to ensure the optimization of human and financial resources,’¹⁵⁶the implementing entities for each component were required to coordinate their efforts with specialized agencies. As they were responsible for implementing select activities, however, it is conceivable that the entities were free to establish the collaborative partnerships that were most appropriate for facilitating their work. At the thematic level, therefore, there was evidence of collaboration between UNEP and the gender statistics unit within IUCN, to develop and pilot a framework for measuring the nexus between gender and the environment (see Finding 1).¹⁵⁷ There was similar evidence of collaboration between the regional commissions (notably ESCAP and ECA) and UN Women, to support the implementation of specific component activities (see Findings 3 and 7). In addition to its collaboration with UN Women, ESCAP also collaborated with UNEP and IUCN to facilitate its environment work.¹⁵⁸

Given the decentralized approach to component implementation, these collaborations were used by the regional commissions to enhance component activities at the regional and/ or country level. The focus was on accessing the technical expertise and thematic specializations of partner global agencies with a regional, as well as an in-country presence in the respective regions. In line with DA10 Programme requirements, the intention was to secure the level of expertise that was required for efficient and effective implementation to: i) ensure results achievement based on the component results framework; and ii) facilitate country-level ownership of SDG gender

If not for the regional presence of UN Women, it would have been difficult to push the mandate

Source: KII, Implementing entity

¹⁵⁵ As Component 1 of the DA10 Programme was horizontal/ general-statistics focused, it has not been identified, here, as an individual thematic/ intervention area.

¹⁵⁶ Programme document, p.109

¹⁵⁷ <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/gender-and-environment-statistics-unlocking-information-action-and-measuring-sdgs>

¹⁵⁸ See <https://repository.unescap.org/handle/20.500.12870/1138?locale-attribute=es>

targets and indicators and related statistical processes, to inform 'national sustainable development plans that define a sustainable development pathway.'¹⁵⁹ While the DA10 programming model supported increased synergies between regional commissions; specialized agencies; and local NSOs, therefore, it had less of an influence on the creation of synergies across thematic pillars and/ or components during component implementation. Further, it is noted that the synergies that emerged (in the form of the collaborations between regional commissions; specialized agencies; and local NSOs) supported the implementation of component activities, and thereby contributed towards the achievement of expected results. There is no similar evidence, however, of the contribution of the DA10 coordinating structure, and by extension the mobilization of technical expertise/ comparative advantage of the implementing entities, to the effective delivery of expected component results.

5.8 Other issues - Impact

Finding 14: Based on institutional reports of strengthened capacities for measuring, monitoring and reporting on gender statistics, Component 4 has supported progress at the developing country level for the measuring and monitoring of SDG indicators in demographic and social statistics areas, in particular the production of sex-disaggregated data.

As its target impact, Component 4 anticipated a strengthening of developing country capacities for measuring and monitoring SDG indicators in demographic and social statistics areas. Both of these areas are reflected in the field of gender statistics. Relatedly, there has been some evidence of the impact of component implementation on SDG gender indicator monitoring at the country level (see Table 29). The majority of all respondents to the electronic survey reported significant impacts on their knowledge in gender statistics (68.2% of all respondents), as well as their capacity to launch or improve gender indicators (59.2% of all respondents). For 50% of the survey respondents, the impact of the component on their use of methodologies for generating gender statistics had increased significantly. The same percentage of the respondents (50%) also indicated that their use of methodologies had increased somewhat following their participation in component activities. In addition, 59.1% of all the respondents shared the view that their capacities for communicating gender statistics had improved significantly. At the level of the NSOs, the highest percentage of survey respondents (70.6%) reported that their level of knowledge for compiling gender indicators had increased significantly. For approximately 59% of the NSO respondent, their capacity for data collection had increased significantly. The same percentage of NSO respondents (59%) indicated that their capacity for using methodologies for generating gender statistics had increased significantly. An additional 64.7% of the NSO respondents were of the view that their capacity for communicating gender statistics had improved significantly.

¹⁵⁹ Programme document, p.19

Table 29 Impact of Activities, Component 4

1.Level of knowledge for compiling gender indicators	All respondents		NSOs	
	No.	%	No.	%
The level of knowledge increased significantly	15	68.2%	12	70.6%
The level of knowledge increased somewhat	7	31.8%	5	29.4%
Total	22	100.0%	17	100.0%
2.Impact on the capacity to launch or improve gender indicators	No.	%	No.	%
Capacity for data collection increased significantly	13	59.2%	10	58.8%
Capacity for data collection increased somewhat	8	36.3%	6	35.3%
Capacity for data collection is about the same	1	4.5%	1	5.9%
Total	22	100.0%	17	100.0%
3.Impact on the use of methodologies for generating gender statistics	No.	%	No.	%
Capacity increased significantly	11	50.0%	10	58.8%
Capacity increased somewhat	11	50.0%	7	41.2%
Total	22	100.0%	17	100.0%
4.Impact on communicating gender statistics	No.	%	No.	%
Capacity for communicating gender statistics increased significantly	13	59.1%	11	64.7%
Capacity for communicating gender statistics increased somewhat	9	40.9%	6	35.3%
Total	22	100.0%	17	100.0%

Source: Electronic survey, Questions 4.1 and 4.2

As the impact of an intervention needs time to materialize, these results are preliminary. The impact of Component 4, is, therefore a work in progress. Significantly, however, the target countries have been

among the top countries in their respective regions in terms of the percentage availability of sex-disaggregated SDG indicators. Of note, here, the comparisons generated for the assessment (see Tables 31 to 34) are only by region and a global comparison is not suggested. While data on comparative years (in particular 2015 and 2016, the earlier years of component implementation) could be used to better measure the impact of the Component at the country level, they were not available for all of the assessed regions.¹⁶⁰

The countries that are highlighted in the tables are from the sample of 18 countries that were selected for the electronic survey that was administered during the assessment of Component 4. As outlined in sub-Section 4.1.5: Sampling, country selection was based on participation in national and regional activities, as well as the representation of the different regions in the assessment. ESCWA countries have shown impressive improvements from 2016 to 2021. (Other regions have only collated recent data). It should also be noted that key informants from the NSOs of selected countries did not attribute their improved performance solely to Component 4 activities. Instead, they indicated that they had been working on improving their production of gender statistics prior to engaging in Component 4. They acknowledged, however, that their participation in Component 4 activities further enhanced the impact of what they had already been doing. To further illustrate, the KIIs highlighted improvements in know-how for the production of data at the level of the NSOs in selected countries (see Table 30).

Table 30 Examples of the Contribution of Component 4 to Enhanced NSO Data Production

Examples of enhanced NSO data production methods
<p>Component 4 enhanced the work of the NSOs in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the assessment and improving of survey methods through cognitive and/ or statistical tests; public consultations; the use of digital tools; and updates of classifiers - [facilitating] an ongoing process for developing a manual for [producing] gender statistics - [producing] guidelines for time-use surveys ... for visualizing inequalities regarding domestic and unpaid care work - [contributing to the understanding that] time-use statistics have a huge potential for other users: transport; sports; health policies; etc.¹⁶¹ - ensur[ing] that the statistics generated are the ones needed for policy. No non-essential data are generated

Source: KIIs with gender focal persons in selected NSOs

ESCWA Countries

Table 31 shows that the target countries of Component 4 (highlighted) all improved from 2016 in generating sex-disaggregated, with Egypt showing most impressive performance . Comparing them with non-target countries shows that they were in the top countries by 2021. The percentage of sex-

¹⁶⁰ Data for the earlier period of component implementation (2016) was only available for the Arab region

¹⁶¹ ... not just domestic and unpaid care work

disaggregated SDG indicators for the target countries were from 32% to 44%. Mauritania, although showing improvement as well, remained in the same position since 2016.

Table 31 Impact of Component 4 Activities, ESCWA Countries

2016			2017			2019			2020			2021		
Country	% of SDG Indicators with available data	% of SDG Indicators with Sex_Disaggregated data	Country	% of SDG Indicators with available data	% of SDG Indicators with Sex_Disaggregated data	Country	% of SDG Indicators with available data	% of SDG Indicators with Sex_Disaggregated data	Country	% of SDG Indicators with available data	% of SDG Indicators with Sex_Disaggregated data	Country	% of SDG Indicators with available data	% of SDG Indicators with Sex_Disaggregated data
Morocco	48%	12%	Morocco	49%	12%	Egypt	60%	27%	Egypt	60%	30%	Egypt	74%	44%
Tunisia	47%	12%	Tunisia	48%	12%	Tunisia	60%	22%	Tunisia	59%	23%	Tunisia	73%	44%
Yemen	44%	11%	Yemen	45%	11%	Morocco	58%	21%	Morocco	56%	23%	Algeria	71%	41%
Algeria	42%	10%	Jordan	44%	8%	Jordan	56%	15%	Jordan	56%	16%	Iraq	71%	41%
Jordan	42%	8%	Lebanon	44%	8%	Palestine	53%	19%	Palestine	53%	21%	Morocco	67%	37%
Lebanon	42%	8%	Egypt	42%	11%	Algeria	52%	22%	Algeria	51%	25%	Jordan	67%	36%
Egypt	41%	11%	Algeria	42%	10%	Iraq	51%	19%	Iraq	51%	19%	Palestine	66%	36%
Syria	40%	8%	Syria	41%	8%	Lebanon	51%	16%	Lebanon	48%	18%	Qatar	59%	37%
Djibouti	40%	7%	Iraq	40%	8%	Yemen	49%	18%	Yemen	48%	18%	Yemen	59%	33%
Iraq ¹⁶²	38%	8%	Djibouti	40%	7%	Qatar	48%	23%	Qatar	47%	25%	Comoros	59%	32%
Qatar	37%	10%	Qatar	38%	11%	Comoros	48%	19%	Comoros	47%	19%	Sudan	58%	29%
Comoros	37%	5%	Comoros	38%	5%	Kuwait	48%	15%	Kuwait	47%	18%	Djibouti	58%	27%
Palestine	36%	10%	Palestine	37%	10%	Djibouti	47%	14%	Djibouti	45%	14%	Lebanon	56%	29%
Mauritania	36%	7%	Mauritania	37%	7%	Mauritania	44%	16%	Oman	42%	19%	Mauritania	55%	32%
Bahrain	34%	7%	Bahrain	34%	7%	Oman	44%	16%	Mauritania	42%	18%	Kuwait	55%	27%
Kuwait	34%	7%	Kuwait	34%	7%	Sudan	44%	15%	Sudan	42%	15%	Syria	55%	26%
Saudi Arabia	33%	8%	Sudan	34%	7%	Syria	44%	14%	Syria	42%	14%	UAE	53%	29%
Oman	33%	7%	Saudi Arabia	33%	8%	Bahrain	42%	18%	Bahrain	41%	19%	Oman	52%	33%
Sudan	33%	7%	Oman	33%	7%	UAE	41%	16%	UAE	40%	19%	Bahrain	48%	26%
Somalia	32%	5%	Somalia	32%	5%	Saudi Arabia	38%	18%	Saudi Arabia	37%	19%	Saudi Arabia	45%	29%
UAE	30%	7%	UAE	30%	7%	Somalia	32%	10%	Somalia	30%	10%	Somalia	41%	21%
Libya	25%	1%	Libya	26%	3%	Libya	29%	8%	Libya	26%	8%	Libya	36%	19%

Source: ESCWA, 2022

¹⁶² Although Iraq is not included in the list of target countries for Component 4 (see Table 1), it was a beneficiary country that participated in the regional workshops of ESCWA. It has, therefore, been included in the sample of 18 countries that were selected for the current assessment.

ECLAC countries

Table 32 shows that in 2022, the target ECLAC countries of Component 4 (highlighted) were among the top 10 performing ECLAC countries (47 in all), in terms of generating sex-disaggregated data. The percentage of sex-disaggregated SDG indicators of the target countries ranged from 21% to 23%.¹⁶³

Table 32 Impact of Component 4 Activities, ECLAC Countries

Country/Territory	% of SDGs Indicators with Data(2022)	% of SDGs Indicators with Sex Disaggregation(2022)
Peru	94%	23%
Mexico	94%	23%
Costa Rica	90%	22%
Panama	87%	22%
Chile	87%	22%
Ecuador	89%	21%
El Salvador	87%	21%
Dominican Republic	81%	21%
Colombia	92%	21%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	82%	21%
Uruguay	83%	20%
Guatemala	87%	20%
Paraguay	85%	20%
Honduras	84%	20%
Argentina	87%	19%
Brazil	84%	19%
Jamaica	77%	19%
Nicaragua	77%	18%
Guyana	73%	18%
Trinidad and Tobago	76%	17%
Suriname	71%	17%

¹⁶³ Given the unavailability of comparative data for 2015 or 2016, there is a question of whether the highlighted countries were already among the top performing countries in their respective region and were, therefore, selected as target countries for reasons other than country-level needs.

Cuba	66%	17%
Haiti	68%	16%
Belize	73%	16%
Barbados	70%	16%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	67%	15%
Saint Lucia	69%	13%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	61%	11%
Grenada	61%	11%
Antigua and Barbuda	62%	10%
Bahamas	51%	10%
Dominica	54%	7%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	52%	6%
Puerto Rico	28%	5%
Curaçao	23%	4%
Anguilla	30%	3%
Cayman Islands	25%	3%
British Virgin Islands	23%	3%
Aruba	22%	3%
Turks and Caicos Islands	25%	3%
Montserrat	26%	2%
United States Virgin Islands	17%	2%
French Guiana	17%	1%
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	16%	1%
Bonaire	8%	
Netherlands Antilles	3%	
Caribbean Netherlands	1%	

Source: ECLAC 2022

ESCAP Countries

Table 33 shows that in 2021, the target ESCAP countries of Component 4 (highlighted) were among the top 16 performing ESCAP countries (58 in all), in terms of generating sex-disaggregated data. The percentage of sex-disaggregated SDG indicators of the target countries ranged from 19% to 22%.¹⁶⁴

Table 33 Impact of Component 4 Activities, ESCAP Countries

Country/Territory	% of SDGs Indicators with Data(2021)	% of SDGs Indicators with Sex Disaggregation(2021)
Armenia	74%	22%
Mongolia	71%	22%
Kyrgyzstan	74%	21%
Myanmar	73%	21%
Cambodia	71%	21%
Georgia	76%	21%
Bangladesh	74%	20%
Pakistan	74%	20%
Nepal	71%	20%
Thailand	76%	20%
Lao PDR	68%	20%
Kazakhstan	73%	19%
Philippines	75%	19%
Azerbaijan	68%	19%
Turkey	71%	19%
Viet Nam	71%	19%
India	71%	18%
Timor-Leste	61%	18%
Indonesia	73%	17%

¹⁶⁴ Given the unavailability of comparative data for 2015 or 2016, there is a question of whether the highlighted countries were already among the top performing countries in their respective region and were, therefore, selected as target countries for reasons other than country-level needs.

Sri Lanka	71%	17%
Afghanistan	64%	17%
Maldives	60%	17%
Tajikistan	64%	17%
Tonga	61%	16%
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	65%	16%
Republic of Korea	65%	16%
Uzbekistan	64%	16%
Russian Federation	63%	16%
Kiribati	55%	16%
Malaysia	69%	15%
Australia	64%	15%
Vanuatu	59%	15%
Turkmenistan	52%	15%
Fiji	65%	15%
Bhutan	62%	15%
New Zealand	62%	15%
Singapore	51%	15%
Japan	63%	14%
Papua New Guinea	59%	14%
Solomon Islands	58%	14%
Samoa	62%	14%
Brunei Darussalam	47%	14%
China	62%	12%
DPR Korea	43%	11%
Micronesia (F.S.)	47%	9%
Tuvalu	43%	9%
Nauru	41%	8%

Marshall Islands	43%	7%
Cook Islands	40%	7%
Palau	43%	6%
Hong Kong, China	31%	5%
Macao, China	27%	4%
Niue	26%	3%
New Caledonia	20%	1%
Guam	17%	1%
French Polynesia	20%	1%
Northern Mariana Islands	13%	1%
American Samoa	14%	0%

Source: ESCAP, 2022

ECA Countries

Table 34 below shows that in 2022, the target ECA countries of Component 4 (highlighted) were among the top 14 performing ECA countries (48 in all), in terms of generating sex-disaggregated data. The percentage of sex-disaggregated SDG indicators of the beneficiary countries ranged from 18% to 21%. The assessment has noted that Djibouti; Egypt; Libya; Mauritania; Morocco; and Somalia were also in the list of ECA countries. For this report, however, they are classified under ESCWA.¹⁶⁵

Table 34 Impact of Component 4 Activities, ECA Countries

Country	%e of SDG Indicators with Data(2022)	% of sex disaggregated SDG Indicators(2022)
South Africa	76%	21%
Uganda	75%	20%
Burundi	70%	19%
United Republic of Tanzania	75%	19%
Cameroon	72%	19%
Ghana	74%	19%

¹⁶⁵ Given the unavailability of comparative data for 2015 or 2016, there is a question of whether the highlighted countries were already among the top performing countries in their respective region and were, therefore, selected as target countries for reasons other than country-level needs.

Mali	67%	19%
Zimbabwe	70%	19%
Malawi	72%	18%
Nigeria	67%	18%
Togo	73%	18%
Burkina Faso	71%	18%
Senegal	70%	18%
Sierra Leone	66%	18%
Cote d'Ivoire	73%	17%
Ethiopia	71%	17%
Lesotho	63%	17%
Niger	69%	17%
Rwanda	65%	17%
Tunisia	68%	17%
Zambia	68%	17%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	64%	17%
Kenya	69%	17%
Madagascar	70%	17%
Algeria	67%	16%
Benin	68%	16%
Chad	59%	16%
Eswatini	66%	16%
Angola	68%	16%
Gambia	68%	16%
Liberia	65%	16%
Mauritius	69%	16%
Guinea	64%	15%

Mozambique	68%	15%
Namibia	68%	15%
Cabo Verde	65%	15%
Congo	59%	14%
Botswana	66%	14%
Comoros	61%	13%
Sudan	64%	13%
Central African Republic	57%	13%
Guinea-Bissau	56%	13%
Sao Tome and Principe	58%	13%
Gabon	56%	13%
Seychelles	55%	11%
South Sudan	49%	10%
Equatorial Guinea	51%	9%
Eritrea	45%	9%

Source: ECA 2022

Finding 15: Component 4 contributed towards improved national statistical system performance, within selected target countries that participated in at least three component activities, and the availability of SDG indicators on gender. There are still significant data gaps, however, in all areas of the SDGs.

The World Bank has a new indicator, the Statistical Performance Index (SPI),¹⁶⁶ that assesses the maturity and performance of NSS in five key areas:

- **Data Use:** Statistics have value only if they are used, so the first pillar is data use. A successful statistical system produces data that are used widely and frequently;
- **Data Services:** A range of services connects data users to producers and facilitate dialogues between them, thus building trust and a sense of value;
- **Data Products:** The dialogues between users and producers drive the design and range of statistical products and their accuracy, timeliness, frequency, comparability, and levels of

¹⁶⁶ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/statistical-performance-indicators>

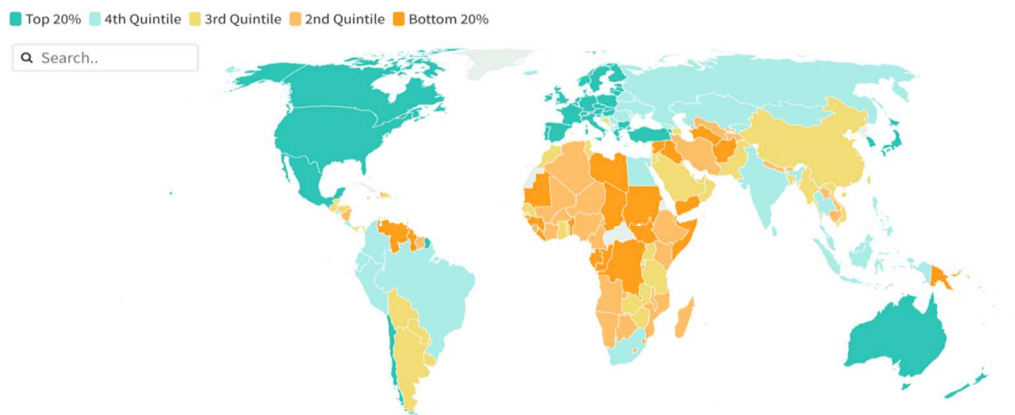
disaggregation. The products signal whether countries are able to produce indicators related to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals;

- **Data Sources:** To create useful products, the statistical system needs to draw on sources inside and outside the government. Data collection goes beyond the typical censuses and surveys, therefore, to include administrative and geospatial data, as well as data generated by private firms and citizens;
- **Data Infrastructure:** A mature statistical system has well-developed hard infrastructure (legislation, governance, standards) and soft infrastructure (skills, partnerships), as well as the financial resources to deliver useful (and widely used) data products and services.

For the assessment of Component 4, five countries were selected for a more in-depth analysis. These countries are: Egypt; Kazakhstan; Mexico; Philippines; and Zimbabwe.¹⁶⁷ The reason why each of these five countries was targeted by the Component has been depicted in Tables 31 – 34, as well as by the supporting narrative under Finding 14. Importantly, however, KIIs with the focal persons for the Component within the regional commissions were used to triangulate this information. Specifically, the focal persons were asked to identify the countries in which the implementation of Component 4 had significant impact. Of note, however, KIIs with NSO representatives from Mexico and the Philippines highlighted their inability to attribute country accomplishments in gender statistics (during 2015-2021) solely to Component 4. In effect, the NSOs of Mexico and the Philippines had also engaged in other interventions during this timeframe, either independently as NSOs or in partnership with other international actors.

Given this context, Figure 2 shows the performance of the five selected countries, compared to 174 other countries for which SPI was computed in 2019. The countries are either in the 3d quintile or better.

Figure 2 Country Performance, SPI 2019



Source: SPI 2021

¹⁶⁷ See Tables 28 – 31 and the supporting narrative under Finding 14 for the reason why each of these five countries was targeted by the Component

Mexico is the highest ranking, and was ranked 13 globally in 2019. Table 35 below also shows the ranking of the other four countries. It is noted that the trends of performance have been generally increasing, with Egypt slipping back in 2019 to its 2017 level performance.

Table 35 Ranking of Country Performance, 2016-2019

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	Rank in 2019	
Mexico	80	89	88	88	13	increasing from 2016 to 2018/2019
Kazakhstan	71	72	79	79	41	increasing from 2016 to 2018/2019
Philippines	73	74	76	76	53	increasing from 2016 to 2018/2019
Egypt, Arab Rep.	76	74	75	74	57	increasing from 2016 to 2018, slipped in 2019
Zimbabwe	43	50	60	62	88	increasing from 2016 to 2019

Source: SPI 2021

Figures 3 – 7 show country-level performance in the five areas. Except for Zimbabwe, all countries achieved the maximum score of 100 in data use. Mexico was consistent in topping the other four countries in the five areas. Among the five areas, all countries have the lowest scores in the area of data infrastructure, with the Philippines having the lowest score overall.

Figure 3 Country-level SPI Performance, Mexico



Source: SPI 2019

Figure 4 Country-level SPI Performance, Kazakhstan



Source: SPI 2019

Figure 5 Country-level SPI Performance, Philippines



Source: SPI 2019

Figure 6 Country-level SPI Performance, Egypt, Arab Republic



Source: SPI 2019

Figure 7 Country-level SPI Performance, Zimbabwe



Source: SPI 2019

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

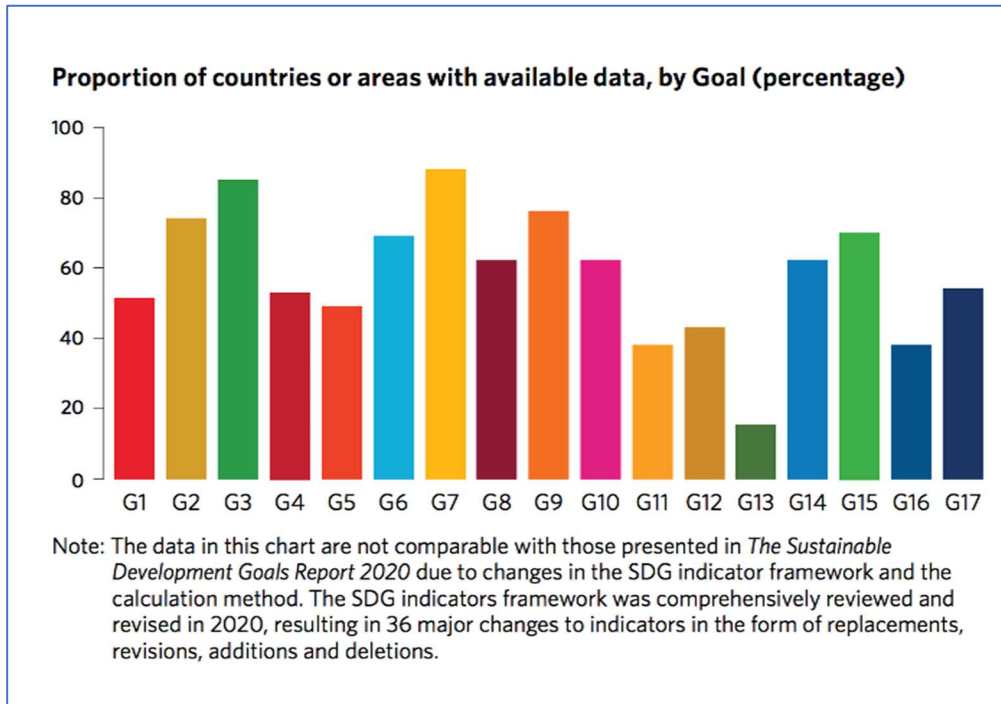
The UN Statistics Division of UN DESA produces a global report annually on the global achievement of the SDGs. In its latest report, the 2021 Sustainable Development Goals Report,¹⁶⁸ it documents the considerable progress made on the availability of internationally comparable data on the SDGs. The number of indicators in its global SDG database, which used to produce the report, increased from 115 in 2016 to around 160 in 2019 and 211 in 2021. Big data gaps still exist, however, in all areas of the SDGs, in terms of geographic coverage; timeliness; and the level of disaggregation. Less than half of 193 countries

¹⁶⁸ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2021.pdf>

or areas have internationally comparable data for five of the 17 Goals . Of note, country-level data deficits are significant in gender equality (Goal 5).

Figure 8 shows the percentage of countries with available data for each SDG.

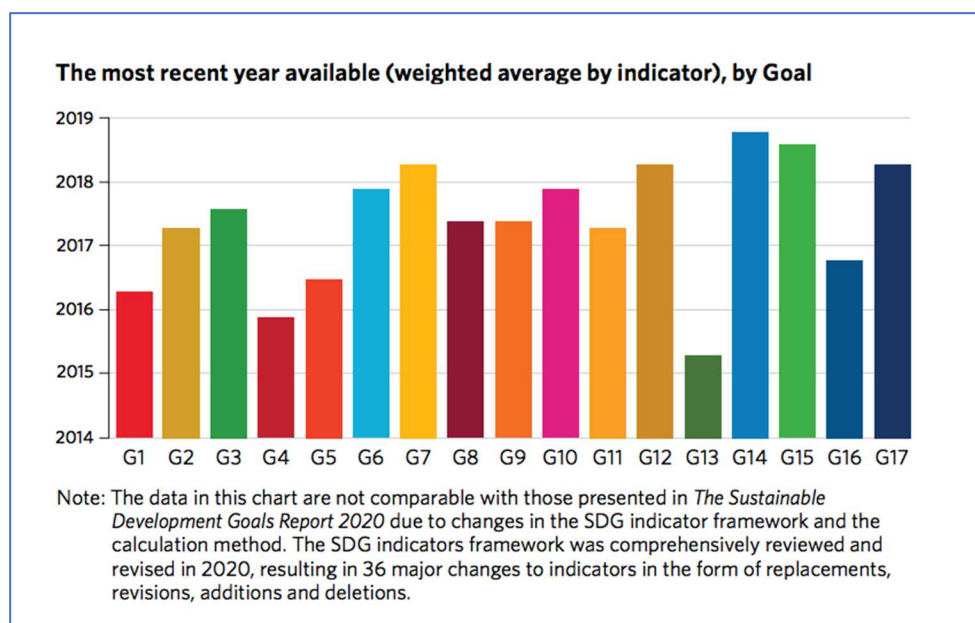
Figure 8 Percentage of Countries or Areas with available data by Goal



Source: UN 2021

Compared with other goals in terms of data availability, Goal 5 is among the data-poor (see Figure 9).

Figure 9 Data availability, Goal 5



Source: UN 2021

UN Women Data Portal

UN Women has also assessed data availability for SDG 5 in the five countries that were assessed.¹⁶⁹ As of December 2020, the following percentages of indicators are available to monitor SDGs from a gender perspective:

- a) **Mexico:** 63.9% of indicators needed to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective were available;
- b) **Egypt:** 56.6% of indicators needed to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective were available, with gaps in key areas, in particular: key labor market indicators, such as the gender pay gap and women in local governments;
- c) **Kazakhstan:** 48.4% of indicators needed to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective were available, with gaps in key areas, in particular: key labor market indicators, such as the unemployment rate and gender pay gaps;
- d) **Philippines:** 48.3% of indicators needed to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective were available, with gaps in key areas, in particular: unpaid care and domestic work and key labor market indicators, such as the gender pay gap;

¹⁶⁹ <https://data.unwomen.org/country/egypt>

- e) **Zimbabwe:** 46.7% of indicators needed to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective were available, with gaps in key areas, in particular: unpaid care and domestic work.

For each of the five countries, many areas, such as gender and poverty; physical and sexual harassment; women's access to assets (including land); and gender and the environment, lacked comparable methodologies for regular monitoring.

Sustainable Data Solutions Network (SDSN) SDGs Dashboard

The SDSN produces a report and dashboard¹⁷⁰ that monitors the achievement of countries and it monitors the following SDG 5 indicators.

- 1 Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)
- 2 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)
- 3 Seats held by women in national parliament (%)
- 4 Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)
- 5 Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)

The first three are available for global monitoring since most countries provide the data. The last two are not yet monitored globally since few countries have data for them. For the five countries, data are available from 2010 to 2019 for all three that are being monitored by SDSN globally. Only Mexico has data on the gender wage gap of the indicators, from 2010 to 2019, while all five do not have data for the fifth SDG indicator.

Gender Data common to the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and the global SDG indicators database

Mapping of data availability for selected key gender indicators available in the UN Minimum¹⁷¹ Set of Gender Indicators and in the global SDG indicators database was done. This resulted in 39 series common across the two datasets and those have been retained for this initial assessment of data availability for the requested countries. Of this 39 common series, 18 have data by sex (see Annex 8 for the list of indicators by country). The listing is not for SDG 5 but for all SDGs with sex disaggregation. A closer look at the indicators with sex disaggregation from 2016 to 2019 (see Table 36), shows that Zimbabwe had a dramatic increase in indicators with sex disaggregation, from five in 2016 to 12 in 2018-2019. Egypt slipped from 11 in 2016 to nine in 2018-2019. The other three countries have maintained the numbers at the level of seven to eight indicators. When looking at indicators with more than one year of data for 2016-2019, Egypt performs the best and Zimbabwe the least.

¹⁷⁰ <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/downloads>

¹⁷¹ Done by Francesca Grum and Lingyan

Table 36 Gender indicators with more than one year of data, by country, 2016 - 2019

Country	No. of indicators with data in 2016-2019	No. of indicators with more than one year of data	No. of indicators with data in 2016	No. of indicators with data in 2018/2019
Egypt	10	9	11	9
Kazakhstan	11	5	7	8
Mexico	11	6	8	7
Philippines	10	6	7	8
Zimbabwe	14	4	5	12

Source: United Nations (2021). The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

6. Conclusions

Component 4 was developed in response to needs that were identified at the regional level, based on the results of the situational analysis that was conducted by the regional commissions. As country-level activities did not necessarily target the countries with the largest capacity gaps, however, they were designed more in response to demand, rather than identified need. Consequently, the implementation of scheduled component activities in target countries has contributed towards increased capacities at the institutional level in some countries, which has importance for improved national statistical systems. Notwithstanding the reported successes that have emerged from the assessment, albeit gradually, the capacity-strengthening process faced several unforeseen challenges that required programming restructuring and/ or refinement, to ensure that implementation remained on track for the achievement of anticipated results. There is still evidence, however, of a need for ongoing support for the integration of the gender thematic into national statistical processes, to ensure that countries attain the level of proficiency that is required to generate; monitor and use gender statistics for: i) localized sustainable development; and ii) country-level contributions to Agenda 2030. An overview of the main conclusions of the assessment are provided below, by assessment criterion, including emergent lessons learned, as applicable.

Relevance: As its implementation activities were largely demand driven, Component 4 was responsive to the priorities and needs of the target countries, in terms of strengthening country capacities for producing; measuring and reporting on SDG gender indicators. Given the role of the implementing entities in supporting built capacities in gender statistics at the country level, the Component also aligned with the development agenda of each agency. **Related to Finding 1 and 2**

Coherence: The implementation of Component 4 did not occur in isolation, but in parallel with other development interventions for building country capacities in the area of gender equality integration. Although there was a reported overlap between the activities that were provided through the Component and those of other agencies, Component 4 built on the work of previous and/ or existing interventions.

Lesson learned: There is need for greater coordination with agencies on the ground, to minimize the possibility of duplicated interventions and increase the potential for building on the interventions of other development partners. **Related to Finding 3**

Efficiency: Based on the pervasiveness of the COVID-19 pandemic, Component 4 was not immune to the effects on implementation activity, which also had implications for the achievement of expected results. In light of its targeted response to the pandemic, however, Component 4 still demonstrated some measure of implementation quality, including timeliness and reliability, and was successful in leveraging external resources, in the form of financial and in-kind contributions. **Related to Finding 4**

Effectiveness: Component 4 made significant progress towards the achievement of its expected accomplishments, through its contributions to: i) strengthened country-level capacities for producing Tier I SDG gender indicators ; and ii) built national statistical capacities for assessing gaps in Tier II SDG gender indicators. As there has been limited evidence of an increase in the production of Tier I and Tier II SDG indicators, however, this aspect of results achievement has remained as a work in progress. The Component has, however, facilitated an enabling environment for the strengthening of national statistical systems, including the use of new sources of data for generating gender statistics, and the creation of opportunities for working partnerships. There has been a significant gap in the monitoring of results

achievement, however, given the lack of component-level reporting on post-activity follow-up of countries, to determine whether new skills and knowledge are being applied or whether countries require further support. A question arises, therefore, of the extent to which post-activity follow-up was initiated to acquire critical participant feedback.

Lesson learned: Notwithstanding evidence of the achievement of target and/ or unexpected outcomes, there is need for post-intervention follow-up within the component structure to determine whether built capacities are being utilized as expected, as well as whether stakeholders require further support to ensure that results are achieved and owned. **Related to Findings 5 to 8**

Gender: In line with its thematic focus, Component 4 was theoretically anchored in the concept of gender equality and women's empowerment. There was limited evidence, however, of measures being taken to ensure that gender considerations were integrated into all stages of component design and implementation.

Lesson learned: A thematic focus on gender is not synonymous with the integration of gender considerations into implementation processes. **Related to Finding 9**

Human rights-based approach: As rights based-principles are central to the UN development mandate, a rights-based approach is a necessary element of UN development programming. Further, the integration of human rights considerations into development programming is linked to the integration of gender equality into the design and implementation of development interventions. Importantly though, gender equality and human rights are separate issues that require individual consideration to facilitate equal access to opportunities irrespective of gender orientation, and the recognition of individual rights entitlements.

Lesson learned: Although there is an interconnection between gender rights and human rights, each concept should be given specialized attention to allow for their full integration into development programming. **Related to Finding 10**

Sustainability: The implementation of Component 4 was based on a decentralized approach to programming that placed the responsibility for component activities with the implementing entities. By default, the ownership and sustainability of achieved results was largely left to the target countries that participated in component activities. Yet, there are challenges to results sustainability that exist at the country-level. They take the format of changing country priorities and needs and insufficient country-level resources to support the application of acquired knowledge and skills. Similar resource constraints at the level of the implementing entities impede the possibility of follow-on support to individual countries post-activity.

Lesson learned: Although the facilitation of results sustainability is dependent on country ownership of the process, resource limitations and other contextual factors at the country level create emergent constraints to the facilitation of an enabling environment to sustain intervention results. The resource limitations of implementing entities are also factors in determining the extent to which further support to countries is possible. **Related to Finding 11**

Efficiency and Effectiveness: The coordination of Component 4 was based on innovative infrastructure that mobilized the technical expertise and comparative advantages of the implementing entities to

facilitate collaborative exchanges and partnerships for successful component implementation. In light of the increased opportunities that were created for interface between the entities, as well as with partner agencies and in-country partners, Component 4 was able to successfully leverage external resources to support its implementation activities. In spite of the scope that was created for synergies between DA10 pillars, this type of collaboration materialized at the level of DA10 Programme coordination only. Based on the decentralized approach to component implementation, there was also greater evidence of technical (including thematic) collaboration between regional commissions; specialized agencies; and NSOs, and less collaboration between implementing entities. **Related to Findings 12 and 13**

Impact: As the implementation activity for the Component ended almost one year ago, the impact of Component 4 is a work in progress. There is, however, emerging evidence of impact, which has been reported by former participants as increased capacities in gender statistics, including the generation of disaggregated gender data. At the level of country performance, there has also been evidence of improvements in national statistical systems and the increased availability of SDG gender indicators. There are still significant data gaps, however, in all areas of the SDGs. **Related to Findings 14 and 15**

7. Recommendations

The recommendations in this section are informed by the main findings of this assessment. They have been developed based on the understanding that while future programming will build on the momentum of the DA10 Programme, there is likely to be some measure of programme restructuring, in terms of format; human resource capacity; duration; resource availability; etc. This section therefore provides general recommendations for next steps at the strategic and/ or operational level, as applicable, without specifying a fixed timeline for implementation. While responsible parties have been identified, it is further understood that responsibility for implementation will be dependent on the roles that will be designated in the next iteration (tranche) of the DA Programme.

Recommendation 1: A revisiting of the system that was established for results monitoring and reporting is recommended, to allow for results monitoring and reporting for all regions covered, as well as gender disaggregated results monitoring and reporting. **Related to Findings 5; 6; and 8**

Results monitoring and reporting for Component was informed by a logical framework that outlined the expected targets for results achievement. At the level of component impact and expected accomplishments, these targets centred on evidence of increased capacities for identifying and addressing gaps in gender statistics to enhance statistical capacities at the national level. In spite of the gendered focus of the intervention, however, final results reporting placed less emphasis on gender disaggregation, and more on generalized percentages pertaining to participant satisfaction. Moreover, results monitoring of the indicators of achievement only covered a handful of activities that were delivered by one or two entities. In the interest of facilitating and maintaining the focus on gender integration, it is worthwhile to ensure that relevant disaggregation by gender are incorporated into more extensive results monitoring and reporting at the activity level, to inform high-level reporting on effectiveness and future programme design.

Responsible party	Priority	Estimated resource requirements
Programming Lead(s), with the support of the implementing agencies and technical advisory panel	High	Low

Recommendation 2: It is recommended that post-activity follow-up of national scope should be incorporated into the monitoring and reporting structure that has been developed for the intervention, to efficiently identify the resource needs of institutional participants/ countries, to better explore cost-effective approaches for providing technical support to enhance national statistical systems. **Related to Findings 5; 6; 8 and 11**

Component activities were facilitated at the national; regional; and global levels. Although there was significant investment in global activities, the essence of Component 4 has been the intended purposes of building country capacities in gender statistics to support policy and SDG achievement/ contribution at the national level. It is critical, therefore, to ensure that future programming monitors the extent to which

activity participants facilitate enhanced capacities within their respective institutions by applying the new knowledge and skills they gained, and supporting country-level ownership of sustained development. While there are external fora in which relevant discussions are conducted in relation to post-activity follow-up, it is important for this process to be directly incorporated into the results monitoring process for the intervention. This approach would allow for timely intervention post-activity, if/ as required, and would further support timely and accurate reporting on effectiveness and impact. As reported by the assessment results, while there has been evidence of enhanced capacities and improvements in national statistical systems, there are significant gaps in data availability that still exist.

Responsible party	Priority	Estimated resource requirements
Programming Lead(s), with the support of the implementing agencies and technical advisory panel	High	Moderate - High

Recommendation 3: Further research on the work of development actors at the country and/ or regional level should be made a prerequisite for the selection of target countries, to facilitate parallel programming that builds on existing and / or previous interventions and minimizes the possibility for duplication.

Related to Finding 3

By design, Component 4 supported important developments at the country level, insofar as component activities were structured around enhancing capacities in gender statistics within national statistical systems. While there might be a recognized need for a given intervention, the usefulness of the programming to end users draws heavily on its capacity to address programming gaps and build on prior development work, including interventions that are onstream. The intention, here, is to avoid a replication of efforts, which signifies an inefficient use of scarce resources. Importantly, therefore, although there has been evidence of the contribution of Component 4 towards country-level improvements in gender statistics, reflecting its success in building on other development programming, there were reports by some participants of a duplication of efforts. To minimize this possibility in future interventions, thereby increasing the potential for useful programming, in-depth situational research is recommended to inform the next phase of development work under the DA Programme.

Responsible party	Priority	Resource requirements
The implementing agencies, under the direction of the Programming Lead(s), and with the support of the technical advisory panel	High	Low - Moderate

Recommendation 4: Guidelines should be developed to inform the integration of cross-cutting themes (gender; rights-based principles; etc.) into future programming design and implementation, to ensure effective compliance with the UN development mandate. **Related to Findings 9 and 10**

The integration of cross-cutting themes in the areas of gender equality and rights-based principles have been central components of the UN development mandate. Although there are strong conceptual links between these themes, however, they each require focused consideration to ensure their complete integration into development programming. This approach is critical for avoiding the misconception that interventions that are based on either theme: i) automatically involve the integration of related considerations (i.e. gender equality of human rights considerations) or ii) are interchangeable (i.e. a perception that the integration of gender equality into development work is the same as integrating human rights considerations). It is recommended, therefore, that working guidelines should be developed to inform the integration process for each thematic, and should be disseminated across future programming teams to ensure effective integration, and compliance with UN development programming requirements.

Responsible party	Priority	Resource requirements
Programming Lead(s), with the support of the implementing agencies and technical advisory panel	High	Low - Moderate

Recommendation 5: The exploration of measures to increase collaboration between participating entities at the level of programme implementation, is recommended, to facilitate the synergies that are anticipated from the established programming structure. **Related to Findings 7 and 13**

Component 4 was part of an innovative programming structure comprising six thematic areas of focus, across four development pillars. Programming responsibilities, including implementation and/ or coordination, were assigned to eight implementing entities with individual technical specialties/ thematic expertise and comparative advantages. The anticipated advantage of the programming structure was its potential for creating synergies for the pooling of technical resources and experiences to inform through collaborative partnerships during component implementation. It is interest, therefore, that collaboration did not occur as anticipated across pillars and components, but involved partnerships with external agencies. In support of the expected functionality of the programming structure in future interventions, an exploration of the proposed approach/ structure is recommended. The expectation is that structural gaps would be identified and mitigated to allow the anticipated synergies to materialize at the level of implementation. To inform decision-making on the structure of future similar programming, it is also worth exploring the cost of establishing the structural approach versus the expected benefits.

Responsible party	Priority	Resource requirements
Programming Lead(s), with the support of the technical advisory panel	High	Moderate - High

Annex 1 Assessment terms of reference

Assessment of the Gender Component of the Development Account Programme on Statistics and Data

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EVALUATION CONSULTANT

1. Background

The Development Account Programme on Data and Statistics (DA 1617A) was implemented from September 2016 until April 2021. The programme was designed following the adoption of the 2030 agenda in September 2015 and the global indicator framework (adopted in July 2017 by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/313) with over 230 indicators to monitor progress of countries towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. At the starting point of the 2030 agenda, governments saw the need to invest in obtain the relevant data enabling them to better assess whether their efforts in achieving the SDGs is moving into the right direction. The programme represented the joint efforts of 10 entities of the United Nations secretariat to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries to measure, monitor and report on the sustainable development goals in an accurate, reliable and timely manner for evidence-based policymaking.

The programme was structured into four pillars, consisting of a total of seven components, as per the table below.

Table 1. Programme pillars and components

Pillar	Component	Title	Lead/co-lead	Other participating implementing entities	Budget (USD)
1	1	Means of implementation	UNSD/ ESCAP	ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCWA	3,585,500
2	2	Environment statistics and indicators	UNEP/ UNSD	ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA	2,070,000
3		Social and demographic statistics and indicators			
3.1	3	Population and demographic statistics and indicators	UNSD/ UN-Habitat	ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA	1,290,000
3.2	4	Gender statistics and indicators	UNSD/ ECE	ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNEP, UNODC	1,099,500
3.3	5	Poverty and inequality statistics and indicators	ECLAC/ ESCWA	ECA, ECE, ESCAP, UN-Habitat	735,000
3.4	6	Peaceful and inclusive societies statistics and indicators	UNODC/ ECA		470,000
4	7	Economic statistics and indicators	UNSD/ UNCTAD	UNEP, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA	1,650,000

Total	10,900,000 <small>172</small>
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The Development Account is conducting a programme level evaluation assessing the Programme’s results achievement during its 4½-year implementation period.

The evaluation has two main levels of analysis and validation, namely a global, or programme-level, assessment and in-depth assessment of two thematic programme components. The global assessment will look at the Programme’s overall performance against each evaluation criterion and include an in-depth assessment of Component 1 (horizontal component). The global assessment will be complemented by two in-depth thematic component assessments

- Component 2 (Environment statistics and indicators) led by UNEP
- Component 4 (Gender statistics and indicators) led by UNSD

The terms of reference contained in this document describe the objectives, scope, methodology and organization of the in-depth assessment of component 4.

Promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment continues to be at the forefront of global policy concerns, as recently reaffirmed in the 2030 Development Agenda for Sustainable Development that includes a stand-alone goal on “achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls”. Furthermore, around one third of the 230 indicators selected by the IAEG-SDGs are gender relevant. It is expected that this will translate into an increased demand for high-quality gender statistics that are regularly produced and that provide solid and objective evidence on the status of women compared to men.

The social pillar of the programme aimed to strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goal indicators in social and demographic statistics areas. The gender component will address data availability and methodological issues related to selected indicators in SDG 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 16 and 17. In particular, the component’s activities intended to support countries in their efforts to measure indicators 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.4.1, 16.1.1 and contribute to the integration of the gender dimension in the monitoring of SDG 3 (health); 4 (education); 8 (work); and 6, 7 and 13.

The component 4 aims to:

Expected Accomplishments

EA4 Strengthened capacity of countries to produce Tier I SDG gender indicators through better integration of a gender perspective into national statistics.

EA5 Enhanced capacity of target countries to adopt and apply statistical methods to assess gender gaps in selected key areas of women’s empowerment, classified as Tier II or III indicators in the SDG framework.

Indicators of Achievement

¹⁷² This figure excludes the central support costs of USD 500,000 included in the total budget.

A.4.1 90% of workshop participants confirm improved knowledge and skills on the production, interpretation and use of Tier I gender relevant indicators;

A.4.2 Increased volume of data on Tier I SDG gender indicators in target countries;

A.5.1 90% of workshop participants confirm improved knowledge and skills for the production of statistics for selected Tier II gender relevant indicators;

IA.5.2 Increased availability of gender-relevant Tier II/III indicators for target countries.

2. Assessment objectives, scope and approach

This in-depth assessment of the gender component of the Programme on Statistics and data aims to determine whether and to what extent the Component 4 (Gender statistics and indicator) of the programme achieved its intended results, did address the most relevant issues and priorities for the target countries, how likely are the achieved results sustained over an extended period, whether the component was implemented efficiently including complementing other capacity development work and what can be learned to improve future programmes or projects in terms of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The findings of the in-depth assessment will be incorporated into the Final Evaluation Report of the Programme, which is to be prepared by the Global Evaluation Team, who will also conduct the global or programme-level assessment of the Programme. The primary audiences of the Final Evaluation Report, which will synthesize the findings of the global and two thematic component assessments, will be the DA Steering Committee and the statistics divisions of the participating implementing entities.

Other audiences include the programme management units of the entities, the United Nations Development Coordination Office and the UN country teams particularly in the target countries, as well as cooperating partners and donors.

The assessment will cover the project implementation period from September 2016 until April 2021. It will focus particularly on the target countries identified in the 2017 and 2018 progress reports: Argentina, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Mauritania, México, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Uganda. The assessment will focus on whether the component's intended results were achieved in the above identified 18 countries and the extent to which the project design and implementation was adjusted to address the needs of the selected target countries. Since additional target countries were identified in the course of the programme as reflected in the terminal report, the assessment should also review the methodology for adding or dropping target countries during the course of the programme particularly with a view to identifying lessons learned for identification of target countries at the outset and subsequently throughout the project implementation period.

In line with the DA Project Evaluation Guidelines, the evaluation will assess the component 4 of the Programme's performance against the main criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability. It will also examine the component's complementarity and coordination with other relevant interventions. The additional mandatory criteria of contributions to the SDGs, partnerships, human rights and gender equality mainstreaming, and innovation will be covered either as part of the questions related

to the main criteria (contributions to the SDGs, partnerships and innovation), or as a stand-alone criterion (human rights and gender equality mainstreaming).

The questions that will guide the assessment will be refined and finalized in the inception report, based on an initial review of the available documents and data, as well as consultations with selected stakeholders. The in-depth assessment will be conducted in line with the scope, criteria and questions that have been developed for the overall evaluation. Tentative questions to be answered by the component assessment are presented below:

Table 2: Evaluation criteria **and tentative questions**

Criterion	Tentative evaluation questions
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent was the gender component of the Programme designed to target the priorities and most pressing needs of developing country Member States for data on gender equality and the empowerment of women? • How, and to what extent, were the priorities and needs of participating countries and regions, particularly developing countries, assessed and addressed in the design of component 4 of the Programme? • How was component 4 adjusted during its implementation to respond to new priorities and needs, including those which emerged as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic?
Coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent has component 4 of the Programme been complementary to, and coordinated with, the other relevant capacity development work undertaken by the participating entities, as well as other UN and non-UN actors? Has there been any overlap or redundancy?
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did component 4 of the Programme deliver its planned activities and outputs according to its timelines?
Efficiency/ effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did component 4 of the Programme leverage other funding sources, both internal and external to the participating entities, to increase the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the component in achieving its expected accomplishments? • What synergies, if any, have been achieved between component 4 with other components or pillars of the Programme? How did such synergies contribute to, or hinder, the overall efficiency and effectiveness of component 4 of the Programme in achieving its expected achievements? • To what extent did the Programme’s overall governance and management structures and processes as well as those in place at component level, including

	<p>coordination mechanisms and tools, enable or hinder the effective and efficient planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of component 4 of the Programme? What adjustments, if any, were made during implementation to ensure the structures and processes best support delivery, including in response to the findings of the mid-term evaluation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did the programme management, financial management and other support provided by DA-PMT, DA Focal Points and other relevant staff of participating entities enable or hinder the effective and efficient planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of component 4?
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent, and how, has the gender component of the Programme achieved its expected accomplishments? • What features, if any, of the Programme and/or component 4 enabled, or hindered, the effective and efficient delivery of its output and expected accomplishments? What innovative approach or tool, if any, did the Programme and/or component 4 use, and what were the outcomes and lessons learned from its/their application? • What adjustments, if any, were made as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 situation and to what extent did the adjustments affect the achievement of the gender component's expected accomplishments? • What changes, if any, to the participating developing country Member States' capacity to measure, monitor and report on gender relevant indicators of the SDGs, can be attributed to component 4?
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent are the outcomes of component 4 (achievement towards the gender components expected accomplishments) sustainable? • What measures have been adopted to ensure the sustainability of the outcomes of component 4 (achievement towards the gender component's expected accomplishments)?
Gender and human rights mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent, and how, were gender and human rights perspectives mainstreamed into the design, implementation and monitoring of component 4? • To what extent, and how, did component 4 contribute to the advancement of gender equality, and positive changes for the status of the most vulnerable populations?

The assessment will be conducted by an external evaluator supported by a senior statistician as elaborated below.

The assessment will be a transparent and participatory process involving the key stakeholders of component 4. It will be conducted based on gender and human rights principles and adhere to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation.

Assessment findings and judgements should be based on sound evidence and analysis, clearly documented in the assessment report. Information will be triangulated (i.e. verified from different sources) as far as possible, and when verification is not possible, the single source will be mentioned (whilst anonymity is still protected). Analysis leading to evaluative judgements should always be clearly spelled out.

As this is a summative assessment of performance particular attention should be given to learning from the experience. This means that the consultant needs to go beyond the assessment of “What” the project performance was and make a serious effort to provide a deeper understanding of “Why” and “How” the performance was as it was. This should provide the basis for the lessons that can be drawn from the project.

In attempting to attribute any outcomes and impacts to the intervention undertaken as part of component 4, the consultant should consider the difference between what has happened with, and what would have happened without, the intervention. This implies that there should be consideration of the baseline conditions, trends and counterfactuals (i.e. similar contexts/places where the intervention has not been implemented) in relation to the intended component outcomes and impacts. It also means that there should be plausible evidence to link such outcomes and impacts to the actions of the component, or to provide an analysis of the contribution made by the project to the intended change process.

The In-depth Assessment will be carried out using a human-rights based and gender sensitive approach with disaggregation of data and respondents by sex. Ethical concerns and how to address these, including the fact that human rights, gender and the principle of ‘leaving no one behind’ as part of the assessment will be guiding principles in how the In-depth Assessment is conducted.

Due to the ongoing travel restrictions and security concerns caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which are likely to persist for the remainder of 2021 in many regions and countries, the assessment methodology will rely primarily on desk review, with a particular emphasis on the use of existing monitoring data collected over the course of the component implementation, and remote data collection methods. The assessment will apply multiple methods, and cross-check information and data from different sources to ensure confidence in the findings.

3. Work Assignment

CDPMO/DESA is seeking an evaluation consultant (henceforth referred to as the “External Evaluator”), to conduct the following tasks as part of the assessment of the gender component of the DA 10th tranche “Programme on Statistics and Data”, as described in Section B (Evaluation objectives, scope and approach):

C.1. Scope of work

The External Evaluator will prepare:

1. Inception Report: (see Annex 1, to include a Reconstructed Theory of Change for the component);
2. Preliminary Findings Note: typically in the form of a powerpoint presentation, the sharing of preliminary findings is intended to support the participation of the project team, act as a means to ensure all information sources have been accessed and provide an opportunity to verify emerging findings;
3. Draft and Final In-depth Assessment Report, using the template in Annex II;
4. Draft and Final Summary Report (12 pages maximum) which will be added in Annex of the Final Evaluation Report of the overall Programme;
5. Comments on the Draft Final Evaluation Report;

The external Evaluator is supported by a Senior Statistician, who will assess to what extent and how the programme achieved the expected accomplishments of the gender component in the 18 target countries.

C.2 The tentative methodology for the assessment is presented in Table 3.

- **Table 3: Tentative methodology for the component assessment**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A desk review of Programme documents particular in relation to component 4, including documents/data related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme document (original approved version, and revised/updated versions¹⁷³) ▪ Semi-annual and annual progress reports (both financial and substantive/narrative reports) ▪ Final project report ▪ TOR for component leads/co-leads ▪ Mid-term evaluation TOR and report, as well as management response ▪ Documentation related to extensions and revisions (including COVID-19 related adjustments) ▪ COVID-19 programme amendment request form, as well as other documents related to adjustments in light of the pandemic ▪ Information on non-DA resources, financial and in-kind, brought in by the participating entities ▪ Information on resources, financial and in-kind, contributed by partners/donors (including information requested under the “supplementary funding” section in the progress reports, which may be incomplete) ▪ Beneficiary/user feedback collected, including, but not limited to, workshop survey results, user feedback on publications, advisory services, guidelines, methodology documents, etc. ▪ Requests for assistance/services received ▪ List of Component activities completed and details about each activity, including but not limited to:
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¹⁷³ The programme document was revised in November 2018 in relation to the focus of Component 7.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agenda, participant list (name, title, division/unit, organization, country, gender, email address), report and any outcomes document, for each workshop/meeting ▪ Description of each advisory service, beneficiaries (including contact details of the contact persons) and any outputs/deliverables produced ▪ List of guidelines/methodology documents/classifications developed, details on how each product was disseminated and/or used, list of recipients/users of the product (e.g., dissemination lists) ▪ Description of each research project/study, beneficiaries (including contact details of the contact persons) and any outputs/deliverables produced ▪ Documentation related to broader programmes or sub-programmes of the participating entities of which component 4 has constituted an integral part ▪ Documentation on other projects/activities undertaken by the participating entities, which are linked to and/or build upon/succeed the work undertaken as part of the component ▪ Relevant statistical capacity development work conducted by partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A review of documents and literature related to the Programme context, including but not related to information sources concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Global, regional and country-level statistical capacities to measure, monitor and report on the SDG gender indicators ○ Relevant work undertaken by the implementing entities, the United Nations Statistical Commission and other key actors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Questionnaire to NSOs of countries participating in Component 4 (beneficiaries), which would involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of a standard questionnaire in MS Word in English by the evaluator in coordination with the Senior Statistician, designed to measure the indicators of achievement included in the logical framework for Component 4 by the participating NSO ○ Support and guide the Senior Statistician in the administration of the questionnaire to the NSOs with support from the Programme Coordination Team and the component lead and co-lead. ○ Review the document prepared by the Senior Statistician compiling the data of the questionnaire responses ○ Analysis by the evaluator in consultation with the Senior Statistician
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Online surveys of key stakeholders, including but not limited to:

- participants in component activities and broader country-level stakeholders in order to assess the extent to which the expected accomplishments and the associated indicators of achievement for the component have been attained (tentative evaluation question 10).
- **Telephone or video-interviews with key stakeholders**, including but not limited to:
 - Programme Coordination Team
 - Component Lead, Co-Lead and focal points for component 4 in ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNEP and UNODC
 - Select key global partners (e.g., UN Women, WHO, DCO)
 - Select country-level stakeholders (e.g. statistics and/or gender focal point in the UN Resident Coordinators Office)

4. Expected outputs and delivery dates

	Deliverable	Timeline
1	Inception report	November 2021
2	Final data collection instruments (surveys, and interview guides)	30 November 2021
3	Preliminary Findings Note	15 January 2021
4	Draft in-depth Assessment Report	31 January 2022
5	Final in-depth Assessment Report	28 February 2022
6	Draft Summary Report	14 February 2022
7	Final Summary Report	28 March 2022

5. Ethics

The assignment is to be carried out according to the ethical principles and standards established by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG).¹⁷⁴ The consultant should demonstrate behavioral independence, impartiality, credibility, honesty, integrity and accountability in conducting the assessment in order to avoid biasing the assessment findings. The consultant must also address in the design and conduct of the assessment procedures to safeguard the rights and confidentiality of information providers.

6. Duration of the Contract

The duration of the contract will be from 1 October 2021 to 28 February 2022.

7. Duty station or location of assignment

The consultant will perform the above-mentioned work assignments home-based.

8. Travel

No travel foreseen

¹⁷⁴ UNEG (2008), [Ethical Guidelines](#); UNEG (2008), [Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN system](#)

9. Fees and payment schedule

The Senior Statistician will be paid a lump sum fee of USD xxx payable in three instalments, based on acceptance and approval of the following deliverables:

Deliverable	Percentage payment
Initial payment after deliverables 1-2	30%
Intermediate payment after deliverables 3 and 4	30%
Final payment after deliverables 5-7, including comments on the global evaluation report.	40%

10. Performance Indicator

The indicators that will be used to evaluate the work of the Consultant will include the following:

- Timeliness and relevance of submissions and deliverables;
- Demonstrated expert knowledge of the subject matter;
- Receptive/responsive to feed-back from CDPMO and key stakeholders from DESA; and
- Quality and depth of the analysis, recommendations and conclusions in written inputs and reports/deliverables.

11. Qualifications of the consultant

The Senior Statistician will be selected based on the following technical criteria:

- At least 10 years of relevant experience including 7 years in designing and conducting evaluations in the area of development
- Demonstrated ability to design and conduct qualitative and quantitative research and data collection methods, including desk reviews, interviews and surveys
- Excellent analytical and writing skills
- Master's or higher degree in a relevant discipline (social sciences, e.g., political science, economics, sociology, international relations, public policy, international development), or a first-level university degree in combination with two additional years of qualifying experience
- Knowledge of the United Nations Secretariat entities and their work in the area of development
- Experience working in diverse cultural settings and demonstrated cultural sensitivity, including working effectively through virtual communication channels
- Knowledge / experience in statistical capacity development is an advantage
- Fluency in oral and written English (knowledge of other UN languages is an advantage)

12. Supervision and reporting arrangements

The selected Consultant will work under the overall direction and supervision of the Chief Programme of the Capacity Development Programme Management Office (CDPMO):

Mr. Jurgen Gafke, Senior Programme Manager

Capacity Development and Programme Management Office (CDPMO)/UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Tel: +1 646 286-9458; E-mail: gafke@un.org

Annex 1 : Guidance on the Structure and Contents of the Assessment Inception Report

N°	Report Section	Contents
1	Introduction: including Context and Subject of the In-depth Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Title of the assessment c. Short description of the key parameters of the programme and component 4 (<i>e.g. objective of component 4, when it began and ended, how much funding was secured and from which sources, which regions/countries it was implemented in</i>) d. The Component on Gender Statistics and Indicators, its goal, Expected Achievements and how it tries to realize these e. Introduction of the topic of the component being reviewed (<i>i.e. what problem is being addressed and what are the key contemporary development features of the topic</i>) f. Details on the topic in regions/countries covered by the project (<i>and any variations in scope of work or timing of the project in individual countries</i>) g. Partners for implementation, including government, other IEs, other UN agencies, other development partners at country/regional/global levels h. Details on policies, plans and programmes of government and other organizations on the topic concerned and support provided by other development partners i. Stakeholders and their interest in component 4 and the assessment j. Past reviews/evaluations / assessments / studies including gender analysis and vulnerability assessments
2	In-depth-Assessment purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> k. Rationale for, and objectives of, the assessment, (<i>i.e. why it is needed at this time, what the assessment will accomplish, including what assessment criteria will be covered and rationale concerned</i>) l. Expected users and expected use by each of these of the assessment results
3	In-depth Assessment scope, objectives and questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m. What the assessment will cover in terms of activities, coverage of geographical area, time frame etc. n. Any parts of the subject the assessment will not cover and rationale concerned o. Assessment questions, organized by evaluation criteria Assessment objectives and questions need to be reviewed in the inception phase by the reviewer and if needed adapted in coordination with evaluation manager
4	Methodology of the In-depth Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> p. Methodological approach and rationale for selected approaches q. Data availability and any perceived limitations r. Methods for data gathering (primary and secondary) and rationale for country selection s. Sampling of respondents for qualitative and quantitative data gathering, including how human rights, gender and the principle of 'leaving no one behind' will be addressed during the assessment

N°	Report Section	Contents
		t. Methods for data analysis, including verification of evidence etc u. Limitations to the methodology and ways to address the challenges identified v. Ethical concerns and how to address these w. Assessment methodology needs to be reviewed in the inception phase by the reviewer and if needed adapted/further developed in coordination with evaluation manager
5	Quality of Project Design	x. Identify any apparent weaknesses or gaps in the component's design which might affect its effectiveness y. Highlight any noticeable strengths in the component's design which might lead to particularly strong results or unintended positive effects
6	Theory of Change	z. Confirm and present (or revise/reconstruct where necessary) the Theory of Change based on programme component documentation. Present the TOC as a one-page diagram, where possible, and explain it with a narrative, including a discussion of the contributing conditions needed for change to take place (those within the sphere of influence of the component = <i>drivers</i> ; those outside the component's sphere of influence = <i>assumptions</i>)
7	Organization of the In-depth-Assessment	aa. In-depth Assessment process and work plan bb. Management issues including roles and responsibilities cc. In-depth Assessment team composition, requirements and competencies dd. In-depth Assessment deliverables
8	Annexes (obligatory contents in italics)	ee. <i>TOR</i> ff. <i>Detailed results framework of the project gender component</i> gg. <i>Stakeholder mapping / analysis</i> hh. <i>Additional contextual details</i> ii. <i>Additional methodological details</i> jj. <i>Assessment Matrix</i> kk. <i>Detailed assessment schedule</i> ll. <i>Ethical code of conduct</i> mm. <i>List of acronyms used</i> nn. <i>References to secondary information sources</i>

ANNEX II. Outline of the assessment report

The suggested outline for the assessment report includes the following sections.

Title and opening pages

Include the following:

- Name of the programme evaluated

- Time frame of the evaluation and date of the report
- Name of the evaluator
- Name of the entity commissioning the evaluation
- Acknowledgements

Table of contents

List chapters, sections, figures/charts, tables and annexes

List of acronyms and abbreviations

Executive summary

A stand-alone section of maximum 2-3 pages, including:

- A brief description of the programme evaluated
- The evaluation purpose, objectives and scope
- The evaluation approach and methodology
- A summary of key findings, conclusions and recommendations

Introduction

Include the following information:

- The background of the programme and the evaluation
- The purpose and objectives of the evaluation
- The primary audience/users of the evaluation, and the planned use of the evaluation results
- The evaluation scope

Description of the programme

Describe the following information about the programme being evaluated (including any significant changes that are relevant to the evaluation):

- The objectives and expected accomplishments/results
- Intervention strategies and key activities
- Beneficiaries and target countries
- Key partners
- Budget/resources (human and financial)
- Past evaluations/reviews, including gender analysis and vulnerability assessment

Evaluation objectives, scope and questions

Describe:

- Evaluation objectives
- Evaluation scope
- Evaluation criteria
- Evaluation questions

Evaluation approach and methodology

The description of the methodology should include, among others:

- Data collection and analysis methods and data sources, including stakeholder groups interviewed and surveyed disaggregated by gender, and if applicable, by special country designation (e.g., least developed countries), sampling strategy and response rates, if applicable
- Key methodological limitations and how they were addressed
- If applicable, ethical concerns and how they were handled

Findings

Present the evaluation findings, related to the evaluation criteria and questions, as defined in the TOR, with supporting evidence. Should only present the findings supported by sufficient evidence, reflecting systematic and appropriate analysis and interpretation of the data; and not subjective judgements of the evaluator(s).

Data analyzed should be presented in a gender-disaggregated manner, as much as possible and when there are significant differences between genders. Gender analysis should be reflected in the findings.

Conclusions

Present general conclusions that logically follow from the findings and respond to evaluation questions, including insights and lessons learned pertinent to the decision-making of the intended users of the evaluation, as well as of potential use and applicability to broader audiences. The conclusions should reflect the evaluator's professional opinion in relation to the main evaluation questions and add value to the evaluation results.

Recommendations

Provide clear, practical and feasible recommendations directed to the intended users of the evaluation and supported by the evidence presented in the Findings section around key questions addressed by the evaluation. Recommendations should be logically derived from the findings and conclusions, and identify the users/stakeholders to whom they are addressed to.

Annexes

Include:

- Evaluation TOR
- Data collection instruments (e.g., interview guides, survey)
- List of individuals interviewed
- List of documents reviewed

Annex 2 Component 4 results framework

<p>Impact: To strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goal indicators in demographic and social statistics areas</p>	
<p>EA 4 Strengthened capacity of countries to produce Tier I SDG gender indicators through better integration of a gender perspective into national statistics.</p> <p>Associated SDG Goals: 3, 4, 5, 8, 16, 17</p>	<p>EA 5 Enhanced capacity of target countries to adopt and apply statistical methods to assess gender gaps in selected key areas of women’s empowerment, classified as Tier II indicators in the SDG</p> <p>(Also pertains to the work of UNEP on the nexus between gender and the environment)</p> <p>Associated SDG Goals: 6, 7, 13</p> <p>Associated SDG Targets: SDG 5.2, 5.4, 16.1</p>
<p>A 4.1 90% of workshop participants confirm improved knowledge and skills on the production, interpretation and use of Tier I gender relevant indicators.</p>	<p>A 5.1 90% of workshop participants confirm improved knowledge and skills for the production of statistics for selected Tier II gender relevant indicators.</p>
<p>A 4.2 Increased volume of data on Tier I SDG gender indicators in target countries</p>	<p>A 5.2 Increased availability of Tier II indicators for target countries</p>
<p>Activities</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1 Global Meeting on Gender Statistics to review methodological developments, share best practices and address data gaps to monitor SDG gender indicators</p>	<p>Activity.5.1 Refinement/ improvement of statistical methods to measure violence against women and time use</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 Regional training workshops to improve use of existing data for monitoring gender equality and women’s empowerment</p>	<p>Activity 5.2 Refinement/ improvement of statistical methods to measure the nexus between gender and the environment</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 National training workshops with producers and users of gender statistics</p>	<p>Activity 5.3 Regional training workshops on statistics and indicators to measure violence against women (VAW) and time use (TUS), particularly domestic work and caring activities.</p>
<p>..</p>	<p>Activity 5.4 Technical assistance missions to support statistics on violence against women and time-use in selected countries</p>
<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target countries have access to the institutional infrastructure that is required for SDG monitoring and measuring (NSO; Ministry of Gender; etc) 	

- Key decision-makers in target countries are interested and committed to country contribution to the SDGs, including the gender theme (country signatory to Agenda 2030; integration of gender considerations in national development agenda)
- Chief statisticians are interested in gender statistics and allocating appropriate resources
- Target countries have access to resources to support SDG monitoring and measuring (financial; technical; human; time; etc.)

Source: Programme document, Development Account Programme on Statistics and Data, pp.106-109

Annex 3 Sampling matrix template

Number	Country	Number of activities participated in by type of activity			
		National workshop	Advisory services	Regional/ Global Workshop	Expert Group Meeting
1	Argentina				1
2	Armenia*	1		4	
3	Bangladesh			2	
4	Bolivia*		1		1
5	Burkina Faso*	1		2	
6	Cambodia			2	
7	Chile				2
8	Egypt*	5		10	2
9	El Salvador				2
10	Ghana*	1		3	
11	Grenada			1	
12	Guatemala				2
13	Hong Kong, China			1	
14	Iraq*	2		3	2
15	Jamaica			1	
16	Jordan*	2		5	2
17	Kazakhstan*	1		4	
18	Kyrgyzstan*			3	
19	Malaysia			1	
20	Mauritania*			4	1
21	Mexico*	1		1	4
22	Mongolia*			3	2

23	Morocco*	1		6	3
24	Nepal			2	
25	Pakistan				
26	Panama				
27	Peru				1
28	Philippines*	1		4	
29	Republic of Korea				
30	Saint Lucia			1	
31	Seychelles		1	1	
32	Sri Lanka			2	
33	Surinam			1	
34	Thailand*			2	1
35	Tonga			1	
36	Turkey				
37	Uganda*	1		4	
38	Viet Nam*	1		4	
39	Zimbabwe*	1	1	3	

*Selected for participation in the survey

Annex 4 Definition of evaluation criteria

	Criteria	Definition
1.	Relevance	The extent to which the intervention objectives and design respond to beneficiaries', global, country, and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities, and continue to do so if circumstances change
2.	Coherence	The compatibility of the intervention with other interventions in a country; sector or institution
3.	Effectiveness	The extent to which the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results, including any differential results across groups
4.	Efficiency	The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way
5.	Cross-cutting themes:	
	5.1 Gender (equality)	The equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men, and girls and boys as a central component for the realisation of all human rights
	5.2 Human rights	Development programming that is informed by the recognition that all human beings are entitled to civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights regardless of nationality, place of residence, sex, sexual orientation, national or ethnic origin, colour, disability, religion, language etc.
6.	Impact	The extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects
7.	Sustainability	The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue, or are likely to continue
8.	Lessons learned	Generalisations based on evaluation experiences with projects, programs, or policies that abstract from the specific circumstances to broader situations; frequently, lessons highlight strengths or weaknesses in preparation, design, and implementation that affect performance, outcome, and impact
9.	Recommendations	Proposals aimed at enhancing the effectiveness, quality, or efficiency of a development intervention; at redesigning the objectives; and/or at the reallocation of resources

Source:

- OECD DAC Network on Development Evaluation, 2019. Better Criteria for Better Evaluation: Revised Evaluation Criteria Definitions and Principles for Use, #1 - #4; #6 -#7

- UNEG 2014, Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation: Towards UNEG Guidance, #5.1 - #5.2
- OECD DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-based Management, #8 - #9

Annex 4 Evaluation matrix for the in-depth assessment of Component 4

Relevant Evaluation Criteria	Key Questions	Specific Sub-Questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods/ Tools	Indicators/ Success Standards	Methods for Data Analysis
1.0 Relevance	1.1 To what extent was the gender component of the DA Programme designed to target the priorities and most pressing needs of developing country Member States for data on gender equality and the empowerment of women?	1.1.1 In what way has Component 4 of the DA Programme been relevant to the needs of countries in relation to the provision of data on gender?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) - Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of needs assessment at component level on gendered data ▪ Evidence of country identification/ prioritization of the need for gendered data ▪ Evidence of gaps in gendered data at country level ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
		1.1.2 What evidence is there to indicate that the component prioritized the need to address existing gaps in gendered data within developing countries?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) - Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of gaps in gendered data at country level ▪ Evidence of component responsiveness of data gaps in gender at country level ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 			
		<p>1.1.3 In what way and to what extent did the component assess and address country and regional needs in the design of Component 4?</p> <p>Linked to Q.1a.GA Evaluation Matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) - Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of needs assessment at component level on gendered data ▪ Evidence of gaps in gendered data at country level ▪ Evidence of country identification/ prioritization of the need for gendered data ▪ Evidence of responsiveness of component design to data gaps in gender at country level ▪ Evidence of consistency between component design (including activities) and the priorities and needs of countries as identified at national, regional and/or global level ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

2.0 Coherence	2.1 To what extent has component 4 of the Programme been complementary to, and coordinated with, the other relevant capacity development work undertaken by the participating entities?	2.1.1 In what way has Component 4 complemented / duplicated/ coordinated - capacity development work by the participating entities? - other interventions co-financed by DA and other funding sources? Linked to Q.2a.GA Evaluation Matrix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) - Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of coordination of capacity development work with other (external) Agencies and/or National/Regional organizations ▪ Evidence of internal coherence/ lack of internal coherence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - component activities build on (add value to) existing/ previous/ planned work by participating entities - component activities duplicate existing/ previous/ planned work by participating entities ▪ Evidence of external coherence/ lack of external coherence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - component activities build on (add value to) existing/ previous/ planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
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					<p>government-level interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - component activities duplicate existing/ previous/ planned government-level interventions ▪ Key informant perceptions 	
		<p>2.1.2 What evidence is there to indicate whether the capacity development work of other UN actors has complemented the work of the component?</p> <p>Linked to Q.2a.GA Evaluation Matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) - Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of internal coherence/ lack of internal coherence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - component activities build on (add value to) existing/ previous/ planned work by participating entities - component activities duplicate existing/ previous/ planned work by participating entities ▪ Evidence of external coherence/ lack of external coherence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - component activities build on (add value to) existing/ previous/ planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

					<p>government-level interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - component activities duplicate existing/ previous/ planned government-level interventions <p>Key informant perceptions</p>	
		<p>2.1.3 In what way, if at all, has the component complemented the capacity development work of non-UN actors?</p> <p>Linked to Q.2a.GA Evaluation Matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) - Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of internal coherence/ lack of internal coherence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - component activities build on (add value to) existing/ previous/ planned work by participating entities - component activities duplicate existing/ previous/ planned work by participating entities ▪ Evidence of external coherence/ lack of external coherence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - component activities build on (add value to) existing/ previous/ planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> government-level interventions - component activities duplicate existing/ previous/ planned government-level interventions ▪ Key informant perceptions 	
		2.1.4 What synergies, if any, have been achieved between component 4 and other components or pillars of the Programme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of complementarity between programme components ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
3.0 Effectiveness	3.1 To what extent, and how, has the gender component of the Programme achieved its expected accomplishments? Linked to Q.4a.GA Evaluation Matrix	3.1.1 How, if at all, has Component 4 strengthened the capacity of countries to produce Tier I SDG gender indicators through better integration of a gender perspective into national statistics?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of strengthened capacity by target countries to produce Tier I SDG gender indicators ▪ Evidence of better integration a gendered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> perspective into national statistics within target countries ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
		3.1.2 What evidence is there of an enhanced capacity of countries to adopt and apply statistical methods to assess gender gaps in selected key areas of women's empowerment, classified as Tier II or III indicators in the SDG framework?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) - Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of enhanced capacity of target countries to apply statistical methods to assess gender gaps Tier II and III SDG data ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
		3.1.3 What evidence is there of capacity changes within countries that can be attributed to Component 4?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) - Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of increased capacity to measure/ monitor/ report on gender relevant indicators of the SDGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key informant consultations
		<p>3.1.4 What changes, if any, to the participating countries' capacity to measure, monitor and report on the SDGs, can be attributed to Component 4?</p> <p>Linked to Q.4b.GA Evaluation Matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Record of changes in the participating countries' capacity to measure, monitor and report on the SDGs that can be attributed to the Component ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
		<p>3.1.5 What were the contributions towards country capacities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen statistical institutional environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reported contributions to country capacities - Strengthen statistical institutional environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve statistical production processes? - Measure and monitor indicators and targets in new statistical and data areas improved <p>Linked to Q.4c.GA Evaluation Matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve statistical production processes? - Measure and monitor indicators and targets in new statistical and data areas improved ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
		<p>3.1.6 How, if at all, has Component 4 contributed to enhanced leveraging, partnerships, and collaboration by the UN system and other partners to help countries strengthen their national statistical services?</p> <p>Linked to Q.4d.GA Evaluation Matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reported contribution of Component to enhanced leveraging, partnerships, and collaboration by the UN system and other partners to strengthen national statistical systems ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
	3.2 To what extent did Component activities generate unintended results?	<p>3.2.1. What, if any, were the unintended results of Component 4 and how were they addressed?</p> <p>Linked to Q.4e.GA Evaluation Matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reported unintended results of Component ▪ Actions taken to address unintended results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
		<p>3.2.2 To what extent did any adjustments made during component implementation, (including COVID-19 adjustments) affect results achievement?</p> <p>Linked to Q.4f.GA Evaluation Matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reported effects of adjustments to component implementation on results achievement ▪ Reported or observed effects of COVID-19 adjustments on results achievement ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
4.0 Efficiency	4.1 To what extent was the component managed efficiently?	4.1.1 What evidence is there of the efficient use of component resources (time; human resources; material resources; financial resources; etc.) during	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequate/ realistic / appropriate allocation of component resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis

		<p>component implementation?</p> <p>Linked to Q.3a.GA Evaluation Matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<p>(human; time; financial; material)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timely and reliable provision of services/ products/ events according to the priorities established and adjusted by the component/ DA programme documents - Use of internationally approved procedures for component management, including financial management; results monitoring; troubleshooting; etc. - Timely implementation and completion of component activities - Timely disbursement and receipt of financial resources - Leveraging of other funding sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rationale for adding and/ or dropping countries (at component outset and during implementation) ▪ Key informant perceptions 	
	<p>4.2 To what extent did the component's governance and management structures support or hinder results achievement and overall implementation and management?</p>	<p>4.2.1 How, if at all, did component management / governance enhance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - results achievement? - the effective and efficient planning/ implementation/ , monitoring/ evaluation of the Component? <p>Linked to Q.7a and 7d.GA Evaluation Matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of contribution of component management structure/ governance structure to results achievement ▪ Evidence of contribution of component management structure/ governance structure to effective and efficient implementation and management ▪ Evidence of challenge posed by component management structure/ governance structure on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

					<p>results achievement (e.g. surpassing of component targets; increased rate of behavioural change; etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of challenge posed by component management structure/ governance structure to effective and efficient implementation and management ▪ Key informant perceptions 	
	<p>4.3 What features, if any, of the Component enabled, or hindered effective and efficient results delivery?</p>	<p>4.3.1 How, if at all, did the component design support or impede activity delivery and achievement?</p> <p>Linked to Q.7c GA Evaluation Matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of contribution of component design (strategy/ structure/ tools) to component activity delivery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence of design strengths or weaknesses - Evidence of opportunities created for enhanced delivery results achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence of impediments to activity delivery ▪ Key informant perceptions 	
		4.3.2 Which elements of the component were innovative and how did it/ they affect results achievement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of contribution of component design (strategy/ structure/ tools) to results achievement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence of design strengths - Evidence of good practice ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
		4.3.3 What effect, if any, did adjustments to component delivery, including to the findings of the mid-term evaluation, have on component delivery ? Linked to Q.7e GA Evaluation Matrix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of adjustments in response to mid-term evaluation ▪ Evidence of other adjustments to component delivery ▪ Reported or observed effects of component adjustments on delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key informant perceptions 	
	4.4 To what extent did the financial management Component 4 (and other support provided by implementing entities) enable or hinder the effective and efficient planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Component?	4.4.1 What evidence is there of the effect of the financial management of Component 4 (and other support by implementing entities) on planning/ implementation/ monitoring/ evaluation? Linked to Q.7f.GA Evaluation Matrix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reported effects of the financial management of Component 4 (and other support by implementing entities) on planning/ implementation/ monitoring/ evaluation ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
		4.4.2 What evidence is there of non-component resources leveraged by Component 4 towards the objectives of the component? Linked to Q.3b.GA Evaluation Matrix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Records and/or estimates from implementing entities on other non-DA resources leveraged for component implementation ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 			
<p>5.0 Cross-cutting themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender sensitive approach - Human rights-based approach 	<p>5.1 In what way was the component gender sensitive?</p>	<p>5.1.1 How, if at all, were gender perspectives mainstreamed into the design, implementation and monitoring of Component 4?</p> <p>Linked to Q.5a.GA Evaluation Matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of the development and implementation of a gender equality strategy/ plan/policy based on contextual data and analysis ▪ Evidence of the allocation of human and financial resources to gender integration at the levels of component design and/ or implementation ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
	<p>5.2 .1 To what extent, and how, were human rights considerations mainstreamed into the design, implementation and monitoring of Component 4?</p>	<p>5.1.2 What evidence is there to indicate that Component 4 advanced positive changes for the most vulnerable populations?</p> <p>Linked to Q.5a.GA Evaluation Matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of the integration of human rights-based principles into component design and/ or implementation e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collecting and using gender-disaggregated data during 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

			<p>progress reports/ evaluations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 		<p>programme monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporating rights-based considerations into component design - Facilitating equal opportunities for component participation at all component stages, including for persons from vulnerable/ marginalized social groups - Identifying and eliminating barriers to access/ opportunities for individual participation - Component design and implementation, including target results, are informed by the needs of all target beneficiaries - Transparent accountability procedures ▪ Key informant perceptions 	
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6.0 Impact	6.1 What evidence is there to indicate whether Component 4 achieved its intended impact?	6.1.1 How has the component contributed towards increased capacity for measuring SDG indicators on: social and demographic statistics/ gender statistics?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) - Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of strengthened institutional capacities in target countries to monitor and measure SDG indicators on social and demographic statistics (tools; trainings; statistical focal point; etc.) ▪ Evidence of strengthened institutional capacities in target countries to monitor and measure SDG indicators on gender (tools; trainings; gender desk; gender focal point; etc.) ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
7.0 Sustainability	7.1 What is the likelihood for the sustainability of the outcomes of Component 4 beyond the component end date?	7.1.1 What evidence is there of the existence of an exit/ sustainability strategy to phase out external component support?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) - Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of development and implementation of component exit/ sustainability strategy ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key informant consultations
		7.1.2 What evidence is there to show that national component partners developed ownership of the component results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) - Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of positive behavioural change to support results ownership ▪ Evidence of measures established to sustain component results ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
		7.1.3 In what way has the component strengthened the capacity of national partners to sustain component results beyond the implementation timeframe?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) - Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of built institutional capacities for gender data monitoring ▪ Evidence of built institutional capacities for gender data measuring ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key informant consultations
8.0 Lessons learned	8.1 What are the key lessons that have emerged from the component?	8.1.1 Which are the elements of the component that worked well?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ progress reports/ evaluations ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) ▪ Synthesis of results of data analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good practices - Major factors positively influencing results achievement ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
		8.1.2 Which elements of the component need to be strengthened in future phases of component activity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country development strategies and policy documents ▪ Programme document ▪ Component logical framework/ Theory of change ▪ Component monitoring/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews (individual/ small group) ▪ Synthesis of results of data analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas for improvement - Factors impeding results achievement ▪ Key informant perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desk review, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis

			progress reports/ evaluations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training material/ reports ▪ Consultations with: stakeholders across component: 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key informant consultations
9.0 Recommendations	9.1 What are the main recommendations that have been generated from this component?	9.1.1 How can the results of the component be used to enhance future component activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Main findings ▪ Lessons learned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Synthesis of results of data analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergent recommendations from main findings and lessons learned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Results synthesis

Annex 5 Data collection instruments

Interview Protocol: Implementing/ Participating Entities and Other Partner Agencies

Introduction:

The Development Account Programme on Data and Statistics was implemented from September 2016 to April 2021 to monitor progress of countries towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. It represented the joint efforts of 10 entities of the United Nations Secretariat, to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries to measure, monitor and report on the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in an accurate, reliable and timely manner for evidence-based policymaking.

Further to the end of programme, the United Nations Department of Social Affairs has commissioned an external assessment of Component 4 of the programme, where the focus has been on gender statistics and indicators. The purpose of the assessment is to determine to what extent Component 4 achieved its expected results. Consequently, the results of the assessment will be used to improve future similar programme and projects in terms of planning; implementation; monitoring and evaluation.

To increase the accuracy of the results that will be generated during this exercise, all categories of component stakeholders are being provided with the opportunity to share their views on their individual component experience. To ensure confidentiality there will be no attribution to specific respondents as responses will be used in an aggregated form only. All responses will be stored in a secure, password protected location for use by the evaluators and the global evaluation team only.

Your participation will not be remunerated. There are also no foreseen risks to participation and you will be free to opt out of participating or withdraw your participation at any time without penalty. In addition, your participation will not affect future relations between your office and the UN.

This assessment complies with the 2018 General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the international standards of the United Nations Evaluation Group. The discussion will last for a maximum of 45 minutes. For further information about the evaluation please contact the evaluator, Dr Halcyon Louis, at halcyon.louis@gmail.com. Alternatively, please contact the evaluation commissioner, Mr Jurgen Gafke at gafke@un.org.

Thank you in advance for your time and cooperation. Before we begin, do you have any general questions?

Consent Form:

I have read the participation information sheet and I have had the opportunity to ask the evaluator to clarify any issues that were unclear to me. I understand that my participation in this evaluation is voluntary and that I can withdraw at any time without penalty. I further understand that my responses will be anonymized and will be used by UN DESA to inform its forward-planning for future similar projects. I, therefore, consent for the information I provide to be used during this process.

If I have any further questions about the evaluation I can contact the evaluator at halcyon.louis@gmail.com.

If I have any concerns about the way the evaluation has been conducted I can contact Mr Jurgen Gafke at gafke@un.org.

By signing below I consent to: *Please tick as appropriate*

- Participate in the assessment
- The analysis and anonymization of my responses by the evaluator
- The use of my responses to develop the assessment report for further use by UN DESA

Print Name _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Day/month/year

Background:

- What is your job title? How long have you been in this position?
- What are your current responsibilities?
- Please describe your involvement in the component on Gender statistics and indicators.

Main Questions:**Relevance**

- How has Component 4: Gender statistics and indicators been relevant to the needs of the participating countries of the component in relation to data on gender (including data on gender equality and the empowerment of women)?
- Was a country-specific gap analysis conducted to determine whether there was a gap in gender data within the target countries? *If yes: Was the analysis supported by any member of the UN Country Team? (If yes: Please identify the UN Country Team members who supported the gap analysis and describe their role).*
- How, if at all, did the component assess and address the needs of the participating countries and regions during the design stage?
- How, if at all, has this component been relevant to the implementing entities

Coherence

- In your opinion, has the component complemented or duplicated other interventions by the implementing entities? Other UN actors? Non-UN actors? Please explain your response.

Effectiveness

- In your opinion did the component strengthen the capacity of national institutions to produce Tier I SDG gender indicators? Please provide examples to support your response.
- How, if at all, has the component supported national institutions to better integrate gender into national statistics?
- In what way, if at all, has the component enhanced the capacity of national institutions to use statistical methods to assess gaps in Tier II SDG gender data? In Tier III SDG gender data?
- What, if at all, has been the direct contribution of the component to capacity changes within national institutions? Please provide examples (at the country or institutional level) to support your response.
- Did the component produce any unintended results, whether negative or positive? Please provide examples to support your response.

Efficiency

- What were the main resource needs of the component? Were resources allocated and managed efficiently? Please explain your response.
- What, if any, were the non-Component resources that were leveraged by the implementing entities and how were they used?

- What was the rationale for adding or dropping target countries? How useful was this approach for identifying target countries at the outset and then during component implementation?
- How, if at all, did the component design contribute towards results achievement? Please provide examples to explain your response.
- What adjustments, if any, were made to the component, and how did they affect results achievement?
- In your opinion, did the way in which the component was managed(including financial management) contribute towards or hinder results achievement? Please provide examples to explain your response.
- Did the governance structure of the component, for example the existence of a Technical Advisory Group, contribute towards or hinder results achievement? Please provide examples to explain your response.
- In your opinion were there any elements of the component that were innovative? If yes, how did these component elements contribute towards or hinder results achievement?
- How successful was the component in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic? Please provide examples to explain your response.

Impact

- In your opinion, how, if at all, has the component strengthened the capacity of national institutions to measure and monitor SDG indicators on gender?

Cross-cutting theme: Gender

- How, if at all, was gender equality integrated into the component?
- What effect did the integration of gender considerations have on the component?
- How can the integration of gender be improved in future component phases?

Cross-cutting theme: Rights-based approach

- Was the component implemented using rights-based principles? Please provide examples to support your response.
- *If yes*, What effect did the use of a rights-based approach have on the component?
- How can the application of a rights-based approach be improved in future component phases?

Sustainability

- How, if at all, has the component strengthened the internal capacities of national institutions (e.g. NSOs) to support results sustainability beyond component implementation?
- In your opinion, what are the main risks to results sustainability and how can they be addressed?
- Is there any evidence of ownership of the results of the component by national institutions (e.g. NSOs)? Please provide examples to support your response.

Lessons learned and Recommendations

- What, in your opinion, are the main aspects of the component that have worked well? Please explain your response.
- Which areas of the component need to be strengthened in future phases activity and how can this be done?

Close

- Are there any further comments or suggestions you wish to make?

Thank you for your time and participation.

Interview Protocol: National Statistical Offices/ Other National Stakeholder Organizations

Introduction:

The Development Account Programme on Data and Statistics was implemented from September 2016 to April 2021 to monitor progress of countries towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. It represented the joint efforts of 10 entities of the United Nations Secretariat, to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries to measure, monitor and report on the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in an accurate, reliable and timely manner for evidence-based policymaking.

Further to the end of programme, the United Nations Department of Social Affairs has commissioned an external assessment of Component 4 of the programme, where the focus has been on gender statistics and indicators. The purpose of the assessment is to determine to what extent Component 4 achieved its expected results. Consequently, the results of the assessment will be used to improve future similar programme and projects in terms of planning; implementation; monitoring and evaluation.

To increase the accuracy of the results that will be generated during this exercise, all categories of component stakeholders are being provided with the opportunity to share their views on their individual component experience. All discussions will remain confidential and will be used only for the assessment. To ensure confidentiality there will be no attribution to specific respondents as responses will be used in an aggregated form only. All responses will be stored in a secure, password protected location for use by the evaluators and the global evaluation team only.

Your participation will not be remunerated. There are also no foreseen risks to participation and you will be free to opt out of participating or withdraw your participation at any time without penalty. In addition, your participation will not affect future relations between your office and the UN. By engaging in this discussion, you consent to your participation in the assessment and the use of your responses to develop the assessment report.

This assessment complies with the international standards of United Nations Evaluation Group and will last for a maximum of 45 minutes. For further information about the evaluation please contact the senior statistician Professor Lisa Grace S. Bersales at lsbersales@gmail.com or the evaluator at halcyon.louis@gmail.com . Alternatively, please contact the evaluation commissioner, Mr Jurgen Gafke at gafke@un.org.

Thank you in advance for your time and cooperation. Before we begin, do you have any general questions?

Background:

- What is your job title? How long have you been in this position?
- What are your current responsibilities?
- Are you aware of the Development Programme on Gender statistics and indicators? *If yes:* Can you indicate in which activities you (or your government) participated?

Main Questions:**Relevance**

- How has Component 4: Gender statistics and indicators been relevant to national development needs in relation to data on gender (including data on gender equality and the empowerment of women)?
- In your opinion, did the component help to identify and prioritize a national gap in gender data? Please explain your response.
- How, if at all, did the component assess and address the needs of national institutions in the area of SDG measurement and monitoring?

Coherence

- In your opinion, has the component complemented or duplicated other interventions in the area of increased capacity to measure and monitor SDGs on gender?

Effectiveness

- What, if at all, has been the direct contribution of the component to capacity changes within national institutions?
- In your opinion did the component strengthen the capacity of national institutions to produce Tier I SDG gender indicators? Please provide examples to support your response.
- How, if at all, has the component supported national institutions to better integrate gender into national statistics?
- In what way, if at all, has the component enhanced the capacity of national institutions to use statistical methods to assess gaps in Tier II SDG gender data? In Tier III SDG gender data?
- Did the component produce any unintended results, whether negative or positive? Please provide examples to support your response.

Efficiency

- Did the way in which the component was designed contribute towards or hinder the capacity of national institutions to better measure and monitor SDG indicators on gender? Please provide examples to explain your response.
- In your opinion, were there any elements of the component that were innovative? If yes, how did these component elements contribute towards enhance capacities within national institutions to measure and monitor SDG gender indicators?

- How successful was the component in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic? Please provide examples to explain your response.

Impact

- In your opinion, how, if at all, has the component strengthened the capacity of national institutions to measure and monitor SDG indicators on gender?

Cross-cutting theme: Gender

- How, if at all, was gender equality integrated into the component?
- What effect did the integration of gender considerations have on the component?
- How can the integration of gender be improved in future component phases?

Cross-cutting theme: Rights-based approach

- Was the component implemented using rights-based principles? Please provide examples to support your response.
- *If yes*, What effect did the use of a rights-based approach have on the component?
- How can the application of a rights-based approach be improved in future component phases?

Sustainability

- How, if at all, has the component strengthened the internal capacities of national institutions (e.g. NSOs) to support results sustainability beyond component implementation?
- In your opinion, what are the main risks to results sustainability and how can they be addressed?
- Is there any evidence of ownership of the results of the component by national institutions (e.g. NSOs)? Please provide examples to support your response.
- What contribution, if any, has the component made to partnerships; collaborations; and other support to help strengthen the national statistical services? In your opinion, are these partnerships; collaborations and other support sustainable? Please explain your response.

Lessons learned and Recommendations

- What, in your opinion, are the main aspects of the component that worked well? Please explain your response.
- Which areas of the component need to be strengthened in future phases and how can this be done?

Close

- Are there any further comments or suggestions you wish to make?

Thank you for your time and participation.

Survey of countries participating in activities under Component 4 of the DA Programme on statistics and data

Introduction

This survey asks questions about your experience of the activities under Component 4 of the UN Development Account Programme on statistics and data (DA10 Programme), which was implemented jointly by 10 UN Secretariat organizations between September 2016 and April 2021. The objective of this component was to strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goal indicators in social and demographic statistics areas, with a focus on gender statistics indicators. As a result, National Statistical Offices, as well as government Ministries and other organizations that have participated in activities under Component 4 of the DA Programme are being invited to take this survey. The survey will complement similar requests you might have received for the global evaluation and will not affect future relations between your office and the UN.

Your responses will remain confidential and will be used only for the assessment. To ensure confidentiality there will be no attribution to specific respondents as responses will be used in an aggregated form only. All responses will be stored in a secure, password protected location for use by the evaluators and the global evaluation team only. The results of the survey will be used for the comprehensive assessment of Component 4, which will help identify areas of success and areas for improvement of the DA implementing entities.

By answering this survey, you consent to your participation in the assessment and the use of your responses to develop the assessment report. If you have any further questions about the evaluation, you can contact the senior statistician at lsbersales@gmail.com. If you have any concerns about the way the evaluation has been conducted, you can contact Mr Jurgen Gafke at gafke@un.org.

Please respond by no later than 14 January, 2022. We greatly appreciate your taking the time to respond to this survey.

1. Information on respondent

Please provide the information on the institution you belong to and your designation in the institution. (Drop-down menu, the institution and the designation.)

1.1 Country

1.2 Institution

- National Statistics Office
- Government Ministry
- CSO/NGO
- Media
- Academia/Research Institution
- Other, pls specify: _____

1.3 Designation

- Chief Statistician/President
- Deputy Statistician/Vice President
- Director
- Technical Staff
- Other, pls specify: _____

1.4 Sex

- Male
- Female
- Other

2. Participation in Component 4 activities

Please identify/select the type of activity/ies your institution or you participated in/benefitted from? Please select all that apply. Matrix with the scope of each type of activity -National , Sub-regional,Regional, Global in each cell- no limit to the number of options selected):

Type of Activity	National/Sub-regional/Regional/Global
1. Workshop / seminar / training	
2. Advisory services / country mission	
3. Guidelines / methodology / tools	
4. Training material / case study / best practice	
5. Expert group / technical group meeting	
6. Participation in third party meeting / advocacy	
7. Website/Portal/e-Learning	

3. Relevance and quality

3.1. Did the focus and the content of the activities participated in meet the most pressing needs of your institution/country in relation to measuring, monitoring and reporting on gender statistics?

- The most pressing needs of the country were fully met
- The most pressing needs of the country were partly met
- The most pressing needs of the country were not met

3.2. Only to be answered by those who feel that the most pressing needs in 3.1 were not met:

- Please tell us in a few words why you feel that the most pressing needs were not met.

3.3. Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is the lowest quality and 5 is the highest quality, please rate the quality of the following (Answer only for those activities in which you or your institution participated):

Type of Activity	National/Sub-regional/Regional/Global
1. Workshop / seminar / training	
2. Advisory services / country mission	
3. Guidelines / methodology / tools	
4. Training material / case study / best practice	
5. Expert group / technical group meeting	
6. Participation in third party meeting / advocacy	
7. Website/Portal/e-Learning	

4. Impact and sustainability

4.1. Did the level of knowledge of the compilation of gender indicators at your institution increase as a result of the participation?

- The level of knowledge increased significantly
- The level of knowledge increased somewhat
- The level of knowledge did not increase

4.2 What has been the impact of the activities in which you or your institutions participated on the capacity of your country to launch or improve gender indicators?

a. Capacity on data collection

- Capacity has increased significantly
- Capacity has increased somewhat
- Capacity is about the same

b. Capacity on use of methodologies for generating gender statistics

- Capacity has increased significantly
- Capacity has increased somewhat
- Capacity is about the same

c. Capacity on communicating gender statistics

- Capacity has increased significantly
- Capacity has increased somewhat
- Capacity is about the same

4.3 Only to be answered by those who feel the capacity of their country has increased significantly or somewhat: How likely is it that the increase in capacity is sustainable?

a. Data collection

- Very likely
- Somewhat likely
- Not likely

b. Use of methodologies for generating gender statistics

- Very likely
- Somewhat likely
- Not likely

c. Communicating gender statistics

- Very likely
- Somewhat likely
- Not likely

5. Coherence

5.1 Did the activities in which you or your agency participated complement other relevant activities of your agency?

- Yes
- No

5.2 Did the activities in which you or your agency participated complement other relevant activities by other international development partners (UN or non-UN)?

- Yes
- No

5.3 Was there any overlap or redundancy between the the activities in which you or your agency participated and the activities of other agencies, including your agency?

- Yes
- No

6. Partnerships, sharing of experience, learning from other countries

6.1 In connection with the activities participated in , were there any partnerships established/developed with international agencies, countries or institutions which have strengthened and facilitated the gender data work in your country?(Drop down in first column for the following choices)

- Very useful partnerships were developed
- Some useful partnerships were developed

- No partnerships were developed

Drop down in second column for the following choices(no limit to answer):

- Country/ies in same region
- Country/ies in other region/s
- international agency/ies
- institution/s within the country

If partnerships were developed (1)	If very useful partnerships were developed, they were developed with (2)

6.2 What was the main purpose of the partnership(s)?

7.Implementation

7.1 Has the NSO (or other relevant institution compiling SDG indicators) succeeded in acquiring and using new data sources in the compilation of SDG indicators?

- Yes, to a significant degree
- Yes, to some degree
- No

7.2 Only to be answered to those that answered yes, **both to a significant degree and some degree.**

What kind of new data sources have you been able to utilise for gender statistics? Please select all relevant alternatives:

- Social survey data previously not available
- Economic survey data previously not available
- Population and housing census data
- Administrative data
- Big data
- Geospatial data
- Other – please specify

7.3. Has the methodology for national gender indicators improved?

- Yes, to a significant degree
- Yes, to some degree
- No

7.4 Additional comments? Please specify.

End text: Thank you for completing our survey!

Annex 6 List of individuals consulted

Stakeholder (SURNAME, Firstname)	Designation - Agency	Method of Consultation	Sex
BALAMBAN, Bernadette	Chief Statistical Specialist, Poverty and Human Development Statistics Division, Social Sector Statistics Service – Philippine Statistics Authority	Key informant interview (remote)	Female
BISOGNO, Enrico	Chief of Section, Research and Trend Analysis (Statistics)/ Technical Advisory Group Alternate – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Key informant interview (remote)	Male
CAMPBELL, Jillian	Head of Monitoring, Review and Reporting – United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity/ Former Statistician - United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Key informant interview (remote)	Female
COPPENS, Ludgarde	Head, SDG and Environment Statistics Unit/ Technical Advisory Group Member – United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Key informant interview (remote)	Female
de ALBA, Enrique	Vice President of the Government Board – National Institute of Statistics and Geography, Mexico	Key informant interview (remote)	Male
GAFKE, Jurgen	Senior Programme Manager, Capacity Development and Programme Management Office (CDPMO) – United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)	Key informant interview (remote)	Male
GAMEZ, Gabriel	Inter-Regional Adviser/ Programme Coordinator/ Alternate Technical Advisory Group Chair – United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	Key informant interview (remote)	Male
GRUM, Francesca	Chief, Social and Gender Statistics/ Component Lead – United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	Key informant interview (remote)	Female
GUILLEN, Wilma	Assistant National Statistician, Social Sector Statistics – Philippine Statistics Authority	Key informant interview (remote)	Female
IYAHEN, Isiuwa	Programme Specialist, Economic Empowerment and Statistics – UN Women Caribbean	Key informant interview (remote)	Female
JAFAR, Neda	Head of Statistical Policies and Coordination Unit/ Technical Advisory Group Alternate – United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)	Key informant interview (remote)	Female

KANDULU, Gerald	Associate Statistician – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Key informant interview (remote)	Male
MAGED, Wafaa	Former Director General of Gender Statistics – Population Studies and Research Centre, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Egypt	Email exchange	Female
MANCERO, Xavier	Chief, Social Statistics Unit/ Technical Advisory Group Alternate – United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	Email exchange	Male
MOLDAKULOVA, Gaziza	Coordinator of National Programmes – United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Kazakhstan	Key informant interview (remote)	Female
NAVARRO, Norma Luz	Director of Conceptual Design of Special Household Surveys, General Directorate of Sociodemographic Statistics – National Institute of Statistics and Geography, Mexico	Email exchange	Female
NEGRUTA, Ala	Gender Statistics Specialist – UN Women Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	Key informant interview (remote)	Female
OTEROVA, Andrea	Statistical Assistant – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Key informant interview (remote)	Female
PERSAUD, Indira Devi	Statistician/ Alternate Programme Coordinator – United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	Key informant interview (remote)	Female
SERRAO, Sharita	Statistician – United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	Key informant interview (remote)	Female
SISSOKO, Fatouma	Gender Statistics Specialist/ Institutional Focal Point – United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	Key informant interview (remote)	Female
SUCHODOLSKA, Liliana	Policy Analyst – Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21 st Century (PARIS21)/ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	Key informant interview (remote)	Female
VACA-TRIGO, Illiana	Statistician, Division for Gender Affairs – United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	Key informant interview (remote)	Female
VIKAT, Andres	Chief, Social and Demographic Statistics/ Institutional Focal Point/ Co-Lead – United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)	Key informant interview (remote)	Male

Annex 7 List of documents reviewed

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<https://caribbean.unwomen.org/en/materials/publications/2019/10/producing-sdg-indicator-541-basic-guide-for-caricom-national-statistics-offices>

Concept Note: 7th Global Forum on Gender Statistics. Available at:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2018/tokyo-globalforum-genderstat/Concept%20Note%20for%20website%2014%2008%202018.pdf>

DA10 Programme on Statistics and Data: End Programme Report, 2021

DA10 Programme on Statistics and Data: Programme document

DA10 Programme on Statistics and Data: Technical Advisory Group Progress Reports, 2018 - 2021

DA10 Programme on Statistics and Data: Technical Advisory Group Executive minutes, 2016 - 2021

ECE, 2010. *Developing Gender Statistics: A Practical Tool*. Geneva: UN

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ESCAP Committee on Statistics, 2018. Advancing Official Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Progress in Implementing the Existing Regional Initiatives of the Committee on Statistics. . Available at:

https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/ESCAP_CST_2018_2_Progress_in_implementing_existing_regional_initiatives.pdf

Fact sheets (various) Component 4: Gender Statistics and Indicators

Factsheet – ESCWA 1st Training workshop on Gender Statistics in Jordan. Available at:

<https://comtrade.un.org/da10/Workshop/Details/1352/>

Factsheet - Regional workshop with users and producers of gender statistics to improve coordination of gender statistics in Africa

Factsheet – UNEC Workshop on Gender Statistics for Countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia: Finding and Filling Gaps in Gender statistics for SDG Monitoring. Available at:

<https://comtrade.un.org/da10/Workshop/Details/1508/>

Factsheet - On-line Expert group meeting on improving administrative data from the Criminal justice system on gender-based homicides and other forms of violence against women. Available at:

<https://comtrade.un.org/da10/ExpertGroup/Details/1916/>

Marcondes, C. Terminal Evaluation of the DA (10TH Tranche) Programme on Statistics and Data: Global Assessment Inception Report, October 2021

PARIS21, 2021. Co-ordination Capacity in National Statistical Systems: Background Report. Available at: <https://paris21.org/news-center/news/co-ordination-capacity-national-statistical-systems-background-report>

Patton, M.Q., 2010. *Utilization-focused evaluation*. 4th edition. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.

Project document, 14th tranche of the Development Account

Report of the 6th Forum on Gender Statistics. Available at: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Finland_Oct2016/Report%20of%206th%20GFGS_2016_FINAL.pdf

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Snorrason, Hallgrímur, 2018. Mid-term External Evaluation of the 10th Tranche Development Account Programme on Statistics and Data

Stuart, S. 2014. Situation of Unpaid Work and Gender in the Caribbean: The measurement of unpaid work through time-use studies. Available at: https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/s2014006_en.pdf

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UNESCAP, 2018. Workshop Summary, UNESCAP Gender Policy-Data Integration Initiative: Inception Workshop 21-23 April 2018, Bangkok, Thailand. Available at: https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Workshop_summary_Gender-Policy-Data_21-23Apr2018.pdf

United Nations, 2021. The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021. Available at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2021.pdf>

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Workshop report, Available at: <https://www.unescwa.org/events/sustainable-development-goals-violence-against-women>

Workshop report, Joint AfDB-UN Women-UNECA Regional Workshop on Gender Statistics. Available at: <https://ecastats.uneca.org/acswb/askn/Subnetworks/GenderStatistics/GSmeetingsandeventsrelateddocuments.aspx>

World Bank, 2022. Statistical Performance Indicators. Available at:
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/statistical-performance-indicators>

Annex 8 Data availability for selected key gender indicators

No.	SDG Indicator	Indicator description in the minimum set	Country	Years of Available Data			
				2016	2017	2018	2019
1	1.1.1	Employed population below international poverty line, by sex and age	Egypt	2016	2017	2018	
			Kazakhstan	2016	2017	2018	
			Mexico	2016			
			Philippines	2016	2017	2018	
			Zimbabwe	2016	2017	2018	
2	3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	Egypt	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Kazakhstan	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Mexico	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Philippines	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Zimbabwe	2016	2017	2018	2019
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Egypt	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Kazakhstan	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Philippines	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Zimbabwe	2016	2017	2018	2019
4	3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by sex	Egypt	2016			
			Kazakhstan	2016			

			Mexico	2016			
			Philippines	2016			
			Zimbabwe	2016			
5	3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex	Egypt	2016	2017	2018	
			Kazakhstan	2016	2017	2018	
			Mexico	2016	2017	2018	
			Philippines	2016	2017	2018	
			Zimbabwe	2016	2017	2018	
6	4.1.2	Completion rate, by sex, location and wealth quintile, primary education	Mexico			2018	
			Philippines			2018	
			Zimbabwe				2019
7	4.1.2	Completion rate, by sex, location and wealth quintile, lower secondary education	Mexico	2016		2018	
			Philippines			2018	
			Zimbabwe				2019
8	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by sex and type of skill	Egypt	2016			
			Kazakhstan	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Mexico	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Zimbabwe				2019

9	5.4.1	Average number of hours spent on domestic chores and care work, by sex, age and location	Kazakhstan			2018	
10	5.4.1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic chores, by sex, age and location	Kazakhstan			2018	
11	5.4.1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid care work, by sex, age and location	Kazakhstan			2018	
12	5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Egypt	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Zimbabwe				2019
13	8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex	Egypt		2017		
			Kazakhstan		2017		
			Mexico		2017		
			Philippines		2017		
			Zimbabwe		2017		
14	8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Egypt	2016	2017	2018	2019

			Zimbabwe				2019
15	8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees by sex and occupation (local currency)	Mexico	2016			
16	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and disability	Egypt	2016	2017	2018	
			Zimbabwe				2019
17	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and age	Egypt	2016	2017	2018	
			Mexico	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Philippines	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Kazakhstan	2017			
			Zimbabwe				2019
18	8.6.1	Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, by sex and age	Egypt	2016	2017	2018	
			Mexico	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Philippines	2016	2017	2018	2019
			Zimbabwe				2019

Source: Compiled from United Nations (2021). The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

Annex 9 Results of the Electronic Survey

Date generated: April 15, 2022

The orange highlights show the survey results for NSOs only.

Response Rate

The online survey had a response rate of 32.0% (24 responded out of 75 sampled).

A good response rate was achieved for NSOs with 88.9% response rate (16 out of 18 countries). One NSO had two respondents(the chief statistician and the director in charge of gender statistics) but was counted only once in the computation of the response rate.

The source of the low overall response rate of 12.3% (7 out of 57) was the non-NSO agencies of the countries. Table 1 shows the composition of the sample of 23.

Of the 7 non-NSOs that responded, 4 were from government ministries (from Ghana, Philippines and Zimbabwe), 2 were from Academia or Research institutions (from Armenia and Ghana), and 1 was from a CSO/NGO(from Mexico).

Responses:

1. Information on respondents

Please provide the information on the institution you belong to and your designation in the institution

1.1 Country

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents by Country and by Institution

Country	Number of Respondents	Institution
Armenia	2	Academia or Research institution
		National Statistics Office
Bolivia	1	National Statistics Office
Burkina Faso	1	National Statistics Office
Egypt	1	National Statistics Office
Ghana	4	Academia or Research institution
		Government ministry
		Government ministry
		National Statistics Office
Iraq	1	National Statistics Office

Jordan	1	National Statistics Office
Kazakhstan	1	National Statistics Office
Kyrgyzstan	1	National Statistics Office
Mexico	2	Civil society organization or Non-governmental organization
		National Statistics Office
Morocco	1	National Statistics Office
Philippines	3	Government ministry
		National Statistics Office
		National Statistics Office
Thailand	1	National Statistics Office
Uganda	1	National Statistics Office
Vietnam	1	National Statistics Office
Zimbabwe	2	Government ministry
		National Statistics Office
Total	24	

1.2 Designation

Most of the respondents were either directors or technical staff as shown by Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents by institution and by designation

Institution/ Designation of Respondent	Number of Respondents
Academia or Research institution	2
Senior Researcher	1
Technical Staff	1
Civil society organization or Non-governmental organization	1
Technical Staff	1
Government ministry	4
Director	1

Technical Staff	3
National Statistics Office	17
Chief Statistician or President	1
Deputy Statistician/Vice President	1
Director	7
Head of division	1
Technical Staff	7
Grand Total	24

The following discussion presents two types of tables – table (a) with all respondents and table (b) with respondents from NSOs only.

1.3 Sex

The majority (65.2%) of respondents are female (Table 1.3a). This is also true if only NSOs are included in the tabulation with 76.5% female participants from NSOs (Table 1.3b).

Table 1.3a. Distribution of Respondents by Sex

Sex of Respondents	Number	%
Female	16	66.7%
Male	8	33.3%
Grand Total	24	100.0%

Table 1.3b. Distribution of Respondents from NSOs, by Sex

Sex of Respondents	Number	%
Female	13	76.5%
Male	4	23.5%
Grand Total	17	100.0%

2 Participation in Component 4 Activities

Please identify/select the type of activity/ies your institution or you participated in/benefitted from

Most of the activities that the respondents participated in were either national or regional activities. These activities are usually workshops, seminars or trainings. These are presented in Table 4a. **All of the respondents participated in more than one activity.**

It is noted that **the online survey was designed to include countries that participated in two or more C4 activities** that are either at the national or regional level. Table 4a confirms this with the number of participants in either national or regional activities. Only one respondent reported to have attended only a global activity.

Table2a. Activities in which the Respondents Participated

Type of Activity	National	Sub-regional	Regional	Global
2. Workshop / seminar / training	16	2	15	6
3. Advisory services / country mission	10	1	7	2
4. Guidelines / methodology / tools	9	0	7	7
5. Training material / case study / best practice	12	2	10	3
6. Expert group / technical group meeting	11	1	12	5
7. Participation in third party meeting / advocacy	9	1	6	1
8. Website/Portal	7	0	8	4

For NSOs, most of the activities that the respondents participated in were either national or regional activities. These activities are usually workshops, seminars or trainings. It must be noted, though, that many also participated in Training material / case study / best practice and Expert group / technical group meeting .These are presented in Table 4b. All of the respondents participated in more than one activity.

Table 2. Activities in which the NSOs participated

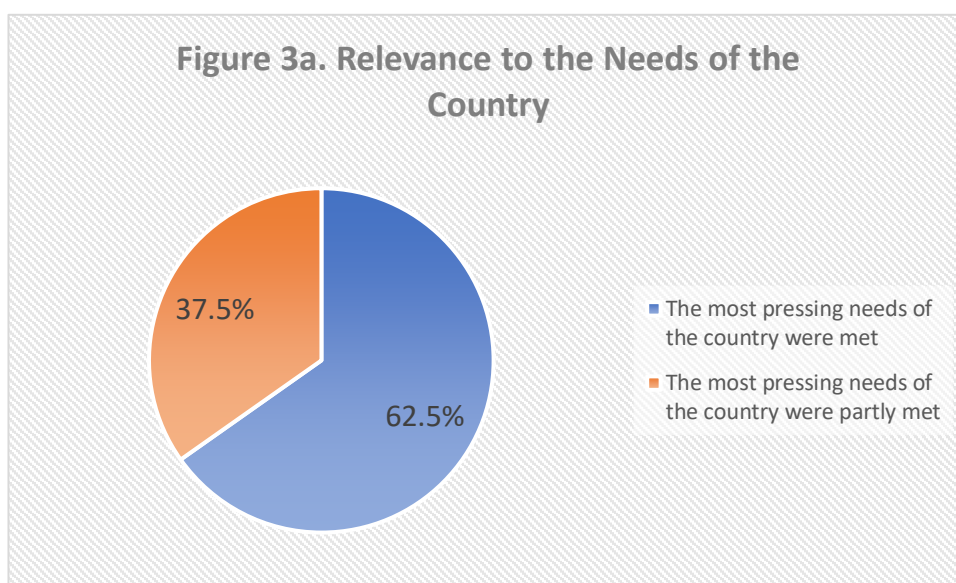
Type of Activity	National	Sub-regional	Regional	Global
1. Workshop / seminar / training	10	1	13	6
2. Advisory services / country mission	5		6	2
3. Guidelines / methodology / tools	4		7	6

4. Training material / case study / best practice	7	1	10	3
5. Expert group / technical group meeting	6	1	12	5
6. Participation in third party meeting / advocacy	4		6	1
7. Website/Portal	3		8	3

3 Relevance and Quality

a. Relevance

The majority of respondents (62.5%) stated that the most pressing needs of the country for measuring, monitoring and reporting on gender statistics were partially met by the activities of Component 4 (Figure 3.a). The rest said that they were met. No negative response was recorded. Table 3a provides the



responses by type of institution.

Table 3a Relevance to the gender statistics needs of the country, by Institution

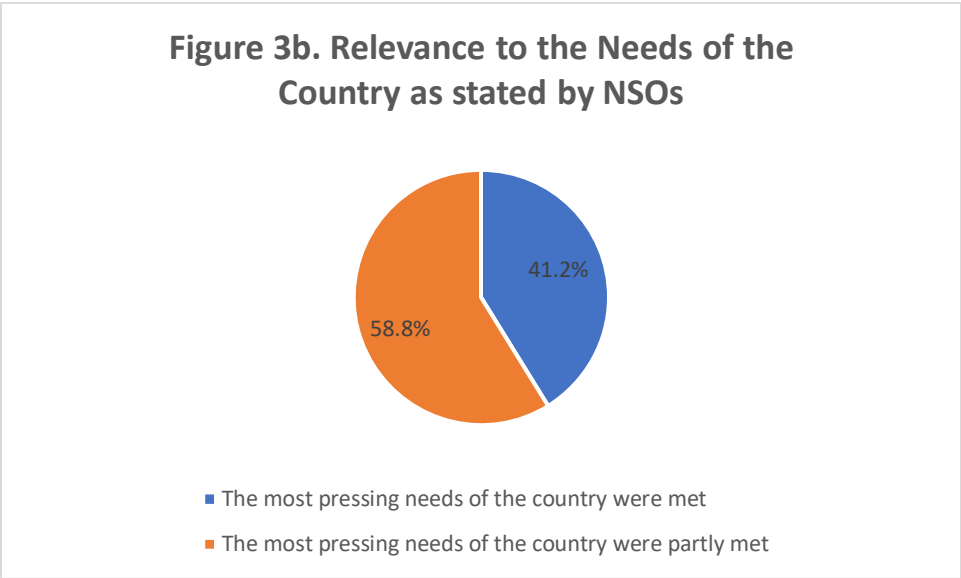
Relevance to needs of the country on gender statistics	Number	%
Academia or Research institution		
The most pressing needs of the country were met	1	4.2%
The most pressing needs of the country were partly met	1	4.2%
Civil society organization or Non-governmental organization		

The most pressing needs of the country were partly met	1	4.2%
Government ministry		
The most pressing needs of the country were met	1	4.2%
The most pressing needs of the country were partly met	3	12.5%
National Statistics Office		
The most pressing needs of the country were met	7	29.2%
The most pressing needs of the country were partly met	10	41.7%
Grand Total	24	100.0%

For NSOs, Table 3b and Figure 3b show that 58.8% the most pressing needs of the country were partly met while the rest said that the most pressing needs were (fully) met (41.2%).

Table 3b. Relevance to needs of the country on gender statistics by Institution as stated by NSOs

The most pressing needs of the country were met	7	41.2%
The most pressing needs of the country were partly met	10	58.8%
Total	17	100.0%



b. Quality

When asked to rate the quality of the different types of activities using a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 as lowest quality and 5 as highest quality, majority of respondents answered either 4 or 5. Only in Participation in third party meeting and Website/Portal is a rating at the low end of 2 recorded. Table 5.2a shows the rating for the different activities.

Table 3.2a Quality of Activities

Workshop/Seminar/Training

Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	2	16.7%			1	6.7%		
4	4	33.3%	1	100.0%	6	40.0%	1	16.7%
5	6	50.0%			8	53.3%	5	83.3%
Total	12	100.0%	1	100.0%	15	100.0%	6	100.0%

Advisory services / country mission

Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	2	25.0%			2	25.0%		
4	4	50.0%	1	100.0%	2	25.0%		
5	2	25.0%			4	50.0%		
Total	8	100.0%	1	100.0%	8	100.0%	0	0.0%

Guidelines / methodology / tools

Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	1	14.3%			2	22.2%		
4	3	42.9%			2	22.2%		
5	3	42.9%			5	55.6%	3	100.0%
Total	7	100.0%	0	0.0%	9	100.0%	3	100.0%

Training material / case study / best practice

Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	2	22.2%			1	9.1%		
4	4	44.4%	1	100.0%	4	36.4%	1	50.0%
5	3	33.3%			6	54.5%	1	50.0%
Total	9	100.0%	1	0.0%	11	100.0%	2	100.0%

Expert group / technical group meeting

Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No. r	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	2	22.2%			1	7.7%		
4	2	22.2%	1	100.0%	4	30.8%	1	25.0%
5	5	55.6%			8	61.5%	3	75.0%
Total	9	100.0%	1	100.0%	13	100.0%	4	100.0%

Participation in third party meeting

Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2					1			
3	4	66.7%			1	14.3%		
4	2	33.3%	1	100.0%	4	57.1%		
5					2	28.6%		
Total	6	100.0%	1	100.0%	7	100.0%	0	0.0%

Website/Portal

Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2					1	12.5%		
3	2	50.0%			1	12.5%		
4	1	25.0%	1	50.0%	4	50.0%		

5	1	25.0%	1	50.0%	2	25.0%	1	100.0%
Total	4	100.0%	2	100.0%	8	100.0%	1	100.0%

Taking into account NSO respondents only, Table 3.2b shows that majority of respondents answered either 4 or 5.

Table 3.2b Quality of Activities

Workshop/Seminar/Training

Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	2	22.2%			1	7.7%		
4	3	33.3%	1	100.0%	5	38.5%	1	25.0%
5	4	44.4%			7	53.8%	3	75.0%
Total	9	100.0%	1	100.0%	13	100.0%	4	100.0%

Advisory services / country mission

Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	2	40.0%			1	14.3%		
4	2	40.0%	1	100.0%	2	28.6%		
5	1	20.0%			4	57.1%		
Total	5	100.0%	1	100.0%	7	100.0%		

Guidelines / methodology / tools

Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	1	25.0%			1	12.5%		
4	1	25.0%			2	25.0%		
5	2	50.0%			5	62.5%	3	100.0%
Total	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	8	100.0%	3	100.0%

Training material / case study / best practice

Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	1	14.3%			1	10.0%		
4	3	42.9%	1	100.0%	3	30.0%	1	100.0%
5	3	42.9%			6	60.0%		
Total	7	100.0%	1	0.0%	10	100.0%	1	100.0%

Expert group / technical group meeting

Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	1	16.7%			1	8.3%		
4	2	33.3%	1	100.0%	3	25.0%	1	25.0%
5	3	50.0%			8	66.7%	3	75.0%
Total	6	100.0%	1	100.0%	12	100.0%	4	100.0%

Participation in third party meeting

Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	2	50.0%			1	14.3%		
4	2	50.0%	1	100.0%	4	57.1%		
5					2	28.6%		
Total	4	100.0%	1	100.0%	7	100.0%		

Website/Portal

Rating	National		Sub-regional		Regional		Global	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3	1	50.0%			1	14.3%		
4	1	50.0%			4	57.1%		
5			1	100.0%	2	28.6%		
Total	2	100.0%	1	100.0%	7	100.0%		

4. Impact and Sustainability

Majority of respondents indicated significant impacts on knowledge on , capacity to launch or improve, use methodologies for , and communicating gender statistics. Table 4.1 provides the details. Majority of respondents also stated the very high likelihood of sustainability of increased capacities as shown in Table 4.2.

4.1. Did the level of knowledge of the compilation of gender indicators at your institution increase as a result of the participation? AND

4.2. What has been the impact of the activities in which you or your institutions participated on the capacity of your country to launch or improve gender indicators?

Table 4.1 Impact of Activities

1.Level of knowledge for compiling gender indicators	All Respondents		NSOs	
	No.	%	No.	%
The level of knowledge increased significantly	15	68.2%	12	70.6%
The level of knowledge increased somewhat	7	31.8%	5	29.4%
Total	22	100.0%	17	100.0%
2.Impact on the capacity to launch or improve gender indicators	No.	%	No.	%
Capacity for data collection increased significantly	13	59.2%	10	58.8%
Capacity for data collection increased somewhat	8	36.3%	6	35.3%
Capacity for data collection is about the same	1	4.5%	1	5.9%
Total	22	100.0%	17	100.0%
3.Impact on the use of methodologies for generating gender statistics	No.	%	No.	%
Capacity increased significantly	11	50.0%	10	58.8%

Capacity increased somewhat	11	50.0%	7	41.2%
Total	22	100.0%	17	100.0%
4.Impact on communicating gender statistics	No.	%	No.	%
Capacity for communicating gender statistics increased significantly	13	59.1%	11	64.7%
Capacity for communicating gender statistics increased somewhat	9	40.9%	6	35.3%
Total	22	100.0%	17	100.0%

4.3 How likely is it that the increase in capacity is sustainable? (Only answered by those who feel the capacity of their country has increased significantly or somewhat)

Table 4.2 Sustainability of increased capacities

1.Sustainability of increased capacity for data collection	All respondents		NSOs	
	No.	%	No.	%
Somewhat likely	6	28.6%	6	37.5%
Very likely	15	71.4%	10	62.5%
Total	21	100.0%	16	100.0%
2.Sustainability of increased capacity to use methodologies for generating gender statistics	No.	%	No.	%
Somewhat likely	8	38.1%	7	43.8%
Very likely	13	61.9%	9	56.2%
Total	21	100.0%	16	100.0%
3.Sustainability of increased capacity for communicating gender statistics	No.	%	No.	%
Somewhat likely	4	19.0%	4	25.0%
Very likely	17	81.0%	12	75.0%

Total	21	100.0%	16	100.0%
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*One NSO respondent did not respond

5. Coherence

All respondents, NSOs and non-NSOs, stated that the activities they participated in complemented other relevant activities of their agency and those of other international development partners (UN or non-UN).

However, 31.5% of all respondents and 33.3% of NSOs reported overlap or redundancy between the activities in which they participated in and the activities of other agencies, including theirs. KIIs with officials of selected NSOs said that they have actually been involved with activities similar to the ones given in Component 4. They said, though, that the activities complemented the other initiatives and also gave positive impact on their generation and communication of gender statistics.

6. Partnerships

6.1 In connection with the activities participated in , were there any partnerships established/developed with international agencies, countries or institutions which have strengthened and facilitated the gender data work in your country?

Majority of respondents, NSOs and non-NSOs, reported that partnerships were developed (Table 6.1). More partnerships are within the country or with international partner/s. Of note is the high percentage of positive responses for partnerships formed with international agencies as reported by NSOs.

Table 6.1a Partnerships developed

Partnerships	All Respondents		NSOs	
	No.	%	No.	%
No partnerships were developed	3	13.6%	2	11.8
Some useful partnerships were developed	10	45.5%	8	47.0
Very useful partnerships were developed	9	40.9%	7	41.2
Grand Total	22	100.0%	17	100.0%

Table 6.1b Type of partnerships developed

Partnerships developed	All Respondents	NSOs
	%	%
Country/countries in other regions	68.8%	61.3%
Country/countries in the same region	64.7%	69.2%
International agency/agencies	88.9%	92.8%
Institution/s within the country	88.9%	85.7%

6.2 What was the main purpose of the partnership(s)?

All Responses:

- To get firsthand information.
- Project Implementation and capacity building as well as collaboration
- To develop reliable statistics
- Rider of Rapid Assessment in Existing Survey, development of guidelines for establishing a gender data base in each agency
- Coordination of generation of gender data
- Technical support rendered in producing SDG indicators 1.4.1 and 5.a.1
- Collaborate jointly to discuss conceptual framework related to violence against women
- To develop a manual that will be a guide for data collection on gender issues
- To develop methodologies, assess data availability and progress on SDGs indicators, both regional and country-level, among others, and enhance SDGs indicators follow-up.
- Build capacities, share experiences and learn from each-others
- Sharing and coordinating
- Sharing best practices to improve gender statistics
- To generate gender statistics from available national data.
- Gender Policy- Data integration initiative on strengthening data and statistics on women's economic empowerment.
- The Philippine Commission on Women, National Economic and Development Authority, and the Philippine Statistics Authority through the InterAgency Committee on Gender, Children and Youth Statistics continuously collaborate to identify critical gender-related statistics that need to be monitored.
- Work as a team for the purpose of developing work and obtaining a number of opinions to reduce time and effort. Ease of obtaining information/working with the same methodology and in an expanded manner for all sectors and fields.
- Leave no one behind sustainable development.

Responses by NSOs only:

- Project Implementation and capacity building as well as collaboration
- To develop reliable statistics
- Rider of Rapid Assessment in Existing Survey, development of guidelines for establishing gender base in each agency
- Coordination of generation of gender data
- The partnership was on the technical support rendered in producing SDG indicators 1.4.1 and 5.a.1
- To develop methodologies, assess data availability and progress on SDGs indicators, both regional and country-level, among others, and enhance SDGs indicators follow-up.
- Build capacities, share experiences and learn from each-others
- Sharing and coordinating
- Sharing best practices to improve gender statistics
- Gender Policy- Data integration initiative on strengthening data and statistics on women's economic empowerment.

- Work as a team for the purpose of developing work and obtaining a number of opinions to reduce time and effort. Ease of obtaining information/working with the same methodology and in an expanded manner for all sectors and fields.
- Leave no one behind sustainable development.

7. Implementation

The following shows the responses to the question on kind of new data sources that have been utilized for gender statistics. Countries seem to be leveraging on the so-called low hanging fruit and also still using social surveys.

7.1 Has the NSO (or other relevant institution compiling SDG indicators) succeeded in acquiring and using new data sources in the compilation of SDG indicators?

Table 7.1 New sources of gender data

New data sources	All respondents	NSOs
	No.	No.
Social survey data previously not available	12	10
Economic survey data previously not available	6	3
Population and Housing census data	8	6
Administrative data	16	12
Big data	3	1
Citizen generated data	2	1
Geospatial data	1	

7.2. What kind of new data sources have you been able to utilise for gender statistics? Please select all relevant alternatives:

Most respondents reported that the NSO (or other relevant institution compiling SDG indicators) succeeded in acquiring and using new data sources in the compilation of SDG indicators(Table 7.2).

Table 7.2 NSO success in acquiring and using new data sources for SDGs

NSO success in acquiring and using new data sources for SDGs	All Respondents		NSOs	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes, to a significant degree	8	36.4%	4	23.5%
Yes, to some degree	13	59.1%	12	70.6%

No	1	4.5%	1	5.9%
Total	22	100%	17	100.0%

7.3. Has the methodology for national gender indicators improved?

Table 7.3 Improvement in methodology for national gender indicators

It seems that there is some improvement but not yet significant.

Improvement	All Respondents		NSOs	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes, to a significant degree	6	27.3%	5	29.4%
Yes, to some degree	16	72.7%	12	70.6%
Total	22	100.0%	17	100.0%