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Annexes

Annex 1: Terms of Reference

Background

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by consensus Resolution 70/1: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda). The Resolution states that "realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress". The prioritization of gender equality and women's rights is reflected in a cross-cutting manner throughout every part of the 2030 Agenda, including the declaration, goals, targets, and indicators, means of implementation, global partnership and follow-up and review.

To support member states in implementing the 2030 Agenda, UN Women's Flagship Programme Initiative "Making Every Woman and Girl Count" (Women Count) was developed to support the monitoring and implementation of the SDGs through better production, accessibility and use of quality gender data and statistics. The Women Count programme approach worked on three interlinked areas:

1. Building a supportive policy and institutional environment for the localization and effective monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
2. Increasing the quality, comparability, and regularity of gender statistics to address national data gaps and meet reporting commitments under the SDGs; and
3. Ensuring that gender statistics are accessible to users in governments, civil society, academia, and the private sector, to strengthen adequate demand for their production.

The programme is enshrined in UN Women's global Strategic Plan (SP) 2018-2021, prioritizing the availability, accessibility and use of data and statistics. The programme was implemented from September 2016 to December 2021 at three levels: global, regional, and national level.

UN Women's Women Count Programme

Making Every Woman and Girl Count: Supporting the monitoring and implementation of the SDGs through better production and use of gender statistics (Women Count) is a programme developed by UN Women to affect a radical shift in the production, availability, accessibility and use of quality data and statistics on key aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment.

The Programme, which is implemented from September 2016 to December 2021 in 10 countries, 4 regional projects and one global project, is a UN Women flagship programme was designed to respond to three main challenges that impede the acceleration of the achievements of the SDGs:

1. **Weak policy space and legal and financial environments.** Lack of political will and limited awareness of the importance of data for gender equality were identified as critical barriers to progress. Reviews in many countries have shown that the production of gender statistics was not specified in statistics laws and policies, often resulting in an under-prioritization of the sector in terms of budget allocations.
2. **Technical challenges limit the effective and efficient production of gender statistics.** Due to resource and technical constraints in most developing countries, the production of gender statistics was quite limited and gender data gaps were pervasive.
3. **Lack of access to data and limited capacity of policymakers and other potential users to analyze, use and advocate for them to inform policies.** Gaps in gender statistics were compounded by the low dissemination and communication capabilities of the NSS to make the existing data available in user-friendly formats.

A comprehensive theory of change (to be shared) was developed to respond to these challenges and define the programme results. However, each project (country, regional or global) formulated a fully-fledged project document, complete with a results framework that was aligned to the overall TOC but customized to address the needs of a specific country.

The programme adopted a joined-up approach at national, regional, and global levels to implement the programme at three levels:

- Country-level Partnerships: Following an independent country selection exercise in 2017, 12 pathfinder countries were selected, in partnership with national statistics offices and in coordination with other actors.
- Regional technical support: Regional projects in Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, East and Southern Africa, and West and Central Africa, provide policy and programmatic support to pathfinder countries to implement Women Count as well as

on-demand technical and financial support to other countries. These projects help dismantle barriers to the regular production of gender statistics; support national plans to monitor the SDGs; and promote South-South cooperation and sharing of best practices.

- Global policy support and SDGs monitoring: The global project provides programmatic and technical advice to national and regional Women Count projects; develops guidance on the production of more relevant and disaggregated gender statistics; monitors the SDGs through methodological work, data compilation and dissemination; and strived to improve data on unpaid care and domestic work, among other thematic areas.

Additional projects under the Women Count programme, include the Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS) in partnership with the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI). The Joint Programme on Strengthening Methodologies and Measurement and Building National Capacities for Violence against Women Data (Joint Programme on Violence Against Women Data), implemented in partnership with the World Health Organization, contributes to the Women Count programme through the provision of expert technical support to VAW data-related initiatives.

Duties and Responsibilities

Purpose and objectives of the evaluation

Guided by the [UN Women Evaluation Policy](#), the [United Nations Evaluation Group \(UNEG\) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System](#) and the [UNEG Ethical Guidelines](#), the purpose of the evaluation is to assess the contribution of the programme towards increasing the planning, coordination, availability, accessibility and use of gender statistics. The evaluation will be commissioned as both summative (backwards looking) and formative (forward-looking) evaluation. On the one hand, it will assess the achievement of results at the global, regional, and country levels, identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the programme. On the other hand, building on the findings and recommendations from the mid-term review, the evaluation will provide forward-looking recommendations on how UN Women could enhance its work on gender statistics especially considering the inclusion of a new Systemic Outcome on Improving the Production and Use of Gender Statistics and Sex-Disaggregated Data in the new Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and the development of a Data, Evidence and Knowledge (DEK) strategy to improve the production and use of gender data and evidence as a core component of UN Women's work. The Evaluation will draw on the midterm reviews of the Women Count programme, the Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics and the Joint Programme on Violence Against Women data. It will also draw on recent evaluations conducted by the UN Women Independent Evaluation Service, including the evaluation of UN Women's Flagship Programme Initiatives and the ongoing Policy

Advocacy Evaluation, which include a specific look at some aspects of the Women Count Programme, namely the Women Count Data Hub and its usefulness for policy advocacy.

The evaluation will have the following broad objectives:

- To assess UN Women's contribution to results, including the effectiveness of programming strategies in addressing policy and legal frameworks that are governing the production of gender statistics and the national level, and in increasing the production, availability, accessibility and use of gender statistics, with a special focus on innovative, scalable, and replicable interventions.
- To provide an evidence-based analysis on whether and how UN Women has strategically positioned itself to add value in the production of gender data and statistics to monitor and report on the sustainable development goals indicators, at country, regional and global levels.
- To assess and validate the effectiveness and sustainability of the programme's approaches and strategies, including its alignment with internal and external global, regional, and national frameworks and priorities.
- To assess the value of the programme's results relative to the resources invested in it;
- To evaluate UN Women's organizational performance such as management systems, design of strategies and programmes, including Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), and their effectiveness in facilitating the implementation of programme objectives; and
- To draw lessons and produce concrete recommendations on how UN Women can build on this first phase of the programme, including aspects that have worked and should be scaled-up, aspects that require improvements and aspects of the programme that have not worked and should be changed or abandoned.

Evaluation scope

The scope of the evaluation will include all geographic areas of implementation at national, regional, and global levels (see below). The evaluation will primarily focus on the Women Count project areas to assess the programme relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, coherence, impact and sustainability of the programme. Findings from the Mid-Term Reviews of the Women Count Programme, the Joint Programme on VAW Data and the Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics as well as recent corporate evaluation on Flagship Programmes, should be referenced and used to inform this evaluation.

Project Areas:

1. East and Southern Africa - Regional project, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania country projects

2. West and Central Africa - Regional project, Cameroon and Senegal country projects
3. Europe and Central Asia - Regional project with support to several countries including Georgia, Albania, Kyrgyz Republic, etc.
4. Asia and the Pacific - Regional project, Bangladesh and Nepal country projects
5. Latin America and the Caribbean - Colombia country project
6. Arab States - Morocco and Jordan country projects
7. Global project

The evaluation will analyze the programmatic achievements, as well as identifying and assessing innovative and scalable programming approaches at the country level, under the following three outcome areas:

1. **Supportive policy environment** in place to ensure gender-responsive localization and effective monitoring of the SDGs. Assessments are conducted to look at the national legal framework, policies and practices governing the production of gender statistics. Legal, institutional, and financial constraints, from the assessments, addressed, and partnerships put in place to ensure that plans to produce gender statistics to monitor SDGs locally are developed and financed. A participatory national plan is developed with inputs from actors to localize gender-related SDGs, using the globally agreed SDGs indicators as a basis.
2. **Improve the regular production of gender statistics:** The technical capacity of the National Statistical Systems to produce quality gender statistics are strengthened through (i) direct technical support to compile Tier I indicators; (ii) identification of suitable data sources and technical and financial support to collect Tier II indicators; and (iii) methodological work to develop standards to enable NSS to produce Tier III indicators (especially at the initial years of the programme).
3. **Ensure greater accessibility and use of data:** Data sharing protocols were strengthened, and dissemination tools were provided. The capacity of all users is strengthened through training and technical assistance. User-producer dialogues are institutionalized, including by creating forums for the NSS to engage with policymakers to improve their understanding of statistical information and identify data gaps to increase accessibility, quality, and demand for gender statistics.

Evaluation criteria and guiding questions

The evaluation will use the standard criteria of assessing the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the programme as well as identify and document lessons learned.

The following are the key minimum questions to be evaluated in the following 5 key areas:

Relevance and coherence of the programme design and priorities

1. Was the programme design, including the theory of change and NSS partnerships, relevant to respond to filling gender data gaps at national, regional, and global levels?
2. How relevant was the programme to advance the production, analysis, and use of gender statistics across the geographic areas of implementation?
3. To what extent was the programme aligned to the priorities identified in the national and regional gender assessment of national statistical systems?
4. To what extent did the programme adjust to or respond to changes in country contexts e.g. political changes; changes in NSO leadership; COVID_19 pandemic and did the program respond effectively?
5. To what extent was the programme's strategy – to improve the National Statistical Systems via addressing three outcomes¹ – and approach (global, regional, and national levels) in line with global best practices in statistical capacity building?

Effectiveness of the programme results

1. Did the focus on strengthening institutional capacity improve production and use of gender data and statistics? To what extent did key mechanisms at the country level, such as planning and coordination of gender statistics, improve?
2. How effective was UN Women's approach in ensuring engendering the national strategy for development statistics as the foundational base for increasing the availability, accessibility and use of gender statistics?
3. Which interventions need to be particularly built on, modified and or expanded during the second Phase of Women Count II?
4. To what extent did the current monitoring and evaluation tools and processes provide the necessary information to adequately monitor and evaluate the programme?
5. How did the programme leverage strategic partnerships at all levels and how effective was the approach?
6. How did the programme engagement in visibility, outreach, and advocacy (through the programme and through strategic partners and donors) position gender data in global, regional, and national policy agendas (external)?
7. How effective is the programme strategy on communication and knowledge management, including the process of knowledge capturing, storage/access and dissemination?

Efficiency of the programme approach and management

1. To what extent did the programme set-up, including UN Women's management systems, human and financial resources, contribute to or hinder the achievement of programme objectives?
2. To what extent did internal measures including continuous monitoring and budget reallocations, inform and contribute to programme efficiency?
3. How can monitoring, learning and evaluation systems for this strategic area be strengthened?

Impact of the programme

1. What are UN Women's key contributions to achieving national, regional, and global results on availability, accessibility and use of gender statistics for policy and programme decision making?
2. What are the innovative strategies and promising programming practices that could be upscaled and replicated?
3. How did the increased availability, accessibility and use of gender statistics contribute to (inform/influence) the UN Women triple mandate and accelerate the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women (including SDGs monitoring, Beijing process etc.) at national, regional, and global levels?
4. Has this programme impacted/informed UN Women's work in general, including work on gender statistics (UN Women Strategic Plan 2022-2025, Output Area 6) and how it is linked to other areas of UN Women's work (i.e., Normative Inter-governmental work, UN Coordination, Peace and Security and Humanitarian, Ending Violence Against Women, Women's Economic Empowerment, Leadership and Governance, COVID-19 etc.)? If so: how? If not: what are some of the barriers?
5. How has the programme contributed to UN Women's policy advocacy in general? To what extent did the programme strategically position UN Women in the statistical and/or policy communities?

Sustainability of the programme

1. How sustainable is UN Women's intervention on gender statistics at the national, regional, and global levels?
2. What specific approaches and measures did the Women Count programme adopt to ensure ownership and sustainability of the production, analysis and use of gender statistics.
3. To what extent did the gender assessments of the national statistical systems contribute to strengthening a sustainable process that governs the production, analysis and use of gender statistics?
4. To what extent are there identifiable or foreseeable positive or negative contextual factors that may influence the durability of the intervention's results?
5. What specific measures/activities are recommended for Women Count II to increase sustainability?

Evaluation methods and management processes

Methods:

The evaluation will be a transparent and participatory process involving relevant UN Women staff, stakeholders, and partners at the global, regional, sub-regional and country levels. It will be carried out in accordance with United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and

Standards and Ethical Code of Conduct and UN Women Policy guidelines. The evaluation content and process are required to integrate gender equality and human rights principles.

Ethical Code of Conduct:

UN Women has developed a [UN Women Evaluation Consultants Agreement Form](#) for evaluators that must be signed as part of the contracting process, which is based on the UNEG Ethical Guidelines and Code of Conduct. These documents will be annexed to the contract. The UNEG guidelines note the importance of ethical conduct for the following reasons:

1. **Responsible use of power:** All those engaged in evaluation processes are responsible for upholding the proper conduct of the evaluation.
1. **Ensuring credibility:** With a fair, impartial, and complete assessment, stakeholders are more likely to have faith in the results of an evaluation and to take note of the recommendations.
1. **Responsible use of resources:** Ethical conduct in evaluation increases the chances of acceptance by the parties to the evaluation and therefore the likelihood that the investment in the evaluation will result in improved outcomes.

The evaluator is expected to provide a detailed plan on how the ethical principles will be ensured throughout the evaluation process.

Evaluation process:

The evaluation process includes the following four phases that will be used for determining the evaluation timelines and setting deliverables/performance indicators:

1. **Inception phase:** This phase includes the initial internal meeting(s) to discuss objectives, approach, scope, methodology and timelines of the evaluation; development of ToR and the recruitment of the evaluation consultant.
2. **Planning and design phase:** This phase begins with the desk review; development of data collection tools; development and presentation of the inception report; and establishment of Reference Groups (RGs).
3. **Implementation phase:** This phase includes data collection; data analysis and reporting. It will also include the presentation of preliminary findings and the final report of the evaluation.
4. **Dissemination phase:** This phase includes the development of UN Women's management response to the evaluation recommendations; and the dissemination of the report.

Annex II: List of documents consulted

1. 2019 Annual Report Making Every Woman and Girl Count. UN Women. 2020.
2. 2020 Annual Report Making Every Woman and Girl Count. Rising to The Covid-19 Challenge.
3. Flagship Programming Initiatives. UN Women. 2015
4. Gender Data RM Strategy. May 2019. Women Count.
5. Global Project Document: Making Every Woman and Girl Count: Supporting the Monitoring and Implementation of The SDGs Through Better Production and Use of Gender Statistics. UN Women. 2017
6. Joint AfDB-UN Women-UNECA Regional Workshop on Gender Statistics. Open Society Initiative for West Africa. Dakar, Senegal. Workshop Report
7. Making Every Woman and Girl Count 2017 Annual Report. Planning Phase Making Every Woman and Girl Count 2017 Annual Report. Planning Phase. UN Women. 2018.
8. Making Every Woman and Girl Count. 2018 Annual Report Implementation Phase. UN Women. 2018.
9. Making Every Women and Girl Count 2016 Annual Report. Inception Phase. UN Women. 2017.
10. Mid-Term Review. Making Every Woman and Girl Count. Final Report. 2018
11. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Draft 3. Making Every Woman and Girl Count: Supporting the monitoring and implementation of the SDGs through better production and use of gender statistics. UN Women.
12. Report of Steering Committee Meeting. 2016-Finland
13. Report of Steering Committee Meeting. 2017-France
14. Scoping Study. UN Women Gender and SDG Data Portal. UN Women. 2017.
15. Technical and Funding Proposal to UN Women On “Making Every Woman and Girl Count” (MEWGC). PARIS21. 2017
16. UN Women-WHO Global Joint Programme On Violence Against Women Data: Midterm Reflection Exercise. UN Women & World Health Organization. 2021
17. UN Women. 2022. Final Annual Report: Moving the Needle on Gender Data

Annex III: List of Key Informant Interviews

No	Name	Title	Organization
1	Lauren Harrison	Policy Analyst, Data Ecosystems Lead, PARIS21 Secretariat	PARIS21
2	Haoyi Chen	Coordinator Inter-Secretariat Working Group Household Surveys (ISWGHS)	UNSD
3	Diva Dhar	Senior Programme Officer, Gender Data, Measurement and Evaluation	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Donor)
4	Annika Lysen	Senior Programme Specialist	Swedish International Agency for Development (Donor)
5	Beth Carthy	Development Specialist Officer, UN and International Financial Institutions Unit	Irish Aid (Donor)

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6	Ouafae Sananes	Gender expert, Social Link and Gender Unit	AFD (Donor)
7	Papa Seck	Global Programme Manager	UN Women HQ
8	Silvia Pina	Programme Management Specialist	UN Women HQ
9	Jessamyn Encarnación	Statistics Specialist	UN Women HQ
10	Mika Mansukhani	Outreach Specialist	UN Women HQ
11	Ahmed Hassan	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	UN Women HQ
12	Ophelia Adjei-Darko	Finance Analyst	UN Women HQ
13	Lauren Billi	Programme Analyst	UN Women HQ
14	Raphaelle Rafin	Programme Specialist VAW Data	UN Women HQ
15	Michele (Michka) Seroussi	Regional Gender Statistics Specialist	UN Women WCARO
16	Isabella Schmidt	Regional Gender Statistics Specialist	UN Women ESARO
17	Kouakou, Koffi Marc	Statistician-Economist	AfDB, WCARO
18	Fatouma Sissoko	Statistician	African Centre for Statistics, UNECA
19	Kim Robertson	Gender Statistics Advisor	SPC, APRO
20	Sangita Dubey	Statistician	FAO, APRO
21	Ryce Chanchai		UN Women Indonesia Country Office and ASEAN liaison
22	Sara Duerto Valero	Regional Gender Statistics Specialist	UN Women, APRO
23	Sinovia Moonie	Coordinator	Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)
24	Ala Negruta	Regional Gender Statistics Specialist	UN Women, ECARO
25	Estela Bulku	Programme Specialist	UN Women, Albania
26	Andres Vikat	Chief of Social and Demographic Statistics Section	UNECE, ECARO
27	Altynai Mambetova	Data journalist	CSO School of Data, Kyrgyzstan
28	Gogita Todradze (represented by Paata)	Director	National partner of Women Count, Georgia
29	Nani Bendeliani	Programme Analyst	UN Women, Georgia
30	Vasil Tsakadze	Gender statistics focal point	National Statistical Institute, Georgia
31	Tamar Sabedashvili	Programme Specialist	UN Women Georgia
32	Maureen Gitonga	Programme Specialist	UN Women, Kenya
33	Queenie Meria		UN Women, Kenya
34	Stephen Njuku Waithera		UN Women Kenya
35	Abdulkadir Amin Awes	Director Population and Social Statistics	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
36	Caneble Oganga	Gender Statistics Advisor	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
37	Caroline Gatuiri	Statistician	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

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38	Joy Kiiru	Senior Lecturer	University of Nairobi-School of Economics, Kenya
39	Dr. Sadananda Mitra	Program Specialist	UN Women, Tanzania
40	Khadija Khamis	Director Social Statistics	Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Tanzania
41	Mariam Kitembe	Senior Statistician	National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania
42	Grace Bulenzi-Gulere	Gender Statistics Specialist	UN Women, Uganda
43	Mashud Alam	Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
44	Md. Shohel Rana	Programme Analyst	UN Women, Bangladesh
45	Dhundi Raj Lamichhane	Director, Statistics Department	Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal
46	Sudha Pant	Programme Analyst	UNFPA, Nepal
47	Rabin Rai	M&E	UN Women, Nepal
48	Keshab Kumar	Director, Statistics Department	Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal
49	Mrs. Myriem Noussairi	Programme Specialist	UN Women Morocco Office
50	Mrs. Sophia Benamar	Programme Analyst	UN Women Morocco Office
51	WAFFO Uilrich Inespère	Gender Statistics and SGDs Specialist	UN Women, Cameroon
52	Karen García Rojas	Coordinator of Differential and Intersectional Focus Group	National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), Colombia
53	Natalia Alonso	Professional SDG Indicator Group	National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), Colombia
54	Olga Lucia Romero	Director of Public Policy Evaluation	National Planning Department (DNP), Colombia
55	César Pinzón	Coordinator of the Colombian Observatory for Women	Presidential Advisor for Women's Equity (CPEM), Colombia
56	Rolando Crespo	Project Manager	UN Women Colombia
57	Lucio Severo	PME Coordinator	UN Women Colombia
58	Mr Mahmoud Diouf	Women Count Program Specialist	UN Women, Senegal
59	Mrs. Maguette Sarr	Head of Civil Status Office and Demographic Projections / Gender Focal Point	ANSD - Senegal National Statistics and Demography Institute
60	Mrs. Astou Diouf	Head of the Directorate of Gender Equity and Equality	Ministry of Women / Department of gender equality, Senegal
61	Sadio kanouté	Head of the Directorate of Gender Equity and Equality	Ministry of Women / Department of gender equality, Senegal
62	Edgar Vielma	General Director of Sociodemographic Statistics	INEGI, Mexico

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63	Paulina Grobet	Coordinator	CEGS, Mexico
	Manal Sweiden	Programme Analyst/Gender Statistics	UN Women, Jordan
64	Amani Judeh	Head of Gender Statistics Division	Department of Statistics, Jordan
65	Salma Nims	Secretary General	Jordanian National Commission for Women
66	Dr. Ali Al Shebli	Deputy General Director	Department of Statistics, Jordan
67	Mrs. Hasnae Fdhil	Head of the Cooperation & Communication Division	HCP, the Moroccan national statistical office,

Annex IV: Resource mobilization and allocation tables

Table 1: Summary of contributions received by donors, per year (2016–2021)

Donor	Value of contributions as per agreement*	Contributions received in 2016	Contributions received in 2017	Contributions received in 2018	Contributions received in 2019	Contributions received in 2020	Contributions received in 2021	Contributions received in 2022	Total contributions received (as of May 2022)	Main area of work supported
Australia	4,835,485	2,120,755	1,566,584	1,148,146					4,835,485	Non-earmarked, fully flexible (with strategic interests in Asia and the Pacific)
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	10,656,529	-	3,000,000	4,000,728	3,000,000		655,801		10,656,529	Global Policy Support project, Kenya, Tanzania and Nepal project
Ireland	1,780,084	163,043	296,209	752,798	272,305	295,729			1,780,084	Non-earmarked
Mexico	1,300,000	-	440,000		430,000	430,000			1,300,000	Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS)
United States	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	-	-				2,500,000	Global Policy Support Project
United Kingdom	7,966,176	-	-	4,047,581	1,930,502	990,753	997,340		7,966,176	65% to the Joint Programme on Violence against Women Data and remaining 35% non-earmarked
Sweden	8,642,885	-	-	4,412,089	3,075,661	1,155,135			8,642,885	Non-earmarked, fully flexible
Elizabeth Arden	700,000	-	-	375,000	325,000				700,000	Non-earmarked, fully flexible
Alwaleed Philanthropies**	1,750,000	-	-	500,000	1,250,000				1,750,000	Non-earmarked (with strategic interests to support Jordan, Morocco and Senegal projects, and some support for the Global Policy Support project)
Alibaba Foundation	760,000	-	-	380,000	380,000				760,000	Non-earmarked, fully flexible
Agence de Développement Française***	1,733,577						896,523	837,054	1,733,577	Senegal project
Other Non-Core Resources****	1,289,464	-	-	30,000	200,000	788,975	270,489		1,289,464	Projects in West and Central Africa, East and Southern Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Cameroon and Colombia
Core Resources	442,871				120,000	60,000	262,871		442,871	Projects in Asia and the Pacific, East and Southern Africa, Tanzania and Cameroon
Total	44,357,071	2,283,798	7,802,793	15,646,342	10,983,468	3,720,592	3,083,025	837,054	44,357,071	

Notes: Values are in USD

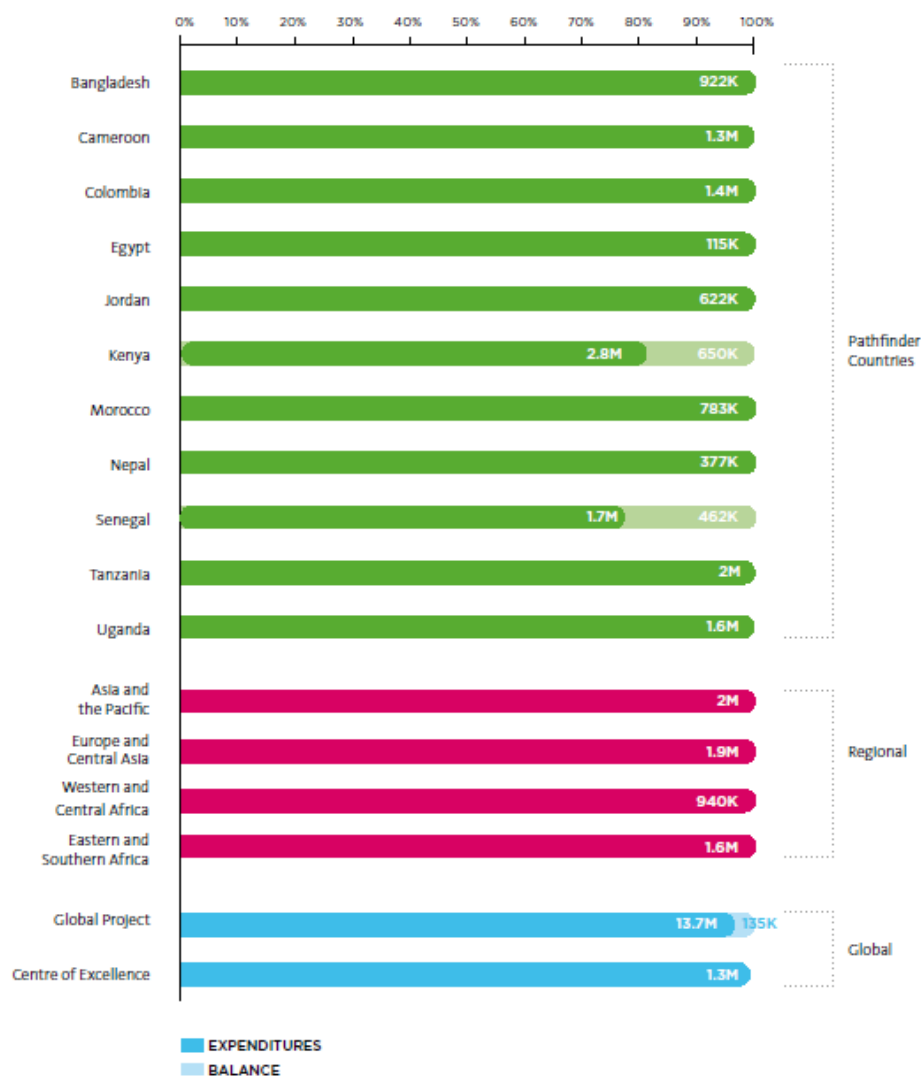
*values are in USD

**Total value of contribution agreement reduced by USD 750,000 per donor's request

***Donor agreement signed in 2021

****Other Non-Core resources include resources secured from other programmes and pooled funding sources.

Table 2: Cash allocations vs. expenditures (2016–2021)*



Note: *Figures are in USD. Includes contributions from signed agreements between donors and UN Women headquarters plus the contribution from Agence de Développement Française (AFD) signed between the Government of France and UN Women Senegal and the contribution from the Government of Mexico for the CEGS.

Annex V: In-depth studies

Morocco

Background

Gender statistics work in Morocco faced three challenges that were identified through a national gender assessment (in 2019) in the country, namely; a fragmented statistical system that lacked coordination among the various institutions charged with producing gender-disaggregated statistics; irregular production of gender data and statistics, including VAW data; and producers and users of gender statistics lacked adequate technical skills and human resources, and this was

compounded by limited vocational and capacity-building. It was important to address these impediments and create environments that would allow the achievement of the three outcomes under Women Count Phase I. This largely informed the design of Women Count Programme in Morocco which responded by:

Entrenching legal frameworks for gender statistics in its NSSs:

In 2019, Morocco adopted a legal framework to address violence against women. To effectively enforce this law, the Moroccan government expressed the need for new gender data and statistics to establish priorities, inform the design of public policies and programmes, and monitor the progress made to reduce violence against women. Amendments were made to the statistical laws to engender the NSS as part of reform measures on how gender statistics were governed in Morocco. This contributed to the formulation of legal and policy frameworks for gender statistics work in the country, and this improved the availability of gender data and statistics.

Capacity Development

Training programmes and capacity development for data producers and users were developed, resulting in awareness raising of the critical role of gender statistics in SDGs monitoring. This also built the momentum for gender statistics in Morocco, especially among the producers and users, including a better understating and readiness of the HCP in Morocco and discussions to adopt the Statistical Law. There was better coordination among institutions charged with gender statistics work, which helped address the dysfunctionality that existed among such institutions. Further, partnerships were established to strengthen gender statistics work and ensure the sustainability of the results realized under the Women Count Phase I.

Improved gender statistics dissemination

The HCP set up a data portal (e-platform- <http://doithosting.net/hcp/introduction/>) to strengthen the production, dissemination, and use of gender statistics and respond to the increased needs of varied users of gender data and statistics. This was part of the measures taken in Morocco that were aligned with commitments it made to the international community towards gender equality and the achievement of the SDGs. The platform further provides SDG indicators broken down into education, labour market, population and families, time use, violence against women and girls, and decision-making. Further, it provides a gender statistics training program intended to benefit producers and users of gender statistics, and this was jointly implemented by the HCP, UN Women and ESCWA. This platform also contributes to the achievement of Outcome III of the Women Count programme by allowing access to gender studies conducted, publications, and methodologies to increase the availability, dissemination, and use of sex-disaggregated statistics to inform policy and evidence-based decision-making.

Lessons Learned from Morocco

- ***Coordination among key stakeholders within the NSS is critical: Better coordination among institutions charged with the responsibility of producing gender statistics work contributes to***

significantly addressing underlying obstacles for gender data and statistics work. This leads to regular production, accessibility, and use of gender data and statistics.

- ***Creating an enabling environment for gender statistics work is key to addressing gender gaps:*** *Addressing legal frameworks smoothen the process of gender statistics work. This includes updating laws, repealing redundant laws or legal constraints, and establishing legislation (where it was previously absent) to create better environments for gender statistics work. This also includes supportive political will and environments: to promote the work of gender data and statistics. Governments should be part of gender statistics to create ownership of gender statistics. This also reduces the number of obstacles to gender statistics work because supportive governments smoothen the process for gender statistics work.*
- ***Effective dissemination of gender statistics contributes to increased use of gender data and statistics to inform policy and evidence-based decision making:*** *countries and regions can increase dissemination of gender data and statistics through avenues such as gender data portals and hubs. This ensures that produced data is available to the varied users for better policy and decision-making.*
- ***Training and capacities building initiatives:*** *equip producers and users with the capacity to analyze and use gender-sensitive statistics in GRB, monitoring, and assessing public policy and programmes. It also contributes to mainstreaming gender into NSSs, contributing to ensuring the sustainability of gender data and statistics work.*

Cameroon

Background

Prior to the Women Count programme, there was insufficient integration of gender statistics into Cameroon's NSDS. The country lacked specific legal frameworks and policies to govern work on gender statistics. Additionally, Cameroon lacked dedicated resources to support gender statistics work. This was compounded by limited understanding of the relevance of engendering the NSDS and the poor coordination that existed between the various agencies that worked on statistics. Further, limited and ineffective producer-user dialogues also contributed to the poor dissemination and use of gender data and statistics in the country. This was mainly attributed to a lack of understanding of the importance of statistics to address gender issues including the monitoring of SDGs. To address these issues, Cameroon instituted various measures, including:

Engendered its NSDS (2020-2030)

Cameroon made it compulsory that the collection of data in all surveys must be gender-sensitive, and all producers of official statistics in the country were required to engender all statistical activities as a national compliance requirement. The engendering of the NSDS contributed to the sustainability of the programme results because there will be continuous production, access, and use of gender statistics in the country due to legal, policy, and regulatory frameworks.

'...we have promoted the inclusion of gender data in the national census survey – this adoption ensures that the government owns and sees why it is important to continue the production of gender statistics.' - **Key Informant, Cameroon**

Funding for gender statistics work

As a result of increased advocacy and lobbying by gender statistics coordination bodies established through the Women Count programme support including the inter-ministerial committee on gender statistics, calling upon the government to allocate more budgetary for gender statistics work, the government allocated more public resources to finance gender statistics activities mainly through the reinforcement of the statistics department of the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Family by the recruitment statisticians and the institutionalization of some statistics activities. This contributed to sustainability and ownership of the gender statistics work in Cameroon.

Availability of gender statistics

Cameroon built better gender statistics dissemination tools, such as an online database that allows users to access available sex disaggregated data and statistics for policy and decision-making on gender equality and women empowerment. The country also developed its first-ever Country Gender Equality Profile that contributed to the development of the National Gender Policy.

Reprocessed Data

Cameroon reprocessed existing data and statistics to bring out gender disaggregated statistics. This strengthened the monitoring of SDGs indicators, particularly those focusing on gender equality and women empowerment. The reprocessed data enabled Cameroon to assess the progress made in improving the rights of women and girls and informed policy briefs on 'Leaving no one behind.'

More producer-user dialogues

Gender statistics producer-user dialogues enhanced the engendering of the NSDS 2020-2030 and cemented producer- user dialogues frameworks for gender data and statistics in Cameroon. There was also training and capacity development for various producers and users of gender statistics in the country, which equipped them with skills including the need for better communication of gender statistics and why this was important for gender equality and women empowerment in Cameroon. These capacity-building initiatives increased advocacy, lobbying, and gender-focused national planning among the various users and producers of gender data and statistics.

Good Lessons Learned from Cameroon

- **More investments** by governments in gender data and statistics contributes to sustainable gender statistics work. This is because strong financial commitments to gender statistics, particularly from the government, ensure ownership and the sustainability of gender statistics production, accessibility, and use.
- **Producer-User dialogues** are powerful frameworks for advancing the work on gender statistics. When done correctly, they result in more advocacy, awareness-raising, engendering of NSDS, GRB, and ownership of gender data and statistics.
- **Mainstreaming gender into national policies and NSDSs** impacts programme results, sustainability, and ownership of gender data and statistics work. This also creates better environments for producing and using gender data and statistics.
- **Reprocessing data** to generate gender-disaggregated statistics improves the production and use of gender statistics and leads to better policy formulation, SDGs monitoring, and assesses the level of progress on international commitments on gender equality and women empowerment.

Georgia

Background

Georgia was part of the countries in Europe and Central Asia that were found to have gaps in gender statistics. The main challenges identified from the country's gender assessment included gender statistics not being given a priority within NSS. This was reflected in national budgeting, organizational structures, weak policy, limited dedicated resources, and a lack of adequate coordination. There was thus a lack of mainstreaming of gender in statistical production. There were also technical challenges that affected gender statistical work that contributed to gender data either not being produced or not being released. There was also the ineffective use of gender statistics and issues regarding dissemination and use of gender statistics. This informed Georgia's work on gender data and statistics, which resulted in:

Increased availability of sex-disaggregated data

The Women Count programme supported Georgia through its NSO to conduct its first-ever time use survey. This included training on time-use statistics design and methodology, which contributed to strengthening technical capacities and critical gender statistics skills. Women Count also supported the VAW prevalence survey conducted in 2018-2019. This Survey informed the formulation of new laws on sexual harassment in Georgia, which further solidified progress made in entrenching gender statistics into legal and policy frameworks Georgia increased the production of gender-disaggregated statistics to increase available gender data for monitoring gender-related SDG indicators. Georgia played a leading role in the region in monitoring gender-related SDGs. Support to Georgia enabled the production of new indicators to inform their 'Leaving no one behind' national policy agenda. Further, the violence against women survey done in 2018

Georgia's Gender Statistics Environment

To assess the NSS in Georgia and guide and ensure a supportive and well-coordinated environment for gender statistics work in the country, a national gender assessment was conducted. This allowed mainstreaming of gender statistics into NSDS and ensured there were enough institutional arrangements for effective localization and monitoring of SDGs.

Dissemination of Gender Statistics

To ensure more dissemination of gender statistics (which was part of Outcome III of the Women Count programme), the Women Count programme supported Georgia in developing its first gender data portal¹ as a one-stop shop on gender data to increase the accessibility of produced gender data and statistics. The aim of Gender Data Portal was to improve access to gender data to inform policy and advocacy, specifically on the gender indicators of the SDGs, but also to consolidate data across different sectors and national data providers of data on thematic areas to measure progress on gender equality and women empowerment. The portal includes more than 120 gender indicators grouped into 12 thematic areas, such as health care, education, agriculture, social security, employment, crime, ICT, etc. In addition, the portal also includes a special section on SDG indicators. The existing indicators were updated, and new indicators were being added annually. Besides data tables and graphs, gender data was made available to the users in two ways: GEOSTAT's annual publication "Women and Men" and thematic infographics. "Women and Men" is a comprehensive statistical publication, which presents time series analysis of gender statistics to track the progress of gender-equality in Georgia. Infographics, on the other hand, are one-pagers, that provide a visualized and easy-to-understand snapshot of current gender-equality situation per different thematic areas. The portal also includes information on gender related legislation and glossary of terms used in gender statistics that help the users to interpret the data.

Programme Ownership and Sustainability

Georgia undertook various measures to ensure sustainability and ownership of the Women Count programme results. This included: a participatory approach with all the producers and users of gender data. A participatory approach ensured that the National Statistics Office owned the programme results. Georgia used the results of RGA to mobilize resources for mainstreaming gender into national policies. This also addressed the challenge of limited/dedicated resources to support gender work that previously existed in Georgia. Dedication of resources to gender statistics work in the country contributed to increased ownership of gender statistics work. The country also conducted gender-related surveys using internationally agreed methodologies.

Good Practices and Lessons from Georgia

- ***Participation and close coordination*** with key stakeholders is an important strategy for gender statistics work. Countries and regions must continue to embrace close working relationships to ensure gender statistics are produced, made accessible and used to inform policy and decision making.

¹ <http://gender.geostat.ge/gender/index.php?lang=en>

- **Time use surveys** need to be conducted in more countries, especially where they have not been previously done. They contribute to filling gender data gaps and building national expertise on a very specific gender issues such as measuring and valuing unpaid domestic and care work, prevalence of VAW.
- **Mainstreaming gender** in NSDS and NSSs is critical for gender statistics work. The development of Gender Statistics Strategy is also critical to sustaining results and prioritizing the work on gender data and statistics.
- Capacity development of NSOs and reposition of GEOSTAT as one of the leaders on gender statistics in the ECA region through various means including regional conference on time use data, attending high level meetings, sharing the experience during the sub-regional workshops, global webinars, etc is a good practice and lesson learned.

Asia Pacific Region (APRO)

Background

The Asia Pacific Region which was one of the four regional projects, had three key challenges identified from a regional gender statistics assessment. These included; a lack of legal frameworks on gender statistics in most countries. The Pacific sub-region lacked data for most of the SDG gender-related indicators. There was also a lack of regular time-use surveys in most countries in the region, which was attributed to few dedicated resources and technical capacities. Further, communication within the NSSs was limited due to inadequate capacities, which affected the ability to disseminate and use gender data and statistics to inform policy and decision-making. The Women Count programme supported various gender statistics work in APRO and this included:

Training and capacity-building on gender data and statistics

UN Women built the institutional and technical capacity for gender statistics work. This was achieved through capacity building and training, including training of trainers. Further, a training curriculum was developed to standardize training on gender statistics across the region. Technical support and training was also provided to various NSOs (e.g., Mongolia, Vietnam, Maldives, Timor Leste, all ASEAN countries) to enable them to reprocess existing data, and this contributed to the increased production of quality gender statistics in the Asia Pacific Region.

'Countries are now coming to the Women Count programme for technical support to generate high-quality gender data and statistics. There is increased production of gender statistics. There is also teamwork among stakeholders to ensure support is effectively provided....'- KII participant.

Increased production and use of gender statistics

Countries in Asia-Pacific made significant efforts to produce more data to measure 'Leaving no one behind' mainly through reprocessing of data to produce gender-disaggregated statistics. UN Women produced methodological guidance in this regard and trained countries; accordingly, while also

generating sub-regional publications on this topic, which prompted countries to generate and report new estimates.

Producer-User dialogues

In the Pacific sub-region that lacked most SDG indicators, producer-user dialogues strengthened collaboration among key stakeholders, and overall work on gender statistics. This resulted in key initiatives, including the Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics, the Pacific Gender Statistics Coordination Group and the Organization of targeted training to better communicate produced gender statistics.

Advocacy on Gender Statistics

Advocacy tools were developed that enabled visualization of progress made on gender statistics. The increase in the level of advocacy contributed to increased awareness, mainstreaming of gender statistics into countries' statistical plans, more allocation of resources for gender statistics, as well as regional partnerships and coordination around gender statistics.

Better dissemination and use of gender statistics

In partnership with SIAP, the regional office created e-learning courses for gender data use. Furthermore, numerous dialogues and trainings were held with key users such as journalists and universities. This contributed to the realization of Women Count Outcome III, which sought to ensure that gender data and statistics were more widely accessible and used to inform policy and decision-making in the region.

Establishment of national coordination mechanisms on gender statistics

UN Women's Asia-Pacific office supported the creation, leading and nurturing of coordination mechanisms on gender statistics, both at the sub-regional and national level – such as the Pacific Gender Statistics Coordination Group, and the ASEAN advisory group for the preparation of the Outlook. These provided roadmaps for gender statistics work in the region, including reprocessing existing data to produce SDG indicators, conducting surveys and reinforcing regional efforts to mainstream gender statistics in regional countries.

'The Women Count programme facilitated more collaborations and coordination mechanisms, including group meetings involving statistics officers, gender, government, and civil society. This brought key stakeholders together – which is a really important aspect because it creates collaboration in how we do our work. Such collaborations have key impacts in our program implementation....' -KII Participant

Good Lessons and Practices from the Asia Pacific

- ***Building the capacity of NSOs: equips them with skills which is a significant contributing factor in promoting ownership and sustainability of programme results.***

- **More regional coordination, collaborations, and partnerships:** consolidate gains made in gender statistics production and use.
- **SDG monitoring:** it remains vital for countries to upscale their work on producing data to monitor the SDGs. Evidence in APRO showed that where such data was missing, taking measures to ensure its production and use is critical to monitoring SDGs indicators.