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FINAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT PROJECT 08/09 C

**Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women
through networking of local knowledge communities**

October 2015

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The annexes to this evaluation report have been reproduced without formal editing.

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ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
DA	United Nations Development Account
DAW	United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women
DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
EA	Expected Accomplishment
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EGM	Expert Group Meeting on Indicators to Measure Violence against Women
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FoC/UNSC	Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on Indicators on Violence against Women
FRA	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
GA	General Assembly
IADGs	Internationally Agreed Development Goals
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PPEU	Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit of ECLAC
PPOD	Programme Planning and Operations Division of ECLAC
SICA	Central American Integration System
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. THE PROJECT

1. This document is the internal Final Assessment Report of Development Account Project ROA 99 “Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women through networking of local knowledge communities” (hereinafter referred to as “the project”). The project was supported by the United Nations Development Account (DA) for the 2008-2009 tranche with total funding of US\$ 736,000; it was implemented in the period between March 2009 and December 2011. For almost three years, the project engaged national stakeholders and international counterparts from 99 countries to act on the prevention, sanction and eradication of violence against women through two processes: (i) enhanced statistical data and indicators of violence against women; and (ii) increased knowledge-sharing at the regional and interregional levels.
2. The project was coordinated by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), through its Division for Gender Affairs. It was implemented by the five UN regional commissions: the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and ECLAC, in cooperation with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

II. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

3. The current internal assessment is an end-of-cycle review of the project. In accordance with the terms of reference, the specific objective of the assessment was to review the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability of the project’s implementation and, more particularly, to document the results and impact of its contributions to the overall results attained in strengthening the capacity of the countries to regularly and appropriately measure violence against women. Moreover, the terms of reference placed an emphasis on identifying lessons learned and good practices deriving from the implementation of the project.
4. The evaluation was conducted between June and October 2015, and covered the 33 months of the project’s execution and implementation in the member States of the five regional commissions that participated in its activities.

III. METHODOLOGY

5. As part of the analytical process, the evaluator retrospectively developed the project’s theory of change, in order to illustrate the linkages between the project’s activities and expected accomplishments within the bigger picture of what the project intended to achieve and what had to happen to fulfil that vision. The function of this theory of change in the assessment is to provide a framework for understanding and evaluating how the various elements of the project fit into the wider change processes that it sought to achieve.
6. The theory of change is organized around three expected accomplishments (EAs). The first two EAs were included in the original design of the project and were focused on strengthening

national and regional capacity to eradicate violence against women. A third EA, interregional in nature, emerged later and contributed to a process undertaken at the worldwide level to internationally harmonize the measurement of violence against women. The theory of change also sets out the project's four implementation strategies, around which the analysis of the effectiveness of the project was organized: (i) the development of a methodology, directly related to the interregional EA; (ii) the production of evidence; (iii) capacity-strengthening, and (iv) knowledge management.

7. The evaluation was conducted using a mixed method that combined quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques; and, within the constraints imposed by the time and resources available for the evaluation, a participatory and inclusive evaluation process was promoted, giving voice to different actors involved in the project. The following data collection methods were used: desk review, semi-structured interviews by Skype or telephone, and two web surveys, one intended for identified project stakeholders and the second for staff members of the regional commissions involved in executing the project.
8. The principal challenges of the current assessment relate to the time elapsed between the end of project implementation in 2011 and the undertaking of this assessment. This time lapse not only affected the level of access to primary and secondary sources of information key to the evaluation, but also the accuracy of the information provided by those interviewed. Likewise, the low response rate to the questionnaires undermined the validity of the results as an argumentative basis to support the findings.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

IV.1. Relevance

9. The project's planning under the logical framework approach is clear and consistently reflects the causal chain that leads to the achievement of planned EAs.
10. To have a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of the performance of the project, the design review from the perspective of the theory of change shows the importance of making the project's interregional EA visible and of adopting indicators complementary to those established in the project document.
11. The project's relevance is one of its greatest strengths and positively influences its effectiveness and sustainability. This relevance is given (i) by incorporating the focus of human rights and gender equality, and (ii) by aligning the project's activities with the priorities of the international agenda on human rights and development, the work programmes of the regional commissions, and the explicit call by citizens and human rights monitoring mechanisms for States to address violence against women.

IV.2 Effectiveness

12. The project's effectiveness was high in relation to the indicators selected for each of the EAs, exceeding the targets in four of five indicators. Likewise, upon assessing the effectiveness of the project in relation to its theory of change, it is observed that overall the project was a very successful initiative with outstanding contributions at the regional and interregional level that exceeded the indicators of success established in the project's formulation document.

13. The contributions of the project at the interregional level occur in two dimensions: (i) contributing to the process of building an international harmonization proposal for measuring the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women, and (ii) enabling the incorporation of national and regional perspectives into the elaboration process of the *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women* of United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), thereby strengthening the relevance and universal validity of these guidelines for the measurement of violence against women.
14. A notable project achievement is the survey module, which was developed in a process led and coordinated by UNECE. The module is currently the only standardized data-collecting tool for measuring the violence against women indicators validated and approved by UNSC.
15. At the regional level, the net balance of results remains positive, although the analysis discovered some unevenness in terms of their strategic deployment.
16. According to the participant feedback collected from different sources, the capacity-strengthening strategy functioned effectively. National statistical offices improved their capacity for the collection, processing and analysis of data on the prevalence of violence against women under a harmonized methodology that allows comparability over time and across countries. National machineries for the advancement of women have likewise improved their ability to use statistical data to inform and monitor the actions of governments in their approach to the different types of violence against women.
17. The capacity-building strategy was particularly successful in generating more solid institutional linkages between national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women, as well as joint working initiatives between the two. Those institutional linkages and the initiatives promoted within the framework of the project could have been strengthened by subsequent monitoring by regional commissions in order to stay abreast of developments and propose any ad hoc technical assistance if so requested.
18. The training courses were effective tools for enhancing the capacities of countries. The Training of Trainers on Violence against Women organized by ESCWA and the e-learning course “Measurement of violence against women through statistical surveys”, implemented by ECLAC for all the regional commissions, were highly valued experiences that generated positive impacts within the institutions and the working contexts of the participants. Both have the potential for adaptation and replication as a training format in various contexts.
19. The generation of evidence strategy fulfilled its original purpose: the 12 national surveys contributed new knowledge to the regions regarding the capacities of countries to measure violence against women and also uncovered new data information sources. The survey findings provided context for the discussions undertaken at regional meetings, and endowed them with greater relevance.
20. All national surveys and regional meetings identified both the potential and the challenge entailed by the use of administrative records for statistical purposes.
21. The deployment strategy geared towards knowledge management was the weakest of the project’s implementation strategies. A publication with comparative data from the five regions was never drafted, representing the loss of a fundamental resource for the interregional

analysis of the measurement of violence against women. The wiki platform, recognized in the project design as a key tool for its effectiveness and sustainability, performed below expectations and was little used by regional commissions and project stakeholders. This undermined the effectiveness and sustainability of the project, since it was not possible to use a virtual resource to continue the dynamics of change and build on the interest generated by the capacity-building activities.

IV.3 Efficiency

22. Based on the project outcomes, the total budget and its distribution by regional commissions, as well as on the level of budget execution (93%), it can be concluded that the project's overall efficiency was high.
23. The project benefited from fluid and competent coordination between the regional commissions, and was successfully implemented under a decentralized management model, supported by good communication and a pragmatic coordination structure.
24. Two factors that negatively affected the overall efficiency of the project were the non-reallocation of a budgetary surplus to strengthen other project actions and staff turnover in the regional coordination offices.

IV.4 Sustainability

25. The sustainability of the project outcomes rests on the approval of the survey module by UNSC and its global dissemination to all national statistical offices as the recommended tool for the standardized measurement of violence against women.
26. The project has improved the sustainability of its achievements thanks to: (i) the relevance of the issue that it addresses; (ii) the alignment of the activities of the project with the work plans of the regional commissions, and (iii) the development of methodological tools and technical assistance, whose utility in supporting countries in the production of violence against women measurements is recognized by stakeholders.
27. The project received limited support from the wiki platform to sustain and/or enhance the progress that the project made with the implementation of its capacity-building strategy.
28. Clear evidence has been identified of the capacity of the project proposal to generate agreements and joint work proposals between institutions. However, it has not been possible to establish the degree to which these have materialized or the difficulties that emerged as a consequence.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

29. The lack of reliable data on the prevalence of violence against women seriously hampers countries' progress towards its eradication. The primary task of providing governments with the official data that they require to ensure that women's lives are free from violence and discrimination is entrusted to national statistical offices. These government entities should be strengthened to fulfil this task.

30. Regional commissions constitute key platforms for assisting countries in the production of rigorous statistical data on violence against women, owing to their pivotal role and their ability to open collaboration channels at different levels.
31. The use of specialized surveys on violence against women is the strategy recommended by UNSC for the collection of detailed and reliable information on women's experience of violence. However, the survey module enables the collection of data on violence against women when there are financial constraints and institutional restrictions.
32. Inter-institutional coordination is essential for the production of statistics on violence against women and for ensuring that said statistics are integrated into national statistical systems.
33. The vast majority of countries collect information from the administrative records of the public agencies that are in direct contact with women suffering violence. This information is a valuable contribution towards understanding the causes and dynamics of violence, as well as the responses of public institutions.
34. The producer-user approach to violence against women statistics is a working strategy that should be optimized to strengthen the actions of countries in addressing violence against women.
35. To avoid the inefficient deployment of resources, before making the leap into the world of Web 2.0, an institution tasked with building a wiki-type platform should carry out a detailed analysis of whether the institutional and material conditions (i.e. financial and human resources) are in place to develop this web tool with the necessary guarantees to ensure its effectiveness and sustainability, insofar as is possible.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

VI.1. Department of Economic and Social Affairs (Development Account)

36. It is recommended that continuity be given to the financial support of interregional initiatives that generate or reinforce the capacities of countries to produce and use official statistical data on violence against women.
37. For projects oriented towards policy advocacy, it is recommended that consideration be given to the use of planning approaches complementary to the logical framework approach.
38. So that the initial values of indicators are known at the start of an intervention, it is recommended that baselines be used more extensively when formulating projects.

VI.2. Regional commissions

39. To further support the improvement of the capacities of national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women in the production and use of statistical data on violence against women, it is recommended that optimum use be made of the training proposals developed within the framework of the project.
40. Meeting forums for users and producers of violence against women statistics that incorporate subsequent follow-up actions to the agreements and specific initiatives undertaken within the framework of these forums should continue to be promoted.

41. The translation of the *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women* is recommended.
42. An interregional publication should be produced containing comparative data for the five regions; this important product remained outstanding at the end of the project.

VI.3. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

43. It is recommended that ECLAC strengthen its efforts in the regional approach to the challenges posed by statistical treatment of administrative records in order to inform policies addressing violence against women.

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Final Assessment Report of Development Account Project ROA 99 “Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women through networking of local knowledge communities” (hereinafter referred to as “the project”) was conducted between June 2015 and October 2015 and covers the 33 months of the project’s implementation in member countries of the five United Nations regional commissions: the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).
2. The internal assessment of the project was performed by Maria Sarabia-Barquero (hereinafter referred to as “the evaluator”) at the request of ECLAC. The assessment process was managed by the Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit (PPEU) of the Programme Planning and Operations division (PPOD) of ECLAC, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 54/236 of December 1999 and 54/474 of April 2000, and the evaluation strategy of ECLAC.
3. The Report consists of four sections. By way of introduction, the first section provides a brief overview of the object of the evaluation, while section two lays out the main methodological aspects of the assessment and the challenges and limitations encountered during the assessment process. Section three presents detailed findings according to the core evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability, taking into consideration specific criteria established for Development Account-funded projects. Individual sections address different aspects of each criterion, including stakeholder perceptions, and those findings that emerged from the analysis of documents and stakeholders’ responses. Relevant conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations derived from the results and findings of the project assessment are presented in the fourth section. Annexes to the report include the evaluation matrix of the current assessment, the data collection instruments based on that matrix (i.e. the survey proposal and the interview and focus group protocols) and the identification of the primary and secondary sources consulted during the process.

1.1. Scope, objective and approach of the assessment

4. This internal assessment is a summative end-of-cycle review, focused on measuring and analysing the project’s contributions to the overall results attained in strengthening the capacity of the countries to regularly and appropriately measure violence against women.
5. In accordance with the terms of reference,¹ the specific purposes of the evaluation were to analyse:
 - the extent to which the project design was consistent with the beneficiaries’ requirements, the priorities of the participating countries and the work programmes of the respective regional commissions. The assessment was also interested in analysing potential complementarities and synergies with other actors and/or processes concerning the eradication of violence against women.
 - the extent to which the services and technical support provided by the project were given in a timely and reliable manner and in accordance with the project document. This

¹ See annex 1.

- necessitated a revision of the efficiency and coherence of the collaboration and coordination mechanisms between and within regional commissions.
- the extent to which the project's Expected Accomplishments (EAs) were attained and its objective achieved. Of particular relevance is the identification of (i) how and to what extent the project contributed to developing or enhancing the capacities of the main beneficiaries (behaviour/attitude/skills/performance) and (ii) the kind of influence that the project was able to exert on policymaking for the elimination of violence against women in the countries involved in the project's activities.
 - the extent to which the main outcomes are sustainable in beneficiary institutions and regional commissions. This required identification of the type of mechanisms, activities and/or measures in place for the institutional uptake of project outcomes and learning.
6. Moreover, the terms of reference placed an emphasis on two additional matters: (i) identifying lessons learned and good practices derived from the implementation of the project, in order to assess their potential replication in other countries; and (ii) assessing the project's adherence to key DA criteria.²
 7. The temporal scope of the evaluation covers the entirety of the project implementation from March 2009 to December 2011. The geographical scope includes the 99 countries, across five UN regions, that were involved or participated in the project's activities. As regards the scope of the analysis, the evaluation reviews the project's design, implementation and results and appraises its performance under four evaluation criteria devised by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.
 8. The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the rules, standards and ethical principles of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG),³ while taking into account the guiding principles of the Evaluation Policy and Strategy of ECLAC.⁴ The evaluator also sought to systematically include the human rights and gender equality approaches in all phases of the evaluation, and the guidelines recommended by UNEG were applied in order to integrate these approaches into the evaluation process.⁵
 9. The evaluation was conducted using a mixed method that combined quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques; and, within the constraints imposed by the time and resources available for the evaluation, promoted a participatory and inclusive evaluation process, giving voice to different actors involved in the project.

² DA criteria are as follows: (i) Result in durable, self-sustaining initiatives to develop national capacities, with measurable impact at the field level, ideally having multiplier effects; (ii) Be innovative and take advantage of information and communication technology, knowledge management and networking of expertise at the subregional, regional and global levels; (iii) Utilize the technical, human and other resources available in developing countries and effectively draw on the existing knowledge/skills/capacity within the United Nations Secretariat; (iv) Create synergies with other development interventions and benefit from partnerships with non-UN stakeholders.

³ UNEG (2005) *Standards for Evaluation in the UN System*, and UNEG (2008) *UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation*.

⁴ ECLAC (2009) *Preparing and Conducting Evaluations: ECLAC Guidelines*, and ECLAC (2014) *Evaluation Policy and Strategy*.

⁵ UNEG (2014) *Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation*.

1.2. Methodology

10. The evaluator designed an evaluation matrix⁶ taking into account the objective and the questions posed in the terms of reference, and the inputs from the needs assessment and the desk review undertaken in phase one of the assessment. The matrix was organized based on the UNEG evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.
11. The matrix accompanied the development of the theory of change implicit in the project design. The evaluator developed the theory of change retrospectively on the basis of the documentary analysis and the inputs provided by interviewees during the data collection phase. The purpose of developing the theory of change was to have a general framework from which to assess the following: (i) the project's results and impacts, emphasizing how changes occurred, and (ii) the validity and impact of the project's proposed course of action.
12. The scope of the project's outputs and strategies was broad, extending to 99 countries in the five UN regions. Accordingly, the assessment was not able to compile an exhaustive list of all project impacts; rather, the process was oriented to assessing whether the project achieved its expected accomplishments (EAs) and whether the regional commissions conducted activities in line with an implicit theory of change mapped out of the project.⁷
13. A stakeholder map was drawn up to identify and classify those stakeholders involved in implementing the project. Stakeholders were classified according to their relationship with the project and the type of organization to which they belonged. The map provided a snapshot of the range of project stakeholders and facilitated the selection of respondents for interviews, focus groups and surveys.
14. The evaluation used a mixed-method approach that combined qualitative and quantitative methods. The following data collection methods were used:
 - Desk review. PPEU provided the evaluator with the available project-related information as well as the beneficiary countries' documents from the project's former wiki knowledge platform. This documentation was examined along with additional documentation gathered during the data collection phase. The evaluator also reviewed numerous reports and official documents from external sources.⁸
 - Interviews. Efforts were made to ensure that a wide range of voices was heard in the assessment, covering all the stakeholder categories identified during the evaluation design (phase 1). The evaluator conducted semi-structured interviews with 28 respondents by Skype or telephone, of whom 22 were women and 6 men. For each interview, questions pertinent to the respondents' background and experience with the project were drawn up to obtain answers to some of the core assessment questions. A structured interview protocol was designed;⁹ nevertheless, the evaluator asked follow-up questions on any issues that emerged which bore relevance to the assessment objectives.
 - Online survey. To ensure that a wide spectrum of views was represented and to collect more quantitative responses, identified stakeholders were invited to complete one of the

⁶ See annex 2.

⁷ See section 2.3.

⁸ See annex 6.

⁹ See annex 3.

two web surveys.¹⁰ The first questionnaire was sent to 306 stakeholders in agencies and countries that participated in project activities. Of these 306 questionnaires, 45 were returned completed or partially completed, representing a response rate of 14.7%.¹¹ A regional breakdown of the 45 respondents to the first questionnaire is as follows: 26 were from Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 from Europe, 5 from West Asia and 6 from Asia and the Pacific. The second questionnaire was sent to 32 staff members of the regional commissions involved in executing the project, mostly identified through the documentation review. Of these, 3 staff members responded to the questionnaire, representing a response rate of 9%.¹²

1.3. Challenges and limitations of the assessment

15. The principal challenges of the current assessment relate to the time that has elapsed since the end of the project's implementation in 2011. This not only affected the level of access to primary sources of information key to the evaluation, but also the accuracy of the information provided by those sources.
16. In the time that has elapsed since the finalization of the project, some important informants have retired, including those responsible for the project's implementation in the ECA and ECLAC regions. In the case of ECLAC, the retired informants were the coordinators of the project at the interregional level. This absence placed constraints on the ability to identify key informants from the outset of the evaluation process, and on access to relevant documentation on project management and implementation.
17. These absences also prevented an ongoing dialogue between the evaluator and the project coordinators on the technical, structural and contextual aspects that accompanied the implementation of the project, which are highly relevant in any evaluation process. After the fieldwork and part of the evaluation had been completed, the evaluator was able to speak with one of the coordinators in order to corroborate certain findings. The evaluator also had the constant support of the PPEU team to fill information gaps, insofar as possible, where identified during the evaluation process.
18. The identification of key informants and their inclusion in the evaluation raised a challenge in terms of the accuracy of the information they could contribute to the evaluation objectives. A number of country-level key stakeholders interviewed had only passing knowledge of the project (i.e. they had attended only one or two days of activities). Moreover, the time lapse since the finalization of the project has affected the accuracy of the respondents' recall in this regard. Several interviewees admitted not remembering much detail about the activities in which they had participated. This lack of recall made it challenging to ask detailed questions about capacity using the Kirkpatrick scale as originally intended.¹³ However, it was possible to identify relevant elements of the activities in which they had participated linked to the theory of change.

¹⁰ See annex 4.

¹¹ Out of this total, 38 women and seven men responded to the questionnaire.

¹² Out of this total, two women and one man responded to the questionnaire.

¹³ The project was a complex intervention that involved 99 countries and executed a total of 26 main activities, most of which were one or two days in duration. Approximately 73% (248 out of 338) of participants only attended a single project activity.

19. In addition, the project's knowledge management platform ceased to be active in 2012; the evaluator had no direct access to the platform's content. Thus, the platform's effectiveness has not been assessed vis-à-vis its traffic patterns or the types of interactions and thematic priorities that attracted the interest of its users.¹⁴ Platform users were themselves involved in other project activities.

20. Data collection methods were subject to the following limitations:

- Interviews: of the 59 key stakeholders contacted, 31 either did not respond or declined to be interviewed. Furthermore, a manager from ESCAP only became available for an interview in the design phase of the evaluation, while no manager from ECA was available for interview until the end of the evaluation process.¹⁵
- Online surveys: low response rates of 14.7% and 9% respectively undermined the validity of the survey results as an argumentative basis to support the findings. Similarly, in broader triangulation processes, the survey results could not be treated as significant events but rather as indicative complementary data. The participants of the ECA region were unable to complete the questionnaire because the evaluator's continued efforts to contact the regional commission were unsuccessful until the fieldwork had concluded.

¹⁴ The platform and its contents are currently stored on an internal ECLAC server. There are various documents sorted by country, but no information on users and interactions.

¹⁵ The inputs of the representative of ECA were incorporated into the evaluation. However, the lateness of the interview diminished the opportunity for the in-depth consideration that would have been possible if the interview had occurred during the fieldwork phase of the evaluation.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

2.1. Context

“If not counted, violence against women does not count.”
ECLAC

21. Significant progress has been made over the years in setting international standards and norms that form the basis of a commitment by States and intergovernmental institutions, including the United Nations, to address violence against women as a human rights violation. By recognizing violence against women as a violation of human rights, States assume the responsibility to act with due diligence to prevent, sanction and eradicate violence against women, perpetrated in both the public and private spheres.¹⁶ States are in breach of their obligations when they fail to guarantee that girls and women are able to enjoy their human rights and a life free of violence.
22. The attention given to violence against women in international and regional human rights treaties, and the increasing visibility of this issue on State agendas, contrast with the limited information produced by States and the lack of official statistical data to determine the true nature and extent of the different kinds of violence suffered by women.
23. Part of every State’s obligation in addressing violence against women¹⁷ is to ensure the existence of an adequate knowledge base on this issue through data collection. States’ ability to exercise due diligence in ensuring that women enjoy a life free of violence is undermined by the lack of official statistical data on violence against women and of a comprehensive and up-to-date assessment regarding its nature, prevalence, causes and consequences. Those involved in public policy design and implementation require such information to improve States’ effectiveness in addressing violence against women.
24. The information and statistical data needed by countries to guide and monitor their policies and programmes to address violence against women are potentially available from a variety of sources; however, all of these sources fall into the following two categories: administrative records or population-based surveys. The first refers to data collected by health and medical services, agencies of the criminal and civil justice systems, social services, crisis centres and other entities, in order to fulfil their duties towards the women who seek their assistance. The second refers either to dedicated surveys on violence against women,¹⁸ or to surveys which include a module or a short set of questions on this matter.¹⁹ Of these two sources, population-based surveys are considered the best source of data for estimating the prevalence of violence against women and for understanding the phenomenon in a given country. This is because population-based surveys can

¹⁶ CEDAW and other human rights treaties require State accountability for abuses that occur at the hands of public and private actors, and require States to show due diligence in responding to and preventing human rights violations in the public and private spheres.

¹⁷ *In-depth study on all forms of violence against women: Report of the Secretary-General. A/61/122/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1*, paragraph 186.

¹⁸ A well-known example is the *Multi-country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women*, conducted by World Health Organization (WHO).

¹⁹ For example, in 2000, a standardized module of questions and methodology was developed for the collection of data on intimate partner violence. This module has now been added to the Demographic and Health Surveys.

reach nearly all women, regardless of whether or not they have reported violence to the police or sought help from public services, and because these surveys gather detailed information on a range of violent conducts and their causes and consequences.

25. Despite progress in recent years, efforts to measure the different forms of violence against women using these sources of data are still limited and scattered. Many of the world's countries lack basic data on violence against women and are unable to measure its extent. Countries seldom have baseline from which to monitor and evaluate the effect of policies, legislation and services. As mentioned earlier, where data does exist it is often in the form of administrative records and is neither coordinated nor compiled so as to provide an overarching national vision of the problem. Unfortunately, in countries where surveys have been carried out and where data are available, indicators are neither standardized nor comparable within or between countries.
26. It is increasingly evident that States need more and better quality data to guide national policies and monitor their progress in addressing violence against women. There is a broad consensus among policymakers, legislators and civil society concerning the need for reliable data on the prevalence of different forms of violence against women and on the causes, nature and consequences of such violence. States require rigorous and periodic statistics for a multitude of purposes: (i) to guide legislative and public policy reform on violence against women; (ii) to monitor the trends and progress being made in programmes and policies adopted by States for its prevention and eradication; (iii) to evaluate the impact of measures taken on violence against women; (iv) to respond to the demands of battered women with the adequate provision of necessary services. Accurate data also needs to be available to strengthen the widespread social condemnation of all forms of violence against women and to broaden the social consensus for prioritizing its eradication by all possible means within actions by States.
27. In that vein, the *In-depth study on all forms of violence against women: Report of the Secretary-General (2006)*²⁰ pointed out that despite progress in recent years there remained an urgent need to strengthen the knowledge base in this area. The report noted difficulties of different orders, stating, for example, that “many countries still lack reliable data and much of the existing information cannot be meaningfully compared”.²¹ This fact is of particular concern to the international community because it hampers the comparability of data and inhibits the identification of good practices and successful experiences that allow cooperation among States for the prevention and eradication of violence against women. Another difficulty noted in the 2006 report was that “very few countries collect data on violence against women on a regular basis, which would allow changes over time to be measured”.²² This aspect is central not only for the identification of international and regional trends but also, primarily, for countries to be able to assess and monitor the effectiveness of implemented policies, and the challenges they face.

²⁰ A/61/122/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

²¹ *Idem*, paragraph 184.

²² *Idem*.

2.2. Background

“While the phenomenon of violence against women is certainly not of recent origin, a strategic and systematic approach to measuring and combating it, is.”
Fortieth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (2009)

28. Along with the international recognition of violence against women as a serious violation of human rights and the need for information and reliable statistics in this area,²³ significant efforts have also aimed to promote and harmonize gender statistics and, specifically, the production of official statistics for the measurement of violence against women. In that regard, policymakers and activists²⁴ have long called for the development of a comprehensive set of international indicators on violence against women and the use of comparable methods to define and measure violence.
29. Since 2006, the United Nations General Assembly (GA) has strengthened its ongoing efforts at both the national and international levels to improve knowledge of the incidence and magnitude of violence against women through official statistics. At the international level, the aforementioned report of the Secretary-General recommends that the United Nations system undertake to support the development of unified methods and standards for data collection, provide technical support to countries, build capacity of national statistical offices, and promote existing methods and good practices to ensure that the principles of sound data collection are met. These efforts reflect recognition of the importance of both improving and standardizing methods for collecting, processing and analysing statistics on violence against women.²⁵
30. Based on this report’s findings and recommendations, General Assembly resolution 61/143 of 2006, reconfirmed by resolution 62/133 of 2008, requested that UNSC develop and propose a set of indicators on violence against women in order to assist States in assessing the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women. To that end, in 2008 the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the indicators on violence against women (FoC/UNSC)²⁶ was established and received two mandates from the GA. The first was to “create a set of basic indicators with universal validity to conduct regular, precise and pertinent statistical measurements of violence against women” within the framework of

²³ The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action both recognized the critical importance of collecting and improving statistics on violence against women as important components towards its eradication.

²⁴ See “*Violence against women: a statistical overview, challenges and gaps in data collection and methodology and approaches for overcoming them*”, report of the expert group meeting organized in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Europe and the World Health Organization, Geneva, 11-14 April 2005. See [online] <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/vaw-stat-2005/index.html>.

²⁵ Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 61/143 of 2006, the United Nations also established the Task Force on Violence Against Women to provide enhanced and systematic support at the national level (A/RES/61/143), and created the Secretary-General’s database on violence against women to gather information from Member States about the comprehensive nature of all forms of violence and the impact of domestic responses to such violence.

²⁶ At its thirty-ninth session, in 2008, UNSC (decision 39/116) approved the formation of the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the indicators on violence against women. The group, chaired by the Government of Mexico, consisted of the representatives of the national statistical institutes of Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Ghana, Italy, Sweden and Thailand. United Nations Statistics Division serves as its secretariat and the five regional commissions participated as observers, as did the Division for the Advancement of Women (now UN-Women), the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization.

national statistical systems. The second was to develop a set of guidelines for producing statistics on violence against women to provide full methodological guidance on topic selection, data sources, statistical classifications, outputs, wording and other aspects of conducting statistical surveys.

31. Both mandates ultimately came to fruition. In 2009, FoC/UNSC proposed that UNSC approve a list of nine core indicators for which data should be compiled through population-based surveys, thereby fulfilling the first mandate.²⁷ The second mandate was met with the adoption of the *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women* in 2013.²⁸ These guidelines were prepared with the specific purpose of assisting countries in assessing the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women.

Table 1
Core indicators for measuring violence against women

-
- | | |
|-------|---|
| I. | Total and age-specific rate of women subjected to physical violence in the past 12 months by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency |
| II. | Total and age-specific rate of women subjected to physical violence during their lifetime by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency |
| III. | Total and age specific rate of women subjected to sexual violence in the past 12 months by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency |
| IV. | Total and age-specific rate of women subjected to sexual violence during their lifetime by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency |
| V. | Total and age-specific rate of ever-partnered women subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months by frequency |
| VI. | Total and age-specific rate of ever-partnered women subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by current or former intimate partner during their lifetime by frequency |
| VII. | Total and age-specific rate of ever-partnered women subjected to psychological violence in the past 12 months by an intimate partner |
| VIII. | Total and age-specific rate of ever-partnered women subjected to economic violence in the past 12 months by an intimate partner |
| IX. | Total and age-specific rate of women subjected to female genital mutilation |
-

Source: Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women (DESA, 2014).

2.3. Development Account Project ROA 99²⁹

32. The object of the evaluation is Development Account Project ROA 99 “Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women through networking of local knowledge communities”.³⁰ The

²⁷ In February 2009, the Friends of the Chair proposed to UNSC at its fortieth session an interim set of six statistical indicators as a “starting point for initiating further work on identifying the most appropriate measurements”. In December 2009 the Friends of the Chair expanded the interim set of indicators to what now constitutes a core set of nine statistical indicators.

²⁸ The *Guidelines* were requested in 2009 by UNSC at its fortieth session, and took nearly four years to prepare in a process characterized by several consultation meetings with a broad range of countries, United Nations agencies and international experts. In 2014, DESA published the final document *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women*.

²⁹ Evaluation is an essential function of the Development Account programme and of project management. Every project is required to conduct an external evaluation funded from within its resources, in accordance with the Development Account guidelines.

project was scheduled to be implemented between 2008 and 2010; however, its implementation actually took place between March 2009 and December 2011.

33. ECLAC was the entity responsible for coordinating the project, through its Division for Gender Affairs. The project was implemented by the five United Nations regional commissions: ECA, UNECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA, with the cooperation of UNSD and the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)³¹ of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA).
34. The overall objective of the project was to strengthen national and regional capacity to act on the prevention, sanctioning and eradication of violence against women through the use of enhanced statistical data and indicators of violence against women, and increased knowledge-sharing at the regional and interregional levels. In pursuit of that objective, the project sought to achieve two expected accomplishments (EAs):
- EA1: Improved capacity of national statistical offices to collect and analyse data, to measure indicators related to violence against women, and to use common methodologies and modules in line with those of UNSC to measure violence against women in population-based surveys.
 - EA2: Increased knowledge-sharing on physical and sexual violence among national machineries and other regional and interregional stakeholders to promote evidence-based policies to eradicate violence against women.
35. The project aimed to achieve the EAs through the following main activities:³²
- A.1.1. Organizing five subregional and two regional workshops on the collection of data and measurement of violence against women (three subregional workshops coordinated by ECLAC for South America, Central America and the Caribbean, respectively; two subregional workshops coordinated by UNECE; and one regional workshop coordinated by each of ESCAP and ESCWA).
 - A.1.2. Making a bilingual kit for the collection and use of information on violence against women (coordinated by ECLAC in collaboration with the other four regional commissions when possible within existing resources).
 - A.1.3. Developing and testing a short module on violence against women and a core set of indicators, including two meetings of the UNECE Task Force.
 - A.1.4. Conducting technical workshops and seminars on the measurement of physical and sexual violence: one regional workshop for national monitors in Africa (ECA); two seminars for users and producers of information in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); and five regional and one interregional e-learning workshop (coordinated by ECLAC).
 - A.1.5. Overall final project evaluation.
 - A.2.1. Building and maintaining an interregional web portal (ECLAC) that will feed on the regional web portals maintained by the five regional commissions, within existing resources.
 - A.2.2. Production of a publication containing comparative data and analysis of the information collected by the five regional commissions on physical and sexual violence against women.

³⁰ For a complete overview of the project and its systematization, see ECLAC (2012), *The United Nations Regional Commissions. Enhancing Capacities to Eradicate Violence against Women* [online] <http://www.cepal.org/es/node/19361>.

³¹ DAW became part of UN-Women in 2010.

³² See Project Document ROA 99 "Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women through networking of local knowledge communities".

- A.2.3. Production of national publications where new knowledge and innovation can be shared; preparation of final regional publications on physical and sexual violence.
- A.2.4. Organizing one meeting of international experts to assess existing knowledge on physical and sexual violence and review the results of the first year of project implementation in the countries involved in the five regional commissions.
- A.2.5. Undertaking one final review through the ECLAC web board; ECA, UNECE, ESCAP and ESCWA will collaborate within existing resources.³³

36. As mentioned above, the project was funded by the DA, a mechanism established to fund capacity development projects implemented by the various economic and social entities of the United Nations; it has 10 implementing entities, one of which is ECLAC. Accordingly, project activities were in line with the following DA requirements: (i) promote the exchange and transfer of skills, knowledge and good practices among target countries within and between different geographical regions, and through cooperation with a wide range of partners; (ii) provide a bridge between in-country capacity development actors, on the one hand, and UN secretariat entities, on the other; and (iii) test new ideas, and the emphasis on integration of national expertise in the projects to ensure national ownership and sustainability of project outcomes.

2.3.1. Beneficiaries

37. During its implementation, the project engaged national stakeholders and international counterparts from 99 countries in five regions. Twenty-nine countries were most actively involved in attaining the EAs.

38. The main project beneficiaries are the national statistical offices and machineries for the advancement of women in these countries; both benefited from improved methodological tools to measure violence against women and more adequate information, including best practices, to guide policies and programmes. Other beneficiaries included the national and international stakeholders that participated in interventions fostered by the project: (i) officials from relevant government ministries or entities responsible for generating administrative data related to violence against women; (ii) users of statistical data to analyse the magnitude of violence against women and to monitor and evaluate the effect of policies, legislation and services in that area³⁴ and; (iii) United Nations and other international agencies³⁵ that collaborated over the course of the project.

³³ Activities A.1.5. and A.2.5. included an overall final project evaluation and a final review through the ECLAC web board.

³⁴ These participants included: (i) academic institutions (including the University of Ottawa, the University of Osnabrück and New York University); (ii) national non-governmental organizations (such as the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, KAFA and the Women's Networking Support Programme of the Association for Progressive Communications); and (iii) international and national experts in measuring violence against women.

³⁵ The following international and regional agencies participated in the project: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO), UN-Women, UNFPA, UNODC, FAO, ILO and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Non-UN agencies included the World Bank, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights and the Central American Integration System (SICA).

2.3.2. Budget

39. In January 2008, the General Assembly approved financing for the project to the tune of US\$ 736,000 under the sixth tranche of the DA. These funds were allotted to ECLAC on 22 March 2009. The planned project budget distribution among regional commissions and other components was as follows:

Table 2
Budget distribution
(Dollars)

	ECLAC	ECA	UNECE	ESCAP	ESCWA	Subtotal
General temporary assistance (GTA)	60 000					60 000
International consultants	74 720	15 000	15 000			104 720
National consultant	40 000	25 000		15 000	15 000	95 000
Expert groups			40 000			40 000
Contractual services	20 000	7 000	30 000			57 000
Official travel of staff	28 000	20 000	10 000	5 000	5 000	68 000
Seminars and workshops	125 000	55 000	50 000	23 000	23 000	276 000
Operating expenses	17 280	8 000		5 000	5 000	35 280
Subtotal	365 000	130 000	145 000	48 000	48 000	736 000
Total						736 000

Source: Project document.

2.4 Theory of change

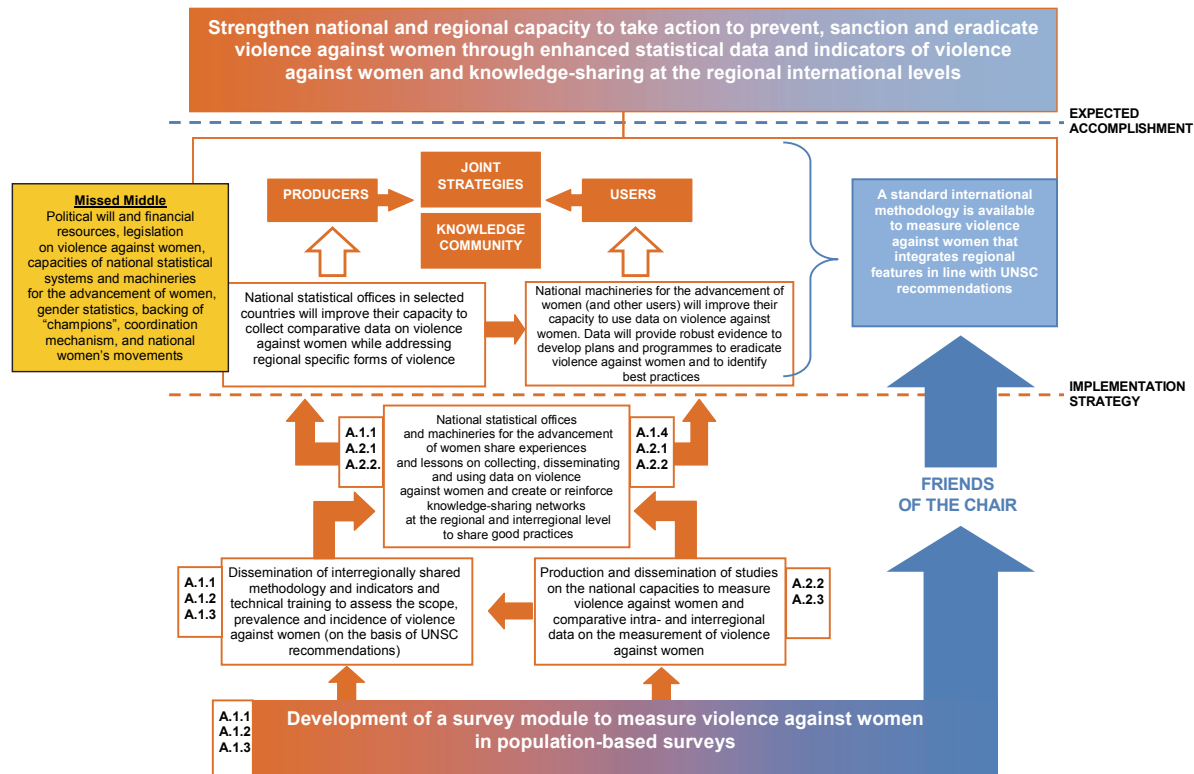
“The development of international indicators on the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women contributes to addressing the urgent need to strengthen the knowledge base on violence against women. Such indicators provide an incentive for States to collect data on violence against women and monitor the extent of such violence and trends over time. Availability of such data contributes to increased awareness of violence against women, and enhances the capacity of States to evaluate legislative and policy reforms and take action to address and eliminate violence against women”

(Expert Group Meeting on Indicators to Measure Violence against Women, October 2007)

40. As part of the analytical process, the evaluator retrospectively developed the project’s theory of change (see figure 1 below), in order to illustrate the linkages between project activities and EAs within the bigger picture of what the project intended to achieve and what had to happen to fulfil this vision. In this assessment, the theory of change has provided a framework

for understanding and evaluating how the various elements of the project fit into the wider change processes that it sought to achieve.

Figure 1
Theory of change of the project



Source: Prepared by the evaluator.

2.4.1. Project rationale

41. The project addressed the need to strengthen the capacity of the countries to regularly and appropriately measure violence against women. The project considered this capacity to be a crucial component of States' obligation to act with due diligence to take action to prevent, sanction and eradicate physical and sexual violence against women.
42. The production of sound statistical data on violence against women under internationally agreed methodologies and the provision of available existing knowledge on violence against women to policymakers, activists and women's organizations were deemed necessary for the enhancement of countries' capacities to overcome existing gaps between women's demand for a more effective response by States to the different types of violence experienced by women and the limited resources and expertise available to national institutions to address these demands.

43. Another element considered crucial to increasing the value and effectiveness of data production on violence against women was its measurement under internationally agreed indicators and methodologies. It was understood that a shared statistical framework to measure violence against women would have a greater large-scale impact by enabling the comparability of statistics across countries. This comparability would foster international networking and coordination efforts, the strengthening of a community of knowledge and practice, and the identification of best practices at the regional and international levels.

2.4.2. Expected accomplishments: EA1, EA2 and the interregional EA

44. While only two EAs were planned according to the project rationale, figure 1 illustrates how project activities are actually set up to achieve three EAs. Two are region-specific (EA1 and EA2) and the other is interregional in scope. In the figure they are represented in orange and blue, respectively.

45. EA1 and EA2 were focused on strengthening national and regional capacity to eradicate violence against women. The figure depicts how the project planned to contribute to the region-specific EAs by enhancing the capacities of producers and users of statistical data at the country level:

- EA1 revolved primarily around the producers of statistical data. The project's activities aimed to improve the capabilities of national statistical offices "to collect and analyse data and to measure indicators related to violence against women." This was to be done using "common methodologies and modules to measure violence against women in population-based surveys" in line with the recommendations of FoC/UNSC. In national contexts conducive to implementing such methodologies and modules, it was assumed that improving these capabilities would facilitate the provision of comparable data on the prevalence of violence against women. Users of statistical data would thus be able to (i) formulate evidence-based policies to address violence against women, (ii) monitor results of existing public programmes and policies, and (iii) identify good practice to share with other countries.
- EA2 was related to the users of statistical data. The project's activities aimed to improve the capacity of national machineries for the advancement of women in public policymaking, based on evidence and empirical data, for the eradication of violence against women. The availability of reliable data, underpinned by an interregional methodology and commonly agreed indicators, allowed the national machineries for the advancement of women to obtain robust evidence for the development of plans and programmes to address violence against women and for the monitoring of existing ones. Furthermore, the project envisioned that the availability of comparable data would enable and foster the capability of national machineries for the advancement of women and national statistical offices: (i) to exchange information and identify best practices and; (ii) to participate in regional and interregional networks, thereby increasing knowledge-sharing between stakeholders at these levels.
- A core strategy of the region-specific EAs was to foster joint strategies and/or initiatives between national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women to strengthen the capacities of countries to integrate the collection, analysis and use of data on violence against women into their relevant national plans and programmes. The promotion of shared strategies between these institutions was to be underpinned by a community of knowledge robust enough to support countries in incorporating the

production and use of statistical data on violence against women as a cross-cutting activity, encompassing any initiatives aimed at promoting the eradication of the violence faced by women.

- The theory of change also presents an additional EA that is interregional³⁶ in nature and scope. For this interregional EA, the project channelled its activities towards achieving a standardized methodology for the measurement of violence against women. This methodology was meant to be aligned with the proposed indicators on violence against women approved by UNSC, and was also designed to be able to incorporate regional particularities into the measurement of the prevalence of this problem.
- The core strategy of the interregional EA was twofold. It sought to contribute to the advancement of the international harmonization of indicators and the standardization of a measurement methodology on violence against women, considering that official data in this area were insufficient, heterogeneous and scattered. At the same time, it endeavoured to promote the worldwide use of universally accepted and understood indicators that are collected through standardized methodologies, compiled at regular intervals and comparable within and between countries over time.

2.4.3. Implementation strategies

46. The strategies designed to contribute to the achievement of EAs were the most concrete part of the project. Four types of implementation strategy were followed: the development of a methodology, the production of evidence, capacity-strengthening and knowledge management.

- *Development of a methodology.* Based on commonly agreed indicators to assess the magnitude of violence against women, the project generated a survey module to ensure comparability between countries regarding the prevalence and incidence of physical and sexual forms of violence against women. This strategy is directly related to the interregional EA.
- *Production of evidence.* The project carried out regional and national studies in four of the five UN regions to produce new knowledge on the nature of the challenges faced by countries in collecting data on violence against women.
- *Capacity-strengthening.* The knowledge and the module generated by the two previous strategies were incorporated into the capacity-building strategy in each country. Under this strategy the project developed a toolkit for the application of the survey module and an online course on measuring violence against women. The project also held meetings, seminars, workshops to improve the technical capacity of national statistical offices to measure violence against women, and the capacity of national machineries for the advancement of women to use these data.
- *Knowledge management.* Linked to the previous strategies, the project committed to build a community of exchange and dissemination of knowledge supported by a virtual knowledge platform. Comparative data collected in the five regions was also published. The knowledge community was initiated through the different meetings and workshops and was maintained and promoted using the project's web tools.

³⁶ The interregional EA was not included as such in the formulation of the project, but rather as an activity. It was identified an EA during the interviews, by regional commission staff involved in the implementation of the project.

2.4.4. Missed Middle

47. The full application of these strategies did not guarantee the EAs; in other words, that countries would take measures to address violence against women based on the improved statistical data obtained through the indicators and methodology recommended by UNSC. Those consulted identified a number of factors that influence how project activities are translated into concrete responses by countries to improve their national capacity to produce official statistics on violence against women. These factors are:

- The political will and financial resources required to measure violence against women either through a specialized survey or through the incorporation of a survey module into a population survey of related content.
- The presence of specific national legislation that classifies the forms of violence against women and the State's obligation to act with due diligence to prevent, sanction and eradicate them.
- The availability of a sufficiently consolidated national statistical system with the necessary institutional capacity for the regular production of statistics in general and gender statistics in particular.
- A strong institutional mechanism for the promotion of gender equality.
- The political support of well-placed people in government and/or open channels of communication with decision makers who support the production of statistics on violence against women.
- The prior existence of inter-agency coordination mechanisms or institutionalized spaces of collaboration or joint effort between users and producers of gender statistics.
- The existence of a strong women's movement that demands information and calls on the government to fill the gaps in political and institutional support to effectively address violence against women.

3. FINDINGS

3.1. Relevance

3.1.1. Design

Finding 1. The project design has robust internal consistency between its different levels of planning; it is only improvable at the level of indicators to more accurately assess the overall performance of EA1.

48. Following DA guidelines, the project was formulated using the logical framework approach.³⁷ Its design properly identifies a hierarchical causal logic that leads to the achievement of the objective and the EAs through the carrying out of planned activities. The project's matrix formulation consistently reflects this causal relationship (goal-EAs-activities), which is appropriately related to adequate achievement indicators, representative of each specific EA.
49. While the robust consistency of the project design is confirmed, two areas for improvement are identified in relation to EA1: (i) the selected verification sources; and (ii) the achievement indicators related to the improvement of national capacities.
50. Indicators I.1.1. and I.1.2. indicate how national capacities improve to the extent that a given country appropriates and applies the methodologies or survey module for measuring violence against women in line with the UNSC proposal. However, the validity of these indicators is not accompanied by an appropriate selection of sources for their verification. In the project design, the sources of verification considered for these indicators attach identical value to countries that apply the methodologies and module and those countries that have only expressed support for them and will not necessarily act on the basis of that support. In practice, this enabled two of the four categories of countries regarded as underpinning indicators I.1.1.³⁸ and I.1.2.³⁹ to collect information in closer "affinity" or more in accordance with the methodologies and survey module, and not necessarily information on countries that have improved their capacities to measure violence against women through the application of these methodologies.
51. On the other hand, and as a good practice, it is noted that the indicators used in EA2 were strengthened with a baseline that was incorporated after the project's first year of implementation.⁴⁰ This incorporation allowed: (i) the progress of EA2 to be monitored with greater rigour; (ii) more accurate estimates on the potential goals to be achieved; and (iii) a more solid underpinning of what the project contributes,⁴¹ having these indicators as a reference. This baseline is doubly relevant for having used two "synergistic" indicators (I.2.1 and I.2.2.), i.e. indicators that provide information on achievements that are the result of actions occurring prior and parallel to the project, and not necessarily due to its specific activities.

³⁷ Guidelines for the preparation of project documents for the sixth tranche of the Development Account. See [online] http://www.un.org/esa/devaccount/docs/guidelines_6th_tranche.html.

³⁸ Member countries of the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on indicators on violence against women and members countries of the UNECE Task Force on the Measurement of Gender-based Violence.

³⁹ Member countries of the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on indicators on violence against women and members countries of the UNECE Task Force on the Measurement of Gender-based Violence.

⁴⁰ Annual DA progress report. Reporting period from April 2009 to December 2009.

⁴¹ The other indicators do not require a baseline because the project constitutes a starting point.

Finding 2. The development and validation of the survey module for measuring the prevalence of violence against women resulted in the project's interregional EA, which is linked to the project's contribution to the development of the standardized methodology proposed by UNSC for measuring violence against women internationally.

52. Interviewees from the regional commissions identified the survey module for measuring violence against women as a concrete output of the project that served as a catalyst for a process greater in scope than originally planned. While the survey module was conceived as a specific project activity, in practice its development transcended the execution of that single activity to become a process that involved both the coordinated work of all the regional commissions at different levels, and the participation and input of numerous stakeholders at the national, regional and interregional levels; this participation and input was beyond the scope and direct influence of the project.⁴² The process of developing and approving the survey module contributed to building methodological consensus among countries on how to measure the prevalence of violence against women properly and in a harmonized way.
53. The project's theory of change includes the development of the survey module on two levels; first, at the activity level, as a concrete output of the project that helped strengthen the national capacities of beneficiary countries, and second, at the interregional EA level, as an instrument and a project outcome that contributed to the construction of the international proposal led by FoC/UNSC to harmonize the measurement of violence against women. The recommendations and lessons learned in the development and implementation of the survey module contributed to the development of the *Guidelines for the Production of Statistics on Violence against Women* and to the incorporation of regional perspectives in this proposal of methodological standardization. The theory of change visualizes this contribution so as to give it the relevance that it had during the implementation, as acknowledged in the interviews conducted with the regional commissions, UNSD and other stakeholders. In parallel, the visualization allows this EA to be properly assessed as part of the overall effectiveness of the project.
54. The dissonance between the original design of the project and the relevance eventually assumed by the preparation of the survey module can be explained by the fact that originally the survey module was planned as an activity under the responsibility of UNECE. However, this activity became part of the common working agenda of all regional commissions and generated a process of work and consultation at the international level that was solidly articulated with the process led by FoC/UNSC.⁴³

Finding 3. The planning of the project under the logical framework approach had limitations: (i) for taking into account the complexity of the subject matter and the non-hierarchical collaborative relationships between different project activities and (ii) for tracking how intended changes occurred as a result of project activities.

55. The wealth of analysis⁴⁴ contained in the project document, so useful for the project's design and implementation, becomes limited upon attempting to fit it within the logical framework approach and its planning matrix. The resulting design failed to clearly reflect the articulation

⁴² See finding 10.

⁴³ See finding 4.

⁴⁴ The project document included analysis of project beneficiaries, of the problem that it seeks to address (problem tree), the objective and the expected results of the implementation of the activities (objective tree), as well as an analysis of the main statistical aspects of the project and the deployment strategy deemed most appropriate.

of the project's EAs and presented its activities as parallel actions independent of the others. Being formulated in a purely logical framework, the project design neglected the collaborative and complementary relationships that occurred between the project's activities and its implementation strategy.⁴⁵

56. The exclusive use of the logical framework approach simplified the complexity of the project and to some extent obviated the influence and constraints posed by the missed middle identified in the theory of change. These intermediates between the execution of the activities and progress towards the expected results.
57. This simplification can likewise be found in the indicators selected and in the type of monitoring for the project; it is scarcely possible to account for range and gradation of the changes that the project might have contributed to during its implementation. To obtain information on how the project activities were contributing to the achievement of the EAs, the selected indicators were limited in terms of the project's theory of change and in view of the planned monitoring system.

3.1.2. External coherence

Finding 4. The project had a high degree of relevance in relation to an international agenda that spurred major systematic and collaborative efforts for the measurement of the extent, prevalence and incidence of violence against women. The project's relevance increased considerably thanks to coordination with the international initiative for the standardized measurement of violence against women led by UNSC.

58. The project was aligned with a wider international development agenda concerned with developing and promoting internationally agreed indicators and methodologies to measure the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women, supported by robust quantitative data. This global agenda has promoted more systematic efforts since 2006, when the General Assembly adopted the resolution on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women.⁴⁶ The project objective and EAs were aligned with the content of this resolution and those that were adopted by the GA on the same issues in the years that followed.⁴⁷
59. The project's already high relevance was increased thanks to coordination with the international initiative for the measurement of the violence against women, led by FoC/UNSC. Feedback was shared between the project and this initiative. The regional commissions were involved as observers throughout the entirety of the work carried out by FoC/UNSC and were also important partners in the fulfilment of its mandates. The clearest example is UNECE. The Expert Group Meetings on Indicators to Measure Violence against Women convened by UNECE under the project framework supported the global effort to develop a set of indicators to measure violence against women. When FoC/UNSC was set up to coordinate this global effort, several task force members provided input to the work of this group, both for the identification of violence indicators and for the development of the *Guidelines*. ESCWA and FoC/UNSC jointly convened a meeting in Lebanon for the revision of the final draft of the *Guidelines*, which is yet another example of the project's support and implicit cooperation in achieving the mandates of FoC/UNSC.

⁴⁵ See figure 1.

⁴⁶ See section 2.2. and annex 7.

⁴⁷ Resolutions 62/133 of 18 December 2007, 63/155 of 18 December 2008 and 64/137 of 18 December 2009. See annex 7 on international instruments that aim to strengthen the collection of data on violence against women.

60. The project's implementation process benefited from the contribution by FoC/UNSC to the development of the module methodology. At its meeting in Aguascalientes,⁴⁸ FoC/UNSC not only revised the survey module developed within the framework of the Expert Group Meetings, but also supported the pilot implementation of this module in countries of the five regions. The project duly took into account FoC/UNSC recommendations for the interregional EA, such as the development of a comprehensive implementation manual on the use of the survey module, which would take shape with the development of the project toolkit for the implementation of the module.

Finding 5. The project was aligned with the work programmes of the regional commissions and was synergistic with the trajectory of work being carried out in each region.

61. The project was linked to the strategic framework of the five regional commissions for the period 2008-2009, as well as to those of DAW and UNSD/DESA. In particular, the project was aligned with the objectives of the following programmes and subprogrammes of the programme budget for 2008-2009 (A/62/6):⁴⁹

- ECA. Programme 14, subprogramme 6: promoting the advancement of women. The project contributed to all subprogramme expected accomplishments aimed at strengthening the capacity of member States to achieve gender equality and women's advancement in line with regional and global commitments, including the MDGs.
- UNECE. Programme 16, subprogramme 3: "statistics". The project was aligned with expected accomplishment (d), which focuses on progress in the implementation of international standards and good practices by statistical systems.
- ECLAC. Programme 17, subprogramme 5: mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development. The project was in line with and contributed to all expected accomplishments towards the mainstreaming of the gender equality agenda in the principal policies of the countries of the region.
- ESCAP. Programme 15, subprogramme 8: "social development, including persistent and emerging issues". The project contributed to the expected accomplishment (a), which seeks to increase national capacity for gender mainstreaming in priority areas.
- ESCWA. Programme 18, subprogramme 6: "advancement of women" and subprogramme 5, "statistics for evidence-based policymaking". The project contributed to both (i) strengthened capacity of national mechanisms and civil society institutions for the empowerment and advancement of women to address gender imbalances and mainstream a gender perspective, and (ii) strengthened capacity of member countries to produce statistical data related to the attainment of the MDGs by 2015.
- The project was also linked to the DESA Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation, in its components on gender issues and development⁵⁰ and on statistics,⁵¹ which corresponded to the DAW and UNSD work programmes, respectively.

⁴⁸ At this Meeting held from 9 to 11 December 2009 in Aguascalientes, Mexico, the Friends of the Chair agreed to incorporate the presentation of the proposal for the survey module in the agenda of the meeting. There the methodology was revised and support was given to the initiation of the pilot applications of the module survey.

⁴⁹ The alignment of project actions with the strategic programmes of the implementing agencies is a requirement for the approval of DA projects, in order to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of actions.

⁵⁰ Expected accomplishment C: "greater understanding of violence against women as a form of discrimination and violation of women's rights, and enhanced capacity to eliminate violence against women".

⁵¹ Expected accomplishment A: "enhanced capacity of national statistical offices to routinely collect, compile, store, analyse and disseminate official statistics and indicators in the economic, social, demographic and environmental fields"; and

62. The main activities undertaken in each region to contribute to the achievement of the project EAs were linked to the accumulated knowledge and prior experience of each respective regional commission, particularly in the field of gender statistics. The five regional commissions had been working extensively on building the national capacities of their member States to mainstream a gender perspective into their statistical systems. This aspect not only contributes to the relevance of the project, but is also a relevant factor in the effectiveness and sustainability of the regional EAs.
63. Focusing on regional commissions with a larger project budget, significant synergies were identified with their areas of greatest experience. A strong pillar of the project was the work done by the UNECE,⁵² a commission that since 2005 has worked on improving the harmonization of statistics on gender violence through its Task Force on the Measurement of Gender-based Violence.⁵³ Many of the Task Force's activities were supported by the project (e.g. the Expert Group Meetings) and it was this working group that guided the development and the testing strategy of the survey module.⁵⁴
64. In addition, the project's evidence generation strategy was able to rely on the gender observatories⁵⁵ at ECLAC and ECA as platforms for conducting and subsequently disseminating national, regional and interregional studies. Violence against women is a key thematic work area for each of the observatories. The project also benefited from the proven track record of ECLAC in promoting technical-political dialogue between various stakeholders in the countries involved in the production, analysis and use of gender indicators aimed at informing public policymaking to address gender inequalities. Since 2000, this Commission has had the specific mandate of promoting closer ties between national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women, (i.e. fostering closer dialogue between the producers and users of gender statistics within a policy-oriented approach).⁵⁶

Finding 6. The project responds both to the priorities expressed by countries and to the demands made of States by international human rights mechanisms to protect and promote the rights of women.

65. The work programmes of the regional commissions are based on the demands and priorities expressed by their member States. From the alignment of the project with the programmes and subprogrammes of the regional commissions, it may be inferred that the project's content is relevant to the countries in each of the regions. The project's relevance to countries is also evidenced in the results of the Beijing+15 international review and evaluation process and in the recommendations to States made by the CEDAW Monitoring Committee.

expected accomplishment B: "strengthened skills and understanding of national staff to compile and disseminate core economic, social and environmental data in accordance with international standards and frameworks."

⁵² See [online]: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/bur/2013/11-Progress_report_-_gender.pdf.

⁵³ The Task Force included representatives from Canada, Italy, Serbia, UN-Women, OHCHR, World Health Organization, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights and five independent experts.

⁵⁴ With the finalization of the survey module and the related guidance material in 2011, the Task Force completed its work and the project activity concluded.

⁵⁵ The Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean and the African Women's Rights Observatory (AWRO), respectively.

⁵⁶ Under this approach, the core of gender statistics is not the simple disaggregation of data by sex but rather the usefulness of this data to guide and monitor public policies and programmes over time, in terms of how they are connected to gender equality issues. Adequate sex-disaggregated data and indicators are undoubtedly crucial for the formulation of policies and, therefore, for a policy-oriented approach.

66. The regional perspectives of countries set out in the Beijing+15 review process⁵⁷ unanimously point to the urgent need to intensify efforts towards strengthening the capabilities of States to generate gender statistics and to ensure that these statistics inform policy decisions and programmes in the 12 areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action. One of these areas is violence against women, which was expressly identified as a priority for countries.
67. A further indication of the project's relevance for countries derives from the explicit recommendations made by human rights monitoring bodies such as the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.⁵⁸ The final observations of the Committee's sessions in 2010 were reviewed in the publication of the project "If not counted, it does not count." The review emphasized the importance this Committee attaches to the lack of statistical data and information as an obstacle for States to make progress in their responsibility to ensure that women are able to enjoy their rights. At its 2010 sessions,⁵⁹ the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women expressly stated its concern about the lack of information on violence⁶⁰ in 14 of the 20 countries⁶¹ examined; additionally, in 12 of the 20 countries⁶² reviewed, the Committee issued specific recommendations regarding the generation of information on violence against women.

Finding 7. The project design considers the approaches of human rights and gender equality in its foundation and in the planned activities.

68. In line with previous findings, the project's objective and EAs align with international and regional human rights instruments that recognize violence against women as a violation of their human rights, which States have a responsibility to act with due diligence to prevent, punish and eradicate.
69. Violence against women is a key issue for progress towards gender equality;⁶³ the project deals with it by addressing the lack of information and quantitative data available in the countries regarding its scope, forms and manifestations.⁶⁴ The need for accurate and comprehensive data on violence against women is among the priorities expressed by women's movements worldwide as a necessary prerequisite for countries to act more effectively in the eradication of violence against women, and to monitor the trends, progress and impact of their policies and programmes in addressing this type violence.

⁵⁷ In March 2010, at its fifty-fourth session, the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) held a review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly. In preparation, the regional commissions and the countries implemented a regional review process. Four regional review meetings were held in October and November 2009 by ECA, UNECE, ESCAP and ESCWA, while that of ECLAC followed in July 2010.

⁵⁸ The Follow-up Mechanism of the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI) also contains recommendations to this effect. See *Segundo Informe Hemisférico sobre la Implementación de la Convención de Belém do Pará* [online] <http://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/>.

⁵⁹ Concluding observations of the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, held in Geneva and New York in 2010.

⁶⁰ In some comments to countries the Committee called for data on the incidence of violence among the population, but in others it refers to convictions, the resolution of situations arising before the courts or the seeking of health services.

⁶¹ Albania, Argentina, Botswana, Czech Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Malta, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan.

⁶² Australia, Czech Republic, Egypt, India, the Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan.

⁶³ Violence against women is one of the 12 critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action.

⁶⁴ See sections 2.1. and 2.2.

70. The specific activities envisaged for the project are designed to contribute to compliance with these normative frameworks and to meet the demands of women, mainly by strengthening States' capacities to act more effectively in eradicating violence against women. The project accomplishes this strengthening through actions aimed at improving the capacities of key institutions in the production of statistical data on the prevalence of violence against women; and in the use of this data for the formulation of evidence-based policies and for holding States accountable for progress or lack thereof in their actions to prevent, sanction and eradicate violence against women.

3.2. Effectiveness

71. The project's overall effectiveness is assessed in two complementary subsections. In the first, the extent to which the EAs are achieved is analysed on the basis of the goals established in the project's logical framework. In the second, the project's achievements are categorized according to the deployment strategies that make up the theory of change.

3.2.1. Assessment on the basis of the expected accomplishments framework

Finding 8. The degree of achievement of the targets set in the logical framework exceeds those established by the project in the most cases.

72. The achievement of the indicators of the project's logical framework is presented in detail below, accompanied by a brief analysis relating to each of the EAs.

Table 3
Logical framework of EA1
(Number of countries)

EA1. Improved capacity of national statistical offices to collect and analyse data, to measure indicators related to violence against women, and to use common methodologies and modules in line with those of UNSC to measure violence against women in population-based surveys.			
Indicators^a	Base	Target	Achievement
I.1.1. Number of countries that <u>have adopted</u> the methodologies provided by the regional commissions to carry out surveys or keep sustainable public administrative records		34	25
I.1.2. Number of stakeholders that participated in the development of the common short module and indicators to measure violence against women and which <u>plan to use them</u> in the near future in line with the recommendations of FoC/UNSC.		13	26

Source: Prepared by the evaluator based on the project document and its annual and terminal reports.

^a Emphasis added by the evaluator.

73. The level of progress towards the achievement of EA1 is regarded as positive given the number of countries that were involved in the development and application of the project survey module. A total of 29 countries from all five UN regions were involved in either the

preparation or testing of the violence against women survey module, or in training for its application. However, two observations should be added:

- There is an overlap between the two indicators in that they address a single reality; in practice, the two indicators consider countries that have participated in any of the development stages of the survey module. The difference between the indicators in terms of the categories of countries⁶⁵ is small; thus, of the total of 29 countries involved, 23 can be found in both indicators. Given this overlap and jointly reviewing the set targets, by obtaining the involvement of 29 countries, the project's performance can be assessed as satisfactory in terms of meeting EA1. This overlap is not considered a deficiency in the design, but rather a consequence of having adopted the survey module as part of the common agenda of the five regional commissions after the project document had already been finalized.
- The achievement or non-achievement of the targets set by the project is also subject to the reading of the formulation of the indicators. In the strictest sense, there is no evidence to confirm that all the countries concerned applied the survey module, although they all participated in different stages of its development.

Table 4
Logical framework of EA2
(Number of countries)

EA2. Increased knowledge-sharing on physical and sexual violence among national machineries and other regional and interregional stakeholders to promote evidence-based policies to eradicate violence against women.			
Indicators	Base^a	Target	Achievement
I.2.1. Number of countries that have an updated and periodical online database, including statistics and public records dealing with physical and sexual violence.	14 ^b	21	31
I.2.2. Number of countries that will have information systems adjusted to local and regional needs. ^c	47	34	55
I.2.3. Number of countries that have formally committed to participating in the knowledge community on violence against women.		43	95

Source: Prepared by the evaluator based on the project document and its annual and terminal reports.

^a The baseline was established by collecting data from the 2009 annual monitoring report.

^b No baseline data were collected from countries in the ECA, UNECE and ESCWA regions.

^c Indicator I.2.2, which presents a baseline higher than the set target, reflects the time lapse between the formulation of the project in 2008 and the change in status that was recorded at the beginning of its implementation.

⁶⁵ Categories of countries considered in Indicator I.1.1: (i) member countries of FoC/UNSC; (ii) countries that agreed to pilot the survey module; (iii) member countries of the UNECE Task Force on the Measurement of Gender-based Violence; (iv) countries that had established agreements with the regional commissions to harmonize public administrative records (one country). Categories of countries considered in Indicator I.1.2: (i) member countries of FoC/UNSC; (ii) countries that agreed to pilot the survey module; (iii) member countries of the UNECE Task Force on the Measurement of Gender-based Violence; (iv) participant countries in the first EGM in Geneva (2007); (v) participant countries in the Training of Trainers meeting held in Beirut in May 2010.

74. The achievement of EA2 is clearly evidenced by the project having exceeded the expectations and the targets set for each indicator. Indicators I.2.1. and I.2.2. reflect changes in the countries that are the result of unique national trajectories, as well as various actions geared towards the national statistical offices and other government agents, not all of which are directly related to the activities implemented by the project. These types of indicators reflect and honestly communicate that, as is wont in projects of this nature, the project's actions are designed and implemented to complement and combine with other interventions in contributing to the strengthening of national capacities.

3.2.2. Assessment based on the project's theory of change

A. Achievements at the level of the interregional EA

Finding 9. The development of a survey module to collect data on the set of basic indicators approved by UNSC was successful; this tool has been endorsed by UNSC and disseminated worldwide.

“The survey module on violence against women developed for UNECE provides a full set of questions aimed at producing data on the core indicators identified by FoC/UNSC. This questionnaire can be expanded and/or adapted for individual country contexts and used as a dedicated survey.”⁶⁶

75. Within the framework of the project, a specific methodology was developed for the collection of data on the physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence inflicted on women by an intimate partner. This methodology revolved around the construction of the survey module to measure the core indicators on violence against women⁶⁷ approved by UNSC. This module was designed with the intention of ensuring: (i) flexibility, either to be used as a specific survey on violence against women or, when this option is not feasible, as an integrated module in a demographic or health survey;⁶⁸ (ii) comparability, since the module was constructed on the basis of the above-mentioned standardized indicators and is based on measuring instruments that have already been tested and validated for their application in different cultures;⁶⁹ (iii) appropriate application, since the module is composed of a questionnaire for data collection and a full proposal on how information on violence against women should be collected and systematized.⁷⁰

76. The aforementioned characteristics of the survey module and the collaborative process that led to its realization led to the adoption of the module by UNSC at its forty-second session. Currently the module is part of the *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women*, making it the only standardized data collection tool for the measurement of violence against women indicators that is endorsed by UNSC and disseminated worldwide by UNSD.

⁶⁶ *Guidelines*, page 74.

⁶⁷ See [online]<http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/violenceagainstwomen/Survey+module+for+measuring+violence+against+women>.

⁶⁸ See the conclusions and recommendations from the meeting of FoC/UNSC held in Aguascalientes, Mexico from 9 to 11 December 2009.

⁶⁹ Specifically, the measurement instrument underpinning the construction of the survey module is the methodology used by WHO in its studies on violence against women.

⁷⁰ The questionnaire is accompanied by the following tools for its proper application: (i) a question-by-question explanation of the module; (ii) a facilitators' manual for workshops for training interviewers; (iii) an interviewer manual (including ethical and safety recommendations); (iv) a codebook and analysis plan for violence against women indicators; (v) SPSS recode and analysis syntaxes for computing United Nations violence against women indicators.

Finding 10. The process that led to the development of the survey module contributed to the construction of the international proposal to harmonize the measurement of violence against women and to the incorporation of regional perspectives in this proposal.

“We took advantage of the initiative of the project itself to build up the Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women.”
UNSD

“In the production of the Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women, the countries contributed input directly through the project (...) all the regions of the world and their input into the draft guidelines were critical for finalizing the draft and for putting together the final version.”
UNSD

77. The project was an instrument of strategic cooperation in fulfilling the dual mandate of FoC/UNSC⁷¹ in constructing the methodological proposal that harmonizes the measurement of violence against women worldwide. The project’s main contributions to this methodology were made under the leadership of UNECE and through the Expert Group Meetings convened by UNECE.⁷²
78. In terms of the preliminary actions of the project, the EGM held in Geneva in October 2007 identified the provisional set of indicators for measuring violence against women. After the revision and adoption of the recommendations of the Friends of the Chair, UNSC adopted these indicators at its fortieth meeting.⁷³ As early as the design stage of the project’s logical framework, EGM meetings⁷⁴ were devoted to the development of a survey module for the measurement of these indicators and to testing its cross-cultural validity.⁷⁵ The inputs from this process were the foundation on which the *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women* were built.
79. The process that led to the final realization of the module also made a highly significant contribution to the construction of the *Guidelines* by strengthening their universal validity.
80. The survey module was the final product of a collaborative process, involving 29 countries from five regions in various stages of its development. In addition, UNECE invited various international organizations and individuals with recognized expertise in the measurement of violence against women to the EGMs.
81. Moreover, the reflections and recommendations⁷⁶ on the design and content of the module that emerged from the pilot application of the survey module in nine countries⁷⁷ across the

⁷¹ See section 2.2 on the mandates of FoC/UNSC.

⁷² See finding 4 on the project’s coordination with the process led by FoC/UNSC.

⁷³ New York, 24 to 27 February 2009.

⁷⁴ The first Expert Group Meeting on Indicators to Measure Violence Against Women (Geneva, 28 to 30 September 2009) and the second Expert Group Meeting on Indicators to Measure Violence Against Women (Geneva, 18 to 19 November 2010).

⁷⁵ The survey module design drew on many inputs, including preliminary work conducted by the first EGM in 2007. The WHO *Multi-country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women* initiated in the late 1990s was a key precedent, as were several outstanding national experiences with demographic, health and violence-against-women surveys, including those conducted by Italy and Mexico.

⁷⁶ Besides the EGMs, a process of reflection was undertaken, and recommendations were prepared in relation to the survey module, at the FOC/UNSC meeting held in Aguascalientes, Mexico from 9 to 11 December 2009.

five UN regions contributed to concretization of a sound methodological proposal which would enable the comparability of data, regardless of the cultural background or conditions of a country. The regional inputs contributed to strengthening capacity for the adaptation and implementation of the module in all regions, and therefore the universal validity of the measurement methodology for violence against women. This process also provided guidelines and tools to be used in the selection, training and supervision of interviewers and during the interaction with the women surveyed, given that it involves such a highly sensitive issue. Guidelines and tools were also provided for the conducting of surveys in the field, and the data processing and analysis that must be done subsequently.

82. Table 5 summarizes some of the more prominent inputs provided throughout the development process of the survey module. These inputs were to be included in the module and toolkit of the project and would later be part of the guidelines and suggestions contained in the *Guidelines of UNSC*.⁷⁸

Table 5
**Relevant feedback and recommendations from the development and testing
of the survey module**

FEEDBACK AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
Use of the module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A dedicated survey seems to be the best option to measure violence against women, but it may not be possible in all countries. It is therefore important to provide guidelines on how to use the questionnaire as a module and how to deal with the recruitment of interviewers and training in this context. ✓ The violence against women module should be recommended as a standard tool for collecting data on the internationally agreed UN indicators on violence against women. ✓ Space should be left for adaptation to national context and needs, including: (i) more than two sections on partner violence; (ii) number of partners considered; and (iii) additional questions. ✓ Due to the complex nature of the indicators and consequently of data collection and computation, it is necessary that the module be accompanied by additional tools (toolkit).
Recruitment and interviewers' skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Guidelines for recruiting interviewers: selection, training and supervision of interviewers are crucial for the quality of data collection. ✓ The basic skills for conducting a household survey are insufficient and additional abilities are needed. Interviewers should be well informed

⁷⁷ The first pilot was carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico in April 2010. It was subsequently implemented in Armenia, Georgia and Moldova in October 2010. The national statistical office of South Africa carried out two pilots, one as stand-alone survey and the other as a module, in January 2011. Bangladesh, Ecuador, Iraq and Palestine applied the survey module later in 2011. The results of the first four countries were analysed and discussed at the second EGM by the representatives of national statistical offices, the five regional commissions and other international partners. The review of experiences in the first group of countries provided input and insights on the need to adapt formats, language and interview protocols to local circumstances. The module was updated again with the lessons learned from the second group of countries.

⁷⁸ The table does not contain all the recommendations and reflections that emerged from the process, nor does it include specific recommendations for questions in the survey module questionnaire, such as merging, shortening, skipping or rewording specific questions, repeating or explaining certain questions, or giving examples.

FEEDBACK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

	<p>on the specific issue of violence against women and on the ways of interacting with victims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It would be desirable to provide victims with information about possible help services in case violence has been reported.
Training interviewers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Need to use question-by-question description. ✓ Importance of role-playing and practice of interviews. ✓ Additional training needed on: (i) sensitivity about violence issues; (ii) how to deal with emotional situations; and (iii) how to deal with stressful situations.
Field operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The ethical and safety considerations involved in conducting a survey on violence against women. ✓ Confidentiality agreements to ensure confidentiality during all stages of survey implementation. ✓ Use a safe name for the survey in order to build trust, safeguard women's security and reduce the risk of interference by other household members. ✓ Advise the interviewed women on the usage of the informed consent. ✓ Importance of direct and prompt contact between interviewers and supervisors. ✓ Difficulty in obtaining privacy.
Partner violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Partnership questions may need to be adapted to the country's specific situation and cultural background. ✓ The national legal framework may complicate the measuring of violence against women, depending on the legal definition of "partner".

Source: Prepared by the evaluator.^a

^a Table 5 was produced on the basis of selected information from the Report of the Meeting: Second UNECE Expert Group Meeting on Measuring Violence against Women (Geneva, 18-19 November 2010), the Report: Training of Trainers on Violence Against Women and Adaptation Workshop for Arab Countries (Beirut, 3-7 May 2010), and the Consultancy Report: Regional Commissions' Training of Trainers on Violence against Women and Adaptation Workshop for Arab Countries (Beirut, 3-7 May 2010).

B. CAPACITY-STRENGTHENING

Finding 11. National capacities for data collection and measurement of violence against women have been improved by providing countries with practical tools and helping them develop skills for the production and use of statistical data on this issue.

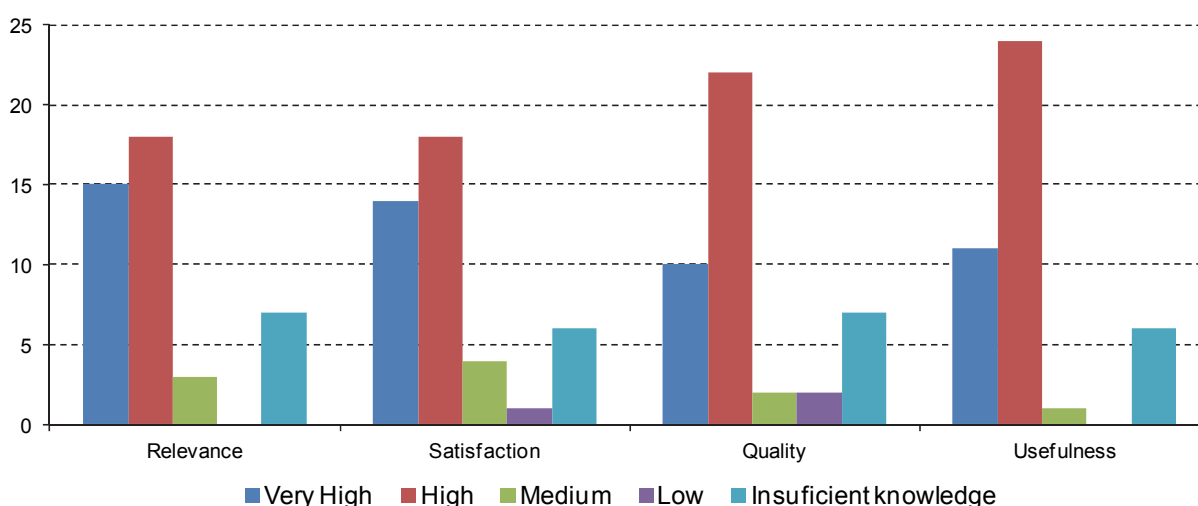
83. The project served its purpose of providing products and actions that are relevant, useful and of high quality to the institutions that, via said products and actions, improved the capacity of their respective countries to address violence against women. The project made the following deliverables available to institutions:

- A standardized methodology (survey module and toolkit) for data collection and measuring violence against women that can be used as a poll or survey module. The developed tools have been endorsed by UNSC and translated into seven languages to reinforce their use by countries (toolkit).

- Opportunities for the development of skills aimed at the production, analysis and use of violence against women statistics (including e-learning course).
- Specific technical support for countries interested in improving the rigour, standardization and compatibility of data on violence against women (pilot countries for the application of the module).
- Forums for exchange, approximation and mutual awareness between users and producers of statistics on violence against women at the national and subregional levels.
- New knowledge about the capacity of countries to collect, analyse and use statistical data on violence against women, as well as on the under-exploitation and potential use of administrative sources to inform the action of public authorities.

84. The quality and usefulness of the various products executed by the project was confirmed both by those consulted as part of this evaluation and by an assessment of the events and tools. Graph 1 illustrates this finding based on the questionnaire responses of the beneficiaries. The usefulness of the project proposal stands out among the variables considered.

Graph 1
Assessment of meetings and workshops
 (Number of responses)



Source: Questionnaire responses of participants.

85. The scope of the project included both ensuring the quality and usefulness of its products, and facilitating dialogue processes in order to generate or strengthen dynamics of change within institutions. However, the project is much less accountable for the diversity of responses that countries might have to these products. The “missed middle” identified by those interviewed and reflected in the project’s theory of change is a factor that may inhibit or enhance the project’s impact on improving capacities for the production and use of statistical data on the prevalence of violence against women. Structural, institutional and cultural determinants in the countries may have been led to scenarios that were reactive against, or conducive to, the acceptance of the project’s proposal for improving capacities.

Finding 12. The national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women that participated in the meetings have improved (i) their knowledge of how to address the measurement of violence against women in accordance with the proposal of FoC/UNSC and (ii) their understanding of the value-added for policies to eradicate violence against women, represented by the use of a standardized measuring methodology that enables the comparability of data.

“Yes, we found it useful. We understand better why it was necessary to measure violence against women, and how to do so.”

National machinery for the advancement of women

86. The project conducted a total of five subregional workshops,⁷⁹ two regional meetings⁸⁰ and two regional technical workshops⁸¹ (hereinafter all of which are referred to as “the Meetings”) involving national statistical offices from 47 countries and national machineries for the advancement of women from 37 countries. Framed within the project’s capacity-building strategy, these meetings have proven successful in improving the level of knowledge of national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women on how to use the set of indicators proposed by FoC/UNSC for the measurement of the prevalence of violence against women through standardized tools, and in utilizing the data from these measurements for policy monitoring and development. Both improvements are accompanied by a greater understanding in these institutions of the value-added that the use of a standardized methodology that enables the comparability of data across countries and over time, represented for the effectiveness of policies to eradicate violence against women.
87. From the conclusions of the Meetings and the testimonies of interviewees it was confirmed that national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women achieved a high degree of agreement on: (i) the relevance of using the violence against women indicators proposed by FoC/UNSC; (ii) the importance of having statistical information that is reliable, comparable and collected at regular intervals; and (iii) the essence of these data for developing public policies to prevent, sanction and eradicate violence against women.
88. From the beginning, the project was careful to articulate the Meetings with the measurement initiative proposed by FoC/UNSC, and to complement that initiative.⁸² Some of those consulted regard this clear initial purpose and the success of the Meetings as having helped pave the way for the current environment in which countries are more open to the

⁷⁹ The Workshop on Measuring Violence Against Women (Geneva, 29-30 April 2010), the Subregional Workshop on Measuring Violence against Women (Geneva, 27-29 April 2011), the Subregional Meeting “Enhancing Capacity of Caribbean Countries to Eradicate Violence Against Women” (Saint Lucia, 15 June 2010), the Subregional Meeting “Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de América del Sur para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer” (Santiago, 4-5 November 2010), and the subregional meeting “Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de Centroamérica para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer y desarrollar estadísticas de género” (Antigua, Guatemala, 12-15 April 2011).

⁸⁰ The Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities to Collect Violence against Women Statistics in the Asia-Pacific Region (Bangkok, 20-21 September 2010) and the Regional Workshop on Enhancing the Capacity of African Countries to Eradicate Violence against Women (Addis Ababa, 5 to 7 October 2011). The regional workshop organized by ESCWA is not included here, and was specifically aimed at training the managers and coordinators of violence against women surveys on the use of the project’s survey module. See finding 17.

⁸¹ The Regional Seminar to Strengthen the Use of Administrative Records to Measure Violence against Women in the Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago, 30 November and 1 December 2010) and the international seminar “Registro de los homicidios de mujeres por razones de género” (Lima, 11-12 May 2011).

⁸² Launching Meeting of the Interregional Project (Geneva, 27 May 2009).

standardized methodological proposal for measuring violence against women included in the *Guidelines* prepared by UNSC.

Finding 13. The meeting forums between national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women contributed to the creation or strengthening of institutional linkages between producers and users of statistics on violence against women. These forums also helped promote the first stage in the construction of networks for the exchange and dissemination of knowledge related to the measurement of violence against women.

“The region’s national machineries for the advancement of women often work separately and promote the collection of data on violence against women with the resources they have (...) they do not always have national statistical offices (...). I think that the meeting helped us to draw closer and to see how we could work in concert with one another.”

National machinery for the advancement of women

89. ECA, ECLAC and ESCAP organized the Meetings to promote a rapprochement and joint work between users and producers of statistics on violence against women. These forums facilitated the exchange of experiences between national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women regarding the measurement of violence against women, lessons learned and good practices to move towards the production of statistical data on this issue and to make relevant use of these data. The Meetings also promoted an inter-institutional dialogue, supported by the dynamics of joint analysis on the challenges and priorities for regional work to advance in the statistical measurement of violence against women.

90. This meeting format between national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women is viewed positively in terms of its contribution to the project’s EAs, both in the creation of joint work coordination and strategies between these institutions and in the fostering of local and regional networks for the exchange and dissemination of evidenced-based knowledge to address violence against women through public action.

91. These forums helped forge agreements between national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women, both in areas where national and regional challenges were apparent with respect to the production and use of data on violence against women, and where efforts needed to be focused in order to meet these challenges.⁸³ Agreements were reached on the need to improve inter-institutional collaboration and coordination in order to harmonize the collection, systematization and use of statistical data on violence against women, and thus support countries’ actions to eradicate violence against women. The recognition of the importance of closer coordination had the immediate consequence of bringing national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women together at the national level to improve their level of coordination and to promote joint work initiatives. The specific cases of the Bahamas, Burundi, Colombia,

⁸³ Challenges included: (i) weak or lacking political will or commitment on the part of the government institutions that should promote this issue; (ii) the need for a normative framework that makes the production and dissemination of statistical data on violence against women mandatory; (iii) the lack of funding or dependence on donors for resources to generate good quality data on violence against women; (iv) the need to improve and strengthen institutional links and working relationships between the institutions that generate the data and data users; (v) the need to promote and increase national and regional coordination and the institutionalization of the selected coordination mechanism; and (vi) the need to overcome technical difficulties in the generation of data regarding violence against women (e.g. the existing definitions of violence against women and problems related to the underreporting and duplication of data).

Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago were identified through the questionnaire and the conducted interviews.

92. National statistical offices y national machineries for the advancement of women also highlighted the need for coordination and the building of knowledge communities at the regional level to exchange experiences and lessons learned for the measurement of violence against women. In the regional workshop organized by ECA at Addis Ababa,⁸⁴ the countries discussed the creation of a regional mechanism to facilitate the exchange of good practices in the collection and dissemination of statistical data on violence against women. In the meeting organized by ESCAP, it was agreed that there was a need to promote actions to improve coordination between institutions and to provide the areas of skills development, information exchange and best practices at the regional level with information and communication technologies. ECLAC member countries pledged to actively participate in the building of a virtual knowledge network for the exchange of information and best practices on violence against women; they viewed the use of the project's wiki platform⁸⁵ as a positive development in this regard. Specific initiatives for joint work and support between Latin American and Caribbean countries were also identified. For example, the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) of Colombia offered to share the experience of the Medical-Legal Institute in relation to administrative records with countries that requested it; while the representatives of Uruguay and Ecuador agreed to create a joint work space and requested technical support from the Public Ministry of Peru.
93. The potential of meetings between the producers and users of statistics on violence against women was thus confirmed for the purposes of enhancing national capacities of countries, as spaces to foster exchanges and joint work strategies between national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women, and as forums for the promotion of knowledge networks that favour experience-sharing and horizontal cooperation between countries.
94. However, some of this potential might have been undermined by the lack of a proposal for the continuity and follow-up of the agreements, recommendations and proposals generated at these Meetings. Apart from the wiki platform, whose performance was less than expected,⁸⁶ the evaluation found no evidence of how the project provided continuity or follow-up to the collaboration and work proposals generated between users and producers of statistics within the framework of the Meetings. The potential for change inherent to this type of activity could have been optimized and reinforced if the proposals emerging from the Meetings had received follow-up during the project to identify: (i) which of the proposals had materialized; (ii) where minimal support might have been provided to help ensure the materialization of proposals; and (iii) what new opportunities had arisen after the meeting along the lines of the proposals made therein.

⁸⁴ Regional Workshop on Enhancing the Capacity of African Countries to Eradicate Violence against Women (Addis Ababa, 5 to 7 October 2011).

⁸⁵ Subregional Meeting "Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de América del Sur para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer" (Santiago, 4-5 November 2010).

⁸⁶ See finding 18 on the performance of the wiki platform.

Finding 14. Preconditions and involvement with the project differ between countries and largely determined the type of national progress to which the project may have contributed.

95. Prior to the implementation of the project, not all countries were equally prepared to institutionally capitalize on the knowledge and tools provided in its framework. When the context was conducive and the conditions adequate, the use and sustainability of the project's benefits were high. Bangladesh, Botswana, Ecuador, Mexico, Morocco, Palestine, Peru and South Africa are relevant examples of how, in a favourable context, the project facilitated the improvement of national capacities in a concrete manner, based on the application of the tools proposed for measuring of violence against women.
96. In some cases, such as Ecuador, Egypt and Morocco, the tools and methodology were practically institutionalized. In others, such as Georgia and Lebanon, capacity for measuring violence against women exists, but will lie dormant until the domestic conditions are in place to measure the prevalence of violence against women.
97. The questionnaires and interviews conducted in Latin America also provided examples of institutional linkages generated or strengthened as a result of the regional meetings held within the project framework. These links have resulted in joint action projects, mostly related to the potential exploitation and use of administrative records.
98. In the Bahamas, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago, closer relations between national statistical offices and machineries for the advancement of women may have encouraged a common interest in addressing the unification of administrative sources and improved inter-agency coordination.⁸⁷ In ECA and ESCAP, the meetings between national machineries for the advancement of women and national statistical offices marked a new format, revealing the potential for further dialogue between these institutions beyond the regional meeting.⁸⁸

Good Practice

Peru^a is at the forefront when it comes to using administrative data to shape public policy in the measurement and criminalization of femicide. It is a good example of unified registry of a dimension of violence, in this case violent deaths, which has generated nationwide statistics on femicide. Through its Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC has provided technical assistance to strengthen the process of integrating data from prosecutors into the national statistical system. Other countries in the region, including Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Guatemala, have since launched similar initiatives. For the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC, the experience also meant closer relations with non-traditional allies, and was considered a resounding success.

^a A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between ECLAC and the General Attorney of the Public Ministry of Peru towards the transfer of statistical information on violence against women in Peru. See [online] <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/vaw/inventory/Inventory-February-2013.pdf>.

⁸⁷ Owing to limited time and resources, the evaluator was unable to determine the extent to which these links have materialized in joint work initiatives.

⁸⁸ For example, UNFPA has adopted the ESCAP meeting format to promote similar events between national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women in the Pacific region.

Finding 15. *The project strategy of providing open and reactive support to improve national capacities has proven appropriate for adapting to the possibilities of countries and for globally disseminating a methodology for measuring violence against women that enables the international comparability of data.*

99. The project's initial intention to target actions at pre-selected countries did not materialize. The project transitioned towards the following strategies: (i) an open strategy to cover as many countries as possible in the dissemination of the indicators and methodology for measuring violence against women; and (ii) a reactive strategy of focusing greater effort on those countries with an interest in and possibilities for measuring violence against women. As mentioned, the degree of involvement and utilization of the project in each country was subject to each country's conditions; nevertheless, the aim of raising awareness and publicizing the measurement tools was amply fulfilled.
100. Figure 2 illustrates the geographical scope of the project, identifying the 99 countries that participated in one or more activities. The 29 countries that were involved in any given stage of development of the survey module are listed in orange.

Figure 2
Geographical scope of the project



Source: Prepared by the evaluator.

101. The project's wide geographical focus and its efforts to globally disseminate the recommended indicators are interpreted as wise choices in light of the worldwide increase in the number of countries that have conducted surveys or applied modules to measure the prevalence of violence against women. According to UNSD, the number of countries that have conducted a specialized survey since 2005 has increased by 66.6% and the number of countries that have applied survey modules has increased by 53.7%.

Table 6
Measurements of violence against women carried out using statistical data, 1995-2014
(Number of countries)

	Dedicated	Module	Either
At least one survey, 1995-2004	19	25	44
At least one survey, 2005-2014	57	54	104

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, *Violence against Women Statistics: Latest Guidelines and Data*. Fifth Global Forum on Gender Statistics, 3-5 November 2014, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

102. The number of users who might have utilized the harmonized methods recommended by UNSC is unknown. However, this data does allow us to affirm the relevance of the project's geographical focus in contributing to this upward trend in the demand for measurement.

Finding 16. Training courses have been effective tools for enhancing the capacities of countries. The online course and the training of trainers were highly valued experiences that had a successful impact within the institutions and the working contexts of the participants.

103. The project's range of training, aimed at installing technical capacities in institutions, has proven an effective tool that has directly contributed to the objective of the project. The Training of Trainers on Violence against Women⁸⁹ organized by ESCWA and the e-learning course "Measurement of violence against women through statistical surveys"⁹⁰ implemented by ECLAC for all the regional commissions, were different learning formats that worked well and achieved

⁸⁹ The Regional Commissions' Training of Trainers on Violence against Women was organized by ESCWA under project activity A.1.4. It was held in Beirut in two parts, namely the Training of Training of Trainers on Violence against Women (3 to 6 May 2010) and the Adaptation Workshop for Arab Countries (7 May 2010). In the Arab subregion, five countries and territories volunteered to conduct the survey module testing; Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Morocco and Palestine participated in the Workshop. Additionally, Bangladesh volunteered to conduct the pilot test. Lebanon also participated, albeit without committing as a pilot country.

⁹⁰ The e-learning course was delivered by the Division for Gender Affairs and the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) of ECLAC from 3 October to 10 December 2011. It was simultaneously conducted, in English, in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and West Asia.

a very high level of participant satisfaction: 93% of Training of Trainers participants⁹¹ and 95.3% of e-learning course participants⁹² rated their respective training as either good or very good.

104. Both training courses helped develop skills that were effectively transferred to institutions and different work contexts. The clearest case is the Training of Trainers, being specifically targeted at the managers and coordinators of the countries that volunteered to apply the survey module pilot test in the regions of ESCAP and ESCWA. Almost all participating countries carried out measurements aligned with the proposed indicators of UNSC,⁹³ and when this was not the case,⁹⁴ the measurement tools (toolkit) were appropriated by the institutions for use in future surveys.
105. The e-learning course also installed country-level technical capacities for the measurement of violence against women, in keeping with those recommended by the UNSC indicators, and for the use of statistical data in monitoring and policy formulation. Of the 91 persons enrolled in the course from 41 countries, 37 successfully completed the course.⁹⁵ The feedback received from the participants in the course demonstrates the utility of its content and how this has been transferred to different work contexts.⁹⁶ The participants remain in contact via a Google Group.
106. Five regional courses were not implemented owing to technical difficulties and the lack of sufficient tutors.⁹⁷ Had they been delivered, the scope of the e-learning course would have been greater. Under these circumstances, the interregional e-learning course was an appropriate adaptation to offer training which did not involve substantial changes to the intervention logic of the project, because (i) it initially involved participants from 41 countries in five UN regions; (ii) it incorporated the regional perspective through coursework and assignments based on the perspectives of the participants' own countries; and (iii) the course was made available to all regional commissions for use, translation and adaptation to regional contexts.

⁹¹ Percentage obtained from a total of 14 participants.

⁹² There is no reference datum for this percentage. It is estimated that 31 participants completed the course.

⁹³ Bangladesh, Egypt, Iraq and Palestine conducted a survey on violence against women subsequent to the Training of Trainers. In Egypt and Palestine, the results of the survey formed the basis for the preparation of national strategies for the eradication of the violence against women in these countries. Lebanon has not yet carried out a survey for the measurement of violence against women. No information was obtained in the case of Kuwait.

⁹⁴ In Morocco, the first National Survey on Violence against Women (2009) was conducted a year before the Training of Trainers. The person interviewed recognized the value of the tools for the national statistical office and that the ESCWA toolkit was a reference for future measurements.

⁹⁵ Of the 91 students who enrolled in the course, 71 participated and 37 successfully completed the course with a score of 70% or above, which corresponds to a 52% success rate. The remaining 34 participants obtained a final score lower than 70%.

⁹⁶ The use of the content has been identified in organizations such as UNAIDS, UNFPA and Promundo, as well as in countries such as the Bahamas, the Maldives, Rwanda and Viet Nam.

⁹⁷ The training course for the e-tutors of the interregional course "Measurement of violence against women through statistical surveys" took place from 20 June to 15 July 2011, with 31 participants. Of these, 11 tutors from 9 countries (Argentina, Australia, Belize, Chile, Grenada, Jamaica, Lebanon, Switzerland and Thailand) successfully completed the course.

Table 7
Participants enrolled in the e-learning course, by regions and institutions

	Governmental institutions			Non-governmental institutions		Total	
	National statistical offices	National machineries for the advancement of women	Others	United Nations agencies	Others	Total	Percentage
Africa	2	2	2	11	2	19	20.9
Europe	0	0	1	1	3	5	5.5
Asia and the Pacific	0	0	1	10	1	12	13.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	10	8	9	11	6	44	48.4
West Asia	3	3	4	1	0	11	12.1
Total regions	15	13	17	34	12	91	100

Source: Prepared by the evaluator.

107. While the adaptation is considered adequate, participation was unbalanced in terms of geographical coverage and institutional provenance. Table 7 shows that the ECLAC region contributed 48% of course participants, most of them from government institutions. In the other regional commissions, participation was much lower, with the majority of participants coming from, or subsidized by, UN agencies. Even though the course was geared mainly towards enhancing national capacities, only 49% of the participants came from governmental bodies, including 16% from national statistical offices and 14% from national machineries for the advancement of women. The role of UN agencies in financing and offering technical advice to the countries warrants its participation to homogenize the work proposal within the United Nations system. Nevertheless, given the objective of the project, the percentage of participants from UN agencies in relation to total participation is regarded as elevated.

C. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Finding 17. The limitations of the wiki platform precluded the global connectivity of local knowledge and thus weakened the project's knowledge management strategy.

108. The wiki platform was presented as one of the main tools for the effectiveness and sustainability of the project, since it formed the basis for its medium- and long-term knowledge management strategy. This strategy depended on the capacity of the web-based platform to generate a trusted environment in which stakeholders could interact and share information and good practices at the global level on effective, evidence-based programmes for the eradication of violence against women. However, the wiki platform performed far below expectations and its contribution to the achievement of the EA2 fell

short of what was anticipated. The project's aspiration to build the community of knowledge and practice was left unfulfilled. Table 8 shows the planned progression of the platform-backed knowledge strategy and the progress that was made with the project.

Table 8
Progression of the knowledge management strategy in relation to the wiki platform

<p style="color: #800000; text-align: center;">Share information, documents and resources on all regions and countries of the world</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="color: #800000; text-align: center;">Build an international community of exchange and dissemination of knowledge</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="color: #800000; text-align: center;">Promote evidence-based policies to eradicate violence against women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important repository of documents on violence against women and statistical information: information and 407 documents from 211 countries.^a • The documents were not “shared” on the platform directly by countries (bottom-up), but were identified and uploaded to the platform by an external consultant. • ECLAC and ESCWA contributed a wealth of information and documents about the countries of their respective regions. • The tool was little used and had a low level of ownership among regional commissions and beneficiary countries. • Stakeholders stated that they were unaware of the existence of the platform, or accessed it infrequently. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The platform has low usability and fails to generate the trusted environment that is required to engage potential users. • Limited use of the platform does not allow for the continuity of exchanges and links generated during the meetings and workshops convened within the framework of the project. • Low capacity for the construction of an interregional community for the exchange and dissemination of knowledge on the measurement and use of data on violence against women. • The platform was shut down in 2012. There are no additional funds for its maintenance and there was reportedly very limited access to the platform by registered users. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has not been an operational tool for the promotion of evidence-based policies for the eradication of violence against women.
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Source: Prepared by the evaluator.^b

^a The wiki platform also includes numerous links to the websites of national institutions related to statistics and violence against women. The total number of links was not counted at the time of tallying up the documents

^b The left-hand image is taken from a presentation by the consultant hired to review the wiki platform in June 2011

109. In the course of the evaluation, it was verified that a significant volume of documents and information concerning work on violence against women at the regional and country levels was available through the platform. Some of those consulted indicated that there was interaction between users of the wiki platform in the first phase of the project. However, no evidence has been obtained on how the platform promoted or sustained interaction between project stakeholders or on how the wiki platform coordinated with or complemented the meetings, workshops, seminars and the e-learning course. From the perspective of the project's theory of change, these data were relevant given that the wiki platform should have ensured continuity and/or strengthened the initial exchanges and institutional links that were established during the face-to-face project actions.⁹⁸

110. Information gathered through interviews and questionnaires cast doubt on the effectiveness of the platform, when it was operational, to fulfil its role as set out in the theory of change: (i) those consulted were unaware of its existence or acknowledged barely having used it; (ii) for the regional commissions the platform was not a reference tool in the implementation of

⁹⁸ See section 1.3 on the limitations of the evaluation and access to the platform.

the project —with the exception of ESCWA,⁹⁹ the staff consulted stated that they had made little use of it— and (iii) the platform, maintained by ECLAC until 2012, was shut down due to the low number of visitors.¹⁰⁰

111. Some participants expressed doubt as to whether adequate consideration had been given to the relevance and the investment required by a platform as ambitious as the one proposed by the project. They pointed out that a knowledge platform should be supported by strategic planning regarding its use, adequate resources and trained personnel. Towards the end of the project, measures were taken along these lines to promote the platform's use and dissemination,¹⁰¹ but there was not enough time to increase the performance and usage of the platform.
112. While the project helped build a large community of knowledge and practices for the measurement of violence against women by disseminating the proposed indicators approved by UNSC, it did not support the sustained interregional connection of this community. In relation to the theory of change, this fact hampered the achievement of the project objective because it did not adequately contribute to bridging the gap between those who need solid evidence and adequate information to develop plans and programmes to eradicate violence against women, and those who have information and best practices to share with other global stakeholders about what works and what doesn't in addressing violence against women.

Good practice

A harmonized methodological approach enables the generation of model experiences for other countries and facilitates South-South cooperation. Mexico's experience^a in conducting the survey to measure the prevalence of violence against women provides an example of a measuring instrument utilized in Latin America.

The 2011 edition of the National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships (ENDIREH) was aligned with the proposed indicators recommended by UNSC and is a regional reference point for the measurement of violence through a specific survey. Mexico provided technical assistance to Ecuador^b and Uruguay^c in the fulfilment of their respective surveys, which also followed the indicators proposed by UNSC and the methodological guidelines which Mexico helped to build. It is therefore possible to establish methodological dialogue between countries and to apply the good practices of countries that have already gone through the experience. Ecuador is currently acting in an advisory capacity to the future survey in the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

^a In late 2011, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico, in collaboration with the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES) of Mexico, conducted the National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships (ENDIREH). This survey was preceded by the 2003 and 2006 editions. See [online] <http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/especiales/endireh/endireh2011/default.aspx>.

^b The National Survey of Family Relations and Gender-based Violence was the first survey of its kind to be conducted in Ecuador, and only the second in Latin America, after that of Mexico. It was realized in 2011 by the National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC). See [online] http://www.inec.gob.ec/sitio_violencia/presentacion.pdf.

^c The first National Survey on the Prevalence of Violence Based on Gender and Generations of Uruguay was conducted in 2013. It was an initiative of the National Advisory Council against Domestic Violence and the Integrated System for the Protection of Children and Adolescents against Violence (SIPIAV), channelled through the United Nations system in Uruguay and the Uruguayan International Cooperation Agency. See [online] http://www.unfpa.org.uy/userfiles/publications/94_file2.pdf.

⁹⁹ Besides the project's wiki platform, ESCWA developed an independent portal for the adapted toolkit in the Arabic language to facilitate member countries' application of the survey module.

¹⁰⁰ This information was provided to PPEU by the Information and Communication Technology Section (ICTS) of ECLAC.

¹⁰¹ In the second half of 2011, a consultant was hired to review the design of the platform and plan a dissemination strategy. ECLAC prepared a user guide to promote and support the use of the wiki platform using Confluence software.

D. PRODUCTION OF EVIDENCE

Finding 18. The national studies generated new knowledge, identified gaps and regional trends in the measurement of violence and examined the potential of administrative sources to inform programmes that address violence against women.

“It gave us much more detailed information than we had before, on violence against women, legislation and statistics.”

Regional commission

113. The numerous studies and publications undertaken within the framework of the project contributed to: (i) identifying the type of information available from different sources in the countries (health surveys, statistical data from other surveys conducted by national statistical offices, police and judicial records, health-care records, searches conducted by national machineries for the advancement of women, etc.) to measure the magnitude and impact of violence against women; (ii) analysing the quality of the information available in the countries to measure the violence indicators recommended by UNSC; (iii) evaluating the possible sources of information for the measurement of other manifestations of violence— in Latin America and the Caribbean the focus was on the sources available and the quality of information reported on femicide, while in Africa interest focused on harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and forced or early marriage; and (iv) identifying the stakeholders involved in the collection and use of data and the alliances and networks of existing cooperation between institutions and/or organizations for addressing violence against women, in each country.
114. The results of the national studies conducted in ECA¹⁰² and ECLAC¹⁰³ member countries are linked to the project’s strategy of strengthening capacities through presentations made at the Meetings¹⁰⁴ held in both regions. On the one hand, the conclusions and recommendations of the studies made it possible to contextualize the relevance of discussing and promoting the use of a standardized proposal for the measurement of violence against women at the global level. In parallel, the studies served as triggers for national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women to pursue dialogue and reflect on: (i) the institutional challenges for the production of information on violence against women; (ii) the methodological challenges for surveying the information corresponding to the set of indicators approved by UNSC; and (iii) the institutional, methodological and legal challenges in unifying the contents of the administrative records of the different institutions that collect information related to violence against women.
115. ESCAP did not carry out the planned national studies due to budget constraints, although it still managed to facilitate a fluid exchange and an informed dialogue between the national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women during the

¹⁰² Country reports were produced by Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

¹⁰³ Country reports were produced by Argentina, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago.

¹⁰⁴ In Latin America and the Caribbean, the subregional meetings held for the Caribbean (Saint Lucia, 15 June 2010), South America (Santiago, 4-5 November 2010) and Central America (Antigua, Guatemala, from 12 to 15 April 2011) and the regional seminar to strengthen the use of administrative records to measure violence against women in the Caribbean countries (Trinidad and Tobago, 30 November and 1 December 2010). In Africa, the Regional Workshop on Enhancing the Capacity of African Countries to Eradicate Violence Against Women (Addis Ababa, 5 to 7 October 2011).

meeting in Bangkok. The presentations of different regional experiences¹⁰⁵ provided substantial support to the identification of the threats and challenges facing the region, as well as good practices that could be replicated.

116. Based on the national studies, regional reports were prepared by ECLAC¹⁰⁶ and ECA¹⁰⁷ respectively. These have been widely disseminated between the national machineries for the advancement of women, at the forums and in the campaigns linked to the eradication of violence against women. The regional reports of ESCAP¹⁰⁸ and ESCWA¹⁰⁹ responded to other methodological approaches and were not based on the case studies.

E. HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

Finding 19. Approaches to human rights and gender equality were incorporated into the implementation process of the project, thus contributing to its overall effectiveness.

“It wasn’t explicitly discussed but basic human rights principles were given attention in the training.”
Regional commission

117. Human rights and gender equality approaches were visible both during the design phase of the project and during its execution. Violence against women as a violation of their human rights, and the analysis of the underlying and root causes of this violation informed the various deployment strategies of the project.¹¹⁰
118. However, the two approaches were not equally expounded in all of the implemented activities. The gender equality approach was constant throughout the execution of the project; the conceptual understanding of violence against women, together with its characteristics, causes and impacts on women were explicitly stated in all the implementation strategies (development of a methodology, generation of evidence, capacity-building and knowledge management). The human rights approach was likewise integrated into the project’s implementation process, although it was not explicitly stated in all activities. Some of those consulted thought that this might have resulted in the human rights approach not being perceived in all its depth by certain stakeholders.
119. Nevertheless, reviewing the project implementation process towards the achievement of the expected results, the following aspects were specific to the application of a human-rights approach: (i) the project promoted the strong participation of stakeholders who contributed

¹⁰⁵ The experiences of Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands and Viet Nam were reported and discussed at the meeting, while UNFPA presented the violence against women surveys that it had conducted in a number of Pacific Island countries.

¹⁰⁶ Alméras, D. and Calderón, V. (2012), *Si no se cuenta, no cuenta. Información sobre la violencia contra las mujeres*. ECLAC also prepared other important publications within the framework of the project that had high impact in the region: ECLAC (2009), *Ni una más! Del dicho al hecho: ¿Cuánto falta por recorrer?*; and Hurtado, V. and Fries, L. (2010) *Estudio de la información sobre la violencia contra la mujer en América Latina y el Caribe*.

¹⁰⁷ ECA (2011), *Regional Synthesis Report on Violence Against Women in Africa*.

¹⁰⁸ The evaluator was been unable to identify or verify the existence of a regional report prepared by ESCAP as part of the project.

¹⁰⁹ ESCWA (2011), *Regional Study on Violence against Women*. In addition to the report, ESCWA mapped the surveys, administrative data and research conducted in the countries of the region, although most of this information was unavailable for use.

¹¹⁰ See section 2.4 on the theory of change of the project.

significantly to the project's actions through their capacity for analysis and their proposals; the meetings and the survey module construction process being the most representative examples; (ii) actions were developed with a view to empowering State institutions and strengthening countries' capacities to fulfil their responsibilities to ensure that women lead lives free of violence; (iii) besides the analysis underpinning the project's design, its implementation was supported by a strategy of generating evidence based on the in-depth analysis of the underlying and structural causes hindering the realization of women's human rights; (iv) finally, in the project implementation the creation of strategic alliances and collaboration between numerous stakeholders was promoted to advance the project's results and to ensure their sustainability.

3.3. Efficiency

3.3.1. Coordination

Finding 20. The overall efficiency of the project benefited from good interregional coordination supported by a governance structure that streamlined the project's management and implementation.

“There was a lot of synergy, a lot of good intentions to seek consensus among the five regional commissions.”

Regional commission

120. Consulted managers identified the interregional coordination of the project as one of the keys to its success. Good communication, a decentralized management model and an organizational structure were pragmatic factors that lent efficiency and effectiveness to the coordination between the regional commissions.
121. The regional coordinating bodies indicated that during the execution of the project, channels of communication and dialogue were permanently open between the regional commissions, which ensured their participation. Reports and agreements reached as part of project activities were widely disseminated. Decision-making on administrative management (e.g. the reallocation of funds), was transparent and major decisions on interregional implementation (such as the piloting of the survey module in all regions) were made by consensus. All this contributed to the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the project.
122. While the coordination between regional commissions was carried out mainly through the use of information and communications technologies (videoconferencing, phone calls and e-mails), there were also three face-to-face coordination meetings. The first meeting was held in Geneva in 2009 “as a way to start on the right foot”.¹¹¹ At that meeting, the cooperation framework between the regional commissions was established; the main aspects of the project were discussed;¹¹² and the elements that should appear in a harmonized proposal were presented (publications, content of the meetings, and use of the platform). Roles and responsibilities were clearly established from the beginning. The second¹¹³ and third¹¹⁴ meetings took place

¹¹¹ Launching Meeting of the Interregional Project (Geneva, 27 May 2009). The quotation is from the meeting report.

¹¹² The meeting discussed priority activities for the achievement of the EAs, the monitoring of implementation; the implementation calendar and key aspects of the operational management of the budget (expenditures).

¹¹³ Internal Coordination Meeting of the Interregional Project (New York, 22 February 2010).

¹¹⁴ Second UNECE Expert Group Meeting on Measuring Violence against Women (Geneva, 18-19 November 2010).

in 2010 in order to assess the regional advances in terms of what was planned. Also discussed at these meetings were the practical details of the implementation strategy of the pilot survey module within countries.

123. The regional commissions adopted a decentralized model for the management and implementation of the project, in which each commission was responsible for the execution of the budget allocated to it and for the activities associated with said budget. Those consulted believed that this model streamlined the execution of the project and simplified management procedures associated with interregional proceedings. The decentralization was based on a simple management and coordination structure which also contributed to the efficiency of the project.
124. The simple organizational structure was made up of an Interregional Coordination Unit, under the direction of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC, and two focal points per regional commission, one from the statistical division and another from the gender office.¹¹⁵ The dual coordination of the project in the regions appears to have served several purposes: (i) to facilitate the involvement of the national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women with the objective of the project; (ii) to strengthen interdivisional coordination on an issue of common interest; (iii) to use the scarce human resources available to some regional commissions efficiently and realistically, overcoming the difficulty in reconciling the demands of the project and the regional coordinators' responsibilities in implementing the programmes and subprogrammes of the respective regional commissions.
125. Through this dual coordination, the implementation of the project benefited from the relations of trust and the existing communication channels between the regional statistical divisions and gender offices on the one hand, and the main beneficiary institutions in the countries (national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women) on the other. As a result of this coordination structure, the mobilization of institutions in meetings and other activities was high. A total of 77 officials from national statistical offices, hailing from 47 countries, and 59 officials from national machineries for the advancement of women, hailing from 37 countries, from each of the five regions, participated in the meetings and/or workshops held during the implementation stage. This number increased with the participation of other government institutions linked to administrative sources related to violence against women.

Finding 21. The performance of the Coordination Unit was very satisfactory and provided high value added for the project's execution. The coordinator was unanimously seen as a key figure in the push for implementation and consistency in the project's actions.

“The coordination was 100%.”
Regional commission

“She was so prompt; she was so detailed, helpful (...)
She was very instrumental in this project.”
Regional commission

126. The project benefited from a coordination that was described as fluid and very competent. The quality of the work promoted and carried out by the Coordination Unit was highlighted

¹¹⁵ The person or section within the regional commission responsible for issues of gender equality.

on several occasions. The Coordination Unit was responsible for both the interregional coordination of the project and the implementation of activities in Latin America and the Caribbean. It received a positive appraisal for the capacity for dialogue and the time invested in ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the project, and the coherence between the various regional actions.

127. The Unit consisted solely of a coordinator who worked closely with the Director of the Division; the coordinator had occasional support for the implementation of meetings in Latin America. The project coordinator was unanimously praised for her professionalism and knowledge of the subject area and of regional UN structures. As the only person in the Interregional Coordination Unit, implementation of the project at this level was highly dependent on her drive and capacity to involve the regional commissions. Thus, the change in the coordination towards the end of the project made itself felt in the execution. Those interviewed identified the exit of the project coordinator as a notable turning point, which not only affected the coordination between the regional commissions but also the possibility of a more fluid closure to the project and of materializing outstanding aspects for the overall sustainability of the project, such as the platform.

Finding 22. The frequent rotation of the project's focal points in the regional commissions led to discontinuities in the regional coordinating bodies, which may have affected the regional utilization of the project's interregional actions.

128. The least satisfactory aspect in terms of interregional coordination was the high rotation of the regional coordinators of the project: the focal points in the regional commissions. According to DA guidelines, focal points must be the same throughout the entire implementation of a project.¹¹⁶ However, in its 30 months of implementation there were frequent rotations in the coordination of the project: leadership changes occurred in the gender offices of UNECE, ESCAP and ESCWA. There was also a change in the leadership of the Statistical Division of UNECE; changes in project coordination occurred three times at UNECE and twice at ESCAP.¹¹⁷
129. Therefore, while the management structure was appropriate, the gaps and discontinuities in the dual coordination of the regional commissions reduced the stability of the overall coordination structure, given that they are the coordinators who serve as a nexus between various levels of action, both with the countries and with the overall project. In those cases in which this nexus had greater continuity, there was a more active participation of the regional commissions and a greater utilization of interregional project proposals, which added to the concrete actions that were implemented at the regional level. An example of continuity and active participation was focal point of the Statistics Division of ESCWA. The work carried out in this region within the framework of the project, relative to the budget executed by the regional commissions, was a highly positive outcome.

¹¹⁶ "A focal point in all participating entities for each DA project should be designated for the whole life of the project. (...) Ideally, project focal points should remain active during the whole project's life cycle planning, programming and implementation". *Guidelines for Joint Development Account Projects*, page 10. The guidelines were submitted to the sixth Meeting of Chiefs of Programme Planning of Regional Commissions, Bangkok, 10 to 12 September 2008.

¹¹⁷ Internal progress report facilitated by the project coordinator (1 July 2011).

130. The mobility of regional commissions' staff and the above-mentioned shortage of human resources were at the root of these changes in coordination. Human resourcing for the project was a critical issue in some regional commissions, which stated that they were understaffed for the responsibilities entailed at the various levels of execution of the project¹¹⁸ (interregional, regional, and with countries). The handicap that may have arisen owing to this weakness in management structure was absorbed by the project Coordination Unit and by the management structure itself, which allowed transfers of coordination roles.
131. However, in the months towards the end of the project and in its final stages, the interregional coordinator departed at the same time as other changes in the coordination structures of the regional commissions. In other words, the closure of the project coincided with major gaps in the coordination structure¹¹⁹ which, in the opinion of some respondents, might have impacted the fluidity of the closure and the sustainability of the project's advances.

Good practice

Dual regional coordination in the implementation of the project operated successfully under a decentralized management model. This type of coordination lent pragmatism to the interregional and interdivisional coordination, and proved highly effective for the in-country mobilization of the project's beneficiary institutions.

3.3.2. Deviation from the project's planned activities

Finding 23. Implemented activities were mostly in line with or exceeded what was originally planned. However, variations were identified in the scope and format of some of these activities, affecting the theory of change of the project to progress towards the expected results.

132. With reference to the initially planned activities, the overall assessment of the implementation of the project is positive: of the ten planned activities, five were completed as planned; and of these, four extended their scope. A further two project activities underwent a change in their format, but made appropriate adjustments to respond to the emerging needs of the project (i.e. the Regional Commissions' Training of Trainers on Violence against Women and Adaptation Workshop for Arab Countries) or to adapt to situations that were not initially envisaged (i.e. the interregional e-learning course).
133. However, some deviations were identified in activities related to the knowledge management strategy, which in turn deviated from what was originally planned and had an impact on the overall performance of the project. These deviations were: (i) the non-preparation of an interregional publication with a comparative study of the situation of violence against women measurement in the five regional commissions (A.2.2.) and (ii) the limited use of the project's wiki project platform for the exchange and management of information between project stakeholders. Actions related to the evaluation of the project's performance likewise exhibited deviations from what was planned.

¹¹⁸ DA expects that the projects it funds be executed by internal regional commission staff and that the use of external consultants and staff be limited. Therefore, regional commissions may not delegate coordination and project management functions to third parties.

¹¹⁹ The project's closure coincided with a change in its interregional coordination and with leadership changes in the gender offices of ESCAP and ESCWA.

134. Table 9 lists the planned and implemented activities, and the divergences between them.

Table 9
Planned and implemented activities

Planned activities	Implemented activities	Comments on deviations
<p>1.1. Organizing five subregional and two regional workshops on the measurement of violence against women (three subregional workshops coordinated by ECLAC for South America, Central America and the Caribbean; two subregional workshops coordinated by UNECE; and one regional workshop by each of ESCAP and ESCWA, respectively).</p>	<p>UNECE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First UNECE subregional workshop for capacity-building (Geneva, 29-30 April 2010). Second UNECE subregional workshop (Geneva, 27 to 29 April 2011). <p>ECLAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subregional meeting “Enhancing capacity of Caribbean countries to eradicate violence against women” (Saint Lucia, 15 June 2010). Subregional meeting “Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de América del Sur para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer” (Santiago, 4-5 November 2010). Subregional meeting “Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de Centroamérica para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer y desarrollar estadísticas de género” in collaboration with the Council of Ministers of Women’s Affairs of Central America of the Central American Integration System (Antigua, Guatemala, 12 to 15 April 2011). <p>ESCAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities to Collect Violence against Women Statistics in the Asia-Pacific Region (Bangkok, 20-21 September 2010). <p>ESCWA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Commissions’ Training of Trainers on Violence against Women and Adaptation Workshop for Arab Countries (Beirut, 3 to 7 May 2010). 	<p>Activities completed in accordance with the project’s plan</p> <p>The regional and subregional workshops on the measurement of violence against women were carried out in line with the planning. It should be noted that these activities were accompanied by other actions taken by regional commissions that supported the achievement of the planned EAs:</p> <p>ECLAC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An additional meeting was organized in the context of the twelfth International Meeting on Gender Statistics (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 6 October 2011). Several national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women came together to discuss the region’s advances in measuring violence against women. <p>ESCAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regional workshop was followed by a Consultative Meeting to Develop a Regional Programme on Gender Statistics in Asia and the Pacific (22-23 September 2010); the topic of violence against women statistics was covered therein. <p>ESCWA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two additional events in the ESCWA region fed into the results of the project: (i) third Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics in the Arab Countries, held in Beirut from 14 to 16 November 2011; and (ii) the Consultative Meeting to Review the Draft Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women, organized by UNSD and ESCWA and held in Beirut from 8 to 10 November 2011. <p>Deviation from planned activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The workshop in the ESCWA region adopted a different format to that originally planned. Instead of a regional workshop, ESCWA organized the meeting as the Regional Commissions’ Training of Trainers, which was open to the pilot countries from ECA, ESCAP and ESCWA. ESCWA also organized an Adaptation Workshop that followed this meeting, designed to endow it with greater cultural relevance for the Arab world, and to promote the use of the module in the region.

Planned activities	Implemented activities	Comments on deviations
<p>1.2. In line with UNSC guidelines, making a bilingual kit for the collection and use of information on violence against women.</p>	<p>The toolkit is available in five languages. It was coordinated by ECLAC in collaboration with the four other regional commissions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This deviation represented an adaptation of the project to an emergent need, contributing positively to the project's EAs (both regional and interregional). <p>More activities carried out than initially planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In addition to English, (original language), the toolkit was translated into Russian, Arabic (by ESCWA), Spanish (by INEGI) and French (by ECA). ▪ The planned toolkit was expanded to include the <i>UNSC Guidelines for Producing Statistics on the Measurement of Violence against Women</i>.
<p>1.3. Developing and testing of short module on violence against women and a core set of indicators, including two meetings of the UNECE Task Force on the Measurement of Gender-based Violence.</p>	<p>Survey module:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The survey module (or stand-alone survey) was developed and is considered an output of UNECE. The module is now available in seven languages: English, Spanish, Romanian, Russian, Armenian, Georgian and Arabic. ▪ The pilot testing of the survey module was carried out by nine countries: Armenia, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Georgia, Iraq, Mexico, Moldova, Palestine and South Africa. <p>UNECE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The first UNECE Expert Group Meeting (Geneva, 28 to 30 September 2009) led to a general agreement on the questions to be tested and the parameters for a testing strategy. ▪ The second UNECE Expert Group Meeting (Geneva, 18-19 November 2010) analysed the results of the testing of the survey module on violence against women in pilot countries. 	<p>More activities carried out than initially planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The survey module on violence against women was originally envisaged as an UNECE output, but it became part of the common agenda for the five regional commissions. Originally planned only in countries of the UNECE region, the pilot testing of the survey module involved volunteer countries from the five UN regions. The survey module on violence against women included inputs from all regions. ▪ This expansion of the activity contributed positively to the objective of the project, bolstering the validity of the survey module and its cultural relevance for worldwide application.
<p>1.4. Conducting technical workshops and seminars on the measurement of physical and sexual violence: one regional technical workshop for national monitors (ECA); two seminars for users and producers of information (ECLAC); and five regional and one interregional e-learning workshop (coordinated by ECLAC).</p>	<p>ECA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Workshop on Enhancing the Capacity of African Countries to Eradicate Violence against Women (Addis Ababa, 5 to 7 October 2011). <p>ECLAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Seminar to Strengthen the Use of Administrative Records to Measure Violence against Women in the Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago, 30 November and 1 December 2010) ▪ International seminar "Registro de los homicidios de mujeres por razones de género" (Lima, 11-12 May 2011). <p>E-Learning course:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ECLAC/ILPES: The e-learning course "Measurement of violence against women through statistical surveys" took place from 3 October to 10 December 2011. ▪ The training course for the e-tutors of the interregional e-learning course took place from 20 June to 15 July 2011. 	<p>Deviation from planned activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Both ECLAC and ECA held regional workshops as planned in order to strengthen mutual understanding and institutional links between users and producers of statistical information. ▪ The five e-learning courses envisaged by the project were not conducted. Instead, a single, interregional e-learning course on the measurement of violence against women was conducted through ECLAC. ▪ This deviation represented an adaptation of the project to a constraint identified at the start of the activity. The deviation did not involve substantive changes in the project's logic; although it did affect the scope of the training (see finding 17).

Planned activities	Implemented activities	Comments on deviations
1.5. An overall final project evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the project period.	An internal assessment took place in the second half of 2015.	Deviation from planned activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The internal assessment was carried out four years after the project's completion. This delay had an influence on access to information sources.
2.1. Building and updating an interregional web portal (ECLAC) that will feed on the regional web portals maintained by the five regional commissions, within existing resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interregional wiki knowledge platform was constructed using the Confluence 3.0 program. The wiki housed information on all project activities and information from the beneficiary countries. In October 2010, a public interregional website was also constructed to disseminate the knowledge and tools produced by the five regional commissions and UNSC during the project's implementation. 	Deviation from planned activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been verified that the platform was developed and was operational throughout the project. Nevertheless, it was not used in the manner originally envisaged: its use among regional commissions and national counterparts was limited. The platform ceased to be operational in 2012.
2.2. Production of a publication containing comparative data and analysis of the information collected by the five regional commissions on physical and sexual violence against women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The United Nations Regional Commissions. Enhancing Capacities to Eradicate Violence against Women</i>, published in 2012, is an interregional summary report outlining the advances and outcomes achieved in measuring violence against women as a result of the project; it also drew some lessons learned in the process. 	Deviation from planned activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although national studies were produced in all the regions, the methodology, content, form and quality of information collected varied significantly. As a result, it was not possible to draft the planned publication comparing data across regions. This deviation affected the project's intervention logic by depriving it of a product relevant to the project's knowledge management strategy.
2.3. Production of national publications where new knowledge and innovation can be shared: preparation of final regional publications on physical and sexual violence.	<p>ECLAC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five national studies are available: Argentina, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago. Regional publications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hurtado, V. and Frías, L. (2010), <i>Estudio de la información sobre la violencia contra la mujer en América Latina y el Caribe</i>. Alméras, D. and Calderón, V. (2012), <i>Si no se cuenta, no cuenta. Información sobre la violencia contra las mujeres</i>. ECLAC (2010), A situational analysis of data collection on violence against women in the Caribbean subregion. <p>ECA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven national studies are available: Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Regional publication: ECA (2011), <i>Regional Synthesis Report on Violence against Women in Africa</i>. 	<p>More activities carried out than initially planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional publications were prepared by ECLAC and ECA on the basis of national studies. Additional studies and publications were prepared to reinforce EA2: <p>ECLAC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In 2010, a study was prepared and published on sources of information available in Latin America and the Caribbean; (ii) an additional study on administrative records on violence against women in the Caribbean was prepared as an input for the Regional Seminar to Strengthen the Use of Administrative Records to Measure Violence against Women in the Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago, 30 November and 1 December 2010). <p>ECA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commission utilized allocated additional funds to broaden the scope of the national studies and included two

Planned activities	Implemented activities	Comments on deviations
	<p>ESCAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consolidated report of the information presented by Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Solomon Islands at the Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities to Collect Violence against Women Statistics in the Asia-Pacific Region (Bangkok, 20-21 September 2010). <p>ESCWA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Al-Jabri, A. and El Awady, M. (2011), <i>Regional Study on Violence against Women</i>. ▪ ESCWA (2011), <i>Gender in Figures</i>, including chapter six on violence against women. ▪ “Glossary on Gender Terms in the English and Arabic Languages”. ▪ Regional mapping surveys, research and administrative data. 	<p>other countries in the region, Nigeria and United Republic of Tanzania.</p> <p>Deviation from planned activities</p> <p>ESCAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The three national studies initially envisaged were replaced with a meeting report so as to free up extra funding for the regional workshop and ensure a wider participation among ESCAP member countries. <p>ESCWA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The three national studies were replaced by a regional study based on the information collected and the substantive inputs presented by participating countries in the Training of Trainers on Violence against Women and Adaptation Workshop (Beirut, 3 to 7 May 2010). ▪ The funds earmarked for the national studies were used to strengthen the countries’ presence in the Training of Trainers event. ▪ The variations in relation to what was originally planned did not affect the strategy for the generation of evidence. However, it did affect the knowledge management strategy (See finding 19).
<p>2.4. Organizing one meeting of international experts to assess existing knowledge on physical and sexual violence and review results of the first year of project implementation in the countries involved in the five regional commissions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Launching Meeting of the Interregional Project, held in Geneva on 27 May 2009. ▪ A coordination meeting among the five regional commissions, DAW and UNSD was held in New York on 22 February 2010 to review the results of the first year of project implementation and to coordinate activities. ▪ The mid-term evaluation was held at the second UNECE Expert Group Meeting (Geneva, 18-19 November 2010). 	<p>More activities carried out than initially planned</p> <p>Two additional meetings were held to strengthen coordination between the five regional commissions in project implementation.</p>
<p>2.5. Undertaking one final review through the ECLAC web board; ECA, UNECE, ESCAP and ESCWA will collaborate within existing resources.</p>		<p>Unable to verify activity</p> <p>The final report notes that a review was undertaken as part of the updating of the wiki platform. Regional commissions and countries were consulted on the materials made available through the project, as well as on the usefulness of the platform.</p>

Source: Prepared by the evaluator.

135. Overall, the broadening or changing of the format did not affect the consistency and coherence of the project's theory of change; nor was the intervention logic affected. As noted in table 9, the exceptions were the activities related to the knowledge management strategy. This was the only aspect affected by deviations in the implementation of activities from those originally planned: the interregional publication was not possible and the performance of the interactive knowledge management platform was much lower than expected.

3.3.3. Budget

Finding 24. *The project had an overall budget execution of 93%. While ECA and ESCAP had a lower level of execution than the global rate, this did not affect the realization of planned regional activities.*

136. DA financing amounted to US\$ 736,000¹²⁰ executed over 30 months.¹²¹ Financial reports provided to the evaluator offered information on expenditure lines, but not on the distribution of the budget by activity or product. This complicates the possibility of contrasting the data reports with the amounts invested in given activities and relating this to the financial information in the project document. Nevertheless, based on information from the final and progress reports of the project, the following aspects relating to spending efficiency can be picked out:

- Overall budget execution reached 93.7%. ECA and ESCAP had a lower level of execution than the overall average, at 63.1% and 77.7% respectively.
- ECA presented significant deviations between planned spending and that which was finally executed. All planned activities were implemented, yet there was a surplus of US\$ 50,000.¹²²
- The budget surplus of the project was US\$ 49,502.80. This was not reassigned to other project activities.
- ESCAP and ESCWA modified their internal budgets to increase the participation of their member countries in regional meetings.
- UNECE and ECLAC implemented their allocated budget in full, both in relation to interregional products or actions (US\$ 226,000) and regional initiatives (UNECE implemented US\$ 60,000 and ECLAC US\$ 22,400).

137. As far as can be seen from the financial information provided to the evaluator, the adjustments and internal reallocations made to the budgets of the regional commissions generally enabled a good use of resources. ESCAP and ESCWA had very limited budgets and performed an internal modification of their budgets aimed at using the funds for the three national publications to extend the participation of its members in regional meetings.¹²³ On the other hand, ECA contributed its own resources for the realization of two additional national studies.¹²⁴

¹²⁰ The final project budget may be 26% lower than the original budget request made to DA (US\$ 1 million) for the realization of the same activities. These data have not been confirmed.

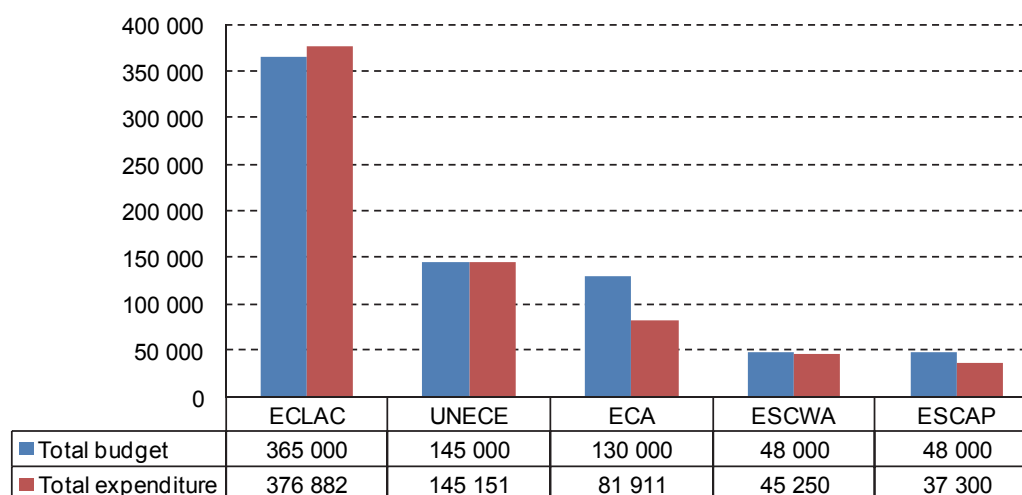
¹²¹ See section 2.3. The project was scheduled to be implemented over a 24-month period between 2008 and 2010; however, implementation was extended until December 2011.

¹²² At the request of the regional commissions with smaller budgets, consideration was given in mid-2010 to whether the funds of the other regional commissions might be used. This suggestion was made to ECA, which has greater funding and a slower pace of implementation, but was not accepted, despite the latest reporting, which argued that all ECA activities would be completed on time.

¹²³ In addition to the participation of the member states in the meeting held in Bangkok (2010), ESCAP also funded two officials from the national statistical office of Bangladesh to participate in the Training of Trainers event

138. One factor in the reduced efficiency of the budget implementation is the non-reallocation of the project's budgetary surplus to strengthen other project actions and/or those regional commissions that had less funding. Under the decentralized management model, once the distribution to the regional commissions is made, it is they who decide on their budget, including the authorization to request reallocation of their surplus budget. In the case of the project, budgetary under-execution by ECA was the origin of the surplus available for the project, and it was up to ECA to authorize the reallocation of the funds. In the course of the evaluation, more details on the reasons that hindered budget reallocation¹²⁵ could not be obtained, although in the project's monitoring reports it is recorded that this intention was discussed at the coordination meetings.¹²⁶
139. ECLAC reported that it sought clarification from ECA on the volume of funds committed to the implementation of activities, with a view to distributing the remaining funds. ECA affirmed its commitment to implementing the totality of the allocated funds; nevertheless, lacking the time and opportunity for these funds to be reassigned, ECA had to return them in December 2011.¹²⁷

Graph 2
Budget distribution, by regional commission
(Dollars)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Financial Services Section.

organized by ESCWA. Bangladesh was one of the few countries that had a violence-against-women survey planned at the time and expressed the need for technical support and capacity-building.

¹²⁴ During fieldwork, no information was obtained that might explain why ECA funded two additional national studies using its own resources, given that it had a significant under-execution and could have used the funds from the project budget.

¹²⁵ The evaluator made various unsuccessful attempts to speak with the ECA official responsible for the management and implementation of the project in the region, who has since retired.

¹²⁶ The Annual Report dated 31 December 2010 stated that no wider reallocation of funds had been requested, although it was considered in mid-2010 at the request of the regional commissions with a smaller budget, in the event that the funds of another regional commission were not used. This possibility was suggested to ECA, one of the commissions with larger funding and a lower implementation rate, but was not accepted because ECA argued that all of the planned activities would be completed before the closure of the project, and therefore all of the funds would be implemented.

¹²⁷ The surplus left over from ECA implementation was reassigned to activity 2.5, aimed at conducting a comprehensive evaluation of the project focusing on the work of the regional commissions and fieldwork in a sample of countries.

Finding 25. On the basis of the results, the geographic scope and the overall budget execution of the project, it can be concluded that the project was efficient.

“Considering the money that we had, many things were done and achieved.”
Regional commission

140. The section of this report that deals with the project’s effectiveness shows how the work done by the regional commissions significantly contributed to both the achievement of the project’s EAs and to other highly relevant qualitative outcomes. In terms of efficiency, the project involved a total of 29 countries in the development of the survey module and succeeded in mobilizing the participation of governmental representatives from 99 countries in the actions of the project. Considering the project’s results and its level of mobilization in relation to the total budget funded by DA, on balance the efficiency was positive. In the opinion of those consulted, the budget was relatively small for a project that involved five regional commissions, with a broad geographical scope, and which simultaneously addressed ambitious implementation strategies.

3.4. Sustainability

Finding 26. The validation of the survey module by United Nations Member States and its dissemination through the Guidelines are a guarantee of stability for the sustainability of the project’s results.

“The Guidelines have come out, and we are now running workshops in different regions to present them to countries so that they can apply them within their respective national circumstances”
UNSD

141. The sustainability of the project’s results rests on (i) the approval of the survey module by UNSC, the highest body of the global statistical system that brings together the chief statisticians of member States, and (ii) the worldwide dissemination, via the *Guidelines*, of the module as the recommended tool for the standardized measurement of violence against women.
142. Specifically, the survey module questionnaire was incorporated as an annex to the *Guidelines*¹²⁸ and was the only concrete measurement tool annexed to the publication. On the one hand, this incorporation validates the quality and utility of the module for measuring the prevalence of violence against women (thus allowing for comparability between and within countries); on the other, it means that the model questionnaire is available to all national statistical offices worldwide, either for use or reference purposes in opportunity contexts that may occur in the countries.
143. Since the publication of the *Guidelines*, UNSD has engaged in a process of disseminating the text among national statistical offices and building the capacity of these offices to understand and use the *Guidelines*. This is a process that entails, in parallel, a wider dissemination and a better understanding of the survey module and its application.

¹²⁸ See DESA (2014), *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women*. Annex VII.

Finding 27. The acquisition of knowledge and skills at the individual level tends to transcend the temporal nature of the project framework and activities, contributing to the sustainability of the capacity-building process promoted by the project.

“It was illuminating to know that what we were doing could be done better and in another way. I remember thinking about all that remained for us to do and since then I have continued to seek out training on my own account.”

National machinery for the advancement of women

“I plan to continue studying this topic in greater depth.”

E-learning attendee

144. The capacity-building activities implemented within the framework of the project promoted the participants’ interest in continuing to strengthen their capacities to measure violence against women. Participants also stated an interest in the possibility of applying the content and skills acquired within the project framework when the conditions to do so are in place.
145. While the outcome of the survey is not evidence in itself,¹²⁹ it is telling that most respondents not only recognized an improvement in their capacity to measure violence against women (33 of 43)¹³⁰ but had also continued their training in this area beyond the implementation of the project (30 of 43).¹³¹ A similar sentiment was reiterated in the interviews where those consulted recognized the value of the project for capacity-building and as a catalyst to delve deeper into the content linked to the statistical production on violence against women.
146. The specific training for the application of the survey module also allowed for its subsequent use in different work contexts. Along with the use of the survey content in countries that carried out the pilot testing of the module, the document review and inputs from those consulted yielded examples of its application in the Bahamas, the Maldives, the Philippines and Sudan.¹³² These examples illustrate the sustainability of the project by building up the participants’ capabilities, which lie dormant and are applied when the conditions and opportunities arise.
147. Taken together, these references illustrate two relevant structural aspects of the sustainability generated by the project through individual action: (i) the relevance and usefulness of the training for the participants promote changes in the personal sphere that boost the effectiveness and sustainability of the project’s results; (ii) the improvement of

¹²⁹ See section 1.3. Challenges and limitations of the evaluation.

¹³⁰ Question 10: In your opinion, have the activities you participated in improved your capacity and possibilities for accessing information on the measurement of the violence against women?

¹³¹ Question 16: Since participating in this activity, have you continued attending or promoting activities related to measuring the prevalence and incidence of violence against women?

¹³² In Sudan, recognized impacts from the formation of the e-course included: (i) the integration of some course materials into the curriculum of postgraduate studies at the Development Studies and Research Institute (DSRI) at the University of Khartoum; (ii) the first book on violence against women written in Arabic in Sudan: *Violence against Women in Sudan: Reality and Challenges*, presentations on which were made before the gender focal points of ministries, NGO representatives, development practitioners and representatives of some foreign embassies in Sudan; and (iii) as a contribution to the process of measuring the prevalence of violence against women in North Sudan, UN-Women commissioned the Development Studies and Research Institute of the University of Khartoum to carry out the study: *A Secondary Database Research on Violence against Women in North Sudan, for the period January 2000 to January 2011*.

capabilities, which the project may have initiated or reinforced, is a stage in a wider capacity-building process that transcends and typically endures beyond the closing date of the project.

Finding 28. The usefulness and relevance of the violence against women measurement methodology and the specific tools for its implementation are significant project products that contribute, in and of themselves, to the self-sustainability of the results.

“I just go back to the old toolkit. I’m not inventing the wheel, but I’m enhancing the wheel: putting rubber bands and accessories on it.”
Regional commission

“We now begin the pilot project to conduct the survey. We are reviewing the module and materials in order to adapt them. We do not have to invent anything. This is especially true if it has already been tested.”
Regional commission

148. The statistical tools for the collection, processing and analysis of data (i.e. the survey module and toolkit) lend themselves to broad application and adaptation to the particular needs and conditions of individual regions and countries. For example, ESCWA subsequently developed specific modules based on the toolkit: (i) for measuring the economic factor of violence against women and (ii) for measuring violence in the public sphere and the working environment.
149. The versatility, adaptability and practical orientation of the project’s statistical tools have been identified by some of those consulted as features that both encouraged the use of said tools and have promoted their use beyond the duration of the project. Improvements or adaptations incorporated into any or all of the various components of the methodology would not affect the basis of the standardization of the measurement of violence against women, which allows for the comparability of rigorous, relevant, and quality data.
150. Since the project’s knowledge management platform ceased to be operational, the specific dissemination of the methodology is done through the UNECE website, while the Arabic version is available on the ESCWA website. The shutdown of the knowledge platform represents a loss of a common reference point for the project’s products. Preserving the platform would have been very useful from the point of view of the effectiveness and sustainability of the project.
151. The virtual course for measuring violence against women through statistical surveys is another important resource developed by the project and plays an important role in its sustainability. This course was taught for two consecutive years by ECLAC.¹³³ Mainly providing training to national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women in Latin America and the Caribbean, the course takes the *Guidelines* as its centrepiece, and addresses the importance of improving the statistical treatment of data from administrative sources. With its proven track record, this virtual course has been made available to the regional commissions for their use, translation and adaptation to

¹³³ The virtual course was implemented by ECLAC in 2014 and 2015, with a total participation of 290 professionals from Latin America during these two years. The course was delivered in Spanish and had good visibility throughout the region.

regional contexts, with a view to building up national capacities. Capitalizing on this resource remains a pending matter for the regional commissions.

Finding 29. The poor performance of the project's knowledge management platform substantially limited the possibility of providing continuity and support for the gains made in the project's implementation strategy for capacity-building.

"It was not what we all hoped for the project (...) the fact that platform, in particular, is not currently in operation clearly indicates that it did not contribute to maintaining what we achieved."

Regional commission

152. The project's strategy for knowledge management, conceived as a pillar of the sustainability of the results to be achieved, was only partially implemented.¹³⁴ Ultimately, the platform's dissemination at meetings and workshops, and the agreement between the regional commissions to use it, neither converged towards a greater use of this web tool nor strengthened it as a focal point for the project and its stakeholders. The measures taken to revitalize the platform and encourage its use and sustainability were adopted in the last semester of the project's execution, leaving hardly any time for this measure to be fully implemented.
153. The scarce use of the platform and the weakness of the virtual knowledge community built around it prevented the platform from becoming a tool to ensure the vigour and sustainability of the advances of the regional EAs: the interaction and inter-institutional dialogue (between national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women) promoted in the various project forums was neither fostered nor continued through the platform, despite the joint reflection and agreement of the regional commissions on this fostering and continuation.
154. Those consulted about the platform expressed the view that adequate budgetary funding commensurate with the intended scope of the tool, and a specific strategy to manage and revitalize the knowledge networks, would have provided the platform with greater muscle, thereby allowing it to underpin the project's advances.

3.4.1. Replicability and specific measures for sustainability

Finding 30. The project implemented specific measures aimed at the sustainability of the project's achievements, although these were not systematic across all regional commissions

155. The evaluation did not detect a systematic effort to ensure the sustainability of the results achieved by the project in the beneficiary countries. Nevertheless, some specific actions taken by individual regional commissions to improve the sustainability of the project beyond its completion were identified during the evaluation. The actions are primarily related to the dissemination of the tools developed by the project, and the facilitation of their access and use:
- Through its website, UNECE facilitates online access to the survey module and the toolkit for its application.¹³⁵

¹³⁴ See finding 18.

¹³⁵ See [online] <http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/violence+against+women/Survey+module+for+measuring+violence+against+women>.

- ECLAC has implemented different specific measures. Those that are most aligned with the project's activities are: (i) translation of the *Guidelines* into Spanish and the provision of access to them via the website of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean; (ii) publication of the national studies and regional publication as part of the Cuadernos de la CEPAL series, also accessible through the Gender Equality Observatory; (iii) a publication describing the systematization of the project,¹³⁶ containing a significant part of the knowledge accumulated during its implementation; (iv) maintenance of the knowledge platform for an additional year after the completion of the project; (v) reissue in Spanish of the online course for the measurement of the violence against women, which had a high profile and broad acceptance in the countries of the region.
 - In relation to other project results, ECLAC has also: (i) promoted in the region the statistical treatment of administrative records to measure the response of States in addressing violence against women; and (ii) established a database and ensured the continuous collection, analysis and dissemination of statistics on violence against women through the Gender Equality Observatory.
- ESCWA has shown a high level of ownership of the statistical tools, which it had translated, adapted and printed to promote their utility and use in the countries of the region.¹³⁷ ESCWA also promoted specific initiatives to place the measurement of violence against women on the agenda of national statistical offices. The most important were: (i) specific training for fieldwork in the conducting of surveys, (ii) the gathering of all statistical information on violence against women available in the countries of the region; (iii) the establishment of a “common language” between statistical institutions to discuss violence against women (“Glossary on Gender Terms in the English and Arabic Languages”) and; (iv) the updating of the Arab Catalogue of Gender Statistics¹³⁸ with updated information on surveys and studies on violence against women conducted in countries of the region.

156. Together these measures demonstrate a commitment to the continued dissemination of the project's benefits, and to taking ownership of its findings and results.

Finding 31. The sustainability of the project's results is increased through the replicable experiences of countries that have implemented the standardized methodology for the measurement of violence against women promoted by the project.

“As soon as the context arises in the country, our objective to undertake a survey similar to that of Mexico.”

National machinery for the advancement of women

157. Countries that have applied the standardized methodology promoted by the project are replicable models for other countries in measuring the prevalence of violence against women. The successful experiences and lessons learned from countries that pioneered the application of these methods act as regional references that, on the one hand, promote

¹³⁶ ECLAC (2012), *The United Nations Regional Commissions. Enhancing Capacities to Eradicate Violence against Women*. This interregional summary report outlines the advances and outcomes achieved in measuring violence against women as a result of the project; it also draws some lessons learned in the process. See [online] <http://www.cepal.org/es/node/19361>.

¹³⁷ ESCWA disseminated these tools among the general public via its website. See [online] <http://www.escwa.un.org/divisions/scu/vawtoolkit/index.asp>.

¹³⁸ See [online] <http://www.escwa.un.org/sites/acgs/index.asp?Country=Introduction>.

similar experiences in other countries where favorable conditions exist and, on the other, inspire work horizons in those countries where surveys on the prevalence of violence against women are not feasible owing to national contexts. The experiences of countries such as Bangladesh, Mexico, Palestine and South Africa have given rise to a “demonstration effect” which invites other countries to emulate them.

158. With the appropriate adjustments to the context and determining differentials in each country, the utilization of the standardized methodology promoted by the project is enabling methodological dialogue between countries and the leveraging by third countries of the array of knowledge and experiences on measuring violence against women. The surveys conducted in Mexico (2011), Ecuador (2011) and Uruguay (2013) to determine the prevalence of violence against women, and the cooperation between these countries, demonstrated how the project maintains open processes and channels for the transfer of information and knowledge generated during its implementation, with effects that endure beyond the completion of the project.

Finding 32. The conceptualization and format of the project, in terms of its regional EAs, are highly replicable in the current context.

“Projects of this type must continue to insist and ensure that all countries address and quantify the issue, compare their results, promote a standardized methodology, receive technical assistance and periodically disseminate their actions via a publication”

Regional commission

159. The project’s geographical scope and the limitations of the evaluation¹³⁹ make it difficult to determine the extent to which the project’s actions have been replicated by other organizations and the countries in which this has occurred. Nevertheless, based on the findings and the assessment of those consulted, the following actions were identified as highly replicable in the current context:
- *Forums (workshops or meetings) for the promotion and facilitation of dialogue between the producers and users of statistics on violence against women at the regional and interregional levels.* Improving the quality of the production of statistical data on violence against women led to greater and better utilization of data to inform policy formulation and planning.
 - *E-learning course* providing theoretical and practical knowledge to measure violence against women, taking into account the indicators recommended by UNSC and standardized methodological procedures. These procedures enabled the measurement of violence against women with rigour, comparability and in accordance with ethical standards. The didactic and theoretical basis of this virtual course is available to any regional commission that undertakes a formative process on the measurement of violence against women. ECLAC has replicated the virtual course in the past two years, focusing on the challenges and experiences of Latin American and Caribbean countries.
 - *Training of trainers* for coordinators with responsibility for managing the implementation of the module, either as a specialized survey or incorporated into other surveys. This training includes elements of the toolkit (questionnaire, interviewer guide, etc.), with special attention on not compromising the ethical principles and safety of the women surveyed.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁹ See section 1.3. Low response rate of questionnaires and limited response to requests for interviews.

¹⁴⁰ ESCWA conducted two training sessions in Egypt, using materials adapted from the Training of Trainers event, prior to the survey on violence against women carried out in that country.

160. The aforementioned actions may be implemented in different countries and contexts if there is a plan and sufficient funding. This replication is possible thanks to the following favourable conditions: (i) the current dissemination of the *Guidelines*; (ii) the pressure exerted by the women's movement to broaden the base of statistical knowledge on violence against women; and (iii) increased interest from countries in knowing the magnitude of this problem in their territory.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1. Relevance

161. The project's planning under the logical framework approach is clear and consistently reflects the causal chain that leads to the achievement of planned EAs. However, two limitations were identified in the design: (i) the planning matrix delegated the project's interregional EA, and thus the collective work process through which the survey module was developed, to the activity level; and (ii) the identified indicators omit relevant aspects and contributions from the monitoring framework that would have proven useful in providing a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of the performance of said framework.
162. The project's relevance is one of its greatest strengths and positively influences its effectiveness and sustainability. First, the project's design incorporates the approaches of human rights and gender equality both in its foundation and in its planned activities, thereby increasing the relevance of its actions. Second, the improvement of national capacities for statistical production in violence against women is aligned with the following: (i) the work programmes of the regional commissions; (ii) an international agenda that reaffirms the strategic value of measuring violence against women to inform policy; (iii) an explicit call by citizens and human rights monitoring mechanisms for States to address violence against women.

4.2. Effectiveness

163. The project's effectiveness may be assessed on the basis of its planning matrix and the indicators selected therein, as well as on the basis of the components identified in the theory of change. Under both approaches the project has a high degree of effectiveness, albeit with some nuances.
164. The project is highly effective in terms of the indicators selected for each of the EAs, exceeding the targets in four of the five indicators. Likewise, when the effectiveness of the project is assessed in relation to its theory of change, it is observed that overall the project was a very successful initiative with outstanding contributions at the regional and interregional level that went beyond the indicators of success established in the project's formulation document.
165. The contributions of the project at the interregional level occurred in two dimensions: (i) contribution to the process of building an international harmonization proposal for measuring the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women, and the subsequent global dissemination and promotion of that proposal ; and (ii) enabling the incorporation of national and regional perspectives into the elaboration process of the *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women* of United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), thereby strengthening the relevance and universal validity of these guidelines for the measurement of violence against women.
166. A notable achievement of the project is the survey module. Led and coordinated by UNECE and within the framework of the project, a survey module was developed to collect data on the set of basic indicators approved by UNSC. The module is accompanied by a complete

toolkit to facilitate its application, either as a specific survey on violence against women, or incorporated as a module in a population survey. The module is currently the only standardized data-collecting tool for measuring the violence against women indicators validated and approved by UNSC.

167. At the regional level, the net balance of results remains positive, although the analysis discovered some unevenness in terms of their strategic deployment.
168. According to the participant feedback collected from different sources, the capacity-strengthening strategy functioned effectively. National statistical offices improved their capacity for the collection, processing and analysis of data on the prevalence of violence against women under a harmonized methodology that allows comparability over time and across countries. The project provided methodological tools for measuring violence against women, specific training for their application and forums to facilitate dialogue between the users and producers of data on violence. The quality and usefulness of these tools was recognized by stakeholders. National machineries for the advancement of women have likewise improved their ability to use statistical data to inform and monitor the actions of governments in their approach to the different types of violence against women, and have re-evaluated the importance of stronger links with national statistical offices.
169. The capacity-building strategy was particularly successful in generating more solid institutional linkages between national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women as the main government producers and users of statistical data on violence against women. The commitments and recommendations of the regional and subregional meetings are proof of the ownership of the issue and of the interest in generating joint initiatives and strengthening institutional linkages and coordination for the production of statistics on violence against women.
170. Both the institutional linkages and the initiatives promoted within the framework of the project could have been strengthened by subsequent monitoring by regional commissions to stay abreast of developments and propose any ad hoc technical assistance if so requested.
171. The interregional online course was a timely and highly effective capacity-building proposal. Participants who completed the training have applied the acquired knowledge and skills in their work contexts and have provided relevant examples of the transfer of the training content to their institutions and professional practices.
172. The Training of Trainers developed within the framework of the project is fully applicable as a formative proposal for managers and coordinators of violence against women surveys; it also has potential for adaptability and replicability as a training format in various contexts.
173. The generation of evidence strategy fulfilled its original purpose: the 12 national surveys contributed new knowledge to the regions regarding the capacities of countries to measure violence against women and also uncovered new data information sources. The survey findings provided context for the discussions undertaken at the ECLAC and ECA regional meetings and endowed them with greater relevance. These were the inputs upon which the regional publications of both commissions were drawn up. ESCAP and ESCWA used a different regional publication format. The different methodologies used by the regional

commissions to conduct their studies adversely affected the execution of the interregional publication and, thus, the knowledge management strategy.

174. All national surveys identified both the potential and the challenge entailed by the use of administrative records for statistical purposes. Legal, political, organizational and technical challenges were identified for the unification of data and intersectoral coordination within countries. Nevertheless, it was also clear that there is an urgent need to use these administrative records as an evidence base for decision-making and the development of programmes to address violence against women.
175. The deployment strategy geared towards knowledge management was the weakest of the project's implementation strategies. A publication with comparative data from the five regions was never drafted, representing the loss of a fundamental resource for the analysis of interregional trends, the identification of good practices worldwide and a contribution to strengthening the responsibilities of States to take effective measures to deal with violence against women. The wiki platform, recognized in the project's design as being a key tool for its effectiveness and sustainability, performed below expectations and was little used by regional commissions and project stakeholders. This undermined the effectiveness and sustainability of the project, since it was not possible to use a virtual resource to continue the dynamics of change and build on the interest generated by the capacity-building activities.
176. The incorporation of human rights and gender equality approaches contributed to the project's overall effectiveness. The effectiveness of the project was principally enhanced through: (i) the integration of both approaches into the project's implementation process; (ii) the promotion of meaningful participation by project stakeholders and the creation of strategic alliances between stakeholders; and (iii) the orientation of the entire implementation process towards strengthening the capacities of States to fulfil their responsibility to guarantee women a life free of violence.

4.3. Efficiency

177. The project benefited from fluid and competent coordination between the regional commissions, and was successfully implemented under a decentralized management model, supported by good communication and a pragmatic coordination structure.
178. Two factors that negatively affected the overall efficiency of the project were the non-reallocation of a budgetary surplus to strengthen other project actions and staff turnover in the regional coordination offices. The latter might have led, in some cases, to a reduced regional utilization of the project's actions at the interregional level.
179. Deviations existed between the planned activities and those that were implemented; however, this was only debilitating to the project's theory of change in the case of activities related to knowledge management. In all other cases, strategies remained constant and changes were interpreted as an adaptation by the project to unforeseen situations or opportunities arising during implementation.
180. The project progressed very significantly towards the EAs at the interregional and regional levels. This was done with a modest budget, considering that the project simultaneously addressed various deployment strategies and had an interregional scope. Based on the

project outcomes, the total budget and its distribution by regional commissions, as well as on the level of budget execution (93%), it can be concluded that the overall efficiency of the programme was high.

4.4. Sustainability

181. The sustainability of the project outcomes rests on the approval of the survey module by UNSC and its global dissemination to all national statistical offices as the recommended tool for the standardized measurement of violence against women, as well as on the module's design, which enables it to be adapted and expanded in response to the needs and conditions of the countries that decide to deploy it or use it for reference purposes.
182. The project has also improved the sustainability of its achievements thanks to: (i) the relevance of the issue that it addresses, (ii) the alignment of the activities of the project with the work plans of the regional commissions, and (iii) the development of methodological tools and technical assistance, whose utility in supporting countries in the production of violence against women measurements is recognized by the stakeholders.
183. The project received limited support from the wiki platform to sustain and/or enhance the progress that the project made with the implementation of its capacity-building strategy. The training, exchange of experiences and the willingness of the stakeholders to maintain links on the issue was not adequately underpinned by an effective virtual platform that would have allowed for the continual exchange and dissemination of relevant information on approaches to violence against women.
184. Clear evidence has been identified of the capacity of the project's proposal to generate agreements and joint work proposals between institutions. However, it has not been possible to establish the degree to which these have materialized or the difficulties that emerged as a consequence. The limitations of this evaluation, as well as the lack of close monitoring of the dynamics of the project-generated changes, make it impossible to determine the sustainability and utility of institutional links.

5. LESSONS LEARNED

185. The lack of reliable data on the prevalence of violence against women seriously hampers countries' progress towards its eradication. It is therefore necessary to provide continuity to those initiatives that prove effective in supporting governments and which allow them to fulfil their responsibility to collect and publish relevant data on the different types of violence against women. There are many governmental bodies that can and should get involved in discharging this responsibility; however, the primary task of providing governments with the official data that they require to ensure that women's lives are free from violence and discrimination is entrusted to national statistical offices. These government entities should be strengthened to fulfil this task.
186. Regional commissions constitute key platforms for assisting countries in the production of rigorous statistical data on violence against women, owing to their pivotal role and their ability to open collaboration channels at different levels. During the project, the regional commissions have proven to be crucial institutions for the translation of international measurement standards and recommendations on violence against women into policy responses by countries. The commissions were able to build bridges so that the diversity of regional experiences was able to strengthen the global dialogue through which these standards were agreed upon. At the same time, as an integral part of the institutional landscape of the respective regions, regional commissions maintain open collaboration channels with country-level institutions (national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women). These elements place the regional commissions in a unique position and at a comparative advantage vis-à-vis other United Nations agencies in terms of being able to support countries in their efforts to use statistics to draw attention to the extent of the violence with which women live.
187. The survey module enables the collection of data on violence against women, in a context of financial and institutional restrictions. This data collection is a costly process, especially if a large-scale survey is conducted. Costs must often be borne by government budgets, which are already under considerable pressure. The use of the survey module developed on the basis of international agreements therefore offers several advantages. Not only does the tool represent a cost-savings measure, it allows countries to fully comply with their responsibility to produce statistical data to determine the prevalence of violence against women. The use of specialized surveys on violence against women is the strategy recommended by UNSC for the collection of detailed and reliable information on women's experience of violence. However, since not all countries have the funding or the statistical capacity needed to perform a specialized survey, attaching the module to a health survey or demographic study presents a viable alternative.
188. Inter-institutional coordination is essential for the production of statistics on violence against women and for ensuring that said statistics are integrated into national statistical systems. Whether by means of a specialized survey, a survey module, or the statistical treatment of administrative records, institutional coordination mechanisms are required from which to guide and manage the process of producing statistical data related to violence against women, and to organize, with an overarching vision, the scattered information that emerges from the various administrative records of a country.

189. The vast majority of countries collect information from the administrative records of the public agencies that are in direct contact with women suffering violence. This information, already available within the countries' information system, is not being adequately exploited to inform the actions of governments in addressing violence against women. The strategic value of administrative sources to inform and monitor policies requires greater attention on the part of countries and sustained support from the regional commissions. The information provided by these sources is complementary to that obtained through violence against women surveys and is a valuable contribution towards understanding the causes and dynamics of violence, as well as the responses of public institutions.
190. The producer-user approach to violence against women statistics is a working strategy that should be optimized to strengthen the action of countries in addressing violence against women. The producers and users of data on violence against women have a responsibility to work closely within the framework of the national statistical systems that operate in countries. But for this obligation to be transformed into productive working relationships, it is necessary to promote sustained dialogue processes that foster trust and mutual understanding between institutions that do not always speak the same language when dealing with issues related to gender equality and non-discrimination.
191. Before making the leap into the world of Web 2.0, an institution endeavouring to build a wiki-type platform build must have accurate information on (i) the profile of its target audience, (ii) the costs and benefits that its use will entail, (iii) the funds or resources required for its maintenance and (iv) the specialized human resources essential to make a strategic and effective use of said platform. To avoid the inefficient deployment of resources, it is desirable that institutions previously determine: the anchor of the institutional Web 2.0 tool; the strategy that will be implemented to encourage the involvement of users; and whether the time frame for the execution of the project is sufficient to generate the climate of confidence necessary for the dynamics of interaction and exchange to take root among potential users.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Department of Economic and Social Affairs (Development Account)

Recommendation 1. *It is recommended that continuity be given to the financial support of interregional initiatives that generate or reinforce the capacities of countries to produce and use official statistical data on violence against women.*

192. When a solid project is formulated, DA should consider financing a second phase of the project. This would contribute to invigorating and/or materializing the dynamics of change that the project encouraged during its execution. In this instance, the geographical scope should be focused on a smaller number of countries by region, previously identified as potential regional and interregional paradigms of statistical production on violence against women. The project should be synergistic with the work currently being carried out by UNSD to globally disseminate the *Guidelines*.
193. Administrative sources would take on specific importance in this second phase. The project would be aligned with the UNSC/FoC expanded mandate and would address the challenges of the unification of administrative records and the insufficient exploitation of these records to inform public policies that address the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women.

Recommendation 2. *For projects oriented towards political advocacy, it is recommended that consideration be given to the use of planning approaches complementary to the logical framework approach*

194. To analyse the value-added of projects funded by DA, the use of these complementary approaches (i.e., theory of change, outcome mapping or other planning frameworks) might be considered. Complementary approaches are particularly useful in projects geared to political advocacy or to social change because they allow more flexible implementation of actions, even when staying true to the objectives and EAs agreed upon and financed within DA. This flexibility would allow the executing agencies: (i) to optimize DA funding and resources to move more efficiently and effectively toward the goals and the results established in the planning matrices within the logical framework, and (ii) to take advantage of emerging opportunities and adapt to changes in context that frequently occur during the execution of projects oriented in this manner.

Recommendation 3. *So that the initial values of indicators are known at the start of an intervention, it is recommended that baselines be used more extensively when formulating projects*

195. For projects funded by DA, the use of baselines should be reinforced. A baseline should be established at the start of the implementation of a project and could be constructed from both primary and secondary sources. A good baseline would make it possible to analyse the evolution of the indicators and ascertain whether changes occurred in accordance with what was envisaged by the project. Furthermore, at the time of the ex-post evaluation, there would be more consistent data to assess the project's contribution to the resolution of the problem identified therein.

6.2. Regional commissions

Recommendation 4. To further support the improvement of the capacities of national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women in the production and use of statistical data on violence against women, it is recommended that optimum use be made of the training proposals developed within the framework of the project

196. The regional commissions should consider optimizing the training products developed within the framework of the project: the online course “Measurement of violence against women through statistical surveys” and the training of trainers for managers and coordinators with responsibility for measuring violence against women through surveys (specialized or module). Both courses have already been tested and are available to be translated, adapted and taught. Promoting learning processes based on these courses whose utility is already proven enables the continued improvement of regional and national capacities for the production and use of statistics on violence against women. These courses may also be instrumental in creating, in each region, a group of specialized trainers and researchers capable of advising and technically supporting countries in conducting surveys in accordance with the UNSC recommendations. It is desirable that these training proposals not be treated as one-off courses, but rather as part of a broader strategy of capacity-building in national statistical systems for the production of gender statistics.

Recommendation 5. Meeting forums for users and producers of violence against women statistics that incorporate subsequent follow-up actions to the agreements and specific initiatives undertaken within the framework of these forums should continue to be promoted

197. The regional commissions have successfully promoted greater interaction and better understanding between producers and users of statistics on violence against women. This work should be continued and given extra impetus, considering its value in: (i) strengthening the demand for and production of statistics on violence against women; (ii) strengthening institutional linkages between national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women; and (iii) promoting inter-agency initiatives and working agreements.

198. Since these forums are not an end in themselves, but rather form part of a more ambitious work process, it would be advisable to plan from the beginning what the most appropriate follow-up actions of such forums might be. For example, within six months or a year after a given forum, it would be feasible to send out a questionnaire or make a round of calls to a specified number of countries to find out the status of the proposals made at the forum. This type of monitoring contributes to the efficiency and effectiveness of these meeting forums. Such monitoring need not be burdensome or demanding in terms of time, and would enable the consideration of additional measures for advancing the agreed initiatives.

Recommendation 6. The translation of the Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women is recommended

199. The regional commissions should undertake the translation of the *Guidelines* into the languages most used in each of the regions, as was done at the time with the toolkit, and/or actively promote their translation on the part of countries. These translations are a viable measure that would have a positive effect on improving the capacities of national statistical offices to produce statistics on violence against women. Furthermore, the translations of the

Guidelines would provide important support for the dissemination and training activities carried out in each region on their use. A Spanish version of this publication is being disseminated throughout Latin America by the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Recommendation 7. An interregional publication should be produced containing comparative data for the five regions; this important product remained outstanding at the end of the project

200. In the near future, the regional commissions could carry out the systematization and analysis of interregional trends in measuring violence against women in order to provide the supraregional perspective on this issue that remained pending from the project. In the past four years, more of the world's countries have gained experience in the production of statistical data on violence against women and the UNSC indicators have been applied across a greater range. It would be extremely useful to accompany this trajectory of the countries with an interregional analysis that maps out the current situation of each region and analyses where common challenges are found and identifies good practices that can serve as reference in the measurement of violence against women.

6.3. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Recommendation 8. It is recommended that ECLAC strengthen its efforts in the regional approach to the challenges posed by statistical treatment of administrative records in order to inform policies addressing violence against women

201. The growing interest and level of advancement of Latin American and Caribbean countries warrants the launch of a regional programme that will address the legal, political, organizational and technical challenges involved in the unification of administrative records on violence against women in Latin America. Successful experiences in unique records and intersectoral coordination have increased in the region, making the unification of registers possible. With this, there is an expanded opportunity to enrich exchanges between countries and to identify the keys to regional progress towards the unification of administrative records related to violence against women.

202. The Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean is the ideal platform for developing such a programme, since it may provide strategic guidance and technical support to countries, facilitate South-South experiences, and generate new knowledge on the issue. In addition, and in coordination with the countries of the region, the Observatory should devise an advocacy strategy to emphasize the importance of administrative sources in the eradication of violence against women in the key spaces for regional reflection (Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC; Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean; International Meetings on Gender Statistics) and to generate the necessary alliances with key stakeholders to advance towards the goals that would be established under the potential programme.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1	Terms of references
ANNEX 2	Evaluation matrix
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ANNEX 1

Terms of references

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Assessment of the Development Account Project ROA 99 Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women through networking of local knowledge communities

I. Introduction

1. This assessment is in accordance with the General Assembly resolutions 54/236 of December 1999 and 54/474 of April 2000, which endorsed the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (PPBME). In this context, the General Assembly requested that programmes be evaluated on a regular, periodic basis, covering all areas of work under their purview. As part of the general strengthening of the evaluation function to support and inform the decision-making cycle in the UN Secretariat in general and ECLAC in particular and within the normative recommendations made by different oversight bodies endorsed by the General Assembly, ECLAC's Executive Secretary is implementing an evaluation strategy that includes periodic evaluations of different areas of ECLAC's work. This is therefore a discretionary internal evaluation managed by the Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit (PPEU) of ECLAC's Programme Planning and Operations division (PPOD).

II. Assessment topic

2. This assessment is an end-of-cycle review of an interregional project focusing on strengthening the capacity of the countries to regularly and appropriately measure violence against women.

III. Objective of the assessment

3. The objective of this Assessment is to assess the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability of the project implementation and more particularly document the results and impact of the project attained in relation to its overall objectives and expected results as defined in the project document.

4. The project objective was to strengthen national and regional capacity to act on the prevention, sanction and eradication of violence against women through the use of enhanced statistical data and indicators of violence against women and increased knowledge-sharing at the regional and interregional levels. The evaluation will place an important emphasis in identifying lessons learned and good practices that were derived from the implementation of the project, its sustainability and the potential of replicating them to other countries.

5. The lessons learned and good practices in actual project implementation will in turn be used as tools for the future planning and implementation of ECLAC projects.

IV. Background

The Development Account

6. The Development Account (DA) was established by the General Assembly in 1997, as a mechanism to fund capacity development projects of the economic and social entities of the United Nations (UN). By building capacity on three levels, namely: (i) the individual; (ii) the organizational; and (iii) the enabling environment, the DA becomes a supportive vehicle for advancing the implementation of internationally agreed development goals (IADGs) and the outcomes of the UN conferences and summits. The DA adopts a medium to long-term approach in helping countries to better integrate social, economic and environmental policies and strategies in order to achieve inclusive and sustained economic growth, poverty eradication, and sustainable development.

Projects financed from the DA aim at achieving development impact through building the socio-economic capacity of developing countries through collaboration at the national, sub-regional, regional and inter-regional levels. The DA provides a mechanism for promoting the exchange and transfer of skills, knowledge and good practices among target countries within and between different geographic regions, and through the cooperation with a wide range of partners in the broader development assistance community. It provides a bridge between in-country capacity development actors, on the one hand, and UN Secretariat entities, on the other. The latter offer distinctive skills and competencies in a broad range of economic and social issues that are often only marginally dealt with by other development partners at country level. For target countries, the DA provides a vehicle to tap into the normative and analytical expertise of the UN Secretariat and receive on-going policy support in the economic and social area, particularly in areas where such expertise does not reside in the capacities of the UN country teams.

The DA's operational profile is further reinforced by the adoption of pilot approaches that test new ideas and eventually scale them up through supplementary funding, and the emphasis on integration of national expertise in the projects to ensure national ownership and sustainability of project outcomes.

DA projects are being implemented by global and regional entities, cover all regions of the globe and focus on five thematic clusters.¹ Projects are programmed in tranches, which represent the Account's programming cycle. The DA is funded from the Secretariat's regular budget and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) is one of its 10 implementing entities. The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) provides overall management of the DA portfolio.

¹ Development Account projects are implemented in the following thematic areas: advancement of women; population/ countries in special needs; drug and crime prevention; environment and natural resources; governance and institution building; macroeconomic analysis, finance and external debt; science and technology for development; social development and social integration; statistics; sustainable development and human settlement; and trade. See also UN Development Account website: <http://www.un.org/esa/devaccount/projects/active/theme.html>.

7. ECLAC undertakes internal assessments of each of its DA projects in accordance with DA requirements. Assessments are defined by ECLAC as brief end-of-project evaluation exercises aimed at assessing the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of project activities. They are undertaken as desk studies and consist of a document review, stakeholder survey, and a limited number of telephone-based interviews.

The project

8. The project under evaluation is part of the projects approved under this account for the 2008-2009 tranche, under the coordination of the Economic Commission for Latin America and The Caribbean (ECLAC), specifically its Gender Affairs Division.

9. The original duration of this project was of 2 years (2008-2010), having started activities in March 2009 and has been extended until December 2011 to ensure the consolidation of the final project reports and to discuss and disseminate country specific results in each participating country.

10. The overall logic of the project against which results and impact will be assessed contains an overall objective and a set of expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement that will be used as signposts to assess its effectiveness and relevance.

11. The project's objective as stated above is "to strengthen national and regional capacity to act on the prevention, sanction and eradication of violence against women through the use of enhanced statistical data and indicators of violence against women and increased knowledge-sharing at the regional and interregional levels."²

12. The expected accomplishments were defined as follows:

- (a) Improved capacity of National Statistical Offices to collect, analyze data, measure indicators related to violence against women and use common methodologies and modules to measure VAW in population-base surveys in line with the United Nations Statistical Commission
- (b) Increased knowledge-sharing amongst national machineries and other stakeholders at the regional and interregional level on physical and sexual violence to promote evidence-based policies to eradicate violence against women.

13. To achieve the expected accomplishments above, the following activities were originally planned:

- Organizing five subregional and two regional workshops on the collection of data and measurement of VAW (Three subregional workshops coordinated by ECLAC, one each for South America, Central America, and the Caribbean; two subregional workshops coordinated by ECE; and one regional by ESCAP and ESCWA respectively).
- In line with the Guidelines of the UN Statistical Commission, making a bilingual kit for collection and use of information on violence against women (Coordinated by ECLAC in collaboration with the other 4 regional commissions when possible within existing resources).
- Developing and testing of short module on VAW and core-set of indicators, including 2 meetings of the UNECE Task-Force (ECE).

² See annex 1: Project Document.

- Conducting technical workshops and seminar on the measurement of physical and sexual violence: one regional workshop for national monitors in Africa (ECA); two seminars for users and producers of information in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); and convening five regional and one interregional e-learning workshop (coordinated by ECLAC).
- Building and maintaining an interregional web portal (ECLAC) that will feed on regional web portals maintained by the 5 Regional Commissions within existing resources;
- Production of one publication of comparative data and analysis of the information collected by the five regional commissions on physical and sexual violence against women.
- Production of national publications where new knowledge and innovation can be shared; preparation of final regional publications on physical and sexual violence.
- Organizing one international expert meeting to assess existing knowledge information on physical and sexual violence and revise results of the 1st year implementation of the project in the countries involved in the five Regional Commissions (convened by ECLAC with the other 4 Regional Commissions, the DESA Statistics Division, DAW and OSAGI in the framework of the meeting of the Inter-Agency Network for Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) in the first trimester of 2010).
- Undertaking one final review through the ECLAC web-board; ECA, ECE, ESCAP and ESCWA will collaborate within existing resources.

14. The budget for the project totalled US\$ 736,000. Progress reports were prepared on a yearly basis. The project was implemented in the five regions (i.e. ECE, ECA, ESCAP, ESCWA and ECLAC) to build capacity of national machineries for women to work with national statistical offices on: 1) developing and using gender indicators; 2) using a proposed set of indicators on physical and sexual violence; 3) use of statistics for gender and women's rights advocacy, policy analysis and recommendations for action at national level.

Stakeholder Analysis:

15. Project beneficiaries included selected member countries of the Regional Commissions participating in the project. More specifically, their NSOs and NMAWs benefited both from improved methodological tools to measure violence against women and adequate information including best practices to guide policies and programmes.

16. The improvement of the capacities and the interactions of users and producers of statistical data to strengthen the quality of policies and services oriented to eliminate violence against women were also promoted. These policies and services are provided by the government, police, judiciary system, social and health sectors, as well as from non-governmental organizations. Networks were established, most notably between producers and users of statistics on violence against women. The project also strengthened collaboration between the UN Statistical Commission and its Friends of the Chair, the UN Statistics Division and the five UN Regional Commissions

V. Guiding Principles

17. The assessment will seek to be independent, credible and useful and adhere to the highest possible professional standards. It will be consultative and engage the participation of a broad range of stakeholders. The unit of analysis is the project itself, including its design, implementation and effects. The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the provisions contained in the Project Document. The assessment will be conducted in line with the norms, standards and ethical principles of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG)³.

18. Although this exercise should not be considered a fully-fledged evaluation (e.g. less extensive data collection and analysis involved, etc.), it is expected that ECLAC's guiding principles to the evaluation process are applied.⁴ In particular, special consideration will be taken to assess the extent to which ECLAC's activities and outputs respected and promoted human rights⁵. This includes a consideration of whether ECLAC interventions treated beneficiaries as equals, safeguarded and promoted the rights of minorities, and helped to empower civil society.

19. The assessment will also examine the extent to which gender concerns were incorporated into the project – whether project design and implementation incorporated the needs and priorities of women, whether women were treated as equal players, and whether it served to promote women's empowerment.

20. Moreover, the evaluation process itself, including the design, data collection, and dissemination of the evaluation report, will be carried out in alignment with these principles⁶.

21. Evaluators are also expected to respect UNEG's ethical principles as per its "Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation"⁷:

- **Independence**: Evaluators shall ensure that independence of judgment is maintained and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.
- **Impartiality**: Evaluators shall operate in an impartial and unbiased manner and give a balanced presentation of strengths and weaknesses of the policy, program, project or organizational unit being evaluated.
- **Conflict of Interest**: Evaluators are required to disclose in writing any past experience, which may give rise to a potential conflict of interest, and to deal honestly in resolving any conflict of interest which may arise.
- **Honesty and Integrity**: Evaluators shall show honesty and integrity in their own behavior, negotiating honestly the evaluation costs, tasks, limitations, scope of results likely to be obtained,

³ Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, UNEG, April 2005.<http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/22>. Norms for Evaluation in the UN System, UNEG, April 2005.<http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/21>. UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation, UNEG, March 2008. <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/102>.

⁴ See ECLAC, "Preparing and Conducting Evaluations: ECLAC Guidelines" (2009) and ECLAC, "Evaluation Policy and Strategy"(2014) for a full description of its guiding principles.

⁵ For further reference see UNEG "Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations" (2014)

⁶ *Human rights and gender perspective*.

⁷ *UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation, UNEG, March 2008* (<http://www.unevaluation.org/ethicalguidelines>).

while accurately presenting their procedures, data and findings and highlighting any limitations or uncertainties of interpretation within the evaluation.

- Competence: Evaluators shall accurately represent their level of skills and knowledge and work only within the limits of their professional training and abilities in evaluation, declining assignments for which they do not have the skills and experience to complete successfully.
- Accountability: Evaluators are accountable for the completion of the agreed evaluation deliverables within the timeframe and budget agreed, while operating in a cost effective manner.
- Obligations to Participants: Evaluators shall respect and protect the rights and welfare of human subjects and communities, in accordance with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights conventions. Evaluators shall respect differences in culture, local customs, religious beliefs and practices, personal interaction, gender roles, disability, age and ethnicity, while using evaluation instruments appropriate to the cultural setting. Evaluators shall ensure prospective participants are treated as autonomous agents, free to choose whether to participate in the evaluation, while ensuring that the relatively powerless are represented.
- Confidentiality: Evaluators shall respect people's right to provide information in confidence and make participants aware of the scope and limits of confidentiality, while ensuring that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source.
- Avoidance of Harm: Evaluators shall act to minimize risks and harms to, and burdens on, those participating in the evaluation, without compromising the integrity of the evaluation findings.
- Accuracy, Completeness and Reliability: Evaluators have an obligation to ensure that evaluation reports and presentations are accurate, complete and reliable. Evaluators shall explicitly justify judgments, findings and conclusions and show their underlying rationale, so that stakeholders are in a position to assess them.
- Transparency: Evaluators shall clearly communicate to stakeholders the purpose of the evaluation, the criteria applied and the intended use of findings. Evaluators shall ensure that stakeholders have a say in shaping the evaluation and shall ensure that all documentation is readily available to and understood by stakeholders.
- Omissions and wrongdoing: Where evaluators find evidence of wrong-doing or unethical conduct, they are obliged to report it to the proper oversight authority.

VI. Scope of the evaluation

22. In line with the evaluation objective, the scope of the assessment will more specifically cover all the activities implemented by the project. The assessment will review the benefits accrued by the various stakeholders in the five regions, as well as the sustainability of the project interventions. The assessment will also assess and review the interaction and coordination modalities used in its implementation within ECLAC and between/among other implementing partners, especially with the other four Regional Commissions participating in the implementation of the project.

23. In summary, the elements to be covered in the evaluation include:

- Actual progress made towards project objectives
- The extent to which the project has contributed to outcomes in the identified countries whether intended or unintended.
- The efficiency with which outputs were delivered.
- The strengths and weaknesses of project implementation on the basis of the available elements of the logical framework (objectives, results, etc) contained in the project document.
- The validity of the strategy and partnership arrangements. Coordination among the different Regional Commissions.
- The extent to which the project was designed and implemented to facilitate the attainment of the goals.
- Relevance of the project's activities and outputs towards the needs of Member States.

24. It will also assess various aspects related to the way the project met the following Development Account criteria:

- Result in durable, self-sustaining initiatives to develop national capacities, with measurable impact at field level, ideally having multiplier effects;
- Be innovative and take advantage of information and communication technology, knowledge management and networking of expertise at the sub regional, regional and global levels;
- Utilize the technical, human and other resources available in developing countries and effectively draw on the existing knowledge/skills/capacity within the UN Secretariat;
- Create synergies with other development interventions and benefit from partnerships with non-UN stakeholders.

VII. Methodology

25. The evaluation will use the following data collection methods to assess the impact of the work of the project:

- (a) **Desk review and secondary data collection analysis:** of programmes of work of the five RCs, DA project criteria, the project document, annual reports of advance, workshops and meetings reports and evaluation surveys, other project documentation such as project methodology, country reports, consolidated report, webpage, etc.
- (b) **Self-administered surveys:** The following surveys should be considered as part of the methodology: a) Surveys to beneficiaries and Member States in each of the five regions; b) Surveys to Regional Commission's staff involved in the project, and c) Survey to partners and stakeholders within the United Nations and the countries from the five regions participating in the project. PPEU will provide support to manage the online surveys through SurveyMonkey. PPEU will distribute the surveys among project beneficiaries to the revised lists facilitated by the consultant. PPEU will finally provide the evaluator with the consolidated responses.
- (c) **Semi-structured interviews and focus groups** to validate and triangulate information and findings from the surveys and the document reviews, a limited number of interviews

(structured, semi-structured, in-depth, key informant, focus group, etc.) may be carried out via tele- or video-conference with project partners to capture the perspectives of managers, beneficiaries, participating ministries, departments and agencies, etc. PPEU will provide assistance to coordinate the interviews, including initial contact with beneficiaries to present the assessment and the evaluator. Following this presentation, the evaluator will directly arrange the interviews with available beneficiaries and project managers within the five implementing Regional Commissions.

26. Methodological triangulation is an underlying principle of the approach chosen. Suitable frameworks for analysis and evaluation are to be elaborated – based on the questions to be answered. The experts will identify and set out the methods and frameworks as part of the *inception report*.

VIII. Evaluation Issues/ Questions

27. This evaluation encompasses the different stages of the given project, including its design, process, results, and impact, and is structured around four *main criteria*: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability. Within each of these criteria, a set of *evaluation questions* will be applied to guide the analysis⁸. The responses to these questions are intended to explain “the extent to which,” “why,” and “how” specific outcomes were attained.

28. The questions included hereafter are intended to serve as a basis for the final set of evaluation questions, to be adapted by the evaluator and presented in the inception report.

Efficiency

- (a) Collaboration and coordination mechanisms between and within the five Regional Commissions that ensure efficiencies and coherence of response;
- (b) Provision of services and support in a timely and reliable manner, according to the priorities established by the project document;

Effectiveness

- (a) How satisfied are the project’s main clients with the services they received?
- (b) How much more knowledgeable are the participants in workshops and seminars?
- (c) What are the results identified by the beneficiaries?
- (d) Has the project made any difference in the behavior/attitude/skills/ performance of the clients?
- (e) How effective were the project activities in enabling capacities and influencing policy making?
- (f) Are there any tangible policies that have considered the contributions provided by the Regional Commissions in relation to the project under evaluation?

⁸ The questions included here will serve as a basis for the final set of evaluation questions, to be adapted by the evaluator and presented in the inception report.

Relevance

- (a) How in line were the activities and outputs delivered with the priorities of the targeted countries?
- (b) How aligned was the proposed programme of work with the subprogrammes activities?
- (c) Were there any complementarities and synergies with the other work being developed?

Sustainability

With beneficiaries:

- (a) How did the project utilize the technical, human and other resources available in developing countries?
- (b) How have the programme's main results and recommendations been used or incorporated in the work and practices of beneficiary institutions after completion of the project's activities? What were the multiplier effects generated by the programme?
- (c) What mechanisms were set up to ensure the follow-up of networks created under the project?

Within the Regional Commissions:

- (a) How has the programme contributed to shaping / enhancing the implementing RCs programmes of work / priorities and activities? The work modalities and the type of activities carried out? How has RCs built on the findings of the project?

IX. Deliverables

29. The evaluation will include the following outputs:

- (a) Work Plan. No later than five days after the signature of the contract, the consultant must deliver to PPOD a detailed Work Plan of all the activities to be carried out related to the evaluation of project ROA/99, schedule of activities and outputs detailing the methodology to be used, etc.
- (b) Inception Report. No later than 4 weeks after the signature of the contract, the consultant should deliver the inception report, which should include the background of the project, an analysis of the Project profile and implementation and a full review of all related documentation as well as project implementation reports. Additionally, the inception report should include a detailed evaluation methodology including the description of the types of data collection instruments that will be used and a full analysis of the stakeholders and partners that will be contacted to obtain the evaluation information. First drafts of the instruments to be used for the survey, focus groups and interviews should also be included in this first report.
- (c) Draft final evaluation Report. No later than 12 weeks after the signature of the contract, the consultant should deliver the preliminary report for revision and comments by PPOD which should include the main draft results and findings of the evaluation, lessons learned and recommendations derived from it, including its sustainability, and potential improvements in project management and coordination of similar DA projects.
- (d) Final Evaluation Report. No later than 16 weeks after the signature of the contract, the consultant should deliver the final evaluation report which should include the revised

version of the preliminary version after making sure all the comments and observations from PPOD and the ERG, which includes representatives of the implementing substantive Divisions of each Regional Commission have been included. Before submitting the final report, the consultant must have received the clearance on this final version from PPOD, assuring the satisfaction of ECLAC with the final evaluation report.

- (e) Presentation of the results of the evaluation. A final presentation of the main results of the evaluation to ECLAC and other Regional Commissions staff involved in the project will be delivered at the same time of the delivery of the final evaluation report.

All documents related to the present evaluation should be delivered by the consultant in its original version, two copies and an electronic copy.

X. Payment schedule and conditions

30. The duration of the consultancy will be initially for 16 weeks during the months of June-September 2015. The consultant will be reporting to and be managed by the Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit (PPEU) of the Programme Planning and Operations Division (PPOD) of ECLAC. Coordination and support to the evaluation activities will be provided by the Gender Affairs Division in Santiago.

31. The contract will include the payment for the services of the consultant as well as all the related expenses of the evaluation. Payments will be done according to the following schedule and conditions:

- (a) 30% of the total value of the contract will be paid against the satisfactory delivery of the inception report which should be delivered as per the above deadlines.
- (b) 30% of the total value of the contract will be paid against the satisfactory delivery of the draft final evaluation report which should be delivered as per the above deadlines.
- (c) 40% of the total value of the contract will be paid against the satisfactory delivery and presentation of the Final Evaluation Report which should be delivered as per the above deadlines.

32. All payments will be done only after the approval of each progress report and the final report from the Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit (PPEU) of the Programme Planning and Operations Division (PPOD) of ECLAC.

XI. Profile of the Evaluator

33. The evaluator will have the following characteristics:

Education

- MA in political science, public policy, development studies, sociology economics, business administration, or a related social science.

Experience

- At least seven years of progressively responsible relevant experience in programme/project evaluation are required.
- At least two years of experience in areas related to gender issues, gender statistics and indicators and/ or the measurement of violence against women is required.
- Experience in at least three evaluations with international (development) organizations is required. Experience in Regional Commissions and United Nations projects, especially Development Account projects is highly desirable.
- Proven competency in quantitative and qualitative research methods, particularly self-administered surveys, document analysis, and informal and semi-structured interviews are required.
- Working experience in Latin America and the Caribbean is desirable.
- Good knowledge of sustainable energy policies and bio-fuels production and use is an advantage.

Language Requirements

- Proficiency in English and Spanish is required.

XII. Roles and responsibilities in the evaluation process

34. Commissioner of the evaluation

➔ (ECLAC Executive Secretary and PPOD Director)

- Mandates the evaluation
- Provides the funds to undertake the evaluation
- Safeguards the independence of the evaluation process

35. Task manager

➔ (PPEU Evaluation Team)

- Drafts evaluation TORs
- Recruits the evaluator/evaluation team
- Shares relevant information and documentation and provides strategic guidance to the evaluator/evaluation team
- Provides overall management of the evaluation and its budget, including administrative and logistical support in the methodological process and organization of evaluation missions
- Coordinates communication between the evaluator/evaluation team, implementing partners and the ERG, and convenes meetings
- Supports the evaluator/evaluation team in the data collection process
- Reviews key evaluation deliverables for quality and robustness and facilitates the overall quality assurance process for the evaluation
- Manages the editing, dissemination and communication of the evaluation report
- Implements the evaluation follow-up process

36. Evaluator/Evaluation team

➔ (External consultant)

- Undertakes the desk review, designs the evaluation methodology and prepares the inception report
- Conducts the data collection process, including the design of the electronic survey and semi-structured interviews
- Carries out the data analysis
- Drafts the evaluation report and undertakes revisions

37. Evaluation Reference Group (ERG)

➔ (Composed of representatives of each of the implementing partners)

- Provides feedback to the evaluator/evaluation team on preliminary evaluation findings and final conclusions and recommendations
- Reviews draft evaluation report for robustness of evidence and factual accuracy

XIII. Other Issues

38. Intellectual property rights. The consultant is obliged to cede to ECLAC all authors rights, patents and any other intellectual property rights for all the work, reports, final products and materials resulting from the design and implementation of this consultancy, in the cases where these rights are applicable. The consultant will not be allowed to use, nor provide or disseminate part of these products and reports or its total to third parties without previously obtaining a written permission from ECLAC.

39. Coordination arrangements. The evaluation team comprised of the consultant and the staff of the Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit of ECLAC will confer and coordinate activities on an on-going basis, ensuring a bi-monthly coordination meeting/teleconference to ensure the project is on track and that immediate urgencies and problems are dealt with in a timely manner. If any difficulty or problem develops in the interim the evaluation team member will raise it immediately with the rest of the team so that immediate solutions can be explored and decisions taken.

XIV. Evaluation use and dissemination

40. This evaluation seeks to identify best practices and lessons learned in the implementation of development account projects and specifically the capacity of the countries to regularly and appropriately measure violence against women. The evaluation findings will be presented and discussed to ECLAC and if possible, with the participation of the implementing Divisions of the four other Regional Commissions participating in the implementation of the project. An Action Plan will be developed to implement recommendations when appropriate in future development account projects. The evaluation report will also be circulated through regional commissions' intranet (and other knowledge management tools), including circulating a final copy to DESA, as the programme manager for the Development Account, so as to constitute a learning tool in the organization.

ANNEX 2

Evaluation Matrix

Questions and sub-questions	Indicators	Data Collection Methods	Information and Data Sources
RELEVANCE: <i>At the time of the formulation of the Project, the extent to which the Project EAs and activities in were line with the following: (i) the international and regional development agenda, (ii) RCs work programs/subprograms and (iii) the needs and priorities of the beneficiary countries of the five regions</i>			
R_P1. To what extent did the Project design properly address the needs and priorities in the beneficiary countries of the Project?	<p>R_I1.1. Evidence of alignment of objective and EAs with the region and countries' needs and priorities</p> <p>R_I1.2. Level of satisfaction of NSOs and NMAWs with the design and content of the Project</p> <p>R_I1.3. Evidence of involvement of NSOs and/or NMAWs in the Project design</p> <p>R_I1.4. Evidence of involvement of civil society in the Project design</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document review ▪ Interview ▪ Focus group ▪ Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Document ▪ Annual Progress Reports ▪ Final Project Report ▪ Meeting Reports ▪ External Documents ▪ ECLAC – Project Coordination ▪ RCs Project Managers ▪ NSOs /NMAWs representatives from selected countries ▪ Representative from CSOs
R_P2. To what extent were the Project's EAs and activities aligned with the international development agenda and the Regional Commissions' mandate, program/subprogram and activities?	<p>R_I2.1. Level of alignment of the Project objective and EAs with the regional and the international development agenda</p> <p>R_I2.2. Level of alignment of the Project objective and EAs with RC mandate and sub-programs</p> <p>R_I2.3. Level of alignment of the Project objective and EAs with UNSD/DAW and UNSC/FoC mandates and work programme/subprogrammes</p> <p>R_I2.4. Level of satisfaction of the five RCs with the design and content of the Project</p> <p>R_I2.5. Level of satisfaction of the UNSD/DAW and UNSC/FoC with the design and content of the Project</p> <p>R_I2.6. Level of active involvement of RCs in the Project design</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document review ▪ Interview ▪ Focus group ▪ Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Document ▪ Annual Progress Reports ▪ Final Project Report ▪ RC Programme work plan ▪ ECLAC – Project Coordination ▪ RCs Project Managers ▪ UNSD/DAW , UNSC/FoC ▪ Representatives from co-operating agencies
R_P3. To what extent did the analysis of the objective demonstrate the logic and plausibility of the means-end relationship? <i>Related to the criteria of effectiveness and efficiency</i>	<p>R_I3.1. Quality of the problem tree analysis</p> <p>R_I3.1. Quality of the objective analysis</p> <p>R_I3.2. Evidence that the Project design took into consideration human rights and gender issues</p> <p>R_I3.3. Level of consistency between the activities and outputs with the objective and the attainment of the EAs</p> <p>R_I3.4. Evidence of a result-based M&E strategy that is useful and reliable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document review ▪ Interview 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project document ▪ Annual Progress Reports ▪ Final Project Report ▪ Document from external sources ▪ ECLAC – Project Coordination ▪ RCs Project Managers
2. EFFECTIVENESS: <i>To what extent did the Project's activities attain the objective and expected accomplishments, as well as other outcomes identified for the stakeholders?</i>			
E_P1. To what extent has the Project contributed to the UNSC/FoC mandate to develop and promote a harmonized methodology to measure the VAW? <i>Interregional outcome</i>	<p>E_I1.1. In the UNSD proposal, evidence of use of the products and outputs generated by the Project</p> <p>E_I1.2. Level of satisfaction of UNSC, UNSD and the RCs with the level of collaboration among them</p> <p>E_I1.3. Level of satisfaction of UNSC, UNSD and RCs with the type of interagency coordination carried out during the Project's execution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document Review ▪ Survey ▪ Interview 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual Progress Reports ▪ Final Project Report ▪ Meeting Reports ▪ External reports ▪ UNSD/DAW and UNSC website ▪ ECLAC – Project Coordination ▪ RCs Project Managers ▪ UNSD/DAW ▪ UNSC/FoC

Questions and sub-questions	Indicators	Data Collection Methods	Information and Data Sources
	<p>E_11.4. Level of consistency between the Project activities and outputs and the FoC recommendations and priorities</p> <p>E_11.5. Evidence of good practices, success stories and/or lessons learned.</p>		
<p>E_P2. To what extent has the Project improved the capacity of NSOs to collect and analyze data, and to measure indicators related VAW in line with the UNSC's proposal? <i>EA1</i></p>	<p>E_12.1. # of countries that have adopted the methodology provided by the RC to carry out surveys or keep sustainable public administrative records (Logical Framework)</p> <p>E_12.2. # of stakeholders who participated in the development of the common short module and indicators to measure VAW and planned to use it in the near future in line with the recommendations of FoC Group. (Logical Framework)</p> <p>E_12.3. Level of satisfaction of technical staff and NSO decision-makers with the quality and effectiveness of Project activities</p> <p>E_12.4. % of beneficiaries from government institutions who feel that they have improved their ability to use statistical data for the formulation and/or influencing of public policies to address VAW</p> <p>E_12.5. # of professionals in government ministries and departments who report using international standardized methodology for the measurement of VAW</p> <p>E_12.6. # of participants in Project meetings and workshops who report having used the information and skill facilitated by these to inform decision-making</p> <p>E_12.7. Evidence of good practices, success stories and/or lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document Review ▪ Survey ▪ Interview 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final Project Report ▪ Meeting Reports ▪ UN websites ▪ External reports ▪ NSOs and MNAW website from selected countries ▪ Capacity building documents ▪ 5 RCs Project Managers ▪ UNSD/DAW ▪ Representative from co-operation agencies ▪ NSOs /NMAWs representatives from selected countries ▪ Representative from CSOs
<p>E_P3. To what extent has the Project increased knowledge-sharing among NSOs and NMAWs to promote evidence-based policies to eradicate VAW?</p> <p><i>l.</i> How effective were the Project activities in enabling capacities and influencing policy making? <i>EA2</i></p>	<p>E_13.1. # of countries with an updated and periodical database on the web, including statistics and public records dealing with physical and sexual violence (Logical Framework)</p> <p>E_13.2. # of countries with information systems adjusted to local and regional needs (Logical Framework)</p> <p>E_13.3. Evidence of the influence that NSOs or NMAWs have been able to exert on policy making related to VAW</p> <p>E_13.4. # of joint initiatives, strategies and explicit alliances between NSOs and NMAWs to which the Project's activities have contributed</p> <p>E_13.5. # of countries which have formally committed to participating in the knowledge community established on VAW. (Logical Framework)</p> <p>E_13.6. # of participants in Project meetings and workshops who report having used the publications, information and skill facilitated by these in their current position</p> <p>E_13.7. # of participants in Project meetings and workshops who report having used the information and skill facilitated by these to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document review ▪ Interview ▪ Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final Project Report ▪ Meeting Reports ▪ UN websites ▪ External reports ▪ NSOs and MNAW website from selected countries ▪ Countries report to CSW and UNSC ▪ Capacity building documents ▪ Document from external sources ▪ 5 RCs Project Managers ▪ UNSD/DAW ▪ Representative from co-operation agencies ▪ NSOs /NMAWs representatives from selected countries ▪ Representative from CSO

Questions and sub-questions	Indicators	Data Collection Methods	Information and Data Sources
	<p>inform decision-making</p> <p>E_13.8. # of participants who report having used the information distributed by the wiki platform and/or e-learning course to inform their decision-making processes</p> <p>E_13.9. # of active participants in the wiki platform of the Project</p> <p>E_13.10. Evidence of good practices, success stories and/or lessons learned</p>		
<p>E_P4. To what degree were result-based management and human rights-based and gender approaches coherently mainstreamed into the programming?</p> <p><i>Related to the criteria of efficiency (E_14.5. & E_14.6)</i></p>	<p>E_14.1. E_1.5.1. Evidence that human rights based approach to programming was understood and pursued coherently</p> <p>E_14.2. Evidence that gender considerations were taken into account throughout the Project</p> <p>E_14.3. Evidence that gender considerations were mainstreamed into Project implementation</p> <p>E_14.4. # of reports and publication materials demonstrating gender mainstreaming and participation of civil society and vulnerable groups from the population.</p> <p>E_14.5. Existence and quality of RBM design document</p> <p>E_14.6. Existence of a reliable monitoring and evaluation strategy that helped measure results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document review ▪ Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Document ▪ Annual Progress Reports ▪ Final Project Report ▪ Meeting Reports ▪ ToRs (consultancies) ▪ Project's products ▪ ECLAC – Project Coordination ▪ RCs Project Managers
<p>EFFICIENCY: To what extent was the Project coordination and implementation timely, cost-effective and continuously supportive of the objective and the EAs of the Project?</p>			
<p>EF_P1. To what extent did organizational factors contribute to effective implementation of the Project and support the effective coordination within and between RCs?</p>	<p>EF_11.1. Extent to which governance and management structures of the Project contributed to its implementation</p> <p>EF_11.2. Type of processes/procedures that were enacted to improve the implementation of the Project</p> <p>EF_11.3. From the beginning of the Project, evidence of clarity in the definition of roles and responsibilities of the five RCs, the UNSD and DAW in the Project's implementation</p> <p>EF_11.4. Evidence of the effective coordination between the RCs and the UNSC/FoC UNSD/DAW</p> <p>EF_11.5. Evidence of the effective coordination between the RCs</p> <p>EF_11.6. Evidence of internal coordination within each RC, between subprogrammes and offices</p> <p>EF_11.7. Level of satisfaction of the RCs with how they coordinated internally and with each other</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document review ▪ Interview ▪ Focus group ▪ Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Document ▪ Annual Progress Reports ▪ Final Project Report ▪ Meeting Reports ▪ Management manuals and/or written procedure related to the Project ▪ ECLAC – Project Coordination ▪ RCs Project Managers ▪ UNSD/DAW ▪ UNSC/FoC
<p>EF_P2. Were there any complementarities and synergies with work being developed?</p> <p><i>Question also related to criteria of relevance and sustainability</i></p>	<p>EF_12.1. Evidence of cost sharing between institutions to elaborate products/activities related to the Project planned outputs</p> <p>EF_12.2. Evidence of joint programming or initiatives with other partners or institutions related to the Project planned outputs</p> <p>EF_12.3. Evidence of the degree to which the Project developed complementarities/ synergies with the other work being carried out within the respective RCs, by other development agencies and/or by institutions in the beneficiary countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document review ▪ Interview ▪ Focus group ▪ Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual Progress Reports ▪ Final Project Report ▪ Meeting Reports ▪ Project financial documents ▪ 5 RCs Project Managers ▪ UNSD/DAW ▪ Representative from co-operation agencies ▪ NSOs /NMAWs representatives from selected countries ▪ Representative from CSOs

Questions and sub-questions	Indicators	Data Collection Methods	Information and Data Sources
EF_P3. Were the needed resources available in a timely manner and utilized as planned?	<p>EF_I3.1. Consistency between the approved plan of work (including timeline) versus the actual plan of work and timeline</p> <p>EF_I3.2. Consistency between the Project's budget distributions among the RCs and the RCs' budget execution capacity.</p> <p>EF_I3.3. Nature of delays that affected the work plan/ timeline</p> <p>EF_I3.4. Degree to which Project beneficiaries feel that Project activities were delivered in a timely manner</p> <p>EF_I3.5. Evidence of implementation delays due to lack of resource allocation timeliness</p> <p>EF_I3.6. Responses and actions taken to expedite processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document review ▪ Interviews ▪ Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Document ▪ Final Project Report ▪ Annual Progress Reports ▪ Project's financial documents ▪ ECLAC – Project Coordination ▪ RCs Project Managers ▪ NSOs /NMAWs representatives from selected countries (pilot countries) ▪ UNSD/DAW
SUSTAINABILITY: To what extent are the benefits of the Project likely to continue after the completion of the Project's activities and financing?			
S_P1. To what extent have the Project's outputs had a lasting impact at the interregional and regional level on the eradication of VAW?	<p>S_I1.1. Evidence of the incorporation of the project results in the UN proposal for international harmonization for measuring VAW</p> <p>S_I1.2. Evidence on the utilization of tools developed by the project in the different regions and / or by different actors</p> <p>S_I1.3. Evidence of the replication of the content from the training courses to other training courses delivered by RCs and/or other actors upon completion of the Project</p> <p>S_I1.4. Evidence of the existence of a conducive environment at the UNSC, DESA and/or the RCs to move on to a second phase of the Project based on its results</p> <p>S_I1.5. Level of satisfaction of the implementing partners with the Project's outputs</p> <p>S_I1.6. Evidence of the Project's contribution to the enhancement of the work modalities, coordination and/or the type of activities carried out within and between RC.</p> <p>S_I1.7. Existence of correspondence between the outputs of the Project and the RCs' current work and activities on VAW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document review ▪ Interviews ▪ Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final Project Report ▪ Meeting Reports ▪ UN websites ▪ Document from external sources ▪ ECLAC – Project Coordination ▪ RCs Project Managers ▪ DESA and UNSC/FoC ▪ Representative from co-operation agencies
S_P2. To what extent have the Project's results had a lasting impact on institutions in beneficiary countries regarding the access of knowledge and technical capacity in the medium to long term? <i>Related to effectiveness</i>	<p>S_I2.1. Perception by NSO and NMAW officials of an environment that is conducive to carrying on the initiatives promoted by the Project</p> <p>S_I2.2. Level of satisfaction of representative NSOs -NMAWs from country beneficiaries with their involvement in the implementation of the Project</p> <p>S_I2.3. Evidence of an Exit Strategy or plan addressing various risks to sustaining Project benefits</p> <p>S_I2.4. % of country government beneficiaries who report using the knowledge and tools acquired through the Project</p> <p>S_I2.5. Upon completion of the Project, the # of the planned activities/outputs in line with the initiatives promoted by the Project</p> <p>S_I2.6. # of follow-up support activities that have been discussed or formalized at the country level</p> <p>S_I2.7. Evidence of Project's main outcome and outputs been used or incorporated in the work and practices of NSOs s and NMAWs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document review ▪ Interview ▪ Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final Project Report ▪ Meeting Reports ▪ NSOs /NMAWs country websites ▪ Document from external sources ▪ ECLAC – Project Coordination ▪ RCs Project Managers ▪ NSOs /NMAWs representatives from selected countries ▪ UNSD/DAW and UNSC/FoC ▪ Representative from co-operation agencies

Questions and sub-questions	Indicators	Data Collection Methods	Information and Data Sources
	<p>S_12.8. Mechanisms were set up to ensure the follow-up of networks created under the Project</p> <p>S_12.9. Funds committed by beneficiary countries to activities related to the findings of the Project</p>		
<p>S_P3. Did the Project demonstrate the potential for replicating and scaling up successful practices?</p>	<p>S_13.1. Identification by stakeholders of lessons learned from the Project</p> <p>S_13.2 Identification by stakeholders of best practices for the replication/expansion of the Project to other countries or contexts</p> <p>S_13.3. Existence of similar needs in other countries/regions</p> <p>S_13.4. Availability of human and financial resources to replicate the Project elsewhere</p> <p>S_13.5. Evidence that beneficiaries are seeking more detailed, in depth support to continue increasing their knowledge on the matter and the systematic application of the UNSC's proposal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document review ▪ Interview ▪ Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final Project Report ▪ Meeting Reports ▪ Document from external sources ▪ ECLAC – Project Coordination ▪ RCs Project Managers ▪ UNSD/DAW and UNSC/FoC ▪ NSOs /NMAWs representatives from selected countries ▪ Representative from co-operation agencies

ANNEX 3

Interview protocol

Questions	Beneficiaries	Implementing Partners	Cooperating Agencies
At the time of the formulation of the Project, the extent to which the Project EAs and activities in were line with the following: (i) the international development agenda, (ii) RCs work programs/subprograms and (iii) the needs and priorities of the beneficiary countries of the five regions			
R1. In your opinion, to what extent was and/or is the measurement of violence against women through official statistics a relevant topic in the region/country? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Do you believe that the importance of measuring VAW is firmly consolidated in the agenda of the National Statistics Offices in the Region? b. Do you believe that the importance of measuring VAW is firmly consolidated in the agenda of your institution? And in the National Statistics Office of your country? c. With respect to gender statistics, what are the current priorities of the RC in its work with country NSOs and NMAWs? 	✓ (b)	✓ (a&c)	✓ (a)
R2. To what extent did the Project design properly address the needs and priorities in the beneficiary countries of the Project? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Was the Project design carried out with the participation of the NSOs /NMAWs /CSO? b. Was the Project design carried out with the participation of the RCs/UNSD/DAW and UNSC/FoC? c. Are there any particular issues that are relevant to the region on the measurement of VAW that you feel were not addressed? 	✓ (a&c)	✓ (all)	✓ (c)
R3. To what extent do you feel that the Project design, objective and EAs align with ECLACs mandate and the relevant sub-programmes? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Was the Project design carried out with the participation of the RCs? b. Did the Project design include both gender and human rights considerations from the onset? 		✓	
R4. To what extent do you consider that the activities in which you participated were relevant to your country context?	✓		✓
To what extent did the Project's activities attain the objective and expected accomplishments, as well as other outcomes identified for the stakeholders?			
E1. To what extent has the Project contributed to the UNSC/FoC mandate to develop and promote a harmonized methodology to measure the VAW? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To your knowledge, to what extent has the Project strengthened the collaboration between the Friends of the Chair, the UNSD and the five RCs? 		✓	
E2. In your opinion, has the Project improved the capacity of NSOs to collect and analyze data, and to measure indicators related VAW in line with the UNSC's proposal? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To your knowledge, have any of the beneficiary countries acknowledged having increased their overall capacity for measurement the scope and prevalence of VAW ? b. Did the Project/activity contribute to enhancing the technical capacity of NSO staff to collect comparative data on VAW? Examples behavior, attitude, skills and/or performance. c. How effective were regional meetings and workshops at enabling the capacities of stakeholders to influence policy making? (Mainly NSOs and NMAWs). Examples. d. Are there any tangible policies/programs/initiatives that have taken into account the contributions provided by the RCs in relation to the Project under evaluation? Examples. e. Were there any unintended outcomes? 	✓	✓ (a, c d & e)	✓ (a,c & d)

Questions	Beneficiaries	Implementing Partners	Cooperating Agencies
<p>E3. To your knowledge, has the Project increased knowledge-sharing among NSOs and NMAWs to promote evidence-based policies to eradicate VAW? Examples of plans, initiatives or public policies (if any)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Did the Project contribute to improving the interactions of users and producers of statistical data? b. Has the Project increased the capacity of NMAWs to improve the use of statistics and influence public policies that address VAW? c. Has the Project contribute to strengthening the network and joint strategies between NSOs and NMAWs? d. Did the Project's wiki platform and website contribute to greater access to information, technical skills and resources on VAW among the beneficiaries group? e. Did the Project's wiki platform contribute to the Project's objective and EAs? f. Did the training and e-Learning contribute to the aim and EAs of the Project? 	✓ (all)	✓ (a&c)	✓ (d,e&f)
E3. Have you identified any good practices, success stories or lessons learned?	✓	✓	✓
E4. To your knowledge, what factors contributed to the achievement or lack thereof of the intended EAs? (challenges)	✓	✓	
E5. Taking into consideration the activities in which you have participated, to what extent do you feel that your overall knowledge on measurement VAW has increased?	✓		✓
<p>E6. To your knowledge, are any country officials or beneficiary countries either using or exploring the use of any of the following thanks to Project raising awareness :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Application of an standardized methodology to measure VAW through official statistics in regular and systematic manner b. Enhance coordination within the government institutions for the design of policy responses related to the eradication of VAW c. Improve the technical capacity of the institution to measure and analyze the collected data on VAW d. Promotion of joint strategies between NMAWs and NSOs 	✓	✓	✓
E7. Were the activities and outputs of this Project consistent with the overall objective?	✓	✓	
<p>E8. Was a human rights-based approach understood and pursued throughout the Project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Were gender considerations mainstreamed throughout the implementation of the Project? 	✓	✓	
To what extent was the Project coordination and implementation timely, cost-effective and continuously supportive of the objective and the EAs of the Project?			
<p>EF1. In your opinion, did organizational factors contribute to effective implementation of the Project and support the effective coordination within and between RCs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Were roles and responsibilities clearly established at the beginning of the Project? b. Did the RCs successfully coordinate with UNSD, DAW and other agencies or institutions during the implementation of Project activities? c. Were any processes or procedures established to improve implementation? d. Did the Project use results-based monitoring and reporting? 		✓	
EF2. In regards to Project procedures, did they contribute to or jeopardize the effective implementation of the Project?		✓	
EF3. To your knowledge, did this Project develop any complementarities or synergies with other work that was being developed ?	✓	✓	✓
<p>EF4. How satisfied were you with the coordination between the five RCs during the in their implementation of Project activities? And between the different sub-programmes and offices within the RC?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. How could this coordination have been improved? b. Did coordination between the RCs contribute to the achievement of the Project outcomes? Why or why not? c. Did coordination between the RCs with other partner (UNSD/DAW) contribute to the achievement of the Project outcomes? Why or why not? 		✓	
<p>EF4. Were the needed resources available in a timely manner?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In your opinion, have the invested resources been used efficiently to produce the planned outcomes? b. Were Project activities delivered in a timely manner and outcomes achieved on time? 		✓	

Questions	Beneficiaries	Implementing Partners	Cooperating Agencies
To what extent are the benefits of the Project likely to continue after the completion of the Project's activities and financing?			
S1. To what extent have the Project's outputs had a lasting impact at the interregional and regional level on the eradication of VAW?	✓	✓	✓
S2. Do you feel that the Project was successful in creating a continuous capacity strengthening process, jointly with country authorities, over the lifetime of the Project? a. To what extent are you satisfied with your level of involvement in the Project implementation? b. Do you feel you could potentially continue carrying out some of the activities implemented by the Project?	✓	✓	
S3 To what extent do you feel that the activities/outputs delivered by Project will be sustained by Project beneficiaries after Project completion?		✓	
S4. To what extent do you feel that the activities in which you were involved will have provided you with increased access to knowledge and technical capacity in the medium-long term?	✓		✓
S5. Has follow-up support after the end of the activities been discussed and formalized?	✓	✓	✓
S6. In your opinion, does the Project demonstrate potential for replication and scale-up of successful practices? a. What do you see as being some of the lessons learned and/or best practices for replication/expansion of the Project? b. Any recommendations?		✓	
S7. In your opinion, do any of the activities in which you have participated demonstrate potential for replication and scale-up of successful practices? a. What do you see as being some of the key elements that could be replicated or expanded upon? b. Do you have any recommendations for future activities?	✓		✓

ANNEX 4

Survey Questionnaires

Survey #1. Project Beneficiaries and Cooperating agencies
Assessment of Development Account Project ROA-99
Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women
through networking of local knowledge communities

SECTION A: Information about the person completing the questionnaire

1. Where do you currently work? *Please choose only one response*
 - a) Governmental Institution
 - a.1. National Statistics Office
 - a.2. National Mechanism for the Advancement of Women
 - a.3. Other (please specify): _____
 - b) Agency of the United Nations system
 - c) International organization (non UN agencies)
 - d) Civil Society Organization
 - e) Other (please specify): _____
2. What is your current position?
 - a) Managerial
 - b) Technical
 - c) Other (please specify): _____
3. Please indicate your sex
 - a) Female
 - b) Male
4. Please specify the country in which you work: _____ *Drop-down list of countries*
(Please choose only one response)

SECTION B: General questions for all participants

5. Please identify all the activities in which you participated: *Drop-down list of activities*
(Check all the options that apply)
 - a) Pilot testing of the survey module for measuring violence against women.
 - b) First UNECE Expert Group Meeting (Geneva, 28-30 September 2009).
 - c) First UNECE sub-regional workshop for capacity-building (Geneva, 29-30 April 2010).
 - d) Second UNECE Expert Group Meeting (Geneva, 18-19 November 2010).
 - e) Second UNECE sub-regional workshop (Geneva, 27- 29 April 2011)
 - f) Subregional meeting "Enhancing capacity of Caribbean countries to eradicate violence against women (Saint-Lucia, 15 June 2010).
 - g) Subregional meeting for South America "Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de América del Sur para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer" (Santiago de Chile, 45 November 2010).
 - h) Subregional meeting for Central America "Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de América del Sur para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer" (Antigua, 12-15 April 2011).

- i) Regional seminar to strengthen the use of administrative records to measure violence against women in the Caribbean countries for users and producers of administrative records (Trinidad and Tobago, 30 November and 1 December 2010).
- j) International Seminar on the measurement of femicide (Seminario internacional sobre el registro de los homicidios de mujeres por razones de género) (Peru, Lima, 11 – 12 May 2011).
- k) Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities (Bangkok, 20 – 21 September 2010)
- l) Regional Commissions' Training of Trainers on Violence against Women and Adaptation Workshop for Arab Countries (Beirut, 3-7 May 2010).
- m) Regional Workshop on Enhancing the Capacity of African Countries to Eradicate Violence Against Women. (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 5-7 October 2011).
- n) E-learning course "Measurement of violence against women through statistical surveys" that took place from the 3rd of October to the 10th of December 2011.
- o) I did not participate in any of the activities listed above.

6. To what extent do you feel that the activities in which you participated were relevant to the context of your country?

Very relevant / Relevant / Somewhat relevant / Irrelevant / Insufficient knowledge to be able to respond

Comments, details, explanations: _____

7. To what extent are you satisfied with the activities in which you participated?

Very satisfied / Satisfied / Somewhat satisfied / Unsatisfied / Insufficient knowledge to be able to respond

Comments, details, explanations: _____

8. In your opinion, were the activities in which you participated implemented efficiently and effectively?

Yes / No / Insufficient knowledge to be able to respond

Comments, details, explanations: _____

9. Of the activities and/or outputs developed within the framework of this project, how would you rate the quality of those in which you participated and/or are acquainted with?

Very High / High / Low / Very Low / Insufficient knowledge to be able to respond

Comments, details, explanation: _____

10. In your opinion, have the activities you participated in improved your capacity and possibilities for accessing information on the measurement of the violence against women?

Yes / No / Insufficient knowledge to be able to respond

8.1. (YES) In which aspects? *(Check all the options that apply)*

- a) Knowledge about what violence against women is and how this can be measured
- b) Knowledge of the indicators on violence against women adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission
- c) Knowledge of good practices and diverse experiences in the region regarding data collection on violence against women
- d) Access to information spaces and virtual exchange with others on topics related to the eradication of violence against women.
- e) Promotion of information sharing among countries in the region to measure violence against women

- f) Promotion of joint strategies between the national statistical institutions and the mechanisms for the advancement of women to use indicators on violence against women.
- g) Others (specify)

Comments, details, examples or explanations: _____

11. Have you entered the **Project's wiki platform** (<http://wiki.eclac.org>) to access the technical tools developed within the framework of the project and/or to share information or documents related to the eradication of VAW?

Yes/ No/ Insufficient knowledge to be able to respond

11.1. (YES) How many times did you access the Project's wiki platform? *Only one response*

- a) 1-5
- b) 6-10
- c) 11 or more

11.2 (YES) In what way did you find the Project's wiki platform useful? *(Check all the options that apply)*

- a) To access to the technical tools and materials produced by the Project.
- b) To identify experts and their experience related to issues linked to the eradication of VAW.
- c) To share reports, statistical data, relevant documents or other documentation on the situation of violence against women in my country
- d) To participate in national or sub-regional working groups related to the measurement of VAW
- e) To participate in national or sub-regional working groups related to programs to promote evidence-based policies for the eradication of VAW
- f) To participate in exchange networks with other Project counterparts
- g) To participate in a global/regional community on practices related to the production and usage of statistical data on the scope, prevalence and incidence of VAW
- h) Others (specify)_____

Comments, details, explanations: _____

11.3 (NO) Please indicate the reason(s) that you did not access/utilize the web tools provided by the Project. *(Check all the options that apply)*

- a) Unaware of the existence of this platform
- b) Its content was not relevant to my work and/or institution
- c) Its content was not regularly updated
- d) The use of these tools was complicated
- e) Others (specify)_____

Comments, details, explanations: _____

12. Of the activities and/or outputs developed within the framework of this project, how would you rate the **usefulness** of those in which you participated and/or are acquainted with, in terms of contribution to the improvement of capabilities for measuring violence against women?

Very Useful/ Useful / not useful / not very useful / Insufficient knowledge to be able to respond

Comments, details, explanations: _____

13. In your opinion, have the activities you participated in promoted or enhanced the institutional link between your institution and other governmental units, allowing for a more coordinated effort in the eradication of violence against women?

Yes/ No/ Insufficient knowledge to be able to respond

13.1. (Yes) Please provide examples_____.

14. Regarding the measurement of violence against women, do you know if your institution disseminates, uses or plans to use the *Guidelines for the Production of Statistics on Violence against Women* of the United Nations Statistical Commission?

Comments, details, explanations: _____

15. In your opinion, could some of the implemented activities you participated in or their results be replicated in other countries or settings?

Yes/ No/ Insufficient knowledge to be able to respond

15.1. (YES) Please indicate which ones. _____

Comments, details, explanations: _____

16. Since participating in this activity, have you continued attending or promoting activities related to measuring the prevalence and incidence of violence against women?

Yes/ No/ Insufficient knowledge to be able to respond

16.1. (YES) Please indicate the type of activities. *(Check all the options that apply)*

- a) Production of official statistical data to measure the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women in the country.
- b) Regional and/or sub-regional meetings
- c) Training Courses
- d) Part of national or sub-regional working groups
- e) Dissemination of the Guidelines for the production of statistics on violence against women of the United Nations Statistical Commission
- f) Others (specify) _____

16.2 (NO) Please indicate why? *(Check all the options that apply)*

- a) Lack of political will in the institution/country to continue with this issue
- b) A cultural change within institutions is required in order to address the measurement of violence against women
- c) Further technical training is required to continue working on this issue.
- d) Loss of relevance among the priorities of the institution/country
- e) Lack of funding to continue this work
- f) Others (specify)_____

Comments, details, explanations: _____

17. Do you have any recommendation for future activities to be developed in the region on improving the capacities of institutions in measuring violence against women?

Comments, details, explanations: _____

18. Can you provide specific examples of what you or your institution does differently thanks to what you learned in the activity in which you participated?

Comments, details, explanations: _____

19. Can you provide specific examples of how what you learned in the activity in which you participated has supported decision-making processes in your country or place of work?

Comments, details, explanations: _____

SECTION C: Specific questions for those who answered yes to having participated in the pilot of the survey module on violence against women

20. Did you and/or your organization participate in the piloting of the survey module on violence against women? *Yes / No*

21. In relation to the activities in which you participated for the piloting of the module on violence against women, please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

1. Strongly agree; 2. Somewhat agree; 3. Somewhat disagree; 4. Strongly disagree, 5. Insufficient knowledge to be able to respond

	1	2	3	4	5
A. The training and technical support received from the Project were of high-quality throughout the entire process.					
B. The training and technical support received from the Project were useful in supporting the implementation of the module in the country.					
C. The application of the module promoted greater awareness in decision makers about the importance of working towards the eradication of violence against women via more effective public policies.					
D. The information provided by the violence module has been used in decision-making processes.					
E. It has improved policy coordination with other government institutions for the design of policy responses related to the eradication of violence against women.					
F. It has improved the technical capacity of the institution where I work on how to measure violence against women and analyze the collected data.					
G. It has contributed to the measurement of violence against women being included/strengthened as a relevant issue in the institution in which I work.					

SECTION D: Specific questions for those who answered yes to having participated in the E-Learnig course on the measurement of violence against women.

22. Have you participated in the E-Learning course on the measurement of violence against women?
Yes / No

23. In relation to your participation in the E-Learnig course on the measurement of violence against women, please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

1. Strongly agree; 2. Somewhat agree; 3. Somewhat disagree; 4. Strongly disagree, 5. Insufficient knowledge to be able to respond

	1	2	3	4	5
A. The training enhanced my understanding of violence against women and the importance of its adequate measurement for the use of statistical data in the formulation and monitoring of public policies.					
B. The training and course materials were of high-quality throughout the entire E-Learning course.					
C. The training and course materials were effective and useful for improving my technical capacity to measure violence against women.					
D. The knowledge provided by the course has been used in decision-making processes within my institution.					
E The knowledge provided by the course has improved my institution's coordination with other institutions (governmental and non-governmental organizations) on joint action to eradicate violence against women.					
F. It has improved the technical capacity of the institution where I work on how to measure violence against women and analyze the collected data					
G. It has contributed to the measurement of violence against women being included as a relevant issue in the institution in which I work.					

Comments, details, explanations: _____

Survey #2. Project Managers from the Regional Commissions and Implementing Partners

Section A. Information about the person completing the questionnaire

1. Please indicate your connection to the project "Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women through networking of local knowledge communities". *(Please choose only one answer)*

- a) I participated in the organization/production of some of the Project's activities/products
- b) I attended or participated in some Project activities, but I did not participate directly in the organization of these activities
- c) I am currently the institutional point of reference on the measurement of VAW, but I did not participate in any Project activities, neither as an organizer nor as an attendee.
- d) Other (specify)_____

2. Please identify all the activities in which you participated: *Drop-down list of activities*
(Check all the options that apply)

- e) First UNECE Expert Group Meeting (Geneva, 28-30 September 2009)
- f) First UNECE sub-regional workshop for capacity-building (Geneva, 29-30 April 2010)
- g) Second UNECE Expert Group Meeting (Geneva, 18-19 November 2010)
- h) Second UNECE sub-regional workshop (Geneva, 27- 29 April 2011)
- i) Subregional meeting "Enhancing capacity of Caribbean countries to eradicate violence against women (Saint-Lucia, 15 June 2010).
- j) Subregional meeting for South America "Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de América del Sur para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer" (Santiago de Chile, 45 November 2010).
- k) Subregional meeting for Central America "Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de América del Sur para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer" (Antigua, 12-15 April 2011)
- l) Regional seminar to strengthen the use of administrative records to measure violence against women in the Caribbean countries for users and producers of administrative records (Trinidad and Tobago, 30 November and 1 December 2010)
- m) International Seminar on the measurement of femicide (Lima, 11 – 12 May 2011)
- n) Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities (Bangkok, 20 –21 September 2010)
- o) Regional Commissions' Training of Trainers on Violence against Women and Adaptation Workshop for Arab Countries (Beirut, 3-7 May 2010)
- p) Regional Workshop on Enhancing the Capacity of African Countries to Eradicate Violence Against Women. (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 5-7 October 2011)
- q) E-learning course "Measurement of violence against women through statistical surveys" that took place from the 3rd of October to the 10th of December 2011
- r) I did not participate in any of the activities listed above

3. Where do you currently work? *(Please choose only one answer)*

- a) UN Regional Commission (ECLAC, ECA, UCE, ESCAP or ESCWA)
- b) UN agency (other than Regional Commission)
- c) Regional or multilateral international organization (other than a UN agency)
- d) Government body
- e) Academic Institution
- f) Other (specify)_____

4. Please specify your gender:

- d) Female
- e) Male

Section B. Project design and coordination

5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

1. *Completely agree*; 2. *Somewhat agree*; 3. *Somewhat disagree*; 4. *Completely disagree*; 5. *Don't know*

	1	2	3	4	5
A. All relevant Project's stakeholders were consulted in the process of the Project design (i.e., five RCs, UNSD/DAW and national statistical offices and machineries for the advancement of women, and other decision-making groups).					
B. The Project responded to the needs and opportunities that had arisen in the region with regard to developing indicators and tools to measure the scope, prevalence and incidence of VAW.					
C. The Project responded to the needs and opportunities that had arisen in the international agenda regarding the development of indicators and tools to measure the scope, prevalence and incidence of VAW.					
D. The Project design took in to consideration the countries / regions specificities in relation to the capacities to measure violence against women in design policy responses.					
F. The Project design (objective/expected accomplishments/activities) addressed a relevant issue identified in the region regarding the measurement of VAW.					
F. The Project worked in coordination with other initiatives in the region that promote the measurement of VAW.					
G. The Project worked in coordination with other initiatives at the international level to measure VAW.					
H. The Project design took in consideration human rights and the perspective of gender.					

6. Would you like to add anything regarding the design and relevance of the Project?

Please give specific examples to illustrate your views. _____

Section C: Project's contribution to the achievement of the project objective and its expected accomplishments

7. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

1. *Completely agree*; 2. *Somewhat agree*; 3. *Somewhat disagree*; 4. *Completely disagree*; 5. *Don't know*

	1	2	3	4	5
A. The Project contributed to the enhancement of national capacities to collect information on VAW through official statistics.					
B. The Project targeted training activities, meetings and workshops provided important spaces for an effective exchange of best practices on the eradication of VAW.					
C. The Project was able to create a dynamic global community on knowledge and practices which was effectively supported by the Project's web tools.					
D. The Project played a relevant role in establishing a strong and lasting collaboration between producers of statistics on VAW, in particular national statistical offices, and those who depend on these data to design and implement a response such as the national mechanisms for the advancement of women.					

	1	2	3	4	5
E. The Project has improved policy coordination with other government institutions for the design of policy responses related to the eradication of violence against women.					
F. Project knowledge, materials and tools produced through its implementation have served as additional resources for professionals and practitioners dedicated to ending VAW.					
G. The Project has been instrumental in fostering national ownership of international initiatives to measure VAW using a standard set of indicators.					
H. The Project has made a decisive contribution to the promotion of designing and building a consensus around the need of using a common methodology to measure and document VAW.					
I. The Project was instrumental in incorporating the perspective from the five regions into the process that developed the Guidelines for producing statistics on VAW.					

8. To your knowledge, are there any countries where the Project has contributed in which official statistics are currently being used to measure violence against women? *Yes/ No/ Do not Know*

8.1. If yes, please specify which countries: _____
 Comments, details, explanations: _____

9. To your knowledge, have any of the beneficiary countries acknowledged having used the information distributed by the Project to inform their decision-making? *Yes/ No/ Do not Know*

9.1. If yes, please specify which countries: _____
 Comments, details, explanations: _____

10. To your knowledge, have any tangible policies or initiatives in any of the beneficiary countries in the region taken into account the contributions made by the Project? *Yes/ No/ Do not Know*

Comments, details, explanations: _____

11. To your knowledge, have any of the beneficiary countries acknowledged having increased their institutional capacity for measuring VAW through official statistics? *Yes/ No/ Do not Know*

11.1. Please specify which countries and how their capacities were increased: _____
 Comments, details, explanations: _____

12. Were the activities and outputs of this Project consistent with the overall objective? *Yes/ No/ Do not Know*

Comments, details, explanations: _____

13. Do you feel that a human rights-based approach was understood and pursued throughout the Project? *Yes/ No/ Do not Know*

Comments, details, explanations: _____

14. Were gender considerations mainstreamed throughout the implementation of the Project? *Yes/ No/ Do not Know*

Comments, details, explanations: _____

Section D: Project Implementation Efficiency

15. In your opinion, did the governance and management structures established for the implementation of the Project contribute to effective implementation?

Yes/ No/ Do not Know

16. Were roles and responsibilities clearly established at the beginning of the Project? *Yes/ No/ Do not Know*

17. Were any processes or procedures established to improve implementation? *Yes/ No/ Do not Know*

Comments, details, explanations: _____

18. In regards to general Project procedures, did they contribute to or hinder the effective implementation of the Project? (Yes, No, Do not know)

Comments, details, explanations: _____

19. How effective was the coordination between the five RCs during the Project's implementation? *Very effective, Effective, Somewhat effective, Very ineffective, Do not know*

In your opinion, is there some aspect of coordination that could have been better? _____

Comments, details, explanations: _____

20. How effective was the coordination between the RCs and the UN Statistical Division during the Project implementation? *Very effective, Effective, Somewhat effective, Very ineffective, Do not know*

In your opinion, is there some aspect of coordination that could have been better? _____

Comments, details, explanations: _____

21. To your knowledge, did this Project develop any complementarities or synergies with other work that was being carried out in the region? (i.e. measurement of VAW initiative, capacity building of NSOs in the regions, etc.)? *Yes/ No/ Do not Know*

22. In your opinion, have the invested resources been used efficiently to produce the planned outcomes? *Yes/ No/ Do not Know*

23. Were Project activities delivered in a timely manner and outcomes achieved on time? *Yes/ No/ Do not Know*

Comments, details, explanations: _____

Section E: Medium to Longer Term Impacts

24. Do you consider that the Project was successful in creating a continuous and participative capacity strengthening process over the lifetime of the Project? *Yes/ No/Do not know*

Comments, details, explanations: _____

25. To what extent do you consider that the activities/outputs delivered by Project have been sustained by Project beneficiaries or other partners beyond Project's completion? *Very sustained, Sustained, Somewhat sustained, Not sustained at all, Do not know*

Comments, details, explanations: _____

26. Has follow-up support after the end of the activities been discussed and formalized? (Yes, No, Do not know)

Comments, details, explanations: _____

27. In your opinion, does the Project demonstrate potential for replication and scale-up of successful practices? *Yes/ No/Do not know*

27.1 . In which aspects? _____

28. What do you see as being some of the lessons learned and/or best practices for replication/expansion of the Project?

29. Any recommendations? _____

ANNEX 5

List of stakeholders consulted through interview

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean				
Argentina	Ms. Natalia Gherardi	External Consultant	Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género - ELA	OSC
Bahams	Ms. Annick Brennen	Statistician	The Crisis Center of The Bahamas	OSC
Costa Rica	Ms. Inés Delgado Castro	Statistician	Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres	NMAW
Ecuador	Ms. Alba Perez	Especialista en Información Estratégica y Planificación	Planificación Dirección Técnica Comisión de Transición hacia el Consejo de las Mujeres y la Igualdad de Género	NMAW
Ecuador	Ms. Diana Chóez	Dirección de Producción de Estadísticas Sociodemográficas	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas	NSO
Peru	Ms. Milagros Ríos García,	Directora Ejecutiva	Programa Nacional contra la Violencia Familiar y Sexual, Ministerio Público	Government body
Mexico	Ms. Monica Orozco	Director General of Research and Development	National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI)	NSO
Trinidad & Tobago	Ms. Gaietry Pargass	External Consultant		Consultant
Uruguay	Ms. Magdalena Furtado	Oficial de Programa en Uruguay (Former) Social Affairs Officer. Division for Gender Affairs (Project coordinator)	UNFPA	International organization
	Ms. Diane Alméras		ECLAC	International organization
	Ms. Alejandra Valdés	Coordinadora del Observatorio de Género. Division for Gender Affairs	ECLAC	International organization
Economic Commission for Africa				
Morocco	Ms. Bouchra Bouziani	Head of social indicators/ Household surveys Division	Department of Statistics	NSO
Sudan	Ms. Fatma Osman Ibnouf	Professor	University of Khartoum	University
	Ms. Thokozile Ruzvidzo	Chief - Gender and Women in Development	ECA	International organization
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific				
	Ms. Margarita Guerrero	Regional Adviser on Statistics	ESCAP	International organization
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia				
Egypt	Ms. Wafaa Maged	Senior Specialists	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics	NSO
Lebanon	Ms. Ibtissam El Jouni	Social Scientist	Central Administration of Statistics	NSO
	Mr. Juraj Riecan	Director Statistics Division	ESCWA	International organization
	Ms. Neda Jafar	Statistician, Gender and MDGs	ESCWA	International organization

Economic Commission for Europe				
Georgia	Mr. Giorgi Kalalkashvili	Head . Social Statistics Division	National Statistics Office	NSO
Georgia	Mr, Tengiz Tsekvava	Deputy Director	National Statistics Office	NSO
	Mr. Andres Vikat	Chief of Social and Demographic Statistics.	UNECE	International organization
Other Interviewees				
	Ms. Enshrah Ahmed	Gender, Human Rights and Culture Advisor	UNFPA	International organization
	Mr. Srdjan Mrkić	Chief Social and Housing Statistics Section Demographic and Social Statistics Branch	United Nations Statistics Division	International organization
	Mr Sami Nevala	Head of Sector Statistics and Surveys	EU Agency for Fundamental Rights	Regional organization
	Ms. Jessica Gardner	(Former) Statistician Social and Demographic Statistics at UNECE		Consultant
	Ms. Henrica Jansen	External Consultant		Consultant
	Ms. Anne-Christine Wanders	External Consultant		Consultant

ANNEX 6

List of the secondary sources

A. Project Documents

- Project document for the 6th tranche of the development account (November 2008)
- Project Annual Progress Report (31.12.2009)
- Project Annual Progress Report (31.12.2010)
- Project Terminal Report (31.12.2011)

B. Project Outputs

■ Meetings and workshops reports and related documents:

Economic Commission for Europe

- First Expert Group Meeting on Measuring Violence against Women (Geneva, 28-30 September 2009)
- Second Expert Group Meeting on Measuring Violence against Women
- Sub-regional Workshop on Measuring Violence against Women
- Workshop on Measuring Violence against Women (

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

- Expert Group Meeting on Gender Statistics and the use of Violence Against Women Indicators in Support of the CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action
- Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities to Collect Violence against Women Statistics in the Asia-Pacific Region

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

- Regional Commissions' Training of Trainers on Violence against Women and Adaptation Workshop for Arab Countries
- United Nations Consultative Meeting to Review the Draft Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women.
- 3rd Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics in the Arab Countries,

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

- Sub-regional meeting "Enhancing capacity of Caribbean countries to eradicate violence against women"
- Sub-regional meeting "Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de América del Sur para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer"
- Regional seminar to strengthen the use of administrative records to measure violence against women in the Caribbean
- Seminar "Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de Centroamérica para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer y desarrollar estadísticas de género"
- Seminario Internacional sobre el Registro de los Homicidios de Mujeres por Razones de Género
- XII International Meeting on Gender Statistics in Aguascalientes (2011)

■ National and regional reports

- ECA (2011) Synthesis Report on Violence Against Women in Africa. A 7 Country Study
- Country Reports: Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia
- Gender in Figures (ESCWA)
- ESCWA (2011) Regional Study on Violence against Women
- ECLAC (2009) Ni una más!: Del dicho al hecho ¿Cuánto falta por recorrer?
- ECLAC (2010) Estudio de la información sobre la violencia contra la mujer en América Latina y el Caribe
- ECLAC (2012) Si no se cuenta, no cuenta — Información sobre la violencia contra las mujeres

- **Tools and Methodology for the measurement of VAW**
 - The English-language version of the violence against women survey questionnaire and the complete toolkit are posted on the Measuring Violence against Women section of the UNECE statistics wiki.
 - The Spanish version of the violence against women survey questionnaire and toolkit, posted at: Violence against women survey module and toolkits
 - Draft Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women
 - Reports on pilot survey module on VAW carried out in pilot countries
- **E-Learning course materials for the measurement of VAW**
 - Online course
 - Compilation of forum discussions
 - Activity book
 - Tutor guidelines

Other documents

- **Official UN document**
 - Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Rashida Manjoo (A/HRC/23/49)
 - Report of the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the indicators on violence against women, Statistical Commission 40th session (February 2009)
 - Report of the Launching Meeting of the “Enhancing Capacities to Eradicate Violence against Women through Networking of Local Knowledge Communities” Interregional Project (Geneva, 27 May 2009)
 - Report on the Meeting of the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on Statistical Indicators on Violence against Women (Aguascalientes, December 2009)
 - Conclusions and Recommendations of the Friends of the Chair (Aguascalientes, December 2009)
 - Report of the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the Indicators on Violence against Women, Statistical Commission, 42nd session (February 2011)
 - UN Regional Commissions Work Programme/Subprogramme
 - UN General Assembly Resolution on Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: 61/143 of 19 December 2006, 62/133 of 18 December 2007, 63/155 of 18 December 2008 and 64/137 of 18 December 2009 and 6/187 of 23 February 2011
 - UN-Women (2013) Inventory of United Nations system activities to prevent and eliminate VAW
 - United Nations (2013), *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against*
- **Regional Commissions**
 - ECA (2013). Report for the African Centre of Statistics, UNECA Compendium of Gender Statistics in Africa
 - ECLAC (2014) Observatorio de Igualdad de Género de América Latina y el Caribe. Informe anual 2013-2014. El enfrentamiento de la violencia contra las mujeres en América Latina y el Caribe.
 - ECLAC: Sixth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Bávaro, Dominican Republic 16-18 November 2011. Report of the Working Group On Gender Statistics. Statistical Conference of the Americas (ECLAC)
 - ECLAC (2012) The United Nations Regional Commissions. Enhancing Capacities to Eradicate Violence Against Women”
 - ESCAP . Harmful Traditional Practices in Three Countries of South Asia: culture, human rights and violence against women.
 - ESCAP: Strengthening gender statistics and indicators in Asia and the Pacific: a key foundation for the sustainable development agenda beyond 2015

- **External sources**

WEBSITES:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/default.html>
<http://www.regionalcommissions.org/>
<http://www.cepal.org/es/temas/violencia-contra-la-mujer>
<http://www.cepal.org/oig/>
<http://www.unescap.org/our-work/statistics/gender-statistics>
<http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/gender/vaw/>
<http://www.uneca.org/our-work/gender>
<http://www.escwa.un.org/gsp/main/gender.html>
<http://www.inegi.org.mx>

ANNEX 7

International instruments that aim to strengthen the collection of data on violence against women

Instrument	Directive regarding data collection
<i>Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, contained in General Assembly resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993</i>	States ...should....: (k) Promote research, collect data and compile statistics, especially concerning domestic violence, relating to the prevalence of different forms of violence against women and encourage research on the causes, nature, seriousness and consequences of violence against women and on the effectiveness of measures implemented to prevent and redress violence against women; those statistics and findings of the research will be made public.
<i>Beijing Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995</i>	Actions to be taken 129. By Governments, regional organizations, the United Nations, other international organizations, research institutions, women's and youth organizations and nongovernmental organizations ,as appropriate: (a) Promote research, collect data and compile statistics, especially concerning domestic violence relating to the prevalence of different forms of violence against women, and encourage research into the causes, nature, seriousness and consequences of violence against women. (c) Support and initiate research on the impact of violence, such as rape, on women and girl children, and make resulting information and statistics available to the public.
<i>General Assembly resolution 56/128 of 19 December 2001 on traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls</i>	3 Calls upon all States: (c) To collect and disseminate basic data about the occurrence of traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls, including female genital mutilation.
<i>General Assembly resolution 59/165 of 20 December 2004 on working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honor</i>	3. Calls upon all States: (k) To gather and disseminate statistical information on the occurrence [crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour], including information disaggregated by sex and age...;
<i>General Assembly resolution 61/143 of 19 December 2006 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women</i>	11. Also urges States to ensure the systematic collection and analysis of data on violence against women, including with the involvement of national statistical offices and, where appropriate, in partnership with other actors, taking note of the World Health Organization multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women and its recommendation to enhance capacity and establish systems for data collection to monitor violence against women.
<i>The United Nations Secretary General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign, launched in 2008</i>	Goal 3. By 2015, UNiTE aims to achieve the goal of strengthening data collection on the prevalence of violence against women and girls in all countries..
<i>General Assembly resolution</i>	2. Calls upon States and the United Nations system:

Instrument	Directive regarding data collection
<i>62/134 of 18 December 2007 on eliminating rape and other forms of sexual violence in all their manifestations, including in conflict and related situations</i>	(a) To support all efforts to address rape, including through the regular collection, analysis and dissemination of data, to facilitate such efforts and, in particular, to work towards overcoming the difficulties and challenges of capacity-building and collecting information on the practice.
<i>General Assembly resolution 62/133 of 18 December 2007 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women</i>	7. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to develop and propose a set of possible indicators on violence against women, building on the work undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, in order to assist States in assessing the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women...;
<i>General Assembly resolution 63/156 of 18 December 2008 on trafficking in women and girls</i>	26: Invites States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenants on Human Rights to include information and statistics on trafficking in women and girls as part of their national reports to their respective committees and to work towards developing a common methodology and statistics to obtain comparable data.
<i>General Assembly resolution 63/155 of 18 December 2008 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women</i>	16. Urges States to continue to develop their national strategy..., including...by using best practices...such as: (e) Ensuring the systematic collection and analysis of data to monitor all forms of violence against women, while ensuring and maintaining the privacy and confidentiality of the victims, including with the involvement of national statistical offices and, where appropriate, in partnership with other actors; (f) Establishing appropriate national mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of national measures, including national action plans, taken to eliminate violence against women and girls, including through the use of national indicators;
<i>General Assembly resolution 64/139 of 18 December 2009 on violence against women migrant workers</i>	19. Encourages concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin, transit and destination, to avail themselves of the expertise of the United Nations ,including the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, to develop appropriate national data-collection and analysis methodologies that will generate comparable data and tracking and reporting systems on violence against women migrant workers;

Source: Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women (DESA, 2014)

ANNEX 8

Evaluator's revision matrix

A. COMMENTS ERG

ESCAP – Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

General comments		
Paragraph number	Comments ERG	Evaluator's response
	<p>12. Due to the cost of travel and limited budget, ESCAP did not produce country reports (as is stated in the evaluation report), but also made use of the For example, VAW surveys conducted by UNFPA in a number of Pacific Islands countries and research on why some men use VAW was shared and discussed during the ESCAP training workshop.</p> <p>13. ESCAP also funded two officials from the NSO of Bangladesh to participate in training organized by ESCWA. Bangladesh was one of the few countries that had a VAW survey planned at the time and express the need for technical support/capacity building.</p> <p>14. Participants in the training workshop valued the opportunity to build linkages between NSOs and NWMs and gaining a solid understanding of strengths and weaknesses of different sources of VAW data and survey types. UNFPA has organized similar trainings following the design of the ESCAP workshop thereby picking up where ESCAP left off (and covered the Pacific, for which ESCAP had insufficient resources). This is a good example of synergies that were built with other UN entities around this issue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comments 12, 13 and 14 have been incorporated into the report. See findings 13 and 14 and paragraphs 142, 159 and 181.
Specific comments		
Paragraph number	Comments ERG	Evaluator's response
	<p>15. Recommendation 6: Considering the many languages used in the Asia-Pacific region, translation of the Guidelines would be best done at national level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The comment has been incorporated into Recommendation 6.

ESCWA – Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

General comments		
Paragraph number	Comments ERG	Evaluator's response
Opening Page	16. The timeframe of the evaluation and the location (regions covered) are missing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The comments have been incorporated into the report. See paragraph 44
General Introduction	17. The introduction does not include a brief description of the project under evaluation, key partners, duration, resources, target beneficiaries, stages and context (one paragraph as this is elaborated in section 2.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The evaluator considers that the content of the comment 4 has been already covered in section 2.3. Due to the length of the report, the Project is described synthetically and using the information contained in the project document. ▪ A section on the Project's main beneficiaries has been incorporated into the report. See paragraphs 80 and 81.
Section 1.1 Objective, scope and approach of the assessment	18. The evaluation does not assess how gender and human rights have been mainstreamed in all stages of the project. 19. Under evaluation scope: the report does not define the timeframe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comment 18 has been incorporated into the report. See paragraphs 51, 111-113, 161-163, 206 and 220. ▪ Comment 19 has been incorporated into the report. See paragraphs 50 and 75.
Specific comments		
Paragraph number	Comments ERG	Evaluator's response
Page 32, finding 12	20. Kindly refer to "ESCWA" as the organizer of both "The Training of Trainers on Violence against Women (ToT)" and "Adaptation Workshop" in all the document.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comment 20 has been incorporated into the report.
Page 34, knowledge management	21. Kindly also add that ESCWA had developed its independent portal for the adapted Toolkit in the Arabic language to facilitate for member countries application of the module (if relevant in the following sentence: ii) in the RCs the platform was not a reference tool in the implementation of the Project; with the exception of ESCWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comment 21 has been incorporated into the report. See paragraph 154.
Page 43, table	22. Kindly add the name of focal point for the Statistics Division, Neda Jafar, responsible for publication Gender in Figures and Regional mapping..etc and adding Glossary on Gender Terms in English and Arabic languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comment 22 has been incorporated into the report.

Specific comments		
Paragraph number	Comments ERG	Evaluator's response
Page 49,	23. ESCWA has had these tools translated, and adapted and printed (cd and manuals) in addition to disseminating through a portal for wider audience on the following link: http://www.escwa.un.org/divisions/scu/vawtoolkit/index.asp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comment 23 has been incorporated into the report. See paragraphs 199.

ECLAC – Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean

General comments		
Paragraph number	Comments ERG	Evaluator's response
General Introduction	<p>24. Should include a brief description of the Project and not only the evaluation aspects. The Project engaged national stakeholders and international counterparts around the world to act in the prevention, sanction and eradication of violence against women through two processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced statistical data and indicators of violence against women - Increased knowledge-sharing at the regional and interregional levels. <p>The text “Highlights of Project activities include the following...” is recommended, page 17 of the publication <i>Enhancing Capacities to eradicate violence against women</i>. http://www.cepal.org/es/node/19361</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The evaluator considers that the content of comment 4 has already been covered in section 2.3. Due to the length of the report, the Project is described synthetically and using the information contained in the project document. ▪ A section on the Project's main beneficiaries has been incorporated into the report. See paragraphs 80 and 81. ▪ The report has included a specific reference to the mentioned publication for a more in-depth understanding of the Project. See paragraph 75.
General	<p>25. It would be useful to include a reflection, perhaps in lesson learned or in comments relating to decentralized management, about the flexibility of the project in its design and implementation which permitted it to be as effective as it was in 5 regions with such different characteristics in terms of the situation when the project took place, and in terms of institutions and cultures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The content of the comment has not been incorporated into the report for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) over the course of the evaluation, those interviewed suggested that there was little flexibility in the Project's execution due mainly to the DA rules. ii) the indicated reflection has not been identified in the discourse of others who were interviewed.

Section 1.1 Objective, scope and approach of the assessment		
Paragraph number	Comments ERG	Evaluator's response
P. 19 3.3.1 Design	26. The second paragraph on indicators is not completely clear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The paragraph has been revised.
P.33 and 34, Knowledge Management, Finding 13	27. It would be important to include information on the use of the Wiki platform in the initial phase after its launch and while some of the activities (workshops and expert meetings) were being implemented. It was the understanding that at some point a significant number of users registered with the platform. It is also clear that a community of knowledge was built in the project not only through the platform but also through the exchange at the regional level through the other project activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During the evaluation information was not gleaned about a differentiated use of the web platform at the beginning of its operation. Nevertheless, a reference to this possibility is included in paragraph 153. ▪ The disappearance of the data on the number of registered users and their interactions makes it impossible to uphold any finding regarding the use of the wiki, be that at the beginning or the end of its operation or end. ▪ The Evaluator considers that the final report reflects the knowledge community was constructed through various means. However, the wiki was the tool designed within the framework of the Project for the promotion, consolidation and sustainability of this community of knowledge.
P.38 Finding 15 and Finding 16	28. In the months towards the end of the project and in its closing phases, the exit of the overall project manager took place simultaneously with other staff changes in the other regional commissions. Suggest linking these two points and their impact on fluidity of closure and sustainability of activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comment 28 has been incorporated into the report. See paragraph 175.
P.40 Finding 17	29. The Interregional publication was prepared during the final months of the project and published post its closure with additional funds (contributing to the sustainability of activities), which even though it differed in scope from the original interregional publication that was envisaged contributed to promote the project results widely. It was shared in the subsequent sessions of CSW as well as at events in ECLACs region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Evaluator considers that the content of the comment 29 is already incorporated in Table 8 of the report.

Section 1.1 Objective, scope and approach of the assessment		
Paragraph number	Comments ERG	Evaluator's response
P.47 Finding 22 (4° paragraph)	30. The course which is offered by ECLAC on measuring violence against women is an adaptation of the course given during the project to the Latin American reality. It has been implemented during 2014 and 2015 (replacing every 3 consecutive years) with an important regional attendance (290 students). Its content emphasizes the use of guidelines and the improvement of administrative records.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comment 30 has been incorporated into the report. See paragraph 195.
P.48 Finding 24	<p>Regarding the follow-up:</p> <p>31. One point is missing v) ECLAC published in January 2013, Enhancing Capacities To Eradicate Violence Against Women, as a follow-up to the coordination process of this project, which elaborates in this publication the diffusion of the project results and emphasizes the importance of the project. "This study captures the significant regional and national knowledge that has been accumulated on measuring violence against women through the interregional project" (p. 6) http://www.cepal.org/es/node/19361</p> <p>32. No mention of the use of guidelines is made in the definition of the national surveys of Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay. I would add that The Guidelines opened a methodological dialogue in devising surveys in Ecuador (2011), Mexico (2011) and Uruguay (2013) to obtain information for determining the prevalence of violence among women aged 15 and over. As well as yielding national information, these instruments offer an example for other countries in Latin America.</p> <p>33. Regarding e-learning, the reissue of the course in this project in Spanish for Latin America has had great visibility.</p> <p>34. It is also important to note the database and continued work on collecting and disseminating statistics on violence against women through the Observatory.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comment 31 has been incorporated into the report. See paragraph 199. ▪ The Evaluator considers that the content of comment 32 is already incorporated in the report. See Good Practice on page 44. The demonstration effect of the surveys mentioned (and other surveys) are included in finding 32. ▪ Comment 33 has been incorporated into the report. See paragraph 195. ▪ Comment 34 has been incorporated into the report. See paragraph 199.
P. 67, Recommendation 6	35. Correction: it is the United Nations Statistics Division that has translated and published in Spanish the Guidelines for the Producing Statistics on Violence Against Women, not ECLAC. ECLAC diffuses the publication in the region through the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/oig/noticias/noticias/7/54887/P54887.xml&xsl=/oig/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/oig/tpl/top-bottom-fisica.xslt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The information has been corrected in the recommendation 6.

UNECE – Economic Commission for Europe

General comments		
Paragraph number	Comments ERG	Evaluator's response
	36. We do not have other comments except the correction to the job title of Mr. Andres Vikat in annex E, which needs to appear as follows: Chief of Social and Demographic Statistics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The job title has been corrected in annex E.

B. COMMENTS PPOD

General comments		
Report section (if applicable)	Comments PPOD	Evaluator's response
Introduction	1. Please make sure to state in this section "when" the evaluation was conducted (period of the evaluation).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comment 1 has been incorporated into the report. See paragraph 44.
	2. Please make sure that both, in the methodology and findings/conclusions section, the incorporation of human rights and gender perspective, both as part of the evaluation of the project and as a guiding principle of the evaluation, are included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comment 2 has been incorporated into the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Methodology. See paragraph 51. ii) Findings 7 and 20. iii) Conclusions. See paragraphs 206 and 220.
	3. Please number all the paragraphs of the report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All paragraphs have been numbered

Specific comments		
Report section (if applicable)	Comments PPOD	Evaluator's response
Page 19 Section 3.1.1 Finding 1 paragraph 2	<p>4. Could you please provide more information and justification for the following statement: While adequate internal consistency in the Project's design is confirmed, two drawbacks in the indicators of EA1 are identified: (i) in two of the three categories of countries considered to underpin indicator I. 1.1 , and indicator I.1.2 , the indicator collects information on "affinity" or compliance with the survey module and the methodologies that does not necessarily lead to an improvement in national capacities; For us at ECLAC, the fact the countries have adopted a methodology for example and are applying it, is considered an indication that the capacities of the countries have improved, in this particular case, the capacities to collect, analyze data, measure indicators related to violence against women and use common methodologies and modules to measure VAW in population-base surveys in line with the United Nations Statistical Commission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting information is provided to substantiate the relevance of this finding. ▪ The Evaluator concurs regarding the appropriateness of the Indicators I. 1.1 and I. 1.2. to report on EA1. The finding has been revised from the following perspective: The indicators give account of the improvement of the capacities of countries in VAW measurement. However, verification sources selected to report on these indicators have a drawback: they allow incongruous elements to be computed in the indicators (i.e., countries that have in fact applied the methodologies or the module of the Project and those that have only expressed their accordance with said methodologies and module without necessary having applied them).
Page 20, paragraphs 2 and 3	<p>5. Normally, for the RBM system used in United Nations, the difference between an outputs and a expected accomplishment is based on whether the completion of such is within the control of the project managers. For example, if the RCs have the capacity and control to finalize the survey module, it should be considered an output. If, on the other hand being able to complete this task has major contributions from the RCs but is dependent on the decisions of members States for its final approval it might be considered an accomplishment, normally defined in terms of countries approving or adopting a methodology, tool, etc.</p> <p>In the evaluation report, it is not clear, what was the level of responsibility of the RCs and member States in the development of the survey module. More in-depth analysis on this matter would be appreciated as to provide a solid justification for the recommendation of considering the survey module a result and not an output of the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting information is provided to substantiate the relevance of this finding. ▪ Comment 5 has been incorporated into the report. The survey module has been characterized as a Project output and as part of an international process to which the project contributed (outcome). See paragraphs 95-97.

Specific comments		
Report section (if applicable)	Comments PPOD	Evaluator's response
Page 25, paragraph 2	<p>6. In the report the following is stated: The indicators also reflect changes in the countries that are the effects of various actions geared towards the NSOs and other government agents, not all of which are directly related to the activities implemented by the Project. Likewise, indicator I. 2.2, which presents a baseline higher than the set target, displays the existing gap between the time that the Project was formulated (2008) and the change in status that was recorded at the beginning of the implementation.</p> <p>In this sense, please take into consideration that as is usual in development projects, the type of results we usually measure for development interventions through the specific indicators, are always influenced by other actions, as we are measuring a contribution, through our project activities and outputs, to the achievement of an expected result or accomplishment and not attributing said results solely to the project or its activities. Rarely can development result be attributed to a single intervention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Evaluator concurs with comment 6 and considers that the indicated paragraph is in line with what is stated in said comment. . ▪ Paragraph 117 has been revised to more clearly display the contents of comment 6.
Page 34 table 7	<p>7. Please complete the following figures: Important repository of documents on VAW and statistical information: XX documents of XX countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The figures have been completed with the information provided by DPPO.
Page 44, bullet points 2 and 3. Page 45 first paragraph	<p>8. Please take into consideration that ECA was contacted on various times during the last year of implementation of the project to request them to determine exactly the amount of funds they would effectively implement, in order for ECLAC to amend the authorization of funds and redistribute the remaining funds to other activities and RCs, as ECA had an extremely low implementation rate. ECA, however, reaffirmed, in various occasions that they had already planned all of the activities and would utilize all of the funds and refuse to accept any reduction on the funds assigned to them. ECA finally returned the funds and notified that they were not going to spend all of the funds almost at the end of the project, when there was no more time to redistribute or use the remaining funds to finance other activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comment 8 has been incorporated into the report. See paragraph 183.

Specific comments		
Report section (if applicable)	Comments PPOD	Evaluator's response
Page 52 paragraphs 2-7	9. Please take note that most of the information presented here as conclusions are not included in the main body of the report. Conclusions should somehow reflect on information already presented in other sections of the report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Findings 13 and 14 have been incorporated in order to better reflect the conclusions referred to in paragraphs 213-214 of the report.
Page 54, Section 4.2 Item 1	10. Please complete the following phrase that seems incomplete: There are many governmental bodies that can and should get involved in carrying out this responsibility of; however, the primary task of assisting governments with the official data that they require to fulfill their obligation to ensure that women have a life free of violence and discrimination lies with the NSOs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The phrase has been completed.
Page 58 recommendation 8 paragraph 1	11. Please complete the following phrase that seems incomplete: The growing interest and level of advancement in LAC countries warrants launching a (Please complete) which will allow the addressing of the legal, political, organizational and technical challenges involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The phrase has been completed.