

**ASSESSMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT PROJECT ROA 99
ENHANCING CAPACITIES TO ERADICATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN THROUGH NETWORKING OF
LOCAL KNOWLEDGE COMMUNITIES**

CONSULTANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

I. BACKGROUND

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Programme Planning and Operations Division (PPOD) is seeking an independent consultant to work in the final assessment of the Development Account Project: Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women through networking of local knowledge communities.

The Development Account (DA) is a capacity development programme of the United Nations Secretariat aimed at enhancing capacities of developing countries in the priority areas of the United Nations Development Agenda. The Development Account is funded from the Secretariat's regular budget and ECLAC is one of its 10 implementing entities. The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) provides overall management of the DA portfolio.

II. ASSESSMENT

This is therefore a discretionary internal assessment managed by the Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit (PPEU) of the Programme Planning and Operations Division (PPOD). 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.

The objective of this assessment is to review 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.

In line with the assessment 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.

In summary, the elements to be covered in the assessment 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.

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.

III. PROFILE OF THE EVALUATOR

The key competencies required by ECLAC for the present assignment include:

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.

Language Requirements

- Proficiency in English and Spanish is required.

IV. CONSULTANCY ARRANGEMENTS

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.

V. HOW TO APPLY

Interested candidates should submit their Personal History Form (PHP) to Irene Barquero (irene.barquero@cepal.org), Maria Victoria Labra (maria.labra@cepal.org) and Carolina Tranjan (carolina.tranjan@cepal.org) no later than **Thursday, May 28st, 2015**.

**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 review 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 clusters¹. 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).

² See Annex 1: Project Document

- 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).
- 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.

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)

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, 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.

⁶Human rights and gender perspective.

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

- **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 assessment

22. In line with the assessment 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 assessment 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 assessment 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 assessment 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?

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?

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.

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 assessment 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.

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. Assessment use and dissemination

38. This assessment 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 1
Project Document

**PROJECT DOCUMENT FOR THE 6TH TRANCHE OF
THE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT**

Project C

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

**Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
in collaboration with ECA, ECE, ESCAP, ESCWA,
the DESA/Statistics Division and DESA/DAW**

(US\$ 736,000)

November 2008

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Title:	Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women through networking of local knowledge communities
Duration:	2 years (2008-2010)
Countries:	Selected countries of the five regions
Executing Agency:	United Nations Regional Economic Commissions for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Europe (ECE), Africa (ECA), Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and Western Asia (ESCWA)
Co-operating Agencies:	The Statistics Division and the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
Beneficiaries:	National Statistical Offices (NSO) and National Machineries for the Advancement of Women (NMAW) of the five regions
Funding from	US\$ 736,000

Development Account:	
<p>Brief Description:</p> <p>This project addresses the need to strengthen the capacity of the countries to regularly and appropriately measure violence against women. The project is in line with the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Indicators to measure violence against women, held in Geneva, from 8 to 10 October 2007¹. All five Regional Commissions have been involved in the elaboration of the project document and the recommendations of the above mentioned Expert Group Meeting have been duly taken into account; furthermore, after the first review of the present proposal by DESA Review Committee, the Regional Commissions have been involved as observers in the work of the Friends of the Chair Group on Violence against Women Indicators (FoC) that was mandated by the UN Statistical Commission to revise the proposal of the Expert Group Meeting: the FoC group has prepared preliminary recommendations that are being presented at the 40th session of the Statistical Commission at the end of February 2009. The objective is to strengthen national and regional capacity to take action to prevent, sanction and eradicate violence against women through enhanced statistical data and indicators of violence against women and to create or reinforce knowledge-sharing networks at the regional and interregional levels. As violence against women is a global phenomenon, the project recognizes the importance of collaborative response, participatory action and sharing of good practices, and thus the need for the Regional Commissions to promote active participation of national machineries for the advancement of women as well as national statistical institutions and civil society.</p> <p>The project is to be executed over 24 months. It will be coordinated by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and executed in collaboration with ECA, ECE, ESCAP and ESCWA, in collaboration with the Statistics Division and DAW of DESA. Planned project activities are taking into account the progresses already achieved by each Regional Commission in terms of accumulation of knowledge and experience regarding violence against women and the specificity of each regional context.</p>	

¹ <http://www.unecce.org/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.30/2007/mtg1/zip.3.e.pdf>.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The Secretary General's report on the in-depth study of all forms of violence against women² and the inter-institutional report *No more! The right of women to live a life free of violence in Latin America and the Caribbean*³, published respectively in 2006 and 2007, made clear that the eradication of violence against women must unequivocally become a central objective of public agendas first as a human rights issue, and second as an obstacle to development. Indeed, violence against women also represents a main obstacle for achieving social equity and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and all of humanity would benefit from putting end to gender violence. Advances must be made toward public policies which underline the States' duty of diligence to protect women from violence. The political will must be accompanied with sufficient human, technical and financial resources to articulate and deepen existing efforts for prevention, attention and sanction alike.

The in-depth study conducted by the Secretary General made clear that all over the world violence against women takes many different forms, "manifested in a continuum of multiple, interrelated and sometimes recurring forms". It can include physical, sexual and psychological violence – more difficult to measure as specific behaviours vary significantly across different settings – in addition to economic abuse and exploitation. As remarked in this study, "naming forms and manifestations of violence against women is an important step toward recognizing and addressing them".

In follow-up to the Secretary General's report, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted in 2006 a resolution entitled 'Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women' (A/RES/61/143), that requested:

the Statistical Commission to develop and propose, in consultation with the Commission on the Status of Women, and building on the work of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, a set of possible indicators on violence against women in order to assist States in assessing the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women.

This mandate of the General Assembly strengthens the ongoing efforts at regional and national levels for defining and calculating indicators on violence against women, which contribute to build a knowledge base on violence against women. Availability of quantitative knowledge on VAW would result in better articulated legislative and public policy guidelines as well as the development of strategies to address and eliminate violence against women. The United Nations Statistical Commission, in consultation with the Commission on the Status of Women, have the opportunity to support the collection of data and indicators that can be measured through official statistics on the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women. The support of Regional Commissions would also enhance the role and contribution of national statistical offices in this crucial area of gender equality.

² A/61/122/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

³ This document has also been circulated under the title "Not one more! Women's right to a life free of violence in Latin America and the Caribbean".

A first important contribution was made by the Expert Group Meeting on Indicators to measure violence against women, convened in Geneva from 8 to 10 October 2007,⁴ that was called in order to support the work of the Statistical Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women. The meeting benefited from the active participation of and contributions from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN ECE), the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (UN/DAW) and United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) of DESA, in collaboration with 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), and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). The meeting was hosted by the Conference of European Statisticians' Task Force on Violence against Women, which concluded that:

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.

As a long-term objective, all forms of violence against women should be measured. Taking into account the different levels of capacity for data collection on violence against women, data availability and development of indicators, the recommended way forward is a step-by-step approach to the development of international indicators. International indicators should thus focus at present on the most common forms of violence against women for which sources of data are more readily available. Further research and methodological development in relation to data collection and indicators is needed in order to extend the set of indicators. Such efforts need to be undertaken systematically, and without delay.

The set of indicators outlined as a first step towards the development of an internationally agreed common set of VAW indicators in the context of the UN Statistical Commission has been revised by the Friends of the Chair Group on Violence against Women Indicators (FoC) established during the 39th session of this Commission in February 2008. The FoC Group aims at conducting a rigorous evaluation of the set of indicators and suggesting ways to improve their compilation and will submit its preliminary report at the 40th session of the UN Statistical Commission to be held at the end of February 2009.⁵ Should this report be approved, a basic set of indicators on physical and sexual violence against women will be available as starting point to assist national authorities in assessing the extent, prevalence and severity of violence against women. In the years to come, the FoC Group shall pursue additional work on other manifestations of violence that have to be

⁴ <http://www.unece.org/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.30/2007/mtg1/zip.3.e.pdf>

⁵ The Friends of the Chair Group on Violence against Women Indicators, presided by the Government of Mexico, is conformed by the representatives of the National Statistical Institutes of Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Ghana, Italy, Sweden and Thailand. The Secretariat is held by the United Nations Statistical Division. The five Regional Commissions are participating as observers.

subjected to further evaluation “until the full specter of international indicators on violence against women is achieved”.⁶

Effective policies and programmes to eradicate violence against women need to be planned on the basis of extensive knowledge. Sound statistical data is critical for the development of appropriate policies, legislation, and services for women affected by violence. While a great deal has been accomplished, there are still challenges and gaps in worldwide knowledge on this issue. Sources that have been traditionally used to measure VAW provide only a limited picture because they reflect only the perpetrations that are reported to officials and registered in statistics from health, police, social welfare and court cases, which are not usually coordinated nor compiled for a national picture to emerge. Given the sensitivity of the subject and the predominant culture where domestic violence may not be seen as a crime, women underreport the offences - particularly those committed at home (domestic violence). For this reason, statistics based on reported cases heavily underestimate the level of violence.

The basic thrust of this project consist in making the existing knowledge accumulated in terms of policies, findings, innovative practices, processes and statistical data available to policy makers, activists and women’s organizations. It intends to share successful practices since many countries have already adopted legislation and outlined policies, but face a big gap between a growing demand for justice and services and a low level of resources and knowledge available in the institutions involved in the provision of services and the monitoring of policy implementation and law enforcement. As violence against women is a global phenomenon, the project recognizes the importance of collaborative response, participatory action and sharing of good practices, and thus the need for the Regional Commissions to promote active participation of national machineries for the advancement of women as well as national statistical institutions and civil society.

UN Regional Commissions play a significant role in assisting governments in the implementation of regional as well as global mandates. ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA - in collaboration with DAW/DESA and the UN Statistical Commission- will join efforts through the present interregional project to strengthen the capacity of the countries to regularly and appropriately measure violence against women. Through the project activities, they will reinforce data collection and analysis skills of national statistical offices and machineries for the advancement of women – a common need across regions - providing a common methodology and establishing a community of practice to promote the effective exchange of best practices.

2.2 Link to the Programme Budget

The project is linked directly to the Strategic Framework of the five Regional Commissions for the period 2008 – 2009 as well as those of the Division for the

⁶ “Draft preliminary report of the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the indicators on violence against women” to be presented at the 40th Session of the UN Statistical Commission on 22-27 February 2009.

Advancement of Women and the Statistic Division of DESA⁷. The project is also in line with the objectives of the following Programmes and Subprogrammes of the 2008/09 Programme Budget (A/62/6):

ECA: Programme 14, subprogramme 6: Promoting the advancement of women (all expected accomplishments).

ECE: Programme 16, subprogramme 3: “Statistics” (expected accomplishment d)).

ECLAC: Programme 17, Subprogramme 5: Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development (all expected accomplishments).

ESCAP: Programme 15, subprogramme 8: “Social development, including persistent and emerging issues (expected accomplishment a)).

ESCWA: Programme 18, subprogramme 6: “Advancement of women” (one comprehensive expected accomplishment), and sub-programme 5 "Statistics for evidence-based policymaking" (expected accomplishment b).

DESA/DAW: DESA Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation, Component on Gender issues and Development, *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”.

DESA/Statistic Division: DESA Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation, Component on Statistics, *Expected Accomplishment A* “Enhanced capacity of national statistical offices to routinely collect, compile, store, analyze and disseminate official statistics and indicators in the economic, social, demographic and environmental fields” and *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”.

2.3 Link to the Internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADGs), including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Development Agenda

The project will contribute to the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goal No 3 on the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women, as well as to the follow-up of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979) and the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), especially the Strategic area D “Violence against Women” and the Strategic Objective H.3 “Generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation”.

⁷ “In compliance with General Assembly resolution 62/133, approved the formation of a Friends of the Chair group to conduct an in-depth technical review of proposed indicators to measure violence against women, and requested the group to report back to the Commission at its fortieth session” (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc08/Report-English.pdf>).

MDG 3 about gender equality and women's autonomy can only be achieved if the threat of gender-based violence is fought through active public policies, as shown by best practices identified at sectorial and local levels, which demonstrate the need to invigorate a knowledge community to fight violence against women in all regions. Social networks, legislation, advocacy, monitoring systems, adequate and timely records, early warning systems and multisectoral strategies are some of the practices that need to be better known and learned about.

Furthermore, violence against women affects their capacity to earn their own income and directly affects the attainment of MDG 1 on the eradication of poverty.⁸ ECLAC and ECA member governments agreed in their respective fora⁹ to the need of linking up the MDGs with the eradication of violence as a serious development problem, particularly in conflict zones where violence against women and girls, including rape and domestic violence, is rampant. In order to implement this recommendation and to accelerate the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, ECA developed a Follow-up Strategy on Beijing + 10 which focus on the necessary strategic interventions. This strategy proposes to eliminate violence against women and includes the enhancement of the capacities of several key actors.

At ESCWA, the Statistics Division, in collaboration with experts from the Arab countries and regional agencies, have recommended a Gender, Issues and Indicators (G IS IN) three-dimensional Framework which links MDG indicators to the Arab Beijing Platform Priority Areas of Concern and identifies the corresponding region-specific gender statistics indicators, including those in the area of Human Rights and Violence against Women. This is being reinforced by the resolution on Gender Statistics for Equality and Empowerment [(286 (XXV))] endorsed at ESCWA 25th Ministerial session held in Yemen. At ESCAP, the Statistics Division and the Emerging Social Issues Division will combine to focus on building working partnerships between National Statistics Offices and national machineries for women.

2.4 Lessons learned and related projects

The main lessons learned by Regional Commissions and other UN entities involved in the project during previous efforts show that:

⁸ Governments gathered during the thirty-eighth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mar del Plata, Argentina, 7-8 September 2005) congratulated the regional organizations in the United Nations system on the use of complementary gender indicators in assessing progress towards fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals, requested that indicators on women's human rights and especially on the right of women to a life free of violence be incorporated in forthcoming documents and welcomed the agreements adopted at the thirteenth meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on the Advancement of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular the establishment of the inter-agency working group on violence against women.

⁹ See report of the thirty-eighth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mar del Plata, Argentina, 7-8 September 2005) in www.eclac.cl/mujer and the *Outcome and Way Forward document* that emanated from the 7th African Regional Conference on Women held in October 2004 - which was endorsed by the African Heads of States and Governments as Africa's common position on the post-Beijing era in January 2005.

- The involvement of NSOs is a crucial factor for the technical sustainability of existing initiatives.
- The active involvement of NMAWs is critical to foster governmental ownership and greater political will.
- As UNECE concluded, the need to mobilize various stakeholders around the issue of measuring VAW is a key factor. As statistical offices are not in a position to provide alone resources to develop surveys on VAW, workshops addressing a broad range of organizations (line ministries, equality committees, academia, NGOs) can play a significant role.
- The format of training activities should be well thought of, facilitating the interaction between participants and paying due attention to conveying messages in an effective way, taking advantage of innovative communication tools.

Lessons learned include the need to assist governments to:

- Adopt multisectoral approaches to policy making on VAW;
- Improve the skills, capacity, and tools of producers and users of statistical information to collect and analyze data on violence against women;
- Produce reliable national data and statistics for policy formulation and advocacy to improve the evaluation of legislative frameworks and the implementation of public policies designed to eliminate VAW; and
- To pay attention to victims and to ensure sanctioning of perpetrators.

3. PROBLEM ANALYSIS

3.1 User analysis

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

The improvement of the capacities and the interactions of users and producers of statistical data will strengthen the quality of policies and services oriented to eliminate violence against women. These policies and services are provided by the government, police, judiciary system, social and health sectors, as well as from non-governmental organizations. Networks will be established, most notably involving the parliament and civil society. Once a core of common methodologies and indicators are known and adopted by NSOs and NMAW's, improvement in the follow-up of public policies will take place.

The project will work closely with national experts and governmental counterparts in order to maximize local ownership. Training of local staff will strengthen institutional capacities.

International stakeholders will participate collaboratively in order to ensure that local/regional activities provide inputs for sharing best practices and common methodology

and indicators to assess the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women as proposed in the basic set recommended by the Friends of the Chair Group on Violence against Women Indicators (FoC).

Civil Society organizations and especially local women's organizations will benefit from better availability of information, indicators and best practices in order to enhance their monitoring activities of governmental programs and policies.

The building of an interregional web-portal as a result of this project will thus enhance advocacy efforts with the support of data, information and knowledge. The web-portal will also support the formulation of projects in VAW eradication.

As a whole, the project will increase awareness of the magnitude of violence against women, and the need to measure and monitor policies oriented toward its eradication.

3.2 Problem analysis

“Violence against women persists in every country in the world as a pervasive violation of human rights and a major impediment to achieving gender equality”. In its 2006 report, the Secretary-General has stated that as long as violence against women continues, we cannot claim to be making real progress towards equality, development and peace. The magnitude of the data on the prevalence of domestic violence and citizens' perception on the seriousness of this problem in every country of the world contrast with the slight presence of the issue on the political agendas, the scarcity of resources and the behaviour of the judicial system - which demonstrates the gap between citizens' demand and State response.

The lack of available data on the subject of violence against women and its cost to society partly explain the continued lack of concerted efforts to eradicate it. Increased knowledge of the real extent and costs of violence in all of the five Regions is essential to eradicate violence against women at the global level and foster more effective policies at the regional and national levels.

The task of providing a full, up-to date diagnosis of the nature, prevalence, causes, consequences and repercussions of violence against women has not yet been fulfilled. A full understanding of its effects on women and society as a whole has not yet been achieved. No baseline data / indicator has been established to monitor and evaluate the effect of policies, legislations, plans and programmes. Still, information available on the true extent of the various types of violence against women is very limited. Many countries in the five regions do not even have basic data to measure the extent of the problem and build indicators. In those countries where surveys have been carried out and data is available, the indicators do not show the extent of the violence on a standardized and comparable basis.

The present interregional project seeks to enhance capacities in the countries of the five regions to build and update baseline data on the basic set of indicators on physical and sexual violence recommended by the Friends of the Chair group, to allow for the evaluation

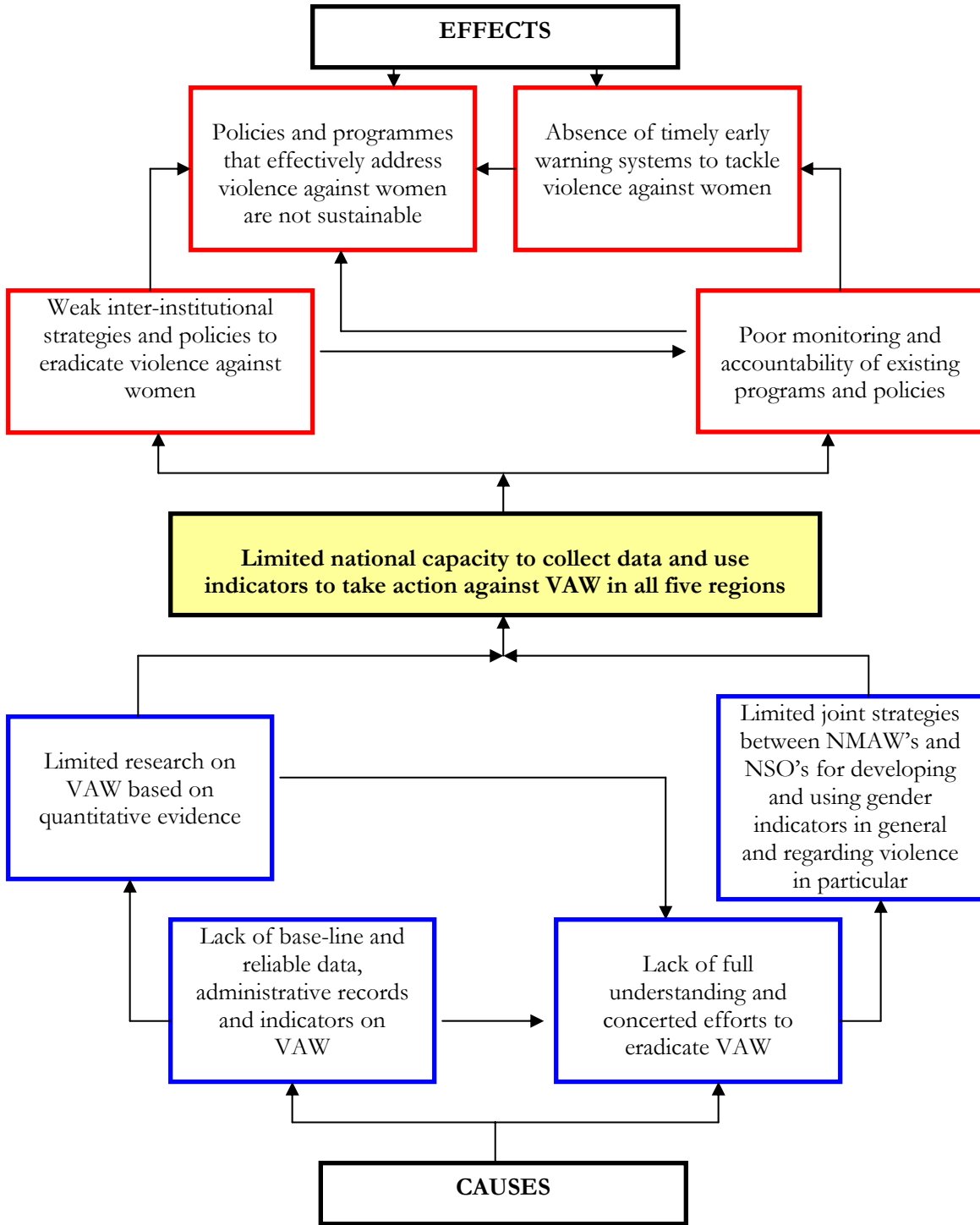
of the legislative frameworks as well as the impact assessment of the plans and programmes implemented for the prevention of violence against women, attention to victims and the sanctioning of perpetrators. As stated in the 2007 EGM report¹⁰, and due to the diversity of national conditions, a step-by-step approach to the development and use of common indicators at the international level is considered to be the best way to proceed to avoid overburden States and to give them an incentive towards more systematic and accelerated data collection.

The development of indicators on the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women, supported by robust quantitative data, is part of a wider agenda to strengthen policy development and action to address all forms and manifestations of violence against women, including prevention of violence. It should thus be accompanied by capacity building and institutional development, particularly focused on the national statistical offices and other data collection systems (e.g. in the area of health) and their role in the collection of data on violence against women.

Data collection work must be accompanied by an ongoing, comprehensive and multidimensional research agenda and methodological development on the different forms and manifestations of violence against women, including on the consequences of such violence.

The following problem-tree summarizes key issues to be tackled by this project:

¹⁰ <http://www.unecce.org/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.30/2007/mtg1/zip.3.e.pdf>



3.3 Analysis of objectives

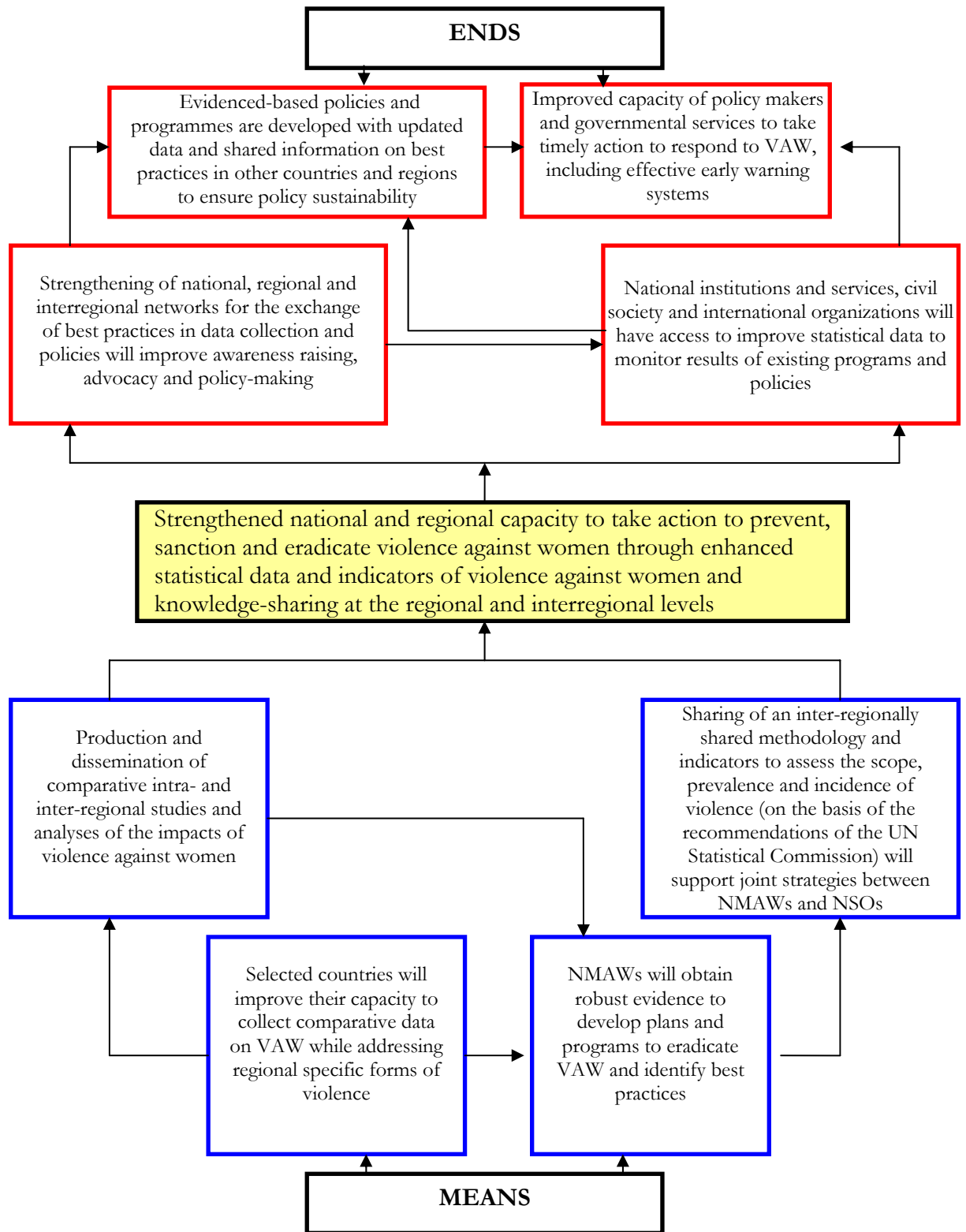
The project seeks to strengthen national and regional capacity to take action, prevent, sanction and eradicate physical and sexual violence against women. The strategy will rely on enhancing the production of statistical data and indicators of these forms of violence as well as knowledge-sharing at the regional and interregional levels.

Improving measurement of violence against women together with disseminating the resulting statistical information is the first step toward strengthening national capacities to develop policies and programmes that effectively address this issue. Furthermore, the development of a common general methodological framework for measuring violence against women will also allow focusing on the specific challenges rising in different regions and contexts. Through the development and sharing of an interregional methodology and commonly agreed indicators to assess the magnitude of violence against women, the project will generate the tools to improve the capacity of National Statistical Offices to collect data and measure VAW. The installation of strong capacities should later facilitate the work of NSOs to expand the collection of information on additional indicators as the UN Statistical Commission expands its recommendations on other manifestations of violence.

The strengthening of NSOs will sustain joint strategies between producers and users of gender indicators on violence especially with the National Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women. Achieving the project's objective to develop and invigorate a knowledge community on violence against women at the regional and interregional levels will also be critical to foster effective public action to eradicate violence against women. This will allow exchanges between countries and among regions to identify best practices as linkages between policies interventions and their impact on the evolution of violence will be made clearer. In other words, data availability will enable regional and interregional networks to exchange adequate information that can be use for awareness raising, advocacy, policy-making and timely action to respond to situations provoked by the acts of violence against women. A collaborative approach between all international stakeholders will therefore be essential to build a knowledge community, capable of improving the measurement of violence against women, the identification and exchange of best practices, and capacity-building of government entities, as well as developing indicators to deal with regional forms of VAW.

Since this inter-regional project takes into account regional particularities, there are two types of activities and outputs: those global in scope and those considered region- specific mainly related to specific forms of violence, availability of existing data and capacity of national machineries in each region. The main output of the project is interregional in nature and consists of a methodology flexible enough to integrate the regional features in line with the proposal of indicators that is being developed by the Friends of the Chair Group on Violence against Women Indicators (FoC).

The following objective-tree links the key aspects of this objective with the expected accomplishments of the project:



3.4 Statistical aspects of the project

The project has been elaborated in consultation with the statistics divisions/centers of the five Regional Commissions and will be implemented in coordination with them. Statistical aspects of the project are two-fold: 1) to promote “the use of common methodologies and indicators” among all the countries of the five Regions; and 2) to strengthen the capacity of national entities to centralize, systematize and consolidate the existing information.

The establishment of a baseline to monitor and evaluate the effect of policies, legislations, plans and programmes lies at the core of this project and implies progressing in all fields of statistics production in line with General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/61/143), and the recommendations of the UN Statistical Commission and CSW ¹¹ as follows:

- a) To develop comparable indicators between countries regarding the prevalence and incidence of all forms of VAW, in line with the recommendations of UN Statistical Commission and the basic set of indicators on physical and sexual violence identified as initial point for the developing of further work by the Friends of the Chair of the Statistical Commission.
- b) To identify and propose to the Friends of the Chair alternative and complementary forms of measurement of the magnitude of various forms of violence.
- c) To develop and adopt unified and standardized methods for data collection to guarantee the validity and reliability of the information, including the design of specialized surveys or specific modules in already existing population and household surveys in line with the recommendations of the UN Statistical Commission.
- d) To produce systems of statistical records on the incidence of violence against women, with data disaggregated not only by sex, but also by ethnicity, age and geographical location, amongst other pertinent factors, allowing for the quantification of its magnitude in line with the work of the UN Statistical Commission.
- e) To consolidate databases on all forms of violence against women with current, coordinated and accessible information made available and disseminated to a wide range of stakeholders.
- f) To improve and coordinate registry systems for cases of violence.

In each region, the project will contribute to the capacity building of national statistical offices by:

¹¹ <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc08/Report-English.pdf>.

- a) Providing a regional forum to advocate for the use of and dissemination of VAW indicators;
- b) Providing an opportunity to assess problems and obstacles in having gender statistics and VAW indicators used specifically by NSOs as part of data collection and analysis; and
- c) Allowing NSOs to engage in a dialogue with NMAWs on the use of statistics and data collection for advocacy and policy interventions on VAW and contribute to increasing the effectiveness of national VAW advocacy, policies and planning.

Progress in the development and use of reliable data on VAW is uneven among countries in the five Regional Commissions. Advances have been made regarding data on intimate and domestic violence, but reliable figures on many other forms of violence against women are still scarce. An important asset of the project will be the progress made in the ECE region over the last decades, where national statistical authorities have gradually become more involved in the production of survey data on violence-against women. There has been a progressive convergence in the way the various dimensions of physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence are defined, thanks to the interaction between statisticians, researchers and NGOs, both at national and international levels. Survey tools have also been improved and slow but gradual convergence has been observed in the preparation of questionnaires, both for dedicated surveys and modules, guidelines for interviewers, safety prescriptions and sample designs.

The recommendations of the International Expert Group Meeting on Indicators to Measure Violence against Women (Geneva, 8-10 October 2007) and combined efforts of both ECE and ECLAC to identify simple, relevant and comparable indicators have so far contributed to the recent agreements reached by the Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics to develop global guidelines for collecting data on violence against women (Rome, Italy, 13 December 2007) and to the preliminary report that is being presented by the Friend of the Chair to the UN Statistical Commission in 2009 – which will feedback into the statistical activities of this project.

In this context, the project will play an important role of linking global efforts with existing regional initiatives. Among the latter, the project will build upon ECE's task-force to develop a common list of indicators and a standard methodology to measure violence against women in national population-based surveys, established under the framework of the Conference of European Statisticians and ECLAC's Working group on gender statistics approved at the Statistical Conference of the Americas (Santiago, Chile, June 2007).

Similarly the project will enrich and complement the ongoing work on the African Gender and Development Index in the ECA region and the joint training of heads of Statistical Offices (Uganda, June 2008) where a joint programme of action was prepared to lay the ground for the implementation of this project. In ESCWA, the project will expand existing efforts by the Statistical Unit, the Centre for Women (ECW) and its member states to carry out capacity building activities on the compilation and use of statistics, including gender disaggregated data. Five areas of attention have been identified: sexual violence as a

tool of war; inter-sectional violence, whereby stress of conflict and occupation contributes to a rise in domestic violence; protection of women from gender-based violence in a crisis setting; violence as a function of forced migration; and violence associated with trafficking of women from conflict-affected countries. At ESCAP, the Statistics and Gender and Development Sections have been working together to expand the regional work on gender statistics and provide a new avenue for collaboration on policy and normative work with gender advocates. Implementation will contribute to gender mainstreaming and to build up the capacity of NSOs to develop gender statistics in member states.

4. OBJECTIVES, EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND STRATEGY

4.1 Overall objective

The objective of the project 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.

4.2 Expected accomplishments

The implementation of the project is expected to result in the following accomplishments:

- I** 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
- II** 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.

4.3 Main activities

1.1 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, the Caribbean; two subregional workshops coordinated by ECE; and one regional by ESCAP and ESCWA respectively).

1.2 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)

1.3 Developing and testing of short module on VAW and core-set of indicators, including 2 meetings of the UNECE Task-Force (ECE).¹²

1.4 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).

2.1 Building and maintaining an interregional web portal (ECLAC) that will feed on regional web portals maintained by the 5 Regional Commissions within existing resources;

2.2 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.

2.3 Production of national publications where new knowledge and innovation can be shared; preparation of final regional publications on physical and sexual violence.

2.4 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) to be held in the first trimester of 2010).

2.5 Undertaking one final review through the ECLAC web-board; ECA, ECE, ESCAP and ESCWA will collaborate within existing resources.

4.4. Strategy for project implementation

The project will be implemented in the five regions (i.e. ECE, ECA, ESCAP, ESCWA and ECLAC) as a pilot for building 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. Within the given budget, the project will strive to achieve the maximum results by focusing on the following:

a) Assessment of existing knowledge:

The installation of the project includes an initial phase of assessment of existing knowledge information and learning initiatives: this includes the basic set of statistical indicators identified by the Friends of the Chair the indicators on violence against women in their preliminary report presented in February 2009 to the UN Statistical Commission together with those initiatives and experiences relevant at regional level. The statistics collected at this stage will reflect on-going work and can be considered an essential input for the ongoing work of the Friends of the Chair group. At the end of the project a final review

¹² Together with UNSD and UNDAW the regional commissions will help to develop a proposal for a global set of indicators to assess the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women to be put to the consideration of the UN Statistical Commission.

will be undertaken by ECLAC through the interregional web-portal on violence against women that will be built through the project.

b) Data collection, analysis and sharing of knowledge

While the regional seminars, the training workshops, the interregional web portal and the training kit will benefit a wide range of countries in the each of the five regions, the project will target a selected number of countries for data collection and analysis activities. Each Regional Commission has selected a number of countries where the project will be implemented. Number varies in each region depending on different criteria: level and quality of institutional framework among users and producers; degree of integration of gender perspective in data collection; previous experiences in violence surveys, among others. With exception of ECE that will concentrate on the development and testing of the VAW short module, each region will select three to five countries to produce national publications where use of new knowledge and innovation can be shared, which will also serve as the basis for the preparation of final regional publications.

c) Development of measurement methodology

To insure comparability between countries regarding the prevalence and incidence of physical and sexual forms of violence against women, the project will build on the consolidated proposal of indicators that will be approved by the UN Statistical Commission in 2009 and develop a short module on VAW and core-set of indicators to be integrated by national statistic system into their population-base surveys. Should the measurement of other forms of violence been approved by the Statistical Commission at its 41st meeting in February 2010, its integration in the activities of the project would be considered. It is important to note that the project will contribute to harmonization and comparability but will take existing data as departure point to improve methodologies.

d) Capacity building: statistical and monitoring capacity

The project will carry out technical and training activities to strengthen both the capacity of National Statistical Offices to measure violence against women and the capacity of National Women's Offices to implement and monitor public policies toward the eradication of violence against women in all Regional Commissions except in ECE where only statistical bureaus will be involved. These activities will include regional and subregional technical and e-learning workshops in the five regions as well as seminars in ECLAC and ECA regions for the representatives of national women's and statistical offices to impulse their dialogue as the ones responsible for taking statistical information into account in the formulation and follow-up of public policies on VAW.

e) Establishment of a knowledge community

Sustainability of the project will depend in great measure on the commitment of stakeholders toward the building of a community of exchange and dissemination of knowledge. Such a knowledge community initiated through the regional and subregional

workshops and seminars shall provide a forum to exchange and share information and experiences among producers and users of statistical information on VAW.

Since knowledge is considered in the framework of this project as information absorbed, understood, interpreted and used as a basis for action, the project will include the production of knowledge sharing tools such as a training kit on the basis of the guidelines approved by the UN Statistical Commission, interregional and regional web portals, a publication of comparative data collected by the five Regional Commissions on physical and sexual violence.

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation will take into account the indicators of achievement enounced below. The difference in the number of beneficiary countries among the five regions is connected with the previous existence in ECE and ECLAC of gender indicators networks and the institutional differences in the countries of each region.

- a) Installed capacities in the National Machineries on the Advancement of Women and National Statistics Offices in each region;
- b) Depth of the gender mainstreaming in national policies and collection of statistical data;
- c) Pre-existence of active institutional and social networks;
- d) Level of institutional and social awareness on violence against women;
- e) Existence of statistical records on the incidence of physical and sexual violence against women;
- f) Quantity of countries that have adopted legal and judiciary framework to prevent, sanction and eradicate violence against women at national and regional levels;
- g) Existing possibility for women victims of violence to access the justice system.

I.A.I.1

Thirty-four countries (15 countries in Europe, 8 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, 5 countries in Africa and 3 countries, each in Asia and the Pacific, and Western Asia) will have adopted the methodologies provided by the Regional Commissions to carry out surveys or keep sustainable public administrative records.

Means of Verification:

National statistic systems having assessed or integrated the use of a common short module to measure VAW in population-base surveys or have adopted the use of sustainable

administrative records. This information will be collected by each Regional Commission at the end of the project.

I.A. I.2

Thirteen stakeholders (including 10 from Europe and 3 international organizations) will participate in the development of the common short module and indicators to measure VAW and will plan to use it in the near future in line with the recommendations of the FoC Group.

Means of Verification:

Records from participants in the activities leading to the production of the module to measure VAW. The information will be collected by Regional Commissions having organized related meetings, seminars and workshops.

I.A. II.1

Twenty-one countries (5 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and Europe and 3 countries, each in Asia and the Pacific, and Western Asia) will have an updated and periodical database on the web, including statistics and public records dealing with physical and sexual violence

Means of Verification:

Relevant information and indicators will be available in websites dealing with violence in selected countries. This information will be collected by each Regional Commission, at the end of the project

I.A. II.2

Thirty-four countries (15 countries in Europe, 8 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, 5 countries in Africa and 3 countries, each in Asia and the Pacific, and Western Asia) will have information systems adjusted to local and regional needs.

Means of Verification:

Relevant data will be available in the expected publication of comparative data of the information collected by the five regional commissions (mainly thanks to activities 2.2 and 2.3)

I.A. II.3

Forty-three countries (15 countries in Europe, 13 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and five countries, each in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Western Asia) will

have formally been committed to participating in the knowledge community established on violence against women.

Means of Verification:

Records of relevant governmental entities participating in activities related to the knowledge community network. This information will be collected by the Regional Commissions coordinating each related specific activity.

Final project evaluation

- (a) The expected achievements of the project will be verified with the indicators of achievement shown in this Section 5 and in the Logical Framework (Annex I).
- (b) A mid-term evaluation would be held at the end of year 1 to review the project strategy.
- (c) A preliminary revision of implementation and overall final substantive project evaluation will be undertaken by ECLAC in collaboration with the IANWGE and DESA after the first year of activity and at the end of the project period. An amount of USD 14,720 for consultant fee and travel expenses is allocated for the final substantive evaluation.

6. EXTERNAL FACTORS

There are several external factors that could negatively affect the achievement of the Project objectives. They are:

EA I: 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

- Significant inter- and intra-regional disparities in the quality and availability of data, information and human resources impede the adoption of methodologies common to all the five regions involved.
- Reluctance from governments to measure or share data on violence against women.
- Lack of interest and commitment from governments on capacity-building to improve strategies to eradicate violence against women.

EA II: 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

- Lack of interest and commitment from governments on capacity-building to improve strategies to eradicate violence against women.

- Lack of required ownership and political will by national counterparts.
- Violence against women is downgraded in governmental agendas.
- Lack of interest and commitment from governments on incorporating and sharing best practices to tackle violence against women.

7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be coordinated by ECLAC and implemented in collaboration with ECA, ECE, ESCAP, ESCWA, For its execution, the cooperation will be sought from the UN Statistic Commission together with the UN Statistics Division and DAW of DESA. Main activities carried out in each region to fulfill the expected accomplishments of the project will depend on the progresses already achieved by each Regional Commission in terms of accumulation of knowledge regarding violence against women.

ANNEX 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Intervention logic	Indicators	Source of verification	Risks
<p>Objective The objective of the project 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.</p>			

<p>Expected accomplishment 1 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</p>	<p>I.A I.1 34 countries (15 countries in Europe, 8 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, 5 countries in Africa and 3 countries, each in Asia and the Pacific, and Western Asia) will have adopted the methodologies provided by the Regional Commissions to carry out surveys or keep sustainable public administrative records.</p> <p>I.A. I.2 Thirteen stakeholders, (including 10 from Europe and 3 international organizations) will participate in the development of the common short module and indicators to measure VAW and will plan to use it in the near future in the near future in line with the recommendations of the FoC Group.</p>	<p>National statistic systems having assessed or integrated the use of a common short module to measure VAW in population-base surveys or have adopted the use of sustainable administrative records. This information will be collected by each Regional Commission at the end of the project.</p> <p>- Records from participants in the activities leading to the production of the module to measures VAW. The information will be collected by Regional Commissions having organized related meetings, seminars and workshops.</p> <p>- Country reports to the Commission on the Status of Women and the Statistical Commission.</p>	<p>-Significant inter- and intra-regional disparities in the quality and availability of information and human resources impede the adoption of methodologies common to all involved regions.</p> <p>-Reluctance from governments to measure or share data on violence against women.</p> <p>- Lack of interest and commitment from governments on capacity-building to improve strategies to eradicate violence against women.</p> <p>-Significant inter- and intra-regional disparities in the quality and availability of information and human resources impede the adoption of methodologies common to all involved regions.</p> <p>-Reluctance from governments to measure or share data on violence against women.</p>
<p>1.1 Main activity Organizing five subregional and two regional workshops on the measurement of VAW (Three subregional workshops coordinated by ECLAC for South America, Central America, and the Caribbean; two subregional workshops coordinated by ECE; one regional workshop ESCAP and ESCWA respectively).</p>			

<p>1.2 Main activity 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)</p>
<p>1.3 Main activity Developing and testing of short module on VAW and core-set of indicators, including 2 meetings of the UNECE Task-Force on the measurement of gender-based violence (ECE).</p>
<p>1.4 Main activity Conducting technical workshops and seminars on the measurement of physical and sexual violence: one regional technical 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 workshops (coordinated by ECLAC).</p>
<p>1.5 Main activity Overall final project evaluation</p>

<p>Expected accomplishment 2 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</p>	<p>I.A. II.1 Twenty-one countries (5 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and Europe and 3 countries, each in Asia and the Pacific, and Western Asia) will have an updated and periodical database on the web, including statistics and public records dealing with physical and sexual violence</p>	<p>Relevant information and indicators will be available in websites dealing with violence in selected countries. This information will be collected by each Regional Commission, at the end of the project.</p>	<p>-Lack of interest and commitment from governments on capacity-building to improve strategies to eradicate violence against women.</p> <p>-Lack of interest and commitment from governments on incorporating and sharing best practices to tackle violence against women.</p>
	<p>I.A. II.2 Thirty-four countries (15 countries in Europe, 8 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, 5 countries in Africa and 3 countries, each in Asia and the Pacific, and Western Asia) will have an information system adjusted to local and regional needs</p>	<p>Relevant data will be available in the expected publication of comparative data of the information collected by the five regional commissions (mainly thanks to activities 2.2 and 2.3)</p>	<p>-Lack of interest and commitment from governments on capacity-building to improve strategies to eradicate violence against women.</p> <p>-Lack of interest and commitment from governments on incorporating and sharing best practices to tackle violence against women.</p>
	<p>I.A. II.3 Forty-three countries</p>		<p>- Lack of required</p>

	(15 countries in Europe, 13 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and five countries, each in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Western Asia) will have formally been committed to participating in the knowledge community established on violence against women.	Records of relevant governmental entities participating in activities related to the knowledge community network. This information will be collected by the Regional Commission coordinating each related specific activity.	ownership and political will by national counterparts. - Violence against women is downgraded in governmental agendas.
<p>2.1 Main activity Building and updating an interregional web portal (ECLAC) that will feed on regional web portals maintained by the 5 regional commissions within existing resources.</p>			
<p>2.2 Main activity 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.</p>			
<p>2.3 Main activity Production of national publications where use of new knowledge and innovation can be shared: preparation of final regional publications on physical and sexual violence.</p>			
<p>2.4 Main activity 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 5 RC and DESA/DAW in the framework of the meeting of the Inter-Agency Network for Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) to be held in the first trimester of 2010).</p>			
<p>2.5 Main activity Undertaking one final review through the ECLAC web-board; ECA, ECE, ESCAP and ESCWA will collaborated within existing resources.</p>			

ANNEX 2: RESULT BASED WORKPLAN

Expected accomplishment	Main activity	Timeframe by output/activity						
		2008		2009		2010		
EA1: 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	1.1 Main activity Organizing five subregional and two regional workshops on the measurement of VAW (Three subregional workshops coordinated by ECLAC for South America, Central America, the Caribbean; two subregional workshops coordinated by ECE; and one regional workshop, each by ESCAP and ESCWA respectively).			X	X	X		
	1.2 Main activity 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).		X	X				
	1.3 Main activity Developing and testing of short module on VAW and core-set of indicators, including 2 meetings of the UNECE Task-Force on the measurement of gender-based violence (ECE).		X	X	X	X		
	1.4 Main activity 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 convening five regional and one interregional e-learning workshops (coordinated by ECLAC).				X	X	X	
	1.5 Main activity An overall final project evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the project period							X
EA2: Increased knowledge-sharing amongst national machineries and other stakeholders at the regional and interregional level on physical and sexual violence to promote evidence-	2.1 Main activity Building and updating an interregional web portal (ECLAC) that will feed on regional web portals maintained by the 5 regional commissions within existing resources.		X	X	X	X		
	2.2 Main activity 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.						X	X

based policies to eradicate violence against women.	2.3 Main activity Production of national publications where use of new knowledge and innovation can be shared: preparation of final regional publications on physical and sexual violence.			X	X	X	X
	2.4 Main activity Organizing one international expert meeting to assess existing knowledge information on physical and sexual violence and revise results of the 1 st year implementation of the project in the countries involved in the five regional commissions (convened by ECLAC with the 5 RC and DESA/DAW in the framework of the meeting of the Inter-Agency Network for Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) to be held in February 2009).		X	X			
	2.5 Main activity Undertaking one final review through the ECLAC web-board; ECA, ECE, ESCAP and ESCWA will collaborated within existing resources.						

ANNEX 3: RESULT BASED BUDGET

Expected accomplishment	Aspect of Activity	Region	Main activities	Budget lines	Amount allocated
EA1: 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	Capacity Building	ECLAC	1 Training bilingual kit for collection and use of information on VAW	604 International consultants	10,000
				612 Contractual services	5,000
				616 Operating expenses	4,000
				Subtotal	19,000
		3 subregional workshops on the measurement of VAW for South America (Santiago, Chile), Central America (Mexico), and the Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago)	602 GTA	12,000	
			604 National consultants	15,000	
			608 Official travel of staff	10,000	
			621 Seminars and workshops	75,000	
			Subtotal	112,000	
			ECE	2 subregional workshops on VAW measurement (venue to be confirmed)	608 Official travel of staff
	621 Seminars and workshops	50,000			
	Subtotal	60,000			
	ESCAP	1 regional workshop on VAW measurement (Bangkok)	608 Official travel of staff	5,000	
			621 Seminars and workshops	23,000	
			Subtotal	28,000	
	ESCWA	1 regional workshop on VAW measurement (Beirut)	608 Official travel of staff	5,000	
			621 Seminars and workshops	23,000	
Subtotal			28,000		
Developing measurement methodology	ECE	1 short module on VAW and indicators	604 International consultants	15,000	
			612 Contractual services	30,000	
			Subtotal	45,000	
	2 meetings of Task-Force on measurement of gender-based violence	604 Expert Groups	40,000		
Monitoring capacity- building	ECLAC	2 seminars for users and producers of information [1	604 International	6,000	

			for Latin America (Santiago, Chile) and 1 for the Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago)]	consultants		
				608 Official travel of staff	12,000	
				621 Seminars and workshops	50,000	
				Subtotal	68,000	
			Five regional and one interregional e-learning workshops	602 GTA	12,000	
				604 International consultants	10,000	
				616 Operating expenses	2,280	
				Subtotal	24,280	
		ECA	1 regional technical workshop for national monitors (Addis-Ababa) including technical assistance	608 Official travel of staff	20,000	
				621 Seminars and workshops	55,000	
				Subtotal	75,000	
EA2: 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.	Knowledge management	ECLAC	1 interregional web portal	602 GTA	24,000	
			1 publication of comparative data collected in the 5 regions	604 International consultants	8,000	
				612 Contractual services	10,000	
				616 Operating expenses	5,000	
				Subtotal	23,000	
	Data analysis and knowledge-sharing	ECLAC	5 national reports	604 National consultants	25,000	
				616 Operating expenses	3,000	
				Subtotal	28,000	
		ECA	5 national reports	1 final regional publication	604 International consultants	8,000
					612 Contractual services	5,000
616 Operating expenses					3,000	
Subtotal					16,000	
			604 National consultants	25,000		

				616 Operating expenses	3,000
				Subtotal	28,000
			1 final regional publication	604 International consultants	15,000
				612 Contractual services	7,000
				616 Operating expenses	5,000
				Subtotal	27,000
		ESCAP	3 national reports	604 National consultants	15,000
				616 Operating expenses	5,000
				Subtotal	20,000
		ESCWA	3 national reports	604 National consultants	15,000
				616 Operating expenses	5,000
				Subtotal	20,000
	Assessment of knowledge	ECLAC	1 international expert meeting to revise results of the 1 st year implementation of the project (IANWGE, New York, 2010).	604 International consultants fee	5,000
				604 International consultants travel	3,000
				608 Official travel of staff	6,000
				Subtotal	14,000
			1 final review through the web-board	602 GTA	12,000
				604 International consultants	10,000
				Subtotal	22,000
OVERALL FINAL EVALUATION	Evaluation	ECLAC	Overall final project evaluation	604 International consultant fee	10,000
				604 International consultant travel	4,720
				Subtotal	14,720
				TOTAL	736,000

ANNEX 4: ALLOTMENT DISTRIBUTION

1. SUMMARY TABLE

Description of activity	Object class	Object Code (if needed)	Allotment
General Temporary Assistance	602		60,000
International consultants	604	Consultants – Personal fees (0111)	75,000
National consultants	604	National project Staff and consultancies (0140)	95,000
Expert Groups	604	Expert Groups Travel of expert groups (2602)	40,000
Travel of National and International consultants	604	Consultants travel (2601)	19,720
Final project evaluation	604	Consultant fee (0111)	10,000
Official travel of staff	608		68000
Contractual services	612		57,000
Fellowships, grants and contributions	621	Seminars and workshops (7202)	276,000
Operating expenses	616		35,280
Total			736,000

2. DETAILED JUSTIFICATION BY OBJECT DESCRIPTION

	ECLAC	ECA	ECE	ESCAP	ESCWA	Subtotal
GTA	60,000					60,000
International consultants	74,720	15,000	15,000			104,720
National consultants	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					

a. **GTA: US\$ 60,000** to provide substantive support to field activities and website support that will include the updating of both the regional and the interregional websites, the dissemination of experiences and information through the web and other virtual means, and the servicing of the e-learning workshops (12 months x US\$ 5,000) (**ECLAC** in support of activities E.A.I: 1.1 and 1.3; E.A.II: 2.1 and 2.2; E.A.III: 3.1 and 3.2).

b. **International consultants: US\$ 104,720** divided in the following way: **US\$ 74,720 for ECLAC** divided between US\$ 50,000 for the conduction of the expert meeting, developing methodology and preparing 1 regional final report, 1 interregional comparative publication and 1 bilingual methodological kit; preparations of 2 regional seminars for users and producers, 5 regional and one interregional e-learning workshops (10 months x US\$ 5,000), US\$10,000 for consultants travel both in the region and to other regional commissions and US\$14,720 for 1 international consultant for an overall final project evaluation (2 months x US\$5,000 + US\$ 4,720 for travel expenses), (in support of activities E.A.I: 1.1, 1.4 and 1.5; E.A.II: 2.2 and 2.3; E.A.III: 3.1 and 3.2); **US\$ 15,000 for ECE** divided between the preparation of the report on the draft module and the developing and testing of the module (US\$ 12,000) and US\$ 3,000 for participation in two Task-Force meetings on the measurement of gender-based violence (in support of activities E.A.I: 1.1 and 1.3); and **US\$ 15,000 for ECA** divided between US\$10,000 for processing VAW indicators and US\$ 5,000 for consultant travel to prepare the final report related to the indicators database (in support of activities E.A.II: 2.3).

c. **National consultants: US\$ 95,000** divided in the following way between the five Regional Commissions: **US\$ 40,000 for ECLAC** divided between US\$ 25,000 for 5 national consultants (5 reports x US\$ 5,000) and US\$ 15,000 for 3 subregional workshops on the measurement of VAW (8 x 1 month preparation each x US\$ 5,000) (in support of activities

E.A.I. 1.1 and E.A.II. 2.3); **US\$ 25,000** for **ECA** for 5 national consultants (5 reports x US\$ 5,000) and **US\$ 30,000** divided between **ESCAP and ESCWA** in equal provisions of US\$ 15,000 each for 3 national consultants (3 reports x US\$ 5,000) (in support of activity E.A.II: 2.3).

d. Expert Groups: US\$ 40,000 for **ECE** for the organization of two 3-days meetings of the UNECE task-force on the measurement of gender-based violence (travel costs and three days DSA for 15 participants at each meeting) (in support of activity E.A.I: 1.3).

e. Contractual services: US\$ 57,000 divided in the following way between the five Regional Commissions: **US\$ 30,000** for **ECE** toward the developing and the testing of a short module to measure VAW to be included in population-based surveys (in support of activities E.A.I: 1.3); **US\$ 20,000** for **ECLAC** to cover the cost of editing and translating the bilingual kit, final regional and interregional publications (in support of activities E.A.I: 1.2 and 1.4; E.A.II: 2.3); **US\$ 7,000** for **ECA** to cover the cost of editing the final regional publication (in support of activity E.A.II: 2.3).

f. Official travel of staff: US\$ 68,000 divided in the following way between the five Regional Commissions: **US\$ 28,000** for **ECLAC** for providing technical assistance, monitoring and assessment of the progress of the project within the participating countries and the regional commissions, attend the subregional seminars and training workshops (in support of activities E.A.I: 1.1 and E.A.II: 2.2); **US\$ 20,000** for **ECA** to provide technical assistance and attend the training workshop for national monitors (in support of activities E.A.II: 2.2); **US\$10,000** for **ECE** to attend the subregional workshops for user and producers of information (in support of activity E.A.I: 1.1); and **US\$ 10,000** divided between **ESCAP and ESCWA** in equal provisions of US\$ 5,000 to attend the regional workshops (in support of activities E.A. I: 1.1).

g. Seminars and workshops: US\$ 276,000 divided in the following way between the five Regional Commissions: **US\$ 125,000** for **ECLAC** divided between US\$ 50,000 for 2 seminars for users and producers (US\$ 20,000 for Latin America and US\$ 30,000 for the Caribbean to cover the travel costs and DSA for 15 staff of National Statistical and Women's Offices) and US\$ 75,000 for 3 subregional training workshops (travel costs and DSA of technical staff of National Statistical Offices) (in support of activities E.A.I: 1.1 and E.A.II: 2.2); **US\$ 50,000** for **ECE** for 2 three-days subregional workshops on the measurement of violence against women (US\$ 25,000 each for travel costs and DSA for 3 experts and 20 country participants from National Statistical Offices) (in support of activity E.A.I: 1.1); **US\$ 55,000** for **ECA** to organize 1 training workshop for national monitors (travel costs and DSA for 5 representatives the Regional Economic Communities¹³ and 25 participants from the NOW, NSO, Ministry of Justice, Intern Affairs/Police and NGO of 5 selected countries) (in support of activities E.A.II: 2.2); and **US\$ 46,000** divided between

¹³ The Regional Economic Communities are sub-regional Economic Institutions that include, Southern African Development Community (SADC), and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). There are 5 of them representing the each of the sub-regions in Africa

ESCAP and ESCWA in equal provisions of US\$ 23,000 to organize 1 regional workshop for technical staff of National Statistical Offices (in support of activities E.A.I: 1.1).

h. Operating expenses: US\$ 35,280 divided in the following way between the five Regional Commissions: **US\$ 15,000** for **ECLAC** to cover the cost of printing and distributing the training bilingual kit, 5 national reports, final regional and interregional publications, as well as **US\$ 2,280** for expenses related to communications and electronic programmes and other miscellaneous services (in support of activities E.A.I: 1.2 and 1.4; E.A.II: 2.2 and 2.3); and **US\$ 8,000** for ECA to cover the cost of printing and distributing the 5 national reports and the final regional publication (in support of activity E.A.II: 2.3) and **US\$ 10,000** divided between **ESCAP and ESCWA** in equal provisions of US\$ 5,000 to cover the cost of printing and distributing the 3 national reports (in support of activity E.A.II: 2.3).

ANNEX 2

Implemented activities:

EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENT 1	
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	
<p>1.1 Main activity Organizing five subregional and two regional workshops on the measurement of VAW (Three subregional workshops coordinated by ECLAC for South America, Central America, and the Caribbean; two subregional workshops coordinated by ECE; one regional workshop ESCAP and ESCWA respectively).</p>	<p><u>ECE</u>: Two sub-regional workshops for capacity-building realized in Geneva. 29-30 April 2010 and 27- 29 April 2011. <u>ECLAC</u>: 3 Subregional meetings: Saint-Lucia, 15 June 2010;Santiago, 4-5 November 2010 ; Antigua, Guatemala on 12-15 April 2011.An additional meeting on measuring violence against women in Aguascalientes, Mexico on October 6, 2011. <u>ESCAP</u> Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities Bangkok, 20 – 21 September 2010; Consultative Meeting to Develop a Regional Program on Gender Statistics in Asia-Pacific (22-23 September 2010). <u>ESCWA</u>: Training of Trainers, Beirut, 3-7 May 2010. Additional events: Consultative Meeting to Review the Draft Guidelines for Producing Statistics on VAW; VAW session at the 3rd Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, Beirut , 14-16 November 2011.</p>
<p>1.2 Main activity 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)</p>	<p>The tool-kit exists in English (original language), Russian, Arabic (translated by ESCWA) and Spanish (translated by INEGI), and French (translated by ECA).</p>
<p>1.3 Main activity Developing and testing of short module on VAW and core-set of indicators, including 2 meetings of the UNECE Task-Force on the measurement of gender-based violence (ECE).</p>	<p>Originally envisaged as an output for ECE but became common agenda for all regions. Module developed and tested. Countries that participated in piloting testing include: Mexico, Ecuador, Moldova, Armenia, Georgia, South Africa, Iraq, Palestine.</p>
<p>1.4 Main activity Conducting technical workshops and seminars on the measurement of physical and sexual violence: one regional technical 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 workshops (coordinated by ECLAC).</p>	<p><u>ECA</u>: Regional Workshop on Enhancing the Capacity of African Countries to Eradicate Violence Against Women, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 5-7 October 2011. <u>ECLAC</u> : Two seminars: Regional seminar to strengthen the use of administrative records to measure violence against women in the Caribbean countries, Trinidad and Tobago on 30 November and 1 December 2010. International seminar on the measurement of femicide (Lima, 11 – 12 May 2011). One interregional and five regional e-learning workshops: given as part of interregional course on “Measurement of violence against women through statistical surveys” took place from 3rd October to 10th December 2011</p>
<p>1.5 Main activity</p>	<p>In 2012</p>

Overall final project evaluation	
EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENT 2	
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 2.1	
2.1 Main activity Building and updating an interregional web portal (ECLAC) that will feed on regional web portals maintained by the 5 regional commissions within existing resources.	The interregional wiki knowledge platform has been constructed using the program Confluence 3.0 (available at http://wiki.eclac.org Username: VAW e-learning Password: surveys).
2.2 Main activity 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.	One report on project results and lessons learned finalized in January 2011 instead of the publication which could not be prepared due to lack of comparability among country and regional studies produced during project. National studies from the five regions are available for distribution at the regional level.
2.3 Main activity Production of national publications where use of new knowledge and innovation can be shared: preparation of final regional publications on physical and sexual violence.	<u>ECLAC</u> : Five national studies: Argentina, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago. The regional study finalized and edited and is currently awaiting print as an ECLAC publication “Cuadernos de la CEPAL”. Additional study on Administrative registries for Violence against women in the Caribbean <i>Serie Mujer y Desarrollo No 99</i> . <u>ECA</u> : Five national studies: Cameroon, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia. Also Tanzania and Nigeria with ECA funds. Regional study was prepared in November 2011. <u>ESCAP</u> : Consolidated report of the information presented by Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Solomon Islands at the Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities to Collect VAW Statistics (Bangkok, 20 – 21 September 2010) <u>ESCWA</u> : regional study on basis of substantive inputs by the participating countries at the regional workshop, currently being edited and translated to Arabic. ESCWA publication Gender in Figures published in 2011 includes chapter six on VAW.
2.4 Main activity Organizing one international expert meeting to assess existing knowledge information on physical and sexual violence and revise results of the 1 st year implementation of the project in the countries involved in the five regional commissions (convened by ECLAC with the 5 RC and DESA/DAW in the framework of the meeting of the Inter-Agency Network for Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) to be held in the first trimester of 2010).	Coordination meeting among the five regional commissions, DAW and UNSD in New York on 22 February 2010 to revise results of the 1st year implementation. Mid-term evaluation held at the Second UNECE Expert Group Meeting (Geneva, 18-19 November 2010).
2.5 Main activity Undertaking one final review through the ECLAC web-board; ECA, ECE, ESCAP	Review as part of updating of the Wiki platform. Regional commissions and countries were consulted on the materials available through the project as well as on usefulness of the

and ESCWA will collaborated within existing resources.

platform. As a result the platform was improved in terms of presentation, navigability, and information available.

List of Expert Meetings:

Expert Group Meeting on Indicators to Measure Violence against Women (Geneva, 8-10 October 2007) - meeting report - list of participants

First Expert Group Meeting on Measuring Violence against Women (Geneva, 28-30 September 2009) - meeting report - list of participants

Second Expert Group Meeting on Measuring Violence against Women (Geneva, 18-19 November 2010) - meeting report - list of participants

Sub-regional Workshop on Measuring Violence against Women (Geneva, 27-29 April 2011) - list of participants

Workshop on Measuring Violence against Women (Geneva, 9-30 April 2010) - list of participants

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 (Bangkok, Thailand, 1-3 October 2008) - conclusions and recommendations - list of participants

Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities to Collect Violence against Women Statistics in the Asia-Pacific Region (Bangkok, Thailand, 20-21 September 2010) - meeting report - list of participants

Regional Commissions' Training of Trainers on Violence against Women and Adaptation Workshop for Arab Countries (Beirut, Lebanon, 3-7 May 2010) - meeting report with list of participant - consultancy report

United Nations Consultative Meeting to Review the Draft Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women, organised by the United Nations Statistics Division and ESCWA, with representation of the statistical offices of Armenia, Bulgaria, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Oman, Ghana, Kenya, Mexico and Bangladesh, where the latest version of the Guidelines were presented with a view to their presentation to the UN Statistical Commission in 2013.

A session on VAW at the 3rd Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics in the Arab Countries, held in Beirut , 14-16 November 2011 which focused on regional and national experience in measuring violence against women and United Nations effort towards harmonizing and measuring the UN VAW indicators, and included country presentations from Palestine, Syria and Morocco.

Sub-regional meeting "Enhancing capacity of Caribbean countries to eradicate violence against women" (Saint Lucia, 15 June 2010) - list of participants

Sub-regional meeting "Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de América del Sur para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer" (Santiago, Chile, 4-5 November 2010) - list of participants

Regional seminar to strengthen the use of administrative records to measure violence against women in the Caribbean (Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 30 November-1 December 2010) - list of participants

Seminar "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) - list of participants

Seminario internacional sobre el registro de los homicidios de mujeres por razones de género (Lima, Peru, 11-12 May 2011)

Meeting on measuring violence against women was organised in the context of the XII International Meeting on Gender Statistics in Aguascalientes, Mexico on October 6, 2011.