

Evaluation of UNFPA support to  
population and housing census  
data to inform decision-making  
and policy formulation  
2005-2014

Volume 2 - Annexes

Final

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## **Annex 1 Terms of references**

See the following link:

[http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/Evaluation branch/EO 2014/Data Census/FINAL TOR Census Data.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/Evaluation%20branch/EO%202014/Data%20Census/FINAL%20TOR%20Census%20Data.pdf)

## Annex 2 List of people consulted during the inception phase

Global level

Name	Position / Title and Organization
Andrea Cook	Director - UNFPA - Evaluation Office
Bruce B. Campbell	Director - UNFPA - Technical Division
Ralph Hakkert	Former Senior Technical Advisor – UNFPA – Technical Division - Population and Development Branch
Sabrina Juran	Technical Advisor – UNFPA – Technical Division -Population and Development Branch
Beatriz de la Mora	Resource Mobilisation Specialist –UNFPA – Resource Mobilisation Branch
Srdjan Mrkic	Chief, Demographic Statistics Section, UNSD
Margaret Mbogoni	Statistician, Demographic Statistics Section, UNSD
Seiffe Tadesse	Statistician, Demographic Statistics Section, UNSD
Emmanuel Letouze	Founder - Data Pop Alliance
Claes Johanson	Senior Advisor – UNICEF – Data Dissemination and Global Administrator of DevInfo
Hicham Daoudi	Evaluation Adviser - UNFPA – Evaluation Office
Mona Kaidbey	Deputy Director - UNFPA – Technical Division
Ann Pawliczko,	Evaluation Adviser - UNFPA – Technical Division, Population and Development Branch, UNFPA
Edilberto Loaiza	Evaluation Adviser - UNFPA – Technical Division, Population and Development Branch, UNFPA
Eduard Jongstra	Population and Development Adviser - UNFPA – Regional Office Eastern Europe and Central Asia
Christophe Lefranc	Population and Development Adviser - UNFPA – Regional Office Asia and Pacific
Sandra Paredez	Population and Development Adviser - UNFPA – Regional Office LAC Sub-Regional Office

\*The list of people interviewed during the pilot country case study in Peru will be included on the Country Case Study Note

### **Annex 3 List of Documents reviewed during the Inception Phase**

2010 Census Round - Enumerated Population as of September 2014

Annual Work Plans – Technical Division

Applying contribution analysis: Lessons from five years of experience, Delahais, Thomas, Paris, 2012.

ECOSOC Resolution announcing 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme

Handbook on How to Design and Conduct a Country Programme Evaluation, UNFPA, 2013.

ICPD Review Report, 2014

[http://issuu.com/shiralevine/docs/icpd\\_review\\_global\\_report\\_a\\_69\\_62\\_e](http://issuu.com/shiralevine/docs/icpd_review_global_report_a_69_62_e)

ICPD + 20: 20 Year Review of Implementation - Secretary General (SG) Report

Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation – UNEG Handbook, 2011.

Midterm Review for the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2008-2013

MYFF 2004-2007 Executive Director Cumulative Report

MYFF 2004-2007 Strategic Results Framework.

New Technologies - Opportunities for increasing UNFPA effectiveness in support of SRH Programmes

Operationalizing UNFPA Strategic Plan 2008-2011: ATLAS User Guide on Programme Management, UNFPA, 2008.

PD Branch - Population Dynamics as a Key Component of the new Strategic Plan

Population Issues in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), 1994

<https://www.unfpa.org/public/home/publications/pid/1973>

Programme of Action - Report of the Executive Director

Real World Evaluation – Working under Budget, Time, Data and Political Constraints, Bamberger, Michael et al, London, 2012.

Results of the EO Survey to Country Offices to request information on support to census during the 2010 Census Round.

Strategic plan, 2008-2011: Accelerating Progress and National Ownership of the ICPD

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action

Technical Division annual reports: 2005 to 2009

Theory of Change: A practical tool for action, results and learning, AECF, 2004.

UNFPA 2013 Evaluation Policy

UNFPA Engagement in Rio+20 and Follow-Up Processes

United Nations Population Fund, Multi-Year Funding Framework 2004-2007

United Nations Population Fund Strategic plan 2008-2011 (DP/FPA/2007/17)  
[http://www.unfpa.org/exbrd/2007/secondsession/dpfpa\\_2007\\_17\\_eng.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/exbrd/2007/secondsession/dpfpa_2007_17_eng.pdf)

United Nations Population Fund Strategic Plan - Midterm review of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008-2013 (DP/FPA/2011/11)  
<https://executiveboard.unfpa.org/execDoc.unfpa?method=docDetail&year=2011&sessionType=SRS>

United Nations Population Fund strategic plan 2014-2017 (DP/FPA/2013/12)  
<http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/about/strategic-direction>

Economic and Social Council Resolution 2005/13

United Nations Population Fund Annual reports 2008 through 2013  
[https://www.unfpa.org/public/cache/offonce/home/publications/annual\\_reports](https://www.unfpa.org/public/cache/offonce/home/publications/annual_reports)

2011 Global and regional work plan: support to the 2010 round of population and housing census. Special initiative on census

UNFPA SUPPORT TO MATERNAL HEALTH including the contribution of the maternal health thematic fund, unfpa, 2011.

UNFPA Strategic Plan 2008-2013 Development and Management Results Framework with indicators and targets.

UNFPA Strategic Plan 2008-2013 Updated Development and Management Results Framework for 2012-2013.

UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 - Report of the Executive Director

UNFPA Strategic Plan 2014-2017 Annex 1 - Integrated Results Framework.

UNFPA Strategic Plan 2014-2017 Annex 2 - Theories of Change by Outcome

UNFPA Strategic Plan 2014-2017 Annex 3 - Business Model

UNFPA Strategic Plan 2014-2017 Annex 4 - Funding Arrangements

United Nations Population Fund transitional biennial budgeted evaluation plan, 2014-2015 (DP/FPA/2014/2),

United Nations Population Fund 2013 evaluation policy (DP/FPA/2013/5).

UNSD Census Round 2010. Progression of Population Censuses and the size of the enumerated population, January 2014

UNFPA, The Post-2015 Development Agenda Global Thematic Consultation: Population Dynamics in the Context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, February 2013, UNDESA,

<http://www.beyond2015.org/sites/default/files/Population%20Dynamics.pdf>

### **UNFPA Evaluation Reports**

Joint Evaluation of the UNFPA-UNICEF: Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: Accelerating Change (2008-2012), Final Inception Report, UNFPA 2012

UNFPA – Evaluation Office, Independent Country Programme Evaluations: Lebanon (2014); Madagascar (2012); Cameroon (2012); Bolivia (2011)

<http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/about/Evaluation/EBIER/CPE>

UNFPA - Evaluations of UNFPA country programmes managed by UNFPA country offices are also available at:

<http://web2.unfpa.org/public/about/oversight/evaluations/>

*Selected UNFPA reports:*

- Evaluation of UNFPA/Bosnia Herzegovina Country Programme (2013)
- Evaluation of UNFPA/Cambodia 3<sup>rd</sup> Country Programme (2011)
- Evaluation of the UNFPA/Jordan 7<sup>th</sup> Country Programme (2011)
- Evaluation of the UNFPA/Mexico Country Programme (2013)
- Evaluation of the UNFPA/Thailand 9<sup>th</sup> Country Programme (2011)
- Evaluation of the UNFPA/Togo Country Programme (2013)

### **Websites:**

<https://www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/icpd/International-Conference-on-Population-and-Development/ICPD-Programme#ch12>

<http://www.unfpa.org/public/site/global/pid/6734>

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/census2010.htm>

<http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/ICPDReport>

<http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/datafordevelopment>

<http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/icpd/MDGs>

<http://www.censusinfo.net/index.html>

[http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/2010\\_PHC/default.htm](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/2010_PHC/default.htm)

[http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/2010\\_PHC/censusclockmore.htm](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/2010_PHC/censusclockmore.htm)

## Annex 4 Evaluation Matrix

<b>EQ1. To what extent was UNFPA support aligned with partner government priorities and to national, regional and global needs on availability of data on the one hand, and UNFPA policies and strategies on the other?</b>			
			<i>Relevance</i>
<b>Assumptions to be assessed</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of information</b>	<b>Methods and tools for data collection</b>
A1.1 UNFPA support is aligned with <b>partner government priorities</b> on availability of statistical data	<p>IND 1.1.1 Evidence that UNFPA conducted (or not) an accurate identification of needs (needs assessment) concerning data on population dynamics, age and gender structure and human rights and equality issues.</p> <p>IND 1.1.2 Evidence that UNFPA support corresponds to/matches (or not) the needs for availability of data as perceived by government officials (central and local government level)</p> <p>IND 1.1.3 Evidence that UNFPA support corresponds/matches the needs for availability of data as set forth in national strategic planning documents such as the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National strategic planning documents (National development plans, Line Ministries' plans)</li> <li>• National Strategies for the Development of Statistics</li> <li>• Sector statistics plans at national level (for agriculture, education, health, etc.)</li> <li>• Census law and Census project document</li> <li>• Other relevant reports such as the Human Development Report, MDGs Progress Reports</li> <li>• UNFPA strategic and policy frameworks</li> <li>• UNFPA Country Programme Documents (CPD)</li> <li>• UNFPA Country Programme Action Plans (CPAP)</li> <li>• Annual Work Plans (AWP)</li> <li>• Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>• Staff of line ministries</li> <li>• Staff at Presidential Offices</li> <li>• Local government staff</li> <li>• UNFPA national, regional and central level staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study of documentation</li> <li>• Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>• Group discussions</li> <li>• Focus groups</li> <li>• Online surveys</li> </ul>
A1.2 UNFPA support is aligned with <b>national, regional and global needs</b> on availability of statistical data (besides and beyond government needs)	<p>IND 1.2.1 Evidence that UNFPA support corresponds to the needs on availability of data as perceived by non-government actors (e.g. NGOs, academia, private sector).</p> <p>IND 1.2.2 Evidence that UNFPA support corresponds to the needs on availability of statistical data as stated in non-government related documents.</p> <p>IND 1.2.3 Evidence that UNFPA support corresponds to the needs on availability of statistical data at regional and global level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNFPA strategic and policy frameworks</li> <li>• UNFPA Country Programme Documents (CPD)</li> <li>• UNFPA Country Programme Action Plans (CPAP)</li> <li>• Census project document</li> <li>• Social networks, blogs, forums (Internet)</li> <li>• UN Agencies (at national, regional and global level)</li> <li>• UNFPA country, regional and headquarter offices</li> <li>• Regional associations</li> <li>• Civil society organizations</li> <li>• Private sector</li> <li>• Local communities</li> <li>• Media (national and local)</li> <li>• Donors (at national, regional and global level)</li> <li>• Academia and research institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study of documentation</li> <li>• Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>• Group discussions</li> <li>• Focus groups</li> <li>• Cybermetric data collection</li> <li>• Country case studies</li> </ul>
A1.3 UNFPA support is aligned with <b>UNFPA policies</b> and strategies	IND 1.3.1 Share of programme countries analysed where UNFPA support is in keeping with the programmatic stipulations and principles set forth in UNFPA policies and strategies (UNFPA Strategic Plans for the period, CPD and CPAP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNFPA Country Programme Documents (CPD)</li> <li>• UNFPA Country Programme Action Plans (CPAP)</li> <li>• UNFPA national, regional and central level staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study of documentation</li> <li>• Semi-structured interviews; Group discussions</li> </ul>

EQ2. To what extent has UNFPA support enhanced the capacity of National Statistical Offices (NSO) to enable the production and availability of quality census data? To what extent is this enhanced capacity sustainable?			Effectiveness & Sustainability
Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for data collection
<p>A2.1 The UNFPA support effectively contributed to generate an <b>enabling environment</b> for the conduction of the census operation.</p> <p><i>(Note: enabling environment for the census refers to the determining factors that enable a census to be implemented smoothly and in a way that it is credible and produces good quality data e.g. to help positioning the census in the political agenda, to mobilize resources to fund the census operation, to put in place rules and regulations according to international standards, etc.)</i></p>	<p>IND 2.1.1 Evidence that the support provided by UNFPA to contribute to generating an enabling environment for the census was appropriate and of good quality.</p> <p>IND 2.1.2 Evidence of cases in which UNFPA support to an enabling environment for the conduction of the census was successful (or unsuccessful) differentiating between cases where UNFPA advice and guidance was followed (or not followed) resulting (or not) in contributions to the enabling environment (including an assessment of the consequences and the possible reasons why).</p> <p><i>(Note: successful contributions to the enabling environment are associated to having had a positive influence in making the census process more open, transparent and /or in having increased awareness or having convinced key stakeholders at political level)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International standards for censuses (UNSD)</li> <li>Media sources (newspapers,</li> <li>Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>Staff of line ministries</li> <li>Staff at Presidential Offices</li> <li>Local government staff</li> <li>Civil society organizations</li> <li>Local communities</li> <li>UNFPA national, regional and central level staff</li> <li>National planning agencies</li> <li>Donors and international organizations working with the NSO or using their data and services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study of documentation (specially media records)</li> <li>Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>Group discussions</li> <li>Focus groups</li> <li>Online surveys</li> </ul>
<p>A2.2 The UNFPA <b>effectively supported the capacity</b> of the NSO for the production and availability of quality census data in the 2010 census round.</p>	<p>IND 2.2.1 Evidence that UNFPA supported the alignment of the census methodology with international standards on census taking, including in terms of topics to cover.</p> <p>IND 2.2.2 Quality and appropriateness of UNFPA advice and technical support (from census production to dissemination) provided to NSO.</p> <p>IND 2.2.3 Cases in which the National Statistical Authorities followed (or not) UNFPA advice and technical support guidance and the consequences of doing (or not doing) so, as well as the reasons why.</p> <p>IND 2.2.4 The managerial and technical staff of the NSO considers that UNFPA support was useful and provides evidences of how effective it was in assisting the census from production to availability of data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Work Plans (AWP)</li> <li>CPAP and CPD</li> <li>International standards for censuses (UNSD)</li> <li>Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>Staff of line ministries</li> <li>Staff at Presidential Offices</li> <li>Local government staff</li> <li>Civil society organizations</li> <li>Local communities</li> <li>UNFPA national, regional and central level staff</li> <li>National planning agencies</li> <li>Donors and international organizations working with the NSO or using their data and services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study of documentation</li> <li>Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>Group discussions</li> <li>Focus groups</li> <li>Online surveys</li> </ul>
<p>A2.3 The increases in capacity generated through UNFPA support were <b>sustainable</b> (they endured beyond the supported intervention) and NSO staff has the capacity to prepare the 2020 round.</p>	<p>IND 2.3.1 Evidence of staff who benefited from UNFPA support (training, advice, technical assistance) having left the institution between the time of the support and the time of the evaluation (staff turnover/ retention rates).</p> <p>IND 2.3.2 Evidence of cases in which technical assistance consisted in a consultant doing the job, and cases where the consultant assisted national staff to do it themselves in a learning-by-doing manner resulting in capacity being built i.e. resulting in an effective transfer of skills to NSO staff.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of field staff</li> <li>Census operation reports</li> <li>Data collection procedures</li> <li>Communication plan and material</li> <li>Data processing procedures</li> <li>Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>Staff of line ministries</li> <li>Staff at Presidential Offices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study of documentation</li> <li>Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>Group discussions</li> <li>Focus groups</li> <li>Online surveys</li> </ul>

	<p>IND 2.3.3 Evidence of (or lack of it) current NSO staff having and using the knowledge and skills transferred in other statistical operations/exercises and/or in the planning and preparation of the next census round.</p> <p>IND 2.3.4 Evidence that operational/administrative manuals embedding the knowledge transferred were (or not) produced (including lessons learnt from the census) as well as evidence on whether they are being used/applied.</p> <p>IND 2.3.5 Evidence that NSO staff who benefited from UNFPA support (training sessions, advice, technical assistance) have retained the key concepts and/or have used/applied the transferred knowledge to other surveys beyond the census.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local government staff</li> <li>Civil society organizations</li> <li>Local communities</li> <li>Media</li> <li>UNFPA national, regional and central level staff</li> </ul>	
<p>A2.4 UNFPA provided <b>models of support</b> that fitted the variety of country contexts effectively in terms of enhancing the capacity of NSO.</p> <p><i>(Note: Model of support is defined by the combination of typology of interventions i.e. policy dialogue, advocacy, technical assistance, capacity development, financial support, south-south cooperation etc. as well as the delivery mechanisms e.g. embedded CTA, short-term consultants, administration of census funds, etc.)</i></p>	<p>IND 2.4.1 Evidence of cases in which the model of support is considered adequate by relevant stakeholders (NSO and users of statistical data), as well as evidence of cases where the model of support was considered inadequate / ineffective and the reasons why.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Work Plans (AWP)</li> <li>CPAP and CPD</li> <li>Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>Staff of line ministries</li> <li>Staff at Presidential Offices</li> <li>Local government staff</li> <li>Civil society organizations</li> <li>Local communities</li> <li>UNFPA national, regional and central level staff</li> <li>National planning agency</li> <li>Donors and international organizations working with the NSO or using their data and services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study of documentation</li> <li>Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>Group discussions</li> <li>Focus groups</li> <li>Online surveys</li> </ul>
<p>A2.5 UNFPA supported the NSO capacity in the <b>use of new technologies</b> in both a sustainable manner and in a way that improved the quality of the census, and took account of the country's absorption capacity to make use of such technologies.</p> <p><i>(Note: new technologies include, for example, geographic information systems, handheld devices for data collection, scanning technologies, etc.)</i></p>	<p>IND 2.5.1 Evidence that UNFPA duly assessed the counterpart's knowledge, absorption capacity and perception of new technologies, by means a capacity/needs assessment for example.</p> <p>IND 2.5.2 Evidence that UNFPA supported/advocated for an appropriate use of new technologies in the census (if advice was not adopted by NSO, assessment of reasons why and implications).</p> <p>IND 2.5.3 Evidence that the new technologies supported by the UNFPA are still in use at the NSO for statistical operations (sustainability).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Census project documents</li> <li>Census reports (implementation reports)</li> <li>Media statements / news</li> <li>Minutes of coordination meetings</li> <li>Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>Staff of line ministries</li> <li>Local government staff</li> <li>Civil society organizations and academia (when they receive direct support)</li> <li>UN agencies</li> <li>Donors</li> <li>UNFPA national, regional and central level staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>Group discussions</li> <li>Focus groups</li> <li>Online surveys</li> <li>Study of documentation</li> </ul>

EQ3. To what extent have UNFPA-supported interventions contributed (or are likely to contribute) to a <b>sustained increase in the use of population and housing census and other relevant demographic and socio-economic data in the evidence-based development of plans, programmes and policies related to UNFPA mandate at national and decentralized levels?</b>			Effectiveness and sustainability
Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for data collection
<p>A3.1 The UNFPA support effectively contributed to generate an <b>enabling environment</b> for the use of data.</p> <p><i>(Note: enabling environment for the use of data refers to the determining factors that enable census and other relevant data to be used for the evidence-based development of plans, programmes and policies e.g. raising awareness, convincing actors to do so, positioning the use of data for evidence-based decision-making in the political agenda, etc.)</i></p>	<p>IND 3.1.1 Evidence that the support provided by UNFPA to contribute to generating an enabling environment for the use of census and other relevant data was appropriate and of good quality.</p> <p>IND 3.1.2 Evidence of cases in which UNFPA support to an enabling environment for the use of data was successful (or unsuccessful) differentiating between cases where UNFPA advice and guidance was followed (or not followed) resulting (or not) in contributions to the enabling environment (including an assessment of the consequences and the possible reasons why).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International standards for censuses (UNSD)</li> <li>Media sources (newspapers,</li> <li>Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>Staff of line ministries</li> <li>Staff at Presidential Offices</li> <li>Local government staff</li> <li>Civil society organizations</li> <li>Local communities</li> <li>UNFPA national, regional and central level staff</li> <li>National planning agencies</li> <li>Donors and international organizations working with the NSO or using their data and services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study of documentation (specially media records)</li> <li>Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>Group discussions</li> <li>Focus groups</li> <li>Online surveys</li> </ul>
<p>A3.2 There has been a <b>steady use or a sustained increase in the use of demographic and socio-economic data in evidence-based development and implementation of plans, programmes and policies at national and sub-national levels and UNFPA support has contributed to this.</b></p>	<p>IND 3.2.1 Evidence of analytical studies and policy-oriented analysis made on census data and related surveys (DHS, NHS)</p> <p>IND 3.2.2 Evidence of laws, plans and programmes developed and monitored on the basis of census data and/or such analytical studies and policy-oriented analysis.</p> <p>IND 3.2.3 Evidence that UNFPA support was effective (or ineffective) in fostering the use of census and related survey data for production of such studies and analysis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National and sub-national development plans, programmes and policies</li> <li>Sectoral plans at national and sub-national level (related to SRH, youth and gender)</li> <li>MDG multi-annual plans</li> <li>Media (newspapers, TV)</li> <li>Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>Staff of line ministries</li> <li>Staff at Presidential Offices</li> <li>Local government staff</li> <li>Civil society organizations</li> <li>Academia and research institutions</li> <li>Local communities</li> <li>Private sector</li> <li>Donors</li> <li>UN Agencies</li> <li>UNFPA national, regional and central level staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study of documentation</li> <li>Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>Group discussions</li> <li>Focus groups</li> <li>Online surveys</li> <li>Cybermetric data collection</li> </ul>
<p>A3.3 UNFPA supported census data is increasingly being <b>used for sectoral policies related to UNFPA mandate</b> (sexual and reproductive health and rights, youth, gender equality, population dynamics).</p>	<p>IND 3.3.1 Evidence that specific policies targeting youth, gender equality were elaborated based on census data and/or on studies/analysis promoted or supported by UNFPA, and/or as a result, at least partially, of soft aid activities carried out by UNFPA.</p> <p>IND 3.3.2 Evidence that UNFPA has provided support to strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders (other than the NSO e.g. line ministries, local authorities, civil society organizations) to conduct data analysis in order to inform decision-making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as above</li> <li>National and sub-national budgets</li> </ul>	

	IND 3.3.3 Evidence that UNFPA support has contributed to enhance the capacity of national stakeholders (other than the NSO e.g. line ministries, local authorities, civil society organizations) to conduct data analysis in order to inform decision-making.		
A3.4 UNFPA has strengthened <b>national ownership and leadership</b> by means of fostering the participation and inclusion of partner governments (local and national) and civil society organizations in the programming and implementation processes	<p>IND 3.4.1 Evidence that UNFPA has actively sought a participatory approach programming and implementing its support, integrating partner governments at national and sub-national levels, civil society organizations and other relevant actors (academia, private sector).</p> <p>IND 3.4.2 Evidence that UNFPA encouraged and supported consultative processes (in line with government plans) and participation of data users in the design of the census and in the dissemination and utilization phases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Same as above</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study of documentation</li> <li>• Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>• Group discussions</li> <li>• Online surveys</li> <li>• Cybermetric data collection</li> </ul>

EQ4. To what extent were available <b>resources</b> adequate, made available and used in a timely manner to support the 2010 census round? To what extent did UNFPA utilize <b>synergies</b> at country, regional and global levels with a view to support the implementation of the 2010 Round?			
			Efficiency
Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for data collection
<p>A4.1 UNFPA support was delivered in a timely manner and to the expected degree and standards (counterparts of UNFPA support received the resources that were planned, to the level foreseen and in a timely manner) so that <b>available resources were used to a satisfactory extent.</b></p> <p><i>(Note: the term “resources” includes funds, expertise, staff time, advice, administrative costs, etc.)</i></p>	<p>IND 4.1.1 Evidence that the resources were (or not) appropriate and adequate to meet the planned objectives.</p> <p>IND 4.1.2 Evidence of the planned resources being received (or not) to the foreseen level in AWP (in terms of timing and quantity)</p> <p>IND 4.1.3 Evidence of resources having been fully utilised.</p> <p>IND 4.1.4 Evidence of resources having not been fully utilised due to administrative deficiencies at UNFPA level and/or due to absorption capacity issues at the national counterparts institutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual reports from partner Ministries, and implementing partners, audit reports and monitoring reports</li> <li>• Financial documents at the UNFPA (from projects’ documentation)</li> <li>• Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>• Staff of line ministries</li> <li>• Local government staff</li> <li>• Civil society organizations and academia (when they receive direct support)</li> <li>• UNFPA national, regional and central level staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study of documentation</li> <li>• Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>• Group discussions</li> <li>• Online surveys</li> </ul>
<p>A4.2 UNFPA has sought, promoted and utilized <b>synergies</b> at country, regional and global levels with a view to support the implementation of the 2010 Round in a more efficient manner.</p>	<p>IND 4.2.1 Evidence of UNFPA having supported / promoted the use of existing donor coordination mechanisms (or their establishment when necessary) and interaction amongst technical partners in the context of the census (at country, regional and global level)</p> <p>IND 4.2.2 Evidence of cost saving gains due to UNFPA promotion of synergies.</p> <p>IND 4.2.3 Evidence of UNFPA having (effectively) helped in the pooling of resources for the census.</p> <p>IND 4.2.4 Evidence that the work of the UNFPA Technical Division and Regional Offices facilitated the Country Offices’ support to the implementation of the 2010 census round.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN agency reports</li> <li>• Donor reports</li> <li>• Government reports on census implementation</li> <li>• Minutes of coordination or technical meetings/forums</li> <li>• UNFPA national, regional and central level staff</li> <li>• Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>• Donors</li> <li>• Staff of line ministries</li> <li>• Local government staff</li> <li>• UN agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study of documentation</li> <li>• Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>• Group discussions</li> <li>• Online surveys</li> </ul>

EQ5. To what extent has UNFPA made use of its existing <b>networks</b> to establish <b>partnerships</b> at country, regional and global level as well as promoting opportunities for <b>South-South Cooperation</b> with a view to support the implementation of the 2010 Round in a way that ensured an swift implementation of the census and optimized the use of its results?			
			<i>Efficiency &amp; effectiveness</i>
Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for data collection
<p>A5.1 UNFPA established <b>partnerships</b> that contributed to the implementation of the 2010 Round in a way that optimized the use of resources (inputs) as well as the use of statistical data (results), while safeguarding and promoting national ownership.</p> <p><i>(Note: the term “partnerships” includes partnerships at country (national and sub-national levels), regional and global levels e.g. with partner governments, UN System, development partners, civil society organizations)</i></p>	<p>IND 5.1.1 Evidence that UNFPA made efforts to establish partnerships (whether they succeeded or not) and to align its support with other relevant actors.</p> <p>IND 5.1.2 Evidence of partnerships, at any level, that resulted in efficiency gains (e.g. cost savings, economies of scale, avoidance of overlaps) and/or that resulted in a better use of the census data and related surveys (e.g. wider outreach, more depth in the analysis, more interaction between actors using the data).</p> <p>IND 5.1.3 Evidence (or lack of it) that partnerships promoted by UNFPA had no adverse effect on national ownership i.e. national actors consider that the partnerships are relevant and beneficial and have a role and a say in them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorandums of Understanding</li> <li>• Minutes of meetings</li> <li>• Media statements</li> <li>• Census implementation reports</li> <li>• Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>• Staff of line ministries</li> <li>• Local government staff</li> <li>• UN Agencies</li> <li>• Civil society organizations and academia</li> <li>• Donors</li> <li>• UNFPA national, regional and central level staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>• Group discussions</li> <li>• Focus groups</li> <li>• Study of documentation</li> <li>• Online surveys</li> <li>• Cybermetric data collection</li> </ul>
<p>A5.2 UNFPA promoted opportunities for <b>South-South Cooperation</b> to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and lessons learned and to develop capacities in programme countries with a view to effectively support the implementation of the 2010 census round.</p>	<p>IND 5.2.1 Evidence of UNFPA carrying out activities with the aim of promoting South-South exchanges (whether they result in actual exchanges or not)</p> <p>IND 5.2.2 Evidence of South-South exchanges that occurred partially or completely as a consequence of UNFPA facilitation in all or some parts of the census process.</p> <p>IND 5.2.3 Evidence of cases (or lack of them) in which South-South exchanges resulted in a better understanding of specific issues and difficulties and/or previously unknown solutions with a view to conduct a more efficient and effective census.</p> <p>IND 5.2.4 Evidence of cases in which such solutions were applied/implemented resulting in improvements in the 2010 Round or in subsequent surveys, projections or studies/analysis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorandums of Understanding / technical cooperation frameworks</li> <li>• National counterparts reports (mission reports, annual reports)</li> <li>• Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>• Staff of line ministries</li> <li>• Local government staff</li> <li>• Civil society organizations and academia (when they receive direct support)</li> <li>• Donors</li> <li>• UNFPA national, regional and central level staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>• Study of documentation</li> <li>• Group discussions</li> <li>• Online surveys</li> <li>• Cybermetric data collection</li> </ul>

**EQ6. To what extent does UNFPA support to population and housing census data generation, analysis, dissemination and use, add value in comparison to other UN agencies and development partners at national, regional and global levels?**

			<i>Added Value</i>
Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for data collection
<p>A6.1 UNFPA features a series of <b>comparative strengths</b> in the support to population and housing census data generation, analysis, dissemination and use; some of which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thorough assessment of needs</li> <li>• Advocate to local government for census taking and using the data for policy-making</li> <li>• Assist in the elaboration a census project document for fund raising</li> <li>• Provide good quality technical assistance</li> <li>• Promote South-South cooperation through its network (RO, Headquarters)</li> <li>• Foster census data analysis</li> <li>• Foster census data use for policy making at all levels</li> </ul>	<p>IND 6.1.1 List of the most recurrently mentioned comparative strengths and how these differentiate UNFPA from other partners.</p> <p>IND 6.1.2 Evidence of cases in which no comparative strength are mentioned (and explanations on the reasons why).</p> <p>IND 6.1.3 Evidence that policy makers, government institutions, research and civil society organizations explicitly mention UNFPA comparative strengths in public forums and or public documents.</p> <p>IND 6.1.4 Evidence that the comparative strengths perceived by UNFPA staff match (or not match) with the strengths perceived by others.</p> <p>IND 6.1.5 Evidence that UNFPA made (or did not make) use of such strengths when they had them (i.e. when they could use them)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media sources</li> <li>• Reports and publications from CSO and government</li> <li>• Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>• Staff of line ministries</li> <li>• Staff at Presidential Offices</li> <li>• Local government staff</li> <li>• UN Agencies</li> <li>• Donors</li> <li>• Civil society organizations</li> <li>• Academia and research institutions</li> <li>• Local communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>• Group discussions</li> <li>• Focus groups</li> </ul>
<p>A6.2 Relevant stakeholders at global, sub-national and regional level perceive UNFPA as a <b>key partner</b> supporting censuses.</p>	<p>IND 6.2.1 Perceptions of what would have happened without UNFPA support (estimates by means of comparison to the past or to other countries).</p> <p>IND 6.2.2 Evidence that UNFPA support had adverse effects on other partners such as displacement and/or substitution effects (counter evidence).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>• Staff of line ministries</li> <li>• Staff at Presidential Offices</li> <li>• Local government staff</li> <li>• UN Agencies</li> <li>• Donors</li> <li>• Civil society organizations</li> <li>• Academia and research institutions</li> <li>• Local communities</li> <li>• Media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>• Group discussions</li> <li>• Focus groups</li> <li>• Cybermetric data collection</li> </ul>

EQ7. To what extent has UNFPA support contributed to the <b>mainstreaming of human rights and gender equality</b> in the census process?			<i>Effectiveness</i>
Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for data collection
A7.1 <b>Internal mainstreaming:</b> UNFPA has integrated gender equality and human rights issues in its support to the 2010 Census Round	<p>IND 7.1.1 Evidence that gender equality, human rights have been mainstreamed in the UNFPA support to the preparatory phase of the census and related/associated surveys.</p> <p>IND 7.1.2 Evidence that UNFPA has promoted youth, gender equality and reproductive rights topics in the analysis and dissemination of census data and associated surveys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports of consultations and expert hearings</li> <li>• Publications and other studies/research based on census data and surveys (DHS, NHS)</li> <li>• Staff of national Statistical Office</li> <li>• Staff of UNFPA CO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>• Group discussions</li> <li>• Study of documentation</li> <li>• Cybermetric data collection</li> </ul>
A7.2 <b>External mainstreaming:</b> UNFPA has actively contributed to mainstreaming human rights, rights of vulnerable groups, minorities (including ethnic minorities) and the disabled and gender equality in its support to the census process and associated surveys.	<p>IND 7.2.1 Evidence that UNFPA has supported the government promoting the integration of human rights and the rights of vulnerable groups, including minorities and the disabled, in the preparation and enumeration phases of the census process and associated surveys, including in the selection and training of enumerators.</p> <p>IND 7.2.2 Proof that UNFPA has supported the government contributing to analysis, dissemination and use of census and survey data in fields relevant to human rights, gender equality and vulnerable groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criteria for enumerator selection by region</li> <li>• Lists of enumerators</li> <li>• Enumerator training material for the census and surveys</li> <li>• Publications and other studies/research based on census data and surveys (DHS, NHS) having links to UNFPA</li> <li>• Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>• Civil society organizations</li> <li>• Consultancy reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>• Group discussions</li> <li>• Study of documentation</li> <li>• Cybermetric data collection</li> </ul>

## **Annex 5 Stakeholders mapping**

In its support to census UNFPA acts at three distinct levels: global, regional and country levels. For the purpose of this evaluation, all three levels have to be tackled, though the level and nature of stakeholders will differ.

To address this, the evaluation will produce three different levels of stakeholder mapping:

- global
- region
- country - for each case study

The first level will include global stakeholders, the second will map the stakeholders relevant in each region and would include regional organizations and the third will map key stakeholders that have been active in the census at country level – for the six visited countries.

It will cover institutional partners such as Ministries involved in the preparation and use of census data, technical and financial partners such as donors or regional agencies providing guidance and technical assistance, civil society, including media, academics, NGOs, and finally the private sector.<sup>1</sup>

Each stakeholder map will be produced based on documentation review (e.g. Atlas portfolio of interventions, EO survey to COs and the AWP) and in close cooperation with UNFPA HQ, Regional Offices and Country Offices and will follow the template hereafter.

The following template will be updated and amended as the evaluation progresses to follow the evolution of the evaluation matrix to which it is closely linked.

At the stage of the final Inception Report, the stakeholder map includes global and regional stakeholders that could be identified in the Atlas portfolio of interventions, the EO survey to COs, the list of informants provided by the Evaluation Reference Group and the stakeholders that the team has identified through desk review. The stakeholder map for the pilot country case study in Peru is also presented here to illustrate the country level.

Regarding bilateral donors, their classification is made as follows: bilateral donors having being recorded only in one country are not listed. Bilateral donors having contributed to several censuses in one region only are listed at regional level and those having contributed to censuses in more than one region are classified as global stakeholders.

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<sup>1</sup> The following table maps the stakeholders identified through desk review and online research and already includes information on Peru.

## Annex 5A - Stakeholder map for global and regional level

Type Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
<b>Global level</b> (Stakeholders involved in the implementation of census and its relevant components)				
<b>UN Agencies</b>				
<b>UNFPA</b>	<b>Main Programme Agency</b>	<b>Support countries in their effort to conduct population and housing censuses according to international recommendations.</b> <b>Support countries in using census results to draw evidence-based policies for effective national development planning, including sexual reproductive health and gender equality</b>	<b>Define strategy</b> <b>Organise implementation</b>	<b>In all countries, census results are timely and reliable.</b> <b>Census results are used to draw policies for effective national development planning, including planning on sexual and reproductive health and gender equality.</b>
<b>UNSD</b>	The United Nations Statistics Division facilitated the coordination of the international statistical activities and supports the functioning of the United Nations Statistical Commission as the leading agency of the global statistical system.	UNSD has interest that all countries in the world undertake a census in a given round and that these censuses are internationally comparable.	The UNSD publishes the international recommendations for censuses based on which all censuses should be conducted.	Receive quality, comparable and compliant data.
<b>UNDP</b>	UNDP plays a significant co-ordination role for the UN's activities in the field of development. This is mainly executed through its leadership of the UN Development Group and through the Resident Co-ordinator System	UNDP, as many UN Agencies rely on data for planning and programming. In addition the focus of the UNDP on MDG makes it a direct user of census results. UNDP also contributed financially to census operations in relation with its particular focus.	To accomplish the MDGs and encourage global development, UNDP focuses on poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS, democratic governance, energy and environment, social development, and crisis prevention and recovery. UNDP also encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women in all of its programmes.	
<b>UN OHCHR</b>	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) represents the world's commitment to universal ideals of human dignity. We have a unique mandate from the international community to promote and protect all human rights.	The UN OCHCHR has interest to advocate for human rights in the preparation and conduct of census to avoid institutionalised discrimination in the census operation.	The UN OCHCHR has not a direct implication in the census round but is usually performing soft aid and alerting authorities about concerns regarding human rights, for instance regarding the rights of minorities, women or youth.	
<b>UNHCR</b>	The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide.	The UNHCR has interest in population figures in countries hosting refugees and from countries where population left during conflicts or natural disasters for its operations. No financing is expected but soft aid is likely to happen.	The UNHCR can contribute to the censuses especially in post-conflict countries where population were either internally displaced or fled the country in order to complement census operations where necessary or desired.	

<b>UNICEF</b>	UNICEF is the United Nation's fund for children. It provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries.	UNICEF is the lead United Nations (UN) agency responsible for the global monitoring of the child-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and thus is a user of census data and statistical information for this purpose. Censuses are also great contributors for the conduct of MICS surveys funded by UNICEF.	UNICEF has contributed to specific interventions during the census round and is a key stakeholder for the use of data and formulation of policies for children. It also funds the MICS surveys in developing countries and are therefore direct beneficiaries of capacities built during censuses and from the household frame for sampling.	Benefit from capacities in NSIs, household frame from sampling and direct data for child-related MDGs.
<b>UNHABITAT</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>ILO</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Other International Organisations, including Multilateral Development Banks</b>				
<b>European Union</b>	The European Union is a large contributor to census and statistical activities through EuropeAid and Eurostat. The European Union is also prominently involved in policy making in countries where EU delegations are present.	The European Union is highly interested in data for planning and policy making.	The European Union contributed to a large number of censuses during the 2010 round. Eurostat also provided guidance and standards for the European Statistical System and the candidate and potential member states. EU Delegations are involved in policy making and should be providing soft aid regarding censuses and use of data in policies. The EU is largely involved in technical assistance and capacity building.	
<b>Paris 21</b>	PARIS 21's vision is to reduce poverty and improve governance in developing countries by promoting the integration of statistics and reliable data in the decision-making process.	Improved data quality provides better base for development	Assist countries to develop their national statistical systems and coordinate efforts between data users, producers, policy-makers and providers of development co-operation	Better coordination between data producers, data users and policy makers
<b>Islamic Development Bank</b>	The purpose of the bank is to foster the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities.	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>World Bank</b>	The World Bank is managing the Statistics for Results Catalytic Fund (SRF – CF) as well as the capacity indicators for statistical offices. It provides funds for censuses, other statistical activities and poverty reduction policies.	World Bank is highly supportive of the development of statistical offices for evidence based decision-making and policymaking.	Provide funds for many interventions recorded in the Atlas portfolio. The World Bank also provides soft aid that is not listed in the Atlas Portfolio. The World Bank is one of the key actors in capacity building for statistical offices and statistical systems.	
<b>Bilateral Donors</b>				
<b>Department for International Development - UK</b>	DfID is the ministerial department of the government of the United Kingdom in charge of international cooperation. Its main objectives are the reduction of extreme poverty and unlocking the potential of girls and women as well as performing humanitarian emergencies.	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Australian Aid</b>	Australian Aid is performed by the	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed

	Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Its aid priorities are promoting prosperity, reducing poverty and enhancing stability. Australia was heavily involved in the Asia and Pacific region but also in the ESARO and ARAB states regional offices			
<b>Denmark</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Development Agency	To be completed	Provided direct support to UNFPA Population and Development Branch. Also supported Regional Offices and funded interventions	To be completed
<b>Swiss Cooperation EDA</b>	Development Agency	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Swedish International Development Agency</b>	Swedish Cooperation Agency	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Spain</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Japan</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Netherlands</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Ireland</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)</b>	German Cooperation Agency implementing the cooperation and development agency of the Federal Ministry of Cooperation	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>National Agencies that Support Census Globally</b>				
<b>US Census Bureau</b>	The US Census Bureau is responsible for the census in the United States and has developed the CS-PRO database system that they distribute worldwide free of charge.	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>National Information Society Agency South Korea</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Statistics Canada</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>NGOs/Civil Society Organizations/Academia</b>				
<b>Human rights watch</b>	NGO defending human rights worldwide	Would have interest in censuses conduct regarding breaches of human right and data confidentiality	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Amnesty International</b>	NGO campaigning to end abuses of human rights	Would have interest in censuses conduct regarding breaches of human right and data confidentiality	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Transparency International</b>	NGO fighting against corruption	Would have interest in census conduct with regard to data confidentiality	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Population Council</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>International Union for the SC</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Research Foundation of the City University of New York</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Data-Pop Alliance</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>ARAB</b>				

<b>UN Agencies</b>				
<b>UN ESCWA</b>	Regional Economic Commission – Statistical Division coordinates regional statistical activities.	High quality regional data on population dynamics.		Census results are timely comparable and reliable. Census is conducted according to the UN recommendations of UNSD Data is of high quality
<b>UN ECA</b>	Regional Economic Commission – Statistical Division coordinates regional statistical activities.	High quality regional data on population dynamics.		Census results are timely comparable and reliable. Census is conducted according to the UN recommendations of UNSD Data is of high quality
<b>Regional organisation</b>				
<b>GCC</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>National Agencies that Support other Censuses in the region</b>				
<b>National Center for Statistics and Information (NCSI)</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>NGOs/Civil Society Organizations/Academia</b>				
<b>Donors, including Multilateral Development Banks</b>				
<b>African Development Bank</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Oman</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>OPEC</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>ASIA PACIFIC</b>				
<b>UN Agencies</b>				
<b>UN ESCAP</b>	Regional Economic Commission – Statistical Division coordinates regional statistical activities.	High quality regional data on population dynamics.		Census results are timely comparable and reliable. Census is conducted according to the UN recommendations of UNSD Data is of high quality
<b>Regional organisation</b>				
<b>ASEAN</b>	Political regional organisation in South East Asia			
<b>Statistical Institute for Asia and Pacific (SIAP)</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>National Agencies that Support Census Globally</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>NGOs/Civil Society Organizations/Academia</b>				
<b>Auckland University Services</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Donors, including Multilateral Development Banks</b>				
<b>Asian Development Bank</b>	Development Bank operating in Asia and			

	the Pacific			
<b>EECA</b>				
<b>UN Agencies</b>				
<b>UNECE</b>	Regional Economic Commission – Statistical Division coordinates regional statistical activities.	High quality regional data on population dynamics.		Census results are timely comparable and reliable. Census is conducted according to the UN recommendations of UNSD Data is of high quality
<b>Regional organisation</b>				
<b>Council of Europe</b>	The Council of Europe is an international organisation whose mandate covers human rights, rule of law and democracy.	The Council of Europe is interested in the fair conduct of censuses in member states in post-conflict situations and where ethnic tensions are at stake.	The role of the CoE is to either perform monitoring operation in consortium with Eurostat, UNSD, UNECE and UNFPA where countries request such activities. In other countries, the Council of Europe provides advise on minorities issues and data protection in line with its legal provisions	The Council of Europe expect that censuses contribute to the preservation of the rights of minorities and that it contributes to more democratic societies.
<b>Eurostat</b>	Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union and lead the European Statistical System. It is mainly involved in the censuses conducted in candidate and potential candidate countries.	The main interest of Eurostat is the development of statistical systems compliant with the European standards in candidate countries as part of the negotiations for accession to the EU. Censuses are the backbone of these statistical systems.	Eurostat mainly provides soft aid through monitoring activities or advise and provides the EU Delegations financing census activities with technical inputs.	
<b>National Agencies that Support other Censuses in the region</b>				
<b>NGOs/Civil Society Organizations/Academia</b>				
<b>Charles University</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Donors, including Multilateral Development Banks</b>				
<b>Czech Republic</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Romania</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>ESARO</b>				
<b>UN Agencies</b>				
<b>UN ECA</b>	Regional Economic Commission – Statistical Division coordinates regional statistical activities.	High quality regional data on population dynamics.		Census results are timely comparable and reliable. Census is conducted according to the UN recommendations of UNSD Data is of high quality
<b>Regional Organisations</b>				
<b>African Union</b>	Regional organisation promoting solidarity and unity among African States.			
<b>Afristat</b>				
<b>National Agencies that Support other</b>				

<b>Censuses in the region</b>				
<b>Statistics South Africa</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>NGOs/Civil Society Organizations/Academia</b>				
<b>Population Reference Bureau</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Union for African Population</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Donors</b>				
<b>The United Kingdom</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>African Development Bank</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>LAC</b>				
<b>UN agencies</b>				
<b>CEPAL CELADE</b>	Regional Economic Commission – Statistical Division coordinates regional statistical activities.	High quality regional data on population dynamics. Receive updated data on population dynamics, vital statistics, migration, health, etc. from the CEPAL member states.	Coordinator of the project on “cuentas nacionales de transferencia”	Census results are timely comparable and reliable. Census is conducted according to the UN recommendations of UNSD. Data is of high quality
<b>Regional Organisations</b>				
<b>Comunidad Andina</b>	Regional cooperation organisation. HQ in Lima	Receive quality data from member states for planning and policy strategies design	Produces territorial statistical nomenclatures for the region. Has an Andean Statistical Committee (has not met since 2011 but was active during the census in Peru)	Produces regional statistics – needs clear demographic, social and economic reference points.
<b>Mercosur</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Asociación Latinoamericana de Población (ALAP)</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>CARICOM Secretariat</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Commission (OECS)</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>National Agencies that Support other Censuses in the region</b>				
<b>Statistical Institute of Jamaica</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>NGOs/Civil Society Organizations/Academia</b>				
<b>Donors</b>				
<b>Inter-American Development Bank</b>	The IDB seeks to eliminate poverty and inequality, and promotes sustainable economic growth.	<b>The areas prioritized in the 2012 – 2016 strategy are:</b> (i) social inclusion; (ii) rural development and agriculture; (iii) housing and urban development; (iv) climate change and disaster risk management; (v) water, sanitation, water resources, and solid waste; (vi) energy; (vii) transportation; (viii) public management; and (ix) competitiveness and innovation.	No obvious role in the census – could be a data user and perform soft aid	N/A

		They must rely heavily on census data for their planning and strategy design.		
<b>WCARO</b>				
<b>UN Agencies</b>				
<b>UN ECWA</b>	Regional Economic Commission – Statistical Division coordinates regional statistical activities.	High quality regional data on population dynamics.		Census results are timely comparable and reliable. Census is conducted according to the UN recommendations of UNSD Data is of high quality
<b>Regional Organisations</b>				
<b>African Union</b>	Regional organisation promoting solidarity and unity among African States.			
<b>Afristat</b>				
<b>National Agencies that Support other Censuses in the region</b>				
<b>NGOs/Civil Society Organizations/Academia</b>				
<b>Donor</b>				
<b>African Development Bank</b>				

Annex 5B - Stakeholder map for the pilot country case study

Type Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
<b>Stakeholders involved in the implementation of census and its relevant components</b>				
<b>UN Agencies</b>				
UNFPA	Main Programme Agency	Support countries in their effort to conduct population and housing censuses according to international recommendations. Support countries in using census results to draw evidence-based policies for effective national development planning, including sexual reproductive health and gender equality	Define strategy Organise implementation	In all countries, census results are timely and reliable. Census results are used to draw policies for effective national development planning, including sexual reproductive health and gender equality.
<b>Donors</b>				
World Bank	The World Bank is managing the Statistics for Results Catalytic Fund (SRF – CF) as well as the capacity indicators for statistical offices. Peru was rated in the upper class (90 – 100) in 2007	World Bank is highly supportive of the development of statistical offices for evidence based decision-making and policymaking.	No obvious implication from documentary review	
European Union	The EU through its Delegation is one of the key donors in the country	The EU has a large area of intervention with specific activities listed in its strategies related to the core topic of the evaluation. The EU should have interest in sound statistics from the census and use them for policy-making and planning	Donor (not specifically for the census) and data user	Make better programmes and strategies with sound data.
Paris 21	PARIS21's vision is to reduce poverty and improve governance in developing countries by promoting the integration of statistics and reliable data in the decision-making process.	Improved data quality provides better base for development	Assist countries to develop their national statistical systems and coordinate efforts between data users, producers, policy-makers and providers of development co-operation	Better coordination between data producers, data users and policy makers
<b>Regional level</b>				
<b>Donors</b>				
Interamerican Development Bank	The IDB seeks to eliminate poverty and inequality, and promotes sustainable economic growth.	<b>The areas prioritized in the 2012 – 2016 strategy are:</b> (i) social inclusion; (ii) rural development and agriculture; (iii) housing and urban development; (iv) climate change and disaster risk management; (v) water, sanitation, water resources, and solid waste; (vi) energy; (vii) transportation; (viii) public	No obvious role in the census – could be a data user.	N/A

Type Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
		management; and (ix) competitiveness and innovation. They must rely heavily on census data for their planning and strategy design.		
<b>Regional Statistical bodies</b>				
Comunidad Andina	Regional cooperation organisation. HQ in Lima	Receive quality data from member states for planning and policy strategies design	Produces territorial statistical nomenclatures for the region. Has an Andean Statistical Committee (has not met since 2011 but was active during the census in Peru)	Produces regional statistics – needs clear demographic, social and economic reference points.
<b>Regional UN agencies</b>				
CEPAL CELADE	Regional Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, population division. Regional statistical and population UN agency. Has been historically supported by UNFPA during its institutionalisation into the CEPAL.	High quality regional data on population dynamics. Receive updated data on population dynamics, vital statistics, migration, health, etc. from the CEPAL member states.	Coordinator of the project on “cuentas nacionales de transferencia” → annual work plan 2011	Census results are timely comparable and reliable. Census is conducted according to the UN recommendations of UNSD Data is of high quality
<b>Regional NGOs</b>				
<b>Country level</b>				
<b>Country UN agencies</b>				
UNFPA CO	Implementing agency	Successful implementation of the programme Contribute to UNFPA goals	Assess country’s needs Prepare support programme Implement programme	Census results are timely and reliable. Census results are used to draw policies for effective national development planning, including sexual reproductive health and gender equality.
ONUSIDA	UNAIDS	High quality data on HIV / AIDS in Peru	Contributed to the census	High quality data on HIV / AIDS in Peru
UNICEF	UN agency for youth – data user – policy maker	Produces a study on the situation of the indigenous youth jointly with INEI based on the 2007 census	Data user	Improved efficiency and relevance of its programmes Better programming
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme - data user – policy maker	Produced a publication on human development heavily using the census results	Data user	Improved efficiency and relevance of its programmes Better programming
<b>Government bodies</b>				
Consultative Commission of the National Census	Central census commission	The census is conducted in line with the law and its objectives	Supervisory body	N/A
INEI (Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática)	National Statistical Office Responsible for conducting Population and Housing Census	Successfully conducting the Peru population and housing census.	Prepare and conduct the census and disseminate its results. Facilitate analysis of census results	Obtain sufficient resources Reinforce professional independence and legitimacy
Grupo Temático sectorial estadístico	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified

Type Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas MEF	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified
Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social MIDIS	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified
Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified
Ministerio de Salud - MINSA	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified
Dirección de Migración Laboral del Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified
Reniec - Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified
Ministerio de Educación	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified
<b>Academic</b>				
CISEPA (Centro de Investigaciones Sociales, Económicas, Políticas y Antropológicas)	CISEPA (Centro de Investigaciones Sociales, Económicas, Políticas y Antropológicas)	Interdisciplinary research centre of Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú.	Promote interdisciplinary applied research that contributes to the design and evaluation of public policies to respond to the major economic, political and social problems.	Promote the creation of research groups, workshops, seminars and other activities. Improve communication of the contributions of current social science research outside the university.
Universidad del Pacífico, Centro de Investigación				
<b>NGOs</b>				
Centro de culturas indígenas CHIRAPAQ	Asociación indígena conformada por andinos y amazónicos que trabajan por la afirmación de la identidad cultural de los pueblos indígenas.	Desarrollan propuestas en el marco del movimiento indígena nacional e internacional, para lograr el reconocimiento y el ejercicio pleno de sus derechos.	Desarrollan programas dirigidos a la niñez y juventud, a la mujer indígena y sobre comunicación indígena.	Investigan sobre la recuperación de las identidad cultural y sobre el desarrollo de políticas educativas inclusivas e interculturales.
Plataforma de Mujeres Afroperuanas	Compuesta por más de 15 organizaciones femeninas afroperuanas.	Pretende identificar y evidenciar las deficiencias del país, abordando aspectos de participación política, ciudadanía, derechos de la mujer y violencia, entre otros temas.	Exigen que el Estado garantice la asignación de presupuesto para el diseño e implementación de políticas públicas orientadas a mujeres afrodescendientes. (En aspectos de educación, salud, planificación familiar, mortalidad materna y embarazos adolescentes, entre otros).	Que el Estado cumpla en el corto plazo, con asignar presupuesto al Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática para el diseño e implementación de censos e indicadores sobre población afroperuana, incorporando la variable étnica y generando un proceso articulado con las organizaciones de la sociedad civil.
<b>Civil society / Associations</b>				
Alternativa	Association active in Human development. Has received training on the REDATAM information system of the CEPAL for the production of cartographic information based on census results. (REDATAM is the Database	Receive quality information on education, social conditions and gender from the census	Data user	Develop better trainings and perform better planning based on census results

Type Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
	System used by the statistical office).			
Mesa de Concertación para la Lucha contra la Pobreza (MCLCP)	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified
Asociación Peruana de Demografía y Población (APDP)	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified
<b>Private sector</b>				
	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified
	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified

## Annex 6 Informant matrix

EQ	Evaluation question	Assumptions to be assessed	UNFPA Headquarters	UNFPA Regional Office		UNFPA CO	
				Management	Technical staff	Management	Technical staff
EQ1	Alignment	A1.1 Partner Government priorities	x	x	x	x	x
		A1.2 National needs			x		x
		A1.3 UNFPA Policies	x	X	x	X	x
EQ2	Enhanced capacity of NSO	A2.1 Enabling environment	x	x	x	X	X
		A2.2 Effective Support	x	x	x	x	X
		A2.3 Sustainable capacity		x	x	x	X
		A2.4 Models of support		x	x	X	X
		A2.5 Use of new technologies				x	X
EQ3	Enhanced use of data	A3.1 Enabling environment	x	x	x	x	X
		A3.2 Steady use		x	x	x	X
		A.3.3 Use in policies (UNFPA mandate)		x	x	X	X
		A3.4 National ownership & leadership				X	X
EQ4	Use of resources and synergies	A4.1 Use of available resources	x			X	X
		A4.2 Synergies	X	X	x	X	x
EQ5	Networks	A5.1 Partnership	X	X	x	X	x
		A5.2 South-South Cooperation	x	X	x	X	x
EQ6	Added value	A6.1 Comparative strengths	X	X	x	X	X
		A6.2 Key partner				x	x
EQ7	Mainstreaming HHRR & gender equality	A7.1 Internal mainstreaming		x	x	X	X
		A7.2 External mainstreaming		x	x	x	x
EQ	Evaluation question	Assumptions to be assessed	National Statistical Office		Line Ministries		
			Management	Technical staff	Management	Technical staff	
EQ1	Alignment	A1.1 Partner Government priorities	X	x	X	x	
		A1.2 National needs	X	x			
		A1.3 UNFPA Policies					
EQ2	Enhanced capacity of NSO	A2.1 Enabling environment	X	X	x	x	
		A2.2 Effective Support	X	X	x	X	
		A2.3 Sustainable capacity	X	X	x	X	

		A2.4 Models of support	X	X	x	x		
		A.2.5 Use of new technologies	X	X	x	x		
EQ3	Enhanced use of data	A3.1 Enabling environment	x	X	X	X		
		A3.2 Steady use	x	X	X	X		
		A.3.3 Use in policies (UNFPA mandate)			X	X		
		A3.4 National ownership & leadership	x	x	X	x		
EQ4	Use of resources and synergies	A4.1 Use of available resources	X	X	x			
		A4.2 Synergies	X	x	x			
EQ5	Networks	A5.1 Partnership	x		x			
		A5.2 South-South Cooperation	X	x	x			
EQ6	Added value	A6.1 Comparative strengths	X	X	x	x		
		A6.2 Key partner	X	X	x			
EQ7	Mainstreaming HHRR & gender equality	A7.1 Internal mainstreaming	X	X				
		A7.2 External mainstreaming	X	X	x	x		
EQ	Evaluation question	Assumptions to be assessed	Local Government		Donors		(National) UN Agencies	
			Management	Technical	Management	Technical	Management	Technical
EQ1	Alignment	A1.1 Partner Government priorities	X	x				
		A1.2 National needs			X	x	X	x
		A1.3 UNFPA Policies						
EQ2	Enhanced capacity of NSO	A2.1 Enabling environment	X	x	X	x	X	x
		A.2.2 Effective Support	X	X	x	x	x	x
		A2.3 Sustainable capacity	X	X	x	x	x	x
		A2.4 Models of support	x	x	x	x		
		A.2.5 Use of new technologies			x		x	
EQ3	Enhanced use of data	A3.1 Enabling environment	X	X	X	x	x	x
		A3.2 Steady use	X	X	x	x	x	x
		A.3.3 Use in policies (UNFPA mandate)	x	x			x	
		A3.4 National ownership & leadership	X	x				
EQ4	Use of resources and synergies	A4.1 Use of available resources	x		x			
		A4.2 Synergies			X	x	x	x
EQ5	Networks	A5.1 Partnership	x		X		x	
		A5.2 South-South Cooperation			x		x	
EQ6	Added value	A6.1 Comparative strengths	x		X		X	

		A6.2 Key partner	X		X		X	
EQ7	Mainstreaming HHRR & gender equality	A7.1 Internal mainstreaming A7.2 External mainstreaming	x	x	x		x	
<b>EQ</b>	<b>Evaluation question</b>	<b>Assumptions to be assessed</b>	<b>Regional UN Agencies</b>		<b>Regional Statistical Bodies</b>		<b>International NGOs</b>	<b>Academia / research bodies</b>
			<b>Management</b>	<b>Technical</b>	<b>Management</b>	<b>Technical</b>		
EQ1	Alignment	A1.1 Partner Government priorities A1.2 National needs A1.3 UNFPA Policies	X	x	X	x	X	X
EQ2	Enhanced capacity of NSO	A2.1 Enabling environment A.2.2 Effective Support A2.3 Sustainable capacity A2.4 Models of support A.2.5 Use of new technologies	x	x	x	x	x	X
EQ3	Enhanced use of data	A3.1 Enabling environment A3.2 Steady use A.3.3 Use in policies (UNFPA mandate) A3.4 National ownership & leadership	x	x			x	X
EQ4	Use of resources and synergies	A4.1 Use of available resources A4.2 Synergies			x	x		x
EQ5	Networks	A5.1 Partnership A5.2 South-South Cooperation	x		X	X	x	x
EQ6	Added value	A6.1 Comparative strengths A6.2 Key partner	X		X	X	x	X
EQ7	Mainstreaming HHRR & gender equality	A7.1 Internal mainstreaming A7.2 External mainstreaming					X	X
<b>EQ</b>	<b>Evaluation question</b>	<b>Assumptions to be assessed</b>	<b>Media</b>	<b>Organized civil society</b>	<b>Local communities</b>	<b>Private sector</b>		
EQ1	Alignment	A1.1 Partner Government priorities A1.2 National needs A1.3 UNFPA Policies	x	X	X	x		
EQ2	Enhanced capacity of NSO	A2.1 Enabling environment A.2.2 Effective Support A2.3 Sustainable capacity	x	x	x			

		A2.4 Models of support		x		
		A2.5 Use of new technologies	x			x
EQ3	Enhanced use of data	A3.1 Enabling environment	x	X		
		A3.2 Steady use	x	X	x	X
		A3.3 Use in policies (UNFPA mandate)		X		
		A3.4 National ownership & leadership		X	x	X
EQ4	Use of resources and synergies	A4.1 Use of available resources		x		
		A4.2 Synergies				
EQ5	Networks	A5.1 Partnership		X		
		A5.2 South-South Cooperation				
EQ6	Added value	A6.1 Comparative strengths	x	X	x	x
		A6.2 Key partner		X	x	x
EQ7	Mainstreaming HHRR & gender equality	A7.1 Internal mainstreaming				
		A7.2 External mainstreaming		X	x	

- X Main informant for that assumption  
x Complementary informant for that assumption

## Annex 7 Interview Logbook

### Interview Data

Name(s) of the interviewee(s):	Position:	Institution/Organisation:
Interview date:	AWP:	Stakeholder type:
Interviewer:	Area of Analysis:	Interview Code:

### INTERVIEW CONTENT

#### Background & key issues

#### Contents

#### Next Steps

## Annex 8 Minutes of the reference group meeting

### Evaluation of UNFPA support to population and housing census data to inform decision-making and policy formulation (2005 – 2014)

#### First Meeting of the Reference Group

December 8, 2014

#### Minutes

Present:	Alexandra Chambel, chair of the ERG, Evaluation Office, UNFPA Hicham Daoudi, Evaluation Office, UNFPA Jordi de Blas, Evaluation Team, Leading Evaluation Expert Jean-Michel Durr, Evaluation Team, Census Expert Christophe Dietrich, ICON backstopping team Mona Kaidbey, Technical Division, UNFPA Ann Pawliczko, Population and Development Branch, UNFPA Ralph Hackert, Population and Development Branch, UNFPA, Edilberto Loaiza, Population and Development Branch, UNFPA Eduard Jongstra, EECA Regional Office, PD Advisor, UNFPA Christophe Lefranc, AP Regional Office, UNFPA Sandra Paredez, LAC Sub-Regional Office, UNFPA Sabrina Juran, Population and Development Branch, UNFPA Seiffe Tadesse, UN Statistical Division Natalie Raaber, UNFPA, Evaluation Office (minutes taker)
Regrets:	Mady Biaye, ESA Regional Office, UNFPA Laurent Napoleon Assogba, WCA Regional Office, UNFPA Simon Pierre Tegang, Arab States Regional Office, UNFPA Lynne Henderson, DFID

#### I. Opening/Introduction

The meeting opened with a welcome from Alexandra Chambel and then continued with a brief round of introductions. Alexandra shared information on the role of the Evaluation Reference Group:

- Provide technical input throughout the process, including for the Inception Report, Draft Final Evaluation Report, and the Final Report.
  - o On the Inception Report specifically, focus on providing input on Evaluation Matrix, Theory of Change, and Sampling.
- Share key informants/individuals for interview.
- Review documentation collected (in Google drive) and recommend additional documentation (should documentation be missing).

- Support the Evaluation Office in the dissemination of the results of the final report.

Alexandra reported that the evaluation team had just returned from the pilot mission in Peru and, as a result of the lessons and insights of the pilot mission, the team has further refined the evaluation matrix (particularly the assumptions and indicators).

Alexandra also underscored that this is an evaluation of UNFPA support to census from 2005-2014, including the use of census results for evidence based policy making; it is not an evaluation of the census itself or an evaluation of individual performance.

## **II. Presentation of Slides**

A PowerPoint presentation covering the purpose and objective of the evaluation, the methodological approach used, and the proposed timeline/calendar was shared. Comments were made throughout the presentation – see below for discussion.

## **III. Discussion**

### **Typology of Intervention**

- Mona Kaidbey: Raised concern that the typology of interventions as is currently articulated in the slide (i.e. advocacy and policy dialogue; technical assistance; service delivery; and south-south and triangular cooperation) was too “top level” and suggested that the evaluators consider further refining the typology to adequately reflect the nuance /specific work UNFPA is doing on census.
  - Mona: Flagged that procurement was a big part of UNFPA’s work and perhaps should be separated out (i.e. not fall under service delivery).
  - Edilberto Loaiza: Noted that knowledge management was also a critical area of work for UNFPA vis-à-vis census and should perhaps be its own bullet.
  - Eduard Jongstra: Resource mobilization for UNFPA, as well as parallel funding for partners/other donors, was another area of important work. Though resource mobilization is currently included under Advocacy and Policy Dialogue, could consider pulling it out as its own category, highlighting both “types” of mobilization – for UNFPA and advocacy for parallel funding.
  - Ralph Hackert: Raised a question on how we conceptualize service delivery and what ought to be captured under this category. Additionally, RH flagged that there are situations in which UNFPA pays for census operations directly and other instances where UNFPA is entrusted to administer the funds of government – would this be reflected in the evaluation?

- Alexandra: Clarified that the evaluation would cover both core and non-core resources and thus would capture both situations described.
- Edilberto: As we are moving away from service delivery as a mode of engagement toward an increasing role in capacity development, the question of where UNFPA adds the most value is underscored – what are we best at? It would be good if the evaluation could help answer this.
- Alexandra: Shared that the typology presented here, while based on the strategic plan, offers a classification that reflects the work country offices are doing (which they shared with us in a survey administered by Evaluation Office back in June 2014). Moreover, this typology also reflects the experiences of Peru: advocacy/policy dialogue to push for a census to take place; technical assistance to conduct the census and disseminate the data; service delivery in paying enumerators, etc.
- Hicham Daoudi: Noted that Mona’s and others suggestion to further refine typology and the current presentation are not at odds/mutually exclusive. The current breakdown (as presented in the slide) offers the broad categories/modes of engagement, while the specificity of census work will fall under each category – aligning the strategic plan with the country programme document and the actual work being carried out. The nuance of the work done by UNFPA on census specifically will be captured through the survey and the case studies (field and desk).
- Jean-Michel Durr: Echoing Hicham, JMD noted that the slide presented highlights the modes of engagement of UNFPA generally

### **Financial Support/ Expenditure:**

- Alexandra: The evaluation will cover expenditure - both core and non-core – in support of census.

### **Soft Aid**

- Alexandra: The evaluation will also cover soft aid - the support that is not necessarily captured in Annual Work Plans (AWPs) but is nonetheless a critical part of UNFPA’s support to census. In Peru, for example, though all AWPs were with the National Statistical Institute, quite a lot of work was done with the Ministry of Culture and civil society organizations (in, for example, creating an enabling environment/advocacy and policy dialogue for census); if only focused on the AWPs, would have missed this.
- Mona: Raised a conceptual concern on how best to capture soft aid in the evaluation; Mona suggested that pulling out particular areas that are currently included under soft aid (such as support to gender and human rights) may be better methodologically. Working to ensure that a census is developed with a gender equality perspective and in line with human rights

may not be reflected in the AWP's but is a critical area of work for UNFPA (including, for example, bringing on human rights advisors).

## **Evaluation Matrix**

### ***General Points***

- Jordi del Bas: Presented the evaluation matrix and shared that it has been refined (and shortened) with the input from Peru pilot mission.
- Jordi: Shared that the questions in the evaluation matrix would be answered by assessing whether UNFPA's contribution was satisfactory or not, qualifying both with further explanation. The team will not be using, for example, regression analysis to answer the questions (no baseline from which to work), but rather, will assess whether (or not) improvement has in fact occurred and find evidence to substantiate claims. Censuses are conducted in very different contexts, so the indicators presented in the matrix will be used as guidance (not as a strict framework).
- Ralph: Asked whether these questions would guide the evaluation (high level) or whether they would be asked as interview questions; Jordi confirmed that the questions will guide the evaluation/ the evaluation hopes to answer these question.
- Mona: Suggested that the ERG go line by line in the Evaluation Matrix and ensure that it is structured in a way that is "specific to the work of census" and adequately captures the work that UNFPA is doing.

### ***Specific Suggestions of Edits to the Matrix***

- Eduard: Suggested, though difficult, to develop a baseline based on the 2000 Census Round experience and attempt to capture the progress made since then. Eduard underscored that he has heard quite a lot from partners/others that UNFPA has improved in support to census: in the 2000 Round, UNFPA was not present/really "dropped the ball", however, in the 2010 round, UNFPA has "picked it up" and support has been quality and responsive. Eduard did not have a concrete suggestion on how exactly to do this.
- Mona: It will be important to see if we can capture the quality assurance work that UNFPA does (to ensure that the census is up to international standards).
- Christophe Lefranc: Focused specifically on Evaluation Question #3, Assumption 3.2 (EQ 3, A3.2) – and asked if it was meant to focus on to "SRHR, youth and gender equality" specifically or more broadly?
  - Jordi: Answered that it is in fact broader and suggested to reword A3.2 accordingly (to capture other socioeconomic issues and other areas of population dynamics).

- Suggested by several people: ensure that the work UNFPA is doing at country, regional and global level are highlighted across each evaluation question
  - Ralph: Noted that, for example, UNFPA worked together with UNICEF on CensusInfo as well as with UNStats on the census guidance manual – but this type of work is often not visible from country level; wanted to ensure that it was reflected in the evaluation.
  - Mona: Noted that indeed all levels should be examined for all questions, including Q2 – as regional and global workshops took place (particularly when there was the Special Initiative on Census).
  - Alexandra: Reaffirmed that the support that are taking place at global and regional level will be captured

### **Contribution Line**

- Edilberto Loaiza: Suggested that an attribution framework be used for UNFPA outputs (what UNFPA is directly responsible for).
- Alexandra and Hicham Daoudi: Noted that even the outputs are affected by other factors - the external environment, other actors etc. – and that a contribution framework was a much more meaningful/useful framework; change (and particularly the slow work of behavioral change) is a result of multiple interwoven factors and various stakeholders and a contribution framework captures that reality in a way that attribution does not. Moreover, UNFPA can be held accountable for an output without attributing that output wholly to UNFPA.

### **Theory of Change (ToC)**

- Jordi: External factors are not listed in the slide, but are reflected in the Inception Report.
- Mona: Suggested to add another green box at the level of output for “enabling environment” and to ensure that the ToC captures UNFPA’s role in supporting the availability of quality data (in line with international standards).
- Mona: Advocacy is a strategy used throughout the census process (not just at the beginning) – this should also be reflected accordingly.
  - Echoing this, Ralph pointed to the work that UNFPA does convincing government of the importance of releasing the data.
- Jordi: Need to think about how we define our terms (what is meant by advocacy and capacity development) and how to best capture the work

UNFPA is doing on pushing/influencing/advocating (and building capacity) to ensure that the census is done in the best way possible?

### **Sampling/Country Case Studies**

- Team will do 6 in-country/field case studies (one in each region) and 7 extended desk studies.
  - Alexandra noted that Kenya or Tanzania would likely be selected for ESA and Mali for WCA.
- Criteria for selection of field studies: census stage coverage, census date, expenditure (as reported to the EO in the survey of COs), government effectiveness, and country quadrants (UNFPA's classification system based on need and ability to finance).
- Mona: Shared that humanitarian context should be included in the selection.
  - Alexandra noted that Palestine – proposed as the case study for the Arab region – would reflect a humanitarian situation.
  - JMD: Indonesia is proposed as an extended desk review and the country has done work on use of the census in humanitarian disaster preparedness.
- Alexandra: The case studies are not a representative sample, but rather illustrative. We need to ensure that we will be able to provide answers to the set of evaluation questions we are exploring and, therefore, we need to select countries in which there is implementation and expenditure (something *to be* evaluated)– and consider, too, a diversity of contexts.
- Eduard: Suggested to explore Eastern Europe for the extended desk review; EE has specific challenges (even though considered to be “able to take care of themselves”/pink countries); would suggest Belarus.
- Christophe: Timor Leste is an interesting case and more typical in the region; Myanmar has very high levels of expenditure, but early on in the census process; Bangladesh and Nepal would also be interesting to explore (note: Bangladesh is proposed as extended desk reviews)
- Mona: Myanmar would be interesting from the situation of human rights, as well – whether this was included in the census.
- Seiffe: UNFPA supported the International Technical Advisory Board (ITAB), critical to the success of the census in Myanmar; agree that Myanmar would be a good choice.
- Edilberto: The main challenge for UNFPA is to know how the data is used for decision-making (data utilization); we are lacking knowledge on this, which undermines, issue for transparency, accountability and human rights. Would be good to reflect this in the case study.

- Alexandra: agreement was reached on: the theory of change and contribution line; Belarus will be included in the extended desk review; Myanmar and Tajikistan are confirmed as country case studies.

#### **IV. Next steps**

- ERG comments on the **Inception Report are requested by Thursday, December 11** - with a particular focus on the evaluation matrix and sampling. Countries proposed for the case studies are: Mali; Kenya; Palestine; Myanmar and Tajikistan. Countries proposed for the extended desk phase are: Bangladesh; Brazil; Cameroon; Belarus; Indonesia; Iraq and Rwanda.
- The final inception report will be shared with the ERG before the end of the year.
- The draft Peru country case study note will be shared with the CO and the ERG by the end of January.
- The next meeting of the ERG will likely be just before the beginning of the summer 2015 (at the end of the data collection phase, where the team will be reporting back on preliminary findings from data collection).
- In Fall 2015 (likely October 2015) the third meeting of the ERG will take place. The draft final report will be presented here.
- The Report will need to be finalized by December 2015, several months prior to being presented to the Executive Board in June 2016.

**Meeting closed**

## Annex 9 Document Review Matrix

Name of the document	Used in the Inception phase	Linked to Evaluation question
<b>1. Programming documents</b>		
1.1 MYFF 2004 – 2007	✓	EQ1
1.2 Strategic Plan 2008-2011	✓	EQ1
...		
<b>2. Case Studies</b>		
PERU		
AWP PER7P101	✓	
AWP...		

## Annex 10 Outline of Country Case Study Notes

As per the ToR, each country case study should be of a maximum 30-page length (excluding annexes). The country case studies allow the evaluation team to gather and analyse information on the UNFPA support at country level, which together with the inception, extended desk review and survey findings should feed the global assessment reported in the Final Report.

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms

List of Tables (\*)

List of Figures

### **1 Introduction**

Scope of the thematic evaluation; purpose and structure of the country case study

### **2 Methodology of the Country Case Study**

*Should include:* the selection of country case studies (process and criteria); justification for selecting Country X; scope of the country case study; data collection and analysis during the country case study incl. limitations and restrictions

### **3 Short description of country context [name of Country]**

Country background; UNFPA response in the country

### **4 Findings of the Country Case Study**

Findings corresponding to the answers to the evaluation questions (short summary boxes should be included at the end of each response)

### **5 Considerations for the overarching global thematic level**

Observations to inform the synthesis report

### **6 Annexes**

*Should include:* key data of country X; Atlas portfolio of interventions in country X (2005-2014); stakeholder map at country level; all questionnaires and instruments used including focus groups report note; list of documents consulted; list of people interviewed.

## Annex 11 Country contribution to answering the evaluation questions

	EQ1 Alignment	EQ2 Capacity NSO (Effectiveness)	EQ2 Capacity NSO (Sustainability)	EQ3 Data use (Effectiveness)	EQ3 Data use (Sustainability)	EQ4 Efficiency	EQ5 Networks	EQ6 Added value	EQ7 HHRR & Gender
<b>CASE STUDY COUNTRIES</b>									
Peru (2007)	M	M	H	M	H	L	H	H	M
Palestine (2007)	M	M	H	M	H	L	H	H	H
Kyrgyzstan (2009)	M	M	H	M	H	L	H	H	M
Tajikistan (2010)	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	H	M
Timor L. (2010)	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	H	M
Myanmar (2014)	H	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	H
Mozambique (2007)	M	M	H	M	H	L	M	M	M
Kenya (2009)	M	M	H	M	H	L	H	H	M
Tanzania (2012)	H	H	M	H	M	H	H	H	H
Nigeria (2006)	M	M	H	M	H	L	M	M	M
Mali (2009)	M	M	H	M	H	L	H	H	M
<b>EXTENDED DESK PHASE COUNTRIES</b>									
Bangladesh (2011)	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	H	H
Brazil (2010)	L	L	L	L	L	M	H	H	L
Cameroon (2005)	L	H	H	M	H	H	M	H	M
Belarus (2009)	M	H	H	H	H	M	M	H	M
Indonesia (2010)	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	H	H
Iraq (Not done)	H	H	L	M	M	H	H	H	H
Rwanda (2012)	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	H

**Notes:** The term *country contribution* refers to the ability of countries to provide data and information to cover the aspects enquired about in the questions. High, Medium and Low are not judgements on the degree of alignment, capacity or efficiency. They mean high, medium or low ability of that particular country to offer substantial information on the assumptions and thus, to answer the questions.

**H, M and L** stand for High, Medium and Low, the levels of country contribution.

## Annex 12 Interview Protocols

# READER

## INTERVIEW PROTOCOL / GUIDE

*Name of the stakeholder type*

### PREPARATION

Previous to the interview the evaluators should make sure they have carried out preliminary preparation work: examining the Website of the organization to be interviewed, look at the role they had in the census, and check in AWP whether they have been beneficiaries, implementing partners, or partners/allies of UNFPA supported project.

Evaluators and national consultants are encouraged to familiarise themselves with Tool 11, *Checklist for sequencing interviews*, and tool 12, *How to conduct interviews: Interview logbook and practical tips* of the Handbook on how to design and conduct a Country Programme Evaluation at UNFPA. These tools will be used as reference instruments to ensure consistency amongst team members as well as a common approach to interviews.<sup>2</sup>

### OBJECTIVES

The main objective of an individual interview or a group discussion (interview protocols apply to both) is to gather relevant information on main and complementary aspects related to Evaluation Matrix questions. Interview protocols distinguish between main aspects and complementary aspects, following the approach in the Informants Protocol (see Annex 6 of the Inception Report).

The objectives section of the interview protocols has three parts: a summary box with the most important and not-to-forget aspects of the interview, a table with the main aspects and a table with the complementary aspects (see examples below).

**The most important points of an interview with stakeholder X are to find out and examine....**

**Main aspects** are those aspects that should be necessarily addressed in the interview. They are aspects for which the informants have particularly useful information given their roles and functions. When the interviewee has very limited availability / time for the interview, the evaluator should focus solely on main aspects. Aspects are listed by order of importance / priority.

<b>Main aspects (example)</b>	
EQ1	Alignment
EQ2	Enhanced capacity of NSO
EQ3	A3.1. Enabling environment; A3.4 national ownership and leadership

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.unfpa.org.gt/sites/default/files/Handbook%20entire%20document%20final-AL2012-06-21.pdf>

**Complementary aspects** are aspects for which the interviewee may provide relevant information, but they are less crucial than main aspects given the roles and functions of the informant and his/her position in relation to such aspects (usually an indirect position). Aspects are listed by order of importance / priority.

<b>Complementary aspects</b> ( <i>example</i> )	
EQ5	A5.2 South-South Cooperation
EQ6	A6.1 Comparative advantages

As shown in the examples above, main and complementary aspects may refer to entire evaluation questions or to parts of questions, that is, to specific assumptions within each question.

For both main and complementary aspects the evaluator should get deeply acquainted with the formulation of the assumptions and indicators in the Evaluation Matrix so as to incorporate them in the specific questions that are asked to interviewees as deemed relevant.

There are aspects that may emerge during the interview with a particular stakeholder that are not reflected in the main and complementary aspects. This could be the case for example of the effects of the use of new technologies (positive or negative) appearing during an interview with a civil society organization or with a line ministry. Give that the casuistic is very wide the protocols include aspects that are quite predictable and not all the possibilities. When these aspects appear the evaluator should immediately recognize them and include them in the logbook. In this regard it is of utmost importance to be highly familiarized with the contents of the Evaluation Matrix.

## INTRODUCTION

The members of the evaluation team should introduce themselves, present the evaluation (the objectives and scope) and also present the main purpose of the interview, that is, why it is important for us to have an interview with the informant. It is very important during the introduction to explain confidentiality aspects as well as how the responses of the interviewee will be treated and processed on the basis of what it is stipulated in the UNEG evaluation standards.

## INTERVIEW

The protocols do not include pre-established questions beyond the framing questions. The spirit is to give the evaluator the freedom to formulate questions as she/he pleases as well as to prompt interviews based on an open conversation in which topics are covered as they appear, but always under the guidance of the evaluator, who will have to make sure that the main aspects are all covered and covered first.

In order to start the conversation the protocols offer a series of **framing questions**, usually two, one of them regarding the degree of involvement of the stakeholder institution and of the interviewee with census and the UNFPA support to the census (second) and another one framing the main are of interest of the evaluator for that particular interview.

## MAIN ASPECTS

The protocol includes a checklist with the main aspects to be addressed in terms of assumptions in the Evaluation Matrix. The purpose of these tables is that the evaluators use them to tick those aspects that have been covered, making sure that no aspects are left aside.

### COMPLEMENTARY ASPECTS

The protocol also includes a checklist with the complementary aspects to be addressed in terms of assumptions in the Evaluation Matrix.

Previous to finalising the interview the evaluator should add a closing question and a linking question. The latter is a question that links the interview with other planned or unplanned interviews with other stakeholders and/or with the possibility of conducting a second interview with somebody else within the stakeholder institution being interviewed.

### CLOSING QUESTION

*Before finalising the interview I would like to ask you **on what aspects do you think there was/is room for improvement and how**. Do you have any **recommendations** you would like to share with us for the future? In any case, please feel free to comment on **any other aspects we have not covered** during the interview.*

### LINKING QUESTIONS

Right before thanking the interviewee for his/her time and contributions the evaluator should enquire about the interviewee's opinion on whether there would be other relevant people with whom to talk given the type of information the evaluator is looking for.

**Who else do you think I should talk to** here in your organization or outside to complement what you have told me / the issues we have discussed or to have other relevant points of view?

### WRAP-UP

Previous to thanking the interviewee the evaluator should do a brief wrap-up reminding him/her about any documentation or evidence related information he/she may have mentioned during the interview. It would be highly recommendable that subsequent to the interview you send a kind reminder by written (in an email) in order to make things easier for the interviewee.

### END OF THE INTERVIEW

To conclude, evaluator should thank the interviewee for his/her time and contributions and tell him/her when the Case Study and the Final Evaluation Report will be available. Evaluators should provide his/her contact details in case the interviewee wants to contact the team for more contributions or questions/clarifications about the evaluation. Before ending the interview the evaluator will make sure she/he has the contact details of the interviewee.

# INTERVIEW PROTOCOL / GUIDE

## *UNFPA Country Office*

### OBJECTIVES

The interview at the UNFPA Country Office (CO) will actually most probably be several interviews with various staff. The population and development specialist will be the main interlocutor, but there will also be interviews with the Resident Representative to have a more strategic overview on issues related for example with the enabling environment (A2.1 and A3.1), with the operations section to discuss efficiency aspects in detail, and/or with other UNFPA focal areas' staff (reproductive health, gender) to discuss aspects related to gender aspects or to the use of census and related data for policies in these areas. **Interviews at the UNFPA CO will cover all the assumptions in the evaluation matrix. The main purpose is to obtain UNFPA's views and evidences on all the relevant aspects covered in the matrix and then triangulate them with other relevant actors. Moreover, the discussions with the UNFPA staff will be crucial to identify issues that stand out in terms of NSO capacity, use of data, efficiency drawbacks or added value, for example.**

This protocol also distinguishes between main and complementary aspects in case there were time limitations. All aspects should be covered if there is enough time, but should there be time restrictions the aspects to be addressed are prioritized as follows:

Main aspects	
EQ2	Enquire CO staff about all the assumptions relate to enhancing the capacity of NSO. Put special attention to identify <i>soft-aid</i> activities and its results, given that they are not included in AWP and therefore are more difficult to visualize. Ask for examples of evidences.
EQ3	Similarly, enquire about all aspects / assumptions of use of data for policy making, making particular emphasis in examples and evidences that may then be triangulated during interviews with other stakeholders and secondary data collection.
EQ4	Enquire about all efficiency aspects included in the matrix and then cross check the findings with implementing partners.

Complementary aspects	
EQ6	Cover all aspects of added value to obtain the Office's perception.
EQ5	Cover all aspects related to networks as set out in the assumptions and indicators.
EQ1	Get the office's view on alignment to government priorities and national needs (UNFPA policies may be done with study of documentation) to later compare the findings with the views of government institutions and other stakeholders (donors, civil society, etc.)
EQ7	Enquire about both internal and external mainstreaming.

## INTERVIEWS

### CHECKLISTS

MAIN ASPECTS		
EQ	Assumption	Addressed?
EQ2	A2.1 Enabling environment	
	A2.2 Effective support	
	A2.3 Sustainable capacity	
	A2.4 Models of support	
	A2.5 Use of new technologies	
EQ3	A3.1 Enabling environment	✓
	A3.2 Steady use	
	A3.3 Use in policies related to UNFPA mandate	
	A3.4 National ownership and leadership	
EQ4	4.1 Use of available resources	
	4.2 Synergies	

COMPLEMENTARY		
EQ	Assumption	Addressed?
EQ6	A6.1 Comparative strengths	
	A6.2 Key partner	
EQ5	A5.1 Partnerships	
	A5.2 South-South Cooperation	
EQ1	A1.1 Alignment to partner government priorities	
	A1.2 Alignment to national needs	
EQ7	A7.1 Internal mainstreaming of HHRR and gender	

	A7.2 External mainstreaming of HHRR and gender	
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ADDITIONAL ASPECTS	Covered?
<p><b>Closing question</b></p> <p>On what aspects do you think there was/is <b>room for improvement</b> and how. Any <b>recommendations</b> for the future? Comments on any other <b>aspects not covered</b> during the interviews.</p>	
<p><b>Linking question</b></p> <p>Who else should I talk to here in your organization or outside to complement what we have discussed?</p>	
<p><b>Wrap-up</b></p> <p>Remind the interviewees to send us any evidence related information mentioned during the interview.</p>	
<p><b>End of the interview</b></p> <p>Thank the interviewees for the time and contributions. Inform on when the Case Study and the Final Evaluation Report will be available. Give your personal email. Make sure you have the interviewee details.</p>	

# INTERVIEW PROTOCOL / GUIDE

## National Statistical Offices

### OBJECTIVES

Similarly to what happens with the UNFPA Country Office, the interaction with the NSO will imply a number of interviews with various staff at various levels (managerial and technical). **The most crucial point of an interview with a NSO is to assess the UNFPA contribution to developing their capacity, that is, evaluation question 2. Having said that, the fact NSO are UNFPA's main implementing partners makes them a key interviewee to enquire about efficiency aspects, and the fact they are a main beneficiary of UNFPA support makes them a critical stakeholder to enquire about UNFPA's added value.** At the end of this protocol there is an appendix with specific questions for NSO staff to be used by the evaluators in case they require some further guidance and/or reference point in this regard.

Main aspects	
EQ2	Address in detail all the assumptions and indicators under this question.
EQ4	Cover the two aspects related to efficiency, that is, whether available resources were used to a satisfactory extent and whether UNFPA sought, promoted and utilized synergies for a more efficient implementation of the census round.
EQ6	Cover the two aspects related to added value, that is, enquire about UNFPA comparative strengths and on what type of partner it is for NSO.
EQ5	Address South-South Cooperation should there be any experiences in this regard.

Complementary aspects	
EQ5	Address the assumptions and indicators associated to partnerships
EQ3	Enquire about the NSO's views on data use improvements to then compare these views with those of the real users (line ministries, civil society organisations, academia, etc.)
EQ1	Enquire about UNFPA's alignment with partner government and national priorities (this aspect will probably present itself implicitly during the conversation)
EQ7	Address the external mainstreaming of HHRR and gender equality

**Note:** In countries where HHRR and/ or gender equality issues are critical aspects of the census, these should become main aspects to cover in the interview (not complementary).

### INTERVIEWS

#### FRAMING QUESTIONS

*1. First of all I would like to double check with you what has been your/your **personal involvement with the census process** (in any of its phases) and **with any specific UNFPA support** activities provided to the NSO. According to the documentation I have been provided, your department may have been involved in...Is that correct? Am I missing something? / could you complement it?*

*In particular, I am very interested in knowing whether you received any specific training or were involved in transfer of skills supported by UNFPA during the census.*

*2. The main aspect I would like to discuss with you is about the extent to which **your organization as a whole and you in particular improved the capacity to conduct the census and to produce related survey data** as a result of the UNFPA support either directly or indirectly. Any type of example and evidence you may provide in this regard will be very useful.*

## CHECKLISTS

MAIN ASPECTS		
EQ	Assumption	Addressed?
EQ2	A2.1 Enabling environment	✓
	A2.2 Effective support	
	A2.3 Sustainable capacity	
	A2.4 Models of support	
	A2.5 Use of new technologies	
EQ4	A4.1 Use of available resources	
	A4.2 Synergies	
EQ5	A5.2 South-South Cooperation	
EQ6	A6.1 Comparative strengths	
	A6.2 Key partner	

COMPLEMENTARY		
EQ	Assumption	Addressed?
EQ5	A5.1 Partnerships	
EQ3	A3.1 Enabling environment	
	A3.2 Steady use of data in plans, policies	
	A3.3 Use of data in policies related to UNFPA mandate	
	A3.4 National ownership and leadership	
EQ1	A1.1 Alignment to partner government priorities	
	A1.2 Alignment to national needs	

<b>EQ7</b>	A7.2 External mainstreaming	

<b>ADDITIONAL ASPECTS</b>	<b>Covered?</b>
<p><b>Closing question</b></p> <p>On what aspects do you think there was/is <b>room for improvement</b> and how. Any <b>recommendations</b> for the future? Comments on any other <b>aspects not covered</b> during the interview.</p>	
<p><b>Linking question</b></p> <p>Who else should I talk to here in your organization or outside to complement what we have discussed?</p>	
<p><b>Wrap-up</b></p> <p>Remind the interviewee to send us any evidence related information mentioned during the interview.</p>	
<p><b>End of the interview</b></p> <p>Thank the interviewee for the time and contributions. Inform on when the Case Study and the Final Evaluation Report will be available. Give your personal email. Make sure you have the interviewee details.</p>	

## APPENDIX. Detailed questions to NSO (if required)

### 1. INTRODUCTION

*Evaluation team members to introduce themselves, evaluation background & interview purpose.*

**1.1. Can you please briefly describe your role and your work in relation to the last Population and Housing Census? Have you been involved with the UNFPA support on census? If so, how?**

- *Prompt: try to ascertain through these questions how involved in the preparation and conduct of the last (current) census the interviewee is. Tailor the following questions accordingly.*

### 2. RELEVANCE

**2.1. Did UNFPA conduct an assessment of the national needs in terms of statistical capacity before preparing the census support programme?**

- *Can you provide examples of specific requirements in terms of statistical capacity that UNFPA has taken into consideration in drafting the country programme?*

**2.2. Did UNFPA conduct an assessment of the national needs, in terms of information needed, in preparing the census support programme? Was there a form of consultation with experts, ministries or other stakeholders, or similar in the process?**

- *Can you provide examples of specific requirements (from government, NGOs or other) that UNFPA has helped to take into consideration in drafting the questionnaire?*

**2.3. To what extent does the UNFPA programme in support to the census corresponded/matched the national (governmental or not) needs for availability of data?**

- *Can you provide examples of unmet need specific requirements (from government, NGOs or other) that UNFPA did not take into consideration in supporting the census? (If a specific need was excluded, this indicates political influence/lack of support for evidence-based policy making.)*
- *Were there any examples of issues (sensitive issues?) that were excluded from the census although originally they were planned to be included?*

### 3. EFFECTIVENESS

**3.1. To what extent was the UNFPA support timely, and was it used fully? What is your perception of the quality of the support? Was UNFPA more efficient than other external donors/organisation?**

**3.2. To what extent the UNFPA support was composed of a mix of instruments (advocacy, technical assistance, financial support, South-South cooperation)?**

- *Can you provide examples of each of the instruments?*
- *Proof of visits /exchange of experts with other countries of the region*
- *Can you provide proof of how the support was used (material, capacities built, also perception of the change before-after: what is the difference?*

### 4. CENSUS PREPARATION

**4.1. How can you say that the census methodology was in line with international standards?**

- *Did UNFPA make specific recommendations to comply with international standards? For example what?*

**4.2. Did the census questionnaires included at least the core topics recommended by the UN Principles and Recommendations, rev. 2?**

- *If no, what core topics were not included?*
- *What topics were added?*
- *What role UNFPA played in the questionnaire design?*

**4.3. Did the NSI or Census Bureau prepared a work plan for the preparation of the census including milestones for the deliverables (questionnaire, instructions, cartography...)?**

- *Can you show me this work plan?*
- *How frequent was it updated?*
- *Did UNFPA played a role in the preparation of this work plan?*

**4.4. How and when was prepare the budget? Did it cover all census stages?**

- *Did you receive support from UNFPA to prepare the budget? What form (training, examples of items to consider...)?*
- *Did UNFPA advocate to the government to finance the census? (if not answered before)*
- *Did UNFPA advocate to donors to finance the census? (if not answered before)*

**4.5. Did you use procurement procedures?**

- *Did you receive support from UNFPA in conducting procurement operations? What form (training, examples of clauses to include...)?*

**4.6. Was a pilot census conducted before the census?**

- *If yes, when and what were the objectives?*
- *Did the pilot census covered all phases of the census, including data processing and tabulation?*
- *What were the lessons learned from the pilot census and were they implemented in the census?*
- *What lessons were not implemented?*
- *What role UNFPA played in the pilot census? (technical assistance, finance...)*

**4.7. How was prepared the complete mapping of the country? Can you briefly describe the methodology and steps**

- *How mapping was controlled?*
- *What role UNFPA played in the cartographic preparation?*

**4.8. Did the cartographic preparation provide estimates of the number of housing units in order to print sufficient number of questionnaires in all languages needed?**

**4.9. How was the public informed about the census prior to the field enumeration?**

- *Was a communication campaign prepared? Please describe.*
- *Did UNFPA play a role in the communication campaign? What?*
- *Did UNFPA make sure that the communication including all components of the population, including minorities?*

## **5. ENUMERATION**

**5.1. What was the organisation for field operations?**

- *Was a central census commission established, were local census commissions established?*

- *Were the tasks and duties of all institutions and persons involved in census operations described and where?*

#### **5.2. How were the field workers selected and trained?**

- *What were the selection criteria? Were they listed in an instruction? Were language capacity (in minority areas) and gender considered as criteria of selection?*
- *How were they trained? Was it special training for sensitive questions or were double teams (F/M) used? If yes, did UNFPA have a promoting role in this?*

#### **5.3. Were there a systems of reception of claims and if yes, how were they reacted/ responded to?**

#### **5.4. How was the enumeration progress monitored?**

- *Did you implement a progress monitoring system comparing the number of households enumerated to estimates of expected numbers?*

#### **5.5. How were the questionnaires stored locally and later transferred to the data processing centre?**

#### **5.6. Did you conduct a post-enumeration survey?**

- *What was the role of UNFPA in evaluation of the coverage of the census?*

### **6. DATA PROCESSING**

#### **6.1. Please describe the data processing system for data capture, editing and validation of collected data.**

- *What was the technology used for data capture?*
- *How was the quality controlled?*
- *Was statistical/manual editing performed? Were missing values imputed?*
- *Were editing rules documented?*
- *Were the results of editing recorded?*
- *What was the role of UNFPA for the data processing phase? Financing, TA...?*

### **7. DISSEMINATION/ANALYSIS**

#### **7.1. Did you prepare a dissemination plan?**

- *What was its content? How many tables/indicators?*
- *When was it prepared?*
- *Did UNFPA played a role in its elaboration?*

#### **7.2. Did you produce thematic reports?**

- *How many and on what topics?*
- *Would you say that they correspond with user needs expressed in preparation phase? If not what was not taken?*

#### **7.3. Did UNFPA support analytical studies conducted by academics, research institutions...?**

- *If yes, can you give examples?*

#### **7.4. Did you set up a policy for micro data access?**

- *If yes, what micro data?*
- *What public (researchers...)?*
- *What conditions to access?*

**7.5. Were the publications free of charge? If not what was the price?**

**7.6. What was the time lag between the end of data collection and the production of preliminary results, first results, final results and thematic reports?**

**7.7. Did you present the results (preliminary, first...) to the media?**

- *What was the interest of media? How many media reports?*
- *Did you get requests for specific results/indicators? From government institutions, from the civil society?*

**7.8. Did UNFPA support seminars, workshops or other events to present census results and promote their use?**

# INTERVIEW PROTOCOL / GUIDE

## *Line Ministries*

### OBJECTIVES

**The most important point of an interview with Line Ministries is to find out whether they use census and associated data and how they use them. It is particularly important to find out whether they are using the data as evidence for the formulation of plans and policies; especially those related to UNFPA mandate areas. It is also very important to attempt to ascertain whether UNFPA support has played a role in this regard and how.**

#### Main aspects

EQ3	Enhanced use of data for evidence-based plans and policies (all assumptions)
EQ1	Alignment of UNFPA support with partner government priorities (A1.1)

#### Complementary aspects

EQ2	Enhanced capacity of the NSO (A2.1 to A2.3). Check their perception on NSO capacity as users of NSO produced data and services.
EQ4	Use of resources and synergies (if they have been implementing partners/directly involved in any AWP)
EQ5	Use of networks (if they have been involved in any of the networks or have benefited from them as users; if they have been involved in South-South initiatives)
EQ6	Comparative strengths of UNFPA from their point of view
EQ7	Mainstreaming HHRR & gender equality (if relevant to that ministry)

**Note:** if the interviewee is a line ministry with a mandate on HHRR and/ or gender equality issues, these should become main aspects to cover in the interview (not complementary).

### INTERVIEW

#### FRAMING QUESTIONS

*1. First of all I would like to double check with you what has been your/your **institution's involvement with the census process** (in any of its phases) and **with any specific UNFPA support to the census**. According to the documentation I have been provided, your institution was involved in...Is that correct? Am I missing something? / could you complement it?*

*In particular, I am very interested in knowing whether you were consulted during the preparation of the census i.e. whether you participated in it in any way (providing input of any kind)*

*2. The main aspect I would like to discuss with you is about the extent to which **your organization has used census data and related products/surveys** as inputs to inform plans, programmes and policies (I would be very grateful if you could provide me with concrete examples)*

## CHECKLISTS

MAIN ASPECTS		
EQ	Assumption	Addressed?
EQ3	A3.1 Enabling environment	✓
	A3.2 Steady use	
	A3.3 Use of data in policies (UNFPA mandate)	
	A3.4 National ownership & leadership	
EQ1	A1.1 Alignment to partner government priorities	

COMPLEMENTARY		
EQ	Assumption	Addressed?
EQ2	A2.1 Enabling environment	
	A2.2 Effective support	
	A2.3 Sustainable capacity	
EQ4	A4.1 Use of available resources	
	A4.2 Synergies	
EQ5	A5.1 Partnerships	
	A5.2 South-South Cooperation	
EQ6	A6.1 Comparative strengths	
EQ7	A7.2 External mainstreaming	

ADDITIONAL ASPECTS	Covered?
<p><b>Closing question</b></p> <p>On what aspects do you think there was/is <b>room for improvement</b> and how. Any <b>recommendations</b> for the future? Comments on any other <b>aspects not covered</b> during the interview.</p>	
<p><b>Linking question</b></p> <p>Who else should I talk to here in your organization or outside to complement what we have discussed?</p>	
<p><b>Wrap-up</b></p> <p>Remind the interviewee to send us any evidence related information mentioned during the interview.</p>	
<p><b>End of the interview</b></p> <p>Thank the interviewee for the time and contributions. Inform on when the Case Study and the Final Evaluation Report will be available. Give your personal email. Make sure you have the interviewee details.</p>	

# INTERVIEW PROTOCOL / GUIDE

## *Donors & UN Agencies*

### OBJECTIVES

Donors tend to have a rather global and external overview about census operations and their implications in the country. They are useful informants to have an overview of the context as well as a relevant source to assess how the UNFPA role is perceived in the country. **The most important points of an interview with donors are (1) to find out what is UNFPA added value in census operations (what type of partners is UNFPA perceived as); and (2) to find out about the UNFPA role in donor coordination and the use of partnerships.**

Main aspects	
EQ6	Check donors' / UN Agency point of view about UNFPA comparative advantages (A6.1) Find out about the perception on what type of partner UNFPA is (A6.2)
EQ4	Check whether UNFPA had a role in terms of having supported / promoted the use of existing donor coordination mechanisms (A4.2)
EQ5	Check whether UNFPA has established partnerships that contributed to the implementation of the 2010 Round and the use of statistical data (A5.1)
EQ2 & EQ3	Check UNFPA contribution to generate an enabling environment for the conduction of the census (A2.1) and to generate an enabling environment for the use of data (A3.1)

Complementary aspects	
EQ1	Ask them on whether UNFPA support was aligned with national needs on availability of statistical data (A1.2)
EQ2 & EQ3	Ask them for evidences on whether the NSO has an enhanced capacity for the conduction of census/production of data and whether there is an enhanced use of data in the country (and UNFPA role in this if any).

### INTERVIEW

#### FRAMING QUESTIONS

*1. First of all I would like to double check with you what has been your/your **institution's involvement** with the census process (in any of its phases) and with specific UNFPA support to the census (coordination – UN Agencies, funding - donors). According to the documentation I have, your institution was involved in...Is that correct? Am I missing something? / could you complement it?*

*2. The main aspect I would like to discuss with you is about UNFPA institutional role in the census and in supporting the use of data in evidence-based policy making. Besides, I would be very grateful if you could give me your views regarding several contextual aspects in the country with regards to the census and the use of data.*

## CHECKLISTS

MAIN ASPECTS		
EQ	Assumption	Addressed?
EQ6	A6.1 Comparative strengths	✓
	A6.2 Key partner	
EQ4	A4.2 Synergies	
EQ5	A5.1 Partnerships	
EQ2	A2.1 Enabling environment	
EQ3	A3.1 Enabling environment	

COMPLEMENTARY		
EQ	Assumption	Addressed?
EQ1	A1.2 UNFPA support is aligned with national needs on availability of statistical data	
EQ2	A2.2 Effective support to NSO capacity	
	A2.3 Sustainable capacity of NSO	
EQ3	A3.2 Steady use of demographic and socio-economic data in evidence-based development of plans and policies	
	A3.3 Use of date in policies (related to UNFPA mandate)	

ADDITIONAL ASPECTS		Covered?
<b>Closing question</b> On what aspects do you think there was/is <b>room for improvement</b> and how. Any <b>recommendations</b> for the future? Comments on any other <b>aspects not covered</b> during the interview.		
<b>Linking question</b> Who else should I talk to here in your organization or outside to complement what we have discussed?		
<b>Wrap-up</b> Remind the interviewee to send us any evidence related information mentioned during the interview.		
<b>End of the interview</b> Thank the interviewee for the time and contributions. Inform on when the Case Study and the Final Evaluation Report will be available. Give your personal email. Make sure you have the interviewee details.		

# INTERVIEW PROTOCOL / GUIDE

## *Civil Society Organizations & Academia*

### OBJECTIVES

**The most important points of an interview with Civil Society Organizations (CSO), including academia, are to find out whether the census in general and UNFPA support in particular had their needs into account; find out whether they are using census and related survey data for advocacy and research and find out whether UNFPA support has enhanced their capacity in this regard.**

#### Main aspects

EQ1	Check whether UNFPA support is aligned with their needs on availability of statistical data (A1.2)
EQ3	Examine whether they use population and housing census and other relevant demographic and socio-economic data in their plans and for research and advocacy (A3.1 to A3.4)
EQ5	Check whether the interviewed CSO/Academia institutions have embarked in any type of partnership with UNFPA and assess the quality of the partnership and the effects of the absence of partnerships
EQ6	Find out about the perception of UNFPA's added value to them

#### Complementary aspects

EQ2	Check on their opinion about the enabling environment for the census (and UNFPA contribution to it) and on their opinion as users about the capacity of NSO as providers of quality data.
EQ4	Use of resources and synergies (if they have been implementing partners/directly involved in any AWP)
EQ7	Mainstreaming HHRR & gender equality (if relevant to that ministry)

**Note:** if the interviewee is an organisation working on HHRR and/ or gender equality issues, these should become main aspects to cover in the interview (not complementary).

### INTERVIEW

#### FRAMING QUESTIONS

**1. First of all I would like to double check with you what has been your/your *institution's involvement with the census process* (in any of its phases) and *with any specific UNFPA support to the census*. According to the documentation I have been provided, your institution was involved in...Is that correct? Am I missing something? / could you complement it?**

*In particular, I am very interested in knowing whether you were consulted during the preparation of the census i.e. whether you participated in it in any way (providing input of any kind)*

**2. The main aspect I would like to discuss with you is about UNFPA institutional role in the census and in supporting the use of data in evidence-based policy making. Besides, I would be very grateful if you could give me your views regarding several contextual aspects in the country with regards to the census and the use of data.**

Evaluation of UNFPA support to population and housing census data availability to inform decision-making and policy formulation

## CHECKLISTS

MAIN ASPECTS		
EQ	Assumption	Addressed?
EQ3	A3.1 Enabling environment	✓
	A3.2 Steady use in advocacy, research, plans, policies	
	A3.3 Use in (advocacy, research) policies related to UNFPA mandate	
	A3.4 National ownership and leadership (by means of fostering the participation and inclusion of partner governments and CSO civil society organizations in the programming and implementation)	
EQ1	A1.2 UNFPA support is aligned with national needs on availability of statistical data	
EQ5	A5.1 Partnerships (that optimised the use of statistical data)	
EQ6	A6.1 Comparative strengths	
	A6.2 Key partner (whether UNFPA is seen as a key partner)	

COMPLEMENTARY		
EQ	Assumption	Addressed?
EQ2	A2.1 Enabling environment	
	A2.3 Sustainable capacity of NSO	
EQ4	A4.1 Use of available resources	
	A4.2 Synergies	
EQ7	A7.2 External mainstreaming	

ADDITIONAL ASPECTS	Covered?
<p><b>Closing question</b></p> <p>On what aspects do you think there was/is <b>room for improvement</b> and how. Any <b>recommendations</b> for the future? Comments on any other <b>aspects not covered</b> during the interview.</p>	
<p><b>Linking question</b></p> <p>Who else should I talk to here in your organization or outside to complement what we have discussed?</p>	
<p><b>Wrap-up</b></p> <p>Remind the interviewee to send us any evidence related information mentioned during the interview.</p>	
<p><b>End of the interview</b></p> <p>Thank the interviewee for the time and contributions. Inform on when the Case Study and the Final Evaluation Report will be available. Give your personal email. Make sure you have the interviewee details.</p>	

# INTERVIEW PROTOCOL / GUIDE

## *Regional Stakeholders*

### OBJECTIVES

Regional stakeholders include UNFPA Regional Offices, the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions, and other non-UN regional stakeholders such as Regional Development Banks and regional associations (such as the ASEAN, the ECOWAS, or the CARIFORUM).

Several of the questions in the Evaluation Matrix have a national, a regional and a global dimension. Most interview protocols cover the national dimension. The objective of this protocol is to address the regional dimension and therefore it will be used when interviewing institutional which have a regional scope. **The most crucial points of an interview with a regional organization will be to cover all the regional dimensions in the matrix. In this case there are no complementary aspects, only main aspects. This should be feasible given the reasonable number of issues to address. In any case aspects are listed in order of priority.**

Main aspects	
EQ2	Check the role of the UNFPA Regional Offices in <b>providing effective support</b> to NSO either directly or indirectly by means of supporting Country Office capacity.
EQ6	Enquire about added value at a regional level
EQ4	Enquire on whether UNFPA has sought, promoted and utilized <b>synergies</b> at regional level to support the implementation of the 2010 Round in a more efficient manner.
EQ5	Find out about networking at regional level i.e. partnerships and facilitation of South-South regionally.
EQ1	Check whether UNFPA is aligned with <b>regional needs</b> on availability of statistical data.

### INTERVIEWS

#### FRAMING QUESTIONS

*1. First of all I would like to double check with you what has been your/your **personal involvement** with the census process (in any of its phases) and with any specific UNFPA census support activities. According to the documentation I have been provided, you may have been involved in...Is that correct? Am I missing something? / could you complement it?*

*2. The main aspect I would like to discuss with you is about the **regional dimension of UNFPA support to census** from several points of view i.e. in terms of capacity development, in terms of added value, in terms of generating partnerships and synergies.*

## CHECKLISTS

MAIN ASPECTS		
EQ	Assumption	Addressed?
EQ2	A2.2 The UNFPA effectively supported the capacity of the NSO for the production and availability of quality census data in the 2010 census round.	✓
	A1.2 UNFPA support is aligned with regional needs on availability of statistical data.	
EQ6	A6.1 UNFPA features a series of comparative strengths as perceived by regional stakeholders (including UNFPA Regional Offices)	
	A6.2 Relevant stakeholders at regional level perceive UNFPA as a key partner supporting censuses.	
EQ4	A4.2 UNFPA has sought, promoted and utilized synergies at regional level with a view to support the implementation of the 2010 Round in a more efficient manner.	
EQ5	A5.1 UNFPA established <b>partnerships</b> at regional level that contributed to the implementation of the 2010 Round.	
	A5.2 UNFPA promoted opportunities for South-South Cooperation to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and lessons learned at regional level	
EQ1	A1.2 UNFPA support is aligned with regional needs on availability of statistical data.	

ADDITIONAL ASPECTS	Covered?
<p><b>Closing question</b></p> <p>On what aspects do you think there was/is <b>room for improvement</b> and how. Any <b>recommendations</b> for the future? Comments on any other <b>aspects not covered</b> during the interview.</p>	
<p><b>Linking question</b></p> <p>Who else should I talk to here in your organization or outside to complement what we have discussed?</p>	
<p><b>Wrap-up</b></p> <p>Remind the interviewee to send us any evidence related information mentioned during the interview.</p>	
<p><b>End of the interview</b></p> <p>Thank the interviewee for the time and contributions. Inform on when the Case Study and the Final Evaluation Report will be available. Give your personal email. Make sure you have the interviewee details.</p>	

# INTERVIEW PROTOCOL / GUIDE

## *Global Stakeholders*

### OBJECTIVES

Global stakeholders include UN Agencies Headquarters, the United Nations Statistics Division, and Donors' Headquarters (European Commission, bilateral donors).

Several of the questions in the Evaluation Matrix have a national, a regional and a global dimension. Most interview protocols cover the national dimension. The objective of this protocol is to address the global dimension and therefore it will be used when interviewing institutional which have a global scope. **The most crucial points of an interview with a global level stakeholder will be to cover all the global dimensions in the matrix. In this case there are no complementary aspects, only main aspects. This should be feasible given the reasonable number of issues to address. In any case aspects are listed in order of priority.**

Main aspects	
EQ2	Check the role of the UNFPA Headquarters (Technical Division) in <b>providing effective support</b> to NSO either directly or indirectly by means of supporting regional and/or Country Office capacity.
EQ6	Enquire about added value at a global level
EQ4	Enquire on whether UNFPA has sought, promoted and utilized <b>synergies</b> at global level to support the implementation of the 2010 Round in a more efficient manner.
EQ5	Find out about networking at global level i.e. partnerships and facilitation of South-South between different world regions (Asia and Africa, Africa and Latin America)
EQ1	Check whether UNFPA is aligned with <b>global needs</b> on availability of statistical data.

### INTERVIEWS

#### FRAMING QUESTIONS

*1. First of all I would like to double check with you what has been your/your **personal involvement** with the census process (in any of its phases) and with any specific UNFPA census support activities. According to the documentation I have been provided, you may have been involved in...Is that correct? Am I missing something? / could you complement it?*

*2. The main aspect I would like to discuss with you is about the **global dimension of UNFPA support to census** from several points of view i.e. in terms of capacity development, in terms of added value, in terms of generating partnerships and synergies.*

## CHECKLISTS

MAIN ASPECTS		
EQ	Assumption	Addressed?
EQ2	A2.2 The UNFPA effectively supported the capacity of the NSO for the production and availability of quality census data in the 2010 census round.	✓
	A1.2 UNFPA support is aligned with global needs on availability of statistical data.	
EQ6	A6.1 UNFPA features a series of comparative strengths as perceived by global level stakeholders (including UNFPA headquarters)	
	A6.2 Relevant stakeholders at global level perceive UNFPA as a key partner supporting censuses.	
EQ4	A4.2 UNFPA has sought, promoted and utilized synergies at global level with a view to support the implementation of the 2010 Round in a more efficient manner.	
EQ5	A5.1 UNFPA established <b>partnerships</b> at global level that contributed to the implementation of the 2010 Round.	
	A5.2 UNFPA promoted opportunities for South-South Cooperation to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and lessons learned at global level (between different regions)	
EQ1	A1.2 UNFPA support is aligned with global level needs on availability of statistical data.	

ADDITIONAL ASPECTS	Covered?
<p><b>Closing question</b></p> <p>On what aspects do you think there was/is <b>room for improvement</b> and how. Any <b>recommendations</b> for the future? Comments on any other <b>aspects not covered</b> during the interview.</p>	
<p><b>Linking question</b></p> <p>Who else should I talk to here in your organization or outside to complement what we have discussed?</p>	
<p><b>Wrap-up</b></p> <p>Remind the interviewee to send us any evidence related information mentioned during the interview.</p>	
<p><b>End of the interview</b></p> <p>Thank the interviewee for the time and contributions. Inform on when the Case Study and the Final Evaluation Report will be available. Give your personal email. Make sure you have the interviewee details.</p>	