

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



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

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<http://www.unfpa.org/admin-resource/evaluation-unfpa-support-population-and-housing-census-data-inform-decision-making>

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## Annex 1. Terms of reference



Evaluation  
Office

# Terms of Reference

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

New York

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## Acronyms

CO	Country offices
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EQA	Evaluation quality assessment
EO	Evaluation Office
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HQ	Headquarters
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee
RO	Regional office
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TORs	Terms of reference
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division

## 1. Introduction

Evaluation at UNFPA serves three main purposes: (i) demonstrate accountability to stakeholders on performance in achieving development results and on invested resources; (ii) support evidence-based decision-making; (iii) contribute key lessons learned to the existing knowledge base on how to accelerate implementation of the Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).<sup>1</sup>

The Evaluation Office (EO) will conduct an independent evaluation of the UNFPA support to population and housing censuses data to strengthened national capacity for the production and dissemination of quality disaggregated data, integrate evidence-based analysis into decision-making and policy formulation (2005-2014) as part of the transitional biennial budgeted evaluation plan, 2014-2015<sup>2</sup> approved by the UNFPA executive board in 2014.

The evaluation will commence in May 2014 and will be presented to the UNFPA Executive Board in June 2016. This evaluation will be undertaken by the EO with the support of an external team of experts to ensure an independent and credible exercise is conducted.

The present terms of reference were prepared by the evaluation manager based on a document review and initial consultations with stakeholders. They aim to provide key information about the context and background of UNFPA interventions in population and housing census, the preliminary scope of the evaluation, the methodological approach and the expected deliverables. The selected team of evaluators is expected to conduct the evaluation in conformity with the terms of reference, under the overall guidance from the Evaluation Office and the reference group.

## 2. Rationale

This independent evaluation is undertaken as a matter of corporate strategic significance that contributes to the assessment of progress against the current and past strategic plans including the support to the 2010 census round. The emphasis of this forward looking evaluation is on learning with a view to providing input into the 2020 census round as well as to the post-2015 development agenda on data for development. The evaluation will constitute an important contribution to the mid-term review of UNFPA strategic plan 2014-2017.

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<sup>1</sup> DP/FPA/2013/5

<sup>2</sup> DP/FPA/2014/2

The evaluation will inform national efforts to promote data availability and analysis around population dynamics,<sup>3</sup> sexual reproductive health and gender equality to inform decision-making and policy formulation at country level. The evaluation will also provide evidence to feed in the development planning at regional and international levels.

### 3. Users of the evaluation

As the first broad evaluation of its kind, this exercise will generate important findings, lessons and recommendations that will be of use to a variety of stakeholders. The main users of the evaluation include UNFPA (at the global, regional and country level), United Nations Statistics Division, Programme Countries, donors supporting the 2010 census round, civil society and other stakeholders including media in countries where UNFPA has supported the conduct of population and housing census and the use of census data to inform policy making and planning. The evaluation will inform and is complementary to the planned Joint Inspection Unit evaluation on the “UN system’s contribution towards strengthening national statistics capacities for planning and monitoring”.

### 4. Context and strategic framework

UNFPA is one of the United Nation’s leading agencies actively supporting data collection interventions, particularly through population and housing censuses, demographic and health surveys and household and living conditions surveys, for effective national development planning as well as for measuring progress toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).<sup>4</sup>

The support provided by UNFPA aims to fulfil the **ICPD Programme of Action** which emphasizes the need for basic data collection, analysis and dissemination of population and related development data. The ICPD Programme of Action specifies that “...valid, reliable, timely, culturally relevant and internationally comparable data form the basis for policy and programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Individuals, organizations and developing countries should have access, on a no-cost basis, to the data ... including those maintained by other countries and international agencies”. (Paragraph 12.1.)

The key objectives of the ICPD Programme of Action are:

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<sup>3</sup> Population dynamics comprises trends and changes in population growth; migration; urbanization; population density; and age structures, and associated with the latter, young and older people.

The Post-2015 Development Agenda Global Thematic Consultation: Population Dynamics in the Context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, February 2013, UNDESA, UNFPA. Page 4.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Population Fund, the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2008-2011. Paragraph 48.

- to establish a factual basis for understanding the interrelationships of population and socio-economic issues;
- to strengthen national capacity to seek new information and meet the need for basic data collection, analysis and dissemination, in order to use the data in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of overall sustainable development strategies and foster international cooperation;
- to ensure political commitment to, and understanding of, the need for data collection on a regular basis and the analysis, dissemination and full utilization of data. (Paragraph 12.2.).<sup>5</sup>

Periodic population and housing census is one of the primary sources of data, on the number and characteristics of the population and its housing conditions, needed for effective development planning of population issues and socio economic trends, policies and programmes, not only in the country as a whole but in each locality.<sup>6</sup> It takes stock of the most important assets of countries: human capital; and is one of the most complex peacetime exercises countries embark on.<sup>7</sup>

The UN Statistical Commission at its 36th session in 2005 approved the work programme of the **2010 round of population and housing censuses (2005-2014)**. The UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in its 2005/13 resolution stressed the importance of the 2010 round of census for socio-economic planning and encouraged **Programme Countries to conduct a population and housing census, at least once during the period from 2005 to 2014**, and to disseminate census results as an essential source of information for national, regional and international planning and development.<sup>8</sup>

The main objectives of the 2010 round of census are:

- to agree on international principles and recommendations to conduct a population and housing census;

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<sup>5</sup> Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

<sup>6</sup> A population and housing census encompasses a total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, publishing and disseminating demographic, economic and social data. A population and housing census requires mapping the entire country, selecting the relevant technologies, mobilizing and training enumerators, conducting a major public campaign, canvassing all households, collecting individual information, compiling hundreds of thousands or millions of completed questionnaires, monitoring procedures and results, and analysing and disseminating the data relating, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The main users of census data are: central and local government, interest and representative groups, local community, ethnic groups, media and private sector.  
<http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/pid/6734>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/news/pid/10369>

<sup>8</sup> Economic and Social Council Resolution 2005/13. 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme

- to facilitate countries efforts in conducting a population and housing census at least once during the period 2005-2014;
- to assist countries to disseminate population and housing census results in a timely manner.

Recognizing the increasing importance of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses to the preparation of a core set of national data necessary for socio-economic development planning UNFPA launched, in 2008, the **Special Initiative on Census: supporting the 2010 Round**. The aim was to ensure that developing and low-income countries receive support to mobilize the funds and the technical capacity they need to complete a population census during the 2010 round.

The Special Initiative planned to bring together UNFPA's technical resources at headquarters, regional and country to support national efforts during the 2010 round of censuses. The Special Initiative intended to enhance the support provided through UNFPA Country Programmes, by facilitating access to technical resources and training opportunities as well as by providing guidance on resources mobilization for population and housing census and by encouraging South-South cooperation across countries and regions. The Special Initiative also intended to assist National Statistical Offices to implement innovative technologies, such as geographic positioning system and mobile data entry devices. Furthermore the Special Initiative aimed at ensuring that data generated from the 2010 census round was widely disseminated and extensively used for the preparation of development plans and programmes.<sup>9</sup>

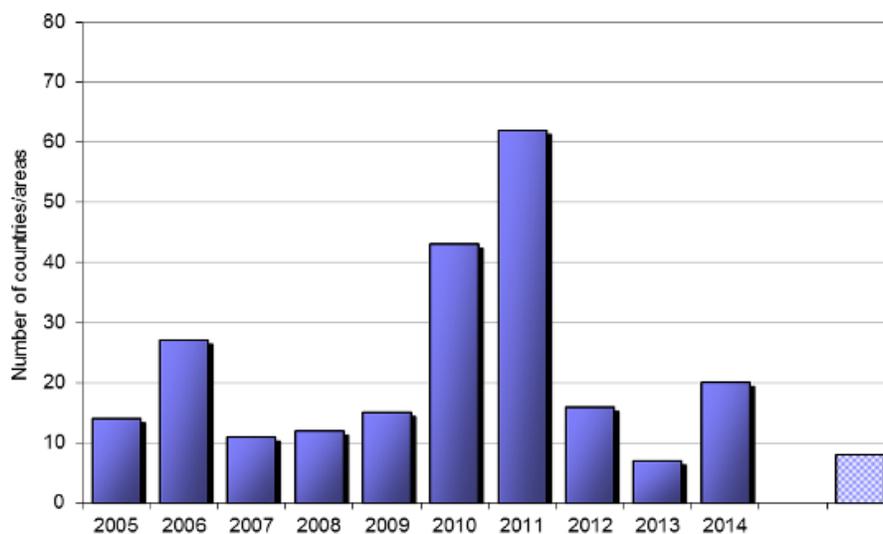
The population and housing censuses under the **2010 round** were conducted between 2005 and 2014. As of 1 January 2014, 205 censuses (out of 227 planned) have been executed (comprising 90 per cent of the world population). Figure 1 shows the overall temporal distribution of censuses over the period of the 2010 round (first censuses only). The peak of the census round in terms of the number of censuses conducted was the year 2011, when 62 countries or areas conducted a census. However, 2010 was the year with the highest number of persons enumerated, as 43 countries or areas (including China) with a population of over 2.5 billion (37 per cent of the world population) conducted a census. It is estimated that about 96 per cent of the world population will have been enumerated at the end of the census round.<sup>10</sup>

**Figure 1: 2010 Round: number of Countries conducting Census per year**

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<sup>9</sup> 2011 Global and regional work plan: support to the 2010 round of population and housing census. Special initiative on census.

<sup>10</sup> Census Round 2010. Progression of Population Censuses and the size of the enumerated population, January 2014



Source: United Nations Statistics Division, update as of 1 January 2014

In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, in particular the United Nations Statistics Division, UNFPA supports population and housing censuses by strengthening processes and enhancing the national capacity (including training of staff in national statistical offices) to generate, produce, analyse, utilize and disseminate high-quality statistical data. UNFPA support is mainly focused on advocacy, policy dialogue, advice, and knowledge management interventions.<sup>11</sup>

The UNFPA support provided to population and housing censuses “is a critical means of ensuring that women, adolescents, and youth are at the centre of sustainable development policies, and that programmes have the evidence needed to improve sexual and reproductive health (SRH) service”. (Paragraph 11).<sup>12</sup> This support represents a key component of UNFPA interventions, and accounts for a significant proportion of resources within the population and development programmatic area at UNFPA.

## 5. Evaluation purpose, objectives and scope

### 5.1 Purpose

The purpose of the evaluation is to assess the extent to which the UNFPA support to population and housing censuses data to strengthened national capacity for the production and dissemination of quality disaggregated data, integrate evidence-based analysis into decision-making and policy formulation over the last 10 years. The evaluation provides an opportunity to ensure accountability to partner countries, donors and other key stakeholders

<sup>11</sup> DP/FPA/2013/12. United Nations Population Fund, the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2014-2017. Paragraph 29.

<sup>12</sup> Ibidem

on the support of UNFPA to the 2010 round of population and housing censuses and to the UNFPA Executive Board on performance against the 2008-2013 Strategic Plan. The evaluation will be forward-looking and strategic in nature and will aim to inform the programming and implementation of interventions under the current Strategic Plan (2014-2017) including key strategic orientations, gaps and opportunities for UNFPA support to population and housing censuses as well as to the post-2015 development agenda on data for development.

## 5.2 Objectives

The primary objectives of the evaluation are to:

1. To assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the UNFPA support to the 2010 round of population and housing censuses
2. To assess the extent to which census data are disseminated and used, to contribute to policies, development plans and programmes in relation to population dynamics, reproductive health and rights, youth, and gender equality issues
3. To identify lessons learned, capture good practices, and generate knowledge to inform the midterm review of the strategic plan, in particular outcome 4, and the support of UNFPA to the 2020 census round.

## 5.3 Scope

The evaluation will cover the implementation and the results of the UNFPA support during the **period 2005-2014** (corresponding to the period of the 2010 round). The evaluation will assess:

- the relevance of UNFPA support for the period 2005-2014;
- the consistency between programming and implementation for the period 2005-2014;
- the implementation of the UNFPA support, focusing on effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability for the period corresponding to the previous strategies<sup>13</sup> and on planned effects for the period under the current cycle.<sup>14</sup>

The geographical scope of the evaluation will **include all countries where interventions supporting the conduct of population and housing censuses** were undertaken. This includes programme countries in UNFPA six regions of operation: (i) Western and Central Africa; (ii) Eastern and Southern Africa; (iii) Asia and the Pacific; (iv) Arab States; (v) Eastern Europe and Central Asia and (vi) Latin America and the Caribbean.

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<sup>13</sup> UNFPA multi-year funding framework 2004-2007; UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2008-2011 and the Midterm review, 2012-13

<sup>14</sup> UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2014-2017

With regards to the thematic scope, the evaluation will focus primarily on the contribution to the results frameworks presented:

<b>1. UNFPA MULTI-YEAR FUNDING FRAMEWORK 2004-2007</b>	
<b>Outcome 4</b>	Utilization of age and sex-disaggregated population-related data is improved
<b>2. UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN 2008-2011</b>	
<b>Outcome 1.3</b>	Data on population dynamics gender equality young people sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS available analysed and used at national and sub-national levels to develop and monitor policies and programme implementation.
<b>3. UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN DEVELOPMENT RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2012-2013</b>	
<b>Outcome 7</b>	Improved data availability and analysis around population dynamics, sexual reproductive health and gender equality
	<b>Output 17</b> Enhanced national capacity for the production utilization and dissemination of quality statistical data on population dynamics youth gender equality and sexual reproductive health including in humanitarian settings
	<b>Output 18</b> Strengthened national capacity for data analysis to inform decision-making and policy formulation around population dynamics youth gender equality and SRH
<b>4. UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN MIDTERM REVIEW 2014-2017</b>	
<b>Outcome 4</b>	Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality

The evaluation will review, inter alia, the overall consistency of the set of interventions implemented to support housing census data generation, analysis, dissemination and use under each programmatic cycle.

The evaluation will cover interventions directly relevant to support population and housing census financed from core and non-core resources as well as “in kind” or arrangements of south-south cooperation that did not include any funding from UNFPA. Relevant activities undertaken by other partners active in the field of census are to be looked at under the angle of coordination and eventual partnerships, but not be formally assessed.

## 6. Evaluation criteria and indicative areas for investigation

The evaluation will be informed by criteria endorsed by the OECD-DAC and other criteria relevant to the present evaluation.

Relevance	to national needs, programme country government priorities and UNFPA policies and strategies, and how they address different and changing national contexts
Effectiveness	the extent to which intended results were achieved
Efficiency	in terms of how funding, personnel, administrative arrangements, time and other inputs contributed to, or hindered the achievement of results; how well inputs were combined
Sustainability	the extent to which the benefits from UNFPA support are likely to continue, after it has been completed

Added value	the extent to which the UNFPA support adds benefits to the results from other development actors' interventions
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The above criteria are translated into indicative areas for investigation, referred to as evaluation questions in the ToR, and each question may address one or more of the criteria in its intent. The evaluation questions are intended to give a more precise form to the evaluation criteria and articulate the key areas of interest to stakeholders, thereby optimising the focus and utility of the evaluation. The evaluation manager, in consultation with the Technical Division at UNFPA, developed the following indicative areas of investigation:

- EQ1: To what extent was UNFPA support aligned with partner government priorities and **national needs on availability of data** on the one hand, and UNFPA policies and strategies on the other? (*relevance*)
- EQ2: To what extent has UNFPA supported (through: policy dialogue, advocacy, technical assistance, advise, capacity development, financial support coordination, south-south cooperation, etc.) programme countries:
- **planning and preparing for the census** including through an assistance for the mobilization of resources
  - **collecting population and housing census data**
  - **analysing population and housing census data**

- **disseminating population and housing census results** in a timely manner to inform decision making and policy formulation (*effectiveness*)

EQ3: To what extent have UNFPA-supported interventions contributed (or are likely to contribute) to a **sustained increase in the use** of population and housing census and other relevant demographic and socio-economic data in the evidence-based development and implementation of plans, programmes and policies to improve access to sexual reproductive health and rights; population dynamics; youth; gender equality at national and decentralized levels? (*effectiveness and sustainability*)

EQ4: To what extent were available **resources** (funds, expertise, time, administrative costs, etc.) adequate, made available in a timely manner and used to support the 2010 census round? The extent to which, UNFPA utilized synergies at country, regional and global levels with a view to support the implementation of the 2010 Round? (*efficiency*)

EQ5: The extent to which UNFPA facilitated the use of **innovative and new technologies** (such as: internet for self-enumeration, computer assisted telephone interviews, geographic information systems, refined scanning technologies, use of registers etc..) to improve the management of field operations and overall quality of census implementation, including speed and accuracy? (*effectiveness and efficiency*)

EQ6: To what extent has UNFPA promoted opportunities for **South-South Cooperation**, across all stages of a census, 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 Round? (*effectiveness*)

EQ 7: To what extent has UNFPA established **partnerships at country, regional and global levels**, (e.g. with partner governments, UN system, development partners, civil society organizations) to support the implementation of the 2010 Round? The extent to which partnerships established allowed UNFPA to make optimal use of its resources, while, at the same time, safeguarding and promoting the national ownership? (*efficiency and effectiveness*)

EQ 8: To what extent has UNFPA strengthened **national capacities, ownership and leadership** through the participation and inclusion of partner governments and civil society organizations in the programming and implementation processes? Has UNFPA been able to support its partners establishing mechanisms to ensure the **durability of effects**? (*sustainability*)

EQ 9: What are the main UNFPA **comparative strengths** in the support to population and housing census data generation, analysis, dissemination and use – particularly in comparison to other UN agencies and development partners? What is the main

UNFPA added value as perceived by key stakeholders at national, regional and global levels? (*added value*)

The above indicative questions will be further consolidated and refined within the inception report (when the evaluation team will have a clearer understanding of data availability and methodological feasibility and evaluability). Following broader consultations and detailed documentary review the final evaluation questions will be agreed upon the evaluation reference group.

## 7. Evaluation methodology and approach

The evaluation will be **transparent, inclusive, participatory, as well as gender and human rights responsive**. The evaluation will utilize mixed methods and draw on quantitative and qualitative data. These complementary approaches will be deployed to ensure that the evaluation:

- a) responds to the needs of users and their intended use of the evaluation results;
- b) integrates gender and human rights principles throughout the evaluation process including participation and consultation of key stakeholders to the extent possible;<sup>15</sup>
- c) utilizes both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis methods that can provide credible information about the extent of results and benefits of support for particular groups of stakeholders, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups.

The evaluation will follow the guidance on the integration of gender equality and human rights principles in the evaluation focus and process as established in the UNEG Handbook, Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation - Towards UNEG Guidance. The evaluation will follow UNEG Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN system and abide by UNEG Ethical Guidelines and Code of Conduct and any other relevant ethical codes.

The evaluation will utilise a **theory of change approach** to the evaluation of UNFPA support to population and housing census data availability to inform decision-making and policy formulation -- its intended outcomes, the activities implemented to achieve those outcomes, and the contextual factors that may have had an effect on implementation of UNFPA interventions and their potential to bring about desired outcomes. Where outcome-level data is lacking, evaluators will assess the extent to which programmes and interventions have contributed to the achievement of results foreseen in UNFPA strategies.

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<sup>15</sup> See UNEG Handbook on *Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation - Towards UNEG Guidance*.

The evaluation team will design **evaluation methods and tools that will allow** the evaluation to answer the questions and to come up with an overall assessment backed by clear evidence. The methodological design will include: an analytical framework; a strategy for collecting and analysing data; a series of specifically designed tools; and a detailed work plan.

The evaluation team will propose a provisional methodical design within the bid (including cost estimates). The main elements of the methodology will be further developed during inception phase in line with the evaluation questions and related analytical formwork; they should include the following:

***Documentary review and secondary data:*** A preliminary **list of relevant documentation** (together with electronic copies) including key documents related to UNFPA activities, reports from other stakeholders and existing literature in the theme has been prepared by the Evaluation Office in consultation with UNFPA technical experts (see selected bibliography in annex). Access to these documents will be made available to interested bidders on request.

A full set of available documents will be shared with the evaluation team during the inception phase. This will include global/regional-level resources that available in headquarters such as strategic documents, annual reports, preliminary portfolio review containing financial information, thematic papers, related studies, evaluations, etc.

Previous thematic, country, or programme evaluations, reviews, audits and assessments carried out by UNFPA and key partners should be used to inform the exercise. The evaluators will also take into account documentation produced by other donors, experts, and international institutions. In addition, evaluators will be responsible for identifying and researching further information (both qualitative and quantitative) at global, regional and country levels. The available documentation will be reviewed and analysed during the inception phase to determine the need for additional information and finalisation of the detailed evaluation methodology.

During the preparatory phase, the Evaluation Office will undertake a review of the UNFPA portfolio of interventions to inform the inception phase. This will constitute a basis for in-depth analysis to be performed by the evaluation team during the inception phase.

***Interviews with key informants:*** Interviews will be conducted by the evaluation team. Key staff from programme countries and global/regional advisors/experts will be interviewed during the inception phase. During the data collection phase, interviews will be conducted with international and national experts and staff. Additional interviews will be conducted with policy makers and actors in the field of population and housing census and use of data in the programme countries as well as with beneficiaries. Interviews will also be held with staff of other agencies that contribute to, and partner in UNFPA census interventions at global and/or national levels, such as UNICEF and UNSD, etc.

***Group interviews and focus groups:*** with selected UNFPA staff, implementing partners,

beneficiaries and decision/policy makers as well as other actors in the field of population and housing census and data. The specific plans for focus group discussions will be developed during the inception phase. When organising focus group discussions and interviews, attention will be given to ensure gender balance, geographic distribution, cultural sensitivity and representation of the stakeholders at all levels.

**Survey:** An internet-based survey to assess achievements, adequacy of guidance and technical support, challenges and needs, etc. will be designed and implemented to generate additional information from a sample of programme countries for the evaluation. The justification, scope and timing of such a survey will be provided in the inception report.

**Country and regional case studies:** in addition to the assessment of the global support case studies will be conducted in the UNFPA six regions of operation, in countries where support to census has been implemented and where examples can illustrate UNFPA support to censuses data availability and analysis to inform decision-making and policy formulation. The prime aim of the case studies is to inform and provide inputs to the synthesis report.

The selection of case studies will be performed at inception phase in close collaboration with the reference group and the evaluation manager. The evaluation team, will propose a sample of countries – at least **six country case studies** covering UNFPA six regions of intervention<sup>16</sup> (one case study per region. detailed criteria will be provided in the inception report) and taking into consideration:

- the different national contexts
- the diverse needs and conducts (new technologies, traditional)
- the range of capacities at country level
- the different stages of the 2010 round
- the different modalities including south-south cooperation

It is intended that the case studies will provide a comprehensive assessment of the UNFPA support to population and housing census data availability and analysis to inform decision-making and policy formulation at country level, by: (i) analysing achievements over the last 10 years, specifically what have been the successes, missed opportunities, and constraints; (ii) analysing, how UNFPA HQ and regional offices support country offices in terms of technical support and guidance.

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<sup>16</sup> (i) Western and Central Africa; (ii) Eastern and Southern Africa; (iii) Asia and the Pacific; (iv) Arab States; (v) Eastern Europe and Central Asia and (vi) Latin America and the Caribbean.

## 8. Evaluation process

The evaluation shall consist of six phases, subdivided in subsequent methodological stages and related deliverables. The stages and deliverables for which the contribution of the team of evaluators is requested are indicated in bold.

<b>Evaluation Phases</b>	<b>Methodological Stages</b>	<b>Deliverables</b>
1. Preparatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drafting of terms of reference</li> <li>➤ Setting-up of reference group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Final terms of reference (UNFPA Evaluation Office)</li> </ul>
2. Inception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Structuring of the evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Inception report</b></li> </ul>
3. Data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Data collection, verification of hypotheses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Presentation of the results of data collection</b></li> </ul>
4. Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Analysis</li> <li>➤ Judgments on findings</li> <li>➤ Recommendations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Country case studies notes</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Final report</b></li> </ul>
5. Management response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Response to recommendations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Management response (UNFPA Technical /Programme Divisions)</li> </ul>
6. Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Dissemination seminars</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Executive Summary</b> (French and Spanish versions)</li> <li>➤ <b>Evaluation briefs</b> (English, French and Spanish)</li> <li>➤ <b>PowerPoint presentation of the evaluation results</b></li> </ul>

### I. Preparatory phase

The EO evaluation manager leads the preparatory work. This phase includes:

- the initial documentation review
- the drafting of terms of reference for the evaluation;
- the selection and recruitment of the external evaluation team;
- the constitution of an evaluation reference group.

### II. Inception phase

The evaluation team will conduct the design of the evaluation in consultation with the EO evaluation manager. This phase includes:

- a **documentary review** of all relevant documents available at UNFPA headquarters, regional office and country office levels

- a **stakeholder mapping** – The evaluation team will prepare a mapping of stakeholders relevant to the evaluation indicating the relationships between different sets of stakeholders;
- a reconstruction of the **intervention logic** of the UNFPA support, i.e. the theory of change meant to lead from planned activities to the intended results of the UNFPA support;
  - the **development of the list of evaluation questions**, the identification of the assumptions to be assessed and the respective indicators, sources of information and methods and tools for the data collection (see annex 5- evaluation matrix);
- the development of a **data collection and analysis strategy** as well as a concrete workplan for the field and reporting phases.
- the selection of the case studies
  - the **pilot mission (max 10 working days)** case study to test and validate core features such as the evaluation approach, evaluation questions, tools in addition to collecting and analyzing the data required in order to answer the evaluation questions as agreed upon at the design phase.

Following the pilot country case study, the evaluation team will produce an **inception report**, displaying the results of the above-listed steps and tasks. The evaluation team will submit the final inception report and present it to the reference group. The inception report shall be considered final upon approval by the evaluation manager.

The inception report will follow the structure set out in Annex 1.a.

### III. Data collection phase

At the data collection phase, the evaluation team will conduct an in-depth documentary review, interviews at global and regional levels, and a survey. The evaluation team will conduct field work in the programme countries selected for the case studies in the final inception report. Each **in-country mission** will last a minimum of **eight working days**.

At the end of each mission, the evaluation team will provide the country office with a **debriefing presentation** on the preliminary results of the case study, with a view to validating preliminary findings and testing tentative conclusions to feed in the synthesis report

The evaluation team will present the **results of the data collection** including the case study findings, the results of the survey, desk review results as well as interviews at regional and global levels to the evaluation reference group.

For each country case study, the evaluation team will proceed to prepare a case study note. These notes will be annexed to the final report.

The country case study notes will follow the structure set out in Annex 1.b.

#### IV. Reporting phase

The reporting phase will open with a **two-day analysis workshop** bringing together the evaluation team and the evaluation manager to discuss the results of the data collection. The purpose of this analysis workshop is to generate substantive and meaningful comparison between the different case studies. The objective is to help the various team members to deepen their analysis with a view to identifying the evaluation's findings, main conclusions and related recommendations. The evaluation team then proceeds with the drafting of the report.

This **first draft final report** will be submitted to the evaluation manager for comments. The evaluation manager will control the quality of the submitted draft report. If the quality of the draft report is satisfactory (form and substance), the manager will circulate it to the reference group members. In the event that the quality is unsatisfactory, the evaluators will be required to produce a new version of the draft report.

The report will be presented by the evaluation team during a meeting with the reference group. On the basis of the comments expressed, the evaluation team should make appropriate amendments and submit the final report. For all comments, the evaluation team will indicate how they have responded in writing ("trail of comments").

The **final report** will be drafted shortly after the evaluation reference group taking into account comments made by the participants.

The final report should clearly account for the strength of evidences on which findings are made so as to support the reliability and validity of the evaluation. The report should reflect a rigorous, methodical and thoughtful approach. Conclusions and recommendations should build upon findings.

The report is considered final once it is formally approved by the evaluation manager in consultation with the reference group.

The final report will follow the structure set out in Annex 1.c.

#### V. Management Responses

During this phase, the Programme Division will coordinate the preparation of the **management response** to the evaluation report for presentation to the Executive Board. The management response will be published on the UNFPA evaluation webpage.

#### VI. Dissemination

The **evaluation report**, the **executive summary** and the **evaluation brief** (in English, French and Spanish) along with the management response, will be published on the UNFPA evaluation webpage.

The evaluation team will assist the evaluation manager in dissemination activities. In coordination with the evaluation manager, they shall present the results and recommendations of the evaluation on a **stakeholder workshop** to be held at UNFPA headquarters in New York.

The evaluation report will also be presented to the January 2016 **UNFPA Executive Board** session and will be widely distributed within and outside the organization.

## 9. Management and governance of the evaluation

The responsibility for the management and supervision of the evaluation will rest with the Evaluation Office. The **evaluation manager** will have overall responsibility for the management of the evaluation process, including hiring and managing the team of external consultants. The evaluation manager is responsible for ensuring the quality and independence of the evaluation (in line with UNEG Norms and Standards and Ethical Guidelines – see Annex 3). The main responsibilities of the evaluation manager are:

- prepare the terms of reference
- lead the hiring of the team of external consultants, reviewing proposals and approving the selection of the evaluation team
- chair the reference group and convene review meetings with the evaluation team
- supervise and guide the evaluation team all through the evaluation process
- participate in the data collection process (conduct interviews, facilitate group discussions and focus groups) both at inception and data collection phases
- review, provide substantive comments and approve the inception report, including the work plan, analytical framework, methodology, and selection of countries for in-depth case studies
- review and provide substantive feedback on the country notes, as well as draft and final evaluation reports, for quality assurance purposes
- approve the final evaluation report in coordination with the reference group
- disseminate the evaluation results and contribute to learning and knowledge sharing at UNFPA

The evaluation manager will be supported by a **research assistant** during the inception phases of the evaluation. Under the guidance of the evaluation manager, the researcher will carry out selected analytical work of both quantitative and qualitative nature, on:

- the collection of key internal documentation and preparation of an initial literature
- the portfolio of UNFPA interventions including a financial analysis

- the preliminary review of the portfolios of the specific countries once identified for desk or field case studies
- the stakeholder mapping

The researcher will also set up, populate and maintain a dedicated google box site to share the collected data with the evaluation team.

The progress of the evaluation will also be followed closely by the **evaluation reference group** consisting of members of UNFPA services who are directly interested in the results of this thematic evaluation. The reference group will support the evaluation at key moments of the evaluation process. Staff from UNFPA relevant units will be represented in the reference group. They will provide substantive technical inputs, will facilitate access to documents and informants, and will ensure the high technical quality of the evaluation products. The main responsibilities of the reference group are to:

- contribute to the preparation and scoping of the evaluation including the finalization of the evaluation questions and the selection of countries for case studies
- provide feedback and comments on the inception report as well as country notes, and on the overall technical quality of the work of the consultants
- provide comments and substantive feedback from a technical expert perspective on the draft and final evaluation reports
- act as the interface between the evaluators and the UNFPA services (in headquarters, regional and country offices), notably to facilitate access to informants and documentation
- assist in identifying external stakeholders to be consulted during the evaluation process
- participate in review meetings with the evaluation team as required
- play a key role in learning and knowledge sharing from the evaluation results, contributing to disseminating the results of the evaluation as well as to the completion and follow-up of the management response

## 10. Quality assurance

Since the evaluation team is expected to be hired through a company, the latter will conduct quality control of all outputs prior to submission to the Evaluation Office. They will be expected to dedicate specific resources to quality assurance efforts, and must consider all time, resources, and costs related to this in their technical and financial bid. The bidder must present the quality assurance mechanisms which will be applied throughout the evaluation process as part of the technical offer.

UNFPA Evaluation Office quality assurance system, based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practices of the international evaluation community, defines the quality standards expected from this evaluation. A key element is the evaluation quality assessment grid (EQA (see Annex 5), which sets out processes with in-built steps for quality assurance and outlines for the evaluation report and the review thereof. The EQA will be systematically applied to this evaluation.

The first level quality assurance of evaluation reports will be conducted by the Evaluation Office evaluation manager. The second level quality assurance will be conducted by the Evaluation Office internal reviewer. To further enhance the quality and credibility of this evaluation, the evaluation reference group will also comment on the reports, notably to verify accuracy of facts presented and validity of interpretations of evidence. The Director of the Evaluation Office maintains an oversight and quality assurance of the final evaluation report.

## 11. Indicative time schedule

Evaluation Phases and Stages	Deliverables (*)	Dates	Meetings (**)
<b>PREPARATORY PHASE</b>			
Consultations and documentary research with a view to drafting the Terms of Reference	Terms of Reference (final)	May 2014	
Tendering Process		May-June 2014	
Review of technical proposal (Evaluation Office/UNFPA)		July 2014	
Review of financial proposal (PSB/UNFPA)		July 2014	
Contracts Review Committee		July 2014	
Contract Award		July 2014	
<b>INCEPTION PHASE</b>			
Structuring Stage Desk study	<b>Inception report (draft)</b>	August- November 2014	Reference Group Meeting in <b>New York</b> (Team leader + at least one team member)
Pilot mission (Country case study #1)	<b>Debriefing presentation</b> to Country Office (PowerPoint)	October 2014	Exit meeting in Country Office (Team leader + team members)
Reporting Stage	<b>Pilot country case study note (draft)</b>	November 2014	
	<b>Inception report (final)</b>	December 2014	

	<b>Pilot country case study note (final)</b>	December 2014/January 2015	
<b>DATA COLLECTION PHASE</b>			
	<b>Presentation of the Inception report</b> (incl. findings from Pilot case study) to the Reference Group (PowerPoint)	January/ February 2015	Reference Group video conference meeting (Team leader + team members)
Field Missions to five UNFPA programme countries	<b>Debriefing presentations</b> to Country Offices (PowerPoint)	February - June 2015	Exit meetings in Country Offices (Team leader + team members)
Reporting stage	<b>5 Country case study Notes (draft)</b>	June -August 2015	
	<b>Presentation of the results of the data collection</b> to the Reference Group (PowerPoint)	September 2015	Reference Group Meeting in <b>New York</b> (Team leader + core team members)
	<b>Analysis workshop</b> (2 days)	September 2015	Team leader + team members +Evaluation manager
	<b>Country case study notes (Final)</b>		
<b>REPORTING PHASE</b>			
	<b>Draft final report</b>	September-November 2015	
	<b>Presentation of the Draft final report</b> to the Reference Group (PowerPoint)	November 2015	Reference Group Meeting in <b>New York</b> (Team leader )
	<b>Final report</b>	December 2015	
<b>MANAGEMENT RESPONSE</b>			
	Management response	March 2016	Coordinated by the Programme Division
<b>DISSEMINATION</b>			
	<b>Evaluation briefs</b> (English, French, Spanish) <b>French and Spanish versions of the Executive summary</b> of the final evaluation report	January - March 2016	
	Management response	February 2016	
	<b>Presentation of the evaluation results (PowerPoint) at the stakeholder workshop</b>	March 2016	Presentation by the team leader <b>in New York</b>
	Presentation of the evaluation results and recommendations	June 2016	Presentation to the Executive Board by the Evaluation Office

*(\*) in bold: deliverables to be produced by the evaluation team - for payment modalities see section 11 below*

## 12. The evaluation team

This evaluation is to be carried out by a multi-disciplinary team hired through a company. The company and the evaluation team members will not have been involved in the design, implementation or monitoring of UNFPA census interventions during the period under review, nor will they have other conflict of interest or bias on the subject.

The evaluation will follow UNEG Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN system and abide by UNEG Ethical Guidelines and Code of Conduct and any other relevant ethical codes (see Annex 3).

The **core team** is expected to be composed of **three to four** internationally recruited members, including the team leader. The core team should draw upon specialized technical expertise, research and editorial assistance as necessary. It will be complemented by national expertise for the country case studies and should include women and men of mixed cultural backgrounds. The team members must be able to communicate clearly in English and must have excellent analytical and drafting skills. A working knowledge of French and Spanish will be strongly valued, in particular for the field phase.

The **team leader** must have an extensive experience in leading evaluations, in the development field, of a similar size, complexity and character as well as excellent analytical, communication and writing skills. Previous experience of conducting evaluations for the UN will be considered an asset. His/her primary responsibilities will be:

- guiding and managing the team throughout the evaluation phases;
- setting out the methodological approach;
- leading the pilot mission
- reviewing and consolidating the team members' inputs to the evaluation deliverables;
- liaising with the UNFPA Evaluation Office and representing the evaluation team in meetings with stakeholders;
- delivering the inception reports and evaluation report (including the country case study notes) in line with the requested quality standards (see Annex 5).

The **team members** will bring together a complementary and balance combination of the necessary technical expertise in **census, population dynamics and public policy formulation** and on the thematic areas directly relevant to the evaluation -- sexual and reproductive

health and rights, adolescent and youth and gender equality and human rights. They must also have experience in applying evaluation methods in their respective areas of expertise. Team members will:

- contribute to the design of the evaluation methodology;
- undertake in-depth documentary review;
- conduct field work to generate additional evidence from field visits and consultations of a wide range of stakeholders;
- participate in team meetings, including with stakeholders;
- prepare inputs and make contributions to the evaluation deliverables.

### 13. Specification of tender, cost of the evaluation and payment modalities

The bidder should submit a proposal consisting of two separate components: technical and financial. The technical proposal will be assessed by the EO while the financial proposal will be assessed by UNFPA procurement services.

In responding to the present terms of reference, the technical proposal should detail the services offered, and should contain at least the following (suggested number of pages is indicated):

- Technical profile of the company (2 pages). Information associated with financial stability should be presented in the annexes
- The bidder's understanding of the terms of reference (2 pages max)
- The approach and methodology (7 pages max)
  - a. Present the approach and methods for the thematic evaluation
  - b. Present how the country case study approach will be combined with desk studies, questionnaires and other methods.
  - c. Comment on any challenges or difficulties which might arise in structuring and conducting the evaluation, suggesting solutions when applicable.
  - d. Quality assurance mechanisms which will be applied throughout the evaluation process, including reference to EQA in Annex 5.
- The proposed composition of the evaluation team (1 page max). Curriculum vitae of each team member should be annexed to the offer.
- A detailed time and work plan for fulfilment of the assignment including:

- a. the roles, functions and responsibilities of the different team members;
- b. estimates of the time required for the different tasks of the assignment, and
- c. a staffing schedule that specifies the tasks performed by the team members and the time allocated to each of them (3 pages max)

The budget range for the overall cost of the evaluation is **USD 400,000 - USD 435,000**. The costs of the evaluation include:

- The evaluation as defined in the Terms of Reference
- The cost of translation of dissemination products
- The travel costs for the participation in the reference group meetings and the stakeholder workshop, as well as all field missions (see further details below).

### **Travel Expenses**

The Vendor will be responsible for full cost of all travel, accommodation to/from during the full assessment period(s) of the evaluators/consultants. The destination countries at this moment are not known and the exact locations will be determined by UNFPA and the selected firm as part of the initial phase of the evaluation once the contract is in effect.

Travel related expenses will be reimbursed based on the actual values up to, but not exceeding the amount offered by the firm in their financial bid and also in line with maximum expenditure reimbursable limits as per UN travel rules and regulations.

### **Payment Modalities**

The payment modalities shall be as follow:

- 30% on acceptance of the final inception report
- 30% on acceptance of the country notes
- 20% on acceptance of the Draft final report
- 15% on acceptance of the Final report
- 5% on acceptance of the French and Spanish versions of the Executive Summary, as well as the Evaluation briefs (English/French/Spanish) and presentation of the evaluation results (PowerPoint) at the stakeholder workshop

Note that no payment will be processed until the corresponding deliverables are formally approved by the evaluation manager.

## Bibliography

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).

Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), 1994 <https://www.unfpa.org/public/home/publications/pid/1973>

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)

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

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

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

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

### UNFPA Evaluation Reports

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

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/>

*The following evaluation reports were assessed (EQA – see Annex 4) as of good quality:*

- 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)

*Note: over 50 country programme evaluations are currently available within UNFPA evaluation database. Each evaluation report is accompanied by a quality assessment (EQA) which evaluators should consult prior to using the information provided in the reports. The overall poor or unsatisfactory quality of a report does not preclude the possibility that some sections of a report could be of good quality and may provide reliable information. Detailed guidance is provided in each EQA.*

## **Guidance**

UNFPA Evaluation Office, **Handbook on How to design and conduct a country programme evaluation at UNFPA**, 2013

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

*Note: this handbook was specifically designed as a guide to help evaluation managers and evaluators apply methodological rigor to evaluation practices in UNFPA country offices. The handbook presents a set of evaluation tools and templates for (i) structuring information; (ii) data collection; and (iii) data analysis. A number of those **tools and templates** can be used for the present thematic evaluation, in particular: Evaluation matrix; Effects diagram; List of Atlas projects by CPAP outputs and Strategic Plan Outcome (notably for country case study notes); Stakeholder map, etc.*

*UNEG Guidance, Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation, 2011.*  
<http://www.unfpa.org/public/cache/offonce/home/about/Evaluation/Resources;jsessionid=E44261BF2CE9B82101A4928BE7464046.jahia02>

**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)

# Annexes

## **Annex 1. Structure for evaluation reports and country case study notes**

### **I. Inception report**

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms

List of Tables (\*)

List of Figures

#### **1 Introduction**

*Should include: objectives of the evaluation; scope of the evaluation; overview of the evaluation process; purpose of the inception report*

#### **2 The Global Context of support to the 2010 round of population and housing censuses**

*Should include: the global response on data for development and the 2010 round of population and housing census; the analysis of the UNFPA strategic support to the 2010 round of population and housing censuses based on official documentation.*

#### **3 UNFPA Strategy and Intervention Logic**

*Should include: overview of UNFPA programmatic support to the 2010 round of population and housing census. Reconstruction of intervention logic (theory of change) covering the different programming cycles.*

#### **4 Methodology**

*Should include: Description and rationale for methodological choice and approach including methodology for data collection, analysis and validation techniques. Sampling criteria for case studies, rationale and final selection of countries; harmonization of approaches across country case studies; instruments of data collection such as: interview protocols per type of informant; protocol for focus groups. Identification of programme countries to be surveyed and global survey outline. Description of how the data should be cross-checked and limitations of the exercise and strategies to mitigate them.*

#### **5 Proposed Evaluation Questions**

*Should include: a set of evaluation questions with the explanatory comments associated with each question; overall approach for answering the evaluation questions; detailed proposed evaluation questions (including: rationale; method/chain of reasoning; assumptions to be assessed and corresponding qualitative and/or quantitative indicators); coverage of issues stated in the ToR by each Evaluation Question. The questions should be presented in an evaluation matrix (see annex 4).*

#### **6 Next Steps**

*Should include:* a detailed work plan for the next phases/stages of the evaluation, including detailed plans for the visits in programme countries, including the list of interventions for in-depth analysis in the field (explanation of the value added for the visits); team composition including national consultants and distribution of tasks; logistics for the field phase; the contractor's approach to ensure quality assurance of all evaluation deliverables.

## **8 Annexes**

*Should include:* portfolio of UNFPA census interventions; evaluation matrix; stakeholder map; template for survey; bibliography; list of persons met; terms of reference

*(\*) Tables, graphs and diagrams should be numbered and have a title.*

## II. Country case study notes

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, desk review and survey findings should feed the global assessment reported in the Final Report. These country case studies should be prepared after the field visits, they should respect the agreed structure

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms

List of Tables (\*)

List of Figures

### **1 Introduction**

*Should include:* 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]**

*Should include:* country background; UNFPA response in the country

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

*Should include:* findings corresponding to the issues/themes corresponding to the evaluation questions

### **5 Conclusions**

Observations to inform the synthesis report

### **6 Annexes**

*Should include:* key data of country X; overview of UNFPA interventions in country X (2005-2014); data triangulation; data collection result matrix; all questionnaires and instruments used including focus groups report template; list of documents consulted; list of people interviewed;

(\*) *Tables, graphs and diagrams should be numbered and have a title.*

### III. Final report

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms

List of Tables (\*)

List of Figures

#### **Executive Summary**

##### **1 Introduction**

*Should include:* purpose of the evaluation; mandate and strategy of UNFPA in the field of population and housing census

##### **2 Methodology**

*Should include:* overview of the evaluation process; methods and tools used in evaluation design; analysis of UNFPA strategic framework; evaluation questions and assumptions to be assessed; the typology of UNFPA-funded activities; staged sampling to define the geographical scope of the evaluation; methods and tools used for data collection; desk review; survey; country case studies; limitations to data collection; methods and tools used for data analysis; methods of judgment; the approach to triangulation

##### **3 Main findings and analysis**

*Should include for each response to evaluation question:* evaluation criteria covered; summary of the response; detailed response

##### **4 Conclusions**

*Should include for each conclusion:* summary; origin (which evaluation question(s) the conclusion is based on); evaluation criteria covered; detailed conclusion

##### **5 Recommendations**

*Should include for each recommendation:* summary; priority level (very high/high/medium); target (administrative unit(s) to which the recommendation is addressed); origin (which conclusion(s) the recommendation is based on); operational implications. Recommendations must be: linked to the conclusions; clustered, prioritized and targeted at specific business units; accompanied by timing for implementation; useful and operational

The final version of the evaluation report shall be presented in a way that enables publication without need for any further editing (see section e below).

**Annexes** shall be confined to a separate volume

*Should include:* country case study notes; evaluation matrix duly completed; portfolio of interventions; methodological instruments used (survey, focus groups, interviews etc.); bibliography; list of people interviewed; terms of reference.

*(\*) Tables, Graphs, diagrams, maps etc. presented in the final evaluation report must also be provided to the Evaluation Office in their original version (in Excel, PowerPoint or word files, etc.).*

See examples of evaluation reports at: <http://unfpa.org/public/home/about/Evaluation>

## Reports cover

UNFPA logo (there should be no other logo/ name of company)

Title of the evaluation:

Evaluation of the UNFPA Support to population and housing census data to inform decision-making and policy formulation (2005-2014)

Title of the report (example: Inception Report)

Evaluation Office

New York

Date

The following information should appear on page 2:

- Title of the evaluation
- Title of the report
- Name of the evaluation manager
- Names of the members of the reference group
- Names of the evaluation team

Any enquiries about this Report should be addressed to:  
Evaluation Office, United Nations Population Fund  
E-mail: [evb@unfpa.org](mailto:evb@unfpa.org) - Phone number: +1 212 297 5218

## Annex 2 - Editing guidelines

Evaluation reports and notes are formal documents. Therefore they shall be drafted in a language and style which is appropriate and consistent and which follows UN editing rules:

**Acronyms:** In each section of the report, words shall be spelt out followed by the corresponding acronym between parentheses. Acronyms or abbreviations should be used only when mentioned repeatedly throughout the text. The authors must refrain from using too many acronyms. In tables and figures, acronyms should be spelt out in a note below the table/figure.

**Capitalization:** Capitalize high ranking officials' titles even when not followed by a name of a specific individual. Capitalize national, political, social, civil etc. groups – e.g. Conference for Gender Equity, Committee on HIV/AIDS, Commission on Regional Development, Government of South Africa.

- Capitalize common nouns when they are used as a shortened title, for example, the 'Conference' (referring to the Conference on Gender Equity) or the 'Committee' (referring to the Committee on HIV/AIDS). However, do not capitalize when used as common nouns – e.g. 'there were several regional conferences.'
- Some titles/names corresponding to acronyms are *not capitalized* – e.g. human development index (HDI), country office (CO).
- Use lower case for: UNFPA headquarters; country office; country programme; country programme evaluation; regional office, country programme document; results framework; results-based monitoring framework; monitoring and evaluation system.

**Numbers:** Spell out single-digit whole numbers. Use numerals for numbers greater than *nine*. *Always spell out simple fractions and use hyphens with them (e.g. one-half of..., a two-thirds majority).*

Hyphenate all compound numbers from *twenty-one* through *ninety-nine*. Write out a number if it begins a sentence. Use % symbol in tables and "per cent" in the text

**Terminology:** Use "UN organizations" not "sister agencies." Do *not* use possessive for innate objects (UNFPA's, the Government's, the country's, etc.). Instead, use: the UNFPA programme, the government programme, the UNFPA intervention, etc.

### Bibliography

Author (last name first), *Title of the book*, City: Publisher, Date of publication.

Author (last name first), "Article title," Name of magazine (type of medium). Volume number, (Date): page numbers, date of issue.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator or WWW address), author (or item's name, if mentioned), date.

## List of people consulted

- should include the full name and title of people interviewed as well as the organization to which they belong
- should be organized in alphabetical order (English version) with last name first
- should be structured by type of organization

See [United Nations Editorial Manual Online](http://dd.dgacm.org/editorialmanual/) at: <http://dd.dgacm.org/editorialmanual/>

### **Annex 3. Code of conduct and norms for evaluation in the UN system**

Evaluations of UNFPA-supported activities need to be independent, impartial and rigorous and evaluators must demonstrate personal and professional integrity. In particular:

1. To avoid **conflict of interest** and undue pressure, evaluators need to be **independent**. The members of the evaluation team must not have been directly responsible for the policy/programming-setting, design, or overall management of the subject under evaluation, nor should they expect to be in the near future. Evaluators must have no vested interest and should have the full freedom to conduct impartially their evaluative work, without potential negative effects on their career development. They must be able to express their opinion in a free manner.
2. The evaluators should protect the anonymity and **confidentiality of individual informants**. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are **not expected to evaluate individuals**, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
3. At times, evaluations uncover **evidence of wrongdoing**. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body.
4. Evaluators should be **sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs** and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to, and **address issues of discrimination and gender equality**. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the dignity and self-worth of all stakeholders.
5. Evaluators are responsible for the **clear, accurate and fair** written and/or oral presentation of study limitations, evidence based findings, conclusions and recommendations.

A **declaration of absence of conflict of interest must be signed by each member of the team and shall be annexed to the offer**. No team member should have participated in the preparation, programming or implementation of UNFPA census interventions during the period under evaluation.

See [Code of conduct for evaluation in the United Nations System](http://www.unevaluation.org/search/index.jsp?q=UNEG+Ethical+Guidelines) at:  
<http://www.unevaluation.org/search/index.jsp?q=UNEG+Ethical+Guidelines>

See [Norms for evaluation in the United Nations System](http://www.unevaluation.org/papersandpubs/documentdetail.jsp?doc_id=21) at:  
[http://www.unevaluation.org/papersandpubs/documentdetail.jsp?doc\\_id=21](http://www.unevaluation.org/papersandpubs/documentdetail.jsp?doc_id=21)



## Annex 4 - Evaluation matrix

EQ1 : To what extent ...			
Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for the data collection
Assumption 1 ...			
<p>➤ <i>Evaluators must fill this box with all relevant data and information gathered during the field phase in relation with the elements listed with the 'assumptions to be assessed' column and their corresponding indicators.</i></p> <p><i>The information placed here can stem from: documentary review, interviews, focus group discussions, etc.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation team must ensure that all the information displayed:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <i>is directly related to the indicators listed above;</i></li> <li>✓ <i>is drafted in a readable and understandable manner;</i></li> <li>✓ <i>makes visible the triangulation of data;</i></li> <li>✓ <i>the information source (s) are referenced in footnotes.</i></li> </ul>			
Assumption 2 (see example in Tool 1)			

## Annex 5. Quality assurance of the evaluation report

The Evaluation Office recommends that the evaluation quality assessment grid (below) is used as an element of the proposed quality assurance system.

The main purpose of the evaluation quality assessment grid is to ensure that the evaluation report complies with professional standards while meeting the information needs of the intended users. The assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the evaluation report gives an indication of the relative reliability of its results.

The quality assurance assessment of the *draft evaluation report* must be performed by the contractor. Based upon the results of this assessment, the evaluation team leader shall revise and make all necessary corrections (form and substance) to the draft final report prior to submitting the report to the review of the evaluation manager (Evaluation Office/UNFPA).

The contractor should also apply the quality assessment grid to the *final evaluation report*.

### 1. Structure and Clarity of the Report

*To ensure report is user-friendly, comprehensive, logically structured and drafted in accordance with international standards*

Does the report clearly describe the evaluation, how it was conducted, the findings of the evaluation, and their analysis and subsequent recommendations? Is the structure *logical*? Is the report *comprehensive*? Can the information provided be *easily understood*?

Checklist of minimum content and sequence required for structure:

- (i) Acronyms; (ii) Executive Summary; (iii) Introduction; (iv) Methodology including Approach and Limitations; (v) Context; (vi) Findings/Analysis; (vii) Conclusions; (viii) Recommendations.
- *Minimum requirements for Annexes (to be presented in a separate volume):* Country case study notes; Evaluation matrix duly completed/edited; Portfolio of interventions; Methodological instruments used (survey, focus groups, interviews etc.); Bibliography; List of People Interviewed; Terms of reference.

### 2. Executive Summary

*To provide an overview of the evaluation, written as a stand-alone section and presenting main results of the evaluation.*

Does it read as a stand-alone section, and is a *useful* resource in its own right? Is it brief yet *sufficiently detailed*, presenting the main results of the evaluation, and including *key elements* such as methodology and conclusions and recommendations?

Structure: (i) Purpose and scope of the evaluation; (ii) Background of the evaluation; (iii) Methodology; (iv) Main findings; (v) Conclusions; (v) Recommendations

*Maximum length 6-7 page*

### 3. Design and Methodology

*To provide a clear explanation of the methods and tools*

Is the *methodology* used for the evaluation clearly described and is the rationale for the methodological choice justified? Have cross-cutting issues (youth and gender equality) been paid specific attention in the design of the evaluation? Are key processes (tools used, triangulation, and consultation with stakeholders) discussed in sufficient detail? Are *constraints* and *limitations* made explicit (including limitations applying to interpretations and extrapolations; robustness of data

sources, etc.) and discussed?

Minimum content and sequence:

- Explanation of methodological choice, including constraints and limitations;
- Techniques and Tools for data collection provided in a detailed manner;
- Triangulation systematically applied throughout the evaluation;
- Details of participatory stakeholders' consultation process are provided;
- Specific attention to cross-cutting issues (youth, gender equality) in the design of the evaluation.

#### 4. Reliability of Data

*To clarify data collection processes and data quality*

Are *sources* of data clearly stated for both primary and secondary data? Is it clear why case studies were selected and what purpose they serve? Are all relevant materials related to case studies, interviews (list of interviewees, questionnaires) etc. annexed to the report? Are the limitations, and methods to address them, discussed? What other *data gaps* are there and how have these been addressed?

- Sources of qualitative and quantitative data have been identified;
- Credibility of primary (e.g. interviews and focus groups) and secondary (e.g. reports) data established and limitations made explicit.

#### 5. Findings and Analysis

*To ensure sound analysis and credible findings*

Findings: Is there a *clear pathway* from data to findings, so that all findings are *evidence-based*?

Are *biases* stated and discussed? Are *unintended* findings reported and discussed?

- Findings stem from rigorous data analysis;
- Findings are substantiated by evidence;

Analysis: Are *interpretations* of the findings understandable? Are *assumptions* clearly stated and extrapolations well explained? Are their *limitations* (or drawbacks) discussed? Does the analysis respond to *all* evaluation questions? If not, are *omissions* (of both evaluation criteria and questions) recognized and explained? Has the analysis examined *cause and effect* links between an intervention and its end results? Are *contextual factors* identified and their influence discussed?

- Interpretations are based on carefully described assumptions;
- Contextual factors are identified;
- Cause and effect links between an intervention and its end results (including unintended results) are explained.

#### 6. Conclusions

*To assess the validity of conclusions*

Are the conclusions organized in priority order? Do the conclusions amount to a reasonable *judgment* of the findings and are their links to evidence made clear? Are there any limitations and are these made clear? Do they present an *unbiased* judgment by the evaluators of the intervention or have

they been influenced by preconceptions or assumptions that have not been discussed?

- Conclusions are based on credible findings;
- Conclusions are organized in priority order;
- Conclusions must convey evaluators' unbiased judgment of the intervention;
- Conclusions include: Summary; Origin (which evaluation question(s) the conclusion is based on); Evaluation criteria covered; Related recommendations(s); Detailed conclusion.

## **7. Recommendations**

*To assess the usefulness and clarity of recommendations*

Is there a *logical flow* from the conclusions to recommendations? Are they strategic and clearly presented in a priority order which is consistent with the *prioritization* of conclusions? Are they *useful* – sufficiently detailed, targeted and likely to be implemented and lead to *further action*? How have the recommendations *incorporated* stakeholders' views and has this affected their *impartiality*?

- Recommendations flow logically from conclusions;
- Recommendations must be strategic, targeted, realistic and operationally-feasible;
- Recommendations must take into account stakeholders' consultations whilst remaining impartial;
- Recommendations should be presented in priority order
- Recommendations include: Summary; Priority level (very high/high/medium); Target (administrative unit(s) to which the recommendation is addressed); Origin (which conclusion(s) the recommendation is based on); Operational implications.

## **8. Meeting Needs**

*To ensure that Evaluation Report responds to requirements (scope and evaluation questions) stated in the ToR*

Does the report adequately address the information needs and responds to the *requirements stated in the ToRs*? In particular, does the report respond to the evaluation questions identified in the inception report?

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**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 Paredes , 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 Simone Pierre , 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

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 training 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 AWPs 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

- 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**



**Evaluation of UNFPA support to population and housing census data to inform  
decision-making and policy formulation (2005 – 2014)  
Second Meeting of the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG)  
July 8, 2015  
Minutes**

Present ERG:	<p>Alexandra Chambel, chair of the ERG, Evaluation Office, UNFPA          Jordi de Blas, Senior Evaluation and leading quality expert, ICON          Anne Guilles, Senior evaluation expert, ICON          Jean-Michel Durr, Senior Census expert, ICON          Fabrice Henard, Senior evaluation and policy expert, ICON          Christophe Dietrich, ICON backstopping, ICON          Hicham Daoudi, Evaluation Office, UNFPA          Mona Kaidbey, Technical Division, UNFPA          Rachel Snow, Technical Division, UNFPA          Sabrina Juran, Population and Development Branch, UNFPA          Edilberto Loaiza, Population and Development Branch, UNFPA          Christophe Lefranc, AP Regional Office, UNFPA          Simon Pierre Tegang, Arab States Regional Office          Natalie Raaber, Evaluation Office, UNFPA (minutes taker)</p>
Present COs:	<p>Walter Mendoza, Peru Country Office          Janet Jackson, Myanmar Country Office          Anders Thomsen, Palestine Country Office          Seynath Aidara, Mauritania Country Office          Pierre Klissou, Mauritania Country Office          Brahim Vall Ould Mohamed Lemine, Mauritania Country Office          Alisher Ashurov, Tajikistan Country Office</p>
Regrets ERG:	<p>Ann Pawliczko, Population and Development Branch, UNFPA          Mady Biaye, ESA Regional Office, UNFPA          Laurent Napoleon Assogba, WCA Regional Office, UNFPA          Pablo Salazar, LAC Regional Office, UNFPA          Lynne Henderson, DFID          Eduard Jongstra, EECA Regional Office, UNFPA          Sandra Paredez, LAC Sub-Regional Office, UNFPA          Luay Shabaneh, Arab States Regional Office, UNFPA          Seiffe Tadesse, UN Statistical Division</p>

**V. Opening/Introduction and PowerPoint Presented**

The meeting opened with a welcome from Alexandra Chambel, Evaluation Manager, and then continued with a brief round of introductions.

The agenda for the meeting was discussed and Alexandra shared that this Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) meeting – the second ERG meeting – would focus on preliminary

findings and emerging issues. Toward this end, the evaluation team presented a PowerPoint presentation covering the below:

- The Evaluation Framework and Methodology.
- The 7 Evaluation Questions, with a view to sharing the preliminary findings and discussing emerging issues.
- Potential analytical models from which to approach the analysis.

Comments were made throughout the presentation and following its completion. See below for the discussion's key points (organized thematically). Kindly also see the PowerPoint Presentation, shared, via email, with all those invited to the ERG.

## **VI. Key Themes: Points/Discussion**

### **1. Global Framework on Support to Census and the Contours of UNFPA's Current Support**

#### On a Global Strategy

Rachel: UNFPA Technical Division is currently working on developing a coherent global framework/strategy for UNFPA support to census.

Meeting participants echoed the importance of this and very much welcomed the initiative to develop a clear/coherent framework on support to census:

Jean-Michele: A global strategy would be incredible useful and would go far in supporting countries in the work they are doing on census. While some country offices are aware of some existing guidance (e.g. guidelines on the Post-Enumeration Surveys), some are not and the use is ad hoc.

Pierre in the Mauritania Country Office believed that an overarching strategy was critical – and happy to hear that a strategy is being developed.

#### General points on UNFPA's work and priorities vis-à-vis census and data

Questions were posed on the type of support UNFPA is providing to census and discussion ensued on the way in which UNFPA might consider supporting in future.

Christophe Lefranc: Important to be clear on UNFPA priorities and how the organization wants to support census/data, where it will put its resources (i.e. how much money does UNFPA want to invest in data?). Christophe shared that while UNFPA was seen as the “data” organization by some (more on this below), there isn't a strong commitment from the organization to invest resources. Further sensed that UNFPA was in certain data spaces for historical reasons (or because no one else is there), but not necessarily because this area is a priority for the organization.

How UNFPA is seen varies by stakeholder:

- While NSOs see UNFPA as a technical partner, others see UNFPA as a political partner.
- Many see UNFPA as the “data agency”, but, in reality, UNFPA covers only a limited part of data needs (UNFPA does not work on economic or environmental issues, for example).

UNFPA would like to be involved in data for development – but in what way? UNFPA not able to cover the whole spectrum of issues and it is important to be clear on our mandate and subsequent priorities. Christophe suggested that perhaps a capacity assessment should be conducted in the organization – what are the skills (and resources) we currently possess and

### On the Role of Regional Offices

Rachel: What is/are the Regional Offices role(s) vis-à-vis census? Brokering? Technical Assistance? Is there consistency across ROs in the type of support provided? Or variations? If ROs are playing a brokering role, how is it working out? Are we doing it well?

### On South-South Cooperation

Rachel and Pierre: What is UNFPA's overarching strategy on S-S Cooperation? What is the role of Regional Offices within that context?

Alexandra shared that Marcela Suazo was recently appointed to head the South-South cooperation corporate work and the development of a coherent South-South cooperation strategy will likely be a key element of her work-plan.

### On Norm Setting

Mona: UNFPA is strong in and plays a key role as a norm setting body, including in developing and advocating for international standards on census. UNFPA ought to continue in this role.

### On Technical Assistance and NSO Capacity Building

Mona: UNFPA strategy on technical support requires particular attention. Need to address UNFPA TA strategy and quality of TA provided in and of itself, but also examine TA beyond simply the capacity of UNFPA to deliver it. More specifically: UNFPA works within technical networks to provide support, therefore, UNFPA's limited capacity to provide TA (in certain cases) is compensated by this approach.

Brahim: The capacity of national statistical offices (NSOs) varies widely – and UNFPA support to census must take this into account (linked to the issue of contextualization). Given this, how shall UNFPA approach NSO capacity development?

Simon Pierre: Similarly, Simon Pierre asked what UNFPA's strategy to technical assistance/support to NSOs be given the varying capabilities of NSOs? Previously, UNFPA offered more "hands on" technical support with census, including training statisticians (in certain contexts); with a shift in strategic plan, there has been a lighter touch, no longer providing this. Is this the direction we should be heading in?

Alexandra: There has, indeed, been shift in strategic plan and strategies of support. The evaluation team encountered this in Palestine (witnessed a move from more robust technical support in the 1997 census to much less in 2007). This is also taking place in Latin America.

Alexandra: Also raised the point that it is important, too, to look at the regional level and the role of TA regional offices. In LAC, for example, you have a model whereby the RO is working together with other regional institutions (CEDLADE) to reach/work with country offices and the NSOs.

Jordi: Data analysis and the use of data for policy development is a weakness for most NSOs in developing countries – this issue recurrently emerged. As UNFPA shifted away from more hands on support, there is a sense that a gap has emerged here (who is providing this support)? What should UNFPA's role therefore be?

## **2. Quality Assurance – UNFPA support to Census**

Questions were raised (by, for example, Rachel) on UNFPA's approach to quality assurance in the support to census. Rachel asked if this information emerged in the evaluation findings

Jean Michel noted that UNFPA did not have a QA as such for census, but that a clear organizational framework for census would be helpful here, allowing quality to be assessed against a coherent plan. He further shared that the IMF, UN Statistical Division, and Eurostat do have quality assurance mechanisms (as well as clear strategies on support to census).

### **3. Contextualization of Findings**

Mona: UNFPA support must be understood within the specific/nuanced context in which it is provided; contexts vary tremendously across countries (and, are, themselves dynamic within countries). UNFPA support will therefore look different over time and across (and within) countries. The findings of the evaluation should very clearly take this into account.

- For example, in Myanmar, management of the census is basically happening in the country office, whereas in other contexts, support to census is more limited (in Colombia, for example, there is strong capacity to conduct the census and therefore UNFPA support has taken on a much different shape).

Janet: Raised concern that the evaluation is looking at countries as if they were all equal and therefore comparable. Echoing Mona, Janet urged the evaluation to ensure that it takes into account the diverse contexts in which UNFPA is undertaking work on census. Janet shared some of her experience in Myanmar, noting that the situation in Myanmar was constantly evolving, with census being implemented in a highly politicized, highlight sensitive context.

Addressing the point (presented in the PPT presentation) on CSO involvement, Janet underscored the need to contextualize: while initially/prior to enumeration, CSO involvement was low (for several reasons), post-enumeration, the situation changed quite drastically and many more CSO partners came on board, suggesting the importance of taking into account changes over time. Therefore, to properly take contextualization on board, Janet suggested that perhaps the evaluation team could develop a matrix, with the different roles/ways of support in different contexts.

### **4. Synergy and Partnerships at Global Level / Global Engagement**

Alexandra/ Jordi: There is more work for the evaluation to do at the regional and global level on synergy and partnerships. Need to further examine the effects of partnerships and synergies at global level on the regional and country level – could the effects of these at global level “trickle” down to regional and country level and, if so, what would that look like?

Mona: Suggested that the issue of global engagement be examined over time (have there been peaks and valleys in the level of engagement?) If possible, it would be very useful to if the evaluation can examine the variations in global engagement – particularly the Special Initiative on Census - across the different strategic plans/contexts. Was the level of engagement different during different Strategic Plans? Was there variation in that history?

Hicham: Partnerships at global level have been quite weak. Moving forward, important to reflect on the role the Sustainable Development Goals will play in shaping how UNFPA understands and implements partnerships for development. How will partnership be defined within the SDGs and, subsequently, how will this shape UNFPA’s approach?

### **5. Financial Investment and Resource Mobilization for Census/Data**

#### **Financial Analysis**

Alexandra: Coding within Atlas does not capture expenditure at the level of census. For the entire portfolio of interventions (i.e. all the countries in which UNFPA provided support to census), we will have a very rough estimate of expenditure in support of census (likely from 2005 – 2014) and will be able to speak to trends in spending (examining core vs. non-core resources, spending by country quadrant, donors involved etc.) We do not have information on expenditure by census stage. For the field/ in –country case study countries, however, the evaluation will have more accurate/in-depth information on expenditure (as the evaluation was able to consult extensively with case study country offices).

Edilberto: Flagged that it is important for UNFPA to know how much (financial) investment is needed to support data/census. At present, this is difficult to capture (because of coding in Atlas). GPS (the global programming system) will improve the tracking of expenditure on data; though, as Natalie noted, it will not capture expenditure at the level of census specifically. Edilberto also noted that, as country offices are placing large expenditure amounts in the “Other” category for Intervention Areas (under strategic plan outputs), it is difficult at times to know where expenditure is going (though, he shared, it is often for salaries).

### Resource Mobilization

Walter: Walter suggested that it would be helpful if the evaluation report included information/recommendations on resource mobilization, specifically for pink quadrant countries (where resource mobilization poses unique challenges).

### On generating cost savings

Walter: Speaking specifically to evaluation question (EQ) 4, slide 29 in the PPT presentation, Walter shared that Peru country office generated cost savings through a global agreement developed with Dell. UNFPA Peru brokered a deal with Dell whereby Dell provides notebooks to the NSO in Peru, saving the NSO quite a lot of resources.

## **VII. Next steps**

- The six country case study notes are expected to be finalized by the end of the summer.
  - Peru is currently completed and can be shared.
- The first version of the evaluation report is expected by the beginning of November 2015.
- The final evaluation report and the management response are expected to be published online in February 2016. This will allow the evaluation to be completed for the June 2016 board meeting, where the evaluation will be presented to member states.

**Meeting closed**

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

**Third Meeting of the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG)**

**26 January, 2016**

**Minutes**

Present ERG:	Alexandra Chambel, chair of the ERG, Evaluation Office, UNFPA Jordi del Bas, Lead evaluation expert, ICON Jean-Michel Durr, Senior Census expert, ICON Christophe Dietrich, Survey expert, ICON, (minutes taker) Hicham Daoudi, Evaluation Office, UNFPA Bruce Campbell, Data for Development Project, UNFPA Mona Kaidbey, Technical Division, UNFPA Rachel Snow, Population and Development Branch, UNFPA Edilberto Loaiza, Population and Development Branch, UNFPA Sabrina Juran, Population and Development Branch, UNFPA Michael Herrmann, Population and Development Branch, UNFPA Sid Soman, Management Information Services, UNFPA Christophe Lefranc, AP Regional Office, UNFPA Eduard Jongstra, EECA Regional Office, UNFPA Seiffe Tadesse, UN Statistical Division Piyoo Kochar, Programme Division, UNFPA
Regrets ERG:	Mady Biaye, ESA Regional Office, UNFPA Simon Pierre Tegang, WCA Regional Office, UNFPA Laurent Napoleon Assogba, WCA Regional Office, UNFPA Pablo Salazar, LAC Regional Office, UNFPA Luay Shabaneh, Arab States Regional Office, UNFPA Lynne Henderson, DFID

**I. Opening/Introduction and PowerPoint Presented**

The meeting opened with a welcome from Alexandra Chambel and then continued with a brief round of introductions. The agenda for the meeting was discussed and Alexandra shared that this Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) meeting – the third ERG meeting – would focus on conclusions and on recommendations. Toward this end, the evaluation team presented a PowerPoint (enclosed) covering the following points:

- The Evaluation Framework and Methodology
- The context of the 2010 census round and the financial involvement of UNFPA
- The conclusions and the recommendations

While introducing the presentation, Alexandra reminded that one of the objectives of the evaluation is to inform the mid-term review of the strategic plan and to prepare for the 2020 census round. In this sense, the ERG is expected to provide comments on the validity and relevance of the recommendations.

## **II. Key Themes: Points/Discussion**

### **Questions related to the presentation of the methodological framework and the context of the 2010 round of census**

#### On the breakdown of stakeholders by global, regional and country level

Rachel: Have consultations with CSO, media and academia taken place at local or regional or global level? Alexandra: CSO, media and academia were mainly consulted at country level. Some stakeholders have been covered at different levels such as DFID.

#### On the distribution of expenditures by regions

Mona: Why is the graph representing average expenditures per country by region? Seiffe: Would the ranking be different with aggregates instead of averages? Christophe: The ranking would indeed be different but biased because of the different number of programme countries across regions. This is why the unit selected was the average expenditures per country office to compare regions.

#### On the question of efficiency of support in individual countries

Edilberto: Is the case of Peru where UNFPA has supported two successive censuses in the 2010 round incorporated in the recommendations and conclusion for efficiency and relevance? Alexandra: The case of Peru has been treated in a specific Country Case Report and is included in the analysis but conclusions and recommendations go beyond individual country examples.

Sabrina: Are both censuses in Peru included in the representation of expenditures? Alexandra: Yes both censuses are included in the expenditures as in the Atlas the level of aggregation is the expenses by individual country offices not by censuses.

### **Questions related to the presentation of the conclusions**

#### On the identification and allocation and expenditures to the census

Edilberto: Does the conclusion that expenditures are difficult to capture for the census in the ATLAS also apply to the new GPS system? Alexandra: Data for 2014 have been extracted from GPS and is still difficult to capture because census data production and use is not tagged as such.

#### On the demand-driven approach of the UNFPA support to NSOs

Hicham: Have you come across a link between the national capacities and the nature of the demands for support from countries? If the supported countries have high capacities, the demand-driven approach would be good but in countries with low capacities, a demand-driven only approach could carry some risks.

The team pointed out that Palestine is a good example of the risks for a demand-driven only approach as a yellow country. In 1997, there has been a high support from UNFPA to the census. In return, PCBS had more capacity in 2007 and were almost autonomous. However, the support was still essentially demand driven and UNFPA missed opportunities as it, for example, failed to support

the development of the Geographical Information System in Palestine. The cartography of the 2007 census has still been done in an old fashioned way and the census, due to the intricate nature of Palestine, would have benefitted from a GIS system. Palestine is currently developing a GIS system. With the largely demand-driven approach, the pro-active way of identifying a niche is largely lost for country offices and UNFPA for both production and use of data. Of course, now the focus is more on use. Peru is a good example of a pink country where the data and capacities exist and to some extent the political will to use data to inform policies is there too. The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations was eager to use data and the support could then shift more to use of data then on production.

#### On the socio-political nature of the census

Sabrina: Have the core topics been revised for the third revision of the UN Principles and Recommendations for census? Seiffe: There have been only minor changes to the core topics and no new ones. Ethnicity is still a non-core question because of the lack of international classifications and different countries see ethnicities differently. There is a hesitation to include ethnicity as a core topic. Jean-Michel: The principle and recommendations say two things: ethnicity can be collected where it is useful and if it does not raise problematic issues like unrest or low participation.

Mona: This raises the question of corporate guidance versus international standards. Jordi: Corporate guidance here is not about duplicating standards but to provide CO with a toolbox on how to put in place census governance mechanisms that integrate how to approach ethnicity/religion and other sensitive issues in censuses. Alexandra: Ethnicity could bring problems to some countries but not in some others. For example Myanmar vs. Peru. The diversity of understanding ethnicity as a question is the reason why UNFPA would need guidelines to address this issue.

#### On new sources of data and dissemination

Hicham: Data for development would help breaking the one-off perception of the census exercise. Alexandra: This is a core point, census should be seen as a 10-year cycle and not as a 3-year one-off exercise. The break in support to census is raising the question of funding and of sustainability as all the partnerships are lost and the environment needs to be rebuilt.

Edilberto: It seems that the report is focusing the data ecosystems on census and big data and seems to forget about administrative sources and other sources too. Administrative sources would help to address the data gaps in the inter-censal period. Surveys are not the best tool for disaggregated at local level. Big data are important but it is not yet ripe. UNFPA has to work on traditional data sources. Rachel: If the conclusion on big data stands it should be supplemented with administrative sources too. A recommendation would be useful for the capacities of PDB development strategy in the headquarters too. Eduard: The presentation misses reference to administrative data in conclusion 10. In this sense, the register-based censuses should be included in the data sources and the census methodologies especially in EECA. In terms of dissemination REDATAM is referred in the report and it is the only product UNFPA can claim ownership of. UNFPA should advocate for a much more aggressive marketing of REDATAM as a dissemination platform for UNFPA.

#### On ownership and national leadership

Mona: New approach to census as a UNFPA area of intervention for national ownership and leadership. Census is a national operation. The report needs to address carefully on how UNFPA supports the countries. She points out that we make sure we reflect the Government is the actor playing the central role (in Conclusion 10), not the UNFPA. Jordi: The presentation is simplified, the report talks of UNFPA support to census. Alexandra stresses that the key words are ownership and leadership for the support to census.

Rachel: In Eastern Europe and Central Asia there is the common issue of capacity to generate data but failure to release census data. Numbers of Country Representative wished that UNFPA played a role at higher level of political engagement (HQ) to advocate for release of data and break the blockage for the use of data after production. Is there a line on a higher level of political engagement from UNFPA Senior Management for the support to Country Representation to advocate for the dissemination of data in the conclusions or recommendations of the evaluation report?

Sid: Who owns the data? Alexandra: Country owns the data, and the support is based on building capacity as evidenced in the theory of change. UNFPA is there to support the development of capacities of NSO and other key actors. Hicham: The point links to governance at national level, the release of data is based on political will to make data available. Even if a country as capacities to produce data, maybe it does not want to release the data. The bottleneck is how to address good governance. Sid: The example of Pakistan shows a problematic posture for UNFPA as it is not seen at the lead agency for census there, the census is seen as a One-UN project. Alexandra: This is why there is a need for a decision of the senior management on how to position the organization towards the census. This would help the CO Representatives to position UNFPA at national level.

#### On internal capacities of UNFPA

Edilberto: Has UNFPA the internal capacities to develop use of data and analyse data to back this positioning? How does UNFPA build up its capacities to assist developing partner countries? The country offices mostly do not have the internal capacities to exploit data and transfer knowledge to the NSO.

Mona: The technical assistance is one of the comparative strengths, meaning that capacity is there, whether internal or external. It would be very important to elaborate on the development of capacities at regional level. The summary goes directly from country level to global level. On governance and advocacy, the regional level is also very important for peer pressure and exchange of good practices.

Michael: UNFPA could propose corporate products to be attractive to countries to encourage NSO and countries to open and use data. 3 to 5 ready-made key products of UNFPA to help countries using data in UNFPA mandate areas, in SDG analysis for example where UNFPA has in-house expertise. There should be a corporate position on this. Jean-Michel: The example of the World Bank could be followed, specifically the corporate poverty mapping product.

#### **Questions related to the presentation of the recommendations**

Rec 1:

Mona: The recommendation should use “expand” rather than continue in the wording of the recommendation. It goes beyond continue support. Jordi: The baseline is a situation in which the question on the table was “should the census support be continued or discontinued?”, hence the choice of continue rather than expand.

Rec 2:

Mona: The recommendation should really look at enhancing the capacity of the organization in-house (both things should be covered). Looking at the attrition only might not be sufficient. UNFPA needs much more capacities in-house than is currently present.

Edilberto: Should UNFPA still do production as before or move towards use of data? The budgetary implications are huge for UNFPA. The effort should be on utilization rather than production of data.

Mona: The whole set of findings needs to be taken into account. UNFPA cannot pass on a strategic advantage if the production of data is a flagship of UNFPA. The findings are based on evidence, it's not only about the opinion of one individual. Jean-Michel: There have been a lot of discussions on the support to utilization rather than production and the conclusion was that if there is no one else to support the production, without production there will be not utilization of data.

Mona: Could the recommendation 2 address the issue of internal expertise too?

Rec 4

Mona: One issue related to use of data goes back to governance. If partnerships were done from the onset, at the design stage, this would help fostering use and interest for data. Census governance mechanisms could help stakeholders have a vested interest in census data and utilization from the onset. This should be stressed in the recommendations. Jean-Michel: This point is more developed in the report as well as the use of data at local level. This is omitted in the presentation not to be too long.

Edilberto: How does internal capacities relate to development of capacities of NSO? The recurrent problem is that once the capacities for production of data are completed, there are no resources left to support utilization of data in UNFPA mandate areas. Sid: In Myanmar the census is over after the release of data. Now the country office faces a challenge for the utilization of data. Alexandra: This is the common issue of not including the dissemination and use of data into the census project document.

Rec 7:

Mona: This is a case where the recommendation needs to be much more specific. The use of the Trust should be specified for use of data, high-level expertise mobilization, etc., that is, linked to specific aspects, and not linked to the financing of enumerators' salaries for example. Alexandra: Recommendation 7 and 8 are really at a draft mode. The team is still discussing about the specific utilization of the trust fund. The presentation of the recommendations is to test whether they make sense. Jean-Michel: An example of use of the Trust Fund would be the regional procurement of tablets for data collection. Alexandra: The trust fund should be prioritizing certain areas and work as a boost. The trust fund does not mean that CO will not be doing mobilization of resources for censuses.

### III. General remarks

Seiffe: UNSD thanks the evaluation team. The report contains lots of relevant findings for UNSD that can also benefit from the report. However, the international level is weakly represented in the recommendations. Institutionalisation of cooperation at HQ level between UNFPA and UNSD (or other) could be more reflected in the conclusion and recommendations.

Sid: Are the capacities of RO represented in the report? Alexandra: The RO capacities issue is addressed through the transition of the CST to RO and through the attrition of capacities at regional level. Jordi: The regional level is under-represented in the conclusions.

Edilberto: It is a privilege to be part of such a good work. However, most of the conclusion are 0 or 1, is it possible to nuance the conclusions a bit and insert the exceptions, especially when discussing efficiency? (He mentions the case of Ethiopia). Jordi: The triangulation on the question of efficiency has covered a lot of information from case studies, extended desk reviews and surveys and conclusions are weighted with open questions on efficiency. The evaluation could not identify significant exceptions to the statements included in the overall conclusions for efficiency apart from delays in payments (which are included). On other aspects we could not identify clear exceptions (e.g. inefficient use of equipment).

Edilberto: The exception discussed in EQs on grey areas kind of disappear a bit towards the end of the report in conclusions, maybe they should be more reflected in conclusions. In addition, it would be helpful if results from survey would be available. Alexandra: The aggregated results of the two surveys are available in volume 2 of the report, in the annexes. Individual questionnaires and logbooks are confidential and won't be shared.

Bruce Campbell: The recommendations are quite timely and the international element is growing in importance as a partnership. If UNFPA has to line itself up with the data revolution, the partnership element is very important. The guidelines for the 2020 round need to be updated to match the new methodologies and technologies for census.

Eduard: I want to express my great appreciation for a solid evaluation; there are no faults to the evaluation. The message that the census is the flagship of UNFPA will hopefully be picked up.

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

- ERG to provide comments on the report by February 4<sup>th</sup>, especially pointing out factual errors, analysis flaws.
- The evaluation results will be presented on a side event on learning from the 2010 census round at the 47th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2016.
- During the dissemination phase, the recommendations of the final evaluation report will be circulated to the relevant units which will, in turn, submit a management response.
- The evaluation report and the management response will be presented at the annual session of the UNFPA Executive Board on June 2016 and will be widely disseminated.
- The report, the executive summary and the evaluation brief (in English, French and Spanish) and management response will be available on our website.
- The Evaluation Office will submit a paper on the approach and lessons of the evaluation to the 12th European Evaluation Society Biennial conference: evaluation futures in Europe and beyond. Connectivity, innovation and use which will take place in Maastricht in September 2016.
- The Evaluation Office will explore other possibilities of dissemination events with TD, ROs and the United Nations Statistical Division.

**Meeting closed**

## Annex 3. List of documents consulted

### Global and regional level documents

#### UNFPA Programmatic documents

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

UNFPA Engagement in Rio+20 and Follow-Up Processes

Programme of Action - Report of the Executive Director

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

MYFF 2004-2007 Executive Director Cumulative Report

MYFF 2004-2007 Strategic Results Framework.

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)

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

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

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

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 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)

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

Population Issues in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Annual Work Plans – Technical Division

Technical Division annual reports: 2005 to 2009

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

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

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>

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

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

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

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

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)

UNFPA Independent Cameroon Country Programme Evaluation. 2008-2011. Evaluation Branch. Division for Oversight Services. New York. January, 2012

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

UNFPA - Evaluations of UNFPA country programmes managed by UNFPA country offices 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)
- Evaluation Report of the UNFPA Fourth Country Programme (2007-2011) of Assistance to Mongolia, 2010
- Country Programme Evaluation UNFPA Tajikistan Country Programme 2010-2015 Evaluation Report, November 2014

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ECOSOC Resolution announcing 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme

UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, rev. 2. 2008. Series M/67. New York

2010 Census Round - Enumerated Population as of December 2014 (UN Statistics Division)

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

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- Volume 3. Ethnic composition and language skills, citizenship of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Volume 4. The educational level of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Volume 5. The number and composition of households Tajikistan
- Volume 6, Part 1 Livelihoods, economic activity of the population Republic of Tajikistan
- Volume 6, Part 2 Livelihoods, economic activity of the population Republic of Tajikistan
- Volume 7 Employment and economic activity of employment of population Republic of Tajikistan
- Volume 8 Housing and living conditions of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Volume 9 Length of stay in the place of permanent residence and migration of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Volume 10 Fertility and mortality of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan

Gokomstat, The population of the Republic of Tajikistan according to the population census and housing 2010

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Gokomstat, Number and structure of households of the Republic of Tajikistan according to the population census and housing 2010

Gokomstat, Age structure of population of the Republic of Tajikistan according to the population census and housing 2010

Gokomstat, Housing and house condition of population of the Republic of Tajikistan according to the population census and housing 2010

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- Monography on population census and housing 2010
- Atlas of population census and housing 2010 (in 3 languages)
- Basic results on population census and housing 2010
- Mother tongues and other languages of population of Tajikistan by results of population census and housing 2010
- Level of education of population of Republic of Tajikistan by results of population census and housing 2010
- National structure of population of Republic of Tajikistan by results of population census and housing 2010
- Changes of population structure of population of Republic of Tajikistan by results of population census and housing 2010

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## Annex 4. List of Consulted Stakeholders

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Christophe Lefranc	AP Regional Office
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Benoit Kalasa	Director Technical Division
Clara Rodriguez Ribas	Assistant to TD Director
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Katrin Weny	Population & Development Branch
Jack Viola	Population & Development Branch
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SY Mohamed Elghaly	Instituteur - Inspection Départementale de l'Education Nationale à Rosso
Assiya MAHFOUD	Directrice - Radio Mauritanie /Rosso

Nom	Position / Titre et organisation
Tal Naji	Radio Mauritanie /Rosso
Imameddine AHMEDOU	Site legwareb.info - Etablissement Legwareb Infos

Nom	Position / Titre et organisation
<b>UNFPA Bureau Pays</b>	
Assane BA	Chargé de bureau
Brahim Vall Md Lemine	Chargé de Programme SPD
Himine MAISESS	CT/VIHSIDA
Mohamed Ahmed Abd	Chargé de S.E
Mamadou Ndim	Chargé des Opérations
Dr El Moustapha Attigh	Chargé Programme SR
Brahim YACOUB	Chargé de KS/Point focal humanitaire
Mohamed Saïd AMARCHEÏNE	Assistant financier NEX
Bouh Ahmed Salem	Chargé de communication
Khadjetou LÔ	Chargée du Programme genre
KLISSOU Pierre	CTP-RGPH
Seynath Aidara	Représentant Assistant
<b>Agences Des Nations Unies</b>	
Souleman Boukar	Economiste UNDP
Selma Cheikh Malainine	Economiste Nationale UNDP
Souleymane Diabaté	Représentant UNICEF
Laura Bill	Représentante Adjointe UNICEF
Daniela Gregr	Chief of Social Policy & Partnerships UNICEF
Mme Strauss	Représentante - Organisation International pour les Migrations
Bruno JEDDO	Représentant - Haut Commissariat des Nations unies pour les réfugiés

<b>GOVERNEMENT</b>	
Ministère des Affaires Economiques et du Développement	
ELY OUDEIKA	D. A. Stratégies et Politiques
Oumar Gueye	Directeur de la Prévision
Yahya Ould ARD DAYEM	DG Stratégies et Politiques

Office national de la statistique	
Taleb Abderrahmane Mahjoub	DGA
Mohamed El Moctar Ahmed Sidi	DG
BahahAbdelaziz	Chef Service Cartographie
SOW ALY Ousmane	DCPS
Alassane Yero BA	DSDS-Cadre
Zein Ould Abdella	DSDS-Agent
Cheikh Ahmed Ould Hawd	Chef Service DSDS
Mohamed Aly Oumar	DSDS-Cadre
Komé Abderrahmane Khalidou	DSDS-Cadre
ThiamAbdoulaye	Consultant-agent de terrain RGPH4 - Retraité
Mohamed Ould Nech	Agent de terrain RGPH4
Ministère des Affaires Sociales, de l'Enfance et de la Famille	
Saleck Ould Jereb	DECS
Direction des Stratégies de la Planification et de la Coopération/Ministère de l'Education Nationale	
El Haddad Ahmed	Spécialiste S.I
Ould Ahmed Mohamed Vall	Chef Sce STGE
Ahmed BÂ	Planification
OumouSeleme CHEIKH	Directrice
El Hadj RABANI	Chef Service
Zeinebou CHEIKH	DA/DSPC
Ministère de la Jeunesse et des Sports	
Moctar Ould Ahmed	AAF
Dr Bih Abdelkader	Conseiller Technique Jeunesse
Direction de la Programmation, de la Coopération et de l'Information Sanitaire/Ministère de la Santé	
IsselmouMahjoub	Directeur
Hbib Ould Mohamed Vall	Division Suivi-Evaluation
Agence Nationale de Promotion de l'Emploi des Jeunes	
Beitallah AHMED LESWED	DG
Mohamedou Ould ABDELLAHI	Directeur Observatoire de l'Emploi
El Bechir ABDERRAZAGH	Directeur de Département
<b>Société Civile/Autres Partenaires/Médias</b>	
YOUSSEF FAI.L.	SG Honoraire de la CONFES - Conférence des ministères de la Jeunesse et des Sports de la

Yacoub Brahim	Journaliste - Wataniya TV
Baba Dianfa TRAORE	Photographe - Wataniya TV
Bah AMAR JEWDE	Journaliste - TV Mauritanie
Bettar MOHAMED	Journaliste - HORIZONS
Cheikh AIDARA	Journaliste - TV Mauritanie
El Mounjiya AHMED	Journaliste - TV Mauritanie
Lema DIEYE	Journaliste - Journal « LE CALAME »
Sidi Moustapha BELLALI	Journaliste - Journal « L'Authentique »
THIAM Mamadou	Journaliste - Agence Mauritanienne d'Information
<b>Universites</b>	
Bettar Ould El Arbi	Chef Départ. D'Histoire - Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines
Ousmane Wague	Coordinateur - Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines
Moctar El Hacem	Chef laboratoire LEERG - Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines
Dia Ibrahima	Coordinat URP/LEERG - Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines
Ahmeda O. Dih	Chef depart géographie - Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines
Mohamed Ahidsselmou	Coordinateur de filière - Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines
SaâdBouhSidaty REGAD	Professeur - Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines
El Moustapha Ahmed Deida	Professeur - Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines
Sidi Mohamed Abdellahi	Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines
Hmemoud Ahmed Telmoud	Professeur à FSJE - FSJE
Bah Ould Zein	Enseignant -chercheur à l'UREM - FSJE
Guewad Ould Sidi	S Général UN - Université de Nouakchott
Mohamed Ould Abeid	CT du Président de l'Université - Université de Nouakchott
Sidi Mohamed Ould Khattary	Président de l'Université - Université de Nouakchott
Mohamed Radhi Sadvena	Conseiller du Pdt chargé des projets - Université de Nouakchott
Dr Mahboubi	Enseignant-Chercheur Dept Géó - Université de Nouakchott
<b>Bailleurs de Fonds</b>	
Marcellin Henri Ndong Ntah	Economiste en Chef Résident - Banque Africaine de Développement
Gaston SORGHO	Représentant Résident - Banque Mondiale
Maria Casado	Attachée, Section Gouvernance - Union Européenne
Tom Corrie	Chef, Section Gouvernance - Union Européenne
<b>Niveau Local</b>	
Isselmou Ould SIDI	Wali - Wilaya du Trarza

Riyad Ould BABAH	CBR Sta - ONS
Tah Ould MOHAMED BABA	IDE Chef Service - Centre de Santé de Rosso
Mohamed Vall ABDELLA	DRAS - Direction Régionale de l'Action Sanitaire au Trarza
El Ghadhi MOHAMEDEN	Chef Sce Education Fondamentale - Direction Régionale de l'Education Nationale-Trarza
Mohameden Ould HAMDI	DREN - DREN Trarza
Bâ Abdoul Amadou	Délegué Régional MHUAT - Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et de l'Aménagement du Territoire
Mohamed Lemine KHATRY	CRPSE - MAED
EL Kory Ethmane	Directeur CFP - Centre de Formation Professionnelle
Mohamed Ould Alioune	Directeur Régional Affaires Islamiques - Direction Régionale Affaires Islamiques et Enseignement Originel
Alioune Ould MOHAMEDEN	Instituteur - DREN
Mohameden Ould MAMOUNE	IC - DREN
Abdel Kerim MOHAMED NAVE	IDEN - DREN
HadBah MOHAMED VALL	Directeur - Ecole Varough
SY Mohamed Elghaly	Instituteur - Inspection Départementale de l'Education Nationale à Rosso
Assiya MAHFOUD	Directrice - Radio Mauritanie /Rosso
Tal Naji	Radio Mauritanie /Rosso
Imameddine AHMEDOU	Site legwareb.info - Etablissement Legwareb Infos

## Myanmar

Name	Position/Organization
<b>UNFPA Asia And The Pacific Regional Office (APRO)</b>	
Christophe LEFRANC*	APRO Population & Development (P&D) Adviser
Naroot WANALERTLAK	ICT Specialist/LAN manager
<b>UNFPA Country Office</b>	
Mohamed ABDEL-AHAD	Former Country Representative, Myanmar CO
Janet JACKSON	Country Representative
Rogelio FERNANDEZ CASTILLA	Former UNFPA Officer-in-Charge
Heli LESKELA	Census Program Analyst
Daw Thet Thet Oo	Program Assistant (Gender and P&D)
Dr. Hla Hla Aye	Assistant Representative (RH)
Ma Khin Zar Naing	Senior Program Officer (Gender and P&D)
Fedrick Okwayo	Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) Census
Daniel Mwanda	Consultant Census

Name	Position/Organization
Esther Bayliss	Communication Consultant
Carlos Valencia	International Operations Manager (IOM)
Petra Righetti	Donor Coordinator
Dr. Ma Myo Aye	HU Response Coordinator
Nan Ohn Ohn	Project Assistant Census
Yamone Thet	Program Assistant M&E and Youth
Yu Myat Mun	Program Assistant
Si Thu Soe Moe	Communication Consultant
Moe Zaw Latt Tun	Program Assistant (HIV)
Mi Mi Naing	Finance Associate
Mi Mi Thin Aung	National GBV coordinator
Chit Su Win Htin	Consultant Gender and Youth
Alexendra Robinson	GVB specialist
Min Min Thein	Project Assistant (HU)
Wint Ni Win	Project Assistant Communication
Hsan Htut	Logistic Assistant
Aye Nyein Linn	Program Assistant (RH)
Cindy Loo	Program Assistant
Tin Aye Thwe	Program Associate (GBV)
Siang Tial	Communication Consultant
<b>ITAB (International Technical Advisory Board)/ observers</b>	
Werner HAUG*	ITAB Chair
Ian WHITE	ITAB member
Roberto BIANCHINI	Census Observer, recently joined ITAB as member
Bart De BRUJN	Census Observer
Roberta FONTANA	Census Observer
Ronnie ANDRESSON	ITAB member
<b>UN Agencies</b>	
Shon CAMPBELL	Manager of Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU)
Dom SCALPELLI	Country Director and Resident Representative -WFP
Toily KURBANOV	Country Director- UNDP
Giuseppe de VINCENZIIS	Country Representative- UNHCR

Name	Position/Organization
Maja LAZIC	Senior Protection Officer- UNHCR
Cristina ROCELLA	Chief of Social Policy and Child Rights Monitoring - UNICEF
U Aye Win	National Information Officer- UNIC
Sardar Umar ALLAM	Head of Office- UNESCO
Su Su Thatun	Political Advisor - UN Resident Coordinator Office
Chris HYSLOP	Deputy Head of Office-UNOCHA
<b>Academia</b>	
Prof. Aung Tun Thet	President's Economic Advisor - Independent
Dr. Daw Khin May Than	Head of Department of Statistic- Yangon Institute of Economics
Prof. Mary CALLAHAN	Washington University – conducted the political risk assessment
<b>Government</b>	
Department of Population- Ministry of Immigration and Population	
U Myint Khaing	Director General
Dr. Nyi Nyi	Director
Dr. Khaing Khaing Soe	Director
Daw Khin Khin Nyo	Deputy Director
Daw Sandar Myint	Officer for Data Processing
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Officer for Census Cartography
Department of Immigration- Ministry of Immigration and Population	
U Maung Maung Than	Director General
U Kyaw Yim Oo	Director (Administration)
Daw Khin Mya Thet	Assistant Director
Daw Thet Htar New	Immigration Officer
Daw May Thet Nyunt	Immigration Officer
U Phun Zum	Immigration Officer
Ministry of Information	
U Pite Htwe	Deputy Minister
Daw Thida Tin	Deputy Director General
U Thar Sein	Chief Editor
U Ye Naing	General Manager
U Kyi Maung	Deputy chief of office
Daw Khin Shwe Wah Phu	Research Assistant

Name	Position/Organization
Daw May Thu Paing	Office clerk
Department of General Administration- Ministry of Home Affairs	
U Min Shwe	Deputy Director General
U Toe Win	Director
Daw Mi Mi Win	Deputy Director
Daw Aye Aye Chit	Deputy Director
U Arkar Tin Oo	Staff Officer
Daw Nan Nandar Win	Deputy Staff Officer
Central Statistical Organization- Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development	
Dw Marlar Aung	Deputy Director General
U Kyin Htay	Deputy Director
Department of Health – Ministry of Health	
Dr. Theingi Myint	Director (Maternal & Reproductive Health)
Prof. Myint Han	Director General
Department of Education- Ministry of Education	
Dr. Aung Kyaw Thin	Deputy Director General
Ministry of Labour	
Mr. Debi Mondal	Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) to the Ministry on the Labour Force Survey
Ms. Win Win Myint	National Programme Officer
Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement	
Daw Yupar Mya	Director- International Relations
Daw Yu Yu Swe	Director- Department of Rehabilitation
Daw Khet Khet Shein	Assistant Director- Women Development Section
Daw Yin Yin Pyone	Assistant Director- Women Development section
Daw Hlaing Moe Myat	Assistant Director-Women Development Section
<b>Enumerators / Supervisors</b>	
Daw Thazin Khine	Principal
Daw Khin Than Htwe	Principal
Daw Lwin Myo Wai	Principal
Daw Myint Myint Than	Principal
Daw Baby	Principal
U Htay Aung	Principal

Name	Position/Organization
Daw Soe Soe Yi	Primary School Teacher
Daw Kyi Sein	Principal
Daw Cho Cho Myint	Principal
U Nay Lin	Principal
Daw Win May	Middle School Teacher
Daw Shumawa	Primary School Teacher
Daw Mya Nandar Moe Aung	Primary School Teacher
U Than Tun	Principal
Daw Yee Tint	Principal
Daw Pyone Yee	Principal
U Tin Soe Lwin	Principal
U Ngwe Zaw	Principal
Daw Tin Tin Moe	Principal
Daw Hla Than Aye	Primary School Teacher
Daw Nan Yee Yee Tun	Primary School Teacher
Daw Nan Nu Nu Lwin	Primary School Teacher
Daw Ni Ni Htwe	Primary School Teacher
Daw Yi Yi Myint	Primary School Teacher
Daw Pyone Pyone Oo	Middle School Teacher
Daw Nan Than Than Aye	Primary School Teacher
Daw Naw Kay Thi	Middle School Teacher
Daw San San Win	Middle School Teacher
Daw Sandar Aye	Middle School Teacher
Daw Zin Zin Kywe Moe	Middle School Teacher
Daw Khin Thuzar	Middle School Teacher
Daw Khin Moe Moe	Principal
Daw Chit Zabe	Principal
Daw Nan Wah Wah Oo	Principal
Daw Nan San San Htwe	Middle School Teacher
Daw Moe Moe Aye	Middle School Teacher
Daw Thin Thin Phyu	Primary School Teacher
Daw Nandar Aung	Middle School Teacher

Name	Position/Organization
Daw Nilar	Middle School Teacher
Daw Nyein Wai	Middle School Teacher
Daw Yu Yu Khine	Middle School Teacher
Daw Aye Aye Myaing	Primary School Teacher
Daw Aye Thind Oo	Primary School Teacher
Daw Win Soe	Principal
Daw Nan Khin Sein	Middle School Teacher
Daw Win Htwe	Principal
Daw U Me	Middle School Teacher
Daw Nan Htay Htay Sein	Middle School Teacher
Daw Moe Thida	Middle School Teacher
Daw Aye Aye Khing	Middle School Teacher
Daw Than Than Htay	Enumerator
Dw Kay Thi Soe	Enumerator
Dw Thi Thi Lwin	Enumerator
Daw Moe Moe Myint	Enumerator
Daw Kywe Kywe Mon	Supervisor
U Khon San Hla	Enumerator
U Thein Tun Oo	Supervisor
Daw Mon Mon Sint	Middle School Teacher/supervisors
Daw Moe Sandar	Middle School Teacher/supervisors
Daw Nan Thandar Htwe	Middle School Teacher/supervisors
Daw Nan Yin Yin Tun	Middle School Teacher/supervisors
U Maung Phyu	Middle School Teacher/supervisors
Daw Mya Win Mon	Middle School Teacher/supervisors
Daw Nyo Mee Aung	Middle School Teacher/supervisors
Daw Hnin Oo Lwin	Middle School Teacher/supervisors
Daw Mya Thet Mu	Middle School Teacher/supervisors
U Myint Ngwe	Middle School Teacher/supervisors
U Saw Htun	Middle School Teacher/supervisors
<b>Civil Society/ INGOs/ Research Agencies/Other</b>	
Pansy Tun Thein	Director- Local Resource Centre

Name	Position/Organization
Dr. Sid Naing	Country Director – Mary Stopes International
Daw L. Ja Nan	Director- Shalom Foundation (Nyein Foundation)
Rev. Saw Shwe Lin	Chair-Myanmar Council of Churches
U Pyone Cho	Director - 88 Generation
Tin Maung Than	Executive Director-Myanmar Development Resource Institute
Nyana Soe	Senior Researcher- Myanmar Survey Research
San Tun	Research Director- Myanmar Survey Research
Tun Tun Win	Research Analyst-Myanmar Survey Research
Harn Yawngwe	Executive Director-Euro Burma Office
Dr. Zaw Moe Aung	Director- Leprosy Mission Myanmar
U Zaw Tun	Member of Parliament, Mo Maunk Township Constituency (Shan National Democratic Party)
U Brang Shawng	Member of Parliament, Tanai Township Kachin State Constituency (National Unity Party)
U Je Yaw Wu	Member of Parliament, Putao District, Kachin state Constituency (National Unity Party)
Nan Say Hwa	Member of Parliament, Pha-an Constituency (Phalon-Sawaw Democratic Party)
<b>Media</b>	
Grace Swe Zin Htaik	Managing Director/ Communication Service Group Co. Ltd
Kaung Htut Ko	Director/ International Business Agency
Nyein Nyein	Journalist- Irrawaddy News
Yen Saing	Journalist- Irrawaddy News
Khin Maung Win	Deputy Executive Director-DVB
Zagawah Aung	Content Producer-DVB
<b>Development Partners</b>	
Jurgen Zoll	Counselor for Economic and Development Cooperation-German Embassy (GIZ)
Jen Herink	Senior Program Manager (Governance)-AUSAID
Marte Briseid	First Secretary- Norwegian Embassy
Deborah Livingstone	Senior Programme Adviser-DFID
Isabel Farid De Almeida	Head of Cooperation (Minister Counselor) –EC
Silvia Facchinello	Program Manager (Governance and Public Administration)-EC
Ann Hassberger	First Secretary -Swiss Development Cooperation
<b>Sub-National Level Administration</b>	
U Kan Tun	District Administrator
U Myint Htay	Second Lieutenant

Name	Position/Organization
U Myat Thwin	District Immigration Officer
U Tin Htway	District Planning Officer
U Ohn Kyaw Than	District Education Officer
Daw Nan Sai Sein	District Information and Communication Officer
U Aye Lwin	Assistant Director
U Thant Zin	Staff Officer
Pa O Self-Administered Area-Hopong	
Conel Thet Naung Soe	Defense Security for Self Administrative area
U Maung Maung	Chair of Township Census Committee
Than Paing	Second Lieutenant
Ye Thurein Pyae Sone	Deputy Officer
San Yu Aung	Major
U Ko Ko	Deputy Officer
U Khin Zaw	Staff Officer
U Maung Maung Thein	Staff Officer
Daw Yee Yee May	Staff Officer
Daw Khin Lin May	Chair
Daw Nan Hla May	Treasurer
Daw Nan Oo San	Staff Officer
U Sai Than Hlaing	Staff Officer
Danu Self-Administered Area- Pindaya	
U Soe Htut	Deputy- Township Officer
U Dasy	Assistant Officer
Daw Khin Aung May	High School Principal
Daw Moe Moe Htwe	Staff Officer
Daw Thuzar Aung	Staff Officer
Daw Thidar Aye	Head of Nurse
U Myint Thein	Sergeant
U MD Isacc	Assistant Township Officer
U Aung Kywe	Deputy Officer
U Kyaw San	Township Immigration Officer
Village representatives	

Name	Position/Organization
U Yaw	Village tract Head
U Khon Phyu	Village tract Head
U Maung Nge	Village tract Head
U Kan Pyinnyar	Village tract Head
U Khon Ye Thwe	Village tract Head
U Khon Maung He	Member
U Hla Maung	Village Head
U Maung Nyunt	Village tract Head
U Myo Aung	Member
U Khon Pan Aung	Village tract Head
U Khon Tun Han	Village tract Head
U Aung Min	Auditor
U Khon Htee	Village Head
U Htun Ngwe	Village Head
U Hla Maung	Village Head
U Maung Sein	Village Head
U Aung Win Swe	Village Head
U Sai Hla Maung	Member
U Hla Maung	Member

## Palestine

Name	Position/Title and Organization
<b>UNFPA Country Office</b>	
Abu Eiiita, Osama	National Programme Officer and Gaza Coordinator
Abu Shanab, Rasha	National Programme Officer - Monitoring and Evaluation and Population and Development
Alamii, Sima	Youth Programme Officer
Alawi, Suzan	Admin and Finance Associate
Al whaidi, Fatima	Associate
Asi, Sana	National Program Officer – Gender Program, Former PD Program
Bawalsa, Laura	Personal Assistant to the Representative
Chekir, Hafedh	Former UNFPA Representative (2004-2008)
Georgi, Barbara Piazza	Former UNFPA Representative (2009-2012)
Krishnaplan, Nishan	Junior Professional Officer-Gender Program

Name	Position/Title and Organization
Malki, Mayyada	Operations Manager
Shaar, Ali	RH Programme Officer
Thayer, Kelly	Gender Based Violence-intern
Thomsen, Anders	UNFPA Representative
Yaish, Ziad	Assistant Representative
Zoubi, AbduAllah	Former UNFPA Regional Advisor
<b>UN Agencies</b>	
Audette, Meg	Field Programme Support Officer-UNRWA
Baker, Laila	Former UNFPA Assistant Representative and PD-UNRWA
Fiorillo, Ciro	Head of Office- FAO
James, Kurian	Field Program Support Officer-UNRWA
Khammash, Umayyah	Chief of Health-UNRWA
Kunugi, June	Special Representative-UNICEF
Lahham, Salah	Programme Officer (VAM)/ Deputy Head of PSU Unit-WFP
Machl, Dr. Sabine	UN Women Special Representative-UNWOMEN
Macho, Maria	Deputy Head of Office- OCHA
Mauring, Frode	Special Representative-UNDP/PAPP
Mushasha, Sufian	Senior Advisor and Head of Research and Advisory Team- UNDP/PAPP
Olafsdottir, Solrun	Monitoring and Evaluation and gender specialist- UNICEF
Qaimary, Firas	GIS Associate at Information Management Unit-OCHA
Turner, Laura	Head of Programme Support Unit-WFP
Vaquier, Damien	Emergency Support Officer-UNRWA
<b>Palestine Central Bureau Of Statistics</b>	
Abu Harb, Sufian	Director General of Information System & Computer-PCBS
Abu-Khalid, Khalid	Director Social Statistics-PCBS
Al-Ahmad, Omyana	Director Technical Operation Department, PHCD-PCBS
Al-Saleh, Jawad	Director General of Population and Social Statistics-PCBS
Al-Shaikh, Marwan	Director of User Services Department Gaza office-PCBS
Awad, Ola	President-PCBS
Hamdan, Ashref	Head, Division of Gender Statistics and Social Statistics-PCBS
Hantouli, Khaled	Data Processing, ISD-PCBS
Harb, Amjad	Systems Development Department, ISD-PCBS
Najjar, Abdullah	Director General of General Census Directorate-PCBS

Name	Position/Title and Organization
Qahman, Mohammad	Director of Fieldwork and Survey Gaza office-PCBS
Radwan, Khaldan	Director General of Gaza Office-PCBS
Saeed, Haleema	Director General International Relations-PCBS
Samarah, Raed	Director General of Fieldwork and Surveys-PCBS
Tantish, Zahir	Director of Technical and Operations Department Gaza office-PCBS
Obidi, Ihtisab	Acting Director Cartography and GIS-PCBS
Zidan, Inaya	Assistant for President of Social Affairs-PCBS
<b>Government Ministries &amp; Local Government</b>	
Abbas, Ahmad	Assistant Deputy- Ministry of Planning and Development
Abed Arrahman, Azmi	Acting Director General and Policy of Economic Sector- Ministry of National Economy
Al Sayegh, Issa	Head of Urban Planning Division-Ramallah Municipality
Al-Bitar, Riyad	Director General of Social Protection Department-Ministry of Social Affairs
Alkhalele, Salam	Head of Complaints Unit-Ministry of Labor
Arman, Nazih	Head of Unit of Policies and Projects-Ministry of Labor
Asi, Amin	Acting General Director of Planning and Policy Unit- Ministry of Women Affairs
Attayah, Mahmoud	Director General of the Social Sector- Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development
Awad, Emad	Head of Urban Department-Gaza Municipality
Bargouti, Thaer	Manager of Youth Health Department- Higher Council of Youth and Sports
Basalat, Nizar	Acting General Director of Research and Planning-Higher Council of Youth and Sports
Bitar, Jawwad	Director of the Health Information Center- Ministry of Health
Dwaik, Safa'	Director of GIS and IT department-Ramallah Municipality
Fadalleh, Abdel Raheem	Deputy General Manager of Planning and Development- Ministry of Social Affairs
Halabi, Mohammad	Director of International Cooperation Department-Gaza Municipality
Hammad, Amal	Head of Planning Division- Ministry of Education
Howidy, Howidy	Director of General of the Directorate General of Information Technology-Gaza Municipality
Ibraheem, Dr. Yousef	Deputy Minister-Ministry of Social Affairs
Jadallah, Mahmoud	Head of Research Department-Ministry of Local Government
Khalaf, Imad	Head of Public Relation-Ministry of Social Affairs
Khalifa, Dr. Ali	Director General of Planning- Ministry of Education
Mas'ad, Dr. Atef	Director of the Health Information Center-Ministry of Health
Mousa, Waleed	Head of Studies and Projects Department-Ministry of Labor
Nasser, Mohammad	Head of Higher Education Statistics Division- Ministry of Education
Nofal, Osama	Director General of Sustainable Development-Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development

Name	Position/Title and Organization
Qasim, Midhat	Deputy Director General of Planning- Ministry of Education
Rimawi, Mohammad	Director General of School Health- Ministry of Education
Saleh, Ahmad	Director General of Spatial Planning- Ministry of Planning and Development
Saleh, Ashraf	Director of Studies and Information Department-Ministry of Education
Saleh, Rawan	Spatial Information System Department- Ministry of Local Governorate
Sawalha, Ayman	Programme Advisor- Ministry of Social Affairs
Skaik, Subhi	Deputy Director General of Organization and Planning Department-Ministry of Local Government
Subuh, Ruba	Head of Planning and Building Division- Ramallah Directorate of Ministry of Local Government
Taher, Tawfiq	Director of Planning Department- Ministry of Education
Yousef, Rashad	Manager of Statistic Department-Ministry of National Economy
Zaitawi, Manal	Director of Population Unit of the Social Sector- Ministry of Planning and Development
<b>Para-Statal Agencies</b>	
Abu Daghsh, Shaher	Head of Electoral Data Management Section- Director of Field Operations Department-Central Elections Commission
Al-Shamali, Khader	Director of Field Operations Department-Central Elections Commission
Fawadleh, Issa	Electoral Data Management Officer-Central Elections Commission
<b>Development Partners</b>	
Abdullah, Emadeddin	Senior Advisor-Representation of Norway to the Palestinian Authority
Eddin, Nur Nasser	Local Economist-World Bank Group
Edeas, Tyseer	USAID
Gjerde, Tore	Head of Development- Representation of Norway to the Palestinian Authority
Klein, Bente	Trainee-Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Palestinian Authority
Mollema, Peter	Head of Mission-Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Palestinian Authority
Niksic, Orhan	Senior Economist-World Bank Group
Raad, Tawfic	Programme Manager-Australia, Ramallah
<b>Civil Society</b>	
Abdullah, Sameer	Director of Research-Palestinian Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS)
Aweideh, Sama	Director-Women's Studies Center
Hantouli, Lamis	Project Coordinator-The Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)
Kamal, Zahira	Former Director-Palestinian Women's Center for Research and Documentation
Yaghy, Najwa	Project Manager-The Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)
<b>Academia</b>	
Abdel Majeed, Ayman	Researcher and Coordinator of Survey Unit-Center for Development Studies, Birzeit University

Name	Position/Title and Organization
Abu-Rmeilleh, Dr. Niveen	Director- The Institute of Community and Public Health-Birzeit University
Dahlan, Dr. Ahamd	Professor of Demography and Population Studies-Azhar University, Gaza
Eid, Dr. Naser	Instructor, Agricultural Department- Aqsa University, Gaza
Giacaman, Dr. Rita	Research and Program Development Coordinator -Institute of Community and Public Health, Birzeit University
Hamad, Dr. Bassam	Project Coordinator for Masters of Public Health- Al-Quds University, Gaza
Hamdan, Dr. Motasem	Dean school Public Health Al-Quds University, West Bank
Kuttab, Dr. Ellen	Women Studies Institute, Birzeit University
Massad, Salwa	Research Manager-The Palestinian National Institute of Public Health (WHO)
Rifai, Dr. Aisha	Dean- Ramallah's Educational Science Faculty and Women's Training Center (UNRWA)/Expert Researcher
Salman, Dr. Rand	Project Manager-The Palestinian National Institute of Public Health (WHO)
<b>Private Sector</b>	
Awartani, Dr. Faisal	Chief Executive Officer-Alpha International for Research, Polling and Informatics
Said, Dr. Nader	Founder and President- Arab World for Research and Development (AWRAD)
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## Peru

Name	Position / Title and Organization
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Hidalgo Gabriela	Responsable del Área de Gestión del Conocimiento
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<b>Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social - MIDIS</b>	
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## Tajikistan

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Botev, Nikolai	Director of Sub-regional Office for Central Asia at UNFPA
<b>UNFPA Country Office</b>	

Name	Position/Title and Organization
Alisher Ashurov	National Programme Officer on Population and Development
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Hakimov Parviz	Local consultant on demography, (former expert on PD of UNFPA 2009-2011)
Nargis Rakhimova	National Programme Officer, Reproductive Health
<b>UN Agencies</b>	
UNDP	
Rustam Babaljanov	Project Manager Mainstreaming Human Development in Tajikistan
UNICEF	
Kurbonkhojaev Yusuf	Social policy officer, UNICEF
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<b>Development Agencies</b>	
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	
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The World Bank	
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<b>Government Ministries</b>	
Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan	
Hasanzoda Gulnora	Director
Shokirov Sh	1st Deputy Director
Norov Qiomiddin	Deputy of Director
Asoev A.	Deputy of Director
Kulov Abduvali	Head of division of demography, population employment and social statistics,
Begova Hilola	Leading specialist department of demography, population employment and social statistics
Budnikova Elena	Deputy head division of demography, population employment and social statistics
Mirpochoev Furkat	Head of the division programming
Silemanshoev Nuralisho	Head of the campaign on agriculture (former)
Ikhtiyor Kholmatov	Consultant on the issues of data processing, expert and specialist of company “Navin”
Ismoilova Zebo	Head of division of analysis and reporting and international relation (former head of the Department on Census)
Ministry of health and social protection of Republic of Tajikistan	
Muhamadova Soima	Head of the division of social protection
Ministry of Economic Development and Trade	

Name	Position/Title and Organization
Kayumova Gulru Jabborovna	Deputy minister of economic development and trade
Ismoilov Mullokhon	Head of the department of development of social sectors
Malikov Tavakal Saidovich,	Head of the main division of development of social sectors
<b>Local Authorities</b>	
City of Dushanbe	
Murodov Voris	Head of the main division on statistics of city of Dushanbe
District office of the Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan of Khatlon Region	
Zarrinamo Davlatova	Head of District office of the Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan of Khatlon Region
Ashurov Jumakhon	Head of Department of Demography District office of the Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan of Khatlon Region
<b>Academia &amp; Civil Society</b>	
National University of Tajikistan	
Bahrombekov Vafobek	Head of the chair on Sociology
Mirzoev Caialy	Head of the chair on Statistics
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Subkhonov Akbar	Head of the department of human development and migration

### Stakeholders consulted for extended desk reviews

Name	Position / Title and Organization	stakeholder name
<b>Bangladesh</b>		
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Prof. Barkat-e-Khuda	Prof. Department of Economics ,	University of Dhaka
Ms. Riti Ibrahim	Former Secretary Statistics and Informatics Division	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Dr. Rafiqul Huda Chowdhury	Former Adviser,	UNFPA Country Office
Dr. Nurul Islam Nazem	Prof. Department of Geography,	University of Dhaka
Mr. Syed Shahadat Hossain	Prof, Institute of Statistical Research and Training (ISRT),	University of Dhaka
Md.Mashud Alam	Director at the BBS and Project Director Population and Housing Census Project	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Dr. Shantana R. Halder	Chief of Population Planning and Research. Population & Development Section in	UNFPA Country Office
Dr. Nicole Malpas	Programme Manager,	European Union Delegation to Bangladesh

Name	Position / Title and Organization	stakeholder name
Rafael Sánchez Carmona	Development Advisor	Delegation of the European Union to Bangladesh
<b>Belarus</b>		
Marianna Kasko	Marianna Kasko	Marianna Kasko
<b>Brazil</b>		
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<b>Cameroon</b>		
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<b>Indonesia</b>		
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Mr. Sukamdi	Senior Researcher	Centre for Population & Policy Studies, University of Gadjah Mada (PSKK-UGM).
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Ms. Flourisa Juliaan	Head of Population Research and Development	The National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN)
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Mr. Aris Ananta	Senior Research Fellow	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEA), Singapore
Mr. Wendy Hartanto	Former Director for Demographic and Labour Statistics at Indonesia during the implementation of 2010 Census	BPS-Statistics

Name	Position / Title and Organization	stakeholder name
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Egide Rugamba	Director General of Planning	Ministry of Local Government
Yusuf Murangwa	Director General	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Informants indicated with (\*) have been interviewed on multiple occasions at different level of analysis.

## Annex 5. Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation question 1. To what extent was UNFPA support aligned with partner government priorities and to national, regional and global needs on the availability and use of data on the one hand, and UNFPA policies and strategies on the other?			
Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Relevance Methods and tools for data collection
A1.1 UNFPA support is aligned with <b>partner government priorities</b> on availability and use of statistical data	<p>IND 1.1.2 Evidence that UNFPA support corresponds to (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 to 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 and use 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	<p>IND 1.3.1 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 1.3.2 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</p>	<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>

	and CPAP).		
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Evaluation question 2. To what extent has UNFPA support enhanced the capacity of NSOs 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). Differentiate between cases where UNFPA advice and guidance was followed, resulting in contributions to the enabling environment, and cases where advice and guidance were not followed (include an assessment of the consequences and the possible reasons why). <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 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 2.3.1 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 2.3.2 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 2.3.3 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> </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>

<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>• UNFPA national, regional and central level staff</li> <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 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 2.5.1 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 2.5.2 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> <p>IND 2.5.3 Evidence of (or lack of it) current NSO staff using the (transferred) knowledge and skills in other statistical operations/exercises and/or in the planning and preparation of the next census round.</p> <p>IND 2.5.4 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 2.5.5 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>• 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> <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>	<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>

Evaluation question 3. To what extent have UNFPA-supported interventions contributed (or are likely to contribute) to a <b>sustained use</b> of population and housing census and other relevant demographic and socioeconomic data in the evidence-based development of plans, programmes and policies related to the UNFPA mandate at the national and decentralized levels?			Effectiveness and sustainability
Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for data collection
A3.1 The UNFPA support effectively contributed to generate an <b>enabling environment</b> for the use of data. <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>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). Differentiate between cases where UNFPA advice and guidance was followed, resulting in contributions to the enabling environment, from cases where advice and guidance were not followed (include 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, 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>
A3.2 The UNFPA contributed to effectively support <b>enhanced capacity</b> for the <b>use of data</b> in the development and implementation of <b>plans, programmes and policies related to UNFPA mandate</b> at national and sub-national levels (sexual and reproductive health and rights, youth, gender equality, population dynamics).	<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> <p>IND 3.2.4 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 3.2.5 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> <p>IND 3.2.6 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.</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> <li>• National and sub-national budgets</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>
A3.3 UNFPA has strengthened the <b>participation and inclusion</b> of partner governments (local and national) and civil society organizations in the programming and implementation processes of its support to the use of census data, fostering national ownership and leadership.	<p>IND 3.3.1 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 3.3.2 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</li> </ul>

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Evaluation question 4. To what extent were available resources adequate, made available and used in a timely manner to support the 2010 census round? To what extent did UNFPA utilize synergies at the 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
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> at all programme levels (global, regional and country). (Note: the term “resources” includes funds, expertise, staff time, advice, administrative costs, etc.)	IND 4.1.1 Evidence that the resources were (or not) appropriate and adequate to meet the planned objectives. 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) IND 4.1.3 Evidence of resources having been fully utilised. 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.	<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>
A4.2 UNFPA has sought, promoted and utilized <b>internal synergies</b> between (UNFPA) country, regional and global levels with a view to support the implementation of the 2010 Round in a more efficient manner.	IND 4.2.1 Evidence that the work of the UNFPA Technical Division (Headquarter level) and Regional Offices facilitated the Country Offices’ support to the implementation of the 2010 census round. IND 4.2.2 Evidence of coordination arrangements and complementarities (or lack of thereof) across the three levels (country, regional, headquarters) in ensuring the timely delivery of census expertise and other relevant resources. IND 4.2.3 Evidence of cost saving gains due to internal synergies.	<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>

Evaluation question 5. To what extent has UNFPA made use of its existing <b>networks</b> to establish <b>partnerships</b> at the country, regional and global levels as well as to promote opportunities for <b>South-South cooperation</b> with a view to supporting the implementation of the 2010 Round in a way that ensured swift implementation of the census and optimized the use of its results?			
			Efficiency & effectiveness
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 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.</p> <p>IND 5.1.3 Evidence of UNFPA having (effectively) helped in the pooling of resources for the census through partnerships.</p> <p>IND 5.1.4 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 5.1.5 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>

Evaluation question 6. To what extent does UNFPA support to population and housing census data generation, analysis, dissemination and use add value in comparison to other United Nations agencies and development partners at the national, regional and global levels??			
			Added Value
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>

Evaluation question 7. To what extent has UNFPA support contributed to <b>mainstreaming gender equality and human rights</b> in census processes?			Effectiveness
Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for data collection
A7.1 <b>Gender mainstreaming:</b> UNFPA has integrated gender equality issues in its support to the 2010 Census Round	<p>IND 7.1.1 Evidence that UNFPA has promoted the integration of gender equality issues in the preparation of the census and related/associated surveys: questionnaire design, instructions for data collection, and selection and training of enumerators.</p> <p>IND 7.1.2 Evidence that UNFPA has supported the government contributing to analysis, dissemination and use of census and survey data in fields relevant to gender equality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports of consultations and expert hearings</li> <li>• Enumerator training material for the census and surveys</li> <li>• Criteria for enumerator selection by region</li> <li>• Lists of enumerators</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> <li>• Women associations</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>Human rights mainstreaming:</b> UNFPA has integrated human rights, rights of vulnerable groups, minorities (including ethnic minorities) and of the disabled 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 Evidence that UNFPA has supported the government contributing to analysis, dissemination and use of census and survey data in fields relevant to human rights and vulnerable groups.</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) having links to UNFPA</li> <li>• Staff of National Statistical Offices</li> <li>• Staff of UNFPA CO</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 6. Ex - post theory of change

In the inception phase of the evaluation a first visual approximation of the theory of change of the UNFPA support to census, was drawn up. This was a reconstruction of how the desired changes sought by the UNFPA support to the 2010 census round were expected to happen and the link between the UNFPA intervention and these changes. The reconstruction reflected the four UNFPA result frameworks covered during the evaluation period (2005-2014): The UNFPA multi-year funding framework 2004-2007; the UNFPA Strategic Plan 2008-2011, Mid-term Review of the Strategic Plan 2012-13 and the UNFPA Strategic Plan 2014-2017.

The diagram in the following page shows a revised version of that theory of change (which is presented in chapter 2).<sup>17</sup> This revision is based on the findings of the evaluation. The green circles indicate sequences of changes that are taking place as planned. Yellow circles point to sequences that are taking place, but show some weaknesses. Red circles indicate areas where evaluation data provides little or no evidence that the planned changes are occurring. Given the wide coverage of the evaluation and the scope of the exercise (strong focus on examining whether census data is used for policy-making), the fact the evaluation found little or no evidence of planned changes in data use is a red flag.<sup>18</sup> The size of the circles suggests the importance of the planned changes, as inferred from the result frameworks.

The figure reveals two *intervention strategies*, one to support national capacity for the *production and availability* of data (strategy number I in blue in the figure) and one to support national capacity for the *use of data* (strategy number II in blue in the figure). In short, the *production* part of strategy has worked out very well, contributing to the expected changes in terms of strengthening national capacity. Conversely, the strategy for the use of data has suffered from a series of flaws and external factors that have limited the contribution of the UNFPA support to generating the expected changes.

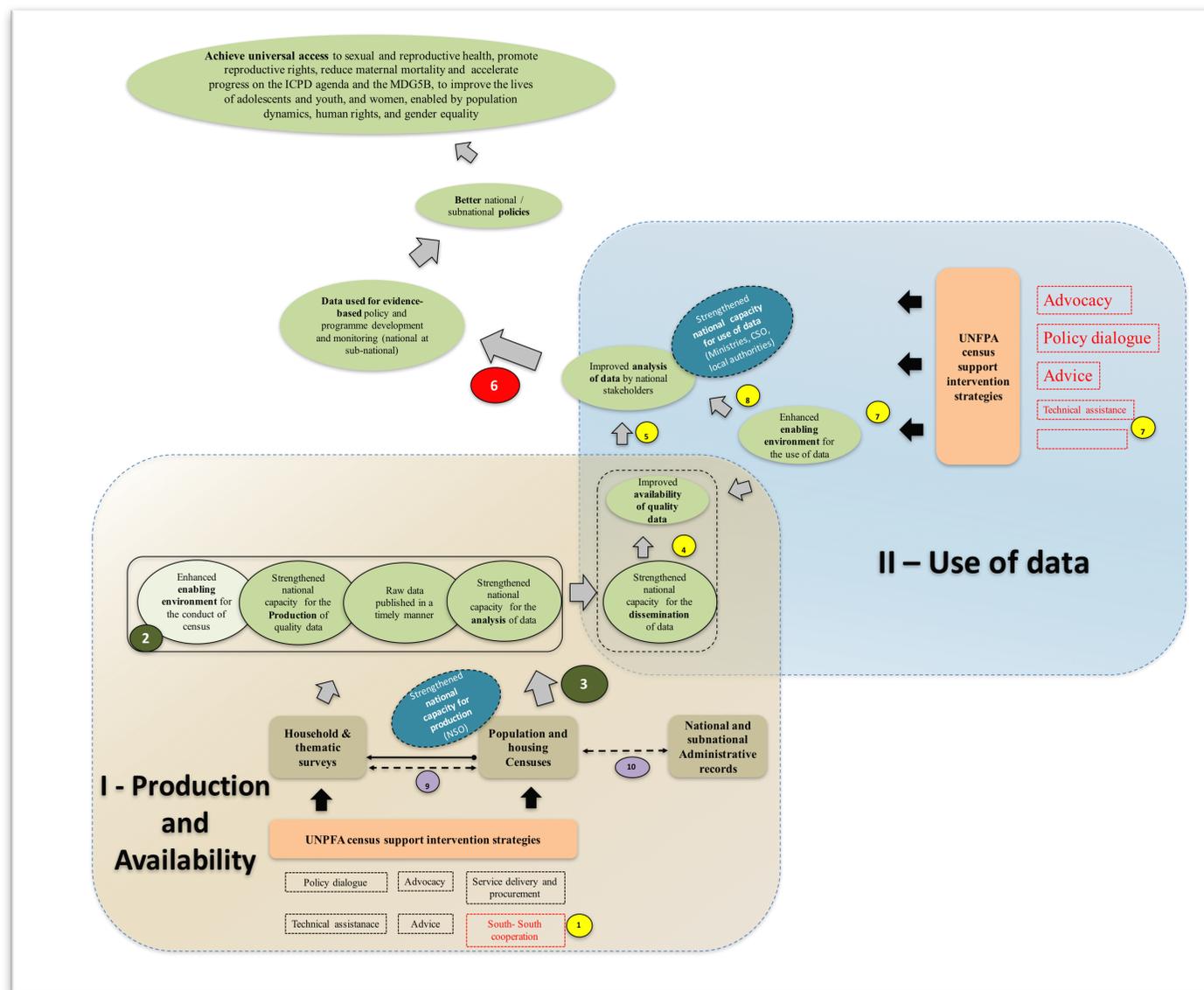
The comments section provides explanations for each circle as well as a brief description of internal and external factors that influenced the planned sequences in the outcomes of the theory of change. *Additional aspects*, include two considerations on relationships that though very relevant, are not yet reflected in the theory of change.

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<sup>17</sup> The figure is a zoom-in into the outcomes part of the theory of change developed in the inception phase and presented in section 2.2.2 of this evaluation report.

<sup>18</sup> For some of the red circles there is clear evidence that planned changes

Figure 1 - A zoom-in into the ex-post theory of change (outcomes)



## Comments

1	<b>South-south cooperation has not been used as a census support strategy (for the production of data) to the extent foreseen in the strategic plans.</b>
☞	For further details see evaluation question 5, conclusion 5 and recommendations 3 and 8

Of all the census support intervention strategies, evidence shows that south-south cooperation is the less utilized in comparison to the expectations set out in the strategic plans. South-south cooperation has been indeed used as a means to facilitate occasional exchanges between national statistical offices, but remains limited in scope and rarely includes inter-regional cooperation (only Brazil with African countries). The 2010 round featured some highly innovative approaches to south-south cooperation as a means to enhance NSO capacity (Iraq-Egypt) but they were an exception rather than the rule.

There is an absence of south-south cooperation strategies at country and regional level, suggesting that it is still an unexplored strategy to support census. The evaluation also reveals that the role of regional offices has been particularly modest (within regions and even more so between regions), especially when compared to the expectations set out in the 2008-2011 Strategic Plan and in the 2014-2017 UNFPA Business Model.

2	<b>Effective contribution to enable a favourable environment for the census</b>
☞	For further details see evaluation question 2 and conclusion 1

As explained in detail in section “*enabling environment for the conduct of the census operation*” in evaluation question 2, UNFPA played a key role in creating an enabling environment conducive to census conduct, through resource mobilization, technical advice and policy dialogue.

Note that the outcome “*enhanced enabling environment for the conduct of the census*” is depicted with a lighter green colour. This is to show that although the enabling environment is part of the data *production and availability* strategy, is slightly different from the other steps of the sequence, which focus on strengthened capacity of statistical offices. UNFPA contribution to the *enabling environment* for census conduct implied working with stakeholders other than national statistical offices.

3	<b>A clear contribution to enhancing the capacity of national statistical offices</b>
☞	For further details see evaluation question 2 and conclusion 1

Evidence collected throughout the evaluation reveals that UNFPA contributed significantly to increasing the capacity of the National offices to conduct and disseminate quality census data in accordance with international standards. This was the main expected outcome of the data *production and availability* strategy, and one of the core elements of the UNFPA census support intervention. Section “*Capacity of the NSO for the production and availability of quality data from the 2010 census round*” in evaluation question 2 explains the details of how UNFPA support contributed to this outcome.

4	<b>Bottlenecks between dissemination and availability of data</b>
☞	For further details see: Evaluation question 2, especially evaluation question 3, conclusion 4, recommendation 4 and especially recommendation 5

UNFPA support included considerable support to dissemination activities such as the publication of census results. However, increased national capacity to disseminate data has not always translated into improved availability of data. Evidences point at a range of factors, both internal and external: modest UNFPA support for new technologies on online dissemination tools and weaknesses in dissemination tools support (internal); difficulties in accessing raw data as well as micro data and; in some countries, untimely release of census results (external).

5	<b>Once made available, the data generated is not always analysed. When data is analysed, analyses carried out are very basic (for diagnosis only)</b>
☞	For further details see: evaluation question 2, especially question 3, conclusions 4 and 5, and recommendation 4

UNFPA has largely supported, through the thematic reports or monographs, the analysis of census data to describe the characteristics of the sub-national territories and population groups to draw a diagnosis of the situation. However, these are basic analyses primarily using census results in raw data form. The full potential of census data, including cross-tabulating variables among the various levels of observation (building, dwelling, household and individuals), was not tapped during the 2010 census round.

Even when data is available it is not always analysed or it is analysed at a very basic level. The main reasons for this are lack of analytical skills, absence of an analytical culture, and a lack of demand for data analysis – a direct consequence of the previous two reasons. As pointed out in evaluation question 2, analytical skills are typically capabilities that need to be built over the long-term, and this is an area in which UNFPA has been less successful in building sustainable capacity.

6	<b>Census related data was not used for evidence-based policy and programme development</b>
☞	For further details see: evaluation question 3, conclusions 4 and 5, and recommendations 4 and 5

This pointer shows there is a disconnection between the analysis of the data and its use in policies and programmes. That data is analysed does not mean it is used in policies.

The evaluation shows that when analyses are carried out, provide diagnosis of the situation (at best), but do not lead systematically to the development of plans and policies targeting the issues they reveal. Challenges in the use of data for policy making are a major concern - the reasons behind this and the way forward are discussed in detail in this report. The current UNFPA strategic plan emphasises use generally and specifically within certain outputs (including outputs 12 and 15). In this context, data use is of the essence to advance the implementation of the strategic plan and to a successful 2020 census round.

Evidence collected by the evaluation points at a number of factors explaining deficiencies in the use of data. The main ones are the bottlenecks mentioned previously in dissemination and analysis of data, coupled with the lack of extensive data-user consultations to fit data to their specific needs, and the tendency from national counterparts and development partners (including census donors) to prioritize data production over dissemination and use.

7	<b>Limitations in the actual application of the UNFPA business model to in strengthen national capacity for use</b>
☞	For further details see evaluation questions 3 and 5, conclusion 5 and recommendation 4

Pointer 7 puts forward two aspects. The first is that the modes of engagement and strategies foreseen in the Business Plan for yellow and pink countries (advocacy and policy dialogue), limit their possibilities to support the capacities of national statistical offices and other national stakeholders to analyse and use statistical data for policy making. The second is that south-south cooperation, in particular, is not at all used as a strategy to enhance capacity for the analysis and use of data.<sup>19</sup> Capacity development through technical assistance or south-south cooperation is very limited especially in yellow and pink countries, limiting the contribution to strengthen national capacity for the analysis and use of census related data.

<sup>19</sup> This is why, in the figure, the box for south-south cooperation is empty. The size of the boxes reflects the actual importance given to the different strategies/ modes of engagement in support of capacity for use.

8	<b>Factors limiting the contribution of UNFPA support to the enabling environment for the use of census related data</b>
☞	For further details see evaluation question 3 and recommendation 4

UNFPA support included many types of activities directed towards an enabling environment for the use of data (e.g. support for the dissemination of census results, UNFPA supported organisations dealing with statistics, advocacy and policy dialogue to raise awareness on the importance of data use). However, a number of factors limited the effective contribution of UNFPA support to an enabling environment for data use (some of these factors have already been reflected in previous pointers): weaknesses in dissemination tools, limited data-users consultations, untimely release of census results (in some countries only), and difficulty in accessing census data (especially microdata) beyond pre-defined tabulations. Often, these difficulties in access were, in turn, due to legal or financial constraints, lack of capacity of the NSO to provide the service or to lack of transparency in the priority given to data access requests. The absence of a UNFPA regional strategy on census data use was also identified as a limiting factor.

These factors partly explain the missing link between the contributions to this enabling environment and the actual use of data for policy making in pointer 6.

### Additional aspects

9	<b>Links between census and national surveys</b>
☞	For further details see evaluation questions 1 and 3, conclusion 10 and recommendation 6

The original theory of change shows a link between census and national surveys, reflecting that census provides the basic sampling frame for national household surveys. In the 2010 round, UNFPA support to census and support to surveys was often delivered in silos, separately. The analytical possibilities of the census in combination with other sources were not explored. The discontinuous double arrow shows that there are links, other than the sampling frame, between census and surveys. Recommendation 6 includes operational suggestions on how to activate these links in practice.

10	<b>Links between census and administrative sources of data</b>
☞	For further details see evaluation questions 1 and 2, conclusion 10 and recommendation 6

The double-ended arrow shows the potential links between census data and administrative sources. The evaluation found no evidence of links in the 2010 round, yet recommends exploring possibilities and incorporating them in the forthcoming 2020 round.

## Annex 7. Stakeholder Map

Type	Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
<b>Global level</b>					
<b>(Stakeholders involved in the implementation of census and its relevant components)</b>					
<b>United Nations Agencies</b>					
<b>UNFPA</b>	<b>Main Programme Agency</b>		<p><b>Support countries in their effort to conduct population and housing censuses according to international recommendations.</b></p> <p><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></p>	<p><b>Define strategy</b></p> <p><b>Organise implementation</b></p>	<p><b>In all countries, census results are timely and reliable.</b></p> <p><b>Census results are used to draw policies for effective national development planning, including planning on sexual and reproductive health and gender equality.</b></p>
<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	The UN OCHCHR has interest to advocate for human rights in the preparation and conduct of census to avoid institutionalised discrimination	The UN OCHCHR has not a direct implication in the census round but is usually performing soft aid and alerting authorities about concerns	

	human dignity. We have a unique mandate from the international community to promote and protect all human rights.	in the census operation.	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 Nations' 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>Development partners</b>				
<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>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>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	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed

	humanitarian emergencies.			
<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>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>NGOs/Civil Society Organizations/Academia</b>				
<b>Data-Pop Alliance</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Regional level</b> <b>(Stakeholders involved in the implementation of census and its relevant components)</b>				
<b>Arab States</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>Asia and the 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>Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<b>Eastern Europe and Central Asia</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>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>East and Southern Africa</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>Latin American and the Caribbean</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>CARICOM Secretariat</b>	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed	To be completed
<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.  They must rely heavily on census data for their planning and strategy design.	No obvious role in the census – could be a data user and perform soft aid	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Western and Central Africa</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

## Kenya stakeholder map

Type	Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
<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.
	UNFPA Regional Office(ESARO) -- Johannesburg	UNFPA Regional Office	Successful implementation of Census	Providing Technical Assistance	Continued support to UNFPA Country offices in their quest to produce timely and reliable census data.
	UNHCR	UN agency dealing with data on refugees population	Data on migration	Data user	Census results necessary for estimating the number of refugees in camps, estimated from population of areas where the camps are found.
	WFP		Disaggregated data	Data user	Census data helps estimate populations of people requiring food aid in regions affected by drought, or other vulnerable populations.
	UNHABITAT	promotes socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities	Census data sets	Data User	Timely Census data to ascertain size and growth of urban populations
	UN Women	UN agency dealing with gender issues, accelerating the goal on gender equality and the empowerment of women	Disaggregated data	Data User	Access to accurate gender disaggregated data
<b>Multi-Lateral Cooperation/Donors</b>					
	The World Bank	Funding organization	Disaggregated population structure and property ownership	Funding and data user	Continued support for Kenya in strengthening data collection. Stronger partnerships with strong agencies (world vision, Red Cross, Save the Children) in difficult areas for the purpose of effective monitoring of census in 2019.

Type Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
USAID	Development partner	Successful completion of census and Population structure	Provided technical and financial assistance, Procurement of equipments	Timely delivery of census outputs
SIDA	Development partner	Successful completion of census enumeration, analysis and dissemination	Provided technical and financial assistance. Funded production of 13 monographs from census	Need for due diligence on use of funds ear-marked for census to ensure timely census outputs. Early mobilisation of resources for census project by UNFPA
DFID	Development partner	Successful completion of census enumeration, analysis and dissemination	Provided technical and financial assistance. Procurement of equipments	Timely production of census data
<b>International /Regional NGOs/Research Organisations</b>				
African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC)	Research Institution	To promote the well-being of Africans through policy-relevant research on population, health and education.	Data user	Availability of reliable data for research
African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)	Research and Policy Analysis	Utilization of research evidence for policy formulation and resource allocation	Data user	Availability of reliable data for evidence-based policy formulation
Population Services International (PSI)	Research organization	People in the developing world should lead healthier lives and plan families they desire	Data user	Availability of reliable data for programming and marketing of products
Society for International Development (SID)	Research Organisation	Concerned with development, which is participative, pluralistic and sustainable	Data User	Greater involvement in the census process, and easier access to census data for research. More resources required for dissemination. Strategic relationships with Counties for a more successful 2019 census.
Population Council	Research and programme development on population & health issues	Conducting research and delivering solutions to improve lives around the world	Data User	Disaggregated data. Timely release of census analysis results
<b>Government Ministries &amp; Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies</b>				
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Government institution in-charge of national statistics	Successful implementation of census, complete and good quality statistics in other sectors	Main implementer of census project	Utilization of census data for policy, planning and research
National Council for Population and	Coordinates Population	To provide leadership in the development, coordination, and	Provided technical assistance in	Quality statistics.

Type	Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
Development (NCPD)		programmes in Kenya	implementation of population and related policies and programmes for improved quality of life.	census undertaking. Data user	Timely execution of census activities as per workplan
Kenya National Commission for UNESCO (KNATCOM)		Government Institution that promotes and coordinates UNESCO's activities in Kenya and support UNESCO's agenda at the international levels	Implementing UNESCO's programme activities at the national level in areas of : Education, Natural Sciences, Social and Human Sciences, Culture, and Communication and Information.	Users of census statistics, mainly in relation to the Education sector	Quality Statistics Accessibility of data for compilation of Education indicators. Greater involvement in the census process, from preparation to analysis and dissemination of results.
National AIDS Control Council (NACC)		provides Policy and a Strategic framework for mobilizing and coordinating resources for prevention of HIV transmission	Include but not limited to coordination of the country's response to HIV at both national and county level. Requires timely statistics on population dynamics	Data User	Quality Statistics Access to accurate disaggregated data
Ministry of Devolution and Planning		Ministry in charge of planning, monitoring and of national development strategy (vision 2030)	Intergovernmental relations and capacity building at the Counties Devolution), national development planning and economic policy management, developing and maintaining effective government through budget prioritization and policy direction	Census activities implementation Data user	Successful implementation of the census project, including dissemination of quality data.
Gender Directorate		Department in MOD&P dealing with main-streaming gender issues in programming	Gender Mainstreaming, women's economic empowerment and development in Kenya	Data user	Sex-disaggregated data. Data from census essential to fast-track changes in gender composition of the population. Gender Analysis monograph essential.
Monitoring and Evaluation		Department in	Quality statistics to track and provide	Data user	Quality statistics

Type Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
Directorate ((MED), Ministry of Devolution and Planning	MOD&P in-charge of Monitoring and Evaluation of national development, strategies, including Vision 2030.	feedback on the implementation of all government policies, programmes and projects in the country.		Requires accurate census data for formulation of indicators to fast-track progress of Vision 2030 and other government policies and programmes
Directorate of Youth Affairs	Department in MOD&P dealing with main streaming youth issues in programming	Quality statistics for planning. Requires age- and sex- disaggregated data .	Data user	Quality statistics Accurate data by age groups for planning purposes
Civil Registration Department Ministry of Interior and coordination of National Government	Government Agency responsible for registration of births and deaths that occur in Kenya and those of Kenyan citizens abroad	Quality Statistics for achieving comprehensive registration of births and deaths for the country with the vision of becoming a comprehensive and reliable source of civil registration records and vital statistics.	Data user	Reliable census data to complement data collected through national vital registration systems. Analysis of the data on number of births and deaths collected through the census questionnaire.
Ministry of Health	Ministry in charge of Health policy, health regulation, national referral Health facilities, Capacity building and Technical assistance to Counties	Quality statistics for planning and implementation of programmes and activities that will enable the government to build a progressive, responsive and sustainable health care system for accelerated attainment of the highest standard of health to all Kenyans	Data user	Reliable statistics. Expects more in-depth analysis of census data, especially on small marginalised groups, and a re-focus of UNFPA support to more utilization of community units for better delivery of health programmes.
Housing Directorate Ministry of Land, Housing & Urban Development	Department in charge of facilitating and coordinating the housing sector in Kenya.	Requires quality statistics for policy and planning aimed at facilitating Kenyans to access quality housing in sustainable human settlements.	Provided technical assistance in analysis of 2009 census data Data user	Reliable statistics that can be utilised to implement housing policies and programmes
Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries	In charge of conservation,	Quality statistics for formulation, implementation and monitoring of	Provided technical assistance in the 2009 census	Reliable Statistics. In-depth Analysis of statistics on agriculture and livestock

Type Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
	protection and management of agricultural, livestock and fisheries resources for socio-economic development.	agricultural legislations, regulations and policies related to agricultural, livestock and fisheries resources in the country.	Data user	collected through the 2009 census questionnaire
Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)	Responsible for conducting or supervising referenda and elections to any elective body or office established by the Constitution, and any other elections as well as setting out boundaries of electoral units	Quality disaggregated data for all parts of the country to be able to conduct free and fair elections and to institutionalize a sustainable electoral process	Data user	Availability of accurate data on population dynamics for all parts of the country to eliminate the likelihood of political disputes
Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	Responsible for national policies and programmes that help Kenyans access quality and affordable, education. Also deals with post-school, higher education and academic research.	Quality disaggregated data for policy formulation and planning programmes that will contribute to the efforts for providing, promoting and coordinating lifelong education, training and research for Kenya's sustainable development.	Data user	Timely release of census data for computation and tracking of trends in education indicators such as Gross enrolment rates (GER), enrolment rates, etc.
Nairobi City County government	Responsible for provision of services to Nairobi County residents.	Quality disaggregated data for planning and policy formulation.	Data user	Release of analytical reports crucial, especially Housing Monograph. There is need to include analysis of internal migration between censuses which helps in planning purposes at county level. More capacity for analysis of data at county level urgently required.
Nakuru County government	Responsible in provision of services to Nakuru County residents.	Successful implementation of census activities Quality disaggregated data	Data user Coordination of census fieldwork	Easier accessibility to quality data for policy and planning in the devolved system of government
Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC) of Kenya	Monitoring, facilitating and	Successful implementation of the 2010 Constitution of Kenya.	Data User	2019 Census : Think wider in terms of National Census Steering Committee. 2019 census may be very sensitive,

Type	Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
		overseeing the development of legislation and administrative procedures required to implement the Constitution	Monitoring system of Devolution and ensure public participation. Works with Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA).		influenced by politics. Need for close monitoring. Engage widely long before the census (3 years)
<b>Academia/Research Institutes (government or Independent)</b>					
	Population Studies and Research Institute (PSRI) University of Nairobi	Training and Research Institution	Disaggregated data for Postgraduate training of population scientists, research in population and reproductive health, providing technical back-stopping to the Government of Kenya on population and development problems.	Data User Provided technical assistance in analysis of census	More support to be able to analyse census data. Strengthening of UNFPA mandate in KNBS to offer more input in data analysis and technical support in data management, as well as lobbying of the private sector to utilise census data  Successful analysis and production of census reports
	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT)	Training, Research and Innovation for development.	Disaggregated data for quality training, research and innovation to produce leaders in the fields of Agriculture, Engineering, Technology, Enterprise Development, Built Environment, Health Sciences, Social Sciences and other Applied Sciences to suit the needs of a dynamic world. Data also for analysis of development issues: e.g agriculture, environment.	Data User	Reliable and accurate statistics. Better access to census and survey data from KNBS  Involvement in the census processes in future.
<b>NGOs/ Civil Society/ Associations including MEDIA</b>					
	Apex Porter Novelli	A Public Relations and Strategic Communication Agency	Transform the opinions, beliefs and behaviours of clients, in this respect, that of the Kenya population regarding the importance of the census	Implemented Communication Strategy for the 2009 Census	Kenyan population is adequately reached by messages related to the census and census results.
	KEMEP	An association of professional journalists working	Information and statistics to raise the stature of population and development journalism in the media,	Creation of public Awareness on the census process and results	Increased involvement in census processes by members

Type	Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
		in different media houses in Kenya	and the public as a whole, with a view to effecting positive change on matters of population and development.	Data User	
	Family Health Options- Kenya (FHOK)	provides quality comprehensive and integrated SRH information and services, with focus on youth and marginalised	Data for Community based programming and capacity building	Data User	Access to population classified by age-groups. More support for Analysis of census data at County level
	Kenya Women Parliamentary Association (KEWOPA)	Association of all the women members of parliament across all political parties, both elected and nominated in Senate and National Assembly	Ensuring that women and men are equitably represented in parliament and decision making in public and private spheres to promote sustainable development.  Population policies based on Population dynamics	Data User	Use of census data as a basis for creating awareness on equitable representation.
	Parliamentarian Network on Population and Development (KPNPD)	Champion support in parliament for population and reproductive health programmes	Advocating for population policies and national budgeting based on Population dynamics	Data User	Use of census data as a basis for creating awareness on population matters.
	Population Association of Kenya (PAK)	Professional group of demographers and other social scientists in Kenya	Exchange of ideas on population through research, training, workshops, seminars, conferences and publication  Population policies and Planning based on Population dynamics	Data Users	Increase involvement of members in the 2019 census process.  Greater support in PAK activities
	Forum for African Women Educationalists - Kenya (FAWE-Kenya)	Empowerment of girls and women through gender-responsive education	Gender-disaggregated data for fast-tracking the achievement of equality and equity in education in Kenya and across the continent	Data User	Involvement in user consultations . Next census be more participatory. More outreach beforehand, and greater dissemination at grassroot level.
	Federation of Women Lawyers of Kenya (FIDA-Kenya)	Committed to the creation of a society that is free from all forms of	Human Rights approach to programming, Gender mainstreaming – all require reliable data	Data User  Has direct links to UNFPA on other programmes related to gender	Greater awareness creation for 2019 census, improved data accessibility, and dissemination modes should change so that everyone gets information

Type	Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
		discrimination against women.		equality outlined in the 8CP: GBV, harmful cultural practises	
	<i>Daily Nation</i> (Nation Media Group publication)	Information sharing, writing of media articles	Analysis of a issues surrounding the census process	Played a role in continuous sharing of information on the census and highlighting of census results	Greater Media involvement on role of census, census process and dissemination.
	<i>Business Daily</i> (also a Nation Media Group Publication)	Economic Analysis	Synthesis of census results and dissemination of results	Data User and Dissemination of information	Need for better access to census data, free from bureaucratic red-tape, also need for more interaction with 2019 census preparation, as well as training on reporting and linking with wider economy.

## Stakeholder map for Mauritania

Type	Et Noms des Partenaires	Caractéristiques	Rôle
<b>Agence des Nations Unies</b>			
	<b>Bureau Pays de l'UNFPA</b>	Agence principale dans le système des Nations Unies pour les questions de population, pour la coordination d'autres projets appuyés par le Fonds. Son mandat est (1) de construire la connaissance et les capacités pour répondre aux besoins sur les questions de population et de planning familial; (2) de promouvoir la sensibilisation à ces questions et les stratégies possibles dans les pays développés et en développement ; (3) d'assister les populations à travers les moyens et les formes les plus adaptés aux besoins de ces pays ; (4) d'assumer un rôle leader dans le système des Nations Unies dans la promotion des programmes de population et de coordonner les projets appuyés par le Fonds.	
	UNICEF	Agence des Nations Unies qui œuvre pour le plaidoyer de la protection des droits de l'enfant, pour la réalisation des besoins de base de l'enfant et d'accroître leurs opportunités de réaliser leur potentiel.	L'UNICEF a pris en charge une partie des coûts liés à l'analyse du RGPH. L'organisation met en œuvre l'enquête MICS qui est liée au problématique de population et de santé.
	UNDP	L'objectif central du bureau du PNUD en Mauritanie est d'accompagner le gouvernement mauritanien dans sa politique de développement à travers le renforcement des capacités des acteurs tant au niveau central que local. Cet appui vise, entre autres, à réduire la	Le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement en Mauritanie contribue à l'atteinte des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement définis par le

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	pauvreté par le développement de la micro-finance et l'élaboration d'une politique adaptée de l'emploi des jeunes.	gouvernement et contenus dans le Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté (CSLP). Pour ce faire, il prône le changement, et relie le pays aux connaissances, expériences et ressources dont sa population a besoin pour améliorer sa vie.  L'UNDP a pris en charge une partie des coûts liés à l'analyse du RGPH
UNHCR	UN agency working towards protecting and supporting refugees at the request of a government or the UN itself and assists in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country.	
Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations	Active en Mauritanie depuis octobre 2004, l'Organisation Internationale pour la Migration (OIM), à travers plusieurs activités relatives à la gestion de la migration, notamment  l'assistance technique à l'Etat mauritanien pour assurer la gestion de la migration et des frontières, et le retour volontaire des migrants en transit ou irréguliers sur le territoire national, renforce sa présence par l'ouverture d'un bureau à Nouakchott.  Ce bureau a pour mission de coopérer et de coordonner avec le gouvernement mauritanien vue de contribuer au projet dit "Initiatives pour la Gestion de la Migration en Mauritanie (IGMM)" de la Commission Européenne.	Besoin des données RGPH pour développer des projets visant à identifier la diaspora mauritanienne.  Il y a une grande possibilité d'exploiter les données, car les migrants ont été captés par le RGP. On veut mieux comprendre la question de l'immigration non seulement sub-saharienne et aussi syrienne en Mauritanie.
<b>Baillleurs de fonds et organisation internationales</b>		
Union Européenne	En matière d'aide au développement, le Fonds Européen de Développement (FED), géré par la Commission européenne, est le principal instrument financier de la politique européenne de coopération. Il est financé par les Etats Membres et soumis à ses propres règles. Le FED comprend plusieurs instruments: dons, capitaux à risque et prêts au secteur privé.  La Mauritanie bénéficie également des programmes régionaux et intra-ACP financés par le FED, ainsi que des programmes thématiques Europe Aid financés par le budget de l'Union européenne.	L'Union européenne a signé une convention de contribution au recensement sur le FED 10 avec le gouvernement et UNFPA  L'UE a couvert le paiement des agents recenseurs, des managers de district, des superviseurs ainsi que la communication et le développement de capacités.
Banque Mondiale	La Banque mondiale s'attache à améliorer les conditions de vie des Mauritaniens en investissant dans les secteurs de l'énergie, l'agriculture et les télécoms.  En septembre 2013, le conseil des administrateurs de la Banque mondiale a examiné une nouvelle stratégie de partenariat-pays pour la Mauritanie, qui couvrirait la période 2014 à 2016. Cette nouvelle stratégie, qui suit étroitement les axes du troisième document de stratégie pour la réduction de la pauvreté (DSRP-3), offrira une occasion capitale d'approfondir certaines des réformes indispensables pour créer des emplois et améliorer	La Banque Mondiale intervient sur la réforme des finances publiques, les questions de gouvernance, d'agriculture et de pêche.  Dans le secteur social elle finance le projet de filets sociaux. Elle contribue à la mise en place d'un registre national qui permettrait d'identifier les personnes pauvres.  La banque est également active dans le secteur de

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	la résilience de la Mauritanie.	l'éducation, le secteur routier, le foncier et le climat des affaires  La Banque participe au projet de dividende démographique en partenariat avec le UNFPA  La Banque Mondiale a pris en charge une partie des coûts liés à l'analyse du RGPH
Banque Africaine de Développement	BAD a établi un bureau à Nouakchott depuis janvier 2014 dans l'optique de décentralisation de la banque.  Le recensement n'est pas le cœur de cible de la BAD. Ses activités sont orientées vers la promotion de la croissance inclusive. Du fait du chômage élevé la BAD fourni un appui au développement des infrastructures et sociales: notamment l'accès à l'assainissement, à l'électricité, mais aussi en gouvernance économique et financière et au développement de la micro finance.	La BAD a besoin pour ses analyses économiques de données de cadrage fournies par le recensement. Elle les utilise sur la rédaction d'une note sur les perspectives économiques de la Mauritanie pour informer sur les inégalités spatiales très importantes en Mauritanie.
Banque Islamique de Développement	Le but de la banque est de stimuler le développement économique et le progrès social des pays membres et des communautés musulmanes individuellement aussi bien que conjointement selon les principes de la finance islamique.  La BID cible les secteurs de la science et de la technologie, de l'économie islamique, de la banque et de la finance. Le groupe répond à 3 objectifs 11: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion des institutions islamiques</li> <li>• Réduction de la pauvreté</li> <li>• Coopération entre les pays membres</li> </ul>	La BID s'est engagée à appuyer les activités d'analyse du RGPH en 2015.
Conférence des ministères de la Jeunesse et des Sports de la Francophonie	La Conférence est composée des ministres des Etats et gouvernements membres chargés de la Jeunesse, des Sports et des Loisirs.	
<b>Insitutions Gouvernementales</b>		
Ministère des Affaires Economique et du Développement - Direction générale de la politique économique et des stratégies de développement	Au sein du ministère, cette direction assure la programmation économique de développement. Elle vient de lancer l'évaluation de la stratégie de développement des 15 dernières années pour élaborer la stratégie post 2015, avec les partenaires PNUD et UE notamment.  Une des missions de la DG est la coordination des actions des agences ONU.  Programmes mis en œuvre au niveau sectoriel mais garde ici le suivi transversal.	Ministère de tutelle de l'ONS  Utilisation des données :  Premiers résultats de la répartition population très utiles à tous les niveaux: national et local.  Les données RGPH servent à l'évaluation du CSLP (suivi de la pauvreté) et à la prochaine stratégie post 2015 pour les infrastructures de transport notamment.
Office national de la statistique	L'Office national de la statistique est placée sous la tutelle du Ministère des Affaires Economique et du Développement. Il est en charge de la production, de l'analyse et de la	L'ONS est l'agence qui a mis en œuvre le RGPH de 2013 avec l'assistance du CTP. Il a assuré la maîtrise d'œuvre de

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	dissémination des données statistiques officielles pour la République Islamique de Mauritanie	toutes les étapes du RGPH de la préparation à l'analyse et à la diffusion des données et notamment l'administration de la collecte.
Ministère de la Santé	Le Ministère de la Santé a un besoin fort d'harmonisation des son système d'information et connait un manque de données au niveau local	
Direction des Stratégies de la Planification et de la Coopération/Ministère de l'Education Nationale	La Direction des Stratégies de la planification et de la coopération du Ministère de l'Education Nationale comprend un service statistique, un service de la planification, une carte scolaire et un système d'information  Le service statistique est chargé de la collecte des données à travers un questionnaire destiné aux écoles et collèges. Il collecte également des données pour l'éducation supérieure.  Un vingtaine de personnes composent le service statistique.	Impliqués dans le recensement car le ministère est un utilisateur des projections anciennes basées sur le RGPH de 2000.  Le recensement produit des indicateurs essentiels pour l'éducation et de ce fait, le ministère a contribué aux thématiques de l'éducation dans l'élaboration du questionnaire. Le ministère est membres de la commission: analyse des questions en regard des besoins. tranche d'âge, niveau d'études. Préoccupations prises en compte.
Ministère de la Culture de la Jeunesse et des Sports	Unité du Ministère de la santé qui travaille avec le UNFPA sur les jeunes, la sexualité.  La Stratégie de la jeunesse prend fin en 2015. Le Président de la République a créé un Ministère spécifique jeunesse et sport. La Ministre Coum Ba lance des consultations nationales auprès des jeunes pour 2015-2019. L'ancien plan de la jeunesse a utilisé les données du RGPH de 2000.  Le MJS travaille avec UNFPA dans un cadre global : la promotion de la jeunesse sous tous les angles : SR, mobilisation, sensibilisation, prévention AIDS/IST. Le Min a des relations avec le UNFPA, des PTA qui touchent la Santé des adolescents.	La direction des statistiques de la jeunesse n'a aucun lien avec l'ONS. Logiquement, le MJS aurait dû être complémentaire, mais n'a jamais été saisi directement sur l'élaboration des enquêtes qui ont eu lieu, quand bien même la jeunesse forme une partie très importante de la population.
Ministère des Affaires Sociales de l'Enfance et de la Famille	Le Ministère des Affaires Sociales, de l'Enfance et de la Famille (MASEF) dispose d'un ensemble de politiques et de stratégies qui couvrent les différents domaines de son action qui porte sur la contribution aux changements de comportements, de pratiques et sur l'offre d'une gamme diversifiée de services sociaux en direction des populations les plus vulnérables.	Le MASEF n'est pas institutionnellement associé à l'analyse des résultats du RGPH malgré un fort besoin de données pour l'élaboration de ses politiques et stratégies.
Agence Nationale de Promotion de l'Emploi des Jeunes	ANAPEJ a été créée par le gouvernement pour réduire le taux de chômage parmi les jeunes (15-35 ans). Son programme d'action couvre : placement, auto-emploi et un observatoire (10 contractuels et 10 permanents).  L'ANAPEJ s'adresse à toutes les catégories de population.	L'ANAPEJ a été contactée pour la mise au point du questionnaire du RGPH et y a contribué largement sur les thématiques qui le concerne. Elle a aussi été sollicité pour le recrutement des agents recenseurs et autres personnels de terrain.  Le directeur de l'observatoire de l'ANAPEJ contribue à l'analyse de certaines thématiques, mais à titre de consultant individuel.
<b>Administration Locale</b>		

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Wilaya du Trarza	Autorité administrative régionale. La Wilaya du Trarza est l'autorité administrative dont dépend la ville de Rosso au sud du pays.	Président du Comité Régional de Recensement chargées de veiller à l'exécution du Recensement en apportant leur soutien aux différentes activités (cartographie, recrutement, formation, sensibilisation, transport et communication, etc.). Les CRR se composent du Wali, président; des Hakems des Moughataas, membres; des Maires, membres; du Chef du Bureau Régional du Recensement, secrétaire; de deux représentants de la société civile.
Centre de Santé de Rosso	Antenne locales du Ministère de la santé	Participation aux activités de recensement au niveau local et utilisateurs potentiels de données désagrégées.
Direction Régionale de l'Action Sanitaire au Trarza	Antenne locale du Ministère de la santé	
Direction Régionale de l'Education Nationale-Trarza	Antenne locales du Ministère de l'Education	
Délégation régionale du ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et de l'Aménagement du Territoire	Antenne locales du Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et de l'Aménagement du Territoire	
Centre de Formation Professionnelle		
Direction Régionale Affaires Islamiques et Enseignement Originel		
Ecole Varough		
Inspection Départementale de l'Education Nationale à Rosso		
Radio Mauritanie /Rosso		
Etablissement Legwareb Infos		
<b>Monde académiques</b>		
Université de Nouakchott	<p>L'Université de Nouakchott (UN) a été créée en 1981. Depuis 1986 elle compte une faculté de droit et économie (FDE) et une Faculté de Lettre et Sciences Humaines, depuis 1996 elle compte une Faculté de Sciences et Techniques. 2005 a vu la création de la Faculté de médecine et 2008 celle de Institut Universitaire Professionnel.</p> <p>En 2012-13, il y a la création d'une nouvelle université de Sciences et Technique et de Médecine après une scission de l'université de Nouakchott.</p> <p>Actuellement, l'Université a deux facultés: Droit et Economie et Lettre et Sciences Humaines. Elle compte 12 000 étudiants</p>	L'UN est avide de connaissances précises sur son territoire, dans une optique de mieux y répondre et d'anticiper les changements socio-économiques. Actuellement, sa capacité de production de connaissances scientifique est ignorée. Le UNFPA ne s'est pas appuyé, et n'a pas incité le gouvernement à renforcer le partenariat avec l'UN.

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<b>Média</b>		
Wataniya TV	Chaîne de television privée	Ils ont participé aux différentes campagnes de communication pour diffuser l'information dans tout le pays, en vulgarisant le langage de la statistique. Ils ont été la courroie de transmission d'une démarche technique, et à visée de politique publique. Ils ont permis l'adhésion pleine et entière de la population, dont une forte partie est analphabète.
TV Mauritanie	La Télévision de Mauritanie (TVM) est la société publique officielle de radio et de télévision de la Mauritanie.	
HORIZONS	Journal édité par l'AMI	
Journal « LE CALAME »	Journal hebdomadaire d'opposition	
Journal « L'Authentique »	Journal quotidien et site internet d'information	
Agence Mauritanienne d'Information	L'agence Mauritanienne d'information (AMI) est une institution de type établissement public à caractère administratif qui bénéficie d'assouplissement en matière de régime administratif, comptable et financier.  Elle a été créée en 1975 sous le nom de « Agence Mauritanienne de Presse » (AMP). Elle publia sa première dépêche le jour même de sa création qui avait coïncidé avec la parution des premiers numéros des journaux « Chaab » et « Horizons », édités à l'époque, par la Société Mauritanienne de Presse et d'Impression (SMPI).	

## Stakeholder map for Myanmar

Type of stakeholder	Characteristics	Role in the Census
<b>United Nations Agencies</b>		
United Nations Population Fund-Country Office (UNFPA)	Lead agency in the United Nations System for population issues, and for the coordination of other projects supported by the Fund. Its mandate is (1) to build knowledge and capacity to respond to needs in population and family planning; (2) to promote awareness in both developed and developing countries of population problems and possible strategies to deal with these problems; (3) to assist population problems in the forms and means best suited to the individual countries' needs; (4) to assume a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes, and to coordinate projects supported by the Fund.	Leading supporter to Ministry of Immigration and Population through provision of technical expertise, financial support, resource mobilization and logistic support throughout the census preparation, implementation and data dissemination phases. Also provided international experts at the Ministry of Immigration and Population (MoIP) in Nay Pyi Taw to provide technical assistance on data processing.
United Nations Population Fund- Regional Office (UNFPA)	UNFPA's Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (APRO) was established in July 2008 in Bangkok, Thailand, and became fully staffed and operational in early 2009 to provide a key link between UNFPA's organization-wide vision, strategies, policies and analyses, on one hand, and the needs of the region and programme countries therein, on the other.	Facilitated country office in access to international consultants and also provided institutional support visits especially to discuss complex aspects of the Census with the Country Office Representative.

Type of stakeholder	Characteristics	Role in the Census
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	UN agency advocating for the protection of children's rights, for meeting children basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.	It has been involved through National Advisory Committee (NAC), consultations, briefings to the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), and provided verifiers for the payment of enumerators.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	<b>UN agency promoting peace, poverty eradication, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, science, culture, communication and information.</b>	Participated in UNCT meetings and provided inputs in education related questions in consultation with the UNFPA Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) technical as well as with the Department of Education. They have also been involved in the design of the Thematic Reports.
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	UN agency working towards protecting and supporting refugees at the request of a government or the UN itself and assists in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country.	Have been involved in UNCT meetings and also provided support in sensitive areas such as Rakhine State in facilitation/mediation and provision of explanations to the community during the census preparation period.
Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU)	Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) is a service to the UN Country Team and Humanitarian Country Team under the management of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator. Administrative and operational support is provided through UNDP. The role of MIMU is to safeguard the common data and information repository for development and humanitarian actors in the Myanmar context through gathering and compiling data from various sources on all sectors countrywide, and at the lowest administrative unit for which it is available, and making this information accessible to the wider group of stakeholders.	MIMU supported the Department of Population in capacity building of DoP staff in the area of GIS. The organization has been engaged in the process from the beginning of the Census.
United Nations Resident Coordinator Office	The UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator is the top UN official in Myanmar for humanitarian, recovery and development activities. The UN country-level coordination is managed by the UN Country Team.	Involved in the census process since the pre-enumeration period through political analysis, consultation with stakeholders including consultations in Rakhine State as well as advising on communication messages and contacts.
World Food Programme (WFP)	One of UN agencies mainly working towards eradicating need for food security to people who, either permanently or during crisis periods, are unable to produce enough food or do not have the resources to otherwise obtain the food that they and their households require for active and healthy lives.	Provided field staff for payment verification of enumerators and participated in NAC meetings as well as UNCT meetings and consultations.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	UNDP operated under a restricted mandate from 1993 until 2012 implementing the Human Development Initiative program which provided assistance directly to communities and individuals for improving their lives and livelihoods. Aims to help Myanmar manage a "triple transition": nation-building, including securing a sustainable peace with ethnic minorities; state-building, or democratizing and modernizing state institutions; and economic liberalization, moving the country from a closed, command economy to an open and transparent market.	Involved in the census through UNCT meetings as well as provision of vehicles since the preparation stages as well as in the enumeration period.

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Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Part of the United Nations Secretariat responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies. Its mission is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors in order to alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies. The organization advocates for the rights of people in need, promotes preparedness and prevention, and facilitates sustainable solutions.	Provided field staff for verifiers for payment of enumerators and participated in NAC meetings as well as UNCT meetings and consultations.
International Labour Organization (ILO)	One of UN agencies that brings together governments, employers and workers of its member states in common action to promote decent work throughout the world. Its main aims are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues.	User of the census Master Sampling Frame, engagement in data user consultations. Already using preliminary census data as a baseline data for the Labour Force Survey.
United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)	One of the UN agencies founded in 1959, UNIC Yangon is the principal local source of public information about the UN system. It is an active link between the Organization and media, educational institutions, NGOs and the general public.	Attended census meetings and workshops organized by UNFPA and involved in organizing awareness campaign about the census as well as provided suggestions on how to engage with media. They also visited MoIP to observe the data processing.
<b>Donors &amp; International bodies</b>		
The Department for International Development (DFID)	DFID is a UK Government Department overseeing the UK's Government's development policy, and it is responsible for managing most of the UK's overseas aid budget. Its mandate is to reduce poverty with programmes including humanitarian programmes (such as work in Kachin, Rakhine and the Thai border) as well as development programmes (such as work strengthening health systems, improving agricultural productivity and strengthening democracy.	Deeply involved from beginning of the census process; attended meetings regularly and provided funding as well as technical expertise including conflict sensitivity advice.
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	Australia is one of the largest donors in Myanmar and delivers its assistance primarily through UN agencies, regional institutions and international nongovernment organizations. Its expanded aid program targets the alleviation of critical needs in basic education, health (especially for mothers and children) and livelihoods and food security.	Deeply involved from beginning of the census process; attended meetings regularly and provided funding as well as technical expertise including conflict sensitivity advice. They were the first donor agency providing funds for the census.
International Technical Advisory Board (ITAB)	International Technical Advisory Board was established on the basis of the exchange of letters by U Khin Yi, Minister of Immigration and Population and Mr. Nambiar, Special Advisor of the UN Secretary General on Myanmar on 30 April 2012 and formed in January 2013. It consists of international experts from 11 countries, including Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States as well as UN Statistics Division (UNSD), UNFPA, ESCAP and the World Bank with range of technical expertise.	The role of ITAB members in the 2014 Myanmar Census was to provide advice and guidance on the proposed census processes; they also share their international experiences and ensure that the census follows international standards, is credible, and can be widely accepted. The ITAB offers advice to the Government of Myanmar and UNFPA on a range of technical, logistical and administrative issues to support the successful implementation of the census.
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Nord)	Directorate under the Norwegian Foreign Affairs, NORAD's mandate is to promote effective management of funds for development assistance and ensure that Norwegian Development Cooperation is quality assured and evaluated.	Deeply involved from the beginning in the census process; attended meetings regularly and provided funding as well as technical expertise including conflict sensitivity advice.

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Finland Development Cooperation (FDC)	Finland's Development Cooperation takes a human rights-based approach, with a specific emphasis on the rights of minorities. The primary objective of Finland's development policy is eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, and ensuring a decent life for all, in accordance with the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).	Deeply involved from the beginning in the census process; attended meetings regularly and provided funding as well as technical expertise including conflict sensitivity advice.
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	SDC is organized and funded by the Swiss government and it is part of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. Its mandate is based on the Federal Law on International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid with main intentions to improve access to education and basic health care, to promote environmental health, to encourage economic and governmental autonomy, and to improve equity in labor.	Significantly involved from the beginning in the census process through provision of funding, and technical expertise including technical advice on conflict sensitivity issues.
German Embassy / Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	The GIZ is a federal enterprise supporting government of Germany in achieving its development objectives. The main aim is to stabilize the living conditions of particularly marginalized and most disadvantaged part of the population through sectors ranging from economic development and governance to environmental protection and conversation supports.	Funding came from GIZ in Frankfurt however, since there are no representatives of GIZ in-country, the Embassy Counsellor attended census related meetings and workshops organized by UNFPA.
European Union to Myanmar	The European Commission has provided development assistance to Myanmar since 1996 and prioritizing support to health and basic education mainly through the established multi donor programmes. In addition to this also providing support in livelihoods and food security to promote rural development including access to credit targeting cross cutting themes such as gender, environmental protection, good governance and human rights particularly on children rights.	Involved since the beginning of 2013 to the beginning of 2014 in meetings and workshops organized by UNFPA. They decided not to participate in funding the census a few months before the enumeration took place.
<b>Government institutions</b>		
Ministry of Immigration and Population (MoIP)	One of government institutions responsible for collecting and maintaining population data, releasing national registration cards as well as providing entry visas and stay permits to foreigners entering the country. There are two departments under the Ministry.	Lead implementing body of the population and household census.
Department of Population (DoP)	Department under the ministry of Immigration and Population with main responsibility to perform population surveys.	Principal counterpart in the implementation of the census-not only negotiation with ethnic armed groups, but also in terms of all the stages of data processing activities as well.
Department of Immigration (DoI)	Department under the ministry of Immigration and Population with main responsibility to perform issuing of visas and stay permits as well as national registration cards.	Immigration Dept was the implementing body in terms of logistics at township level, as they are the ones with officers on the ground
Department of Health (MoH)	One of the seven departments under the Ministry of Health, the Department of Health plays a major role in providing comprehensive health care support services throughout the country including remote and hard to reach border areas.	Attended census related meetings and workshops and provided suggestions on health related questions. Potential census data user in particular the information on the maternal mortality as a base line data to conduct the Demographic Health Survey (DHS).

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Department of Education (planning and training) (MoE)	Department under the Ministry of Education mainly in charge of developing curricula and capacity development.	Involved since the beginning of the census process through attending meetings and workshops held by Ministry of Immigration and Population and also involved in education related questions and in the provision and selection of enumerators for data collection. Very much involved in surveys on the education sector. Potential census data user – identification of school enrolment and dropout information for future planning.
Department of Information (Mol)	Information and public relation department which is under the Ministry of Information mainly inform the public of major tasks being implemented in accord with the policy of the Government, progress of long-term and short-term plans implementation and significant events and incidents.	They are a member of the Census Committee at different levels and were involved in census awareness throughout the country specifically in broadcasting through state owned media (radio, television (MRTV4) and newspaper) billboards as well as loudspeaker announcements in wards and villages.
General Administration Department (GAD)	Department under Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), is central to the functioning of the administrative mechanism across the country which is present wide spread in the country. Its role and responsibilities range from tax collection, to land management and assorted registration and certification processes to issuing of passports. Its primary responsibility is the management of the country's public administrative structures.	GAD is chair of the district and township census committees and is responsible for all aspects of facilitation at the local level administration and linking enumerators and ward and village facilitators during the enumeration process.
Central Statistical Organization (CSO)	CSO is under the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development (MoNPED) and its role is to provide quality and correct statistics through collection, compilation and dissemination through surveys conducted by the organization as well as data gathered from different ministries. CSO is composed of 6 divisions, namely Administrative, Production Statistics, Services Statistics, Trade Statistics, Income, Expenditure and Investment Statistics and Research and Development. It organizes and conducts social and economic censuses or surveys with reference to Myanmar's economic needs and requirements, either on a prepared planned basis or on short notice as may be required. It produces <b>Statistical Yearbook (Annual)</b> , <b>Monthly Economic Indicator</b> , <b>Agriculture Statistics (every three years)</b> , <b>Livestock and Fishery Statistic (every three years)</b> , <b>Forestry Statistics (every three years)</b> , <b>Vital Statistics Report (Annual)</b> , <b>Statistical Profile of Children and Women (every three years)</b> , <b>Household Income and Expenditure Survey (every five years)</b> , <b>National Mortality Survey (every five years)</b> .	Participated in NAC and ITAB meetings and also provided technical inputs during the preparation of the census questionnaire including usage of language within the questionnaire.
Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	Department under the Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement (MSWRR), mainly providing child welfare services, youth welfare services and care for the elderly including, health care, nutrition and education to orphans and children with disabilities, among other activities.	Social Welfare was involved with the inclusion of the disability question, developing advocacy materials for enumerators and respondents to improve the quality of the response. They have been part of NAC.
<b>Local Administration</b>		

Type of stakeholder	Characteristics	Role in the Census
District Census Committee	Established under the state and region census commissions in the year 2013 and managed by state and region census management committee, it consists of 10 to 14 members from different government departments including 2 local NGO members.	Provided supporting role to the township committees in organizing Training of Trainers to township level trainers as well as drawing enumeration area map together with the support from township general administration departments, distribution of questionnaires/census enumeration forms to the township committees, organizing payment to enumerators and community awareness activities through various state owned media agencies.
Township Census Committee (PaO Self-Administered Area) Shan State	Established under the district census committee in the year 2013, it consists of 10 members representing different government sectors including education, health, general administration, immigration, information, first aid, fire department, police force, land record department and planning departments.	Mainly acting as facilitating role to ensure smooth enumeration activities including linkage between enumerators and ward or village facilitators. In addition to this the committee also provided sensitization support at the ward and village levels.
Township Census Committee (Da Nu Self-Administered Area) Shan State	Established under the district census committee in the year 2013, it consists of 10 members representing members of different government sectors including education, health, general administration, immigration, information, first aid, fire department, police force, land record department and planning departments.	Mainly acting in a facilitation role to ensure smooth enumeration activities including linkage between enumerators and ward or village facilitators. In addition to this the committee also provided sensitization support at the ward and village levels.
<b>Civil Society Organizations</b>		
The Leprosy Mission Myanmar (TLMM)	Established in 1898, started operating at the Mawlamyine Hospital for leprosy-affected people. The organization is operating with over 65 national and one international staff within the country. One of the main activities of the organization is integrating leprosy related rehabilitation into general disability rehabilitation, and in turn to integrate that into the mainstream disability movement. Its mandate is to be a leading voice in Myanmar in addressing the needs of those socially excluded by physical disability (leprosy and non-leprosy related) or by stigmatization.	Involved as a member of the NAC and provided suggestions and advise on the disability question in the census enumeration form.
Shalom Foundation (Nyein Foundation)	Shalom Foundation was founded by Reverend Dr. Saboi Jum and the Advisory Board is composed of community and religious leaders from different ethnic nationalities. It is a local NGO linked to Kachin state after the 1994 cease-fire agreement and has been directly involved in peace process and has link to arm group and civil society in Kachin state. Its main objective is to support in establishing trust between all levels of society, to support the peaceful means in achieving the desired goals of ethnic armed groups, to support individuals to become agents of positive change in their communities and nation, to promote individuals to be socially responsible people and thus to fulfill their human dignity. The key beneficiaries of the foundation are Local community leaders, Religious Leaders, Ethnic Mediators, Ethnic Armed Groups, Youth and women, Community social and development workers, Teachers, and those who are actively involved in peace and development Works.	Involved in the census process from the onset, contributing with their knowledge and expertise, both as ethnic advisers and as National Advisory Committee members. They have an in-depth understanding of Myanmar and of how the census fits within their work and outreach groups. The foundation also supported/facilitated in the negotiations with the Kachin Independence Army during the pre-enumeration period.

Type of stakeholder	Characteristics	Role in the Census
Myanmar Council of Churches (MCC)	The Myanmar Council of Churches was founded in 1914 as the Burma Representative Council of Missions. It became the Burma Christian Council in 1923, was reconstituted as the Burma Council of Churches in 1972, and changed its name to the MCC in 1990. It is a Burmese ecumenical organization that promotes understanding and cooperation among different Christian denominations, sharing of resources among churches, a unified engagement with the state and other faith traditions, and coordinated effort in social welfare activities. MCC departments also focus on Christian education and literacy, women's empowerment, and youth leadership training. The MCC is a member of the World Council of Churches.	Involved in the census process from the onset contributing with knowledge and expertise as ethnic advisers as well as National Advisory Committee members. They have an in-depth understanding of Myanmar as well as of how the census fits within their work and outreach groups.
Euro-Burma Office (EBO)	The Euro-Burma Office (EBO) was established in Brussels in 1997 to promote the development of democracy in Burma. It is mainly involved in the Myanmar peace process and activities related to capacity strengthening of decision makers as well as civil society organizations and media through facilitating access to information, training and funding support especially to women and youth enabling them to be involved in the peace process. In addition to this, the organization facilitates ethnic armed groups consultations (between them).	Key figure in the negotiations on the peace process; facilitator for ethnic armed groups, assisted UNFPA in linking up with armed ethnic groups to discuss about the census; chair of the International Peace Support Group (IPSG); a body of NGOs that discuss monthly issues related to the peace process (a sub-group was set-up just on the census)
Marie Stopes International (MSI)	Founded in the year 1997, MSI is providing support on HIV as well as best practice integrated sexual and reproductive health care supports in Yangon, Mandalay, Magwe, Bago, Ayeyawaddy, Sagaing, Mon and Shan states.	Involved in the census process, received briefings and sensitizing their staff/members and the communities on the ground in verification of enumeration process as well as payment verification.
88 Generation (Peace and Open Society)	Founded in 2005, the organization is led by students who were active during the 1988 pro-democracy uprising. Its mandate is to build peace and promote the civil society in Myanmar.	Involved in the census process, received briefings and sensitizing their staff/members and the communities on the ground in preparation for the enumeration.
Local Resource Center (LRC)	LRC was founded in the year 2008 after the cyclone Nargis. Main activities being capacity development of local organizations, advocate on behalf of local groups, ensure access to capacity development services and ultimately strengthen the collaborative response to Cyclone Nargis between local and international organizations. It aims to empower civil society organizations (CSOs) by promoting institutional development through skill development and information sharing.	Have been engaged in training staff on census and in sharing census materials in preparation for the enumeration with their beneficiaries across the country.
<b>Academia</b>		

Type of stakeholder	Characteristics	Role in the Census
Prof. Aung Tun Thet	<p>Prof. Dr. Aung Tun Thet is currently the President's Economic Advisor and also a member of the President's National Economic and Social Advisory Council. He is also a Member of Myanmar Investment Commission, Advisor of Union of Myanmar Federation of Commerce and Industries. He is a visiting Professor, to Yangon Institute of Economics; Yangon University; National Defense College.</p> <p>Previously, he held various positions including Principal Officer of the UN System Staff College, Turin, Italy (2000-2008), Senior Policy Advisor of UNICEF in New York, Dhaka and Bangkok (1992-2000). He was Director-General, Ministry of Health (1989-1992) and Faculty Member, Institute of Economics, Yangon (1966-1989).</p> <p>Prof Aung has a Bachelor of Commerce (Yangon) &amp; a Post-graduate Diploma in Management Studies (Brighton), M.Sc. Operations Research from University of Warwick and a Ph.D. in Management Sciences from University of Manchester. Prof Aung Tun Thet is also a Post-doctoral Fellow from University of Marburg.</p>	Not directly involved in the census process but able to provide insights into the census with different perspective in relation to the country context.
Yangon Institute of Economics, Statistical Department	The Institute of Economics in Yangon is the main university of economics and business in Myanmar. Founded as the Department of Economics of Yangon University in 1924, the institute became an independent university of higher learning in 1964. The institute offers undergraduate and graduate degrees and diplomas, mostly in commerce, statistics and economics. It is also the primary business school in the country, offering full-time, executive and online MBA degree.	Member of the NAC, part of data-user and other consultations, keen interest in the census and its use in the statistics and demography curriculum at the university. Also supported in payment to enumerators during the data collection process. The department has planned thematic analysis on fertility, nuptiality and population projection.
Myanmar Development and Resource Institute - Centre for Economic and Social Development (MDRI-CESD)	The Myanmar Development Resource Institute's Centre for Economic and Social Development (MDRI-CESD) is an independent Myanmar think tank focusing on research and programs aimed at delivering effective policy solutions to further Myanmar's reform process. The centre undertakes research and other initiatives on critical economic, governance and development issues. CESD is one of three centres operating as part of the Myanmar Development Resource Institute (MDRI), a non-government research institute founded by U Myint and other advisors to the Myanmar president.	Supported UNFPA through provision of two short-term researchers on conflict sensitivity advice during the preparation process.
Myanmar Survey Research (MSR)	MSR is an independent research agency established in 1995. They track market developments information including consumer and industry needs to provide relevant insights for market (entry) strategy as well as conducting research for UN agencies as well as international NGOs on variety of topics.	Involved from the beginning of the census in consultations, including data-user consultations. MSR is also one of the potential census data users.
Myanmar Marketing Research and Development (MMRD)	Myanmar Marketing Research & Development (MMRD) was established in 1992 as Myanmar's first Marketing Research Company and Producer of Yangon Directory (Yellow Pages). MMRD Research Services is a key part of the company, which provides various types of research ranging from Business and Industrial research to Social researches with 250 full time staff and 200 part-time project staff.	Researchers hired for the pilot observation from MMRD, highly engaged in the consultation process and in the data-user consultations.
<b>Media</b>		
Irrawaddy news media	The Irrawaddy was founded in 1993 by a group of Burmese journalists living in exile in Thailand is a leading source of news, information, and analysis on Burma/Myanmar and the Southeast Asian region. It is an independent news media group, unaffiliated with any political party, organization or government.	Two journalists covered news on the census as well as one other reporter from this media visited the Census Data Centre organized by DoP and UNFPA.

Type of stakeholder	Characteristics	Role in the Census
Democratic Voice of Burma (DVB)	Launched in 1992, it is a non-profit media organization based in Chiang Mai, Thailand and it is run by Burmese expatriates. It produces radio and television broadcasts aiming at providing uncensored news and information about Burma/Myanmar.	Important media outlet for discussions, debates, activism around democracy - they have provided free air time, uploaded census videos on their portal as well as held debates on census
Voice of America (VOA)	The official external broadcast Institution of the United States Federal Government. The VOA provides programming for broadcast on radio, TV and the internet outside of the U.S in English and in some foreign languages.	Supported by providing free air time, technical assistance and partners for video production and radio training on the census- interested in the census from the beginning
Mizzima	Independent media, established in 1998 in New Deli, India, by three veterans of Myanmar's 1988 pro-democracy uprising. Until recently, Mizzima operates as an exile-based organization, with a liaison office in Chang Mai, Thailand, complementing the organization's head quarter in India. At present, Mizzima media company Ltd. Is a registered Myanmar company. It produces a daily Mizzima newspaper in Myanmar language, a weekly Mizzima business magazine weekly television business and sports programs – aired by Myanma Radio & Television (MRTV) – and websites in both the Myanmar and English language.	Has written a number of articles on census- have been part of the media tours of the Data Centre and the ITAB press releases
The Myanmar Times	Independent media founded in 2000 and it is a division of Myanmar Consolidated Media Co. Ltd. (MCM). Myanmar's first private English-language daily, plus weekly Myanmar journal.	Has written a number of articles on the census- newspapers that targets primarily expats- - have been part of the media tours of the Data Centre and the ITAB press releases.
Myanmar Radio and TV (MRTV)	State own media, formerly the Burma broadcasting Service (BBS) is the Myanmar National Radio and Television Channel. The television channels are broadcast from its broadcast centre in Kamayut, Yangon and the radio service is now broadcast primarily from Nay Pyi Taw.	Has provided a channel dedicated only to the census in the period prior to enumeration, and air time on other channels and radio- are members of Census Committee

## Stakeholder map for Palestine

Type	Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
<b>UN Agencies</b>					
	<b>UNFPA</b>	Main Programme Agency	<p>Support countries in their effort to conduct population and housing censuses according to international recommendations.</p> <p>Support countries in using census results to draw evidence-based policies for effective national development planning, including sexual reproductive health and gender equality</p>	<p>Define strategy</p> <p>Organize implementation</p>	<p>In all countries, census results are timely and reliable.</p> <p>Census results are used to draw policies for effective national development planning, including sexual reproductive health and gender equality.</p>
<b>Regional bodies</b>					
	League of Arab States (PAPFAM)	PAPFAM is a Division of the League of Arab States dealing with health and health information	The major purpose of <i>PAPFAM</i> is to enable the Ministries of Health and other national health institutions in the Arab region to obtain a timely and integrated flow of reliable information suitable for formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the family health and reproductive health policies and programs in a cost-effective manner.	Provided technical assistance to Palestinian family health surveys	
<b>Regional UN agencies</b>					
	UNFPA Arab States Regional Office (ASRO)	Technical advisor	Support population data generation and analysis and promote integration of population dynamics in national planning and policy formulation, provide technical advice to the national censuses within international standards	Provided technical assistance for the 2007 census in Palestine	

Type	Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
<b>Regional institutes</b>					
	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)	Organised workshops and events on the organisation of censuses in the Region. Compiles data from the region.	Promote data disaggregation and utilization	Data dissemination for evidence based-policy making	
	Arab Institute for Training and Statistical Research	Inter-governmental and non-profit organization for training and research in statistics.	Promote quality data generation and use in the Arab region	Capacity development for Palestinian line ministries on population integration and data utilization in planning	
<b>Country level</b>					
<b>Country UN agencies</b>					
	UNFPA CO	Implementing agency Payment of enumerators, district managers and supervisors, communication, building capacities	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.
	UNWOMEN	Labelled as a user of data and promoter of disaggregated data use	Sustained interest in disaggregated data for policy planning and programming	Data user	Accurate census and statistical data for programme planning and M&E
	UNICEF	Financed part of the census	Sustained interest in disaggregated data for policy planning and programming	Data user	As above
	UNRWA	Use census data for planning provision of services for education, health care and social services to registered Palestinian refugees	Interest in disaggregated data on refugees in Palestine for planning and programming	Data user	As above
	UNDP	Labelled as a user of data and promoter of disaggregated data use	Sustained interest in disaggregated data for policy planning and programming	Data user	As above

Type	Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
	WFP	Labelled as a user of data and promoter of disaggregated data use	Sustained interest in disaggregated data for policy planning and programming	Data user	As above
	FAO	Labelled as a user of data and promoter of disaggregated data use	Sustained interest in disaggregated data for policy planning and programming	Date user	As above
	OCHA	Labelled as a user of data and promoter of disaggregated data use for vulnerable areas for humanitarian interventions	Sustained interest in disaggregated data for policy planning and humanitarian programming	Data user	As above
<b>Multi-lateral cooperation</b>					
	World Bank, Jerusalem	Potential Donor. Did not support the census	Involved in support for the national statistical system and poverty-related research as well as public sector reform. Has previously funded PCBS.	Data user and past-potential NSO funder, partner with UNFPA in coordination of NSO support	
	Australian cooperation, Al Bireh, Ramallah	Funded the census through UNFPA	Past-potential NSO funder for census and statistics?		
	Norway, Jerusalem	Member of the core funding group	Implicated in long-term core NSO capacity support		
	Netherlands, El Bireh, Ramallah	Member of the core funding group	As above		
	USAID, Jerusalem	Mentioned as a potential donor but seems not to have funded the census. This could be interesting to investigate.	As above		
<b>Government bodies</b>					
	Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)	Implementing agency of the census	Production of population data for policy planning and programming	Producers of data  Oversight and management	Making data available within international standards

Type Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
PCBS- Public Relations	Advocacy on Census	As above	Managed the Media and advocacy campaigns	
Data Users Services Division (PCBS)	Provide access to statistical products and provides to data users population statistics, economic statistics and Area statistics. Public Use Files (PUF) is provided to many users including university scholars, researchers and Non-Government agencies and private sector organizations at a reasonable price.  (PCBS project document 2005)	As above	Support public access to data	
PCBS other department (communication, etc. questionnaire design, field supervisor, etc.)	Census implementation		Support design and implementation of census	
Ex PCBS Staff involved in Census	Census planning and implementation		Was the executive Director for 2007 census	
Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development (MoPAD)	Promoters and users of data in national planning processes	Sustained interest in disaggregated data for policy planning and programming	Support national development planning	Evidence based national development plans
Ministry of Health	Health Information system Providers of health statistics	Utilization of census data "descriptive findings and statistics "	Use census to support health statistics and planning	
Ministry of Local Government	Provides support and supervision of local Government units.	Sustained interest in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Localities and Community based data</li> <li>Population, area, city, village, location...etc.</li> <li>Registered and nonregistered lands</li> </ul>	Provide data on municipal areas to facilitate mapping and identifying enumeration areas  Facilitated implementation and provided logistics	

Type	Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
	Ministry of Education (MoE)		Sustainable interest in data regarding unemployment rates, level of education and health.	Data users Facilitate implementation Provides Logistics in Gaza	
	Ministry of National Economy	To create an economic policy in cooperation with related ministries that contributes to the national welfare by creating a highly supportive enabling environment for private sector development	Utilization of census data to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measure future projections on household consumptions and expenditures</li> <li>• assess agreements</li> <li>• to assess the market</li> </ul>	Data users in policy making	Classified establishments in regards to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Size (small, medium and large enterprises)</li> <li>• # of employees</li> <li>• Capital</li> <li>• Income</li> </ul>
	Ministry of Social Affairs; MoSA			Data users in policy making	
	Ministry of Women's Affairs ; MOWA	Policy making related to Women rights and studying the reality of women affairs in Palestine	Continuous utilization of census data for policy making in regards to women rights as well as to developing the Gender Strategic Plan	Data users in policy making	Sustained interest in adding more gender based data
	Ministry of Labor			Data users in policies	
	Higher Council on Youth and Sport	Support youth	Sustained interest in data regarding youth	Data users in planning and policy making	
	Ramallah Municipality	Local Government and district planning	Accurate-timely locality data	Data users for local planning	
	Gaza Municipality	As above	As above	Data users for local planning	
<b>Academia</b>					
	The Palestinian National Institute for Public Health (WHO)	New independent health research facility funded by WHO	Accurate, timely data available for technical-social research and advocacy purposes.	Data users for research and policy analysis	

Type	Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
	Azhar University (Gaza)	** Signed partnership agreement with PCBS Further analysis and research for Master degree students Analysis and Research by Professors	Accurate, timely data available for technical-social research and advocacy purposes.	Data users for research and policy analysis	
	Aqsa University(Gaza)	Further analysis and research for Master degree students Analysis and Research by Professors	As above	Data users for research and policy analysis	
	Al-Quds University (Gaza)	Further analysis and research for Master degree students Analysis and Research by Professors	As above	Data users for research and policy analysis	
	Birzeit University (West Bank)	Further analysis and research for Master degree students Analysis and Research by Professors	As above	Data users for research and policy analysis	
	Al-Quds University (West Bank)	Further analysis and research for Master degree students Analysis and Research by Professors	As above	Data users for research and policy analysis	
	Ramallah Educational Science Faculty and Women's Training Center (UNRWA)	Further analysis and research for Bachelors degree students Analysis and Research by Professors	As above	Research and advocacy on women's rights	
<b>Civil society / Associations</b>					
	Palestinian Women's Centre for Research and Documentation (West Bank)			Data analysis and utilization for advocacy on policy formulation	
	Palestinian Economic Policy Research Institute MASS (West Bank)	Research and Policy Dialogue		Data utilization and analysis in research	
	Women Studies Center (West Bank)		Utilization of census data "descriptive findings and statistics "	Data utilization and analysis in research	

Type	Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
	Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy MIFTAH (West Bank)				
	Women's Affairs Center (Gaza)		Utilization of census data "descriptive findings and statistics "	CWLRC hosted the workshop to present the results of the VAW survey conducted in 2011	
<b>Private Sector</b>					
	Alpha International (West Bank)	Research Institute (private sector)		Data utilization and analysis in research	
	AWRAD ( West Bank)	Research Institute (private sector)	Utilization of census data "descriptive findings and statistics "		There is a need for more informative and detailed data on women's issues and to provide statistics on topics of early marriage and violence against women. Many university students request this information from the centre as they cant find updated information from PCBS
<b>National committees</b>					
	National Committee for Census	Deputy ministries involved in planning and implementation of census chaired by the president of PCBS	Accurate, timely census adhering to international standards	Support planning the census, identifying needs and support implementation	
	National MDG Steering Committee	n/a	Accurate, timely data to monitor progress towards MDGs	Oversee-advise on MDG indicators and reports	

Type	Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
	National Population committee, NPC	<p>It functions as an advisory body composed of academics, researchers and experts from civil society, PCBS and selected line ministries to promote policy dialogue and population advocacy activities. (from CPAP 2011-2013)</p> <p>Academics, researchers and experts from the civil society, PCBS and selected ministries and as a supportive network to keep discussions over population issues alive and vibrant</p>		Advocate for population issues to support national policy formulation and strategies	
	Electoral commission	Independent election planning and oversight	Accurate locality data to define electoral districts	Use data for elections	

## Stakeholder map for Peru

Type	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
<b>Name of Stakeholder</b>				
<b>UN Agencies</b>				
<b>UNFPA</b>	<b>Main Programme Agency</b>	<p><b>Support countries in their effort to conduct population and housing censuses according to international recommendations.</b></p> <p><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></p>	<p><b>Define strategy</b></p> <p><b>Organise implementation</b></p>	<p><b>In all countries, census results are timely and reliable.</b></p> <p><b>Census results are used to draw policies for effective national development planning, including sexual reproductive health and gender equality.</b></p>
<b>Donors</b>				
<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. 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	
<b>European Union</b>	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.
<b>Paris 21</b>	The vision of PARIS21 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
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.	<b>N/A</b>

Type	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
Name of Stakeholder		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>Country level</b>				
<b>Country UN agencies</b>				
UNFPA CO	Implementing agency	Successful implementation of the programme  Contribute to UNFPA goals	Assess countries 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	Produced a publication on human	Data user	Improved efficiency and relevance of

Type	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
Name of Stakeholder	user – policy maker	development heavily using the census results		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
Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social MIDIS	El Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social fue creado por la Ley N° 29792 el 20 de Octubre de 2011. La juramentación de su primera Ministra se llevó a cabo en la ciudad del Cusco el 21 de Octubre del mismo año.	The MIDIS social programmes are based on population estimates from census 2007. Administrative registers are used for monitoring the programs and results assessed by often looking at the ENDES health indicators, at the ENAHO social indicators, or at the poverty maps done with census 2007 data (INEI-UNFPA 2009).	Data user	Benefit from good data for its result based budgeting and policy making
Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables	Ministry responsible for the inclusion of women and various vulnerable groups like minorities, displaced persons, migrants, etc	The MIMP has led a process to develop a survey with INEI on the use of time adopting a gender approach	Data user	More gender disaggregated become available
Ministerio de Salud - MINSA	Ministry in charge of health care	The Ministry of health is heavily relying on census and survey data for its planning and policies	Data user	
Ministerio de Educación	Ministry in charge of Education	Although having been interview, little reference is made regarding use of census data		
<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,				

Type Name of Stakeholder	Characteristics	Interests	Role	Expectations
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 educactivas inclusivas e interculturales.
Plataforma de Mujeres Afroperuanas	Compuesta por más de 15 organizaciones femeninas afroperuanas.	Pretende identificar y evidenciar las demandas y necesidades específicas de las mujeres afrodescendientes del país, abordando aspectos prioritarios de atención: educación, cultura, salud, empleo, participación política, ciudadanía, derechos sexuales y derechos reproductivos, calidad de vida, racismo 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 System used by the statistical office).	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
Mesa de Concertación para la Lucha contra la Pobreza (MCLCP)				
Asociación Peruana de Demografía y Población (APDP)				

## Stakeholder map for Tajikistan

Type	Characteristics	Role
<b>Regional UN agencies</b>		
<b>UNFPA Regional Office</b>	The EECA (Eastern Europe and Central Asia) regional office provide a key link between UNFPA's organization-wide vision, strategies, policies and analyses, on one hand, and the needs of the region and programme countries therein, on the other.	Facilitated country office in access to international consultants and also provided institutional support visits especially to discuss complex aspects of the Census with the Country Office Representative.
<b>UNFPA Sub-Regional Office</b>	The sub-regional office is based in Kazakhstan and covers the countries in Central Asia	Facilitates exchange between countries in Central Asia
UNFPA CO	Lead agency in the United Nations System for population issues, and for the coordination of other projects supported by the Fund. Its mandate is (1) to build knowledge and capacity to respond to needs in population and family planning; (2) to promote awareness in both developed and developing countries of population problems and possible strategies to deal with these problems; (3) to assist population problems in the forms and means best suited to the individual countries' needs; (4) to assume a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes, and to coordinate projects supported by the Fund	Leading supporter to Gokomstat through provision of technical expertise and financial support, throughout the census preparation, implementation and data dissemination phases
UNICEF	UN agency advocating for the protection of children's rights, for meeting children basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.	UNICEF is involved in the development of Censusinfo and coordinates surveys such as DHS. UNICEF is a major data user
UNSD	The Statistical Division of the United Nations is publishing the recommendations and principles for censuses	Provides support for the implementation of Censusinfo in member states
UNHCR	UNHCR is the UN agencies involved in the monitoring and support to refugees and displaced people.	UNHCR is involved in Tajikistan with regards to the situation of stateless persons after failing to be granted Tajik citizenship following the fall of the Soviet Union
IOM	The UN agency responsible for migration questions	Use census data to measure migration is one the of the focus described in the country programme.
WHO	The UN agency responsible for health questions	Partner in the output 1 on Population and developmet regarding the census

Type	Characteristics	Role
Name of Stakeholder		
<b>Multi-lateral cooperation</b>		
World Bank	The World Bank is one of the principal providers of funds for the development of statistical capacities. Important data user for programming purposes.	Funder and implementer of the STATCAP programme since 2007
USAID	The international development agency of the USA	Principal funder of the DHS
JIPA	The international development agency of Japan	Support STATCAP
TIKA	The international development agency of Turkey	Support STATCAP
<b>Government bodies</b>		
Goskomstat /Tajstat	The National Statistical Office of Tajikistan responsible for the collection and publication of official statistics.	Implementing agency of the census and main beneficiary of the UNFPA support
Ministry of Health		Large project on civil registration launched following the census (strengthen CRVS)
Ministry of Economic development and trade of RT (MEDT RT)		Important user of census data
City of Dushanbe		
District office of the Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan of Khatlon Region		
<b>Media</b>		
Khovar	National Information Agency of Tajikistan	
Asia plus	News agencies publishing article on the census	
hakimov	News agencies publishing article on the census	

Type	Characteristics	Role
Name of Stakeholder		
Avesto	News agencies publishing article on the census	
TV Safina		
Jumhuriyat ,		
<b>Academic</b>		
Tajik State National University		
Institute of economic and demography of Academy of Sciences of Republic of Tajikistan		

## Annex 8. Interview Protocols

### *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 the view of UNFPA 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:

<b>Main aspects</b>	
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.

<b>Complementary aspects</b>	
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	

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 interviews.	

<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 interviewees to send us any evidence related information mentioned during the interview.	
<b>End of the interview</b> 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.	

## 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	
EQ7	A7.2 External mainstreaming	

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.	

## 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	
	A.3.3 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?
<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.		

## *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	
	A.3.3 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.		

## 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.*

#### CHECKLISTS

MAIN ASPECTS		
EQ	Assumption	Addressed?
<b>EQ3</b>	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	

<b>EQ1</b>	A1.2 UNFPA support is aligned with national needs on availability of statistical data	
<b>EQ5</b>	A5.1 Partnerships (that optimised the use of statistical data)	
<b>EQ6</b>	A6.1 Comparative strengths	
	A6.2 Key partner (whether UNFPA is seen as a key partner)	

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

<b>ADDITIONAL ASPECTS</b>		<b>Covered?</b>
<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 Logbook

## Annex 9. Interview Logbook

<b>Name(s) of the interviewee(s):</b>	<b>Position:</b>	<b>Institution/Organisation:</b>
<b>Interview date:</b>		<b>Stakeholder type:</b>
<b>Interviewer (s):</b>		<b>Interview Code:</b>

### INTERVIEW CONTENT

#### Background & key issues

#### Contents

#### Main Conclusions

#### Next Steps

## Annex 10. Survey Methodology

### **Purpose and scope of the surveys**

As part of the evaluation of the UNFPA support to the 2010 round of censuses, and with the objective to capture global quantitative and qualitative data for the analysis, two global surveys were designed. The first one was targeted at National Statistical Offices and the second one at UNFPA country offices.

The purpose of the survey to the National Statistical Offices (NSO) was to capture their perceptions towards the role played by UNFPA, the type of model of engagement that was used, the type and quality of technical assistance and training received, the focus on new skills and new technologies and the perceived added-value of the UNFPA.

The purpose of the survey to UNFPA country offices was somewhat different in the sense that it was designed to capture the extent to which country offices resort to soft-aid, defined as all activities that are not formally recorded in annual work plans, as a modality of engagement. This was illustrated as a need during the pilot country case study since it appeared that a significant share of activities relevant to the census was conducted informally. The team of evaluators has decided to investigate this point globally through this survey. In addition to the soft-aid module, modules on technical assistance and training, on profile of UNFPA staffs involved in the census and on added-value were also included in the survey.

The technical assistance and training module of the questionnaires as well as the module on added-value were replicated like for like in both surveys in an attempt to identify gaps at aggregated level between the perception of the NSOs and the perception of the COs in the eventuality that the response rates would not allow the surveys to be representative of the whole population.

As the scope of the surveys was global and to respect confidentiality it was decided not to use this reciprocity of questionnaires for cross-checking of individual questionnaires in the analysis.

### **Universe and coverage of the surveys**

Both surveys have been designed simultaneously during February and March 2015 and translated into French and Spanish, the original questionnaires having been developed in English. The reason for translating the questionnaires was to administrate them into all three UNFPA working languages and also to maximise the coverage by providing each country with a familiar language.<sup>20</sup>

In terms of universe covered and administration mode, both survey differ due to operational and methodological decisions. The original universe for both surveys was the countries that

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<sup>20</sup> As a note, some countries expressed their wish that the questionnaires would be available in Arabic and Russian too.

have reported having had support regarding from UNFPA during the 2010 round in a survey conducted by the UNFPA evaluation office in July 2015. This survey was done at country level and not at country office level and covered more than the UNFPA programme countries listed in Table 1 below.

This means that some countries while being covered by the sub-regional country offices, implying that the universe for both survey are slightly different. The universe for the survey to NSOs is the countries reporting support while the universe for the survey to the COs is the country offices having reported to have delivered support to census during the 2010 round.

The survey conducted by the evaluation office covered 130 countries or territories out of which the Sub Regional Office in the Caribbean covers 11 countries, the SRO for Pacific covers 18 and another 18 countries have reported no support. This leads to a universe of 101 country offices and two sub-regional offices, or in other terms 103 individuals. Considering that 65 country offices have answered the survey, the coverage amounts to 63%.

Regarding the survey to NSO, the universe comprises the 112 countries having reported support. The number of countries having replied to the survey is 53, with one country not being a programme country (hence the 52 countries considered for the goodness of fit test). The coverage for the NSO survey is 47%. 35 countries have answered both surveys.

Table 1 - Classification of Countries/Territories

Red Quadrant (40 countries)	Orange Quadrant (21 countries)	Yellow Quadrant (16 Countries)	Pink Quadrant (44 countries)
Afghanistan	Angola	Bhutan	Albania
Bangladesh	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Djibouti	Algeria
Benin	Cape Verde	Egypt	Argentina
Burkina Faso	Congo	El Salvador	Armenia
Burundi	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Gabon	Azerbaijan
Cambodia	Ghana	Georgia	Belarus
Cameroon	Guatemala	Indonesia	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Central African Republic	Honduras	Iraq	Botswana
Chad	India	Morocco	Brazil
Comoros	Kyrgyz Republic	Multi-country Pacific <sup>21</sup>	Chile
Côte d'Ivoire	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Namibia	China
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Myanmar	Palestine	Colombia
Eritrea	Nicaragua	Panama	Costa Rica
Ethiopia	Pakistan	Paraguay	Cuba
Gambia	Papua New Guinea	South Africa	Dominican Republic
Guinea	Philippines	Syrian Arab Republic	Ecuador
Guinea-Bissau	Sao Tome and Principe		Equatorial Guinea
Haiti	Swaziland		Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Kenya	Tajikistan		Jordan
Lesotho	Timor-Leste		Kazakhstan
Liberia	Yemen		Kosovo
Madagascar			Lebanon
Malawi			Libya
Mali			Malaysia
Mauritania			Maldives
Mozambique			Mauritius
Nepal			Mexico
Niger			Mongolia
Nigeria			Multi-country Caribbean <sup>22</sup>
Rwanda			Oman
Senegal			Peru
Sierra Leone			Republic of Moldova
Somalia			Serbia
South Sudan			Sri Lanka
Sudan			Thailand
Togo			the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Uganda			Tunisia
United Republic of Tanzania			Turkey
Zambia			Turkmenistan
Zimbabwe			Ukraine
			Uruguay
			Uzbekistan
			Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
			Viet Nam

<sup>21</sup> Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia (Federated States), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

<sup>22</sup> Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curacao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Maarten (Dutch Part), St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Turks and Caicos, and Trinidad and Tobago.

## Survey administration and data processing

The data collection for both surveys started in March 2015 and closed in July 2015 with to waves of reminders being issued in April and June.

### NSO survey

Questionnaires for the survey to NSO were sent by email by the UNFPA evaluation office and addressed to the heads of the NSOs according to the contact list provided by the United Nations Statistics Division.

The questionnaire to NSOs was administered through a Javascript programmed PDF form forbidding selection of multiple modalities for questions where only one modality was allowed. The decision to use PDF forms was dictated by the limited access to and sometime unstable connexion to the Internet. The online administration of a relatively long questionnaire while experiencing difficulties with Internet could have discouraged participants.

The data entry of replies to the questionnaire was performed manually through a double data entry system programmed in CSPRO.<sup>23</sup> Micro data were exported in CSV format to a data analysis software, STATA, for cleaning, imputation and analysis.

Categorical variables coded in numerical format (integer) were labelled in the statistical software while answers to open questions were kept in text format (string). Internal consistency checks were run to ensure that no inconsistencies between control questions were found through automated routines for logic tests. In the eventuality where such inconsistency occurred, the answer to an objective question superseded the answer to a subjective question. In case of inconsistencies, variables were turned into “missing” or “not applicable” as appropriate. In some rare eventualities where there was a certainty that the control question was mistaken (using a third control variable) it was imputed appropriately to resolve the inconsistency.

### CO survey

The questionnaire to COs was administered online using the application SurveyMonkey with a connexion method through a weblink. There were three different weblinks for English, French and English questionnaires. The evaluation office sent these weblinks by email to the UNFPA representatives in the eligible country offices in the appropriate language.

Once the datasets were concatenated and unified, a first cleaning of multiple responses has taken place.

In order to identify multiple responses, the unique identifier number of the respondent was used in case the country was not populated in the questionnaire.

In turn, in the event of multiple responses for a single IP address or country office, the imputation method used was to first prioritise presence during the census by using the variable “presence during the census”. The second variable used was seniority using the

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<sup>23</sup> CSPRO is a database and data management system developed by the US Census Bureau. It is freely available and widely used across the world for censuses and survey processing.

variable “years in office”, the third variable was the position held in the office prioritising Population and Development officers over Representatives and Deputy Representatives by assuming that P&D officers would be closer to census activities. No cases of multiple responses remained unsolved after applying these three rules. The rationale behind the exclusion of multiple responses is that it was impossible to weight the answers to the questionnaire without introducing a bias.

At this stage the cleaned dataset was exported to STATA<sup>24</sup> and labelled. Due to the programming capacities in SurveyMonkey<sup>25</sup> no imputation was required in STATA as inconsistencies could be prevented at data collection stage.

### Analysis of survey data

The analysis of the survey data has been performed in STATA using mainly tabulation and cross-tabulation of variables by regions or quadrants. The necessary condition for cross-tabulation by regions or quadrants was that the sub-sample of countries or country offices having participated in the survey was representative of the whole population for these two variables. To this end, a chi-square goodness of fit test was performed for both variables and both surveys.

#### Chi-square test for goodness of fit

The Chi-Square test for goodness of fit tests whether there is a statistically significant difference between the sample distribution and the distribution in the total population for each category, or in other words if the proportion of the observed population (the sample) is close fit to the expected distribution (the population).

The choice of this test was commended by the fact that regions and quadrants are categorical data. In addition, the basic condition for the use of the chi-square test for goodness of fit were met.<sup>24</sup>

#### Hypothesis and calculation of the p-values

In the case of these surveys, the null hypothesis  $H_0$  to be tested is the hypothesis that the sample distribution exactly follows the distribution of the population and  $H_1$  the hypothesis that the distributions are different. These can be written as follows:

$$H_0: O_i = E_i$$

$$H_1: O_i \neq E_i$$

Where:

$O_i$  = The number of observed cases for each category

$E_i$  = The number of expected cases according to the proportion of each category in the total population

The Chi-square test statistic is:  $\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{i=k} \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$

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<sup>24</sup> The condition for this test is that no categories has a cohort of less than five individuals.

Table 2 - Reference population distribution by quadrant for the survey to NSOs:

Quadrant colour	Population		Sample	
	Number of country offices	Proportion of total, in %	Number of country office	Proportion of total, in %
Red	40	33.0	18	34.6
Orange	21	17.4	7	13.5
Yellow	16	13.2	8	15.4
Pink	44	36.4	19	36.5
Total	121	100.0	52	100.0

Figure 1 - Distribution of NSOs by quadrants for population and sample

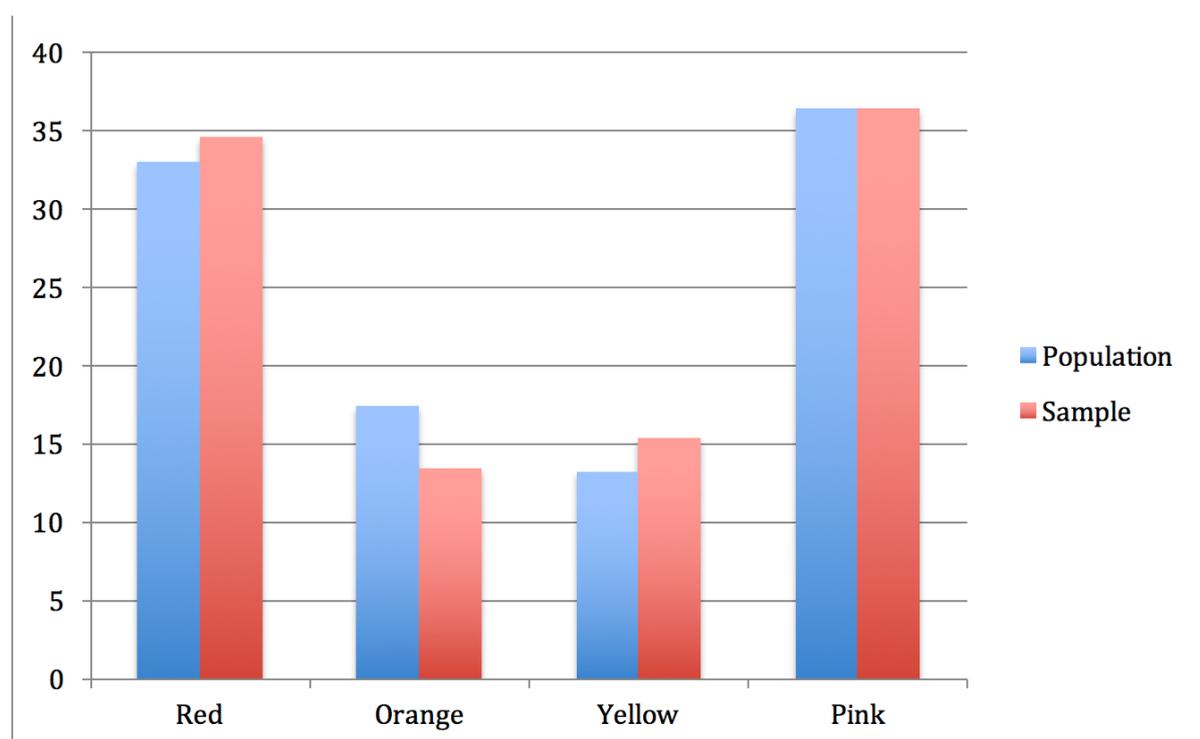


Table 3 - Chi-square statistic calculation for quadrants for the survey to NSOs:

	$O_i$	$E_i$	$O_i - E_i$	$(O_i - E_i)^2$	$\frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$
Red	18	17.2	0.8	0.7056	0.0411
Orange	7	9.0	-2.0	4.1943	0.4636
Yellow	8	6.9	1.1	1.2905	0.1880
Pink	19	18.9	0.1	0.0052	0.0003
Total	52	52	0.00	6.1956	0.6930

For example, the expected number of countries for the red category according to their share of the total population is calculated as follows:

$$E_{red} = O_{red} \times Freq_{red}$$

$$E_{red} = 18 \times 0.33 = 17.2$$

The score for  $\chi^2$  is 0.6930 and the critical value with 3 degrees of freedom for the test statistic with a risk of 5% to reject  $H_0$  whereas it is true is 7.82, meaning there is no statistically significant difference between the observed and expected distribution. Therefore the  $H_0$  hypothesis cannot be rejected and thus the distribution of the sample follows the distribution of the population closely enough to conclude it is representative of the entire population for the quadrant variable.

Table 4 - Reference population distribution by region for the survey to NSOs:

Region name	Population		Sample	
	Number of country office	Proportion of total, in %	Number of country office	Proportion of total, in %
APRO	24	19.8	11	21.1
Arab States	13	10.8	5	9.6
EECARO	19	15.7	9	17.3
ESARO	23	19.0	11	21.1
LACRO	20	16.5	9	17.3
WCARO	22	18.2	7	13.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Figure 2 - Distribution of NSO by region for population and sample

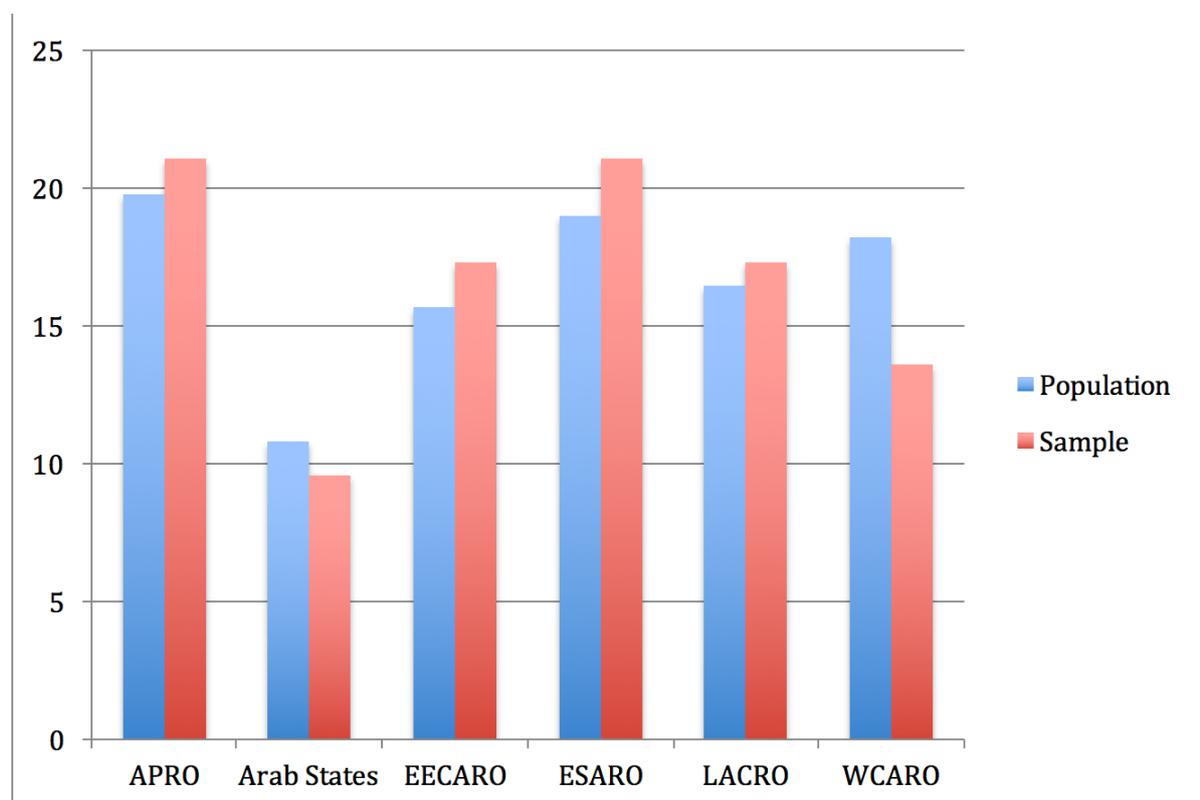


Table 5 - Chi-square statistic calculation for quadrants for the survey to NSOs:

	$O_i$	$E_i$	$O_i - E_i$	$(O_i - E_i)^2$	$\frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$
<b>APRO</b>	11	10,3	0,7	0,4956	0,0481
<b>ARAB</b>	5	5,6	-0,6	0,3795	0,0676
<b>EECARO</b>	9	8,2	0,8	0,6989	0,0856
<b>ESARO</b>	11	9,9	1,1	1,2544	0,1270
<b>LACRO</b>	9	8,6	0,4	0,1764	0,0206
<b>WCARO</b>	7	9,5	-2,5	6,0713	0,6415
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52,0</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>9,0761</b>	<b>0,9903</b>

The score for  $\chi^2$  is 0.9903 and the critical value with 5 degrees of freedom for the test statistic with a risk of 5% to reject  $H_0$  whereas it is true is 11.1 meaning there is no statistically significant difference between the observed and expected distribution. Therefore the  $H_0$  hypothesis cannot be rejected and thus the distribution of the sample follows the distribution of the population closely enough to conclude it is representative of the entire population for the region variable.

Table 6 - Reference population distribution by quadrant for the survey to COs:

Quadrant colour	Population		Sample	
	Number of country offices	Proportion of total, in %	Number of country office	Proportion of total, in %
<b>Red</b>	40	33.0	24	36.9
<b>Orange</b>	21	17.4	13	20.0
<b>Yellow</b>	16	13.2	8	12.3
<b>Pink</b>	44	36.4	20	30.8
<b>Total</b>	121	100.0	52	100.0

Table 7 - Chi-square statistic calculation for quadrants for the survey to COs:

	$O_i$	$E_i$	$O_i - E_i$	$(O_i - E_i)^2$	$\frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$
<b>Red</b>	24	21.5	2.6	6.5025	0.3031
<b>Orange</b>	13	11.3	1.7	2.8561	0.2525
<b>Yellow</b>	8	8.6	-0.6	0.3364	0.0392
<b>Pink</b>	20	23.7	-3.7	13.3956	0.5662
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>23.0906</b>	<b>1.1611</b>

The score for  $\chi^2$  is 1.1611 and the critical value with 3 degrees of freedom for the test statistic with a risk of 5% to reject  $H_0$  whereas it is true is 7.82 meaning there is no statistically significant difference between the observed and expected distribution. Therefore the  $H_0$  hypothesis cannot be rejected and thus the distribution of the sample follows the distribution

of the population closely enough to conclude it is representative of the entire population for the quadrant variable.

Table 8 - Reference population distribution by region for the survey to NSOs:

Region name	Population		Sample	
	Number of country office	Proportion of total, in %	Number of country office	Proportion of total, in %
APRO	24	19.8	15	23.1
Arab States	13	10.8	7	10.8
EECARO	19	15.7	6	9.2
ESARO	23	19.0	8	12.3
LACRO	20	16.5	14	21.5
WCARO	22	18.2	15	23.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 9 - Chi-square statistic calculation for quadrants for the survey to NSOs:

	$O_i$	$E_i$	$O_i - E_i$	$(O_i - E_i)^2$	$\frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$
APRO	15	12.9	2.1	4.5369	0.3525
ARAB	7	7.0	0.0	0.0004	0.0001
EECARO	6	10.2	-4.2	17.6820	1.7327
ESARO	8	12.4	-4.4	18.9225	1.5322
LACRO	14	10.7	3.3	10.7256	1.0001
WCARO	15	11.8	3.2	10.0489	0.8494
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>61.9164</b>	<b>5.4669</b>

The score for  $\chi^2$  is 5.4669 and the critical value with 5 degrees of freedom for the test statistic with a risk of 5% to reject  $H_0$  whereas it is true is 11.1 meaning there is no statistically significant difference between the observed and expected distribution. Therefore the  $H_0$  hypothesis cannot be rejected, however, even though the distribution of the sample follows the distribution of the population closely enough to conclude it is representative of the entire population for the region variable, the observed distribution is not as close a fit as for the other tests carried out. The regional distribution of CO in the sub-sample carries a slight over representation of two regions and a slight under representation of two others. Conclusions drawn at regional level for the CO survey must be taken with more care than for the other three.

# Annex 11. Survey Questionnaires



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

**About the evaluation of UNFPA support to censuses**  
 The Independent Evaluation Office of UNFPA is currently conducting a thematic Evaluation of UNFPA support to population and housing census data to inform decision-making and policy formulation. The evaluation is undertaken by a team of external experts from ICON Institute under the supervision and guidance of the Evaluation Office.

The scope of the evaluation is global, covering all UNFPA programme countries to which support to census was provided. The UNFPA Evaluation Office hopes to collect information on the type of support provided at the national level through the completion of, inter alia, a questionnaire addressed to the National Statistical Organizations (NSOs). This questionnaire is one of the data collection tools that will be used in the evaluation.

UNFPA has supported 137 programme countries around the world in the 2010 census round.

The thematic evaluation has a global nature and hence, the UNFPA Evaluation Office is aiming to collect information through the completion of a questionnaire addressed to the National Statistical Organizations (NSOs) of Programme Countries. This questionnaire is one of the data collection tools used in the evaluation.

For further information on the scope and methodological approach of the evaluation please refer to the Inception Report. The report is available at: <http://www.unfpa.org/admin-resource/evaluation-unfpa-support-population-and-housing-census-data-inform-decision-making>

**About the purpose of this questionnaire**  
 The questionnaire aims to collect information on UNFPA support to NSOs, including the type of support provided as well as its effectiveness in and relevance to strengthening the capacity of the National Statistical Organizations (NSO). The questionnaire will also examine the sustainability of capacity development and the "value add" of UNFPA support.

And would add the below to it:

It is important to note that this questionnaire is not intended to assess the quality of the census itself, but rather the quality of the support provided by UNFPA to NSOs.

Please be assured that this is an independent evaluation and your responses – which will be aggregated across all programme countries that received support – will remain entirely confidential. There will be no reference to a specific response/questionnaire in the Evaluation Report.

Kindly note that names will be used only for referencing purposes in an internal database.

The survey has been designed to maximize the information captured, while minimizing the demands on your valuable time.

The deadline for submission is 22 May 2015

We thank you in advance for your participation\*

**Information about the respondent**

A. Last name: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Position in the office: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Department: \_\_\_\_\_

B. Have you been involved (in any way) in the support for the 2010 census round and/or in related activities (demographic health surveys, projections, etc.) in the country in which you are working? Yes  No  if yes, please indicate in which capacity: \_\_\_\_\_

C. How many years of service do you have within the NSO?: \_\_\_\_\_ in current position?: \_\_\_\_\_

D. What is your profession/academic background? \_\_\_\_\_

E. Did you consult with other departments in order to fill in this questionnaire? Yes  No   
 If you answered yes, please specify which .....  
 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_





Information about the UNFPA support to the census				
1.	Did UNFPA play a role in your country during the 2010 census round?			
	Select 1 box	1. Played a major role	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Go to 4.
		2. Played only a minor role	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		3. Did not play a role at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.	What type of role(s) did UNFPA play?			
	Check all applicable boxes	a. Advocacy to undertake a census	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		b. Provided financial support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Assisted with the mobilization of financial support from other sources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Provided technical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Service delivery, including procurement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Other, please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	In your opinion, how successful was UNFPA in its various roles?			
	For each item, select one box only	Very successful	Somewhat successful	Not successful
	a. Advocate to undertake a census	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Provide financial support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Assisting with the mobilization of financial resources from other sources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Providing technical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	e. Service delivery, including procurement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	f. Other, please specify: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Did UNFPA provide any technical assistance, advice or training for the 2010 census round in your country?			
	Select one box only	1. Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Go to 7.
		2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.	What type of technical assistance, advice or training was provided? Please mark all boxes where assistance was provided. In column b, please indicate the manner (e.g. workshop, study tour, etc.) in which the assistance provided and in column c, the effectiveness/usefulness of UNFPA assistance.			
	Type of Activity	a. Technical Assistance (if box is selected below, please also answer corresponding questions in column b and column c.)	b. Leave blank in case no formal or on the job training was provided (Workshop, study tour, cooperation with technical staff,...)	c. Do you consider that this technical assistance advice/ training was useful and effective in supporting the census operation? Select one box as appropriate below
				Very Useful
				Somewhat Useful
				Not useful
	1. Technical training of staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Preparatory work for the census	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Cartography (GIS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Development of questionnaire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Inclusion of gender specific information in the questionnaire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6. Integration of human rights issues in the questionnaire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7. Training of enumerators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	8. Integration of gender and human rights issues in the training of enumerators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	9. Logistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	10. Post enumeration survey (PES)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11. Data processing and editing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	12. Tabulation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	13. Inclusion of gender specific info in tables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	14. Dissemination of results	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	14.a. Book of tables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	14.b. REDATAM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	14.c. CENSUSINFO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	14.d. On-line dissemination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	14.e. In depth analysis and projections	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	14.f. Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	15. Census user training/workshop (e.g. with line Ministries and civil society organisations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





12. In your opinion, does UNFPA have any unique strengths or advantages in providing census support in your country as compared to other organizations also providing census support?

Select one box only

1. Yes   X  
2. No   Go to 13

What are the main strengths or advantages of UNFPA support to census?

1. Thorough assessment of needs prior to the census	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Assist in the elaboration of a census project document for fundraising	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Assist in the development of innovative approaches	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Provision of quality technical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Provision of guidance and technical-political advice	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Mobilization of external resources for the census	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Managing and administering funds and/or procurement	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Facilitating and coordinating among donors and other census support stakeholders	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Advocating for acceptance of census results	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Facilitating and strengthening the quality of census data analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Facilitating and advocating for census data use in policy making and plans at all levels	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Facilitating exchanges of experiences with other countries	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other strengths and advantages of UNFPA, please specify:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

13. If your answer was "no", what were the main challenges or weaknesses in UNFPA's support to the 2010 census round ?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*End of survey*

# Country office survey questionnaire

## **Evaluation of UNFPA support to census**

This questionnaire is one of the data collection tools used in the Evaluation of UNFPA support to population and housing census data to inform decision-making and policy formulation 2005-2014. The purpose of the evaluation is to assess the extent to which the UNFPA support to population and housing censuses data has strengthened national capacity for the production and dissemination of quality disaggregated data and its use in evidence-based analysis for decision-making and policy formulation over the last 10 years.

## **The purpose of this questionnaire**

This brief questionnaire has two purposes: identify soft-aid activities (see below) and get your feedback on some technical assistance support aspects. The aim is to collect aggregated data from the 132 Country Offices that were supporting the 2010 Census Round.

## **What do we mean by soft-aid activities?**

UNFPA Country Offices carry out a wide range of census support activities that are not explicitly included or visible in AWP. However, these activities are very important or decisive in supporting and enabling the census process and the use of data to inform decision-making and policy formulation at country level. We refer to them as soft aid activities. Some of examples are policy dialogue, advice, facilitation and coordination between national stakeholders, done usually by the P&D Officer/focal point on census, the Representative or other Country Office staff.

The answers to this questionnaire will be treated with confidentiality. There will be no mention to the responses of this particular questionnaire in the evaluation's final report.

## **Target respondents**

The main target respondents for this questionnaire are Country Office personnel that have been involved in the census. When several people were involved or when the respondent need to consult with other staff, the responses in the questionnaire should consolidate the aggregate views from that particular Country Office.

1. Before starting the survey, please provide the country office you are working in.

## General information

\* 2. What is your current position in the Country Office?

- Representative  P&D Officer /Focal point of census  
 Deputy Representative

Other (please specify)

3. Did you consult with others in the Office when filling in the questionnaire?

- Yes  No

If yes, please indicate her/his/their position (s):

4. When did you start working in the Country Office? (DD/MM/YYYY)

5. What is your professional/academic background?

- Demographer  
 Economist  
 Statistician  
 Geographer

Other (please specify)

6. Do you consider yourself an expert in the field of population censuses and/or household surveys?

- Yes  
 More or less  
 Not really

7. In which areas do you consider you have expertise? (Please select all applicable boxes)

In census planning

In census data analysis

In census-related procurement

In census-related technologies

In questionnaire design

As a qualified census results user

In census logistics

Other (please specify):

In census supervision

8. Have you been involved (in any way) in the support for the 2010 census round and/or in related activities (demographic health surveys, projections, etc.) in the country in which you are working?

- Yes
- No, but I was engaged in one or more census projects in other countries
- No, I have not been involved in any census activities in this or other countries

If yes, please indicate the date of the most recent census (DD/MM/YYYY)

SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT SOFT AID ACTIVITIES

9. What activities has your Office carried out that are NOT explicitly included in AWP's but that contributed to the implementation of the 2010 census?

(Select all applicable boxes)

- Advocate in the media (e.g. writing papers and articles, taking part in interviews) for the use of the census
- Facilitate dialogue to help in positioning the census in the political agenda
- Mobilise resources to fund the census operation
- Advocate to ensure that census rules and regulations and/or operational procedures are in line with international standards
- Coordinate / mediate / liaise among various stakeholders involved in supporting or designing the census

Other soft aid activities (please specify)

**What soft aid activities has your Office carried out that are not explicitly included in AWP's but that had the objective to strengthen the use of census and other relevant data for the development of evidence-based plans, programmes and policies?**

**(Answers to this question are spread across questions 8, 9 and 10 below)**

10. Raising awareness and/or advocacy on the use of data for evidence-based policy making:  
(select all applicable boxes)

- For civil society organisations
- For line ministries
- For local government institutions

11. Technical advice and/or technical guidance on the use of data for evidence-based policy making:  
(select all applicable boxes)

- For civil society organizations
- For line ministries
- For local government institutions

12. Did your Office carry out any other soft aid activities not described in questions 9, 10 or 11 above? If so, please specify below:

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

13. Who carried out these soft aid activities in your Office? (select all applicable boxes)

The P&D Officer

Reproductive Health Officer

The Representative

Gender Officer

The Deputy Representative

Communication Officer

Others (please specify):

14. Overall, what proportion of the portfolio of activities related to census support do you think are soft-aid activities?

(Select one box only)

Most of what we do

About half of what we do

A limited part of what we do

15. In your opinion, does UNFPA have any unique strengths or advantages in providing census support in your country as compared to other organizations also providing census support?

Yes

No

## Strength of UNFPA

16. If you answered "yes", what do you think are UNFPA's strengths or advantages?:  
(select all applicable boxes)

- Thorough assessment of needs prior to the census
- Assist in the elaboration of a census project document for fundraising
- Assist in the positioning of innovative approaches
- Provision of quality technical assistance
- Provision of guidance and technical-political advice
- Mobilization of external resources for the census
- Managing and administering funds and/or procurement
- Facilitating and coordinating among donors and other census support stakeholders
- Advocating for acceptance of census results
- Facilitating and strengthening the quality of census data analysis
- Facilitating and advocating for census data use in policy making and plans at all levels
- Facilitating exchanges of experiences with other countries

Other strengths or advantages (if applicable, please list one to three additional items):

17. In your opinion, what were the main challenges or weaknesses in UNFPA's support for the 2010 census round in your country? ?

SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ASPECTS

18. In which areas did your office provide technical assistance, advice or training? Please mark all boxes that apply. Please also indicate whether formal or on the job training was provided and whether you believe the assistance was useful/effective in supporting the census operation:

	Technical assistance	Formal or on the job training was provided (workshop, study tour, cooperation with technical staff, ...)	Do you consider that this technical assistance/advice/training was useful and effective in supporting the census operation?
Technical training of staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Preparatory work for the census	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cartography (GIS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Development of questionnaire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inclusion of gender specific information in the questionnaire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Integration of human rights issues in the questionnaire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Training of enumerators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Integration of gender and Human rights issues in the training of enumerators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Logistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Post enumeration survey (PES)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Data processing and editing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tabulation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inclusion of gender specific information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Census user training/workshop (e.g. with line Ministries and civil organisation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

19. In which areas did your office provide technical assistance, advice or training specifically for the dissemination of results? Please mark all boxes that apply. Please also indicate whether formal or on the job training was provided and whether you believe the assistance was useful/effective in supporting the census operation:

	Technical assistance	Formal or on the job training was provided (workshop, study tour, cooperation with technical staff, ...)	Do you consider that this technical assistance/advice/training was useful and effective in supporting the census operation?
a. Book of tables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. REDATAM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. CENSUSinfo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. On-line dissemination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. In depth analysis and projection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

For other dissemination (please specify)

20. Did the Country Office provide technical guidance and assistance to the national census staff, e.g. through training, assistance with the design of the census questionnaire, manuals, programs, analysis or through general advice?

Yes

No

21. Who provided the majority of the UNFPA technical assistance to the census project? (If more than one person provided technical assistance, please select all applicable boxes)

PD officer/census focal point

External consultant(s) hired by UNFPA

Staff member(s) from the Regional Office

No technical assistance was provided

Staff member(s) from the UNFPA Headquarters

Other UNFPA Country Office personnel (please list title/role)

22. In your opinion, how successful was your Office in its role to:

	Very successful	Somewhat successful	Not successful	Did not play a role
Advocating for the census to be undertaken	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing financial support	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Assisting with resource mobilization (from other sources)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing technical assistance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing service delivery, including procurement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Using existing networks to establish partnerships	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promoting opportunities for South-South Cooperation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Others (please specify below):	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please specify for other

23. Was technical backstopping provided from the UNFPA Regional Office to the Country Office to help support the national population census?

- Yes, a lot
- Yes, but quite limited
- No technical backstopping support provided

24. Do you think that, in the 2020 census round, the UNFPA Regional Office should play a more active role in the coordination of censuses and in supporting of the Country Offices in the region?

- Yes, they should play a larger coordinating/supporting role
- The same support/coordination as in the last census is satisfactory
- No support/coordination is needed

25. In your opinion, in which key areas should your UNFPA Regional Office play a more active role in the support of censuses? Please list one to three areas by order of importance below:

1.
2.
3.

## Annex 12. Summary of survey Results

Summary of results for the survey to national statistical offices

Q1 - Did UNFPA play a role in your country during the 2010 census round?

	Number	%
Not play a role	2	4%
Played major role	43	81%
Played minor role	8	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q2 - What type of role(s) did UNFPA play?

	Number	%
Advocacy to undertake the census	35	66%
Provided financial support	42	79%
Assisted with the mobilization of financial support from other sources	31	58%
Provided technical assistance	42	79%
Service delivery, including procurement	29	55%
Other:	15	28%
Advocacy/procuremnt	1	2%
Census Publication	2	4%
Contract field staff	1	2%
Fund management	1	2%
Inv to workshop&trg	1	2%
Methodologt support	1	2%
Partnership/inst sup	1	2%
Partnerships	2	4%
Remote sensing dev	1	2%
Seminar/train/exexp	1	2%
Sensi sup partner3	1	2%
Tech support	1	2%
Training expert	1	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q3 - In your opinion, how successful was UNFPA in its various roles?

	Did not play a role	Not successful	Somewhat successful	Very successful	Total
Advocacy to undertake the census	18	3	4	28	53
%	34%	6%	8%	53%	100%
Provided financial support	10	3	13	27	53
%	19%	6%	25%	51%	100%
Assisted with the mobilization of financial support from other sources	20	1	9	23	53
%	38%	2%	17%	43%	100%
Provided technical assistance	10	2	6	35	53
%	19%	4%	11%	66%	100%
Service delivery, including procurement	23	1	11	18	53
%	43%	2%	21%	34%	100%
Partnership	18	0	4	31	53
%	34%	0%	8%	58%	100%
South-South cooperation	28	0	2	23	53
%	53%	0%	4%	43%	100%

Q4 - Did UNFPA provided technical assistance, advice or training for the 2010 census round in your country?

	Number	%
Yes	48	91%
No	5	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q5 - What type of technical assistance, advice or training was provided?

	Missing	No	Yes, opinion missing	Yes, not useful	Yes, somewhat useful	Yes, very useful	Total
Technical training of staff	0	12	0	0	1	40	53
%	0%	23%	0%	0%	2%	75%	100%
Preparatory work for the census	0	12	2	0	1	38	53
%	0%	23%	4%	0%	2%	72%	100%
Cartography (GIS)	0	22	1	0	1	29	53
%	0%	42%	2%	0%	2%	55%	100%
Development of questionnaire	1	22	1	0	1	28	53
%	2%	42%	2%	0%	2%	53%	100%
Inclusion of gender specific information in the questionnaire	1	39	1	0	1	11	53
%	2%	74%	2%	0%	2%	21%	100%
Integration of human rights issues in the questionnaire	1	46	0	0	1	5	53
%	2%	87%	0%	0%	2%	9%	100%
Training of enumerators	0	30	0	1	1	21	53
%	0%	57%	0%	2%	2%	40%	100%
Integration of gender and human right issues in the training of enumerators	0	42	0	0	1	10	53
%	0%	79%	0%	0%	2%	19%	100%
Logistics	2	34	0	0	4	13	53
%	4%	64%	0%	0%	8%	25%	100%
Post enumeration survey (PES)	2	34	0	1	2	14	53
%	4%	64%	0%	2%	4%	26%	100%
Data processing and editing	0	17	0	0	2	34	53
%	0%	32%	0%	0%	4%	64%	100%
Tabulation	1	24	0	0	3	25	53
%	2%	45%	0%	0%	6%	47%	100%
Inclusion of gender specific information in tables	0	38	0	0	0	15	53
%	0%	72%	0%	0%	0%	28%	100%
Dissemination of results:							
Publications	1	31	1	0	0	20	53
%	2%	58%	2%	0%	0%	38%	100%
Redatam	1	37	0	0	2	13	53
%	2%	70%	0%	0%	4%	25%	100%
CensusInfo	1	39	1	0	2	10	53
%	2%	74%	2%	0%	4%	19%	100%
On-line dissemination	1	40	0	0	0	12	53
%	2%	75%	0%	0%	0%	23%	100%
In-depth analysis and projections	1	21	0	1	2	28	53
%	2%	40%	0%	2%	4%	53%	100%
Census user training workshops	1	34	0	0	1	17	53
%	2%	64%	0%	0%	2%	32%	100%

Q6 - Is staff of the statistical office still using the skills and knowledge acquired through UNFPA support?

	Number	%
Missing	5	9%
Yes	45	85%
No	3	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q6b - Activity areas in which skills and knowledge are still used on a regular basis

	Number	%
Missing	9	17%
Analysis/SPSS/CSPRO	1	2%
Best practice/international experience	1	2%
Carto & GIS/Communication of stats	1	2%
Census orga focus gender/tabulation/short reports	1	2%
Coordination of field sup & enu/Enumeration techniques	1	2%
CSPRO/Census methodo/GIS	1	2%
CSPRO/PES/Data analysis	1	2%
Data depth analysis/Sampling/Develop master plan	1	2%
data dissemination/GIS/DPC	1	2%
Data imputation/Sampling analysis/REDATAM	1	2%
Data proc/CSPRO/analysis SPSS/Diss Laoinfo	1	2%
Data proc/Tabulation/Dissemination	1	2%
Data processing/Data analysis/Archiving and publication	1	2%
Data processing/Survey planning	1	2%
Demo stat/Social stat/Labor employment stats	1	2%
Demographic analysis/report writing/Measure mater ratio tech	1	2%
Demography analysis/projection/GIS	1	2%
Design of census project/Diff Census Data/Data process&edit	1	2%
Design tech tools/GIS/Data collection, process, analysis	1	2%
GIS mapping/Dev of quest/CSPRO	1	2%
GIS/Analysis and projection	1	2%
GIS/Data processing/Data analysis	1	2%
GIS/In-depth analysis	1	2%
GIS/Methodology/material development	1	2%
GIS/Survey design & management/Demography analysis	1	2%
HH surveys	1	2%
IT/Assited coding/imputation	1	2%
Mapping/GIS/Questionnaire/Data processing	1	2%
MICS5/Statistical review(internal migr)/dev survey methodo	1	2%
Pop proj/Redatam use/Census coverage	1	2%
Pop proj/SSR and maternal mortality/Workshop carto/CRIAD	1	2%
Poverty map/indicator per institution/Digi mapping/Dem proj	1	2%
Prep work(appl to survey)/user relation,target population	1	2%
Quest design/DPC & data structuring/Cartography	1	2%
Quest design/Prep census, survey	1	2%
Quest scanning/GPS-mapping	1	2%
Questionnaire design/Analysis/Gender in documents	1	2%
Redatam	2	4%
Survey design/Data process (entry,edit,tab)/analysis	1	2%
Survey exploitation	1	2%
Survey planning/OLAP Data	1	2%
Cube/Internet DB	1	2%
Technical/PES/Dissemination	1	2%
Training CSPRO	1	2%
Technology formulation	1	2%

Q7 - During the preparation, execution, processing and dissemination of the last popula at the time, new to the statistical office?

	Number	%
Missing	1	2%
Yes	40	75%
No	12	23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q8 - What was the role of UNFPA in introducing the new technology in the statistical of

	Number	%
Provided technical advice	23	43%
Organized training	16	30%
Provided technical assistance	2	4%
Paid for the new technology	12	23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q9 - Is the statistical office still using these new technologies for other activities?

	Number	%
Missing	12	23%
On a regular basis	23	43%
Sometimes, not often	16	30%
No longer used (ie, only for the census)	2	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>

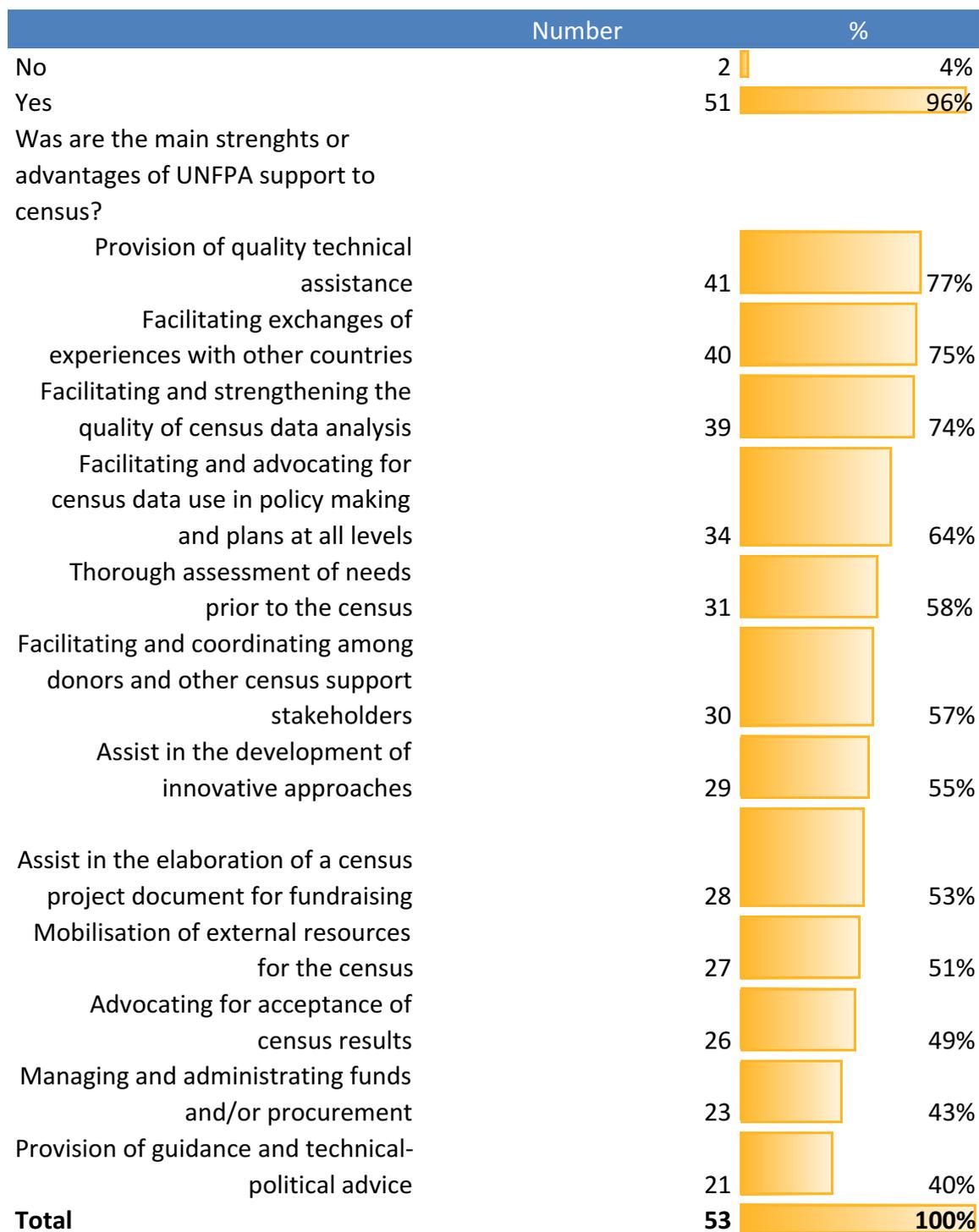
Q10 - During the last census, did the statistical office cooperate/work with national stat in other countries, to provide or to exchange experience in the preparation, execution, |

	Number	%
No	12	23%
Yes	41	77%
Did UNFPA play a role in arranging this cooperation?		
No	11	27%
Yes	30	73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q11 - Did your country receive financial support from UNFPA for the execution of its po

	Number	%
No	18	34%
Yes	35	66%
Was payment by UNFPA always done in time to allow smooth execution of activities?		
Missing	19	54%
Yes, in time	19	54%
Sometimes late, but no effects	8	23%
Sometimes late, causing delay	7	20%
Late payment were a serious problem, jeopardizing the census	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q12 - In your opinion, does UNFPA have unique strengths or advantages in providing ce in your country as compared to other organisations also providing census support?



## Summary of results for the survey to country offices

### Q1- What is your background?

	Number	%
Demographer	24	37%
Other	24	37%
Economist	13	20%
Statistician	3	5%
Geographer	1	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Q2 - Do you consider yourself as expert in census?

	Number	%
More or less	27	42%
Yes	25	38%
Not	12	18%
Missing	1	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Q3 - In which areas do you consider you have expertise?

	Number	%
As a qualified census results user	40	62%
Census planning	37	57%
Questionnaire design	37	57%
Data analysis	37	57%
Census supervision	26	40%
Logistics	17	26%
Census related technologies	16	25%
Census related procurement	14	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q4 - What activities has your Office carried out that are NOT explicitly included but that contributed to the implementation of the 2010 census?

	Number	%
Facilitate dialogue to help in positioning the census in the political agenda	47	72%
Coordinate / mediate / liaise among various stakeholders involved in supporting or designing the census	46	71%
Advocate to ensure that census rules and regulations and/or operational procedures are in line with international standards	41	63%
Mobilise resources to fund the census operation	37	57%
Advocate in the media (e.g. writing papers and articles, taking part in interviews) for the use of the census	31	48%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q5 - Raising awareness and/or advocacy on the use of data for evidence-based

	Number	%
For line ministries	57	88%
For local government institutions	39	60%
For civil society organisations	34	52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q6 - Technical advice and/or technical guidance on the use of data for evidence

	Number	%
For line ministries	54	83%
For local government institutions	30	46%
For civil society organisations	27	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q7 - Who carried out these soft aid activities in your Office?

	Number	%
The P&D officer	57	88%
The Representative	44	68%
The Deputy Representative	28	43%
Communication Officer	23	35%
Gender Officer	13	20%
Reproductive Health Officer	11	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q8 - Overall, what proportion of the portfolio of activities related to census sup

	Number	%
About half of what we do	22	34%
A limited part of what we do	21	32%
Most of what we do	18	28%
Missing	4	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

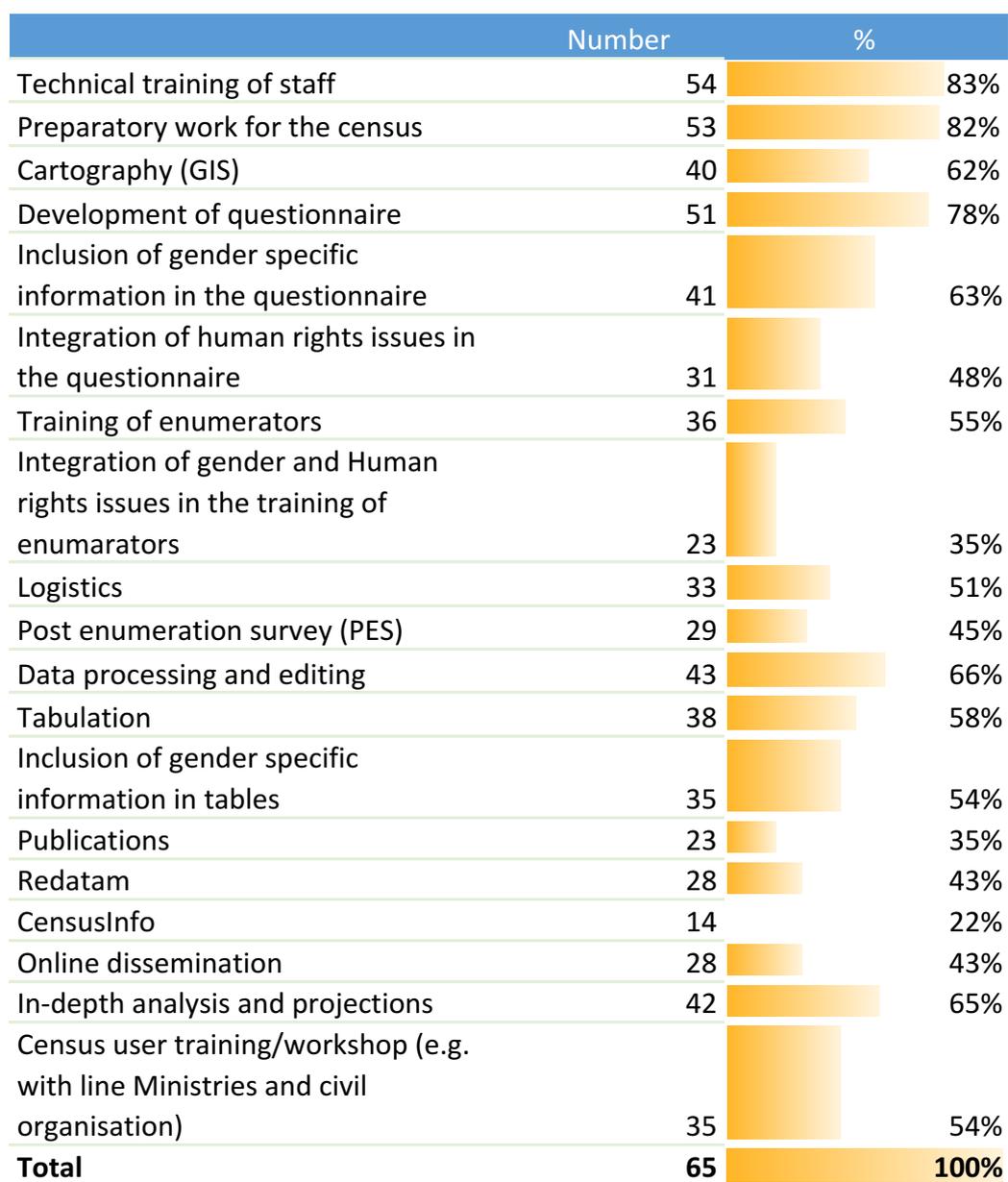
Q9 - In your opinion, does UNFPA have any unique strengths or advantages in p  
in your country as compared to other organizations also providing census supp

	Number	%
Yes	60	92%
No	1	2%
Missing	4	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

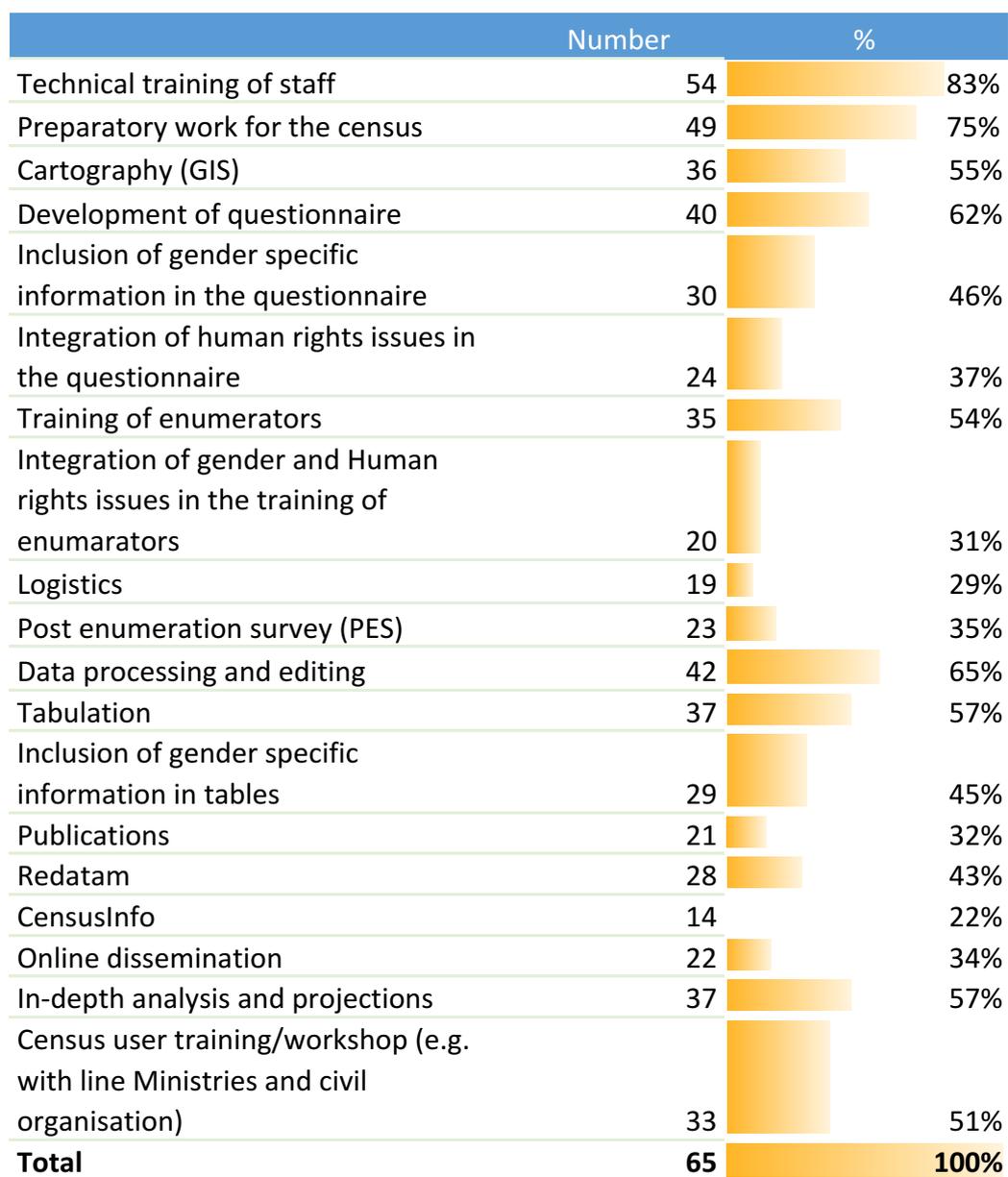
Q10 - If you answered “yes”, what do you think are UNFPA’s strengths or advar

	Number	%
Provision of quality technical assistance	59	91%
Facilitating and advocating for census data use in policy making and plans at all levels	58	89%
Facilitating exchanges of experiences with other countries	56	86%
Facilitating and strengthening the quality of census data analysis	54	83%
Thorough assessment of needs prior to the census	48	74%
Assist in the positioning of innovative approaches	48	74%
Provision of guidance and technical-political advice	47	72%
Assist in the elaboration of a census project document for fundraising	44	68%
Facilitating and coordinating among donors and other census support stakeholders	44	68%
Mobilization of external resources for the census	43	66%
Advocating for acceptance of census results	43	66%
Managing and administering funds and/or procurement	33	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q11 - In which areas did your office provide technical assistance?



Q12 - In which areas did your office provide training?



Q13 - Do you consider that this technical assistance/advice/training was useful and effective in supporting the cens

	Very useful	Somewhat useful	Not useful	Total
Technical training of staff	52	3	0	55
%	95%	5%	0%	100%
Preparatory work for the census	47	5	1	53
%	89%	9%	2%	100%
Cartography (GIS)	33	7	0	40
%	83%	18%	0%	100%
Development of questionnaire	39	10	0	49
%	80%	20%	0%	100%
Inclusion of gender specific information in the questionnaire	28	13	0	41
%	68%	32%	0%	100%
Integration of human rights issues in the questionnaire	20	9	1	30
%	67%	30%	3%	100%
Training of enumerators	35	2	1	38
%	92%	5%	3%	100%
Integration of gender and Human rights issues in the training of enumerators	16	8	1	25
%	64%	32%	4%	100%
Logistics	28	3	1	32
%	88%	9%	3%	100%
Post enumeration survey (PES)	21	4	3	28
%	75%	14%	11%	100%
Data processing and editing	40	3	1	44
%	91%	7%	2%	100%
Tabulation	36	2	1	39
%	92%	5%	3%	100%
Inclusion of gender specific information in tables	27	7	1	35
%	77%	20%	3%	100%
Publications	20	3	0	23
%	87%	13%	0%	100%
Redatam	25	2	0	27
%	93%	7%	0%	100%
CensusInfo	14	0	1	15
%	93%	0%	7%	100%
Online dissemination	20	6	1	27
%	74%	22%	4%	100%
In-depth analysis and projections	37	4	2	43
%	86%	9%	5%	100%
Census user training/workshop (e.g. with line Ministries and civil organisation)	34	1	0	35
%	97%	3%	0%	100%

Q14 - Who provided the majority of the UNFPA technical assistance to the census project?

	Number	%
PD officer/census focal point	50	77%
External consultant(s) hired by UNFPA	48	74%
Staff member(s) from the Regional Office	27	42%
Other UNFPA Country Office personnel	24	37%
Headquarters	13	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q15 - In your opinion, how successful was your Office in its role to:

	Very successful	Somewhat successful	Not successful	Did not play a role	Total
Advocating for the census to be undertaken	40	7	1	8	56
%	71%	13%	2%		100%
Providing financial support	28	18	3	7	56
%	50%	32%	5%		100%
Assisting with resource mobilization (from other sources)	26	14	4	11	55
%	47%	25%	7%		100%
Providing technical assistance	42	8	0	0	50
%	84%	16%	0%		100%
Providing service delivery, including procurement	22	10	2	20	54
%	41%	19%	4%		100%
Using existing networks to establish partnerships	30	15	0	11	56
%	54%	27%	0%		100%
Promoting opportunities for South-South Cooperation	24	14	2	9	49
%	49%	29%	4%		100%

Q16 - Was technical backstopping provided from the UNFPA Regional Office to the Country Office to help support the national population census?

	Number	%
Yes, a lot	28	43%
Yes, but quite limited	21	32%
No technical backstopping support provided	11	17%
Missing	5	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

Q17 - Do you think that, in the 2020 census round, the UNFPA Regional Office should play a more active role in the coordination of censuses and in supporting of the Country Offices in the region?

	Number	%
Yes, they should play a larger coordinating/supporting role	48	74%
The same support/coordination as in the last census is satisfactory	12	18%
No support/coordination is needed	0	0%
Missing	5	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>



**UNFPA - Because everyone counts**

**United Nations Population Fund**

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