

PROJECT DOCUMENT
12TH TRANCHE OF THE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Code and Title:	<i>2023D: Data and statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies in Africa, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia</i>
Start date:	<i>January - March 2020</i>
End date:	<i>June 2023</i>
Budget:	\$669'340
UMOJA cost centre(s):	<i>13108 (UNCTAD), 13818 (UNECE), 13633 (UNECA)</i>
UMOJA functional area(s):	<i>38AC0001 (UNCTAD), 20AC0003 (UNECE), 18AC0004 (UNECA)</i>
Target countries:	<i>ECA region: Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Seychelles and Zimbabwe ECE region: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova</i>
Executing Entity/Entities:	UNCTAD, ECA and ECE
Co-operating Entities within the UN Secretariat and System:	UN Women

Brief description:

The interactions between trade and gender are complex and context specific. Therefore, making trade policies more gender-responsive requires sound national statistics. Statistical authorities, however, in most cases lack data and tools for the measurement of gender and trade. This is especially the case for developing countries where women are most vulnerable and statistical capacities less developed.

At the signing of the December 2017 Buenos Aires Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment, countries called for the sharing of methods and procedures for the collection of sex-disaggregated data, and the analysis of gender-focused statistics related to trade. The project is a joint effort of UNCTAD, ECA and ECE to develop a coherent approach to measuring the impact of trade on gender equality using official statistics and building on the existing statistical data and capacity of countries. The expected result will be an enhanced capacity of national statistical authorities to collate and disseminate data and statistics for policy makers for more gender-responsive trade policy. In the longer term, the project will enable a more coherent review of progress towards inclusive trade policy and equitable economic development as part of the 2030 Agenda.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Context

Making trade policies more gender-responsive requires sound statistics, however, statistical authorities lack data and tools for the measurement of gender and trade, especially in developing countries where women are most vulnerable and statistical capacities less developed.

Trade and gender equality are linked in many ways. Trade interacts with the division of labour, income distribution, social and economic wellbeing and the agency of women and men in society. Trade policies have important redistributive effects within the economy, which can either magnify or reduce existing disparities, such as gender inequality. It is crucial for policy makers to anticipate how policies affect gender equality to prevent polarization and social exclusion, and to promote corrective actions. Solid data and statistics are the basis for sound and inclusive trade policy making.

In the context of signing the Buenos Aires Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment in December 2017, countries stressed the need to remove barriers to, and foster, women's economic empowerment and make trade and development policies more gender-responsive. They called for the "sharing of methods and procedures for the collection of sex-disaggregated data, the use of indicators, monitoring and evaluation methodologies, and the analysis of gender-focused statistics related to trade".

Policy making benefits from the sex-disaggregated statistics that are available in most countries on education, health and employment. However, trade and other economic statistics are not collected with gender considerations in mind. The ability to examine the gender implications of trade is limited using statistics that are currently available. While statistics typically measure gender inequalities in the labour market, it is more challenging to find data about the impact of trade on women as entrepreneurs, producers and consumers. The project will build on the methodological approaches used by UNCTAD to analyze the trade and gender nexus and to gather evidence for trade policy.

The project is a joint effort of UNCTAD and two Regional Commissions, ECA and ECE to develop a coherent approach to measuring the interplay between gender equality and trade policy with official statistics. Having reliable and comparable statistics on gender and trade is a prerequisite for action and reviewing progress towards inclusive trade policy and equitable economic development as part of the 2030 Agenda.

2.2 Mandates, comparative advantages and link to the Programme Budget

The project focuses on the links between gender equality, trade and trade policy covering subprogrammes 1 (globalization, interdependence and development) and 3 (international trade and commodities) of the Proposed programme budget for 2020 for Programme 10: Trade and development.

The project will fall under ECA proposed programme budget for 2020, subprogrammes 4 (data and statistics) and 6 (Gender equality and women's empowerment). The main objective of ECA subprogramme 4 is to improve the production, dissemination and use of quality data and statistics in Africa; while the objective of its subprogramme 6 is to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment for inclusive and sustainable development in Africa. The project falls also under subprogramme 3 (statistics) of the UNECE programme budget for 2020 (Part V - Regional cooperation for development, Section 20 - Economic development in Europe).

The project will build on a joint effort, experience and expertise of UNCTAD, ECA and ECE. UNCTAD has reviewed the gender dimension of trade and development in its analytical, capacity building and intergovernmental work since the early 2000. Since 2010, UNCTAD has put in place a dedicated Trade, Gender and Development programme within its Division on International

Trade and Commodities and has actively engaged with member States to improve women's economic empowerment through the development of gender-responsive trade policy. The UNCTAD Development Statistics and Information Branch will carry out the project activities in coordination with the Trade, Gender and Development programme. In July 2016, the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), asked for further "reinforcement of UNCTAD's work on the links between gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment and trade and development, and support to member States" (TD/519/Add.2, para 55(bb)). The analytical and advocacy work on trade and gender has brought up national priorities and revealed important data gaps that are hampering action.

ECA, under the Programme Budget for 2020, was called to strengthen its efforts to help member States in delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The framework also includes the need for more systematic efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls worldwide. At the continental level, Africa's Agenda 2063 calls for gender equality in all spheres of life. The African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC) of ECA has a results-based framework with a pillar dedicated to increasing the integration of gender into trade policy design. Gender is conceptualized in a systematic way in the work of African Centre for Statistics (ACS) of ECA, including data compilation, analysis storage, dissemination and capacity building activities in various development areas including trade. It is in this context that ECA has in recent years expanded its work programme on the linkages between trade and gender. In particular, ECA has (a) organized a series of continental workshops on trade and gender, including informal cross-border trade; (b) carried out a gender assessment of databases of African regional economic communities (RECs) to identify gaps in capturing the activities of women in informal cross border trade (WICBT) as well as an assessment of the role of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in supporting gender sensitive implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); (c) supported African Member States to develop AfCFTA National Implementation Strategies, with gender mainstreaming as a central dimension; (d) prepared and delivered training courses to African government officials on trade, gender and development; and (e) developed and executed a gender disaggregated informal cross border trade (ICBT) data collection tool, which has been piloted in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region and will soon be scaled elsewhere, and developed a toolkit on "Women in informal cross-border trade in Africa" with the aim to assist African countries to collect, analyze and report on statistics on Women in Informal Cross-Border Trade.

ECE has been active in the field of gender statistics for more than 30 years. ECE Subprogramme 3 (Statistics) includes the following objective: "to advance official statistics at the national and international levels for evidence-based policymaking and assessing progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)". ECE work on gender statistics is centered around knowledge-sharing and capacity-building. It is guided by the Steering Group on Gender Statistics; regular Work Sessions bring together experts from across the region to share experience and identify needs for methodological work. Major initiatives include the manual 'Developing Gender Statistics: a practical tool' and "Indicators of gender equality". The Conference of European Statisticians renewed the mandate of the ECE Steering Group on Gender Statistics in 2019, which has the objective "to advance methodological work, capacity development, and collaboration between users and producers of gender statistics, and to follow up the implementation of CES guidance".

The project will build on the past and ongoing work in the UN Development Account projects led by UNCTAD: The 10th tranche project (1617J) on Informal Cross-border Trade for Empowerment of Women, Economic Development and Regional Integration in Eastern and Southern Africa is ongoing. It aims to strengthen national capacities in Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to leverage informal cross-border trade for the empowerment of women, economic development and regional integration. The 7th tranche project (1011Q, 2010-2013) on Enhancing Capacities of Developing Countries to Mainstream Gender in Trade Policy delivered four main results, namely, 1) Four country case studies on the gender ramifications of trade liberalization and trade facilitation, published as official UNCTAD documents, and a synthesis report that

summarizes key findings and lessons learned from the studies; 2) Three sets of methodologies to gauge the gender ramifications of trade policy in country-specific settings; 3) Four national seminars to discuss the country case studies, transfer technical knowledge and favour uptake of research results by beneficiaries; 4) Dissemination of research, analysis and methodologies in key multilateral settings. The project will also complement existing ECA projects to support gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the AfCFTA and enhanced gender-disaggregated ICBT data collection for effective and reliable tracking of intra-African trade.

ECE was one of the implementing agencies in the following UNDA projects with activities in gender statistics: Programme for Statistics and Data (1617A, 2016-2019), Interregional Cooperation to Strengthen National Capacities to Measure Progress in Achieving Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (1213AI, 2013-2015), Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women through networking of local knowledge communities (0809C, 2009-2011), and strengthening social inclusion, gender equality and health promotion in the Millennium Development Goals (0607B, 2006-2009). The current project will draw on results and lessons from these projects.

2.3 Country demand and target countries

Addressing the gender and trade data gap is especially important for developing countries, where women make a major contribution to trade and suffer from high levels of gender discrimination. Data gaps and the need to bridge them are evidenced in the series of UNCTAD's country and regional studies on trade and gender, and ECA and ECE capacity building activities on gender statistics and trade policy.

The beneficiary countries are selected among those where women's economic empowerment is identified as a priority and where lack of data is hampering progress. Demonstrated interest in developing gender and economic statistics and the national policy demand for doing so are key criteria. Consideration will be given to countries with special needs and those that have explicitly requested for assistance in this area. A basic level of statistical capacity is required to enable a useful and sustainable national impact.

Women contribute significantly to trade in Africa, particularly to trade of agricultural produce, agricultural processed goods, or light-manufacturing commodities, services etc. Despite this contribution, trade activities of women and women-owned enterprises are facing many tariff and non-tariff challenges that have pushed many into the informal economy, including informal cross border trade.

Appropriate policy response is hampered by lack of data on women and trade in Africa, as shown by the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) of most countries participating in the project. Senegal, for instance, refers to trade indicators in its VNR 2018, but not from a gender lens. All beneficiary countries have highlighted in their VNRs the persistence of gender inequality regarding access to and control of resources and economic opportunities. They have also stressed the lack of disaggregated data as a constraint to the effective monitoring of sustainable development.

Lack of statistics was also highlighted in a gender assessment of the databases of five African Regional Economic Communities (RECs), undertaken by ECA in 2010. The assessment showed that despite the significant contribution of informal cross border trade (ICBT) to African countries' economy, information on women in ICBT has not been collected beyond some ad-hoc studies. However, COMESA has made commendable efforts in the collection of ICBT data through the Simplified Trade Regime (STR). While the REC databases largely contain detailed formal trade statistics these are not disaggregated by sex. Consequently, important data on women's contribution to trade is missing from national and regional statistics in Africa, also affecting GDP.

A series of recent meetings have highlighted the need to improve data and capacity to measure and mainstream gender and trade in trade policy in the ECA region. In a meeting in Accra, Ghana, in 2012, RECs and countries raised the need to strengthen their capacity to mainstream gender into trade policies and collect, analyse, disseminate and use relevant data and statistics. A workshop on the State of Play at the African Regional Economic Communities, in 2016, reiterated these recommendations. In November 2019, in Accra, a workshop on gender statistics organized by key Africa gender statistics stakeholders, and attended by Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya and Zimbabwe, highlighted the data gaps in SDG five on gender, including its links to trade and raised the need to address the issues for an effective achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

The above regional situation analysis shows clearly the need to strengthen the capacity of African countries to collect, analyze and disseminate trade data that take into account gender issues. This will increase the ability of member states to generate reliable trade data to enable them to formulate, implement and monitor trade policies in ways that are responsive to women. This is particularly important now as member states have established the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) that is expected to bring significant benefits in terms of increasing intraregional trade, developing regional value chains, creating decent jobs and, consequently, reducing poverty. The achievement of AfCFTA objectives will depend on the ability of member states to fully integrate gender dimension into all aspect of its implementation.

Since capacity support is needed by most ECA member states in various areas of development, ECA Sub-Regional Offices (SRO) have identified priority countries for technical assistance based on recent demands and technical gaps. This list of priority countries was used to identify the seven project beneficiary countries in Africa. These countries are Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Seychelles and Zimbabwe. All countries have found mainstreaming gender in trade policy difficult due to a lack of gender-disaggregated trade-related data. The lack of data makes it difficult to address gender equality in trade, as shown for instance in Kenya when preparing the UNCTAD Trade and Gender Toolbox – an ex-ante assessment of trade reforms on gender equality. The African beneficiary countries include representation from all five sub-regions, an island state and Anglophone and Francophone countries.

The ECE work session on gender statistics, in May 2019, noted the need for more conceptual work and the scarcity of national examples of statistics on gender and trade. The meeting noted the complex interactions between gender and trade and that trade and trade policies may either exaggerate inequalities or contribute to more equal engagement of women and men. On this occasion, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan highlighted the strong policy demand for statistics on women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship, and at recent national workshops Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan also requested for capacity building in gender statistics.

The capacity building activities will be organised in two levels: regional and national. The regional activities will support seven beneficiary countries in each region in tracking gender impacts of trade for gender-responsive trade policy. The beneficiary countries will include Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Seychelles and Zimbabwe in the ECA region, and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and the Republic of Moldova in the ECE region. In addition, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan will be invited to project activities, such as regional workshops, if additional fundraising will be successful, and the lessons learned and results from the project will be shared at regional expert meetings. Three experts from each of the countries will be trained in regional workshops to measure the gender implications of trade. 2-3 pilot countries will be invited in each region for a more focused support and deeper impact. The pilot countries will be selected according to their technical gaps and priorities in terms of gender and trade statistics, also considering the linguistic and geographical balance. The pilot testing could benefit from the experience gained in countries such as Georgia, Moldova, South Africa and Uganda on the measurement of entrepreneurship from the gender perspective

in earlier pilots supported by the UN Statistics Division, UN Women and World Bank. The national activities will focus on supporting pilot countries to test the measurement approach based on their current statistical capacity and building on previous work. In addition, all beneficiary countries may request for further advisory services in support of national work.

Considering the global call for statistics that allow gauging the impact of trade and trade policy on gender equality and women's economic empowerment, this project employs an inter-regional approach to enable early engagement of countries. The project countries are expected to benefit from inter-regional exchange, including the strong demand for gender-responsive trade policy in Africa and the pioneering statistical work of the Caucasus and Central Asia in measuring the economy from gender perspective. While UNCTAD provides expertise on gender and trade statistics, ECA and ECE will lead the regional activities adjusting them to the country needs.

2.4 Link to the SDGs

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is based on the idea that “development will only be sustainable if its benefits accrue equally to both women and men”. Therefore, the severe lack of data on gender equality in trade and in the economy merits to be addressed through special efforts.

The primary target of this project is Goal 5 on gender equality. Gender is a theme that cuts across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. There are 53 indicators that explicitly refer to sex, gender, women and girls. The project also contributes to 20 indicators, out of the 53 indicators, that relate to economic empowerment, women's possibilities to participate in trade and the economy, and to benefit from them. These indicators measure poverty (under targets 1.1, 1.2), social protection (1.3), rights to land (1.4, 5.a), average income of small-scale food producers (2.3), numeracy and literacy (4.1, 4.6), education (4.2, 4.3), equality in the law (5.1), unpaid work (5.4), women in managerial positions (5.5), public allocations for gender equality (5.c), informal employment (8.3), hourly earnings and unemployment (8.5), social, economic and political inclusion (10.2) and inclusive decision making (16.7).

Furthermore, target 17.10 calls for the promotion of “a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system...” The review of progress towards this target would benefit directly from better availability of information on the gender dimension of trade.

2.5 Innovative aspects

The project will launch a new area of work with pioneering activities to develop the measurement of gender and trade. In the present implementation phase of the Buenos Aires Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment, policy makers are expressing a pressing need to bridge the knowledge gap on how trade and trade policy influence gender equality and women's empowerment. Improving the availability of reliable and comparable statistics can help to avoid the lack of data becoming an impediment to developing more gender-responsive and inclusive trade policies.

The project will be carried out in parallel with UNCTAD and EU pioneering activities, tentatively planned for 2020-2021. These activities will be carried out in selected countries with advanced statistical systems and will be funded from outside of the UN Development Account. The work will involve testing of alternative measurement approaches, statistical techniques and tools for the measurement of gender and trade using existing statistical data and/or extended surveys. Some of the tools, practical solutions and findings of this experimental methodological work may be applicable to some beneficiary countries of this project and could, thus, provide efficiencies.

Other UN Regional Commissions, including ESCWA and ESCAP, have expressed interest in developing member States' capacity to produce data and statistics on women's economic empowerment, including in trade. While the scope of the project was limited to two regions for manageability, the successful ideas of this project could be scaled up and replicated to other countries and regions, as applicable.

3 ANALYSIS

3.1 Situation analysis

For a long time, policy makers considered trade gender-neutral and designed policy interventions accordingly. It is now widely accepted that international trade affects women and men differently due to existing gender disparities in production and consumption, in the labour markets, and due to disparities in access to resources and opportunities. The principles of "leaving no-one behind" requires careful consideration of inequalities in the planning of policies.

As the concept of gender is multifaceted and trade has wide ranging effects, for instance on income distribution and wealth, the interactions between gender and trade are difficult to assess without accurate statistics. Women's and men's possibility to participate in the economy can be influenced by many factors, such as health, education, equality in law and empowerment. Income alone is a factor that influences the possibilities to start a business and participate in trade. Not only does it provide a source of financing, it also influences women's empowerment in households when deciding about participation in economic activities.

Trade may influence employment and business opportunities of women and men, including income, social status, welfare and equality. Trade policy may act as a catalyst for gender equality, but it can also exacerbate existing gender inequalities, interacting with socio-cultural norms, economic roles and structures of the country. When there is no data to assess the baseline, direction of change or outcomes, the gendered impacts of trade policy are likely to be unpredictable.

The series of UNCTAD's country and regional studies¹ highlight areas for improvement, such as the unequal opportunities of women and men to participate in the economy and trade, poor access to training, women's limited economic rights and difficulties to access productive resources, time spent in care and household work, and lack of statistical data on women's economic empowerment. Furthermore, UNCTAD's work in Zambia, Tanzania and Malawi shows that women are more often than men employed in the informal sector, in seasonal jobs, and typically carry the main responsibility for care work within households, while data are available only for the formal sector. All of this affects women's possibilities to fully benefit from trade and hampers effective policy action: Because of the shortcomings women face, their participation in the economy and trade, and the benefits they get from it, are limited. Available data and statistics do not provide policymakers with a solid basis for assessing the situation to develop more gender-responsive trade policies.

Currently, the beneficiary countries of the project do not compile gender related trade statistics, as is the case for almost all countries globally. However, the countries produce trade and other economic statistics as well as gender statistics. The following analysis shows that several beneficiary countries produce gendered statistics on employment and have piloted the measurement of women's entrepreneurship or asset ownership providing a good basis for developing statistics on women's participation, roles and the benefits or drawbacks generated by trade.

¹ <https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DITC/Gender-and-Trade.aspx>

3.2 Country level situation analysis

The country level situation analysis looks at current statistical capacity and national policy demand for statistics on women’s economic empowerment. The analysis focuses on the status of trade and gender statistics, ability to link data, use of more comprehensive administrative data sources and other relevant initiatives in the countries. Direct mentions of the need for capacity building or existing gaps in gender and/or trade statistics are also mentioned.

Country	Status of affairs	Realistic outcomes
Armenia	<p>In the 2019 ECE gender statistics workshop, the Statistical Committee of Armenia noted that there are some challenges to meet the increasing demand for gender statistics for policy making. In 2018 Voluntary National Review (VNR), Armenia also notes that women have low participation in economic, business and political decision-making, and are over-represented in agriculture.</p> <p>According to the 2009 GA in Armenia, the Statistical Committee publish monthly external trade statistics based on the customs declarations and additional sources in line with international classifications and recommendations. Trade in services were largely based on expert assessment and partly informed by business surveys. In the 2019 ECE workshop, the Statistical Committee presented its gendered statistics on the labour market and noted that the unique ID for persons and corporations helps to link data (e.g. on gender and trade). However, information on business owners is not available, and use of administrative data could be improved.</p> <p>The primary institutions responsible for gender policy are the Council on Women’s Affairs (under the Office of the Prime Minister) and the Division of Family, Children and Women’s Issues within the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.</p> <p>The 2018 VNR emphasizes the importance of factoring the gender dimension as it has implications on the choice of activities that would lead to positive change and early action is needed to address the data gap that is hampering the analysis, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and</p>	<p>The project aims at achieving enhanced understanding of the nexus between trade and gender and launching dialogue between statistical and trade communities.</p> <p>The tangible outcomes may include identification of key data for gender-responsive trade policy.</p> <p>A discussion of the conceptual framework may make it possible to prepare a review of data availability for measuring gender and trade, make tentative plans for the development of data and statistics for gender-responsive trade policy.</p>

	<p>policy adjustments on gender and diversity. These will require enhancing the institutional capacities and allocation of proper resources.</p>	
Belarus	<p>In the 2019 ECE gender statistics workshop, Belarus notes a strong policy demand for systemic measures to support women’s entrepreneurship. Belstat noted that the state register includes information on women as directors, business founders and individual entrepreneurs, and this can be combined with data from the labour force survey, including on age, type of activity, education etc.</p> <p>According to the 2013 GA in Belarus, the State Customs Committee and Belstat are in charge of producing external trade in goods statistics in line with international classifications and recommendations, based on a complete record of all movements of goods across the border. The National Bank publish trade in services as part of balance of payments.</p> <p>Coordination body in the sphere of gender equality is the National Council on gender policy at the Council of Ministers of Belarus. In the Ministry of labor and social protection there is a department of population, gender and family policy</p>	<p>The project aims at achieving enhanced understanding of the nexus between trade and gender and increased dialogue between statistical and trade communities.</p> <p>The tangible outcomes could include identification of key data for gender-responsive trade policy, endorsement of the conceptual framework, and a review of data availability for measuring gender and trade.</p> <p>It may be possible that through using the tools and guidance developed in the project the country will be able to improve some data and statistics, prepare a national plan for further development of data and statistics for gender-responsive trade policy.</p>
Georgia	<p>According to the 2019 GA of the National Statistical System of Georgia, statistics on external trade in goods are produced in line with international classifications and recommendations. The Revenue Service of the Ministry of Finance of Georgia (RS/MoF) holds the customs declarations’ data, and other agencies provide supplementary data. The earnings statistics survey covers all paid employees and provides data disaggregated by sex. In the future, Geostat aims to establish a survey to start collecting data by occupation. Statistics on trade in services are not mentioned.</p> <p>By partnering with UN Women, Geostat has developed its gender statistics notably</p>	<p>The project aims at achieving enhanced understanding of the nexus between trade and gender and increased dialogue between statistical and trade communities.</p> <p>The tangible outcomes could include identification of key data for gender-responsive trade policy, endorsement of the conceptual framework and a review of data</p>

	<p>and introduced a Gender Data Portal in 2018. Geostat also conducted a pilot study on asset ownership from a gender perspective with the support of the Asian Development Bank, UN Statistics Division and UN Women.</p> <p>The National Gender Equality Council oversees gender equality issues. The 2016 VNR notes that Geostat has analyzed the weaknesses of disaggregated statistics, and that national statistical capacities and data collection should be strengthened in order to create a more refined system of reporting (under the 2030 Agenda).</p>	<p>availability for measuring gender and trade.</p> <p>It may be possible that through using the tools and guidance developed in the project the country will be able to improve some data and statistics and to prepare a national plan for the development of data and statistics for gender-responsive trade policy.</p>
Kazakhstan	<p>In the 2019 ECE gender statistics workshop, Kazakhstan noted that the National Commission for Women's Affairs requested for the development of statistical reporting on women's entrepreneurship and the Statistics Committee has reviewed data availability to integrate the gender aspect to business statistics.</p> <p>The 2019 VNR emphasizes that in order to address pressing gender issues, measures are being taken to increase women's participation in the economy through equal access to the labour market, financial and other resources, ensuring equal access of men and women to resources needed for entrepreneurship, and introducing gender impact assessment in the system of state and budget planning.</p> <p>According to the 2017 GA in Kazakhstan, external trade statistics in goods are compiled on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. Trade in services are compiled on a quarterly and annual basis as part of balance of payments only. The Committee on Statistics, the State Revenue Committee and the National Bank of Kazakhstan jointly compile these foreign trade statistics with the customs documents as the main data source. The Committee on Statistics compiles gender statistics, but has challenges disaggregating SDG indicators by sex due to lack of capacity and training. The labour force survey provides data disaggregated by sex.</p>	<p>The project aims at achieving enhanced understanding of the nexus between trade and gender and launching dialogue between statistical and trade communities.</p> <p>The tangible outcomes may include identification of key data for gender-responsive trade policy.</p> <p>A discussion of the conceptual framework may make it possible to prepare a review of data availability for measuring gender and trade, and by using some of the tools and guidance developed in the project the country may be able to improve some data and statistics, make tentative plans for the development of data and statistics for gender-responsive trade policy in the future.</p>

	<p>A special survey on small and medium enterprises with gender aspect is planned for 2020-2021 with the support of UN Women and UNDP. At the ECE national workshop on gender statistics in July 2017, the Committee on Statistics expressed a need for capacity-building in gender statistics and related communication.</p> <p>The National Commission on Women’s Affairs, Family and Demographic Policy is an advisory body to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on gender equality issues.</p> <p>The VNR also points out that in some cases where data exist for SDG indicators, the necessary disaggregation by gender, age, and other characteristics is missing.</p>	
<p>The Republic of Moldova</p>	<p>In the 2019 ECE gender statistics workshop, Moldova refers to the strong demand for gendered economic statistics, e.g. the national small and medium enterprises development strategy calls for statistical data on women’s entrepreneurship. To this end, the Bureau of Statistics carried out a survey on women entrepreneurship which can be combined with existing business statistics data.</p> <p>According to the 2019 GA in Moldova, the National Bureau of Statistics produces trade in goods statistics on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis following international classifications and recommendations. The source data are provided by the Moldovan customs. The National Bank of Moldova compiles the external trade in services statistics. The Bureau of Statistics contributes to this, by delivering information about trade in services in the fields of transport and tourism. The Bureau of Statistics compiles and disseminates gender statistics, participates in related international activities and provides training on the use of gender statistics nationally. The labour force survey provides data disaggregated by sex. The GA report recommends greater use of administrative data to improve the analysis of gender aspects.</p>	<p>The project aims at achieving enhanced understanding of the nexus between trade and gender and increased dialogue between statistical and trade communities.</p> <p>The tangible outcomes should include identification of key data and gaps for informing gender-responsive trade policy, endorsement of the conceptual framework and a review of data availability for measuring gender and trade.</p> <p>It may be possible that through using the tools and guidance developed in the project the country will be able to improve some data and statistics and prepare a national plan for further development of data and statistics for gender-responsive trade policy.</p>

	<p>With the support of UNDP and UN Women, the Bureau published in 2017 a GenderPulse - an interactive, easy-to-use visualisation tool created for gender-sensitive statistical indicators. The Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection deals with gender equality issues in Moldova.</p>	
<p>Cameroon</p>	<p>The 2017 VNR showed that the country has made notable progress with regard to gender equality, driven in particular by the adoption of the National Gender Policy and the revision of the penal code. However, inequalities persist, for example, land ownership legislation not allowing women to have access to land. A number of remaining inequalities will be addressed in the upcoming adoption of the Family Code Act.</p> <p>There is no data referring directly to gender and trade. The VNR highlights the scarcity of data as a major challenge for planning, monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs. The "Overview of Sustainable Development Goals in Cameroon, 2018 Edition" provides information on progress made in Cameroon. However, the data are mostly fragmented and obsolete. To address the data challenge, the Government should conduct a multi-stakeholder consultation to develop the data collection and provision system taking into account advances in the field, such as geospatial data.</p>	<p>The project aims at improving the availability of gender-related trade statistics. In Cameroon, it will be especially important to improve collaboration between the trade, gender and statistics community for a better mainstreaming of gender issues in trade statistics and policy.</p> <p>The outcomes may include identification of minimum set of gender related trade statistics for evidence-based decision making. The work will aim at an agreed regional set of statistics.</p> <p>An assessment of gender related trade statistics can support the country in the development of an Action Plan for addressing the challenges of the production, dissemination and use of gender related trade statistics at all levels.</p> <p>The tools and guidance developed in the project will support the country in the assessment and development of the Action Plan, as well as its implementation.</p>

<p>Egypt</p>	<p>The 2018 VNR shows that the country has taken many initiatives aiming to ensure economic development of low-income families and rural women. The VNR refers to a suite of efforts to foster the economic empowerment of those experiencing poverty and of rural women. Specific efforts will target young people and women between 21 and 55 years, including.</p> <p>(i) Training women on vocational, technical and financial aspects of starting and managing income-generating and small/micro projects. (ii) Providing asset transfers to poor women with minimal interest payment, loans and non-financial services and technical support. (iii) Among other related microfinance projects, in 2017, the Ministry of Social Solidarity led a vocational and business development training for 31,425 women. Over the last three years it has released EGP 193 million to fund 69,000 projects targeting low-income, poor and vulnerable households, with more than 90 per cent targeting rural women.</p> <p>Despite the importance of these projects, there is no information on women's contribution to trade in the country. The VNR 2018 identified data availability as a key challenge in monitoring the SDGs.</p> <p>The first national statistics report on the SDGs, produced by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), showed that only 35.7 per cent of the SDG indicators are classified under Tier 1. In addition, the indicators lack the desirable level of disaggregation (by location, sex, age, ethnicity or disability). These data problems adversely affect decision making and raise concerns regarding allocative justice. CAPMAS is working extensively to bridge this data gap.</p>	<p>The project aims at improving the availability of gender statistics linked to trade. The project will also contribute to strengthening joint work among the trade, gender and statistics community in Egypt to enable a better mainstreaming of gender in trade statistics and policy.</p> <p>The outcomes may include identification of minimum set of gender related trade statistics for evidence-based decision making. The work will aim at an agreed regional set of statistics.</p> <p>An assessment of gender-related trade statistics can support Egypt to improve the production, dissemination and use of gender-related trade statistics at all levels;</p> <p>The tools and guidance developed in the project will support the country in the assessment and development of relevant data and statistics.</p>
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<p>Ghana</p>	<p>The 2019 VRN aims to accelerate Progress on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls, e.g. via legislation addressing issues related to fair pay, formal and informal sectors and ensuring women’s access to, participation in and benefits from all occupations. It also commits to improving equal access to land for both men and women and increasing women’s participation in decision making. Other national gender-focused policies include the National Strategic Framework on Ending Child Marriage; Child and Family Welfare Policy; Social Protection Policy; National Ageing Policy; Early Childhood Care Development Policy; Justice for Children Policy; the Domestic Violence Act; and the Human Trafficking Act.</p> <p>The report noted also that poverty is most concentrated among food crop farmers who are primarily women, as well as in the informal economy, where women predominate. Gender discrimination in access to services and distribution of resources can be a barrier to their productivity. Gender differences in access to economic opportunities arise in part because women are “time poor” due to their responsibilities for household and unpaid care work. Other constraints to women’s economic empowerment include lack of physical and financial capital, and weak property and inheritance rights.</p> <p>The VNR 2019 report states that access to reliable and timely data at the appropriate levels of disaggregation is a major concern across sectors and at all levels. There is no information to indicate how gender issues are taken into account in trade.</p> <p>To address the data challenge, a national data roadmap has been drafted with three priority areas for action: filling data gaps, encouraging data use, and strengthening the entire data ecosystem. A multi-stakeholder advisory committee (government, civil society, academia, media and development partners) is overseeing the implementation of the roadmap.</p>	<p>The project aims at improving the availability of high quality, timely and reliable gender related trade statistics, including disaggregated data. This will be done through better collaboration between the trade, gender and statistics community in Ghana to enable a better mainstreaming of gender in trade statistics and policy.</p> <p>The outcomes may include identification of minimum set of gender related trade statistics for evidence-based decision making. The work will aim at an agreed regional set of statistics.</p> <p>An assessment of gender related trade statistics can support the country in the development of an Action Plan for addressing the challenges of the production, dissemination and use of gender related trade statistics at all levels;</p> <p>The tools and guidance developed in the project will support the country in the assessment and development of the Action Plan, as well as its implementation.</p>
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	<p>The Ghana Statistics Service (GSS) is carrying out training of officers from the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and putting effort into producing new statistics using administrative sources. An online SDGs reporting platform has been launched to make disaggregated data easily accessible and a national data quality assurance framework is being developed to ensure the integrity of official statistics.</p> <p>At the 2019 ECA workshop on gender statistics, the GSS has reviewed its survey and census instruments to ensure their gender sensitivity. The GSS advises the MDAs to develop their data collection to collect accurate and reliable gender-sensitive data on SDGs.</p> <p>The GSS also collaborates with the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) with the reporting of gender-sensitive data on SDGs and to improve gender statistics by undertaking (i) an assessment of gender statistics, (ii) a Violence in Ghana survey and; (iii) workshops to prepare National Gender indicators.</p>	
Kenya	<p>The 2017 VNR shows that the limited capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics hampers the adoption of new technology and innovations. New tools would be needed reporting on SDGs. Consequently, it is crucial that support be provided to the Bureau.</p> <p>The report shows also that Kenya faces a number of challenges which include inadequate disaggregated data, high stakeholder expectations and inadequate funding for SDGs. A review of the National Statistical System in light of the SDGs is planned, including an enhanced multi-stakeholder participation in the SDGs process and resource mobilization.</p> <p>Kenya produces gender datasheets to guide policy formulation and planning. The 2015 Status of Women report provides relevant information across various sectors, and the Government is undertaking capacity building on gender statistics for statistical officers, planning</p>	<p>The project aims at improving the availability of gender statistics linked to trade. The project will also contribute to strengthening joint work among the trade, gender and statistics community in Kenya to enable a better mainstreaming of gender in trade statistics and policy.</p> <p>The outcomes may include identification of minimum set of gender related trade statistics for evidence-based decision making. The work will aim at an agreed regional set of statistics.</p> <p>An assessment of gender-related trade statistics can support Kenya to</p>

	<p>officers and gender officers at national and sub-national levels to enhance collection, collation and analysis of sex disaggregated data. These would help inform many action programmes for the empowerment of women.</p> <p>At the 2019 ECA workshop on gender statistics, Kenya reported that as part of their Statistics Vision 2030 the actions for 2018-2022 include a Plan for Gender, Youth and Vulnerable Groups with gender data management as a critical element of evidence-based decision making. The Vision calls for statistical reforms to improve the quality of data for policy, planning and budgeting. These include many planned improvements in gender statistics and related data sources, such as time-use survey, as well as capacity building events, such as a training workshop for gender data producers etc.</p> <p>The NSDS also calls for technical assistance, including specific actions in line with the Gender Statistics Sector Plan of Kenya.</p> <p>Work is coordinated through the Inter-Agency Gender Statistics Technical Committee (IAGSTC) involving a number of key stakeholders including the SDG Kenya Forum.</p> <p>The development partners include the UN Women, World Bank, UNICEF and Statistics Sweden among others.</p>	<p>improve the production, dissemination and use of gender-related trade statistics at all levels;</p> <p>The tools and guidance developed in the project will support the country in the assessment and development of relevant data and statistics.</p>
Senegal	<p>The 2017 VNR stated that the Government of Senegal has initiated programs for the advancement of women and advancement towards gender equality. In order to facilitate access to credit and strengthen women's entrepreneurship, the Government has set up several dedicated National Funds.</p> <p>Despite these developments, men control 93.6 per cent of cultivated areas compared to 6.4 per cent for women. In 2016, 81.5 per cent of the heads of agricultural households were men and only 18.5 per cent women. The new land</p>	<p>The project aims at improving the availability of high quality, timely and reliable gender-related trade statistics building on existing survey data, and potentially improved access to administrative data. Through improved collaboration between the trade, gender and statistics community in Senegal the project aims to improve the mainstreaming of gender</p>

	<p>law will establish a tax, land and customs system sensitive to women's entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Senegal is able to provide data for 68.5 per cent of the SDG indicators. While indicators on social and economic aspects are best-informed; indicators of inequality and sustainability lack data.</p> <p>To meet the need for more disaggregation of data, the existing data collection systems need to be improved. Capacity building will be needed to fill data gaps.</p>	<p>in trade statistics and policy.</p> <p>The outcomes may include identification of minimum set of gender related trade statistics for evidence-based decision making. The work will aim at an agreed regional set of statistics.</p> <p>An assessment of gender-related trade statistics can support Senegal to improve the production, dissemination and use of gender-related trade statistics at all levels;</p> <p>The tools and guidance developed in the project will support the country in the assessment and development of relevant data and statistics.</p>
Zimbabwe	<p>At the 2019 ECA workshop on gender statistics, Zimbabwe reported that work on Gender Statistics is coordinated by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT), where a dedicated Branch produces gender statistics and oversees mainstreaming gender in statistics, including the compilation of the 2019 Report on Women and Men in Zimbabwe.</p> <p>Gaps remain in the availability of data from administrative sources. Zimbabwe has also undertaken a data gaps assessment for the monitoring of SDG five on gender with UN Women in 2017. They are now finalizing the compilation of two related SDG indicators (5.a.1 and 1.4.2) based on a module that was included in the 2019 labour force survey.</p> <p>The 2016-2020 National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) includes a plan for conducting a time-use survey that can provide relevant data for the analysis of some aspects of the trade and gender nexus.</p> <p>Zimbabwe also intends to take the gender equality results from the 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) on</p>	<p>The project aims at improving the availability of high quality, timely and reliable gender related trade statistics building on existing survey data, and potentially improved access to administrative data. Through improved collaboration between the trade, gender and statistics community in Zimbabwe the project aims to improve the mainstreaming of gender in trade statistics and policy.</p> <p>The outcomes may include identification of minimum set of gender related trade statistics for evidence-based decision making. The work will aim at an agreed regional set of statistics.</p> <p>An assessment of gender-related trade statistics</p>

	<p>children and women to the Parliament for the first time.</p> <p>With the support of UN Women, Zimbabwe is looking at re-establishing the Gender Sector Statistics Committees which have not been functional for some time. ZIMSTAT also partners with the Gender Ministry and UN Women on the measurement of gender-based violence under the Spotlight Initiative.</p>	<p>can support Zimbabwe to improve the production, dissemination and use of gender-related trade statistics at all levels;</p> <p>The tools and guidance developed in the project will support the country in the assessment and development of relevant data and statistics.</p>
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3.3 Stakeholder analysis and capacity assessment

Non UN Stakeholders listed in order of level of involvement in the project	Type and level of involvement in the project	Capacity assets	Capacity Gaps	Desired future outcomes	Incentives
National Statistical Offices	High involvement, main beneficiary and statistics compiler and coordinator of national statistical work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination role of the national statistical system - Large existing data sets on trade, economy and gender, already collected or acquired for statistics - High level of professionalism in statistical production - Professional ethics in line with Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics ensuring neutral and objective statistics - Strong mandate to collect data, and often to access data collected by administrative bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of knowledge on the links between trade and gender and related data needs - Lack of dialogue between statistical and trade policy communities - Insufficient capacity to measure gender and trade - Lack of integration of gender in the production of official statistics - Lack of skills to interpret results of gender and trade analysis - Lack of common procedures and methodologies for gender and trade statistics - Lack of clear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced understanding of the nexus between trade and gender - Improved knowledge of the priority data needs - Increased dialogue between statistical and trade policy communities - Improved understanding of available data and gaps to integrate gender to trade statistics - Improved skills to understand gender aspects of trade through the conceptual framework - Use of common tools and guidance to improve data and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct policy relevance of new gender and trade data and statistics - Better dialogue with a key data user - Efficiencies from the reuse of existing data - Enhanced capacity to address the data needs of trade policy - Rich analysis possibilities of a topic of interest to the public - Breaking of silos of statistical production between trade and gender statistics - Learning by sharing experience nationally, in the region and

			policy support and priorities setting for the measurement of gender and trade	statistics - National plans adopted to develop statistics on gender and trade in the future	beyond
Trade policy makers, Ministries in charge of gender equality policy, Ministries of Economy, Planning and/or Foreign Affairs	High involvement, main beneficiary and user of statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Often clear commitment to women's economic empowerment - Professionalism in questions of the substance area covered by the agency, be it trade, gender or economy - Practical experience of national challenges and knowledge of data gaps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low capacity for evidence-based policy decisions due to data gaps - Need to integrate gender considerations in trade policy better - Need for improved skills to interpret results of gender and trade analysis - Lack of data and statistics on the participation of women and men in trade and the impact of trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased dialogue between statistical and trade policy communities on data needs - Improved understanding of available data, statistical challenges and gaps - Improved skills to use data and statistics to analyse gender and trade - Commitment to national plans to develop statistics on gender relevant for trade policymaking - Enhanced evidence base and more gender-responsive trade policy in the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contact with official statistics to discuss data needs - Knowledge of statistical challenges and ability to prioritize data requests - Enhanced capacity to analyse the gender aspects of trade policy - Better possibilities for evidence-based and more effective gender-responsive trade policy
Ministries, agencies and administrations as providers of administrative data/registers for the compilation of official statistics	High-medium involvement, raw data provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Important data sets, e.g. on business owners, managers and business ID for the compilation of trade and gender statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially poor access of statistical producers to the necessary data - Lack of knowledge of gender data needs of trade policy - Potential lack of understanding of the value of their data sets for official statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved knowledge of the priority data needs - Improved understanding of the value of the data sets held by these bodies for trade policy - Improved willingness for data sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct policy relevance of data sets held by these bodies - Visibility to the work - Collaboration with stakeholders in the national statistical system - Enhanced value added from the reuse of existing data
Other producers of official statistics, especially the statistical units of the Customs	Medium involvement, and statistics compiler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large existing data sets on trade and the economy - High level of professionalism in trade and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of knowledge on the links between trade and gender and related data needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved knowledge of the priority data needs - Improved understanding of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced capacity to address the data needs of trade policy - Rich analysis

and the Central Bank		economy, and related statistics - Mandate to collect and compile statistics in the area of competence of the producer	- Insufficient capacity to measure the links between gender and trade - Lack of integration of gender in the production of official statistics - Lack of skills to interpret results of gender and trade analysis - Lack of common procedures and methodologies for gender and trade statistics	available data and gaps to integrate gender to trade statistics - Improved skills to understand gender aspects of trade through the conceptual framework - Use of common tools and guidance to improve data and statistics	possibilities of a topic of interest to the public - Breaking of silos of statistical production between trade and gender statistics - Learning by sharing experience nationally, in the region and beyond
National authorities, regional and global policy makers other than trade policy	Medium involvement, user of statistics	- Often clear commitment to women's economic empowerment - Professionalism in national governance and policy	- Low availability and access to high-quality data to integrate gender and trade/economy - Low capacity for evidence-based policy decisions in terms of gender and trade	- Improved availability and access to relevant data for national, regional and global development policies - Eventually allocation of additional resources for statistical production and development	- Better possibilities for evidence-based and more effective gender-responsive trade and economy
Media, Civil Society, Academia, Women's advocates	Medium involvement, user of statistics	- Often clear commitment to women's economic empowerment - Professionalism in their field, such as research, communication, advocacy, etc.	- Inadequate access to data and statistics on gender and trade - Limited understanding of the interactions of gender and trade due to lack of data - Ineffective use of statistics in the formulation of programmes and policies	- Improved availability and access to relevant data for programmes and policies - Enhanced possibility for evidence-based action and communication	- Better possibilities for research, communication and advocacy on women and men in trade
Private data holders (Business Community/Big Data)	Medium-low involvement, raw data provider	- Potentially useful data sets for the compilation of trade and gender statistics	- Potentially poor access of statistical producers to the necessary data - Lack of partnership between	- Improved knowledge of the priority data needs - Improved understanding of the value of the data sets held by	- Direct policy relevance of data sets held by these bodies - Visibility to the work - Collaboration with stakeholders

			producers of statistics and holders of data - Potential lack of understanding of the value of their data sets for official statistics	these bodies for trade policy - Improved willingness for data sharing	in the national statistical system - Enhanced value added from the use of their data
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4 PROJECT STRATEGY: OBJECTIVE, OUTCOMES, INDICATORS, OUTPUTS

4.1 Project Strategy

The project strategy is to strengthen the capacity of selected countries in Africa, Caucasus and Central Asia to develop and use statistics for more gender-responsive trade policy. As trade influences employment and business opportunities of women and men, their income, social status, welfare and equality in various ways, it is suitable to identify which are the relevant issues that need to be measured with data and statistics to ensure “leaving no one behind” in trade.

The objective will be pursued by first identifying key data needs for developing gender-responsive trade policy in a dialogue between statistics and trade communities to then agree on a conceptual framework for the measurement of gender and trade. The review of data needs will ensure that the work on gender and trade statistics is demand-driven, relevant for trade and development policy and reflects national priorities and data needs. The resulting desk study will be discussed at an international expert meeting to seek feedback for refining the framework, and the online training aims to ensure a good knowledge of trade and gender issues prior to launching the regional and national activities. A kick-off workshop will be held in both regions to spearhead a dialogue between the trade and the statistics communities and launch national work.

The second outcome will focus on building the statistical capacity by reviewing the availability of statistical data, gaps and challenges vis-à-vis the conceptual framework. Statistical guidelines and tools will be prepared to guide national work. The national workshops will be delivered in the 2-3 pilot countries per region based on the statistical guidelines and other material developed for the compilation of gender and trade statistics. The country findings will guide the refinement and finalization of the guidance and tools. The beneficiary countries will also be invited to prepare action plans on how to fill the remaining gaps and generate further evidence for gender-responsive trade policy.

The pilots will be carried out in countries with different statistical systems and capacities to illustrate alternative paths towards improving statistics on gender and trade and enable application in other countries. Advisory missions will target countries (also beyond pilot countries) requesting support for the national work to review data gaps, collate statistics and/or prepare action plans.

Following the pilot phase, the beneficiary countries will be invited to share findings from pilots and other national work in a regional wrap-up workshop to exchange good practices and promote mutual learning. The workshop will also discuss planned actions to develop and use statistics to formulate more gender-responsive trade policy in the future to ensure sustainability and continuation of work.

To scale up results, successful ideas and practical experiences will be shared at an international expert meeting. This will promote wider application of the guidance and tools and the use of official statistics in the formulation of more gender-responsive trade policy in countries not targeted by this project.

4.2 Results Framework

<u>Intervention logic</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
<p>Objective To strengthen the capacity of selected countries in Africa, the Caucasus and Central Asia to develop and use statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies</p>		
<p>Outcome – OC1 Increased capacity of national statistical authorities, policy makers and other trade stakeholders in the beneficiary countries to develop a conceptual framework that would address the data needs on trade and gender</p>	<p>IA 1.1 At least 75% of the participants of regional kick-off workshops confirm enhanced understanding of the nexus between trade and gender and increased dialogue between statistical and trade communities to identify the data required to formulate gender-responsive trade policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey among workshop participants at the end of the workshop
	<p>IA 1.2 At least two thirds of the participants of regional kick-off workshops endorse the conceptual framework for measuring gender aspects of trade</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting by beneficiary country representatives during the workshop • Reports of the regional kick-off workshops
<p>Output OP1.1 Prepare a desk study on the relevant gender aspects of trade and trade policy that should be measured and the challenges of producing and using such statistics. The desk study will suggest a tentative conceptual framework for measuring gender and trade reflecting on policy data needs. This will form the basis of further work.</p>		
<p>OP1.2 Contribute to an international expert meeting to discuss gender-related trade policy data needs and the preliminary conceptual framework, including statistical sources and indicators to inform gender-responsive trade policy. The aim is to seek feedback for refining the framework prior to further activities.</p>		
<p>OP1.3 Deliver an online course on gender and trade to selected participants (including statisticians and trade policy makers many of which will participate in the following workshop) from beneficiary countries to better understand the two-way relationship between trade and gender. The aim is to ensure a good knowledge of trade and gender issues and a more even starting point for different country representatives in the following activities.</p>		
<p>OP1.4 Conduct a kick-off workshop in each region. The purpose is to spearhead a dialogue between the trade and the statistics communities, agree on the conceptual framework for the measurement of the gender aspects of trade, and launch national work.</p>		
<p>Outcome - OC2 Enhanced technical capacity of national statistical authorities to collate data and statistics and formulate plans to improve the availability of data needed for gender-responsive trade policies</p>	<p>IA 2.1 At least three pilot countries compile relevant data and statistics for the formulation of more gender-responsive trade policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As reported by beneficiary countries

	<p>IA 2.2 At least three of the beneficiary countries adopt national plans to develop statistics on gender and trade for the formulation of more gender-responsive trade policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting by beneficiary country representatives at the wrap-up workshop • Adopted national plans available
<p>Output OP2.1 Based on the agreed conceptual framework and the results of the preceding activities, prepare statistical guidelines and other material for the compilation of trade and gender statistics. These guidelines and materials will guide the national work.</p>		
<p>OP2.2 Organise 4-6 national, technical workshops (2-3 per region) involving statisticians and other stakeholders to discuss the conceptual framework and use it to identify national policy data needs, identify data availability, and discuss possible actions to address the gaps and challenges. These workshops will be delivered based on the statistical guidelines and other material developed in OP2.1. Furthermore, the workshops are intended to bring together key stakeholders for an in-depth review of national priorities, data needs and gaps.</p>		
<p>OP2.3 Carry out 2-3 pilots per region. The purpose is to review in detail data availability and gaps, collate data and statistics, and prepare action plans to generate the required evidence for gender-responsive trade policy. The pilots will be carried out in countries with different statistical systems and capacities to illustrate alternative paths towards improving statistics on gender and trade.</p>		
<p>OP2.4 Undertake up to 12 advisory missions (approximately 6 per region), depending on the number of requests. The missions are intended to support any beneficiary country requiring support for the national work to review data gaps, collate statistics and/or prepare action plans for gender-responsive trade policy.</p>		
<p>OP2.5 Organise a regional wrap-up workshop in each region addressed to national statistical authorities, policymakers and other stakeholders to share findings from pilots, progress of national work and planned actions to develop and use statistics to formulate more gender-responsive trade policy.</p>		
<p>OP2.6 Contribute to an international expert meeting to disseminate the outcomes of the project and promote the refined statistical guidance and tools to improve statistics for more gender-responsive trade policy.</p>		

4.3 Risks and mitigation actions

Risks	Likelihoods of risks	Mitigating Actions
<p>Countries may not have sufficient resources in their national budgets to fully finance new statistical work</p>	<p>The risk is high but will be mitigated by the project strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work will be carried out mainly by reviewing and reusing existing data and statistics which allows achieving the expected results. - Development agencies, financial institutions, donor governments and the private sector may join efforts to support action. - Available budget resources will vary country by country. Some

		<p>countries can progress faster than others, thus showing the way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Countries with advanced statistical systems experiment with gender and trade statistics, which can provide useful ideas for moving forward efficiently.
Limited resources of statistical agencies to engage in the extensive national work	Medium risk level. Resources for statistics are largely intended for regular statistical production, but due to strong demand, countries should be willing to stretch resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selecting a smaller number of pilot countries (2-3 per region) to enable learning from them. - Good communication about the importance of gender statistics for trade policy. - A stepwise approach starting with reviewing the usefulness of existing data and considering how to fill gaps in the longer term.
Statistical programmes are set and may not allow quick changes to accommodate for the compilation of new statistics	Low risk level. Statistical programmes are usually fixed in advance but are often annual or biennial allowing adjustments at regular intervals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing readily available guidance and tools will help statistical offices to get started gradually with lower initial investment. - Developing tools that can be easily fitted to current work with small changes.
Statistical offices cannot impose a high burden on respondents	The risk is high but will be mitigated by the project strategy.	- The project will be based on the use of existing data, development of tools aligned with current statistical work, and optional small extensions to surveys, if needed
Lack of use or trust in official statistics by trade policy makers	Medium risk that will be mitigated by the project strategy.	- The project will seek to spearhead dialogue between statisticians and trade policy makers. Direct contact and discussion of key data needs and statistical challenges is likely to build trust.
Insufficient access to some of the necessary data sources (for instance due to confidentiality)	Medium risk that will be addressed by bringing relevant stakeholders together.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In principle statistical agencies should have access to all data necessary for statistical production, and this issue could be discussed with the agencies and stakeholders. - Gender and trade is a complex issue, where no country is likely to have full coverage of all its aspects. Therefore, work can focus on using data that can be accessed.
Lack of time or commitment by trade policy makers or other senior government officials	The risk is low as trade policy makers keep discussing lack of data for gender-responsive	- The project will seek to select experts of trade and trade policy that are committed to the goals.

	trade policy as an impediment to progress.	- The first activities will discuss the relevance of gender for trade policy to increase awareness.
Limited knowledge of national interactions of gender and trade and related priority data needs	Medium to low risk depending on country.	- In addition to trade policy makers' data needs, the project will build on a literature review of the interactions of gender and trade in different countries.
Complications due to the inter-regional nature of the project	The risk is low.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The timing of activities in regions is independent of each other and can be adjusted to regional needs. - Similar approach is employed in both regions, which limits the costs and efforts related to organization. - The inter-regional approach provides a possibility for learning from countries at a different condition that can be eye-opening.

4.4 Sustainability

The project is launched at the request of trade policy makers to improve data and statistics for gender-responsive trade policy. Governments of the beneficiary countries have demonstrated commitment to “leaving no one behind” and developing more inclusive and gender-responsive trade policy. When the demand is strong, it is likely that the senior government officials remain committed to the project and expect tangible results beyond its duration. The political support and demand for statistical data also strengthen national accountability of trade policy.

The national statistical offices of the beneficiary countries are also primary stakeholders of the project. They have displayed a strong readiness and ability to receive capacity development support to apply new methodologies, guidelines and tools to produce new data and statistics over the years. As the 2030 Agenda places strong responsibilities on the national statistical offices, they are aware and committed to undertaking the necessary investments to strengthen statistical production, especially to produce more disaggregated data, on the gender dimension of trade.

UNCTAD, ECA and ECE have established strong relationships with national trade policy makers and national statisticians that will play a pivotal role in the project. Many of these officials work closely with the implementing entities as members of the regional and global statistical and trade communities. Their participation in the regional and international statistical and trade meetings and workshops ensures continued exposure to discussions related to gender and trade also after the project has finished.

The beneficiary countries were selected among those who have a strong demand for gender and trade data and statistics and that meet the criteria, explained in section 2.3. It is expected that the knowledge learned through the regional and national interventions will ensure that the beneficiary countries will be well equipped to improve data and statistics and develop more gender-responsive trade policy in the future. It is also expected that the beneficiary countries will share their advancements through engaging in south-south cooperation within their region and with other interested countries. The main achievements will also be shared in an international context beyond project countries.

The project strategy is to build on data and statistical capacity that already exists and ensure alignment with national policy priorities. As the project looks at using existing data in new ways

and at developing tools and guidance aligned with current statistical work, it will be easier for statistical offices to sustain the outcomes in their regular work. The project will finish with a discussion of further plans to develop and use statistics for gender-responsive trade policy in order to ensure continuation and use of the results achieved.

The long-term institutional sustainability can be achieved only through successful partnership and resource mobilization efforts in countries so that they can improve the statistical production infrastructure, IT tools and ensure the necessary staff resources and knowledge development. The dialogue to be established between trade and statistics communities in this project will hopefully help to establish lasting collaboration between the communities in the future.

5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.1 Monitoring

The project will be monitored on a continuous basis at the level of outcomes to assess whether outputs are progressing in line with the project plans and whether implementation challenges exist. The monitoring will also help to determine the need to change the project plans, particularly in response to lessons learned during the project, changes in demand from the beneficiary countries or to maximize synergies with the work of other agencies or countries.

Each implementing entity is expected to play a central role in monitoring the entity's implementation across all outputs and making advance plans to be prepared for timely implementation of upcoming outputs.

ECA and ECE will provide their input in line with the progress report template on outputs completed, results achieved, use of funding and planned next outputs each year. The agencies will also brief each other on advancements and challenges in countries as well as other issues to be considered in the project work. In consultation with ECA and ECE, UNCTAD will carry out the formal monitoring and reporting of the project and will submit annual progress reports to the DA team by the end of January 2021, 2022 and 2023, as required by the UN Development Account. This will contribute to the coordination of work with other agencies or donor countries. The first progress report, in January 2021, will include an updated country analysis with revised realistic outcomes expected based on first activities in the project.

As part of the monitoring process, the UNCTAD, ECA and ECE focal points are expected to consult on a more frequent basis, particularly to review progress and plan upcoming activities.

5.2 Final Report

The final report will provide an overview of the project and its achievements. ECA and ECE will provide input on their part of project implementation, including on outputs completed, results achieved, use of funding etc. in line with the final report template. The input will be submitted to UNCTAD, who will formulate the draft final report on the project. Once agreed by implementing entities, the final report will be submitted to the Development Account Programme Management Team by the end of March 2024.

6 MANAGEMENT, PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION AGREEMENTS

The project will be coordinated by the UNCTAD Development Statistics and Information Branch in collaboration with the UNCTAD Trade, Gender and Development programme and carried out jointly with ECA and ECE. The Statistics Branch will be responsible for the statistical methodology development and statistical capacity building, while the Trade and Gender team will be

responsible for the substantive work on trade policy and the related trade and gender nexus, including the implementation of OP1.3 (Deliver an online course on gender and trade).

Each implementing entity, UNCTAD, ECA and ECE will be responsible for achieving the outcomes and delivering outputs allocated to them in the results-based work plan and budget (annex I). A small steering group consisting of UNCTAD, ECA and ECE focal points will be established to ensure support to and coordination of project delivery. The steering group will meet regularly, about once per quarter, to update each other on project work.

The project will leverage other initiatives and funding schemes for strengthening statistical capacities to create a multiplier effect, where possible. UNCTAD, ECA and ECE will work in close partnership with the United Nations system and other relevant actors when beneficial for achieving the outcomes of the project in the beneficiary countries. The project will be coordinated with the UN Resident Coordinators in the beneficiary countries to assess the extent of resources devoted to statistics and data at country level, and to forge partnerships so that the project's efforts complement related actions towards national priorities on gender-responsive trade policy.

At global level the project will develop guidelines and tools for the compilation of gender and trade statistics. In this regard, the project will draw on existing mechanisms and established partnerships with national, regional and international statistical agencies, and follow the work of the Inter-agency Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), to coordinate within related statistical capacity building efforts.

Efficiencies will be sought by integrating activities with existing mechanisms, such as regular international and regional meetings on trade, gender and statistics, such as the ECE Gender Statistics Expert Meetings organized regularly by ECE, the ECA Continental Workshops on Trade and Gender and regular events organized by the IAEG-GS and UN Statistics Division. Regional workshops may be held back-to-back with national or regional events to enhance synergies between national activities, related capacity building and programmatic development, and exchange of good practices with advanced statistical systems. The gender and trade statistics work will be highlighted on the occasion of the 15th UNCTAD Quadrennial Conference in October 2020.

The work carried out by UN Women with key partners, such as the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations Population Fund in some of the beneficiary countries on the measurement of women entrepreneurship and asset ownership, and women's economic empowerment in general, lays the ground for this project. To ensure building on and enriching the achievements of previous work, the project will be carried out in close coordination with UN Women. It will also benefit from joint methodological development work between UN Women, UNCTAD and other partners.

The project will benefit from related work and projects of implementing entities, international agencies and donor countries. ECA will leverage on the trade expertise of ATPC, gender expertise of its Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Section (GEWES) and statistical expertise of its African Centre for Statistics (ACS). The project will also benefit from ECA's close partnership with the UN's Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) which has significant expertise in gender and women's rights. In addition, ECA will draw upon the capacity development and training expertise of ECA's training arm IDEP, which has previous experience in coordinating trainings with ECA on trade policy, trade negotiation, trade and gender, and gender responsive policies. The project will also benefit from the in-depth country knowledge and networks of the ECA Sub-regional Offices. ECA will be well placed to tap into national expertise and implementation stakeholders in beneficiary countries including ministries of trade, ministries of gender, women's groups and civil society organizations. ECA's partner, Global Affairs Canada, will be in a position to provide an advisory role in the context of their world class expertise on women and girls empowerment, progressive trade and their new Feminist International

Assistance Policy (FIAP). The project will also benefit from significant synergies with ECA's existing project on gender-disaggregated ICBT data collection. The EU Commission partners with UNCTAD on improving data and statistics in pioneering countries in the European Statistical System to inform trade policy about the gender dimension of trade. The results achieved by the advanced countries will be shared with the beneficiary countries, especially any practical tools and experience that will help to advance the work in the beneficiary countries.

The implementation and monitoring will rely on national work and advisory missions complemented by national and regional workshops. The regional events will be organized by ECA and ECE in their respective regions, with the support and coordination by UNCTAD. The national workshops will engage mainly ECA and ECE with strong backstopping for the contents and approach by UNCTAD, and when appropriate with a strong national ownership in the organization of the events and reaching out to the national stakeholders. UNCTAD experts will participate in the planning of activities and as resource persons, as necessary, to support smooth and timely implementation in line with the project objective. It is also foreseen that the consultants or other resource persons contributing to the regional activities be involved in the national activities to ensure coherent, efficient and robust progress throughout the project implementation phases. To leverage the impact of regional events at national level, these are combined with country fact-finding, advocacy and advisory missions, especially in other than pilot countries.

For the opening and concluding regional workshops, funds will be allocated to ECA and ECE directly to facilitate for the organizing and hosting of the events. The funds for the opening and concluding expert group meetings, conceptual work, the online training course and general temporary assistance will be managed by UNCTAD. Each implementing entity will manage their staff travel funds. ECA and ECE will recruit the necessary regional consultants and manage their travel funds. For the country-based activities, most funds will be allocated to and managed by ECA and ECE. UNCTAD will support these activities with staff and international consultant input, as necessary.

Expected synergies with multi-lateral banks and other donors would allow for leveraging the impact beyond the project. Furthermore, the project will benefit from coordinating with related UN Development Account activities such as the UNSD project on time-use.

7 ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: RESULT-BASED WORK PLAN AND BUDGET DETAILS

Table 1.1 – Results based work plan and budget

Outcome	Output #	Timeframe	Budget class and Code <i>(Please use the budget classes listed in the table above.)</i>		UNCTAD (USD)	ECA (USD)	ECE (USD)
		Year, Q <i>(2020, 2021, 2022, 2023)</i>					
OC1	OP1.1	2020, Q2-Q3	Consultants and Experts	105	\$ 8,150	-	-
OC1	OP1.2	2020- 2021	Travel of Staff	115	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
			Contractual Services	120	\$ 2,000	-	-
			General Operating Expenses	125	\$ 3,070	-	-
			Grants and Contributions (Workshops/Study Tours/EGMs)	145	\$ 21,000	-	-
OC1	OP1.3	2020, Q3-Q4	Consultants and Experts	105	\$ 24,450	-	-
			Contractual Services	120	\$ 1,000	-	-
OC1	OP1.4	2020, Q3-Q4	Other Staff Costs (GTA)	015	\$ 17,000	-	-
			Consultants and Experts	105	\$ 6,000	-	-
			Travel of Staff	115	\$ 12,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
			Contractual Services	120	-	\$ 1,000	\$ 6,000
			General Operating Expenses	125	-	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
			Grants and Contributions (Workshops/Study Tours/EGMs)	145	\$ 5,800	\$ 60,900	\$ 55,900
OC2	OP2.1	2020, Q4 - 2021, Q1	Consultants and Experts	105	\$ 8,150	-	-
OC2	OP2.2	2021, Q1 - 2022, Q2	Consultants and Experts	105	\$ 8,150	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000

			Travel of Staff	115	\$ 12,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
			Contractual Services	120	-	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
			General Operating Expenses	125	-	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000
			Grants and Contributions (Workshops/Study Tours/EGMs)	145	-	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000
OC2	OP2.3	2021, Q1 - 2022, Q2	Consultants and Experts	105	\$ 16,300	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000
OC2	OP2.4	2021, Q1 - 2023, Q1	Travel of Staff	115	\$ 24,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
			Contractual Services	120	-	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
OC2	OP2.5	2022, Q3 - 2023, Q1	Other Staff Costs (GTA)	015	\$ 17,000	-	-
			Consultants and Experts	105	-	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
			Travel of Staff	115	\$ 12,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
			Contractual Services	120	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 6,000
			General Operating Expenses	125	-	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
			Grants and Contributions (Workshops/Study Tours/EGMs)	145	\$ 5,800	\$ 60,900	\$ 55,900
OC2	OP2.6	2023, Q1 - Q2	Consultants and Experts	105	\$ 3,000	-	-
			Travel of Staff	115	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
			Contractual Services	120	\$ 2,000	-	-
			General Operating Expenses	125	\$ 3,870	-	-
			Grants and Contributions (Workshops/Study Tours/EGMs)	145	\$ 21,000	-	-
Total budget			All budget lines		\$ 243,740	\$ 212,800	\$ 212,800

Table 1.2 – Planned annual budget expenditure and cumulative financial implementation rate.

Year	Planned annual budget expenditure	Cumulative financial implementation rate
2020	\$ 204,600 (2 kick-off workshops)	31%
2021	\$ 145,000	52%
2022	\$ 213,800 (1 wrap-up workshop)	84%
2023	\$ 105,940 (1 wrap-up workshop)	100%
Total	\$ 669,340	

Table 1.3 – Distribution of budget between implementing entities by budget class

Budget class and code		UNCTAD (USD)	ECA (USD)	ECE (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Other Staff Costs (GTA)	015	\$ 34,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 34,000
Consultants and Experts	105	\$ 74,200	\$ 24,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 122,200
Travel of Staff	115	\$ 66,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 126,000
Contractual Services	120	\$ 9,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 27,000
General Operating Expenses	125	\$ 6,940	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 48,940
Grants and Contributions	145	\$ 53,600	\$ 133,800	\$ 123,800	\$ 311,200
Total		\$ 243,740	\$ 212,800	\$ 212,800	\$ 669,340

8 ANNEX 2: DETAILED JUSTIFICATION BY CODE

1. **Other staff costs - GTA (015) \$ 34,000 (Total)**

Temporary assistance to perform the tasks of assistance in the organisation of advisory missions, sessions and workshops, particularly in support of activities OP1.4 and OP2.5:

OP1.4 (2 work months) x (\$8,500 per work month) = \$17,000.

OP2.5 (2 work months) x (\$8,500 per work month) = \$17,000.

2. **Consultants and Experts (105): \$ 122,200 (Total)**

(a) *International consultants*

International consultants for the task(s) of developing/implementing tools and training materials and carry out pilots, in support of outputs OP1.3 (3 work-months), OP1.1, OP2.1 and OP2.2 (3 work-months) and OP2.3 (2 work-months) x (\$8,150 per month) = \$65,200.

(b) *National / Regional consultants*

Regional consultants for task(s) of carrying out pilots and supporting national planning, in support of outputs OP2.2 (1 work-month), OP2.3 (3 work-months) and OP2.5 (1 work-months) x (\$6,000 per month) = \$30,000.

(c) *Consultant travel*

(9 missions) by consultants for the purpose of sharing the outcomes of conceptual work and pilot testing, in support of outputs OP1.4 (2 missions), OP2.2 (4 missions), OP2.5 (2 missions) and OP2.6 (1 mission). (\$3,000 average mission cost) x (9 missions) = \$27,000.

3. **Travel of Staff (115): \$ 126,000 (Total)**

(a) *UN Staff from the implementing entity*

(22 missions) by UN staff for the purpose of carrying out workshops, sessions, advisory missions and pilots, in support of outputs OP1.2 (1 mission), OP1.4 (4 missions), OP2.2 (4 missions), OP2.4 (8 missions), OP2.5 (4 missions) and OP2.6 (1 mission). (\$3,000 average mission cost) x (22 missions) = \$66,000.

(b) *Staff from other UN entities collaborating in project*

(20 missions) by other UN staff for the purpose of carrying out workshops, sessions, advisory missions and pilots, in support of outputs OP1.2 (2 missions), OP1.4 (4 missions), OP2.2 (4 missions), OP2.4 (4 missions), OP2.5 (4 missions) and OP2.6 (2 missions). (\$3,000 average mission cost) x (20 missions) = \$60,000.

4. **Contractual services (120): \$ 27,000 (Total)**

A provision of \$27,000 is required for translation and printing of material in support of the outputs OP1 – OP2, including the material required for the delivery of the online training (OP1.3).

5. **General operating expenses (125): \$ 48,940 (Total)**

(a) *Communications*

In support of the outputs OP1.2 and OP2.6 = \$4,800.

(b) *Other general operating expenses*

A provision of \$44,140 is required for logistical arrangements of expert meetings and regional and national workshops in support of outputs OP1.2, OP1.4, OP2.2, OP2.5, OP2.6:

(\$6,000 per regional workshop) x (4 workshop of 3-4 days) = \$24,000

(\$3,000 per national workshop) x (6 workshops of 3-4 days) = \$18,000

(\$1,070 per expert meeting) x (2 meetings of 3-4 days) = \$2,140

6. Grants and Contributions (145): \$ 311,200 (Total)

(a) Workshops, seminars & Expert Group Meetings*

A provision of \$42,000 is required for the participation of 7 experts in each expert group meeting: In support of outputs OP1.2 (7 missions) and OP2.6 (7 missions) for 3-4 days expert meetings. (\$3,000 average mission cost) x (14 missions) = \$42,000.

Regional workshops on the gender aspects of trade and their measurement, in support of outputs OP1.4 and OP2.5. Duration of workshops: 3-4 days each;

(\$2,787 per participant) x (22 participants, including 3 persons from 7 countries per region and 1 expert) x (4 workshops (2 workshops per region)) = \$245,200

National workshops to discuss national priority data needs and gaps and support pilot testing, in support of output OP2.2. Duration of workshops: 3-4 days each;

(\$400 per participant) x (10 participants) x (6 workshops (3 workshops per region)) = \$24,000