



**AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
BANK GROUP**

**PROJECT: Capacity Building for Gender Statistics and Monitoring Systems
(CB-GenSMS)**

MULTINATIONAL – Burundi, Mozambique, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe

PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE - PCN

September 2021

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADF	African Development Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGI	African Gender Index
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRFA	Country Resilience and Fragility Assessments
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EA	Executing Agency
ICSP	Interim Country Strategy Paper
PCN	Project Concept Note
PCR	Project Completion Report
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RMCs	Regional Member Countries
SCB-V	Statistical Capacity Building Project Phase 5
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TA	Technical Assistance
TSF	Transition States Facility
UA	Unit of Account
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

Summary

Multinational – Capacity Building for Gender Statistics and Monitoring Systems

Date: September 2021	Project Number:
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I. PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1	Country(ies):	Mozambique, Burundi, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe	
1.2	Grant Recipient:	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	
1.3	Sector:	Multisector-Gender	
1.4	Status of project preparation: (e.g., identification and preparation missions undertaken, feasibility study carried out): <i>indicate dates</i>	A TSF III project proposal was submitted and approved by the Transitional States Department as per prevailing guidelines	
1.5	Does project fall in one of 5 categories identified in PD on review process?	No	
1.6	Implementing Agency: Is PIU set up solely for the project: <i>(Y/N)</i> : indicate if project will use a PIU set by other development partners, or an earlier phase of the project.	No. The project will be implemented by UNECA. The Bank is already partnering with the UNECA on the production of the Africa Gender Index.	
1.7	Joint instrument/project? <i>(Loan and/or grant)</i>	No. Grant facility only	
1.8	Indicate Country systems to be used:	The Bank’s rules of procedures shall prevail. The Fiduciary Arrangements (Financial Management and Procurement) will be based on the existing Fiduciary Principles Agreement signed by UNECA and the Bank.	
1.9	Processing schedule to board approval	Activity	Schedule
		Appraisal	September 2021
		Negotiation	November 2021
		Board Presentation	November 2021
1.10	Project implementation period:	Thirty six months: 2022-2025	

II. FINANCING INFORMATION

2.1	Total Project Amount:	UA 1.455 Million
2.2	Amount of Bank Group Financing (Loan/Grant):	UA 1.455 Million (Grant)
2.3	Co-financiers and amounts:	
2.4	Counterpart Contribution:	100,000 UA
2.5	Proposed intervention Instrument:	TSF Pillar III

III. REGIONAL CONTEXT

3.1	CSP / RAS/JAS? Period:	Burundi CSP (2019-2023), Mozambique CSP (2018-2022, South Sudan Extended ICSP (2012-2021), Zimbabwe Country Brief 2021-2025
3.2	CSP / RAS/JAS? priorities:	Both the EA RISP 2018-2022 and the Southern Africa regional Integration strategy commit to mainstream gender in regional operations and builds on the RECS commitments to gender equality.
3.3	Is project supported by identified areas of intervention in CSP (Y/N):	Yes. One key expected outcome is <i>‘improved capacity of national bureaus of statistics to collect, interpret and disseminate gender statistics’</i> .
3.4	PRSP or equivalent period:	
3.5	CPIA rating and Quintile:	Not Applicable
3.6	PCR completion date and ratings (for projects with follow-up phases):	Not applicable
3.7	Projects at Risk in the country portfolio (%):	
3.8	ADF allocation balance at time of PCN (taking into consideration all other projects in the lending program):	Not Applicable
3.9	Projects in Lending Program (# & amount) -ADF countries: for the replenishment cycle. -ADB countries: for the year (indicate the country ceiling)	Not Applicable

IV. COMPLIANCE WITH SAFEGUARD POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

4.1	Environmental categorization; has the categorization been validated by SNSC? (date)	Category 3 (tbc)
4.2	Environmental and Social Impact assessment undertaken? (Y/N, date)	Not Applicable
4.3	Project involves resettlement? (Y/N)	No

V. ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENT FOR PROJECT PREPARATION / SUPERVISION

Source of Funds	Project preparation expenses to date (UA)	Estimated resource requirement to approval (UA)	Estimated supervision resources (UA)
5.1 Bank administrative budget:	5,000	5,000	70,000
5.2 Funds (bi-lateral / trust):			
5.4 Other:			

VI. INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

6.1	Regional Director(s):	Nnenna NWABUFO, Director General, RDGE Leila MOKADEM, Director General, RDGS
6.2	Sector Director(s):	Amel HAMZA Louis KOUAKOU, OIC ECST0
6.3	Project Team:	Apolo KYEYUNE Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, AHGC1 Aissatou Aida DOSSO, Senior Gender Officer - Innovation, AHGC1 Cheru Melaku TADESSE Senior Financial Management Officer, COET Emanuel CHISESA, Senior Procurement Operations Officer, SNFI3 Annah Mujah RUTEBUKA, Chief Social Safeguards Officer, Olakemi SALAU, Regional Principal Legal Counsel, PGCL1
6.4	Peer Reviewers:	Rees MPOFU Principal Statistician, ECST2/RDGS Rejoice MUSAKARUKA, Senior Fragility and Resilience Assistant, RDTs Egidia Rukundo, Principal Gender Officer RDGN4 Evelynne CHANGE, Chief Governance Officer, ECGF

VII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

RESULTS FRAMEWORK						
A	PROJECT INFORMATION					
PROJECT NAME AND SAP CODE: Capacity Building for Gender Results and Statistics P-Z1-K00-123			COUNTRY/REGION: Burundi, Mozambique, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe			
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: To Improve the availability of gender statistics in transition states/ countries, that provide a foundation for inclusive national development planning.						
ALIGNMENT INDICATOR (S): Gender Inequality Index or Africa Gender Index						
B	RESULTS MATRIX					
RESULTS CHAIN AND INDICATOR DESCRIPTION		RMF/ADOA INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREM NT	BASELINE (2021)	TARGET AT COMPLETION (2025)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
OUTCOME STATEMENT 1: The statistical systems of the beneficiary countries produce quality, comparable and regular gender statistics to address national data gaps and meet policy and reporting commitments under the SDGs						
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1: Proportion of required gender-related SDG indicators available in the beneficiary countries		□	Percentage	Burundi (46.7%), Mozambique (41.8%), South Sudan (23%) and Zimbabwe (46.7%)	Burundi (60%), Mozambique (60%), South Sudan (40%) and Zimbabwe (60%)	National SDG reports, UN Women publications
OUTCOME STATEMENT 2: Monitoring and reporting mechanisms of the beneficiary countries integrate gender indicators across sectors						
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2: Number of beneficiary countries that adopt/adapt the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa (MSGIA) in their M&E systems		□	Number	0	4	A report on the approved list of gender indicators adopted by each country
OUTPUT STATEMENT 1: The capacity of national bureaus of statistics to collect, interpret and disseminate gender statistics is strengthened						
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1: No. of modules developed and used for training		□	Number	0	4	Project reports, the Modules
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.2: No. of national officials trained on gender statistics		□	Number	0	80 (at least 50% female)	Training Reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.3 : No. of trainers of trainers who acquire skills to train others on gender statistics		□	Number	0	16 (30% female)	Training Reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.4: No. tools developed to integrate gender into national statistical systems			Number	0	12 (3 per country)	UNECA Reports
OUTPUT STATEMENT 2: Increased availability of gender-related knowledge products on transition countries						
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.1: No. of gender-related knowledge products developed and disseminated		□	Number	0	8(2 per country)	Final approved report of each knowledge product
OUTPUT STATEMENT 3: Frameworks for the production of quality, comparable and regular gender statistics across all sectors are established						
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.1: No. of countries that approve and adopt a national gender results monitoring framework		□	Number	0	4	Technical reports on gender tools and frameworks, project progress reports

VIII. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

8.1 Gender and Statistics

8.1.2 African countries are signatories to various global and regional declarations, conventions and protocols that commit them to pursue policies that eliminate discrimination against women, and to take appropriate measures to ensure the full realization of the rights of women and girls. The commitments include the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) and AUC Agenda 2063, both adopted in 2015. These commitments recognize that the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is a fundamental human right and an efficient development strategy for addressing fragility, building resilience and sustainable development. Lack of timely and comprehensive gender statistics impairs evidence-based policy formulation as part of the planning process and equitable distribution of resources and opportunities. Progress and measurement towards achievement of commitments will only be possible if there is appropriate data to measure development impact. Reliable and relevant gender statistics are required to assess progress or lack of it. Without timely and reliable data, development interventions risk being based on anecdotal evidence, with all the risks that come with inadequate planning, poor designs, and ineffective targeting. Quality data informs effective development interventions.

The UNECA through its Africa Centre for Statistics has been working to strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems to produce, disseminate and use disaggregated data and statistics, with a gender dimension, to facilitate evidence-based policymaking, planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. In 2004 UNECA introduced the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI) with the aim of supporting member states to measure the gap in the relative status of African men and women and to assess the progress made in implementing government policies that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. The AGDI was based on voluntary country reporting hence does not cover all RMCS. The Bank collaborated with the UNECA and launched the 2019 Africa Gender Index (AGI) in 2020, which uses gender-disaggregated data to highlight the gaps, challenges, and progress towards gender equality on the continent with a second edition slated for production in 2022. The index is still challenged by limited data from some of the countries, and in particular countries in transition. In the 2019 edition of the index, South Sudan for instance did not have data on a significant number of indicators hence was not included in the index.

8.2 Prior Bank Operations on Statistics:

The Bank has for nearly two decades, supported statistical capacity building on the continent through the statistical capacity building programme which is currently in its fifth phase. These programs have contributed to improvement of the quality and quantity of statistics across Africa. Some of the achievement include production of infrastructure statistics, Agricultural statistics, the International Comparison Program, Support for Rebasing the GDP of RMCs' Economies Population and Housing Censuses and the Africa Information Highway. In regard to Gender Statistics and data, the Bank has in recent years significantly improved its regional partnership and coordination on gender statistics. In collaboration with UN Women and UNECA, the Bank led the regional effort to develop the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators Framework as a basis for coordinating all gender statistical capacity building activities in Africa. To further address the gender data production and use issues in Africa, the three

organizations in partnership with, Data2X, and the Government of Ghana, organized in Accra, Ghana from 18 to 23 November 2019, four events back to back: a Regional Workshop on Coordination Mechanisms of Gender Statistics, an Expert Group Meeting on Gender Statistics in Africa, the first meeting of the Gender Data Network (GDN) and the meeting of the African Group on Gender Statistics on the Minimum Set of Gender Statistics (MSGIA) for Africa. The Meeting brought together around 50 Gender Experts, Statisticians and Economists from 25 African countries and development partners and served as a key forum for joint work planning in order to reduce duplication, increase collaboration and effectiveness.

In partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation the Bank has developed a Gender Data Portal – a web-based system that provides users with direct and easy online access to a wide range of accurate and reliable gender data managed by Bank.

8.3 Lessons learned and considered in the design of this Project

8.3.1 Key lessons learnt from the implementation of programmes on statistics and regional operations include; (i) Gender statistics has not been systematically included in most statistical capacity building programs hence capacity building on gender statistics is critical required especially in countries in transition; (ii) there is a need for specificities for each country capacity needs; (iii) the need for capacity development for the broader gender architecture to ensure oversight.

IX. PROJECT RATIONALE

9.1 Project Justification

9.1.1 Production and dissemination of quality gender statistics remains a major challenge in most African countries. There have been improvements in the availability of gender statistics, although these are limited to socio-economic issues such as poverty, unemployment, educational attainment, and mortality. Existing data gaps areas include comprehensive and quality statistics on gender and the economy in general, such as data on access by men and women to economic resources and opportunities such as access to credit from formal financial institutions, ownership of land and other assets, decent employment, entrepreneurship, and time use for paid and unpaid care and domestic work.

9.2 Rationale for Bank Intervention

9.1.2 According to the Report of the UN Women's Assessment of Status of Gender Statistics in Africa, one of the main challenges related to gender statistics is the *poor technical capacity for production* as identified during the development of Country Gender Profiles for many countries in transition. Consequently, countries are not systematically integrating gender into their regular statistical surveys, such as household budget surveys and living standards surveys. Moreover, gender equality usually comes as an afterthought and is limited to sex-disaggregation of data. *Analysis and effective communication* on gender statistics is another challenge. Even when countries produce gender statistics, many lack the capacity to analyze and interpret the data to inform policy making. This renders the data redundant. In many countries, there is also *lack of coordination and harmonization of the data collected*. Furthermore, few countries have *budgets or technical expertise* dedicated to gender statistics. Where available like for Zimbabwe and Mozambique, the financial resources do not adequately cater for gender statistics activities and technical expertise is limited to national bureaus of statistics, excluding other sectors within the national statistics system. The challenge of gender statistics is especially critical in transition countries where urgency exceeds being deliberate on the quality of data.

9.1.3 The Project aims to contribute to improved gender responsive programming by beneficiary countries, therefore contributing to inclusive development. It will contribute to addressing inequality and fostering inclusive growth by providing data on the “invisible” and most vulnerable, which are often drivers on fragility. It is expected that the project will enrich policy dialogue with selected transition states and contribute to inclusive national development plans, which will in turn impact on service delivery by governments. The capacity development on gender statistics will provide a platform to measure gender inclusiveness of national development and provide evidence in required reforms. This is in recognition that gender inequality is both a driver and a result of fragility.

9.4 Alignment with the Regional Agenda and the Bank’s strategies

9.4.1 The project also complements the Bank’s engagement at country and regional level as defined under relevant strategy documents. In particular, the project responds to the second focus area of the Bank’s Strategy on Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa, that seeks to promote resilient societies through inclusive and equitable access to employment, basic services, and shared benefits. The project is also aligned with the third focus area for addressing fragility which is on the Bank’s convening role for policy dialogue and advocacy. The project is also aligned with the Bank’s Gender Strategy 2021-2025, where gender knowledge management and capacity building are at the center of the pillars. It is also in line with the Bank’s High 5 priorities, by contributing to improving the living conditions of the population. Overarching is the Bank’s Ten-Year Strategy to meet the objective on Inclusive Growth.

X. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

10.1 Objectives

The main project development objective is to improve development planning through provision of gender disaggregated data to policy makers. The specific objectives are to i) to enhance the capacities of countries to produce gender statistics, and ii) to strengthen gender and M&E systems

XI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

10.2 Project Components

11.1.1 Component 1: Capacity Building for Gender Statistics. This component will include the development of training modules for gender statistics in fragile contexts (with a focus on basic gender statistics concepts and definitions, data management, analysis and interpretation, reporting and presentation of results) training of trainers and training sessions on gender statistics for national statistics bureaus, Ministries of planning and gender, and other stakeholders. The component will also include support to national bureaus of statistics to design tools (questionnaires and manuals) for use in stand-alone surveys or integration of gender statistics modules in relevant regular sector surveys. The beneficiary countries will be supported to develop national gender statistics strategies and manuals and toolkits as a body of knowledge to be used over time. A policy dialogue with national bureaus of statistics from select countries will be convened to share emerging good practices on innovations for gender statistics in transition countries and to buttress national and regional support on gender statistics and data.

11.1.2 Component 2: Development of National Gender Monitoring Systems. Under this component the beneficiary countries will be supported to identify sets of gender indicators across all sectors and linked to national development plans and SDGs. Countries will be supported to

establish reporting structures for the gender indicators, to enable future tracking and reporting progress towards gender equality. Support will be provided to develop simplified national gender monitoring tools, complete with sources of data and responsibilities for data collection. The component will also include the support to develop simplified gender results tracking systems/ tools and training of planning staff in ministries, departments and agencies on gender indicators gender results monitoring. Based on the sets of identified gender indicators and data availability at country level, development of a ‘gender fact sheet’ and/or “state of gender equality” report will be supported.

11.1.3 Component 3: Project management and monitoring: This component entails project implementation, monitoring and reporting. It will also cover costs for monitoring project activities in Partner States.

11.2 Proposed Financing Plan

The project components will be financed by a **UA 1.455m TSF**. A summary of the project cost estimates is presented in Table 1. The UNECA counterpart contribution, which will be in cash or a combination of cash and in-kind, will be confirmed during Appraisal.

Table 1: Summary of Project Cost Estimate

Component	UA (million)
Component 1: Component 1: Capacity Building for Gender Statistics.	0.66
Sub-component (a) Training	0.35
Sub-component (b) Development of Gender statistics Modules, and toolkits and manuals	0.21
Sub Component (c) Regional Dialogue on Gender statistics	0.10
Component 2: Development of National Gender Monitoring Frameworks:	0.70
Subcomponent (a) identification and integration of gender indicators in national systems	0.3
Sub-component (b) Simplified online gender tracking tools	0.3
Sub-component (c) State of gender equality reporting	0.1
Component 3: Project Management	0.0952
Total TSF Pillar III Grant	1.4552
Counterpart contribution	
cash contribution	TBC at appraisal
in-kind contribution (to buttress project management component)	TBC

11.3 Implementation Arrangements

11.3.1 Implementing Agency: The project will be implemented by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The Bank has ongoing partnerships with UNECA including on the production of the Africa Gender Index. A Fiduciary Principles Agreement will be developed to guide the implementation arrangements. This will be elaborated further at appraisal.

11.4 Expected Project Outcomes

11.4.1 The main outcomes of the project are: (a) Strengthened statistical systems in beneficiary countries; (b) Improved capacity of national bureaus of statistics to collect, interpret and disseminate gender statistics; and (c) Improved capacity of beneficiary countries to report on gender results across sectors.

11.5 Theory of Change

11.5.1 The project aims to contribute and improve the availability of gender statistics in transition countries, providing a foundation for inclusive national development planning. It is envisioned that the use of gender statistics and gender-responsive programming enhances inclusive development. This will be achieved if (i) the statistical systems of the beneficiary countries produce quality, comparable and regular gender statistics to address national data gaps and meet policy and reporting commitments under the SDGs, and (ii) the monitoring and reporting mechanisms of the beneficiary countries integrate gender indicators across sectors. The statistical systems of the beneficiary countries shall improve if the capacity of national bureaus of statistics to collect, analyze, interpret and disseminate gender statistics is strengthened, and frameworks to produce quality, comparable and regular gender statistics across all sectors are established. This will be complemented by the increased availability of gender-related knowledge products in transition countries. It is assumed that the beneficiary countries will have an enabling policy environment to foster the integration of gender in their monitoring and reporting systems, and that there are ongoing initiatives in the respective countries on the production of gender statistics which will complement the capacity building by this project.

11.6 Procurement and Financial management Arrangements

11.6.1 Procurement of goods and the acquisition of consulting services, financed by the Bank for the project, will be carried out in accordance with the “Procurement Policy for Bank Group Funded Operations”, dated October 2015 and following the provisions that will be stated in the Financing Agreement. Specific details will be discussed and agreed upon during appraisal considering structural and institutional risk rating. Sector, Executing Agency (EA), and Project procurement risk assessments will also be undertaken during appraisal for the project and the output will inform the decisions on the procurement regimes of the Bank and the Procurement Methods and Procedures (PMP) for specific transactions or groups of similar transactions under the project. The appropriate mitigation measures and costs will be included in the procurement capacity development action plan (CDAP) under the project.

11.7 Expected/designed cross-cutting focus/benefits.

11.7.1 *Gender:* The beneficiary countries have made various global and regional declarations, conventions and protocols that commit them to pursue policies that eliminate discrimination against women, and to take appropriate measures to ensure the full realization of the rights of women and girls. These commitments recognize that the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is a fundamental human right and an efficient development strategy for addressing fragility, building resilience and sustainable development. Furthermore, these commitments recognize gender statistics as fundamental tools for achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment and they have identified the lack of statistics as a significant data gap in statistical systems and a big challenge to evidence-based policy information and awareness for a better planning and equitable distribution of resources and opportunities. Despite regular censuses and surveys conducted by national statistical offices to inform data needs, there are huge gaps in obtaining data for gender-related SDG indicators across Africa and especially in fragile countries.

11.7.2 Yet progress and measurements towards achievement of these commitments will only be possible if there is an understanding of the depth and scope of the issues and ability measure

the impacts of development interventions. Reliable and sound gender statistics are required to assess whether progress is being made, identify key gender gaps where policy interventions are needed, and to promote evidence-based planning and decision-making. Without timely and reliable data, development interventions risk being based on anecdotal evidence, with all the risks that come with inadequate planning, poor designs, and ineffective targeting. Quality data is critical for development interventions to be effective. This project is categorised as a GEN I on the Gender Marker System. It will contribute to gender equality through supporting evidence-based development planning.

11.7.3 Environmental and Social Safeguards Issues: As a statistical capacity building program extending technical assistance across RMCs, it is Category 3 under Environmental and Social scoping Safeguards, meaning that no specific safeguard requirements will be imposed on the project.

11.7.4 Climate Change and Green Growth Impact: The implementation of the program will have no adverse impact on climate change as it is just statistical capacity building through technical assistance to the beneficiary RMCs. On the contrary successful implementation of the project will help to improve the availability, quality, timeliness, of relevant gender and environmental statistics, which in turn will lead to better policy formulation and decision making.

11.7.5 Fragility: This project responds the second area of focus of the Bank's Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa that seeks to promote resilient societies through inclusive and equitable access to employment, basic services and shared benefits. Capacity development on gender statistics will provide a platform to measure gender inclusiveness of national development and provide evidence in required reforms. The project is also aligned with the third focus area of the Bank's strategy for addressing fragility which is on the Bank's convening role for policy dialogue and advocacy. Gender data will support the sustained deployment of the Country Resilience and Fragility Assessments (CRFA), and other fragility assessment tools used by the Bank to analyze risks and drivers of pressures, as well as to consistently identify sources of resilience while applying the Fragility Lens in strategies and programming.

11.8. Necessary Steps to Obtain Baseline Data

11.8.1 The project Team will be using key strategic and operational frameworks such as the National Gender Policies of the concerned selected fragile states and their Implementation Strategy and Action Plans to anchor the project baseline data. Base line data will also be premised on the relevant SDGs (3, 4 and 5) and their supporting indicators for performance monitoring and accountability. Relevant research conducted in situ will help to generate quantitative and qualitative data that statistically supported the evidence.

11.9 Participatory Process/Public Consultations

11.6.1 At appraisal consultations will be held with all relevant stakeholders including National Statistics Offices, Line Ministries, Ministry of Genderland development partners.

11.7 Monitoring Arrangements

11.7.1 Several milestones will be established during the entire implementation period to ensure that activities are effectively implemented as planned. UNECA will be responsible for project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, using the Project result based logical framework including the periodic performance assessment and result reporting. Quarterly and annual project implementation reports will also be prepared and submitted to the Bank in line with the Bank's standard format for implementation progress report. The Bank through its Regional Centre (RDGE) will carry out a rigorous monitoring and supervision mission at least twice a year. AHGC will play an active role in the ongoing dialogue with UNECA on Gender statistics and the African Gender Index. A project completion report will be prepared to evaluate progress against outputs and outcomes and draw lessons for possible follow-up operation. Table below presents project implementation and monitoring schedule.

XII. POTENTIAL RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Risk 1 Lack of absorptive capacity and weak implementation capacity by staff and implementation partners	Medium / Medium	UNECA being a premier institution will manage and coordinate project implementation and will be staffed with project coordination, procurement, financial management, and M & E and institutional capacity expert. The Bank, through COET and RDGS, will provide hands-on project implementation support.
Risk 2: Fiduciary risk due to weak financial, procurement and project management systems.	Medium / Medium	The Fiduciary Principles Agreement to be developed and signed by UNECA and the Bank will provide assurance on the sound fiduciary framework and accountability and oversight framework. Furthermore, the project will enhance transparency, accountability and responsibility in the management of project resources through regular reporting

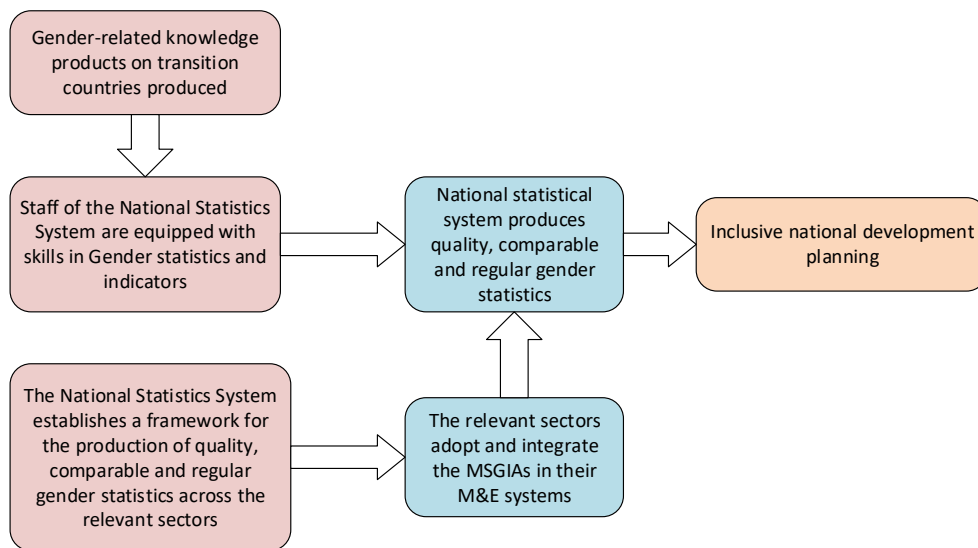
XIII. ISSUES ON WHICH TEAM SEEKS GUIDANCE:

No issues for guidance have been identified at this stage.

XIV. CONCLUSION:

The proposed project is submitted to the Regional Team for clearance to enable the team to move to the next stage of processing.

ANNEX 1: THEORY OF CHANGE



Assumptions:

- National statistical systems have the human and financial resources to collect and analyze gender statistics
- The policy framework for national planning facilitates sectors to integrate gender indicators in their monitoring and reporting systems
- There are ongoing initiatives on the production of gender statistics in the respective countries which the capacity built through this project will leverage.

ANNEX II: AFRICA GENDER INDEX- DIMENSIONS, SUB-COMPONENTS AND INDICATORS

Dimension	Sub-components	Indicators
Economic	Labour market participation and outcomes	Labour force participation (15 years and older+)
		Paid employment as a proportion of total employment
		Vulnerable employment
		Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years)
		Wages and salaries from all sectors, including incomes from household enterprises in the formal and informal sectors
	Access to resources	Access to credit from formal and informal financial Institutions
	Management	Proportion of Firms with female participation in ownership
		Shares of senior officials and managers
Social	Education	Completion rates in Primary, lower secondary, upper secondary schools
		Tertiary graduation rate
		Tertiary graduation in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM)
	Health	Under 5 mortality rate
		Life expectancy at birth
		HIV prevalence rate
Representation and empowerment	National Parliaments	Female and male shares
	Ministerial positions	Female and male shares
	Land and House ownership	Female and male shares
	Management	Shares of female /male in top management of businesses
		Share of female/male managers, professionals, technicians

ANNEX III: MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS FOR AFRICA (MSGIA) BY DOMAIN

<i>Economic Structures participation in productive activities and access to resources</i>	
EP1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
EP2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
EP3	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
EP4	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with (a) legally recognized documentation and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
EP5	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land by type of tenure
EP6	8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
EP7	Gender gap in wages of employees, by occupation and sector, age and persons with disabilities
EP8	Labour force participation rate for persons aged (a)15-24 and (b) 15+, by sex and rural/urban
EP9	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)
EP10	Proportion of employed who are employers, by sex
EP11	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
EP12	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
EP13	8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex
EP14	Percentage of population aged 15+ years who borrowed from a financial institution (Commercial and microcredit), disaggregated, by sex
EP15	Proportion of the population 15 years or older engaged in production of goods for own final use, by activity, sex, urban/rural place
EP16	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on (a) unpaid domestic and (b) care work, (c) volunteer work, by sex, age and location (rural/urban)
<i>Health and Related Services</i>	
H1	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
H2	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
H3	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate by sex
H4	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
H5	2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviations from the median of the WHO child growth standard among children under 5 years.
H6	2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
H7	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
H8	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
<i>Education</i>	
ED1	4.2.4 Percentage of children in pre-school age attending preschool by sex
ED2	Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex
ED3	Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex 4.6.2 Youth/adult literacy rate
ED4	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex, Parity ratios
ED5	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex, Parity ratios, 4.3.2 Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, by sex
ED6	Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex, 4.1.4 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)
ED7	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex
ED8	Educational attainment of the population aged 25 years and older, by sex
ED9	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
ED10	8.6.1 Proportion of youth aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training (NEET), by sex

ED11	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile, and others such as disability status indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
Human Rights of Women and the Girl Child	
HR1	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
HR2	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
HR3	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
HR4	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
HR5	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
HR6	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
Public Life and Decision Making	
PD1	5.5.1 (a) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and (b) local governments
PD2	Women's share of government ministerial positions
PD3	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
PD4	Share of women among judges
PD5	Share of women among police officers
PD6	Presence of a gender quota for parliament (reserved seats and legal candidate quotas)
Environment and Climate Change	
EC1	6.1.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services, by sex, type of household
EC2	6.2.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water, by type of household
EC3	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100000 population by sex
EC5	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

ANNEX IV: GENDER RELATED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS

1.1.1	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
1.b.1	Pro-poor public social spending	3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	4.2.1	Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate	4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	4.6.1	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	4.a.1	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
3.5.2	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	16.3.1	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	16.7.1	Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
8.8.1	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
8.8.2	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet

8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	17.18.1	Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring
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Note: Indicators that repeat are 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 and 10.3.1/ 16.b.1