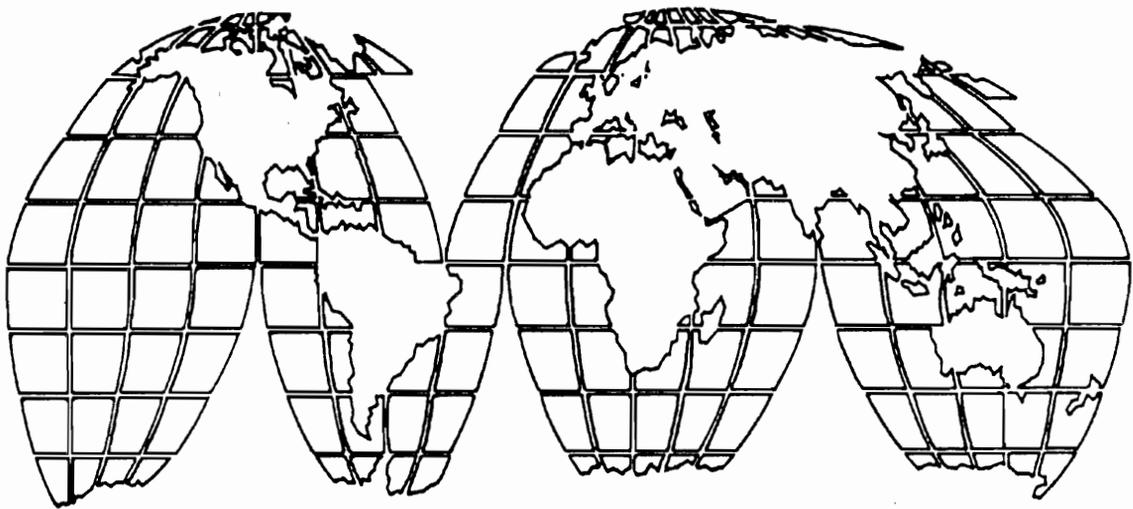


A.I.D. EVALUATION OCCASIONAL PAPER NO. 19

**REVIEW OF THE  
QUALITY OF A.I.D. EVALUATIONS,  
FY 1987 AND FY 1988**



*This report presents the findings of a review of 287 evaluation reports submitted by A.I.D. Missions and offices during FY 1987 and FY 1988 and summarizes aspects of the quality of the evaluations and their compliance with guidance.*

MAY 1989

CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION AND EVALUATION  
BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

REVIEW OF THE QUALITY OF A.I.D. EVALUATIONS  
FY 1987 AND FY 1988

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by

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The views and interpretations expressed in this report are those of the authors and should not be attributed to the Agency for International Development.

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FOREWORD

This report is the third review of A.I.D. evaluation studies sponsored by the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination/Center for Development Information and Evaluation (PPC/CDIE). The review covers 287 reports submitted by USAID Missions and offices during FY 1987 and FY 1988. Unlike the two previous reviews, which synthesized substantive "lessons learned" from the findings of evaluation reports, this review focuses on the quality of the evaluations as revealed by the characteristics of the studies, including their scope, focus, methods, and techniques.

The review has given PPC/CDIE an opportunity to assess the extent to which the Agency has begun to comply with guidance in the A.I.D. Evaluation Handbook issued in April 1987. Information about the reports submitted during FY 1987 serves as a baseline for tracking the Agency's performance in particular areas that may require special attention and support.

Some of the findings of the review confirm what we already suspected from anecdotal information and from our reading of particular studies. The review gives us a more complete picture of our evaluation practice and, thus, a clearer understanding of its important dimensions. This understanding alerts us to the possibilities for using evaluation more effectively and efficiently and for bringing into our operations the most recent developments in the evaluation field.

For many years, A.I.D. was in the forefront of donor agencies in its support for, and use of, systematic evaluations. More than a dozen countries have come to adopt a version of A.I.D.'s Logical Framework, a technique originally developed by the Agency in the early 1970s to support project planning and evaluation. However, during the last decade, the practice of evaluation in the United States and worldwide has undergone many changes, and the Agency has fallen behind in its efforts to apply and build on new approaches that seem most appropriate and useful for foreign assistance programs.

Other findings of the review alert us to new problems, for example, the declining level of participation on evaluation teams by A.I.D. staff and host country representatives, compared with earlier years. The review also reopens the question of what constitutes a useful, actionable recommendation for Missions and for other entities involved in A.I.D.-supported programs. Finally, A.I.D.'s continuing difficulty in capturing evaluative information on cross-cutting issues takes on new significance in

an environment in which accountability for results is increasingly emphasized. For example, the evaluations reviewed still tend to ignore issues related to gender and environmental effects. An exception in this regard is the increased attention devoted to questions about sustainability.

Our readers are welcome to share with PPC/CDIE their comments on the report and their suggestions for future reviews.

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SUMMARY

This study presents the results of a review of 287 evaluation reports submitted by U.S. Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) Missions and offices during FY 1987 and FY 1988. It focuses on two main areas:

- Various measures of compliance with guidance in the A.I.D. Evaluation Handbook (April 1987)
- Various descriptors of the quality of the evaluations as evidenced in the reports, including their scope, focus, methods, and techniques

Findings

- Eighty-nine percent of the reports evaluated single A.I.D. projects, 10 percent evaluated more than one project, and 1 percent evaluated nonproject assistance.
- On certain key measures (completeness of report elements and complexity of evaluation methods), evaluations completed in the Asia and the Near East region and the Latin America and the Caribbean region were rated more positively than evaluations for other regions and bureaus.
- A.I.D. staff participated as evaluation team members in 29 percent of the evaluations, 53 percent of the evaluations were conducted solely by contracted evaluators, and host country evaluators participated in 27 percent of the evaluations.
- Sixty-nine percent of the evaluations were interim; that is, they were carried out during project implementation rather than at the end of the project or after project termination.
- In terms of the primary focus of the evaluation, 64 percent primarily addressed questions about the project's outputs; 28 percent primarily addressed questions about the project's purposes; and 2 percent primarily addressed questions about goals.
- Almost complete or complete data were available on project outputs in 51 percent of the reports, on project purposes in 19 percent of the reports, and on project goals in 4 percent of the reports. These ratings were generally consistent across sectors and bureaus.

- Data collection techniques relied heavily on key informant interviews and, to a somewhat lesser extent, on-site visits; little or no use was made of focus group or community interviews, informal or formal surveys, or direct observation. This may reflect the short duration of the evaluations, which averaged about 1 month for fieldwork and preparation of the first draft of the report.
- Of evaluations using various analytical methods, 11 percent made some use of comparison or control groups; 50 percent analyzed some trend data (over two or more points in time); and 23 percent undertook a detailed cost-effectiveness analysis.
- Sixty percent of the reports contained information on the project's financial monitoring and 79 percent contained information on program monitoring: on a five-point scale, 66 percent of the projects evaluated rated high (i.e., at the top two scale points) on the adequacy of financial monitoring, and 54 percent rated high on the adequacy of program monitoring.
- A total of 59 percent of the reports called for some form of improvement in the project's monitoring, evaluation, or management information systems.
- Two-thirds of the reports included the required Evaluation Summary or Project Evaluation Summary, with a section listing actions to be taken based on the evaluation.
- On average, somewhat fewer than half of the recommendations in the evaluation reports were considered "A.I.D.-actionable"; that is, they could be acted on by the sponsors of the evaluations. The remaining recommendations were directed toward those implementing the projects.
- Forty-two percent of evaluation reports cited prior evaluations. Of those, 42 percent (18 percent overall) noted that recommendations from earlier evaluations had not been implemented.
- Women-in-development issues were addressed in detail in 9 percent of the evaluations, environmental issues were addressed in detail in 8 percent, and sustainability issues were addressed in detail in 36 percent of the evaluations.

- Cost data (available for 45 percent of the evaluations) indicate a mean cost per evaluation of \$37,130, with 17 percent of the evaluations having costs less than \$10,000, and 20 percent having costs more than \$60,000.

GLOSSARY

AFR	- Bureau for Africa, A.I.D.
A.I.D.	- U.S. Agency for International Development
A.I.D./W	- U.S. Agency for International Development/ Washington
ANE	- Bureau for Asia and Near East, A.I.D.
CDIE	- Center for Development Information and Evaluation, A.I.D.
ER(s)	- evaluation reports
FY	- fiscal year
FVA	- Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, A.I.D.
LAC	- Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, A.I.D.
M&E	- monitoring and evaluation
PES/ES	- USAID-Prepared Project Evaluation Summary or Evaluation Summary
PPC	- Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination
PRE	- Bureau for Private Enterprise, A.I.D.
PVO	- private voluntary organization
SOW	- scope of work/statement of work
WID	- Women in Development

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background and Purpose

The Center for Development Information and Evaluation in the Agency for International Development's Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (A.I.D./PPC/CDIE) develops and issues Agency guidance on program and project evaluation, while operational responsibility for the conduct of A.I.D. evaluations is decentralized among the Agency's bureaus and Missions. PPC/CDIE also serves as the repository of A.I.D.'s evaluation-related information and uses its store of data to summarize, synthesize, and disseminate development information of value to managers, planners, and policymakers. CDIE's information base stems largely from A.I.D.'s evaluation reports and their accompanying Project Evaluation Summaries (PESS) or Evaluation Summaries (ESs).

To help accomplish its mission, CDIE periodically undertakes a synthesis and analysis of the Agency's evaluations. This report is a continuation of that effort, which began in 1982. It is based on evaluation data received by CDIE in the past 2 years and focuses on two areas:

- Measures of compliance with guidance in the 1987 A.I.D. Evaluation Handbook
- The emphases of the evaluations and the methodologies and techniques they employed

### 1.2 Methods and Procedures Used

In August 1988 CDIE contracted with Development Associates, Inc. to prepare a written report on the quality and coverage of the evaluation reports submitted by A.I.D. units during FY 1987 and FY 1988, relative to a list of predefined elements. In late August, CDIE furnished Development Associates with a list of evaluation reports to be included in the study.

The process of assembling the needed materials proved to be a difficult one. Many reports are on the CDIE data system without a summary, and some summaries are on the system without any corresponding report; occasionally the same documents have been entered into the system twice, or the report and summary of the same evaluation have been assigned different system identification numbers.

Although such anomalies are not unusual in large, complex databases such as CDIE's, the lesson to be learned here is simply that the CDIE evaluation database is not yet working perfectly, and users should approach it with that realization.

Simultaneous to assembling the materials for review, Development Associates, in consultation with CDIE, refined the list of elements to be assessed and developed a rating and data entry form for recording the presence, absence, value, extent, or degree of the information of interest. The resulting form (contained in Appendix A) provided for more than 100 discrete entries from each evaluation.

Once the materials were assembled and the data recording form finalized and approved by A.I.D., the raters were given an orientation on the coding procedures. The rating process was divided into two steps. First, an initial rater recorded the factual elements that involved little professional judgment or required little detailed knowledge of A.I.D. Then, a more senior and experienced professional read the evaluation report and the accompanying PES/ES to rate the remaining, more substantive items, such as identifying the principal focus of the evaluation analysis. Two individuals were responsible for completing Step 1, and four individuals participated in Step 2.

During the initial weeks of the rating period the raters met frequently to clarify their interpretations and discuss the treatment of unusual cases to ensure a high degree of reliability in the ratings. In addition, Step 2 raters checked the Step 1 ratings, and a random set of 50 reports was rated independently by all possible pairs involved in completing Step 2. Once a high degree of reliability was established, the remainder of the forms were completed first by one and then by a second rater.

Once ratings were complete, the forms were thoroughly edited, and the data entered into a dBASE III+ file, using a customized data entry screen identical to the rating/data entry form. In addition, dBASE III+ was used to calculate values (e.g., the "life of project") using variables related to the project's start and end dates and a sequence of dBASE codes. Verification of a significant random sample of the data resulted in the statistical assurance that the data entry process had an accuracy of more than 99 percent. While dBASE III+ was used for the initial data entry, calculations, and refining procedures, SYSTAT was the application software used for the analytical procedures and for calculating composite variables. Lotus 1-2-3 was used for generating graphs and sorting the file to present a list of all the projects and evaluation reports (see Appendix B).

### 1.3 Contents of This Report

The purpose of this report is to present descriptive findings and selected analyses from the evaluation synthesis. Section 2 provides an overview of the focus and coverage of the evaluations included in this study. Section 3 focuses on the evaluation management process; it addresses the time required to complete the steps in the evaluation process, the completeness of evaluation scopes of work and reports, evaluation costs, the characteristics of implementors of the evaluations, and the evaluations' perceived utility to A.I.D. Section 4 presents information about previous monitoring and evaluations of projects evaluated, and Section 5 provides data on three cross-cutting issues of interest to CDIE (i.e., women in development, the environment, and participant training). The final section presents data on the methods and techniques used in A.I.D. evaluations. The appendixes include the rating form and instructions and a list of the projects covered by the evaluation reports.

## 2. FOCUS AND COVERAGE OF EVALUATIONS

A total of 287 evaluation reports were examined, of which 255 (89 percent) were evaluations of single projects, 29 (10 percent) evaluated more than one project, and 3 (1 percent) did not evaluate projects, but rather examined other forms of program assistance (e.g., housing guarantees).

The evaluation reports examined can be described in terms of the characteristics of (1) the projects and (2) the evaluation processes and reports.

### 2.1 Characteristics of Projects Evaluated

Because most of the evaluations were of single projects, a summary of project characteristics can be made. In some cases reports concerned multiple projects or no projects; in these cases the project characteristics are listed as "missing" in tables.

Table 1 shows the number of evaluated projects by bureau. As can be seen, 87 percent of the evaluations were of projects in regional bureaus, although there were also a significant number of projects financed by the Science and Technology Bureau. Table 2 shows the regional locations of the projects evaluated, and the most frequent country locations. Projects in Honduras, Costa Rica, and Egypt were the most frequently evaluated.

Table 1. Bureau of Projects Evaluated

Bureau	No. of Evaluation Reports	Percentage
Latin America and the Caribbean	97	34
Asia and the Near East	79	28
Africa	73	25
Science and Technology	29	10
Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance	5	2
Private Enterprise	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	287	100

Table 2. Regional and Most Frequent Country Locations of Projects Evaluated

Region/Country	No. of Evaluation Reports	Percentage
Africa	79	28
Zaire	9	3
Lesotho	7	2
Asia and the Near East	84	29
Egypt	11	4
Bangladesh	9	3
Indonesia	8	3
Thailand	8	3
India	7	2
Pakistan	7	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	109	38
Honduras	13	5
Costa Rica	11	4
Bolivia	9	3
Peru	8	3
Ecuador	7	2
Multiregion	15	5

Raters categorized projects according to sectors, funding size, and length of project. As indicated in Table 3, health and population projects were evaluated most frequently, followed by rural development and agriculture projects. Analyses relating sector and bureau indicated that Africa had a higher than average number of agricultural projects, Latin America and Caribbean had a higher than average number of private enterprise projects, and the Science and Technology Bureau had a higher than average number of projects involving health and population.

Table 3. Projects Evaluated by Sector

Sector	No. of Evaluation Reports	Percentage
Health and Population	76	26
Rural Development	53	18
Agriculture	50	17
Private Enterprise	40	14
Forestry, Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources	27	9
Education and International Training	21	7
Nutrition	8	3
Urban Development	5	2
Other	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Percentage totals in this and other tables may not add to 100 because of roundings.

As shown in Table 4, the most frequent functional accounts were Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition, and Economic Support Fund. Funding size and length of project (in years) are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

Table 4. Projects Evaluated by Account

Account	No. of Project Evaluations	Percentage
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition	67	30
Economic Support Fund	40	18
Health	29	13
Selected Development Activities	29	13
Population	24	11
Education and Human Resources	17	8
Sahel Development Program	13	6
International Disaster Relief/Assistance	4	2
Southern Africa Fund	2	1
Child Survival	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	226	100

Note: Reports missing this characteristic = 61 (21 percent).

Table 5. Projects Evaluated by Funding Size

Funding Size	No. of Projects	Percentage
Less than \$500,000	10	4
\$500,000-\$1 million	13	6
\$1 million-\$5 million	50	22
\$5 million-\$10 million	47	21
\$10 million-\$50 million	91	40
\$50 million-\$100 million	11	5
More than \$100 million	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	227	100

Note: Reports missing this characteristic = 60 (21 percent).

Table 6. Projects Evaluated by Project Length

Project Length (Years)	No. of Evaluation Reports	Percentage
2	16	7
3	20	9
4	33	14
5	47	20
6	30	13
7	25	11
8	27	12
9	12	5
10 or more	<u>21</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	231	100

Note: Reports missing this characteristic = 56 (20 percent).

Finally, evaluation reports were examined to determine whether evaluators had rated the project or its components as "highly successful." (Typically, evaluators are not asked to render an overall summative assessment, so an absence of comment does not imply a negative judgment.) A total of 41 evaluation reports (14 percent) reported a highly successful project, and an additional 32 reports (11 percent) reported a highly successful project component.

Also, an analysis was conducted to determine the types of projects reported to be highly successful or to have highly successful components. Agriculture projects (14 percent) and education and training projects (15 percent) were less likely than other projects (31 percent) to be evaluated as highly successful. Also, the longer the project, the more likely it would be rated highly successful (2-4 years = 16 percent, 5-9 years = 24 percent, 10 or more years = 52 percent). There were no major differences by bureau or project size.

## 2.2 Characteristics of Evaluation Reports

The evaluation reports were categorized according to whether they were interim evaluations (carried out more than 6 months prior to project completion), final evaluations (carried out in the last 6 months of the project or within 1 year after project completion), ex post evaluations (carried out more than a year

following project completion), or other evaluations (not project specific). Most of the reports (69 percent) were interim evaluations, though there were also a large number of final evaluations (29 percent). There were few ex post (1 percent) and other evaluations (1 percent). Also, there were no major differences in percentages of interim and final evaluations by sponsor or sector.

Evaluation reports were also categorized according to whether they were internal or external evaluations. An evaluation was characterized as internal if it included anyone from A.I.D. or the organization implementing the project on the evaluation team. Using this standard, 31 percent of these evaluations that could be rated were internal. It should be noted that only 7 percent of all evaluations are done using only A.I.D. personnel, so most of the internal evaluations actually involved mixed teams. The proportion of internal evaluations was particularly large in Africa (51 percent) and Asia and Near East (41 percent). Only 13 percent of evaluations sponsored by other bureaus were done internally.

Scopes of work for evaluations and evaluation reports were also examined to determine the extent to which inputs, outputs, purposes, goals, and assumptions were addressed. In each case, the extent of emphasis in the scopes of work or evaluation report was rated on a four-point scale: 0 = not at all; 1 = addressed minimally; 2 = addressed in detail; and 3 = primary focus. Table 7 shows the distributions for these variables.

Table 7. Emphases of Scopes of Work and Evaluation Reports (percentages)

	No. of Evaluation Reports	Not at All (0)	Mini- mally (1)	In Detail (2)	Primary Focus (3)	Total
<b>Scopes of Work</b>						
Inputs	179	20	50	27	3	100
Outputs	179	1	2	36	61	100
Purposes	179	2	17	51	31	100
Goals	179	27	53	18	3	100
Assumptions	173	21	47	31	1	100
<b>Evaluation Reports</b>						
Inputs	287	4	50	43	3	100
Outputs	287	0	4	32	64	100
Purposes	287	2	18	53	28	100
Goals	282	22	57	18	2	100
Assumptions	259	10	49	40	1	100

As can be seen from Table 7, inputs and assumptions were somewhat more likely to be addressed in evaluation reports than in scopes of work for evaluations. In general, however, evaluation reports seemed to reflect the emphases of the relevant scopes of work.

The emphases of evaluation reports did not differ by sponsor, sector, or timing of the evaluation. For every major category of reports, outputs were most frequently emphasized, followed by purposes.

### 3. EVALUATION MANAGEMENT PROCESS

#### 3.1 Sequence and Timing of Evaluation Steps

Each of the evaluations included in this report was logged into the PPC/CDIE data system during FY 1987 or FY 1988. However, there was considerable variation in the speed with which each evaluation progressed from one step to the next in A.I.D.'s evaluation process.

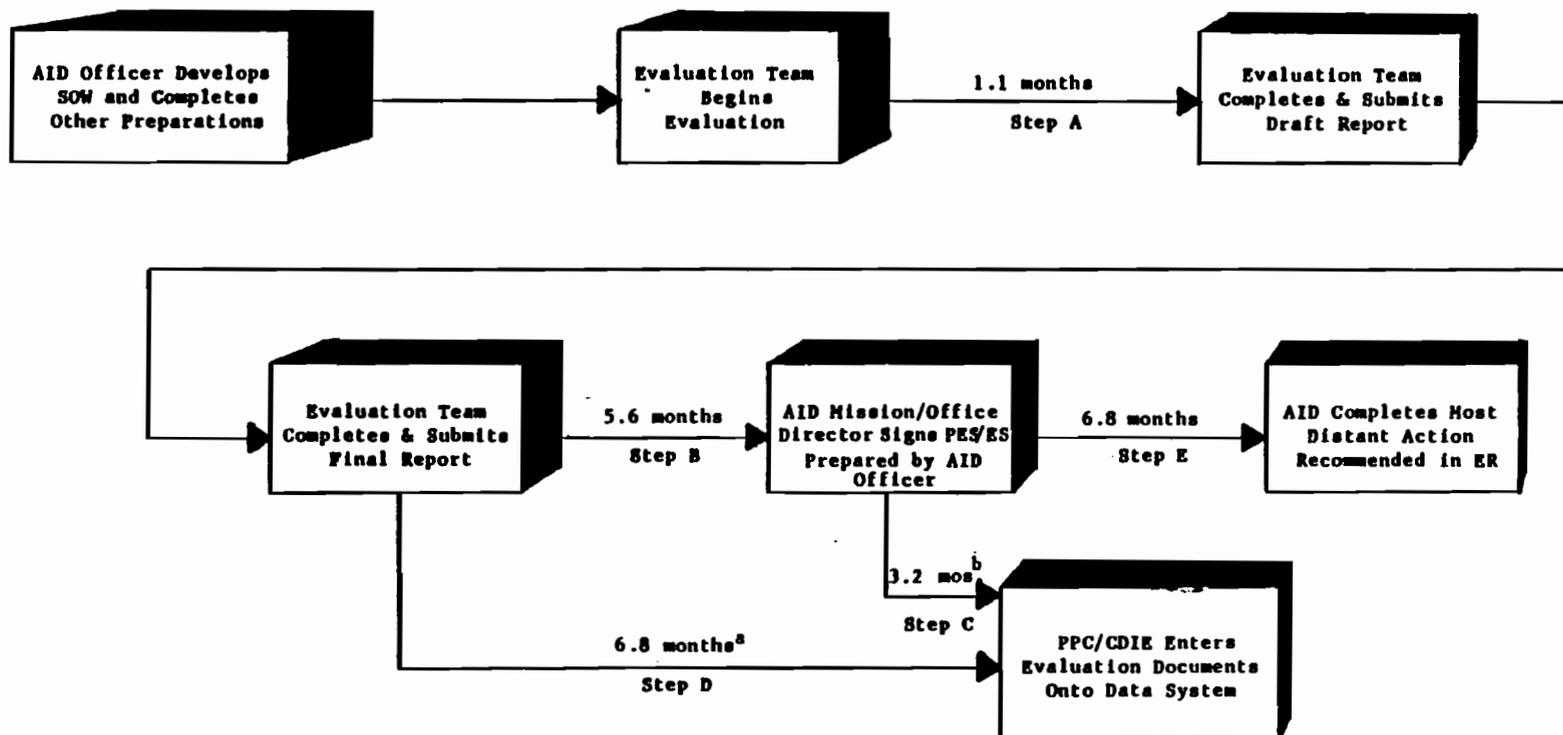
##### 3.1.1 Overview of the System

Figure 1 provides an overview of the A.I.D. evaluation process, beginning with the preparation of the statement of work (SOW) and ending with the completion of the actions recommended in the evaluation report. As shown, there are seven steps in the process, and this study obtained information on the time required to complete five of the steps. Since the material available did not include calendar dates for the preparation of the SOW, nor, for the most part, the actual start of the evaluation, it is not possible to estimate the overall start-to-finish calendar time required for the process. However, assuming the time between submission of a draft evaluation report and completion of the report's final version was about 1.5 months,<sup>1</sup> it can be estimated that a typical evaluation required a bit less than 3 months between the time the evaluation team actually began work until a final report was submitted. About 10 months was needed before the evaluation summary was signed and copies

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<sup>1</sup>This assumption is based on Development Associates' experience in conducting over 100 A.I.D. evaluations in the past 6 years.

**Figure 1**  
**Overview of AID Evaluation Process**



<sup>a</sup>This value includes evaluation reports with PES/ES's (mean = 7.6 months) and evaluation reports without PES/ES's (mean = 5.4 months). The sum of means for Steps B and C do not add to the Step D mean for cases with PES/ES's because they are based on different number of cases.

<sup>b</sup>In ten cases, the evaluation report was sent to CDIE prior to signature by the Mission/Office Director. In these cases, the Step C value was negative.

of the report were made available to the rest of the Agency, and the greatest time needed to complete an evaluation's actionable recommendations was 15 months after date of signature.<sup>2</sup>

### 3.1.2 Time Required for Specific Steps in the Evaluation

The time required to complete each step in the evaluation management process was analyzed in terms of (1) the date of the evaluation report, (2) the type of evaluation (internal or external), (3) timing (interim or final), and (4) sponsoring bureau. The results of these analyses are provided below.

Date of Evaluation and the Time Required. The evaluation reports were divided into two categories based on the calendar year on the cover page of the evaluation report. Those dated 1986 or before (n=90) constituted one group, and those dated 1987 or after (n=161) made up the other. In addition, there was a group of undated reports (n=36), which were excluded from the analyses.

Table 8 shows the time requirements for the various evaluation steps for the two time periods. There were significant improvements in the rate of completion of each evaluation step following the completion of the evaluation report. While the time needed for the evaluation itself remained virtually the same, the other time intervals decreased dramatically. The largest improvement was the reduction of 5.3 months in the second step, the time from evaluation report publication to completion of the PES/ES.

Type of Evaluation and the Time Required. As indicated in Table 9, there was little variation between internal and external evaluations in the time required for the evaluation steps. Internal evaluations required somewhat less time for entry into the CDIE file.

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<sup>2</sup>In obtaining these results, two evaluations that extended for 2 years and a third for 3 years were considered anomalies and excluded from the time and cost calculations. Similarly, three evaluations published in 1979, 1983, and 1984 were excluded from calculations of the time elapsed before the reports were entered in the CDIE database.

Table 8. Date of Evaluation Report and the Time Required

Step	1986 or before (months)	1987 or after (months)
Duration of Evaluation	1.1 (n=68)	1.2 (n=105)
From Final Report to Director's Signature on PES/ES (reports with summaries)	8.7 (n=56)	3.4 (n=79)
From Director's Signature to Entry Onto PPC/CDIE File (reports with summaries)	4.1 (n=53)	2.4 (n=76)
From Final Report to Entry Onto PPC/CDIE File (all reports)	9.7 (n=89)	5.2 (n=161)
From Director's Signature to Most Distant Recommended Action (reports with summaries)	9.0 (n=42)	6.0 (n=63)

Table 9. Type of Evaluation and the Time Required

Step	Internal (months)	External (months)
Duration of Evaluation	1.0 (n=59)	1.2 (n=134)
From Final Report to Director's Signature on PES/ES (reports with summaries)	6.1 (n=40)	5.4 (n=95)
From Director's Signature to Entry Into PPC/CDIE File (reports with summaries)	2.0 (n=46)	3.6 (n=99)
From Final Report to Entry Into PPC/CDIE File (all reports)	5.7 (n=73)	7.3 (n=174)
From Director's Signature to Most Distant Recommended Action (reports with summaries)	7.5 (n=41)	6.5 (n=76)

Timing of the Evaluation and the Time Required. Table 10 shows the mean time for each of the two main timing categories--interim and final. Final evaluation reports took 1.5 months longer from date of report to entry into CDIE file than those for interim evaluations. Likewise, it took an average of 2.6 months longer to complete all the recommended actions listed in the ESS for final evaluations than those for interim evaluations.

Table 10. Timing of the Evaluation and the Time Required

Step	Interim (months)	Final (months)
Duration of Evaluation	1.1 (n=139)	1.1 (n=55)
From Final Report to Director's Signature on PES/ES (reports with summaries)	5.7 (n=90)	5.5 (n=43)
From Director's Signature to Entry Onto PPC/CDIE File (reports with summaries)	2.6 (n=96)	4.4 (n=48)
From Final Report to Entry Onto PPC/CDIE File (all reports)	6.4 (n=173)	7.9 (n=73)
From Director's Signature to Most Distant Recommended Action (reports with summaries)	6.1 (n=84)	8.7 (n=31)

Bureau and the Time Required. As Table 11 shows, the relative performance of the bureaus was examined for each step in the evaluation management process. The lengthier duration of evaluations in the "other" category, unusually high at 4.5 months (n=2), was largely due to the Bureau for Private Enterprise. Perhaps of most interest in the table is that evaluations completed in Latin America and the Caribbean took the longest to enter the CDIE system.

Table 11. Bureau and the Time Required

Step	AFR (months)	ANE (months)	LAC (months)	Other (months)
Duration of Evaluation	1.0 (n=42)	1.1 (n=60)	1.1 (n=71)	1.5 (n=22)
From Final Report to Director's Signature on PES/ES (reports with summaries)	7.6 (n=25)	3.7 (n=45)	6.4 (n=59)	3.5 (n=6)
From Director's Signature to Signature on PES/ES (reports with summaries)	2.8 (n=29)	2.7 (n=46)	3.9 (n=67)	1.0 (n=5)
From Final Report to Entry Onto PPC/CDIE File (all reports)	6.2 (n=63)	5.9 (n=73)	8.4 (n=82)	5.9 (n=32)
From Director's Signature to Most Distant Recommended Action (reports with summaries)	6.0 (n=24)	8.6 (n=39)	5.9 (n=51)	4.5 (n=4)

The average length of time required to complete all the actions listed in the ESSs--i.e., including the most "distant" actions--was greatest in the case of evaluations in Asia and the Near East.

### 3.2 Completeness of Various Elements

The evaluation reports, the ESSs, and the evaluation SOWs were each examined for completeness of key elements, and composite ratings were developed for each report. Each composite represents the total number of elements present out of 16 possible for each ES, and 8 apiece for evaluation reports and SOWs. The ESSs were more frequently complete (38 percent had composite ratings of 16). By contrast, only 10 percent of the evaluation reports and 5 percent of the SOWs were complete (composite ratings of 8).

The completeness of the 287 evaluation reports averaged 5.3 on the composite rating scale of 0 to 8 based on the eight features listed in Table 12. As the table shows, 90 percent of the evaluations contained recommendations, the feature most frequently included. The project's Logical Framework appeared or was discussed in fewer than one-third of the evaluation reports.

Table 12. Completeness of Evaluation Report  
(percentages)

Feature	Included in Evaluation Report	
	No	Yes
Executive Summary	21	79
Table of Contents	13	87
Evaluation SOW	46	54
Methodology	24	76
Conclusions	29	71
Recommendations	10	90
Lessons Learned	61	39
Logical Framework	68	32

Note: Number of evaluation reports reviewed was 287; composite rating = 5.3

SOW compliance with A.I.D. guidelines was judged against the checklist of the eight features listed in Table 13. On a scale of 0 to 8, 8 indicating full compliance, the mean rating was 4.6. The two features that appeared most frequently (83 percent) were the statement of purpose and the list of study questions. Only 10 percent of evaluation SOWs contained the required funding section. However, the SOWs were often edited or incomplete versions of the original evaluation SOWs--a factor that should be considered in interpreting what otherwise would appear to be an extremely low level of compliance.

Table 13. Scope of Work Compliance with A.I.D. Guidelines (percentages)

Feature	Addressed in SOW	
	No	Yes
Activity To Be Evaluated	35	65
Purpose of Evaluation	17	83
Background Information	54	46
SOW Study Questions	17	83
Methods and Procedures	37	63
Team Composition	43	57
Reports Required	44	56
Funding	90	10

Note: Evaluation reports with SOWs = 156; composite rating = 4.6

ESs were completed for 117 of the evaluation reports. In addition, PESs were completed for 68 reports, and no summaries were completed for 102 reports. The completeness rating of the 117 ESs had a mean of 14.7 on a 16-point scale based on the 16 features listed in Table 14. Thus, the ESs were found to be highly complete. Only one feature, lessons learned, appeared with a frequency less than 85 percent, and five features appeared with individual frequencies of 95 percent or greater. The low frequency (65 percent) with which lessons learned were included in the ESs may be largely attributed to the absence of separately labeled "lessons learned" sections in many of the evaluation reports themselves.

In order to examine the factors related to completeness of evaluation reports, a series of linear multiple regressions were performed using the composite of report completeness. The factors included in prediction equations were sponsor, sector, type of evaluation, timing of evaluation, date of evaluation, length of evaluation, evaluation cost, and focus of evaluation report. The results indicated that sponsor, sector, and timing of evaluation were related to report completeness, but that the other factors were not. Thus, the evaluation report completeness composite as well as the other two composites were examined by bureau, sector, and timing. Composite ratings by bureau are presented in Table 15.

Table 14. Information in Evaluation Summaries  
(percentages)

Features Included	No	Yes
Reporting A.I.D. Unit	9	91
Was Evaluation Scheduled in Current FY Annual Evaluation Plan?	3	97
Evaluation Timing	8	92
Activity or Activities Evaluated	0	100
Action Decisions Approved by Mission or A.I.D./W Office Director	0	100
Date of Mission or A.I.D./W Office Review of Evaluation	11	89
Approvals of ES and Action Decisions	0	100
Evaluation Abstract	1	99
Evaluation Costs	6	94
Purpose of Activity Evaluated	8	92
Purpose of Evaluation and Methodology Used	10	90
Findings and Conclusions	7	93
Recommendations	11	89
Lessons Learned	35	65
Attachments	14	86
Comments by Mission, A.I.D./W and Borrower/Grantee on Evaluation Report	10	90

Note: No. of reports with ES = 117; composite rating = 14.7

Table 15. Completeness of Evaluation Documents by Bureau

Bureau	Mean Composite Ratings		
	Evaluation Report	Evaluation SOW	Evaluation Summary
AFR	4.7 (n=73)	4.3 (n=30)	13.7 (n=9)
ANE	5.6 (n=79)	5.0 (n=52)	14.5 (n=56)
LAC	5.7 (n=97)	4.5 (n=48)	15.2 (n=46)
Other	4.6 <u>(n=38)</u>	4.3 <u>(n=16)</u>	13.8 <u>(n=6)</u>
Total	5.3 (n=287)	4.6 (n=156)	14.7 (n=117)

Table 16 presents the composite ratings by sector. Evaluations in the private enterprise, urban development, and energy/environment/national resources sectors had evaluation reports that were more complete than the average.

The completeness of evaluation documents was analyzed according to timing of evaluation. The results in Table 17 show that final evaluations tended to have higher completeness indicators than interim evaluations.

### 3.3 Evaluation Costs by Bureau, Timing, and Type

Evaluation costs were reported on 130 of the reports studied. As stated earlier, three cases were excluded from these cost analyses because of the unusually high costs associated with very lengthy evaluations. Also, for the purpose of data analysis, the evaluation costs denominated in host country currencies were converted to U.S. dollars by using the exchange rate for the approximate date of evaluation completion. The mean evaluation cost was \$37,131, with 17 percent of the evaluations having costs less than \$10,000, and 20 percent having costs more than \$60,000. Table 18 presents cost data by bureau.

Table 16. Completeness of Evaluation Documents by Sector

Sector	Mean Composite Ratings		
	Evaluation Report	Evaluation SOW	Evaluation Summary
Agriculture	5.1 (n=50)	4.7 (n=25)	14.8 (n=18)
Rural and Institutional Development	5.0 (n=53)	4.0 (n=27)	14.6 (n=18)
Health and Population	5.2 (n=76)	4.0 (n=43)	14.7 (n=31)
Nutrition and PL 480 Title II	4.1 (n=8)	3.3 (n=3)	14.7 (n=4)
Education and International Training	4.8 (n=21)	5.0 (n=7)	14.7 (n=10)
Private Enterprise	6.1 (n=40)	5.5 (n=26)	14.7 (n=21)
Forest, Energy, Environment and National Resources	5.7 (n=27)	5.2 (n=17)	14.1 (n=9)
Urban Development	6.8 (n=5)	4.0 (n=2)	14.7 (n=3)
Other	6.3 (n=7)	6.0 (n=6)	15.7 (n=3)
Total	5.3 (n=287)	4.6 (n=156)	14.7 (n=117)

Table 17. Completeness of Evaluation Documents by Timing of Evaluation

Timing	Mean Composite Ratings		
	Evaluation Report	Evaluation SOW	Evaluation Summary
Interim	5.2 (n=198)	4.5 (n=111)	14.6 (n=81)
Final	5.5 (n=84)	5.0 (n=44)	15.0 (n=34)

Table 18. Cost of Evaluation by Bureau

Bureau	No. of Evaluation Reports	Cost in U.S. Dollars		
		Mean	Minimum	Maximum
AFR	13	31,798	2,000	90,000
ANE	50	39,174	1,250	109,400
LAC	55	36,654	1,400	185,904
Other	<u>9</u>	<u>40,900</u>	8,601	107,568
Total	127	37,131		

Cost was also examined based on the evaluation timing. As Table 19 shows, the average cost of the interim evaluations exceeds that for final evaluations by approximately 14 percent.

Table 19. Cost of Evaluation by Time

Timing of Evaluation	No. of Evaluation Reports	Cost in U.S. Dollars		
		Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Interim	89	39,033	1,250	109,400
Final	37	34,381	1,400	185,904

The costs for internal, as opposed to external, evaluations were also compared. As Table 20 shows, external evaluations cost only slightly more than internal evaluations.

Table 20. Cost of Evaluation by Type

Timing of Evaluation	No. of Evaluation Reports	Cost in U.S. Dollars		
		Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Internal	35	36,974	2,000	109,400
External	92	37,631	1,250	185,904

Finally, the relationship between evaluation cost and length of evaluation was examined. Not surprisingly, significant correlation ( $r=.36$ ) between them was found.

### 3.4 Characteristics of Evaluation Teams and Contractors

The implementers of the evaluations can be described in terms of (1) the composition of the evaluation teams and (2) the type of contractor.

The evaluations, based on the composition of the evaluation teams, were divided into six categories. Table 21 shows the six categories and the results of the analysis of team composition and bureau sponsorship. The results suggest that the Africa evaluations were most likely to use A.I.D. personnel and least likely to use contractors.

There were no significant team composition differences for interim versus final evaluations.

The evaluations were also categorized by the type of contractor--defined as the responsible organization for conducting the evaluation, generally the organization supplying the team leader. The contractor types consist of three main categories: (1) U.S. contractors, (2) U.S. personal services, and (3) non-U.S. contractors. If the evaluation was led by A.I.D. personnel, "not applicable" was coded.

Table 21. Team Composition by Bureau  
(percentages)

Team Composition	Bureau				Total
	AFR	ANE	LAC	Other	
A.I.D. Only	15	5	3	3	7
Contractor Only	33	43	67	71	53
Host Country Only	3	4	12	3	6
A.I.D. and Contractor	16	13	5	13	11
A.I.D. and Host Country	1	5	0	0	2
Contractor and Host Country	15	15	5	5	10
A.I.D. and Contractor and Host Country	15	14	2	3	9
Indeterminant	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	100 (n=73)	100 (n=79)	100 (n=97)	100 (n=38)	100 (n=287)

As shown in Table 22, the centrally funded projects were found to use U.S. contractors most frequently, and the Africa evaluations used U.S. contractors least frequently.

Table 22. Contractor Type by Bureau  
(percentages)

Type of Contractor	Bureau			
	AFR	ANE	LAC	Other
U.S. Contractor	36	55	67	84
U.S. Personal Services	20	18	10	5
Non-U.S. Contractors	8	14	15	3
Not Applicable	28	13	4	5
Don't Know	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	100 (n=74)	100 (n=78)	100 (n=97)	100 (n=38)

### 3.5 Perceived Utility of Results

A.I.D.'s perception of the utility of an evaluation report can be judged by two criteria: (1) It can be inferred on the basis of A.I.D.'s reaction to an evaluation report's recommendations, and (2) it can be perceived more directly from the PES/ES's comments about the report's quality/utility. The following two subsections analyze the evaluation reports according to these criteria.

#### 3.5.1 A.I.D.-Actionable Recommendations

The congruence of A.I.D.-actionable recommendations in the evaluation report with those on the PES/ES facesheet was rated to infer the utility of the evaluation report. Two other variables were important in defining this variable: (1) a simple count of the number of actions listed on the PES/ES facesheet and (2) an assessment of the percentage of evaluation report recommendations that were actionable by A.I.D. and thus eligible for inclusion on the PES/ES.

Of the 185 evaluation reports with summaries, 10 percent were judged as having no A.I.D.-actionable recommendations. At the other extreme, all of the evaluation report recommendations were actionable for 14 percent of the reports. On average, somewhat fewer than half of the recommendations were actionable. No significant variations in the number of actionable recommendations were found by bureau, timing, evaluation date, or type.

Also, the simple count of the number of A.I.D. action decisions appearing on the PES/ES facesheet showed an overall mean value of 6.5 (n=185) with a maximum of 51. Not surprisingly, the mean was higher (7.7, n=124) for interim evaluations than for final ones (4.2, n=58). For internal evaluations the mean was 5.9 (n=123) compared with 7.3 (n=59) for external ones; before 1987 the mean was 7.5 (n=71) and after that date it was 5.9 (n=90).

As noted earlier, the congruence of A.I.D.-actionable recommendations in the evaluation report with those on the ES facesheet was a means of inferring the utility of the report's recommendations. This presumed that the greater the congruence, the greater was A.I.D.'s agreement with the results. The measure of congruence was based on the percentage of actionable recommendations that appeared in the PES/ES facesheet. Thus, if six actionable recommendations were in the evaluation report and four of them appeared in the ES, the percentage was judged to be 75. Percentages were then categorized on the congruence scale

that appears in Table 23. As the table shows, the congruence of actionable items between the evaluation report and PES/ES was judged to be "total" or "almost total" for 43 percent of the evaluations.

Table 23. Congruence of Actionable Evaluation Report and PES/ES Recommendations

Congruence	No. of Evaluation Reports	Percentage
None (0%)	28	15
Minimal (1-25%)	16	9
Some (26-50%)	24	13
A Lot (51-75%)	38	21
Almost Total (76-99%)	44	24
Total (100%)	35	19
Total	185	100

Note: Reports missing this characteristic = 102 (36 percent)

The six points on the congruence scale were used to calculate mean values by sponsor, timing, date, type, and sector. The Africa and central bureaus had the highest mean values. Interim evaluations placed higher on the scale than final ones, evaluations dated 1986 or before had slightly higher congruence than those after 1986, and internal evaluations had higher means than external evaluations. A comparison of the various sectors based on the mean value of their evaluations on the congruence scale yielded no significant differences.

Since the congruence scale is largely a measure of the degree of exclusion of items from the PES/ES that had been deemed actionable by the evaluation team, the reasons for their exclusion were also of interest. Table 24 lists these reasons and the percentages of cases in which they applied.

### 3.5.2 Comments on Quality/Utility

Of the 185 PES/ESs examined, 111 contained comments on the quality or utility of the evaluation report. These comments fell into three groups: (1) entirely positive; (2) entirely negative; and (3) mixed, containing both positive and negative. Comments (or the lack of a comment) on each of the 185 PES/ESs

Table 24. Reasons Actions Recommended in ER<sup>a</sup> Were Excluded From PES/ES Facesheet

Reason	No. of Evaluation Reports	Percentage of Cases <sup>b</sup>
ER recommendations are more specific/detailed than those of ES	62	41
PES/ES recommendations are more specific/detailed than those of ER	30	20
Mission/Office said recommendations are impractical or not feasible	19	13
ER recommendations are moot because project ended	19	13
Recommended action already underway/implemented	7	5
Basis for recommendation(s) questioned/disputed	5	3
Mission opted for course of action that obviated ER recommendation	5	3
PES/ES actionable items are consistent with ER text but not specifically cited as ER recommendation	4	3
Adoption of some ER recommendations eliminated need for others	2	1
No reasons specified/discernible	<u>23</u>	15
Total	176	

<sup>a</sup>ER = evaluation report.

<sup>b</sup>More than one reason could be cited. Thus, the number of responses (n=176) is greater than the number of cases with responses (n=150), and the total percentage is greater than 100.

were categorized as follows: 41 percent (n=76) entirely positive, 15 percent (n=28) mixed, 4 percent (n=7) entirely negative, and 40 percent (n=74) with no comment. Analyses by date and by timing showed no significant differences.

Table 25. PES/ES Comments on Quality/Utility of Evaluation Report by Bureau

Bureau	No. of Reports	Type of Comments				Total
		Negative	Mixed	Positive (percentages)	None	
AFR	42	2	2	10	86	100
ANE	58	7	16	52	26	100
LAC	78	3	22	49	27	100
Other	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>100</u>
Total	185	3	13	42	42	100

Note: Reports missing this characteristic = 102 (36 percent)

Analyses of the quality/utility comments by bureau revealed significant differences in the percentage of PES/ESs with comments. As shown in Table 25, 14 percent of the Africa PES/ESs contained comments, compared with 73 percent for the other bureaus.

#### 4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Evaluation reports were examined to determine the adequacy of monitoring systems and the presence and outcomes of prior evaluations of the projects. The results on these topics are described in this section.

##### 4.1 Adequacy of Monitoring

Reviewers were asked to rate, on a five-point scale of 0 (wholly inadequate) to 4 (wholly adequate), the adequacy of financial and program monitoring of projects based on comments in the evaluation reports (see Table 26).

Table 26. Adequacy of Financial and Program Monitoring of Projects

	<u>Financial Monitoring</u>		<u>Program Monitoring</u>	
	No. of Reports	Percentage	No. of Reports	Percentage
0 (Wholly inadequate)	2	1	2	1
1	20	7	28	10
2	36	13	74	26
3	84	29	96	33
4 (Wholly adequate)	29	10	28	10
5 (Information unavailable)	<u>116</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>21</u>
Total	287	100	287	100

Perhaps the most striking finding from this table is the large number of evaluation reports that did not include any evaluative comments on financial monitoring (40 percent) and program monitoring (21 percent). Financial monitoring (mean = 2.69) was rated somewhat higher than program monitoring (mean = 2.52). In both cases, 3 was the most frequent rating.

Table 27 shows the percentage of missing responses (i.e., data unavailable) and mean ratings by sponsor and sector. Projects in Asia and Near East received the lowest ratings on both financial and program monitoring. Agricultural and energy/environmental projects got the lowest ratings on financial monitoring, and education/training and energy/environmental projects got the lowest ratings on program monitoring.

A total of 59 percent of the reports contained recommendations on monitoring and evaluation, management information systems, or information planning (see Table 28). The most frequent recommendation was to upgrade existing information systems using present resources.

#### 4.2 Prior Evaluations of Projects

Forty-two percent of the evaluation reports cited previous evaluations. Final evaluations were cited more often than interim evaluations (58 percent as opposed to 36 percent). Previous evaluations of education and training, rural development, and health and population projects were most likely to be cited. There were no major differences on this item by sponsor.

Table 27. Financial and Program Monitoring by Bureau and Sector

	No. of Reports	Financial Monitoring		Program Monitoring	
		Data Missing (%)	Mean Rating <sup>a</sup>	Data Missing (%)	Mean Rating <sup>a</sup>
<b>Bureau</b>					
AFR	73	32	2.72	19	2.66
ANE	79	52	2.50	23	2.34
LAC	97	30	2.72	15	2.55
Other	38	61	2.93	32	2.65
<b>Sector</b>					
Agriculture	50	36	2.31	22	2.62
Rural Development	53	30	2.81	21	2.62
Health and Population	76	47	2.82	25	2.54
Nutrition	8	62	3.00	12	2.57
Education and Training	21	52	2.50	19	2.18
Private Enterprise	40	38	3.12	15	2.68
Energy and Environment	27	41	2.36	19	2.27
Urban Development	5	60	2.50	40	2.67
Other	7	14	2.33	0	2.14

<sup>a</sup>Scale = 0-4

Table 28. Evaluation Reports With Recommendations on Monitoring and Evaluation

Recommendation	No. of Reports	Percentage
Upgrade information systems without additional inputs	56	20
Create new information systems	32	11
Improve coordination/communication between project and A.I.D.	26	9
Add new project inputs (staff, materials) to improve information systems	21	7
Change timing/frequency of evaluations	17	6
Provide outside technical assistance or training to improve information systems	14	5
Other	2	1

Raters also indicated whether reports cited any unimplemented actions suggested by previous evaluations. Eighteen percent of all reports cited unimplemented actions from prior evaluations, a figure that represents 42 percent of the evaluation reports that cited previous evaluations. The percentage of cited evaluations with unimplemented actions was higher for Latin America and Caribbean (53 percent) and Africa (48 percent) than for other bureaus (31 percent).

##### 5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Three major cross-cutting issues were examined as part of the assessment of A.I.D. evaluation reports: women in development (WID), the environment, and participant training.

### 5.1 Women in Development

Raters indicated the extent to which WID issues were addressed in evaluation reports using a three-point scale: 0 = not addressed, 1 = addressed minimally, and 2 = addressed in detail. The overall results showed that WID issues were not addressed in 67 percent of reports, were addressed minimally in 24 percent of reports, and were addressed in detail in only 9 percent of reports.

There were significant differences in the treatment of WID issues by sponsor and sector. Table 29 shows the percentage of reports addressing WID issues by subgroups. The evaluations in Asia and Near East and central bureaus were more likely to address WID issues than were evaluations in Africa and Latin America and Caribbean. WID issues were also particularly likely to be addressed in evaluations of projects in the rural development and education and training sectors.

Table 29. Percentage of Reports Addressing WID Issues

Subgroup	No. of Reports	Not at All (%)	Minimally (%)	In Detail (%)	Total (%)
<b>Bureau</b>					
AFR	73	75	19	5	100
ANE	79	57	28	15	100
LAC	97	71	22	7	100
Other	38	61	32	8	100
<b>Sector</b>					
Agriculture	50	80	16	4	100
Rural Development	53	55	30	15	100
Health and Population	76	66	25	9	100
Nutrition	8	100	0	0	100
Education and Training	21	57	29	14	100
Private Enterprise	40	72	18	10	100
Energy and Environment	27	63	33	4	100
Urban Development	5	80	20	0	100
Other	7	43	43	14	100

## 5.2 Environment

Raters indicated the extent to which environmental issues were addressed in evaluation reports on the same three-point scale as was used for WID issues. The overall results showed that environmental issues were not addressed in 75 percent of reports, were minimally addressed in 17 percent of reports, and were addressed in detail in 8 percent of reports. As might be expected, environmental issues were particularly likely to be addressed in reports related to energy, environment, and natural resources (addressed = 78 percent), but less likely to be addressed in reports on other sectors (addressed = 20 percent). There was also a difference by type of evaluation, with internal evaluations (33 percent) more likely to address environmental issues than external evaluations (22 percent).

## 5.3 Participant Training

The third cross-cutting issue examined in the evaluation reports was participant training. Raters first indicated whether the evaluation report mentioned participant training as a project component, and if so, to what extent (0 = no mention of participant training, 1 = minor component of project, 2 = major component of project, and 3 = entire project was participant training).

As shown in Table 30, 60 percent of evaluation reports did not mention participant training, and only 3 percent of reports concerned projects that consisted entirely of participant training.

Table 30. Extent of Participant Training in Projects Evaluated

Extent	No. of reports	Percentage
No evidence of participant training	173	60
A minor project component	70	24
A major project component	36	13
Entire project was participant training	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	287	100

Data on participant training were examined by bureau and sector. The results indicated that projects evaluated in Latin America and Caribbean and the Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance Bureau were less likely than average to include participant training, while projects evaluated in the Science and Technology and the Private Enterprise bureaus were more likely than average to include participant training as a major or sole component. Projects in the following sectors were also more likely than average to include participant training: agriculture, health and population, and education and training.

Evaluation reports that addressed participant training were also checked on whether they addressed (1) training management and operations (selection, processing, assignment, support, and follow-up); (2) number of people trained or who completed training; (3) appropriateness of post-training employment/activities; (4) short-term or micro effects of training (e.g., on workplace, colleagues); and (5) long-term or macro effects of training (e.g., on institutional or public policies, economy, targeted beneficiaries). The treatments of these topics were rated on a scale of 0 = not addressed, 1 = addressed minimally, and 2 = addressed in detail. The overall results on these items are shown in Table 31.

Table 31. Treatment of Participant Training Topics in Evaluation Reports<sup>a</sup> (percentages)

Topic	Not Addressed (0)	Addressed Minimally (1)	Addressed in Detail (2)	Total
Management and Operations	32	47	20	100
Numbers Trained	22	34	44	100
Post-Training Employment	55	29	16	100
Short-Term Effects	75	21	4	100
Long-Term Effects	74	14	12	100

<sup>a</sup>Number of evaluation reports = 114.

Evaluation reports were most likely to discuss the number of participant trainees and least likely to discuss short-term and long-term effects of training. There were no major differences on these variables based on sponsor or timing of evaluation. That is, final evaluations were no more likely than interim evaluations to address the effects of training; the issue was ignored by three-quarters of the evaluations of projects with training components.

## 6. METHODS AND TECHNIQUES USED IN A.I.D. EVALUATIONS

A series of ratings were made concerning the methods and techniques used in A.I.D. evaluations and the manner in which results were presented. This section describes (1) the specific methods used in evaluations; (2) the availability of data to evaluators to assess aspects of the project; (3) the treatment in the reports of sustainability and unexpected positive and negative impacts; and (4) the presentation in A.I.D. evaluations of conclusions and recommendations.

### 6.1 Methods Used

The evaluation reports reflected a wide variety of approaches to and techniques of data collection. Seven specific techniques (key informant interviews, focus group interviews, community interviews, direct observation, informal surveys, formal surveys, and site visits) were assessed (see Appendix A for detailed definitions of these techniques). For each technique, raters gave a score of 0 to 3 based on the following scale: 0 = not used, 1 = limited use, 2 = extensive use, and 3 = extensive and exemplary use (see Table 32). As can be seen, key informant interviews and site visits were most frequently used. Focus group interviews and community interviews were little used.

Raters also examined reports to determine whether comparison or control groups were used, and rated them on the following scale: 0 = none reported, 1 = unplanned and limited, 2 = unplanned but extensive, 3 = planned but limited, and 4 = planned and extensive (see Table 33). As can be seen, use of comparison groups in evaluations is relatively rare.

Reports were also examined to see whether trend data were used in the analyses of outputs, purposes, or goals. Use of trend data was rated as follows: 0 = none reported; 1 = yes, two points in time (e.g., pre-post); and 2 = yes, three or more points in time. The results are presented in Table 34. This table shows that trend data were used in half of the evaluations.

Table 32. Methods Used in A.I.D. Evaluations  
(percentages)

Method	Not Used	Limited Use	Extensive Use	Extensive and Exemplary Use	Total
Key Informant Interviews	11	44	43	2	100
Focus Group Interviews	99	1	0	0	100
Community Interviews	96	4	1	0	100
Direct Observation	73	18	9	0	100
Informal Survey	80	11	8	1	100
Formal Survey	90	3	6	1	100
Site Visits	31	37	31	1	100

Note: n = 284, Missing = 3 (1 percent)

Table 33. Use of Comparison or Control Groups in  
A.I.D. Evaluations

Use of Control Groups	No. of Reports	Percentage
None reported	254	89
Unplanned and limited	11	4
Unplanned but extensive	2	1
Planned but limited	14	5
Planned and extensive	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	287	100

Table 34. Use of Trend Data in A.I.D. Evaluations

Use of Trend Data	No. of Reports	Percentage
None reported	143	50
Yes, two points in time	40	14
Yes, three or more points	<u>104</u>	<u>36</u>
Total	287	100

Finally, raters examined reports to determine whether cost effectiveness analyses were presented. Reports were categorized according to whether the issue was: 0 = not addressed, 1 = addressed minimally, or 2 = addressed in detail. These results are presented in Table 35. They indicate that cost effectiveness was addressed, at least minimally, in approximately 60 percent of reports.

Table 35. Treatment of Cost-Effectiveness in A.I.D. Evaluations

Treatment	No. of Reports	Percentage
None addressed	114	40
Addressed minimally	108	38
Addressed in detail	<u>65</u>	<u>23</u>
Total	287	100

In order to create a measure of the overall methodological complexity of the evaluations, a composite was developed of the 10 items presented in this section. Because formal surveys and use of comparison groups were considered to be particularly complex and difficult, they were double weighted in the composite. The scores on the composite ranged from 0 to 17 and were well distributed, as shown in Table 36.

The factors associated with methodological complexity were examined through the use of a series of multiple linear regression analyses. The variables included in the prediction equations were project sponsor, type of evaluation, sector, primary focus of report, evaluation cost, evaluation duration, evaluation timing, and date of report.

The results of the regressions suggested that bureau and type of evaluation were related to methodological complexity. Interestingly, neither length of evaluation nor evaluation cost was significantly related to methodological complexity. The mean scores for subgroups of evaluation reports based on sponsor and type of evaluation are shown in Table 37.

Table 36. Methodological Complexity of A.I.D. Evaluations  
(composite)

Score	No. of Reports	Percentage
0	4	1
1	13	5
2	27	10
3	45	16
4	41	14
5	30	11
6	37	13
7	20	7
8	20	7
9	16	6
10	13	5
11	9	3
2-17	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	284	100

Table 37. Methodological Complexity by  
Bureau and Type of Evaluation  
(composite)

Bureau and Type of Evaluation	Mean Score	No. of Reports
<b>Bureau</b>		
AFR	4.93	73
ANE	5.99	79
LAC	5.62	95
Other	4.58	38
<b>Type of Evaluation</b>		
Internal	4.77	86
External	5.70	195

## 6.2 Data Availability

The availability of data for evaluation reports to assess outputs, purposes, goals, and assumptions of projects was evaluated. As shown in Table 38, data were most available on outputs and least available on goals.

Table 38. Data Availability Concerning Outputs, Purposes, Goals, and Assumptions

	No. of Reports	Data Availability (percentages)					Total	
		None (0)	Mini- mal (1)	Some (2)	A lot (3)	Al- most Com- plete (4)		Com- plete (5)
Outputs	285	0	3	14	32	42	9	100
Purposes	285	1	18	32	31	18	1	100
Goals	274	16	46	24	10	4	0	100
Assumptions	234	4	22	33	36	3	0	100

Table 39 shows the mean ratings for each of the four data availability items based on timing of the evaluation and sector. Slightly more data are available for final evaluations than for interim evaluations. There is generally a high degree of consistency among sectors, as well as across project sponsors and types of evaluation (internal versus external).

## 6.3 Treatment of Special Issues

Raters examined each report to determine the extent to which it addressed the issues of sustainability, unexpected negative impacts, and unexpected positive impacts. These were rated on a scale of 0 = not addressed, 1 = addressed minimally, and 2 = addressed in detail (see Table 40). Sustainability was a frequently addressed issue, but unexpected positive and negative impacts were infrequently addressed.

Table 39. Data Availability<sup>a</sup> by Timing of Evaluation and Sector

Timing and Sector	No. of Reports	Outputs	Purposes	Goals	Assump-tions
<b>Timing</b>					
Interim	162-198	3.33	2.46	1.33	2.12
Final	69-83	3.59	2.63	1.58	2.23
<b>Sector</b>					
Agriculture	43-50	3.24	2.36	1.35	2.23
Rural Devel.	42-53	3.41	2.57	1.55	2.43
Health & Pop.	62-76	3.30	2.43	1.24	1.84
Nutrition	6-8	3.12	2.88	2.14	2.18
Educ. & Train.	14-21	3.29	2.24	1.24	1.93
Private Ent.	33-39	3.67	2.80	1.60	2.18
Energy/Env.	24-26	3.54	2.50	1.67	2.21
Urban Devel.	4-5	3.80	3.60	1.25	2.25
Other	6-7	3.71	2.14	0.57	2.33

<sup>a</sup>0 = none, 5 = complete

Note: The range of the number of reports reflects some variation in the inclusion of data on all four data items.

Table 40. Treatment of Sustainability and Unexpected Positive and Negative Impacts<sup>a</sup> (percentages)

	Not Addressed (0)	Addressed Minimally (1)	Addressed in Detail (2)	Total
Sustainability	25	39	36	100
Unexpected Positive Impacts	84	14	2	100
Unexpected Negative Impacts	84	13	3	100

<sup>a</sup>Number of Reports = 287

Sustainability was more frequently addressed in reports sponsored by the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau (79 percent) and the Asia and Near East Bureau (78 percent) than in reports sponsored by other bureaus (69 percent). Sector and timing of the report had little bearing on treatment of sustainability while timing of the evaluation was a more important factor in addressing unexpected positive and negative impacts. Final evaluations were more likely than interim evaluations to address unexpected positive impacts (21 percent versus 14 percent) and unexpected negative impacts (23 percent versus 14 percent).

#### 6.4 Presentation of Conclusions and Recommendations

Two items in the review of evaluation reports related to conclusions and recommendations. First, raters were to judge the extent to which findings, conclusions, and recommendations reflected analysis of empirical data. Second, they were to judge the extent to which the evaluation reports appropriately distinguished between conclusions and recommendations. Both items employed a five-point scale ranging from not at all (0) to completely (4).

The overall results on the first item are presented in Table 41. Evaluation reports were generally given high ratings on this item, with 79 percent of reports receiving a rating of 3 or 4.

Table 41. Use of Empirical Data to Generate Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations

Rating	No. of Reports	Percentage
0 (Not at all)	3	1
1	11	4
2	46	16
3	167	58
4 (Completely)	<u>60</u>	<u>21</u>
Total	287	100

There were minor differences on this item based on sponsor of the evaluation. Evaluation reports from the Asia and Near East (mean = 3.05) and Latin America and Caribbean (mean = 3.00) bureaus were given higher ratings than those from other bureaus (mean = 2.81).

Evaluation reports were also highly rated on appropriate distinctions between conclusions and recommendations (see Table 42). Seventy-four percent of reports received a rating of 3 or 4.

Table 42. Percentage of Evaluation Reports That Appropriately Distinguished Between Conclusions and Recommendations

Rating	No. of Reports	Percentage
0 (Not at all)	8	3
1	28	10
2	38	13
3	96	33
4 (Completely)	<u>117</u>	<u>41</u>
Total	287	100

There were no major differences on this item based on sponsor, sector, or timing of evaluation.

APPENDIX A

RATING FORM AND CODING INSTRUCTIONS

META ANALYSIS  
EVALUATION SYNTHESIS RATING FORM/DATA-ENTRY-SCREEN (10/31/88)

[DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks.]

ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Publication number: \_\_\_\_\_ Raters: 1- \_\_\_\_\_ 2- \_\_\_\_\_ 3- \_\_\_\_\_  
Documents: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 = ER only; 2 = ER + PES; 3 = ER + ES  
\_\_\_\_\_

Part A: Project Identification Data

A(1)-Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_ AFR=1; ANE=2; LAC=3; FVA=4; PRE=5; PPC=6; S&T=7; Other=8  
\_\_\_\_\_

A(2)-Sub-Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_ (Mission or AID/W Office)

A(3)-Project location: \_\_\_\_\_

A(4)-Account: \_\_\_\_\_ AS=1; CS=2; EF/ES=3; EH=4; FN=5; FD/DR/RD=6; HE=7;  
-- HG=8; PN=9; PS=10; SA=11; SD=12; SH=13

A(5)-Sector: \_\_\_\_\_ Agr=1; Rural & Inst Dev=2; Health & Pop=3; Nutr. &  
-- PL-480 TitleII=4; Educ and Int'l Trng=5; Priv Ent=6;  
Forest, Energy, Envir & Nat Resources=7; Urban Dev=8; Other=0

A(6)-Project number: A- \_\_\_\_\_ (MULT if more than one; NP if none)

B-Numbers (if MULT): \_\_\_\_\_

A(7)-Short project title: \_\_\_\_\_

A(8)-Initial FY of obligation: \_\_\_\_\_

A(9)-Final FY or 'most recent PACD': \_\_\_\_\_

A(10)-Amount obligated: \_\_\_\_\_ (In Thousands)

\*A(11)-Size category: \* \_\_\_\_\_

\*A(12)-Life of project: \* \_\_\_\_\_

\* Value to be computed.

**Part B: Type & Bibliographic Data**


---

B(1)-Timing of evaluation:     Interim = 1; Final = 2; Expost = 3; Other = 4  
 --

B(2)-Actual calendar date of report:     /     (Month/Year)  
 ---     ---

B(3)-Type of evaluation:     Internal = 1; External = 2; Don't Know = 9  
 --

B(4)-Team composition:     AID(A) Only = 1; Contractor(C) Only = 2;  
 --     Host(H) Country Only = 3; A&C = 4; A&H = 5;  
        C&H = 6; A&C&H = 7; Don't Know = 9

B(5)-Type of contractor:     1 = U.S. Contractor; 2 = U.S. University;  
 --     3 = U.S. Personal Services; 4 = Non-U.S.;  
        5 = Not Applicable; 9 = Don't Know

B(6)-Evaluation cost:     . (In U.S. Dollars)     9=Data Not Available  
 -----

B(7)-Date ER entered on PPC/CDIE/DI file:     /     .  
 ---     ---

\*B(8)-Time between date of ER and date entered on PPC/CDIE/DI file:     \*     .

B(9)-Duration of evaluation:     (Months, to the nearest quarter.)  
 -----

**Part C: PES/ES and Follow-up Data**


---

C(1)-Summary present?:     0 = No; 1 = Yes (If no, SKIP to D(1).)  
 --

C(2)-Date PES/ES signed by Director:     /     (Month/Year)  
 ---     ---

\*C(3)-Time from report publication to signature by Director:     \* (In Months)

C(4)-Number of actions listed on PES/ES facesheet:     .  
 ---

C(5)-Percent of ER recommendations actionable by AID:     .  
 0=0%; 1=1-25%; 2=26-50%; 3=51-75%; 4=76-99%; 5=100% ----

C(6)-Congruence of actionable ER and PES/ES recommendations: (If 5, SKIP C(7).)  
 0=Zero; 1=Minimal; 2=Some; 3=A Lot; 4=Almost Total; 5=Total --  
 (0%) (1=25%) (26-50%) (51-75%) (76-99%) (100%)

C(7)-Reasons actions were excluded from PES/ES facesheet:

(0 = No; 1 = Yes)

A-PES/ES recommendations are more specific/detailed than those of ER: --

B-ER recommendations are more specific/detailed than those of ES: .

C-Mission/Office said recommendations are impractical or not feasible: --.

D-ER recommendations are moot because project ended: .

E-Adoption of some ER recommendations eliminated need for others: .

F-Other: Specify: -----

C(8)-Date of most distant action completion: / (Month/Year)

\*C(9)-Time between signature and most distant action: \* .

C(10)-Does the PES/ES include a comment on the quality/utility of the evaluation?:

A- (0 = No, 1 = Yes) B-The comment(s) in words: -----

-----  
-----  
-----

[1- 2- ]-----

Part D: Completeness of ER and PES/ES

D(1)-Executive summary included?: 0 = No; 1 = Yes

D(2)-Table of contents included?: 0 = No; 1 = Yes

D(3)-Evaluation SOW included?: 0 = No; 1 = Yes (If No, SKIP to D(5).)







F(7)-Did the ER indicate that the project included participant training?:  
 (Scale: 0=No Evidence of Participant Training Component; ---.  
 1=Yes, Minor Component; 2=Yes, Major Component;  
 3 = Entire Project was Participant Training)  
 (If F(7) = 0, SKIP to G(1).)

F(8)-Did the evaluation address the following  
 topics related to participant training?:

-----  
 (Scale: 0=Not Addressed; 1=Addressed Minimally; 2=Addressed in Detail)

A-Training management and operations (selection, processing, assignment,  
 support, and follow-up): .

B-Numbers trained and/or who completed training: .

C-Appropriateness of post training employment/activities: .

D-Short-term or micro effects of training (on work place,  
 colleagues, etc.): .

E-Long-term or macro effects of training (on institutional or public  
 policies, economy, targeted beneficiaries, etc.): .

**Part G: Evaluation's Assessment of Project**

=====

G(1)-Highly successful project: . 0 = No; 1 = Yes (If 'Yes', G(2) = 2.)

G(2)-Component(s) highly successful: . 0 = No; 1 = Yes; 2 = Not Applicable.

## Evaluation Synthesis

## List of Variable Explanations and Codes

Introduction

ID number -- This is Development Associates internal 3 digit ID number.

Publication number -- This is the number from the CDIE system; it is the number of the evaluation report (ER), not the evaluation summary (PES/ES) if different.

Raters -- These were internal codes the code number for Development Associate's reviewers; see separate description of the rating procedure.

DOC = Documents included with an evaluation report (ER).  
Codes: 1 = ER Only; 2 = ER + PES; 3 = ER + ES.

Part A: Project Identification Data

General: The items in this section refer to the project(s) being evaluated, not to the evaluation report.

- c A1 = Sponsor -- The AID Bureau level sponsor of the project(s). Codes: AFR=1; ANE=2; LAC=3; FVA=4; PRE=5; PPC=6; S&T=7; Other=8.
- : A2 = Sub-sponsor -- The mission or AID/W office within the sponsoring AID bureau responsible for the project(s). (This is an alphanumeric field.)
- (A3) = Project location -- Project location = single country, AID region, or MULTI-REGION. (An alphanumeric field).
- c A4 = Account -- The AID congressional account code, using the account of the largest expenditure. The following codes are used: AS = American Schools and Hospitals Abroad = 1; CS = Child Survival = 2; EF/ES = Economic Support Fund = 3; EH = Education and Human Resources = 4; FN = Agricultural, Rural Development, and Nutrition = 5; FD/DR/RD = International Disaster Relief/Assistance = 6; HE = Health = 7; HG = Housing and Other Credit Guarantee = 8; PN = Population = 9; PS = Private Sector Revolving Fund = 10; SA = Southern Africa = 11; SD = Selected Development Activities = 12; SH = Sahel Development Program = 13. Also, if A6 = "MULT", then this code should be 77, and, if A6 = "NP", this code should be 88.

A5 = Sector -- The development sector encompassed by the project(s); if more than one, the predominant sector is coded. Agriculture = 1; Rural & Institutional Development = 2; Health & Population = 3; Nutrition & PL-480 Title II = 4; Education and International Training = 5; Private Enterprise = 6; Forest, Energy, Environment & Natural Resources = 7; Urban Development = 8; Other = 0.

A6A = Project number -- The AID project number, or "MULT" to indicate more than one project is involved, or "NP" if none. If A6A = "MULT", A7 through A12 were skipped (i.e. variable values are "missings" as represented by dots). For more information on the special treatment of "MULT" projects, see "Special Instructions for Evaluations Involving Multiple Projects" at the conclusion of this variable list.

A6B = The numbers of the projects involved if A6A is "MULT".

A7 = Short project title -- Less than 71 alphanumeric characters; typically the same title as on the AID data base.

A8 = Initial FY obligation -- As reported by AID data base.

A9 = Final FY or "most recent PACD" -- Date provided on the evaluation summary or an AID provided printout, whichever was the most distant.

A10 = Amount obligated in thousands of U.S. dollars -- As recorded in the AID data base in September 1988.

All = Size category -- A categorization of the amount obligated. The coding categories, computed using the amount obligated from variable A10, are as follows:

- 1 = less than or equal to \$500,000.
- 2 = greater than \$500,000 but not more than \$1 million.
- 3 = greater than \$1 million but not more than \$5 million.
- 4 = greater than \$5 million but not more than \$10 million.
- 5 = greater than \$10 million but not more than \$50 million.
- 6 = greater than \$50 million but not more than \$100 million.
- 7 = greater than \$100 million.

A12 = Life of Project -- Calculation based on items A8 and A9; the result reported in months.

#### Part B: Type and Bibliographic Data

B1 = Timing of evaluation -- Based on designation in evaluation summary; if no summary, based on judgment regarding the relationship of the evaluation to the life of the project

(interim = occurred within up to six months of the termination of the project; final = occurred within final six months or up to one year following the termination of the project; expost = occurred more than one year after the termination of the project). Interim = 1; Final = 2; Expost = 3; Other = 4.

B2A and B2B = Month and Year of actual calendar date of report -- The month and year on the cover page of the report; if no date given, code 99/99.

B3 = Type of evaluation -- Focus is on who makes up the evaluation team; an evaluation is defined as internal if there is anyone from AID or the organization implementing the project on the evaluation team. Internal = 1; External = 2; Don't Know = 9.

B4 = Team composition -- The logical combinations of AID, contractor(s), and host country personnel. Host country personnel are considered to be anyone from the host country (i.e., government, contractors, etc.). Contractors include anyone not from the host country or AID. Codes: AID Only =1; Contractor Only = 2; Host Country Only =3; AID & Contractor = 4; AID & Host Country = 5; Contractor & Host Country = 6; AID & Contractor & Host Country = 7; Don't Know = 9.

B5 = Type of contractor -- The contractor is defined as the responsible organization for conducting the evaluation -- generally the organization supplying the team leader. Three types of U.S. contractors are distinguished from non-U.S. contractors. If the evaluation is led by AID personnel, the appropriate response to this item is "not applicable". Codes: U.S. Contractor = 1; U.S. University =2; U.S. Personal Services = 3; Non-U.S. = 4; Not Applicable = 5; Don't Know = 9.

B6 = Evaluation cost -- This is obtained from the evaluation summary and should be reported in U.S. dollars. If the summary reports the amount in host country currency, the amount entered is based on the exchange rate for approximately the time at which the evaluation was completed (i.e. within 3 months of the completion date). Coded as "9" if missing.

B7A and B7B = Month and Year of date ER entered into PPC/CDIE/DI file -- The month and year provided by CDIE.

B8 = Time between completion of report and entry on data file -- Computation in months from items B2A, B2B, B7A and B7B.

B9 = Duration of evaluation -- The number of months, to the nearest quarter, devoted to implementing the evaluation; this includes preparation and reporting time as well as data collection. If data not available, code 99.99.

... 31T  
... PPC ?  
... FVA  
... PRE

Part C: PES/ES and Follow-up Data

C1 = Summary present -- Whether or not a PES/ES was available through the data base. 0 = No; 1 = Yes. (If C1 = 0, skip to D1.)

C2A and C2B = Month and Year of date PES/ES signed by the director -- Month and year of the signature on the PES/ES.

C3 = Time in months from report publication to signature by Director -- Computation in months based on items B2A, B2B, C2A and C2B.

C4 = Number of actions listed on PES/ES facesheet -- Simple count of items.

C5 = Percent ER recommendations actionable by AID -- This is the reviewer's judgment of the percentage of the ER recommendations which are actionable by AID and thus eligible for inclusion on the PES/ES; frequently evaluators will include recommendations to the sponsoring organization rather than AID or include recommendations which do not lend themselves to specific actions. Code: 0 = Zero (0%); 1 = Minimal (1-25%); 2 = Some (26-50%); 3 = A Lot (51-75%); 4 = Almost Total (76-99%); 5 = Total (100%).

C6 = Congruence of actionable ER and PES/ES recommendations -- Congruence is defined as the percentage of actionable recommendations in the ER which appear in the PES/ES. Recommendations between the ER and the PES/ES must be essentially the same in intent and detail, but do not need to be worded in a similar manner (e.g., if 6 actionable recommendations are in the ER and 4 of them appear in the ES, the percentage is 75). Code: 0 = Zero (0%); 1 = Minimal (1-25%); 2 = Some (26-50%); 3 = A Lot (51-75%); 4 = Almost Total (76-99%); 5 = Total (100%).

C7A through C7E = Reasons actions were excluded from PES/ES facesheet -- Response option C7C is based on specific reference in the PES/ES, others are based on reviewer's judgment. Code: 0 = No; 1 = Yes; and, if C6 = 5, all parts of C7 are "missings" (dots).

C7F = Reasons actions were excluded from PES/ES facesheet that are other than those listed in C7A - C7E. The special codes for this one are as follows:

- 1 -- No reason specified/discernable.
- 2 -- Recommended action already underway/implemented.
- 3 -- Basis for recommendation(s) questioned/disputed.

- 4 -- PES/ES actionable items are consistent with ER text but not specifically cited as ER recommendations.
- 5 -- Mission opted for course of action that obviated ER recommendation(s).
- 6 -- PES/ES covered more than one ER (or vice versa).

C8A and C8B = Month and Year of date most distant action is to be completed -- If there were no actions on the facesheet, 55/55 is entered; if dates are missing, 99/99 is entered.

C9 = Time between signature and most distant action -- Computation in months is based on items C2A, C2B, C8A and C8B.

C10A = Comment on the report's quality/utility -- Indication of whether or not (0 = No, 1 = Yes) the PES/ES comments on the ER's quality/utility.

C10B1 = If C10A = 1, C10B1 indicates to which of the following categories the quality/utility comment belongs or, if C10A = 0, then C10B1 = 9:

- 1 = Entirely negative comment.
- 2 = Mixed comment; contains some positive and some negative elements.
- 3 = Entirely positive comment.
- 4 = Other.
- 9 = Not applicable (i.e. C10A was 0 and no comment was included).

#### Part D: Completeness of ER and PES/ES

D1 = Executive summary included -- Whether or not (0 = No, 1 = Yes) the executive summary included in the ER.

D2 = Table of contents included -- Whether or not (0 = No, 1 = Yes) the table of contents included in ER.

D3 = Evaluation of SOW included -- Whether or not (0 = No, 1 = Yes) the SOW included in ER. If D3 = 0, skip to D5.

D4A through D4H = SOW compliance with guidelines -- If a copy of the SOW was included, whether or not (0 = No, 1 = Yes) it was in compliance with AID guidelines.

D5 = Methodology section included -- Whether or not (0 = No, 1 = Yes) the methodology included in ER.

D6 = Conclusions section included -- Whether or not (0 = No, 1 = Yes) the conclusions included in ER.

D7 = Recommendations section included -- Whether or not (0 = No, 1 = Yes) the recommendations included in ER.

D8 = Lessons learned section included -- Whether or not (0 = No, 1 = Yes) lessons learned included in ER.

D9 = Logical framework included or discussed -- Whether or not (0 = No, 1 = Yes) logical framework included (or substantively discussed) in the ER.

D10 = Lessons learned included in the PES/ES -- Whether or not (0 = No, 1 = Yes; 2 = Not Applicable) lessons learned included in PES/ES.

D11A through D11L = Presence of information in the ES -- Whether or not (0 = No, 1 = Yes) designated sections and subsections of ES completed; does not apply to the PES. (If DOC = 1 or 2, skip to E1.)

Part E: Quality of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Compliance Data

E1 = Adequacy of financial monitoring -- The reviewer's judgments which incorporate both the number of project elements monitored and the quality of the monitoring. Coded on the following scale: Wholly Inadequate = 0 1 2 3 4 = Wholly Adequate; 9 = Information Unavailable.

E1 = Adequacy of program monitoring -- The reviewer's judgments which incorporate both the number of project elements monitored and the quality of the monitoring. Coded on the following scale: Wholly Inadequate = 0 1 2 3 4 = Wholly Adequate; 9 = Information Unavailable.

E3A = Evaluators' recommendations regarding M&E, MIS or information planning -- Whether or not (0 = No; 1 = Yes) recommendations are made in the ER.

E3B1 = Categorization of evaluators' recommendations on M&E, MIS or Information Planning -- Coded using the following categories:

- 1 = Create new information system.
- 2 = Upgrade existing information system without additional inputs.
- 3 = Add inputs -- outside technical assistance and/or training -- to improve existing information system.
- 4 = Add inputs -- resources such as additional staff, materials, etc. -- to existing project to improve information system.

- 5 = Timing/frequency of evaluations should be adjusted.
- 6 = Connection/communication/coordination with USAID concerning M&E issues needs improvement.
- 7 = Other.
- 9 = Not applicable (i.e. E3A was 0 and no recommendations were made.)

E4 = Adequacy of data available to evaluators to assess project outputs, purposes, goals and assumptions -- The reviewer's judgment of the adequacy of the data available to the evaluators. Adequacy includes judgments regarding the number of elements for which data were available and the quality of those data. Code: 0 = No Data (0%); 1 = Minimal (1-25%); 2 = Some (26-50%); 3 = A Lot (51-75%); 4 = Almost Complete (76-99%); 5 = Complete (100%); 9 = Don't Know.

E5 = Extent and nature of the use of comparison/control groups in the evaluation -- Combined judgment along the dimensions of planning and extensivity. Planned use of comparison/control groups implies that they were part of the evaluation plan and designed prior to data collection. Extensive is defined in terms of number of variables used in the construction of comparison groups, in the comparative analyses, and the number of cases included. Limited implies less than 3 variables or 50 cases. Code: 0 = None Reported; 1 = Unplanned and Limited; 2 = Unplanned but Extensive; 3 = Planned but Limited; 4 = Planned and Extensive.

E6 = Use of trend data in analysis -- Whether or not trend data were used in analysis of outputs, purposes or goals. A distinction is made between 2 points in time and 3 or more points. The points can be pre-post, mid-post or other relevant periods. Code: 0 = None Reported; 1 = Yes, Two Points in Time (e.g. pre-post); 2 = Yes, 3 or More Points.

E7 = Extent of use of particular data collection techniques -- Descriptions of the techniques are attached (See "Special Definitions Concerning Item E6" at the conclusion of this variable list); extent is defined in terms of the number of variables covered, questions addressed, and effort devoted. An exemplary designation indicates that the reporting of the technique's use in the report makes it a potentially useful teaching/training aide. Code: 0 = No; 1 = Yes, Limited; 2 = Yes, Extensive; 3 = Yes, Extensive & Exemplary; 9 = Don't Know.

E8 = Previous or similar evaluation cited -- Whether or not (0 = No, 1 = Yes) cited in the ER.

E9 = Citation of unimplemented action from a previous evaluation -- Whether or not an action cited/discussed in the ER. Code: 0 = No, 1 = Yes; and, if E8 = 0, E9 = 2 (i.e. Not Applicable).

Part F: Focus and Scope of Data

F1 = Principal focus of the SOW questions -- To be addressed in detail means that it was addressed in more than one or two study questions, or by a series of subquestions. To be the primary focus means that it was addressed by a plurality of study questions. Code: 0 = Not Addressed; 1 = Addressed Minimally; 2 = Addressed in Detail; 3 = Primary Focus; 9 = Don't Know.

F2 = Principal focus of ER analysis -- Addressed in detail means that it was addressed at length in the report (i.e. beyond 1 or 2 pages). To be the primary focus means that it was addressed in the plurality of pages in the report. Code: 0 = Not Addressed; 1 = Addressed Minimally; 2 = Addressed in Detail; 3 = Primary Focus; 9 = Don't Know.

F3 = Extent to which findings, conclusions and recommendation reflect analysis of empirical data -- Judgment of the reviewer of the extent the analysis of empirical data formed the basis of findings, conclusions and recommendations in the ER. The term empirical data is defined so as to include statistics, observations and other information gathered which bear on the evaluation's study questions. Coded on the following scale: Not At All = 0 1 2 3 4 = Completely.

F4 = Extent to which ER distinguishes between conclusions and recommendations -- Judgment of reviewer of the extent to which appropriate distinctions are made throughout the ER. Coded on the following scale: Not At All = 0 1 2 3 4 = Completely.

F5 = Treatment in ER of designated topics -- Reviewer's judgment of extent of coverage. Addressed in detail = addressed at length in the report (beyond 1 or 2 pages). Code: 0 = Not Addressed; 1 = Addressed Minimally; 2 = Addressed in Detail.

F6 = Treatment in ER of designated topics -- Reviewer's judgment of extent of coverage. Addressed in detail = addressed at length in the report (beyond 1 or 2 pages). Code: 0 = Not Addressed; 1 = Addressed Minimally; 2 = Addressed in Detail.

F7 = Inclusion of participant training in the project -- Extent of inclusion is based on explicit references in the ER. Code: 0 = No Evidence of Participant Training Component; 1 = Yes, Minor Component; 2 = Yes, Major Component; 3 = Entire Project was Participant Training.

F8A through F8E = Treatment in ER of designated topics -- Reviewer's judgment of extent of coverage. Addressed in detail = addressed at length in the report (beyond 1 or 2 pages). Code: 0 = Not Addressed; 1 = Addressed Minimally; 2 = Addressed in Detail. If F7 = 0, all parts of F8 = "missing" (i.e. dots).

Part G: Evaluation's Assessment of Project

G1 = Highly successful project -- The ER specifically indicates this is a successful project; this is the judgment of the author(s) of the ER. Code: 0 = No; 1 = Yes. (Note: If G1 = 1, G2 = 2.)

G2 = Highly successful component -- The ER specifically identified a highly successful component; this is the judgment of the author(s) of the ER. Code: 0 = No; 1 = Yes; 2 = Not Applicable (i.e. G1 = 1).

## Special Definitions Concerning Item E7

**Key Informant Interview** - This is a technique involving a set of interviews selected so as to represent the various salient perspectives on a program or subject. Implementing the technique involves: (1) identifying relevant groups whose perspective is needed; (2) selecting a few representatives from each group to interview; and (3) conducting in-depth interviews with each selected respondent. Typically, groups from which interviewees are selected include program beneficiaries, administrators, government officials, and community leaders. Interviewees are usually purposively selected in order to insure respondents are knowledgeable and articulate. Interviews are conducted using an "elite" or "clinical" interview style guided by a list of topics and issues to be covered.

**Focus Group Interview** - This activity involves a small group (typically 8-12) discussion on a specific topic, with the moderator's role being to stimulate discussion, to keep it focused, and to involve as many participants as possible. It does not involve questions and answers, except in a very general sense.

**Community Interview** - This is an interview with multiple respondents, where some respondents can support, elaborate on, or contradict the responses of others. It does involve specific questions and answers, typically on topics where knowledge is broadly but unevenly held.

**Direct Observation** - This activity involves planned and structured observation of specific events, activities, physical settings, etc. Data are gathered using a structured observation protocol/checklist. It does not include participant observation, or simply wandering around to get a feel for the setting.

**Formal Survey** - This is a data collection strategy which includes probability sampling of a respondent group, use of moderate to large size samples (typically more than 50), and use of a detailed series of questions (usually more than 20). It uses a formal instrument, and may be completed verbally or in writing.

**Informal Survey** - This is a data collection strategy that is less complex than a formal survey. It typically does not employ probability sampling, and uses fewer respondents (fewer than 50) and fewer questions (20 or fewer) than a formal survey. It uses a structured instrument (though non-instrument questions may be asked), and is normally completed verbally.

**Site Visits** - This involves visits to locations where project services are provided to beneficiaries, or where the results of project activities can be observed (roads, irrigation systems, etc.). Visits to the main project office are not included unless that office directly serves a significant number of beneficiaries, and service activities are observed.

Special Instructions for Evaluations  
Involving Multiple Projects

- (1) Enter MULT in A6A, and the relevant project numbers in A6B.
- (2) Complete as many of A1 to A5 as possible if they are the same for all projects; otherwise leave them blank.
- (3) Leave items A7 to A12 blank.
- (4) In item D9, enter yes only if all logframes are included or discussed.
- (5) On items F7, use 0 only if no projects use participant training; use 3 only if all projects are entirely made up of participant training; use 2 if the majority of activities across projects are participant training.
- (6) On items G1 and G2, enter yes if at least one highly successful project or highly successful project element is cited.

**APPENDIX B**  
**List of Evaluation Reports by Selected Characteristics and**  
**Overall Ratings of the Evaluation Report's Main Focus and of the**  
**Evaluation Methodology's Complexity**  
**By Project Number**

Country	Short Project Title	Project Number	First FY of Oblig.	Final FY of PACD <sup>1</sup>	Project Size in \$1,000	Timing of Eval.	Date of Eval. Rept. Month/Yr.	Type of Eval.	Comp. of Team <sup>2</sup>	Type Documents Included	Main Focus of ER	Complexity of Eval. Methodology
Italy	Southern Italy Earthquake Reconstruction Program	145-0001	81	85	71655	Expost	6 / 87	Internal	A&H	ER Only	Outputs	4
Egypt	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#3 <sup>3</sup>	234-0129				Interim	2 / 86	Internal	A&C&H	ER+ES	Assump.	7
Egypt	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#3	234-0144				Interim	2 / 86	Internal	A&C&H	ER+ES	Assump.	7
Egypt	Strengthening Rural Health Delivery	263-0015	76	87	14900	Final	5 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Purposes	5
Egypt	Technology Transfer & Manpower Development	263-0026	77	85	40500	Interim	10 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Egypt	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#29	263-0033				Other	3 / 87	Internal	A	ER+ES	Purposes	3
Egypt	Cairo Sewerage I Rehabilitation	263-0091	78	83	129000	Other	2 / 88	External	H	ER+ES	Purposes	13
Egypt	Renewable Energy	263-0123.2	82	88	32600	Interim	6 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Egypt	Suez Canal Area Medical Ed & Health Ser Development	263-0136	80	88	17100	Final	5 / 88	External	C&H	ER+ES	Purposes	6
Egypt	National Control of Diarrheal Disease Project	263-0137	81	87	36000	Interim	2 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER+ES	Purposes	16
Egypt	Basic Education	263-0139	81	90	190000	Interim	1 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Purposes	9
Egypt	Pop/Fp Project: State Info Ser/IEC	263-0144	83	90		Interim	12 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	5
Egypt	Production Credit Project	263-0147	82	87	88000	Interim	12 / 86	Internal	A	ER+ES	Purposes	4
Egypt	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#29	263-0160				Other	3 / 87	Internal	A	ER+ES	Purposes	3

(1) An entry of "C" in this column refers to a "Continuing" project, i.e. no final FY.

(2) "Composition of Evaluation Team" based on the following code: A=A.I.D. Only; C=Contractor Only; H=Host Country Only; A&C=A.I.D. and Contractor; A&H=A.I.D. and Host Country; C&H=Contractor and Host Country; A&C&H=A.I.D. and Contractor and Host Country; and DK=Don't Know.

(3) Multi-Projects, assigned numbers linking them to the list by bureau, appear once in this list for each project number.

Country	Short Project Title	Project Number	First FY of Oblig.	Final FY or PACD	Project Size in \$1,000	Timing of Eval.	Date of Eval. Rept. Month/Yr.	Type of Eval.	Comp. of Team	Type Documents Included	Main Focus of ER	Complexity of Eval. Methodology
Egypt	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#29	263-0196				Other	3 / 87	Internal	A	ER+ES	Purposes	3
Oman	Omani-American Commission Scholarship & Training	272-0101.2	83	89	40000	Interim	10 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER Only	Purposes	2
Jordan	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#5	278-0258				Interim		External	A&C	ER Only	Outputs	4
Jordan	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#5	278-0260				Interim		External	A&C	ER Only	Outputs	4
Jordan	Commodity Import Program	278-K-643	85	87	165549	Interim	3 / 87	Internal	A	ER+ES	Outputs	0
Yemen	Local Resources for Development	279-0045	79	86	8219	Final	9 / 86	Internal	A	ER+ES	Purposes	3
Yemen	Agri Dev Support: Horticulture Improvement & Trng Subproject	279-0052.4	83	89	14385	Interim		Internal	A&C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	4
Yemen	Tihama Primary Health Care	279-0065	80	87	11500	Interim	3 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	4
Yemen	Self-Help Assistance for Reconstruction of Earthquake Damage(SHARED)	279-0077	84	87	12000	Interim	5 / 86	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Outputs	4
West Bank, Gaza	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#11	298-0159				Interim	3 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	11
West Bank, Gaza	Cooperative Development Project	298-0187				Final	6 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	1
Nepal	Radio Education Teacher Training II	367-0146	84	87	2120	Interim	4 / 87	External	C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	10
Nepal	Institute of Agriculture & Animal Science II	367-0148	85	92	4100	Interim	4 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	5
Sri Lanka	Agricultural Education Development	383-0049	82	86	7500	Final	6 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	8
Sri Lanka	Diversified Agricultural Research	383-0058	84	92	11400	Interim	10 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Outputs	6
Sri Lanka	PVO Co-Financing	383-0060	79	89	7171	Interim	7 / 86	Internal	A&C&H	ER+ES	Purposes	5

Country	Short Project Title	Project Number	First FY of Oblig.	Final FY or PACD	Project Size in \$1,000	Timing of Eval.	Date of Eval. Rept. of Month/Yr.	Type of Eval.	Comp. of Team	Type Documents Included	Main Focus of ER	Complexity of Eval. Methodology
Sri Lanka	National Institute of Health Sciences	383-0062	80	87	1900	Final	5 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Sri Lanka	Mahaweli Environment Project	383-0075	82	87	5000	Interim	3 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER+PES	Purposes	3
Sri Lanka	Private Enterprise Promotion Project (PEPP)	383-0082	83	88	4000	Interim	12 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	6
India	Rajasthan Medium Irrigation Project	386-0467	80	86	36050	Final	6 / 86	Internal	A&H	ER+ES	Outputs	8
India	PVDs for Health (PVCH)	386-0469	81	89	20000	Interim	11 / 86	Internal	A&H	ER+ES	Outputs	4
India	Alternative Energy Resources Development	386-0474	82	88	7000	Interim		External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	6
India	Madhya Pradesh Social Forestry Project	386-0475	81	87	18100	Interim	10 / 86	External	H	ER+ES	Goals	6
India	Integrated Child Development Services	386-0476	83	90	17000	Interim	9 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	13
India	Development and Management Training	386-0487	82	92	11976	Interim	9 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	7
India	Contraceptive Development: Reproductive Immunology	386-0500	85	88	4300	Interim	2 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Outputs	1
Bangladesh	Rural Finance Project	388-0037	83	85	75000	Final	9 / 86	Internal	C&H	ER Only	Outputs	2
Bangladesh	Rural Finance Project	388-0037	83	88	75000	Interim	2 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Bangladesh	Women's Entrepreneurship Development Program (MEDP)	388-0042	81	88	5000	Final	2 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER Only	Outputs	12
Bangladesh	NGO Component of FP Services Project	388-0050	81	86	159866	Final	2 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Inputs	9
Bangladesh	Family Planning Services-Social Marketing	388-0050	84	89	10200	Interim	1 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	4

Country	Short Project Title	Project Number	First FY of Oblig.	Final FY or PACD	Project Size in \$1,000	Timing of Eval.	Date of Eval. Rept. Month/Yr.	Type of Eval.	Comp. of Team	Type Documents Included	Main Focus of ER	Complexity of Eval. Methodology
Bangladesh	Reassessment of SMP Objectives and Inf Needs (FP)	388-0050	84	89	10200	Interim		External	C	ER+ES	Purposes	4
Bangladesh	Food for Work III	388-0061	85	90	9400	Final	12 / 86	External	C	ER Only	Goals	17
Bangladesh	Women's Markets: Pilot Project Activity	388-0249				Interim	1 / 88	External	H	ER Only	Outputs	9
Pakistan	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#15	391-0468				Interim	7 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	1
Pakistan	Project Design and Implementation Fund (PDIF)	391-0470	82	91	30000	Interim	3 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Pakistan	Malaria Control II	391-0472	82	91	41000	Final	4 / 87	External	C	ER+PES	Purposes	8
Pakistan	Rural Electrification	391-0473	82	93	340000	Interim	8 / 86	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Inputs	4
Pakistan	Baluchistan Area Development	391-0479	84	92	45000	Interim	12 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Outputs	4
Pakistan	Forestry Planning and Development	391-0481	83	93	25000	Interim	9 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	6
Pakistan	North West Frontier Area Development	391-0485	83	93	31000	Interim	9 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	7
Pakistan	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#15	391-0486				Interim	7 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	1
West Bank, Gaza	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#11	398-0159				Interim	3 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	11
ANE	Asia American Free Labor Institute	398-0263	86	C	7600	Interim	6 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER Only	Outputs	6
Burma	Primary Health Care II	482-0004	83	89	9470	Final		External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	7
Philippines	Nonconventional Energy Development Project	492-0294	78	87	7150	Final	9 / 86	External	C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	9
Philippines	Local Resource Management	492-0358	82	91	14470	Interim	3 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Purposes	0
Philippines	Rainfed Resources Development	492-0366	84	89	24252	Interim	9 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	3

Country	Short Project Title	Project Number	First FY of Oblig.	Final FY or PACD	Project Size in \$1,000	Timing of Eval.	Date of Eval. Rept. Month/Yr.	Type of Eval.	Comp. of Team	Type Documents Included	Main Focus of ER	Complexity of Eval. Methodology
Philippines	PVO Co-Financing II	492-0367	84	88	18639	Interim	9 / 86	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Outputs	6
Thailand	Rural Primary Health Care Project	493-0291	78	86	5977	Final	9 / 86	External	C&H	ER+ES	Purposes	7
Thailand	Mae Chaem Watershed Development	493-0294	80	87	10000	Interim	6 / 87	External	C&H	ER Only	Purposes	10
Thailand	Hill Area Education	493-0297	80	81	1594	Final	3 / 87	DK	DK	ER Only	Outputs	0
Thailand	Renewable Nonconventional Energy	493-0304	81	85	4376	Final	12 / 86	External	C&H	ER+ES	Purposes	10
Thailand	Micro/Mini Hydro Electric Project	493-0324	82		8100	Interim	1 / 88	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	13
Thailand	Private Sector in Development	493-0329	83	87	3375	Final	7 / 87	External	C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	8
Thailand	Rural Development Monitoring/Evaluation	493-0339	84	89	5000	Interim	2 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Inputs	7
Thailand	PVO Co-financing II	493-0342	85	92	5000	Interim	6 / 87	External	C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	6
Indonesia	Expanded Program on Immunization	497-0253	79	89	19700	Interim		Internal	A&C&H	ER+ES	Purposes	12
Indonesia	Secondary Food Crops Development	497-0304	83	88	7400	Interim	6 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	9
Indonesia	Village FP/Mother-Child Welfare	497-0305	80	86	14000	Final	10 / 86	Internal	C&H	ER+PES	Goals	9
Indonesia	Village Family Planning Program Component	497-0327	83	93	7054	Interim	7 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER+ES	Purposes	6
Indonesia	Training Component of Family Planning Development & Services II	497-0327	83	90	36400	Final		External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	5
Indonesia	PVO Co-Financing II	497-0336	81	90	26250	Interim	10 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Inputs	9

Country	Short Project Title	Project Number	First FY of Oblig.	Final FY or PACD	Project Size in \$1,000	Timing of Eval.	Date of Eval. Rept. Month/Yr.	Type of Eval.	Comp. of Team	Type Documents Included	Main Focus of ER	Complexity of Eval. Methodology
Indonesia	Education Policy and Planning	497-0344	84	90	6500	Interim	7 / 87	Internal	A&H	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Indonesia	Cooperative Agrobusiness Enterprise	497-PL02				Interim	11 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	8
ANE	ASEAN-US Small and Business Improvement	498-0277	84	88	3200	Interim	6 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER Only	Outputs	1
Belize	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#14	505-0017				Interim	12 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	4
Belize	Village Level Water and Sanitation	505-0024	84	88	700	Interim	5 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	7
Belize	Breast is Best League	505-0029	85	88	62	Final	6 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Belize	Belize Family Life Education	505-0031	86	88	98	Interim	11 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	6
Belize	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#14	505-0032				Interim	12 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	4
Bolivia	El Project de Saneamiento Rural	511-0458	77	80	4310	Interim	7 / 87	External	H	ER Only	Purposes	10
Bolivia	Rural Sanitation	511-0458	77	87	4310	Final	9 / 87	External	H	ER+PES	Outputs	11
Bolivia	Rural Education II	511-0482	77	87	12129	Final		Internal	C	ER+PES	Outputs	2
Bolivia	Chapare Regional Development Project	511-0543	83	91	26500	Interim	9 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Assump.	6
Bolivia	Private Sector Low Cost Shelter	511-0567	83	91	1650	Interim	2 / 88	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Bolivia	Primary Health Care Financing Project	511-0569	83	89	2300	Interim	5 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Purposes	2
Bolivia	Water Supply & Small-Scale Irrigation	511-0581	83	85	1750	Final	4 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Purposes	6
Bolivia	Handicraft Export Development (A.D.A.M.)	511-0583	85	88	3000	Interim			DK DK	ER+PES	Outputs	

Country	Short Project Title	Project Number	First FY of Oblig.	Final FY or PACD	Project Size in \$1,000	Timing of Eval.	Date of Eval. Rept. of Month/Yr.	Type of Eval.	Comp. of Team	Type Documents Included	Main Focus of ER	Complexity of Eval. Methodology
Bolivia	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#18	511-PL01				Interim	7 / 87	External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	7
Bolivia	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#18	511-PL03				Interim	7 / 87	External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	7
Costa Rica	Family Planning Self-Reliance	515-0168	83	92	2500	Interim	4 / 87	External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	6
Costa Rica	Private Sector Production (BANEX)	515-0176	81	86	10000	Interim	9 / 87	External	H	ER+ES	Purposes	3
Costa Rica	Private Sector Export Credit (COFISA)	515-0187	82	86	10000	Final	6 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Purposes	4
Costa Rica	Private Sector Export Credit (COFISA)	515-0187	82	87	10000	Final	8 / 87	External	H	ER+ES	Purposes	3
Costa Rica	Credit Union Strengthening	515-0189	82	87	1000	Interim	9 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Purposes	5
Costa Rica	Northern Zone Infrastructure Development	515-0191	83	88	14700	Interim	2 / 87	External	H	ER+PES	Outputs	7
Costa Rica	Demonstration Project on Road Maintenance	515-0192	85	87	6130	Interim	8 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Purposes	5
Costa Rica	Coffee Technification and Diversification	515-0192	85	90	20000	Interim	1 / 88	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Inputs	8
Costa Rica	Private Investment Corporation (PIC)	515-0204	84	88	16000	Interim	9 / 87	External	H	ER+ES	Purposes	4
Costa Rica	Quepos Oil Palm Project	515-0227	85	88	800	Interim	8 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	2
Costa Rica	Private Sector Low Cost Shelter	515-HG07	83	88		Interim		Internal	DK	ER+PES	Outputs	6
Dominican Republic	Rural Development Management (ISA/CADER)	517-0125	81	86	1600	Interim	9 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	2
Dominican Republic	Graduate Management Training	517-0157	83	87	6500	Interim	10 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	6
Ecuador	Non-Traditional Agriculture Exports	518-0019	84	88	10398	Interim		External	H	ER+PES	Outputs	7

Country	Short Project Title	Project Number	First FY of Oblig.	Final FY or PACD	Project Size in \$1,000	Timing of Eval.	Date of Eval. Rept. Month/Yr.	Type of Eval.	Comp. of Team	Type Documents Included	Main Focus of ER	Complexity of Eval. Methodology
Ecuador	Non-Traditional Agriculture Exports	518-0019	84	88	10898	Final	5 / 88	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	5
Ecuador	Forestry Sector Development Project	518-0023	82	90	8100	Interim	9 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	5
Ecuador	Population and Family Planning	518-0026	81	91	14000	Final	4 / 86	Internal	A&C	ER+PES	Outputs	4
Ecuador	Alternative Energy Sources	518-0029	81	86	3950	Final	9 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Purposes	3
Ecuador	Alternative Energy Sources	518-0029	81	84	2450	Final	10 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	6
Ecuador	Malaria Control Project	518-0049	85	90	9500	Interim	5 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	5
El Salvador	SDA Social Marketing Program	519-0275	83	86	1000	Final	2 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Purposes	8
El Salvador	Expansion of FP Services & Commodities	519-0275	83	86	7073	Final	3 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	9
El Salvador	Displaced Women's Enterprise Development	519-0281	85	88	60175	Interim	4 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Purposes	10
El Salvador	Conades Technical Assistance Project	519-0281	83	88	60175	Interim	9 / 87	DK	DK	ER Only	Outputs	4
El Salvador	Health Systems Vitalization	519-0291	83	85	35625	Final	5 / 86	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Purposes	2
Guatemala	Agribusiness Development	520-0276	85	88	12500	Interim	12 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	6
Guatemala	Rural Primary Education Improvement	520-0282	85	91	13504	Interim	4 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	14
Guatemala	ASINDES PVO Development Program	520-0348	86	89	1050	Interim	2 / 88	External	C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Haiti	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#8	521-0155				Interim	2 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	9
Haiti	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#4	521-0159				Interim	4 / 86	External	A	ER+PES	Purposes	4
Haiti	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#4	521-0169				Interim	4 / 86	External	A	ER+PES	Purposes	4

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Haiti	Interim Swine Repopulation	521-0170	83	89	7938	Final	6 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Purposes	9
Haiti	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#1	521-0181				Interim	5 / 86	Internal	A&C&H	ER+ES	Purposes	8
Haiti	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#4	521-0181				Interim	4 / 86	External	A	ER+ES	Purposes	4
Haiti	Haitian Development Foundation Phase IV	521-0181	84	90	4596	Final	10 / 86	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	4
Haiti	Haitian Association of Voluntary Agencies	521-0181	84	86	4596	Final	7 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	4
Haiti	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#1	521-0182				Interim	5 / 86	Internal	A&C&H	ER+ES	Purposes	8
Haiti	Management and Productivity Center	521-0183	85	90	2300	Interim	9 / 87	External	C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	4
Honduras	Health Sector I	522-0153	80	87	34894	Final	8 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	6
Honduras	Urban Upgrading Project	522-0155	80	87	14535	Interim	9 / 85	External	C	ER+ES	Inputs	6
Honduras	Rural Water and Sanitation Project	522-0166	80	87	20700	Interim	2 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Honduras	Small Business Development	522-0205	84	88	800	Final	4 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Honduras	Small Farmer Livestock Improvement	522-0209	83	90	13000	Interim	11 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Purposes	5
Honduras	Genah Institutional Strengthening Grant	522-0256	84	88	1080	Final	6 / 87	External	A	ER+ES	Outputs	8
Honduras	Advisory Council for Human Resources Development	522-0257	84	92	6325	Interim	6 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	2
Honduras	Small Scale Enterprise Development (FUNADEH)	522-0263	85	87	132	Interim		External	C	ER+ES	Purposes	9
Honduras	PVO Federation Assistance Project	522-0266	85	90	500	Interim	8 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	4

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Honduras	Central American Peace Scholarships	522-0329	85	94	20100	Interim	5 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	5
Honduras	PL-480 Title I	522-PL01	75	86	68600	Interim	9 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	4
Honduras	PL-480 Title II Program	522-PL02				Interim	9 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Purposes	11
Panama	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#13	525-0180				Interim		DK	DK	ER+PES	Purposes	4
Panama	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#13	525-0227				Interim		DK	DK	ER+PES	Purposes	4
Peru	Non-Traditional Agricultural Export Promotion	527-0166				Final		External	C	ER+ES	Purposes	6
Peru	Small Hydroelectric Power Plants Development	527-0226	81	88	16106	Interim	11 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	7
Peru	SEPAS Food for Work	527-0231	82	86	1300	Interim	4 / 86	External	H	ER+PES	Outputs	10
Peru	Agricultural Planning & Institutional Development	527-0238	83	89	17000	Interim	5 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	1
Peru	Upper Huallaga Area Development	527-0244	81	89	23400	Interim	1 / 87	External	H	ER+ES	Purposes	7
Peru	Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation	527-0277	83	85	58840	Final	4 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	5
Peru	Technoserve Cooperative Management	527-0293	85	87	750	Interim		External	H	ER+ES	Outputs	8
Jamaica	Small Business Association Grant	532-0076	77	C	350	Final		Internal	A	ER Only	Outputs	
Jamaica	Private Development Bank	532-0091	84	89	21200	Interim	6 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	6
Jamaica	Jamaica Agri Development Foundation (JADF)TA	532-0105	85	88	1000	Interim	6 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Jamaica	NDFJ Loan Program	532-0108	84	88	870	Interim	1 / 87	External	H	ER Only	Purposes	11

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Jamaica	Private Sector Promotion of Family Planning	532-0122	85	90	448	Interim	6 / 87	External	H	ER+ES	Purposes	5
Caribbean Region	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#25	538-0010				Final	6 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	5
Caribbean Region	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#17	538-0018				Interim	1 / 88	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#12	538-0035				Interim	1 / 88	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	11
LAC	Population and Development-Caricom Component	538-0039	82	87	600	Final	12 / 87	External	C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	3
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#24	538-0042				Final	1 / 88	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	6
Caribbean Region	Private Sector Investment Assistance Project	538-0043	81	87	3500	Final	6 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Outputs	10
St. Lucia	Allied Health Manpower Training-St. Lucia Component	538-0055				Final	12 / 85	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	6
LAC	Allied Health Manpower Training Barbados Component	538-0055				Final		External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	6
Caribbean Region	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#25	538-0057				Final	6 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	5
Caribbean Region	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#17	538-0060				Interim	1 / 88	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
LAC	Regional Non-Formal Skills Training	538-0073	82	90	7572	Final	1 / 87	External	C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	8
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#12	538-0079				Interim	1 / 88	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	11
Caribbean Region	Caribbean Agriculture Trading Co.	538-0080	82	88	4470	Interim		External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	4
Caribbean Region	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#17	538-0083				Interim	1 / 88	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Caribbean Region	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#17	538-0084				Interim	1 / 88	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
LAC	Regional Development Training II	538-0087	83	87	3488	Interim	1 / 86	External	C&H	ER+PES	Outputs	2

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St. Lucia	Agricultural Structural Adjustment	538-0090	83	88	9500	Interim	12 / 86	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Outputs	5
LAC	Cardi-farming Systems Research and Development	538-0099	83	88	7550	Interim		External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	4
St. Vincent	St. Vincent Agricultural Development Project	538-0101	84	88	2000	Final	9 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Assump.	3
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#12	538-0102				Interim	1 / 88	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	11
LAC	Basic Needs Trust Fund	538-0103	84	89	12700	Interim	6 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	9
LAC	Project Development Assistance Project (PDAP)	538-0119	84	90	16500	Interim	6 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	5
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#24	538-0119				Final	1 / 88	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	6
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#12	538-0133				Interim	1 / 88	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	11
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#12	538-0135				Interim	1 / 88	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	11
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#12	538-0136				Interim	1 / 88	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	11
Caribbean Region	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#25	538-T-007				Final	6 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	5
Caribbean Region	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#17	538-W-012				Interim	1 / 88	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
LAC	CHF's "Cooperative Neighborhood Improv & Job Prog	595-0012	85	88	2300	Interim	4 / 88	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	8
LAC	Regional Coffee Pest Control	596-0090	81	91	6000	Final	4 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	7
LAC	Regional Integrated Pest Management	596-0110	84	89	6750	Interim	12 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	4
LAC	Oral Rehydration Therapy	596-0115	85	91	8800	Interim	11 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	4
LAC	Regional Administration of Justice Report	597-0002	85	92	11837	Interim	6 / 88	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	11

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LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#26	597-0006				Interim		External	C	ER Only	Outputs	3
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#27	597-0006				Interim		External	C	ER Only	Outputs	3
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#28	597-0006				Interim		External	C	ER Only	Outputs	2
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#16	598-0089				Final	9 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	8
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#26	598-0632				Interim		External	C	ER Only	Outputs	3
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#27	598-0632				Interim		External	C	ER Only	Outputs	3
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#28	598-0632				Interim		External	C	ER Only	Outputs	2
Comoros Islands	Operational Program Grant to Care/Comoros	602-0001	84	89	2530	Interim	4 / 88	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Morocco	Dryland Agriculture Applied Research Project	608-0136	78	87	50000	Interim	5 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	5
Morocco	Socioeconomic Research Project	608-0154	79	86	450	Final	12 / 86	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	1
Zambia	Chama Area Development	611-0204	81	86	1167	Final	8 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Purposes	11
Zambia	Chama Rice Project	611-0204	81	86	1167	Final		External	C	ER Only	Outputs	4
Zambia	Western Province Small Farmer	611-0205	83	87	483	Final	9 / 87	External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	6
Zimbabwe	Basic Education Training	613-0208	83	86	45000	Interim	8 / 87	External	H	ER Only	Outputs	4
Zimbabwe	Local Currency Programs	613-0209	82	89	45000	Interim	7 / 87	External	H	ER Only	Outputs	3
Zimbabwe	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#7	613-K-604				Final	10 / 86	Internal	A	ER+PES	Goals	6
Zimbabwe	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#7	613-K-605				Final	10 / 86	Internal	A	ER+PES	Goals	6
Zimbabwe	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#7	613-K-605-A				Final	10 / 86	Internal	A	ER+PES	Goals	6
Zimbabwe	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#7	613-K-606				Final	10 / 86	Internal	A	ER+PES	Goals	6

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Kenya	On-Farm Grain Storage	615-0190	81	90	11600	Interim	3 / 87	External	C&H	ER+PES	Outputs	6
Kenya	Kenya CIP (Commodity Import Program)	615-0213	83	88	76000	Interim	2 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER+PES	Outputs	8
Kenya	Rural Enterprise Program of Kenya	615-0220	83	89	35704	Interim	11 / 87	Internal	A	ER+PES	Outputs	5
AFR	Demographic Data Collection & Analysis	625-0927	77	87	7732	Final	2 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER Only	Purposes	5
Senegal	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#6	625-0929.85				Final	2 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER+PES	Inputs	6
Cameroon	Agricultural Education Project	631-0031	82	89	54877	Interim	11 / 86	Internal	A&C	ER+PES	Outputs	2
Lesotho	Rural Health Development	632-0058	79	84	3300	Final	11 / 85	External	C	ER+PES	Purposes	11
Lesotho	Farming Systems Research Project	632-0065	78	85	11000	Final	4 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	3
Lesotho	General Manpower Development and Training	632-0069	78	84	9970	Final	8 / 84	Internal	A&C	ER+PES	Outputs	3
Lesotho	Institute of Extra-Mural Studies	632-0080	77	85	5871	Interim	10 / 83	Internal	A&C	ER+PES	Outputs	0
Lesotho	Lesotho Credit Union Development	632-0214	80	86	992	Interim	3 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	6
Botswana	Rural Sector Grant Project	633-0077	80	88	7822	Interim	5 / 86	Internal	A&C	ER+PES	Outputs	3
Botswana	Revised Health Services Development Project	633-0078	78	83	3882	Final	10 / 86	Internal	A	ER Only	Outputs	1
The Gambia	Gambia Ag Research and Diversification (GARD)	635-0219	85	92	9920	Interim	5 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER Only	Outputs	3
Somalia	Participant Training Program	649-0019	85	91	7700	Interim	9 / 86	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	3
Somalia	CDA Forestry, Phase I	649-0122	84	86	6000	Final	12 / 86	Internal	C	ER Only	Outputs	5

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Somalia	Family Health Services	649-0131	84	90	10100	Interim	3 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	6
Cape Verde	Food Crop Research Project	655-0011	82	87	4688	Interim	2 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	2
Cape Verde	Watershed Development Project/TA Component	655-0013	84	90	5611	Interim	12 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER Only	Outputs	10
Mozambique	Private Sector Rehabilitation II, Commodity Import Component	656-0201	84	88	40405	Interim	12 / 86	Internal	A	ER Only	Outputs	7
Mozambique	Mozambique Private Sector Rehabilitation III Program	656-0201	84	88	40405	Interim	9 / 87	Internal	A	ER Only	Outputs	5
Zaire	North Sheba Rural Development	660-0059	78	86	15125	Final	2 / 87	External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	5
Zaire	Area Nutrition Improvement	660-0079	82	88	4300	Final	12 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Outputs	2
Zaire	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#20	660-0080				Interim	11 / 87	External	C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	6
Zaire	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#20	660-0081				Interim	11 / 87	External	C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	6
Zaire	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#21	660-0086				Interim	12 / 86	Internal	A&C&H	ER+PES	Outputs	9
Zaire	Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach	660-0091	83	88	12802	Interim	9 / 86	External	C&H	ER+PES	Outputs	5
Zaire	PVO Economic Support	660-0097	83	87	5000	Final	5 / 87	External	C	ER+PES	Purposes	7
Zaire	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#22	660-0100				Interim		External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	6
Zaire	School of Public Health	660-0101	84	94	8815	Interim	7 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	3
Zaire	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#22	660-0103				Interim		External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	6
Zaire	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#20	660-0104				Interim	11 / 87	External	C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	6
Zaire	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#21	660-0107				Interim	12 / 86	Internal	A&C&H	ER+PES	Outputs	9
Zaire	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#20	660-0113				Interim	11 / 87	External	C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	6

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Zaire	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#2	660-0114				Interim	9 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Inputs	5
Zaire	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#2	660-0115				Interim	9 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Inputs	5
Zaire	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#2	660-0116				Interim	9 / 86	External	C	ER+PES	Inputs	5
Zaire	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#22	660-0121				Interim		External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	6
Zaire	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#20	660-0122				Interim	11 / 87	External	C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	6
Seychelles	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#23	660-K-604				Final	1 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER+PES	Outputs	5
Seychelles	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#23	660-K-605				Final	1 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER+PES	Outputs	5
Tunisia	Central Tunisia Rural Development	664-0312	79	89	23284	Interim	5 / 86	Internal	C&H	ER+ES	Purposes	8
Liberia	Primary Health Care	669-0165	83	87	15000	Interim	12 / 87	External	C&H	ER Only	Outputs	10
Guinea	U.S. Food Aid in Guinea	675-PL01				Interim	8 / 87	Internal	A	ER Only	Purposes	3
Chad	Health Planning Restoration	677-0041	82	88	8322	Interim	3 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	1
Mauritania	Rural Health Services I Project	682-0230	83	88	5000	Interim		Internal	A&C&H	ER+PES	Outputs	7
Mauritania	Dirol Plain Operations Research	682-0934	85	87	500	Final		Internal	A&C&H	ER+PES	Outputs	2
Niger	Niger Grain Project	683-0201	75	81	16087	Interim	3 / 79	Internal	A&C&H	ER Only	Outputs	4
Niger	Agricultural Sector Development	683-0246	84	88	38915	Interim	12 / 86	Internal	C&H	ER+PES	Inputs	5
Senegal	Cereals Production II Project	685-0235	80	83	7700	Interim	11 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	4
Senegal	Community and Enterprise Development	685-0260	84	90	9000	Interim	6 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	9
Senegal	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#6	685-PL03				Final	2 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER+PES	Inputs	6

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Burkina Faso	Strengthening Health Planning Capacity	686-0251	82	90	5750	Interim	7 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Purposes	3
Madagascar	Madagascar Agricultural Rehab Support (MARS)	687-0101	85	88	14844	Interim	9 / 86	Internal	A	ER+PES	Outputs	1
Madagascar	MARS I Commodity Import Component	687-0101				Interim	11 / 86	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	5
Mali	Mali Livestock Sector Project	688-0218	82	89	18220	Interim	2 / 87	External	C&H	ER Only	Outputs	9
Mali	Mali's Economic Policy Reform Program	688-0240	85	89	18000	Interim	7 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER Only	Purposes	7
Mali	Village Reforestation	688-0937	83	89	160	Final		Internal	A&H	ER+ES	Outputs	7
Lesotho	Southern Perimeter Road Project	690-0076	78	82	34000	Interim	11 / 85	External	C	ER+PES	Outputs	10
Zimbabwe	Transport & Storage Development, Makuti-Chirundi Road, Zimbabwe	690-0209.10	82	84	4200	Expost		Internal	A	ER+PES	Purposes	1
Zambia	Regional Transport and Storage Development	690-0209.2	81	89	19195	Interim	11 / 87	Internal	A	ER+PES	Outputs	3
South Africa	Entrepreneurial Trng for Disadvantaged Africans	690-0220	83	85	3000	Interim	4 / 87	External	C&H	ER Only	Outputs	3
Zimbabwe	Improvement of Blantyre-Tete-Harare Road	690-0234.12	84	87	700	Final		Internal	A	ER+PES	Outputs	3
Togo	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	693-0210	80	85	10989	Final	2 / 88	External	C&H	ER Only	Outputs	8
Togo	Zio River Economic Development Project	693-0226	84	87	3500	Interim	3 / 87	Internal	A&C&H	ER Only	Purposes	10
Burundi	Bururi Forestry Project	695-0105	82	87	1144	Final	1 / 87	Internal	A	ER Only	Outputs	2

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Rwanda	Africare-Refugee Settlement Project	696-0502.96	83	87		Interim	11 / 86	Internal	A&C&H	ER+PES	Outputs	3
AFR	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#10	698-0135				Interim	8 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	11
AFR	Strengthening Health Delivery Systems (SHDS)	698-0398	77	86	27176	Interim	2 / 87	External	C&H	ER Only	Goals	3
Guinea	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#9	698-0421				Final		External	C	ER Only	Outputs	4
Ivory Coast	ACSI-CCCD Project	698-0421	79	92	60592	Interim	5 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	2
Nigeria	CCCD-Nigeria-First Year Evaluation	698-0421				Interim	11 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER Only	Outputs	2
AFR	ACSI-CCCD Fifth Year Evaluation	698-0421				Interim	9 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER Only	Purposes	1
Malawi	Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases	698-0421.12				Interim	10 / 86	External	C&H	ER Only	Outputs	8
Lesotho	African Child Survival Initiative-CCCD	698-0421.32	84	88	648	Interim			DK DK	ER+PES	Outputs	3
Central African Rep.	ACSI/CCCD Project (CAR)	698-0421.76	84	89	691	Interim	11 / 86	External	C&H	ER+ES	Outputs	9
Burundi	Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases	698-0421.95	79	92		Interim	10 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	4
Kenya	Basis of Plant Resistance to Insect Attack	698-0432.02	84	89	2500	Interim	5 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER+PES	Outputs	3
AFR	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#10	698-0453				Interim	8 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	11
South Pacific Region	Tuna and Billfish Assessment: Phase I	879-0006	85	90	2600	Interim	2 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	7
South Pacific Region	Tuna and Billfish Assessment: Phase II	879-0006	85	90	2600	Interim	7 / 87	External	C&H	ER Only	Outputs	6
Solomon Islands	Integrated Rural Development	879-0251	80	87	11933	Final	12 / 86	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	

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Tonga	Tonga Coop Federation & Friendly Islands Marketing	879-0251	80	83		Final	2 / 88	Internal	C	ER Only	Outputs	6
Tunisia	Second Integrated Improvement Program for the Urban Poor	912-0007	79	86	10112	Final	4 / 87	External	H	ER+ES	Purposes	2
Jamaica	Jamaican Nutrition Education	931-1010	84	89	20077	Final	3 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	10
Multi-Region	Soil Management Support Service	931-1229	79	C	7582	Interim	10 / 86	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	2
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#19	936-0786				Interim	4 / 88	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	6
Belize	PRIDE/Belize	936-1406	85	87	10749	Interim	3 / 87	External	C&H	ER Only	Outputs	3
Multi-Region	English Language Training Assessment	936-1406	72	C	10749	Final	1 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	10
Guinea	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#9	936-1406				Final		External	C	ER Only	Outputs	4
Honduras	Sustainability of U.S. Supported Health Programs	936-1406	72	C	10749	Interim		Internal	A&C	ER Only	Goals	7
Bangladesh	MCH/FP Extension Project (EP)	936-3024	84	92	13000	Final	9 / 86	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	3
Zimbabwe	National Family Planning Council	936-3024	84	92	13000	Interim	10 / 86	External	C	ER Only	Inputs	2
Multi-Region	JHPIEGO	936-3024	84	92	13000	Interim	10 / 86	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	4
Multi-Region	PAC II Training in Africa and Asia	936-3024	84	92	13000	Interim	2 / 88	External	A	ER Only	Outputs	2
ANE	PAC II Training	936-3024	84	92	13000	Interim	3 / 88	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	5
Multi-Region	Family Planning Training Worldwide PacII Project	936-3024	84	92	13000	Interim	5 / 88	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	2
AFR	International Statistical Programs Center	936-3024	84	92	13000	Interim	5 / 88	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	4

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Multi-Region	Population Council Activities	936-3024	84	92	13000	Final	5 / 88	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	2
Nigeria	Family Planning Management Training	936-3039	85	89	17679	Interim		External	C	ER Only	Outputs	4
Senegal	Family Planning Management Trng	936-3039	85	89		Interim		External	C	ER Only	Outputs	2
Multi-Region	Agricultural Policy Analysis	936-4084	83	93	9200	Interim	12 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Purposes	4
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#19	936-4144				Interim	4 / 88	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	6
Multi-Region	Research on Access to Land, Water, and Natural Resources	936-5301	79	90	6150	Interim	5 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER+ES	Outputs	4
Multi-Region	Experimental Approaches to Rural Savings	936-5315	82	90	3000	Final	4 / 87	Internal	A&C	ER Only	Outputs	2
Multi-Region	Employment and Enterprise Policy Analysis (EEPA)	936-5426	84	90	2426	Interim		Internal	A&C	ER Only	Purposes	2
Multi-Region	Assessment of Evaluations of AID Renewable Energy Projects	936-5701	79	85	5839	Other	3 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Goals	1
Multi-Region	Energy Policy Development and Conservation	936-5728	82	92	18000	Interim	2 / 88	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	1
LAC	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#16	936-5730				Final	9 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	8
Uganda	National ORT Program	936-5927	83	90	40000	Interim		External	C	ER Only	Purposes	3
Haiti	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#8	936-5942				Interim	2 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	9
Multi-Region	Water and Sanitation for Health II (WASH)	936-5942	80	89	19700	Interim	2 / 88	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	5
Sudan	Interim Water Supply and Management	936-5942	84	89		Final	5 / 88	Internal	C&H	ER Only	Outputs	8
West Bank, Gaza	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#11	938-0135				Interim	3 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	11

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Belize	Toledo Primary Health Care Project	938-0193	83	86	1350	Interim	9 / 86	Internal	A&C&H	ER Only	Purposes	4
LAC	Wildlands and Human Needs	938-0268	85	87	1235	Interim	9 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	4
Panama	La Libertad Community-Based Enterprise-Technoserve	938-0280	86	90		Interim	6 / 86	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	6
Peru	Villa Hermosa Cooperative	938-0280	86	90	2536	Interim	9 / 86	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	8
El Salvador	Plan de Mayo Cooperative-Technoserve	938-0280	86	90		Interim	9 / 86	External	C	ER Only	Purposes	8
West Bank, Gaza	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#11	938-0515				Interim	3 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	11
West Bank, Gaza	(Multi-Project Evaluation)#11	938-0523				Interim	3 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	11
Multi-Region	Grant to Young President's Organization	940-0001	82	87	8667	Final	6 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Outputs	2
LAC	Rhudo/Central America Training Program Seminars	NP				Interim	6 / 87	External	C	ER Only	Outputs	4
Multi-Region	Revolving Loan Fund	NP				Interim	6 / 87	External	C	ER+ES	Purposes	3
Dominican Republic	Growth Monitoring and Nutrition Education	NP				Interim	2 / 88	DK	DK	ER Only	Outputs	14