

AGENDA ITEM IV.
Evaluation Capacity Development

Study on Collaborative Partner-Donor Evaluation Work - Update note

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18th Meeting
15-16 June 2015

Study on Collaborative Partner-Donor Evaluation Work

Update Note, June 2015

As of June 9th, 2015

Executive summary

The Study on Collaborative Partner-Donor Evaluation Work was mandated and commissioned by the Evaluation Network of the OECD–DAC (EvalNet) in November 2012. Since then, 18 partner countries and 16 national and multilateral donor institutions have confirmed their interest to be involved in the present Study (EvalNet Update Note, February 2014). The Study was launched at a workshop held in Kampala (Uganda) on 24-25 March 2014. It was hosted by the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uganda. The latest status of implementation was presented at the last EvalNet meeting (EvalNet Update Note, November 2014).

Over the last six months:

- A Synthesis Workshop was held on 02-04 December in Manila, co-hosted by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) of the Republic of the Philippines and the Asian Development Bank (ADB);
- 14 participating partner countries- Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Colombia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka, The Philippines, Uganda, Vietnam and Zambia- produced a Country Study;
- Four Thematic Papers initiated before the Synthesis Workshop were finalized and reviewed by external quality assessors and the Management Group;
- A first draft of the four volume CPDE Study report was produced by the coordination team and reviewed by the Management Group;
- Based on the available material, this Update Note identifies emerging conclusions, makes proposals on how to take the CPDE Initiative forward, and raise questions to EvalNet members in this regard.

Next steps:

- Complete the CPDE Study report over the summer and publish it in September. Beyond the presentation of the report at next 2016 EvalNet meeting, prepare plans for dissemination, at country, regional and global levels.
- Agree on the way forward and practical arrangements for ensuring the sustainability of the CPDE Initiative.

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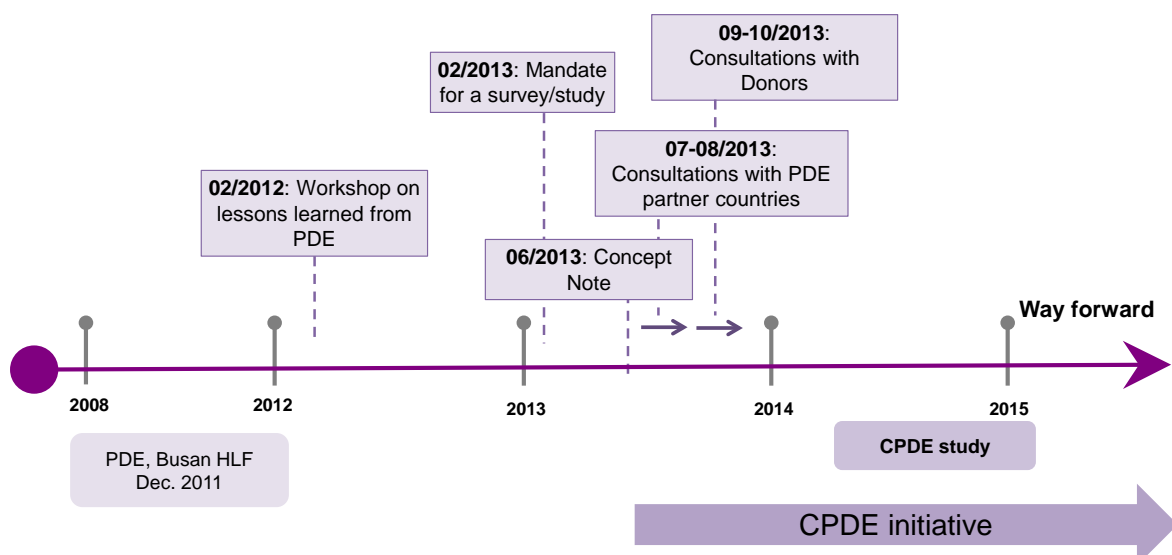
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1. Background on the CPDE Initiative and Study

1. This section provides the background of the CPDE Study and status of implementation at the time of the last update to EvalNet members (See November 2014 Update Note and presentation at EvalNet meeting, November 19, 2014 on the [EvalNet webpage](#) dedicated to the CPDE Initiative).
2. The Study on Collaborative Partner-Donor Evaluation Work was mandated and commissioned by the Evaluation Network of the OECD–DAC (EvalNet) in November 2012. Since then, 18 partner countries and 16 national and multilateral donor institutions have confirmed their interest to be involved in the present Study (See January 2014 Update Note).
3. Collaborative partner-donor evaluation work is assumed to help strengthening country evaluation systems through learning-by-doing mechanisms at various levels, provided that their capacity building potential is optimized and that risks are mitigated. It is also expected to support mutual accountability for development results by/in both partner countries and donors. As such, the project aims at reviving, enlarging and help sustaining the partner-donor collaboration which was articulated during the Paris Declaration Evaluation (PDE) process. It therefore seeks to establish a sustained collaboration between key evaluation partner and donor actors in order to promote collaborative work intended to strengthen country evaluation system beyond the completion date of the CPDE Study. (See June 2013 Concept Note on EvalNet CPDE Webpage).

Figure 1 The Journey from PDE to CPDE Study and CPDE Initiative



4. The objectives of the Study hence are to:

- Understand the capacity building potential of collaborative evaluation work;
- Draw new lessons about capacity development strategies; and
- Pave the way to future partner-donor collaboration on evaluation work.

5. The Study started with a launching workshop held on 24-25 March 2014 in Uganda. As a follow-up to the workshop, the Management Group of the Study has been notified formally by a majority of partner countries of their engagement in the Study, the appointment / confirmation of the Country Coordinator, the individual partner country's roadmap for implementation of the Country Study, including timelines and resources to be mobilized (national and external funding mobilized locally) and possible needs for topping-up from the budget of the overall Project.
6. During the period April-November 2014, participating countries prepared Country Studies in order to assess current practices and future prospects of collaborative partner-donor work. The studies consisted of three parts:
 - Part I included an overview of the Paris Declaration Evaluation (PDE) phase II process, especially in terms of its contribution to developing evaluation capacity at national level;
 - Part II was aimed at collecting instructive case studies of partner-donor evaluation work (in addition to PDE);
 - Part III explored future opportunities at national level for undertaking such work.
7. A wealth of learning emerged from the Country Studies as well as opportunities for future collaborative partner-donor evaluation work. In order to systemize the learning and to pave the way for phase 2 of the CPDE Initiative, the Study design envisaged four Thematic Papers. The process of preparing these papers had a twofold objective:
 - To provide a structured framework which can help CPDE Study participants to reflect on their experience during the present phase of the CPDE Initiative and draw lessons from implementation;
 - To harvest conceptual and practical insights which can feed into the common CPDE framework with concrete recommendations for possible follow-up work to be undertaken by the countries and donors engaged in the process, as well as other countries interested in future CPDE work.
8. The topics of the Thematic Papers are:
 - Managing CPDE projects: success factors and lessons from the PDE experience for future CPDE work;
 - Learning from CPDE experience: emerging trends and possible ways forward;
 - How can CPDE contribute towards strengthening National Evaluation Systems?
 - Multiple partnerships dimensions under CPDE: The paradigm shift in approaching evaluation partnership under CPDE (partner-partner, partner-donor, donor-donor, intra-partner, intra-donor etc. including the principle of mutual accountability).

2. Status of Implementation

2.1. Country Studies

9. With a lot of delays compared to the initial timeline, 14 participating partner countries (Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Colombia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka¹, The Philippines, Uganda, Vietnam and Zambia) produced a Country Study that was quality assessed by external evaluation specialists and whose comments were addressed in the final version of the Study. The 14 Country Studies and a cover note on each country process are available on EvalNet CPDE Webpage.
10. Summary tables of each Country Study process, content, opportunities including specific pilot CPDE propositions and immediate post CPDE Study follow-up have been prepared based on the Country Study reports and the related cover notes. These tables will be reviewed and complemented by Country Coordinators (See Appendix 1: Country Studies-Summary of implementation).

2.2. Thematic Papers

11. The preparation of the four Thematic Papers was initiated before the synthesis workshop based on the available Country Studies and finalized after the workshop to reflect the discussions and interactions with Country Coordinators. The first drafts have been reviewed by external quality assessors and the management group. The preparation of a second draft is underway.

2.3. Synthesis Workshop

12. Following the completion of most Country Studies, a Synthesis Workshop was held on 02-04 December in Manila, co-hosted by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) of the Republic of the Philippines and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Its aim was to capitalize on the findings of Country Studies and Country Papers, and to propose steps forward for future partner-donor evaluation work.

13. More specifically, the objectives of the workshop were:

- To share the results and lessons learned from the Country Studies.

¹ Sri Lanka prepared a Country Paper. Country Papers capture the various dimensions foreseen with the Country Studies, yet with a “lighter” format that can be implemented along a faster track than the Country Studies themselves and which enable at the same time a meaningful contribution by concerned countries in the synthesis workshop of the Study but also – more importantly – in the follow-up work around donor-partner evaluation collaboration which is the main desired outcome from this synthesis workshop. The proposal was designed to: (i) Keep the countries who have agreed to take part in the CPDE Initiative on board; (ii) Use the process as a learning and capacity building exercise at the country level, and (iii) Make sure that opportunities for future work on partner-donor evaluation in participating countries are identified and included in the follow-up process (See Terms of reference for Country Papers).

- To generate inputs for four Thematic Papers summarizing the CPDE experience;
- To identify the main building blocks for a joint CPDE learning framework;
- To identify concrete suggestions for CPDE work in the coming three years.

14. The workshop was attended by more than 40 participants, consisting of Country Coordinators (or their representatives), representatives of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CSOPDE), Voluntary Organizations of Professional Evaluation (VOPEs), the Parliamentary Forum on Development Evaluation (PFDE), representatives of bilateral and multilateral donors, members of the Management Group and the Study co-ordination team (See the Synthesis Workshop Report on EvalNet CPDE Webpage).

2.4. CPDE Study report

15. A first draft was produced by the coordination team and reviewed by the Management Group. The CPDE Study report consists of 4 volumes. Volume 1 or the main report will include: (1) an introduction on the context and history of the CPDE Initiative and the related CPDE Study; (2) a section on the CPDE Study design; (3) a review of the CPDE Study implementation including in terms of process both at partner country and global levels; (4) the 4 Thematic Papers as stand-alone documents; and (5) Proposals for taking the CPDE Initiative forward.

16. Volume 2 will include the 14 Country Study reports, Volume 3, the intermediary reports including the launching and synthesis workshop reports and the update notes, and Volume 4, all the conceptual and methodological tools developed for the CPDE Study, including Concept Note, and terms of reference for Country Studies, Country Papers, and Thematic Papers.

3. Beyond the CPDE Study: Taking the CPDE Initiative forward

17. The following sections present the emerging conclusions and recommendations of the Study, plus a series of pending questions.

3.1. The challenges which justified the Study are confirmed

18. In the Paris Declaration (2005) and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (2011), donors committed themselves to use partner country systems as the default approach and to justify the exceptions. This commitment was recalled in the Concept Note of the CPDE Study. The Study assessed, inter alia, the extent to which that commitment was observed in the area of evaluation by making use of partner country evaluation systems and strengthening these systems.

19. The Study findings are mixed. It is clear that most donors make limited or no use of partner country evaluation systems. Donors do contribute to develop evaluation capacity in the partner countries but most of these efforts apply to the building of evaluation competencies, of which a significant part vanishes as far as newly acquired skills are not demanded thus not used. Overall, the challenges which were identified at the beginning of the Study are still ahead.

20. However, a few donors have paved the way to capacity oriented collaborative evaluations (e.g. Japan, Portugal, Spain, AfDB), and the Study has identified success stories from which empirical lessons can be drawn.

3.2. Flexible approach

21. The Study confirms that capacity oriented collaborative evaluations are one of the possible avenues or tools for using and strengthening country systems, under the condition that they:

- Complement previous or parallel capacity development efforts;
- Seek to involve country players beyond the aid coordinator and/or the evaluation champion, e.g. line ministries, regional authorities, evaluation professionals/VOPE, Parliament, and Civil Society;
- End up into success stories of utilization in the partner countries.

22. There is no one-size-fits-all approach to collaborative evaluations. On the contrary, such evaluations should be designed on an ad hoc basis taking into account:

- The readiness of the donor agency, e.g. headquarter commitment to develop evaluation capacity, autonomy and capacity of agency's country office as regards evaluation works;
- The degree of maturity of the partner country evaluation system, e.g. evaluation champion, evaluation policy, VOPE, evaluation practice in line ministries and regional authorities, evaluation interest in Parliament and Civil Society;
- Collaboration opportunities in the country, e.g. on-going capacity development efforts in the country, partner-donor co-financing and policy dialogue, country evaluation system closely connected to development assistance rather than to national policies.

23. Assuming that a donor agency is ready for collaborating, the Study suggests that the context of the partner country be compared to one of the five following types:

A) Weak evaluation system and limited collaboration opportunities

In this context, the agency could liaise with the (potential) country evaluation champion and set up a multi-annual collaboration plan including integrated capacity development activities and programmatic collaborative evaluations with responsibilities shifting from donor to partner progressively. Among the countries involved in the CPDE Study, Bolivia might be seen as an example of that context. That country might probably benefit from a multi-annual collaboration inspired by the successful partnership between Japan and Philippines or Japan and Vietnam.

B) Weak evaluation system but existing collaboration opportunities

In this context, the agency could coordinate with other donors involved in co-financed operations (sector program, budget support, etc....) and committed to developing evaluation capacity in the partner country. Altogether they could raise the issue of collaborative

evaluation through the policy dialogue and carry out such evaluations on an ad hoc basis. Among the countries involved in the CPDE Study, Mozambique could be highlighted as a typical example of that context as far as budget support and other lasting development partnerships offer entry points for evaluation collaborations.

C) Maturing evaluation system and limited collaboration opportunities

In this case, the donor agency could liaise with the aid coordinator and/or the evaluation champion, undertake capacity oriented collaborations on an ad hoc basis, and involve other country evaluation players as much as possible. Among the countries involved in the CPDE Study, Columbia might be seen as an example of that context. That country has an already strong evaluation system which focuses on domestic policies and which is disconnected from development assistance. Moreover, Columbia is both a donor and a partner country and might benefit from a learning-by-doing process in that respect.

D) Maturing evaluation system and existing collaboration opportunities

In this case, the donor agency could coordinate with the aid coordinator and/or the evaluation champion plus other donor agencies. Altogether they could include some capacity oriented collaborations in their respective work plans, undertake such evaluations on an ad hoc basis, and involve other country players as much as possible. Among the countries involved in the CPDE Study, Uganda could be highlighted as a typical example of that context. That country is on its way to strengthening its evaluation system and collaboration opportunities are offered (and not yet seized) in the framework of budget support and other co-financed development activities.

E) Mature evaluation system

In this case, the agency could liaise with any country institution and undertake collaborative evaluations with a purpose of mutual policy learning and exchanges of evaluation practices rather than capacity building. It could also rely on the partner country system to undertake the evaluations of cooperation activities. In the Synthesis Workshop, South Africa made an online presentation showing a typical example of that context.

3.3. Taking short term action

3.3.1. Short term action to be taken by donors

24. Volunteering donor agencies could:

- Include collaborative evaluations in their evaluation capacity development strategy and entrust their central evaluation function with a responsibility to promote learning-by-doing in partner countries to the greatest possible extent;
- In the case of collaborative evaluations, accept that the partner country system be used instead of (or in addition to) the agency's own system (for e.g. planning, designing, purchasing, steering, using evaluations);

- Identify a few partner countries with an enabling context, i.e. donor readiness at country level and good opportunities; raise the issue of collaborative evaluation through the policy dialogue;
- Include a few CPDEs in the agency's work plan and maximize the learning-by-doing benefits of these works.

3.3.2. Short term action to be taken by partners

25. Volunteering partner countries could:

- Identify an evaluation champion, ensure good connection between that body and aid coordination, and entrust that body with a responsibility to promote learning-by-doing through collaboration with donor agencies where possible;
- Include collaborative works in the country evaluation policy where such a policy exists;
- Identify one or more donor agencies with whom collaborations would be possible;
- Engage in a few collaborations, maximize the learning-by-doing from these works, strive to arrive at success stories of used evaluations, and disseminate these stories widely in the country.

3.3.3. Short term action to be taken by both partner countries and donor agencies

26. Both donor agencies and partner countries should keep the momentum of collaborative evaluations initiated by pioneer works on joint evaluations², the PDE experience (and network) and continued with the CPDE Study. The minimum requirements seem to be:

- To maintain an informal working group of development assistance (DA) evaluation functions from donor agencies and partner countries, on a voluntary basis;
- To maintain a light structured Management Group;
- To maintain the on-line repository used by the CPDE Study;
- To publish news from collaborative works on a regular basis through relevant channel(s);
- To convene physical gatherings of network members at least every two years.

3.4. Possible medium term action

27. Donor agencies could:

- Monitor their collaborative evaluations efforts and the learning-by-doing benefits stemming from these efforts in the partner countries;
- Reflect on the positive effects and possible negative side effects of donor-led evaluations on the partner country evaluation systems and adjust their own evaluation policy if relevant.

² See Horst Breier, 2005, Joint Evaluations: Recent Experiences, Lessons Learnt and Options for the Future and Guidance on Management of Joint Evaluations, DAC Evaluations Series, OECD, 2006.

28. Partner countries could:

- Monitor the progress of their evaluation system with a focus on actual practice and use of evaluation rather than mere capacity;
- Optimize the learning-by-doing benefits of collaborative evaluations for the various country players (line ministries, regional authorities, evaluation professionals/VOPE, Parliamentarians, Civil Society).

29. Together, donors and partner countries could:

- Create a formal working group matching development assistance evaluation functions of donor agencies and partner countries under the umbrella of an existing institution;
- Provide that group with some sustainable human and financial resources;
- Engage the group in promoting capacity oriented collaborations as well as accumulating knowledge on the mutual (both for partner countries and donor agencies) learning-by-doing benefits of collaborations;
- Explore the transition from donor-led and collaborative evaluations to country-led evaluations.

3.5. Practical coordination arrangements

3.5.1. Short term arrangements

30. The PDE and then the CPDE Study have been among the rare arenas connecting evaluation functions of donors and partner countries, i.e. EvalNet and their counterparts. No such arena will exist in the coming years unless something is done for that purpose. Here are some suggestions on how to keep the momentum which build on the assumption that no new institution should be added on the top of the already numerous bodies dealing with development assistance evaluations:

- The light structured Management Group which led the CPDE Study could be renewed. France is stepping down and the seat initially occupied by Vietnam is empty, so at least a donor agency and a partner country need to step in and assist Finland and Uganda. As will be seen later on, a multilateral institution engaged in evaluation capacity development and one or more Regional Development Banks (e.g. African, Asia, Inter-American, ...) would be very welcome candidates;
- EvalNet could confirm the list of bilateral and multilateral agencies that have been identified in the Study as already undertaking collaborative evaluations or about to do so; The evaluation functions of these agencies would be called to express their interest in continuing regular partner-donor talks on the use of country evaluation systems;
- Countries having hosted the two workshops of the CPDE Study, i.e. Uganda and Philippines could confirm the list of partner countries that have been identified in the Study as ready to

undertake collaborative evaluations (seven countries) or considering to do so (six countries). Subsequently, the list would be open to other partner countries such as Togo which has expressed interest formally. The contact points in the committed countries would be the development assistance evaluation function. The evaluation functions of these countries would be called to express their interest in continuing regular partner-donor talks on the use of country evaluation systems;

- The heads of volunteering evaluation functions from donor agencies and partner countries would gather in an informal working group on an individual basis. An option (not yet tested) would be to join IDEAS (which gathers individuals interested in development assistance evaluation) and to create a topical interest group. Another option would be EvalPartners³ but that body does not focus on development assistance and matches VOPEs with international evaluation institutions, making it uneasy for the heads of evaluation functions to work through the professional associations of their countries;
- The informal working group would chose two co-leaders (donor/partner), use virtual working methods, seek in-kind support, maintain the on-line repository of the CPDE Study, monitor collaborative evaluations, publish news from these evaluations, and capitalize the lessons learned. In an opportunistic manner, the group members would gather in side-meetings at relevant international events or regional ones (e.g. AfrEA);
- International bodies committed with evaluation capacity development could provide in-kind support, e.g. EvalNet members, UNDP, UNEG, and World Bank. They could also seek to improve the impact of their current ECD efforts (e.g. CLEAR, IPDET) by bridging the supply of evaluation competencies and the use of these competencies in the partner countries. Finally, one of them might join the Management Group;
- Regional Development Banks and CLEAR regional centers could both participate in the informal working group and provide in-kind support in the case of regional events; in particular those which sponsor the CLEAR network (e.g. AfDB, AsDB, IDB) could closely coordinate the building of evaluation competencies and the use of these competencies in the partner countries. Finally, one of them (or more such as one by region) might join the Management Group.

³ EvalPartners was launched in 2012 by the International Organization for Cooperation in Evaluation (IOCE) and UNICEF, in partnership with several major organizations to enhance the capacities of CSOs to influence policy makers, public opinion and other key stakeholders so that public policies are based on evidence, and incorporate considerations of equity and effectiveness. The objective of the Initiative is to enhance the capacities of CSOs to engage in a strategic and meaningful manner in national evaluation processes, contributing to improved country-led evaluation systems and policies that are equity-focused and gender equality responsive.

3.5.2. Medium term arrangements

31. In the medium term, the above quoted informal working group could be formally hosted by an existing institution; a first option would be OECD-EvalNet which would have to create an ad hoc arena including member agencies and invited partner countries with a status of observers; another option would be UNEG which is prioritizing “enhanced exchange among its members and external partners” in the area of development assistance evaluation.

3.6. Questions to EvalNet members

32. Before finalizing the Study, it would be useful that EvalNet members clarify their position with regards the following questions:

- Would your institution be ready to use country systems through collaborative partner donor evaluations?
 - On a frequent basis
 - For a few pilot collaborations
 - Not at all (in that case, skip all following questions)
- In the case of a weak country evaluation system, how would your institution react? (several answers allowed)
 - By avoiding any use of the country system
 - By making prudent use of the country system with an aim of learning by doing
 - By engaging in a multiannual capacity oriented collaboration
 - By engaging in programs combining pilot CPDE projects and targeted ECD activities
- Would your institution be ready to attend regular gatherings of evaluation functions from volunteering donor and partner countries?
- Would your institution be ready to participate in a working group of evaluation functions from donor and partner countries?
 - In an informal working group (e.g. through IDEAS or another relevant development evaluation network)
 - In a working group hosted by an international Institution (e.g. EvalNet, UNEG ...)
 - Not at all (in that case, skip all following questions)
- Should the above quoted working group ...
 - Coordinate CPDEs through a multi-annual program and a common learning framework
 - Leave partners and donors collaborate on an opportunistic manner
- Should the above quoted working group ...
 - Establish a learning framework and capitalize knowledge on collaborative evaluation
 - Exchange news and lessons on an opportunistic manner

4. Proposals for a work plan and timeline

4.1. Completing and closing the CPDE Study

33. A light structured Management Group is needed to continue pilot the CPDE Study up to completion. Claude Leroy-Thémèze has been replaced by Jean-Philippe Nadal, Deputy General Secretary of Expertise France⁴ as chair of the Management Group. The seat initially occupied by Vietnam remains empty.
34. A revised draft of the CPDE Study report is expected by end of June. It will be circulated to the reference group⁵ for review in July. Providing the CPDE Study report is available by end July, the report would be ready for publication end of August in English, French and Spanish.
35. Dissemination will include at minimum, a presentation to the next 2016 EvalNet meeting. At this presentation, EvalNet could consider inviting Uganda and Philippines. Participating partner countries have provided their plans regarding the dissemination of the CPDE and Country Studies at country level. EvalNet members, in particular those sponsoring the CPDE Study will be invited to respond to a survey on their intentions following June 2015 EvalNet meeting (See Table 1 below).

⁴ *Expertise France, Agence française d'expertise technique internationale*: www.expertisefrance.fr, Expertise France is the French international technical expertise agency. It is the product of the merger as of January 2015 of 6 public agencies including ADETEF. The mission of the agency is to strengthen the supply of French technical assistance and expertise in the area of public policies at the international level, in order to better respond to the growing demand from developing or emerging countries.

Table 1 Timeline

	2014												2015											
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
ToR of the country studies, common tools and templates																								
Inception Note																								
Launching workshop																								
Assisting country coordinators in preparing country studies																								
Quality assessing country studies																								
Draft synthesis workshop agenda																								
Draft partner-donor evaluation program and arrangements for a partner-donor																								
Progress Note 1 and 2 combined																								
Finalizing the workshop agenda																								
Briefing speakers and chairperson(s)																								
Briefing the authors of the thematic papers																								
Synthesis workshop																								
Drafting Synthesis workshop report																								
Drafting the thematic papers																								
Progress Note 3																								
Quality assessing thematic papers																								
Updating the partner-donor evaluation program and the working arrangements																								
Preparing CPDE Study report																								
Translating and publishing the CPDE Study report																								
Dissemination of the CPDE Study Report																								
Transfer Webex platform																								
Final CPDE Study completion Report																								

5. Financial Update

36. Table 2 below presents the actual expenditure compared to February 2014 projections while the last column provides an estimate for total expenditure of 413 172 euros including the estimated cost of publishing the CPDE Study report. The savings on the cost of the launching and synthesis workshops were reallocated to the financing of Ghana, Uganda and Vietnam country evaluation consultant to assist Country Coordinators in preparing the Country Study. Given the total donor contributions amount to 433 173 euros, there is a potential surplus of 20 000 euros which could be used to finance dissemination activities, for instance the participation of 2 partner countries to the presentation of the Study presentation at EvalNet meeting and the proposed survey on the follow-up phase.
37. Actual donor contribution of 433 173 euros were below indications provided at the time of donor consultations initiated in September 2013 following the confirmation that at least 10 to 12 PDE partner countries were interested in participating in the CPDE Study (or 534 219 euros as of February 2014). Moreover, Austria financed Ghana and Uganda country consultancy instead of contributing to the basket fund (see Table 3 below).

Table 2 Budget table

As of June 9th, 2015	Who Where	When	Direct cost		
			Estimate Feb. 2014	Actual	Estimate
1. Initialization					
Concept Note	France	Jun-13	12,000 €	12,000 €	12,000 €
Checking feasibility		Jun-13			
Contacting PDE Coordinators		Jul-13			
Donor consultations		Sep-13			
Setting management structure		Dec-13			
2. Partner country studies		2014-Q2			
Coordination and support (Particip)			152,755 €	106,929 €	152,755 €
Launching workshop	Uganda	2014-Q1	106,400 €	45,712 €	45,712 €
3. Synthesis Workshop	Philippines	2014-Q4	106,400 €	66,439 €	66,439 €
4. Advisory services					
Niels Dabelstein			12,000 €	8,924 €	8,924 €
5. Basket fund mgmt. (10%; ADETEF)			53,422 €	41,317 €	41,317 €
6. Capitalization documents		2014-Q4	75,000 €	61,712 €	73,194 €
7. Contingencies (7%)			30,839 €	24,832 €	24,832 €
Total			548,816 €	367,864 €	425,172 €
Cost to be financed by donors			536,816 €	355,864 €	413,172 €
Donor contributions			534,219 €	433,173 €	433,173 €
Potential Surplus					20,000 €

Direct cost only. Excl. in-kind contributions, partner country expenditures not funded by the CPDE basket fund and donor participation in workshops.

Table 3 Financing

Contributors As of June 9th, 2015		Contribution	
		Indicated	Actual
AfDB	African Development Bank	25,969 €	25,969 €
Austria	Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs	20,000 €	20,000 €
Denmark	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	50,000 €	49,852 €
Finland	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	50,000 €	50,000 €
France		120,000 €	40,000 €
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance	40,000 €	40,000 €
MAE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	40,000 €	
AFD	France Development Agency	40,000 €	
Ireland	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	50,000 €	25,000 €
Switzerland	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC	35,000 €	33,673 €
USAID	US Development Agency	150,000 €	151,166 €
Canada	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	33,250 €	37,512 €
Total Contributions		534,219 €	433,173 €
of which Total basket fund*		534,219 €	413,173 €

* Austria financed Ghana and Uganda country consultancy instead of contributing to the basket fund.