
The Country Evaluation Framework (Generic Terms of Reference & Common Evaluation Matrix)

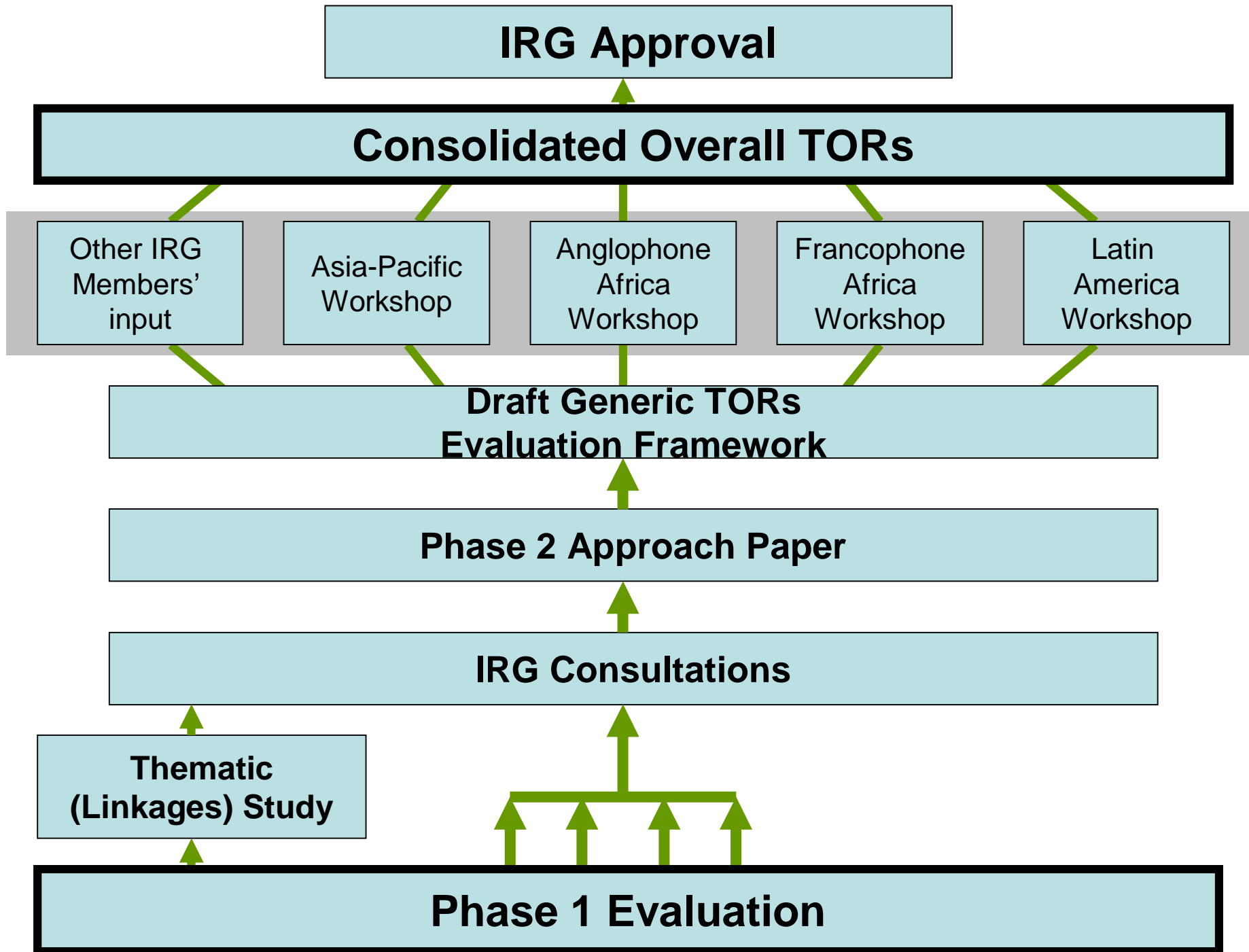
Core Evaluation Team

Presentation Outline

- What are the Generic ToRs, and where do they come from?
- What is the Common Evaluation Matrix?
- Why do we need it?
- How is it to be used?
- Working through the Matrix

What are the Generic ToRs, and where do they come from?

- They will set out: agreed purposes and objectives, design, management and governance arrangements, support, staffing, quality assurance, and timelines. They will include a common evaluation matrix and a proposed draft outline for the eventual evaluation reports.
- The draft is built on the Approach Paper approved by the International Reference Group. After inputs from the 4 regional workshops and other Reference Group members, a consolidated set will be presented to the IRG for adoption.



The Common Evaluation Matrix: What is it?

A set of proposals, reflecting accepted evaluation practice, to guide the conduct and implementation of the core comparative parts of the Phase 2 Evaluation exercise and the eventual Synthesis

Why do we need it?

Wide and diverse coverage in the Evaluation.

This Evaluation will cover implementation in 20 partner countries, 5 donor countries/agencies and 1 regional development bank.

Rigour and consistency

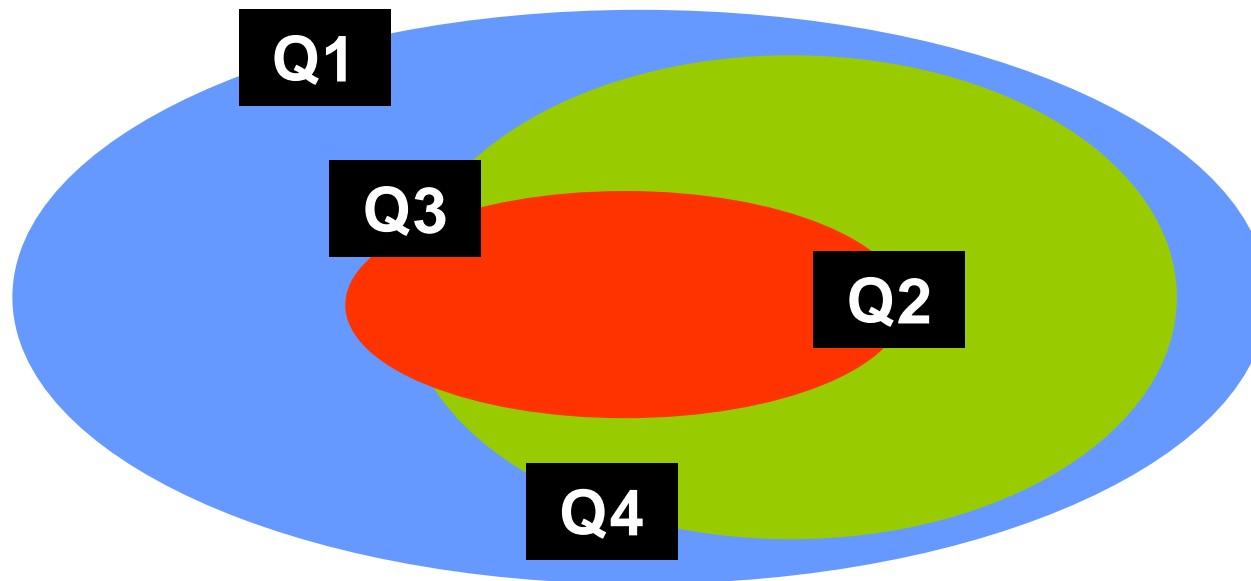
A common matrix will promote a rigorous common approach and make possible meaningful comparisons, mutual learning, and the eventual synthesis of the overall Evaluation results

Using the Common Matrix

1. The common Matrix will be an agreed evaluation plan - to guide the process of the evaluation in each country, as well as the eventual synthesis. For the 4 core evaluation questions and sub-questions which will be answered in all country evaluations, the common matrix, once agreed, will need to be strictly followed. If supplementary, country-specific questions are added, they may follow the same common matrix format.

Why these four core Questions

Other international & national influences & forces



Q1: PD in context

Q2: Effects of PD on aid effectiveness

Q3: Effects of PD on development effectiveness

Q4: Compared against different or alternative approaches

Overall development processes

The Aid Partnership

Aid influenced by PD commitments

Breaking it Down

The common Matrix identifies:

- The proposed 4 core evaluation questions
- The sub questions that operationalise these four core questions
- Types of evidence to be sought and indicators, where possible
- Likely data sources
- First suggestions on methods and techniques for data collection and analysis

Evaluation Matrix

Proposed Core Evaluation Questions	Suggested types of evidence & where possible, indicators	Likely sources of data	Methods & techniques for data collection, analysis & validation
<p>1. (The PD in context): What are the scope, limits and dynamics within and around the aid arena (in country X) that have shaped and limited Paris Declaration implementation and its potential effects on aid effectiveness and development effectiveness?</p>			
<p>2. (Process and intermediate outcomes): Has the implementation of the Paris Declaration improved the effectiveness of aid? [How?] (Summative)</p>			
<p>3. (Development outcomes): Has the implementation of PD strengthened the contribution of aid to development results, including poverty reduction? [How?]</p>			
<p>4. (Different or alternative approaches): Is the Paris Declaration the best way to achieve the kinds of outcomes that it set for aid effectiveness and development effectiveness?</p>			
<p>Conclusions: What results has the Paris Declaration achieved for aid effectiveness and development effectiveness? Are they sustainable?</p>			

Q1 The context for PD (scope, limits and dynamics)

- a) What are the key characteristics of the country that have been relevant to the implementation of the PD?
- b) What has been the extent of direct influence of the PD on overall development finance?
- c) Which have been the key actors in the country (and among its development partners) taking major decisions on aid?
- d) What has been the influence of the PD and AAA on the key actors in aid relationships and vice versa?
- e) What are the key and emerging issues that affect the aid arena and how does the PD influence those key issues?
- f) To what extent has the PD been implemented – shaping its potential influence in the aid arena?

Q2. Effects of the PD on aid effectiveness

From Approach Paper

- a) Have “transaction costs” in aid actually been reduced and/or shifted because of implementation of the Paris Declaration? If so, how, and what are the effects of such changes?
- b) Has PD implementation led to increases in country capacity? Why, how and where, and what are the effects?

More comprehensive appraisal

- c) To what extent have the original expected aid effectiveness outcomes in the Paris Declaration (list of eleven) been met?
- d) Any unintended consequences?

Q3. Has PD strengthened the contribution of aid to development results

- a) Has the PD enhanced ODA's impact on the MDGs and poverty reduction, relative to what was initially expected?
- b) Did the implementation of the PD help countries to prioritise the needs of the poorest people, including women and girls, and reduce social exclusion?
- c) Were results in specific sectors enhanced through the application of the PD principles?
- d) Any unintended consequences?

Q4. Is PD the best way to better aid and development results ?

- a. Were the development results in specific sectors more significant in cases where the PD principles were applied?
- b. What would be the likely implications for development results if donors were to shift a majority of aid to either general or sector-specific budget support?
- c. In terms of development results, what is the added value of PD-style development cooperation, alongside other donors and sources of development finance and other drivers of development in the country?

Conclusions

- **What results has the Paris Declaration achieved for aid effectiveness and development effectiveness? Are they sustainable?**

e.g. Findings on quality and extent of changes in national policies, strategies, systems, behaviour, etc. with long term and high level potential.