

# DAC Network on Development Evaluation

Illuminating development results and challenges

*To avoid and mitigate catastrophes like the current famine in the Horn of Africa, we must learn from, and avoid repeating, past mistakes. This involves drawing on evidence from evaluations and creating strategies and incentives to implement lessons learned. As a contribution to current discussion and efforts to support emergency relief and long term recovery, we have created this compilation from [DEReC](#) of potentially relevant evaluations on some of the core issues: drought, food security and nutrition, and humanitarian relief, as well as evaluations from the affected countries. The list is by no means exhaustive and not all evaluations will be directly relevant. The list covers only those evaluations found on DEReC using sector and key word searches. To alert us to other relevant reports please email: [DACEvaluation.contact@oecd.org](mailto:DACEvaluation.contact@oecd.org)*

## Drought relief

### [Ethiopia: Productive Safety Net Project](#)

16-Jun-2011

Published by the Independent Evaluation Group, World Bank

Assistance to the transition from an ad hoc emergency system to tackle food insecurity was provided through support for this project. The emphasis on moving from relief to a more productive and development-oriented safety net also aligned the project with wider World Bank objectives.

### [Malawi: Emergency Drought Recovery Project \(PPAR\)](#)

24-May-2007

Published by the Independent Evaluation Group, World Bank

Several lessons emerge from this study: An important one being that in disaster prone countries, regular monitoring and reporting of rainfall patterns, food balances (domestic consumption, production, imports including informal cross border trade), and crop prices is critical for timely mitigation and emergency response measures.

### [Evaluation of OFDA Cash for Relief Intervention in Ethiopia](#)

15-Nov-2004

Published by USAID

The Cash for Relief intervention is one of the most powerful relief techniques available. Used in coordination with food relief and under the right conditions which include: (a) local availability of food, (b) proximity to markets, and (c) adequate transport infrastructure, the intervention has a strong multiplier effect.

### [Zambia: Emergency Drought Recovery Project \(PPAR\)](#)

24-May-2007

Published by the Independent Evaluation Group, World Bank

Particular attention should be paid to food security issues in countries with chronic food insecurity and vulnerability to natural disasters. To achieve national and household food security, Zambia needs to invest heavily in productivity-enhancing technologies, irrigation infrastructure and rural roads, and allow a level playing field for both public and private sector service providers. This is a Project Performance Assessment Report (PPAR) for the Zambia Emergency Drought Recovery Project, which was approved on November 2002, and became effective on February 2003.

## **Evaluation of ODFA Emergency Self Relief Drought Response - Ethiopia**

15-Sep-2005

Published By USAID

This OFDA program provided emergency relief to drought victims in Ethiopia, and at the same time explored new/different approaches to seed relief. The program was found to be remarkably well-organized and implemented. Using the grassroots approach, it had a significant impact on beneficiaries who were extremely vulnerable.

**Food security, nutrition and food aid <http://oe.cd/1e>**

## **Évaluation de l'aide alimentaire française programmée**

27-May-2008

Publié par le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères de la France

L'étroite imbrication des facteurs conjoncturels et structurels de l'insécurité alimentaire montre la nécessité d'une meilleure articulation entre la gestion des crises et les politiques de sécurité alimentaire favorisant un continuum entre la prévention, l'urgence, la réhabilitation et le développement.

## **Addressing the Underlying and Basic Causes of Child Malnutrition in Developing Countries: What works and why?**

14-Apr-2009

Published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Evaluation Department

The primary objective of this Evaluation Study is to synthesise the available evidence on what works (or does not work) and why in nutrition programming to address the underlying and basic causes of undernutrition in high burden countries.

## **USAID/INDIA: Strategic Objective Close out Report - Improved child survival and nutrition in selected areas of India**

21-Nov-2005

Published by USAID

The evaluation provides evidence that the program strategy of integrating food and ancillary health services to improve women's and children's health was successful. The strategy helped to institute processes and build capacities that have led to improved program implementation, coverage and community ownership.

## **Catholic Relief Services/Rwanda Development Assistance Program (DAP) - Food Security Program: Final Evaluation**

11-Jan-2005

Published by USAID

The program increased food security for 7,000 institutionalized orphans, street children, elderly, and handicapped persons. While the Safety Net component of the overall program was successful, the Natural Resources component—focusing on erosion, land productivity, etc-- was not as satisfactory.

## **Cameroon: Evaluation of Bank Group Assistance to the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector 1996 - 2004**

26-Feb-2008

Published by the African Development Bank

The projects of the study are consistent with poverty reduction strategies, as they improve output in the agriculture, stockbreeding, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors. The main constraints on rural sector development were found to be, amongst others: (i) the low level of training for farmers and the limited number of training facilities; (ii) limited private sector participation; (iii) the insufficiency and poor state of rural infrastructure; (iv) limited access to farm inputs and products.

### **Evaluation: FAO: The Challenge of Renewal**

22-May-2007

Published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland

The principal conclusion of the evaluation can be stated in three words: “reform with growth”. The Organization is today in a financial and programme crisis that imperils the Organization’s future in delivering essential services to the world.

### **Joint Evaluation of the Cooperation of the European Commission, Belgium, Denmark, France and Luxembourg with Niger between 2000-2008**

03-Aug-2010 (original in [French](#))

Together, the five Donors taking part in the evaluation (DPE) accounted for more than half the Official Development Assistance delivered to Niger over the period. The main recommendation of the report is that the DPE should pursue in Niger two separate, parallel and complementary policies: a.) a policy entirely dedicated to supporting economic growth per capita; b.) a policy of long term international social solidarity, which will need to be supported by the DPEs for decades.

**Resettlement, disaster preparedness and humanitarian relief <http://oe.cd/1f>**

### **A ripple in development? Long term perspectives on the response to the Indian Ocean tsunami 2004**

05-May-2009

Published by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

The evaluation was carried out at the end of 2008 and early 2009 by a team of independent consultants, covering separately five sets of issues: the roles of the states and civil society, livelihoods and poverty, social relations, disaster risk mitigation, and capacity building.

### **Disasters, Climate Change, and Economic Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons and Future Directions - Evaluation Brief**

01-Jul-2007

Published by the Independent Evaluation Group, World Bank

The Increasing Costs of Natural Disasters Worldwide, the risks linked to natural hazards have increased sharply in recent decades. This paper explores the links among natural disasters, climate change, and economic development. It attempts to outline a framework for thinking about these links. The paper summarizes the limited knowledge of the longterm economic impact of natural disasters. It is necessary to draw links among disasters, conflicts, resource management, and other transmission channels to develop an appropriate response to natural disasters. The paper argues that African governments, along with their development partners, need to develop a more robust adaptation and response capability to disasters as part of their overall development planning. The paper makes the case for more market-based financing mechanisms than have been used hitherto and for an emphasis on forecasting research. It also argues for more work on the links between climate change and disasters and a new way of looking at disaster resilience as a continuum to development strategies.

### **Etude des interventions post-catastrophe de l'AFD**

11-Jan-2011

Publié par l'Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

La question dans le rapport posée est celle du lien optimal qui permettra à la France de tirer parti des forces et des atouts de l'AFD pour bien répondre à des besoins d'intervention qui risquent de devenir de plus en plus fréquents.

## **Impact Evaluation of Humanitarian Assistance to the Repatriation and Reintegration of Burundi Refugees (2003-08)**

17-Sep-2008

Published by the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration

This evaluation concludes a six-month study of humanitarian assistance that was provided to Burundian refugees during their return to, and reintegration in their home country. The evaluation had a twofold institutional focus: (i) multi-sectoral programs of refugee assistance, led by UNHCR; and (ii) assistance provided under bilateral grants, financed by the Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration (PRM) of the U.S. Department of State. The main conclusion is that near-complete repatriation and reintegration are facts of life and were achieved with an indispensable contribution from the program of assisted return. Risks to sustainable reintegration are discussed and recommendations provided on how to control some of them.

## **Hazards of Nature, Risks to Development: An IEG Evaluation of World Bank Assistance for Natural Disasters** (*Résumé analytique en français. Resumen en español*)

25-Apr-2006

Published by the Independent Evaluation Group, World Bank

This report is the first ever assessment of World Bank assistance for natural disasters, and one of the most comprehensive reviews of disaster preparedness and response ever conducted. The Independent Evaluation Group examined the Bank's experience in disaster response over the past 20 years to extract lessons to inform good practice and ensure the achievement of results in Bank-supported activities. Key findings included:

- Natural disaster projects financed by the Bank have had higher ratings for outcome and sustainability than the Bank's portfolio as a whole. But in general, disaster responses have tended toward the reactive and tactical, when a proactive and strategic approach would have had longer-term benefits. The crucial activities for long-term reduction of vulnerability take longer than three years to implement and have weak borrower demand.
- Actions taken during the first weeks and months after a disaster have a major impact on the recovery process to follow, and they need to be planned and implemented accordingly. Recovery for the poor requires particular attention, but is especially difficult to accomplish in disaster projects, and poverty impacts are generally not well documented. The Bank needs to be able to identify when haste is counterproductive, lest funding mechanisms rather than development needs drive its response.
- Reconstructed housing that is built using disaster-resistant techniques and according to the needs of occupants reduces vulnerability.
- Natural hazard risks are highly concentrated, so special attention needs to be given to planning ahead for disaster and to reducing long-term vulnerability in countries at highest risk. The high concentration of risk also suggests that mechanisms are needed to finance those risks or transfer them. The Bank's long-term engagement with client countries needs to ensure continued focus on permanent vulnerability reduction. The development community should engage with disaster-stricken borrowers earlier and stay engaged longer.

## **Evaluation of Sida's Humanitarian Assistance**

22-Nov-2010

Published by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

The extent to which Sweden's policies and strategic guidelines on cross-cutting issues are applied depends on individual staff members because there is no systemic approach to ensuring that cross-cutting issues are integrated into Sida-funded humanitarian programmes.

## Dutch Humanitarian Assistance

31-Jul-2006

Published by the Policy and operations Evaluation Department (IOB), the Netherlands

The evaluation assesses Dutch humanitarian aid provided in the period 2000-2004 and focuses on complex emergencies. It reviews policy and administrative procedures and examines the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the aid provided. The assistance provided in the case study countries took into account the different natures of the crises, was relevant to the needs of beneficiaries and in accord with the main policy objective of saving lives. It has mainly been effective in areas where access was achievable. Lack of access compromised coverage of the population: an unknown but large number of needy people could not be reached. Flaws in the international humanitarian aid system and shortcomings in needs assessments meant that particular needs of specific population groups were not met. At times, as in Darfur, operations were slow to start.

Overall the commodities supplied were appropriate, though it was difficult to adhere to minimal standards. The costs of aid delivery were high, but high costs do not necessarily imply inefficiency since they are determined to a large extent by prevailing contextual factors. Conflict and insecurity were the main determinants of the cost of delivery and also impacted on efficiency. The efficiency of delivery was also affected by the continued absence of the state in Somalia, the absence of functional government institutions in parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, weak institutions in southern Sudan and the lack of full state control in parts of Afghanistan.

## Evaluation of UNDP contribution to disaster prevention and recovery

09-Dec-2010

Published by UNDP

UNDP has helped countries formulate policies for disaster management, but challenges remain in integrating disaster risk reduction in development planning. This programme framework emphasizes three key areas of support in disaster risk management: a) strengthening national capacities in disaster prevention; b) support to response and recovery; and c) addressing programming principles of UNDP, namely gender equality and South-South cooperation.

## Évaluation de l'Aide humanitaire belge 2002-2006

17-Feb-2008

Publié par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Commerce Extérieur et Coopération au Développement, France

Le but de cette évaluation est « d'évaluer la qualité des interventions humanitaires financées par l'Etat fédéral belge entre 2002 et 2006 ». Les études sur le terrain ont été menées en RDC, au Burundi et au Pakistan. Un groupe de référence, composé des principales parties prenantes et des experts extérieurs, a dirigé la mise en oeuvre de l'évaluation.

## **Regional evaluations: Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya**

### **Somalia**

#### Assessment of Development Results: Evaluation of UNDP Contribution to Somalia

21-Jul-2010

Published by UNDP

Despite the challenging circumstances, the study found that UNDP should stop working in an emergency mode by focusing on quality and long-term sustainability of efforts and results achieved. Moreover, corporate programming instruments, guidance and support need to be more responsive to the realities faced by UNDP in Somalia.

## **Support to Internally Displaced Persons - Learning from Evaluations**

01-Mar-2005

Published by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

Efforts to improve the institutional arrangements in relation to Internally Displaced Persons (principally within the UN) have been taking place within the context of wider efforts to improve coordination in humanitarian operations.

## **Ethiopia**

### **Development Cooperation with Ethiopia 2000-2008**

12-Feb-2010

Published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland

On humanitarian Assistance, the evaluation finds that Finland should consider giving its Embassy a stronger role in advising on funding channels for humanitarian assistance, as well as in monitoring this assistance. This would make better use of the Embassy's country knowledge and presence, as well as strengthening linkages between relief and development interventions.

### **Child Health Initiatives for Lasting Development – in Ethiopia - Mid Term Evaluation**

17-Aug-2005

Published by USAID

The Farta Child Survival Project (FCSP) is a five-year project being implemented by CARE Ethiopia which targets under-five children and women of reproductive age residing in 40 peasant associations (PAs) of Farta Woreda, South Gondar Zone of the Amhara Region

### **Ethiopia - Review of Bank Group Assistance to the Agriculture and Rural Development**

18-Apr-2008

Published by the African Development Bank

The assistance program involves important components of institution building both as integral part in the lending projects as well as in technical assistance. Despite the relevance and good quality at entry of these operations, inadequate implementation performance, modest gain in institutional development and slowness in instituting self-sustaining institutions and legal framework are making it unlikely for the most of the projects to be sustained.

### **Joint Evaluation of the Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable**

#### **Development: Country Report for Ethiopia**

15-Apr-2008

Published by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)

One of the major findings of the case study is the close linkage between many of the activities and ongoing World Bank operations. Since Bank operations are increasingly implemented as harmonised multi-donor activities in support of government sector development programmes, the potential influence is much broader.

### **Country Assistance Evaluation of Ethiopia -Summary**

17-Mar-2010

Published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA)

While Japan's assistance has produced many good results (e.g. in infrastructure), the Ethiopian government is only halfway towards achieving its goal on food security which the Government of Ethiopia considers to be its top priority and which Japan sets as a basic objective of its aid to Ethiopia. In order to produce concrete results, the need for a development strategy that takes into consideration the linkages among vulnerable regions, potential regions, and the private sector is greater than ever. Japan also needs to adopt an aid strategy that takes into account of the linkages and synergies among various policies

## **[Ethiopia Country Assistance Evaluation 1996 - 2007](#)**

14-Nov-2008

Published by the African Development Bank

Most of the ongoing projects, particularly in infrastructure, are likely to generate satisfactory development results, despite delays to their expected delivery period. The Bank's assistance worked best in delivering physical infrastructure facilities (roads, air transportation; power; water and sanitation), but was less effective in agriculture, education, and health projects.

## **[Ethiopia: Seed Systems Development Project and National Fertilizer Sector Project](#)**

21-Jun-2007

Published by the Independent Evaluation Group, World Bank

The Seed Systems Development Project successfully achieved its main objective to decentralize and strengthen the government seed-producing agency, the Ethiopian Seed Enterprise (ESE). However, it failed to achieve its secondary objective to promote seed production by private firms, and informal seed production by farmers and ESE retains a nearly exclusive monopoly of seed production.

## **[Ethiopia Country Program Evaluation 2003-2004 to 2008-2009](#)**

28-Jan-2010

Published by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

The Ethiopia Country Program Evaluation (CPE) assessed the overall performance and results of CIDA's interventions in Ethiopia from 2003-04 to 2008-09. In the interest of continuity, coherence and adherence to Paris Declaration Principles, the Ethiopia Country Program should maintain its program focus on the existing areas of food security, governance/capacity building, along with the protection of basic services.

## **[Final Report Amhara Microenterprise Development, Agricultural Research, Extension and Watershed Management Project in Ethiopia](#)**

03-Dec-2007

Published by USAID

USAID//Ethiopia Mission and Virginia Tech worked together to implement the AMAREW Project to contribute to the overall efforts of the Amhara National Regional State in increasing rural household income, thereby improving food security.

## **[Evaluation of ODFA Emergency Self Relief Drought Response - Ethiopia](#)**

15-Sep-2005

Published By USAID

This Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) program provided emergency relief to drought victims in Ethiopia, and at the same time explored new/different approaches to seed relief. The program was found to be remarkably well-organized and implemented. Using the grassroots approach, it had a significant impact on beneficiaries who were extremely vulnerable.

## **[Country Assistance Evaluation of Ethiopia - Summary](#)**

04-Mar-2005

Published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA)

The Ethiopian government places its utmost importance on food security as a means to alleviate poverty. In order to achieve food security, increased agriculture productivity and domestic distribution of food are considered necessary. For improving agriculture productivity, mere provision of fertilizer is not effective. New agricultural technology and system development suitable for small-hold farmers and securing irrigation water supply are essential. Infrastructure development is required in achieving transportation of food from food surplus areas to food shortage areas.

### [Impact Assessment of Gurage Livelihoods and Agricultural Development \(GLAD\) Program](#)

15-Jun-2005

Published by USAID

The CHF International Ethiopia-Gurage Livelihoods and Agricultural Development (GLAD) program is a program designed to strengthen the livelihoods of rural populations in Ethiopia and thereby increase their resilience in times of severe economic and climatic disaster.

### [Aid Modalities in Ethiopia](#)

24-Jan-2005

Published by Irish Aid

If the international community is serious about the MDGs, Ethiopia should receive substantially more aid in the future. It currently receives significantly less aid per capita than other Sub-Saharan African countries, despite suffering from exceptionally deep and widespread poverty. A shift towards programmatic approaches is essential if Ethiopia is to absorb high volumes of aid.

## **Kenya**

### [Gender Aware Approaches in Agricultural Programmes: A study of Sida-supported Agricultural Programmes](#)

08-Mar-2010

Published by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

Concern about the ability of the world's ecosystems to continue supporting human life on earth is resulting in a renewed attentiveness to agriculture and its multi functional character. In 2008 alone three major publications reported on the need to focus policy attention on food and farming.

### [Kenya: Evaluation of Bank Assistance to the Agricultural and Rural Development - Final Report](#)

07-Oct-2005

Published by the African Development Bank

This evaluation report assesses the effectiveness of the Bank Group's lending strategy in supporting Kenya's agriculture and rural development (ARD) sector policies to maximize its efforts in generating economic growth and reducing poverty.

### [Projects in Makueni and Taita Taveta Districts, Kenya \(2004/4\)](#)

#### [Summary: Projects in Makueni and Taita Taveta Districts, Kenya \(2004/4\)](#)

14-Sep-2004

Published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Evaluation Department

A key lesson of the report is the importance of a participatory approach right from the start: Top-down planning was found not to work, and planning only succeeded when it addressed a clear need, was fully participatory and revised and updated as necessary.

### [Kenya: Agricultural Sector Adjustment Operation II](#)

04-Jul-2001

Published by the African Development Bank

The overall objectives of the Programme were to promote economic growth in Kenya and reduce rural poverty through: (a) accelerated agricultural growth by smallholders' production; and (b) improved food security, done mainly through consolidating those reforms already started through previous operations by other donors.