Annual Corporate Evaluation Report 2011-2012

Evaluation Unit

International Development Research Centre

Introduction

The Annual Corporate Evaluation report underpins and expands upon the Evaluation section of the IDRC Management Report presented to the Board of Governors each year in June. The report presents highlights of evaluation across the Centre for the past year and documents evaluations completed and evaluations planned. The Evaluation Unit tracks this activity for our own monitoring and to communicate with the Centre and external audiences. The Evaluation Unit also uses the Annual Corporate Evaluation report to explore evaluation issues which are of importance to the Centre.

This year's report focuses on progress during the second year of implementing the Centre's 2010-2015 evaluation strategy. The report begins by reviewing progress towards each of the Unit's outcome areas. This year saw significant progress in developing measures of program-level performance. This is followed by a description of this year's evaluation characteristics. The final section of the report explores trends in the quality of evaluation. The Evaluation Unit has assessed the quality of evaluations conducted across the Centre for the past ten years. There have been improvements in quality since 2001-2002. However this year quality is at its lowest point in five years. The detailed examination of trends in quality is done in order to inform the development of actionable strategies to improve quality in the future.

IDRC supports evaluation and evaluative thinking within the Centre and with project partners to enable project and program improvement and to share learning. Evaluation is framed in terms of utility: evaluations should have a clear purpose and use, for either learning or accountability needs. The Centre's Evaluation Unit serves as a steward of a decentralized evaluation system, supporting improvements in the quality and utility of evaluation as well as managing studies of Centre-wide interest.

In a period of fiscal constraints, high-quality evaluation is an important tool for documenting and assessing the results of IDRC-supported research (see for example boxes 1and 2 for results of two evaluations this year). As responsibility for quality is shared across IDRC's decentralized evaluation system, steps will be needed to ensure that program staff have the time and training to support evaluation, both within their program and with their grantees.

Outcomes

IDRC's *Evaluation Strategy 2010-2015* identifies four outcome areas. Progress in each outcome area is discussed below.

The first is **high quality program-led evaluation**. Figure 1 describes different evaluation activity among programs. Overall, evaluative thinking is strong.

This year, most evaluations assessed a single project. As in previous years, evaluations asked questions relating to meeting objectives, future programming, and project impact. The majority were commissioned towards the end of the project cycle.

This year the quality of evaluation at the Centre is the lowest it has been in five years. The final section of the report delves into different issues relating to the quality of evaluation at the Centre.

Figure 1: Evaluation activity by Program Area 2011-2012

	Health	A&E	Science	SEP
Overall rating	M	M	M	M
Supported research on evaluation	M	W	M	S
Engaged in evaluation capacity building	M	W	M	S
Evaluative thinking	S	S	S	S
Unacceptable quality evaluations	0	0	2	1
Number of commissioned evaluations	2	7	9	3
Approximate spending on evaluation (in thousands of $CAD)	186	129	106	174

S- Strong   M- Medium   W-Weak/non-existent

Below, findings from two evaluations conducted this year are highlighted. Box 1 is an example of an evaluation of multiple projects.

Box 1: IDRC engagement in eHealth. Total spending: $16,970,000 (2005-2010)

The growing field of eHealth explores the use of technology in improving health outcomes. This evaluation looked at an area of research that IDRC has been supporting for more than ten years, selecting a subset of 25 projects funded between 2005 and 2010, in order to take stock of outcomes to date and to inform future strategic directions for the Centre. The evaluation documented cumulative results of the research, such as training over 1,400 people in the design, use, and management of ICT solutions. These people ranged from data collectors at the village level, to community health workers, to members of the ministry of health. Strategic partnering with NGOs, governments, universities, and the private sector was shown to be an important success factor in the different projects. The evaluation also noted positive policy influence achievements, particularly in Uganda, Rwanda, and Mozambique, where the projects were expanded nationally. It was found that involving policymakers from project conceptualization familiarised them with the research topic and allowed them to guide the design of the study so that it could be effectively applied to the existing health system. Most software used in the projects was free and open-source. This is appealing for ministries to adopt, allowing for savings and also innovations in line with local conditions. The evaluation found that the research supported by IDRC focused on social and technological innovations, and less than half measured health outcomes. The evaluation recommends that future programming further strengthens the link between technologies and their influence on health outcomes. Read the evaluation:
http://irims.idrc.ca/getDocument.asp?documentNumber=331433

This year the DFID-IDRC Climate Change and Adaptation in Africa program was externally evaluated. Box 2 summarises some results of the evaluation.

Box 2: IDRC-DFID partnership in Climate Change and Adaptation in Africa: Total spending: $56,574,360 IDRC $16,250,000 (2006-2012)

The Climate Change and Adaptation in Africa program supported African researchers' efforts to help communities adapt to the effects of climate change. While some challenges in implementation were noted, overall the evaluation concluded that the program contributed significantly to its goal and outcomes. The evaluation documented capacity building results for individual researchers and the program's attention to building African leadership for adaptation research. However, results for organisational capacity building as well as policy influence were less strong. The evaluation noted that a six-year timeframe was too short for a program that aims for influence as well as sustainability. The evaluation concluded that participatory action research was a useful approach, and that the program contributed to knowledge on seasonal forecasting, climate model downscaling, social vulnerability, and other issues. However, the knowledge contribution can be seen primarily as innovatively packaging existing knowledge toward adaptation concerns, and "supporting a process of behavioral and social change" more than producing new knowledge and technologies. The program was assessed to be good value for money and the management and administration was effective. However, the roles of the different institutional structures, including the advisory board, were not clearly defined and this led to communication and governance challenges. The evaluation identified priorities for supporting the legacy of CCAA programming, especially knowledge sharing, policy influence, and the continuation of a fellowship program for adaptation researchers.
Read the evaluation: http://idl-bnc.idrc.ca/dspace/handle/10625/49107.

The second outcome area is **influential strategic evaluations and external reviews.** This year, in response to a March 2010 request from the Board of Governors for more information about the portfolio of projects within each program, the Evaluation Unit developed two tools to facilitate comparative understanding across programs. The first is a program dashboard which provides a concise high-level description of a program (illustrated below). The dashboard provides a synopsis of the regional, thematic, and outcome indicators of various projects within a program. It also provides an overview of project outputs and recipient institutions. Beyond its intended use for the Board and external program reviewers, some programs in the pilot project noted its usefulness as a management tool.

The Unit is also developing a program measurement framework, or rubric, which will be used to assess program performance on key external program review questions. Future external program reviewers will be asked to comment on each performance area using a common language and scale. In addition, reviewers will be asked to make an overall assessment of the program's performance. This rubric is intended to help meet the core needs of the Board in reviewing programs.

Sample Dashboard for 'Supporting Inclusive Growth' Program (partial data)
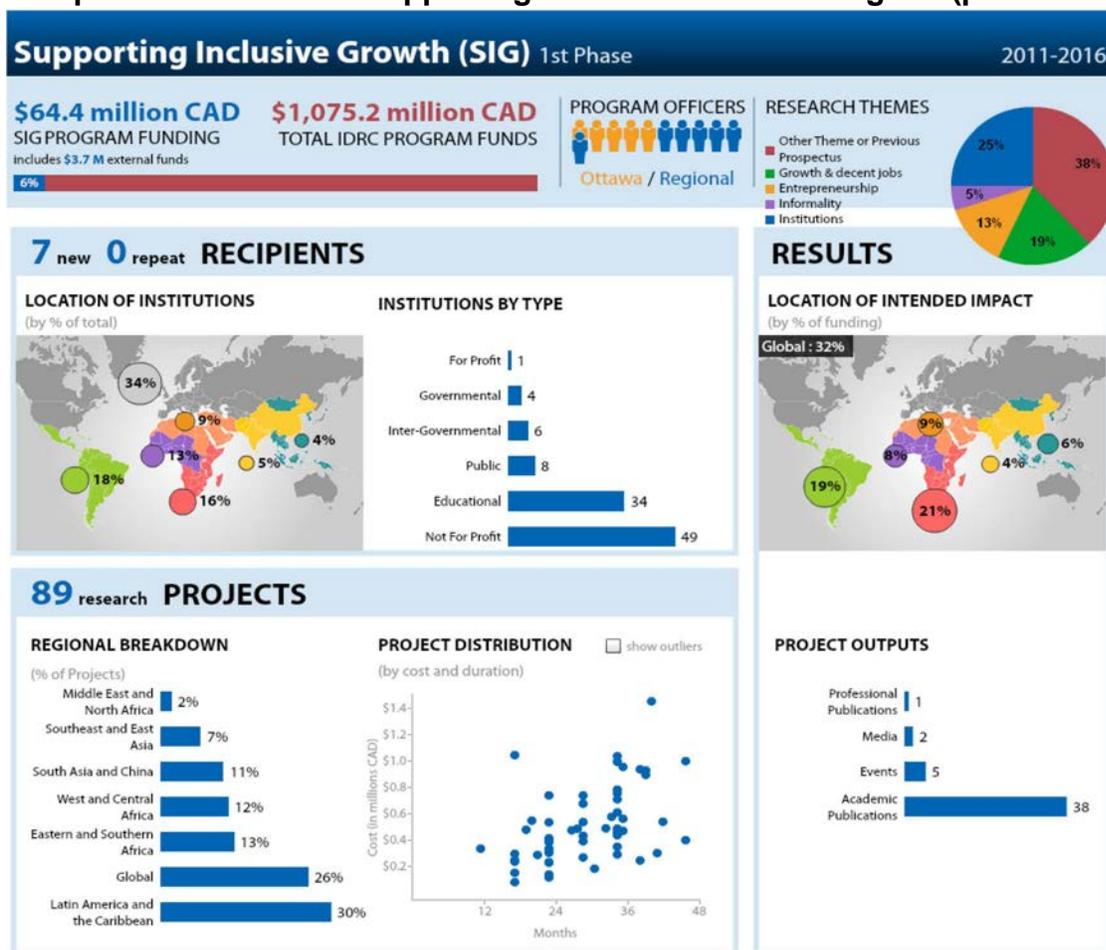
The third outcome area is **innovations in evaluation approaches and methods.** This work focuses on areas where current tools do not adequately address the contexts in which IDRC programs operate or provide the specific, real-time guidance needed for our programs and grantees. For example, the Evaluation Unit supported three grantees to undertake a collaborative research project with One World Trust on how to make accountability actionable for research organizations. A key challenge for IDRC recipients is how to be accountable not only to donors and regulators, but also to those who use research or are affected by it. The project developed an online resource that research organisations can use to address key principles of accountability: participation, transparency, evaluation, and complaints and response (http://www.oneworldtrust.org/apro/). These resources can be tailored to suit the diverse needs of IDRC recipients.

Over the last two decades, researchers and donors have come to understand that evaluating the reach and impact of research in contexts affected by violence is complex. The Unit's support to the International Conflict Research Institute brings together donors, researchers, and evaluators to explore new approaches for addressing the challenges and opportunities for improving the evaluation of research in contexts of fragility and violence. The project is completing a collected volume and has piloted a workshop on ethical evaluation practice in difficult environments.

Developmental evaluation is an approach in which the evaluator works with the project team to adapt and modify implementation as the project progresses. This approach can be a used to improve the effectiveness of the policy-oriented research that the Centre supports. The Evaluation Unit's work in developmental evaluation led to a partnership with two Canadian foundations and the federal and Ontario governments as part of work housed at Social Innovation Generation. IDRC's leadership and engagement in this area has helped raise the Centre's profile nationally, catalyzed the involvement of two partners from Latin America, and led to various publications on the topic.

In the final outcome area, the Evaluation Unit is **building the field of evaluation** in South Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. Collaborators from these regions are piloting evaluation curriculum and have publications underway. This work has generated interest from a number of donors who would like to more effectively support evaluation capacity in the South.

Evaluation at a Glance

A decentralised evaluation system at IDRC means that evaluators are not only contracted by the Evaluation Unit, but also by management, programs, regional offices, and grantees.

The Evaluation Unit tracks the profile of evaluators by geographic location and gender. In 2011-2012, the Evaluation Unit received 26 evaluation reports. This is ten more than last year.

In total, 41 evaluators were hired to conduct the evaluation reports for this year. These are evenly divided between the North and the South.

The profile of evaluators shows that 44 percent of evaluators were female and 49 percent were male. This is the closest male-female ratio since 2005-2006.

The quality of the 26 evaluations was also assessed by the Evaluation Unit. The quality of each report was measured against four criteria that are based on standards endorsed by international evaluation associations:

Figure 2: Profile of Evaluators by Region

Figure 3: Profile of Evaluators by Gender

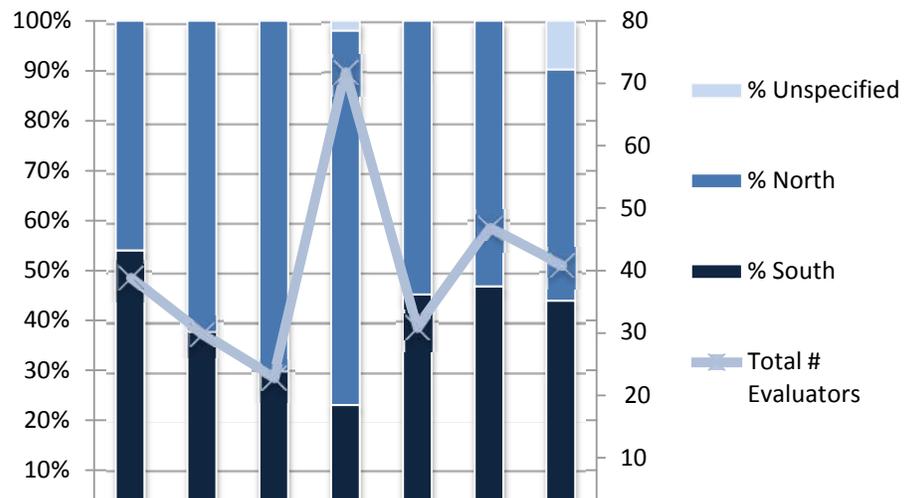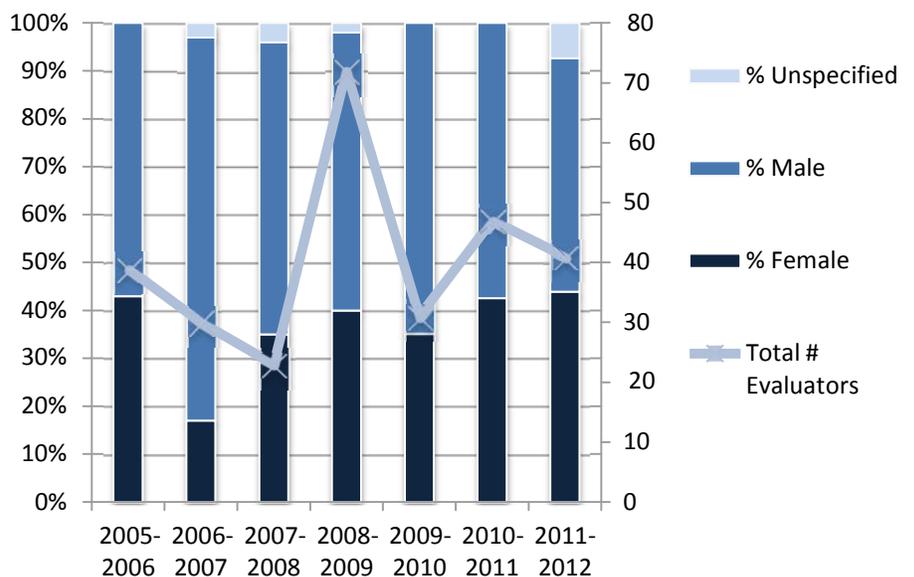- *Utility* measures the extent to which the evaluation explicitly identifies the users and uses of the evaluations and describes how the users participate in the evaluation process.

- *Feasibility* measures the extent to which the methods and approaches are matched to the questions and issues the evaluation set out to examine.
- *Accuracy* measures the extent to which the evaluation report presents conclusions and recommendations that are supported by evidence that has been derived through the application of appropriate and solid methods.
- *Propriety* measures adherence to ethical standards.

Understanding Quality

In the past three years, 85% of program-led evaluations were of acceptable quality[1]. The Evaluation Unit has noticed that there is considerable variation in quality among acceptable evaluations. This year, the Evaluation Unit looked more closely at trends in quality in order to help improve evaluation practise in the future. This section looks across 75 evaluations reviewed by the Evaluation Unit between 2009 and 2012[2,3]

IDRC aims for high quality and useful evaluations. Poor- and unacceptable-quality evaluations are less likely to serve either a learning or accountability purpose. The Evaluation Unit has grouped low and unacceptable quality evaluations together in the presentation of findings from this study as both categories are problematic for use. Together, between 2009 and 2012 low and unacceptable quality accounts for 40% of evaluations at the Centre.

2009-2012 evaluation quality

U, 10, 13%
L, 20, 27%
M, 19, 26%
H, 25, 34%

- Unacceptable
- Low
- Moderate
- High
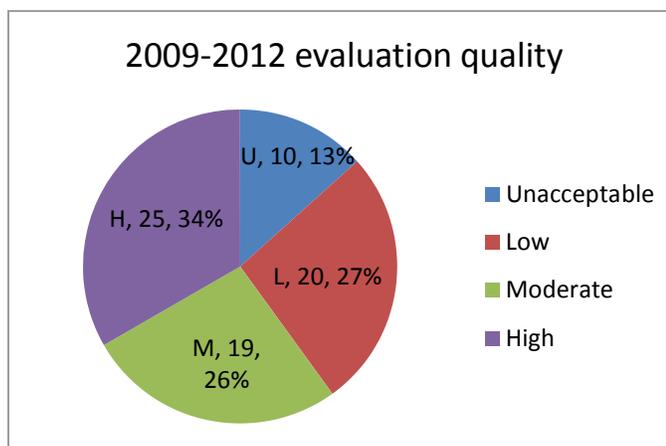
What characteristics do good quality evaluations share?

Evaluations ….	Tend to be of better quality than evaluations…
o Of multiple projects o Of projects which last between 40-74 months o That take place at the project's midway point o That are commissioned by IDRC o With high levels of technical support	o Of single projects. o Of projects shorter than 39 months. o That take place towards the end of the project cycle. o That are commissioned by a grantee. o That have low levels of technical support.

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[1] There are 10 questions which the Unit uses to assess evaluation quality. The Unit began disaggregating the quality of acceptable evaluations in 2012 into high, moderate, and low quality. In the interest of better understanding different trends which are related to quality, a grading scheme was introduced to retroactively assign ratings of high, moderate, and low to acceptable quality evaluations. The retroactive grading scheme is as follows: high quality evaluation, 0-2 weaknesses; moderate quality evaluation, 3-4 weaknesses; and low quality evaluation, 5 or more weaknesses. Evaluations are deemed unacceptable when they do not meet two or more of the criteria. For more on the assessment of quality, see http://idl-bnc.idrc.ca/dspace/bitstream/10625/47274/1/133620.pdf

[2] This report on trends in quality is done at an aggregate level. Not all information was available for the 75 reports studied.

[3] A full list of evaluations included and excluded from this analysis can be found in Annex 2 and 3.

These evaluation characteristics are not discrete. The length of the project and the timing of the evaluation are characteristics of single-project evaluations. Most single-project evaluations are conducted towards the end of the project cycle. Evaluations of projects which are shorter than 39 months are even more frequently conducted towards the end of the project (83%).

Similarly, grantee-commissioned evaluations are more often of single projects. These are also more often of projects shorter than 39 months than Centre-commissioned evaluations. Evaluations that are commissioned by grantees tend to have less technical support than those commissioned by IDRC staff.

We suspect some of these trends could be related to the utility of the evaluation. It is possible that when the Centre commissions an evaluation of a cluster of projects, there is a greater tendency towards use than when the Centre commissions an end-of-project evaluation. A focus on utility most likely also affects the attention given to other aspects of the evaluation, such as accuracy.

Indeed, poor-quality evaluations often encounter quality problems in utility and accuracy. In more than a quarter of all evaluations received since 2009, users are not identified and user participation is weak. In unacceptable quality evaluations, the user is rarely identified or participating in a significant way. The design of the evaluation is generally inadequate and there are concerns in all elements of accuracy (appropriate use of tools and methods; application of tools and methods; presentation of evidence, and substantiation of the conclusions and recommendations). Similar weaknesses are identified in low-quality evaluations: half do not identify users and there are accuracy concerns. Therefore, a key consideration in commissioning evaluations in the future is use.

Other trends in quality could also be related to the capacity to carry out high-quality evaluations. Technical support is positively associated with evaluation quality.

Any type of evaluation can serve a useful purpose. The trends that are found in this report do not indicate that evaluations of any type should cease. Rather, it suggests that when evaluations are commissioned, they should be intentionally designed to be useful.

What follows is a description of evaluation practice by program area and further elaboration of the findings related to quality.

Evaluation quality in Program Areas

Program Areas at the Centre have very different evaluation practices in spending on and commissioning of evaluations, as illustrated by the figure below. These indicators are compared to the relative financial size of the program[4]. The difference in spending on evaluation and the number of 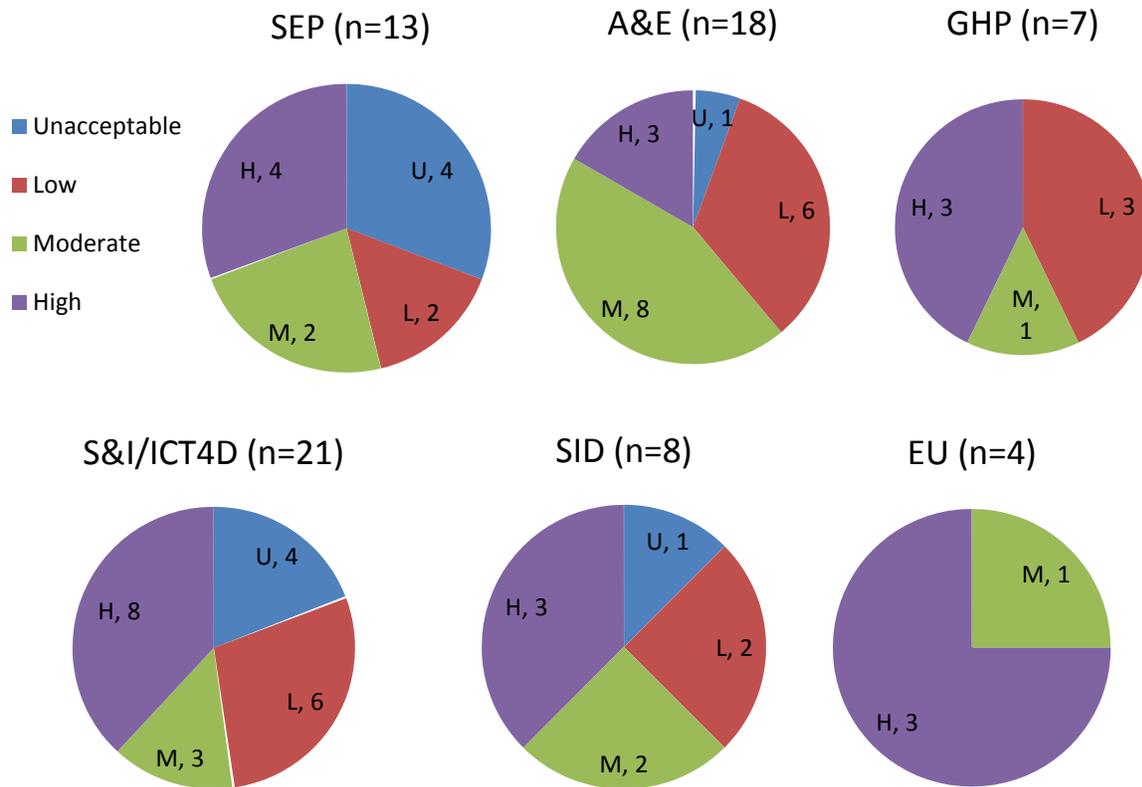evaluations commissioned is related to the type of evaluation commissioned. Single-project evaluations are generally less expensive than multi-project evaluations.

Program evaluations (2011-2012)
Relative number of evaluations, cost of evaluations, and size of programming (as % of sum for all programs)
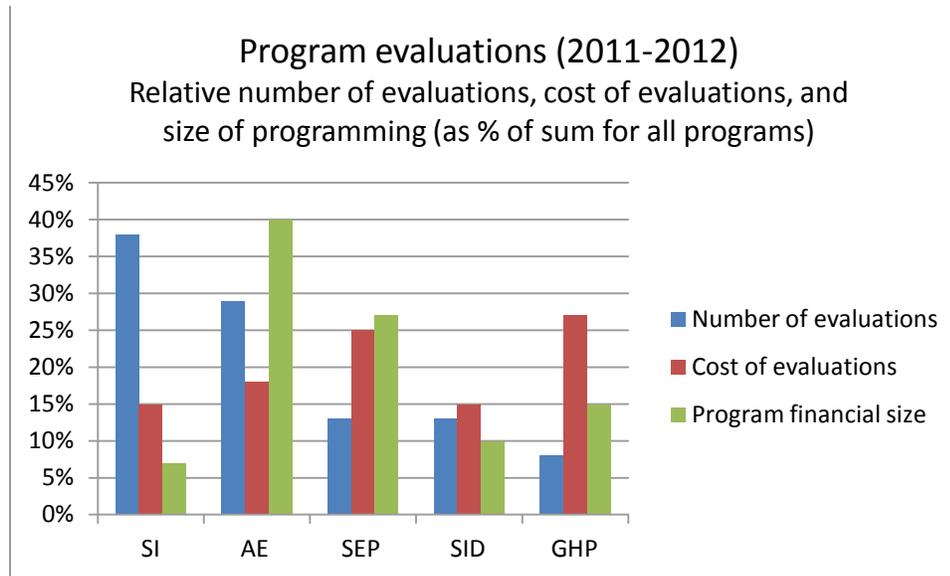
Programs also have mixed quality of the evaluations they commission. The breakdown of the quality of each program's evaluations can be seen below for 2009-2012. During this period, at least 50% of evaluations are of high or acceptable quality for all programs.

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[4] The financial size of the program is a problematic comparator. The numbers in the figure are from the Program of Work and Budget 2011-12. However, the evaluations included therein can evaluate projects from funds proceeding the current fiscal year. Almost all of the evaluations listed under Science and Innovation, for example, evaluated Information and Communication Technologies for Development programming which did not have a budget this fiscal year but was a fairly large program.

SEP (n=13)

- Unacceptable
- Low
- Moderate
- High

H, 4 · U, 4 · M, 2 · L, 2

A&E (n=18)

H, 3 · U, 1 · L, 6 · M, 8

GHP (n=7)

H, 3 · L, 3 · M, 1

S&I/ICT4D (n=21)

H, 8 · U, 4 · L, 6 · M, 3

SID (n=8)

U, 1 · H, 3 · L, 2 · M, 2

EU (n=4)
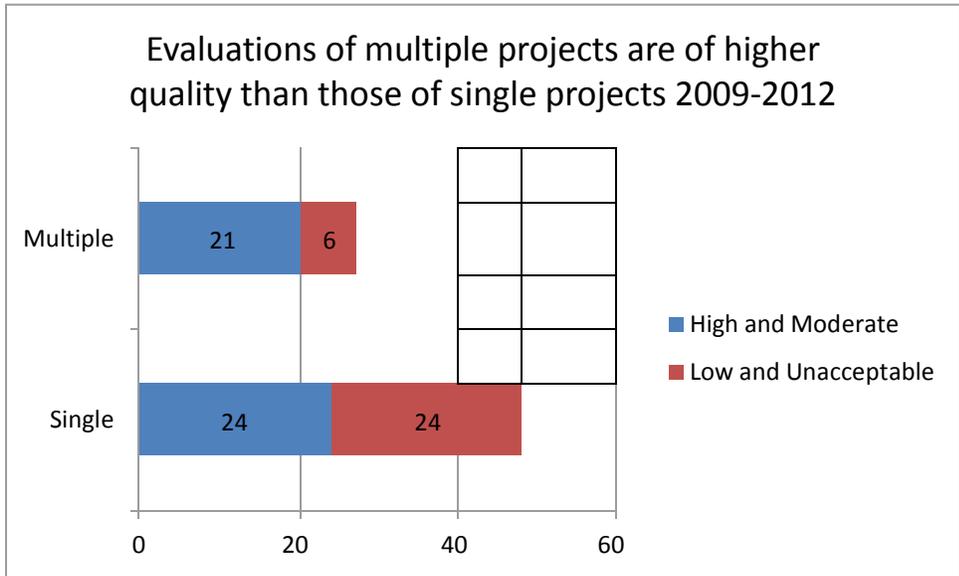

M, 1 · H, 3

Evaluation Characteristics

Some overall trends emerge in characteristics of the evaluations commissioned between 2009-2012 and the actors involved.
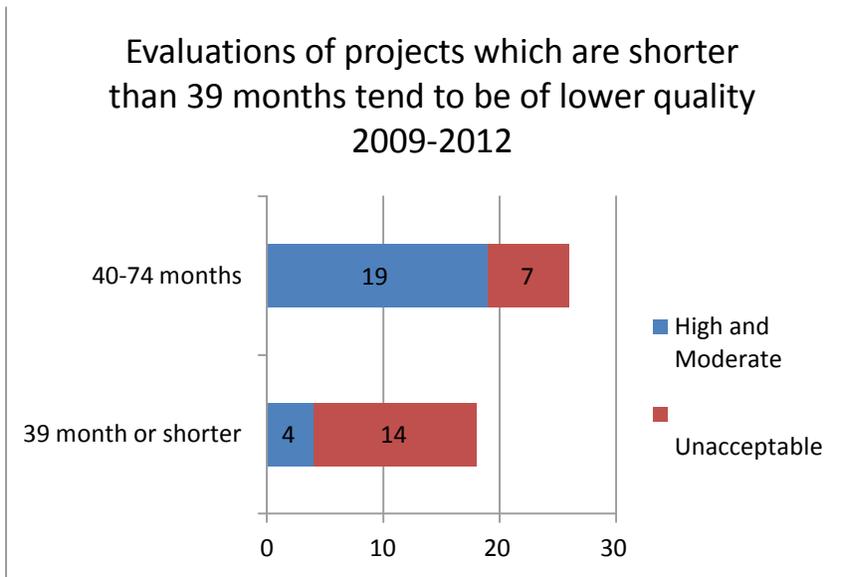
Single/Multiple project

Since 2009, the number of single-project evaluations is roughly double that of evaluations of multiple projects. Single-project evaluations are of lower quality than multiple-project evaluations.
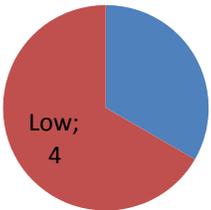
Evaluations of multiple projects are of higher quality than those of single projects 2009-2012

Multiple: High and Moderate 21, Low and Unacceptable 6

Single: High and Moderate 24, Low and Unacceptable 24

Legend:
- ■ High and Moderate
- ■ Low and Unacceptable

Duration

There are differences within single-project evaluations. One of these is the duration of the project that is being evaluated. Projects of 39 months or shorter were of lower quality than those whose duration ranged between 40 and 74 months. In 2011-12, all project evaluations of 39 months or shorter were of low or unacceptable quality.

Evaluations of projects which are shorter than 39 months tend to be of lower quality 2009-2012

40-74 months: High and Moderate 19, Unacceptable 7

39 month or shorter: High and Moderate 4, Unacceptable 14

Legend:
- ■ High and Moderate
- ■ Unacceptable

39 month or

(2011-12)

Low; 4

Timing

Data on the timing of the evaluation during the project cycle was only collected for this year. However, the relationship is strong enough to mention. Evaluations that were conducted halfway through the project cycle were of higher quality than those conducted within the last year of the funding cycle.

Midterm evaluations tend to be of higher quality
2011-2012
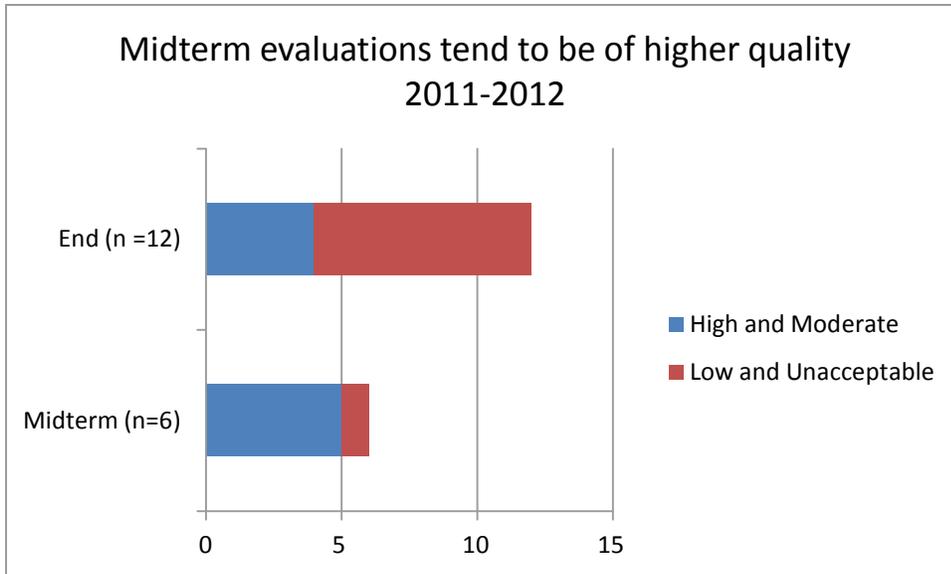
Region

Most projects and their evaluations have a geographical region with which they are associated. Below are the quality breakdowns for each region. The projects of a global nature or located in Asia tend to have higher quality evaluations. Africa has a much higher portion of unacceptable and low-quality evaluations.

Within Africa, evaluations from projects in West Africa perform particularly poorly.
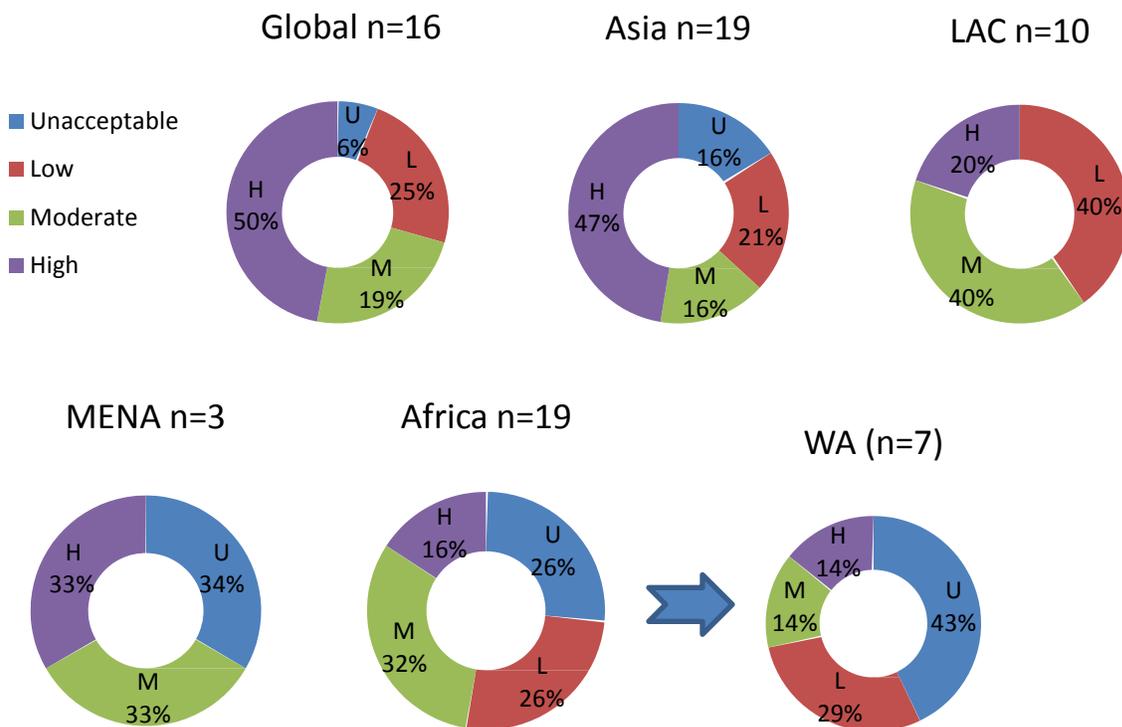
Cost

The cost of evaluation can vary greatly depending on type, size and scope. For instance, the average single-project evaluation in 2011-2012 cost just below $19,000, which is significantly less than the approximately $69,000 cost of the average multi-project evalua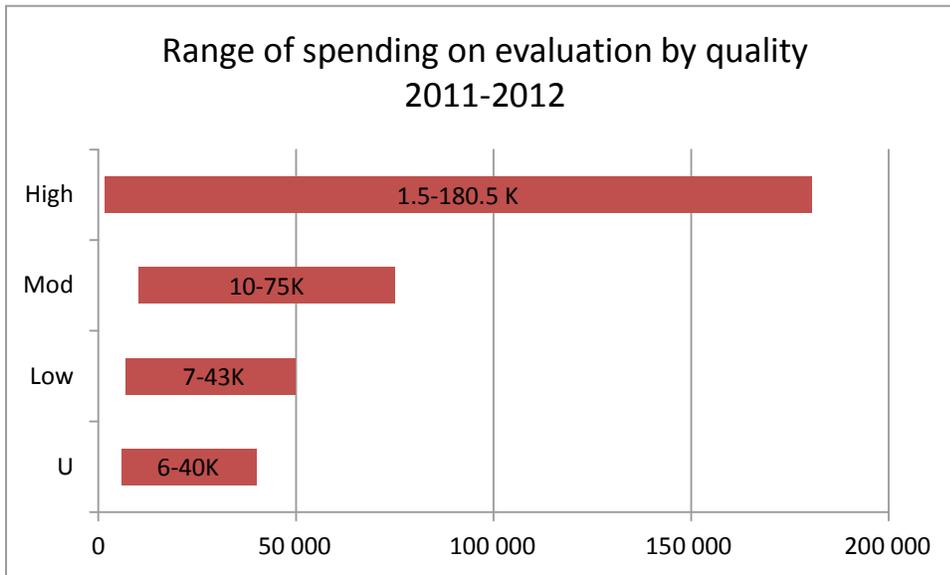tion. There is no clear tendency when comparing the cost and quality of evaluations. Both the most expensive and least expensive evaluation in 2011-2012 are high-quality.

Range of spending on evaluation by quality 2011-2012

Quality	Range
High	1.5-180.5 K
Mod	10-75K
Low	7-43K
U	6-40K

(x-axis: 0, 50 000, 100 000, 150 000, 200 000)

Actors

There are several sets of actors that may be involved in program-led evaluation.

Evaluators

The most common type of evaluator is a consultant. However, sometimes academics or practitioners are hired to conduct evaluations. Consultants are more often associated with high- and moderate-quality evaluations than are internal or academic evaluators. However, the small number of academic, internal, or mixed evaluator teams hired by IDRC makes firm conclusions difficult.

Consultants and mixed evaluator teams tend to provide higher quality evaluations than either academic or internal evaluators.
2009-2012
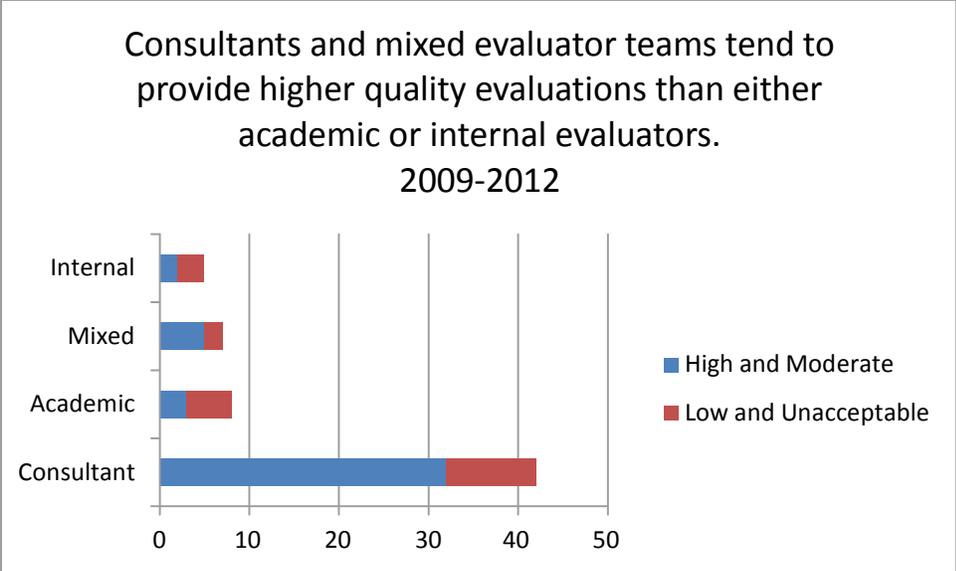
Commissioning the evaluation

In general, evaluations that are commissioned by IDRC are of higher quality than those commissioned by grantees. This year, just under half of evaluations commissioned by grantees were of low and unacceptable quality, while fewer than 20% of IDRC-commissioned evaluations were of low or unacceptable quality. Almost all of the evaluations commissioned by IDRC had either high or medium levels of involvement by the Evaluation Unit. This involvement was less frequent for grantee-commissioned evaluations.
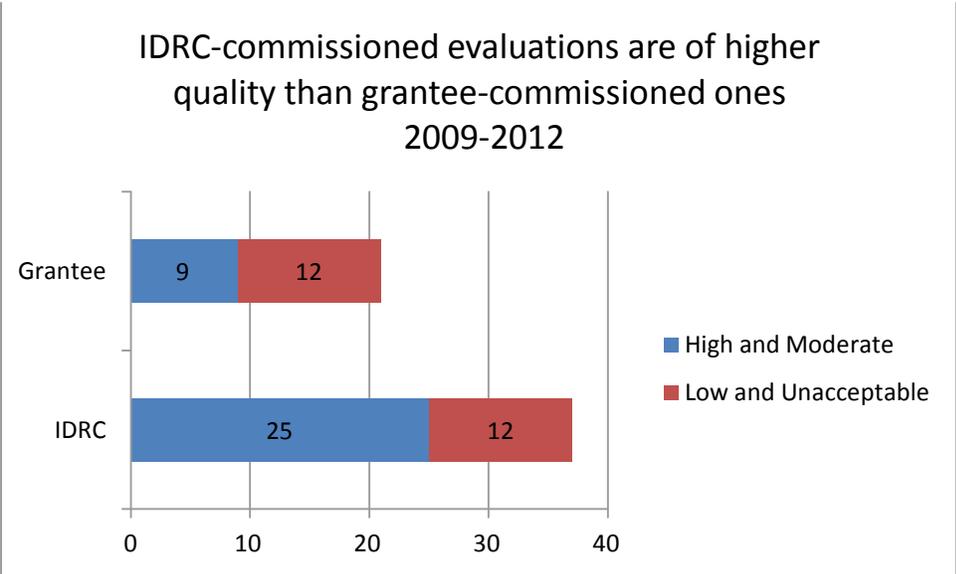

IDRC-commissioned evaluations are of higher quality than grantee-commissioned ones
2009-2012

Technical support

Evaluation at IDRC is a shared responsibility. Programs are the decision makers in program-led evaluation. Programs can choose to seek input from the Evaluation Unit . A proxy for technical support for evaluation is involvement of the Evaluation Unit in an

evaluation. A high level of technical support was assessed based on the involvement of one or more members of the Evaluation Unit in defining the Terms of Reference, questions, design, implementation, selection of evaluators, and/or commenting on drafts.
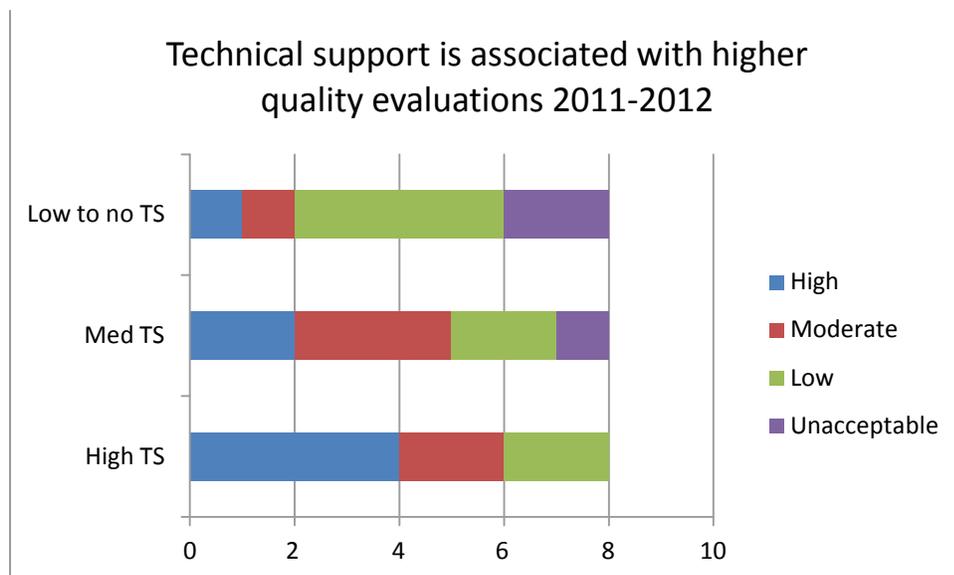
Discussion

Trends in quality differences relating to different characteristics of evaluations have been highlighted above. In sum, short single-project summative evaluations tend to be of lower quality. Evaluations of projects in Africa also tend to be of lower quality. Moreover, grantee-led evaluations, and those without involvement of the Evaluation Unit, often have quality concerns. No relationship was found between the cost of an evaluation and the quality.

Trends in the quality of planned, multi-project, longer project, and midterm evaluations suggest that efforts were made to ensure the utility of the evaluation, which may explain the differences in quality. Regional differences in quality may be more related to capacity, as could be grantee-commissioned evaluations and the presence of technical support.

What are the implications of these trends for evaluation at IDRC?

While associations have been highlighted in this report between evaluation characteristics and quality, the nature of the relationship has not been defined. The associations are important to consider moving forward. Unacceptable quality evaluations are less likely to serve either a learning or accountability purpose and are thus a poor use of the Centre's resources (financial and human). Acceptable but low-quality evaluations are also a poor use of resources. The Centre and grantees would benefit from higher quality evaluations.

IDRC values high-quality, useful evaluation that can serve a variety of users (whether management, a program, a donor, researchers or networks). Single project and grantee-managed evaluation have much value to add in terms of helping the Centre articulate, demonstrate and improve its programming.

More care is needed in the design, conduct, and reporting of evaluations, particularly for those with characteristics that are associated with lower quality in 2009-2012. As always, the Centre encourages the use of the evaluation to be of primary importance. Evaluations that aim at the outset to have high levels of use are likely to take necessary measures to ensure high quality.

Responsibility for quality is shared across IDRC's decentralized evaluation system. Steps will be needed to ensure that the Program Officers have the time, resources, and training to support evaluation, both within their program and with their grantees. The Evaluation Unit is committed to supporting high quality program led evaluation. The Unit is currently updating its strategy to fit with evolving contexts in the Centre and changes in the Evaluation Unit resources.

Annex 1: Acronyms

A&E	Agriculture and Environment
CCAA	Climate Change Adaptation in Africa
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EU	Evaluation Unit
GHP	Global Health Policy
ICT4D	Information and Communication Technologies for Development
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
SEP	Social and Economic Policy
S&I	Science and Innovation
SID	Special Initiatives Division
SIG	Supporting Inclusive Growth
WA	West Africa

Annex 2: List of evaluations included in 'Understanding Quality' analysis, by Program Area

SEP	Gender Network Project in South and South East Asia: An evaluation
SEP	Review of the Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Network Assessment of its Achievements
SEP	Evaluation of International Lawyers and Economists Against Poverty
SEP	An external review of the Asia-pacific research and training network on trade
SEP	Institutional Evaluation of WRC Research Competitions Program
SEP	Training Institute: Women's Rights, Citizenship and Governance in SSA - Evaluation
SEP	Rapport d'évaluation de projet: institutionnalisation du genre, des droits et de la citoyenneté des femmes dans l'enseignement supérieur a l'UCAD
SEP	Monitoring and Evaluation of Pilot Project: Child Support, Poverty and Gender Equality in the Caribbean
SEP	Judicial Observatory Project (Phase II)
SEP	Evaluation of the African Transitional Justice Research Network
SEP	Youth as a Strategy for Community Mental Health in the West Bank
SEP	The Poverty and Economic Policy Network (PEP): External Assessment of Activities and Future Directions
SEP	External Review of IDRC Pre-ICN Forums on Competition and Development 2006-2011
AE	An evaluation of the community-based natural resources management program in Bhutan
AE	External review and impact assessment of the African highlands initiative
AE	Rapport de consultation sur l'évaluation des projets collaboratifs de l'ICRAF finances par le CRDI
AE	Social Analysis Systems Evaluation Report
AE	The IDRC Tracer Study on NEPED
AE	Cities Farming for the Future
AE	Asian partnership on emerging infectious diseases research
AE	Development research forum of Cambodia
AE	Review of CBAA Projects in Kenya, Uganda, South Africa and Zimbabwe
AE	WaDimena - Regional Water Demand Initiative for the Middle East and North Africa Final Report
AE	Rapport d'évaluation à mi-parcours du projet de renforcement des stratégies locales de gestions des zones sylvo-pastorales inter-villageoises dans le bassin arachidier du Sénégal
AE	Evaluación Externa Final, Proyecto SUPPORT: Aumentando la capacidad para la innovación, incremento de la productividad y el acceso a los mercados de organizaciones de agricultores periurbanos en América Latina
AE	Mission d'évaluation du réseau des organisations paysannes et des producteurs agricoles (ROPPA)

AE	Midterm Review of the Rural Territorial Dynamics Programme
AE	Evaluation of the Activities of the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (2003-2010)
AE	External Review of Rimisp-RTD Project: Organizational Issues
AE	External Review of the Rimisp Rural Territorial Dynamics (RTD) Project: Scientific Contributions and Policy Influence
AE	Interim Review of Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia (EEPSEA) for the Period July 1, 2007, to November 30, 2011
GHP	IDRC at the XVI International AIDS Conference
GHP	Review of RITC Pilot Mentorship Program for Tobacco Control Researchers
GHP	Gender Evaluation: Summary and Way forward
GHP	Evaluation of Phase II of the SDC/IDRC/GEH Research Matters Project
GHP	Evaluation of IDRC-supported eHealth Projects: Final Report
GHP	Report on GHRI Indicators
GHP	Final Report on Review of Global Health Research Initiative
S&I	GK3 Conference Evaluation
S&I	Formative Evaluation of PAN's Networking Approach
S&I	Strengthening Resilience in Tsunami-affected communities of India and Sri Lanka - Project evaluation Report
S&I	Knowledge access for rural interconnected area network karianet - a self-assessment study
S&I	Independent Review of the African Network Operators Group
S&I	Regards croises sue l'excision a l'heure des TIC: jeunes et genre, au cœur de la citoyenneté …
S&I	The policy influence of LIRNEasia
S&I	Gender Evaluation Final Report: Pan Asia Networking Program
S&I	Final report evaluation of ACACIA III: the Acacia approach and its most significant outcomes 2006-2009
S&I	Evaluation of strengthening ICTD Research Capacity in Asia Program
S&I	Pan Asia ICT R and D Grants Programme-Final report
S&I	African virtual open initiatives and resources - internal evaluation
S&I	Rapport d'évaluation du projet FRSIT/CRDI "Analyse des systèmes d'innovations et renforcement des liens entre les acteurs au service du développement socio-économique du Burkina Faso
S&I	Communication for influence: Linking advocacy, dissemination and research by building ICTD networks in Central, East and West Africa (CICEWA) project , 2008 - 2010: An evaluation of influence and advocacy
S&I	Libéralisation internationale du commerce des services tic : enjeux pour le secteur privé et implications pour la mise en œuvre de politiques publiques en Afrique de l'Ouest: Rapport d'évaluation consolidé
S&I	Global Impact Study – Review
S&I	Strengthening ICTD Research Capacity in Asia (SIRCA) Program Mentorship Model Evaluation

S&I	Informe de Evaluación Externa Final Proyecto PRO ART PUNO
S&I	Utilization Focused Evaluation for Development Research to Empower All Mongolians through Information Communications Technology
S&I	PANACeA Formative Network Evaluation Report
S&I	Communication Policy Research South (CPRsouth)
SID	SciDev Evaluation Report
SID	WFSJ Peer to Peer mentoring project: evaluation and recommendations
SID	Evaluation of the project biosafety management of genetically modified crops - China: Final Evaluation Report
SID	Evaluation of the Canada-Latin America and the Caribbean Research Exchange Grants Programme
SID	Institutional Evaluation of the Canadian Council for Learned Societies
SID	Evaluation of IDRC's Fellowships and Awards Program. A Forward Looking Analysis
SID	Evaluation of IDRC projects-Building Peace and Security Research Capacity in Eastern Africa and UPEACE-IDRC PhD Fellowships/UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Research Award (I and II)-project evaluation report
SID	North-South Knowledge Partnerships: Promoting The Canada-Latin America Connection (Phase II)
EU	Evaluación Participativa del sistema de monitoreo y evaluación de la campana nacional de dialogo interétnico ¡nuestra diversidad es nuestra fuerza!
EU	Evaluation of IDRC Project on Capacity Building in resource mobilization
EU	GEM Evaluation Report
EU	A Review of the Use and Quality of IDRC's Rolling Project Completion Report Process
NA	Institutionnalisation de l'approche écosanté en Afrique de l'ouest et du centre
NA	Investment Climate and Business Environment Research Fund - evaluation report
NA	Evaluación institucional, FLACSO, Sede Académica Argentina, Informe Final
NA	Evaluation of WARO Council of Regional Advisors and its activities

Annex 3: List of evaluations during the time period studied which could not be included in the 'Understanding Quality' analysis.

Some evaluations were not included in the study because their quality reports were lost or of an incompatible format, or had been completed more than ten years before they were filed at the Centre.

Year of publication	Year received	Evaluation	Reason for exclusion
2008	2009	African Technology Policy Studies Network	Lost
2008	2009	External Evaluation Report of the Genetic Resources Policy Initiative	Lost
2008	2009	Review Report Health and Dietary Diversity in Yemen	Lost
2009	2010	Evaluation of Peace, Conflict and Development Research Support in Countries and regions affected by violent conflict	Lost
2009	2010	Mid-term review: sustainable management of Algerian steppes: a participatory learning approach	Lost
2009	2010	A community of practice in EcoHealth - Toxics in Latin America and the Caribbean: Advancing EcoHealth in Latin America	Lost
2008	2009	Mid-term review of DFID/IDRC Climate Change and Adaptation in Africa Research and Capacity Development Program	Lost
2008	2010-2011	External review of the research for international tobacco control program	Incompatible
1995	2011-2012	Rapport d'évaluation du projet Développement rural et nutrition (Bénin) - Phase II - Pahou, du 6 au 10 novembre 1995	Old
1992	2011-2012	Evaluation of the Project "Community Health Research" (Ethiopia) - Phase II	Old

Annex 4: Evaluation Plan 2012-2013

Agriculture and Environment

Program Initiative	New Evaluations	On-Going Evaluations
Agriculture and Food Security	Evaluation de fin de projet: Amélioration des moyens d'existence et de la gestion des ressources naturelles pour une sécurité alimentaire durable au Sahel ($32,000) Final external evaluation of KariaNet project ($40,000) Evaluation of the scaling up and devolution strategy of NRM research ($30,000)	CIFSRF Mid-term Evaluation ($150,000)
Climate Change and Water	After Action Review of Fast Start II Call process – assessment of the call topics, feedback from partners and review process (No cost)	None at this time
ECOHEALTH - Ecosystem Approaches to Human Health	Formative evaluation of the Ecohealth climate change portfolio (106909) in Africa ($80,000) External evaluation of Community of Practice of Ecohealth in LAC ($80,000)	Development evaluation of ecohealth field building ($140,000)
Environmental Economics	External evaluation of Center for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa (CEEPA)	None at this time

Health and Health Systems

Program Initiative	New Evaluations	On-Going Evaluations
Global Health Research Initiative	Develop new GHRI evaluation strategy (cost to be determined)	External evaluation of Teasdale-Corti program ($49,900)

Program Initiative	New Evaluations	On-Going Evaluations
	AHSI-RES formative evaluation ($35,000)	Evaluation of the evolution of partnerships over time (3 stage interview process) (only transcription costs) CHVI baseline survey (cost not applicable)
Governance for Equity in Health Systems	Nigeria Evidence Based Health System Initiative Evaluation series ($250,000)	Contribution to GEHS monitoring and learning system and to development of mid-term review ($30,000) Developmental Evaluation of eSAC (Public eHealth Equity and Innovation in LAC) ($20,000) Ongoing developmental evaluation of the project ($280,000)
Non-Communicable Disease Prevention	None at this time	None at this time

Innovation, Policy, and Science

Program Initiative	New Evaluations	On-Going Evaluations
IDRC Challenge Fund	None at this time	None at this time
Information and Networks	Developing Evaluation and Communications Capacity in Information Society Research ($400,000)	Not applicable

Social and Economic Policy

Program Initiative	New Evaluations	On-Going Evaluations
Governance, Security, and	Women's political participation projects out of 105890	None at this time

Program Initiative	New Evaluations	On-Going Evaluations
Justice	(idea) Effectiveness of network approach ($5,000)	
Supporting Inclusive Growth	Sharing Growth through Informal Employment in East and Southern Africa (cost included in project budget) Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (portfolio of projects in all regions) ($30,000) GEM Caribbean – resource Mobilization strategies – jointly with partnerships (to be determined) World Development Report 2013 (no cost specified) External review ($30,000)	Local Development and ICT based trade project ($20,000)
Think Tank Initiative	Unknown (coming in June)	Unknown (coming in June)

Special Initiatives Division (SID)

Program Initiative	New Evaluations	On-Going Evaluations
Fellowship and Awards	None at this time	None at this time
Canadian Partnerships	None at this time	None at this time

Other Program Units

Program Initiative	New Evaluations	On-Going Evaluations
Communications	None at this time	None at this time

Evaluation Unit	None at this time	Strategic Evaluation on Communicating Research for Influence Strategic Evaluation on Research Excellence
Donor Partnership Division	None at this time	None at this time

Annex 5: Evaluation Reports Received by the Evaluation Unit in 2011-2012

Project- and Program-Level Evaluation Reports

#	Date, **Title,** Author(s)	Related PA, PI	Projects Covered	Period Covered	Country / Region	Cost
1	October 2010, **Rapport d'évaluation du projet FRSIT/CRDI "Analyse des systèmes d'innovations et renforcement des liens entre les acteurs au service du développement socio-économique du Burkina Faso"**, Daniel L. Dalohoun	Science & Innovation	104872-001	Unknown	Burkina Faso	Unknown
2	September 2010, **Communication for influence: Linking advocacy, dissemination and research by building ICTD networks in Central, East and West Africa (CICEWA) project, 2008 - 2010: An evaluation of influence and advocacy**, Natasha Primo	ICT4D, Acacia	104576	2008-2010	Central, East, and West Africa	USD 7,500
3	November 2010, **Evaluación Externa Final, Proyecto SUPPORT: Aumentando la capacidad para la innovación, incremento de la productividad y el acceso a los mercados de organizaciones de agricultores periurbanos en América Latina, (Proyecto IDRC No. 104347-001),** Blanca Arce	AE, CCW	104347-001	Unknown	Latin America	Unknown
4	July 2010, **Mission d'évaluation du réseau des organisations paysannes et des producteurs agricoles (ROPPA)**, Ali Anwer, Lawrencia Adams, Soulé Bio Goura, Franz Van Hoof	AE, AFS	104701	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
5	January 2011, **Libéralisation internationale du commerce des services tic : enjeux pour le secteur privé et implications pour la mise en oeuvre de politiques publiques en Afrique de l'Ouest: Rapport**	ICT4D, Acacia	104459	2008-2010	West Africa	$17,000

#	Date, **Title,** Author(s)	Related PA, PI	Projects Covered	Period Covered	Country / Region	Cost
	d'évaluation consolidé, PANOS					
6	November 2010, **Evaluation of IDRC's Fellowships and Awards Program. A Forward Looking Analysis**, Eva M. Rathgeber	SID, F&A	Corporate Awards projects between 2005-2010 106204, 105938 105407, 104655 103902 and all Southern Junior Researchers / International Fellowships projects 103902-072 104655-039 105407-048, 106206	2005-2010	Canada and Sub-Saharan Africa	$49,914

#	Date, **Title,** Author(s)	Related PA, PI	Projects Covered	Period Covered	Country / Region	Cost
			104655-028 106129 105939, 105809 105407-062 103902-073 105407-041 104655-048 104655-086			
7	September 2010, **GEM Evaluation Report**, Claire Sibthorpe	Evaluation	103586	2006-2011	Global	USD 10,000
8	March 2011, **Evaluation of IDRC-supported eHealth Projects: Final Report**, Patricia Mechael	RHE, GEHS	103746, 104862 104819, 104508 105293, 105966 105708, 105720 106015, 106312 104161,	2006-2011	Global	$160,560

#	Date, **Title,** Author(s)	Related PA, PI	Projects Covered	Period Covered	Country / Region	Cost
			105130 106117, 103360 106115, 101974 105798, 106302 106147, 104544 102411, 106275 103818, 103814			
9	July 2011, **Global Impact Study – Review**, Simon Batchelor	ICT4D, Pan Asia	104714-004	2007-2011	Global	$28,364
10	May 2011, **Strengthening ICTD Research Capacity in Asia (SIRCA) Program Mentorship Model Evaluation**, Ann Mizumoto	ICT4D, Pan Asia	104921	Unknown	Asia	$14,000
11	April 2011 **Evaluation of IDRC projects-Building Peace and Security Research Capacity in Eastern Africa and UPEACE-IDRC PhD Fellowships/UPEACE-IDRC Doctoral Research Award (I and II)-project evaluation report**, Okey Onyejekwe	SID, F&A	103902-073 105407-041, 104617	2007-2010	Sub-Saharan Africa	$30,000
12	May 2011, **Midterm Review of the Rural Territorial Dynamics Programme**, José Emilio Guerrero, Gonzalo De la Maza, Rosa Gallardo, Francisco Rhon	AFS	104513	2008-2010	Latin America and the	USD 59,000

#	Date, **Title,** Author(s)	Related PA, PI	Projects Covered	Period Covered	Country / Region	Cost
					Caribbean	
13	August 2010, **Informe de Evaluación Externa Final Proyecto PRO ART PUNO**, Martín Dellavedova	ICT4D, ICA	103820-005	2006-2010	Perú	USD 12,750
14	March 2010, **Youth as a Strategy for Community Mental Health in the West Bank**, Will Boyce	SEP, GSJ	104728	2007-2010	Palestinian Territories	$58,971
15	November 2010, **Evaluation of the Activities of the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (2003-2010)**, Dale Whittington	AE, EE	104810	2004-2010	South Asia	USD 18,750
16	December 2011, **External Review of Rimisp-RTD Project: Organizational Issues**, Vanessa Weyrauch	AE, AFS	106595, 104513	2007 – 2011	Latin America	$59,000 (paired with two other reports)
17	July 2011, **North-South Knowledge Partnerships: Promoting The Canada-Latin America Connection (Phase II)**, Claudia Marcondes	SID, Canadian Partnerships	105119	2009 – 2011	Latin America and Canada	$22,769.50
18	December 2011, **External Review of the Rimisp Rural Territorial Dynamics (RTD) Project: Scientific Contributions and Policy Influence**, Stephen A. Vosti	AE, AFS	106595, 104513	2007 – 2011	Latin America	$59,000 (paired with two other

#	Date, **Title,** Author(s)	Related PA, PI	Projects Covered	Period Covered	Country / Region	Cost
						reports)
19	October 2011, **Report on GHRI Indicators**, Nafissatou Diop	GHP, GHRI	103460-39 to -56 105955, 105957 105966, 105988 106015, 106027 106032, 105521-009 105520	2003 – 2011	Global	$25,000
20	January 2012, **Interim Review of Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia (EEPSEA) for the Period July 1, 2007, to November 30, 2011**, Wilfrido Cruz and Tran Xuan Thao	AE, EEPSEA	3591 series, 105899 105920, 105922 105923, 105924 106269, 106276 106277, 106278	2007 – 2011	Southeast Asia	$30,000

#	Date, **Title,** Author(s)	Related PA, PI	Projects Covered	Period Covered	Country / Region	Cost
			106279, 106612 106613, 106614 106615			
21	April 2011, **Utilization Focused Evaluation for Development Research to Empower All Mongolians through Information Communications Technology**, Bazar Chimed, Sonal Zaveri, and Batpurev Batchuluun	ICT4D, Pan Asia Networking	104919 (DREAM-IT) and its four sub-projects	2010	Mongolia	USD 1,510
22	March 2011, **The Poverty and Economic Policy Network (PEP): External Assessment of Activities and Future Directions**, Jeffrey C Fine and Mustapha K. Nabli	SEP, SIG	101378	2007 – 2011	Global	$40,000
23	May 2011, **PANACeA Formative Network Evaluation Report**, Afroz Sajwani, Shariq Khoja, and Hammad Durrani	ICT4D, Pan Asia Networking	104161	2007 – 2011	Asia, South Asia, and South East Asia	USD 20,837
24	February 2011, **Communication Policy Research South (CPRsouth)**, Nilusha Kapugama	ICT4D, Pan Asia Networking	104918, 106333	2008 – 2010	Asia	$2,000
25	January 2011, **External Review of IDRC Pre-ICN Forums on Competition and Development 2006-2011**, Philip Marsden and Ricardo Wilson-Grau	SEP, SIG	106775	2006 – 2011	Global	$75,000

Strategic Evaluations

#	Date, **Title**, Author(s)	Related PA, PI	Projects Covered	Period Covered	Country / Region	Cost
1	August 2011, **A Review of the Use and Quality of IDRC's Rolling Project Completion Report Process**, Patrizi Associates	Evaluation	N/A	2005-2010	Global	$180,500