# الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية 

المجلس التتفيذي- الدورة الثامنة و اللسبعون
روما، 9-10 أبريل/نيسان 2003

## تقرير رئيس لجنة التقييم

## بشأن

## اللثقيم الخارجي المستقل للصندوق

16 - 1 26 مارس//آذار، و7 و 9 أبريل/نيسان؛ (ب) واجتماعا لمنسقي أصدقاء القو ائم في 10 أبريل/نيســان لمناقثــــة مســودة اختصاصات النقييم الخارجي المستقل للصندوق.

2 - 2 - وكان هناك تفاهم واسع على أن مسودة الاختصاصـات، التي أعدها السيد بيتر سميث (الخبير الاسنتشاري الذي
 من العمل و التحسين في مجالات مختلفة. وقد تم تتقيح هذه الاختصاصـات منذ ذلك الحين وتحويلها إلى وثيقـــة نهجيــة
 الفرصة بعد للوصول إلى نو افق آر اء عريض بشأنها. إلا أن الشعور السائد هو أن الوثيقة النهجبة نلك، و المرفقة بهــذا النقرير، يمكن أن تكون مرجعا مفيدا للخروج باختصاصـات أكثر تحديدا وتفصيلا وبالتــالـي لتعيــين فريــق الخبــراء الاستشاريين.

3 - 3 - وبالإضافة إلى ذلك فقد لاحظت اللجنة عامل الوقت الملح لإجر اء التنييم الخارجي المسنقل. وفي هذا الصــدد و افق أعضاء اللجنة على أن من الواجب إنجاز النسخة المخصوصة و المفصلة للاختصاصات، التي يتطلبها التعاقد مــعـع


المجلس التتفيذي في أبريل/نيسان عام 2003. وسيتيح ذلك وفتتا كافيا لإجر اء و إتمام الثقييم بحلول سبتمبر /أيلــول عـــام 2004، على نحو ما اعتمدت عملية المشاور ات الخاصة بالتجديد السادس لمو ارد الصندوق.

4تعكسها الوثيقة النهجية حاليا.

5 - 5 - وخلال المناقثـات المتعددة توصلت لجنة النقييم إلى نو افق بشأن القضايا العديدة المدرجة في الوثيقة النهجيــة. وجرى الاتفاق على أن المجلس التتفيذي هو الزبون الأساسي لعملية التقييم المسنقل هذه ذات الجهات المعنية المتعـددة، و على أن وجهة التزكيز الرئيسية للعملية يجب أن نتصب على أثر العمليات الميدانبة للصندوق ومجموعة مختارة مسن عمليات المؤسسة/الإدارة. وأبرزت اللجنة أيضا أهمية الإقر ار بأن التقييم الخارجي المستقل سيواجه تحديات بألفها كــل المقيمين عند تقدير الأثر وتحديد أسبابه. وساد الاتفاق على أن الفترة التي يغطيها التقييم يجب ألا تزيد من حيث المبـــــــأ على السنو ات العشر الماضية ما لم ييرر المقيمون عكس ذلك تماماً، حيث أن ذلك سيتيح تققير الأثـــر واســـتـدامته دون التزكيز بصورة مفرطة على السمات الأولية لتدخلات الصندوق. وساد الر أي بأن الفترة المختارة يجب أن تكفل أهميــة نتائج النقييم الخارجي المستقل وأن تسهم إسهاما فعالا في تحقيق المزيد من التطوير للصندوق.

6- 6 و انفق المشاركون على أن الوثيقة النهجية يجب ألا تتضمن عرضا مفصلا لمنهجية النقيبيم الخارجي المسـتنقل. وفي هذا الصدد وافقت اللجنة على أن فريق الخبر اء الاستشاريين الذي سيتم اختياره لهذه العملية هو الــــي يجـــب أن يقترح عناصر المنهجية اللازمة. وساد الر أي أيضا بأن من الو اجب اتبــاع تقنيــات العينـــة العشــوائية فــي اختيــار المشرو عات و البلدان التي ستشكل جز ءا من عملية التقييم الخارجي المستقل. ومن المفروض أن يتيح ذلك نوفبر تمتيــل موضو عي وغير متحيز لعمليات الصندوق التي ستخضع لللتقدير • وفي هذا الصدد رأت اللجنة أن مــن المهــ إجــر اء تقـير لمدى "قابلية تقييم" المشرو عات و البلدان المختارة بغية ضمـان إتاحة بيانات ومعلومات متينـــة لإجــر اء تحــــيلات للأثر تتسم بالفائدة و الكفاءة التكاليفية. على أية حال، يتوقع من التقييم أن يسلط الضوء على المشروعات والبر امج التي تفتقر إلى بيانات ومعلومات ونظم الرصد و النقييم المطلوبة لتحليل الأثر . كما رأت اللجنة أن من المهم أيضـا أن يغطــي النقييم الخارجي المستقل عددا معقو لا من المشروعات المعانة من الصندوق و التي تشارك في تمويلها جهــات مانحــة
 سو اء.

7 - 7 - وو افقت لجنة التنقيم على أنه ينبغي أن تحتوي الوثيقة النهجية على عدد فليل من مسائل التقييم الثاملة لتنــــــل إطار ا يستهدي به المقيمون. ويجب أن تستتد هذه المسائل على معايير التقييم الدولية ومن بينها تلك التي يقر بها فريــق العمل المعني بتقيبم المعونة التابع للجنة المساعدة الإنمائية في منظمة التعــاون و التتميــة فــي الميــدان الاقتصـــادي و المصارف الإنمائية متعددة الأطر اف. ونشمل معايير التقييم هذه، ضمن جملة أمور، الأثر ، والاســتدامة، والأهيــــة، و الفعالية، و الكفاءة، والأداء. و هناك أيضا إقر ار بأن من الواجب نكريس المزيد من الاهتمام في الاختصاصـات المفصلة


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 الجهات الثريكة الأساسية من حيث الإسهام في تحقيق الأثر المنشود.

8 -

 اللككر فقـ أعدت القائمة ألف التزراحا خطيا شكل مرنكز المناقثّات الني دارت خلا الاجتماع غير الرسمي للجنة النقييم

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\text { في } 9 \text { أبريل/نيسان. }
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 النهجية.

## الترتيبات التنظيمية/تسيير التقييم

10 - سينفذ النقييم في ظل الإشراف الثامل لمدير مكتب النقييم في الصندوق، الذي سينوب عن المجلس التتفـــــيـي للصندوق ويكون مسؤو لا أمامه، كما يجري النقييم وفقا للأككام المحددة في التقرير الحالي لرئيس لجنة النقييم.

11 - 11


 لإدارة الصندوق للتعليق على النتقرير النهائي وتقنيم ردها عليه الأي سيرفق كذيل لللتقرير المذكور .

- 12 - ستقوم لجنة نوجيية مؤلفة من ممتلين عن البلان الأعضاء في الصندوق بدور استشاري لفريق التقييم ومدير

 الإجر اءات الموصوفة أدناه.

13 - ستضم مسؤوليات مدير مكتب التقييه، من بين أمور أخرى:
(أ) اختيار فريق التقييم: سيقوم مدير مكتب النقييم بإدارة عطلية اختيار فريق التقييم الخارجي الســنـتل،
اللي سيتم تييينه كوحدة من خلال عملية مناقصات تتافسية دولية إما من خالل شركة تييين مهنية أو
 مدير مكتب التقييم بالتوصية باختيار أحد هذه الفرق كي تقوم اللجنة النوجيهية فيما بعد بالمصــادقة

على هذا الاختيار . سيتم اختيار الفريق مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار من بين المعايير الأخرى اعتبــارات التمايز بين الجنسين، واللغة، و التمثيل الإقليمي لفريق مؤهل مهنيا وسيكون لأعضاء اللجنة التوجيهية الوصول لجميع المعلومات المتعلقة باختبار فريق التقييه؛

الإد/رة والميز/نية : سبشرف مدير مكتب النقييم على توفير الخدمات الإدارية لفريق الثقييم (التعاقد،
وإجر اءات السفر ، والتعويض عن النفقات، والإجابة على التساؤ لات، الخ.). وسيتم توفير الخـــمات نفسها من فبل موظفين كما ير اه المدير ضروريا، سو اء أولئك الذين يعينهم المدير مباشرة أو الــذين يوظفهم الصندوق لمتل هذه الأغر اض. كذلك سيقترح مدير مكتب التققييم ميز انية إجمالية للتقييه، كي يقوم المجلس التنفيذي بالمو افقة عليها في سبتمبر/يليول 2003، ويجب ألا تتجاوز هذه الميز انية سقفا

 يبرر بالكامل عكس ذلك.) ويحق للمدير أن يبدأ بصرف الأمو ال كما هو ضروري قبل موعــد دورة المجلس التتفيذي في سبتمبر/أيلول؛
(جـ) الإشر/ف والربط الإجماليين: سيقوم مدير مكتب النظييم بدور النظير الأولي لفريــق التقـبـيم بحيــث
 التنساؤ لات وحل المشاكل التي يو اجهها الفريق أثثاء عمله. وبهذه الصفة يحق للمدير طلب المشــورة من اللجنة التوجيهية أو أي خبر اء خارجيين آخرين حسب ما ير اه ملائما أو ضروريا. و إذا ما اعتقد
 المتطلبات الواردة في اختصاصات المستشارين، يحق له الطلب من الفريق عندئذ اتخاذ إجــراءات
 وكذلك فإنه سيرفع تقرير ا بوضعية سبر التقييم إلى كل دورة من دورات المجلس التتفيذي طالمـــا أن
النتييم ماز ال جاريا.

14 - 14 سيتم إحداث اللجنة النوجيهية في أقرب وقت مدكن على ألا يتعدى ذلك مو عد أقصاه 15 مايو /أيار بحيث تضم
 و القائمة جيم (3 أعضاء). والى أقصى حد مدكن، يجب ألا يكون أعضاء اللجنة النوجيهية أعضاء في المجلس التنفيذي. وفي أي حال من الأحو ال فإن أعضاء اللجنة التوجيهية سيسعون، أثناء استعر اضهـ لمسودات الوثائق و القضايا الأخرى
 نوفير الدعم المالي المقدم من ميز انية النقييم الخـارجي المستقل لأعضـاء اللجنة من الدول الناميــة كــي يتمكنــوا امــن المشاركة في اجنماعاتها.

15 - 15 سيتو اجد أعضاء اللجنة النوجيهية لتوفير النصح و التعليقات إذا ما طلب منهم ذلك لكل من فريق الثقييم ولمدير مكتب النقييم. وعلى الأقل، سيطلب من أعضاء اللجنة التوجيهية نوفير التعليقات على نقرير استهال المشروع، ونقرير المرحلة الأولى اللذين سيعدهما فريق اللتقيم (بعد إجر اء در اسات مكتبية وقبل الار اسات الميدانية) و المسودة الأولى من اللتقرير النهائي. (سيتم رفع المسودة ما قبل النهائية إلى المدر اء النتفيذيين/المدر اء المناوبين للتعليق عليها ومناقثـــتها.) وحسب الطلب، سيكون لجميع المدر اء التنفيذيين و المدر اء المناوبين وصو لا حر ا للوثائق التي تم استعر اضها وللتعليقات التي يدلي بها أعضاء اللجنة التوجيهية.

16 - 16 على غير ها من الأحكام التي ينص عليها تقرير رئيس اللجنة الحالي. وكذللك فهي توصي المجلس بـــأن يعهــد لمـــدير مكتب التقييم بإعداد اختصاصـات مفصلة، تكون أساسا لمناقصـات تتافسية دولية ورفعها إلى اللجنة التو جيهيـــة للتعليــق و المصادقة عليها بحلول نهاية مايو /أيار 2003. وإذا لم يتم الوصول إلى اتفاق آر اء بحلول هذا التاريخ، ســيقوم مـــير مكتب النقييم، بالنعاون مع رئيس اللجنة النوجيهية، بوضع اللمسات النهائية على الاختصاصـات مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار النعليقات الو اردة.

17 - - وأخير ا، تقترح لجنة النقييم أن يفوض المجلس التتفيذي بنمويل النقييم الخارجي المستقل ومصرو فانه إلى حـــ لا يتجاوز 1.7 مليون دو لار أمريكي على أنه تكلفة غير منكررة من ميز انية الصندوق لعام 2003، كما صـــادق عليهــا مجلس المحافظين في دورته المنعقدة في فبر اير /شباط 2003.

## APPROACH PAPER:

IFAD INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL EVALUATION.

## 1. Background.

A rapid external review of IFAD's operations was completed in February 2002, in connection with Sixth Replenishment. The conclusions of this review were favourable to IFAD in a number of areas: its special expertise in combating rural poverty; its work in capacity and institutions building; its promotion of a number of important innovations; and its contributions to policy dialogue and to improving strategy formulation at the national level. It also recorded a number of problem areas, including the sustainability of projects, and the dominance of a culture which focuses on approval, disbursement, and inputs, rather than on performance, results, and impact.

However, the 2002 review was carried out at short notice, with limited resources, and had to rely largely on IFAD-generated data, with only brief field visits. As a result, it was widely felt among donors and members that the review was insufficiently rigorous, objective, and independent. It was therefore agreed that a full Independent External Evaluation (IEE) would be completed by September 2004, to feed into the Seventh Replenishment.

## 2. Objectives.

The objectives of the evaluation are:

- To determine IFAD's effectiveness in meeting its stated objectives as theY have evolved over time,
- To compare that achievement with IFAD's own targets,
- To establish the causes of any underachievement, whether these be in IFAD itself, or in its partners, and
- To assess whether those targets exist in a sufficiently clear and explicit form, and are realistic, reasonably challenging, and measurable.


## 3. The Client, and Major Stakeholders.

The client for the IEE are the Directors and Alternate Directors of IFAD's Executive Board. Its chief requirement is an evaluation of the organization's effectiveness.

Within the organization, the Office of Evaluation and Studies (OE) has a special role as an independent unit reporting direct to the Board. Other major stakeholders are: the Co-operating Instutions (CIs), national governments and other partners, co-financing agencies, the beneficiaries, and the professional staff of IFAD. The modus operandi of the evaluation is to maintain the IEE's objectivity and independence.

## 4. Scope and Focus.

### 4.1 Activities

The evaluation will focus on the factors determining effectiveness in field operations; this neessarily includes the majority of IFAD's own internal procedures. However, there are a number of areas of the organization's internal procedures which are excluded. These are:

- investment management;
- public relations and fund raising;
- certain aspects of personnel management: recruitment policy, and pay and conditions (but overall staffing levels and factors affecting morale and use of time are included); and
- IT, legal, and translation services, and routine procurement and maintenance.

Although each of these functions is linked to field effectiveness, none of them interact with it; as a result, each of these excluded functions can be evaluated separately from the topics covered in the IEE. There are advantages in keeping them separate: they require specialised expertise, which is largely unrelated to that required for the primary objective; and separating them off will simplify the management of the evaluation. The Evaluators may however comment on the impact of any of these areas on the main inquiry, where this is necessary to the achievement of the main objectives..

### 4.2 Time Horizon.

To best gauge the effectiveness of IFAD's activities, the evaluation will cover activities over the longest time period possible for which there is sufficient and reliable data and should go back at least 10 years. It should include projects both completed and initiated during that period.

### 4.3 General Approach

The IEE will examine how resources have been used to convert IFAD's philosophy into effective measures to alleviate poverty amongst its target groups. The results of the February 2002 Review suggest that simple technical deficiencies in project design do not form an important part of the overall picture; however, provision has been made for a limited amount of technical evaluation in critical areas, according to need; tentatively, these have been identified as microfinance, small rural businesses, and agronomy. Provision has also been made for a gender specialist under this heading, in case additional in-depth work proves necessary.

It is not intended to evaluate IFAD against the performance of other agencies, because this would imply evaluating all agencies which might be used as standards of comparison However, an assessment of the general level of performance of other major agencies will also be made for each sample country, for purposes of comparison.

## 5 Organizational Arrangements/GOVERNANCE OF EVALUATION

5.1. The Evaluation will be conducted under the overall supervision of the Director of IFAD's Office of Evaluation (OE), on behalf of, and accountable to, the Directors and Alternate Directors of IFAD's Executive Board, and in accordance with the Terms of Reference (TOR) approved by the Board.
5.2. A Steering Committee, composed of representatives of IFAD member countries, will serve in an advisory capacity to the Evaluation Team and the OE Director, providing comment on draft documents and other issues as further described below. In addition, the Steering Committee will endorse the selection of the Evaluation Team, as recommended by the OE Director under procedures described below.
5.3. The OE Director's responsibilities will include, inter alia:
(a) Selection of the Evaluation Team: The OE Director will manage the process for selecting the external and independent evaluation Team. The Evaluation Team will be recruited as a unit through an open and competitive international bidding process conducted either through a professional recruiting firm or directly by the OE Director. From a short list of qualified candidate teams, the OE Director will recommend a selection for the Steering Committee's endorsement.
(b) Administration and Budget: The OE Director will oversee the provision of administrative services (contracting, travel arrangements and reimbursements, inquiries, etc.) to the Evaluation Team. The services themselves will be performed by such personnel as the Director deems necessary, whether hired directly by the Director or already employed by IFAD in such capacities. The Director will also propose for the Executive Board's approval in September, 2003, an overall budget for the Evaluation, subject to a ceiling of $\$ 1.7$ million (including bilateral contributions) as preliminarily estimated in the original draft TOR. (It is expected that the overall cost will be materially less than this estimate, unless otherwise fully justified.) The Director may begin to expend funds as necessary prior to the September Board meeting.
(c) Overall Supervision and Liaison: The Director will serve as the Evaluation Team's primary counterpart, ensuring that the Team conducts its work in accordance with the TOR and available to answer inquiries and solve problems encountered by the Evaluation Team during the course of its work. In this capacity, the Director may seek the advice of the Steering Committee or any other outside experts he deems appropriate or necessary. If at any point during the Evaluation the Director believes that the Evaluation Team is deviating materially from the requirements of the TOR, he may require that the Team take corrective measures. He will inform the Steering Committee and Executive Directors/Alternatives of any such actions. He will also provide a status report on the progress of the evaluation at each Executive Board meeting while the evaluation is underway.
5.4 The Steering Committee will consist of representatives of nine (9) IFAD member states, chosen by Lists A (4 members), B (2) and C (3). To the extent possible, Committee members should not also be members of the Executive Board. In any event, it is expected that, in reviewing and commenting on draft documents and other issues, Committee members will seek the input of their respective national experts
5.5. Steering Committee members will be available to provide comment and advice, upon request, to the Evaluation Team and the OE Director. At a minimum, Committee members will be requested to provide comment on the Evaluation Team's Inception Report, Phase One Report (prepared after desk studies and prior to field studies) and first draft of the Final Report. (The penultimate draft will be submitted to Executive Directors/Alternates for comment and discussion.) Upon request, all Executive and Alternate Directors will have access to documents reviewed and comments provided by members of the Steering Committee.

## 6. GENERAL RECRUITMENT CRITERIA

### 6.1 Conflict of Interest.

In all cases, the existence of any significant conflict of interest would be an absolute disqualification for the post. "Conflict of interest" means any concurrent assignment with IFAD; any involvement in as a staff member or consultant in the management, re-engineering, or strategic change processes which have taken place in the agency during the evaluation period; any of the earlier reviews/ evaluations; or a work history in which more than 15 percent of working days were spent working, directly or indirectly, for IFAD.

### 6.2 Head of Evaluation Mission.

The Head of Evaluation Mission should have excellent knowledge of international development issues, with an emphasis on poverty reduction, preferably with a Ph.D. in development economics. This person should have experience in evaluating development projects and processes, preferably in one of the multilateral development banks, and is familiar with best practices that have been established by the evaluation of the co-operation group (which includes MDBs, UNDP, bilateral aid agencies and the IMF). The person should also be experienced with policy formulation, project preparation and have a proven track record of managing teams of professionals, and producing high-quality, objective products on a timely basis.

### 6.3 Evaluation Team Composition

In addition to the Head of Evaluation Mission, organizations submitting proposals will specify the number, skills and expertise, and terms of reference for all members of the Evaluation Team deemed necessary to effectively carry out the evaluation.

## 7. The Major Evaluation Questions.

In carrying out the evaluation, the Evaluation Team will ensure that the following questions are addressed:

### 7.1 Impact.

1. What impact -- in quantitative terms ${ }^{16}$-- has IFAD made on poverty levels amongst its target groups? To which groups (by gender and income level) have the benefits mainly accrued?
2. What other significant impacts has IFAD made, particularly through institution building, capacity building, policy dialogue, and changes in the political priority given to the poor, directly, or through catalytic effects?

### 7.2 The Contribution of Identification and Design.

4. Has impact been limited by the quality of the models used in converting IFAD's philosophy and theories about poverty into concrete measures to help the poor? Specifically:

[^0](i) In the case of production and income-oriented projects, has the support offered been taken up by beneficiaries, and has it had the expected effects; if not, what are the most common patterns of failure; and do these have any implications for the processes by which IFAD initiatives are identified?
(ii) In the case of other types of initiative, was there a thorough review of the diagnosis of the situation, a thorough search for alternative models (both inside the organization's habitual range of information sources, and more widely), generation of a number of viable alternatives, and evaluation of those alternatives against carefully thought out criteria? If not, what pattern of activities was followed, and how might this be improved upon?
(iii) How effective has IFAD been in producing (or catalyzing) innovations to cope with institutional and technical problems? What are the limitations on improving the innovation function in the organization?
(iv) What is IFAD's model of the how replication and catalytic effects are achieved? Is it an effective one?
(v) What have IFAD's targets been for each of the above types of activity, 6.2 (i) to 6.2 (iv)? Are these reasonably challenging, clear, specific, and have they been well communicated to staff? What are the principal causes of deviation of actual performance from targets?

5(i) How well do the designs of individual initiatives fit into the respective COSOPs, CCA/ UNDAFs, and national poverty reduction strategies? Do they capture synergies with the activities of other agencies?
5(ii) How effective have co-financing arrangements been in generating synergies between IFAD and the co-financer?

### 7.3 The Contribution of Implementation Strategies and Management.

6. Have implementation agencies been effective in implementing IFAD activities? If not, what are the shortcomings of the implementing agencies? How have these shortcomings effected project impact?
7. How far has the impact of all types of IFAD initiative been limited by failures -- in quantity, quality, or timeliness -- to carry out key technical operations as planned? What have been the main sources of any deficiencies in this area? Do directly-supervised projects differ from others in these respects?
8. Where substantial problems have emerged during implementation, were these responded to promptly and effectively by the parties involved? If not, what were the commonest causes of difficulties? (For example, are difficulties most commonly concerned with solving technical problems, financial problems, dealing with legal/ professional/ contractual relationships with the borrower and other parties, or elsewhere?) How effective have (i) IFAD's M\&E systems, and (ii), the supervision arrangements been in dealing with such issues?
9. How far are any problems identified in Key Questions 6, 7, and 8 associated with the method of implementation of IFAD's activities? Could they be remedied by developing the project management skills of the staff of the Borrower and other implementing agencies, rather than through heavier investment in organizational infrastructure?
10. With particular reference to those sample projects which have been completed, or are nearing completion, have adequate steps been taken to ensure sustainability? What are the chief factors limiting sustainability of IFAD projects?

### 7.4 The Contribution of the Detailed Design and Planning Processes.

11. Given the quality of the processes by which IFAD's initiatives are identified, how effective are the organization's detailed planning and design procedures, with particular reference to the following areas: the production of realistic and feasible implementation schedules; the production of phased expenditure forecasts which minimise subsequent financial turmoil; technical quality (e.g., in economy, irrigation, credit, small rural business development, etc); and timeliness, with respect to both agricultural and administrative deadlines in-country?
12. What are the main time pressures on IFAD staff (eg, arising from workload in relation to staff numbers)?
13. Which aspects of IFAD's culture are most important, in terms of their impact of the organization's effectiveness?
14. A large proportion of IFAD's design, planning, supervision and M\&E work is done through consultants. Is this resource used in the most effective way, and are the procedures for recruiting, supervising, and supporting the on-going professional development of the organization's pool of consultants (particularly those from developing countries) satisfactory? Is there a need for any form of in-house accreditation of consultants needed in those multi-disciplinary areas for which no formal qualifications exist?

### 7.5 Knowledge Management.

15. What formalised knowledge management systems are in existence, both for capturing important lessons from field experience, and (in relation to the multi-disciplinary nature of much of IFAD's sphere of operations) ensuring that staff are kept up-to-date with recent developments in related disciplines? How effective has the evaluation component of IFAD's M\&E systems been in identifying needs for changed practices and new information, and have the knowledge management systems been effective in supplying and applying these?

### 7.6 Long-Term Organizational Issues.

16. What have been the main impacts of the two phases of the re-engineering process and the ongoing strategic change process on IFAD's ability to produce and manage a large portfolio of high-quality anti-poverty initiatives? Have these processes led to the establishment of an appropriate niche for IFAD? Judged on criteria similar to those set out in Key Question 3(ii), above, are the expectations of future improvement in IFAD's performance well founded?

## 8. METHODOLOGY

Proposals should include detailed explanation of methodologies proposed for undertaking the evaluation. Inter alia, methodologies will involve a random sampling of IFAD's activities that is objective and consistent with international standards. Methodologies will include in-country investigations and investigation at IFAD headquarters. Unless otherwise indicated, the investigations are to rely on primary data collected by the team members. (Additional discussion of methodological approaches and suggested methodology are included in Appendices I and II.)

## 9. Reporting

The Head of Evaluation Mission will prepare the following reports, with inputs from other members of the Evaluation .:
(i) Inception Report. This is to be submitted to the OE Director and Steering Committee as soon as practicable after the completion of the reconnaissance visits; it will say which countries are to be visited, present a revised version of the skeleton timeframe in Section 8 of these TOR, and outline any refinements to the methodology which the Head of Mission intends to make.
(ii) Phase I Report. This is to be submitted to the OE Director and Steering Committee after completion of desk studies and prior to field studies and will include a statement of progress, including preliminary conclusions, field studies to be undertaken, and note any issues which are likely to affect progress of the ongoing evaluation.
(iii) First Draft Report. The Head of Mission will collate the inputs of the team members, and prepare a draft report to the Steering Committee. This report will be prefaced with an executive summary; its structure will, as far as possible, follow the content and sequence of the Key Questions set out in Section 6, and must address each of those questions, and explain the methods and information sources used to answer each.
(iv) Penultimate Draft Report. A penultimate draft report will be submitted to Executive Directors/Alternates for comment and discussion.
(v) Final Report. A Final Report will be submitted to Executive Directors/Alternates by the last Friday of August 2004.

Each of these reports will conform to the following standards: it will be clear; it will be written in a direct style, avoiding euphemisms when describing problems and performance; it will be concise and as brief as possible, consistent with clarity; and, except for explicit quotations, will avoid the use of cut-and-paste.

## 10. Budget Details.

The total budget is estimated at a maximum of US\$ 1.7 million (including donor contributions). This includes IFAD's charge for administering the funds contributed by members, calculated on the assumption that these will amount to half the total, and using the standard charge of $5 \%$ (plus retained interest). It also includes a $5 \%$ allowance for contingencies). The estimates for the Technical specialists assume that only 3 of the 4 will actually be needed. The cost breakdown is set out below.

| HEADING | Persons | Units | Numbe Item s | $\overline{r o f} \mathrm{~A}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount/ } \\ & \text { rate } \end{aligned}$ | Item total | Sub-totals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Honoraria \& salaries: | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Head of Evaluation M ission | 1 | Months |  | 16 | 18000 | 288000 |  |
| Project Management Specialist | 1 | Months |  | 12 | 16500 | 198000 |  |
| Economist/ Statistician | 1 | Months |  | 12 | 15000 | 180000 |  |
| Rural Livelihoods Specialist | 1 | Months |  | 11 | 12000 | 132000 |  |
| Farming Systems Specialist | 1 | Months |  | 11 | 12000 | 132000 |  |
| Technical specialists | 3 | Months |  | 2 | 12000 | 72000 |  |
| Adm inistrator | 1 | Months |  | 12 | 6000 | 72000 |  |
| Secretarial Assistant | 1 | Months |  | 16 | 3000 | 48000 |  |
| Interpreter | 1 | Months |  | 7.5 | 4800 | 36000 |  |
| Field Assistants | 2 | Months |  | 7.5 | 2400 | 36000 |  |
| Sub-total, US\$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1194000 | 1194000 |
| Airfares |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assignments of HoEm \& Core Team | ${ }^{6}$ | Trips |  | 1 | 1300 | 7800 |  |
| HoEm Recconnassance visits | 1 | Trips |  | 2 | 2000 | 4000 |  |
| Country visits, all except Project Management Specialist | 5 | Trips |  | 14 | 2000 | 140000 |  |
| Country visits \& visit Cls, Project Management Specialist | 1 | Trips |  | 17 | 2000 | 34000 |  |
| Sub-total, US\$ |  |  |  |  |  | 185800 | 185800 |
| DSA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rome: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Head of Evaluation M ission Project Management | 1 | Weeks | 32 |  | 1470 1470 | 47040 |  |
| Project Management Specialist | 1 | Weeks | 14 |  | 1470 | 20580 |  |
| Economist/ Statistician | 1 | Weeks | 14 |  | 1470 | 20580 |  |
| Rural Livelihoods Specialist | 1 | Weeks | 12 |  | 1470 | 17640 |  |
| Farming Systems Specialist | 1 | Weeks | 12 |  | 1470 | 17640 |  |
| Technicalspecialists | 3 | W eeks | 1 |  | 1470 | 4410 |  |
| In-country |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HoEm \& Core Team - In-country, Maj City | 6 | Weeks | 20 |  | 150 | 18000 |  |
| HoEM \& Core Team - Elsewhere | 6 | Weeks | 20 |  | 40 | 4800 |  |
| Fiels assts/Interpreter-In-country, Elsewhere | 3 | Weeks | 20 |  | 30 | 1800 |  |
| Technical Specialists | 3 | W eeks | 20 |  | 8 | 480 |  |
| Sub-total, US \$ |  |  |  |  |  | 152490 | 152490 |
| Vehicle Hire \& M iscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vehicle hire |  | Vehicle-weeks |  | 70 | 700 | 49000 |  |
| M iscexpenses forcountry visists Software, acquisition of externaldocumentation, etc | 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Trip } \\ \text { Lumpsum } \end{gathered}$ |  | 16 1 | 500 3000 | 8000 3000 |  |
| Recruitment fee for HoEm | 1 | Lump sum |  | 1 | 7500 | 7500 |  |
| Sub-total, US\$ |  |  |  |  |  | 67500 | 67500 |
| Provisional total | $\begin{array}{r} 1.025 \\ 1.05 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1599790 |
| Administration charge Contingencies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GRAND TOTAL, US\$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1721773.99 |


[^0]:    ${ }^{16}$ It should be noted that quantitative estimates of impact will be required to assess progress against the Millennium Development Goals.

