



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EuropeAid Co-operation Office

Evaluation

**INDICATIVE MULTI-ANNUAL EVALUATION PROGRAMME  
2007-2013**

## **1. Introduction**

At the time of the reform of the management of external aid, it was stated that "the evaluation of the results of regional and sectoral policies, programmes and programming performance is crucial for the success of the external aid policies as a whole, and needs to feed back into the programming cycle. To ensure objectivity, this level of evaluation should be carried out independently and serve as a feedback for the services responsible for policy, programming and implementation. The evaluation services would be accountable to the Group of Relex Commissioners. The Group will decide on the work programme of the evaluation services and act on its reports recommendations".<sup>1</sup>

Within the financial perspective 2007-2013, the new regulatory instruments for Foreign Affairs, namely Article 24 of the ENPI (European Neighbourhood and Partnership instrument), Article 20 of the DCECI (Development cooperation and Economic cooperation instruments) and Article 15 of the stability instrument<sup>2</sup>, repeat the spirit of the mandate of the evaluation: "evaluation of the results of the regional and sectoral policies, programmes and programming is crucial for the success of the external aid policies".

The challenges, to which the mandate of the Evaluation unit has to supply appropriate solutions, are increasing and becoming more politically sensitive. Geographical evaluations (at the level of partner countries or regions) remain as first priority for the Evaluation unit. The second priority consists of the thematic, sectoral and cross-cutting evaluations. Evaluations of the implementation modalities, especially of the various financial instruments (budgetary Support, credit, etc.) of the channels of delivery of the aid (development Bank, the United Nations, EIB, etc.) will take a growing share in the evaluation field. Following the Paris Declaration which calls for the harmonization of aid, the joint evaluations with other donors are increasingly required.

The object of this indicative multi-annual programme is to detail the number of evaluations to be carried out, topics to be evaluated and their distribution during the period 2007-2013.

---

<sup>1</sup> SEC (2000) 814/5 of 15 May 2000

<sup>2</sup> Only these 3 regulatory instruments are taken into account because, for macroeconomic Assistance, the evaluations apart from the financial instruments such as budgetary support fall within the competence of DG ECFIN, for humanitarian aid, evaluations fall within the competence of ECHO and for the Instrument of the Pre-accession (IPA), evaluations fall within the competence of DG ELARG.

## **2. The geographical evaluations**

Country evaluations at the level of partner countries will be prioritized. The evaluation method published by the Evaluation unit has already shown its effectiveness and its universality; the country level evaluations carried out until now are all extremely appreciated and used to modify current programming or to improve future programming.

In this context, 130 Country Strategy Papers (CSP) and 18 Regional Strategy Papers (RSP) are planned during the programme cycle. A detailed examination of the strategic draft documents shows that it is possible to cut the total number of evaluations by combining regional evaluations with several country level evaluations (Pacific, Caribbean, Mercosur, etc...). The tables in annexes I and II set up the countries, the regions and possible combinations.

The majority of the evaluations have to be carried out over the period 2007-2012 to achieve evaluation results before next programming cycle. The Evaluation unit will ensure the management of all the geographical evaluations indicated in the annexes. For each evaluation, the EC-Delegation concerned will be instructed to organise a dissemination seminar to discuss the results of the evaluation.

In order to draw the lessons learned to be generalized, several geographical and synthesis evaluations will be carried out during the period 2007-2013 to make their results available for the midterm reviews and for the preparation of future programming. These synthesis evaluations will be carried out by the Evaluation unit.

## **3. The thematic and sectoral evaluations**

On the basis of the regulatory instruments and on the basis of the thematic programmes submitted to the Council and to the Parliament in the framework of the financial perspective 2007-2013, the Commission retained 32 themes and sectors to be evaluated during these 7 years.

Some themes and sectors will have a major importance and they will be addressed by several evaluations to make a full report on the Community interventions and to understand better the complexity of the fields concerned, especially as regards the sectors of governance, migration or security. The two last mentioned were not evaluated in the past.

The table of Annex III sets up the themes and sectors selected and the year planned for the launching of the evaluation. These evaluations covering all the regions benefiting from Community cooperation will be carried out by the Evaluation unit.

## **4. The evaluations of the implementation modalities of aid**

Few evaluations of the implementation modalities were carried out in the period 2002-2006. Indeed, 2 financial modalities were examined: micro-project and general budget support (joint with 24 donors and 7 beneficiary countries). In the future, evaluations of budget support by country/by sector will be more and more necessary. The Evaluation unit will have to elaborate, with the other interested donors, a common evaluation method for this instrument and to ensure that these evaluations answer the questions useful for the Commission.

The detailed list of the 5 implementation modalities to be evaluated by the Evaluation unit during the period 2007-2013 is presented in Annex IV.

## **5. The joint evaluations with other donors and partner countries**

In order to harmonize the practices of the donors, particularly after the March 2005 Paris Declaration, it is requested to plan joint evaluations between donors and partner countries. Moreover, the evolution of the aid system towards overall support at the level of the partner country makes this type of evaluation relevant.

The Commission appears more and more as a reliable partner demonstrating know-how in the evaluation field. It shows the need for a still stronger involvement of the evaluation unit, in joint evaluations, both with the Member States and DAC members.

The Commission considers that it should do joint evaluation in three fields:

- The evaluations at the level of a partner country
- The evaluations of financial instruments or of implementation modalities common to several donors.
- Methodological work in order to harmonize the concepts and the process relevant to joint evaluation.

## **6. Methodology**

The Commission published a methodological approach at the same time on the web and in paper format. This important work will have to be updated regularly during the period 2007-2013. It will have to be supplemented by further work in certain sectors or themes (for example, conflict prevention, human rights and democracy, etc...) or in the implementation modalities (for example budget support, etc...). As far as possible, this methodological work should be completed in partnership with other donors.

## **7. Communication and training**

The Evaluation unit has to continue its dissemination and feedback activities currently set up. Communication of the results of the evaluations to a wider public has to be strengthened, especially as regards the services outside of the Commission. Evaluation training for the evaluation services as well for the partners has to be developed in order to increase the evaluation capacity.

## **8. Necessary resources**

The three Directorates-General to which the Evaluation unit is attached will have to ensure the human and financial resources necessary for carrying out this programme, which will be specified for each year in the period 2007-2013 by an annual work programme.

**List of the geographical evaluations of the ACP area**

2007: Angola, Central African Republic, Niger, Uganda, Chad

2008: Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Botswana, Namibia, Senegal, Gambia.

2009: Dominican Republic, Malawi, Liberia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, overseas Territories.

2010: Jamaica, Congo (Brazzaville), Zambia, Burundi, Haiti, Caribbean Region.

2011: Cameroon, Kenya, Madagascar, Sudan, Tanzania, Central African Region.

2012: Benin, Mali, Mozambique, Congo (DRC), South Africa, Pacific Region.

2013: Guyana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Guinea, East Timor, Togo.

**List of the geographical evaluations covering the Neighborhood policy, the regions of Asia and of Latin America**

2007: Meda Region, ASEAN Region (with Laos, Malaysia and Thailand) <sup>3</sup>

2008: Bangladesh, Vietnam, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Egypt, Tunisia.

2009: Pakistan, the Philippines, Cross Border, Ukraine, Sri Lanka and Maldives, Honduras.

2010: Ecuador, Colombia, Nepal, 3 ENP' Regions s (East, South and interregional).

2011: China, India, Mexico, Latin America, Morocco, Yemen.

2012: Bolivia, Jordan, Moldova, Panama, Central America Region, Asia Region.

2013: Palestine, Central Asia, Mercosur (including Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay) and Chile.

---

<sup>3</sup>In 2007..4 countries will be covered by an evaluation led by the delegations with methodological support of the evaluation unit: Algeria, Belarus, Georgia and Indonesia.

**List of thematic and sectoral evaluations**

		Evaluations made 2001-2006 (end 2007)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Health sector policy development (institutional strengthening, health system development: human resources' training, basic infrastructure, etc.)	2002 (projects)	X						
2.	Education sector policy development (institutional strengthening, education system development: basic infrastructure, curricula, teachers' training, basic and secondary education)	2002 (joint) 2002 (ACP)	X						
3.	Poverty related diseases (including HIV, Malaria and Tuberculosis fund, mother and child health, MST, etc.)		X						
4.	Support to decentralisation process		X						
5.	Respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms (including solidarity with victims of repression)	2001		X					
6.	Conflict prevention (including crisis resolution) and peace building (including demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration)			X					
7.	Employment and social inclusion (including vocational training)			X					
8.	Visibility of EU external action			X					
9.	Integrated Border management and fight against organised crime (human beings trafficking, drugs) and/or terrorism				X				
10.	Judicial and security system's reforms (including rule of law)				X				
11.	Research and development				X				
12.	Global evaluation on aid to basic products (including Stabex, non stabex and sugar protocol)				X				
13.	Trans-national University co-operation	2002				X			
14.	Regional integration (including economic, social, culture, etc.)					X			

		Evaluations made 2001-2006 (end 2007)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
15.	Food security (including LRRD)	2003 and 2004				X			
16.	Roads and transport policy	2004				X			
17.	Non state actors and empowering civil society						X		
18.	Environment mainstreaming	2004					X		
19.	Forests and protected areas	2004					X		
20.	African Strategy						X		
21.	Private sector development (including SME, business services, access to credit)	2001 (Takis) and 2004					X		
22.	Rural development and agriculture	2006						X	
23.	Legal and illegal Migration and Asylum policy							X	
24.	European consensus							X	
25.	Governance	2006						X	
26.	Trade related assistance (including TA, overcoming of trade barriers, export support...)	2004 and 2006						X	
27.	International framework for Democracy and human rights								X
28.	Coordination, complementarity and coherence (article 177 of the Treaty)	(2007) joint							X
29.	Water and sanitation	2006							X
30.	Co-operation with industrialised and high income countries *								X
31.	Culture								X
32.	Management of risks linked to disaster and other exogenous shocks (including Flex)								X

\*Evaluation legally mandatory

**List of implementing modalities**

		<b>Evaluations made 2001-2006 (end 2007)</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
1.	Technical assistance				X				
2.	Cooperation with EIB (including blending grants and loans)					X			
3.	Budget support*	2006	X				X		
4.	Development banks (including trusts funds)	(2007)						X	
5.	United Nations Offices	(2007)							X

\* In 2007, methodological work for evaluation of budget support