

International Development Evaluation Association

4thGlobal Assembly

**Evaluation and Inequality: Moving beyond the Discussion of Poverty**

Bridgetown, Barbados

May 06 – 09 2013

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# 1. Introduction

## The International Development Evaluation Association (IDEAS)

The mission of IDEAS is to advance and extend the practice of development evaluation by refining methods, strengthening capacity and expanding ownership, with a particular focus on developing and transitional economies. The organization was inaugurated in September 2002, and is devoted to the application of sound ethical and professional standards in the theory, methods and utilization of development evaluation. It focuses on three major themes:

1) Enhancing Conceptual Thinking in Development Evaluation  
IDEAS articulates the challenges confronting development evaluation and seeks to respond to paradigm shifts in development as well as to address crises in development assistance.

2) Strengthening Development Evaluation Practice  
IDEAS focuses on strategic areas of development with an emphasis on inequality, poverty alleviation and evaluation capacity development.

3) Governance and Accountability for Development  
Development evaluation has all too often been seen only in the context of aid programs. IDEAS works to promote development evaluation as a key management tool to foster transparency and accountability for development results.

IDEAS’ Biennial Global Assemblies play a very important role in promoting all three of these objectives.

# 2. IDEAS’ Partners for the 4thGlobal Assembly

The IDEAS Global Assembly 2013 was made possible through the generous support of our donors and sponsors:

**Donors:**

Belgian Development Cooperation

Department for International Development (DFID)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

Rockefeller Foundation

Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)

United Nations Development Program: Evaluation Office (UNDP)

Universalia

**Sponsors and other supporters:**

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Government of Barbados

Middle East and North Africa Evaluation Association (EvalMENA**)**

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

**3. Conference Theme**

**“Evaluation and Inequality: Moving beyond the discussion of Poverty”**

## The theme of the 2013 Global Assemblywas chosen in order to highlight the issue of inequality in societies. Inequality differs from poverty; it is a more structural issue, and is present within both developed and developing countries. Evaluators need to be aware of the implications of a shift in focus from poverty to a focus on inequality. It is hoped that this shift in focus will bring more analytic power to the design of evaluations, and so advance the discipline of evaluation in general. Policy research confirms that inequality threatens international stability; the path to a more equal world will not be found without a reconsideration of development strategies.

## With inequality as a central theme, delegates at the assembly also set out to:

* identify new responses in methods, processes, and outcomes shaping the practice of development evaluation;
* share innovative experiences in evaluation methods among practitioners, users, and beneficiaries of development evaluation;
* examine new forms of partnerships and capacities needed to rethink, reshape, and reform development evaluation.

The Assembly was organized into a number of substantive strands, and presenters were invited to submit papers grounded in development experiences wherever possible.

**Strand One:** Understanding inequality and its relation to the causes and consequences of poverty

**Strand Two:** Effective program strategies to address inequality—findings from evaluations

**Strand Three:** Regional responses/regional strategies to address inequality

**Strand Four:** The measurement and assessment of inequality

**Strand Five:** General Paper Sessions—all other papers/panels being proposed on any evaluation topic

Key questions raised during the Conference included:   
- What are the implications for evaluation at local, national, regional and global levels?   
- How can evaluation contribute to the removal of obstacles that stand in the way of a more equitable world?   
- How can evaluation amplify those voices which are currently not heard?

The detailed presentations and papers from the Conference can be found on the IDEAS website at [http://www.ideas-int.org](http://www.ideas-int.org/). A list has been provided in the appendix to this document.

# 4. The Venue: Rationale for Choosing Barbados

Although for many the Caribbean conjures up images of vacations on tropical beaches, in reality life for most of the islanders is far from easy. The vast majority of the Caribbean Island countries (19 out of 21) experienced negative growth in 2012, yet the international evaluation community has for many years tended to bypass these countries and ignore their very real needs.

IDEAS received a very enthusiastic response from the Government of Barbados to its proposal to hold the 2013 Global Assembly there. It was hoped that the conference would not only give real impetus to the fledgling Monitoring and Evaluation efforts in the Caribbean, butwould also provide an opportunity to promote the attractions of the island to an international group, and so potentially provide a much-needed boost to tourism.

Barbados met all of IDEAS’ criteria for a venue:

* A developing country which would benefit significantly from hosting the event;
* The availability of suitable hotel and conference facilities to host a large international event;
* The technology required to manage a conference of this nature;
* Major airlines flying into Bridgetown, including direct flights from the USA, UK and Canada;
* A government that was responsive and encouraging, to the extent that visa fees for delegates were waived and the entire process simplified;
* A region where there was already keen interest in Monitoring and Evaluation.

**5. Delegates at the IDEAS 4th Global Assembly**

The GA was attended by 220 delegates from 60 countries. These included representatives from international development agencies, governments, academic institutions, and NGOs, as well as individual evaluation consultants.   
  
Some 17 Caribbean countries were represented by over 80 delegates. The body comprised a mix of Government partners and evaluation professionals, and provided an excellent indication of the enthusiasm with which the Global Assembly was greeted locally. UNDP, UNICEF and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) played a central role in facilitating the attendance of the Caribbean representatives and took advantage of their presence in Bridgetown to plan and run a regional evaluation conference at the same venue, following directly after the IDEAS event.

The objectives of the Caribbean regional assembly were:

-To build capacity and raise awareness about the importance of development evaluation in the region;

- To discuss the status, strengths and weakness of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in the region and develop a work plan to address the various issues raised.

**6. Financial Assistance to members**

At each Global Assembly, IDEAS includes a number of members for whom attendance would be impossible without financial assistance. Our donor support is absolutely vital in achieving this; IDEAS is a non-profit organization and our income is derived solely from membership fees. We are very grateful indeed to our donors for making it possible for us to extend invitations to a group of deserving members.

In addition to the Board members, IDEAS selected 47 individuals for full sponsorship to the GA. All of these were IDEAS members, all were developing country nationals, and all had been selected to present papers at the conference. Consideration was given to nationality, not only to obtain a good geographical spread at the gathering, but to ensure that countries struggling to launch evaluation initiatives were represented. In many of the countries where new evaluation initiatives are in progress, the democratic values of transparency, engagement and accountability cannot be taken for granted, and must be fought for. Individuals from these countries benefited enormously from the networking opportunities provided by the GA, and from the realization that they are not alone in having to deal with evaluation challenges. It is hoped that they returned home armed with practical ideas and renewed enthusiasm.

Apart from these 47 fully-subsidized delegates, IDEAS offered partial subsidies to more than 25 other members who had been selected as presenters, in order to make it possible for as many as possible to attend. These partial subsidies took the form of paid flights or reduced registration fees.   
  
All Caribbean delegates sponsored by UNDP, UNICEF and CDB were offered a 20% discount on their registration fees for the Workshops and the GA. This decision was in line with IDEAS’ objective of assisting the host region and providing impetus to evaluation efforts there.

**7. The Program**

**a) Pre-Conference Workshops**

Monday 6th May was devoted to a range of optional pre-conference workshops, with delegates attending one workshop for the entire day. Although these fell outside of the proceedings of the Global Assembly itself, they provided an opportunity for delegates to receive exposure to various aspects of development evaluation, and the subject matter ranged from introductory workshops for those new to evaluation, to in-depth study of particular aspects of the discipline. The workshops were attended by close on 150 delegates. Fifty delegates, mostly from the Caribbean region, elected to attend Ray Rist’s introductory workshop on “Designing a Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System”, and this is indicative of the relatively new surge of interest in Evaluation in the region.   
  
A list of the workshops offered has been provided in the appendix.

**b) The Global Assembly 07 – 09 May**

Each day of the Global assembly started with a plenary session including a keynote address, after which delegates were free to select the presentations they wished to attend. Each Session provided a range of up to 5 parallel presentations or panels from which to choose.

On Day 1 of the GA, the opening address was delivered by Hon. Steve Blackett, Minister of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development in Barbados. This was followed by a welcome from the Parliamentary Secretary for the Barbados Ministry of Tourism, Ms Irene Sandiford.

UNDP Director IndranNaidoo gave the keynote address on **“The Evaluation of Development Effectiveness: Methodological and Strategic Challenges.”**

In his address he thanked IDEAS for organizing a quality event on such an important issue; such events help to advance our collective efforts in using evaluation to improve development outcomes. Mr Naidooasked delegates not to underestimate their role as evaluators, and pointed out that the development evaluator can help to advance greater learning, accountability and transparency and thus promote democracy. Evaluation should improve quality of life. There is an explicit agenda for change, as the work we evaluate is intended, in many cases, to bring about social transformation. Through a high quality development evaluation, which leads to verifiable development results, the evaluator can touch the lives of the impoverished citizens of the world.

Mr Naidoo called upon the community of evaluation practitioners to give support wherever possible to new entrants to the field, as well as to those who continue to negotiate a political minefield in their quest to bring about transparency and accountability in countries where corruption is endemic, inequality is a pervasive problem, and governments do not hold themselves accountable to the people they were elected to serve. In such countries the independence of the evaluator is especially important, and is fundamental to a credible evaluation.

Mr Naidooclosed by calling on all delegates to take advantage of the opportunities for learning and networking offered by the Global Assembly, to consider carefully the global issues raised, and to recognize the value of our discipline in “bringing truth to light on the pressing issues of poverty and inequality.”

The papers and panel discussions which followed Mr Naidoo’s address are listed in the appendix to this document, and individual papers may be accessed on the IDEAS website ([www.IDEAS-int.org](http://www.IDEAS-int.org)).

Day One ended with a reception hosted by the Government of Barbados, at which a number of local officials were present, and which again was indicative of the enthusiastic support offered by the Barbadian government.

Robert Picciotto, visiting professor at King’s College, London, gave the keynote address on Day Two: “**Bringing Equality Back from the Cold in Evaluation.”**

Prof.Picciotto said that the financial upheavals of recent years have boosted the demand for rigorous and independent evaluation. He cited statistics to provide evidence of growing inequalities worldwide. Development has dramatically improved the lot of humanity, but inequality has detracted from these gains. Tailor-made evaluations are required to help guide policies in pursuit of equitable growth. Prof.Picciotto asked whether the discipline of evaluation is ready to take on five major challenges:

*a) Fill the ethical deficit.*Values lie at the core of evaluation theory and practice, yet evaluators have often seemed reluctant to engage with the ethics of inequality.

*b) Engage with the policy research literature.*Outdated thinking assumes that inequality is the consequence of economic growth, and that market forces will eventually correct the situation. In fact there is no correlation between economic growth and inequality. More important are issues of land distribution, reliance on extractive industries, poor privatization policies, inequitable access to services, and the pervasive presence of monopolies, corruption and discrimination.

*c) Design new metrics.*Prof.Picciotto provided a fascinating table demonstrating how, when evaluating inequality, a range of characteristics of an evaluation will change according to whether the evaluator is dealing with material well-being, relational well-being, or perceptual well-being.

*d) Address global policy issues.*Inequality is a world-wide problem. Hunger, disease, pollution, climate change, financial instability, crime, terrorism and regional conflict can affect citizens of developed and developing countries. Global and regional collaborative programs need systematic evaluation.

*e) Adopt a progressive evaluation model.*Echoing the sentiments expressed by Mr Naidoo on day one of the Global Assembly, Prof. Picciotto called for a progressive evaluation model which will:  
- amplify the voices of ordinary citizens;  
- maintain the independence of evaluation and resist capture by vested interests;  
- challenge public, private and civil society institutions to live up to their mandates;  
- emphasize democratic values;  
- scrutinize global, national and local policy;  
- assess distributional and environmental consequences .

The last day of the conference started with a keynote address by World Bank’s Rosalia Rodriguez-Garciaon **“Effects of Community Actions on HIV/AIDS Outcomes: Learning from a Portfolio of Evaluations.”**Each delegate was provided with a free book on this topic, published by the World Bank.

IDEAS had asked presenters to base their presentations in actual experience, and Dr Rodriguez-Garcia devoted her keynote address to a detailed analysis of a series of evaluations conducted in seven African countries in order to assess the effect of community actions on HIV/AIDS outcomes.

It was hypothesized that a strong community response should add value to national programs, yet despite substantial donor funding, there had been inadequate evidence of results. Accordingly, evaluation teams from the World Bank, DFID, the UK International Consortium on AIDS, and others, set out to evaluate the results achieved by the community response to HIV/AIDS programs. Evaluation questions for this exercise included:  
- knowledge about HIV/AIDS

- Behaviors

- access to and use of HIV/AIDS services  
- social transformation  
- HIV/AIDS and health outcomes  
  
Dr Rodriguez-Garcia took delegates step by step through the evaluation structure, process and results, and provided them with a series of lessons to be learned from the methodology employed.

**8. Publications from IDEAS’ Global Assemblies**

As with prior Global Assemblies, a book will be published, comprising a selection of key papers delivered at the 2013 Global Assembly.   
  
This has now become a standard practice for IDEAS. The book from the 2009 Global Assembly, entitled “**Influencing Change: Building Evaluation Capacity to Strengthen Governance**” was published by the World Bank and distributed to delegates at the 2011 GA, as well as to contributing authors.

In the same way, the compilation of selected papers from the 2011 GA, **“Development Evaluation in Times of Turbulence: Dealing with Crises that Endanger our Future”** was published in time for the 2013 Global Assembly and was made available free to all delegates.

# 9. Conclusion: Achievements

**a) Networking and Bridge Building**

Participants saw the role of the Association as that of a link between evaluation communities, between developed and developing countries, between practitioners, between decision-makers and beneficiaries, and between knowledge and practice.

IDEAS has a mandate to encourage knowledge, capacity building and networking, and it is felt that the 4th Global Assembly furthered these goals.

Many members look forward very much to meeting upat the biennial assemblies, to check progress, relate challenges, and exchange experiences. For those from more remote countries, the assembly provided a wonderful opportunity to meet some of the well-known personalities in the field of development evaluation face to face.

**b) Capacity Building**

Capacity building continues to be a key focus for IDEAS, and a critical objective of the Global Assembly. Many government departments and NGOs in developing countries rely on their representatives at the GA to “bring home the message”, and to provide updates on new issues and new practices to their colleagues who could not attend, usually due to financial constraints. It was clear from delegate reaction that some of the papers presented at the assembly discussed truly ground-breaking ideas for the practice of evaluation.

IDEAS will continue to convene and support assemblies at which government, donors, and civil society come together to discuss and agree on ways to improve the practice of development evaluation. It will continue to act as a liaison between the national, regional and international evaluation communities.Organizations such as IDEAS can play a very important role in representing the needs and interests of developing countries.

**c) Support for new entrants**

IDEAS continues to support new and emerging communities of practice that bring together the research and evaluation communities, the policy and decision makers, and those who are affected by the policies. With the support of our donors, the organization was able to sponsor the attendance at the 2013 GA of several members from countries where development evaluation is still struggling to get off the ground and is still fighting for recognition. It is certain that these delegates benefited considerably from their experiences at the GA.

IDEAS was particularly gratified by the overwhelming response of the Caribbean delegates, and felt more than justified in the choice of venue for the assembly.

**d) Evaluation Standards**

IDEAS has always promoted the application of sound ethical and professional standards in the practice of evaluation. The Global Assembly provided an opportunity to update delegates, at a Presidential session, on the valuable work done by volunteer groups of members in three important areas:  
- Evaluator Competencies  
- Code of Ethics  
- Certification  
Delegates received the news with enthusiasm and many asked to be involved in ongoing efforts.

**e) A Wonderful Experience**

Last but not least, delegates at the Global Assembly were unanimous in their appreciation of the week’s events, and all were overwhelmed by the warmth and hospitality of their Caribbean hosts. A good time was had by all.

**Appendix: Program for the IDEAS Global Assembly 2013**

**Day One: Pre-conference Workshops, Monday 6th May, 2013**

Workshop #1: Case Study Methods for Development Evaluation. (Linda MorraImas)

Workshop #2: Designing and Building Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Systems.   
(Ray C. Rist)

Workshop #3: Building Evaluation Capacity within Ministries: Lessons learned in Industrialized and   
Developing Countries.  
(Frederic Martin)

Workshop #4: Designing and Conducting Focus Groups.   
 (Janet M. Billson)

Workshop #5: How to Plan and Manage Equity Focused Evaluations.   
(Marco Segone)

Workshop #6: Applying Development Evaluation Approaches in Complexity: Conflict, Disasters, and   
Emergency Responses.   
(Ted Paterson and Vera Bohle)

Workshop #7: Challenges in Evaluating Environment and Development.  
(Rob D. van den Berg)

Workshop #8: Evaluation and its Role in Advancing a Measurement Discourse: Experiences from the   
Evaluation Office of the UNDP.  
(IndranNaidoo)

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| **DAY 2: TUESDAY MAY 7 2013** | | | | |
|  | IndranNaidoo | | | **Keynote address**  The Evaluation of Development Effectiveness: Methodological and Strategic Challenges |
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|  | **Session 1** | | |  |
| 1.1 | Tina Tordjman-Nebe | | | 1) Process Use in Empowerment Evaluations with Moroccan Women’s NGOs |
|  |  | | |  |
|  | Romeo Santos | | | 2) Ambitious Goals, Inflated Hopes, and Theories of Change |
|  |  | | |  |
|  | Heba Al Nasser | | | 3) The Price of Inequality: How Today’s Divided Society Endangers Our Future |
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| 1.2 | Florence Etta  Edward Ontita  A. A. Ampofo | | | Evaluation Strategies for Reducing Gender Inequality: The AGDEN Approach |
|  |  | | |  |
| 1.4 | Laila El Baradei  Doha Abdelhamid | | | Institutionalizing and Streamlining Development Monitoring and Evaluation in Post-Revolutionary Egypt |
|  |  | | |  |
| 1.5 | Lori Sudderth | | | 1) Empowering the Women of Goyena: Challenges of Evaluating Domestic Violence Programs in Rural Nicaragua |
|  |  | | |  |
|  | Grace Nabukeera | | | 2) A new paradigm for Women empowerment: the adoption and adaptation of micro finance and gender mainstreaming as poverty alleviation strategies |
|  |  | | |  |
|  | Linh Nguyen | | | 3) Who Owns Improved Cooking Stoves in the Absence of Subsidies: A Study from Burkina Faso |
|  |  | | |  |
| 1.6 | Rob D. van den Berg  Christine Woerlen | | | Theories of No Change: The Importance of Negative Evidence in Evaluations |
|  |  | | |  |
|  | **Session 2** | | |  |
| 2.1 | Demetrio Innocenti et al  Romeo Santos | | | 1) Experiences in Evaluation of Climate Related Programs and Projects  2) Overlap between Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation agendas |
|  |  | | |  |
| 2.2 | Stewart Donaldson   Marco Segone  TarekAzzam  John LaVelle | | | Evaluation Capacity Building  Evaluation Capacity Building: Multiple Initiatives  Knowledge Management Systems in support of National Evaluation Capacity Development  Evaluation Capacity Building: Lessons Learned from AfrEA  Building Evaluation Capacity in Complex Environments:  Roles for the University |
|  |  | | |  |
| 2.3 | Ann Doucette Rima Alqazzaz | | | Addressing Inequality and Poverty: An Evaluation of Community Empowerment in Jordan |
|  |  | | |  |
| 2.4 | Agnes Czimbalmos | | | 1) The Measurement of Health Outcomes and Assessment of Inequality |
|  | Kumudu Wijewardene | | | 2) Health Inequalities |
|  |  | | |  |
|  | YuliantoDewata | | | 3) Early Marriage Prevention: A Way to Improve Gender Awareness and Women’s Health |
|  |  | | |  |
|  | Samuel Wachira | | | 4) Use of Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) in the examination of Comparative Trends Towards the Achievement of MDGs:  A Case of East Africa |
|  |  | | |  |
| 2.5 | Joy ATuryamwijuka RaelCheptoris | | | 1) Rural-Urban Disparity: How Urban Bias Reinforces Rural Poverty |
|  |  | | |  |
|  | Serge Eric YakeuDjiam | | | 2) Impact Evaluation of Small Grants Allocation for Environmental Preservation in Central Africa: Case Study of Lake Chad Basin Commission |
|  |  | | |  |
|  | Mary Njoroge  Emma Kambewa | | | 3)  Addressing Inequality through Agriculture: A Case for Rwanda, AGRA-supported Projects |
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| 2.6 | Denis Jobin Gunter Rochow | | | Planning, designing and managing impact evaluations: Conditional Cash Transfer in Basic Education in northern Nigeria |
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|  | **Session 3** | | |  |
| 3.0 | Cristina Magro  Reinhard Skinner  Frederic Martin | | | The “3C” IDEAS Initiatives: Ideas Competencies, Code of Ethics, and Certification  IDEAS Competency Framework Survey  Code of Ethics  Certification |
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| **DAY 3: WEDNESDAY MAY 8 2013** | | | | |
|  | Robert Picciotto | | | Keynote Address  Bringing Equality Back From the Cold in Evaluation |
|  | **Session 4** | | |  |
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| 4.1 | | |  | Multidimensional Measurement Approaches to Understanding Poverty and Inequality in the Caribbean |
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|  | | | Bobb Darnell Frederic Unterreiner | 1) Determining the Impact of the “Koudmen Sent Lisi” Program:  Implications for National and Sub-Regional Social Safety Net Reforms |
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|  | | | Marsha Caddle | 2) Developing A Multidimensional Poverty Measurement Methodology for the Caribbean |
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|  | | | McDonald Thomas | 3) Participatory Approaches to Poverty Measurement: Use of the Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) in the Caribbean. |
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| 4.2 | | | Robert Picciotto | Focusing on Inequality: Towards a Progressive Evaluation Model |
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| 4.4 | | | Robert Lahey Arlene McComie Dinesh Ragoo | Building a M&E Capacity for Better Public Sector Management: Lessons from Trinidad and Tobago |
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| 4.5 | | | Mohammad Jaljouli  Amjad Attar  AwnyAmerMorsy  Mohammed Alyami  Kassem El-Saddik | Strategy Based Evaluation: A Response to Development Challenges  SBE: The Concept Revisited  Developing a Strategy-based Evaluation Framework: Jordan Poverty Reduction Strategy  Strategy-Based Evaluation from Equity perspective How Evaluation Standards Support Better SBE  Key Transitioning Markers toward SBE in MENA |
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| 4.6 | | | RashmiAgrawal | 1) Evaluations as Catalysts in Bridging Development Inequalities |
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|  | | | Krishna Belbase | 2) Equity in Access to Early Childhood Development (ECD) Services: Recent Survey and Evaluation Findings |
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|  | | | **Session 5** |  |
| 5.1 | | | ZondaniLungu  Winnie Mulongo-Luhana | 1) Integrating Evaluation Objectives Into Program Planning |
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|  | | | Ahmed Ag Aboubacrine | 2) Measuring Inequality in Higher Level Evaluations: Assessment Frameworks and Challenges |
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|  | | | Marie Gildemyn | 3) Social Accountability Initiatives Unpacked: How Can Civil Society Organizations Influence District Level Officials with their M & E? |
|  | | | Gema Redondo | 4) Civil Society Organizations as Agents to Counteract Inequality |
|  | | |  |  |
| 5.2 | | | Idania Fernandez et al | 1) Evaluating and Improving Capacities of Sub-National Governments to Provide Basic Public Services for Poverty and Inequality Reduction:  A Structured Approach and Applications in Latin America and the Caribbean |
|  | | |  |  |
|  | | | Frederic Martin  Marie-Hélène Boily | 2) Assessing the Performance of Poverty and Inequality Reduction Programs and Proposing a Results-based Approach: The Case of Malaysia and Sabah and Sarawak States |
|  | | |  |  |
|  | | | Thais Bindutiye et al | 3) Building Evaluation Capacity for Equity Based Services: The Case of Zambia |
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| 5.3 | | | Jim Rugh  Marco Segone | Introduction to EvalPartners and the Means for Strengthening the Capacities of Evaluation Associations |
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| 5.4 | | | Tom Ling | 1) Innovative Instruments to Support Development: Why do they Leave Inequality Untouched? |
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|  | | | Olney Daly | 2) The Genesis of Monitoring and Evaluation Systems and their Influence on the Effectiveness of Policy Making |
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|  | | | Ade Freeman | 3) Assessing Growth and its Distribution in IFC Projects |
|  | | |  |  |
| 5.5 | | | Margareta de Goys | 1) Do UNIDO projects contribute to Poverty Reduction? Evidences from UNIDO Evaluations |
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|  | | | Michele Tarsilla | 2) From Building Evaluation Capacity to Supporting Evaluation Capacity Development: The Cases of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger, and South Africa |
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|  | | | Kelly Robertson | 3) Equity, Equality, and International Development Evaluation |
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| 5.6 | | | David Todd | 1) Using A Theory of Change Approach in Evaluating Complex Institutional Change: The Case of the UN “Delivering as One” Initiative |
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|  | | | Luna Shamieh | 2) Evaluation for Equitable Development Results for the Palestinian Justice Sector |
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|  | | | Eugene Gatari | 3) Addressing Inequality and Poverty Through Home-Grown Traditional Knowledge Strategies: Evaluation Findings from the Rwandan “Imihigo” Strategy |
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|  | | | Ruerd Ruben | Presidential Session Assessing Distributional Effects of Value Chain Development |
| **DAY 4: THURSDAY MAY 9 2013** | | | | |
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|  | | Rosalia Rodriguez-Garcia | | Keynote Address:  Effects of Community Actions on HIV/AIDS Outcomes: Learning from a Portfolio of Evaluations |
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|  | | **Session 6** | |  |
| 6.1 | | Ted Paterson | | 1) Evaluation Capacity Development for Mine Action |
|  | |  | |  |
|  | | Vera Bohle | | 2) Evaluation Capacity Development for Mine Action: the case of Afghanistan |
|  | | PrabinChitrakar | | 3) Evaluation Capacity Development in Nepal |
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| 6.2 | | Petra Krylova  Tereza Nemeckova | | 1) Building an Effective Development Evaluation System in the Czech Republic: Evidence from the Field |
|  | |  | |  |
|  | | Daniel Ticehurst | | 2) Who is Listening to who, How Well, and with What Effect? |
|  | |  | |  |
|  | | AwnyAmerMorsy | | 3) Involving Young People in the M&E Process from an Equity and Equality Perspective—Arab Spring Implications |
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| 6.3 | | Marcelo ClavijoDonoso | | 1) The Measurement and Assessment of Social Conflict with the Intervention of the Ombudsman in Bolivia |
|  | |  | |  |
|  | | Anne Bramble | | 2) The Role of Participatory Poverty Assessments in the Understanding of Poverty and Inequality |
|  | |  | |  |
|  | | Esteban Tapella  Pablo Rodriguez-Bilella | | 3) Shared Learning and Participatory Evaluation: The Systematization Approach to Assess Development Interventions |
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| 6.4 | | InkaPibilova | | 1) Experience from Implementing Peer Reviews Among Czech Development CSOs |
|  | |  | |  |
|  | | Amine Bakkali | | 2) Inequality and Youth Unemployment: Findings from “Workplace Success” program Evaluations in Morocco |
|  | |  | |  |
|  | | Karen Odhiambo | | 3) An Inequality and Poverty Evaluation Framework: A River Basin Development |
|  | |  | |  |
| 6.5 | | Robert Lahey  Agustin Caso | | National Evaluation Capacity Development—Lessons From the Field |
|  | |  | |  |
| 6.6 | | MuradMukhtarov | | 1) Income Dimensions of Impact Evaluations |
|  | |  | |  |
|  | | Mohammed Alyami | | 3) The Applicability of the Program Evaluation Standards to Saudi Arabia |
|  | |  | |  |
|  | | Florence Etta | | 4) Using Evaluation Guidelines and Quality Standards: The Case of the Award Winning Phase 2 Evaluation of the Paris Declaration |
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| 7.1 | | **Session 7**  Panel    Susan Tamondong  Marco Segone  Florence Etta  Ana Rosa Soares | | Gender Equality and Development Evaluation: Challenges and Implications for Poverty Reduction  Evaluating contributions to change in gender equality and its influence in poverty reduction and human development |
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| 7.2 | | Frederic Odhiambo | | 1) Beyond Statistics: Narrative as a Means of Evaluating Livelihoods Programs: A Case Study from Ethiopia |
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|  | | Fidel Arevalo | | 2) Can Unequal Institutions Contribute to Reduction of Inequalities? |
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| 7.3 | | Daniel Svoboda | | 1) Measuring Inequality—Criteria when Focusing on People |
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|  | | Mattia Prayer Galletti | | 2) Evaluation Synthesis on Rural Differentiation: IFAD’s Experience on Targeting Poverty |