

ARRI 2018

2018 Annual Report on Results and Impact of IFAD Operations

Appendices

October 2018

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Section 1 - Objectives of country programmes and individual projects evaluated

The main objectives of the country strategies can be summarized below:

- (i) **Cambodia**. The 2013-2018 COSOP for Cambodia identifies IFAD's objectives in order to underline transitions:
 - a) from emphasizing a livelihoods approach to a clearer focus on expanding poor farmers' access to market opportunities;
 - b) from promoting decentralization of public services to a broader concept of pro-poor rural service delivery that targets not only government agencies but also civil society and the private sector;
 - c) towards a more explicit focus on the resilience of poor rural households. It also has a strengthened focus on evidence-based policy work.
- (ii) **Cameroon.** The 2007-2012 COSOP identifies two objectives for IFAD operations in Cameroon:
 - a) strengthening the organizational capacity and bargaining power of the rural poor; and
 - b) increase the prospects for sustainable agricultural and non-agricultural income-generating activities for the rural poor.
- (iii) **Egypt**. The 2012 COSOP identified three strategic objectives for IFAD operations in Egypt:
 - a) enhance the capacity of unemployed youth and poor rural landless people to undertake small enterprises and profit from employment opportunities in rural areas through the provision of vocational training and financial services;
 - b) enable poor rural people to make use of their land and water resources more efficiently and sustainably through investment in improved agricultural practices and irrigation systems;
 - c) improve access by poor rural farmers to better-quality services, such as technology, finance and markets, by promoting participatory demand-driven training and agricultural technical assistance to farmers, individually and through their associations.
 - d) The findings, lessons and recommendations from this CSPE will inform the preparation of the new COSOP in 2018.
- (iv) **Georgia**. The 2004 COSOP identified three strategic objectives for IFAD in Georgia:
 - a) develop coherent and supportive national policies and a conducive institutional framework for smallholder development provide critical investments to support rural households and entrepreneurs in enhancing their productivity and improving their incomes;
 - b) Provide critical investments to provide support to rural households and entrepreneurs, individuals and groups to enhance productivity and improve incomes.
 - c) Promote competitive and climate smart value chains;
 - d) Improve access for farmers and agri-business to key markets;
 - e) Promote financially and environmentally sustainable rural economic infrastructure, critical for increasing productivity, post-harvest management and improving resilience.
- (v) **Peru**. The COSOP, approved by the IFAD Executive Board in September 2009 for the period 2010-2016 had the following strategic objectives:

- a) Improve knowledge management and technical capacities of rural communities in order to promote the sustainable use and control of natural resources and material assets;
- b) Expanding access to public and private services, financial and other types of quality, improve competitiveness and strengthen the links with the markets;
- c) Enhancing the participation of communities in the decentralized processes of regional and local administrations related to policymaking and decision-making.
 - This COSOP also included a strategy to expand the scale of the innovations introduced by IFAD in all the Highlands.

Objectives of projects and programmes

Country and
project/programme
names

Objectives

Georgia

Agricultural Support Project

The overall goal of the project is to increase incomes among rural people engaged in agricultural activities in Georgia. The project's objectives is: (i) to increase assets and incomes among actually and potentially economically active poor rural women and men willing to move towards commercially viable agricultural and associated rural enterprises; and (ii) to remove infrastructure bottlenecks that inhibit increasing the participation of economically active rural poor in enhanced commercialization of the rural economy.

Cambodia

Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project in Kratie, Preah Vihear and Ratanakiri The project objective is "to make a positive and sustainable impact on agricultural development" in the targeted communes. The expected project outputs are as follows: (i) farmers and communities adapt improved and sustainable farming and agricultural land management systems; (ii) improved services are delivered to the poor in a participatory and demand-driven manner; and (iii) increased capacity for policy analysis and pro-poor policy formulation is secured for the agriculture sector and for mainstreaming gender within the sector

Cameroon

Rural Microfinance Development Support Project The project was created to reduce poverty, raise incomes and improve the livelihoods of smallholder family farmers, women and rural youth with limited opportunities. More specifically, PADMIR aimed to create a more conducive institutional environment for rural microfinance, to ensure that the particular challenges of rural finance were better taken into account by the Government and microfinance institutions (MFIs), and to improve sustainable and affordable access by target groups to financial services that were well adapted to their needs.

Guatemala

National Rural Development Programme Phase I: Western Region The objectives of PRONADER West are to significantly reduce poverty and prevent exclusion and discrimination among the poorest indigenous and nonindigenous populations of the Western region of Guatemala through the comprehensive, integrated and environmentally sustainable socio-economic development of rural areas. The programme is articulated through four strategic axes: decentralization, competitiveness, social investments and institutional ties with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Nutrition (MAGA), executing agency of the programme.

Laos

Northern Region Sustainable Livelihoods through Livestock Development Project The overall project goal is to reduce poverty by promoting sustainable livelihoods among upland smallholders in the five selected provinces of Lao PDR. The specific objective is to enhance village livestock systems through improved livestock productivity and profitability under integrated upland farming systems. Thus, improvement in livelihoods of ethnic population and livestock development are the two main and related concerns of the project. Additionally, the project is expected to have an influence on the following key policy and institutional areas: (i) stabilization of shifting cultivation in the upland areas based on the principle of ensuring sustainable livelihoods for the local population and for people resettled from these areas; and (ii) gradual decentralization to the provincial, district and village levels of authority, functions, resources and accountability for the planning, financing and implementation of development initiatives.

Lesotho

Rural Financing Intermediation Programme The programme objective is to enhance access to efficient financial services by the rural poor on a sustainable basis. RUFIP was designed to contribute to enhanced access of the rural poor to financial services on a sustainable basis through four pillars: (i) building the capacity of governmental implementing partners, which in turn would build the capacity of MBFIs as member-owned local financial intermediaries and enable them to accumulate member savings and transform them into loans to members for income smoothing and the financing of member enterprises; (ii) building the capacity of senior management and staff of Lesotho Post Bank, which in turn would transform a postal savings bank into a self-reliant bank and expand its credit outreach to rural areas and enable borrowers to finance their income and employment-generating enterprises; (iii) building the regulatory and supervisory capacity of Central Bank of Lesotho and governmental implementation partners, which in turn would cooperate in the formulation and enactment of a legal and regulatory framework for MBFIs; and (iv) facilitating linkages between formal financial institutions and MBFIs by providing credit to the latter for on-lending to their members.

Country and project/programme names	Objectives
Maldives Post-Tsunami Agricultural and Fisheries Rehabilitation Programme	The programme's overall goals are to contribute to restoring agricultural gross domestic product to pre-tsunami levels, returning the economy to a stable, long-term growth trend and reducing the fishery sector's vulnerability to natural disasters. Specifically, it aims to help re-establish the country's fishing operations and augment the household income of fishers by restoring their livelihoods. With regard to agriculture, the programme aims to encourage crop production in the atolls so as to rebuild the islanders' livelihoods and improve their diets, increase household incomes, reduce poverty and ensure food security.
Palestine Participatory Natural Resource Management Programme	The programme is a natural resource management programme with an overarching focus on land rehabilitation and reclamation. Its overall objective is to "increase the incomes and living standards of small farmers in areas where there are few alternative income-generating possibilities by developing and managing the land and water resources to conserve and enhance their productivity".
Peru Market Strengthening and Livelihood Diversification in the Southern Highlands Project	The objective of the project is to reduce the number of poor people among the rural families of the Southern Highlands through a sustained increase in their human, natural, physical, financial, cultural and social assets. This would be done through the execution of four components: i) management of natural resources; ii) strengthening of local markets; iii) knowledge management and cultural assets; and iv) organization and administration.
Sri Lanka Post-Tsunami Coastal Rehabilitation and Resource Management Programme	The goal of the programme is to "restore the assets of women and men directly or indirectly affected by the tsunami and to re-establish the foundation of their previous economic activities, while helping them diversify into new and profitable incomegenerating activities". The underlying aim to restore livelihoods is reflected in the programme components: a) community-based coastal resource management; b) support to artisanal fisheries development; c) microenterprise and financial services development; and d) social and economic infrastructure development.
Albania Mountain to Markets Programme	The objective of the programme is to reduce rural poverty by improving the opportunities of the rural poor to participate and be employed in commercially competitive rural supply chains through increased access to markets, technical knowhow and finance. In order to achieve this objective the programme aimed at building human capital, supporting rural market development and at building infrastructures for market linkage.
Bhutan Market Access and Growth Intensification Project	The goal of the project is to reduce poverty and improve food security and the standards of living of the targeted rural households in the project area. The objectives of the project are to improve the productivity of subsistence-based farming systems in communities with no road access, and to intensify the production of cash crops and dairy products, while enhancing smallholders' access to markets, in communities with road access.

Country and project/programme names	Objectives
Bolivia	The project's overarching objective is to increase the income of producer families and
Enhancement of the Peasant Camelid Economy Support Project	small and medium-sized business operators in the camelids sector. It is expected to open up new opportunities for income, employment and capitalization through the launching of an investment system built around value chains. This is expected to boost private investment and development capacity.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	The project goal is to achieve sustained improvements in livelihoods, particularly
Rural Livelihood Development Project	income and employment levels in the rural communities of the project area with a primary purpose of sustained growth of local organizations, rural enterprises and employment opportunities. Key supporting objectives include: (i) increased output, cost-effectiveness and the quality of farm and natural products; (ii) empower and build the capability of groups and producer associations; (iii) promotion of business development, provision of enterprise support and fostering the participation of producers in value chains; (iv) construction or rehabilitation of crucial facilities for production and marketing and (v) make credit available and accessible to poor rural communities for priority value chain investments.
China	The programme's key development objective is to reduce poverty in a sustainable
Inner Mongolia Autonomous region Rural Advancement Programme	and gender equitable way by establishing improved access to information, technology, rural financial services, and markets. Its overall goal is to develop successful innovative pilot approaches to poverty reduction that could be replicated by Government and other donors.
China Dabieshan Area Poverty Reduction Programme	The key programme objective is described as innovative and diversified development modules that lead to increased income and reduced poverty for farm households in a sustainable and gender-equitable way in eight poverty-stricken counties of the Xinyang Prefecture.
El Salvador	The project's goal is to significantly reduce poverty among the rural population in
Rural Development and Modernization Project for the Central and Paracentral Regions	communities and municipalities of the Central and Paracentral Regions. This is to be achieved by building up beneficiaries' human and social capital and increase production, employment and incomes, while rehabilitating and rationally managing natural resources within a context of consolidated structures for rural development. The project has six specific objectives: 1) promote the development of the target group's social and human capital; 2) support competitive and sustainable production for smallholder households, farmers' associations, and economic organizations; 3) contribute to the reversal of processes that cause erosion, deforestation, and the degradation of natural resources; 4) promote the creation and consolidation of productive and transformative activities and turn these into viable and competitive microenterprises; 5) facilitate access to basic rural financial services that are specialized in servicing the target group, for productive and marketing purposes; and 6) facilitate the coordination of rural development programmes and projects, and the harmonization of intervention strategies.
Eritrea	The project's overarching goal is to contribute to Eritrea's household and national
Fisheries Development Project	food security, alleviate rural poverty in line with the major development priorities of the Government of Eritrea, and increase the contribution of the fishery sector to the national economy. The central objective of the Fisheries Development Project was to raise production and productivity of the fisheries sector while conserving fish stocks and the marine ecosystem. The policy and institutional objectives were to strengthen Eritrea's Ministry of Marine resources and support the restructuring of the cooperative system.

system.

Country and
project/programme names

Objectives

Ethiopia

Participatory Small-Scale Irrigation Development Programme The goal of the programme is to improve the food security, family nutrition and incomes of 62,000 poor rural households living in drought-prone areas through a sustainable, farmer-owned and famer-managed system of small-scale irrigated agriculture with scaling-up potential. Policy and institutional objectives are to establish a participatory process of small-scale irrigation development that reinforced the sense of ownership. The objectives are supported by three key intervention components: (i) institutional development; (ii) small-scale irrigation development; and (iii) agricultural development. The three components are aimed at empowering farmers and ensuring their participation in the design, construction and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of the irrigation scheme. They are also designed to improve agricultural support services and strengthen institutions at all levels, particularly the grass-roots level.

Guinea

Support to Rural Development in North Lower Guinea The project's overall objective is to sustainably improve the incomes, food security and living conditions of poor rural households in the North Lower Guinea region. Specific objectives are to: (a) strengthen the capacity of the target population and their organizations; and (b) increase agricultural (crops and livestock) productivity and diversify income sources in a sustainable manner.

Guinea

Village Communities Support Project, Phase II The overall goal is to strengthen local governance in rural Guinea and promote the social and economic empowerment of the rural population, including women, young people and other marginalized groups. The project has the dual objective of strengthening local governance in rural Guinea and promoting the social and economic empowerment of the rural and marginalized population. Furthermore, the programme increased the range of eligible micro-projects to include all types of socio-economic infrastructure of a public goods nature and aimed at better implicating the lowest level civil servants (the sub-prefecture) in order to build skills amongst key institutions and individuals.

Haiti

Productive Initiatives Support Programme in Rural Areas The programme goal is to contribute to poverty reduction through diversifying and increasing incomes on a sustainable basis, improving food security and leading to better and sustainable management of natural resources. More specifically, the project intends: (i) to strengthen local and national capacities for grass-roots-level planning, social and economic development management, micro project design and implementation; and absorption of rural financing; (ii) to support productive initiatives identified and prioritized by the communities, as well as cross-sectoral activities adding value to these initiatives; and (iii) to facilitate sustainable access to financial services for poor rural households, particularly women, the landless and young people.

India

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme The purpose of the project is to ensure that the livelihoods and food security of poor tribal households are sustainably improved by promoting a more efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable exploitation of the natural resources at their disposal and by developing off-farm/nonfarm enterprises.

Indonesia

Rural Empowerment for Agricultural Development The goal of the programme is a sustainable improvement in the livelihoods of the rural poor in 150 targeted villages in the five target districts. The objective of the programme is to obtain sustained growth of economic activities and improved natural resources management in the target villages. The programme would reduce rural poverty by establishing conditions that could lead to increased household income and improved livelihoods for the target population through sustained growth of rural economic activities. The objective was adjusted after MTR in 2011. The post MTR objective is to strengthen the capabilities of local communities in general and of the rural poor in particular, to plan and manage their own development and improve their livelihood on a sustainable basis.

Country and project/programme names	Objectives
Jordan	The goal of the project is to improve food and water security, income security, and
Agricultural Resources Management Project- Phase II	income levels of 22,300 poor rural households in the project area. This is to be achieved by supporting community development and the efficient use and management of natural productive resources (especially soil and water).
Laos	The project's objective is to achieve more efficient and sustainable natural resource
Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Productivity Enhancement Project	management and higher sector productivity. The expected project outcome is enhanced institutional capacity at provincial and national levels to manage natural resource utilization in a sustainable manner resulting in poverty reduction and enhanced market linkages.
Mauritania	The project has the double goal of fighting poverty and increasing national production of
Value Chains Development Programme for Poverty Reduction	agricultural products, with the aim to reduce the country's reliance on food imports and dependency on price increases. The programme goal is to improve the incomes and living conditions of the target groups, women and young people. Its specific objective is to increase, in a sustainable manner, the target groups' access to the added value that will be created through the development of seven value chains.
Nigeria	The projects intends to improve the standard of living and quality of life of at least
Community-Based Natural Resource Management Programme –Niger Delta Region	400,000 poor rural households of the Niger Delta region, with an emphasis on women and youth. The programme's purposes are: i) to strengthen the community development capacity of rural communities and service providers; and (ii) to establish a community development fund with effective disbursal.
Panama	The Project objective is to improve the social, economic and living conditions of men,
Participative Development and Rural Modernization Project	women and young people in rural poor communities through an environmentally sustainable, participative social and economic development process with gender equality. The project specific objectives are: a) Empowerment of extremely poor and poor rural inhabitants and their grass root organizations to effectively participate in local social and economic development processes; b) Improvement of the target population's income generating capacities, transforming subsistence economic activities into profitable agricultural and non-agricultural rural business with proper care of the environment, with access to investment funds and financial services to support the development of their economic ventures; c) Establishment of a knowledge management and M&E system capable of systematizing and disseminate the Project best practices and methodologies applied to inclusive and participative rural development and the development of economic initiatives for the rural extremely poor and poor; and d) Reduction of gender disparities in the target population in rural development participation and in economic activities.
South Sudan South Sudan Livelihood Development Project	The project development objective is to increase food security and incomes from farm and off-farm activities by: (i) supporting community-based development of productive activities with the full participation of vulnerable community members, including women; and (ii) promoting infrastructure that supports improved food security and higher incomes derived from agricultural activities. The institutional project objectives are that: (i) communities in the targeted counties are organized and empowered with equal participation of women and vulnerable people; and (ii) the capacity of county offices is strengthened so that they can assume a supervision/ regulatory, planning and budgeting role.

Country and project/programme names	Objectives
Sudan Revitalizing The Sudan Gum Arabic Production and	The overall objective of the project is to increase the production and income of small-scale gum producers in selected areas of the gum belt through improved performance of production and marketing systems.
Marketing Project	
Timor Leste Timor-Leste Maize Storage Project	The project goal is to improve food security for maize growing households in Timor-Leste, while the development objective is to reduce losses of maize stored on-farm. This improvement in household food security is expected initially to increase on-farm supplies of maize after harvest, and then reduce the length of the hungry season.
Turkey Diyarbakir, Batman and Siirt Development Project	The overall goal of the Project is to improve the economic and social status of poor rural people in the provinces of Diyarbakir, Batman and Siirt in line with Turkey's national strategy for poverty reduction. The specific objectives of the project are to: (i) improve economic efficiencies and the quality of life in poor rural villages in the Project area based on current production and employment patterns; (ii) where feasible, diversify income sources and increase employment through the establishment of new and expansion of existing profitable businesses, both on- and off-farm, mainly through measures to improve supply chain management; and (iii) optimise employability of members of the target groups through support to enhancement of individual and organisational skills necessary to achieve the objectives (i) and (ii).
Uganda District Livelihoods Support Programme	The programme goal is to achieve a significant improvement in the standard and sustainability of livelihoods of rural poor households. Subordinated to this goal, two complementary objectives are formulated in the 2009 President's Report: (i) empowering rural households to increase their food security and incomes; and ii) empowering local governments to deliver decentralized services to rural communities.
Viet Nam Developing Business for the Rural Poor Project in Cao Bang Province	The project was designed to sustainably and equitably reduce rural poverty, a goal which echoes the policies and strategies set out in Viet Nam's Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2006-2010. The purpose of the project is to empower rural poor households to benefit from profitable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable business opportunities.
Zambia Smallholder Livestock Investment Project	The project goal is to increase incomes and food security among poor smallholder farmers through restoring their access to animal draught power. The two objectives are: i) reduction of the incidence of ECF and CBPP to the levels which will allow reestablishment and growth of smallholder cattle herds; and ii) re-stocking of smallholder farmers who have lost their cattle due to disease, to a level and in a manner which provides them with sustainable access to draught animal power.

Section 2 - 2018 ARRI methodology and analyses

Part 1 - Methodology

- 1. **Methodology.** The project evaluations informing the 2018 ARRI were performed in 2017 and thus follow the provisions of the second edition of the Evaluation Manual published in December 2015. This is the second year that this new methodology is reflected in the ARRI. The evaluation criteria and definitions included in the revised harmonization agreement¹ between Management and IOE are fully reflected in the 2018 ARRI.
- 2. With the introduction of the 2015 Evaluation Manual, each project is assessed and rated across ten evaluation criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability of benefits, rural poverty impact², gender equality and women's empowerment, innovation, scaling up, environment and natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.
- 3. IOE also has two composite evaluation criteria: project performance and overall project achievement. Project performance is an average of the ratings of four individual evaluation criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability), whereas overall project achievement is based on (but not an average of) all ten criteria now applied by IOE. Finally, each project is also evaluated for IFAD and government performance as partners, in line with the practice of other international financial institutions. The definitions for each evaluation criteria are found in annex II.
- 4. This year's ARRI was also prepared using the NVivo software for the qualitative analysis, an advanced data management tool which allows queries and visualization of data in an efficient and organized way. The 2018 methodology also includes a t-test to compare average ratings of criteria across IOE and PMD evaluations and conclude on the statistical significance of the observed differences. Lastly, a correlation analysis was performed on PCRV/PPE ratings in order to test for interrelationships among evaluation criteria.
- 5. **Ratings scale and data series**. In line with the Good Practice Standard of the Evaluation Cooperation Group of the Multilateral Development Banks for Public Sector Evaluations, IOE uses a six-point rating scale to assess performance in each evaluation criterion. The rating scale is summarized in table 1.

Table 1 IOE rating system

Score Assessment Category 6 Highly satisfactory 5 Satisfactory Satisfactory 4 Moderately satisfactory 3 Moderately unsatisfactory 2 Unsatisfactory Unsatisfactory Highly unsatisfactory

Source: IFAD Evaluation Manual, 2015

6. The ratings, which are the foundation of performance reporting in IOE evaluations, are thereafter used in the analysis of the ARRI for reporting on IFAD's aggregate operational

¹ Agreement on the Harmonization of IFAD's Independent Evaluation and Self-Evaluations Methods and Systems Part I: Evaluation Criteria: https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/120/docs/EB-2017-120-INF-2.pdf

² As per the new methodology, Environment and natural resources management as well as adaptation to climate change are no longer included among the impact domains contributing to Rural Poverty Impact. The four remaining impact domains (Household income and net assets; Human and social capital and empowerment; Food security and agricultural productivity; Institutions and policies) are no longer rated.

performance. Therefore, in each independent evaluation, IOE pays maximum attention to ensuring that the ratings assigned are based on evidence and follow a standard methodology and process. Moreover, comprehensive internal and external peer reviews are organized in finalizing the assessments and ratings of each evaluation, also as a means to enhance objectivity and minimize inter-evaluator variability.

- 7. As in the last couple of ARRIs, the analysis is based on two data series: (i) all evaluation data and (ii) PCRV/PPE data only. The 2018 ARRI primarily presents analysis based on "PCRV/PPE data" series³ which contains only ratings from PCRVs, PPEs and impact evaluations of completed projects. As IOE conducts PCRVs for all completed projects since 2011, covering the entire portfolio at exit, there are no selection biases in the projects chosen for evaluation. The PCRV/PPE data series currently includes ratings from 189 evaluations out of the total 320 evaluations⁴ analysed in the 2018 ARRI. As the PCRVs, PPEs and IE evaluations conducted in 2017 include projects that completed between 2011 and 2016, both data series stop in 2016 in the last cohort⁵.
- The "all evaluation data" series consists of ratings from all evaluations conducted by IOE 8. since 2002. In addition to PCRV/PPE data it also includes CSPEs, and therefore contains evaluated projects that were not selected randomly and followed other criteria. 6 In the 2018 ARRI, the "all evaluation data" series is used to triangulate findings and for the analysis benchmarking IFAD performance with other IFIs, as the sample sizes provided by "PCRV/PPE data" series are currently too small for this exercise. Finally, the ratings discussed in the CSPE section (portfolio performance, non-lending activities and COSOPs) come from a separate database of CSPEs undertaken by IOE between 2006 and 2017. The analysis on project evaluations has been carried out based on the year of project completion⁸, in line with most other IFIs and previous editions of the ARRI.
- 9. Charts and tables showing the moving averages of performance based on the "all evaluation data" series are available in Annex VII and VIII respectively, as they overall support the trends of the "PCRV/PPE data" series and therefore do not need to be mentioned in comparison with the "PCRV/PPE data" series. As in the past, the 2018 ARRI analysed independent evaluation ratings grouped by IFAD replenishment periods, starting with the IFAD5 replenishment period (2001-2003). The results of the analysis by replenishment periods are commented in Section F of Chapter 2 and included in annex VII.
- 10. The qualitative analysis is based on the project evaluations done in 2017 (PCRVs, PPEs, impact evaluations and CSPE projects) as well as Evaluation Syntheses and a Corporatelevel evaluation. For the complete overview of consulted evaluations of 2017, please see Annex IV.
- Age of the portfolio. Of the 36 newly evaluated projects included in this year's ARRI, 11. one was approved in 1998, eight were approved from 2002 to 2003, fourteen from 2005 to 2007 and thirteen from 2008 to 2011. All of these projects are completed and closed: six completed from 2012-2013 and 30 completed from 2014 to 2016. The average project duration was 6.75 years with three projects having an implementation period of more than 10 years. Thus, although some projects were designed 10 or more years ago, a large number of them were under implementation until recently. However, given the

³ Introduced in the 2013 ARRI.

Sample size of the all evaluation data series.

⁵ The all evaluation data series also stops in 2016 due to comparability with the PCRV/PPE data series and due to the small sample size of CSPE projects completing in 2016.

⁶ For example, in the past it was mandatory for IOE to undertake an interim (project) evaluation before Management could

proceed with the design of a second phase of the same operation. CSPEs are included in this database based on year of evaluation.

⁸ Reporting by year of project completion is preferred to year of approval as this includes all the inputs and changes to the project, not just project design and appraisal. It is also preferred over presentation by year of evaluation results where there is a wide range of project approval dates, and sometimes very old projects are included. Presentation by year of project completion provides a more homogenous cohort.

- age of the portfolio of projects analysed in the ARRI, it is important to note that the analysis of performance does not take into account recently designed projects.
- 12. The ARRI also assesses the performance of IFAD country programmes beyond the project level, using the assessments contained in CSPEs. Historically, a total of 67 CSPEs have been undertaken by IOE since the product was introduced in the 1990s. Of these, 45 CSPEs have been conducted since 2006, based on a consistent methodology including the use of ratings, which allows for the aggregation of results across country programmes. This year's ARRI includes five new CSPEs carried out in Cambodia, Cameroon, Egypt, Georgia and Peru.
- 13. **Analysis of ratings**. As per past practice, the ARRI uses three-year moving averages to smoothen short-term fluctuations and highlight long-term trends. While the moving average is particularly applicable to the "all data" series as it includes projects that were not randomly selected, it also enlarges the sample of ratings for the PCRV/PPE data set.
- 14. The main trends in performance are explained through an analysis of the percentages of projects that are rated as moderately satisfactory or better. However, as requested by the Evaluation Committee, the proportion of ratings for each evaluation criteria falling within the full range of the six-point rating scale (i.e. from highly unsatisfactory to highly satisfactory) used by IOE are shown in Annex VI.
- 15. Before proceeding with the detailed analysis on the performance of IFAD's operations, the ARRI provides an overview of the results from 2007 to 2016. This includes the results of the distribution analysis of available ratings in the PCRV/PPE data series in the period. Further comparison is done between the IFAD8 and IFAD9 periods by conducting a t-tests¹⁰ to test the significance of the difference between their evaluation criteria means. Finally, these analyses are complemented by a block analysis which provides a summary of the mean, and SDs by evaluation criteria and correlation analyses of PCRV/PPE ratings to test for interrelationships among evaluation criteria.
- 16. For a nuanced understanding of performance, it is important to look at the mean together with the Standard Deviation (SD) along with the coefficient of variation. Coefficient of variation is a relative measure of variability and is calculated as the ratio of the SD to the mean. This analysis reveals that the best performing criteria in the period 2007-2016, besides relevance, are IFAD performance, gender equality, innovation, scaling up and rural poverty impact. This is positive given the mandate of IFAD to reduce poverty for women and men in rural areas. The weakest performing areas based on the means from 2007-2016 are operational efficiency, sustainability of benefits and adaptation to climate change. However, the performance of adaptation to climate change is based on a very small sample and is therefore only indicative.

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⁹ Three-year moving averages were first used in the 2009 ARRI, before IOE started undertaking PCRVs/PPEs. A three-year moving average allows for the assessment of trends in performance over time, and also overcomes any bias that may result from the sample of projects evaluated, which are not chosen on a random basis. Three-year moving averages are calculated by adding evaluation results from three consecutive years.

Table 2
Ranking of averages and data dispersion per criteria
PCRV/PPE data series, 2007-2016

Criteria	Mean	Moderately satisfactory or better	Standard deviation	Coefficient of Variation	
Relevance	4.30	87.8	0.71	17%	
IFAD performance	4.21	85.6	0.70	17%	
Innovation	4.20	82.0	0.88	22%	
GEWE	4.18	79.9	0.85	20%	Better Performance
Scaling-up	4.16	81.1	0.92	22%	
Rural Poverty Impact	4.08	83.4	0.76	19%	
Overall project achievement	3.98	78.6	0.79	20%	
Effectiveness	3.95	74.6	0.83	21%	
ENRM	3.94	75.0	0.77	20%	
Project performance	3.94	68.8	0.73	19%	
Government performance	3.83	69.7	0.86	22.5%	
Adaptation to climate change	3.79	71.7	0.81	21.4%	
Sustainability	3.68	60.6	0.78	21.1%	Weaker Performance
Efficiency	3.60	55.3	0.94	26.0%	

Source: IOE evaluation database, May 2018.

17. **Comments on the 2017 ARRI**. During the preparation of the 2018 ARRI, IOE carefully revisited the main comments of IFAD Management, the Evaluation Committee and the Executive Board on last year's edition of the ARRI (2017). IFAD's governing bodies agreed with the recommendations of the ARRI which indicated the need to ensure that consolidation of IFAD9 achievement does not result in stagnation in IFAD10 and beyond. Management also agreed to adopt transformative approaches that address the root causes of gender inequality and discrimination and systemize the three non-lending activities to unlock their potential to scale up country programme results. The need for data granularity for selected strategic criteria to better monitor and enhance interventions approaches is considered as a priority both by management and the evaluation team.

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Part 2 - Test for correlation between evaluation criteria

- The most commonly followed approach to evaluating project performance is an analysis of the various evaluation criteria through their ratings scale. This approach involves an examination of ratings for individual criteria in order to understand performance of projects (either the project is performing well or not). However, this method may reveal only part of the picture. It may be then useful to take into account ratings of other criteria which could be closely associated and could therefore quide in understanding the underlying explanation on the performance of projects. For instance, close association between ratings for effectiveness and sustainability could help understand to what extent project objectives have been reached and how results from the project are likely to continue beyond the phase of IFAD's funding support.
- 2. In order to avoid multicollinearity issues among some evaluation criteria, project performance and the overall project achievement criteria have been removed from the analysis. In fact, these variables represent two composite evaluation criteria: while the former is based on the ratings of four individual criteria (namely relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability), the latter is based on all eight criteria¹¹ applied by IOE.
- The correlation analysis is based on the PCRV/PPE data series which includes evaluations for projects completed between 2007 and 2016. For a better understanding of the underlying associations between the various evaluation criteria, the Spearman's rank correlation test¹² is used to undertake correlations. The correlation results are also tested for statistical significance at the 5 per cent significance level. The results are presented in a matrix form and show the degree of association i.e. the correlation coefficient between the various criteria.
- For the sake of simplicity, the different correlation coefficient values could be interpreted¹³ in the following way:
 - * for values between 0.90 and 1, the correlation is very strong.
 - * for values between 0.70 and 0.89, correlation is strong.
 - * for values between 0.50 and 0.69, correlation is moderate.
 - * for values between 0.30 and 0.49, correlation is moderate to low.
 - * for values between 0.16 and 0.29, correlation is weak to low.
 - * for values below 0.16, correlation is too low to be meaningful.
- The table below shows the correlation of all the indicators with one another. It is important to ensure that there are no perfectly correlated variables (which would need removing) before looking for significant correlations and possibly clusters of them.
- The results are presented in the table below. Thus, for instance, results show that:
 - All criteria are positively correlated
 - All correlations between criteria appear to be statistically significant at the 5 per cent
 - The majority of correlations between criteria are between moderate and moderate to
 - The strongest correlation was observed between rural poverty impact and effectiveness (0.72).
 - On the other hand, there is moderate correlation between effectiveness vis-à-vis efficiency, sustainability and government performance, as well as between

¹¹ See ARRI 2017, p. for description of all evaluation criteria.

The Spearman correlation test provides reliable results for ordinal variables which usually present non-linear relationship among them.

There is no set rule in the interpretation of the correlation coefficient.

- sustainability and rural poverty impact, and between government performance and efficiency.
- Correlation with most criteria is stronger for effectiveness than relevance (confirming that quality of implementation has stronger effects than design).
- Correlation between government performance and other criteria is slightly stronger than between IFAD performance and other criteria and this is particularly the case for effectiveness and efficiency.

Table 3
Correlation between evaluation criteria
Spearman's correlation coefficients, PCRV/PPE data series, 2007-2016

	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	F Sustainability	Rural poverty impact	/ Innovation	GEWE	ENRM	IFAD performance	Governmen
Relevance	1	LIICOLIVCIICOS	Lilicitority	Odstaniability	Impact	IIIIOVALIOII	OLVVL	LIVINI	periormanoc	periorinario
Effectiveness	0.61*	1								
Efficiency	0.38*	0.58*	1							
Sustainability	0.54*	0.66*	0.47*	1						
Rural poverty impact	0.51*	0.72*	0.52*	0.62*	1					
Innovation	0.46*	0.56*	0.42*	0.49*	0.56*	1				
GEWE	0.31*	0.37*	0.38*	0.27*	0.28*	0.33*	1			
ENRM	0.34*	0.43*	0.29*	0.40*	0.58*	0.34*	0.22*	1		
IFAD performance	0.51*	0.60*	0.44*	0.50*	0.55*	0.43*	0.34*	0.35*	1	
Government performance	0.47*	0.66*	0.62*	0.48*	0.59*	0.49*	0.38*	0.31*	0.56*	1

^{*} indicates statistical significance at 5% level

Source: IOE evaluation database, Mary 2018.

Part 3 - T-test on average rating differences between IFAD 9 and IFAD 8

- 1. The purpose of this section is to compare the average ratings of evaluation criteria across IFAD 9 and IFAD 8 and to test the differences for statistical significance. This is done using a t-test, a procedure that is useful for interpreting comparison results from two discrete sets of data.
- 2. The t-test is set with two tails (as it tests whether the difference in means is different from zero), unpaired (as the projects are different in the two groups related to IFAD 8 and 9), and with unequal variance (as it is evident comparing the variances for each criterion across IFAD 8 and IFAD 9). The analysis is based on the PCRV/PPE/IE data series.
- 3. Results show that the differences between IFAD 9 and IFAD 8 rating averages are positive for all criteria but rural poverty impact (Table 3). This may suggest that there was a general improvement in IFAD projects between the two replenishment periods. In particular, it is worth highlighting that overall project achievement increased over the two periods (+0.1). Nevertheless, only some of the differences show statistical significance.
- 4. The criteria that show a statistically significant and positive change between IFAD 9 and IFAD 8 are ENRM, IFAD performance, innovation, government performance, and project performance.
- 5. All the other criteria do not show statistical significance, hence not making it possible to conclude that there was a substantial change in their ratings between IFAD 9 and 8.
- 6. In order to interpret the non-significance of some of the differences, it is worth noting that this result might be due, not only to relatively small changes in the ratings between the two periods, but also to the reduced size of the sample which causes large standard errors and low levels of statistical significance.

Table 4
Comparison of project average ratings of IFAD 9 (94 evaluations) vs IFAD 8 (61 evaluations)

Criteria	IFAD 8 mean	IFAD 9 mean	Difference	p-value
ENRM	3.72	4.07	0.34	0.022**
IFAD performance	4.08	4.32	0.24	0.041**
Innovation	4.05	4.32	0.27	0.087*
Government performance	3.69	3.92	0.24	0.098*
Project performance	3.82	4.04	0.22	0.081*
Scaling-up	4.05	4.26	0.21	0.201
Effectiveness	3.85	4.04	0.19	0.184
Relevance	4.20	4.38	0.19	0.134
Efficiency	3.49	3.66	0.16	0.308
Adaptation to climate change	3.67	3.80	0.13	0.422
Sustainability	3.62	3.72	0.11	0.411
Overall project achievement	3.93	4.03	0.10	0.474
GEWE	4.15	4.20	0.05	0.709
Rural Poverty Impact	4.14	4.11	-0.03	0.824

^{*} Difference significant at the 10% level; ** Difference significant at the 5% level

Source: IOE Evaluation database, PCRV/PPE/IE data series, May 2018.

Section 3 - Project performance ratings 2000-2016

Relevance

PCRV/PPE data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.4	3.2	2.1	1.7
Satisfactory	28.0	24.4	30.0	34.4	41.2	49.5	45.7	47.5
Moderately satisfactory	68.0	70.7	61.7	47.5	40.0	33.7	40.4	40.7
Moderately unsatisfactory	4.0	4.9	6.7	14.8	15.3	13.7	11.7	10.2
Unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Average rating	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Standard deviation	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Relevance

All evaluation data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods Percentage of projects by rating

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Highly satisfactory	23.5	4.8	29.4	21.3	28.3	18.2	15.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.2
Satisfactory	52.9	33.3	41.2	46.8	39.1	45.5	35.6	37.5	28.6	31.9	38.0	42.4	48.1	44.5	43.4
Moderately satisfactory	17.6	42.9	20.6	25.5	26.1	29.5	40.0	55.4	66.7	61.1	45.1	37.0	34.3	40.9	43.4
Moderately unsatisfactory	5.9	14.3	8.8	6.4	6.5	6.8	8.9	5.4	4.8	5.6	14.1	17.4	14.8	12.7	12.0
Unsatisfactory	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Average rating	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
Standard deviation	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
1 st Quartile	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Relevance
All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period
Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Highly satisfactory	19.0	29.8	1.8	1.4	1.8	0.0
Satisfactory	42.9	38.3	35.7	32.4	43.1	18.2
Moderately satisfactory	28.6	25.5	55.4	49.3	45.0	63.6
Moderately unsatisfactory	9.5	6.4	7.1	15.5	10.1	18.2
Unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Average rating	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0
Standard deviation	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6
1 st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0

2

Effectiveness

PCRV/PPE data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	24.0	24.4	21.7	23.0	27.1	32.6	30.9	27.1
Moderately satisfactory	56.0	48.8	51.7	50.8	48.2	44.2	44.7	49.2
Moderately unsatisfactory	12.0	17.1	15.0	14.8	20.0	21.1	22.3	20.3
Unsatisfactory	8.0	9.8	11.7	11.5	4.7	2.1	2.1	3.4
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Average rating	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0
Standard deviation	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
1st Quartile	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Effectiveness

All evaluation data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	4.8	2.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	0.0	2.8	2.2	2.8	0.9	1.3
Satisfactory	29.4	33.3	32.4	34.0	28.3	25.0	26.7	26.8	30.2	25.0	25.4	25.0	29.6	29.4	26.9
Moderately satisfactory	52.9	42.9	41.2	31.9	37.0	40.9	48.9	44.6	39.7	47.2	46.5	47.8	44.4	46.8	51.3
Moderately unsatisfactory	11.8	14.3	17.6	27.7	26.1	25.0	8.9	17.9	19.0	18.1	15.5	20.7	21.3	21.1	17.9
Unsatisfactory	5.9	4.8	5.9	4.3	8.7	9.1	13.3	8.9	9.5	9.7	9.9	4.3	1.9	1.8	2.6
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	200			2003-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-	2008-	2009-	2010-	2011-	2012-	2013-	2014-
	20	02 20	03 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Average rating	1 4	.1 4	.0 4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
Standard devia	ation C	.8 1	.4 0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
1 st Quartile	4	.0 3	.0 4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
3 rd Quartile	5	.0 5	.0 5.0	5.0	5.0	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Effectiveness
All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period
Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Highly satisfactory	4.8	0.0	1.8	2.8	0.9	0.0
Satisfactory	33.3	29.8	26.8	25.4	29.4	0.0
Moderately satisfactory	42.9	36.2	44.6	46.5	46.8	54.5
Moderately unsatisfactory	14.3	25.5	17.9	15.5	21.1	45.5
Unsatisfactory	4.8	8.5	8.9	9.9	1.8	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Average rating	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.5
Standard deviation	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5
1 st Quartile	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0

2

Efficiency

PCRV/PPE data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.0
Satisfactory	16.0	14.6	18.3	14.8	17.9	17.0	18.3	15.3
Moderately satisfactory	48.0	34.1	30.0	37.7	41.7	44.7	36.6	37.3
Moderately unsatisfactory	24.0	36.6	36.7	32.8	27.4	27.7	33.3	39.0
Unsatisfactory	12.0	14.6	13.3	11.5	9.5	8.5	10.8	8.5
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.3	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Average rating	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Standard deviation	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
3rd Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Efficiency

All evaluation data series by year of completion – 3-year moving averages

Percentage of projects by rating

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Highly satisfactory	5.9	14.3	14.7	10.6	8.7	4.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.0
Satisfactory	11.8	23.8	23.5	25.5	17.4	13.6	15.6	16.1	15.9	18.1	18.3	19.8	19.6	20.4	19.2
Moderately satisfactory	41.2	33.3	29.4	29.8	34.8	36.4	42.2	41.1	36.5	31.9	36.6	39.6	39.3	33.3	34.6
Moderately unsatisfactory	29.4	14.3	17.6	25.5	28.3	34.1	24.4	28.6	33.3	36.1	32.4	28.6	31.8	36.1	39.7
Unsatisfactory	0.0	4.8	8.8	6.4	6.5	6.8	11.1	12.5	14.3	12.5	9.9	8.8	7.5	9.3	6.4
Highly unsatisfactory	11.8	9.5	5.9	2.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	1.8	0.0	1.4	2.8	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Average rating	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Standard deviation	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
1 st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
3 rd Quartile	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Efficiency
All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period
Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Highly satisfactory	14.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Satisfactory	23.8	19.1	16.1	18.3	21.3	0.0
Moderately satisfactory	33.3	34.0	41.1	36.6	33.3	45.5
Moderately unsatisfactory	14.3	27.7	28.6	32.4	35.2	54.5
Unsatisfactory	4.8	6.4	12.5	9.9	9.3	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	9.5	4.3	1.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Average rating	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5
Standard deviation	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.5
1 st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Sustainability

PCRV/PPE data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	20.0	17.5	13.6	11.7	10.6	9.5	11.7	11.9
Moderately satisfactory	40.0	45.0	42.4	46.7	50.6	53.7	52.1	49.2
Moderately unsatisfactory	28.0	30.0	37.3	35.0	35.3	32.6	33.0	33.9
Unsatisfactory	12.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	3.5	4.2	3.2	5.1
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	2.5	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Average rating	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Standard deviation	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
3rd Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Sustainability

All evaluation data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods Percentage of projects by rating

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	29.4	23.8	17.6	14.9	13.0	15.9	17.8	16.1	16.1	14.1	15.7	13.0	10.2	11.0	13.0
Moderately satisfactory	11.8	19.0	29.4	40.4	39.1	40.9	37.8	42.9	45.2	45.1	45.7	47.8	52.8	54.1	54.5
Moderately unsatisfactory	35.3	38.1	32.4	25.5	26.1	25.0	31.1	30.4	32.3	35.2	32.9	35.9	32.4	31.2	27.3
Unsatisfactory	17.6	14.3	17.6	17.0	19.6	18.2	13.3	10.7	4.8	4.2	4.3	3.3	4.6	3.7	5.2
Highly unsatisfactory	5.9	4.8	2.9	2.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Average rating	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8
Standard deviation	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
1 st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Sustainability
All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period
Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	23.8	14.9	16.1	15.7	11.0	10.0
Moderately satisfactory	19.0	38.3	42.9	45.7	55.0	40.0
Moderately unsatisfactory	38.1	25.5	30.4	32.9	30.3	40.0
Unsatisfactory	14.3	19.1	10.7	4.3	3.7	10.0
Highly unsatisfactory	4.8	2.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Average rating	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5
Standard deviation	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
1 st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
3 rd Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Project performance

PCRV/PPE data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	20.0	14.6	13.3	11.5	14.1	15.8	12.8	10.2
Moderately satisfactory	56.0	53.7	55.0	57.4	55.3	53.7	56.4	59.3
Moderately unsatisfactory	20.0	26.8	25.0	21.3	24.7	25.3	25.5	23.7
Unsatisfactory	4.0	4.9	6.7	9.8	5.9	5.3	5.3	6.8
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Average rating	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0
Standard deviation	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	4.0	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6
3rd Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5

Project performance All evaluation data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods Percentage of projects by rating

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	4.8	5.9	4.3	4.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	29.4	38.1	38.2	38.3	32.6	29.5	24.4	21.4	15.9	13.9	15.5	16.3	17.6	14.7	14.1
Moderately satisfactory	52.9	42.9	41.2	42.6	43.5	47.7	51.1	50.0	52.4	55.6	56.3	53.3	50.9	55.0	56.4
Moderately unsatisfactory	11.8	9.5	14.7	14.9	19.6	13.6	13.3	21.4	27.0	25.0	19.7	25.0	26.9	25.7	24.4
Unsatisfactory	5.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	8.9	7.1	4.8	5.6	8.5	5.4	4.6	4.6	5.1
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2007	2006	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2010
Average rating	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0
Standard deviation	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
1 st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.7
3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5

Project performance

All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Highly satisfactory	4.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	38.1	34.0	21.4	15.5	15.9	0.0
Moderately satisfactory	42.9	42.6	50.0	56.3	54.2	45.5
Moderately unsatisfactory	9.5	19.1	21.4	19.7	25.2	54.5
Unsatisfactory	4.8	0.0	7.1	8.5	4.7	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Average rating	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6
Standard deviation	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5
1 st Quartile	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.1
3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.0

Rural poverty impact

PCRV/PPE data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	24.0	31.6	31.6	35.1	27.5	33.3	30.0	32.2
Moderately satisfactory	56.0	52.6	49.1	50.9	58.8	55.6	55.6	49.2
Moderately unsatisfactory	16.0	10.5	12.3	8.8	10.0	8.9	10.0	13.6
Unsatisfactory	4.0	5.3	7.0	5.3	3.8	2.2	4.4	5.1
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Average rating	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1
Standard deviation	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Rural poverty impact

All evaluation data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods Percentage of projects by rating

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Highly satisfactory	7.1	5.9	3.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	28.6	35.3	30.0	30.2	25.0	23.8	25.0	29.1	35.0	33.3	38.8	28.7	33.0	30.5	33.8
Moderately satisfactory	35.7	29.4	40.0	34.9	40.9	40.5	50.0	45.5	46.7	47.8	49.3	57.5	55.3	54.3	49.4
Moderately unsatisfactory	21.4	23.5	23.3	27.9	27.3	31.0	22.7	23.6	15.0	13.0	7.5	10.3	9.7	11.4	13.0
Unsatisfactory	7.1	5.9	3.3	4.7	6.8	4.8	2.3	1.8	3.3	5.8	4.5	3.4	1.9	3.8	3.9
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Average rating	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1
Standard deviation	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
1 st Quartile	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Rural poverty impact All evaluation data series by year of completion – by replenishment period

Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Highly satisfactory	5.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	35.3	24.4	29.1	40.3	30.5	10.0
Moderately satisfactory	29.4	40.0	45.5	47.8	54.3	50.0
Moderately unsatisfactory	23.5	26.7	23.6	7.5	11.4	40.0
Unsatisfactory	5.9	6.7	1.8	4.5	3.8	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Average rating	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.7
Standard deviation	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
1 st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0

Environment and Natural Resources management PCRV/PPE data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

				-	-	_		
	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.5	2.6	1.3	1.9
Satisfactory	15.0	16.7	12.8	10.6	10.6	22.4	25.0	32.7
Moderately satisfactory	60.0	63.3	55.3	51.1	56.1	52.6	53.9	50.0
Moderately unsatisfactory	20.0	16.7	25.5	29.8	25.8	19.7	18.4	15.4
Unsatisfactory	5.0	3.3	6.4	6.4	6.1	2.6	1.3	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Average rating	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2
Standard deviation	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	3.8	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.0	5.0

Environment and Natural Resources managementAll evaluation data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	5.6	3.4	5.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.2	0.0	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.1	1.5
Satisfactory	33.3	33.3	20.7	23.1	17.1	24.2	22.9	22.7	21.7	13.0	14.5	12.7	22.1	22.7	26.5
Moderately satisfactory	25.0	33.3	31.0	28.2	20.0	15.2	25.7	40.9	54.3	57.4	50.9	54.9	51.2	53.4	52.9
Moderately unsatisfactory	16.7	16.7	24.1	20.5	34.3	39.4	40.0	27.3	19.6	24.1	25.5	23.9	20.9	21.6	19.1
Unsatisfactory	16.7	5.6	13.8	15.4	14.3	12.1	5.7	6.8	2.2	5.6	7.3	7.0	3.5	1.1	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	8.3	5.6	6.9	7.7	11.4	6.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Average rating	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1
Standard deviation	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
1 st Quartile	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0

Environment and Natural Resources management All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Highly satisfactory	5.6	0.0	2.3	1.8	1.1	0.0
Satisfactory	33.3	22.2	22.7	14.3	23.0	20.0
Moderately satisfactory	33.3	19.4	40.9	51.8	52.9	80.0
Moderately unsatisfactory	16.7	33.3	27.3	25.0	21.8	0.0
Unsatisfactory	5.6	13.9	6.8	7.1	1.1	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	5.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Average rating	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2
Standard deviation	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4
1 st Quartile	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0

Adaptation to climate change PCRV/PPE data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods Percentage of projects by rating

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	15.0	16.7	13.0	10.9	9.5	11.3	14.1	18.8
Moderately satisfactory	60.0	63.3	54.3	47.8	52.4	62.0	62.0	62.5
Moderately unsatisfactory	20.0	16.7	26.1	30.4	25.4	16.9	14.1	10.4
Unsatisfactory	5.0	3.3	6.5	8.7	11.1	8.5	9.9	8.3
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Average rating	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Standard deviation	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
1st Quartile	3.8	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Adaptation to climate change
All evaluation data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	5.6	3.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.3	2.2	0.0	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	33.3	33.3	20.7	23.1	17.1	24.2	17.1	18.2	17.8	13.5	15.1	11.8	12.3	13.1	15.4
Moderately satisfactory	25.0	33.3	31.0	30.8	22.9	18.2	28.6	43.2	55.6	55.8	47.2	51.5	59.3	60.7	63.1
Moderately unsatisfactory	16.7	16.7	24.1	20.5	34.3	39.4	40.0	27.3	20.0	25.0	26.4	23.5	18.5	17.9	15.4
Unsatisfactory	16.7	5.6	13.8	15.4	14.3	12.1	8.6	9.1	4.4	5.8	9.4	11.8	8.6	8.3	6.2
Highly unsatisfactory	8.3	5.6	6.9	7.7	11.4	6.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Average rating	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Standard deviation	4.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	4.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
1 st Quartile	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Adaptation to climate change
All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period
Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Highly satisfactory	5.6	0.0	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	33.3	16.7	22.7	15.1	12.0	22.2
Moderately satisfactory	33.3	25.0	40.9	47.2	61.4	77.8
Moderately unsatisfactory	16.7	33.3	27.3	26.4	18.1	0.0
Unsatisfactory	5.6	13.9	6.8	9.4	8.4	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	5.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Average rating	4.0	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.2
Standard deviation	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4
1 st Quartile	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

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Innovation PCRV/PPE data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods Percentage of projects by rating

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Highly satisfactory	4.0	4.9	3.3	3.3	2.4	3.2	2.1	1.7
Satisfactory	28.0	29.3	30.0	34.4	37.6	37.9	39.4	42.4
Moderately satisfactory	40.0	39.0	40.0	37.7	44.7	49.5	47.9	42.4
Moderately unsatisfactory	24.0	17.1	18.3	16.4	12.9	8.4	9.6	11.9
Unsatisfactory	4.0	7.3	6.7	4.9	1.2	0.0	1.1	1.7
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	2.4	1.7	3.3	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Average rating	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Standard deviation	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Innovation

All evaluation data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods Percentage of projects by rating

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Highly satisfactory	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.3
Satisfactory	32.1	36.8	35.5	34.9	27.9	27.9	35.6	32.1	31.7	29.2	33.8	34.8	34.3	36.7	39.7
Moderately satisfactory	44.6	31.6	29.0	27.9	34.9	39.5	44.4	44.6	42.9	43.1	39.4	44.6	49.1	45.9	41.0
Moderately unsatisfactory	17.9	15.8	22.6	27.9	30.2	27.9	17.8	17.9	15.9	18.1	16.9	16.3	12.0	13.8	15.4
Unsatisfactory	3.6	15.8	12.9	9.3	7.0	4.7	2.2	3.6	4.8	5.6	4.2	1.1	0.9	1.8	2.6
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.4	2.8	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Average rating	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Standard deviation	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	8.0
1 st Quartile	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Innovation
All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period
Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.8	1.8	0.0
Satisfactory	36.8	29.5	32.1	35.2	36.7	36.4
Moderately satisfactory	31.6	34.1	44.6	38.0	46.8	36.4
Moderately unsatisfactory	15.8	29.5	17.9	16.9	12.8	27.3
Unsatisfactory	15.8	6.8	3.6	4.2	1.8	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Average rating	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
Standard deviation	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8
1 st Quartile	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5
3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Scaling-up PCRV/PPE data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Highly satisfactory	4.0	4.9	3.3	3.3	2.4	3.3	2.2	3.5
Satisfactory	28.0	29.3	30.0	34.4	38.6	37.0	35.6	31.6
Moderately satisfactory	40.0	39.0	40.0	37.7	43.4	48.9	51.1	49.1
Moderately unsatisfactory	24.0	17.1	18.3	16.4	13.3	8.7	8.9	12.3
Unsatisfactory	4.0	7.3	6.7	4.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	2.4	1.7	3.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Average rating	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2
Standard deviation	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Scaling-up

All evaluation data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods Percentage of projects by rating

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.8
Satisfactory	46.2	36.8	35.5	34.9	27.9	27.9	33.3	30.4	30.2	29.2	33.8	34.8	33.3	32.1	30.8
Moderately satisfactory	30.8	31.6	29.0	27.9	34.9	39.5	42.2	42.9	41.3	43.1	39.4	43.5	48.1	47.7	44.9
Moderately unsatisfactory	7.7	15.8	22.6	27.9	30.2	27.9	20.0	19.6	17.5	18.1	16.9	17.4	13.0	14.7	16.7
Unsatisfactory	15.4	15.8	12.9	9.3	7.0	4.7	2.2	3.6	4.8	5.6	4.2	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.6
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.8	3.2	1.4	2.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Average rating	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Standard deviation	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
1 st Quartile	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Scaling-up
All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period
Percentage of projects by rating

	2001- 2003	2004- 2006	2007- 2009	2010- 2012	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.8	1.9	9.1
Satisfactory	36.8	29.5	30.4	35.2	33.0	18.2
Moderately satisfactory	31.6	34.1	42.9	38.0	49.1	36.4
Moderately unsatisfactory	15.8	29.5	19.6	16.9	13.2	36.4
Unsatisfactory	15.8	6.8	3.6	4.2	1.9	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.8	0.9	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2001-	2004-	2007-	2010-	2013-	2014-
	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015	2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Average rating	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0
Standard deviation	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0
1 st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.0

5.0

5.0

5.0

5.0

4.5

5.0

3rd Quartile

Gender equality and women's empowerment

PCRV/PPE data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Highly satisfactory	8.3	5.0	3.3	1.6	3.6	4.4	3.3	1.8
Satisfactory	29.2	25.0	28.3	36.1	39.8	35.2	34.4	36.8
Moderately satisfactory	50.0	47.5	46.7	41.0	39.8	42.9	43.3	38.6
Moderately unsatisfactory	8.3	17.5	18.3	18.0	14.5	15.4	16.7	21.1
Unsatisfactory	4.2	5.0	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.8
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Average rating	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
Standard deviation	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Gender equality and women's empowerment

All evaluation data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Highly satisfactory	6.7	4.4	3.2	1.5	3.3	3.8	2.9	1.3
Satisfactory	26.7	26.7	31.7	38.8	40.0	33.7	34.3	39.5
Moderately satisfactory	56.7	48.9	44.4	38.8	40.0	46.2	46.7	42.1
Moderately unsatisfactory	6.7	15.6	17.5	17.9	14.4	14.4	14.3	15.8
Unsatisfactory	3.3	4.4	3.2	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.3
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Average rating	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
Standard deviation	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	8.0
1 st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Gender equality and women's empowerment
All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period
Percentage of projects by rating

	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Highly satisfactory	6.7	1.5	2.9	0.0
Satisfactory	26.7	38.8	33.3	54.5
Moderately satisfactory	56.7	38.8	46.7	18.2
Moderately unsatisfactory	6.7	17.9	15.2	27.3
Unsatisfactory	3.3	3.0	1.9	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

		2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
		(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
ı	Average rating	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3
	Standard deviation	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
	1 st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5
	3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

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Overall project achievement

PCRV/PPE data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	20.0	22.0	21.7	26.2	24.7	27.4	24.7	25.9
Moderately satisfactory	60.0	56.1	55.0	50.8	54.1	53.7	55.9	55.2
Moderately unsatisfactory	12.0	12.2	13.3	13.1	17.6	16.8	17.2	15.5
Unsatisfactory	8.0	9.8	10.0	9.8	3.5	2.1	2.2	3.4
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Average rating	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0
Standard deviation	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.8

Overall project achievement

All evaluation data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Highly satisfactory	5.9	4.8	2.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	29.4	28.6	26.5	22.2	20.5	19.0	21.4	20.8	23.3	22.2	29.6	26.1	27.8	24.3	25.0
Moderately satisfactory	35.3	42.9	50.0	48.9	47.7	50.0	59.5	56.6	55.0	54.2	49.3	51.1	50.9	55.1	56.6
Moderately unsatisfactory	23.5	19.0	17.6	24.4	29.5	28.6	16.7	18.9	15.0	15.3	12.7	19.6	19.4	18.7	15.8
Unsatisfactory	5.9	4.8	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.8	6.7	8.3	8.5	3.3	1.9	1.9	2.6
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Average rating	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Standard deviation	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
1 st Quartile	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.3

Overall project achievement

All evaluation data series by year of completion – by replenishment period Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Highly satisfactory	4.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	28.6	20.0	20.8	29.6	23.4	9.1
Moderately satisfactory	42.9	46.7	56.6	49.3	57.0	54.5
Moderately unsatisfactory	19.0	28.9	18.9	12.7	17.8	36.4
Unsatisfactory	4.8	2.2	3.8	8.5	1.9	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Average rating	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.7
Standard deviation	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6
1 st Quartile	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0

IFAD performance as a partner

PCRV/PPE data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Highly satisfactory	4.0	2.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	24.0	24.4	28.3	29.5	35.3	40.0	43.0	43.1
Moderately satisfactory	60.0	53.7	51.7	50.8	48.2	47.4	46.2	51.7
Moderately unsatisfactory	12.0	19.5	16.7	18.0	15.3	12.6	10.8	5.2
Unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Average rating	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
Standard deviation	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

IFAD performance as a partner

All evaluation data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.4	4.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	0.0	20.0	31.0	28.6	22.7	9.5	17.1	17.3	25.0	29.2	33.8	39.1	41.7	44.9	43.4
Moderately satisfactory	27.3	33.3	20.7	23.8	20.5	40.5	46.3	57.7	53.3	52.8	47.9	43.5	44.4	43.0	48.7
Moderately unsatisfactory	72.7	46.7	41.4	42.9	50.0	45.2	31.7	19.2	18.3	13.9	16.9	16.3	13.9	12.1	7.9
Unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.8	1.7	2.8	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Average rating	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
Standard deviation	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
1 st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3 rd Quartile	3.5	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

IFAD performance as a partnerAll evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Highly satisfactory	0.0	4.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	20.0	25.0	17.3	33.8	43.0	9.1
Moderately satisfactory	33.3	18.2	57.7	47.9	43.9	63.6
Moderately unsatisfactory	46.7	50.0	19.2	16.9	13.1	27.3
Unsatisfactory	0.0	2.3	3.8	1.4	0.0	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Ī		2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
		(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Ī	Average rating	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.8
	Standard deviation	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
	1 st Quartile	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5
	3 rd Quartile	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0

Government performance as a partner

PCRV/PPE data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Highly satisfactory	4.0	2.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	20.0	17.1	18.3	18.0	21.2	22.1	21.5	20.7
Moderately satisfactory	48.0	41.5	40.0	44.3	52.9	55.8	54.8	51.7
Moderately unsatisfactory	16.0	26.8	28.3	26.2	17.6	16.8	18.3	24.1
Unsatisfactory	12.0	12.2	11.7	11.5	8.2	5.3	5.4	3.4
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Average rating	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Standard deviation	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0
3rd Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Government performance as a partner

All evaluation data series by year of completion – 3-year moving periods

	2000- 2002	2001- 2003	2002- 2004	2003- 2005	2004- 2006	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2007- 2009	2008- 2010	2009- 2011	2010- 2012	2011- 2013	2012- 2014	2013- 2015	2014- 2016
Highly satisfactory	16.7	11.1	9.7	4.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	16.7	16.7	25.8	25.6	27.9	24.4	26.8	23.1	20.0	19.4	22.5	21.7	25.0	24.3	28.9
Moderately satisfactory	33.3	55.6	41.9	32.6	27.9	31.7	43.9	44.2	43.3	43.1	43.7	53.3	52.8	53.3	44.7
Moderately unsatisfactory	33.3	16.7	16.1	30.2	34.9	36.6	24.4	21.2	25.0	25.0	23.9	17.4	17.6	17.8	22.4
Unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.7	4.7	7.3	4.9	9.6	10.0	11.1	9.9	7.6	4.6	4.7	3.9
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2000-	2001-	2002-	2003-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-	2008-	2009-	2010-	2011-	2012-	2013-	2014-
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Average rating	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Standard deviation	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
1 st Quartile	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.0
3 rd Quartile	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.0	5.0

Government performance as a partner
All evaluation data series by year of completion – by replenishment period
Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Highly satisfactory	11.1	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	16.7	27.3	23.1	22.5	23.4	27.3
Moderately satisfactory	55.6	29.5	44.2	43.7	54.2	18.2
Moderately unsatisfactory	16.7	34.1	21.2	23.9	17.8	54.5
Unsatisfactory	0.0	4.5	9.6	9.9	4.7	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2014-2016
	(5th)	(6th)	(7th)	(8th)	(9th)	(10th)
Average rating	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.7
Standard deviation	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
1 st Quartile	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0
3 rd Quartile	4.8	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.5

Section 4 - Comparison of IOE's PPE ratings and PMD's PCR ratings

All evaluation criteria, projects completed in 2007-2016 (N=59)

Criteria	Mean ratings		Disconnect of mean rating	Mode ratings	
	IOE	PMD		IOE	PMD
Relevance	4.15	4.91	-0.76	4	5
Effectiveness	4.08	4.47	-0.39	4	5
Efficiency	3.75	4.12	-0.37	4	4
Sustainability	3.81	4.22	-0.41	4	4
Project performance	4.01	4.40	-0.39	4	4.75
Rural poverty impact	4.25	4.41	-0.16	4	5
Innovation	4.17	4.44	-0.27	4	5
Scaling-up	4.18	4.68	-0.51	4	5
GEWE	4.27	4.59	-0.32	4	5
ENRM	3.76	4.19	-0.43	4	4
Overall project achievement	4.10	4.53	-0.43	4	5
IFAD performance	4.19	4.54	-0.36	4	5
Government performance	3.98	4.31	-0.32	4	5

Source: IOE evaluation rating database and PMD project completion report rating database.

Section 5 - Analysis of disconnect between PCR and IOE ratings

PCRV/PPE data series

I. Analysis of disconnect by evaluation criteria

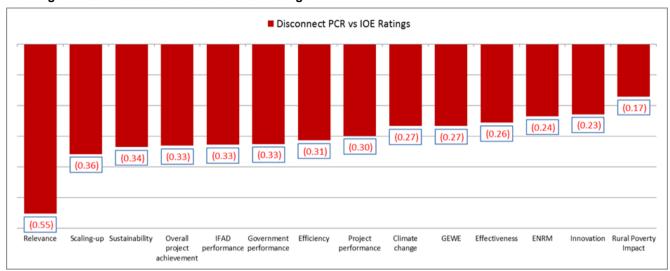
- 1. **Project completion reports (PCRs)**. In PCRVs, IOE assesses and rates PCRs using four evaluation criteria. These are: (i) scope (e.g. whether the PCR has adhered to IFAD guidelines for PCRs); (ii) quality (e.g. report preparation process and robustness of the evidence base); (iii) lessons (e.g. whether the PCR includes lessons on the proximate causes of satisfactory or less than satisfactory performance); and (iv) candour (e.g. in terms of objectivity in the narrative, and whether ratings in the PCR are supported by evidence included in the document). Ratings for each of these criteria are aggregated in the PCRVs to provide an overall rating of the PCR document.
- 2. As seen in table 7, the overall assessment of PCRs in 2014-2016 has improved compared to 2013-2015 with 90 per cent of the PCRs validated by IOE rated moderately satisfactory or better. The 2018 ARRI finds a significant improvement in quality, with an increase of the percentage of satisfactory or better (from 18 to 27 per cent).

Table 1
Quality of PCR documents
Percentage of satisfactory ratings by evaluation criteria, PCRV/PPE data series, 2012-2016

Evaluation criteria	Percentage of satisfactory or better			Percentage of moderately satisfactory		
	2012-2014 2013-2015 2014-2016		2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	
Scope	35	33	39	90	88	91
Quality	16	18	27	81	79	83
Lessons	54	53	64	94	94	97
Candour	41	33	34	87	85	90
Overall rating for PCR document	21	15	26	88	85	90

- 3. Within the 2007-2016 PCRV/PPE projects analysed in ARRI 2018, the largest disconnect is registered in relevance, followed by scaling up and sustainability. It is noticeable that in case of efficiency, sustainability and government performance, the actual gap is between almost always positive ratings for PMD and an average IOE rating which is well below moderately satisfactory.
- 4. Rural Poverty Impact shows the lowest disconnect between IOE and PCR ratings in the 2007-2016 PCRV/PPE data series.

Chart 1
Ranking of Disconnect between IOE and PCR ratings



- 5. When looking at average ratings per year and based on year of project completion within the 2007-2016 PCRV/PPE data series, a consistent declining trend of PCR ratings can be noticed and overall aligned to IOE ratings trend. In particular, between 2015 and 2016 almost all criteria ratings for both IOE and PCR show a decline and an aligned trend.
- 6. **Relevance** in particular decreases more for PCR between 2016 and 2015 (-0.2 points) than for IOE (stable) and the disconnect is the highest of all criteria across all time periods. **Effectiveness** shows a consistent aligned trend between IOE and PCR average ratings per year.

Chart 2 Relevance

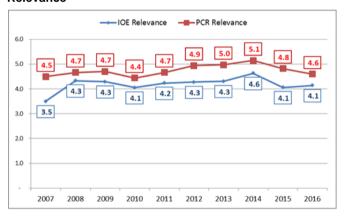
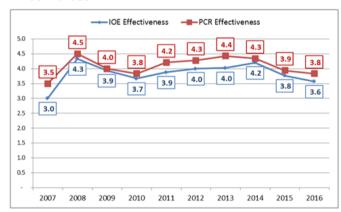


Chart 3
Effectiveness

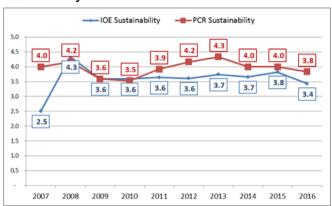


7. **Efficiency** remains stable in 2015 and 2016 for PCR and shows a slight increase in 2016 for IOE (although it still remains one of the less performing criteria overall). **Sustainability**, which registers a high disconnect in 2018 analysis, has also a decline in average IOE ratings (more than PCR average ratings).

Chart 4 Efficiency

→ IOE Efficiency → PCR Efficiency 4.2 4.1 4.0 4.0 3.9 3.0 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.0 3.2 3.0 2.5 1.5 1.0 0.5 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2007

Chart 5
Sustainability



8. Noticeably, **rural poverty impact** declines consistently in the last 2 years for both IOE and PCR ratings. As for **GEWE**, more consistency and alignment is noticed overall.

Chart 6

Rural poverty impact

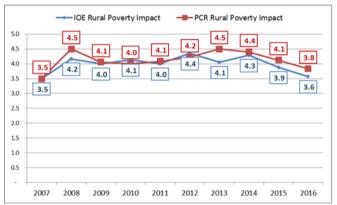
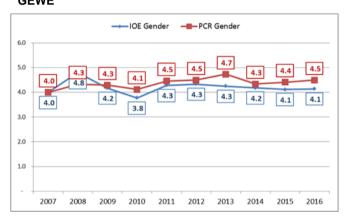


Chart 7
GEWE



9. Innovation and Scaling Up ratings are aligned in trend both for PCR and IOE.

Chart 8 Innovation

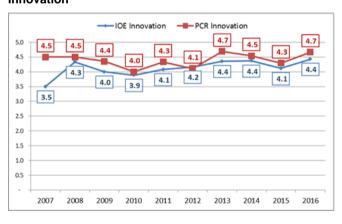
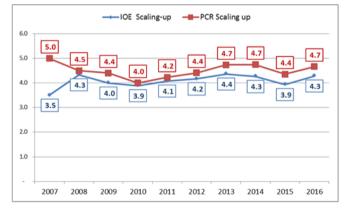


Chart 9 Scaling up



10. **ENRM and adaptation to climate change** show little disconnect in ratings between IOE and PCR and trends are aligned.

Chart 10 ENRM

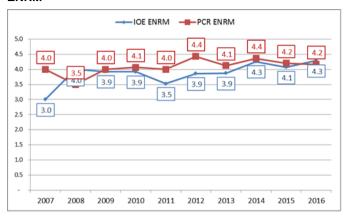
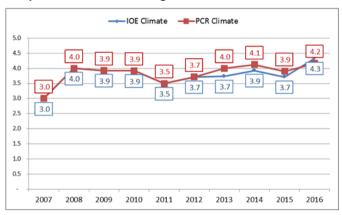


Chart 11

Adaptation to climate change



11. As for **IFAD performance as a partner**, ratings were matching in 2015 and show a little disconnect in 2016. **Government performance as a partner** has a higher disconnect between IOE and PCR ratings but trend are aligned.

Chart 12 IFAD performance

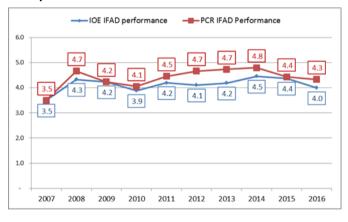
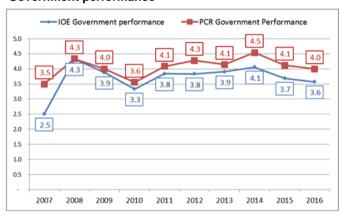


Chart 13

Government performance



12. Finally, **Project performance and Overall project achievement** show a slight disconnect and aligned trends across time.

Chart 14: **Project performance**

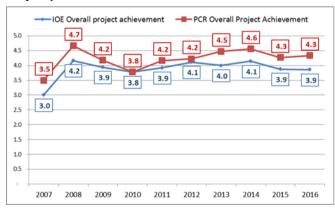


Chart 15: Overall project achievement



13. In the chart below, a comparison between the **distribution IOE ratings** (PCRV/PPE data, N=2541) and **PCR ratings** (N=2426) shows that ratings 4 and 5 are those where most disconnect occurs. IOE ratings moderately satisfactory (4) and moderately unsatisfactory (3) have a higher distribution than PCR ratings, whereas PCR satisfactory ratings (5) are 14.5 per cent higher than IOE.

Chart 16

Distribution of IOE and PCR ratings



- 14. **In summary**, the disconnect between IOE and PCR ratings is confirmed in the ARRI 2018 and it reflects an aligned trend for all criteria, with very small exceptions. In particular, the declining trend of ratings has started for both IOE and PCR in 2015 and has progressed in 2016 as well.
- 15. The main area of disconnect is around the moderately satisfactory ratings that IOE assigns, mostly replacing satisfactory ratings for the same criteria/projects given by PCR. Overall, it can be affirmed that since 2011, the average PMD and IOE ratings tend to move in the same direction (with very few exceptions). Similar trends in this case corroborate ARRI findings and the reasons behind can be identified both in projects doing worse in general and PMD and IOE becoming more demanding.

II. Analysis of performance by Region

16. The regional average disconnect between IOE and PMD ratings is shown in the table below:

Table 2
Regional average disconnects
PCRV/PPE data series, 2007-2016

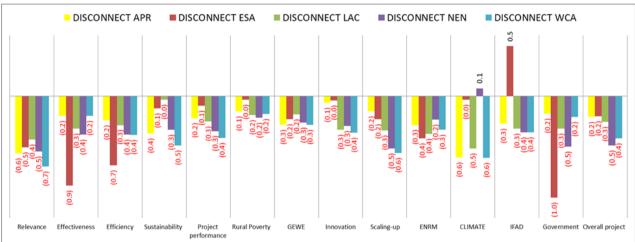
	Regions (PCRV/PPE 2007-2016)						
	ESA	APR	LAC	NEN	WCA	All regions	
Average disconnect	-0.24	-0.27	-0.30	-0.30	-0.39	-0.30	

17. The average disconnects shown in the table above were calculated through two steps. First, average disconnects between IOE and PMD ratings were obtained for each evaluation criteria within each region. Second, the average disconnects of each criteria were averaged within each region. For instance, the average disconnect shown for APR is the average of the mean disconnects between IOE and PMD ratings regarding

relevance, effectiveness, etc. in all APR evaluations. This method was also applied to determine the overall average disconnect which includes all regions.

- 18. The graph below (PCRV/PPE data 2007-2016) shows some differences in disconnect amongst regions for the different criteria as show below:
 - Relevance: lowest disconnect in LAC/highest in WCA
 - Effectiveness: lowest disconnect in WCA/highest in ESA
 - Efficiency: lowest disconnect in APR/highest ESA
 - Sustainability: lowest disconnect in LAC/highest in WCA
 - Project performance: lowest disconnect in ESA/highest in WCA
 - Rural Poverty Impact: no disconnect in ESA
 - GEWE: aligned disconnect amongst regions
 - Innovation: no disconnect in ESA/highest in WCA
 - Scaling up: lowest disconnect in APR/highest in WCA
 - ENRM: lowest disconnect in NEN/highest in ESA and LAC
 - Adaptation to climate change: positive disconnect in NEN/lowest WCA and APR
 - IFAD performance as a partner: positive disconnect in ESA/highest disconnect in NEN and WCA
 - Government performance as a partner: lowest disconnect in APR/highest in ESA
 - Overall project achievement: lowest disconnect in APR and ESA/highest in NEN

Chart 17 IOE/PCR ratings disconnect by Regions



- 19. The tables below indicate the performance of every region within each criteria analysed in the most recent periods presented in the ARRI 2018. Table 3 presents the percentage of moderately satisfactory and better ratings (PCRV/PPE data series) by region in 2014-2016. Dark cells indicate a negative trend compared to the previous three-year period of 2013-2015. Table 4 indicates the magnitude of the decline or increase between 2014-2016 and 2013-2015.
- 20. The tables can be summarized with the following findings:
 - LAC shows declining ratings across all criteria but adaptation to climate change and IFAD performance and shows double digits decreases in 8 out of the 14 criteria considered.
 - APR performance improves across all criteria except rural poverty impact which slightly declines. The most substantial improvements can be noticed in adaptation to climate change, efficiency, and sustainability.
 - NEN presents declining trends for all criteria but relevance, effectiveness and IFAD
 performance, even though the declines are lower in magnitude compared to those
 occurring in LAC. GEWE shows the most severe decline in performance while IFAD
 performance represents the best improvement.

- ESA performance deteriorates for 11 out of the 14 criteria, with rural poverty impact and government performance presenting the most severe drops. On the other side, ENRM shows a double digit growth.
- WCA presents mixed results with performance improving for 8 criteria and declining for 6 criteria. ENRM, adaptation to climate change and GEWE represent the most important improvements, while scaling up, innovation and sustainability show the most alarming declines.

Table 3
Percentage of moderately satisfactory+ ratings by Region, 2014-2016

Criteria	APR (15 projects)	LAC (7 projects)	NEN (17 projects)	ESA (9 projects)	WCA (10 projects)
Relevance	93.3	71.4	94.1	90.0	90.0
Effectiveness	93.3	71.4	76.5	60.0	70.0
Efficiency	73.3	42.9	52.9	40.0	40.0
Sustainability	86.7	57.1	58.8	50.0	40.0
Project performance	93.3	57.1	58.8	60.0	70.0
Rural poverty impact	93.3	71.4	82.4	70.0	80.0
Innovation	86.7	71.4	88.2	100.0	80.0
Scaling-up	85.7	66.7	94.1	90.0	70.0
ENRM	92.3	57.1	86.7	100.0	75.0
Adaptation to climate change	91.7	80.0	80.0	77.8	71.4
GEWE	93.3	71.4	62.5	80.0	77.8
IFAD performance	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	88.9
Government performance	93.3	71.4	64.7	50.0	77.8
Overall project achievement	93.3	71.4	82.4	66.7	80.0

Negative Trend Positive Trend

Table 4
Percentage point increase/decrease between 2014-2016 and 2013-2015 period

Criteria	APR	LAC	NEN	ESA	WCA
					_
Relevance	7.0	-11.9	3.6	-0.9	1.8
Effectiveness	7.0	-3.6	0.3	-8.2	-0.6
Efficiency	9.7	-23.8	-4.2	-5.5	-10.0
Sustainability	9.4	-9.5	-3.1	-9.1	-12.9
Project performance	7.0	-9.5	-3.1	-3.6	5.3
Rural poverty impact	-1.9	-3.6	-3.4	-20.0	5.0
Innovation	0.3	-11.9	-2.2	9.1	-14.1
Scaling-up	1.5	-15.2	-1.1	-0.9	-18.2
ENRM	4.1	-17.9	-2.2	13.3	17.9
Adaptation to climate change	11.7	2.2	-3.3	-2.2	14.3
GEWE	7.0	-11.9	-12.5	5.0	-9.7
IFAD performance	4.5	0.0	9.5	-6.4	13.9
Government performance	2.4	-11.9	-6.7	-18.2	9.0
Overall project achievement	7.0	-11.9	-3.4	-4.8	3.5

Negative Trend Positive Trend