

# **ARRI 2019**

## **2019 Annual Report on Results and Impact of IFAD Operations**

### **Appendices**

**September 2019**

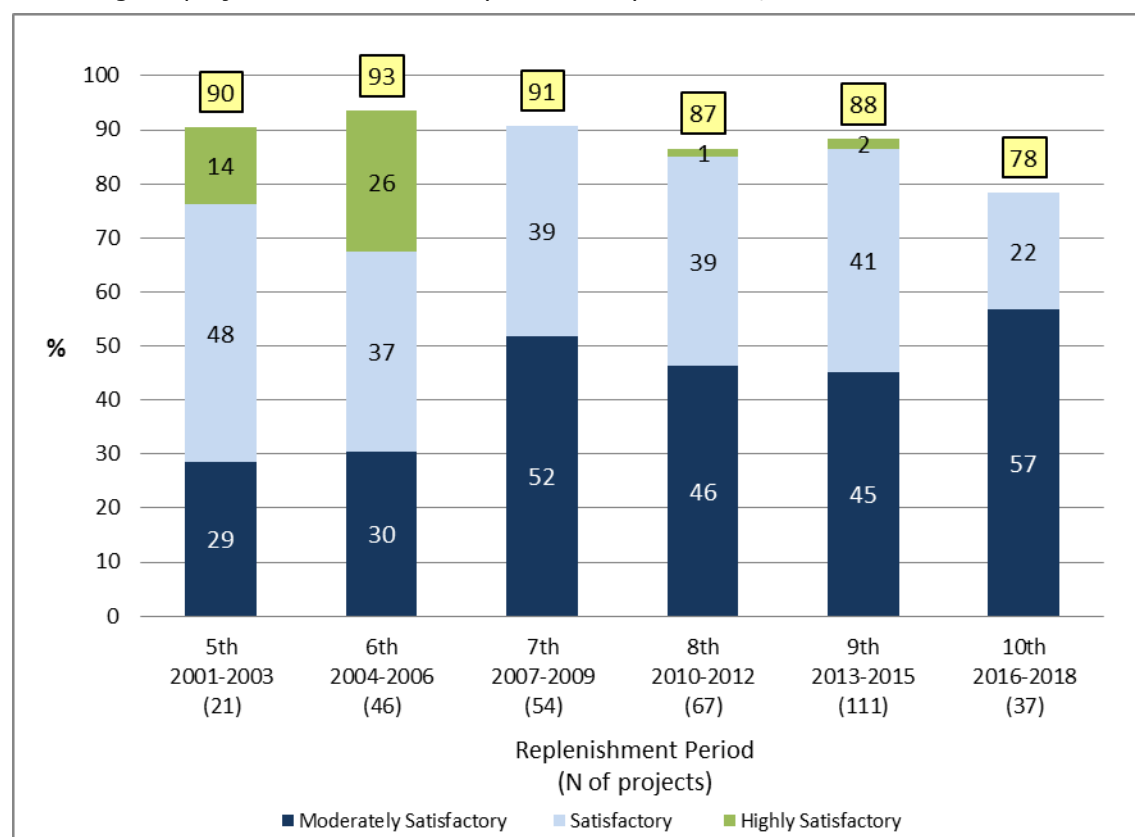
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# Section 1 - Project performance by IFAD replenishment period (2001-2018)

## Relevance – by replenishment period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## Relevance

### All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period

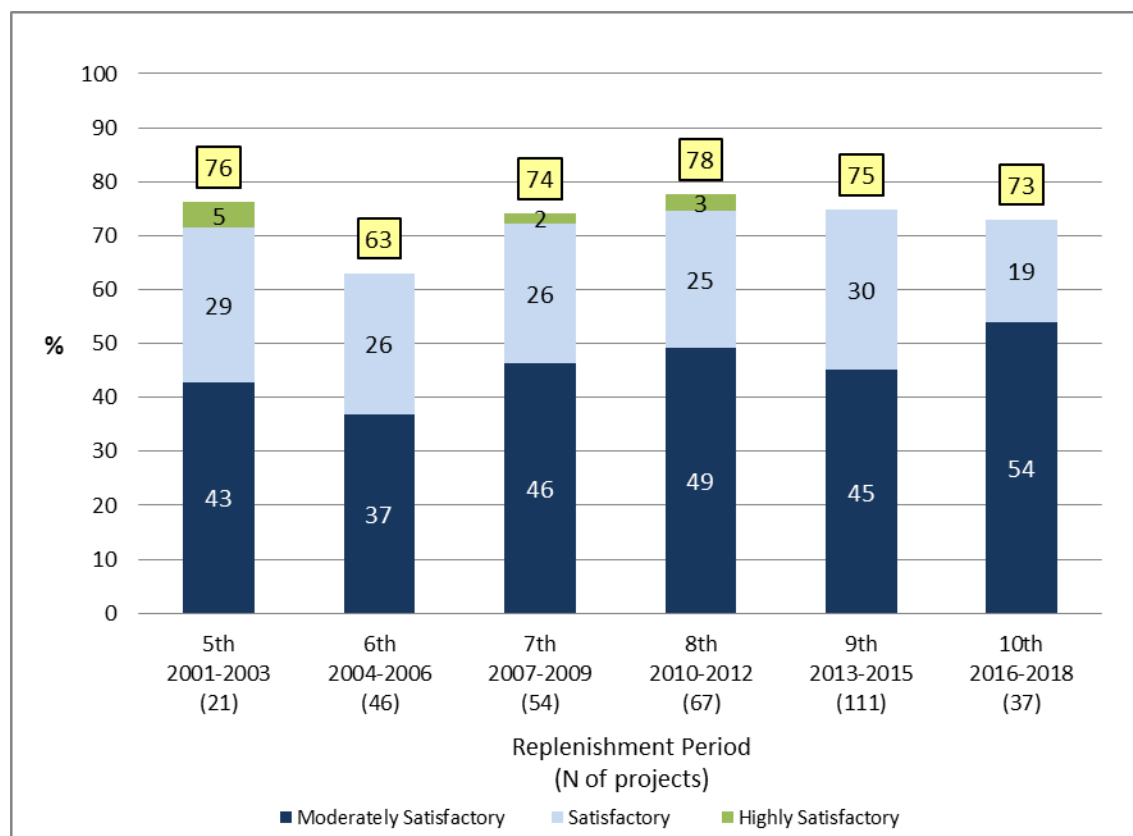
Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003 (5th)	2004-2006 (6th)	2007-2009 (7th)	2010-2012 (8th)	2013-2015 (9th)	2016-2018 (10th)
Highly satisfactory	14.3	26.1	0.0	1.5	1.8	0.0
Satisfactory	47.6	37.0	38.9	38.8	41.4	21.6
Moderately satisfactory	28.6	30.4	51.9	46.3	45.0	56.8
Moderately unsatisfactory	9.5	6.5	9.3	11.9	11.7	21.6
Unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	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 (5th)	2004-2006 (6th)	2007-2009 (7th)	2010-2012 (8th)	2013-2015 (9th)	2016-2018 (10th)
Average rating	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0
Standard deviation	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0

## Effectiveness - by replenishment period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## Effectiveness

### All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period

Percentage of projects by rating

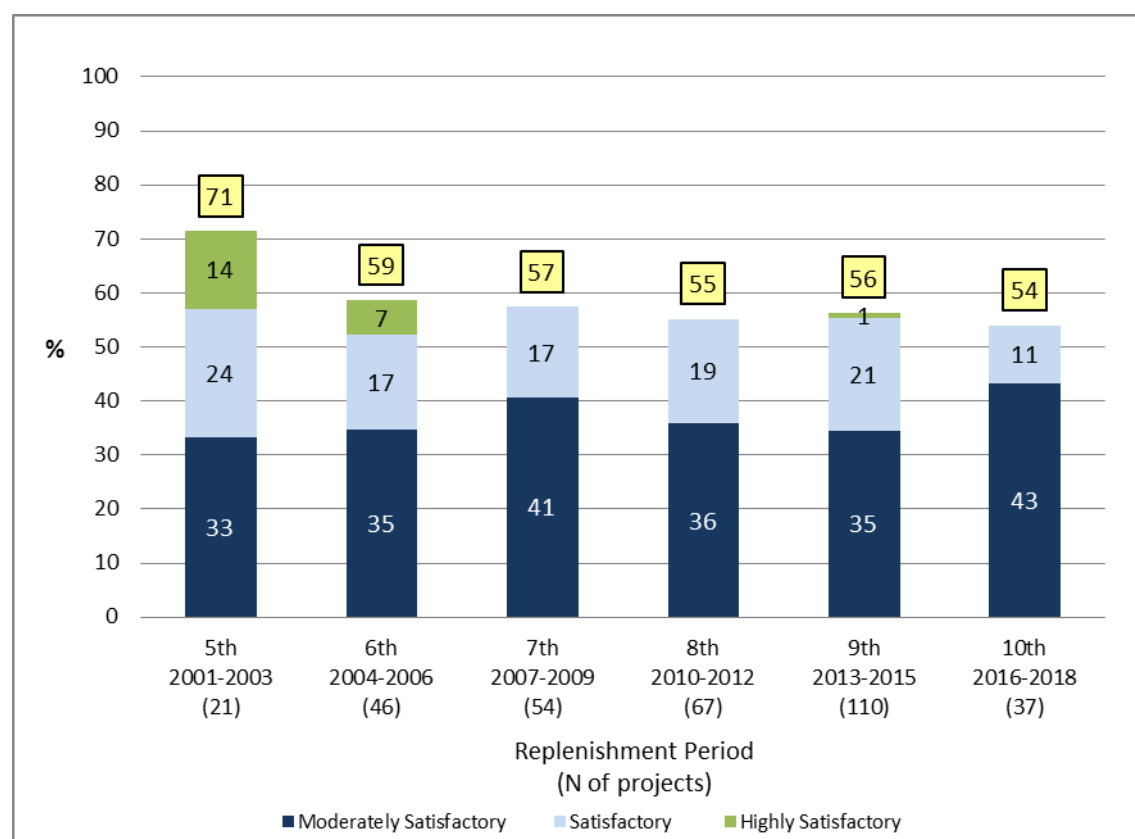
	2001-2003 (5th)	2004-2006 (6th)	2007-2009 (7th)	2010-2012 (8th)	2013-2015 (9th)	2016-2018 (10th)
Highly satisfactory	4.8	0.0	1.9	3.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	28.6	26.1	25.9	25.4	29.7	18.9
Moderately satisfactory	42.9	37.0	46.3	49.3	45.0	54.1
Moderately unsatisfactory	19.0	26.1	16.7	13.4	23.4	24.3
Unsatisfactory	4.8	10.9	9.3	9.0	1.8	2.7
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 (5th)	2004-2006 (6th)	2007-2009 (7th)	2010-2012 (8th)	2013-2015 (9th)	2016-2018 (10th)
Average rating	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
Standard deviation	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
1st Quartile	4.0	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.5	3.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0

## Efficiency - by replenishment period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## Efficiency

### All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period

Percentage of projects by rating

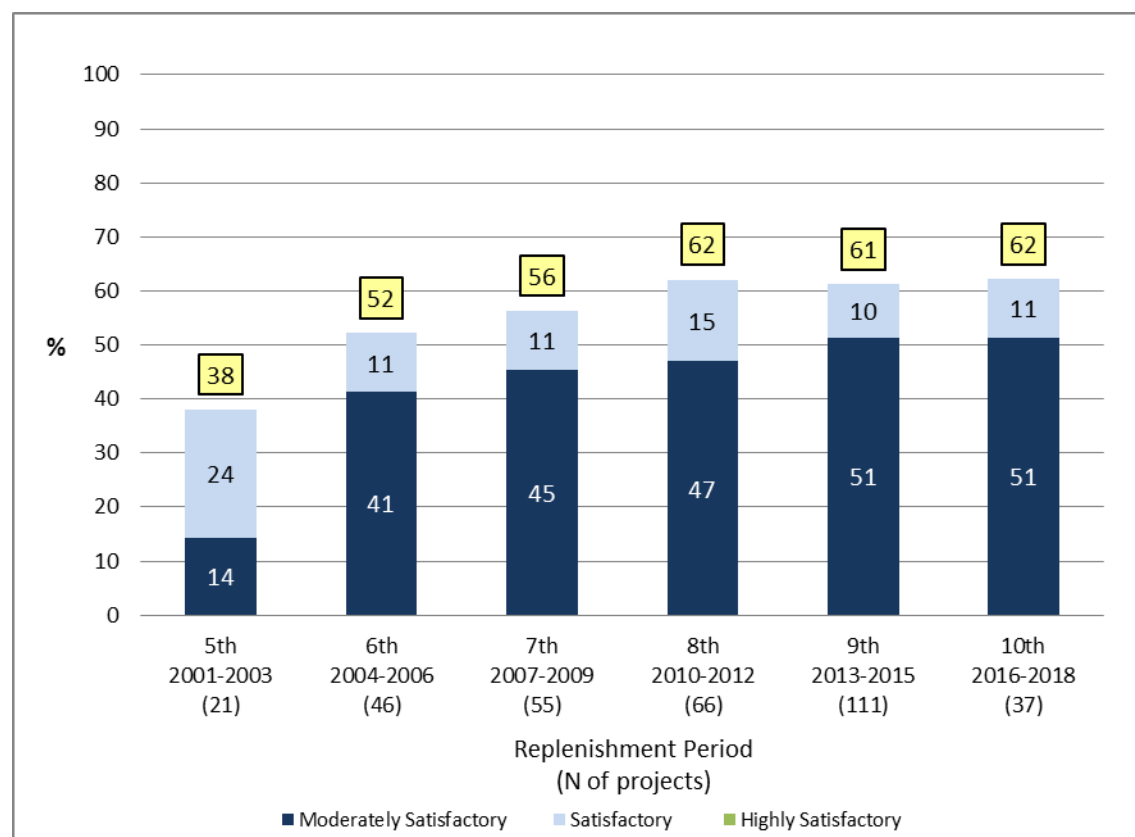
	2001- 2003 (5th)	2004- 2006 (6th)	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Highly satisfactory	14.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Satisfactory	23.8	17.4	16.7	19.4	20.9	10.8
Moderately satisfactory	33.3	34.8	40.7	35.8	34.5	43.2
Moderately unsatisfactory	14.3	26.1	29.6	32.8	31.8	37.8
Unsatisfactory	4.8	10.9	11.1	9.0	11.8	8.1
Highly unsatisfactory	9.5	4.3	1.9	3.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001- 2003 (5th)	2004- 2006 (6th)	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Average rating	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
Standard deviation	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

## Sustainability - by replenishment period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## Sustainability

### All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period

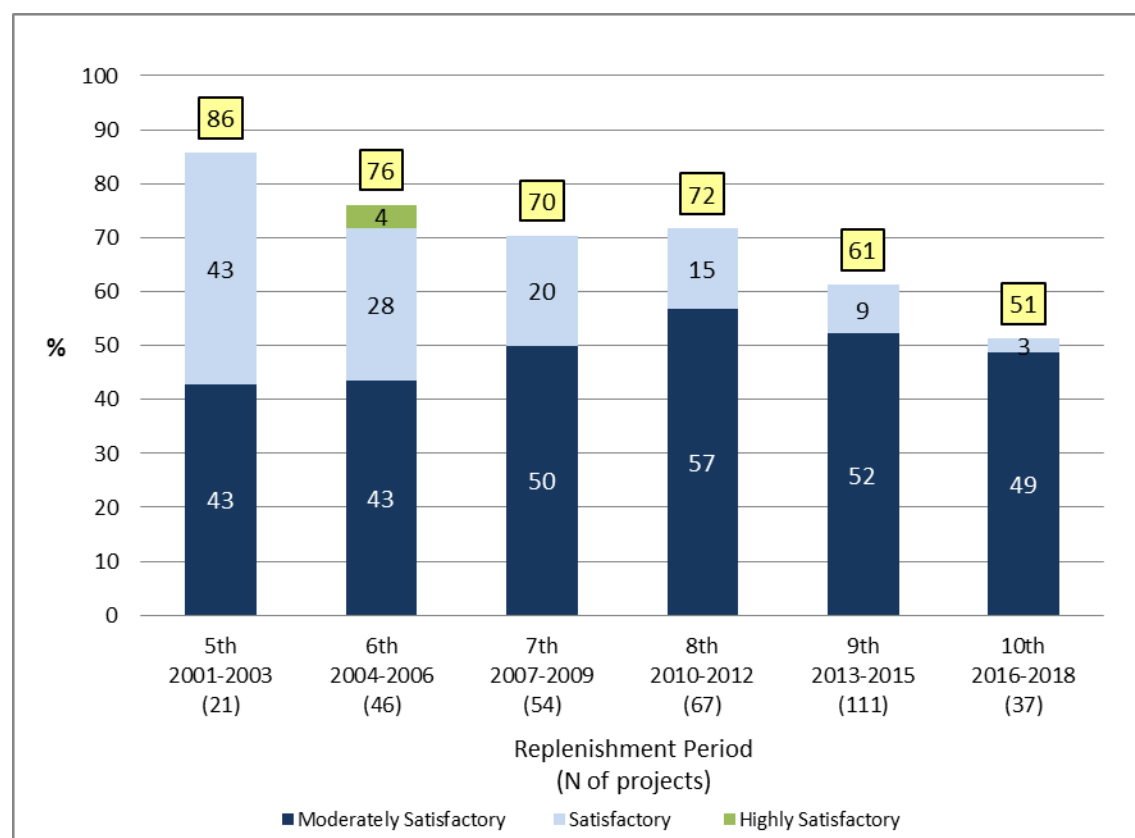
Percentage of projects by rating

	2001- 2003 (5th)	2004- 2006 (6th)	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	23.8	10.9	10.9	15.2	9.9	10.8
Moderately satisfactory	14.3	41.3	45.5	47.0	51.4	51.4
Moderately unsatisfactory	42.9	23.9	32.7	31.8	35.1	32.4
Unsatisfactory	14.3	21.7	10.9	4.5	3.6	5.4
Highly unsatisfactory	4.8	2.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001- 2003 (5th)	2004- 2006 (6th)	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Average rating	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Standard deviation	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	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

## Project performance - by replenishment period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## Project performance

### All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period

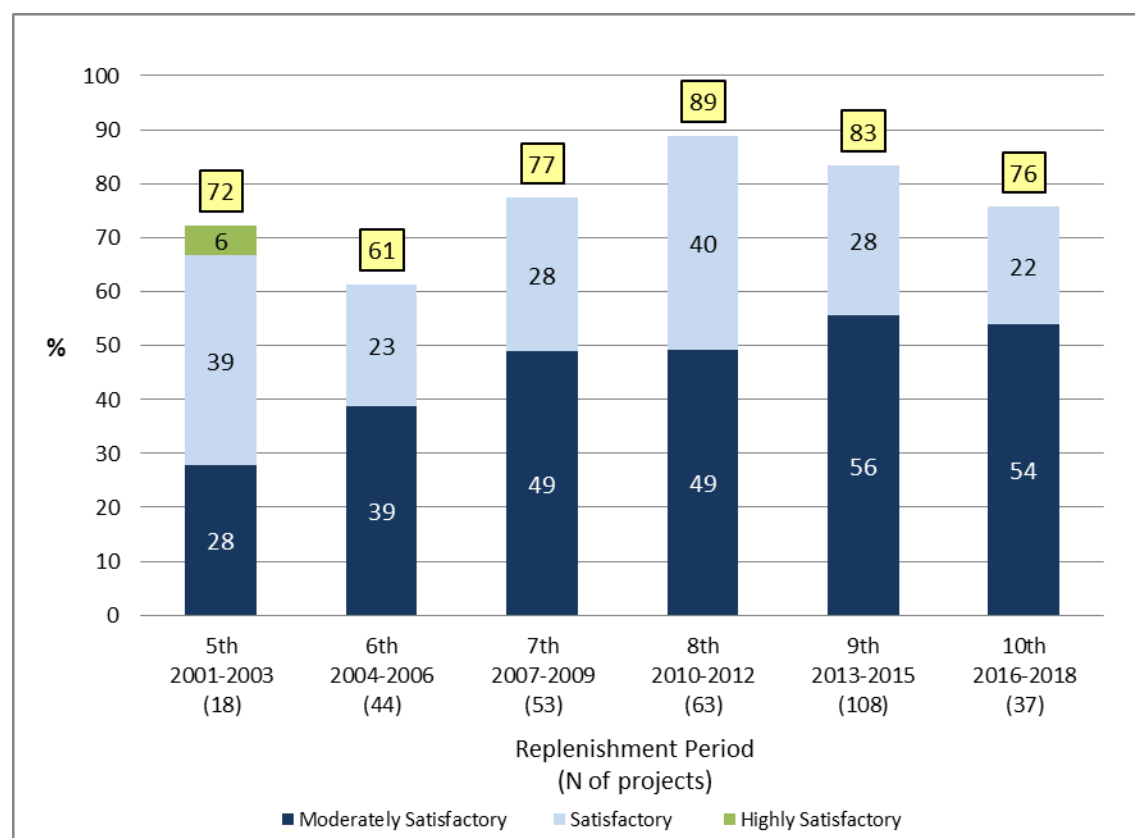
Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003 (5th)	2004-2006 (6th)	2007-2009 (7th)	2010-2012 (8th)	2013-2015 (9th)	2016-2018 (10th)
Highly satisfactory	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	42.9	28.3	20.4	14.9	9.0	2.7
Moderately satisfactory	42.9	43.5	50.0	56.7	52.3	48.6
Moderately unsatisfactory	9.5	21.7	22.2	20.9	33.3	43.2
Unsatisfactory	4.8	2.2	7.4	7.5	5.4	5.4
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 (5th)	2004-2006 (6th)	2007-2009 (7th)	2010-2012 (8th)	2013-2015 (9th)	2016-2018 (10th)
Average rating	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8
Standard deviation	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.3
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.0

## Rural poverty impact - by replenishment period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## Rural poverty impact

### All evaluation data series by year of completion – by replenishment period

Percentage of projects by rating

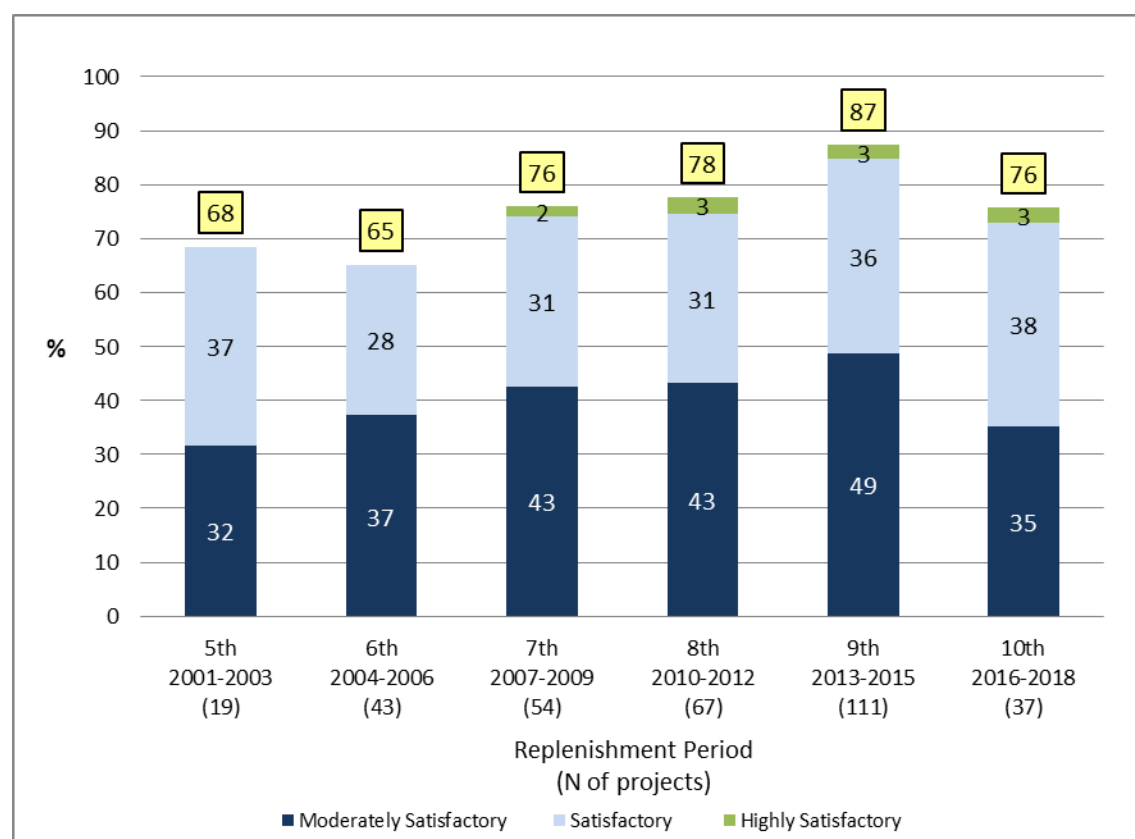
	2001-2003 (5th)	2004-2006 (6th)	2007-2009 (7th)	2010-2012 (8th)	2013-2015 (9th)	2016-2018 (10th)
Highly satisfactory	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	38.9	22.7	28.3	39.7	27.8	21.6
Moderately satisfactory	27.8	38.6	49.1	49.2	55.6	54.1
Moderately unsatisfactory	22.2	31.8	18.9	7.9	13.0	24.3
Unsatisfactory	5.6	6.8	3.8	3.2	3.7	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 (5th)	2004-2006 (6th)	2007-2009 (7th)	2010-2012 (8th)	2013-2015 (9th)	2016-2018 (10th)
Average rating	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.0
Standard deviation	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	3.3	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0

## Innovation - by replenishment period



Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## Innovation

### All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period

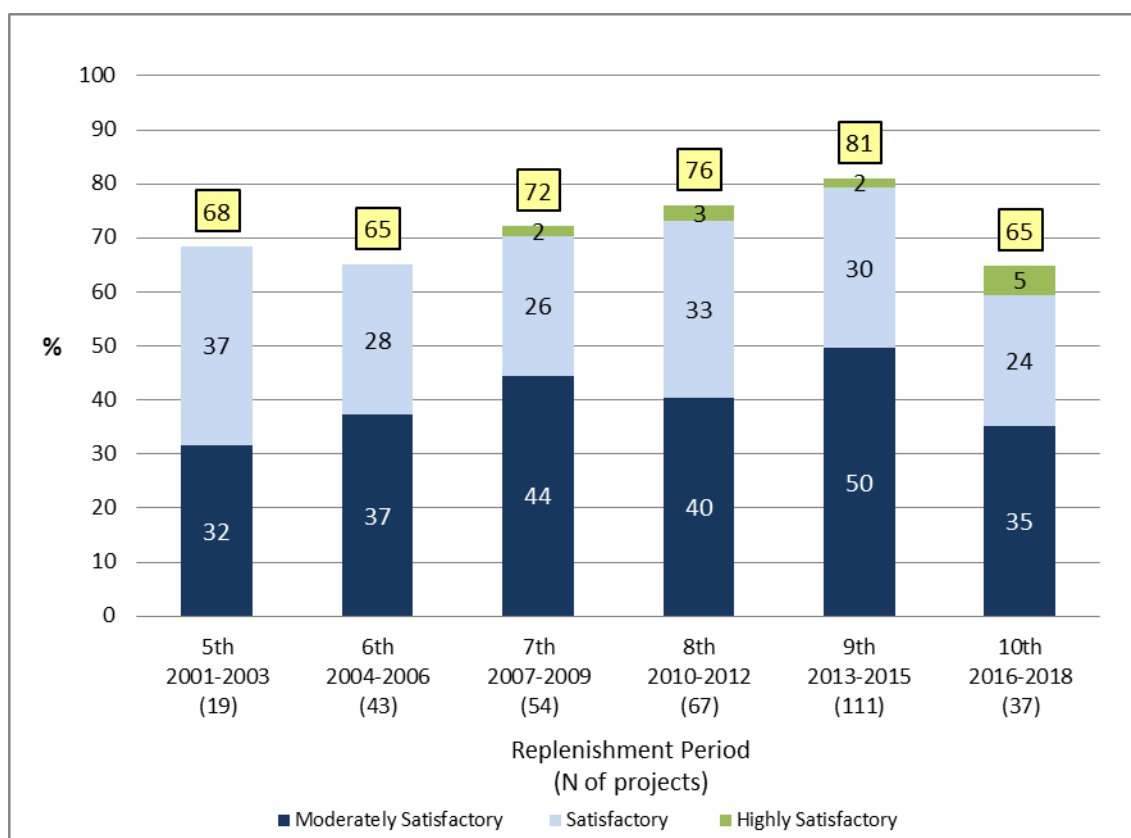
#### Percentage of projects by rating

	2001-2003 (5th)	2004-2006 (6th)	2007-2009 (7th)	2010-2012 (8th)	2013-2015 (9th)	2016-2018 (10th)
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.0	2.7	2.7
Satisfactory	36.8	27.9	31.5	31.3	36.0	37.8
Moderately satisfactory	31.6	37.2	42.6	43.3	48.6	35.1
Moderately unsatisfactory	15.8	27.9	18.5	16.4	10.8	18.9
Unsatisfactory	15.8	7.0	5.6	3.0	1.8	5.4
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001-2003 (5th)	2004-2006 (6th)	2007-2009 (7th)	2010-2012 (8th)	2013-2015 (9th)	2016-2018 (10th)
Average rating	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1
Standard deviation	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

### Scaling-up - by replenishment period

#### Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## Scaling-up

### All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period

#### Percentage of projects by rating

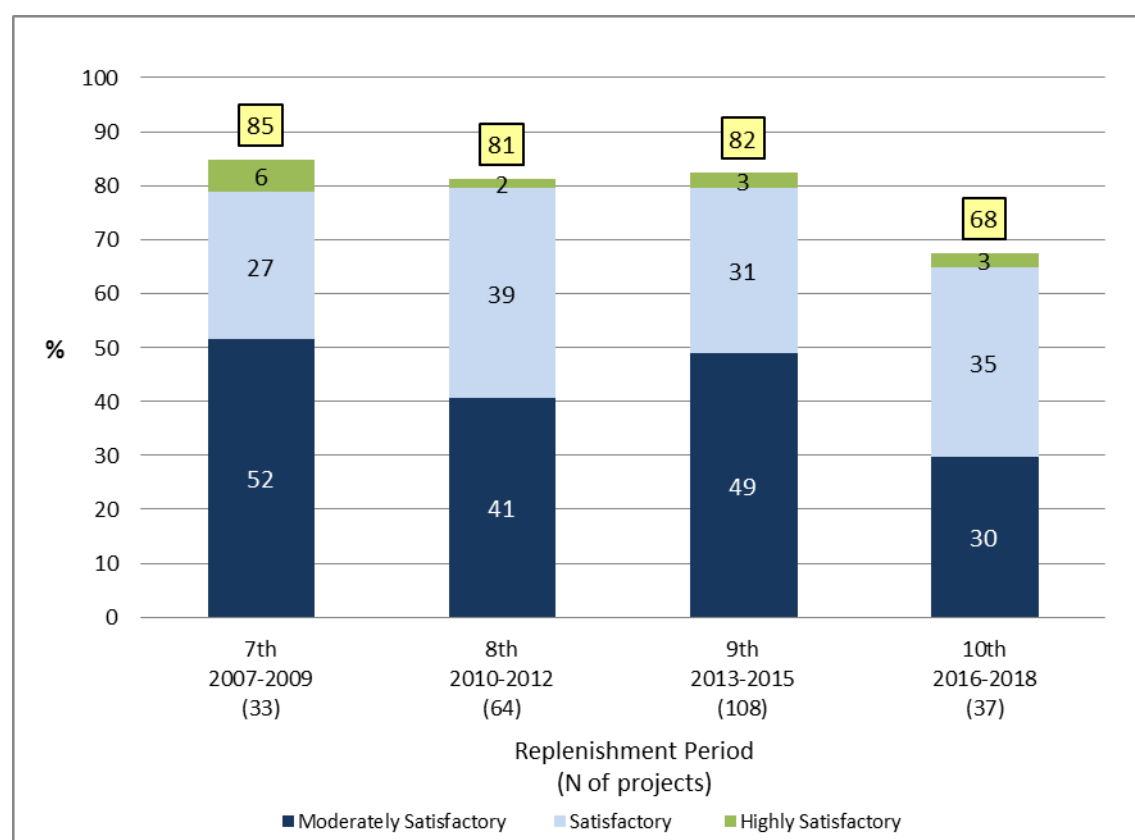
	2001- 2003 (5th)	2004- 2006 (6th)	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.0	1.8	5.4
Satisfactory	36.8	27.9	25.9	32.8	29.7	24.3
Moderately satisfactory	31.6	37.2	44.4	40.3	49.5	35.1
Moderately unsatisfactory	15.8	27.9	20.4	17.9	15.3	32.4
Unsatisfactory	15.8	7.0	5.6	3.0	2.7	2.7
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.0	0.9	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001- 2003 (5th)	2004- 2006 (6th)	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Average rating	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0
Standard deviation	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

### Gender equality and women's empowerment - by replenishment period<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Due to a very small sample, the time period starts in 2007-2009.

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## Gender equality and women's empowerment<sup>2</sup>

### All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period

Percentage of projects by rating

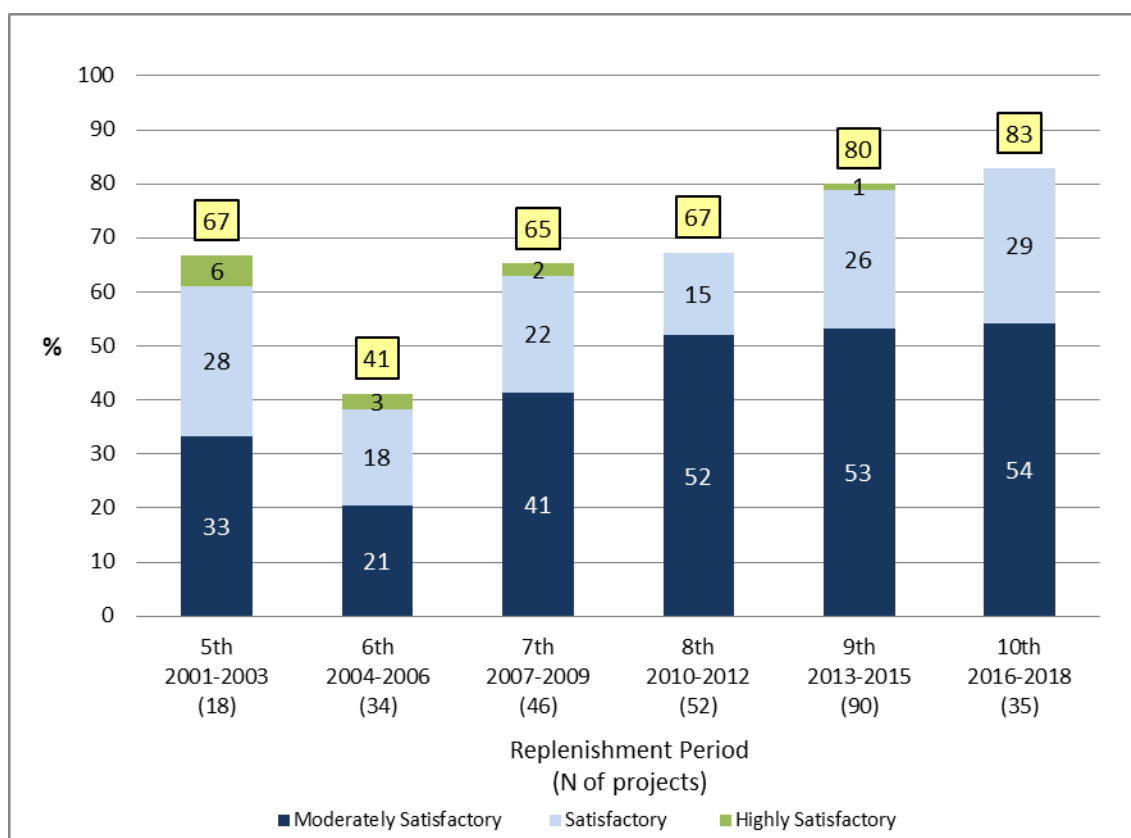
	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Highly satisfactory	6.1	1.6	2.8	2.7
Satisfactory	27.3	39.1	30.6	32.4
Moderately satisfactory	51.5	40.6	49.1	32.4
Moderately unsatisfactory	12.1	15.6	15.7	24.3
Unsatisfactory	3.0	3.1	1.9	8.1
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Average rating	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0
Standard deviation	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

## Environment and Natural Resources management - by replenishment period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series

<sup>2</sup> Due to a very small sample, the time period starts in 2007-2009.



## Environment and Natural Resources management

### All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period

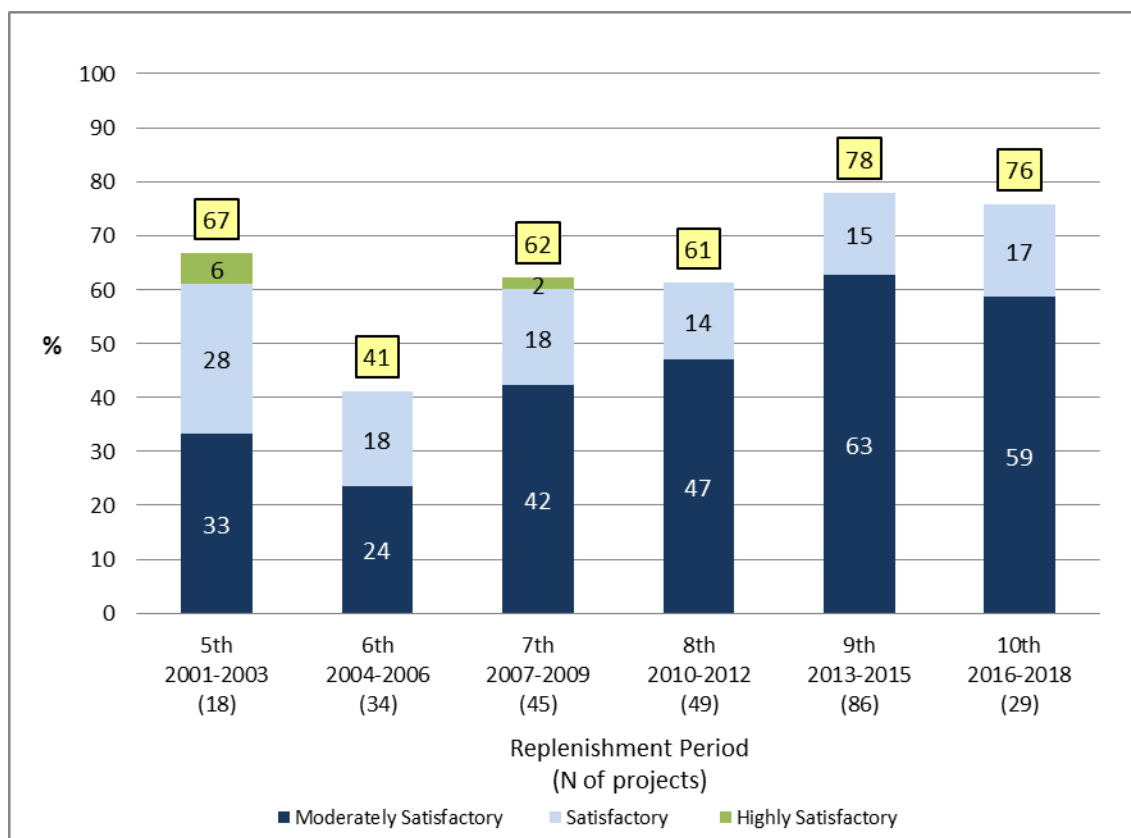
Percentage of projects by rating

	2001- 2003 (5th)	2004- 2006 (6th)	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Highly satisfactory	5.6	2.9	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0
Satisfactory	27.8	17.6	21.7	15.4	25.6	28.6
Moderately satisfactory	33.3	20.6	41.3	51.9	53.3	54.3
Moderately unsatisfactory	22.2	32.4	26.1	26.9	18.9	17.1
Unsatisfactory	5.6	14.7	8.7	5.8	1.1	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	5.6	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001- 2003 (5th)	2004- 2006 (6th)	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Average rating	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.1
Standard deviation	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	3.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0

### Adaptation to climate change - by replenishment period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## Adaptation to climate change

### All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period

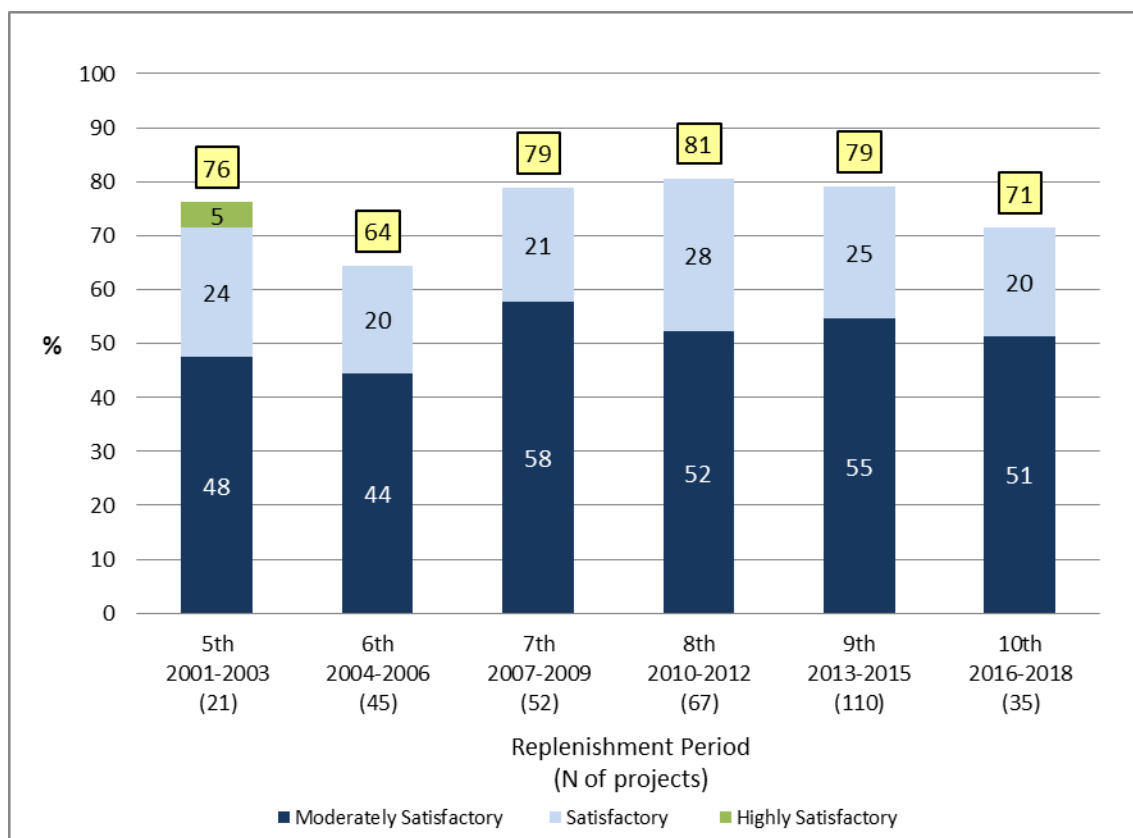
Percentage of projects by rating

	2001- 2003 (5th)	2004- 2006 (6th)	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Highly satisfactory	5.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	27.8	17.6	17.8	14.3	15.1	17.2
Moderately satisfactory	33.3	23.5	42.2	46.9	62.8	58.6
Moderately unsatisfactory	22.2	32.4	26.7	30.6	12.8	24.1
Unsatisfactory	5.6	14.7	11.1	8.2	9.3	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	5.6	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2001- 2003 (5th)	2004- 2006 (6th)	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Average rating	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
Standard deviation	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6
1st Quartile	3.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

### Overall project achievement - by replenishment period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## Overall project achievement

### All evaluation data series by year of completion – by replenishment period

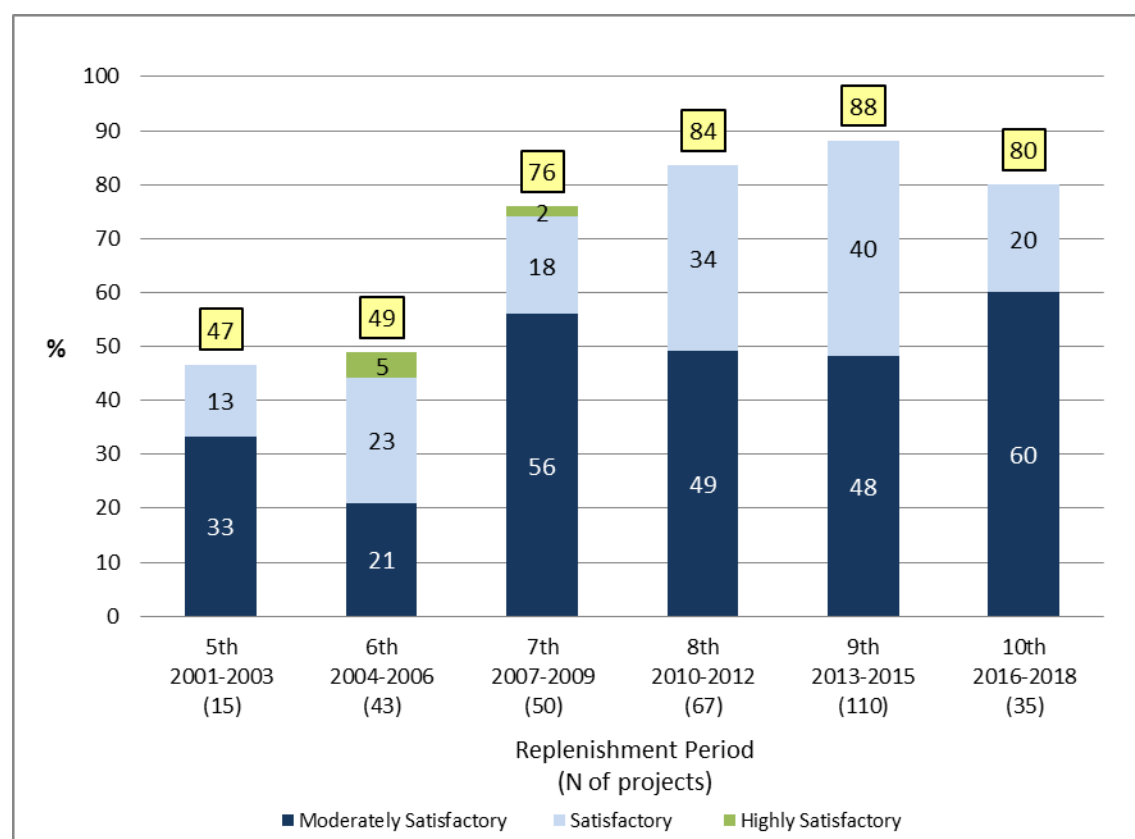
#### Percentage of projects by rating

	2001- 2003 (5th)	2004- 2006 (6th)	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Highly satisfactory	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	23.8	20.0	21.2	28.4	24.5	20.0
Moderately satisfactory	47.6	44.4	57.7	52.2	54.5	51.4
Moderately unsatisfactory	19.0	33.3	15.4	11.9	19.1	28.6
Unsatisfactory	4.8	2.2	5.8	7.5	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 (5th)	2004- 2006 (6th)	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Average rating	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
Standard deviation	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0

## IFAD performance as partner - by replenishment period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## IFAD performance as a partner

### All evaluation data series by year of completion - by replenishment period

Percentage of projects by rating

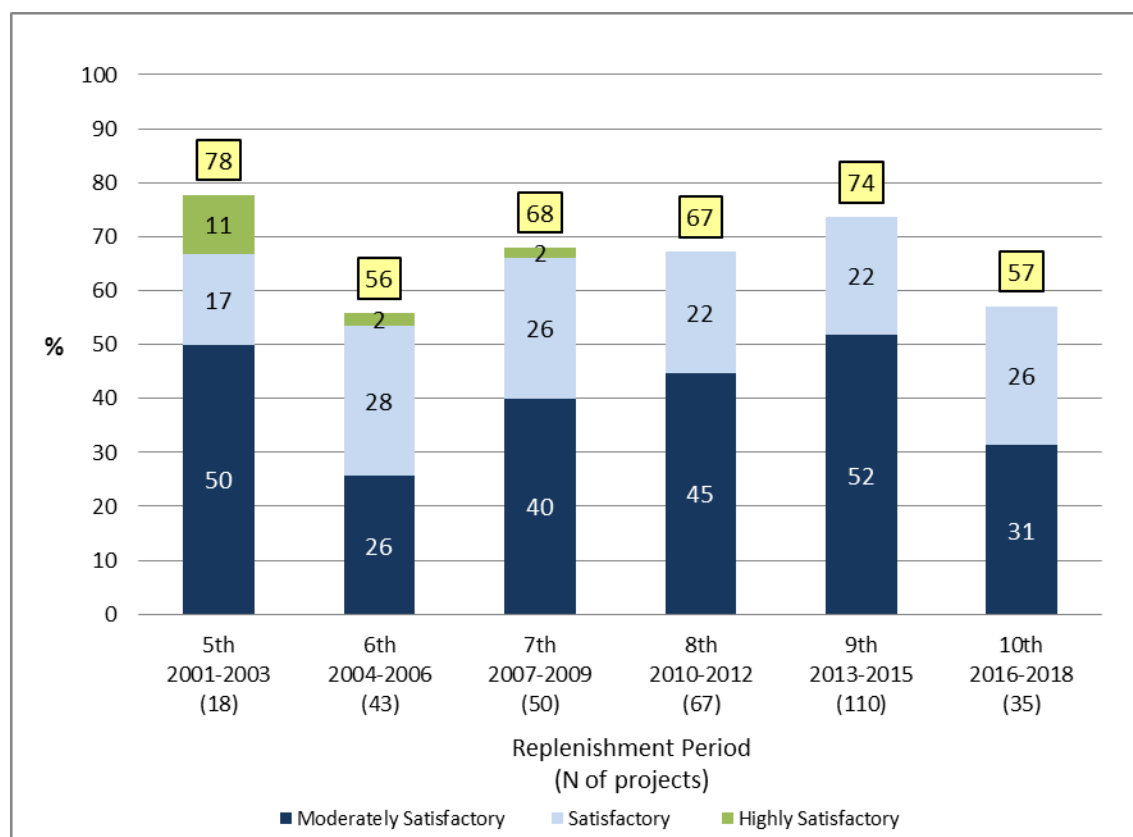
	2001-2003 (5th)	2004-2006 (6th)	2007-2009 (7th)	2010-2012 (8th)	2013-2015 (9th)	2016-2018 (10th)
Highly satisfactory	0.0	4.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	13.3	23.3	18.0	34.3	40.0	20.0
Moderately satisfactory	33.3	20.9	56.0	49.3	48.2	60.0
Moderately unsatisfactory	53.3	46.5	22.0	14.9	11.8	20.0
Unsatisfactory	0.0	4.7	2.0	1.5	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 (5th)	2004-2006 (6th)	2007-2009 (7th)	2010-2012 (8th)	2013-2015 (9th)	2016-2018 (10th)
Average rating	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.0
Standard deviation	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0

## Government performance as a partner - by replenishment period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## Government performance as a partner

### All evaluation data series by year of completion – by replenishment period

Percentage of projects by rating

	2001- 2003 (5th)	2004- 2006 (6th)	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Highly satisfactory	11.1	2.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	16.7	27.9	26.0	22.4	21.8	25.7
Moderately satisfactory	50.0	25.6	40.0	44.8	51.8	31.4
Moderately unsatisfactory	22.2	34.9	22.0	23.9	21.8	40.0
Unsatisfactory	0.0	7.0	10.0	9.0	4.5	2.9
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

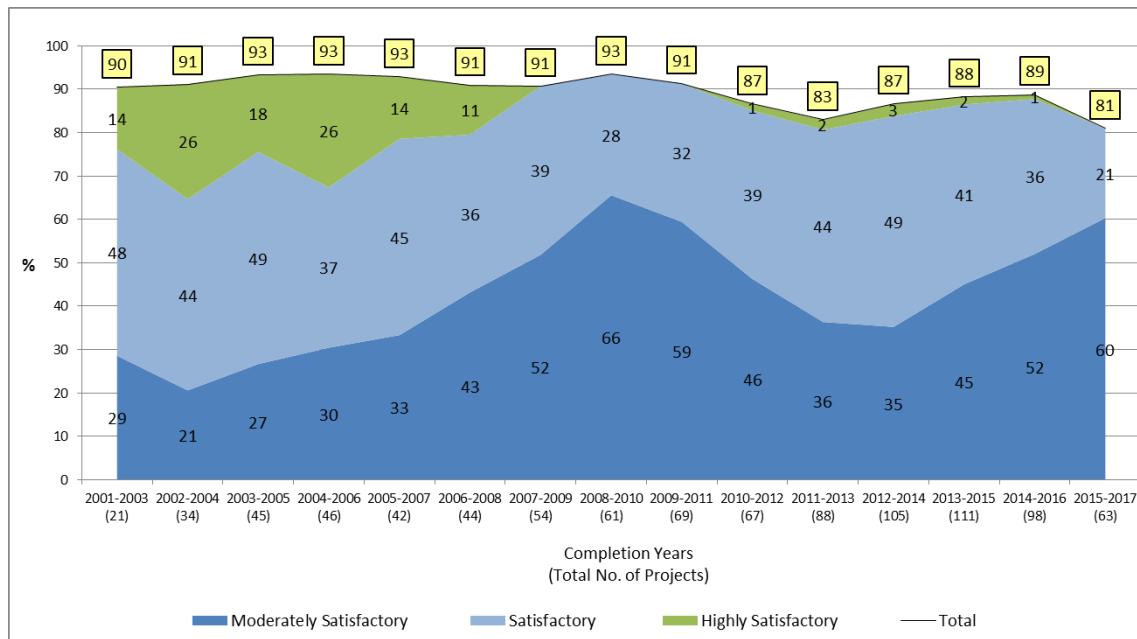
	2001- 2003 (5th)	2004- 2006 (6th)	2007- 2009 (7th)	2010- 2012 (8th)	2013- 2015 (9th)	2016- 2018 (10th)
Average rating	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8
Standard deviation	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
1st Quartile	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
3rd Quartile	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.5



## Section2 - Project performance ratings based on the all evaluation data series 2001-2017

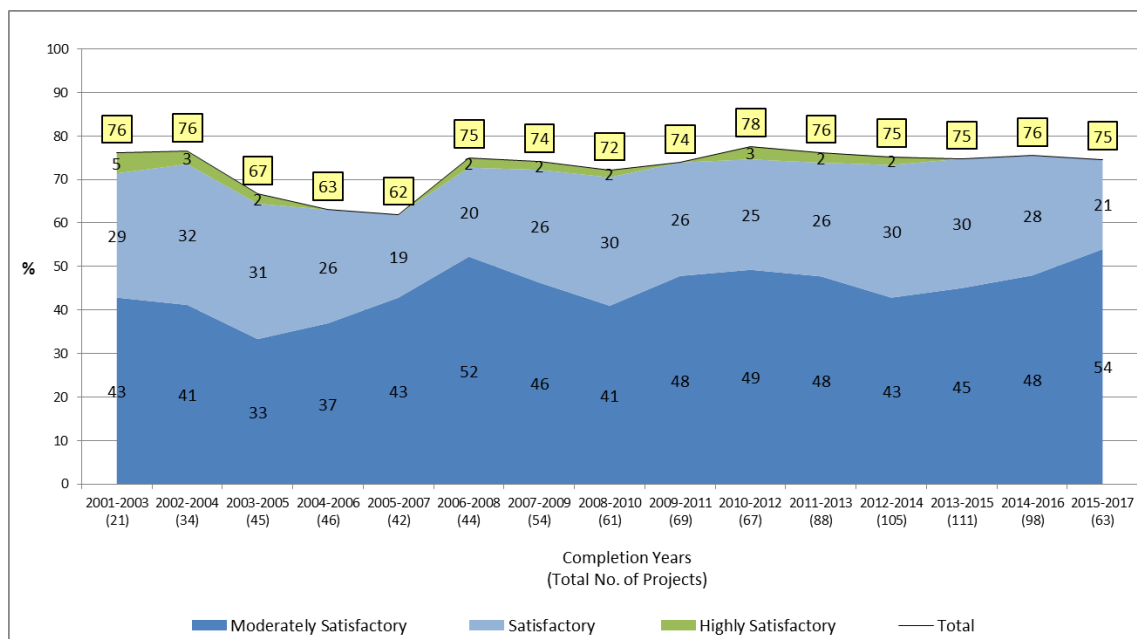
### Relevance – by 3-year moving period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



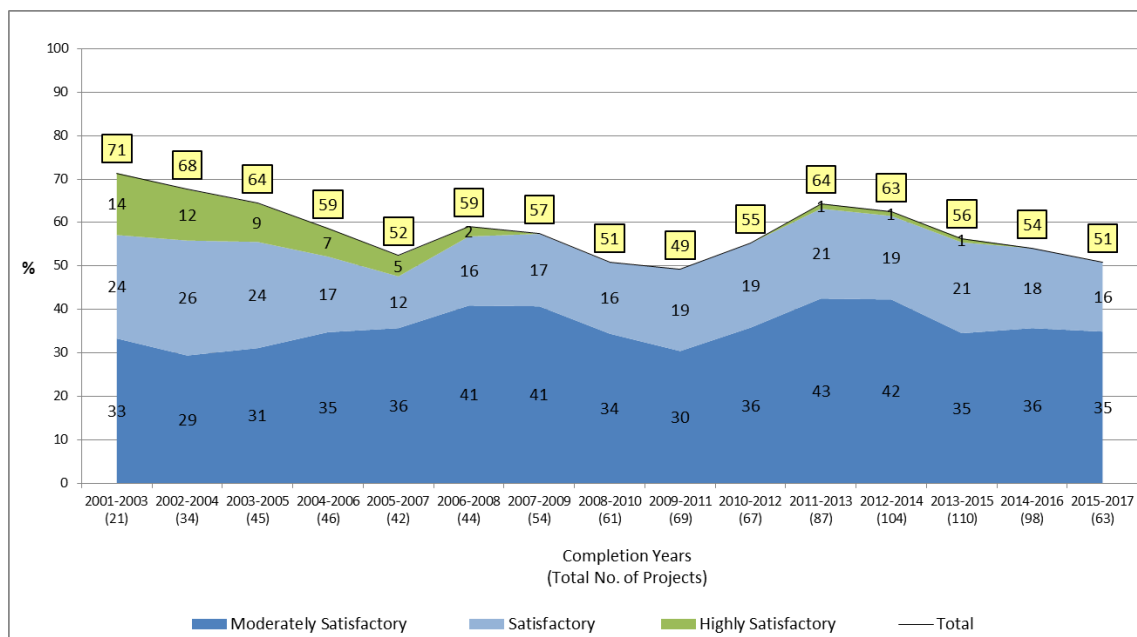
### Effectiveness – by 3-year moving period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



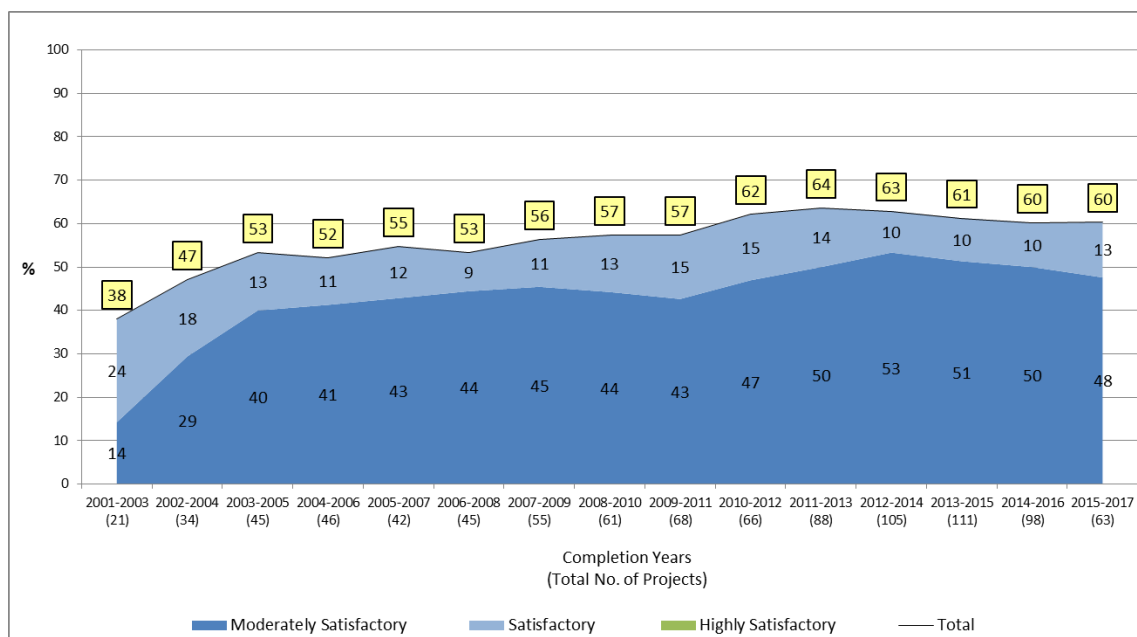
## Efficiency – by 3-year moving period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



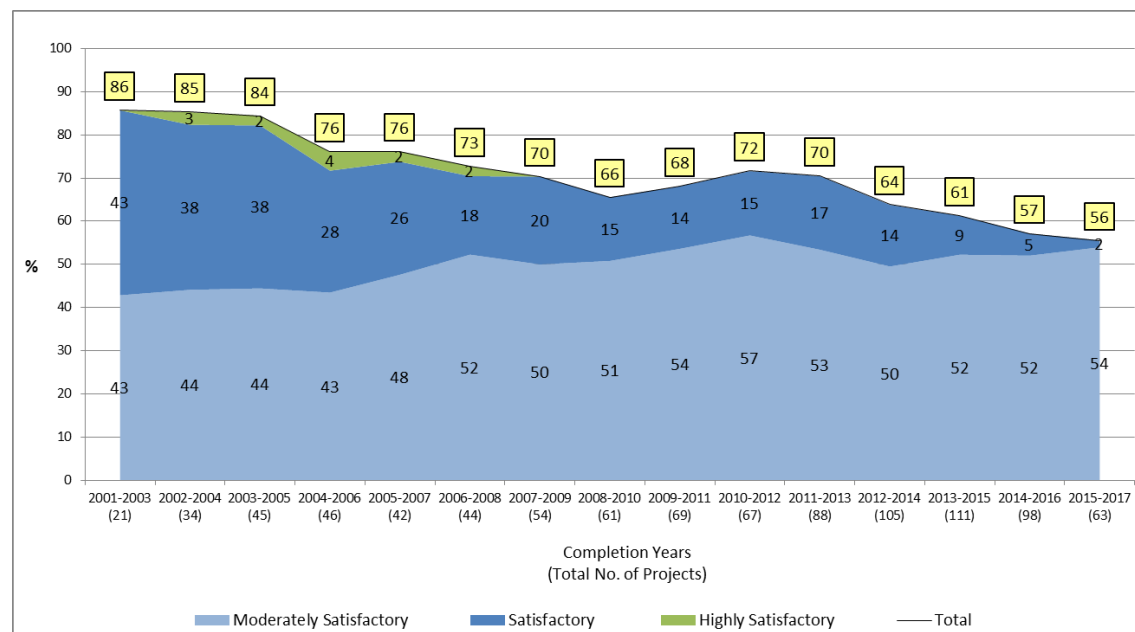
## Sustainability – by 3-year moving period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



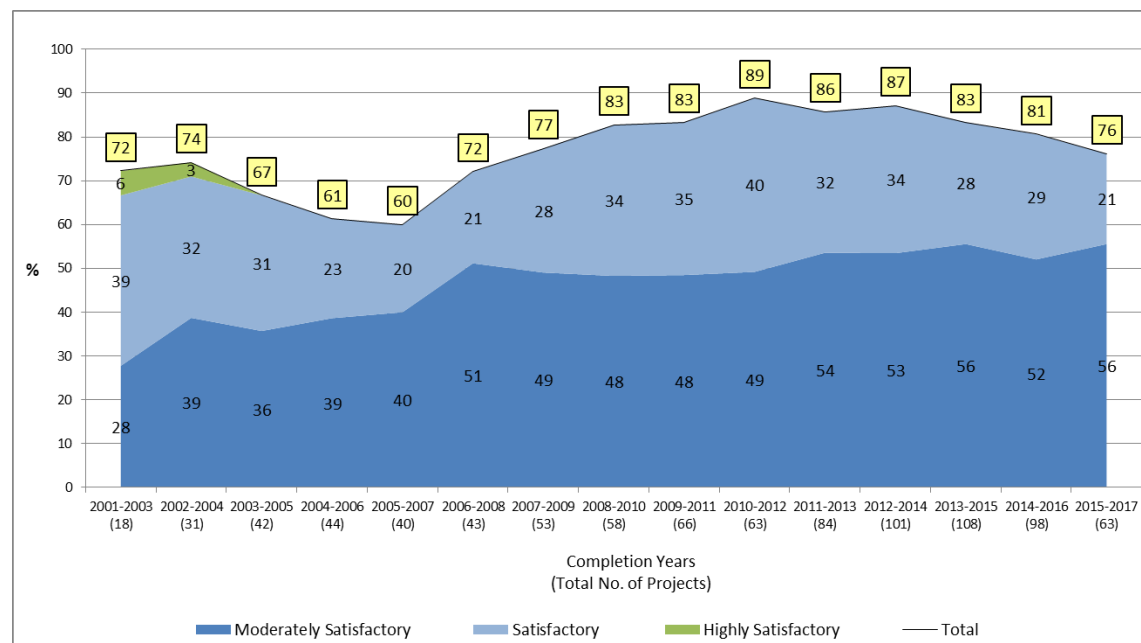
## Project performance – by 3-year moving period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



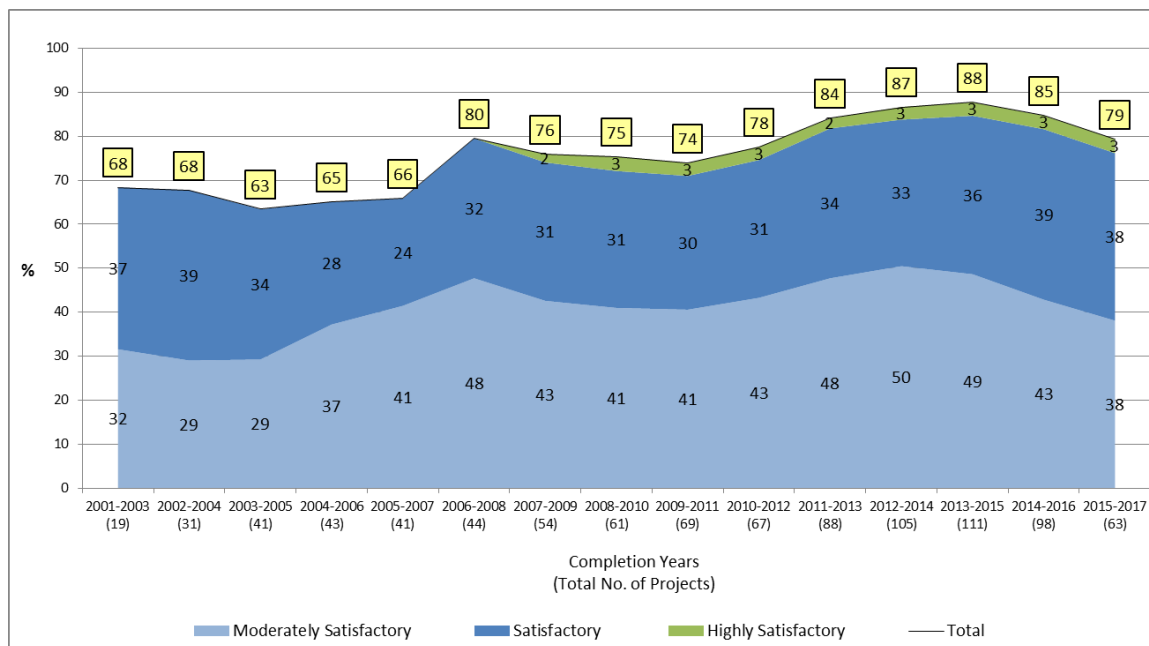
## Rural poverty impact – by 3-year moving period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



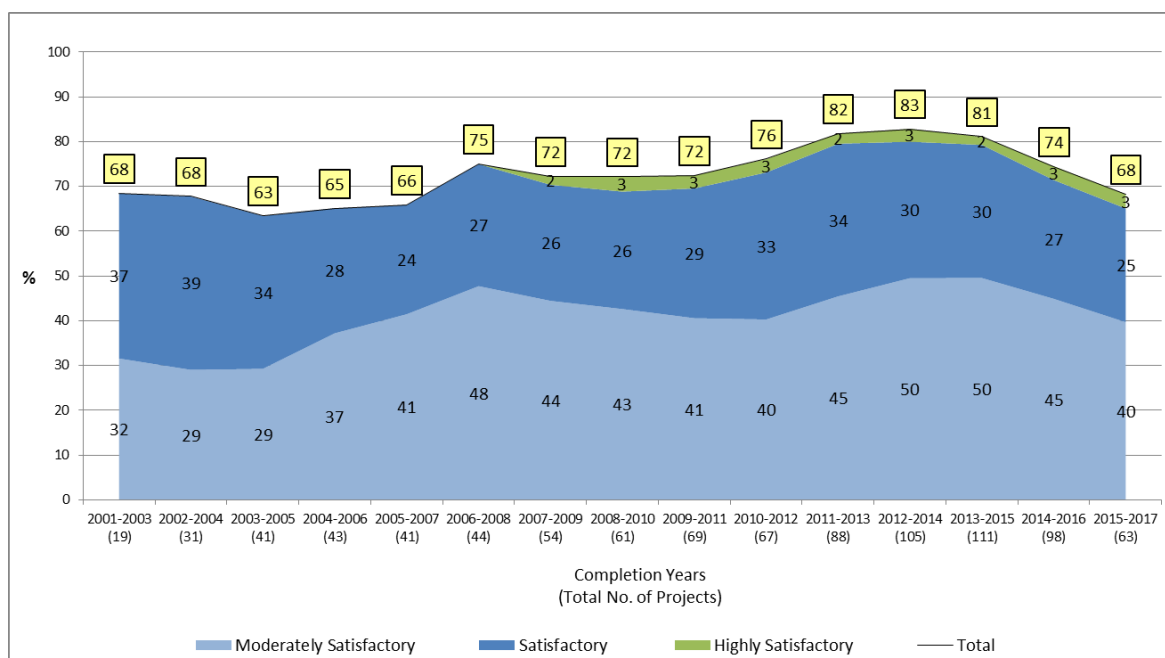
## Innovation – by 3-year moving period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



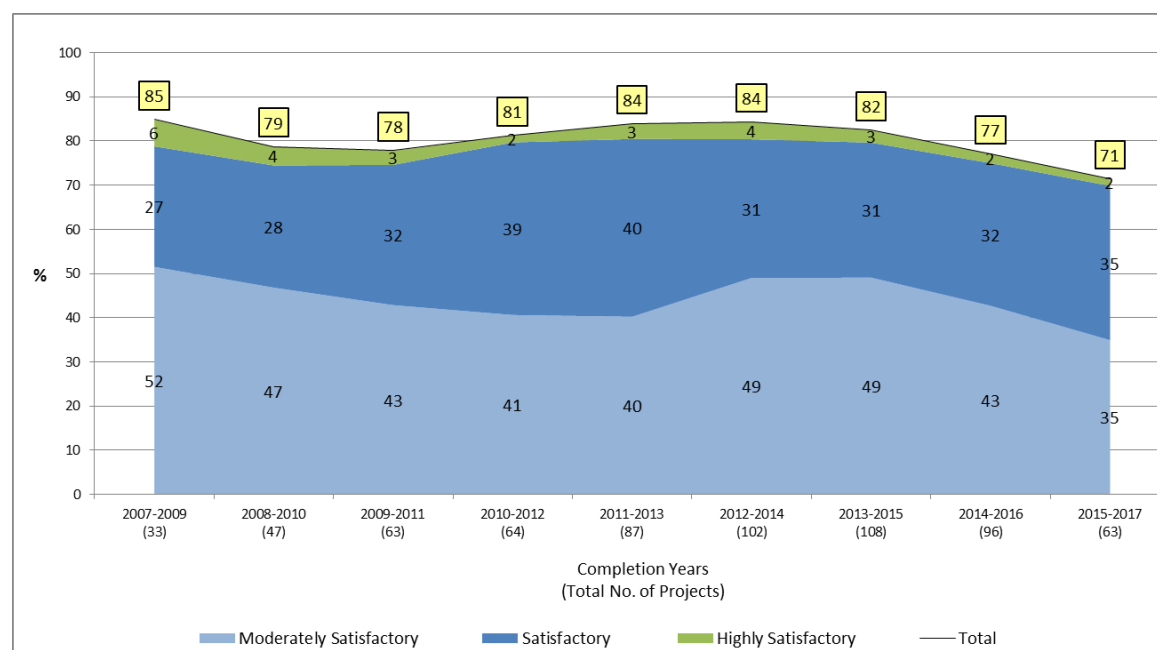
## Scaling-up – by 3-year moving period

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



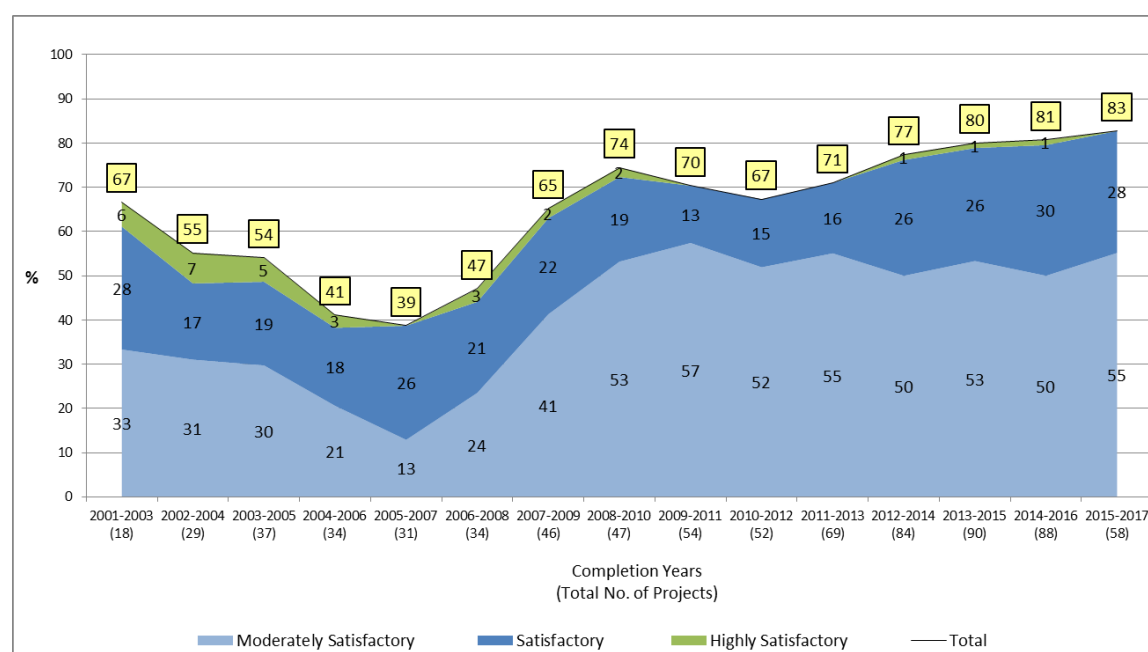
## Gender equality and women's empowerment – by 3-year moving period<sup>3</sup>

Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## Environment and Natural Resources management – by 3-year moving period

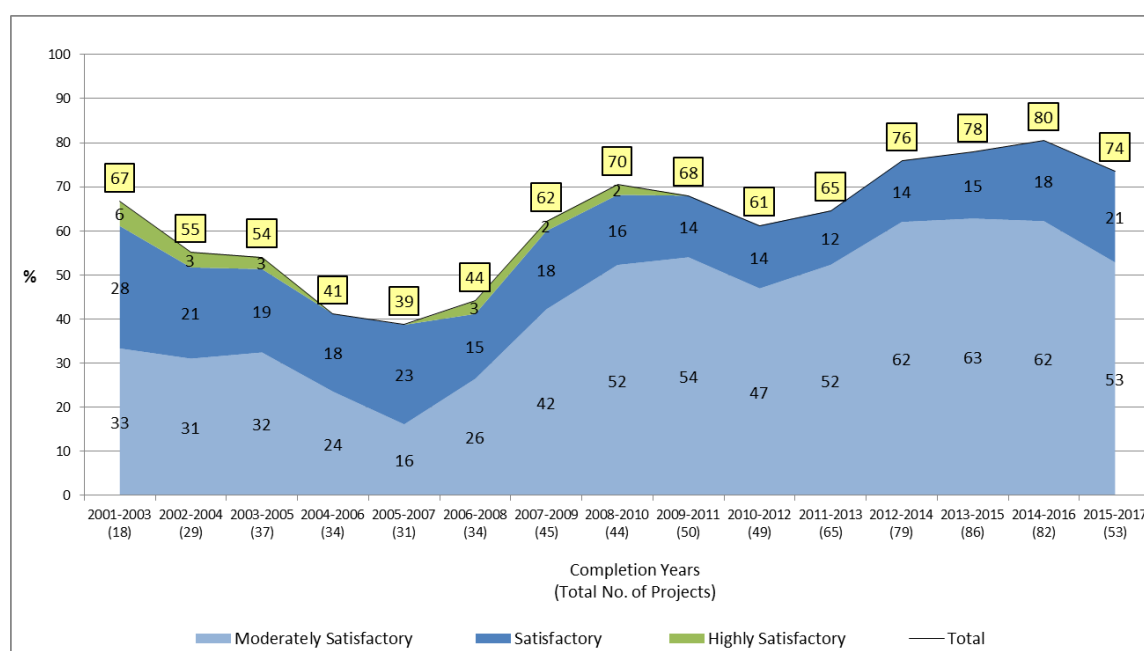
Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series



## Adaptation to climate change – by 3-year moving period

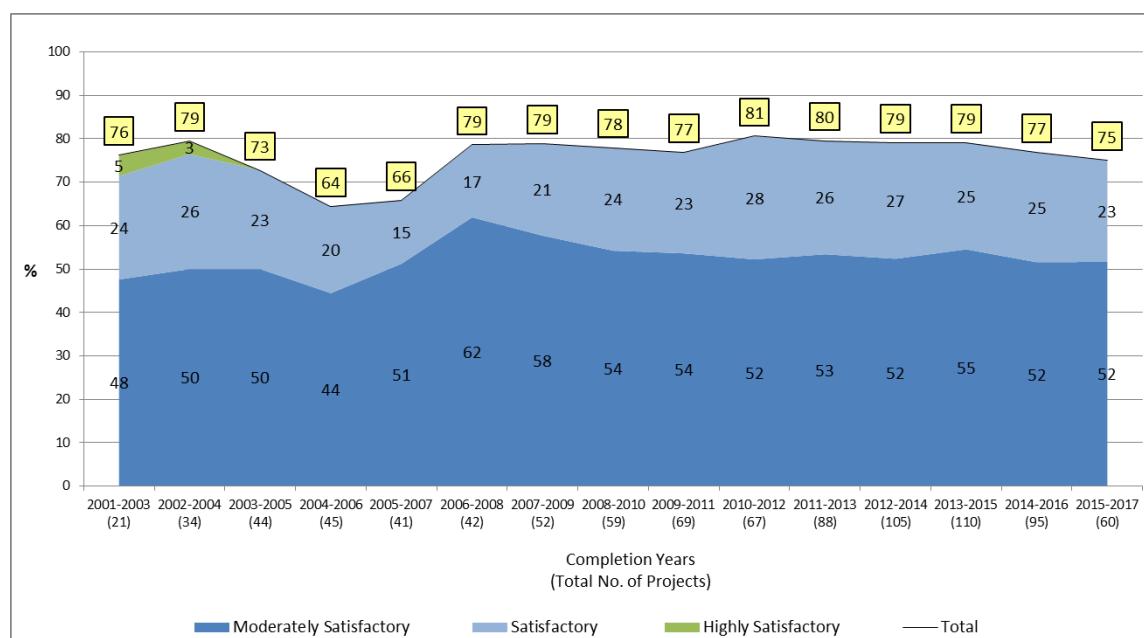
<sup>3</sup> Due to a very small sample, the time period starts in 2007-2009.

*Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series*



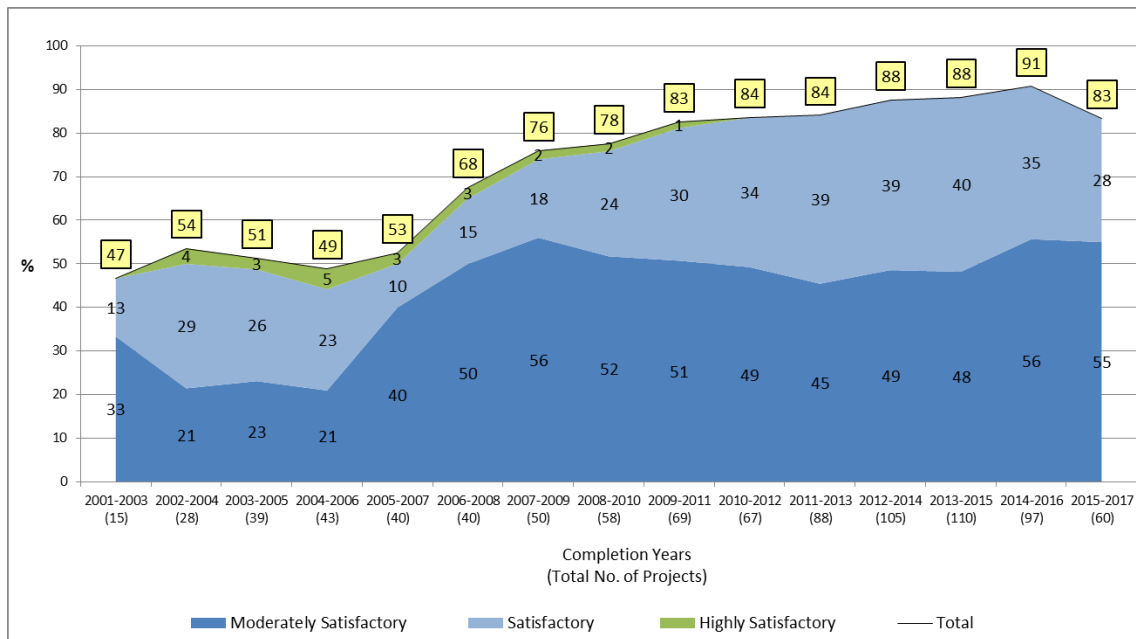
## Overall project achievement – by 3-year moving period

*Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series*

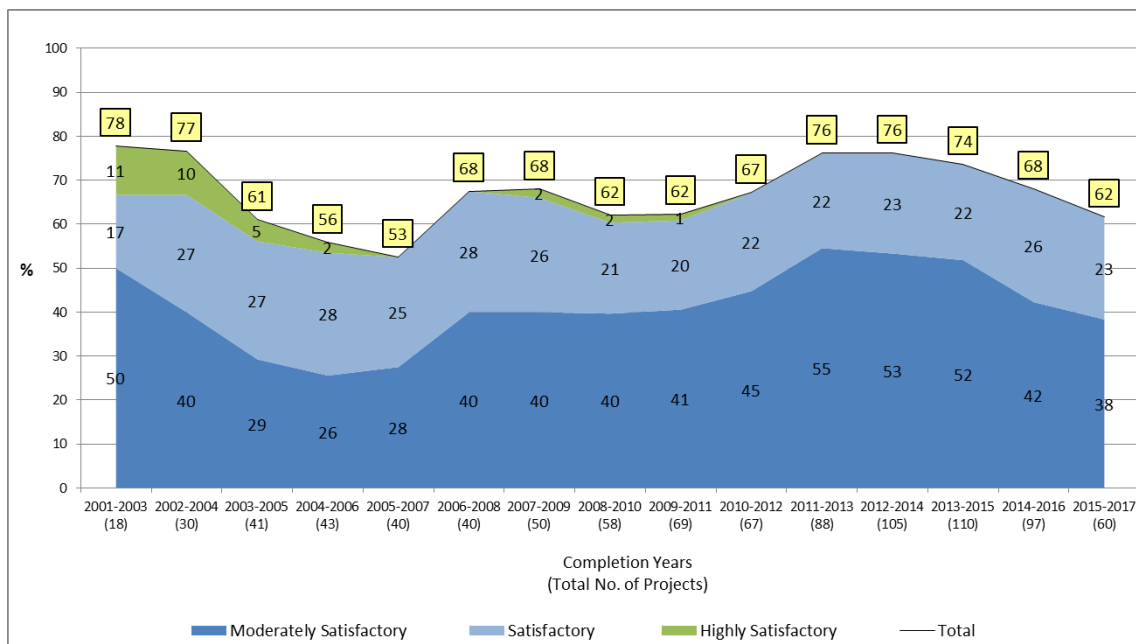


## IFAD performance as partner – by 3-year moving period

*Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series*



**Government performance as a partner – by 3-year moving period**  
*Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, all evaluation data series*



## Relevance

### PCR/V/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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.4	3.0	1.9	1.0	0.0
Satisfactory	26.9	23.8	30.0	35.0	42.7	48.5	42.6	36.5	22.0
Moderately satisfactory	65.4	71.4	61.7	48.3	37.8	35.6	44.4	51.0	61.0
Moderately unsatisfactory	7.7	4.8	6.7	13.3	15.9	12.9	11.1	11.5	16.9
Unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.2	0.0	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
Total	100.0	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	2015-2017
Average rating	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1
Standard deviation	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	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	4.0
3rd Quartile	4.8	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0

## Relevance

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

Percentage of projects by rating

	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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	14.3	26.5	17.8	26.1	14.3	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.3	2.9	1.8	1.0	0.0
Satisfactory	47.6	44.1	48.9	37.0	45.2	36.4	38.9	27.9	31.9	38.8	44.3	48.6	41.4	35.7	20.6
Moderately satisfactory	28.6	20.6	26.7	30.4	33.3	43.2	51.9	65.6	59.4	46.3	36.4	35.2	45.0	52.0	60.3
Moderately unsatisfactory	9.5	8.8	6.7	6.5	7.1	9.1	9.3	6.6	7.2	11.9	15.9	13.3	11.7	11.2	19.0
Unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.0	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

	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	2015-2017
Average rating	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.0
Standard deviation	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
1st Quartile	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	4.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.8	5.0	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0



## 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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	23.1	23.8	21.7	23.3	26.8	31.7	29.6	27.1	20.3
Moderately satisfactory	53.8	47.6	51.7	51.7	48.8	43.6	45.4	47.9	54.2
Moderately unsatisfactory	11.5	16.7	15.0	15.0	20.7	22.8	23.1	21.9	22.0
Unsatisfactory	11.5	11.9	11.7	10.0	3.7	2.0	1.9	3.1	3.4
Highly unsatisfactory	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

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015		
Average rating	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Standard deviation	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
1st Quartile	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5
3rd Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0

## Effectiveness

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

Percentage of projects by rating

	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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	4.8	2.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.0	3.0	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	28.6	32.4	31.1	26.1	19.0	20.5	25.9	29.5	26.1	25.4	26.1	30.5	29.7	27.6	20.6
Moderately satisfactory	42.9	41.2	33.3	37.0	42.9	52.3	46.3	41.0	47.8	49.3	47.7	42.9	45.0	48.0	54.0
Moderately unsatisfactory	19.0	17.6	28.9	26.1	28.6	11.4	16.7	16.4	15.9	13.4	20.5	22.9	23.4	21.4	22.2
Unsatisfactory	4.8	5.9	4.4	10.9	9.5	13.6	9.3	11.5	10.1	9.0	3.4	1.9	1.8	3.1	3.2
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

	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	2015-2017
Average rating	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9
Standard deviation	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0

## Efficiency

### PCR/V/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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	15.4	14.3	18.3	15.0	17.3	17.0	20.6	18.8	16.9
Moderately satisfactory	46.2	31.0	28.3	36.7	44.4	44.0	34.6	34.4	33.9
Moderately unsatisfactory	23.1	38.1	38.3	35.0	25.9	27.0	31.8	35.4	37.3
Unsatisfactory	15.4	16.7	13.3	10.0	8.6	10.0	12.1	11.5	11.9
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.3	2.5	1.0	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

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017
Average rating	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Standard deviation	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
1st Quartile	3.0	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	4.0

## Efficiency

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

Percentage of projects by rating

	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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	14.3	11.8	8.9	6.5	4.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	23.8	26.5	24.4	17.4	11.9	15.9	16.7	16.4	18.8	19.4	20.7	19.2	20.9	18.4	15.9
Moderately satisfactory	33.3	29.4	31.1	34.8	35.7	40.9	40.7	34.4	30.4	35.8	42.5	42.3	34.5	35.7	34.9
Moderately unsatisfactory	14.3	17.6	26.7	26.1	33.3	22.7	29.6	34.4	37.7	32.8	25.3	26.9	31.8	34.7	38.1
Unsatisfactory	4.8	8.8	6.7	10.9	9.5	13.6	11.1	14.8	11.6	9.0	8.0	9.6	11.8	11.2	11.1
Highly unsatisfactory	9.5	5.9	2.2	4.3	4.8	4.5	1.9	0.0	1.4	3.0	2.3	1.0	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

	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	2015-2017
Average rating	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Standard deviation	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
1st 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
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	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

## 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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	15.4	14.6	13.6	10.2	11.0	7.9	10.2	9.4	11.9
Moderately satisfactory	42.3	46.3	42.4	49.2	51.2	54.5	50.9	50.0	47.5
Moderately unsatisfactory	30.8	31.7	37.3	33.9	34.1	32.7	35.2	34.4	35.6
Unsatisfactory	11.5	4.9	5.1	5.1	3.7	5.0	3.7	6.3	5.1
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	2.4	1.7	1.7	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

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017
Average rating	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7
Standard deviation	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
1st Quartile	3.0	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	4.0

## Sustainability

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

*Percentage of projects by rating*

	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	2015-2017
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	23.8	17.6	13.3	10.9	11.9	8.9	10.9	13.1	14.7	15.2	13.6	9.5	9.9	10.2	12.7
Moderately satisfactory	14.3	29.4	40.0	41.3	42.9	44.4	45.5	44.3	42.6	47.0	50.0	53.3	51.4	50.0	47.6
Moderately unsatisfactory	42.9	32.4	26.7	23.9	26.2	31.1	32.7	34.4	36.8	31.8	33.0	32.4	35.1	33.7	34.9
Unsatisfactory	14.3	17.6	17.8	21.7	19.0	15.6	10.9	6.6	4.4	4.5	3.4	4.8	3.6	6.1	4.8
Highly unsatisfactory	4.8	2.9	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	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

	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	2015-2017
Average rating	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7
Standard deviation	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
1st 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
3rd Quartile	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	4.0

## Project performance

### PCR/V/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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	19.2	14.3	13.3	11.7	13.4	12.1	8.5	5.3	1.7
Moderately satisfactory	50.0	50.0	53.3	56.7	56.1	50.5	51.9	50.0	54.2
Moderately unsatisfactory	23.1	31.0	26.7	23.3	24.4	32.3	34.0	37.2	35.6
Unsatisfactory	7.7	4.8	6.7	8.3	6.1	5.1	5.7	7.4	8.5
Highly unsatisfactory	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

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017
Average rating	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
Standard deviation	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
1st Quartile	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
3rd Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3

## Project performance

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

Percentage of projects by rating

	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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	0.0	2.9	2.2	4.3	2.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	42.9	38.2	37.8	28.3	26.2	18.2	20.4	14.8	14.5	14.9	17.2	14.7	9.3	5.3	1.6
Moderately satisfactory	42.9	44.1	44.4	43.5	47.6	52.3	50.0	50.8	53.6	56.7	52.9	48.0	50.5	50.5	53.2
Moderately unsatisfactory	9.5	14.7	15.6	21.7	16.7	18.2	22.2	29.5	26.1	20.9	24.1	32.4	34.6	36.8	37.1
Unsatisfactory	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	7.1	9.1	7.4	4.9	5.8	7.5	5.7	4.9	5.6	7.4	8.1
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

	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	2015-2017
Average rating	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
Standard deviation	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.2

## Rural poverty impact

### PCR/V/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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	23.1	28.2	29.8	33.9	29.5	33.0	27.6	27.1	18.6
Moderately satisfactory	53.8	53.8	50.9	53.6	56.4	54.6	56.2	53.1	57.6
Moderately unsatisfactory	15.4	10.3	12.3	8.9	11.5	10.3	12.4	16.7	20.3
Unsatisfactory	7.7	7.7	7.0	3.6	2.6	2.1	3.8	3.1	3.4
Highly unsatisfactory	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

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017
Average rating	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
Standard deviation	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	4.0	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	4.0

## Rural poverty impact

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

Percentage of projects by rating

	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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	5.6	3.2	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	38.9	32.3	31.0	22.7	20.0	20.9	28.3	34.5	34.8	39.7	32.1	33.7	27.8	28.6	20.6
Moderately satisfactory	27.8	38.7	35.7	38.6	40.0	51.2	49.1	48.3	48.5	49.2	53.6	53.5	55.6	52.0	55.6
Moderately unsatisfactory	22.2	22.6	28.6	31.8	35.0	25.6	18.9	12.1	10.6	7.9	11.9	10.9	13.0	16.3	20.6
Unsatisfactory	5.6	3.2	4.8	6.8	5.0	2.3	3.8	5.2	6.1	3.2	2.4	2.0	3.7	3.1	3.2
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

	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	2015-2017
Average rating	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9
Standard deviation	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
1st Quartile	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	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	5.0	4.0

## 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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	3.8	4.8	3.3	3.3	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.4
Satisfactory	26.9	31.0	31.7	33.3	35.4	34.7	37.0	39.6	40.7
Moderately satisfactory	38.5	35.7	38.3	40.0	47.6	50.5	49.1	41.7	35.6
Moderately unsatisfactory	23.1	19.0	18.3	16.7	12.2	9.9	9.3	11.5	15.3
Unsatisfactory	7.7	7.1	6.7	3.3	1.2	1.0	1.9	4.2	5.1
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	2.4	1.7	3.3	1.2	1.0	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

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017
Average rating	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
Standard deviation	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	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	5.0

## Innovation

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

Percentage of projects by rating

	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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.2
Satisfactory	36.8	38.7	34.1	27.9	24.4	31.8	31.5	31.1	30.4	31.3	34.1	33.3	36.0	38.8	38.1
Moderately satisfactory	31.6	29.0	29.3	37.2	41.5	47.7	42.6	41.0	40.6	43.3	47.7	50.5	48.6	42.9	38.1
Moderately unsatisfactory	15.8	19.4	26.8	27.9	29.3	18.2	18.5	18.0	18.8	16.4	13.6	11.4	10.8	11.2	15.9
Unsatisfactory	15.8	12.9	9.8	7.0	4.9	2.3	5.6	4.9	5.8	3.0	1.1	1.0	1.8	4.1	4.8
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.1	1.0	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

	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	2015-2017
Average rating	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2
Standard deviation	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

## Scaling-up

### PCR/V/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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	3.8	4.8	3.3	3.3	2.4	3.0	1.9	3.1	3.4
Satisfactory	19.2	26.2	30.0	35.0	35.4	31.7	30.6	27.1	27.1
Moderately satisfactory	46.2	40.5	38.3	36.7	45.1	49.5	50.0	43.8	37.3
Moderately unsatisfactory	23.1	19.0	20.0	18.3	14.6	12.9	13.9	20.8	27.1
Unsatisfactory	7.7	7.1	6.7	3.3	1.2	2.0	2.8	4.2	3.4
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	2.4	1.7	3.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.7
Total	100.0	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	2015-2017
Average rating	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
Standard deviation	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0
3rd Quartile	4.0	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 – 3-year moving periods

Percentage of projects by rating

	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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.9	1.8	3.1	3.2
Satisfactory	36.8	38.7	34.1	27.9	24.4	27.3	25.9	26.2	29.0	32.8	34.1	30.5	29.7	26.5	25.4
Moderately satisfactory	31.6	29.0	29.3	37.2	41.5	47.7	44.4	42.6	40.6	40.3	45.5	49.5	49.5	44.9	39.7
Moderately unsatisfactory	15.8	19.4	26.8	27.9	29.3	20.5	20.4	19.7	20.3	17.9	15.9	14.3	15.3	20.4	27.0
Unsatisfactory	15.8	12.9	9.8	7.0	4.9	2.3	5.6	4.9	5.8	3.0	1.1	1.9	2.7	4.1	3.2
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.9	3.3	1.4	3.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6
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

	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	2015-2017
Average rating	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
Standard deviation	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

## 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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	7.7	4.8	3.3	1.7	3.7	4.1	2.9	2.1	1.7
Satisfactory	30.8	28.6	30.0	36.7	39.5	31.6	31.4	30.9	33.9
Moderately satisfactory	46.2	45.2	45.0	41.7	39.5	48.0	47.6	43.6	35.6
Moderately unsatisfactory	11.5	16.7	18.3	16.7	14.8	14.3	16.2	19.1	22.0
Unsatisfactory	3.8	4.8	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.9	4.3	6.8
Highly unsatisfactory	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

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017
Average rating	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
Standard deviation	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

## Gender equality and women's empowerment<sup>4</sup>

### All evaluation 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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	6.1	4.3	3.2	1.6	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.1	1.6
Satisfactory	27.3	27.7	31.7	39.1	40.2	31.4	30.6	31.3	33.3
Moderately satisfactory	51.5	46.8	42.9	40.6	40.2	49.0	49.1	43.8	36.5
Moderately unsatisfactory	12.1	17.0	19.0	15.6	13.8	13.7	15.7	18.8	22.2
Unsatisfactory	3.0	4.3	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	4.2	6.3
Highly unsatisfactory	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

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017
Average rating	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
Standard deviation	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

<sup>4</sup> Due to a very small sample, the time period starts in 2007-2009.



## 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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.0
Satisfactory	13.6	15.6	12.5	12.8	13.8	24.4	24.7	29.1	27.8
Moderately satisfactory	63.6	62.5	56.3	51.1	55.4	51.2	53.9	50.0	53.7
Moderately unsatisfactory	18.2	15.6	25.0	29.8	26.2	20.7	19.1	19.8	18.5
Unsatisfactory	4.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	4.6	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	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

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017
Average rating	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
Standard deviation	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	4.0	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	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0

## Environment and Natural Resources management

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

Percentage of projects by rating

	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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	5.6	6.9	5.4	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.0
Satisfactory	27.8	17.2	18.9	17.6	25.8	20.6	21.7	19.1	13.0	15.4	15.9	26.2	25.6	29.5	27.6
Moderately satisfactory	33.3	31.0	29.7	20.6	12.9	23.5	41.3	53.2	57.4	51.9	55.1	50.0	53.3	50.0	55.2
Moderately unsatisfactory	22.2	24.1	21.6	32.4	41.9	44.1	26.1	19.1	22.2	26.9	24.6	20.2	18.9	19.3	17.2
Unsatisfactory	5.6	13.8	16.2	14.7	12.9	5.9	8.7	6.4	7.4	5.8	4.3	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
Highly unsatisfactory	5.6	6.9	8.1	11.8	6.5	2.9	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

	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	2015-2017
Average rating	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
Standard deviation	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

## Adaptation to climate change

### PCR/V/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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	14.3	17.2	13.6	11.4	9.8	11.7	15.3	18.8	22.4
Moderately satisfactory	61.9	58.6	52.3	45.5	52.5	63.6	62.4	61.3	51.0
Moderately unsatisfactory	19.0	17.2	27.3	34.1	26.2	15.6	12.9	15.0	20.4
Unsatisfactory	4.8	6.9	6.8	9.1	11.5	9.1	9.4	5.0	6.1
Highly unsatisfactory	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

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017
Average rating	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Standard deviation	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0
3rd Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

## Adaptation to climate change

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

Percentage of projects by rating

	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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	5.6	3.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	27.8	20.7	18.9	17.6	22.6	14.7	17.8	15.9	14.0	14.3	12.3	13.9	15.1	18.3	20.8
Moderately satisfactory	33.3	31.0	32.4	23.5	16.1	26.5	42.2	52.3	54.0	46.9	52.3	62.0	62.8	62.2	52.8
Moderately unsatisfactory	22.2	24.1	21.6	32.4	41.9	44.1	26.7	20.5	24.0	30.6	24.6	15.2	12.8	14.6	20.8
Unsatisfactory	5.6	13.8	16.2	14.7	12.9	8.8	11.1	9.1	8.0	8.2	10.8	8.9	9.3	4.9	5.7
Highly unsatisfactory	5.6	6.9	8.1	11.8	6.5	2.9	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

	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	2015-2017
Average rating	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Standard deviation	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0
3rd 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

## 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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	19.2	21.4	21.7	25.0	24.7	26.0	24.5	24.7	23.2
Moderately satisfactory	57.7	54.8	55.0	53.3	54.3	53.0	54.7	51.6	51.8
Moderately unsatisfactory	11.5	11.9	13.3	13.3	18.5	19.0	18.9	21.5	23.2
Unsatisfactory	11.5	11.9	10.0	8.3	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.8
Highly unsatisfactory	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

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017
Average rating	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Standard deviation	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8
3rd Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

## Overall project achievement

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

Percentage of projects by rating

	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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	4.8	2.9	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	23.8	26.5	22.7	20.0	14.6	16.7	21.2	23.7	23.2	28.4	26.1	26.7	24.5	25.3	23.3
Moderately satisfactory	47.6	50.0	50.0	44.4	51.2	61.9	57.7	54.2	53.6	52.2	53.4	52.4	54.5	51.6	51.7
Moderately unsatisfactory	19.0	17.6	25.0	33.3	31.7	19.0	15.4	13.6	14.5	11.9	18.2	19.0	19.1	21.1	23.3
Unsatisfactory	4.8	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	5.8	8.5	8.7	7.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.7
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

	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	2015-2017
Average rating	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Standard deviation	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
1st Quartile	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	3.8
3rd Quartile	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	4.5	4.0

## IFAD performance as a partner

### PCR/V/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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	3.8	2.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	23.1	23.8	28.3	30.0	35.4	37.6	39.8	35.4	28.8
Moderately satisfactory	57.7	52.4	51.7	51.7	48.8	50.5	49.1	55.2	54.2
Moderately unsatisfactory	15.4	19.0	16.7	16.7	15.9	11.9	11.1	9.4	16.9
Unsatisfactory	0.0	2.4	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	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
Total	100.0	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	2015-2017
Average rating	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
Standard deviation	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3rd Quartile	4.8	4.8	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

Percentage of projects by rating

	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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	0.0	3.6	2.6	4.7	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	13.3	28.6	25.6	23.3	10.0	15.0	18.0	24.1	30.4	34.3	38.6	39.0	40.0	35.1	28.3
Moderately satisfactory	33.3	21.4	23.1	20.9	40.0	50.0	56.0	51.7	50.7	49.3	45.5	48.6	48.2	55.7	55.0
Moderately unsatisfactory	53.3	42.9	46.2	46.5	42.5	27.5	22.0	20.7	15.9	14.9	15.9	12.4	11.8	9.3	16.7
Unsatisfactory	0.0	3.6	2.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	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

	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	2015-2017
Average rating	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
Standard deviation	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
1st Quartile	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	4.0
3rd Quartile	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

## 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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	3.8	2.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	19.2	16.7	18.3	18.3	19.5	21.8	22.2	25.0	22.0
Moderately satisfactory	46.2	40.5	40.0	45.0	54.9	53.5	50.9	42.7	39.0
Moderately unsatisfactory	15.4	28.6	28.3	26.7	17.1	19.8	22.2	29.2	33.9
Unsatisfactory	15.4	11.9	11.7	10.0	8.5	5.0	4.6	3.1	5.1
Highly unsatisfactory	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

	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017
Average rating	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Standard deviation	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
1st Quartile	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
3rd Quartile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.0

## Government performance as a partner

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

Percentage of projects by rating

	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	2015-2017
Highly satisfactory	11.1	10.0	4.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satisfactory	16.7	26.7	26.8	27.9	25.0	27.5	26.0	20.7	20.3	22.4	21.6	22.9	0.0	25.8	23.3
Moderately satisfactory	50.0	40.0	29.3	25.6	27.5	40.0	40.0	39.7	40.6	44.8	54.5	53.3	0.0	42.3	38.3
Moderately unsatisfactory	22.2	16.7	31.7	34.9	37.5	25.0	22.0	29.3	27.5	23.9	15.9	19.0	0.0	28.9	33.3
Unsatisfactory	0.0	3.3	4.9	7.0	10.0	7.5	10.0	8.6	10.1	9.0	8.0	4.8	0.0	3.1	5.0
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0	3.3	2.4	2.3	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	0.0	100.0	100.0

	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	2015-2017
Average rating	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Standard deviation	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
1st Quartile	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
3rd Quartile	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.3	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0

## Section 3 - Objectives of country programmes and individual projects evaluated

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

- (i) **Angola.** The 2005-2011 COSOP identified three main streams of interrelated actions for IFAD's operations in Angola:

- a) reducing food insecurity and poverty of smallholder farming families, where the larger numbers of rural poor were, including women-headed households and vulnerable groups;
- b) strengthening the capacity and competence of the governmental organizations and services at the provincial and local level, to better address the development needs of the rural poor; and
- c) empowering rural communities and the rural poor to hold the Government accountable against its responsibility in providing services and investments for rural development.

Although not formally, this strategy was used until 2016 when it was replaced by a Country Strategy Note covering the period 2017-2018. The new strategy confirmed the focus of the COSOP 2005-2011, while expanding its scope to new geographical areas, target groups, sustainable environmental management and climate change adaptation, and non-lending activities.

- (ii) **Burkina Faso.** The 2007-2012 COSOP was approved in September 2007 by the IFAD Executive Board. It focused on two strategic objectives:

- a) strengthening and diversifying the sustainable livelihoods of the rural poor and marginalized groups, especially women, through the development of a participatory private sector at the local level;
- b) strengthen the decentralized governance of public goods, services and natural resources and ensure equitable access to them.

The formulation of a new COSOP was not undertaken because of the political situation in the country. In March 2017, pending the development of a new COSOP, a country strategy note was approved covering the period 2017-2018. It has two specific objectives: (i) to strengthen the resilience of rural populations to food and nutrition insecurity and climate change; ii) develop a rural private sector that can strengthen agricultural value chains.

- (iii) **Kenya.** The 2013-2018 COSOP was the third COSOP in the country. Its particular themes were **agricultural** intensification, value addition, market access and sustainable natural resource management. Its core target group remained vulnerable smallholder farmers and agro-pastoralists, including young people and woman-headed households. The three strategic objectives were:

- a) develop gender-responsive, climate-resilient and sustainable community-based natural resource management;
- b) improving access to productivity-enhancing assets, technologies and services.

- (iv) **Sri Lanka.** The country strategy program includes two COSOPs. The 2003 COSOP set a series of criteria for IFAD interventions including: likelihood of impact on the poor, sustainability, focus on women and the least favoured areas of Sri Lanka, and high

degree of innovation and catalytic potential. The COSOP format at this time did not explicitly present "strategic objectives". The programme development objectives contained in the logical framework stated "promote sustainable livelihoods among communities living in least-favoured areas (dry-zone, estate sector, coastal zone, and surrounding hinterland) through equitable access to productive resources (natural resources and technology), identifying opportunities for income and employment diversification, and access to markets." The 2015-2020 COSOP builds on IFAD self-assessment of country programme performance in the previous decade. The 2015-2020 COSOP has two strategic objectives:

- a) addressing smallholders benefit from sustainable productivity enhancement in a more resilient livelihood system;
- b) ensuring poor rural women and men are effectively connected to markets.

(v) **Tunisia.** The overall objective of the 1998 COSOP was to increase production and incomes through sustainable activities undertaken by women and men, focusing on the development of local institutions for the interest of the poor. The strategy was articulated around four strategic objectives:

- a) implementation of participatory approaches enabling beneficiaries to determine their development priorities;
- b) establishing a gender balance;
- c) creation and strengthening of rural financial services;
- d) ensuring a sustainable management of natural resources.

Although IFAD did not formulate a new COSOP, the strategy, however, has undergone some evolution, which is implicit in project design from 2003. In 2016, a Country Strategy Note (CSN) was formulated to ensure harmonization and alignment with the post-revolution Government of Tunisia's guidelines for rural development. The CSN has been formulated as an interim strategy pending the formulation of a new COSOP for Tunisia in the second half of 2018.

## Objectives of projects and programmes

<i>Country and project/programme names</i>	<i>Objectives</i>
<b>Afghanistan</b> Rural Microfinance and Livestock Support Programme	The goal of the RMSLP was to reduce the vulnerability and improve the livelihood means, incomes, food security and nutritional status of the poor and vulnerable rural households on a sustainable basis in selected areas of Afghanistan. The project purpose was to provide sustainable access to smallholders, existing livestock owners and those who aspire to have livestock – with a focus on women, women headed households, the uncreditworthy and Kuchis (pastoralists) - to appropriate microfinance services and technical livestock packages (health, management, processing and marketing) and the skills required to engage in new, more productive or more profitable economic, agriculture-based enterprises.
<b>Angola</b> Market-oriented Smallholder Agriculture Project	The project's development objective was to increase the agricultural production of rural smallholders in selected comunas and municípios in the provinces of Bié, Huambo and Malanje through enhanced agricultural productivity and more efficient agricultural markets. The specific objectives were: (i) improve capacity of farmers to access markets through market oriented training and technology adoption to increase farmer's long-term capacity to engage in markets; (ii) improve productive infrastructure and assets for rural smallholder farmers through the financing of sub-projects in the form of matching grants for production, processing and marketing related assets; and (iii) increase agricultural production of participating smallholder farmers
<b>Armenia</b> Rural Asset Creation Programme	The goal of RACP was to reduce rural poverty in Armenia. Its objectives at appraisal were to: (i) establish an economically viable fruits and nuts sector with backwards linkages to poor rural smallholders; (ii) establish an entity (to be fully privatized) for delivery of services to the fruits and nuts sector; and (iii) remove infrastructure bottlenecks that inhibit increasing participation of the economically active rural poor in enhanced commercialization of the rural economy. After the MTR in 2014, the programme objectives have been modified as follows: (i) increased incomes and assets generated by small-scale producers, and small and medium sized agricultural product processors providing impact on poverty groups; (ii) improved quality of life of target population; and (iii) Fruit Armenia on track to become operationally sustainable by 2016.
<b>Belize</b> Rural Finance Programme	The overall goal was to contribute to the reduction of poverty and extreme poverty levels of the rural population – men, women and youth – by increasing the incomes and assets of small farmers and rural population through improved rural financial services. The programme had five objectives: (i) improve governance, management and operational capabilities of CUs; (ii) strengthen the BCUL in order to expand its capabilities for developing, coordinating and training the CU movement; (iii) provide rural financial services and, in particular, credit facilities for agricultural production and rural non-agricultural entrepreneurial activities; (iv) foster the capitalization of both CUs and clients through the affiliation of the rural poor to the CU movement and the mobilization of savings; and (v) establish a knowledge management system for information exchange and M&E information.
<b>Benin</b>	The goal was to help create the conditions for sustainable rural economic growth and poverty reduction. The specific objectives were to support: (i) the development of rural agro-based micro and small scale enterprises and income-generating activities in the priority value chains; (ii) the establishment and



<i>Country and project/programme names</i>	<i>Objectives</i>
Rural Economic Growth Support Project	strengthening of producers' organizations able to defend members' interests; and (iii) the construction of rural infrastructure to improve agricultural outputs marketing by the target groups.
<b>Burkina Faso</b> Rural Business Development Services Programme	The goal was to contribute to rural poverty reduction by developing the local private sector. This was expected to be achieved through two specific objectives: (i) increasing the sustainable access of target groups to business development services, vocational training and technology; and (ii) enhancing an enabling environment for the development of the local rural private sector.
<b>Burkina Faso</b> Agricultural Commodity Chain Support Project	The goal was to reduce rural poverty by enhancing the access of the rural poor to profitable markets. This was expected to be achieved through three specific objectives: (i) to develop the links between the target groups and other commodity chain stakeholders; (ii) to strengthen the capacities of the target groups and their institutions; and (iii) to improve the access of the rural poor to productive investments and marketing services.
<b>Chad</b> Pastoral Water and Resource Management Project in Sahelian Areas	The overall objective of the project was to reduce vulnerability and poverty and to reinforce social peace in the pastoral and agro-pastoral area. In addition, the project included the following three specific objectives: (i) to strengthen the inclusive and equitable management capacity of the water and pastoral resource, with particular attention to the establishment of pluralist local institutions for conflict management and to the ability of pastoralists to influence decisions that affect their livelihoods; (ii) to improve the hydraulic and pastoral infrastructure network to facilitate herd mobility and pasture management; and (iii) to replicate nationally the experience gained by the project to contribute to the development of pastoralism and rural development policy.
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b> Agricultural Rehabilitation and Poverty Reduction Project	The overall goal was to reduce post-conflict poverty and food insecurity and improve the living and working conditions of the most vulnerable rural communities. The specific objectives were to: (i) induce the increase of agricultural production through the recapitalization of agricultural production assets; (ii) promote better access of small producers to equipment, infrastructures and markets, for increased value of agricultural production.
<b>Congo</b> Rural Development Project in the Likouala, Pool and Sangha Departments	The overall objective of the project was to improve food security. The specific objectives were to: (i) increase sustainably the production, productivity and income of rural groups engaged in improving the main crops belonging to the cassava-based farming system; and (ii) provide sustainable physical access to production basins.
<b>Dominican Republic</b> Development Project for Rural Poor Economic Organizations of the Border Region	The development goal was to contribute to a significant reduction of poverty and extreme poverty in the rural areas of the border region. The Project's purpose was to increase the income and assets of men, women and youth members of economic organizations through participative, equitable and environmentally sustainable development. The specific objectives were to: (i) attain improved, effective and systematic linkages of agricultural and non-agricultural beneficiaries' organizations to local, regional, national and external markets; (ii) develop and consolidate the planning, management and marketing capacities of beneficiaries'

<i>Country and project/programme names</i>	<i>Objectives</i>
	formal and informal economic organizations; (iii) improve the competitiveness of small farmers belonging to economic organizations to meet the demand and requirements of value chains and markets; and (iv) capitalise economic organizations and facilitate their access to sustainable financial markets.
<b>Egypt</b> Upper Egypt Rural Development Project	The overall objective was to contribute to poverty reduction and improved livelihoods of the target population. The intermediate objectives were to empower the target group to create sustained employment and increase income through (i) small and medium enterprise (SME) development and microfinance; and (ii) farming system research and extension to help small farmers achieve higher returns per unit of land and water.
<b>Eswatini</b> Rural Finance and Enterprise Development Programme	The overall goal of the programme was to increase the incomes and contribute to the overall economic development of Swaziland. The objectives were to; (a) Provide the rural poor with access to efficient and effective financial services on a sustainable basis; (b) develop an enabling and enhanced environment for business development in rural areas; and (c) establish/develop micro- and small-scale enterprises (on and off-farm) as well as business services in rural areas.
<b>Gambia</b> Participatory Integrated-Watershed Management Project	The goal was to raise agricultural productivity of poor rural communities by empowering them to undertake and maintain integrated watershed management activities that would enhance their livelihoods and protect their natural resources. The specific objectives were to (i) strengthen the capacity of rural communities and service providers to plan, implement, manage and maintain watershed management in a sustainable manner; and (ii) establish a watershed development fund and effectively disburse such funds in priority watersheds, so as to enable communities to implement their watershed development activities.
<b>Gambia</b> Rural Finance Project	The overall development goal was to create an enabling microfinance environment. Overall the project had 4 objectives as stated in the design report, which are (i) Fostering self-sustaining microfinance institutions; (ii) ensure consolidated access to qualified support; (iii) forge economic partnerships with other projects, including those with grant resources for socio-economic infrastructure; (iv) Use IFAD loan funds cost-effectively.
<b>Gambia</b> Livestock and Horticulture Development Project	The goal of LHDP was to reduce rural poverty by raising rural incomes through improved production and marketability of livestock and horticultural products. The objectives were to (i) improve returns to group-organized horticulture and livestock production; (ii) build up capacities at the grass-roots level; and (iii) strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E).
<b>Ghana</b> Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme	The programme's development goal was to enhance the food security and incomes of poor rural households in Ghana, with a special emphasis on women and other vulnerable groups. Its specific objective was to build up competitive, market-based and inclusive commodity chains for roots and tubers (R&T), supported by relevant, effective and sustainable services that are accessible to the rural poor.
<b>Guyana</b> Rural Enterprise and Agricultural	The goal of the project was to improve the living conditions of poor rural households, especially small-scale producers and vulnerable groups, by strengthening their human, social and financial assets. Its specific objectives were to: (i) increase the market opportunities available to smallholder rural producers;

<i>Country and project/programme names</i>	<i>Objectives</i>
Development Project	(ii) increase rural people's capacity to produce and market non-traditional products; (iii) strengthen rural services; (iv) increase access to financial and other capital services; and (v) build human and social capacity.
<b>Haiti</b>  Small-scale Irrigation Development Project	The project's overall goal was to significantly reduce rural poverty in its area of intervention. Its development objective was to improve the livelihoods and incomes of rural poor households in a sustainable manner, especially households of the most vulnerable groups. The specific objectives included: (i) sustainable intensification and increase of agricultural production through efficient water management and consolidation of irrigated agriculture on both a collective and individual basis; (ii) development of agricultural production systems and other productive and income-generating activities; and (iii) strengthening of communities' planning, organization and management capacity, in order to facilitate market linkages and access to financial services.
<b>Honduras</b>  Enhancing the Rural Economic Competitiveness of Yoro	The project's main goal was to strengthen the organizations and to improve food security, incomes and market positioning of families benefited by the project through the incorporation of territorial and environmental management practices, taking into consideration gender and youth inclusion. The project's specific objectives were to: (i) develop the capacity of small-scale producers (including indigenous groups) and technical assistance (TA) providers to establish strategic alliances, linkages to markets, access to services and local networks to improve competitiveness; (ii) improve the income generating opportunities of families and organizations through the financing of economic initiatives; (iii) improve rural women's welfare, including young women, women-headed households and indigenous women by facilitating equal access to project's benefits and services for both, men and women; and (iv) develop actions aimed at improving prevailing environmental conditions in the project area in order to reduce the environmental vulnerability in the region.
<b>India</b>  North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project for Upland Areas	The project's goal was to improve the livelihood options of economically vulnerable groups in a sustainable manner through the promotion of improved livelihood opportunities and strengthening local institutions that relate to livelihood development. The purpose of the project was to improve incomes of about 20 000 rural households by upscaling the approaches of the previous phase of NERCORMP, organise rural women into 2000 self-sustaining self-help groups, communities into 400 natural resources management groups (NARMGs) and six apex organisations, empowering them through training and capacity building. Specific objectives were to: (i) promote a more people-oriented approach to the design and implementation of development interventions; (ii) enhance the capabilities of the local communities to search for and manage appropriate technologies building on indigenous knowledge; (iii) increase incomes through the development of more sustainable farming systems and the establishment of non-farm enterprises; (iv) make people aware of the need to preserve and regenerate natural resources and biodiversity; (v) establish effective and appropriate delivery systems for inputs (credit, extension, etc.) and for the maintenance of assets and resources; (vi) increase participation of women in local institutions and in decision-making processes within the community; (vii) enhance savings capacity and promote the habit of thrift; and (viii) increase access to basic services and infrastructure facilities.

<i>Country and project/programme names</i>	<i>Objectives</i>
<b>Kenya</b> Smallholder Horticulture Marketing Programme	The overall goal of SHoMaP was to reduce poverty among poor rural households by increasing incomes and reducing unemployment and underemployment in medium- and high-potential farming areas where horticultural production was an important source of livelihood. This was to be achieved by easing the input and produce marketing constraints faced by smallholder farm households that produced horticultural crops for the domestic market. The two programme development goals were to: (i) increase incomes and reduce poverty among poor rural households in medium- to high-potential farming areas for which horticulture was a source of livelihood; and (ii) increase the health and welfare of Kenyans by improving the quality and increasing the quantity of horticultural produce consumed within the country.
<b>Liberia</b> Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation Project	The goal of ASRP was to reduce post-conflict poverty and food insecurity, and improve livelihoods and living conditions of rural communities. The main objectives were to: (i) restore capital lost at the household level by channelling direct benefits to vulnerable beneficiary groups; and (ii) provide short-term support for the recovery of rural communities and their farming systems, while laying the basis for long-term rehabilitation and participatory development.
<b>Madagascar</b> Project to Support Development in the Menabe and Melaky Regions	The main objective of the project was to improve rural poor people's access to land and water resources, optimize their agricultural production and boost their incomes sustainably while limiting exodus towards urban centres.
<b>Mexico</b> Community-based Forestry Development Project in Southern States (Campeche, Chiapas and Oaxaca)	The objective of DECOFOS was to contribute to improving the living conditions of the inhabitants of forest areas in poverty and extreme poverty, by strengthening the management skills of the communities, the development of sustainable productive activities that contribute to and promote the reduction of effects of climate change, and institutional strengthening.
<b>Moldova</b> Rural Financial Services and Agribusiness Development Project	The overall goal of the RFSADP (IFAD 5) was the reduction of rural poverty in Moldova. Its specific project objectives were: 1) to improve, in a pro-poor manner, the efficiency of agriculture-related value chains, particularly through support to the introduction and establishment of internationally recognized quality and food-safety standards and support to the development of contract farming; 2) to increase the access of poor rural people to credit through support of appropriate, affordable, rural financial instruments; and 3) to mitigate or remove infrastructural bottlenecks, that obstruct the rural poor in improving their assets.
<b>Morocco</b> Rural Development Project in the Eastern Middle Atlas Mountains	The overall objective of PDRMO was to contribute to alleviating rural poverty by diversifying and sustainably increasing the incomes of rural people, through the restoration and sustainable management of natural resources. To this end the project was to: (i) build the local capacities of grass-roots organizations; (ii) ensure the sustainability of economic development by developing agro-silvo-

Country and project/programme names	Objectives
	pastoral resources and promoting microenterprises, and sustainably facilitating access to local financial services; and (iii) mitigate land degradation.
<b>Nicaragua</b>  Inclusion of Small-Scale Producers in Value Chains and Market Access Project	The project's initial main goal was: "to support the rural poor (men and women) of targeted areas by inserting them in markets and value chains to improve their incomes and employment opportunities, within the national rural development framework." The project's initial specific objectives were to: (i) promote the participation of small-scale producers in strategic value chains; (ii) contribute to income diversification; and (iii) help achieve the Rural Development Institute (IDR)'s objectives and results framework by aligning project activities with its institutional objectives.
<b>Nigeria</b>  Rural Finance Institutions Building Programme	The overall goal of RUFIN, according to the President's report, was to reduce poverty, particularly among the rural poor and especially women, youth and the physically challenged. The specific objectives included: (i) to develop and strengthen rural financial services and enhance the accessibility of poor rural people to these services so as to expand production; and (ii) improve the productivity of agriculture and micro-small rural enterprises.
<b>Rwanda</b>  Kirehe Community-based Watershed Management Project	The goal was to contribute to reducing rural poverty in Kirehe District, primarily through an improvement in household food and nutrition security, asset ownership and quality of life indicators, particularly amongst vulnerable groups including women-headed households, orphans and those living with HIV/AIDS. The project had three objectives, as follows: (i) to develop strong public and private local institutions with effective planning and management capacity in the natural resource sector; (ii) to increase efficiency in agricultural and livestock production with a positive effect on the natural resource base; (iii) to improve physical access to markets.
<b>Senegal</b>  Agricultural Value Chains Support Project	The goal was to sustainably improve the incomes and livelihoods of family farms in the Groundnut Basin, through their integration in profitable value chains. The two specific objectives were: (i) to support the development of productive activities by small producers, based on contractual arrangements with Market Operators (MOs), in the framework of priority value chains taking advantage of the local agro-ecological potential; and (ii) to support all value chain stakeholders to participate actively in dialogue, at regional and national levels, to implement actions likely to overcome constraints within the value chains, and to create an enabling environment for their development.
<b>Sierra Leone</b>  Rural Finance and Community Improvement Programme	The overall goal was to reduce rural poverty and household food insecurity on a sustainable basis, through the specific programme objective of empowering communities, including women and the poor, to participate in and benefit from community-based planning and implementation and developing institutional capacity to support them in their endeavours. However, the programme's design evolved to predominantly include rural finance.
<b>Sri Lanka</b>  Iranamadu Irrigation	The goal was: "to reduce poverty and increase household incomes to a level above the poverty line." The specific objectives were: "(i) to promote the effective and sustainable management of the irrigation infrastructure; and (ii) to sustainably improve water and land productivity."

<i>Country and project/programme names</i>	<i>Objectives</i>
Development Project	
<b>Sri Lanka</b> Smallholder Plantations Entrepreneurship Development Programme	The goal was the improvement of livelihoods and social conditions of smallholder estate crop producers on a sustainable basis. The specific objectives were: (i) Strengthen the beneficiaries' institutional capacity and negotiations skills; (ii) Improve the land tenure status of smallholder tea and rubber growers; (iii) Increase producers' profits through improved post-harvest handling, storage, processing and marketing of their products; (iv) Develop and expand rural finance and credit services; (v) Ensure that women improve their living conditions and reduce their time poverty.
<b>Sudan</b> Western Sudan Resources Management Programme	The overall goal of WSRMP as stated in the President's Report was "to improve the equity, efficiency and stability of the economy of the three Kordofan states <sup>14</sup> through rationalizing the regulation and use of natural resources, and enabling the access of poor households to productive services and fair terms of trade". WSRMP had four specific objectives: a) promote the establishment of a natural resources governance system that is equitable, economically efficient and environmentally sustainable; b) enable the development of effective market chains to produce added value that are accessible to both women and men; c) improve the livelihoods of rural poor households headed by both men and women and their access to productive and social services; and d) strengthen capacity at the state and interstate levels to manage regional natural resources in a way that is sustainable and equitable, both socially and in terms of gender.
<b>Tanzania</b> Agricultural Sector Development Programme	ASDP was to contribute to the targets of raising agricultural growth from 5 per cent per annum in 2002/2003 to 10 per cent by 2010, and raising livestock sub-sector growth from 2.7 per cent to 9 per cent over the same period. The specific objectives of ASDP were: (i) to enable farmers to have better access to and use of agricultural knowledge, technologies, marketing systems and infrastructure <sup>6</sup> ; and (ii) to promote agricultural private investment based on an improved regulatory and policy environment.
<b>Tanzania</b> Rural Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Support Programme	The goal was to increase household food sufficiency and cash incomes of the targeted population (in particular the rural poor, the women and the young) by developing their entrepreneurship capacities through skills/knowledge and access to market improvement.
<b>Tonga</b> Tonga Rural Innovation Project	The goal was to contribute to improved sustainable livelihoods of vulnerable communities in rural areas of Tonga. The development objective was to strengthen the capacity of target communities to plan and manage their development priorities in order to achieve improved sustainable livelihoods. Specific objectives were the enhancement of community capacity for sustainable planning and action and enhancing business capability for sustainable financing and investment.
<b>Viet Nam</b> Project for the Economic	The goal was to contribute to a sustainable improvement in the livelihoods of poor and ethnic minority households in Dak Nong Province. The central objective (purpose) of the project was to increase the incomes of poor and near poor ethnic minority households, with a particular focus on women, while the policy and

<i>Country and project/programme names</i>	<i>Objectives</i>
Empowerment of Ethnic Minorities in Poor Communes of Dak Nong Province	institutional objectives were to strengthen provincial institutions to work with ethnic minority groups - particularly women - in a participatory manner and to integrate their priorities into the Government planning process.
<b>Viet Nam</b> Pro-Poor Partnerships for Agroforestry Development Project	The goal was to achieve sustainable and equitable poverty reduction and improved livelihoods for poor rural people in Bac Kan Province through enhanced forestland management. The purpose of the project was to establish a framework for sustainable and profitable agroforestry development in Bac Kan Province that targets poor rural households. The beneficiaries included both poor and near-poor communities.
<b>Viet Nam</b> The Agricultural, farmers, and rural areas support project in Tuyen Quang, Ninh Thuan and Gia Lai	The project was designed to improve the quality of life for rural people, with a particular focus on those living in the most disadvantaged areas (as described in the policy on Tam Nong). The objective of the project was to increase the participation in economic activities of 73,800 ethnic minority and rural poor households living in 117 poor communes in 16 districts of the three provinces of TQ (five districts ), GL (five districts) and NT (six districts).





## Section 4 - Number of projects per each rating in the PCR/V/PPE data series (2007-2017)

**Absolute number of projects per each rating in PCR/V/PPE data series**

<i>Evaluation Criteria</i>	<i>&lt;=6</i>	<i>&lt;=5</i>	<i>&lt;=4</i>	<i>&lt;=3</i>	<i>&lt;=2</i>	<i>&lt;=1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Relevance	3	82	114	28	1	0	228
Effectiveness	0	59	112	45	12	0	228
Efficiency	1	39	86	73	26	2	227
Sustainability	0	24	113	77	12	1	227
Project performance	0	22	121	70	15	0	228
Rural poverty impact	0	61	122	30	8	0	221
Innovation	7	81	98	32	8	2	228
Scaling-up	7	68	99	43	8	3	228
GEWE	7	74	98	38	8	0	225
ENRM	1	41	102	41	5	0	190
Adaptation to climate change	0	26	101	36	13	0	176
IFAD performance	1	74	119	33	1	0	228
Government performance	1	48	105	58	16	0	228
Overall project achievement	0	53	121	40	10	0	224

**Per cent of projects per each rating in PCR/V/PPE data series**

<i>Evaluation Criteria</i>	<i>&lt;=6</i>	<i>&lt;=5</i>	<i>&lt;=4</i>	<i>&lt;=3</i>	<i>&lt;=2</i>	<i>&lt;=1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Relevance	1.3	36.0	50.0	12.3	0.4	0.0	100
Effectiveness	0.0	25.9	49.1	19.7	5.3	0.0	100
Efficiency	0.4	17.2	37.9	32.2	11.5	0.9	100
Sustainability	0.0	10.6	49.8	33.9	5.3	0.4	100
Project performance	0.0	9.6	53.1	30.7	6.6	0.0	100
Rural poverty impact	0.0	27.6	55.2	13.6	3.6	0.0	100
Innovation	3.1	35.5	43.0	14.0	3.5	0.9	100
Scaling-up	3.1	29.8	43.4	18.9	3.5	1.3	100
GEWE	3.1	32.9	43.6	16.9	3.6	0.0	100
ENRM	0.5	21.6	53.7	21.6	2.6	0.0	100
Adaptation to climate change	0.0	14.8	57.4	20.5	7.4	0.0	100
IFAD performance	0.4	32.5	52.2	14.5	0.4	0.0	100
Government performance	0.4	21.1	46.1	25.4	7.0	0.0	100
Overall project achievement	0.0	23.7	54.0	17.9	4.5	0.0	100

## Section 5 - Analysis of disconnect between PCR and IOE ratings

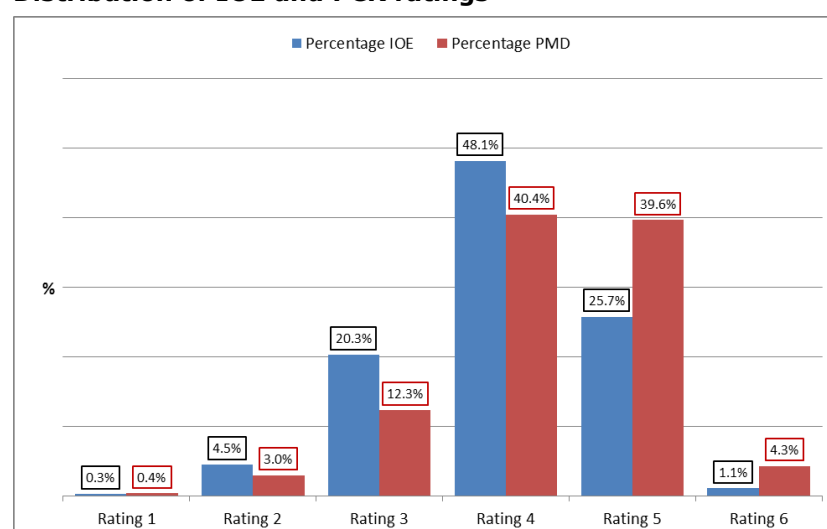
### *PCR/PPE data series*

#### **Part 1 - Analysis of disconnect by evaluation criteria**

1. In the chart below, a comparison between the distribution of IOE ratings (PCR/PPE data, N=2634) and PCR ratings (N=2535) shows that ratings 3, 4 and 5 are those where most disconnect occurs. Moderately satisfactory (4) and moderately unsatisfactory (3) and unsatisfactory (2) have a higher distribution in IOE ratings than PCR ratings, whereas PCR satisfactory ratings (5) are 14 per cent higher than IOE and PCR highly satisfactory are 3 per cent higher than IOE.

Chart 1

**Distribution of IOE and PCR ratings**

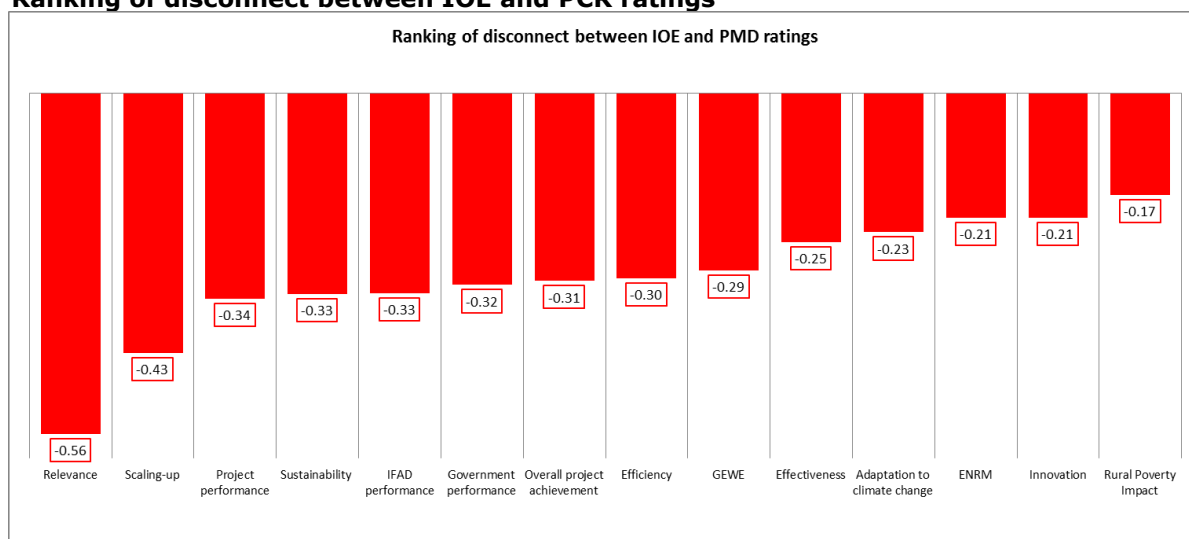


Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

2. The analysis of ratings by IOE and PCR shows that 60 per cent of the ratings are equal for IOE and PMD ratings. Among the remaining 40 per cent, the majority (17.5 per cent) occurs in the satisfactory zone, in which ratings are satisfactory (5) for PMD but moderately satisfactory (4) by IOE. Notably, a sizeable share of the ratings (9.2 per cent) are moderately satisfactory for PMD (rating 4) but moderately unsatisfactory for IOE (rating 3) and only 2.1 per cent of the ratings are moderately satisfactory for IOE (rating 4) but moderately unsatisfactory for PMD (rating 3).
3. Within the 2007-2017 PCR/PPE projects analysed in ARRI 2019, the largest disconnect is registered in relevance (-0.56), scaling up (-0.43), followed by project performance (-0.34), sustainability (-0.33) and IFAD performance (-0.33). It is noticeable that in case of project performance, government performance and overall project achievement, the actual gap is between almost always positive ratings for PMD and an average IOE rating which is well below moderately satisfactory. Rural Poverty Impact shows the lowest disconnect (-0.17) between IOE and PCR ratings in the 2007-2017 PCR/PPE data series.

Chart 2

### Ranking of disconnect between IOE and PCR ratings

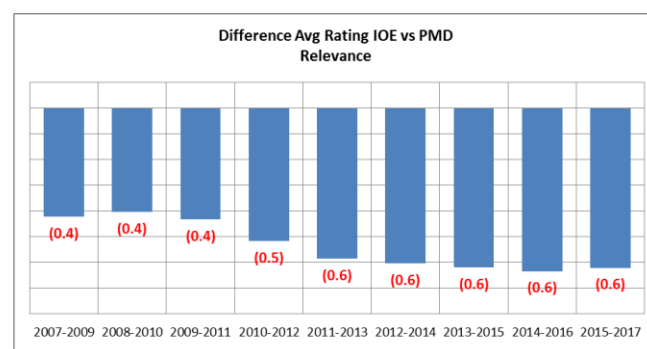
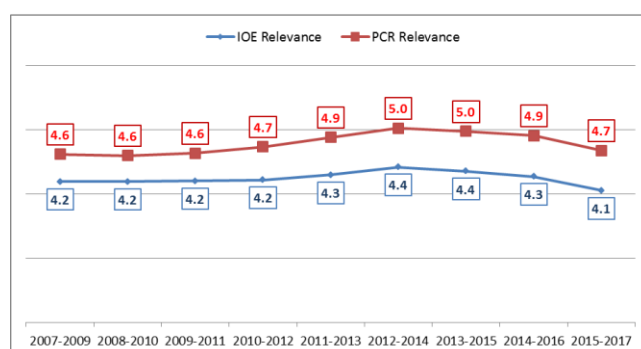


Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

4. When looking at average ratings per year and based on year of project completion within the 2007-2017 PCR/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 2017 almost all criteria ratings for both IOE and PCR show a decline and an aligned trend.
5. The charts below show both the trend for each criteria based on the average rating per completion year for IOE and PMD (PCR/PPE/IE Database 2007-2017) using the 3-year moving average technique. Moreover, the chart with the blue bars indicates the gap between the two averages and how it evolved since 2007.
6. **Relevance** shows a declining trend for both IOE and PMD since 2012-2014. The gap between IOE and PMD peaked at -0.6 in 2011-2013, after a consistent increase since 2007-2009. The gap remained stable since 2011-2013 (around -0.6).

Chart 3

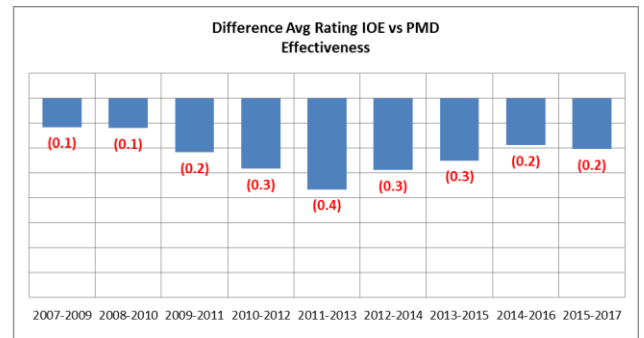
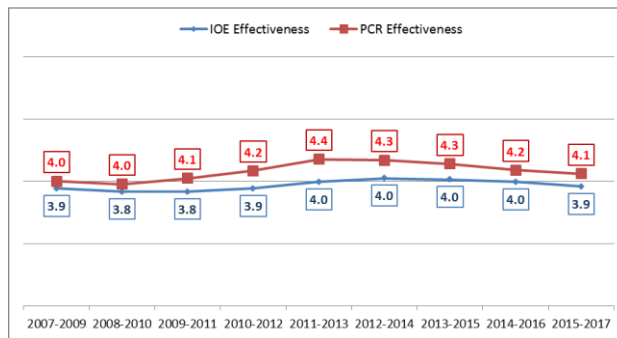
### Relevance



Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

7. Effectiveness shows a close trend within the two sets of ratings, with a short distance between -0.2 and -0.3 in the last four time periods. The overall trend is flat in the time period analysed.

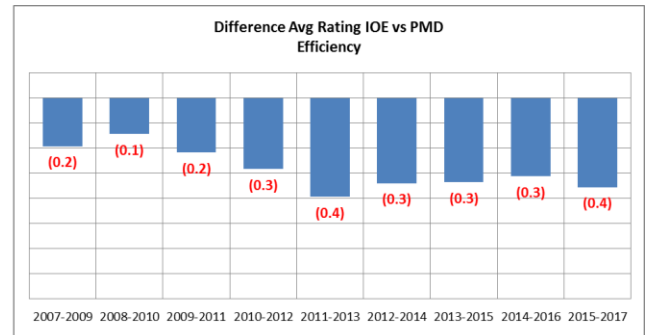
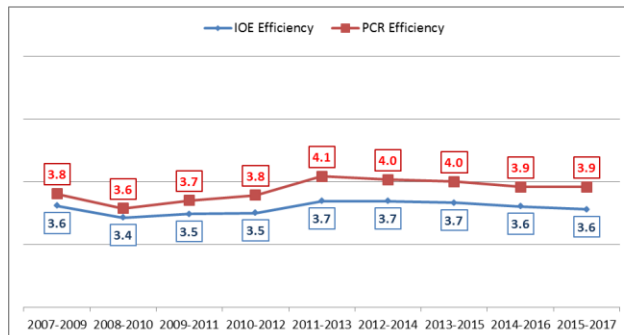
Chart 4  
**Effectiveness**



Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

8. Efficiency ratings by IOE and PMD showed a short distance since 2011-2013, despite a relatively shorter distance in the first four periods. The trends are aligned (stable) from 2011-2013, after a consistent increase started in 2008-2010.

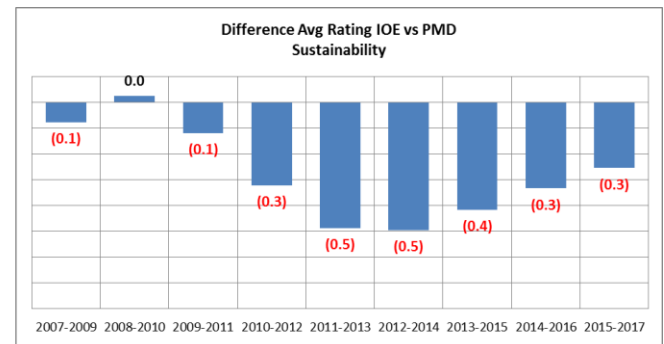
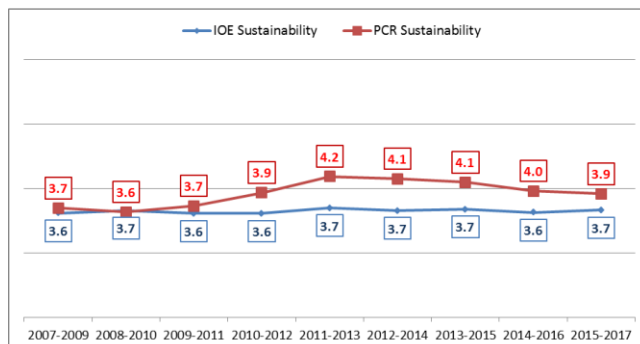
Chart 5  
**Efficiency**



Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

9. Sustainability ratings started increasingly unaligned until 2011-2013 and slowly showed a continuously smaller distance. While IOE ratings showed a flat trend, PCR average rating is decreasing. The trend shows the largest distance in 2011-2013 and 2012-2014. No gap was reported between IOE and PMD rating in 2008-2010.

Chart 6  
**Sustainability**

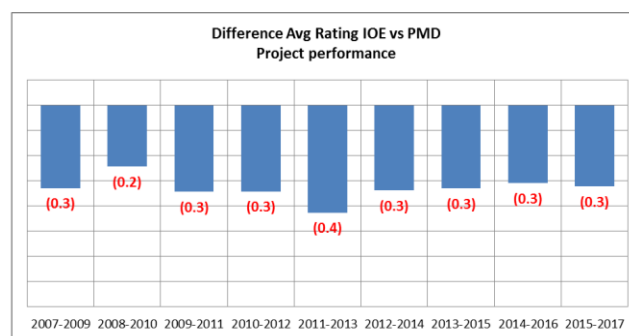
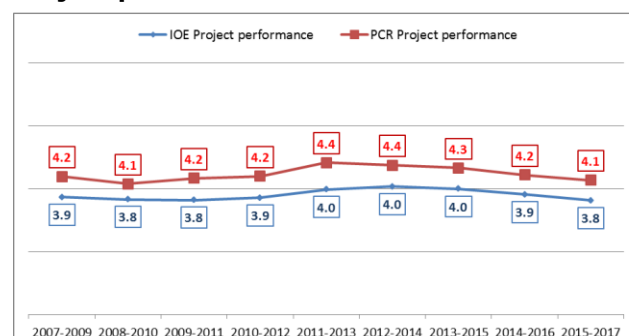


Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

10. Project performance shows aligned trend in ratings and a small distance overall. IOE and PCR showed a declining trend since 2011-2013.

Chart 7

## Project performance

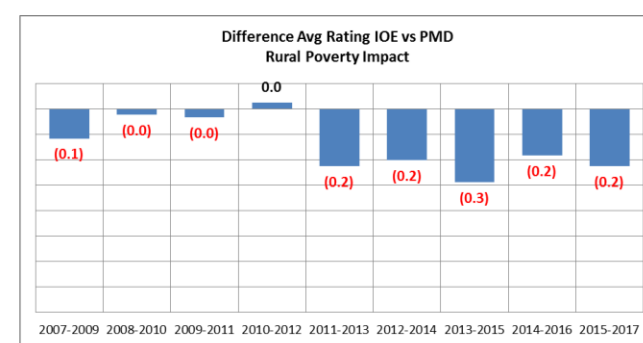
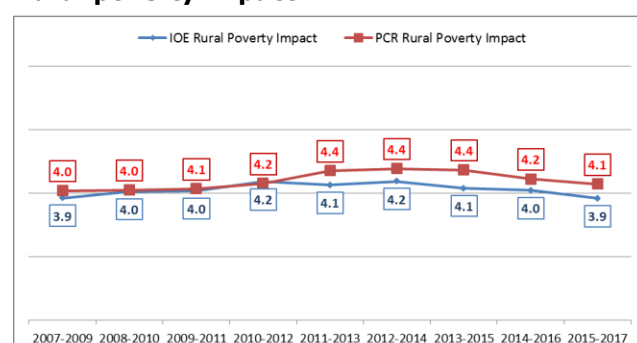


Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

11. Rural poverty impact shows a small disconnect between IOE and PMD average rating. The distance was close to zero between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012. Since 2011-2013, the disconnect remained between -0.3 and -0.2.

Chart 8

## Rural poverty impact

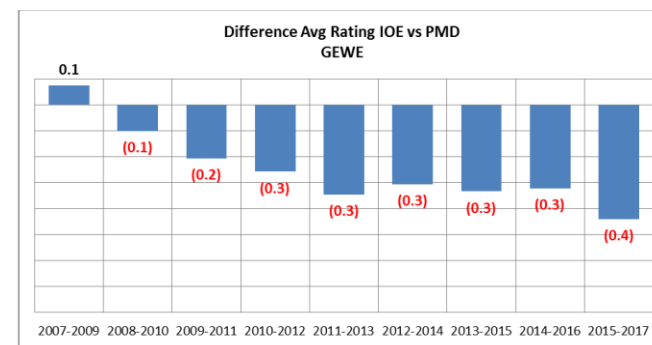
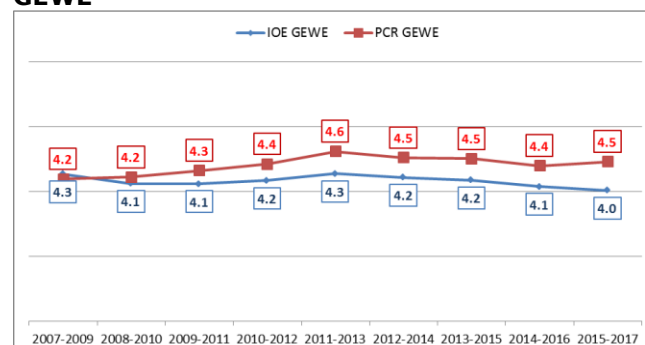


Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

12. GEWE shows a consistent increase of the gap between IOE and PMD rating. The trend shows a large gap in 2015-2017 (-0.4) due to larger PCR ratings and smaller IOE ratings.

Chart 9

## GEWE

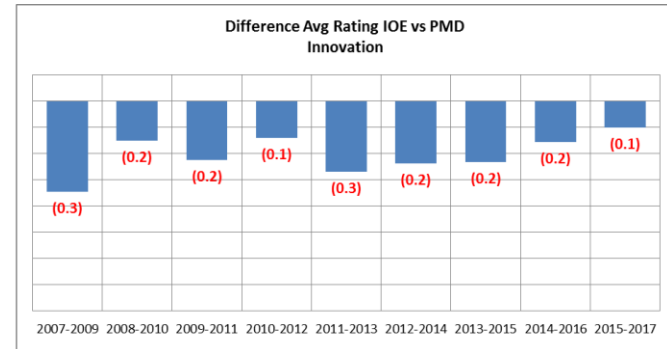
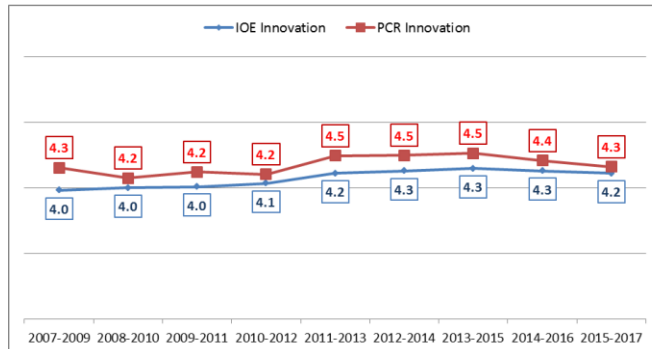


Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

13. Innovation ratings are flat for both IOE and PMD since 2012-2014, with a sign of decline in 2015-2017. The 2012-2014 period also marks the begin of the decline of the gap between IOE and PCR, which is at -0.1 in 2015-2017. Both average ratings are above 4 in the time period 2007-2017.

Chart 10

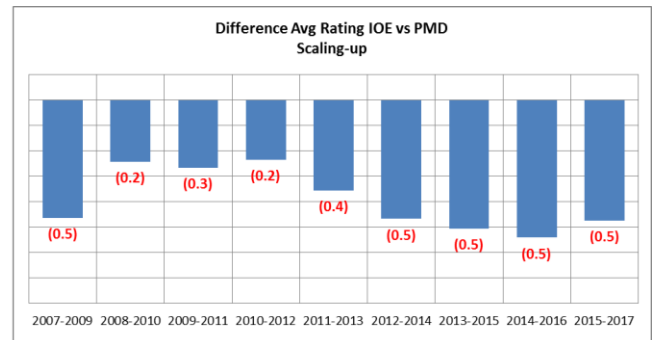
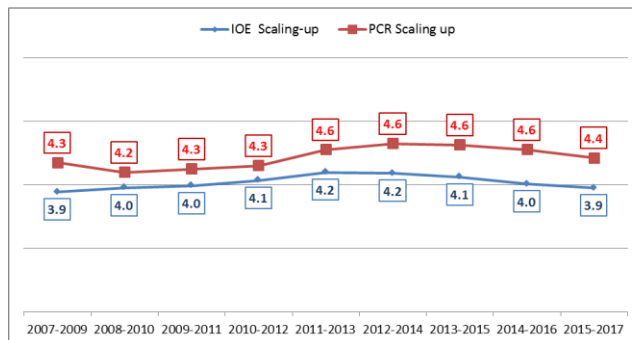
## Innovation



Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/V/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

14. Scaling up ratings shows a declining trend for IOE and PMD in the last four time periods and a large distance between the two since 2012-2014, which attained the 2007-2009 level.

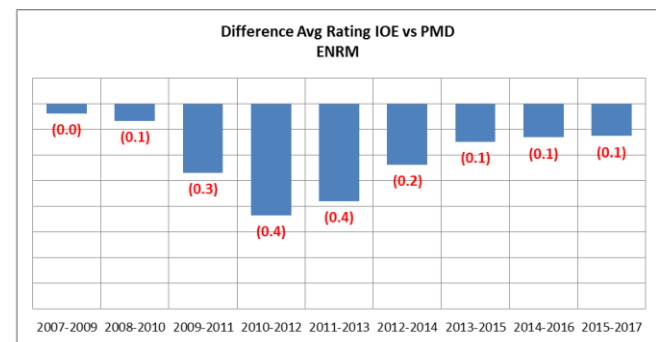
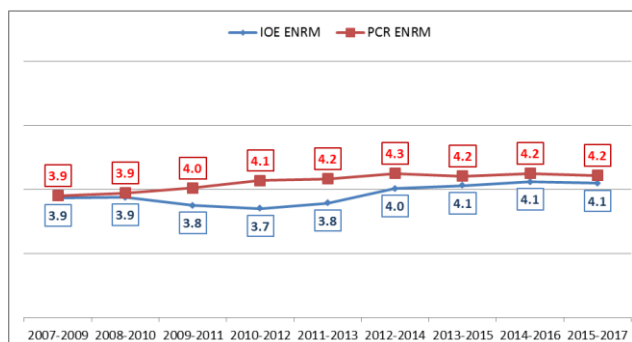
Chart 11  
**Scaling-up**



Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/V/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

15. ENRM showed an increasing disconnect from 2007-2009 to 2010-2012 and a continuously smaller disconnect since 2011-2013. The distance has been minimal in the last time period (-0.1). Both ratings are flat in the last three time periods.

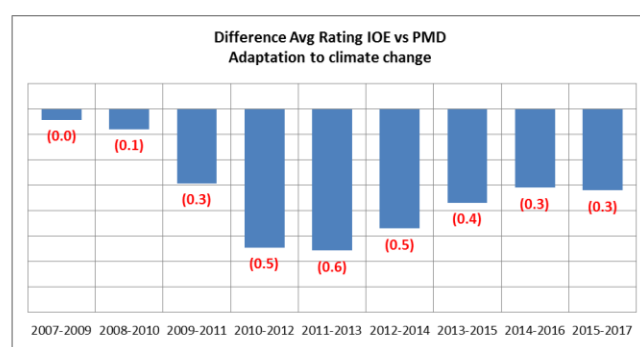
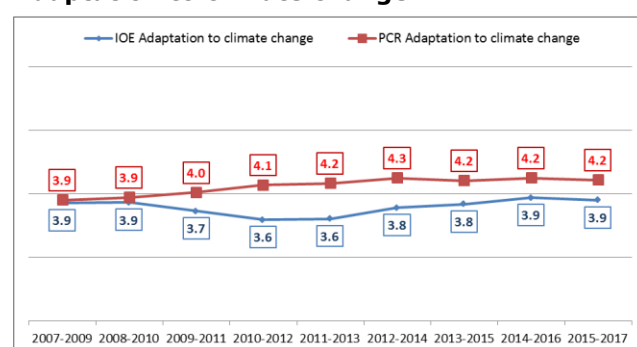
Chart 12  
**ENRM**



Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/V/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

16. Adaptation to climate change showed no disconnect of IOE and PCR ratings in 2007-2009 and 2008-2010. The 2011-2013 period showed the highest disconnect (-0.6), while the disconnect is declining and reached -0.3 in 2015-2017.

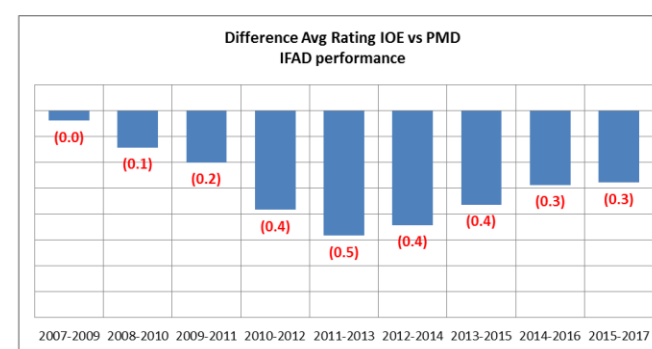
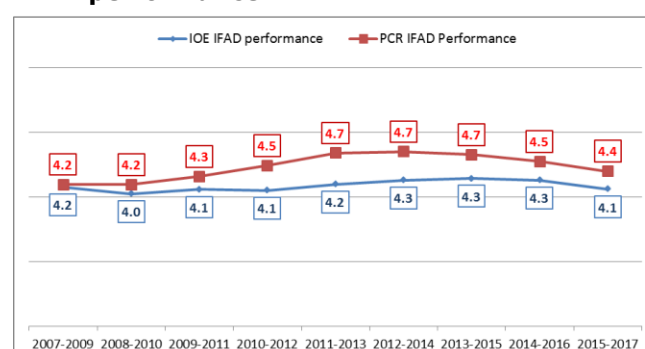
Chart 13  
**Adaptation to climate change**



Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

- As for IFAD performance as a partner, ratings show continuous alignment in trend and ratings. The trend in both ratings is declining since 2012-2014 and the distance is declining.

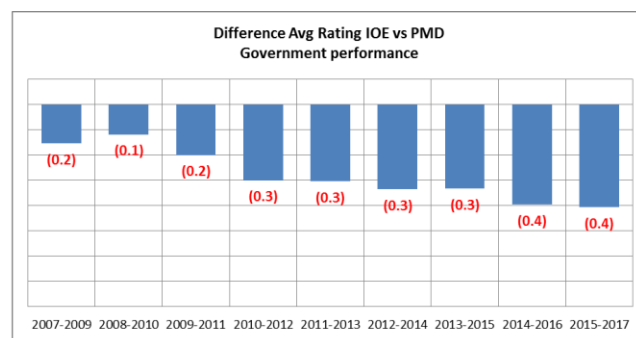
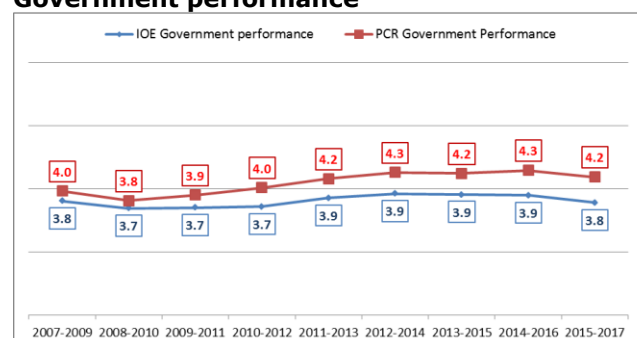
Chart 14  
**IFAD performance**



Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

- Government performance as a partner shows aligned trend in ratings and a relatively stable distance between the two averages since 2011-2013. The gap is larger in 2014-2016 and 2015-2017 (-0.4) but remained stable.

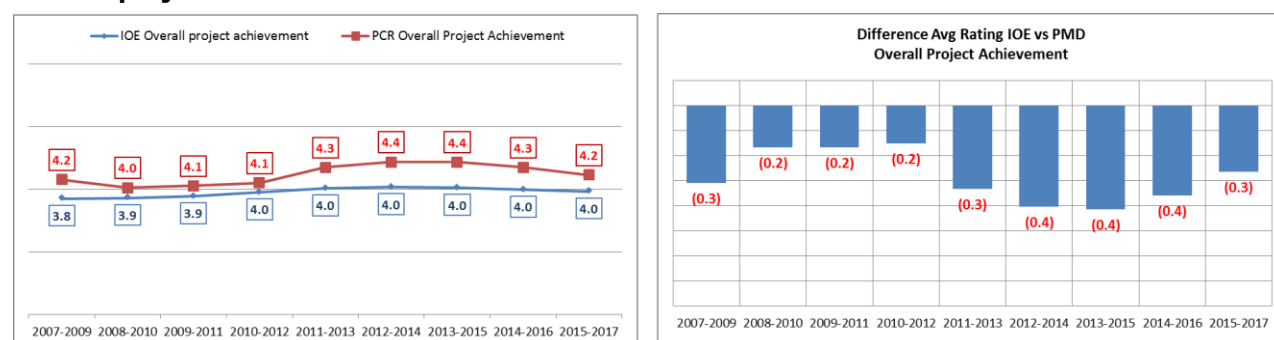
Chart 15  
**Government performance**



Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

- Overall project achievement showed increasing distance between IOE and PMD since 2008-2010 and continuously lower distance until 2015-2017. Moreover, while IOE rating is flat, PCR ratings showed a declining trend since 2012-2014.

Chart 16  
**Overall project achievement**



Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

4. **In summary**, the disconnect between IOE and PCR ratings is confirmed in the 2019 ARRI and it reflects an aligned trend for all criteria, with the exception of sustainability, GEWE and overall project achievement. In particular, the declining trend of ratings has started for both IOE and PCR in 2012-2014 for most of the criteria and has progressed in recent periods as well. 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. Moreover, the main area of disconnect is in the satisfactory zone with the moderately satisfactory ratings that IOE assigns, mostly replacing satisfactory ratings for the same criteria/projects given by PCR.



## Part 2 - Analysis of disconnect by region

- The regional average disconnect between IOE and PMD ratings shown in the table below 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.

Table 1

### Regional average disconnects

PCR/PPE data series, 2007-2017

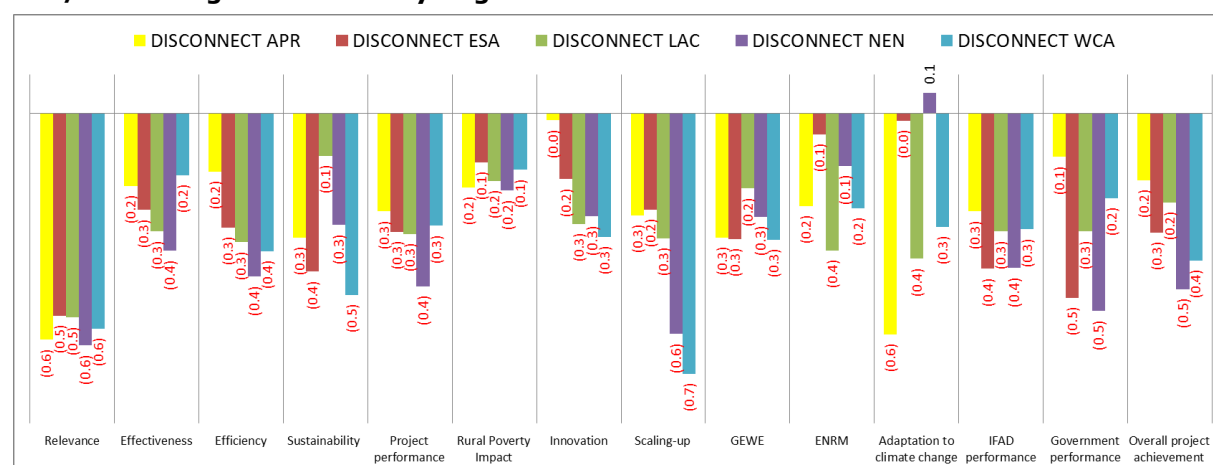
	Regions (PCR/PPE 2007-2017)					
	APR	ESA	LAC	NEN	WCA	All regions
Average disconnect with PCR ratings	-0.26	-0.28	-0.30	-0.35	-0.34	-0.30

Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.

- The graph below (PCR/PPE data 2007-2017) shows some differences in disconnect amongst regions for the different criteria as show below:
  - Relevance: lowest disconnect in ESA/highest in NEN
  - Effectiveness: lowest disconnect in WCA/highest in NEN
  - Efficiency: lowest disconnect in APR/highest NEN
  - Sustainability: lowest disconnect in LAC/highest in WCA
  - Project performance: lowest disconnect in APR/highest in NEN
  - Rural Poverty Impact: lowest disconnect in ESA/highest in NEN
  - Innovation: no disconnect in APR/highest in LAC and WCA
  - Scaling up: lowest disconnect in ESA/highest in WCA
  - GEWE: lowest disconnect in LAC/aligned disconnect amongst other regions
  - ENRM: lowest disconnect in ESA/highest in LAC
  - Adaptation to climate change: positive disconnect in NEN/no disconnect in ESA/highest in APR
  - IFAD performance as a partner: lowest disconnect APR/highest disconnect in NEN and ESA
  - Government performance as a partner: lowest disconnect in APR/highest in NEN
  - Overall project achievement: lowest disconnect in APR/highest in NEN

Chart 1

### IOE/PCR ratings disconnect by Regions



Source: IOE evaluation rating database (PCR/PPE) and PMD project completion report rating database (PCR), April 2019.