

20. JOINT EVALUATION

COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK ETHIOPIA-SPAIN (2011-2015)

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**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE
FINAL EVALUATION OF THE COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK (CPF)
BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND SPAIN (2011-2015)**

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1. JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

The International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP) is a Spanish not-for-profit public sector foundation whose activities fall within the sphere of international cooperation aimed towards institutional modernization, the reform of Public Administrations and strengthening democratic governability.

With regards to its foundational aims "it supports the development of programmes and design and implementation of evaluation instruments in the field of International Cooperation". Through the Programme for the Design and Implementation of Evaluations 2013-2014, FIIAPP puts instruments at the disposal of Spanish public institutions to carry out the evaluation processes of international cooperation interventions, in particular those framed in the Biennial Evaluation Plan for 2013-2014.

In the framework of the Cooperation Agreement to carry out Joint Evaluations, signed by the General Secretariat of International Cooperation for Development (SGCID) and FIIAPP, the joint evaluation of the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) between Ethiopia and Spain 2011-2015 was planned, led by the Evaluation Division for Development Policies and Knowledge Management of SGCID and jointly managed by the Evaluation Programme of FIIAPP and the Division of Evaluation.

This is one of the centralized evaluations of the 2015-2016 Biennial Evaluation Plan of the Spanish Cooperation. It was considered to centralize this evaluation not only due to its overall scope as country evaluation, but also because the CPF of Ethiopia was the first Country Partnership Framework with a least developed country in Sub-Saharan Africa, and also the first to finish.

It is expected that the new strategy of Joint Programming of the European Union in Ethiopia for the period 2016-2020 will be set up in mid-2016, which coincides with the implementation period of the second Growth and Transformation Plan of Ethiopia. It is expected that this evaluation shall guide the position of the Spanish Cooperation with regard to this strategy and, in the event that this is not possible for scheduling reasons, the evaluation shall serve to guide the Joint Programming implementation.

The **purpose** of this evaluation is to provide an overall assessment of the CPF with Ethiopia 2011-2015, the changes linked to it and the main results achieved, which will then highlight its strengths and weaknesses and serve as input for the preparation of the next CPF.

The specific **objectives** of this evaluation are the following:

- To assess the role of the CPF when implementing the effectiveness agenda in Ethiopia.
- To identify the main development results that the Spanish Cooperation has contributed to during the implementation period of the CPF 2011-2015, and to analyze the main factors that have facilitated or hindered the achievement and scope of results.
- To assess the partnership strategy of the Spanish Cooperation with Ethiopia, taking into account its suitability to the Ethiopian context and the potential added value of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia.

In terms of its **utility**, it is expected that this evaluation will:

- Provide conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned that serve as input for the preparation of the next CPF, as well as to improve the quality of the Spanish Cooperation actions in Ethiopia and guide the selection of aid instruments and modalities to deliver a greater added value.
- Guide the position of the Spanish Cooperation in the preparation and implementation of the Joint Programming strategy of the European Union.
- Contribute to the transparency and mutual accountability between Ethiopia and Spain, including the stakeholders involved in the CPF.

2. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

2.1 The development context of Ethiopia

Ethiopia is the second most populated country in the African continent, with 96.5 million inhabitants. Its population is very diverse, both in ethnic origin (more than 80 groups) as well as in terms of its religion (Christians - Orthodox, Protestant and Catholic - represent 61.6% of the country's population, Muslims 32.8% and traditional beliefs 5.6%).

Currently, Ethiopia is one of the five economies with greater economic growth in the world, with an average real GDP growth of 10.8%.¹ Although agriculture is the main driver of the Ethiopian economy, in recent years a greater contribution has been

¹ Information available at <http://www.oecd.org/countries/ethiopia/>

experienced from the industry sector, and especially the service sector. However, this rapid economic growth has been much slower in terms of reducing poverty and human development. In addition, the high dependence on agriculture as a mean of subsistence implies greater vulnerability to weather conditions. Ethiopia suffers from recurrent drought cycles that cause chronic humanitarian crises and high levels of food insecurity, especially among small farmers and communities of nomadic shepherds.

Despite this high growth, Ethiopia remains one of the poorest countries in the world,² positioning itself within the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). According to the 2015 Human Development Report, 26% of the population lives below the poverty line (\$0.60/day).

From 2000 to 2013, the Human Development Index (HDI) grew from 0.284 to 0.435 in 2013 and is currently ranked the 173 position out of 184 countries, within the countries of low human development. In turn, the Gini index was 0.336 in 2013.³

In recent years, economic growth and the increase in investments focused on reducing poverty have led to significant progress: the Millennium Goals related to child mortality and water have been attained; the population below the poverty line has been reduced from 38.7% in 2004/5 to 26% in 2012/13; severe malnutrition in children has been reduced by 38% at national level and infant mortality has been reduced by half; access to water has doubled; there has been an increase in primary school attendance (from 68.5% in 2004/5 to 85.7% in 2013); life expectancy has increased for both men and women; there has been an increase in the number of healthcare centres (519 in 2005 to 3,100 in 2013) and public hospitals (from 11 in 2005 to 127 in 2013); the proportion of children immunized has increased (from 44.5% in 2005 to 87.6% in 2013); the incidence of HIV has been reduced by 90% as has death by HIV and AIDS by 53%, etc.

However, Ethiopia continues to face significant challenges, among which are the following: there are still 25 million Ethiopians below the poverty line; high vulnerability of a large part of the population to crises and food insecurity; high levels of unemployment; it is one of the least developed countries in terms of gender equality (ranked 126 out of 148 countries with a value of 0.853 in the Gender Inequality Index, GII);⁴ there are significant disparities between rural and urban areas in terms of levels of wealth and education; there are deficiencies in maternal health; despite the extension of coverage, the challenge in education is improving the quality of education and healthcare services; etc.

² Information available at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/multidimensional-poverty-index-mpi>

³ Information available at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/income-gini-coefficient>

⁴ See Gender Inequality Index at <http://hdr.undp.org/es/content/table-5-gender-related-development-index-gdi>

For all these reasons, Ethiopia remains a fragile state. According to data of the Fund for Peace's Fragility Index for 2014, it is placed in the 19th worst position out of the 178 countries analyzed, after Kenya and at the same level as Niger, having gone down by 6 positions in the period 2006-2014.⁵ The indicator showing the worst performance is that related to demographic pressure.⁶

Added to this is the fact that Ethiopia takes in a significant number of refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from Somalia, Sudan and Eritrea. According to UNHCR, Ethiopia was the African country that took in the greatest number of refugees in 2014.⁷

In response to these challenges, the Ethiopian Government adopted a five-year development plan called "Growth and Transformation Plan 2010-2015 (GTP)", where the fight against poverty and the promotion of economic development are key issues. The GTP is based on 7 strategic pillars:

- Accelerated, sustainable and equitable economic growth
- Agriculture development as a driver for growth
- Industry development based on agriculture and farming
- Expansion of the development infrastructures and improvement of their quality
- Promotion of social development and improving the access and quality of basic services
- Capacity building and good governance
- Development of the capacities of women and young people

2.2 International cooperation for the development in Ethiopia

General characterization

Ethiopia is one of the main recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in Sub-Saharan Africa.⁸ In the period 2004-2013, ODA increased by 66% in real terms. However, its ODA per capita (41 \$US) is below the Sub-Saharan average (49 \$US)

In the last decade, Ethiopia has experienced a significant reduction of the funds allocated to humanitarian aid (from 20% of ODA in 2005 to 10% in 2013) in favor of

⁵ See Fragile States Index at <http://library.fundforpeace.org/library/cfsir1423-fragilestatesindex2014-06d.pdf>

⁶ The Fund for Peace describes the demographic pressure as "Pressure on the population such as disease and natural disasters make it difficult for the government to protect its citizens or demonstrate a lack of capacity or will"

⁷ Information available at <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e45a846.html#>

⁸ Information available at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/statisticsonresourceflowstodevelopingcountries.htm>

development aid. In spite of the fact that funds allocated to emergencies remain very significant, especially in certain regions of the country, this change of support shows that the country has reduced its vulnerabilities and has improved its resilience to disasters.

Another change in trend relates to the increase of ODA through loans of a concessional nature. In 2004, these loans accounted for 14% of the total ODA, increasing in 2013 to 25%.

Cooperation of Spain with Ethiopia

In 2005, with these changes of trends, the Spanish Cooperation started in Ethiopia, joining the group of donors - which is currently composed of 28 bilateral partners and multilateral agencies - and other non-traditional donors such as China, India and the Bill Gates Foundation.

This time coincides with the launch of the [II Master Plan](#), 2005-2008, which includes Ethiopia within the countries for special attention. In the III Master Plan, 2009-2012, Ethiopia passes to be a Broad Partnership Country. Finally, the [IV Master Plan](#), 2013-2016, it is classified as one of the 23 priority countries for the Spanish Cooperation.

The first Basic Cooperation Agreement between Spain and Ethiopia was signed in 2007 together with the first Joint Cooperation Spain-Ethiopia Commission for the period 2008-2010, in which 30 million euros of aid was agreed for the period 2008-2010, which finally reached 139 million euros. The Technical Cooperation Office with headquarters in Addis Ababa was also created in 2007, where the cooperation programmes with the African Union are also monitored as the headquarters of this organization is in the Ethiopian capital.

The second Joint Spain-Ethiopia Commission (2011-2015) was signed in July 2011 and the Country Partnership Framework with Ethiopia was adopted. This CPF is the first strategic planning document of the Spanish Cooperation with Ethiopia given that, in the past, there was no Country Strategy Paper (CSP) or Special Action Plan (SAP).

After a dialogue process, these were the results of the GTP which were agreed to work on during the CPF implementation:

- Increasing access to basic services
- Strengthening of the National Healthcare System and improvement of the quality of services

- Increasing production and agricultural and livestock productivity of small farmers in order to feed the population in a sustainable and respectful manner with the environment
- Promoting gender equality and the economic empowerment of women
- Strengthening the role of culture in the sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development of the country
- Looking after humanitarian crises and emergencies according to existing needs
- Increasing the capacity for management and disaster mitigation

In order to achieve these results, the CPF sets out that the Spanish Cooperation shall focus its assistance on three priority sectors (basic social services, healthcare, and rural development and the fight against hunger) and two sectors of intervention (gender and culture), considering actions in the humanitarian field and taking gender and environment as cross-cutting priorities.

The CPF establishes that geographical concentration will be carried out gradually toward three regions (Afar, Oromiya and Somali), with the possibility of working occasionally in other provinces to support specific programmes.

Spanish ODA in Ethiopia has experienced significant changes over time: from 8 million euros in 2005 to 6.3 million euros in 2013, through 114 million euros in 2009. The second Joint Commission aims to allocate 114 million euros in the period 2011-2015. Current data show that approximately 84 million euros have been disbursed in the period 2011-2014.⁹

The Spanish Cooperation stakeholders in Ethiopia include the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AECID), which has a Technical Cooperation Office; decentralized cooperation of Autonomous Communities and Local Entities; Non-Governmental Development Organisations (NGDO); companies and universities. In addition, the Spanish Cooperation has worked through multilateral development and humanitarian agencies. As part of the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDGF), Ethiopia has had 5 joint programmes in the thematic windows of gender, culture and development, nutrition, private sector, and climate change.

⁹ Further information can be requested at the following email address: evaluacion@fiapp.org

3. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

The evaluation **object** is the Country Partnership Framework 2011-2015 between Ethiopia and Spain.

The Country Partnership Framework is a shared partnership strategy at country level toward common goals and visions of human development and the eradication of poverty, and, as such, comprises as many stakeholders as possible with a potential impact on development, maintaining a close dialogue and joint work with both the partner country (government, institutions, parliament and civil society) and other donors, and strengthen the coordination between the stakeholders from the Spanish Cooperation, integrating the cross-cutting approaches identified in the efficiency agenda (Manual for establishing, monitoring and evaluating Country Partnership Frameworks, 2013¹⁰).

It is important that the evaluation team notes that for the preparation of the CPF 2011-2015 between Ethiopia and Spain, the 2010 version of the Manual for establishing, monitoring and evaluating the Country Partnership Frameworks was used as reference.

The evaluation includes the shared strategy of association between the Spanish Cooperation and Ethiopia and the actions put in place for its implementation and the interventions funded by all the Spanish Cooperation Stakeholders for the duration of the CPF: National State General Administration, Autonomous Communities and Local Institutions, Universities, etc. In addition, humanitarian interventions will be specifically taken into account.

The **geographical scope** of the evaluation covers the entire country. It should be borne in mind that there are interventions of the Spanish Cooperation that have had a national dimension and others that have targeted specific territories.

The **temporal scope** of the evaluation covers the period of implementation of the CPF, in other words between 2011 and 2015. However, evolution of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia prior to 2011 shall be taken into account in order to adequately contextualize the CPF and be able to identify the changes produced by it.

A preliminary list of the **main stakeholders** involved in the evaluation process is detailed in Annex I.

¹⁰ Available only in Spanish at http://www.cooperacionespanola.es/sites/default/files/map-metodologia_2013_sgcid.pdf

Some of the **reference documents** for the evaluation are detailed in Annex II. The evaluation team selected shall have access to the necessary documentation to perform their task, either in electronic or paper format.

4. EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation should answer the following questions:

1. To what extent has the CPF contributed to implementing the aid effectiveness agenda in Ethiopia?

In order to respond to this question, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action¹¹, the Busan Partnership¹² and the European Union Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour in Development Policy will be used as reference standards¹³. Besides, the following issues, among others, should also be taken into account:

- 1.1 Contribution of the CPF to the strengthening of political dialogue with the Ethiopian government and society within the framework of the democratic appropriation principle
- 1.2 Degree of alignment of the CPF to Ethiopian public policies, both in its design and in its implementation
- 1.3 Degree of use - or support- of Ethiopian national systems
- 1.4 Degree of participation of Ethiopian Government and civil society when implementing and monitoring the CPF
- 1.5 Contribution of the CPF to a greater coordination and division of labor among the different Spanish Cooperation stakeholders in Ethiopia
- 1.6 Degree of usefulness of the CPF to guide the implementation and monitoring of interventions of all the Spanish Cooperation stakeholders in Ethiopia
- 1.7 Degree of harmonization with other donors during the design and implementation of the CPF
- 1.8 Internal consistency of the CPF, quality of the results matrix and effective utility of the CPF to move forward in results management

¹¹Available at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/34428351.pdf>

¹²Available at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/49650173.pdf>

¹³Available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52007DC0072&from=EN>

- 1.9 Scope of the geographic and sectoral concentration process according to the added value of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia identified in the CPF
- 1.10 Contribution of the CPF to a greater predictability and stability of aid
- 1.11 Quality of monitoring and accountability mechanisms of the CPF

2. What are the main development results the Spanish Cooperation has contributed to under the CPF?

The following issues, among others, should also be taken into account when answering this question:

- 2.1 Identification of main Spanish Cooperation outputs in the sectors of Healthcare and Rural Development and Fight against Hunger (priority sectors) and Gender and Culture and Development (intervention sectors).

For the identification of outputs (planned and unplanned), and without prejudice to any adjustments that might be adopted in the framework of drawing up the preparatory report, the following lines of work shall be prioritized:

- Healthcare: capacity building and technical assistance to improve the quality of services and the hospital reform.
 - Rural development and fight against hunger: support to small farmers, associations and cooperatives to improve production and productivity (adopting new technologies, food security, marketing and strengthening of value chains).
 - Gender in development: support to strengthen the institutions responsible for gender equality and the implementation of gender equality policies and the economic empowerment of women.
 - Culture and development: support to strengthen institutions' capacities, to create cultural industries (handicrafts), and to protect, conserve, manage and enhance cultural heritage.
 - Contributions to the trust funds and to the thematic windows of the Spanish Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund.
- 2.2 Analysis of the contribution of these outputs to the development results comprised in the CPF, identifying the factors that have facilitated or

hindered the achievement of results, as well as any potential non-anticipated results.

3. To what extent have the aid modalities and instruments been appropriate for achieving results?

An analysis of the distribution of the aid by instruments and modalities according to the association strategy of Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia should be carried out in order to answer this question.

The appropriateness of modalities and instruments relating to attaining the development results detailed in the CPF, among others, to the principles of aid effectiveness, policy dialogue, articulation and complementarity between the different modalities and instruments, the response to the Ethiopian needs and the results achieved should be taken into account to carry out this analysis.

This analysis will cover priority and intervention sectors, bilateral, multilateral and multi-bilateral cooperation, as well as the different aid instruments and modalities used. It shall include at least the following issues:

- 3.1 Comparative assessment between the bilateral interventions of the Spanish Cooperation with the Ethiopian institutions and contributions to trust funds. Among other elements, the following shall be taken into account: its contribution to the partnership strategy with Ethiopia and to the principles of effectiveness, the added value of Spanish Cooperation and its role in the policy dialogue, and the results achieved.
- 3.2 Main consequences of focusing the work carried out by the NGDOs on the sector of Rural Development and the Fight against Hunger, and effects of such concentration for the NGDOs working in the healthcare sector.
- 3.3 Comparative analysis of the aid effectiveness and efficiency between the Agreements and Projects carried out by NGDOs and enterprises in order to strengthen agricultural cooperatives and associations improve agricultural production and productivity, create jobs and reduce poverty.

4. Has the inclusion of cross-cutting approaches in the strategy and interventions of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia been effective?

The following issues will be taken into account to answer the above question:

- 4.1 Analysis of the treatment of the cross-cutting approaches (gender, environment and cultural diversity) in the CPF design in general.
- 4.2 Analysis of gender mainstreaming in interventions related to healthcare and rural development and fight against hunger. This analysis will include both the design and implementation and, where possible, the results.
- 4.3 Analysis of environmental mainstreaming in interventions related to the rural development sector. This analysis will include both the design and implementation and, where possible, the results.

5. To what extent has the Country Partnership Framework been fit for purpose?

- 5.1 Analysis of the Spanish Cooperation response to the needs of a fragile state such as Ethiopia. The Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations, approved by the DAC in 2007, shall be taken as a reference to undertake the analysis.¹⁴
- 5.2 Analysis of the role of humanitarian action in the CPF (emergency aid and strengthening capacities to manage and mitigate disasters) as well as the assessment of the resilience approach to fight hunger. The components of resilience and their elements of analysis, which are found in Annex VIII, shall be taken into account as a reference.
- 5.3 Analysis of the Spanish Cooperation comparative advantage in Ethiopia by comparing the expectations and assumptions of the CPF with the results of its implementation. . The Manual for establishing, monitoring and evaluating Country Partnership Frameworks 2013 shall be taken as a reference for this analysis.

5. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation will be carried out in accordance with the [Quality Standards for Development Evaluation of DAC \(2010\)](#) and with the [Spanish Cooperation Evaluation Policy](#).

A preliminary evaluability analysis shall be included, indicating which are, a priori, the main enabling factors and limitations for satisfying the evaluation objectives meeting the planned aims for this evaluation, and answering the questions set forth.

¹⁴ Available at www.oecd.org/dac/fragilestates/43463433.pdf

It is the evaluation team's responsibility to present in its proposal - and once the contract is awarded, with greater precision in the inception report - the theoretical and methodological framework for the purposes, objectives and utility of the evaluation, adjusted to the time and resources available in order to do so. Furthermore, it is worth bearing in mind that methodology is not merely a list of techniques; rather, it involves a theoretical and epistemological stance, orienting the manner in which the evaluation is to be focused in order to meet the evaluation objectives, and setting out the form (specific techniques) in which the data is to be collected, classified, analyzed and presented, with the aim of producing solid findings and evaluation deliverables meeting quality standards.¹⁵ In order to strengthen the analysis, the methodology proposed must specifically indicate the type of information that is expected to be obtained with each technique, how the complementarity and the contrast between methods, techniques and sources of information shall be ensured, and anticipate the potential limitations or constraints of the evaluation.¹⁶

Along with other techniques relevant to the view of the evaluation team, the proposal must include the revision of the technical documentation of the files (formulation, monitoring, etc.), as well as of the evaluation reports available. Besides, the proposal shall clearly describe how cross-cutting approaches (gender, environmental sustainability and cultural diversity) will be analyzed.

Considering that this evaluation has two levels of analysis: a strategic global level of the CPF and a strategic operating level of the different interventions in the sectors, the evaluation team will need to identify - or reconstruct if applicable - both the overall intervention logic and the sectoral intervention logic using documentary analysis and interaction with the stakeholders. A preliminary approach to the intervention logics is shown in Annexes V, VI and VII.

In order to systematically and logically articulate the comprehensive judgment on CPF, the technical proposal will revolve around an evaluation matrix.¹⁷ The matrix must contain a first operationalization that includes the methodological fit between the dimensions or criteria, questions, indicators and the different sources and techniques (means of verification) The operationalization does not have to necessarily lead to a

¹⁵ A review of literature on contribution analysis is recommended:
http://betterevaluation.org/plan/approach/contribution_analysis

¹⁶ The proposal should specifically and particularly justify the contribution and need of each technique for this evaluation, avoiding generic paragraphs on the technique and its characteristics. Equally, the mere juxtaposition or enumeration of elementary techniques should be avoided (interviews, surveys, focus groups...) without explaining their details, relevance and complementarity. When possible quantitative and qualitative methodologies should be combined, with data collection techniques and specific analysis procedures to provide enough accurate and robust information, and which is adequately explained and nuanced.

¹⁷ An evaluation matrix model is included in Annex IV as a reference.

modification of the evaluation questions raised, but their development into sub-questions, in coherence with the rest of the formulation of each of the columns of the evaluation matrix. Therefore, the extension or variation of the evaluation questions shall not be assessed as an improvement. However, the teams shall be able to argue a review of the questions raised in their technical proposals. The final questions that will guide the evaluation shall be determined between the selected team and the Management Committee, in the framework of drawing up the inception report.

6. EVALUATION MANAGEMENT

The management structure of the evaluation shall include:

- A **Management Committee** composed of the Evaluation Division for Development Policies and Knowledge Management of SGCID and the Evaluation Programme of the FIIAPP. This Committee has the following duties:
- To design and approve the terms of reference, in consultation with the Reference Group
- To appraise bidding proposals and select the evaluation team
- To maintain close, efficient and regular contact with the evaluation team and the Reference Group
- To provide technical advice and methodologically oversee the evaluation process
- To carry out the evaluation quality control and to ensure compliance with the deadlines
- To validate the inception report and approve all the evaluation products in consultation with the Reference Group
- Release the evaluation products and facilitate dissemination of the evaluation results

1. In order to channel the participation of the rest of the stakeholders involved, a **Reference Group** shall be established whose structure will be twofold:

- a. In Spain it shall be composed of representatives of the AECID (Cooperation with Africa and Asia Division, Multilateral, Horizontal and Financial Cooperation Division, Cultural and Scientific Relations Division, Planning, Effectiveness and

Quality Unit, and Humanitarian Action Office), the SGCID and of the Autonomous Communities of Madrid and Catalonia.

- b. In Ethiopia it shall be composed of the OTC of Ethiopia (which shall assume the coordination with the rest of the stakeholders and the direct dialogue with the Management Committee) of representatives of the Government of Ethiopia (Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Development and Ministry of Health) and members of the Stable Coordination Group.

The duties of the Reference Group are as follows:

- Make comments, suggestions and informative requirements to the Management Committee in order to draft the ToR
- Constantly engage in the evaluation process by providing comments and suggestions on the evaluation products to the Management Committee
- Facilitate the evaluation team, contacts and access to all the relevant information for carrying out the evaluation
- Contribute to the dissemination of the evaluation results
- Facilitate use of the evaluation recommendations

7. SCHEDULE AND DELIVERABLES

The time schedule for the evaluation is approximately **30 weeks** starting from when the contract is signed, and will follow the distribution of phases, tasks, deliverables and times indicated in the table below. The deadlines may be extended with the consent of the evaluation's Management Committee until the evaluation team's deliverables are considered to be of sufficient quality.

STAGE	ACTIVITIES	DURATION
Phase I. Preparatory activities and desk study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initial meeting between the evaluation team and Management Committee, first compilation of information and work plan adjustment - Preliminary literature review - Identification of key stakeholders - First contacts with some key informants - Preparatory visit to Ethiopia 	<p>12 weeks</p> <p>(this includes 2 weeks for comments, 1 week for review by the evaluation team and 2 weeks for the</p>

STAGE	ACTIVITIES	DURATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requests and examination of additional information - Drafting of the inception report 	approval of the inception report)
<p>Deliverables</p> <p>Following the initial meeting between the evaluation team and the Management Committee, in the first week of work, in which, inter alia, the final criteria for intervention mapping shall be agreed, the evaluation team shall carry out an analysis of the documentation and establish initial contact with the key stakeholders. It is expected that the evaluation team shall carry out a preparatory visit to Ethiopia in approximately the 3rd week. It is not necessary that all team members make this visit.</p> <p>The team will deliver the intervention mapping, analysis of stakeholders and the review of the overall logic of the CPF and the sectoral logics, all in English, in the 4th week at the latest.</p> <p>After providing these deliverables, there will be a meeting between the evaluation team and the Management Committee, in which a discussion will take place regarding the deliverables and how the inception report is being focused.</p> <p>Inception report</p> <p>The report will be delivered in English and will contain an update of the initial proposal, which will include an evaluability analysis, theoretical and methodological approach, final evaluation matrix, specification of tools and techniques for the compilation, processing and analysis of information to ensure the reliability of the sources and the rigor of the analysis, as well as a detailed timetable. This shall be delivered in English in the 7th week at the latest.</p>		
<p>Phase II. Field work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fieldwork in Spain - Fieldwork in Ethiopia with the presence of the entire evaluation team <p>In the fieldwork, the evaluation team shall apply the techniques and methodological tools designed to collect information, in accordance with the inception report.</p>	<p>5 weeks</p> <p>(prior approval of the inception report is required)</p>
<p>Deliverables</p> <p>Presentations at the beginning and at the end of the fieldwork</p> <p>The fieldwork in Ethiopia will begin by briefing the Reference Group. Other stakeholders may also be invited to this briefing.</p> <p>Once the fieldwork phase has been concluded in Ethiopia, the evaluation team will make a presentation that will include the activities and some preliminary findings, which will be the subject of discussion with the Reference Group.</p> <p>After the fieldwork in Spain and Ethiopia, the evaluation team will hold a meeting with the Management Committee.</p>		

STAGE	ACTIVITIES	DURATION
Phase III Information analysis and interpretation, drafting and submission of the final report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In-depth analysis and interpretation of the information collected - Drawing up a first draft of the final report, which will include the corresponding annexes - Integration of observations and comments forwarded by the Management Committee. The evaluation team shall explain how these comments have been incorporated into the document and will present, if applicable, the arguments for their non-consideration, safeguarding at all times the independence of the evaluation, in line with the Quality Standards for Development evaluation of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) - Drafting the final report - Drafting the executive summary and the synthesis report 	<p style="text-align: center;">13 weeks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(This includes 2 weeks to review the draft, 1 week for the evaluation team to carry out the adjustments, 1 week for its approval and 1 week for drafting the executive summary and the synthesis report).</p>
<p>Deliverables</p> <p>Final report</p> <p>It shall comprise the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The final report itself (maximum 70 pages without annexes), written in English and Spanish. - A list of annexes, which shall include, among other documents, a synthesis of the commissioning of the evaluation, the list of techniques and tools applied (including case studies reports, interview guides, questionnaires and the rest of tools used) and a listing of the main sources of information. It will not be necessary to translate the documentation contained in the Annexes. - An executive summary (maximum 5 pages for each language), which must be written in English and Spanish - A synthesis report (maximum 20 pages for each language), written in English and Spanish, where the format and wording must be tailored for its dissemination. It must include at least: an introduction to the object of evaluation, a brief description of the methodology used, a summary of the main findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned.¹⁸ 		

¹⁸ Lessons learned (positive or negative) must include generalisations that go beyond the immediate intervention being evaluated, highlighting the wider-ranging relevance of what could be learnt during the process. It is not a matter of repeating the conclusions with a different wording and it must be understood that not all evaluations generate a large number of lessons learned. The lessons must be solidly backed by the evaluation findings and conclusions. They may strengthen or complement commonly-accepted lessons; however they should not be a mere repetition of common knowledge. Lessons learned must be worded simply; they must specify the context in which they were drawn; they must explain the knowledge generated, identifying factors that explain why things happened in a certain way; and they must be able to serve as guidelines for future interventions.

STAGE	ACTIVITIES	DURATION
	The draft of the final report and all the annexes shall be submitted in the 8th week of Phase III at the latest. Once approved, the executive summary and synthesis report shall be drawn up, which must also have the approval of the Management Committee.	

All documents will be delivered in digital format, in PDF and Word, to ensure proper publication, according to formats that are deemed appropriate. In addition, the reports shall include photographs, maps, graphs, tables and other visual resources to facilitate a better understanding of the evaluation. When drawing up all evaluation deliverables, the evaluation team shall take into account the style rules of the Evaluation Division. On the other hand, the evaluation report will be submitted to a quality control process that is reflected in the quality control sheet which will be published along with the report¹⁹.

The final structure and outline of the final report shall be agreed upon between the Management Committee and the evaluation team in the last phase of the process.

¹⁹ Both the quality sheet as well as the style rules will be delivered to the selected team. If tenderers wish to consult them they can request them at: evaluacion-sgcid@maec.es

8. EVALUATION PRINCIPLES, AUTHORSHIP AND PUBLICATION

The evaluation will follow the OECD DAC [Quality Standards for Development Evaluation](#) and with the Spanish Cooperation's Evaluation Policy. Throughout the evaluation process, the evaluation team must respect the following principles:

- **Independence and impartiality:** the evaluation team must guarantee its independence with respect to the object evaluated. Team members will sign a declaration of absence of conflict of interest (annex III), provide respectful and non-discriminatory treatment to all people and groups involved in the evaluation process and shall carry out their tasks with integrity and honesty.
- **Anonymity and confidentiality:** respect for privacy and the appropriate treatment of personal data must be ensured throughout the evaluation process. In situations of conflict or of risk to personal integrity, extreme caution must be taken to prevent possible harm due to identification of the persons participating in the evaluation.
- **Credibility:** so that the deliverables are credible and acceptable to the different stakeholders involved. The evaluation should respond to the diverse information needs; it should be carried out according to the established schedule; and will be conducted in a systematic, methodologically sound and sufficiently well-justified manner, showing a clear line of reasoning. Its findings, conclusions and recommendations will be well-grounded and presented separately, with a clear and logical distinction between them. The evaluation deliverables should recognize their limitations, reflect the different views on the object of evaluation, and offer a balanced view of this which enables its achievements and strengths to be appreciated, as well as its possible shortcomings and weaknesses. In the event of significant discrepancies within the evaluation team or between the latter and the evaluation management bodies, these shall be recorded in the final report.
- **Utility:** the expository logic of the final report should allow easy identification of the answers given to the different evaluation questions. The communication of the findings, conclusions and recommendations should take into account the purpose, objectives and the expected usefulness of the evaluation and shall be carried out in a clear, concise and specific manner, using formats adapted to the

different audiences. The recommendations should be realistic and focused on its use.

- **Incidents:** In the event of problems or unforeseen circumstances arising during fieldwork or during any other phase of the evaluation, these must be reported immediately to the Evaluation Division for Development Policies and Knowledge Management. Failing this, the existence of such problems may not, under any circumstances, be used to justify noncompliance with what is established in the terms of reference.
- **Submission of Reports:** In the event of a delay in submitting reports, or if the quality of the reports submitted was significant lower than what was agreed, the measures set forth in Spanish Royal Legislative Decree 3/2011, of 14th November, approving the consolidated text of the Public Sector Contract Act, shall apply.

The rights of reproduction, translation, adaptation, communication, dissemination and distribution of all evaluation deliverables shall be the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Spain, without prejudice to the recognition of the moral authorship of the evaluation team.

As specified in the Spanish Cooperation Evaluation Policy, the full evaluation report shall be publicly available online, without prejudice to its possible total or partial diffusion by other means.

9. PROFILE OF THE EVALUATION TEAM

In order to prove solvency, as required in Point 10 of the Administrative Specifications, bidders should include anonymous CVs in Envelope number 1.

The evaluation team responsible for this study should be composed of a minimum of 4 persons with the ability, experience and demonstrable professional qualifications to carry out an evaluation of this nature.

The profiles submitted must, in any case, be **non-nominal**.

The person responsible for the coordination of the evaluation team must have:

- Minimum 5 years' experience in evaluation or social research
- Oral and written fluency in English and Spanish

The requirements presented below shall be held by the evaluation team as a whole, in other words it is not necessary for each member of the team to specifically meet each of the requirements, but the team must meet them all as a whole:

- Experience in at least two evaluations of complex strategies or programmes in the field of international cooperation for development
- Specific training accreditation or professional experience of at least two years in areas related to rural development
- Knowledge of Spanish Cooperation and the Ethiopian context
- Oral and written fluency in English and Spanish

The following aspects shall be assessed as a plus:

- Professional experience or accredited training in areas related to health, food security, gender, environment and humanitarian action (see rating in the Administrative Conditions).
- Team members who can communicate in Amharic

The person in charge of the evaluation team shall, at all times, act as an interlocutor and representative before the Management Committee.

Technical proposal requirements include the tasks to be carried out, the time dedicated to the evaluation by each one of the professionals, as well as the formal commitment of belonging to the evaluation team while the contract is in force. Any change in the composition of the evaluation team must be previously agreed with the Management Committee.

ANNEX I. PRELIMINARY LIST OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

For guidance purposes , below you can see the preliminary list of main stakeholders involved in the evaluation:

In Spain

• MAEC/ SGCID

- Sub-Directorate General for Development Policies
- Evaluation Division for Development Policies and Knowledge Management

• AECID headquarters

- Cooperation with Africa and Asia Division
 - Department of Cooperation with Sub Saharan Africa
- Multilateral, Horizontal and Financial Cooperation Division
 - Sectorial Cooperation Department
 - Department of Non-Governmental Development Organisations (NGDO)
 - Multilateral Cooperation Department
 - Department of the Office of the Fund for Promotion of Development (FONPRODE) and Financial Cooperation
- Cultural and Scientific Relations Division:
 - Department of Cooperation and Cultural Promotion
 - Department of University and Scientific Cooperation
- Humanitarian Action Office (OAH)
- General Secretariat
- Planning, Effectiveness and Quality Unit (UPEC)

- **Autonomous Communities** that have allocated funds to the cooperation with Ethiopia. The communities with greater contribution of funds, are: Catalonia, Madrid, the Basque Country and Valencia

In Ethiopia

• Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia

- OTC Ethiopia
- Spanish Embassy in Ethiopia
- Spanish NGDO in Ethiopia

• Institutions of the Ethiopian Government

- Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFED)

- Ministry of Health (FMOH)
 - Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Development (MoANRD)
 - Ministry of Women, Children and Youth (MoWCYA)
 - Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT)
 - Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE)
 - Ethiopian Universities
- **Multilateral agencies**
 - UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)
 - FAO (United Nations Organisation for Food and Agriculture)
 - UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)
 - OCHA (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs)
 - ILO (International Labour Organisation)
 - WHO (World Health Organisation)
 - WFP (World Food Programme)
 - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
 - UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation)
 - UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)
 - UNIDO (United Nations Organisation for Industrial Development)
 - UN Women (UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women)
 - WB (World Bank)
 - AfDB (African Development Bank)
 - **Other relevant stakeholders and groups of interest**
 - EU (European Union) and the team of consultants for Joint Programming
 - Bilateral donors who lead the different sectoral groups of coordination/donor harmonisation in Ethiopia (HPN, Health; REDFEES, AGP and AGTC, Agriculture; Humanitarian Assistance) and/or with which Spain has coincided in the Co-Chairmanship in recent years: DFID, World Bank, Holland, Italy, USAID, GIZ, Ireland, Canada
 - Organizations of Ethiopian civil society that maintain relations with the Spanish Cooperation

ANNEX II. PRELIMINARY LIST OF KEY DOCUMENTATION

The main reference documents for the purpose of the evaluation are listed for illustrative purposes:

- **Spanish Cooperation Documents**

- [CPF Ethiopia 2011-2015](#) and 2nd Joint Commission
- [IV Spanish Cooperation Master Plan \(2013-2016\)](#)
- [Spanish Cooperation Evaluation Policy](#)
- Manual for establishing, monitoring and evaluating Country Framework Partnerships, 2010 version
- [Manual for establishing, monitoring and evaluating Country Framework Partnerships, version 2013](#)
- [Guide of Modalities and Instruments of Cooperation of the AECID](#)
- [Technical Guide of Programmatic Aid](#)
- [Special Action Plan on Health](#)
- [Strategy for the fight against hunger of the Spanish Cooperation](#)
- [Gender Development Strategy of Spanish Cooperation](#)
- [Culture and Development Strategy of Spanish Cooperation](#)
- [Humanitarian Action Strategy of Spanish Cooperation](#)
- [Manual for the minimum requirements for interventions in water, sanitation and hygiene in emergencies](#)
- [CAP Business Cooperation Call 2011](#)
- [Ethiopia country file done by the MAEC](#)

- **Ethiopian Government Documents**

- [Growth and Transformation Plan, GTP](#)
- [Progress report of the National Development Plan, 2013](#)
- [Ethiopian National Health Plan 2011-2015](#)
- [Agricultural Growth Programme \(AGP\)](#)
- [Framework of policies and investments in the agriculture sector in the framework of the CAADP initiative 2010-2020](#)
- [Development strategy for agriculture guided by industrialisation \(ADLI\)](#)
- Development Programme for Ethiopian Women 2011-2015 (WDP-I)
- [National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management](#)
- [Central Statistical Agency \(CSA\)](#)

- **Other documents and websites of interest**

- [Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action](#)
- [Busan Alliance](#)
- [Code of conduct on complementarity and the division of labour in development policy](#)
- [Global alliance for a more effective development cooperation](#)
- [Progress Report 2014: Towards a more effective development cooperation](#)
- [Aid Management Platform](#)
- [European Union Joint Strategy](#)
- [Millennium Development Goals Fund \(MDGF\) in Ethiopia](#)
- [Protection of Basic Services Programme \(PBS\)](#)
- [Annual Health Review Plan \(ARM\)](#)
- [International Health Partnership](#)
- [The principles for International Commitment in Fragile States and in Situations of Fragility, agreed in the CAD in 2007.](#)
- [Report 2014 on Fragile States \(OECD/DAC\)](#)



ANNEX III CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

A continuación se presentan las dos declaraciones de conflicto de interés que deberán ser firmadas, coincidiendo con la firma del contrato, por el/la representante legal de la empresa y por cada uno de los miembros del equipo evaluador:

Declaración de ausencia de conflicto de intereses que deberá ser firmada por el/la representante legal de la empresa:

D./D^a....., con DNI, en representación de la empresa con CIF....., contratada para evaluar a partir de la fecha..... de201...

Declaro responsablemente que la empresa a la que represento se encuentra libre de cualquier conflicto de intereses que pudiera afectar a la imparcialidad de la evaluación y, concretamente:

Que la empresa a la que represento llevará a cabo la evaluación de forma completamente independiente, sin presión ni influencia de ningún tipo.

Que la empresa a la que represento no ha participado de manera relevante en el diseño o ejecución del objeto de esta evaluación.

Que la empresa a la que represento pondrá de manifiesto la existencia de beneficiarios o socios de las intervenciones evaluadas con los que haya mantenido relaciones profesionales durante los dos años anteriores a esta evaluación.

Que la empresa a la que represento rehúsa establecer relaciones contractuales con los responsables principales de la gestión de la intervención evaluada durante un periodo mínimo de 6 meses con posterioridad a la finalización de la evaluación para actividades de diseño o ejecución directamente vinculadas al objeto evaluado

Que la empresa a la que represento rechaza la obtención de cualquier ventaja, financiera o en especie, que constituya una práctica ilegal o implique corrupción, como incentivo o recompensa relacionada con el objeto de evaluación.

Que la empresa a la que represento informará inmediatamente a la FIIAPP y a la División de Evaluación y Gestión del Conocimiento del Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación de España de cualquier otra situación que constituya un conflicto de intereses o que pueda dar lugar a un conflicto de intereses.

Y para que así conste, y surta los efectos oportunos, expido y firmo la presente declaración en....., a..... de..... de 20...

Firma:



D./D^a....., con DNI....., actuando en mi propio nombre y derecho y como evaluador externo participante en la evaluación de.....

Declaro responsablemente que estoy libre de conflictos de intereses de carácter económico o relacionados con afinidades políticas o con vínculos familiares o afectivos que pudieran afectar al desempeño imparcial de esta evaluación y, a tales efectos me comprometo a:

- Informar a la FIIAPP y a la División de Evaluación y Gestión del Conocimiento del Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación de España de cualquier actividad o relación personal o profesional previa o sobrevenida directamente relacionada con el objeto de la evaluación, con el fin de que pueda verificarse la inexistencia de conflictos de intereses que pudieran sesgar el ejercicio de evaluación.
- No introducir sesgos en la evaluación ni alterar su diseño, proceso, o contenido como resultado de la recepción de un incentivo, recompensa o ventaja financiera o en especie, ni para crear condiciones favorables que puedan influir en contratos, nombramientos o beneficios posteriores.
- Abstenerme durante un periodo mínimo de 6 meses con posterioridad a la finalización de la evaluación de establecer relaciones contractuales con los responsables principales de la gestión de la intervención evaluada que impliquen el desarrollo de actividades de diseño o ejecución directamente vinculadas al objeto evaluado.

Y para que así conste, y surta los efectos oportunos, expido y firmo la presente declaración en....., a..... de..... de 20...

Firma:

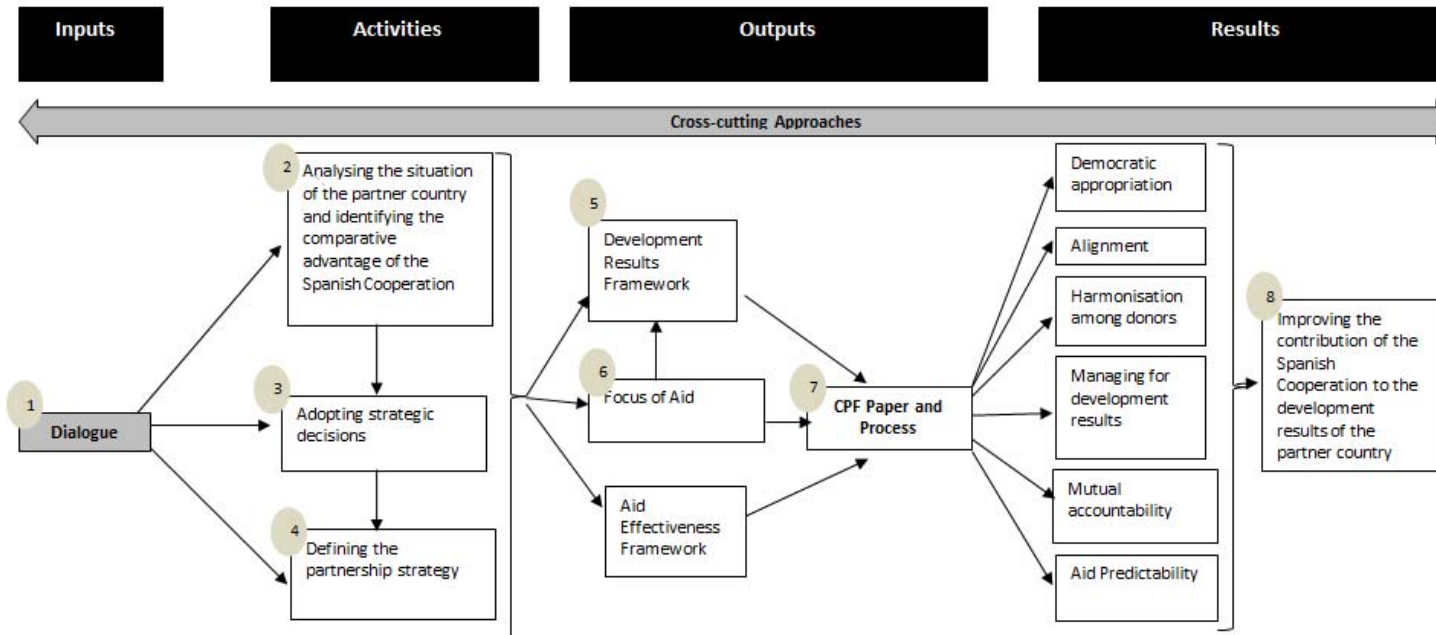


ANEXO IV. EVALUATION MATRIX MODEL

EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SUB-QUESTIONS/ CLARIFICACIONES	INDICATORS	TECHNIQUES AND SOURCES



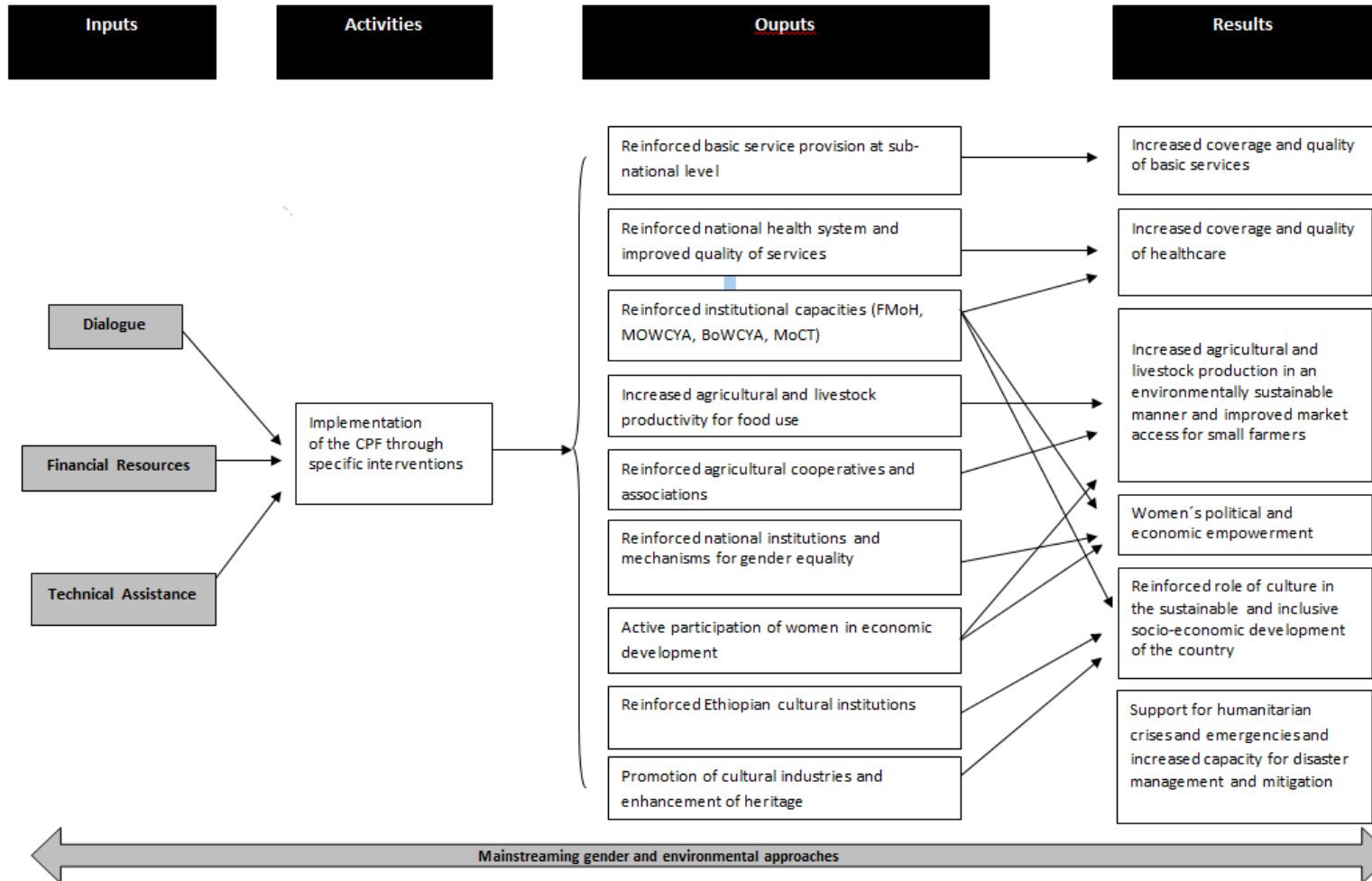
ANNEX V. PRELIMINARY RECONSTRUCTION OF UNDERLYING THEORY OF CPF



ASSUMPTIONS

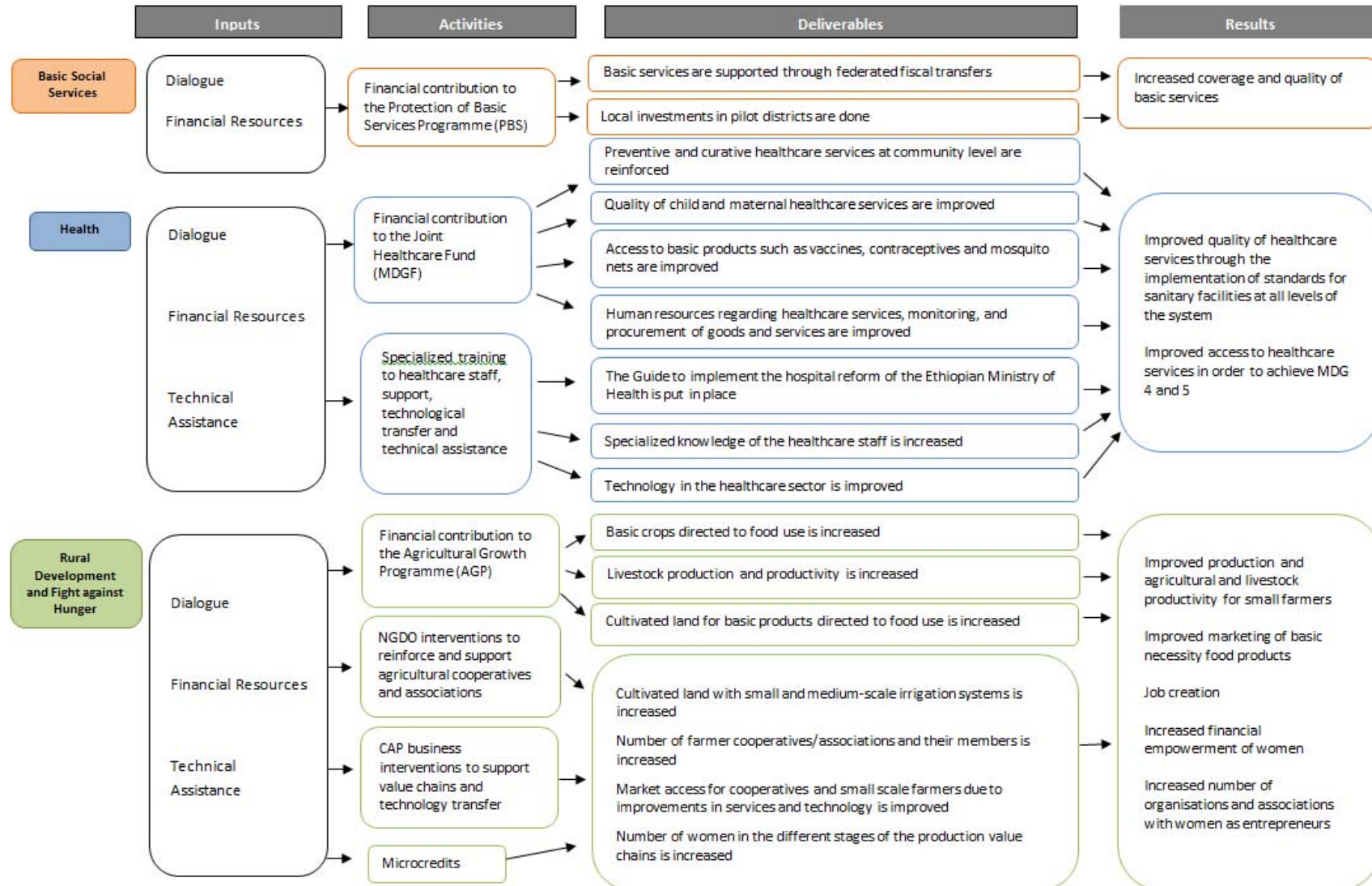
1. There is high-quality dialogue at various levels throughout the whole process: among all of the Spanish Cooperation stakeholders (headquarters and field), with the government and civil society of the partner country and with other donors
2. All of the Spanish Cooperation stakeholders in the country participate in the strategic reflection through the Stable Coordination Group. The conditions required for appropriation, alignment, and harmonisation with other donors are analysed along with the coordination within the Spanish Cooperation and its comparative advantage
3. Decisions on prioritised results, cross-cutting priorities, modalities and instruments and division of labour are based on the experience, trajectory and comparative advantage of the Spanish Cooperation in the framework of aid effectiveness principles
4. The strategy includes, in a realistic manner, the resources associated to each framework, the elements of aid effectiveness and coherence of development policies, the mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and mutual accountability
5. The results framework evidences a proper fit between the policies and strategies framework of the partner country and the Spanish Cooperation, and enables to monitor the contribution of the Spanish cooperation stakeholders to the partner country results
6. An effective concentration is produced in a limited number of development results
7. All Spanish Cooperation stakeholders feel identifies with the CPF and use it as a reference framework. Forecasts are realistic
8. Effective implementation of the aid effectiveness and quality principles which lead to a better performance by the Spanish Cooperation

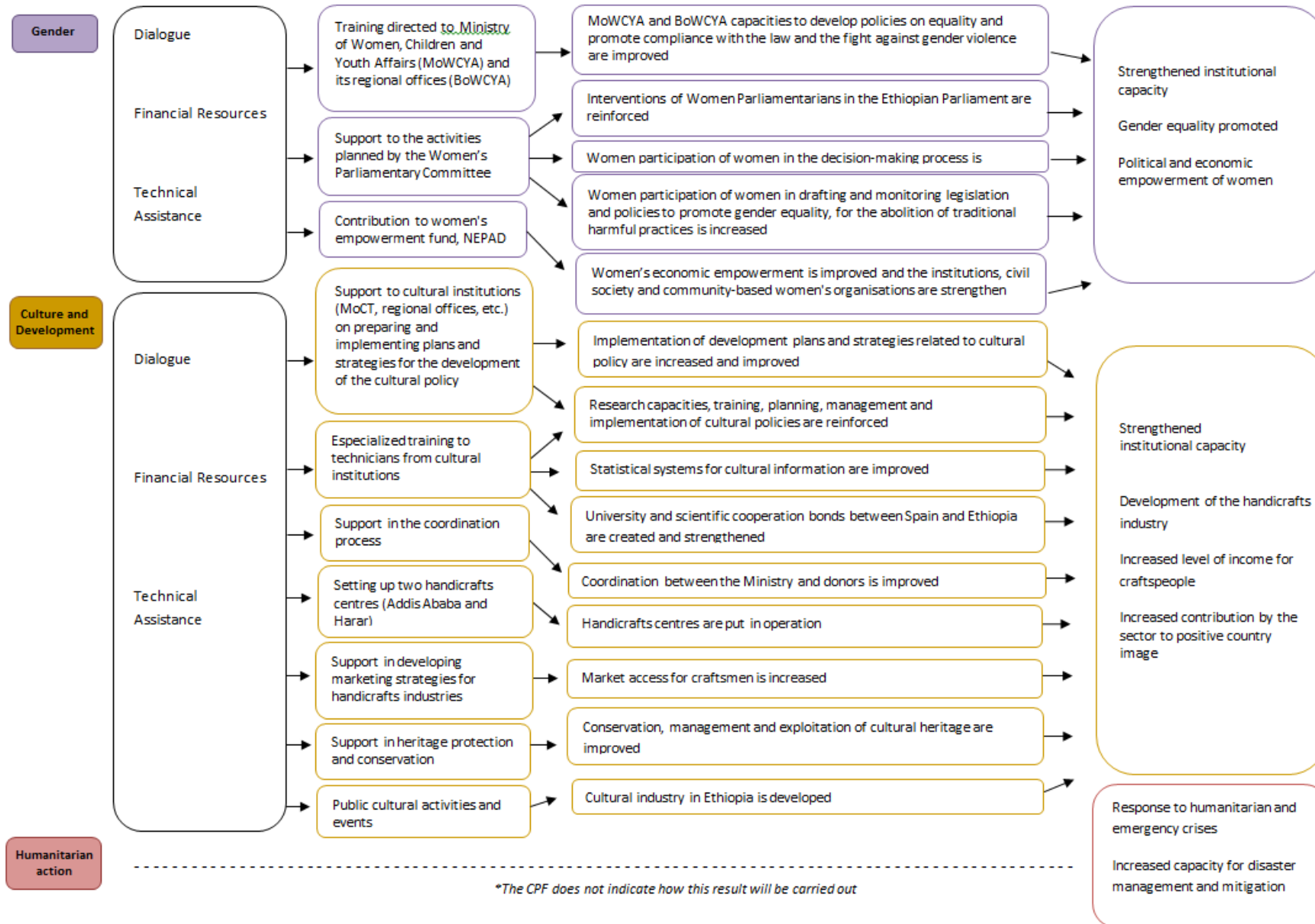
ANNEX VI. PRELIMINARY RECONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERVENTION LOGIC OF THE CPF ETHIOPIA-SPAIN 2011-2015



* The last level of change, impact, is understood as the improvement of life in the local population as the consequence of achieving the results: reduced poverty, improved health, more jobs, etc.

ANNEX VII. PRELIMINARY RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SECTORIAL INTERVENTION LOGIC OF THE CPF ETHIOPIA-SPAIN 2011-2015





ANNEX VIII. COMPONENTS OF RESILIENCE AND ELEMENTS OF ANALYSIS

COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS OF ANALYSIS
1. COLLECTIVE IDENTIFICATION GOAL - VULNERABILITY / RISKS	Vulnerability: analyze the underlying causes that undermine development possibilities, with respect to individuals, families and communities
	Risks: analysis in the diagnosis and inclusion of mitigation reduction strategies in activities or results
	Capabilities: analysis of capabilities of individuals, families and communities, strengthening strategies considered in the activities and results and use of these capacities to build projects.
	Gender approach: Considered a cross-cutting approach in the Hyogo Framework
2. APPROPRIATION OF THE INTERVENTION BY ETHIOPIAN STRUCTURES	Capacities developed for appropriation
	Political will by governmental structures
	Accountability
	Consolidating national government / local structures relationships
	Legal framework developed to support the appropriation
Structures and mechanisms created	
3. ALIGNMENT WITH ETHIOPIAN PUBLIC	Political and legal framework respected as umbrellas by the interventions
	Consistency of technical action framework with the political and legal framework

POLICIES	Knowledge of the project technical staff of the political and technical frameworks
4. CONTRIBUTION TO THE MEDIUM AND LONG TERM OBJECTIVES - CAPACITY BUILDING	Capacities of people
	Capacities of communities
	Capacities of Institutions
5. MULTISECTORAL AND MULTILEVEL APPROACH	Interconnections used, created or strengthened between the national and local level
	Multi-sectoral approach to address the different causes of vulnerability, including those related to climate change
6. VARD APPROACH	Opportunities for change and transformation incorporated in emergency interventions
	Elements of risk management included in development interventions

ANNEX II: EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

FECHA	ACTIVIDAD REALIZADA	Institución
23/02/2016	Reunión de lanzamiento evaluación	FIIAPP SGCID PROEVAL
29/02/2016	Entrevista preliminar técnico OTC	Antiguo técnico OTC PROEVAL
01/03/2016	Entrevista preliminar Coordinadora OTC	AECID PROEVAL
04/03/2016	Entrevista Consejera Técnica de África Central, Oriental y Austral	AECID PROEVAL
07/03/2016	Entrevista Responsable Proyecto Salud	Antigua técnica OTC PROEVAL
08/03/2016	Entrevista Responsable Genero y Acción Humanitaria	Antigua técnica OTC PROEVAL
08/03/2016	Oficina Acción Humanitaria	OAH PROEVAL
11/03/2016	Entrevista preliminar Coordinador Adjunto OTC	AECID PROEVAL
11/03/2016	Entrevista técnico OTC	Antiguo técnico OTC PROEVAL
17/03/2016	Entrevista técnica OTC	Antigua técnica OTC PROEVAL
29/03/2016	Entrevista División de Evaluación	SGCID: PROEVAL:
18/05/2016	Presentación dela evaluación a la OTC, División de Evaluación y Ministerios	MOFEC, MoH, MoA; MoCT; MoWomen; MoWater OTC SGCID PROEVAL
18/05/2016	Presentación dela evaluación a la OTC, División de Evaluación y ONGD	Intermon Oxfam; Cáritas OTC SGCID PROEVAL
21/05/2016	Entrevista equipo OTC en Addis	OTC PROEVAL
29/04/2016	Reunión Informe Preliminar	FIIAPP SGCID PROEVAL
05/05/2016	Entrevista técnica OTC	Antiguo técnico OTC PROEVAL
12/05/2016	Entrevista técnica OTC	Antigua técnica OTC PROEVAL
11/05/2016	Entrevista técnico OTC	Antiguo técnico OTC PROEVAL
16/05/2016	Entrevista equipo OTC en Addis	OTC PROEVAL
16/05/2016	Entrevista MoFEC	PROEVAL MoFEC
16/05/2016	Visita a Centro Cultural Addis	Responsable Centro Cultural Addis PROEVAL
17/05/2016	Visita a Meki Batu Vegetables and fruit growers cooperative union	Meki Batu Vegetables PROEVAL
17-18/05/2016	Visita Proyectos de Cáritas	Responsables Proyectos de Cáritas, autoridades locales a nivel workeda y kebele; beneficiarios directos PROEVAL
17-18/05/2016	Vista SDG Pool Fund	Resposables de Bureau de salud; BOFEC; Health Colleague PROEVAL

19/05/2016	Visita AGP Amhara	AGP Project coordinators, Woreda Agriculture Bureau Head, Agri Extension workers Agri infrastructure PROEVAL
18;20/05/2016	Vista Hospital y Laboratorios Bahar Dar	Responsables Hospital y Laboratorio de Bahar Dar; Ex técnico del proyecto PROEVAL
19-20/05/2016	Visita Proyectos Intermon Oxfam	Responsables Proyectos de Intermon Oxfam; autoridades locales a nivel woreda y kebele; beneficiarios directos PROEVAL
21-22/05/2016	Visita AGP Oromia	AGP Project coordinators, Woreda Agriculture Bureau Head, Agri Extension workers Agri infrastructure PROEVAL
23/05/2016	Entrevista Ministerio de Agricultura	MoA; AGP Coordinator; Senior Technical Advisor PROEVAL
23/05/2016	Entrevista Early Warning Case Team	CP & DRR Plan Coordinator; Head of Early Warning Case Team PROEVAL: Noelia Tiedeke, Inés Mazarrasa
24/05/2016	Entrevista OTC	OTC: Esteban López-Plaza PROEVAL
24/05/2016	Entrevista UNDP & DAG Secretariat	Responsables UNDP & DAG PROEVAL
24/05/2016	Entrevista WFP	Responsables WFP PROEVAL
24/05/2016	Entrevista Ayuda en Acción	Responsable Ayuda en Acción PROEVAL
24/05/2016	Entrevista Intermon Oxfam	Responsable Intermon Oxfam PROEVAL
25/05/2016	Visita Empresa cooperativa Kifle Bulu Apple Seedling Producer	Responsable Empresa cooperativa PROEVAL
26/05/2016	Entrevista Acción contra el Hambre	Responsable ACH PROEVAL
26/05/2016	Entrevista RED&FSS Secretariat	Responsable RED&FSS PROEVAL
26/05/2016	Entrevista World Bank Secretariat	Responsable World Bank PROEVAL
26/05/2016	Entrevista Agency for Cooperatives	Responsable Agency for Cooperatives PROEVAL
27/05/2016	Entrevista Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs	Responsable Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs PROEVAL
27/05/2016	Entrevista UNFPA	Responsable UNFPA PROEVAL
24/05/2016	Vista Proyectos RESCATE	Responsables Proyectos de RESCATE; autoridades locales a nivel woreda y kebele; beneficiarios directos PROEVAL
25-28/05/2016	Vista Proyectos ADRA	Responsables Proyectos de ADRA; autoridades locales a nivel woreda y kebele; beneficiarios directos PROEVAL
30/05/2016	Entrevista Minsistry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity	Responsable Minsistry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity PROEVAL
30/05/2016	Entrevista UNICEF	Responsables UNICEF PROEVAL
30/05/2016	Entrevista telefónica Centro cultural Harar	Responsable Centro cultural Harar PROEVAL
30/05/2016	Entrevista beneficiaria PCI	PCI

		PROEVAL
30/05/2016	Visita Fab- Lab	Responsable Fab- Lab PROEVAL
31/05/2016	Entrevista PBS	Responsable PBS PROEVAL
31/05/2016	Entrevista AMP	Responsable AMP PROEVAL
31/05/2016	Entrevista MOFED	Responsable de la Cooperación Española PROEVAL
1/06/2016	Entrevista telefónica CANFRANC	Responsable CANFRANC PROEVAL
1/06/2016	Entrevista GIZ	Responsable GIZ PROEVAL
1/06/2016	Entrevista Embajada Holanda	Responsable Salud Embajada Holanda PROEVAL
1/06/2016	Entrevista OTC	AECID PROEVAL
1/06/2016	Entrevista EU	Responsable Cooperación EU PROEVAL
1/06/2016	Entrevista telefónica CANFRANC	Responsable CANFRANC PROEVAL
2/06/2016	Entrevista USAID	Responsable USAID PROEVAL
2/06/2016	Entrevista telefónica Cruz Roja	Responsable Cruz Roja PROEVAL
3/06/2016	Entrevista DFID	Responsable DFID PROEVAL
6/06/2016	Entrevista Embajada	Embajador PROEVAL
6/06/2016	Debriefing	Embajada, OTC, MoFEC, MoCT, MoWomen, , AeA, Intermon Oxfam, Rescate PROEVAL
6/06/2016	Entrevista telefónica CCAA Valencia	Responsable CCAA Valencia PROEVAL
7/06/2016	Entrevista telefónica Lleida Solidaria	Responsable Lleida Solidaria PROEVAL
8/06/2016	Entrevista CCAA Madrid	Responsable CCAA Madrid PROEVAL
9/06/2016	Entrevista telefónica Ayto. Vitoria	Responsable Ayto. Vitoria PROEVAL
9/06/2016	Debreifing División de Evaluación	SGCID PROEVAL
13/06/2016	Entrevista telefónica OTC	Responsable Acción Humanitaria en OTC durante parte periodo MAP PROEVAL
13/06/2016	Entrevista telefónica OTC	Responsable Cultura en OTC durante parte periodo MAP PROEVAL
15/06/2016	Entrevista Dirección de Cooperación Multilateral AECID	AECID PROEVAL
15/06/2016	Entrevista Departamento ONGD	Responsable ONGD PROEVAL
15/06/2016	Entrevista APIA- FIIAPP	Responsable APIA FIIAPP PROEVAL
15/06/2016	Debreifing Comité de Seguimiento	Comité de Seguimiento Evaluación PROEVAL
16/06/2016	Entrevista Plan España	Responsable Plan España PROEVAL
16/06/2016	Entrevista AMREF	Responsable AMREF PROEVAL

16/06/2016	Entrevista telefónica RESCATE	Responsable RESCATE PROEVAL
17/06/2016	Entrevista Ex Coordinadora OTC	Rita Santos PROEVAL
16/06/2016	Entrevista telefónica ATTsF	Responsable ATTsF PROEVAL
24/06/2016	Entrevista Manos Unidas	Responsable Manos Unidas PROEVAL

ANNEX III: MAPPING OF KEY AID STAKEHOLDERS IN ETHIOPIA

Finally, through the desk review the following additional relevant stakeholders in the country have been identified. The evaluation team will select those with higher volume of ODA disbursement in Ethiopia and/or more active role in CPF priority sectors to gather further information.

Stakeholder	Rural Development and Fight against Hunger	Health	Basic Social Services (PBS)	Gender	Culture	ODA In Ethiopia Year 2013 (in millions) ¹
Bilateral donor	15	6	9	9	1	
USAID	Leader	Leader				613,10
DFID	Active	Leader	Active	Active		502,40
JICA-Japan	Active					184,50
CIDA	Leader		Active	Leader		134,40
EU	Leader		Active	Active		127,80
GIZ-Germany	Active		Active			81,50
Netherlands	Active	Active	Active	Active		73,10
Norway	Silent			Active		61,80
France	Silent			Silent		45,80
Ireland	Active	Active	Active	Active		45,00
SIDA-Sweden	Active			Active		28,80
Finland	Silent					19,20
Italy	Active	Active	Active			10,50
Austria	Silent		Active	Active		10,10
<i>Spain</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Leader</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>7,90</i>
Global fund		2				
Global Fund (GFATM)		Active				275,80
Gavi Alliance		Active				107,90
Government	1	1	1	1	1	
Ministry of Finance and Economic Devel.	Leader	Leader	Leader	Leader	Leader	-
Ministry of Health		Leader				-
Ministry of Agriculture	Leader					-
Ministry of Water and Energy	Active					-
Ministry of Culture and Tourism					Leader	-
Ministry of Women, Children and Youth				Leader		-
Multilateral organization	5	4	2	2	2	
World Bank	Leader	Active	Leader		Active	966,70
African Development Bank	Active		Leader			349,20
UNICEF		Active				43,80
WFP	Active					18,90
UNDP	Leader					13,80
UNFPA		Active		Active		5,70
WHO		Active				3,40
UNWOMEN				Active		-
UNESCO					Active	-
FAO	Active					-
Private Foundation	1					
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Silent					54,30

¹ DAG Ethiopia, Profiles of 41 Development Partners in Ethiopia, 2015

ANNEX IV: MAPPING OF CPF KEY ACTORS

The table below shows the main stakeholders that channel aid according to the shortlist of 39 interventions. Local partners (if any) are shown in brackets. The total budget of the intervention/s preselected is shown on the right column. These actors will be key informants for the evaluation.

CHANNEL OF DELIVERY	EUROS
Spanish NGO	25.650.764 €
ADRA España (ADRA Ethiopia)	7.000.000 €
Cáritas España (ECC-SDCOM and MCS)	4.500.000 €
Manos Unidas (Diocese of Adigrat)	4.300.000 €
Intermón-Oxfam (MCS and PC)	4.038.000 €
Ayuda en Acción (Action Aid Ethiopia)	3.236.000 €
Fundación AMREF (AMREF Ethiopia)	1.040.371 €
RESCATE (ECC-SDCOH)	936.393 €
Fundación CANFRANC (Ministry of Water and Energy)	600.000 €
Public Ethiopian Institution	18.320.784 €
MINISTERIO DE SALUD DE ETIOPIA	10.000.000 €
MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA DE ETIOPIA	6.000.000 €
Mº CULTURA Y TURISMO DE ETIOPIA	720.000 €
GOBIERNO REGIONAL DE HARAR, ETIOPIA	500.000 €
Oficina Regional de Finanzas y Desarrollo (BOFED)	400.784 €
Ministerio de la Mujer	400.000 €
MINISTERIO DE FINANZAS Y DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO DE ETIOPIA	300.000 €
OII	8.119.826 €
BIRD (PBS)	5.000.000 €
PMA	2.038.610 €
UNICEF	1.081.216 €
Ethiopian NGO	657.403 €
Equality Now	342.403 €
InterAfrica Group	315.000 €
Spanish Private Company	426.959 €
Gaztandegi Dorrea SA y orero Trading SL (Gibagri Farm PLC)	200.000 €
idt-UPM (Iberdrola, Acciona, Philips)	160.000 €
Seine Tech SL- Arba Minch Univeristy	66.959 €
Ethiopian Private Company	240.000 €
Kifle Bulo Apple Seedling Producer	200.000 €
Meki Batu Vegetables and fruit growers cooperative union	40.000 €
Universities	71.280 €
Universidad de Alcalá	71.280 €
Total general	53.557.016 €

Moreover, the evaluation also takes into account other informants not present in the table above (but part of the 171 list of active interventions), who will be also contacted to collect information through interview and/or survey:

Spanish NGOs ¹	Ethiopian NGOs
Médicos Sin Fronteras	Wabi Shebelle Development Association (WASDA)
ATTsF	Pastoralist Welfare Organization (PWO)
Fundación Lleida Solidaria	Live-Addis Ethiopian residents charities
Fundación AMREF	Islamic Relief World Wide
CRUZ ROJA	Adhorn
Birdlife África	Women for Women Foundation
Fundación Red Deporte y Cooperación	International Organizations:

¹ with at least 150.000 € budget in their interventions

FPSC
PLAN ESPAÑA
Cives Mundi
Acción Contra el Hambre
Amigos de Silva

Spanish Public Institutions:

FIIAPP
FCSAI
Instituto de Salud Carlos III

UNHCR
OCHA
CICR
UNDP
WHO

Spanish Univerities

Universidad de Valladolid
Universitat Jaume I de Castellón
Universidad de Oviedo
Universitat de Girona
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

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COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK ETHIOPIA- SPAIN (2011-2015)

FINAL EVALUATION

APRIL 2016

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

1. To officially launch the evaluation process in-country
2. Share the work done up to date and the methodological approach of the evaluation
3. Gather information for the preparation of the field mission in May

WHO IS PROEVAL?

- **PROEVAL** is a Spanish consulting firm on Development Cooperation, specialized in Evaluation (Evaluations in Africa: Senegal, Morocco, Cape Verde and Latin America)
- We are a multidisciplinary team of international cooperation professionals with a wide experience in more than 30 countries in Africa, America and Asia.
- CPF Evaluation Team of 4 consultants:
 - **Javier Carmona:** Team Leader – Economist, Evaluation methodologist.
 - **Inés Mazarrasa:** Evaluator with over 4 years experience in Ethiopia (UNDP)
 - **Kaleab Getaneh:**
 - **Noelia Tiedeke:** Evaluator expert in Spanish Cooperation
- For more information see: www.proeval.es

COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK (CPF) EVALUATION: OBJECTIVES AND USE

OBJECTIVES

- Assess the changes occurred and the main results achieved through the CPF
- Evaluate the role of CPF in fostering aid effectiveness agenda in Ethiopia
- Identify key development outcomes to which the Spanish Cooperation has contributed
- Assess the partnership strategy of the Spanish Cooperation with Ethiopia and its added value

USE

- Provide conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned that serve as input for the development of the next CPF
- Contribute to transparency and mutual accountability between Ethiopia and Spain
- Guide the position of the Spanish Cooperation in developing joint programming strategy of the European Union

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SO FAR?

- 30 weeks assignment, starting on the 23rd February

Phase I . Evaluation design and desk review (12 weeks):

- Compilation of information, desk review, preliminary documentation review, 9 inception interviews
- Mapping of ODA flows since 2007, to allow comparison pre and post CPF
- Mapping of active interventions during CPF period and pre-selection of sample for in-depth analysis
- Development of methodological approach
- Production and submission of inception report
- Launching mission to Ethiopia

NEXT STEPS

- Design of data collection tools
- Preparation of field mission agenda
- **Phase II: Field work (5 weeks):**
 - Implementation of information collection techniques in Ethiopia
 - Field mission restitution workshop with the Monitoring Committee
 - Implementation of information collection techniques in Spain
 - Presentation of initial findings to the Management Committee
- **Phase III: Analysis and synthesis of information (13 weeks)**
 - In depth analysis and interpretation of collected information
 - Writing evaluation report report (+ Executive Summary, Synthesis Report, PowerPoint, Infographics and annexes)

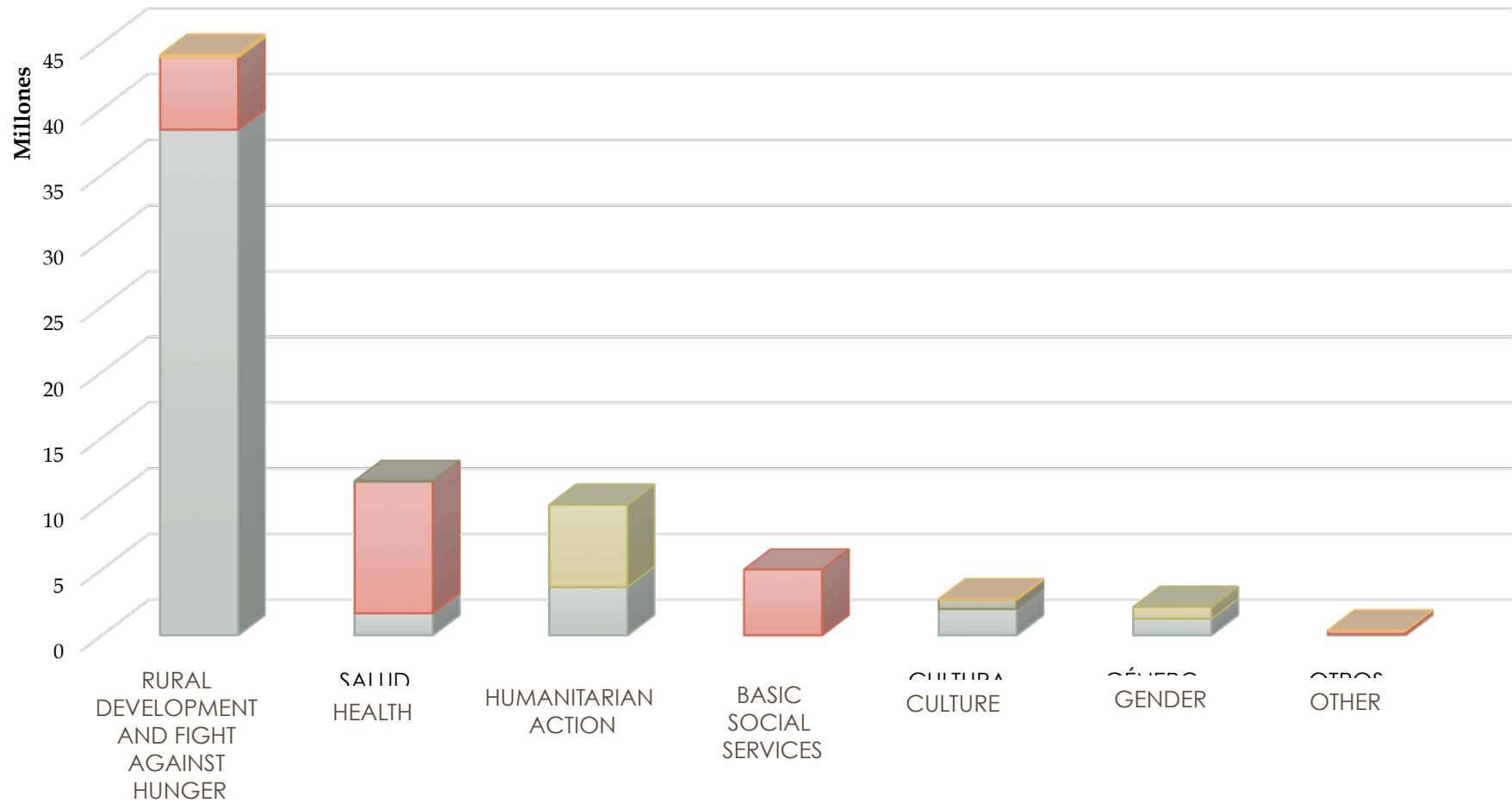
PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

- CPF implementation coincides with budgetary constraints due to financial crisis:
 - 159 million euros pre-CPF period vs. 51,5 million euros CPF period (Spanish ODA in Africa has been reduced 85% between 2007-2014)
- Spanish ODA to Ethiopia comes from different public sources: central government, autonomous regions, local government, universities. The CPF intends to encompass all Spanish Cooperation actors.
- However, the great majority of interventions and resources come from central government through AECID (over 90% of funds)
- There is continuity between what was done before the CPF and what was done after => CPF as a framework for better structuring and organizing the work.
- Main sectors of intervention remains more or less the same: **Rural Development and fight against hunger, Health, Basic Social Services, Gender, Culture and Humanitarian Action**, with an increase of the first (13% share vs. 33% share)
- “Other” sector fell by 11 percentage points: suggests some sectorial concentration to CPF prioritised

SOME PRELIMINARY FINDINGS
PERIOD COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS PERIOD (2007-2010)

- **Through what institutions have the funds been channelled?**
 - 42% through Spanish NGOs (pre CPF= 17%),
 - 30% Ethiopian Public Institutions (pre CPF=11%)
 - 22% International Organizations (pre CPF =70%).
- **Through which instrument?**
 - Programmes or Projects (mainly through NGOs) (18% vs. 46%),
 - Basket fund/ Donor pool fund (34% vs. 29%)
 - Multilateral Programmes (46% vs. 22%)
- The number of interventions and volume of funds channelled through NGOs remains very significant, mainly in the rural development and fight against hunger sector.

ODA FLOWS DURING THE CPF PERIOD BY SECTOR AND INSTRUMENTS

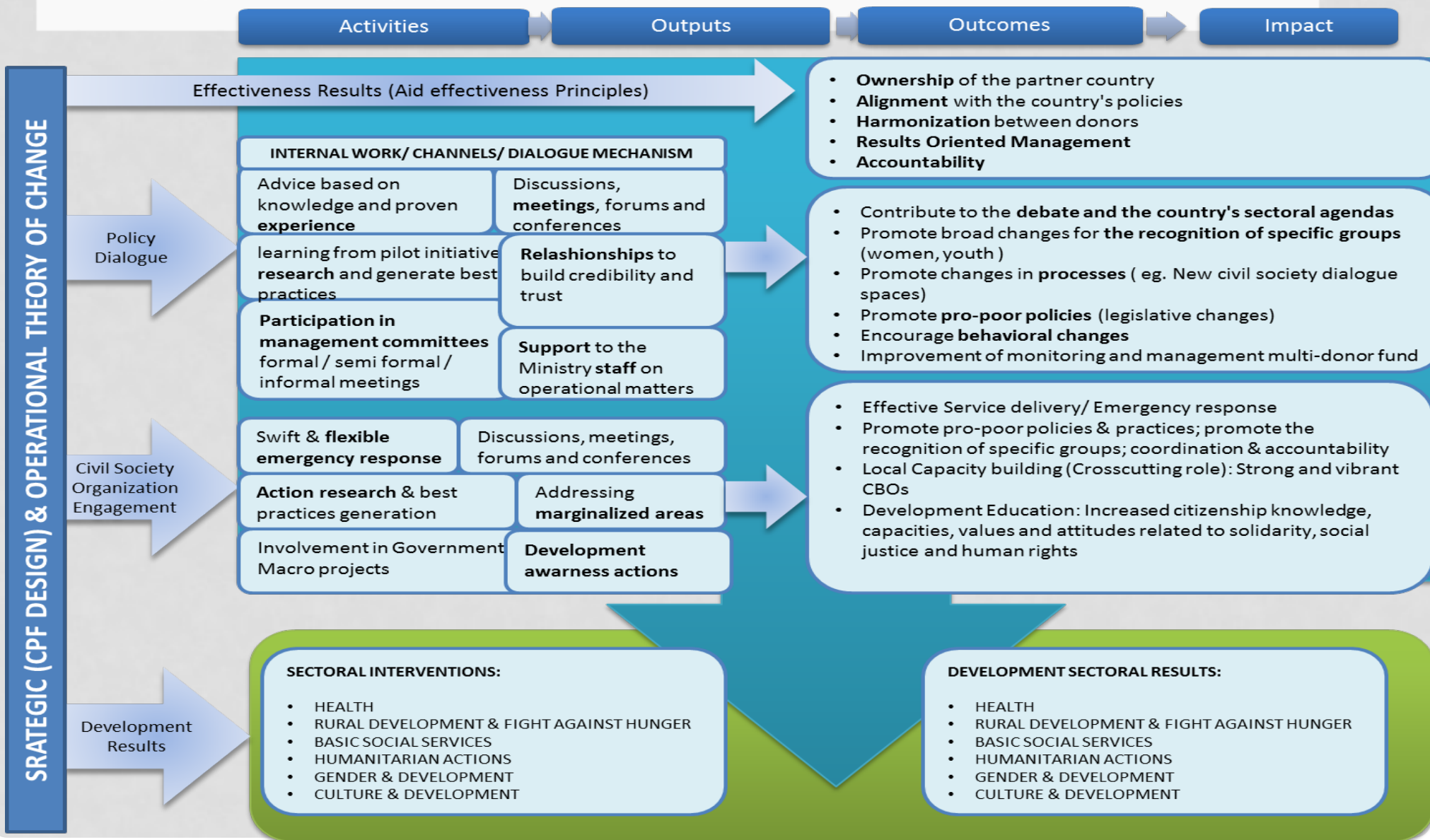


PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS
 DONOR BASKETS
 VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO IO
 SCHOLARSHIPS AND TRAINING
 TECHNICAL SUPPORT

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

- Spanish Cooperation support comes with a wide array of “soft” activities such as:
 - coordination and participation in policy and technical governance structures
 - sharing of experience and knowledge
 - providing technical advice
 - building credibility and relationships of trust with government and donor partners...
- These activities have been put at play through
 - policy dialogue
 - civil society engagement

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE EVALUATION



PREPARATION FOR PHASE II: FIELD MISSION SAMPLE SELECTION FOR IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS

- During CPF period 171 active interventions financed by AECID and the Autonomous Regions of Catalonia and Madrid
- The evaluation team has selected a sample (39) for in-depth assessment.
- In depth assessment will involve: document analysis, conducting interviews with key actors and stakeholders, conducting an online survey and field visits to selected projects
- Tentative PHASE II Field mission dates: **Mid may- First week of June**

SELECTED INTERVENTIONS FOR IN DEPTH ANALYSIS BY SECTOR AND INSTITUTIONS

CRITERIA:

- Minimum budget 150.000 € (exception private-public partnerships)
- Proportionality (n^o and budget) as the totality of the 171 active interventions across:
 - ❖ CPF priority sector
 - ❖ Funding stakeholder
 - ❖ Year of approval: Before CPF period and during CPF period
 - ❖ Status of implementation: Ongoing and finalized
 - ❖ Channel of delivery:
 - ❖ Location: National, priority area (Somali, Afar and Oromia) and non-priority area.
 - ❖ Instrument: Programs and projects, trust funds, basket/pool funds, voluntary contributions to International Organizations, scholarships and Technical Support.

	Total	Spanish NGO	Ethiopian Public Institution	International Organisation	Ethiopia NGO	Spanish Business	Ethiopia Business	University
Rural Devt	22	14	3		1	2	2	
Health	5	1	3					1
Social Services	1			1				
Humanitarian	5	1		3		1		
Culture	3		3					
Gender	3		1		2			
Total	39	16	10	4	3	3	2	1

SELECTED INTERVENTIONS FOR IN DEPTH ANALYSIS ETHIOPIAN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

- **Rural Development and fight against hunger : 3 interventions**
 - All with Ministry of Agriculture= 6 M euros
 - Support to AGP I & II + Disaster Risks Management System
- **Health: 3 interventions:**
 - 1 Ministry of Health- SDG pool fund 10 M Euros
 - 2 BoFED Amhara. Health System Strengthening (both finalised)
- **Basic Social Services: 1 intervention**
 - MoFED. PBS II. 5 M Euros
- **Culture: 3 Interventions**
 - 1 Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 1 Government of Harar, 1 MoFED
- **Gender: 1 Intervention**
 - 1 Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs

PREPARATION FIELD MISSION WHAT'S NEXT?

Public Ethiopian Institution	Interviews	Survey	Field visit	Comments
Ministry of Health	X	X	X	SDG Peformance Plan
Ministry of Agriculture	X	X	X	Agricultural Growth Programme (AGP)
Ministry of Water and Energy	X	X	-	CANFRANC Foundation
Ministry of Culture and Tourism	X	X	X	Plan to Develop craftwork, Addis Ababa National Craftwork Center
Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs	X	X	-	Woman Development Programme (WDP- I)
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	X	X	-	Promoting Basic Services Programme II; Establishment of a Fab Lab In Addis Ababa
Regional Goverment, Harar	X	X	-	Plan to Develop craftwork, Harar Craftwork Center
Bureau of Finance and Economic development (BOFED)	X	X	?	Strengthening the Health Regional System of Amahara Region

PREPARATION FIELD MISSION INFORMATION NEEDS

1) INTERVIEWS & SURVEY (all institutions)

- 1) Key actors and stakeholders regarding the selected intervention (current and former)
- 2) Updated contact information/email

2) FIELD VISITS (MoA & MoH)

1. Feasibility of field visits regarding AGP (MoA) and MDG-PF (MoH)
2. Where? How long it takes to reach the area?
3. Who will we meet?
4. Contact details of key current and former stakeholders
5. Role in the intervention

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Thank you

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COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK ETHIOPIA- SPAIN (2011-2015)

FINAL EVALUATION

JUNE 2016

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

1. Share the the goals and methodological approach of the evaluation
2. Share the work done so far: visits and interviews done up in the field mission
3. Present the preliminary findings and conclusions of the evaluation

OBJECTIVES AND USE

OBJECTIVES

- Assess the changes occurred and the main results achieved through the CPF
- Evaluate the role of CPF in fostering aid effectiveness agenda in Ethiopia
- Identify key development outcomes to which the Spanish Cooperation has contributed
- Assess the partnership strategy of the Spanish Cooperation with Ethiopia and its added value

USE

- Provide conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned that serve as input for the development of the next CPF
- Contribute to transparency and mutual accountability between Ethiopia and Spain
- Guide the position of the Spanish Cooperation in developing joint programming strategy of the European Union

WORKPLAN

- Team of 4 consultants:
 - Javier Carmona
 - Inés Mazarrasa
 - Noelia Tiedeke
 - Kaleab Getaneh
- 30 weeks assignment

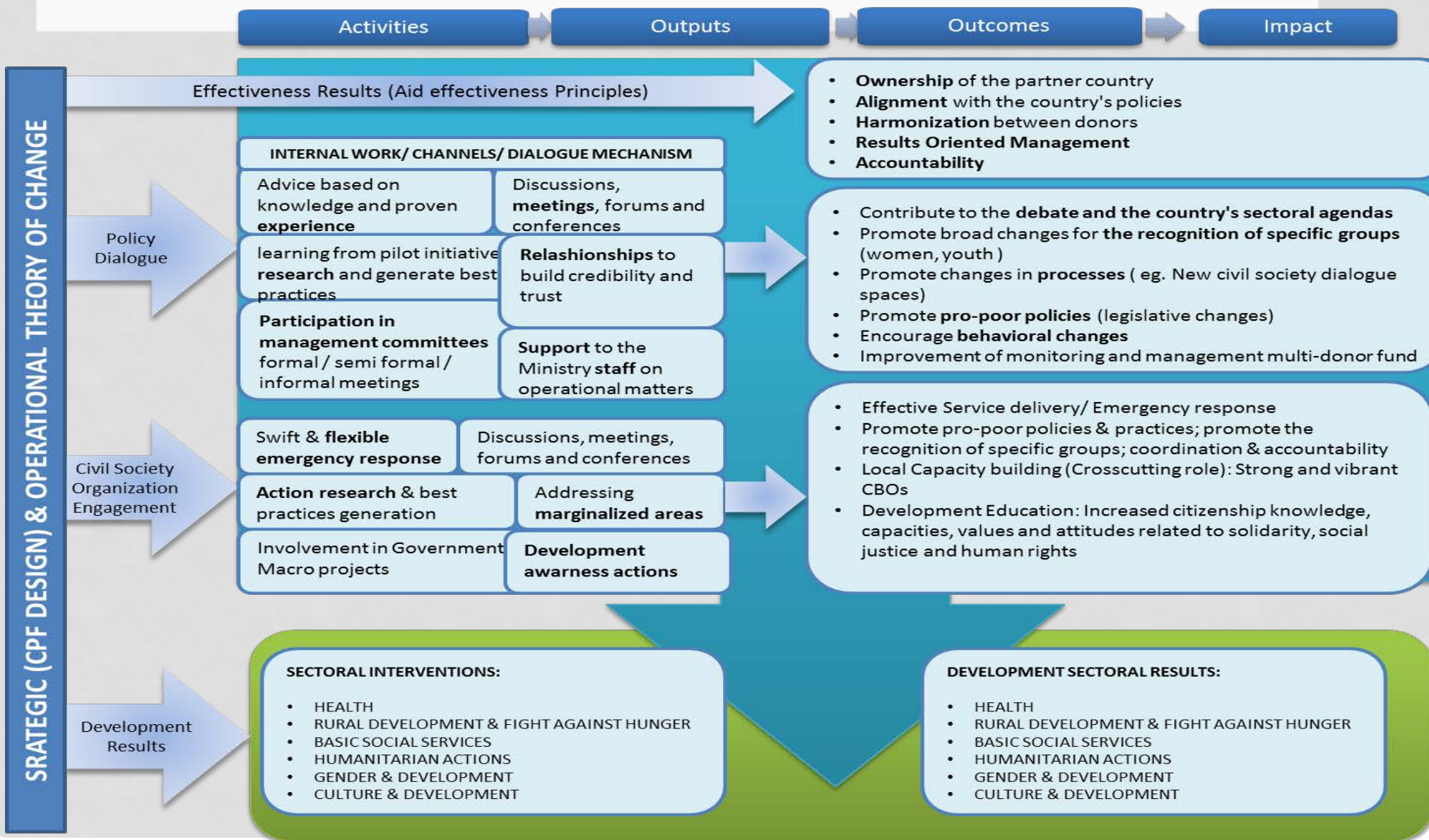
Phase I: Evaluation design and desk review (23rd February - May 13th)

Phase II: Collection of information and field work (May 16th – June 17th)

Phase III: Analysis and Synthesis of information (June 20th – September 16th)

- Draft report  July 29th
- Final report  September 16th

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH



COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

Field visits

- Rural Development:
- AGP: Oromia (Bokoji, Digelona-Tijo) Amhara (Bahar Dar)
- 5 convenios with NGOs: Oromia (Sashemene, Nagelle, Robe Jafara, Azazera) Somali (Gode, Bare)
- 2 projects with NGOs: Somali (Gode)
- 2 projects with private sector: Oromia (Meki, Sululta)
- Health:
- SDG Pool Fund: (Bahir Dar)
- Strengthening Health System in Amhara- Bahar Dar
- Culture:
- Fablab Addis Ababa University
- National Craftwork Center Addis Ababa

Interviews Spain

- AECID: Consejería Técnica de África Central, Oriental y Austral, OAH, C. Universitaria y Científica, Dir. C Multilateral, Horizontal y Financiera, Dpto. ONGD, C. Sectorial (Salud).
- SGCID: Div. Evaluación, Planificación (pendiente)
- FIIAPP
- CCAA: Madrid, Valencia, Baleares
- EELL: Ay. Vitoria
- ONGD: Canfranc, Lleida Solidaria, ATTSF, AMREF, Manos Unidas, Plan España

Interviews Ethiopia

- MoFEC: Bilateral Cooperation Directorate, PBS, Focal Point Spain, Aid Management Platform
- MoA: AGP, RED&FS, Training & Advisory Directorate, DDR, Agency for Cooperatives
- MoWCYA: Case Team Coordinator
- MoC: Harar & Addis Abeba Craftwork centers
- MoWIE: Emergency WASH
- MoH: SDG manager and financial
- BoFED Amhara: Bureau Head
- BOH Amhara: Bureau Head
- BOCT Harar: Handicraft Training Center Coordinator
- AECID in Ethiopia: current and former team
- UNDP: DAG Secretariat
- World Bank: AGP
- Other IO: UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA
- Bilateral donors: EU, DFID, USAID, GiZ, Netherlands
- NGOs: Cáritas, Intermon Oxfam, ADRA, RESCATE, Action Aid Spain, Action Against Hunger, Red Cross, Catholic Church of Meki and Harar
- Private Sector: Cooperatives Unions, Cooperative and Kifle Bulo Apple Seedling

Surveys

- Survey on strategical level: 55% response
- Survey on Rural Development:
- Survey on Health:

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS STRATEGIC LEVEL

CPF DESIGN

- Process started in Dec 2010 until July 2011 following the Spanish Cooperation (SC) methodology 2010: phases & steps
- Consultations and discussions at different levels (political & technical) both internal (Spanish Public Administration, Universities, Enterprises, NGOs...) and external (GoE: MOFED, Ministry Health & Agriculture, UNDP, Ethiopian NGOs and Unions).
- Missing stakeholder in CPF design: Spanish Decentralized Cooperation.
- In line with development strategies and plans: GTP, HSDP, AGP, and national targets and indicators
- CPF did not start from scratch, it builds on existing interventions: some continuity in the development sectors worked up to date, although defined in different levels of priority: I- Basic Social Services (PBS), Health, Rural Development; II- Culture, Gender. And Humanitarian Action
- Relative consensus with the Spanish NGO regarding geographic and sectoral concentration of their interventions
- CPF established commitments regarding Spanish aid effectiveness in Ethiopia, estimates of volume of funds by sector and aid modalities and included monitoring & evaluation mechanisms.
- Lack of sectoral strategic framework to guide the implementation and monitoring of actions to meet set goals and indicators

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS STRATEGIC LEVEL

CPF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

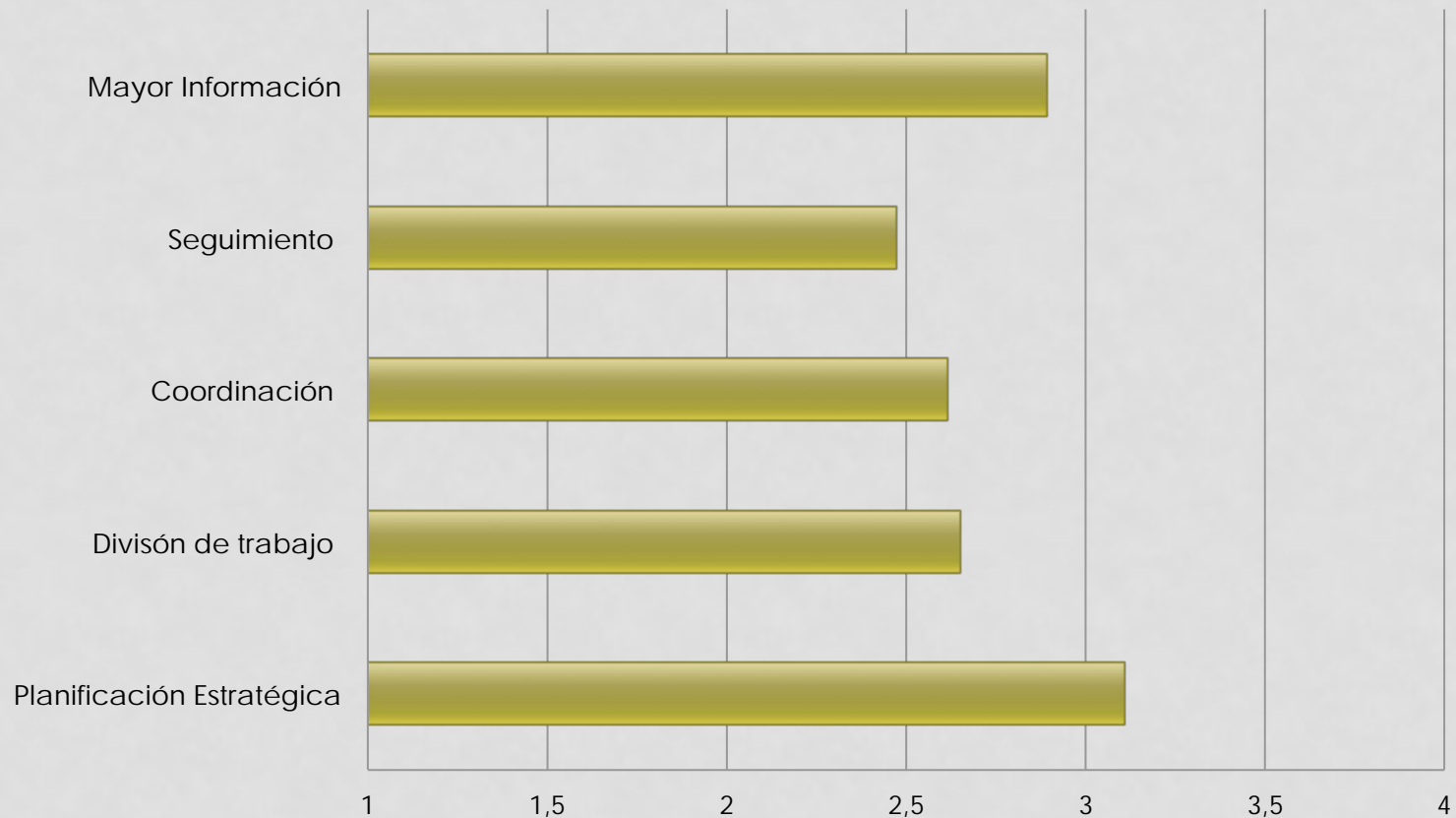
- Lack of monitoring system to measure overall progress against CPF planned results.
- Focus on administrative follow up of single interventions.
- No annual or mid term reviews/progress report.
- Overall, management and monitoring by SC is focused on single interventions, and based on the instrument/aid modality rather than sectoral strategy. This is a structural problem in AECID.
- Weak correspondence between strategy, means, and capacities:
 - Increased expenditure control on the office running budget but no cuts and no negative impact on daily work
 - Challenge to attract enough highly skilled professional staff and also to mobilise experts for technical support
 - Weak decision making capacity at office level: little flexibility to change instruments

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS STRATEGIC LEVEL

CPF UTILITY (survey)

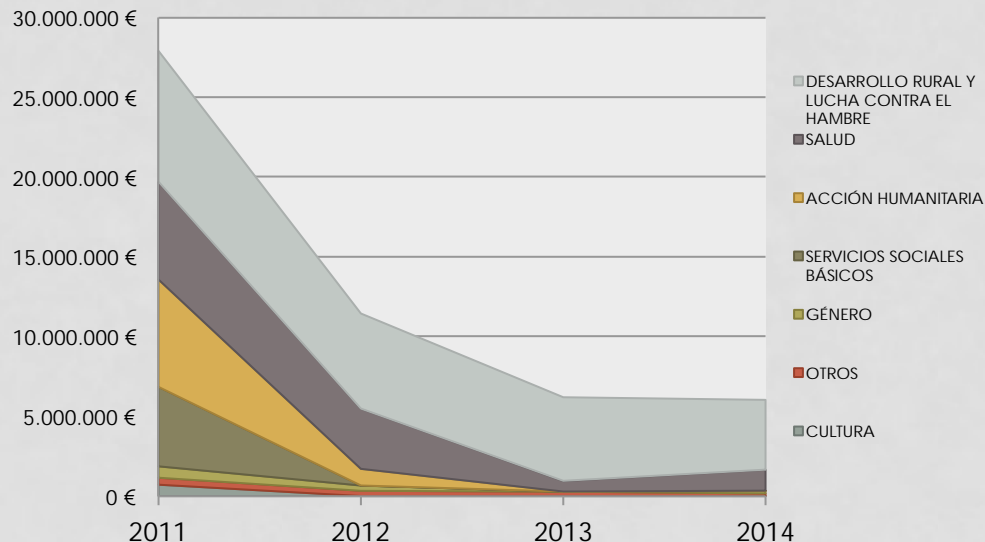
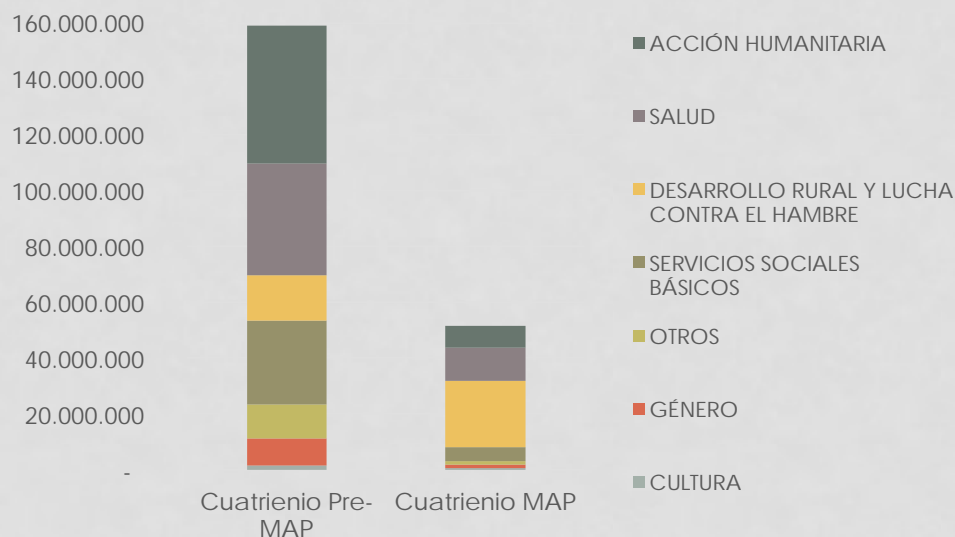
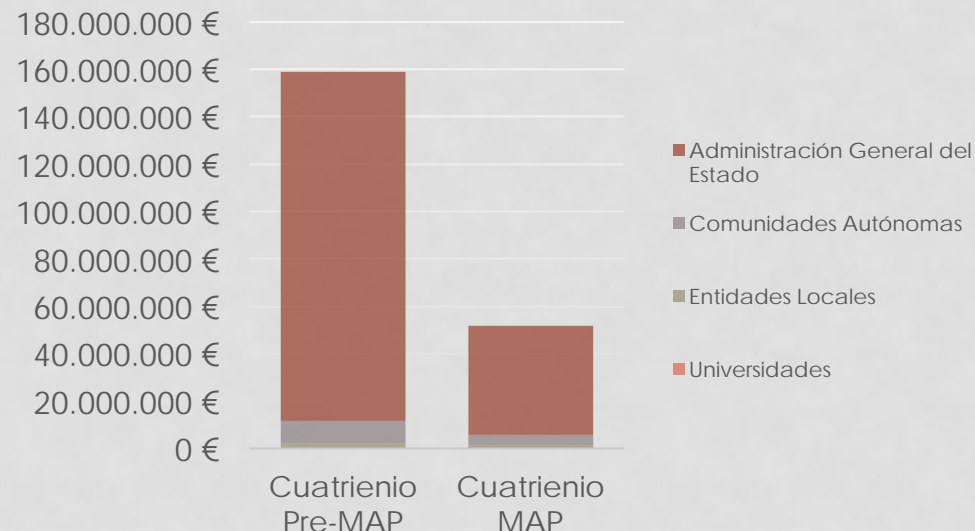
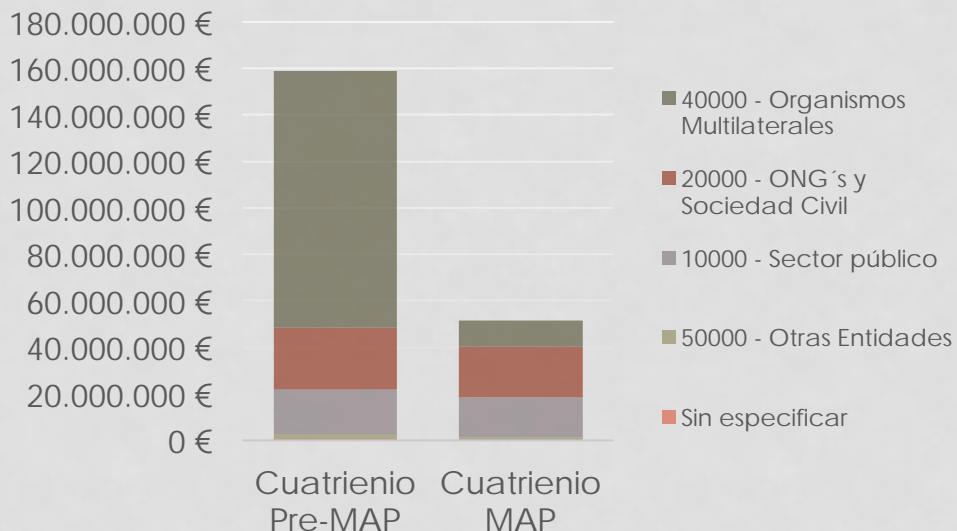
Valoración actores CE sobre utilidad del MAP

- 1= nada útil
- 2= poco útil
- 3= bastante útil
- 4= muy útil



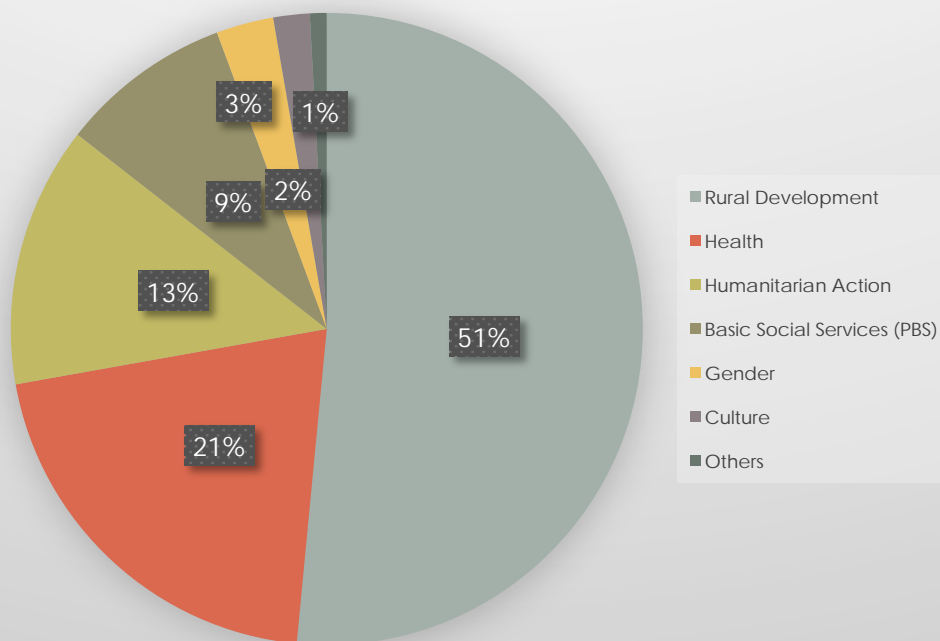
SPANISH ODA IN ETHIOPIA

CPF PERIOD (2011-2015) COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS PERIOD (2007-2010)

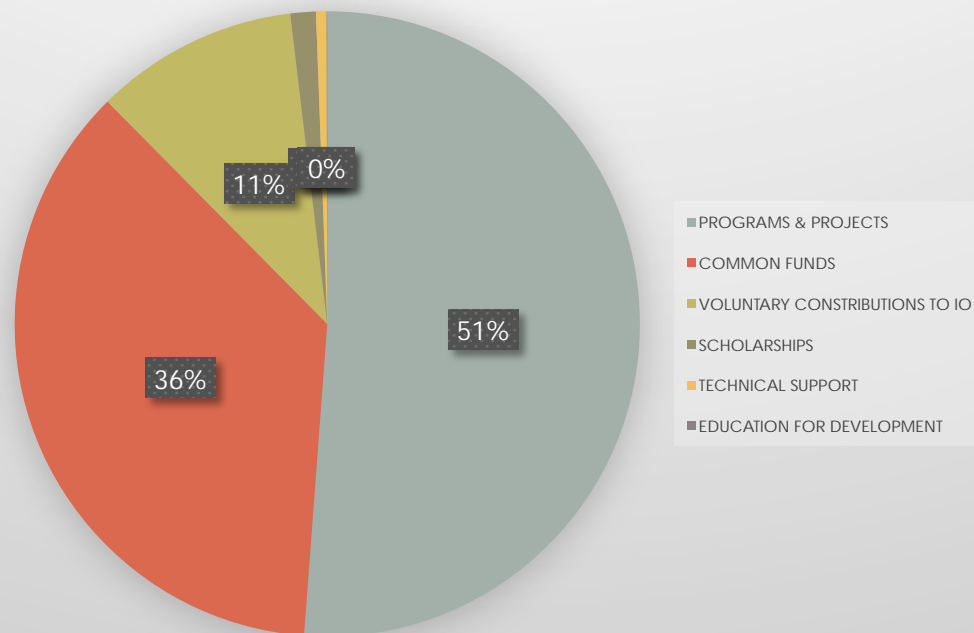


PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OPERATIONAL LEVEL

Spanish ODA in CPF period by Sector



Spanish ODA in CPF Period by Instrument

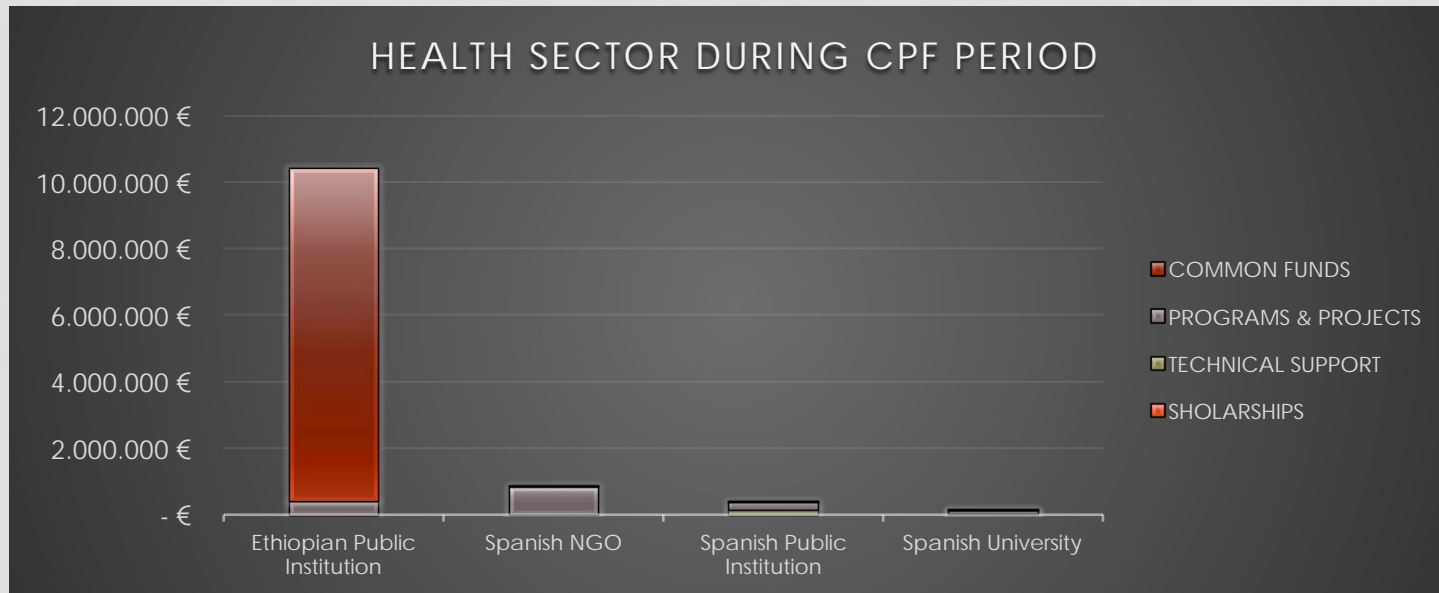


Total ODA 2011-2015
57.163.146 €

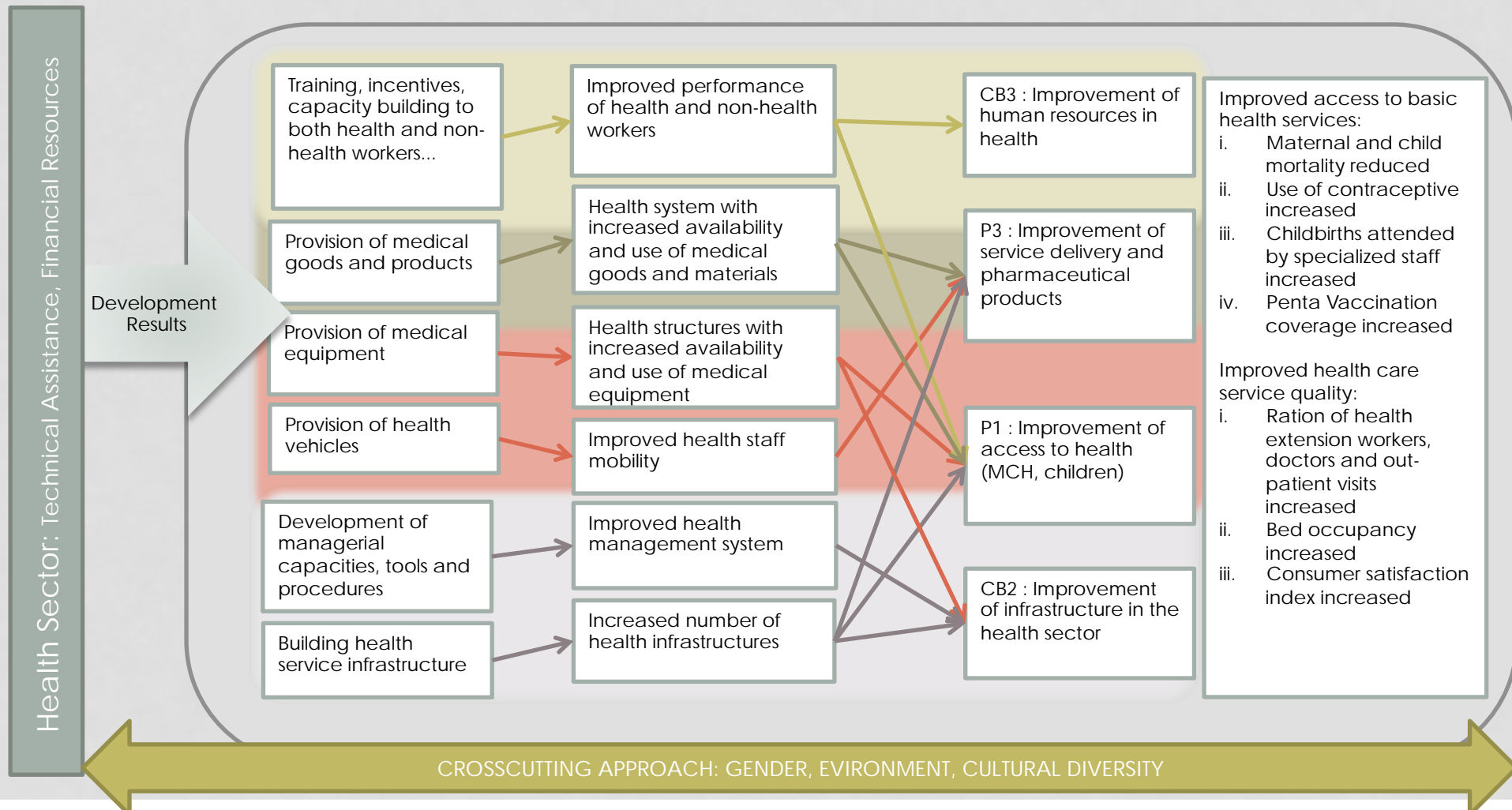
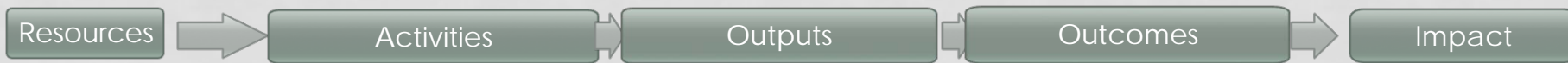
PRELIMINARY FINDINGS HEALTH

The support of the Spanish Cooperation is channelled through several instruments

- Basket Funds: 85% Sustainable Development Goal Performance Plan (4% total donors contribution)
- Programs and Projects: 13.2%:
 - Direct contributions to the Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BOFED) in Amhara Region for strengthening its health system.
 - Small interventions through NGOs
- Technical support: 1.3%
 - Specialized technical projects such as the technical assistance for the implementation of health care insurance in Ethiopia
 - Scholarships: 0.3%



PRELIMINARY FINDINGS HEALTH

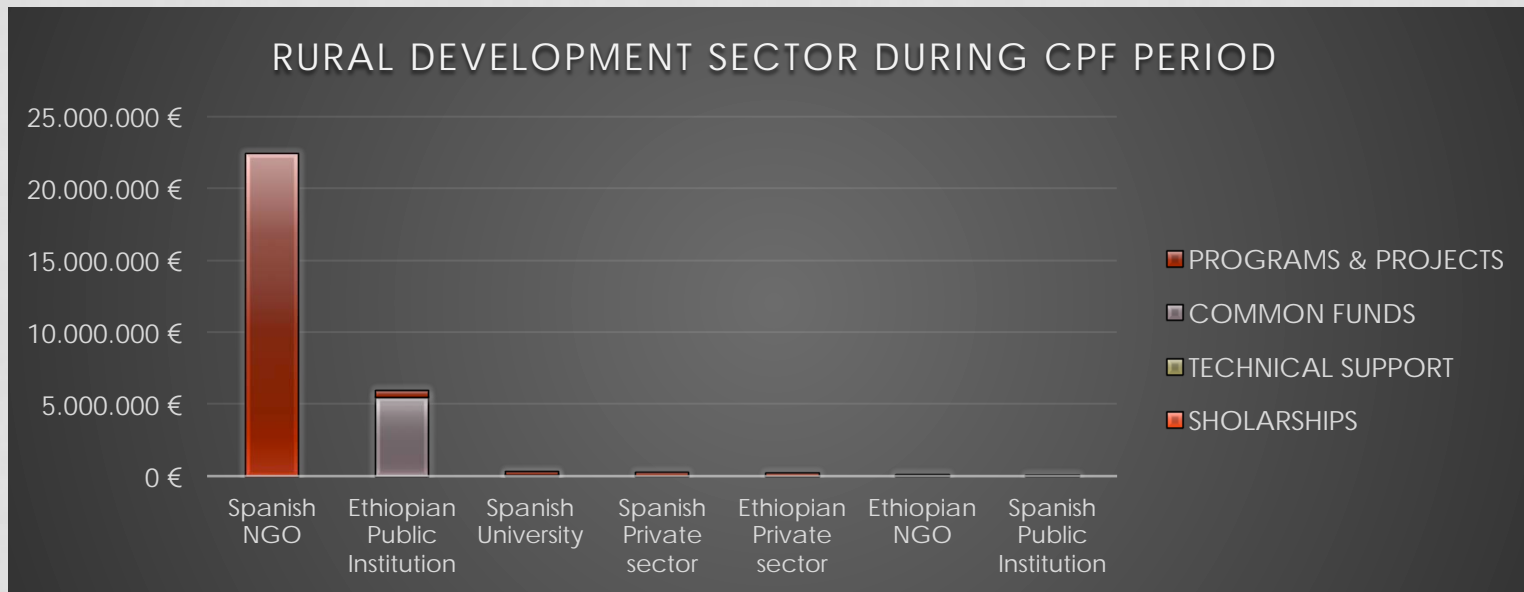


PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

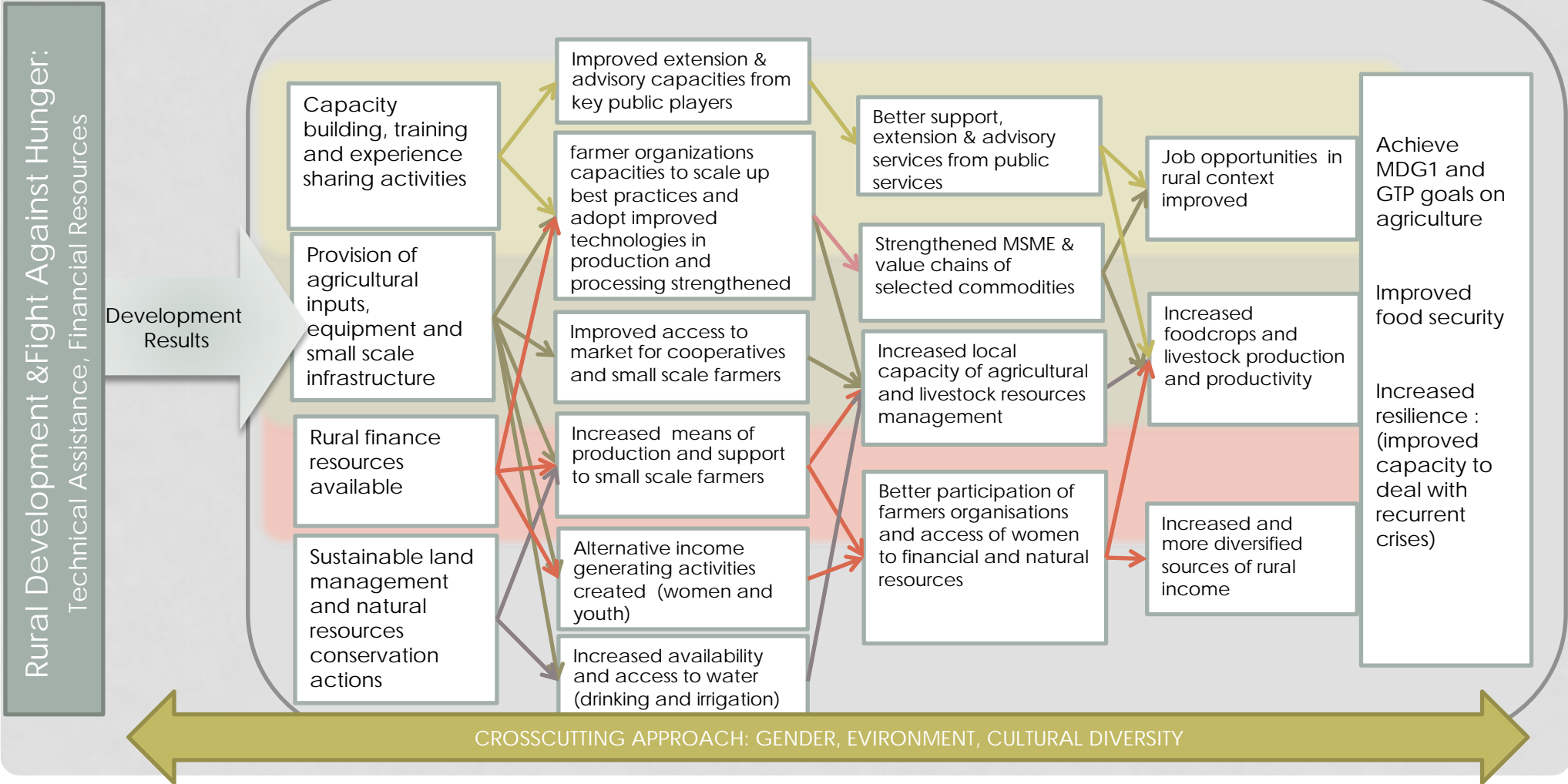
The support of the Spanish Cooperation is channeled through several instruments:

- Pool Fund: 18.8% of the total AOD disbursed in the sector has been channeled through contributions to the Agricultural Growth Program (approx.. 2,5% donor contribution to AGP I)
- Programs and Projects: more than 81% of the funds have been channeled through this instrument.
 - NGO interventions: More than 75% of the funds allocated to programs and projects have been executed by NGO.
 - Direct contributions to the Ministry of Agriculture, including support to the RED&FS Secretariat, and support AGPII formulation
 - Public-Private projects

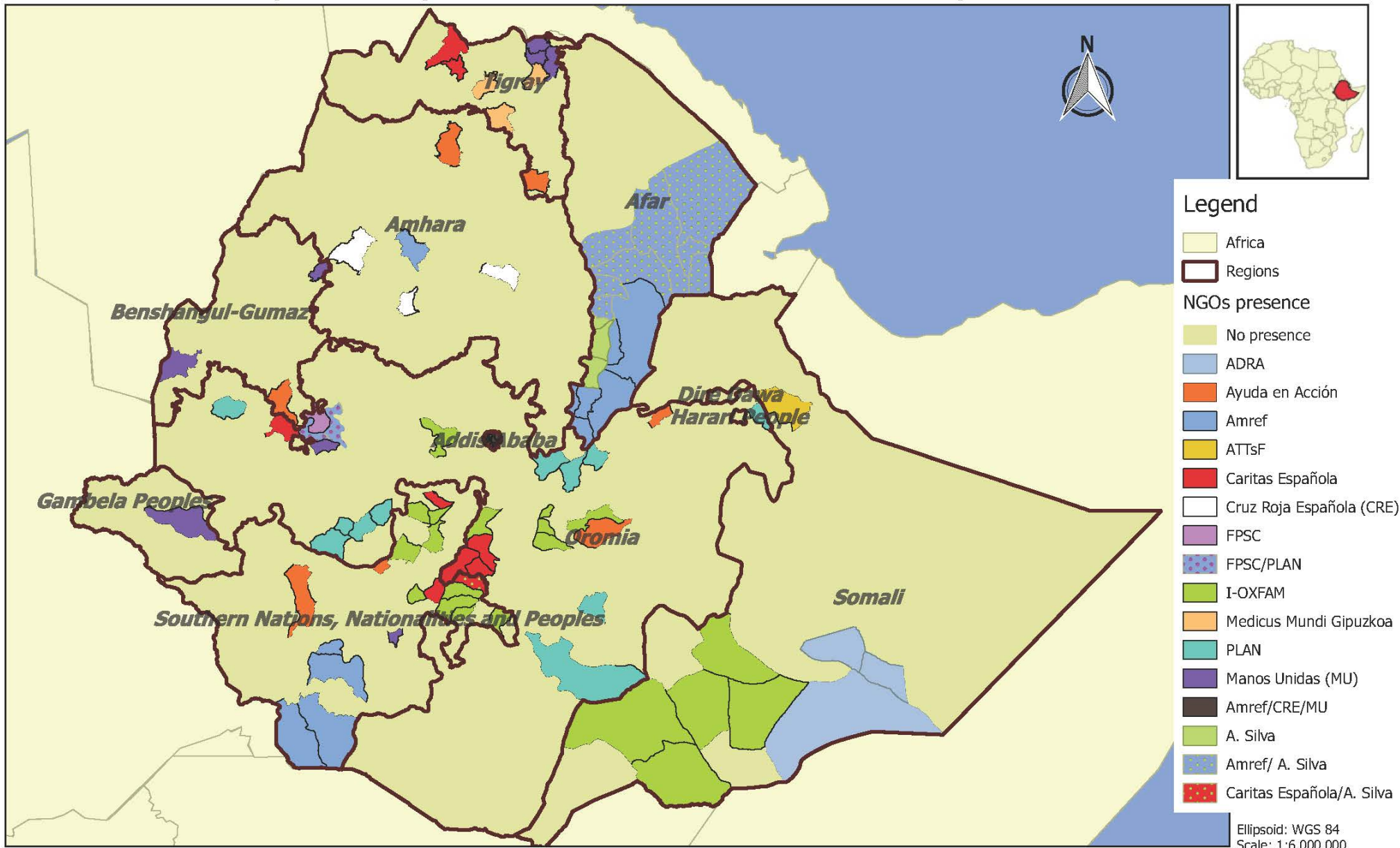


PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER



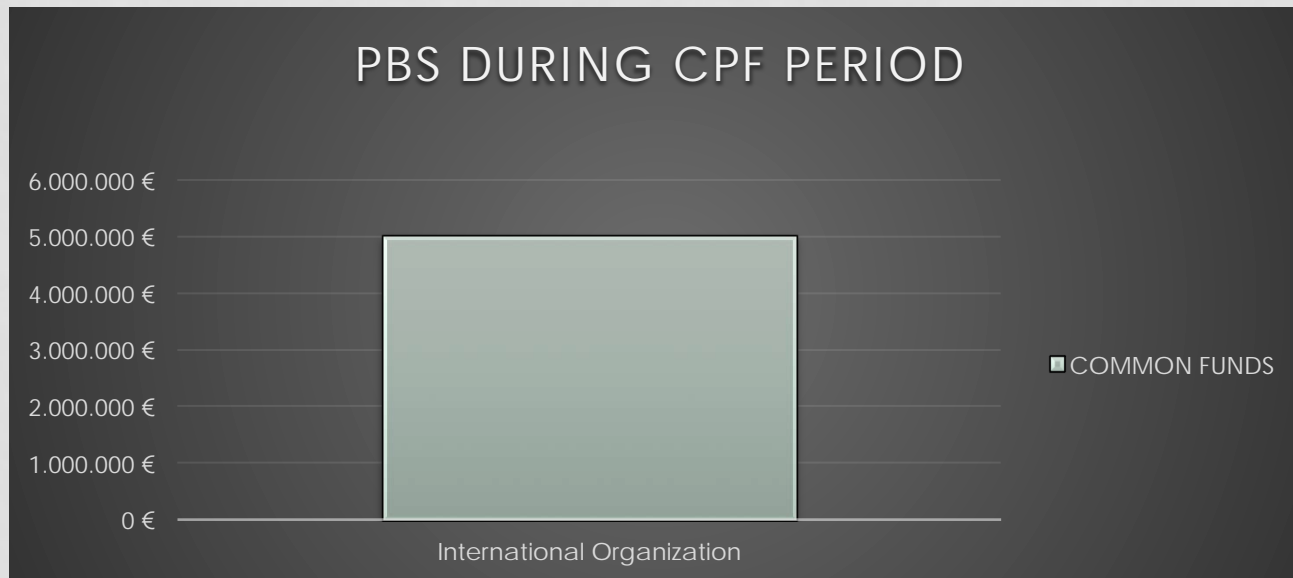
Spanish Cooperation and NGOs intervention in Ethiopia 2015



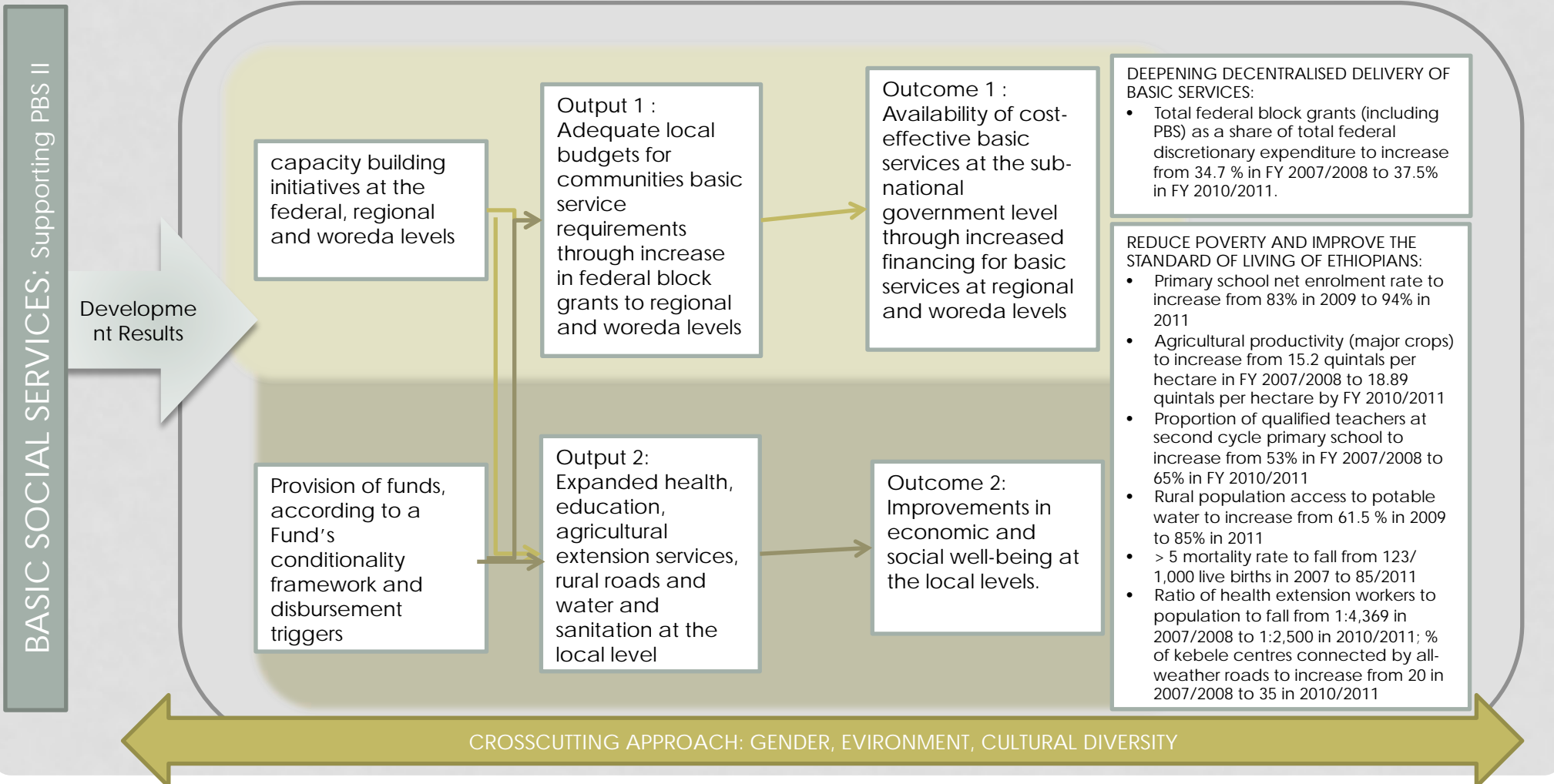
PRELIMINARY FINDINGS BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES (PBS)

The support of the Spanish Cooperation in this sector was foreseen to be focused exclusively to the Programme "Protecting Basic Services" (PBS), Component A1 (Block Grants).

- Pool Fund: 100% of the total AOD disbursed in the sector has been channeled through contributions to the PBS II (channel 1)
- Spain's contribution to PBS II amounted 2,2% of total disbursements of PBS donors: difficult to attribute overall development results to Spain
- Spain has only invested 10% of funds foreseen in the CPF to PBS Programme

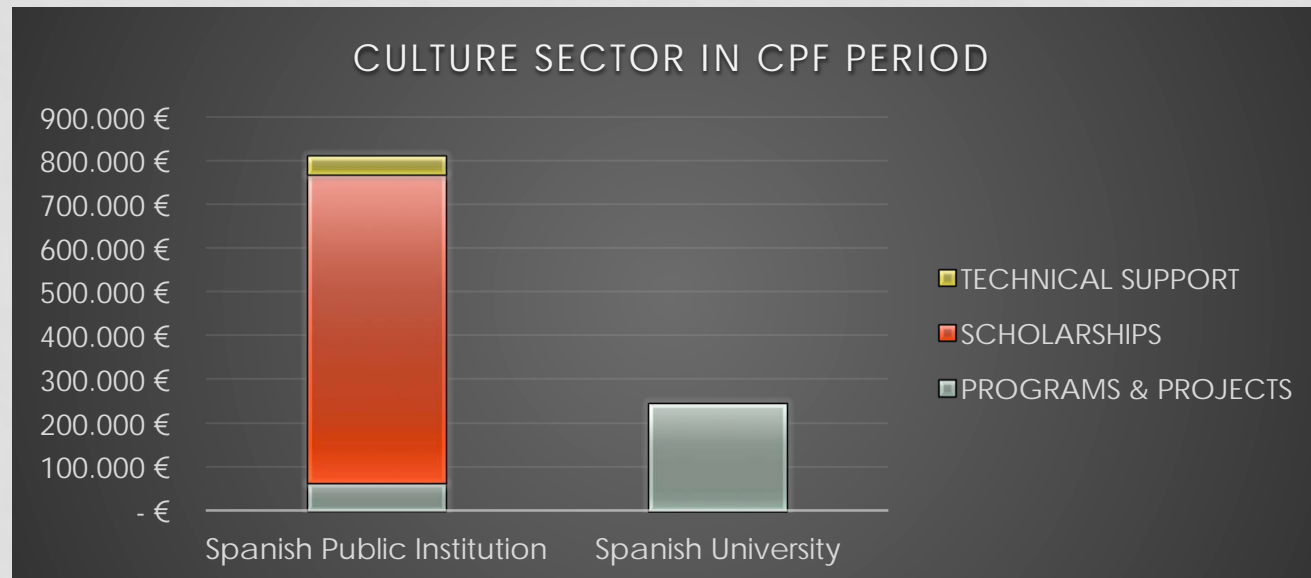


PRELIMINARY FINDINGS BASIC SOCIAL SERVICE (PBS)

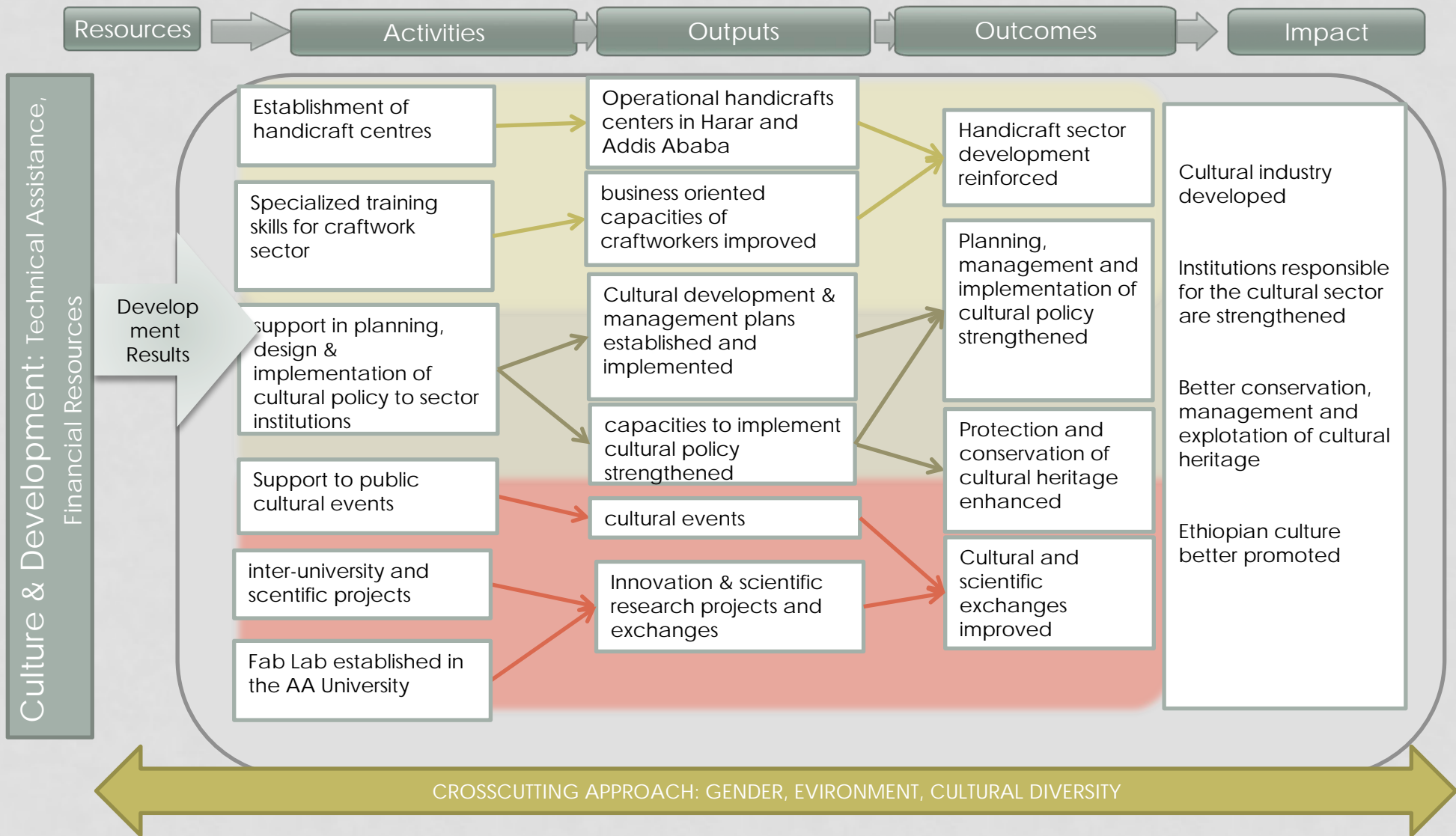


PRELIMINARY FINDINGS CULTURE

- In CPF Period there has been very little funding in Culture and no contribution at all through Channel 1 and 2.
- The 3 cultural initiatives funded directly to MoC and MoFEC (Handcraft centers in Addis and Harar, and Fablab) where disbursed prior to 2011
- The support in CPF period has been channeled mainly through scholarships and small projects:
 - 26 scholarships for postgraduate studies
 - 5 projects for interuniversity cooperation



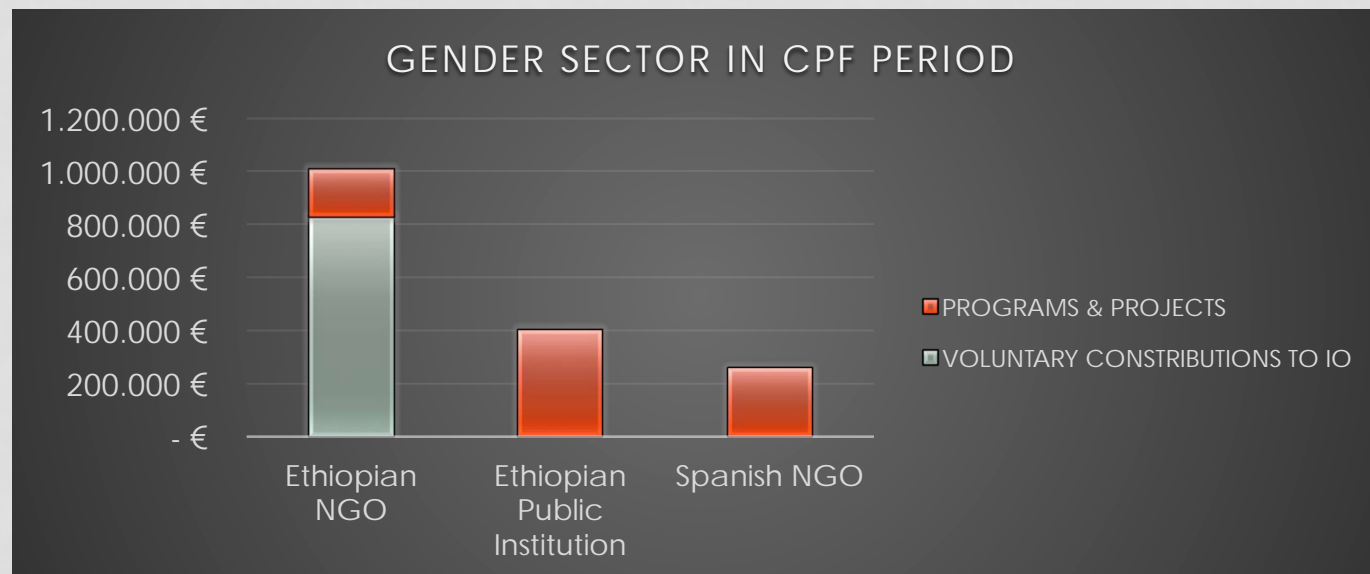
PRELIMINARY FINDINGS CULTURE



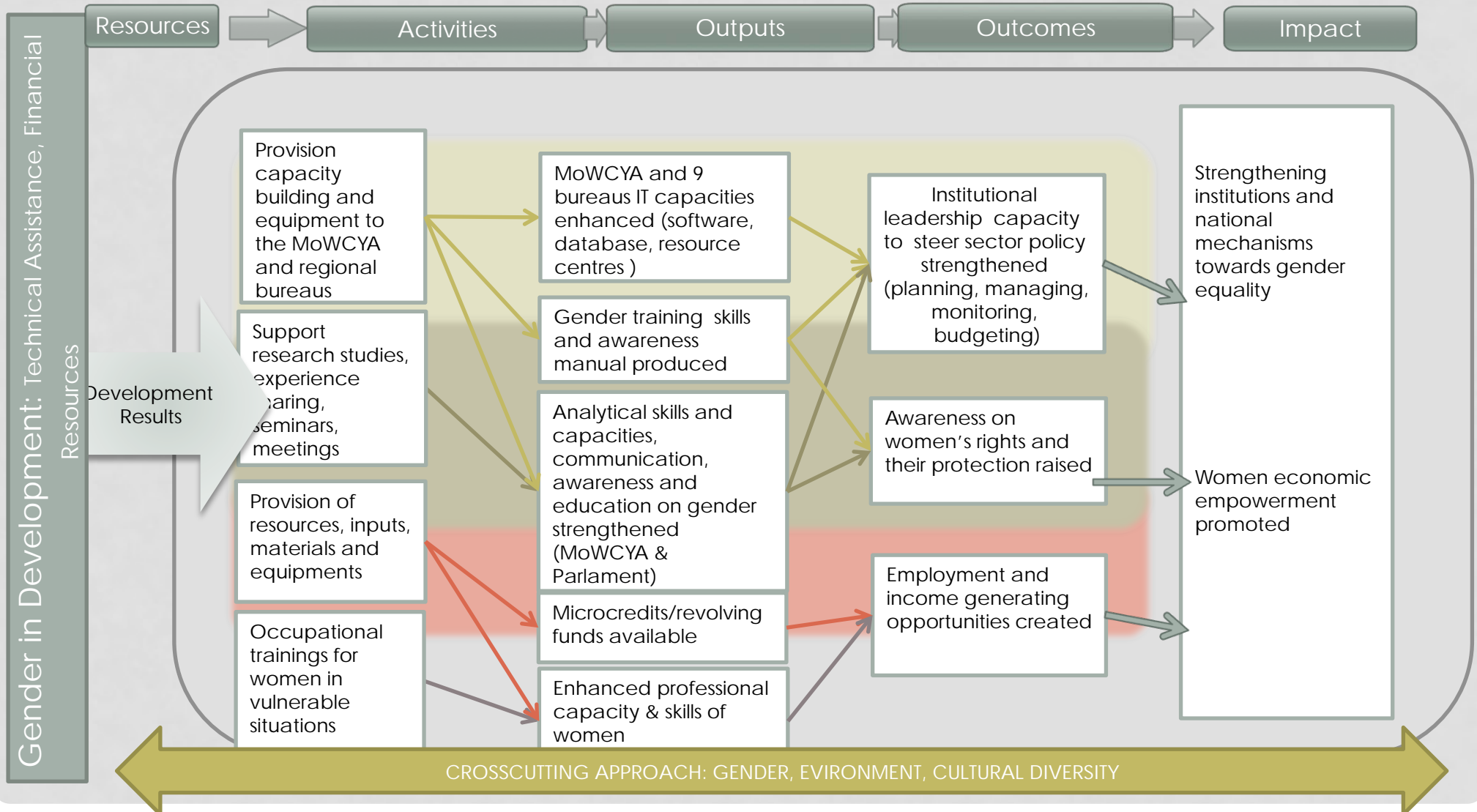
PRELIMINARY FINDINGS GENDER

The support has been channeled through Programmes and Projects as follows:

- Direct contribution to the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MoWCYA) (400,000 euros)
- 7 Local NGOs projects (1.005.492 euros) on women economic empowerment of which:
 - 3 Multilateral initiatives supported at the global level (NEPAD Fund) (830, 090 euros) (No decision making at Ethiopia AECID level)
- 5 small project channeled through Spanish NGOs and funded by Spanish Autonomous regions

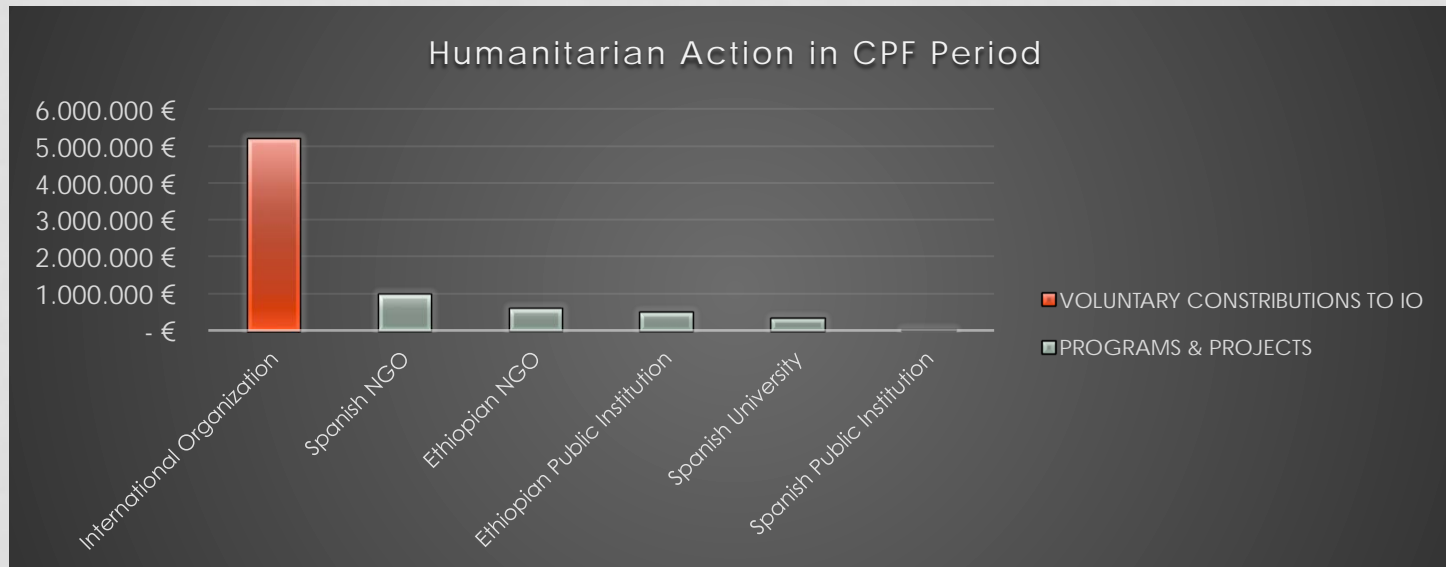


PRELIMINARY FINDINGS GENDER



PRELIMINARY FINDINGS HUMANITARIAN ACTION

- The support has been channeled mainly through international organizations:
 - 7 actions implemented by UNHCR, WHO, WFP (2), OCHA (2) and ICRC
 - 5 actions implemented by Spanish NGOs and 4 by Ethiopian NGOs (Open and permanent call)
 - 1 direct contribution to DRMFSS for “Building resilience in Ethiopia” Programme
 - 1 Programme (with 2 phases) in Refugee Camp through private and public initiative



PRELIMINARY FINDINGS CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- Although, the SC recognizes gender equity, environmental sustainability and cultural diversity as cross cutting issues within its programmes, the CPF document mentions only the need to mainstream gender in general and environmental sustainability within the Rural Development and fight against hunger sector
- Overall, there is no proper analysis and guidance on what are the relevant issues at stake in Ethiopia in relation to gender, environmental sustainability and cultural diversity.
- Gender: In Rural Development, overall, programmes have specific activities to include women and promote their economic empowerment (CIG and SACCOS) but no explicit strategy to address structural causes of gender inequality
- Environment: Little environmental considerations and impact studies, e.g basin/catchment based approach? natural resource conservation around the water infrastructure?

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AID EFFECTIVENESS STRATEGIC & OPERATIONAL LEVEL

HOW HAS THE CPF CONTRIBUTED TO AID EFFECTIVENESS?

OWNERSHIP: overall strong ownership of the GoE

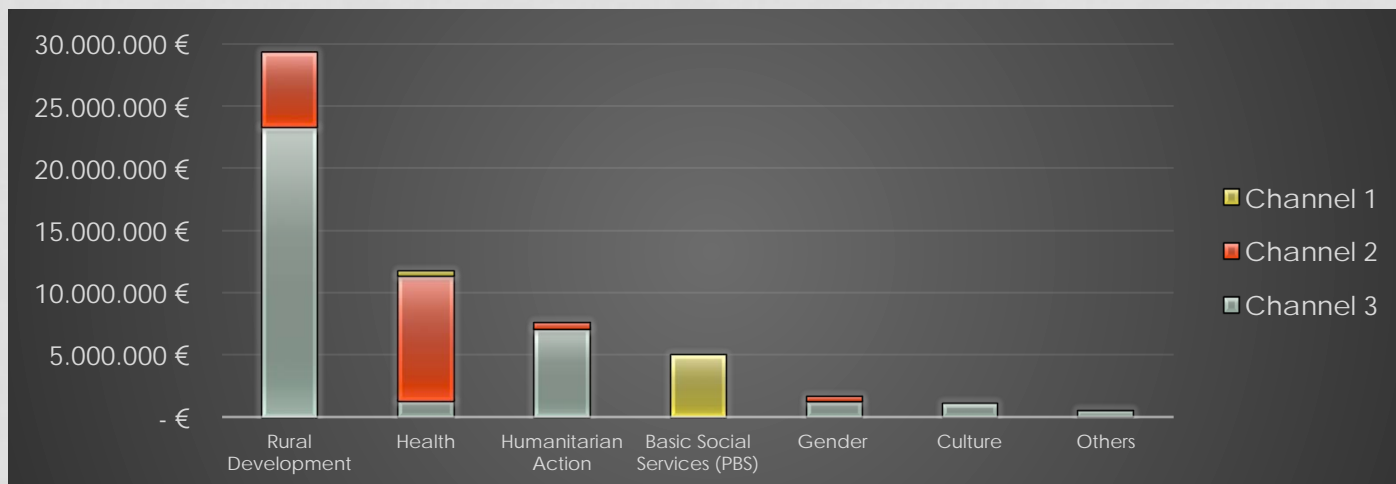
- Strong ownership and leadership of the Ethiopian Government over their development policies, existence of national and sectoral development strategies and plans, availability of national funds allocated to development, commitment to the Paris Declaration
- MoH has national health policy and four consecutive phases of comprehensive Health Sector Development Plans (HSDP I, HSDP II, HSDP III and HSDP IV). The first HSDP is developed in 1996/97
- MoA leads the sectoral strategy Policy and Investment Framework (PIF - 2010-2020) which represents the National Agriculture Investment Plan for Ethiopia in line with the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP).
- MoFEC leads PBS by defining priorities and implementing the programme. The government's contribution has progressively increased (GOE's contribution to PBS budget has increased from 64 % in PBS I to 85 % in PBS III).
- Difficult to assess MoWCYA and MoCT ownership. No comprehensive sectoral strategic policy are referred to in SC support. GTP I does promote gender and culture as crosscutting sectors.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AID EFFECTIVENESS STRATEGIC & OPERATIONAL LEVEL

HOW HAS THE CPF CONTRIBUTED TO AID EFFECTIVENESS?

ALIGNMENT:

- Aligned with GTP calendar and priorities. Strong sectoral alignment with the priorities of the GoE national and sectoral strategies
- Weak alignment in terms of fund channelling:
 - Planned: 80% through channel 1 and 2 (on budget) and 20% through channel 3 (off budget)
 - Real: 39% through channel 1 and 2 (on budget) and 61% through channel 3 (off budget)
 - Explanation:
 - Financial drop of the Spanish Aid: Foreseen contribution to PBS cancelled; Other Channel 1& 2 funds decreased (e.g. Health); Commitment with Spanish NGO in Ethiopia maintained
 - Structural constraint in AECID (main funder): Planning according to results but budget allocation according to instruments ; Lack of flexibility between departments that manage different instruments



PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AID EFFECTIVENESS STRATEGIC & OPERATIONAL LEVEL

HOW HAS THE CPF CONTRIBUTED TO AID EFFECTIVENESS?

HARMONIZATION:

- Financial support and active participation in donors and government coordination platforms:
 - DAG, HPN (Health), RED&FS (Rural Development)..
- Active participation in joint reviews:
 - SDG Pool Fund, AGP, PBS...
- Weak harmonization in the case of Amhara Health System strengthening program, gender, culture and programs developed by NGO in Rural Development
- Missed opportunities of further coordination and complementarity among Spanish actors:
 - E.g. AGP and Rural Development programmes by Spanish NGOs in Oromia and Somali

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AID EFFECTIVENESS STRATEGIC & OPERATIONAL LEVEL

HOW HAS THE CPF CONTRIBUTED TO AID EFFECTIVENESS?

MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY

- MOFEC- SC:
 - The SC participated and contributed to High Level Forums and timely reports on disbursement made on the Aid Management Platform (AMP).
 - Underestimation of Spanish Aid: AMP only includes channel 1&2, although SC avails high volume of resources through channel 3 not reported.
 - CPF is not used as an overall monitoring framework of the Spanish Aid in Ethiopia: there is neither annual review meetings nor written reports or mid term review.
 - Bilateral engagement seems to be based on problem resolving of specific projects rather than comprehensive strategic dialogue.
- Line Ministries:
 - Mutual accountability mechanisms within priority sectors where SWG are functioning. Annual reports both technical and financial, annual disbursement plan and annual performance report prepared by sector ministries (MoH, MoA, MoFED).

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AID EFFECTIVENESS STRATEGIC & OPERATIONAL LEVEL

HOW HAS THE CPF CONTRIBUTED TO AID EFFECTIVENESS:

PREDICTABILITY:

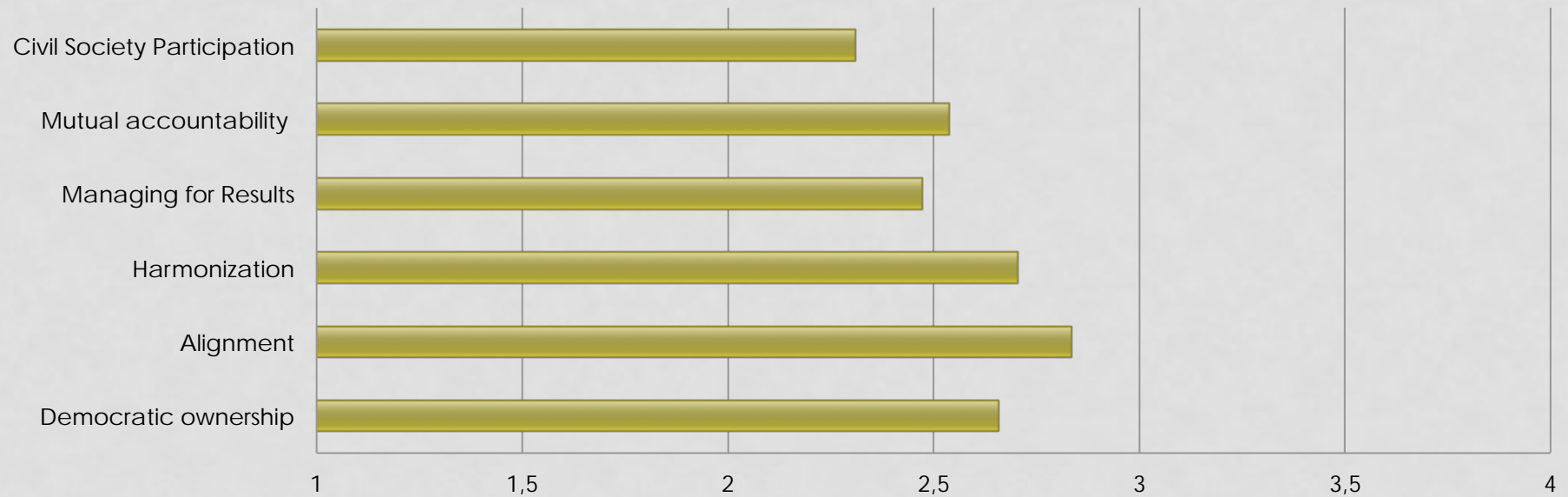
- CPF budgetary commitments have not been met:

	CPF BUDGET 2011-2015	SPANISH ODA 2011-2014	DEVIATION
PBS	52.570.000 €	5.000.000 €	↓ -90%
HEALTH	25.750.000 €	11.876.463 €	↓ -54%
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	16.650.000 €	23.784.107 €	↑ 43%
GENDER	5.250.000 €	1.272.332 €	↓ -76%
CULTURE	1.200.000 €	780.334 €	→ -35%
HUMANITARIAN ACTION		7.742.157 €	
OTHERS		1.127.165 €	
Total	101.420.000 €	51.582.558 €	↓ -49%

- CPF implementation coincides with budgetary constraints due to financial crisis (Spanish ODA in Africa has been reduced 85% between 2007-2014)
- No reporting to MoFEC of foreseen annual disbursements → limited predictability of the Spanish aid (as most of the funders)
- However, exceptional multiannual commitments to specific programs (SDG and AGP)

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AID EFFECTIVENESS STRATEGIC & OPERATIONAL LEVEL

CPF contribution to advance in the aid effectiveness principles in Ethiopia



Resources

Activities

Outputs

Outcomes

Impact

POLICY DIALOGUE

Evidence & Advice

INTERNAL WORK/ REFLECTION

- Commissioning or carrying out research:
- Promote innovative new policies and programmes among the donor community based on experiences with a pilot programme,
 - Provide research and advisory support to a southern government to assist with a process of reform;

CHANNELS

- National and international policy discourses/ debates
- Formal and informal meetings
- Policy briefs and seminars

INFLUENCING MECHANISM

- Research and analysis, good practice
- Evidence- based argument
- Providing advisory support
- Developing and piloting new policy approaches

No structured evidence generating studies or research works.
 No clear strategy and forum to bring the innovative and best practices (experiences) from NGOs working on rural development projects to higher level policy dialogue forums. MoA has produced guidelines on how to better work with NGOs and experience sharing in the sector. Idea is to create a platform.

Public Campaigns & Advocacy

INTERNAL WORK/ REFLECTION

- Clear and focused policy goals (eg. build up public support for a new policy)
- Designing public messaging and campaigning: to communicate the rationale for a proposed reform, or using television and radio to raise public awareness of an issue

CHANNELS

- Public and political debates in developing countries
- Public meetings, speeches, presentations
- Television, newspapers, radio and other media

INFLUENCING MECHANISM

- Public communications and campaigns
- Public education
- Providing advisory support
- Developing and piloting new policy approaches

- Framing debates and getting issues on to the political agenda
- Encouraging discursive commitments from states and other policy actors
- Changes in the process whereby policy decisions are made, such as opening new spaces for policy dialogue
- Affecting policy content
- Influencing behaviour change in key actors

Assumptions

INTERNAL WORK/ REFLECTION

- Clear and focused policy goals
- Understanding the key institutions and spaces, and how they affect decision- making
- Identifying natural allies, developing relationships and credibility with policy actors, and understanding the nature of the policy process and institutional access

CHANNELS

- Direct interaction with decision-makers, allies and other key players:
- Membership and participation in negotiations, meetings, boards and committees
- Direct communications with government ministers,
- Semi- formal and informal channels

- Spain seen as a reliable, constructive and consistent partner, despite small contribution in SDG Pool Fund and AGP

INFLUENCING MECHANISM

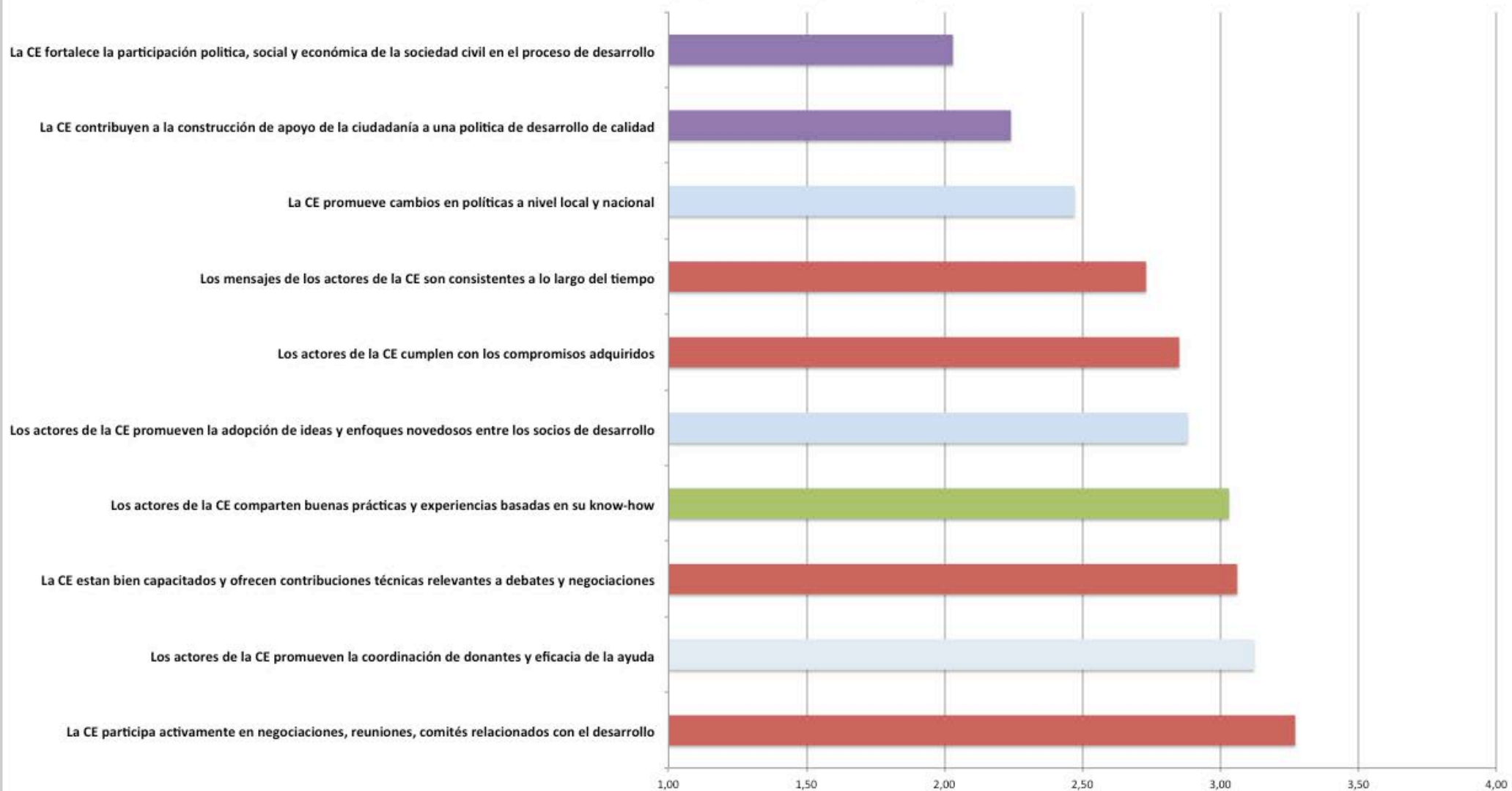
- Face-to-face meetings and discussions
- Relationship and trust
- Direct incentives and diplomacy

- Active participation in strategic and technical decision making structures, forums and joint missions (Co-chair AGP & MDG Pool Fund; Joint Budget Aid Review process; Joint Review and Implementation Support).
- Lobbied other DPs to join the AGP and MDG Pool Fund
- Weak dialogue in other sectors (Culture, gender, PBS), at regional level and with NGOs

Lobbying approaches

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS POLICY DIALOGUE

Valaración del papel de la Cooperación Española



PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

- Implementation and fulfilment of financial commitments conditioned by budgetary constraints and cuts in Spanish ODA. (-49% from CPF planned resources).
- Despite cuts, Spain has managed to keep commitments in two strategic priority sectors: Health and Rural Development and to maximize its limited resources thanks to pooling resources with other stakeholders

Strengths:

1. Design followed a phased and inclusive process, with a high degree of alignment with GoE development policies and strategies.
2. Continuity in the sectors worked before CPF and progressive sector concentration. Geographic concentration just for NGOs
3. CPF has helped to better structure the work of the SC in Ethiopia by providing a reference framework for AECID and guide its work with Ethiopian institutions
4. Strong ownership of the GoE, and robust sector alignment with its priorities in Social Services, Health and Agriculture. First two sectors also in terms of funds channelling, not in Agriculture.
5. The decision of focusing funds to Health through public institutions only=> decreases fragmentation and is coherent with the institutional strengthening approach

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

Strengths:

6. Strong harmonization in those interventions channelled through basket funds: SDG Pool Fund and AGP
7. Good value for money: strategic allocation of funds (pool funds): Despite SC´s relatively small contribution in the country compare to other donors , it has visible presence in dialogue forums. Active profile in different coordination and dialogue structures with other donors and sectoral ministries: perceived as reliable, consistent and constructive partner.
8. Un elevada apropiación sectorial, y sobre todo una fuerte armonización entre donantes, facilita el diálogo de políticas, la rendición de cuentas y los resultados de desarrollo
9. NGO reach marginalized and remote areas, and work within the existing government policies, strategies and plans. They promote innovation and best practices and provide intensive and continuous support to communities.
10. Development results:
 1. Assessment of SC contribution to development results through SDG pool Fund and AGP will be based on sector reports. Attribution is not possible.
 2. Aggregated results of work of NGO pending questionnaire
 3. NGO projects visited seem to show an increase in number of Ha. Irrigated and cultivated, increase and diversification of production and saving (visited communities are the most successful). Grain storage capacities allows better marketing options (Oromia).

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

Challenges:

1. Although CPF is meant to involve all actors from the SC, de facto it guides AECID work.
2. Planning efforts hindered by low capacity and decision making at SC office level regarding programmable funds (geographic/NGOs)
3. No results based management:
 - CPF lacks a strategy for each sector defined by explicit results chains to which SC wants to contribute to:
 - Difficult to understand, coordinate and monitor each sector as a whole.
 - Thus, missed opportunity to further coordination and complementarity among Spanish actors and instruments available.
 - CPF is not used as an overall monitoring framework:
 - Internally, monitoring focuses on interventions and administrative follow up. Weak use of sector and technical expertise for monitoring
 - There is no joint monitoring mechanism between SC and MoFEC for overall follow up of CPF commitments (relation based on problem solving of specific projects)
 - Accountability: SC does not produce a consolidated report regarding overall contributions to Ethiopia. It does communicate to MoH and MoA contributions to pool funds.

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

Challenges:

4. Despite efforts to improve SC use of aid modalities, there are still stand alone and disconnected interventions (Fab lab, handicrafts, MoWCYA, nurses) with no dialogue on broader sector policy, strategy and plan in the case of MOCT, MOWCYA, BoFED.
5. Weak (or inexistent) harmonization with other channels other than basket funds (SDG Pool Fund & AGP): bilateral direct contribution and NGOs
6. Un buen alineamiento con las políticas sectoriales si no viene acompañado de una elevada apropiación sectorial y armonización no es suficiente: débil o nulo diálogo de políticas (Cultura y Género) y problemas en resultados de desarrollo (Fab Lab, Artesanía Addis, Enfermeras, Agencia del Seguro Médico?)
7. NGO not taken into account as a significant player in Rural Development despite the volume of funds (43 % of total ODA)
8. Absence of clear understanding of challenges related to crosscutting issues in the CPF and in SC interventions
9. No agreement between development and humanitarian departments on how to address recurrent crises. CPF only includes response to emergencies without mentioning chronic crises.

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

Challenges:

9. Development results Rural Development Sector:

- a) NGOs engagement in big and medium infrastructure is challenging. Sustainability is an issue. Takes most of their energy and resource away from soft activities where they have comparative advantage.
- b) NGO programmes do not tackle the whole value chain: focus on increasing production and less efforts put on market linkages.
- c) No strategy and forum to bring the innovative and best practices (experiences) from NGOs working on rural development projects to higher level policy dialogue forums.
- d) Unclear development results linkages in Public- Private projects

ÍNDICE DEL INFORME DE EVALUACIÓN

- Introducción
 - Descripción del Objeto de estudio
 - Antecedentes, Alcance y Objetivo de la evaluación
- Enfoque Metodológico
 - Dimensiones de análisis y preguntas principales
 - Fases del proceso evaluativo
 - Condicionantes, límites y ajustes del estudio
- Análisis e interpretación
 - Contexto Etiope: Descripción situación socio económica y política de desarrollo. GTP y ODM- Elementos fragilidad y cronicidad de crisis/vulnerabilidad
 - Visión de conjunto de la CE en Etiopía: análisis de AOD durante el periodo dentro del contexto de ayuda internacional a Etiopía-
 - Nivel Estratégico: diseño, gestión y seguimiento del MAP Etiopía
 - Proceso de diseño
 - Estrategia explícita / implícita ¿?:
 - Gestión y seguimiento
 - Análisis correspondencia estrategia, medios y capacidades
 - Instrumentos
 - Nivel Operativo: Contribución a los resultados de desarrollo: consecución y alcance
 - Salud
 - Desarrollo Rural y lucha contra el hambre
 - PBS
 - Cultura
 - Genero
 - Análisis de enfoques transversales
 - Contribución Eficacia de la ayuda
 - Dialogo políticas/ Programación conjunta?? Coordinación donantes, etc...
 - ONG
 - Acción Humanitaria/ Resiliencia
- Conclusiones
- Lecciones aprendidas: Conclusiones generales que indiquen buenas prácticas y que puedan ser extrapoladas y retroalimentar las acciones de la intervención en ejecución.
- Recomendaciones: derivadas de la evaluación clasificadas por destinatario o sector
- Anexos: en los que se incluirán: síntesis del encargo de la evaluación, relación de técnicas e instrumentos aplicados: informes de los estudios de caso, guiones entrevistas, cuestionarios, listado de fuentes de información

Thank you!
Ameseginalehu!
¡Gracias!



**Final Evaluation - Country Partnership Framework Ethiopia-
Spain 2011-2015**
**Evaluación Final - Marco de Asociación País Etiopía-España
2011-2015**

Welcome to this survey
Bienvenid@ a la encuesta

The Country Partnership Framework 2011-2015 (CPF) is the joint country partnership strategy that establishes the common development results between Spain and Ethiopia. As the CPF has come to an end, the Spanish Cooperation has commissioned a final evaluation, assigned to PROEVAL, to provide an overall assessment of the CPF in order to assess the changes occur and the main results achieved. As part of this evaluation, we appreciate your time in answering the following questionnaire that will allow us to collect information systematically for further analysis.

El Marco de Asociación País 2011-2015 (MAP) es la estrategia conjunta de asociación que establece los resultados de desarrollo comunes entre España y Etiopía. Ahora que le MAP ha llegado a su fin, la Cooperación Española ha encargado a PROEVAL la realización de una evaluación final con el fin de evaluar los cambios producidos y los principales resultados obtenidos. En el marco de esta evaluación, agradecemos su tiempo en responder al siguiente cuestionario que nos va a permitir recoger información de manera sistemática para su posterior análisis.

1. From the sector below please mark those which are part of your work in Ethiopia
Por favor, de los siguientes sectores marque aquellos que forman parte del trabajo de su institución en Etiopía

- Rural Development and Food Sovereignty /
Desarrollo Rural y Soberanía Alimentaria
- Health /
Salud
- Basic Social Services /
Servicios Sociales Básicos
- Gender in Development /
Género en Desarrollo
- Culture in Development /
Cultura en Desarrollo
- Humanitarian Action /
Acción Humanitaria
- Other (Specify) /
Otro (especifique)

*** 2. Please specify what is the nature of your institution:**
Por favor indique la naturaleza de su institución:

- Spanish Central Government / Administración General del Estado Español
- Spanish Regional Administration / Administración Autónoma Española
- Ethiopian Public Administration / Administración Pública Etiope
- Bilateral Donor / Donante Bilateral
- International Organization / Organización Internacional
- Spanish NGO / ONGD Española
- Ethiopian NGO / ONGD Etiope
- Spanish University / Universidad Española



3. Please specify the name of your institution and department:

Por favor indique el nombre de su organización y departamento:

4. In the last 5 years, has your organization had any professional experience with any Spanish Cooperation actors?

¿En los últimos 5 años la organización a la que representa ha tenido algún tipo de relación con algún actor de la Cooperación Española?

- Yes
Si
- No
- Do not know
No sabe



*** 5. Please specify the type of Spanish Cooperation actors with whom your organization was involved:**

Por favor indique con qué tipo de actor de la Cooperación Española ha tenido relación profesional:

- Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)
Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)
- Spanish Autonomous Regions
Comunidad Autónoma España
- Spanish NGO
ONGD Española
- Spanish Private Company
Empresa Española
- Others
Otros

In case you have answered "others" please specify
Si ha respondido "otros" por favor indique el actor

6. Please specify the name of your institution and department:

Por favor indique el nombre de su organización y departamento:

7. Please specify in which aspects is the CPF useful to guide the work of your institution in Ethiopia, if any.

Por favor indique en qué aspectos el MAP es útil para orientar el trabajo realizado por su institución en Etiopía, en su caso.

	Very useful Muy útil	Quite useful Bastante útil	Little usefull poco útil	Not useful at all Nada útil	Do not know No sabe
Strategic Planning Planificación Estratégica	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Labour division between Spanish Cooperation stakeholders División de trabajo entre actores de la Cooperación Española	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Coordination of actions between Spanish Cooperation stakeholders Coordinación de acciones entre actores de la Cooperación Española	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Monitoring of results Seguimiento de resultados	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Higher level of information regarding development in Ethiopia Mayor nivel de información sobre el trabajo en desarrollo en Etiopía	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (specify)

Otro (especifique)

8. In your opinion ¿how would you value the level of implementation of the following aid effectiveness principles in Ethiopia in 2011 in your main working sector?

Según su opinión ¿cómo valoraría el nivel de implementación de los siguientes principios de eficacia de la ayuda en Etiopía en 2011 en su principal sector de trabajo?

	Very High / Muy alto	High / Alto	Low / Bajo	Very Low / Muy Bajo	Do not know / No sabe
Democratic ownership (Ethiopia effectively leads national sectoral development policies) Apropiación democrática (Etiopía ejerce un liderazgo efectivo sobre su política de desarrollo sectorial)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alignment (donor countries are aligned behind national sectoral development objectives and use local systems) Alineamiento (los países donantes basan sus ayudas en las estrategias de desarrollo y los procedimientos de los países receptores)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Harmonization (donor countries coordinate, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication) Armonización (los países donantes se coordinan entre sí, simplifican sus procedimientos y comparten información para evitar duplicidad)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Very High / Muy alto	High / Alto	Low / Bajo	Very Low / Muy Bajo	Do not know / No sabe
Managing for Results (Ethiopia and donors shift focus to development results and results get measured) Enfoque en Resultados (Etiopía y los países donantes enfocan la ayuda en los propios resultados y su medición)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mutual accountability (Ethiopia and donors are accountable for development results) Rendición mutua de cuentas (Etiopía y donantes se comprometen a rendir cuentas mutuamente en torno a los resultados de desarrollo)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Civil Society Participation (civil society/advisory body participate in the establishment of national development strategies) Participación de la Sociedad Civil (sociedad civil/órganos consultivos participan en la definición de políticas de desarrollo)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. In your opinion ¿to what extent has the CPF contributed to advance in the following aid effectiveness principles in Ethiopia in 2011 in your main working sector? Según su opinión ¿en qué medida el MAP ha contribuido a avanzar en los siguientes principios de eficacia de la ayuda en Etiopía en 2011 en su principal sector de trabajo?					
	The CPF has been critical to advance / El MAP ha sido esencial en los avances	The CPF has had a significant influence / El MAP ha tenido una influencia significativa	The CPF has had a limited influence/ El MAP ha tenido una influencia limitada	The CPF has had no influence / El MAP no ha tenido influencia	Do not know / No sabe
Democratic ownership (Ethiopia effectively leads national sectoral development policies) Apropiación democrática (Etiopía ejerce un liderazgo efectivo sobre su política de desarrollo sectorial)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	The CPF has been critical to advance / El MAP ha sido esencial en los avances	The CPF has had a significant influence / El MAP ha tenido una influencia significativa	The CPF has had a limited influence/ El MAP ha tenido una influencia limitada	The CPF has had no influence / El MAP no ha tenido influencia	Do not know / No sabe
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Alignment (donor countries are aligned behind national sectoral development objectives and use local systems)
 Alineamiento (los países donantes basan sus ayudas en las estrategias de desarrollo y los procedimientos de los países receptores)

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Harmonization (donor countries coordinate, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication)
 Armonización (los países donantes se coordinan entre sí, simplifican sus procedimientos y comparten información para evitar duplicidad)

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Managing for Results (Ethiopia and donors shift focus to development results and results get measured)
 Enfoque en Resultados (Etiopía y los países donantes enfocan la ayuda en los propios resultados y su medición)

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Mutual accountability (Ethiopia and donors are accountable for development results)
 Rendición mutua de cuentas (Etiopía y donantes se comprometen a rendir cuentas mutuamente en torno a los resultados de desarrollo)

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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The CPF has been critical to advance / El MAP ha sido esencial en los avances	The CPF has had a significant influence / El MAP ha tenido una influencia significativa	The CPF has had a limited influence/ El MAP ha tenido una influencia limitada	The CPF has had no influence / El MAP no ha tenido influencia	Do not know / No sabe
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Civil Society Participation
(civil society/advisory
body participate in the
establishment of national
development strategies)
Participación de la
Sociedad Civil (sociedad
civil/órganos consultivos
participan en la defición
de políticas de desarrollo

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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**10. Please specify to what extent your institution was involved in the design of the Country Programme Partnership (CPF) 2011-2015 between Ethiopia and Spain
Por favor indique a que nivel participó su institución en el diseño del Marco de Asociación País (MAP) 2011-2015 entre Etiopía y España**

- Actively involved (informed about the whole process, participation in meetings, decision making...)
Involucrado/a activamente (informado de todo el proceso, participación en reuniones, toma de decisiones...)
- Barely involved (informed about the process but with limited participation: at least one meeting or interview)
Apenas involucrado/a (informado/a sobre el proceso pero con poca participación: al menos una reunión o entrevista)
- Not involved (no participation at all but informed about the process)
No involucrado/a (sin ninguna participación pero informado sobre el proceso)
- Not involved nor informed
Ni involucrado/a ni informado/a

**11. Please assess the following statements regarding the role of the Spanish Cooperation actors in Ethiopia in the last 5 years:
Por favor valore las siguientes afirmaciones respecto al papel de la Cooperación Española en Etiopía en los últimos 5 años:**

Totally agree/Totalmente de acuerdo	Partially agree/Parcialmente de acuerdo	Partially disagree/ parcialmente en desacuerdo	Totally disagree/totalmente en desacuerdo	Don't know/ No sabe
---	---	--	---	------------------------

The Spanish Cooperation
actors actively participate
in development related
negotiations, meetings,
boards and/ or
committees/Los actores
de la CE participan
activamente en
negociaciones, reuniones,
comités relacionados con
el desarrollo

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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	Totally agree/Totalmente de acuerdo	Partially agree/Parcialmente de acuerdo	Partially disagree/parcialmente en desacuerdo	Totally disagree/totalmente en desacuerdo	Don't know/ No sabe
The Spanish Cooperation actors are resourceful partners with relevant technical contributions to debates and negotiations/Los actores de la CE estan bien capacitados y ofrecen contribuciones técnicas relevantes a debates y negociaciones	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Spanish Cooperation actors actively promote the adoption of innovative ideas and approaches by development partners/Los actores de la CE promueven la adopción de ideas y enfoques novedosos entre los socios de desarrollo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The messages conveyed by the Spanish Cooperation actors are consistent throughout time/Los mensajes de los actores de la CE son consistentes a lo largo del tiempo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Spanish Cooperation actors are results driven and show flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances/Los actores de la CE están orientados a resultados y demuestran flexibilidad para adaptarse a los cambios	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Spanish Cooperation actors promote change in policies and practices at local and national level (promote pro-poor policies, recognition of specific groups such as disabled people)/La CE promueve cambios en políticas a nivel local y nacional	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Totally agree/Totalmente de acuerdo	Partially agree/Parcialmente de acuerdo	Partially disagree/parcialmente en desacuerdo	Totally disagree/totalmente en desacuerdo	Don't know/ No sabe
The Spanish Cooperation actors promote donor coordination and aid effectiveness/Los actores de la CE promueven la coordinación de donantes y eficacia de la ayuda	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Spanish Cooperation actors help building civil society organizations for a quality development policy/Los actores de la CE contribuyen a la construcción de apoyo de la ciudadanía a una política de desarrollo de calidad	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Spanish Cooperation actors share good practices and experiences based on their expertise/Los actores de la CE comparten buenas prácticas y experiencias basadas en su know-how	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Spanish Cooperation actors deliver results based on the commitments made/Los actores de la CE cumplen con los compromisos adquiridos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Spanish Cooperation actors reach marginalized and isolated areas with little or poor public services delivery/Los actores de la CE están presentes en áreas marginadas con escasos servicios públicos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Spanish Cooperation actors provide swift and flexible response to humanitarian crises/Los actores de la CE responden con agilidad y flexibilidad a las crisis humanitarias	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Totally agree/Totalmente de acuerdo	Partially agree/Parcialmente de acuerdo	Partially disagree/parcialmente en desacuerdo	Totally disagree/totalmente en desacuerdo	Don't know/ No sabe
--	-------------------------------------	---	---	---	---------------------

The Spanish Cooperation actors strengthen local CSO/CBO's political, social and economic participation in the development process/
la CE fortalece la participación política, social y económica de la sociedad civil en el proceso de desarrollo

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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The Spanish Cooperation actors integrate crosscutting approaches (gender, environmental sustainability and cultural diversity) in planning and monitoring/Los actores de la CE integran enfoques transversales en su planificación y seguimiento

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

Other (specify)
Otro (especifique)

12. Overall, does your institution consider Ethiopia a fragile state?

En términos generales, considera su institución a Etiopía como un estado frágil?

- Yes
Si
- No

13. If so, describe why you consider Ethiopia as a fragile state

En su caso, describa por qué se considera Etiopía un Estado frágil

14. In your opinion, which specific elements of fragility have been considered in designing and implementating the CPF?

En su opinión ¿qué elementos específicos de fragilidad se han tenido en cuenta en el diseño e implementación del MAP?



CPF Questionnaire Rural Development and Food Sovereignty/ Encuesta MAP Desarrollo Rural y Soberanía Alimentaria

Welcome to this survey
Bienvenido a esta encuesta

The next survey is addressed to the actors who have implemented interventions ([to see on this link](#)), all co-financed by the Spanish Cooperation on Rural Development and Food Sovereignty.

The questions are aimed specifically at your organization interventions detailed in the link and responses should be based on them.

Therefore, we recommend that you carefully read the entire survey before proceeding to answer because it may require supporting documentation or support of a co-worker to answer some questions.

Thank you for the effort and for participating! Your feedback is important to help improve the work of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia.

La siguiente encuesta está dirigida a los actores que han ejecutado las intervenciones ([a consultar en este enlace](#)), todas ellas financiadas por la Cooperación Española en el sector de Desarrollo Rural y Soberanía Alimentaria.

Las preguntas están dirigidas específicamente a las intervenciones de su organización detalladas en el enlace y las respuestas deben basarse en ellas.

Por lo tanto, recomendamos que lean detenidamente toda la encuesta antes de proceder a su respuesta, ya que tal vez necesiten documentación soporte o apoyo de algún compañero de trabajo para responder a algunas preguntas.

¡Muchas gracias por el esfuerzo y por participar! Sus comentarios son importantes para contribuir a la mejora del trabajo de la Cooperación Española en Etiopía.

1. Please specify what is the nature of your institution:

1. Por favor indique la naturaleza de su institución:

- Ethiopian Public Administration / Administración Pública Etiope
- International Organization / Organización Internacional
- Spanish NGO / ONGD Española
- Ethiopian NGO / ONGD Etiope
- Spanish University / Universidad Española
- Spanish Private Sector/ Sector Privado España
- Ethiopian Private Sector/Sector Privado Etiope
- Spanish Public Institution/Institución Publica Española

2. Please specify the name of your institution and department:

2. Por favor indique el nombre de su organización y departamento:

CPF Questionnaire Rural Development and Food Sovereignty/ Encuesta MAP Desarrollo Rural y Soberanía Alimentaria

Description of activities/Descripción de actividades

According to the CPF Theory of Change for the Rural development and Food Sovereignty sector ([see link](#)), please read hereunder the different groups of activities that have been implemented in the frame of the CPF 2011-2015.

Group 1: Capacity building, training and experience sharing activities

Description: Training and capacity building actions for public institutions, farmers organisations and cooperatives, Ngo, private sector, etc: e.g: actions to improve technical advisory and support services, governance structures of organisations, farmers committees, management and technical trainings to enhance production and commercialisation, participation in market fairs, etc.

Group 2: Provision of agricultural inputs and equipment

Description: Provision of agricultural supplies (seeds, tools, fertilizer, packaging, etc..) Equipment (vehicles, furniture, computer, generator)

Group 3: Construction/rehabilitation of small scale infrastructure

Description: Small-scale rural infrastructure: eg. rural road, access potable water, irrigation schemes, water pumps, storage facilities, market stands

Group 4: Making financial resources and rural financial services available

Description: Actions related to rural credit and insurance, revolving funds, microcredits, strengthening of SACCOs, income generating activities, saving schemes

Group 5: Sustainable land management and natural resources conservation actions

Description: Soil conservation, rangeland management, terracing, reforestation and tree planting

Group 6: Other

Description: please describe in question 1

De acuerdo a la Teoría del Cambio del MAP en el sector de Desarrollo Rural y Soberanía Alimentaria ([vea enlace](#)), por favor lea detenidamente los distintos grupos de actividades que han sido desarrolladas en el marco del MAP 2011-2015

Grupo 1: Capacitación, formación e intercambio de experiencias

Descripción: acciones de formación y capacitación para instituciones, organizaciones y cooperativas de agricultores, ONG, sector privado, etc: por ejemplo: acciones para mejorar la asesoría técnica y servicios de apoyo, las estructuras de gobierno de las organizaciones, comités de agricultores, gestión y capacitación técnica para mejorar la producción y comercialización, participación en ferias de mercado, etc.

Grupo 2: Provisión de insumos y equipos agrícolas

Descripción: Provisión de insumos agrícolas (semillas, herramientas, fertilizantes, envases, etc ..) Equipo (vehículos, mobiliario, equipo, generador)

Grupo 3: Construcción / rehabilitación de infraestructuras a pequeña escala

Descripción:infraestructura rural de pequeña escala. Por ejemplo, caminos rurales, el acceso al agua potable, sistemas de riego, bombas de agua, instalaciones para almacenamiento, puestos de mercado, etc..

Grupo 4: Facilitar disponibilidad de los recursos y servicios financieros rurales

Descripción:acciones relacionadas con el crédito rural y de microseguros, fondos rotatorios, microcréditos, fortalecimiento de las cooperativas de crédito, actividades generadoras de ingresos, planes de ahorro

Grupo 5: gestión sostenible y conservación de los recursos naturales de conservación

Descripción :conservación de suelos, gestión de pastizales, aterrazamiento, reforestación y la plantación de árboles

Grupo 6 Otros: En caso necesario, describa más abajo

3. Please indicate below which of the following group of activities has been (or is being) implemented through your interventions. If relevant, describe additional activities not included below that are part of your interventions

3. Por favor indique a continuación qué grupo de actividades se han llevado (o se están llevando) a cabo a través de sus intervenciones. Si procede, describa actividades adicionales no incluidas en la descripción previa relevantes para sus intervenciones

Part of the interventions / forma parte de la(s)
intervencion(es)

Relevance/Relevancia

Group 1: Capacity building, training and experience sharing activities/ Grupo 1: Capacitación, formación, intercambio de experiencias

Group 2: Provision of agricultural inputs and equipment / Provisión de equipamiento e insumos agrícolas

Group 3: Construction/rehabilitation of small scale rural infrastructure/ construcción y/o rehabilitación de pequeña infraestructura rural

Group 4:Making financial resources and rural financial services available/Facilitar disponibilidad de recursos y servicios financieros rurales

Part of the interventions / forma parte de la(s)
intervencion(es)

Relevance/Relevancia

Group 5: Sustainable land
management and natural
resources conservation
actions/gestión sostenible
y conservación de
recursos naturales

Group 6 Other (as
described below/ como se
describe abajo)

If relevant, describe additional activities not included in group 1 to 5, that are part of your interventions

Por favor, si procede, describa actividades adicionales no incluidas en los grupos del 1 al 5 que han sido parte de sus intervenciones

4. From 1 to 100, please indicate for each group of activities an estimation of the financial resources used. The final total should sum up 100

4. Por favor indique a continuación de 1 a 100 para cada grupo de actividades una estimación de uso de recursos financieros. La suma de todos los datos numéricos debe ser 100

Group 1: Capacity building,
training and experience
sharing activities/ Grupo 1:
Capacitación, formación,
intercambio de experiencias

Group 2: Provision of
agricultural inputs and
equipment / Provisión de
equipamiento e insumos
agricolas

Group 3:
Construction/rehabilitation of
small scale rural
infrastructure/ construcción
y/o rehabilitación de
pequeña infraestructura
rural

Group 4: Making financial
resources and rural financial
services available/Facilitar
disponibilidad de recursos y
servicios financieros rurales

Group 5: Sustainable land
management and natural
resources conservation
actions/gestión sostenible y
conservación de recursos
naturales

Group 6 Other/ Otros

5. Please assess the following outputs regarding their level of achievement with regard to what was planned (1st drop list) and to how significant you think the interventions have been to achieve them (2nd drop list). For the last assessment please use the rates below:

Very significant: it is reasonable to say that under the same circumstances without the activities of the project the output would not have been achieved

Significant: it is reasonable to say that the activities of the project have directly enabled to achieve the output and there is clear evidence of it

Somehow significant: it is reasonable to say that the activities of the project were helpful to achieve the outputs but there is no clear evidence

Not significant: under the same circumstances without the project it is very likely that the output would have been achieved anyway

Not applicable

5. Por favor valore los siguientes productos (outputs) en función de su grado de consecución según lo planificado (1º desplegable) y en función de cuán significativa (s) han sido/son la(s) intervencion(es) para alcanzarlos (2º desplegable). En este último caso, utilice las siguientes valoraciones:

Muy significativo: es razonable decir que bajo las mismas circunstancias, sin las actividades de las intervenciones no se habría alcanzado el output.

Significativo: es razonable decir que las actividades de las intervenciones han permitido directamente alcanzar el output y hay evidencias claras de ello

Algo significativo: Es razonable decir que las actividades de las intervenciones han sido

utiles para alcanzar el output aunque no hay evidencias claras

No significativo: bajo las mismas circunstancias sin las intervenciones es muy probable que el output se hubiera alcanzado igualmente

No procede

**Output achievement according planning in % /
consecución del output respecto a lo planificado en
%**

**Activities contribution for output achievement /
contribución actividades al logro del output**

Improved extension services and advisory capacities from key public players/Mejora de los servicios de extensión y capacidad de asesoramiento de actores públicos clave

Capacity of farmers'organisations to scale up best practices and adopt improved technologies in production and processing strengthened/ Fortalecida la capacidad de las organizaciones de agricultores para adoptar buenas prácticas para producción

Increased means of production and support to small farmers (incl. available improved natural resources ,rangeland, terraces,)/ Aumentados los medios de producción y acompañamiento a pequeños agricultores (incl. mejora recursos naturales disponibles)

Alternative income generating activities created (specially for women and youth)/Actividades alternativas para generar ingresos creadas (especialmente para mujeres y jóvenes)

Output achievement according planning in % /
consecución del output respecto a lo planificado en
%

Activities contribution for output achievement /
contribución actividades al logro del output

Increased availability and
access to water (drinking
and irrigation)/
Disponibilidad y acceso a
agua (potable y/o
irrigación) incrementada



CPF Questionnaire Rural Development and Food Sovereignty/ Encuesta MAP Desarrollo Rural y Soberanía Alimentaria

6. In your intervention(s), have you used/do you use the [CPF indicators](#) to measure progress towards results?

6. En las intervenciones ¿se utilizan los [indicadores del MAP](#) para medir avances hacia los resultados?

- Yes/Si
- Yes, but not all/ Sí, pero no todos o no en todas las intervenciones
- No, other indicators are used /no, se utilizan indicadores diferentes



CPF Questionnaire Rural Development and Food Sovereignty/ Encuesta MAP Desarrollo Rural y Soberanía Alimentaria

7. If applicable, please specify the numerical data regarding starting point and current situation with respect to each of the following indicators and each of the interventions implemented by your organization listed in the survey opening page. If you have implemented more than one intervention, please fill as many lines as needed. If not applicable, leave the field blank.

7. En su caso, por favor indique el dato numérico de partida y actual respecto a cada uno de los siguientes indicadores y por cada una de las intervenciones ejecutadas por su organización enumeradas en el enlace de la página introductoria a la encuesta. Si ha ejecutado mas de una intervención, rellene las filas necesarias. Si no ha utilizado el indicador, deje el espacio en blanco.

Indicator 1: Number of key public players who have received specific training in advice and extension services

Indicador 1: Número de actores públicos que han recibido formación específica en asesoramiento técnico y extensión agraria

Intervention 1: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 2: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 3: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 3: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 4: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 4: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 5: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 5: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

8. Indicator 2: No. of primary cooperatives / associations of farmers supported with increased production, marketing and value chains capacities

8. Indicador 2: No. de cooperativas primarias/asociaciones de campesinos apoyadas con conocimientos sobre producción, comercialización y/o cadenas de valor.

Intervention 1: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 2: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 3: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 3: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 4: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 4: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 5: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 5: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

9. Indicator 3: No. of primary cooperative members capable of using basic infrastructures and modern equipment for their farming activities

9. Indicador 3: No. de miembros de cooperativas primarias que pueden hacer uso de infraestructura básica y equipamiento moderno para sus actividades agrícolas

Intervention 1: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 2: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 3: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 3: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 4: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 4: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 5: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 5: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

10. Indicator 4: Time (in minutes) needed by farmers to travel to the nearest market center

10. Indicador 4: Tiempo (en minutos) invertido por los campesinos para viajar al mercado más cercano

Intervention 1: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 2: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 3: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 3: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 4: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 4: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 5: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 5: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

11. Indicator 5: Number of productive jobs created

11. Indicador 5: Número de puestos de trabajo productivos creados

Intervention 1: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 2: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 3: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 3: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 4: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 4: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 5: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 5: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

12. Indicator 6: Number of new income generating projects created and functional

12. Indicador 6: Número de proyectos de generación de ingresos alternativos creados y funcionales.

Intervention 1: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 2: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 3: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 3: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 4: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 4: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 5: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 5: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

13. Indicator 7: Income (in Birr) from the sale of farmers products

13. Indicador 7: Ingreso (en Birr) por venta de productos de los campesinos

Intervention 1: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 2: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 3: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 3: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 4: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 4: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 5: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 5: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

14. Indicator 8: No. hectares (ha) irrigated with small- and medium-scale systems

14. Indicador 8: No de hectáreas (ha) irrigadas con sistemas de pequeña y mediana escala.

Intervention 1: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 2: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 3: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 3: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 4: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 4: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 5: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 5: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

15. Indicator 9: Number of irrigation infrastructures built and fully functional one year after the end of investment

15. Indicador 9: Numero de infraestructuras de irrigación construidas plenamente funcionales un año posterior a la finalización de la inversión.

Intervention 1: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 2: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 3: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 3: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 4: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 4: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 5: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 5: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

16. Did the agricultural activities promoted in the interventions involve food crops and/or livestock for food products?

16. Las actividades promovidas por la(s) intervencion(es) implican cultivos alimenticios y / o ganado para productos alimenticios?

Yes/Si

No

Please specify the food crops and products/ Por favor, especifique los cultivos y productos alimenticios

17. Indicator 10: Number of new hectares (ha) in which food products are cultivated that can be attributed to the interventions

17. Indicador 10: Número de hectáreas nuevas cultivadas con productos alimenticios que pueden atribuirse a las intervenciones

Intervention 1: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 2: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 3: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 3: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 4: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 4: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

Intervention 5: Starting point/ situación de partida

Intervention 5: Final or Current situation/situación actual o final

18. Have you conducted baseline surveys for your intervention (s)?

18 Se han realizado estudios de línea de base en la(s) intervencion(es)

- Yes, for all the interventions / Si, en todas las intervenciones
- Only for some of the interventions / Solo en algunas intervenciones
- No
- Do not know / no sabe

19. If you have conducted baseline surveys for your intervention (s), please indicate the date(s) of the survey

19. Si se han realizado estudio de líneas de base en la(s) intervencion(es), por favor indique la(s) fecha(s) del estudio

	DD	MM	AAAA
Intervention 1	<input type="text"/>	/ <input type="text"/>	/ <input type="text"/>
Intervention 2	<input type="text"/>	/ <input type="text"/>	/ <input type="text"/>
Intervention 3	<input type="text"/>	/ <input type="text"/>	/ <input type="text"/>
Intervention 4	<input type="text"/>	/ <input type="text"/>	/ <input type="text"/>
Intervention 5	<input type="text"/>	/ <input type="text"/>	/ <input type="text"/>

20. Have you conducted endline survey?

20. Se han llevado a cabo encuestas finales?

- Yes for all interventions / Si en todas las intervenciones
- Only for some interventions / Solo en algunas intervenciones
- No
- Not Applicable/No procede
- Don't know/ No sabe

21. If you have conducted endline surveys for your intervention (s), please indicate the date(s) of the survey

21. Si se han realizado estudios de línea de base en la(s) intervencion(es), por favor indique la(s) fecha(s) del estudio

	MM	DD	AAAA
Intervention 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Intervention 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Intervention 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Intervention 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Intervention 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



CPF Questionnaire Health - Encuesta MAP Salud

Welcome to this survey
Bienvenido a esta encuesta

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The questions are aimed specifically at your organization interventions detailed in the link and responses should be based on them.

Therefore, we recommend that you carefully read the entire survey before proceeding to answer because it may require supporting documentation or support of a co-worker to answer some questions.

Thank you for the effort and for participating! Your feedback is important to help improve the work of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia.

La siguiente encuesta está dirigida a los actores que han ejecutado las intervenciones ([a consultar en este enlace](#)) todas ellas cofinanciadas por la Cooperación Española en el sector de Salud.

Las preguntas están dirigidas específicamente a las intervenciones de su organización detalladas en el enlace y las respuestas deben basarse en ellas.

Por lo tanto, recomendamos que lean detenidamente toda la encuesta antes de proceder a su respuesta, ya que tal vez necesiten documentación soporte o apoyo de algún compañero de trabajo para responder a algunas preguntas.

¡Muchas gracias por el esfuerzo y por participar! Sus comentarios son importantes para contribuir a la mejora del trabajo de la Cooperación Española en Etiopía.

* 1. Please specify what is the nature of your institution:

Por favor indique la naturaleza de su institución:

- Spanish Public Administration / Administración Pública Española
- Ethiopian Public Administration / Administración Pública Etiope
- International Organization / Organización Internacional
- Spanish NGO / ONGD Española
- Ethiopian NGO / ONGD Etiope
- Spanish University / Universidad Española

2. Please specify the name of your institution and department:

2. Por favor indique el nombre de su organización y departamento:

CPF Questionnaire Health - Encuesta MAP Salud

Description of activities/Descripción de actividades

According to the CPF Theory of Change for the Health sector ([see link](#)), please read hereunder the different groups of activities that have been implemented in the frame of the CPF 2011-2015.

Group 1: Training, incentives, capacity building to both health and non-health workers...

Group 2: Provision of medical goods and products

Group 3: Provision of medical equipment

Group 4: Provision of health vehicles

Group 5: Building health service infrastructure

Group 6: Development of managerial health capacities, tools and procedures

Group 7: Others (please describe in question 1)

De acuerdo a la Teoría del cambio del MAP en el sector salud ([ver enlace](#)), por favor lea detenidamente los distintos grupos de actividades que han sido realizadas en el ámbito de Salud en el marco del MAP 2011-2015

Grupo 1: Formación, incentivos, capacitación... a trabajadores sanitarios y no sanitarios

Grupo 2: Provisión de materiales y productos sanitarios

Grupo 3: Provisión de equipos médicos

Grupo 4: Provisión de vehículos sanitarios

Grupo 5: Construcción de infraestructuras sanitarias

Grupo 6: Desarrollo de capacidades, herramientas y procedimientos en gestión administrativa sanitaria

Grupo 7: Otros (en caso necesario desciba más abajo)

3. Please indicate below which of the following group of activities has been (or is been) implemented through your interventions. If relevant, describe additional activities not included bellow that are part of your interventions.

3. Por favor indique a continuación qué grupo de actividades se han llevado (o se están llevando) a cabo a través de sus intervenciones. Si procede describa detalle actividades adicionales no incluidas en la descripción previa relevantes para sus intervenciones.

Part of the interventions / forma parte de la(s) intervencion(es)	Relevance/Relevancia
Group 1: Training, incentives, capacity building to both health and non-health workers / Grupo 1: Formación, incentivos, capacitación... a trabajadores sanitarios y no sanitarios	<input type="text"/>
Group 2: Purchasing medical goods and products / Grupo 2: Provisión de materiales y productos sanitarios	<input type="text"/>
Group 3: Provision of medical equipment / Grupo 3: Provisión de equipos médicos	<input type="text"/>
Group 4: Provision of health vehicles / Grupo 4: Provisión de vehículos sanitarios	<input type="text"/>
Group 5: Building health service infrastructure / Grupo 5: Construcción de infraestructuras sanitarias	<input type="text"/>
Group 6: Development of managerial health capacities, tools and procedures / Grupo 6: Desarrollo de capacidades, herramientas y procedimientos en gestión administrativa sanitaria	<input type="text"/>
Group 7: Others	<input type="text"/>

If relevant, describe additional activities nt included in group 1-6, that are part of your interventions. / Por favor, si procede, describa actividades adicionales no incluidas en los grupos del 1-6 que han sido parte de sus intervenciones

4. From 1 to 100, please indicate for each group of activities an estimation of the financial resources used. The final total should sum up 100

4. Por favor indique a continuación de 1 a 100 para cada grupo de actividades una estimación de uso de recursos financieros. La suma de todos los datos numéricos debe ser 100

Group 1: Training, incentives, capacity building to both health and non-health workers / Grupo 1: Formación, incentivos, capacitación... a trabajadores sanitarios y no sanitarios

Group 2: Purchasing medical goods and products / Grupo 2: Provisión de materiales y productos sanitarios

Group 3: Provision of medical equipment / Grupo 3: Provisión de equipos médicos

Group 4: Provision of health vehicles / Grupo 4: Provisión de vehículos sanitarios

Group 5: Building health service infrastructure / Grupo 5: Construcción de infraestructuras sanitarias

Group 6: Development of managerial capacities, tools and procedures / Grupo 6: Desarrollo de capacidades, herramientas y procedimientos en gestión administrativa

Group 7 Other/ Otros

5. Please assess the following outputs regarding their level of achievement with regard to what was planned (1st drop list) and to how significant you think the interventions have been to achieve them (2nd drop list). For the last assessment please use the rates below:

Very significant: it is reasonable to say that under the same circumstances without the activities of the project the output would not have been achieved

Significant: it is reasonable to say that the activities of the project have directly enabled to achieve the output and there is clear evidence of it

Somehow significant: it is reasonable to say that the activities of the project were helpful to achieve the outputs but there is no clear evidence

Not significant: under the same circumstances without the project it is very likely that the output would have been achieved anyway

Not applicable

5. Por favor valore los siguientes productos (outputs) en función de su grado de consecución según lo planificado (1° desplegable) y en función de cuán significativa (s) han sido/son la(s) intervencion(es) para alcanzarlos (2° desplegable). En este último caso, utilice las siguientes valoraciones:

Muy significativo: es razonable decir que bajo las mismas circunstancias, sin las actividades de las intervenciones no se habría alcanzado el output.

Significativo: es razonable decir que las actividades de las intervenciones han permitido directamente alcanzar el output y hay evidencias claras de ello

Algo significativo: Es razonable decir que las actividades de las intervenciones han sido útiles para alcanzar el output aunque no hay evidencias claras

No significativo: bajo las mismas circunstancias sin las intervenciones es muy probable que el output se hubiera alcanzado igualmente

No procede

Output achievement according planning in % /
consecución del out respecto a lo planificado en %

Activities contribution for output achievement /
contribución actividades a logro output

Improved performance of health and non-health workers / Mejora del desempeño de los trabajadores/as sanitarios/as y no sanitarios/as

Health system with increased availability and use of medical goods and materials / Sistema sanitario con mayor disponibilidad y uso de insumos y materiales

Health structures with increased availability and use of medical equipment / Estructuras sanitarias con mayor disponibilidad y uso de equipamiento sanitario

Improved health staff mobility / Mejora de la movilidad del personal sanitario

Increased number of health infrastructures / Aumento del número de infraestructuras sanitarias

Improved health management system / Mejora del sistema de gestión administrativa sanitaria

6. In your intervention(s), have you used/do you use the [CPF indicators](#) to measure progress towards results

6. En las intervenciones de su institución se utilizan los [indicadores del MAP](#) para medir avances hacia los resultados

- Yes/Si
- Yes, but not all indicators/ Sí, pero no todos los indicadores
- No, other indicators are used / no, se utilizan indicadores diferentes

7. If applicable, please specify the numerical data regarding starting point and current situation with respect to each of the following indicators and each of the interventions implemented by your organization listed in the survey opening page. If you have implemented more than one intervention, please fill as many lines as needed. If not applicable, leave the fields blank.

7. En su caso, por favor indique el dato numérico de partida y actual respecto a cada uno de los siguientes indicadores y por cada una de las intervenciones ejecutadas por su organización enumeradas en el enlace de la página introductoria a la encuesta. Si ha ejecutado mas de una intervención, rellene las filas necesarias. Si no ha utilizado el indicador, deje los espacios en blanco.

Indicator 1: N° of deaths of women (per 100.000 live births) while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy

Indicador 1: N° de muertes de mujeres (por 100.000 nacimientos) durante su embarazo, parto, o dentro de los 42 días después de su terminación

Intervention 1: starting point / situación de partida

Intervention 1: final or current situation / situación actual o final

Intervention 2: starting point / situación de partida

Intervention 2: final or current situation / situación actual o final

8. Indicator 2: N° of child deaths under the age of 1 year per 1.000 child births

8. Indicador 2: N° de defunciones de niños/as menores de 1 año de cada 1.000 nacimientos vivos registrados

Intervention 1: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

Intervention 2: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

9. Indicator 3: N° of child deaths under the age of 5 years per 1.000 child births

9. Indicador 3: n° de defunciones de niños/as menores de 5 años de cada 1.000 nacimientos vivos registrados.

Intervention 1: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

Intervention 2: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

10. Indicator 4: Percentage of use of contraceptives

10. Indicador 4: Porcentaje de uso de anticonceptivos

Intervention 1: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

Intervention 2: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

11. Indicator 5: Percentage of childbirths attended to by specialised staff

11. Indicador 5: Porcentaje de nacimientos atendidos por personal especializado

Intervention 1: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

Intervention 2: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

12. Indicator 6: Percentage of PENTA 3 vaccination coverage

12. Indicador 6: Porcentaje de cobertura de vacunación PENTA 3

Intervention 1: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

Intervention 2: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

13. Indicator 7: Number of out-patient visits per capita

13. Indicador 7: Número de visitas de pacientes externos per cápita

Intervention 1: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

Intervention 2: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

14. Indicator 8: Number of doctors per inhabitant

14. Indicador 8: Número de doctores por habitante

Intervention 1: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

Intervention 2: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

15. Indicator 9: Number of health extension workers per inhabitant

15. Indicador 9: Número de "health extension workers" por habitante

Intervention 1: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

Intervention 2: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

16. Indicator 10: Consumer satisfaction index

16. Indicador 10: Índice de satisfacción la consumidor

Intervention 1: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

Intervention 2: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

17. Indicator 11: Percentage of bed occupancy in health infrastructures

17. Indicador 11: Porcentaje de ocupación de camas en infraestructuras sanitarias

Intervention 1: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 1: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

Intervention 2: starting point
/ situación de partida

Intervention 2: final or
current situation / situación
actual o final

18. Have you conducted baseline surveys for your intervention (s)?

18. Se han realizado estudios de línea de base en la(s) intervencion(es)?

- Yes, for all the interventions / Si en todas las intervenciones
- Only for some of the interventions / Solo en algunas intervenciones
- No
- Do not know / no sabe

19. If you have conducted baseline surveys for your intervention (s), please indicate the date(s) of the survey(s)

19. Si se han realizado estudio de líneas de base en la(s) intervencion(es), por favor indique la(s) fecha(s) del /de los estudio(s)

Intervention 1

DD	MM	AAAA
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Intervention 2

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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20. Have you conducted endline survey(s)? for your intervention(s)

20. Se han llevado a cabo encuestas finales en la(s) intervencion(es)?

- Yes, for all interventions / Si para todas las intervenciones
- Yes, but not for all interventions / Si, pero no para todas las intervenciones
- No
- Not Applicable / No procede
- Do not know / No sabe

21. If you have conducted endline surveys for your intervention (s), please indicate the date(s) of the survey(s)

21. Si se han realizado estudio de líneas de base en la(s) intervencion(es), por favor indique la(s) fecha(s) del /de los estudio(s)

	DD	MM	AAAA
Intervention 1	<input type="text"/>	/ <input type="text"/>	/ <input type="text"/>

Intervention 2

	<input type="text"/>	/ <input type="text"/>	/ <input type="text"/>
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ANNEX XI: INTERVIEW SCRIPTS

Interview Questions- Ethiopian Authorities

1. To what extent has the CPF contributed to the implementation of the Aid Effectiveness Agenda by the different stakeholders of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia?

1.1. Did CPF planning follow a systematic process of diagnosis, identification of priorities and design, according to the CPF methodology 2010?

4.1. How have cross-cutting approaches (gender, environmental sustainability and cultural diversity) been integrated in the general design of CPF?

- ✦ What was your involvement in the CPF planning? Did you participate during the whole process? During which time/part of the process? Could you describe what was the process followed for the CPF planning?
- ✦ What was the assessment of the development trends in Ethiopia at the time? What were the opportunities and challenges back in 2010/2011?
- ✦ Did the GoE propose priority sectors (3 priority sectors: Basic Social Services, Health and Rural development and fight against hunger, 2 intervention sectors: Gender and Culture and 1 field of action: humanitarian action) and geographic areas (Afar, Oromiya, Somali) where the SC should concentrate? In your opinion, were these sectors the appropriate to be supported by the SC?
- ✦ What were the main sector partners in each one? What process was followed to divide labour among different partners in the same sector? How was the decision made?
- ✦ To what extent Ethiopian authorities participate determining the modalities and instruments (NGO, Pool Funds, Direct contribution to government...etc) used in the CPF? If, so, What is the decision making process to determine which modality and instrument is best suited to achieve the expected result? How was the complementarity ensured? What mechanisms were taken to ensure complementarity between all these interventions?
- ✦ How were cross cutting issues (gender, environment, cultural diversity) mainstreamed? Is there a guidance?

1.2. Has the CPF contributed to the principles of democratic ownership?

- ✦ What is the planning and monitoring mechanism of the GTP and other national policies? Who participates?
- ✦ To what extent are NGO and civil society involved in the planning and monitoring mechanism of the GTP and other national policies? What are the mechanisms of participation?
- ✦ How has the SC participated in the monitoring of the GTP and other sectoral policies? (indicadores i.12, i. 13, i.21)
- ✦ What is the role of the GoE in the definition, implementation and monitoring of the CPF?
- ✦ Are there joint monitoring structures/meeting between Spain and Ethiopia to follow up progress of the CPF?

1.3 To what extent is the CPF aligned with Ethiopian public policies, both in its design and implementation?

Theoretically: funds allocated to funds that respond to national priorities; level of use and reinforcement of Ethiopian national systems; performance of existing governance structures (not existence of parallel management structures, specific to the donor within Ethiopian institutions); availability and participation in joint decision-making mechanism on resource allocation

- ✦ How are the funds provided by the Spanish Cooperation managed?
- ✦ Existence of parallel management structures:
 - How is the use of funds reported? To who?
 - Has the project recruited specific staff to manage it? How was the staffs selected?
- ✦ In the projects funded by the SC how is the allocation of funds decided? Is there joint mechanism to decide on allocation of funds?
- ✦ Do you participate in the management of the project implemented by Spanish NGO? (pregunta para ONG, y autoridades locales)

ANNEX XI: INTERVIEW SCRIPTS

Theoretically: funds allocated to funds that respond to national priorities; level of use and reinforcement of Ethiopian national systems; performance of existing governance structures (not existence of parallel management structures, specific to the donor within Ethiopian institutions); availability and participation in joint decision-making mechanism on resource allocation

1.5 What has been the degree of harmonization with other donors while designing and implementing the CPF?

- ✦ What process was followed to divide labour among different partners in the same sector? How was the decision made?
- ✦ Has the SC participated in joint missions?

1.6 Has the CPF contributed to greater predictability and stability of aid?

1.7 To what extent the resources made available to the CPF are suited to the results framework?

- ✦ What is the timeframe of the SC financial engagement (i.e with a signed official commitment)?
- ✦ How and when are fund commitments communicated to local partners?
- ✦ Para MOFED: Does the SC communicate all the funds committed/disbursed? When? Is MoFED aware of the funds implemented through institutions other than Government such as Ngo, Univeristies and private sector?
- ✦ Based on what criteria/documents/ benchmark, are funds disbursed to partners?
- ✦ How are crosscutting issues monitored?

1.8 How did the mechanisms concerning CPF monitoring and mutual accountability operate?

- ✦ What mechanisms exist to monitor progress of CPF?
- ✦ How were progress of the performance indicators collected?
- ✦ In how many joint evaluations and joint missions did the SC participate?
- ✦ How many annual reports have your institution received by the SC? If any, were they produced with local partners?

2. What are the main development results to which the Spanish Cooperation has contributed during the implementation of the CPF?

2.6 To what extent has policy dialogue been carried out? And What has been the quality of the dialogue?

2.7 What have been the results of the policy dialogue?

2.8 To what extent civil society engagement has been carried out?

2.9 What have been the results of the civil society engagement?

- ✦ What is the frequency and the type of relationship with the SC (policy dialogue; participation in problem solving; debate proposals; joint analysis; evidence for decision making...etc.)? The Spanish Cooperation stakeholders actively participate in development related negotiations, meetings, boards and/ or committees
- ✦ How would you define the role of the SC compare to other donors? What are the main characteristics of the SC in terms of its relation with other donors and partners?
- ✦ Whenever the SC has brought a proposal/suggestion to your institution, would you say that: the proposal was of good quality? Relevant to the subject? Timely? Resourceful?
- ✦ How consistent has the SC been with the commitments made?
- ✦ The SC is involved in coalitions and alliances around particular policy goals
- ✦ The SC organises the grassroots to participate in a common initiative.
- ✦ Does the SC stakeholders actively **promote the adoption of innovative ideas** and approaches by development partners?

ANNEX XI: INTERVIEW SCRIPTS

- ✦ Do the **messages** conveyed by the Spanish Cooperation stakeholders **are consistent throughout** time?
- ✦ The SC stakeholders are results driven and show flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances
- ✦ The SC stakeholders **promote change in policies and practices at local and national level** (promote pro-poor policies, recognition of specific groups such as disabled people)
- ✦ The SC stakeholders **promote donor coordination** and aid effectiveness
- ✦ The SC stakeholders **help building citizenship' support** for a quality development policy
- ✦ The SC stakeholders **share good practices and experiences** based on their expertise
- ✦ The SC stakeholders **reach marginalized and isolated areas** with little or poor public services delivery
- ✦ The SC stakeholders **strengthen local CSO/CBO's** political, social and economic participation in the development process

3.To what extent were the used procedures and instruments appropriate for achieving the results?

2.6 To what extent has policy dialogue been carried out? And What has been the quality of the dialogue?

2.7 What have been the results of the policy dialogue?

2.8 To what extent civil society engagement has been carried out?

2.9 What have been the results of the civil society engagement?

- ✦ Para MOFED: What is the level of involvement in the definition of the modalities and instruments used to deliver the SC aid? What are the criteria used by the GoE to decide whether funds should go through basket fund, bilaterally, or other modalities?
- ✦ What are the main advantages and disadvantages funding directly to the government or to a Basket Fund?
- ✦ What are the main differences funding to the government/ Basket Funds and through NGO?
- ✦ How is complementarity ensured?

4. Have the implemented cross-cutting approaches been effective, regarding the Spanish Cooperation strategy and interventions in Ethiopia?

4.2. To what extent the design, implementation and results of health and rural development interventions have integrated cross-cutting approaches (gender and environment)?

- ✦ What are the main challenges for women participation in each sector? What has been done to overcome the challenges?
- ✦ What do you think about the inclusion of Ethiopia in the Fragile State Index, above all in the item f Demographic Pressures? Does your government promote any special action to tackle this problem? Pressures on the population such as disease and natural disasters make it difficult for the government to protect its citizens or demonstrate a lack of capacity or will. Includes pressures and measures related to:
 - Natural Disasters
 - Disease
 - Environment
 - Pollution
 - Food Scarcity
 - Malnutrition
 - Water Scarcity
 - Population Growth
 - Youth Bulge
 - Mortality

ANNEX XI: INTERVIEW SCRIPTS

Interview Questions- NGOs

- Name of Organisation:
- Name of the person who answers:
- Position:
- Time in the organisation:

1. To what extent has the CPF contributed to the implementation of the Aid Effectiveness Agenda by the different stakeholders of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia?

1.1 Did CPF planning follow a systematic process of diagnosis, identification of priorities and design, according to the CPF methodology 2010?

- ✦ What was your involvement in the CPF planning? Did you participate during the whole process? During which time/part of the process? Could you describe what was the process followed for the CPF planning?
- ✦ Did your organisation participate in the GEC? How many times did the GEC meet? What was the methodology used in the meetings?
- ✦ How were the priority sectors (3 priority sectors: Basic Social Services, Health and Rural development and fight against hunger, 2 intervention sectors: Gender and Culture and 1 field of action: humanitarian action) and geographic areas (Afar, Oromiya, Somali) where the SC should concentrate identified? What was the role of the NGOs in the definition of priorities? What were the criteria and how was the decision on sector and geographic concentration for NGO made? Did NGO participate
- ✦ In your opinion, were these sectors the most appropriate to be supported by the SC? Why?
- ✦ What process was followed to divide labour among different actors in the same sector? How was the decision made? What mechanisms were taken to ensure complementarity between all these interventions (p.e. pool funds vs. ongd...etc)?
- ✦ What was the assessment of the development trends in Ethiopia at the time? What were the opportunities and challenges back in 2010/2011?
- ✦ Were cross cutting issues (gender, environment, cultural diversity) discussed and how were they integrated?

1.2. Has the CPF contributed to the principles of democratic ownership?

- ✦ Based on your experience, how would you assess the participation of civil society in the definition of national/sectoral development policies, strategies and plans? To what extent are NGO and civil society involved in the planning and monitoring mechanism of the GTP and other national policies? What are the mechanisms of participation?
- ✦ Has the CPF and/or SC provided mechanism to improve the participation of civil society in the definition of national/sectoral development policies, strategies and plans?
- ✦ Are there joint monitoring structures/meetings with the SC to follow up progress of the CPF? who participates? Is there any joint reporting on the progress of CPF?

1.3 To what extent is the CPF aligned with Ethiopian public policies, both in its design and implementation?

1.4 To what extent has the CPF been used to guide the implementation and monitoring of interventions of all Spanish Cooperation stakeholders in Ethiopia?

- ✦ Theoretically: funds allocated to funds that respond to national priorities; level of use and reinforcement of Ethiopian national systems; performance of existing governance structures (not existence of parallel

ANNEX XI: INTERVIEW SCRIPTS

management structures, specific to the donor within Ethiopian institutions); availability and participation in joint decision-making mechanism on resource allocation

- ✦ How are the interventions of your organization identified? To what extent does the CPF guide the type of interventions you identify and implement?
- ✦ What is the degree of participation of GoE/ local authorities in the definition of the interventions? And in the management?
- ✦ How are the funds provided by the Spanish Cooperation managed? In the projects funded by the SC how is the allocation of funds decided? (i.22) are there joint mechanisms to decide on allocation of funds?
- ✦ Existence of parallel management structures: (i.20, i.21)
- ✦ How is the use of funds reported? To who?
- ✦ Has the project recruited specific staff to manage it? How was the staff selected?
- ✦ Have NGOs used the indicators agreed in the CPF in the design and M&E of their projects?
- ✦ Are there joint coordination mechanism between the SC and the NGO? Who participates? How useful do you think they are?
- ✦ How would you define the role of the SC in coordination? What are the main characteristics of the SC in terms of its relation with NGO and civil society?

✦ 1.6 Has the CPF contributed to greater predictability and stability of aid?

✦ 1.7 To what extent the resources made available to the CPF are suited to the results framework?

- ✦ In your opinion, are the resources and capacities available in line with the objectives of the CPF?
- ✦ How consistent has the SC been with the commitments made?

✦ 1.8 How did the mechanisms concerning CPF monitoring and mutual accountability operate?

- ✦ What mechanisms exist to monitor progress of CPF?
- ✦ How were progress of the performance indicators collected?
- ✦ How many annual report were produced? If any, were they produced with local partners?
- ✦ How are crosscutting issues monitored?

2. What are the main development results to which the Spanish Cooperation has contributed during the implementation of the CPF?

2.6 To what extent has policy dialogue been carried out? And What has been the quality of the dialogue?

2.7 What have been the results of the policy dialogue?

2.8 To what extent civil society engagement has been carried out?

2.9 What have been the results of the civil society engagement?

- ✦ What is the frequency and the type of relationship with the Local/ National Authorities? Does your organization have any implicit goal in the relationship (problem solving, common diagnosis, promote change in policies and practices, propose new ideas...etc)?
- ✦ In the development sector of your intervention, and at local or national level, what are the main key institutions and spaces where the decisions are taken (in order to facilitate your work, grow as institution, promote development goals, promote coordination...etc)?
- ✦ Does your institution actively participate in development related negotiations, meetings, boards and/ or committees with Local/ National Authorities or with other development partners (others NGO, civil society organizations, other donors...etc.)? Please, explain. If so, what is the goal of these kinds of activities?
- ✦ Does your institution carry out or promote public campaigns? If so, please explain the goals of the campaign and the results.

ANNEX XI: INTERVIEW SCRIPTS

- ✦ In your opinion, what is the added value of the work of the NGO in Ethiopia compared to the work done by government institutions? How do you estimate the efforts of your organisation are distributed between: **Service delivery:** Innovation (new technologies/approaches); Addressing marginalized areas/gap filling; Swift and flexible response to humanitarian crisis. **Local Capacity building:** Strengthening local CSO /CBOs (cooperatives, associations, community based women’s organizations, etc.) in order to raise their voice in the development process and to advance political, social and economic dialogue; **Policy influencing: Action research** to change policies and practices at local and national level: **Generate best practices** that could serve as an input for wider policy and practice changes: **Pilot project implementation** with the aim of scaling up and informing policy: **Increase accountability** of both the state and the business sector through following up and engagement in macro level programmes financed by the state and donors; **Development Education:** Actions carried out in Spain in any of the following dimensions: increase awareness on development; education/ training on development; development research; policy influence and social mobilization. What would you say are the greatest achievements in them?
- ✦ The CPF and the SC have initiated private sector partnership as a new modality. Have you had any contact with projects implemented by the private sector? What would you say are the main differences and added value of this type of cooperation?

3. To what extent were the used procedures and instruments appropriate for achieving the results?

3.1 To what extent were the used procedures and instruments consistent with the principles of aid effectiveness?

3.2. Were procedures and instruments adapted to the aimed results?

3.3 To what extent have procedures and instruments enabled progress in policy dialogue?

- ✦ Based on your experience, does the type of modality (Project, convenio, cap, other) influence the quality of implementation and achievement of results?
- ✦ What are the main differences between the different options? Advantages and disadvantages?
- ✦ How has the sectoral and geographical concentration of the CPF affected your work (eg: possibility to access funds, expertise, etc)?

✦ 4. Have the implemented cross-cutting approaches been effective, regarding the Spanish Cooperation strategy and interventions in Ethiopia?

✦ 4.1. How have cross-cutting approaches (gender, environmental sustainability and cultural diversity) been integrated in the general design of CPF?

✦ 4.2. To what extent the design, implementation and results of health and rural development interventions have integrated cross-cutting approaches (gender and environment)?

- ✦ How does your organisation mainstream cross cutting issues such as gender, cultural specificities and environmental sustainability?
- ✦ Do you think these aspects are well integrated in the SC?
- ✦ Availability of disaggregated information in the CPF by sex, ethnicity and age
- ✦ Distinction of situations and conditions of men and women
- ✦ Identification of exclusion factors and enjoyment of rights
- ✦ Identification of cultural specificities; interventions differential effects on men and women; interventions differential effects on different ethnic groups; differential effects on natural capital
- ✦ Availability of disaggregated data in monitoring and final reports
- ✦ Interventions (and CPF) clearly identify the right and duty holders
- ✦ Resourcing (HR, budgets) devoted to the inclusion of cross-cutting approaches
- ✦ Number of specific initiatives identified in CPF interventions that directly or indirectly contribute to incorporate the principles of sustainable development into national policies / programs and revert the loss of environmental resources.
- ✦ Number of specific initiatives identified in CPF interventions that directly or indirectly contribute to improving access to drinking water and basic sanitation.
- ✦ Existence of an equitable distribution between men and women in the results / products obtained by CPF interventions

ANNEX XI: INTERVIEW SCRIPTS

- ✦ Number of specific initiatives identified in MAP interventions aimed at empowering women through promoting the exercise of their social, civil and political, economic, cultural rights and / or sexual
- ✦ Identifying changes in attitude or behaviour oriented towards greater gender equality, social equity and environmental sustainability in CPF interventions promoted

5. To what extent the cooperation strategy linked to the CPF has been adequate considering Humanitarian Action and the Fragile States Principles?

5.1. To what extent the CPF meets the particular needs of a fragile state?
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5.2. What has been the role of humanitarian action in the CPF? Did the CPF include element of resilience in the fight against hunger strategy?
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- ✦ What are the factors of fragility in Ethiopia? Do you think the CPF has integrated these particular needs?
- ✦ In your experience, what are the key elements to build resilience in Ethiopia? How has the CPF contributed to progress in that sense?
- ✦ Overall, what do you think is the added value of the CPF?

ANNEX XI: INTERVIEW SCRIPTS

Interview Questions- OTC- AECID Headquarters- CCAA

- ✦ Name of Organisation:
- ✦ Name of the person who answers:
- ✦ Position:
- ✦ Time in the organisation:

1. To what extent has the CPF contributed to the implementation of the Aid Effectiveness Agenda by the different stakeholders of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia?

1.1 Did CPF planning follow a systematic process of diagnosis, identification of priorities and design, according to the CPF methodology 2010?

- ✦ What was OTC involvement in the CPF planning? Could you describe what was the process followed for the CPF planning? What were the main actors involved in it? What is the role of the GoE in the design of the CPF? How many times did the GEC meet? What was the methodology used in the meetings?
- ✦ Were specific studies or assessment conducted to guide the CPF formulation? Or did the SC use existing analysis and studies? Which ones? What was the assessment of the development trends in Ethiopia at the time? What were the opportunities and challenges back in 2010/2011?
- ✦ What was the assessment of the role of the SC, challenges and opportunities? How were the priority sectors and geographic areas where the SC should concentrate identified? What criteria were used to define the comparative advantages of the SC?
- ✦ What were the criteria and how was the decision on sector and geographic concentration for NGO made? Did NGO participate in the decision-making?
- ✦ How were the main partners for each sector identified? What process was followed to divide labour among different actors in the same sector? How was the decision made?
- ✦ What mechanisms were taken to ensure complementarity between all the interventions of the SC?
- ✦ What is the level of autonomy at OTC level to make the decisions on priority sectors? How were commitments made at HQ level (multilateral funding, NEPAD, PCI) factored in the CPF?
- ✦ Were cross cutting issues (gender, environment, cultural diversity) discussed and how were they integrated?

1.2. Has the CPF contributed to the principles of democratic ownership?

- ✦ Based on your experience, how would you assess the democratic ownership of the GoE in the definition of national/sectoral development policies, strategies and plans?
- ✦ How is the participation of civil society in the definition of national/sectoral development policies, strategies and plans? To what extent are NGO and civil society involved in the planning and monitoring mechanism of the GTP and other national policies? What are the mechanisms of participation?
- ✦ Has the CPF and/or SC provided mechanism to improve the participation of civil society in the definition of national/sectoral development policies, strategies and plans? How?
- ✦ Are there joint monitoring structures/meetings with the SC to follow up progress of the CPF? who participates? Is there any joint reporting on the progress of CPF?

1.3 To what extent is the CPF aligned with Ethiopian public policies, both in its design and implementation?

1.4 To what extent has the CPF been used to guide the implementation and monitoring of interventions of all Spanish Cooperation stakeholders in Ethiopia?

- ✦ How is the decision making to fund specific interventions done? To what extent does the CPF guide the type of interventions to be funded and implement?
- ✦ How is the use of instruments and modalities decided? Based on which criteria and by whom?
- ✦ What is the degree of participation of GoE/ local authorities in the definition of the interventions? And in the management?

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- ✦ Does the SC communicate all the funds committed/disbursed regardless of the instrument? When? is MoFED aware of the funds implemented through institutions other than Government such as Ngo, Universities and private sector?
- ✦ How are the funds provided by the Spanish Cooperation managed? In the projects funded by the SC how is the allocation of funds decided? Are there joint mechanisms to decide on allocation and disbursement of funds?
- ✦ Existence of parallel management structures: (i.20, i.21)
- ✦ How is the use of funds reported? To who?
- ✦ Has the project recruited specific staff to manage it? How was the staff selected?
- ✦ Have NGOs used the indicators agreed in the CPF in the design and M&E of their projects?
- ✦ Are there joint coordination mechanism between the SC and the NGO? Who participates? How useful do you think they are?
- ✦ How would you define the role of the SC in coordination? What are the main characteristics of the SC in terms of its relation with NGO and civil society?

1.6 Has the CPF contributed to greater predictability and stability of aid?

1.7 To what extent the resources made available to the CPF are suited to the results framework?

- ✦ In your opinion, are the resources and capacities available in line with the objectives of the CPF?
- ✦ What is the timeframe of the SC financial engagement (i.e with a signed official commitment)?
- ✦ How consistent has the SC been with the commitments made?
- ✦ In the CPF was established the following sectorial distribution of funds, the real in brackets: Basic Social Services 43% (7%), Rural Development 23% (58%); Health 24% (15%). Is there any reason for the change in the strategy? The distribution of funds across priority sectors has considerably changed from what was initially planned. How do you explain it? Was there a strategic decision during CPF implementation to provide more funds to the Rural Sector in detriment of social services or health? How was this decision made?

1.8 How did the mechanisms concerning CPF monitoring and mutual accountability operate?

- ✦ What mechanisms exist to monitor progress of CPF?
- ✦ How were progress of the performance indicators collected?
- ✦ How many annual reports were produced? If any, were they produced with local partners?
- ✦ In how many joint evaluations and joint missions did the SC participate?
- ✦ How are crosscutting issues monitored?

2. What are the main development results to which the Spanish Cooperation has contributed during the implementation of the CPF?

2.6 To what extent has policy dialogue been carried out? And What has been the quality of the dialogue?

2.7 What have been the results of the policy dialogue?

2.8 To what extent civil society engagement has been carried out?

2.9 What have been the results of the civil society engagement?

- ✦ What is the frequency and the type of relationship with the Local/ National Authorities? Does your organization have any implicit goal in the relationship (problem solving, common diagnosis, promote change in policies and practices, propose new ideas...etc)?
- ✦ In the development sector of your intervention, and at local or national level, what are the main key institutions and spaces where the decisions are taken (in order to facilitate your work, grow as institution, promote development goals, promote coordination...etc)?
- ✦ Does your institution actively participate in development related negotiations, meetings, boards and/ or committees with Local/ National Authorities or with other development partners (others NGO, civil

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society organizations, other donors...etc.)? Please, explain. If so, what is the goal of these kinds of activities?

- ✦ What are the main advantages for the SC being co-chair of SDG Pool Fund/ AGP
- ✦ Does your institution carry out or promote public campaigns? If so, please explain the goals of the campaign and the results.
- ✦ In your opinion, what is the added value of the work of the NGO in Ethiopia compared to the work done by government institutions? **Service delivery:** Innovation (new technologies/approaches); Addressing marginalized areas/gap filling; Swift and flexible response to humanitarian crisis. **Local Capacity building:** Strengthening local CSO /CBOs (cooperatives, associations, community based women's organizations, etc.) in order to raise their voice in the development process and to advance political, social and economic dialogue; **Policy influencing: Action research** to change policies and practices at local and national level: **Generate best practices** that could serve as an input for wider policy and practice changes: **Pilot project implementation** with the aim of scaling up and informing policy: **Increase accountability** of both the state and the business sector through following up and engagement in macro level programmes financed by the state and donors; **Development Education:** Actions carried out in Spain in any of the following dimensions: increase awareness on development; education/ training on development; development research; policy influence and social mobilization
- ✦ The CPF and the SC have initiated private sector partnership as a new modality. Have you had any contact with projects implemented by the private sector? What would you say are the main differences and added value of this type of cooperation?
- ✦ The CPF and the SC have initiated private sector partnership as a new modality. Have you had any contact with projects implemented by the private sector? What would you say are the main differences and added value of this type of cooperation?
- ✦ What would you say are the greatest achievements in the different sectors?

3. To what extent were the used procedures and instruments appropriate for achieving the results?

3.1 To what extent were the used procedures and instruments consistent with the principles of aid effectiveness?

3.2. Were procedures and instruments adapted to the aimed results?

3.3 To what extent have procedures and instruments enabled progress in policy dialogue?

- ✦ How is the use of instruments and modalities decided? Based on which criteria and by whom?
- ✦ How are the different types of modality (Project, convenio, cap, other) decided to achieve results?
- ✦ What is the role and degree of autonomy of OTC to decide the different modalities to be used?
- ✦ What are the main differences between the different options? Advantages and disadvantages?
- ✦ How has the sectoral and geographical concentration of the CPF affected your work (eg: possibility to access funds, expertise, etc)?

4. Have the implemented cross-cutting approaches been effective, regarding the Spanish Cooperation strategy and interventions in Ethiopia?

4.1. How have cross-cutting approaches (gender, environmental sustainability and cultural diversity) been integrated in the general design of CPF?

4.2. To what extent the design, implementation and results of health and rural development interventions have integrated cross-cutting approaches (gender and environment)?

- ✦ How are cross cutting issues such as gender, cultural specificities and environmental sustainability mainstreamed in the implementation and monitoring?
- ✦ Do you think these aspects are well integrated in the SC?
- ✦ Availability of disaggregated information in the CPF by sex, ethnicity and age
- ✦ Distinction of situations and conditions of men and women
- ✦ Identification of exclusion factors and enjoyment of rights
- ✦ Identification of cultural specificities; interventions differential effects on men and women; interventions differential effects on different ethnic groups; differential effects on natural capital
- ✦ Availability of disaggregated data in monitoring and final reports
- ✦ Interventions (and CPF) clearly identify the right and duty holders

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- ✦ Resourcing (HR, budgets) devoted to the inclusion of cross-cutting approaches
- ✦ Number of specific initiatives identified in CPF interventions that directly or indirectly contribute to incorporate the principles of sustainable development into national policies / programs and revert the loss of environmental resources.
- ✦ Number of specific initiatives identified in CPF interventions that directly or indirectly contribute to improving access to drinking water and basic sanitation.
- ✦ Existence of an equitable distribution between men and women in the results / products obtained by CPF interventions

5. To what extent the cooperation strategy linked to the CPF has been adequate considering Humanitarian Action and the Fragile States Principles?

5.1. To what extent the CPF meets the particular needs of a fragile state?
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5.2. What has been the role of humanitarian action in the CPF? Did the CPF include element of resilience in the fight against hunger strategy?
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- ✦ What are the factors of fragility in Ethiopia? Do you think the CPF has integrated these particular needs?
- ✦ What are the main threats in terms of disasters and risks to which Ethiopia is exposed? Who are the most vulnerable? What are their vulnerabilities?
- ✦ How does SC work on these issues in their different types of interventions and modalities?
- ✦ Is there a joint analysis of risks in Ethiopia shared with all the SC actors? How is this analysis made?
- ✦ In your experience, what are the key elements to build resilience in Ethiopia? How has the CPF contributed to progress in that sense?
- ✦ Overall, what do you think is the added value of the CPF?

ANNEX XI: INTERVIEW SCRIPTS

Interview Questions- Other Donors- International Organization

1. To what extent has the CPF contributed to the implementation of the Aid Effectiveness Agenda by the different stakeholders of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia?

Did CPF planning follow a systematic process of diagnosis, identification of priorities and design, according to the CPF methodology 2010?

4.1. How have cross-cutting approaches (gender, environmental sustainability and cultural diversity) been integrated in the general design of CPF?

- ✦ What was the assessment of the development trends in Ethiopia at the time? What were the opportunities and challenges back in 2010/2011?
- ✦ Back in 2011, could you describe the situation of the priority sector in terms of the principles of the Paris Declaration? Priority sectors (3 priority sectors: Basic Social Services, Health and Rural development and fight against hunger, 2 intervention sectors: Gender and Culture and 1 field of action: humanitarian action) and geographic areas (Afar, Oromiya, Somali).
- ✦ What were the main sector partners in each one? What process was followed to divide labour among different partners in the same sector? How was the decision made?
- ✦ How were cross cutting issues (gender, environment, cultural diversity) mainstreamed? Is there a guidance?

1.2. Has the CPF contributed to the principles of democratic ownership?

- ✦ In the work sector of your institution, could you tell me the leadership degree of the government? What is the role of the GoE in the implementation and monitoring in the sector? What is the role of the civil society in the design and monitoring of the sectorial policy?
- ✦ Are there joint monitoring structures/meeting between Spain and Ethiopia to follow up progress of the CPF?
- ✦ What is the planning and monitoring mechanism of the GTP and other national policies? Who participates?
- ✦ How has the SC participated in the monitoring of the GTP and other sectoral policies?

1.3 To what extent is the CPF aligned with Ethiopian public policies, both in its design and implementation?

- ✦ Do you know the overall framework of donors and programmes in your work sector in Ethiopia? In your opinion, what is the programme suit better with the alignment principle (Are you part of it (Why?)?) What are the main reasons? Theoretically: funds allocated to funds that respond to national priorities; level of use and reinforcement of Ethiopian national systems; performance of existing governance structures (not existence of parallel management structures, specific to the donor within Ethiopian institutions); availability and participation in joint decision-making mechanism on resource allocation
- ✦ Existence of parallel management structures:
- ✦ How is the use of funds reported? To who?
- ✦ Has the project recruited specific staff to manage it? How was the staff selected?
- ✦ In the projects funded by the SC how is the allocation of funds decided? Are there joint mechanism to decide on allocation of funds?

1.5 What has been the degree of harmonization with other donors while designing and implementing the CPF?

- ✦ What is the level of coordination and labour division between international donors? What process was followed to divide labour among different partners in the same sector? How was the decision made?
- ✦ Has the SC participated in joint missions?

ANNEX XI: INTERVIEW SCRIPTS

1.6 Has the CPF contributed to greater predictability and stability of aid?

1.7 To what extent the resources made available to the CPF are suited to the results framework?

- ✦ In case your institution is involved in the same basket fund of the SC, do you know what is the timeframe of the SC financial engagement (i.e with a signed official commitment)?
- ✦ How and when are fund commitments communicated to local partners?
- ✦ Based on what criteria/documents/ benchmark, are funds disbursed to partners?
- ✦ How are crosscutting issues monitored?

1.8 How did the mechanisms concerning CPF monitoring and mutual accountability operate?

- ✦ For donors involved in Basket Funds (SDG Pool Fund, AGP) only:
- ✦ What mechanisms exist to monitor progress of the basket fund?
- ✦ How were progress of the performance indicators collected?
- ✦ In how many joint evaluations and joint missions did the SC participate?
- ✦ How many annual reports have your institution received by the SC? If any, were they produced with local partners?

2. What are the main development results to which the Spanish Cooperation has contributed during the implementation of the CPF?

2.6 To what extent has policy dialogue been carried out? And What has been the quality of the dialogue?

2.7 What have been the results of the policy dialogue?

2.8 To what extent civil society engagement has been carried out?

2.9 What have been the results of the civil society engagement?

- ✦ What is the frequency and the type of relationship with the SC? The Spanish Cooperation stakeholders actively participate in development related negotiations, meetings, boards and/ or committees
- ✦ How would you define the role of the SC compare to other donors? What are the main characteristics of the SC in terms of its relation with other donors and partners?
- ✦ In case your institution is involved in the same **basket fund** of the SC, what is the **added value** (or the constrain) being co-chair of the Pool Fund Fund/ AGP?
- ✦ The SC is involved in coalitions and **alliances around particular policy goals**
- ✦ The SC organises **the grassroots** to participate in a common initiative.
- ✦ Whenever the SC has brought a **proposal/suggestion to the basket fund/** donors coordination committee...etc., would you say that: the proposal was of good quality? Relevant to the subject? Timely? Resourceful?
- ✦ How **consistent** has the SC been with the commitments made?
- ✦ Are the **messages** conveyed by the Spanish Cooperation stakeholders **consistent throughout** time?
- ✦ The Spanish Cooperation **has human resources with appropriate technical and negotiation skills.**
- ✦ The dedication and continuity of **personnel** involved in the dialogue **is maintained over time.**
- ✦ The SC stakeholders are results driven and show flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances
- ✦ Does the SC stakeholders actively **promote the adoption of innovative ideas** and approaches by development partners?
- ✦ The SC stakeholders **promote change in policies and practices at local and national level** (promote pro-poor policies, recognition of specific groups such as disabled people)
- ✦ The SC stakeholders **share good practices and experiences** based on their expertise. Do you know if the SC has commissioned or carried out a research? If so, Does the research is influential (high quality, credibility, relevance, accessibility, of the evidence)? Does the research or advice is visibly 'picked up' and used by others (such as being cited in a government policy paper or mentioned in a newspaper)?
- ✦ The SC stakeholders **promote donor coordination** and aid effectiveness
- ✦ The SC stakeholders **help building citizenship' support** for a quality development policy

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- ✦ The SC stakeholders **reach marginalized and isolated areas** with little or poor public services delivery
- ✦ The SC stakeholders **strengthen local CSO/CBO's** political, social and economic participation in the development process

3.To what extent were the used procedures and instruments appropriate for achieving the results?

2.6 To what extent has policy dialogue been carried out? And What has been the quality of the dialogue?

2.7 What have been the results of the policy dialogue?

2.8 To what extent civil society engagement has been carried out?

2.9 What have been the results of the civil society engagement?

- ✦ What are the main differences funding directly to the government or to a Basket Fund?
- ✦ What are the main differences funding to the government/ Basket Funds and through NGO?

- 5. To what extent the cooperation strategy linked to the CPF has been adequate considering Humanitarian Action and the Fragile States Principles?

- 5.1. To what extent the CPF meets the particular needs of a fragile state?

- ✦ What do you think about the inclusion of Ethiopia in the Fragile State Index, above all in the item f Demographic Pressures? Does your government promote any special action to tackle this problem? Pressures on the population such as disease and natural disasters make it difficult for the government to protect its citizens or demonstrate a lack of capacity or will. Includes pressures and measures related to:

- Natural Disasters
- Disease
- Environment
- Pollution
- Food Scarcity
- Malnutrition
- Water Scarcity
- Population Growth
- Youth Bulge
- Mortality

- ✦ What are the factors of fragility in Ethiopia? Do you think the CPF has integrated these particular needs?
- ✦ In your experience, what are the key elements to build resilience in Ethiopia? How has the CPF contributed to progress in that sense?
- ✦ Overall, what do you think is the added value of the CPF?

4. Have the implemented cross-cutting approaches been effective, regarding the Spanish Cooperation strategy and interventions in Ethiopia?

4.2. To what extent the design, implementation and results of health and rural development interventions have integrated cross-cutting approaches (gender and environment)?

ANNEX XI: INTERVIEW SCRIPTS

Interview Questions- Rural Development sector

Name of Organisation:

Name of the person who answers:

Position:

Time in the organisation:

Questions

- ✦ Please describe what your organisation does in Ethiopia: sector/ geographic area/ funding?
- ✦ Overall speaking, what are the main objectives of the programme? What does the programme want to achieve? What main challenges to address?
- ✦ What are the main activities carried out in terms of volume of funds and workload? Blocks of Activities:
- ✦ Group1: Capacity building, training and experience sharing activities
- ✦ *(Training and capacity building actions for public institutions, farmers organisations and cooperatives, Ngo, private sector, etc: e.g: actions to improve technical advisory and support services, governance structures of organisations, farmers committees, management and technical trainings to enhance production and commercialisation, participation in market fairs, etc)*
- ✦ Group 2: Provision of agricultural inputs, equipment and small scale infrastructure
- ✦ *Provision of agricultural supplies (seeds, tools, fertilizer, packaging, etc..) Equipment (vehicles, furniture, computer, generator)*
- ✦ *Small-scale rural infrastructure: eg. rural road, access potable water, irrigation schemes, water pumps, storage facilities, market stands*
- ✦ Group 3: Microfinance resources available/Rural financial Services
- ✦ *Actions related to rural credit and insurance, revolving funds, microcredits, strengthening of SACCOs, income generating activities, saving schemes*
- ✦ Group 4: Sustainable land management and natural resources conservation actions
- ✦ *Soil conservation, rangeland management, terracing, reforestation and tree planting*
- ✦ What are the main achievements of the activities carried out? And the main constrains?
- ✦ What would you modify in terms of increasing the results?
- ✦ Output1: Improved extension & advisory capacities from key public players
- ✦ Did the design and implementation of the trainings and capacity building activities take into consideration Local knowledge and technical aspects (*use of local language and denominations, materials and equipment locally available, etc.*) Gender perspective (*factors for equal participation such as location, time of training, community facilitator, language, etc.*) Cultural aspects (*indigenous and traditional values and uses, local power structures and hierarchies, etc.*) and Environmental aspects (*changing climatic conditions, seasonality*)
- ✦ In your view, do the institutions and organisations that benefited from the capacity building activities have adequate and sufficient human, material and financial resources to use the acquired skills and knowledge?
- ✦ How have the services provided by key players changed?
- ✦ Output 2: Capacity of farmer organizations to scale up best practices and adopt improved technologies in production and processing strengthened
- ✦ How have cooperatives been strengthened? : what best practices? What improved technologies?

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- ✦ The best practices are well identified, show results and are “scalable”: how are best practices identified
- ✦ Did the design and implementation of the trainings and capacity building activities take into consideration Local knowledge and technical aspects (*use of local language and denominations, materials and equipment locally available, etc.*) Gender perspective (*factors for equal participation such as location, time of training, community facilitator, language, etc.*) Cultural aspects (*indigenous and traditional values and uses, local power structures and hierarchies, etc.*) and Environmental aspects (*changing climatic conditions, seasonality*)
- ✦ Output 3: Improved access to market and commercialisation for cooperatives and small scale farmers
- ✦ How has your work improved cooperatives and smallscale farmers access to market and commercialisation? What has been done?
- ✦ Barriers to access to market are well identified and removed : What are the main barriers to market access?
- ✦ Output 4: Increased means of production and support to small scale farmers
- ✦ Output 5: Alternative income generating activities created (women and youth)
- ✦ What alternative income generating activities have been developed? Who benefited? What resources were made available? How has it worked?
- ✦ Microfinance resources are sufficient (in quantity) and sustained (in time) to undertake the productive activities planned
- ✦ Beneficiaries of microfinance have the skills required to manage the resources provided Funding of productive projects through microfinance is based on clear economic potential and added value of the planned activity
- ✦ Output6: Increased availability and access to water (drinking and irrigation)
- ✦ Are the small scale infrastructures created functional and used for their purpose? Is there local technical and financial capacity to ensure sustained maintenance of small scale infrastructures?
- ✦ The infrastructures developed are of good quality and are operational, which in general makes the delivery of services and pharmaceutical products better.
- ✦ The actions undertaken are environmentally sound and respond to local challenges
- ✦ The sustainable land management and conservation actions are finalized and well maintained
- ✦ Did the agricultural activities promoted in the project involve food crops and/or livestock for food products?
- ✦ What are the main challenges for women participation in the sector? What has been done to overcome the challenges?
- ✦ What has been the support of the SC? How has the support provided by the SC helped you achieve the results?
- ✦ What are the main threats in terms of disasters and risks to which Ethiopia is exposed? Who are the most vulnerable? What are their vulnerabilities?
- ✦ OTC: ¿Por qué se denomina ahora soberanía alimentaria en lugar de lucha contra el hambre? Refleja este cambio un cambio de enfoque? En qué sentido?
- ✦ **MoA**
- ✦ What is the structure of the REDFS sector: has it changed since 2011? How?

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- ✦ Role of Spain as member of the AG TC
- ✦ AGP: distribution by region? Oromiya/Amhara/ SNNPR/Tigray

ANNEX XI: INTERVIEW SCRIPTS

Interview Questions- Health sector

QUESTIONS:

- ✦ Overall speaking, what is this Project about? Please describe what your organisation does in Ethiopia: sector/ geographic area/ funding? What are the main activities carried out in terms of volume of funds and workload? Blocks of Activities:
- ✦ Activity 1: Health sector HR improvement actions (training, incentives...etc.); training on basic knowledge on health (non-health workers)
- ✦ Activity 2: Provision of medical goods and products
- ✦ Activity 3: Provision of medical equipment; Provision of health vehicles
- ✦ Activity 4: Development of managerial capacities, tools and procedures; Building health service infrastructure
- ✦ What are the main achievements of the activities carried out? And the main constrains?
- ✦ What would you modify in terms of increasing the results?
- ✦ Output 1: Improved knowledge of health and non-health workers
- ✦ Training activities conducted to both health and non-health workers suit their needs (from a technical point of view and gender specific vulnerabilities), resulting in an improvement in their knowledge, and thus an improvement of human resources in the health service provision.
- ✦ Health and non-health workers put in practice the knowledge acquired from the training, which will improve access to health, with special focus on Maternal Health and Child Health.
- ✦ Output 2: The health system has more medical goods and products
- ✦ The acquired goods and equipment are appropriate and necessary, leading to their availability in sufficient quantity and quality for the health system.
- ✦ The goods and equipment are distributed, providing improved services and pharmaceutical products thereby improving access to health (MCH, children).
- ✦ Output 3: The health structure has more equipment; Improved health staff mobility
- ✦ The equipment acquired are appropriate, necessary and of good quality, so that access to health (MCH, children) and the health infrastructure in general are improved in the sector.
- ✦ Vehicles purchased are suitable, necessary and are used regularly, so that the mobility of the health staff is improved, and thus improving the supply of services and pharmaceutical products and access to health (MCH, children)
- ✦ Output 4: New infrastructures are developed for the health sector; existence of tools and trainings to improve financial management
- ✦ The infrastructures developed are of good quality and are operational, which in general makes the delivery of services and pharmaceutical products better.

- ✦ What are the main challenges for women participation in the sector? What has been done to overcome the challenges?

- ✦ What has been the support of the SC? How has the support provided by the SC helped you achieve the results?

- ✦ **OUTCOME INDICATORS**
- ✦ Degree of fulfilment of the indicators and targets established in the HSDP IV (outcome level):
- ✦ Strategic line 1: Improvement of human resources in health (CB2)
- ✦ N^o trained and deployed midwives
- ✦ Health staff to population ratio
- ✦ Strategic line 2: Improving service delivery and pharmaceutical products (P3)
- ✦ HF will stock-out for ED
- ✦ Procurement lead time (days)
- ✦ % Stock wasted due to expiry

ANNEX XI: INTERVIEW SCRIPTS

- ✦ Strategic line 3: Improved access to health (C1)
- ✦ Indicators & targets C1.1 MNCH Health; Child Health (e.g.: Births attended by skilled personnel; Births attended by HEW; Early post- natal care; Full immunization coverage...etc.)
- ✦ Indicators & targets C1.2 Nutrition (e.g.: Children <5 years underweight; exclusive breastfeeding <6 months...etc.)
- ✦ Strategic line 4: Improving infrastructure in the health sector (CB1), e.g.:
- ✦ Functional HP/HC to pop ratio
- ✦ Nº HF with functional infrastructure
- ✦ % HF fully equipped and furnished

- ✦ IMPACT INDICATORS
- ✦ Degree of fulfilment of the indicators and targets established in the HSDP IV (impact level). IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO BASIC HEALTHCARE SERVICES:
- ✦ Reducing maternal mortality to 267 / 100,000
- ✦ Contraceptive use to 66%,
- ✦ Increase in the number of births attended by skilled health personnel to 62%
- ✦ Reducing child mortality to 31 / 1,000
- ✦ Reduction of mortality in children under 5 years to 68 / 1,000
- ✦ Increased vaccination coverage PENTA 3 to 96 %
- ✦ 6 indicators have been selected for monitoring by Spanish Cooperation from among the GTP and HSDP- IV indicators. IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTHCARE SERVICE QUALITY
- ✦ Number of out-patient visits per capita: Baseline and target: from 0.2% in 2010 to 0.7% in 2015.
- ✦ Ratio of doctors per inhabitant: Baseline and target: 1 for every 37,996 in 2010 to 1 for every 10,000 en 2015.
- ✦ Ratio of health extension workers per inhabitant Baseline and target: to maintain this at 1 for every 2,500 (reached in 2010).
- ✦ Consumer satisfaction index. Baseline and target: from 50% in 2010 to 100% in 2015.
- ✦ Increase of bed occupancy. Baseline and target: from 50.8% in 2010 to 85% in 2015.

ANNEX XII. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE EVALUATION

In order to effectively answer the questions of the evaluation and to meet the purpose, the objectives, and the expected use of the findings, we have chosen to take a theory of change approach combined with a systemic perspective. This approach helps to understand how the process of change that the CPF intends to support occurs by: i) describing how the design and implementation of the CPF (and the interventions funded) translates into results through a chain of causal relations, and ii) making explicit a set of assumptions that underpin the expected changes and results. In addition, the analysis takes into account how the design, structure, management and results put in place have contributed to the process of change.

This process of enquiry seeks to assess to what extent the programme, and no other factors, contribute to the achievement of results. In other words, what has been the added value of the country strategy that Spain has put in place in Ethiopia?

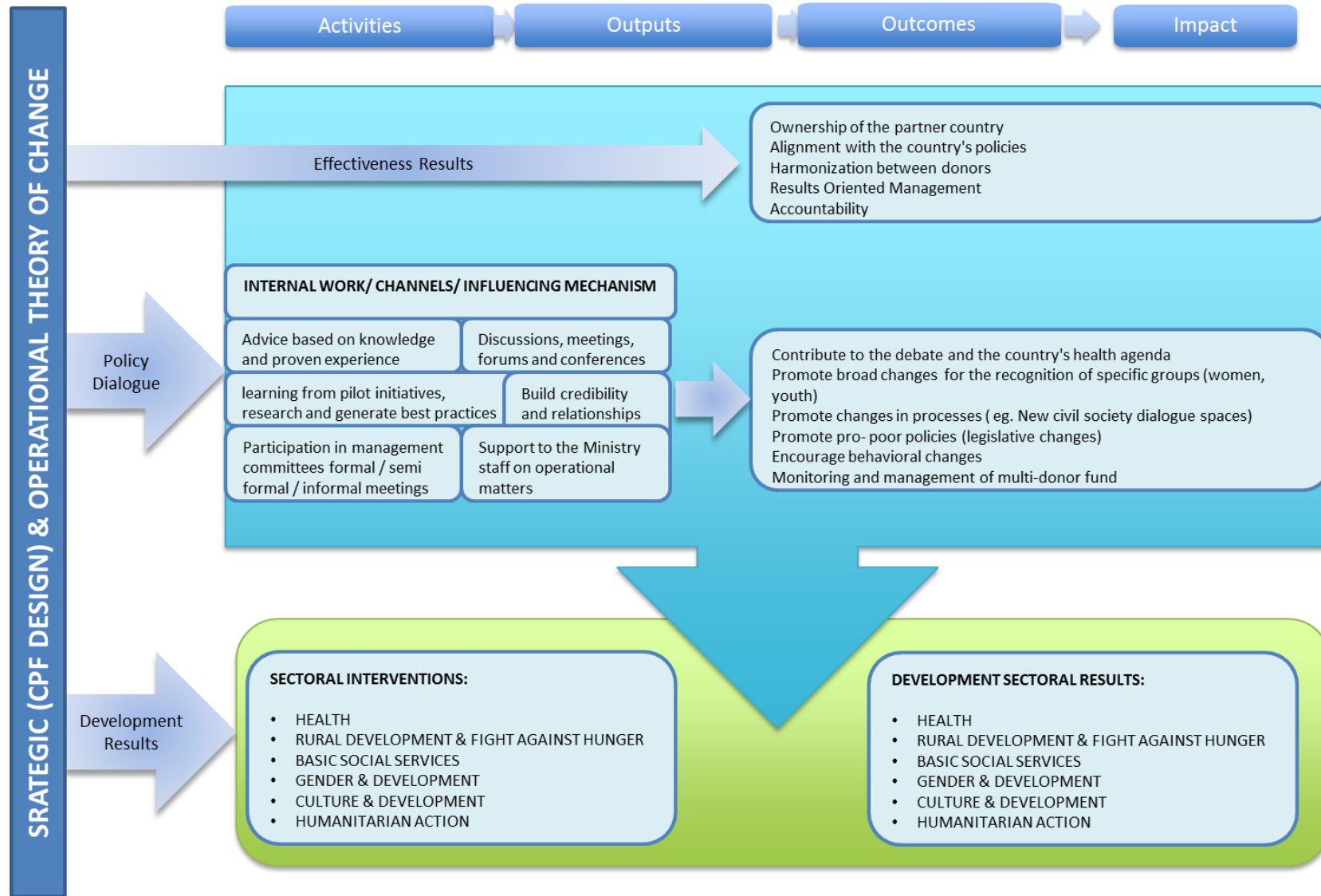
The ToRs of the evaluation indicates that the analysis will be conducted at two levels:

- 1) The strategic global level of the CPF: how has the CPF functioned as a strategic framework? To what extent has it contributed to enhance the efficiency of aid in Ethiopia as per the Paris and Busan agenda criteria?
- 2) The operational level of the CPF, which encompasses the different interventions supported by the Spanish Cooperation in the strategic sectors prioritized: what development results have been achieved? How has the support of the Spanish Cooperation contributed to these achievements?

The main output of the chain of results at the strategic level (the CPF process and document) becomes a resource at the operational level. The strategic level represents the design and formulation process of the CPF which output is the strategy document itself.

Taking these two levels of analysis as a starting point, the evaluation team believes that to fairly reflect what has been the contribution of the Spanish Cooperation and how it has worked, the evaluation should take a wider perspective. In effect, the theory of change that we propose assumes that project and programme implementation and management is only one part of the development work that the CPF intends to encourage. It also involves adaptive advocacy and policy influencing oriented approaches aiming at fostering social transformation. The development work (and the aid that donors like Spain promote) is far from being a straightforward and linear endeavour. Therefore, we are not only interested in assessing whether what was explicitly planned was ultimately achieved and how in terms of development results and aid effectiveness but also what other dimensions were at play and how were they used to serve the overall formulated goals of the Spanish Cooperation. This involves for example examining qualitative issues related to the degree of complementarity among different aid modalities and instruments as well as the coherence and opportunity in the decision-making. Therefore, the theory of change proposed takes into account three dimensions that underpin the support of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia: i) the objective of progressing towards aid effectiveness, ii) the contribution to development results and iii) the quality of the policy dialogue.

As these three dimensions underline both the strategic (CPF Design) and the operational level, the proposed methodological approach completes the overall framework initially suggested in the ToR by adding two implicit dimensions.



DESIGN ANALYSIS

The strategic level reflects the CPF model by describing a pre-established process based on the CPF Methodology 2010. The process involves three phases with ten steps and a set of criteria to be fulfilled. According to the methodology, the resulting CPF will enhance the Spanish cooperation relationship with partners' countries by advancing on the aid effectiveness principles of alignment, ownership, accountability, dialogue, predictability of resources, flexibility, planning and continuous monitoring. It is beyond the scope of this evaluation to examine the validity of this assumption and the quality of the methodology itself. Rather, the evaluation will look at to what extent the design of the CPF followed the process and how this may have had an effect in improving Spanish Cooperation' effectiveness. This section explains the different phases, steps and criteria that the partnership framework formulation process was expected to follow according to this methodology.

PHASE I: Country situation analysis and identification of the comparative advantage of the Spanish Cooperation: the initial stage includes conducting the country situation analysis (including existing studies), human development assessment and identification of national and sectorial development strategies, and their links with the Spanish Cooperation Master Plan 2009- 2012 and the Millennium Development Goals. Based on this and the existing work of the Spanish Cooperation up to 2010, three steps should be analysed: i) the degree of ownership by the different country agents of the main development strategies, national policies and plans (step 1), ii) the conditions of alignment and harmonization in the country and self-harmonization within the Spanish cooperation (step 2), and iii) the comparative advantage of the Spanish Cooperation (step 3).

Step 1- Ownership: Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies, and strategies and co-ordinate development actions¹.

The extent to which the process of design and implementation of national policies is participatory and the level of participation of the parliament, civil society, etc. should be assessed. In addition, the degree of ownership, engagement and effective participation of all development actors during national policies and plans development, monitoring and evaluation, should be considered as part of the degree of their legitimacy.

In assessing ownership the following are the relevant criteria to be taken into account:

1. Existence of appropriate national development strategies and strategies to fight against poverty and inequality (official documents);
2. Commitment and availability of national budgets allocated to development and reducing poverty and inequality;
3. Consensus and social participation in the definition of development strategies (role of government, civil society and the private sector); and
4. Leadership by at least one ministry at the sector level, as well as other relevant entities;
5. Commitment to the Paris Declaration.

Step 2: Alignment: Donors base their overall support on partner countries' national development strategies, institutions and procedures. Harmonization: Donors' actions are more harmonised, transparent and collectively effective².

For a proper alignment, the Spanish Cooperation should establish a policy dialogue in each sector (based on the Spanish Cooperation- Master Plan approaches), through which the adoption of policies and strategies of the partner country is voluntarily decided. In addition, the establishment of parallel units should be avoided and the use of national systems privileged.

In assessing Alignment the following are the relevant conditions to be taken into account:

¹ OECD, The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness 2005.

² OECD, The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness 2005.

1. Planning culture and capacities in the country;
2. Capacity and appropriate national systems and management strategies, especially the management of public finance and budget (including accountability);
3. Level of adequacy between strategies and donor procedures and framework of development priorities and procedures; and
4. Existing regional and local government structures and degree of decentralization.

Harmonization analysis should include an updated mapping of donors working in the country, their areas of specialization and their level of leadership. Formal donor coordination mechanisms and the possibilities and initiatives of division of labour and cooperation among them, should be taken into account, both with Spanish Cooperation and international stakeholders

Step 3: Comparative advantage of the Spanish Cooperation.

The process to determine the comparative advantages of the Spanish Cooperation should start with the mapping of the Spanish Cooperation stakeholders, the analysis of their experience and their contribution to capacity building in the country, areas of expertise and leadership. Then, the findings should be compared with other donor's technical experience, attitudes and skills to facilitate dialogue, accompanying processes of change or build institutions and capacities.

PHASE II: Adoption of strategic decisions: corresponds to strategic decision-making of the sectors and types of partnership for the next five years.

Step 4: Define the sectors of intervention or sectors of association keeping in mind the objective of sector concentration. The selection of sectors should be based on the previous work:

- ✦ The assessment and (where possible) the proposed focus by the partner country in relation to Spanish cooperation;
- ✦ The degree of democratic and local ownership in that particular sector, and the level of alignment and harmonization;
- ✦ The number of donors in the sector (the more donors in the sector, there may be more reasons to consider leaving it or not entering);
- ✦ Importance of the sector as a priority for the Spanish Cooperation stakeholders;
- ✦ The comparative advantage of Spanish cooperation in the sector.

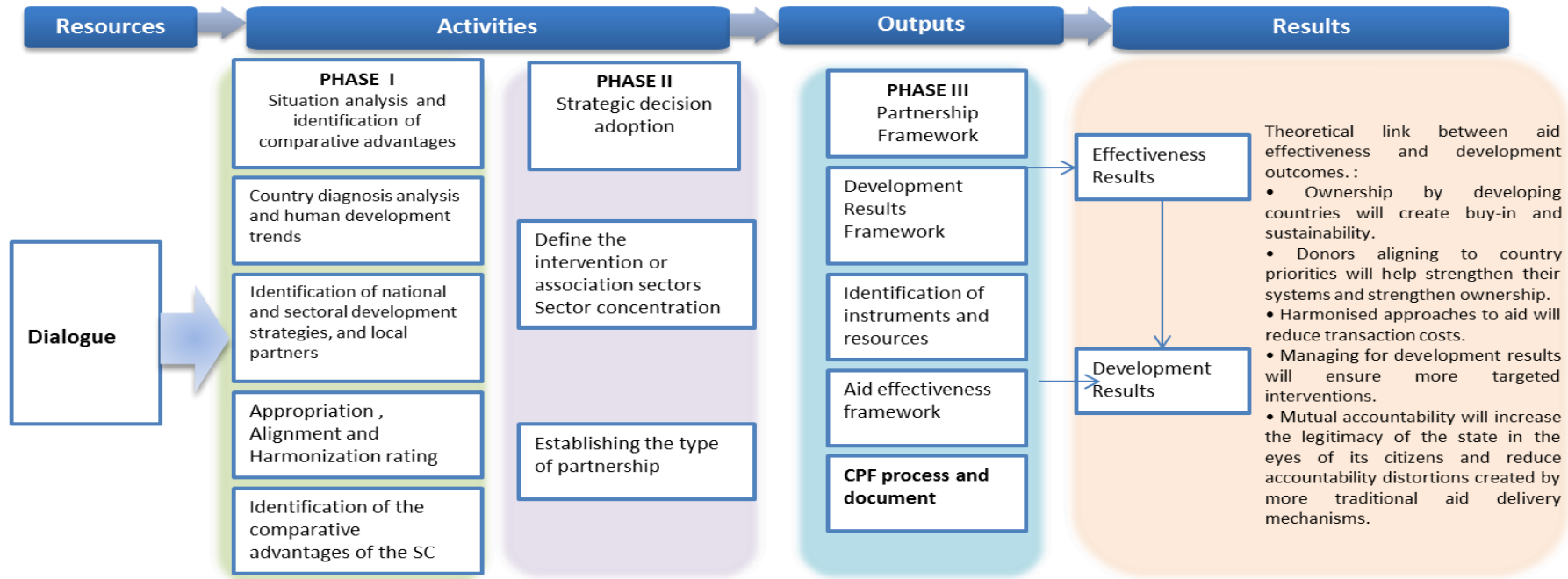
Step 5: Establishing the type of partnership

Once sectors are selected, the type of partnership shows the role of the Spanish Cooperation and the most appropriate type of association in each case:

1. Lead donor; Active participation in the sector; Silent donor; no participation; indirect presence in the sector through a multilateral organization with Spanish funds;
2. In which sectors to engage according to the classification of the partner country
3. What policy, strategy or sectorial program to support, according to the classification of the partner country?
4. Which key partners in each sector?
5. Which donor support is shared (who is the leader, who is active, who is silent or who uses other modalities)?
6. Which stakeholders of the Spanish Cooperation will be involved?

PHASE III: Partnership Framework: The last phase involves the preparation of the Spanish Cooperation development results framework, a framework for aid effectiveness and ensuring the coherence of policies, results and mutual accountability that finally lead to the elaboration of the document: **Country Partnership Framework**.

Chart 12: Reconstruction of the CPF Model



Criteria

In assessing Ownership, the relevant criteria to take into account: development strategies, budgets, consensus and social participation strategies, leadership and a ministry's commitment.

In assessing Alignment, the relevant criteria to take into account: planning capacity, systems management strategies, adaptation strategies and donor procedures vs. framework development priorities and procedures, regional and local government structures, degree of decentralisation.

In the assessment of Harmonization the relevant criteria to take into account: donor coordination mechanisms, mechanisms for coordinating actors of the SC, partner country assessment of the performance of the SC and its comparative advantage.

In the definition of comparative advantage relevant criteria to take into account: experience in the country with technical expertise, contribution to capacity building, synergies and partnerships established (SC, and other donors), positive results (assessments), relevance, crosscutting priorities, etc.

To select the sectors of intervention relevant criteria are taken into account: assessment / concentration partner country proposal; Ownership, Alignment and Harmonization assessment; number of donors in the sector; SC stakeholders for which the sector is a priority; SC comparative advantage in the sector; priorities expressed by the partner country (gender). The partnership framework reflects the role of the SC and the most appropriate type of partnership: leader, active, silent or no; sectors according to the classification of the country (correspondence MP and DAC); policy, strategy or sector program of the partner country, leading partners in each sector; supporting donors (who is the leader, active, silent); SC stakeholders involved in it (coordination, active role, NGOs and other actors involved).

The list of the development results in every sector and their indicators, baselines, and verification sources, will always be the statistical sources of the partner country itself, or UN, WB ... etc.).

Identification of the most relevant instruments to achieve the objectives, the stakeholders of the SC involved in each sector and the coordinating agent

AID EFFECTIVENESS

Aid modalities and instruments used to implement development intervention are not neutral; they represent differentiated potentials to advance in the achievement of the aid efficiency principles (Ownership, Alignment, Harmonization, Results Oriented Management, and Accountability). Programmatic supports such as budget support and/or Basket funds mechanisms are understood as more efficient than stand-alone projects³.

The literature on aid effectiveness⁴ suggests the following links between aid effectiveness and development outcomes.

- Ownership by developing countries will create buy-in and sustainability.
- Donors aligning to country priorities will help strengthen their systems and strengthen ownership.
- Harmonised approaches to aid will reduce transaction costs.
- Managing for development results will ensure more targeted interventions.
- Mutual accountability will increase the legitimacy of the state in the eyes of its citizens and reduce accountability distortions created by more traditional aid delivery mechanisms.

Results related to the aid effectiveness principles would be assessed by each sector established in the CPF. The criteria to take into account to evaluate the current situation of each principles will be those used for the CPF design as explained above.

POLICY DIALOGUE

“Policy can deliver social and economic changes on a scale not possible through self-contained projects, and has the promise of catalysing more sustainable shifts in a country’s make-up and developmental progress. Because of this potential, development agencies are increasingly engaging with policy in developing countries” (Jones, 2011)⁵.

Together with its financial contribution to basket funds and other aid modalities and instruments, the Spanish Cooperation support includes a wide array of “soft” activities such as participation in Steering Committees, sharing of experience and knowledge, providing technical advice, building credibility and relationships of trust with partners, etc. all of which are elements of policy dialogue. Although the Spanish Cooperation does not seem to have a definition of what constitutes policy dialogue, the Guide mentioned previously links it to the principles of co-responsibility and mutual accountability, with the ultimate purpose of promoting pro-poor policies.

As Harry Jones points out the policy dialogue activities do not occur in a linear fashion, they are rather “significantly messier”, dynamic and difficult to monitor and evaluate.

In order to better assess the extent and quality of the policy dialogue of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia, we have “unpacked” the concept using the 5 key dimensions of possible policy impact suggested by Jones:

- ✦ Framing debates and getting issues on to the **political agenda**: drawing attention to new issues and affecting the awareness, attitudes or perceptions of key stakeholders. For example, encouraging the adoption of new ideas and programs by development partners and promoting the uptake of pro-poor measures by national governments

³ Guía de Modalidades e Instrumentos de Cooperación de la AECID, AECID 2014

⁴ Busan Background papers. How much does aid effectiveness improve development outcomes? (Brenda Killen), 2011.

⁵ Donor engagement in policy dialogue: navigating the interface between knowledge and power. A think piece by Harry Jones, ODI, October 2011

- ✦ Encouraging **discursive commitments** from states and other policy actors: affecting language and rhetoric is important to, for example, promote recognition of specific groups or endorsements of international declarations.
- ✦ Changes in the process whereby policy decisions are made, such as opening new spaces for policy dialogue: influence on the promotion of donor coordination and aid effectiveness and civil society
- ✦ Affecting **policy content**: while legislative change is not the sum total of policy change, it is an important element.
- ✦ Influencing **behaviour change** in key actors: policy change requires changes in behaviour and implementation at various levels in order to be meaningful and sustainable.

The same author propose three typologies of influencing activities:

- ✦ Evidence and advice: policy influencing activities are led by evidence and analysis, by principles of evidence-informed policy-making and providing knowledge-based inputs
- ✦ Public campaigns and advocacy: policy influencing target large numbers of individuals, or the political debate on an issue, through public messaging and campaigning
- ✦ Lobbying and negotiation: The primary means of influencing policy is often direct interaction with decision-makers, allies and other key players

In order to categorize the implicit typology of policy dialogue of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia, the evaluation team will analyse the **Internal Work/ Reflection** carried out, through what **Channels** and the **Influencing Mechanism** used. The graph below shows the most common evidences to be found by typology. This framework will facilitate the understanding on the role of the Spanish Cooperation in policy dialogue.

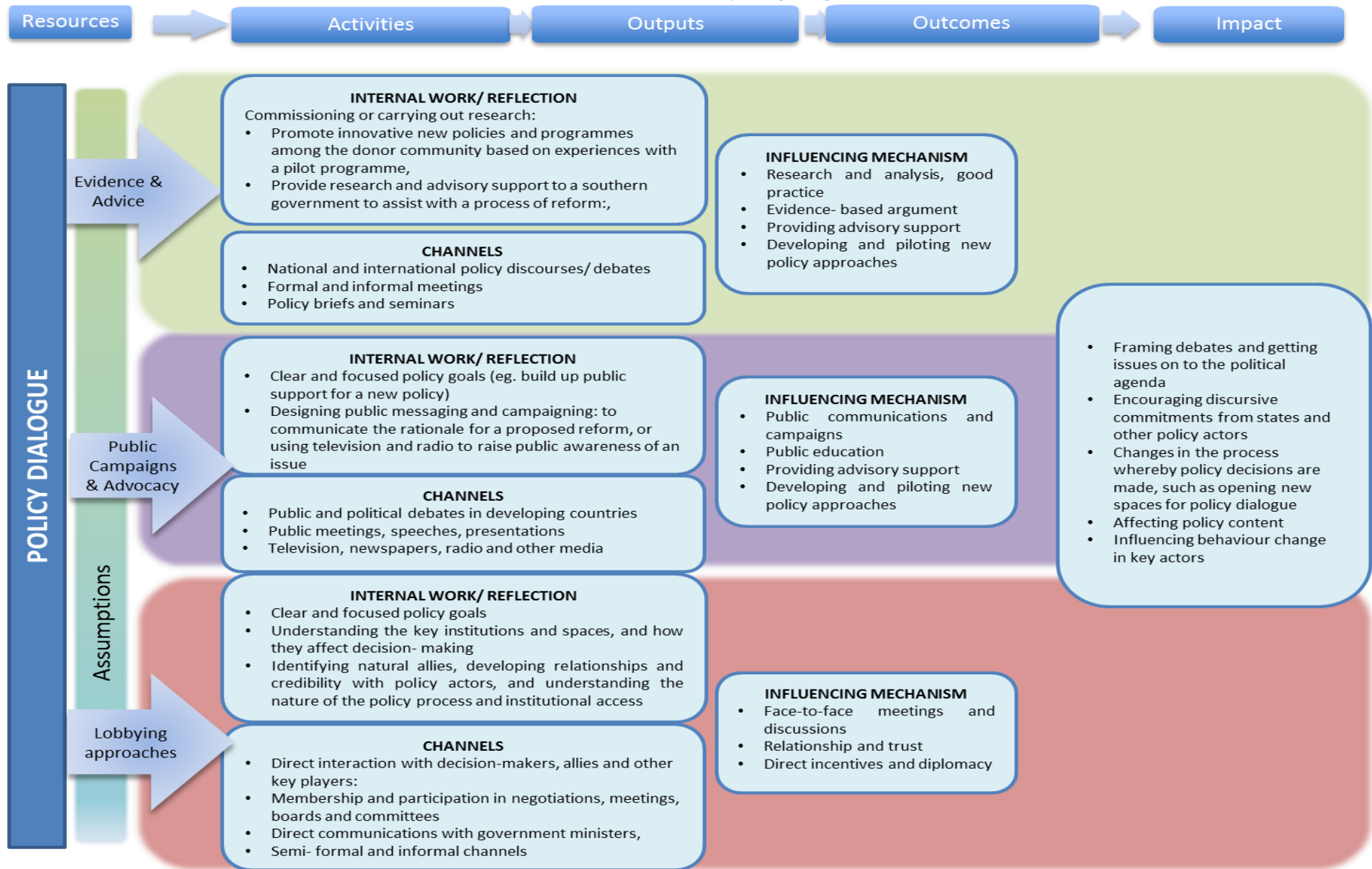
At this stage, it is important to note that evidence regarding policy dialogue activities will be much more feasible to collect than those related to the policy dialogue goals mentioned above.

The conditions for an effective policy dialogue are:

Generic:

1. Information is collected and systematized in order to extract knowledge, lessons and good practices relevant for dialogue;
 2. Complementarity of the different actions of the Spanish Cooperation is encouraged to create feedback on knowledge;
 3. The Spanish Cooperation has human resources with appropriate technical and negotiation skills; and
 4. The dedication and continuity of personnel involved in the dialogue is maintained over time.
- By typology:
5. Evidence and advice
 - The research is influential: high quality, credibility, relevance, accessibility, of the evidence
 - Research or advice is visibly 'picked up' and used by others, such as being cited in a government policy paper or mentioned in a newspaper
 6. Public campaigns and advocacy
 - Awareness of an issue or campaign, perception of saliency or importance of an issue, attitudes, norms and standards of behaviour, and actual behaviour.
 7. Lobbying and negotiation
 - Keeping systematic track of the various actors, their interests, ideologies, capacities, their alignment with programme goals, and their relationships with other players, and how all of these change, is central to managing this type of influencing

Chart 13: Reconstruction of the CPF Policy Dialogue Logical Framework



DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

These are the results and changes that ultimately the Spanish Cooperation seeks to promote by supporting each selected sectors. They are presented in detail in the evaluation report.

EVALUATION MATRIX

The matrix contains the evaluation questions that will guide the systematic analysis of the evaluation. Based on the original questions of the ToR, a series of sub-questions and relevant indicators to measure their progress were developed. Thus, the enquiry process of the evaluation will seek to respond to the following 22 sub-questions. The complete evaluation matrix was presented in the Inception Report (April 2016)

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION (TECHNIQUES USED):

Information for the analysis was collected from literature review, interviews, observation and questionnaires. Regarding documentary review, analysis of different studies, guidelines, methodologies, etc (see bibliography) has been done, as well as reports related to 46 interventions. More than 60 informants have been interviewed and 14 interventions in rural development and health have been visited (representing, respectively, 56% and 86% of total disbursements in both sectors). Furthermore, other two interventions in Culture (financed before the CPF period) have also been visited. Although not visited, another 15 interviews have been held, focused on obtaining project information implemented in Humanitarian Action, Gender, Culture, PBS, Rural Development and Health.

In addition, three online surveys were launched to main CPF actors with a response rate of 54.6% (general survey), 50% (Rural Development survey) and 28.5% (Health Survey). Thanks to the general questionnaire, the evaluation team has been able to gather valuable information regarding CPF design, aid effectiveness, policy dialogue and fragility. The thematic questionnaires in rural development and health were designed to collect aggregated data on development results, although its role has been lower than expected. Regarding health, the low response rate has hindered its use to collect accumulated information. It has been basically used to map the distribution of budgets in the SDG Pool Fund and AMREF projects. As for the rural development questionnaire, it has provided useful information on activities and products.

The information obtained by different techniques has been triangulated, leading to the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation report.