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Evaluation

Independent review of the UNDP evaluation policy

Executive summary

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I. Introduction

A. Background

1. The first UNDP evaluation policy was approved by the UNDP Executive Board in 2006, and subsequently revised in 2011. Following an independent review of the policy in 2014, the next and current iteration of the UNDP evaluation policy (DP/2016/23) was approved by the Board in September 2016. In its decision approving the 2016 policy, the Board requested that it be reviewed in 2019, with a report to be presented to the Board at its annual session 2019.

2. The review is based on interviews with a cross-section of stakeholders and a desk review of key documents. It was done within a time frame of approximately 40 working days. The review team consisted of Osvaldo Feinstein, team leader (member of the UNDP/Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) Evaluation Advisory Panel); Patty Chang (Adjunct Associate Professor, New York University Center for Global Affairs); and Per Øyvind Bastøe (Evaluation Director, Norwegian Agency for International Development and Chair of the Development Assistance Committee (Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development) EvalNet).

B. Purpose, scope and objectives

3. The review covers the period from September 2016 to January 2019, taking into consideration contextual changes since the approval of the 2016 evaluation policy. The review encompasses a set of key aspects of the evaluation policy and is expected to:¹

(a) Assess the progress made in implementing the revised evaluation policy of 2016, noting the strengths and weaknesses;

(b) Review the evaluation architecture;

(c) Identify constraints inhibiting the effective implementation of the policy and areas that may require policy change or management decision to improve the evaluation function.

4. The findings and recommendations will be presented to the UNDP Executive Board during the annual session 2019.

C. Changes in the context

5. Since the approval in September 2016 of the evaluation policy, there have been several important changes in the context in which the new policy was, and continues to be, implemented:

(a) The appointment in June 2017 of a new UNDP Administrator who fully understands the role of evaluation and its potential contribution to learning;

(b) The Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(c) The United Nations reform process, with the repositioning of the United Nations development system;

(d) The guidelines for United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and mandatory requirements for UNDAF evaluations introduced in 2017; the new UNDAF guidance will be completed by March 2019. UNDP is committed to making UNDAF the primary planning instrument;

(e) The UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021;

(f) The System-wide Evaluation in Support of United Nations Reform Initiative;

(g) The Charter of the IEO, published in December 2018; and

(h) UNDP evaluation guidelines published in January 2019.

6. Thus, the UNDP evaluation policy has been implemented in a dynamic context. These developments will be considered in the following sections of this review.

¹ Terms of Reference, Independent Review of the UNDP Evaluation Policy, January 2019.

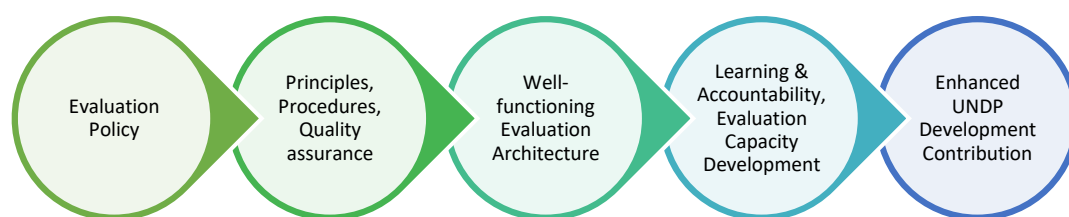
II. Assessment of the evaluation policy and its implementation

7. The UNDP evaluation policy sets out the purpose and basic principles of evaluation for UNDP and its associated funds and programmes.²

8. The policy defines the institutional architecture and clarifies the roles and responsibilities within the UNDP institutional framework, providing a policy foundation for safeguarding the independence of evaluations. The policy covers all evaluations conducted by the IEO, as well as those commissioned by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) and programme and policy units (decentralized evaluations). The policy harmonizes the oversight of the UNDP audit and evaluation functions under an expanded Audit and Evaluation Advisory Committee (AEAC). The evaluation policy establishes financial benchmarks for the UNDP evaluation function, stipulating that subject to availability of resources, it would allocate 1 per cent of combined programmatic (core and non-core) resources for the evaluation function annually, within which 0.2 per cent is for the work of the IEO.

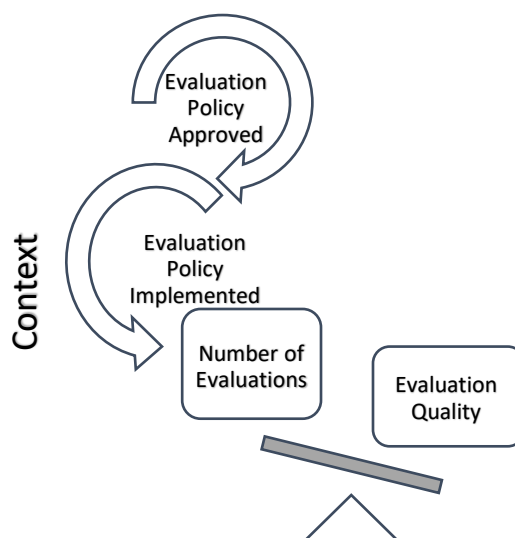
9. Before presenting the findings regarding strengths and weaknesses in the policy and its implementation, it is worthwhile to present a simple framework that attempts to show the expected processes and results of the evaluation policy. Figure 1 is a simplified theory of change: it starts with the evaluation policy, designed with the use of generally accepted evaluation principles adapted to the organizational reality of UNDP.

Figure 1. A simplified theory of change

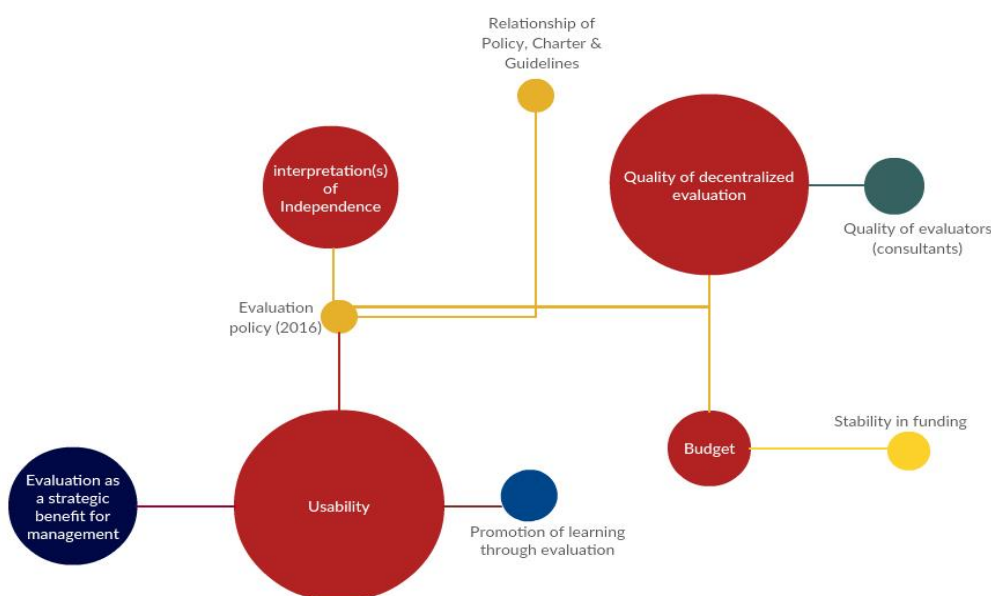


10. This simplified theory of change can be complemented with figure 2, which shows that the evaluation policy approved by the Executive Board is implemented in a specific context, yielding a number of evaluations and also having an effect on their quality, with possible trade-offs between quantity and quality of evaluations. Whereas the theory of change focuses on processes and intermediate and final outcomes, figure 2 sheds light on a fundamental aspect concerning outputs: the possibility that the expansion in the number of evaluations may jeopardize their quality. Another possible issue, not shown but which may be important, is the trade-off between compliance (with management response) and learning (from evaluations), which may be intensified with an increase in the number of evaluations and the requisite to provide management response to all evaluations.

² United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).

Figure 2. Evaluation policy trade-offs

11. The findings on the strengths and weaknesses in the policy and its implementation in this review are based in part on the emerging themes derived from a qualitative analysis of the interview transcripts (see annex 2 for the methods). Figure 3 depicts a simplified version of the overarching themes which emerged from the interviews based on a count of thematic frequency (See figure 5 in annex 2 for the full map). The circles are scaled according to a frequency count of the coded themes. The red circles form the highest frequency in mentions, followed by the other colored circles as major sub-themes.

Figure 3. Emerging themes from a qualitative analysis of the interview transcripts

A. Strengths of the evaluation policy and its implementation

12. **Clarity.** In the interviews the clarity of the policy was praised, although some concern was expressed on the lack of precision with respect to the budget for evaluation.

13. **Independence.** The way in which independence is framed in the evaluation policy was considered appropriate and a source of credibility of the evaluations produced by IEO. The establishment of the independence of the IEO Director and of the Evaluation Office has been an

important factor for enhancing the credibility of the evaluations, which also influences the use of evaluations.

14. Evaluation use and learning. Despite the lack of explicit references to evaluation use in the policy, it was widely acknowledged that IEO evaluations are used to inform the design of UNDP programmers, contributing to learning and to the reputation of UNDP as a transparent and learning organization.

15. Oversight, support and quality assurance for UNCDF and UNV. The arrangements envisaged in the evaluation policy concerning UNCDF and UNV are functioning well. In the case of UNCDF their evaluations are a highly managed process and IEO rated highly the quality of UNCDF evaluations. It is also worthwhile to mention that UNV has access to a significant pool of evaluators. Neither of these two organizations suffer from quality issues or capacity problems in their evaluation function (which, as shown in the next subsection, are problems affecting most of UNDP decentralized evaluations). Also, it is worth noting that UNCDF and UNV conduct a very limited number of evaluations, which may have a positive influence in the quality of evaluations, as pointed out in section II and illustrated in figure 2.

B. Weaknesses of the evaluation policy and its implementation

16. Decentralized evaluations. A key weakness that was highlighted several times in the interviews is the low quality of decentralized evaluations. This issue was already mentioned in the 2014 review of the evaluation policy (which in fact was a review of the evaluation function). The data confirms this judgement as shown in table 1. It is remarkable that there is small variability among regions, that in all of them more than 75 per cent of the evaluations have been assessed as neither satisfactory nor highly satisfactory (in fact this percentage is more than 80 per cent in four of the five regions). It is also worthwhile to observe that the decentralized evaluations of higher quality are those not managed by country offices.

Table 1. Quality of decentralized evaluations in 2016 and 2017

Region	N° of Evaluations	% of highly satisfactory or satisfactory
Africa	88	19
Arab States	24	17
Asia and the Pacific	38	19
Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	55	22
Latin America and the Caribbean	44	18
Global *	12	58
Total	261	21

* Mainly UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, including UNCDF and UNV evaluations.³

Source: IEO (2018), latest available data, elaborated by the review team

17. The evaluation guidelines issued in January 2019 address some of the factors that may be root causes of the low quality of decentralized evaluations. There are several issues but two are critical and interrelated:

(a) **Conflict of interest.** Decentralized evaluations are contracted out to external consultants by the country office. This arrangement can foster a perverse incentive for external evaluators to produce positive evaluation results to increase their chances of being rehired by the country office for future evaluations. The structural arrangement can promote a bias in the selection of consultants. An

³ Since the relaunch of the quality assurance system, 10 UNCDF evaluations have been assessed as follows: three as 'Highly Satisfactory'; six as 'Satisfactory' and one as 'Moderately Satisfactory.'

alternative scenario is when the country office interferes with (critical) findings presented in an evaluation report contracted by an external consultant. There is a gap in oversight, as IEO is far removed from the decentralized evaluation process and there is limited capacity on the part of regional hubs and the regional bureaux to systematically oversee the process. A further layer of complexity entails the issue of impartiality due to the operational duties of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff in large country offices, who often focus only a certain percentage of their time on evaluations and work on the projects to be evaluated. It then becomes difficult to ascertain if the final evaluation report findings are a result of country office interference or an objective assessment on the part of the external evaluator. Although the actual situation would require more evidence, what is clear is that there is a perception of conflict of interest. Interviews with staff from regional bureaux and regional advisers not only raise these concerns, but also there appears to be a wide variation in the qualifications, expertise and access to a pre-vetted roster of evaluators based on the regions. It should be noted that the evaluation policy (paragraph 37) states that “UNDP management shall take all necessary actions to ensure the objectivity and impartiality of the process and persons hired”.

(b) **Limited flexibility.** Some interviewees considered that the implementation of the evaluation policy was not flexible enough in regions where the programmes did not often fit the mold of development programming and especially in crises or post-conflict settings, which also required more innovative approaches for data collection.

C. Discussion of the key constraints related to the evaluation policy and its implementation

18. The key constraints for an appropriate implementation of the UNDP evaluation policy can be reduced to a capacity and a funding constraint, and both are interrelated. Thus, to improve the quality of decentralized evaluations, additional funding may be required to invest in evaluation capacity at the regional level, including to enhance the capacity of regional evaluation advisers. It is worthwhile to mention that the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation has already provided a valuable financial contribution to enhance the quality of decentralized evaluation. There is scope for evaluation partnerships with other bilateral development agencies with experience, expertise and interest in decentralized evaluation.

19. **Strategic use and learning.** While IEO have been consistently praised for the quality, credibility and utility of their reports by all persons interviewed, many of those interviewed still bring up how evaluations can be used more strategically with a view to contribute more to the latest Strategic Plan, the repositioning of UNDP in the United Nations development system, and to enhance learning on innovations and scaling-up. There was also an interest in having evaluations provide further contextualization in their analyses, and that by tailoring more the messages and language for different audiences it would be possible to encourage uptake and promote use. Overall, the sense is that while evaluations are appreciated, the current approaches, methods and analyses ultimately have limited strategic application for UNDP.⁴

20. **Evaluation production and absorption capacity.** A potential weakness mentioned in the interviews is related to the very strong increase in the number of planned evaluations for 2018 compared with the number of evaluations conducted in 2017, not only in terms of the capacity to produce quality and timely evaluations⁵ but also with respect to management’s absorptive capacity. References were made (and confirmed by a review of the figures) both to the decision to have 100 per cent coverage of independent country programme evaluations (ICPEs), and to the large number of planned decentralized evaluations in comparison with the number of evaluations completed in 2017. For an additional elaboration of this point and its implications see paragraphs 32-33 below.

21. **Funding for the evaluation function.** Several individual interviewed expressed concern that the language should be further clarified to ensure that 1 per cent of the UNDP budget will be allocated to evaluations. Others were unclear what the 0.2 per cent funds for independent evaluations covered and if the 0.8 per cent funds for decentralized evaluations was adequate and inclusive of UNCDF and UNV. Some interviewees said that the benchmark could be more of an “aspirational target”. Finally,

⁴ The peer review of the UNDP Evaluation Office on methodology and knowledge sharing (15 January 2013), pg. 6, para. 20 already mentioned this issue.

⁵ The new approach to the independent evaluation of UNDP country programmes in the short run imposes additional pressures to deliver in time to be considered in the review process of the UNDAF, and in the medium term may have implications not only for UNDP programming but also the broader United Nations country strategies.

some staff argued that funding for central evaluations should be expanded to enable the capacity for IEO to strengthen oversight of decentralized evaluations.

22. Interpretation of independence. The majority of individuals interviewed praised the strong independence of IEO as a positive aspect (especially in connection with the quality of the evaluations produced). However, some senior management brought up to varying degrees that the interpretation of independence by IEO can be at times excessive, which can create unnecessary friction and limit trust.

23. Confusion regarding the understanding of terms. The interviews revealed that the key terms in the policy (independence, credibility and utility) were understood differently among the interviewees. A clear example is that “independent” is commonly understood as equivalent to “external”.

III. Assessment of the evaluation architecture

24. The UNDP evaluation architecture, as envisaged in the 2016 evaluation policy, is a multi-level system. The policy describes the roles and responsibilities related to evaluations of the Administrator, UNDP programme and policy units, UNCDF and UNV, IEO and the AEAC.

A. Strengths of the evaluation architecture

25. Staffing of IEO. Between 2017 to 2019, IEO experienced an increase in staff capacity with the addition of 10 new staff members to strengthen the office. The current IEO staff capacity as of 2019 consists of 33 staff members (24 Professional staff, 9 General Service).⁶ The expansion enabled IEO to form three main clusters – Independent Country Programme Evaluation Section, Corporate Evaluation Section and Evaluation Capacity Development Section – along with the Directorate and Operations Section. According to the 2019 IEO organigram, the Country Programme Evaluation Section is the largest cluster with nine evaluators and one head of section, relative to the other two clusters, each consisting of four to five evaluators and one head of section.

26. The current staffing level corresponds to the IEO commitment towards conducting a greater number of ICPEs, providing ad hoc (rather than systematic) support for decentralized evaluations and an increase in thematic and corporate evaluations.

27. Evaluation guidelines. In January 2019, IEO published evaluation guidelines after a lengthy participatory consultation process with regional bureaux, country offices and Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) M&E specialists, with the expectation that such a guidance will improve the quality of these types of evaluations. In 2016, IEO also reinstituted a revised quality assessment process of decentralized evaluations after a two-year hiatus and overhauled the Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC) website. The IEO collaborated with the regional bureaux and with the BPPS Effectiveness Group to conduct regional workshops to encourage regional evaluation support staff and country office M&E focal points to discuss M&E challenges, guidance requirements and training needs.

28. Capacity development. In addition to supporting UNDP internal evaluation capacity development, as indicated in the previous paragraph, in line with the third objective of the evaluation policy IEO has contributed to develop evaluation capacities in member countries through national evaluation capacities conferences held in the different regions in which UNDP operates.

B. Weaknesses of the evaluation architecture

29. Limited evaluation capacity of the regional bureaux/hubs. The capacity in the regional hubs and bureaux is too limited to provide effective support and to exercise oversight of the country offices. Table 2 shows the downward trend in the number of regional M&E specialists. While it is difficult to ascertain if M&E specialists have balanced expertise in both monitoring and evaluation, interviews with regional bureaux and staff suggest that they may have more monitoring than evaluation capacity.

⁶ Based on a review of 2016-2019 IEO organigrams and confirmed by IEO Operations Section as at 20 February 2019.

It should be noted that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has regional evaluation advisers with no monitoring responsibilities.⁷

Table 2. Number of regional M&E specialists

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Nº	14	13	12	10

Source: IEO (2018) elaborated by the review team

30. **Cumbersome management response system.** Although the management response system is a mechanism that forces management to pay attention to evaluations, it has become a time-consuming practice. Based on a desk review of the status of recommendation implementation and in interviews carried out for this review, there appear to be significant gaps in management response tracking and particularly in reporting. The challenge is two-fold. First, between 2016 to 2019, IEO produced an increasing number of evaluations, with some delivered timelier than others. The time slippage not only creates tension between IEO and senior management, but also a risk that the rush to produce management responses for all evaluations becomes a mechanical (as opposed to a learning) exercise. Second, concerning utility, some individuals interviewed expressed the desire to see substantive evidence of how evaluations influenced UNDP policies and practices outside of the management response tracking system.

31. **Negative value added for evaluation of the AEAC.** This is a weakness that affects independent evaluation. This body played an important role during the first year of implementation of the evaluation policy, contributing to establish the independence of the evaluation office. But it is not fulfilling its role in terms of providing advice to the Evaluation Director, it absorbs significant time from the IEO Directorate and staff for briefings, its reports show no evidence of oversight of the evaluation function and most importantly, given that the AEAC reports to the Administrator and has a role of oversight of the IEO Director, this institutional design is inconsistent with the independence of IEO (see paragraph 36 below for additional considerations about the AEAC).

C. Discussion of the key constraints related to the evaluation architecture

32. **Production and absorptive capacity constraints.** With the commitment of 100 per cent coverage of country programmes by ICPEs as opposed to partial coverage, the IEO Country Programme Evaluation Section moves away from a two-programme cycle consideration to a one-programme cycle, shorter in-country missions and a narrow focus on capturing lessons based on three key questions to inform new country programme strategies. It remains to be seen whether quality can be maintained with the shift in approach and the current level of staff capacity, relative to the overall volume of evaluations. The Country Programme Evaluation Section represented 28 per cent of the annual total budget,⁸ which is a large share of the budget allocation relative to other sections in IEO. Although a number of staff expressed concern in delivering 100 per cent in a timely manner without sacrificing quality,⁹ at this stage, it is still too early to make a reasonable assessment.

33. It is to be noted that if the production challenge is overcome and a strong increase in the number of evaluations is produced, then a management absorptive capacity constraint could be generated as it is likely that management may have limitations to deal in a significant, learning-inducing way with the process of providing a management response. The challenge is not only producing more evaluations without sacrificing quality and timeliness, but also ensuring that these additional evaluations do not become merely outputs but are also a means to reach development outcomes through the generation and dissemination of evidence-based knowledge and with processes in place that facilitate the use of evaluations as instruments for learning. A good and recent example is the case of the poverty evaluation and the request by UNDP management to be allowed to delay its management response in order to have time to engage in a meaningful dialogue conducive to learning.

34. **Quality of decentralized evaluations.** A quality assessment of 261 evaluations completed in 2017 highlighted a decline in quality between 2016 and 2017. In particular, the percentage of

⁷ As an example, the establishing of regional evaluation advisers at P-5 level with technical reporting lines to the centralized evaluation office, was recommended in the 2017 peer review of the UNICEF evaluation function as a measure to safeguard the professionalism, impartiality, effectiveness and efficiency of decentralized evaluations.

⁸ UNDP Evaluation Annual Report (2017).

⁹ The number of ICPEs planned in 2018 was 15, compared to 37 planned for 2019.

evaluations with a satisfactory rating fell from 28 per cent to 20 per cent. Indeed, almost half of the individuals interviewed raised the issue of quality of decentralized evaluations, and nearly a quarter mentioned a need to address risk of a conflict of interest in an effort to improve quality. The main organizational challenges for carrying out decentralized evaluations include the low capacity of M&E specialists and regional advisers, limited time devoted to the management of evaluations on the part of M&E specialists, limited resources to conduct decentralized evaluations, uneven access to qualified evaluation expertise, and the risk of the conflict of interest with managers in country offices hiring external consultants.¹⁰ However, the issue of conflict of interest would require additional oversight, in line with paragraph 37 of the policy, whereas the evaluation capacity problems could require a bridge in the evaluation architecture, linking regional M&E specialists with IEO.

35. As the variability in the quality of decentralized evaluations is a well-known problem,¹¹ often (but not exclusively) linked to the quality of the evaluators depending on the region, the IEO could further enhance the ERC search function by listing the quality assurance scores next to the reports and include a sorting function in the site which orders reports from highest to lowest quality assurance scores, and also an option to sort by consultant and quality assurance scores. This type of public transparency may encourage country offices to improve not only the quality of decentralized evaluations but also reinforce oversight without imposing onerous bureaucratic structures. While the ERC is a searchable repository site for different types of UNDP evaluations, it could improve on the user experience,¹² especially if regional bureaux and country offices want to use the site as a resource to build a quality roster of evaluators.

36. **Concerning the AEAC.** This committee is part of the oversight mechanism for IEO. Membership was expanded to include two evaluators, but the majority are auditors. The committee played a valuable role when the policy started to be implemented in safeguarding the independence of the office. But at this stage, the AEAC provides very limited, if any, insights on the evaluation policy, IEO workplan or advice on UNDP decentralized functions and national capacity programming, as revealed by a review of the minutes of the AEAC and interviews.¹³ Additionally, as the AEAC also reports to the Administrator, this structure creates the potential to jeopardize the independence of the Director of IEO. For the UNDP evaluation function, the AEAC has morphed from an asset to a liability.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

37. The preceding analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the UNDP evaluation policy and the evaluation architecture can be summarized in a set of conclusions that point the way towards recommendations to address the problems identified.

A. Conclusions

38. **Conclusion 1. A well-crafted and useful policy.** The evaluation policy approved by the UNDP Executive Board in September 2016 provided a framework that allowed for the consolidation of an independent evaluation office. The implementation of the 2016 evaluation policy is still at an early stage to assess its effects, and in addition the context for evaluation in UNDP has changed substantially and in a very positive direction, making it even more difficult to attribute changes (or even contribution to changes) to the evaluation policy.

39. **Conclusion 2. An evaluation architecture with many strong elements.** The roles and responsibilities of the different elements of the architecture are well described in the policy. It is a broad assessment that IEO has strengthened its role and quality of work during the implementation of the policy. The 2016 UNDP evaluation policy, jointly with the Charter of the IEO and the 2019 evaluation guidelines, constitutes an appropriate framework for an evaluation function that can contribute effectively and efficiently to make UNDP a learning and accountable organization, enhancing its development effectiveness.

¹⁰ Creating a perverse incentive to make positive evaluations of their own projects.

¹¹ Peer review of the UNDP Evaluation Office on methodology and knowledge sharing (15 January 2013); Baastel, "Review of the UNDP Evaluation Policy: Final Report," (8 October 2014).

¹² Not all the information tabs on the ERC are filled out or updated regularly. In fact, one must click quite a few times to find names and contact information of evaluators and then compare separately if the report is of acceptable quality.

¹³ While interviews indicated mixed consensus of those who found the AEAC useful as an oversight function vis-à-vis those who did not, the minutes show that the actual time devoted to substantive evaluations issues relative to audit and other issues is minimal.

40. **Conclusion 3. A need for a few adjustments.** Based on the experiences during the implementation of the policy and related to the changed context for the evaluation function, the review recommends a few adjustments to be made in the policy and the evaluation architecture.

B. Recommendations

41. **Recommendation 1.** An amendment to the 2016 UNDP evaluation policy should include a reference to the Charter of the Independent Evaluation Office and to the 2019 evaluation guidelines.

42. Furthermore, it would be appropriate for the amendment to introduce the following changes in sections III-V of the evaluation policy.

Principles (section III)

43. **Recommendation 2.** The principles of the evaluation policy should include an explicit reference to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, gender equality, diversity, inclusion, human rights and the private sector.

Evaluation procedures and quality assurance (section IV)

44. **Recommendation 3.** The planning process should involve consultation with stakeholders, and in all phases of the evaluation process it is important that evaluators engage with stakeholders and ensure not only the national context is considered but also that the purpose, relevance and messages of the evaluations are communicated clearly and using a language that does not create unnecessary tensions.

45. **Recommendation 4.** The decision on what to evaluate should be made with an explicit statement of the purpose and potential use of the evaluations for strategic decision-making.

46. **Recommendation 5.** A technical reporting line of regional M&E specialists to the IEO Director on evaluation issues would contribute to enhance the quality of decentralized evaluations. Additional funding from evaluation partnerships may be instrumental in developing arrangements to strengthen the oversight and support to decentralized evaluations and to make the ERC more useful, with a better use of quality assurance scores. The evaluation responsibilities of the M&E regional specialists should be enhanced.

47. **Recommendation 6.** The use of different and new types of evaluations and data-collection methods should be encouraged, including whenever appropriate a complexity and systems approach and paying attention to innovation and scaling-up.

48. **Recommendation 7.** After producing evaluations, efforts should be made to elaborate messages derived from the evaluations, including syntheses, showing trends/patterns based on granular data, that may be of interest to different audiences.

49. **Recommendation 8.** The requirement in the evaluation policy that a management response should be prepared for all evaluations and in a fixed period of time could be changed so as to alleviate the stress on management's absorptive capacity. In the case of ICPEs, the new country programme could be considered as an option of a management response, whereas the Executive Board could allow extensions in the submission of management responses.

50. **Recommendation 9.** As country programme evaluations are no longer mandatory, whereas ICPEs are in the process of arriving at 100 per cent coverage, there could be some flexibility in the overall 1 per cent of allocation of funds for evaluation, by introducing a link between the 0.8 per cent for non-IEO evaluations and the evolution of the UNDP portfolio of activities and funds. This would be facilitated if UNDP were to introduce a budget line to accurately capture funds allocated to evaluation. The ambivalence regarding the funding level should be eliminated by deleting the last part of the sentence in paragraph 26, "subject to availability".

UNDP evaluation architecture (Section IV)

51. **Recommendation 10.** Given the structural problem with respect to independence posed by the existence of an AEAC that reports to the Administrator, potentially compromising the independence of the IEO Director, the AEAC should no longer be part of the UNDP evaluation architecture.

52. **Recommendation 11.** An independent and external review of the evaluation function should be conducted every four years by an external team reporting to the Executive Board.