Results and lessons from STDF Projects: A Meta-Evaluation

STDF Working Group
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Background

Objective:

 Provide an independent assessment of the performance of STDF projects aimed at improving the quality and performance of future STDF projects

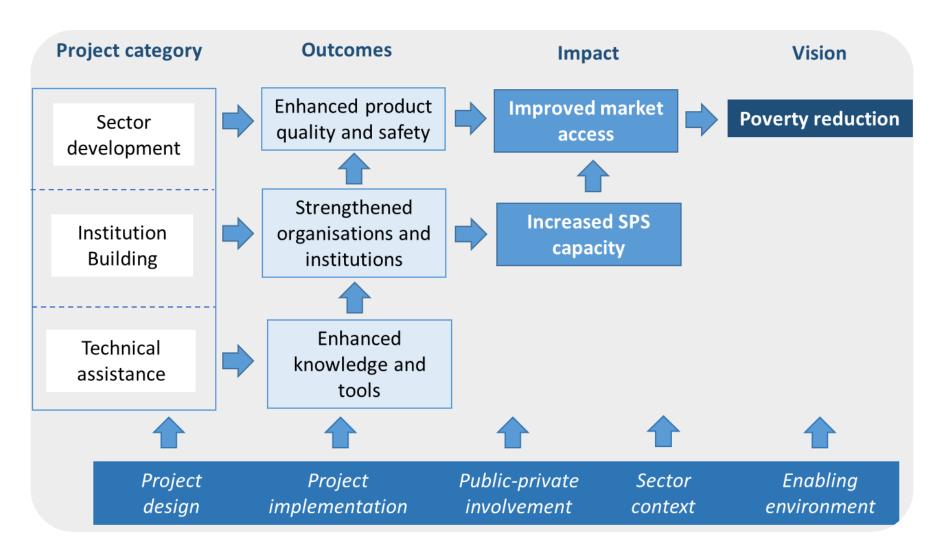
Meta-evaluation:

- Based on an in-depth review and analysis of individual project evaluation reports
- Structured methodology (Appendix 3)
- Standardized approach of STDF's projects and evaluations greatly facilitates meta-analysis
 - Use of log-frames and OECD/DAC evaluation criteria

Limitations

- STDF focus, rules and procedures evolved over time
 - e.g. gender and the environment in systematic focus since 2015
- Assessment can only be partial
 - Categories and ratings subjective
 - Evaluation reports based on assessment of the authors
 - Small evaluations constrained in terms of data, expertise of the evaluator, budget, and time
 - Learning from the past (last evaluated project ended in 2015) much may have happened since

Conceptual framework

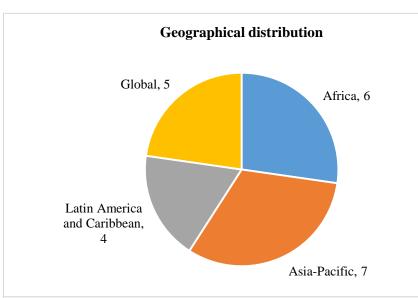


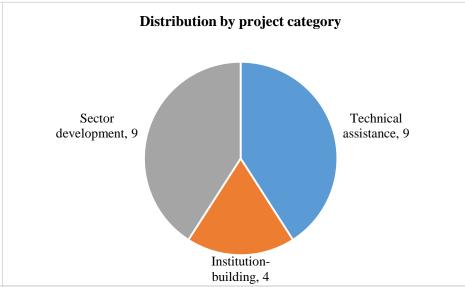
Meta evaluation process

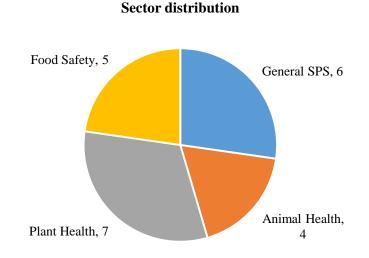
- 1. Formulating the review questions
- Terms of reference
- 2. Identifying and collecting the evidence
- 22 external evaluation reports identified
- 3. Appraising the quality of the evidence
- Protocol based on UNICEF GEROS*
- 4. Assessing the STDF projects
- Protocol following OECD/DAC criteria
- 5. Synthesising findings and lessons learned
- Realist synthesis based on 'theory'
- 6. Disseminating the findings
- Report presented at WG and on website

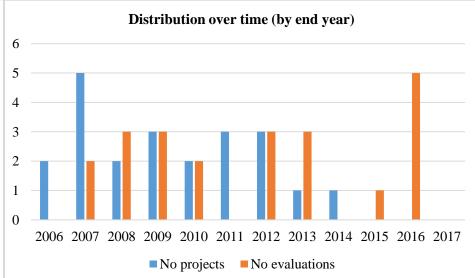
Coverage of evaluation reports included in the meta-evaluation

Total of 22 reports

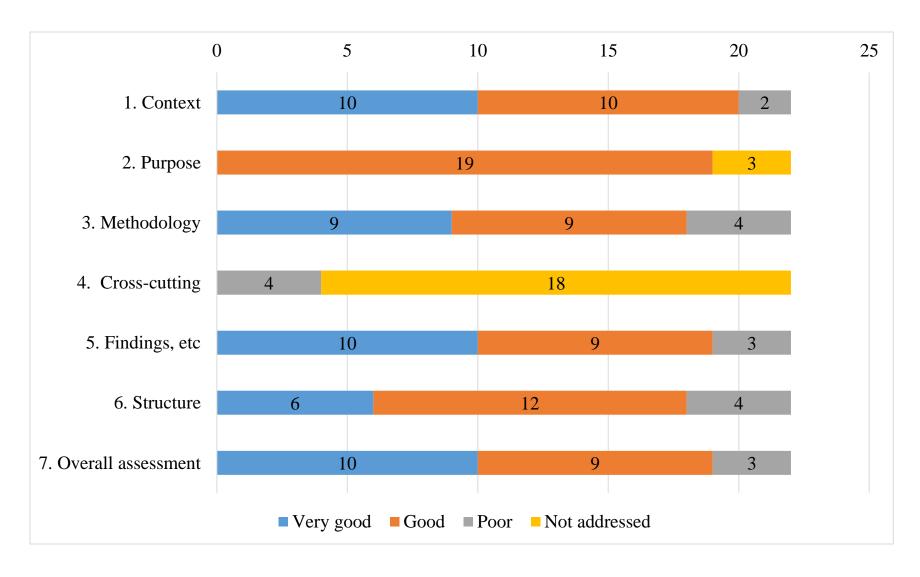




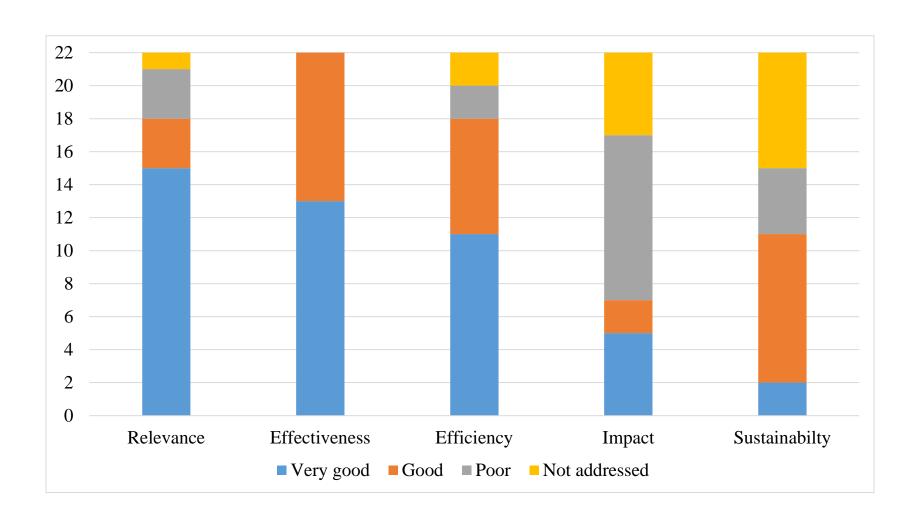




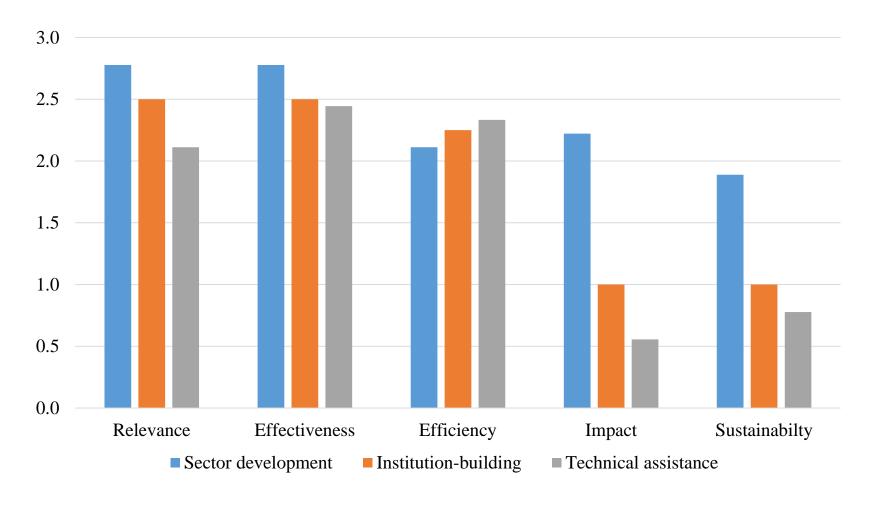
Quality of evaluation reports



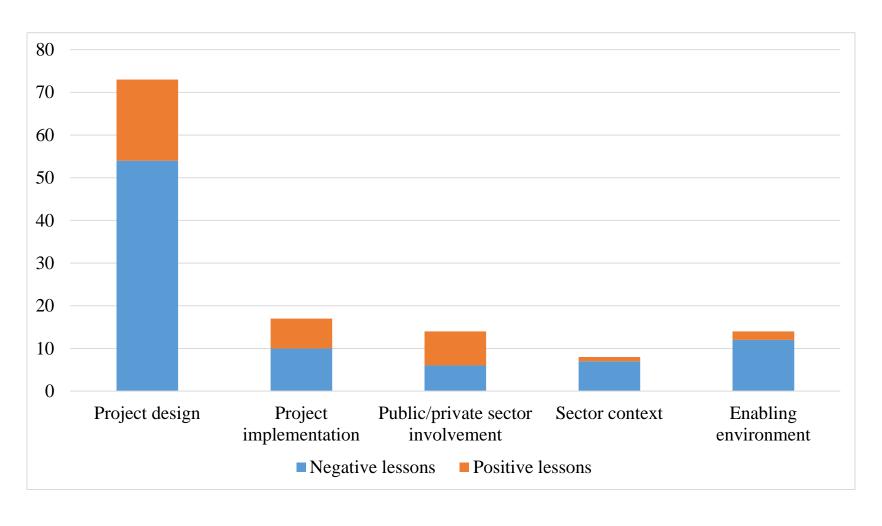
Performance of STDF projects



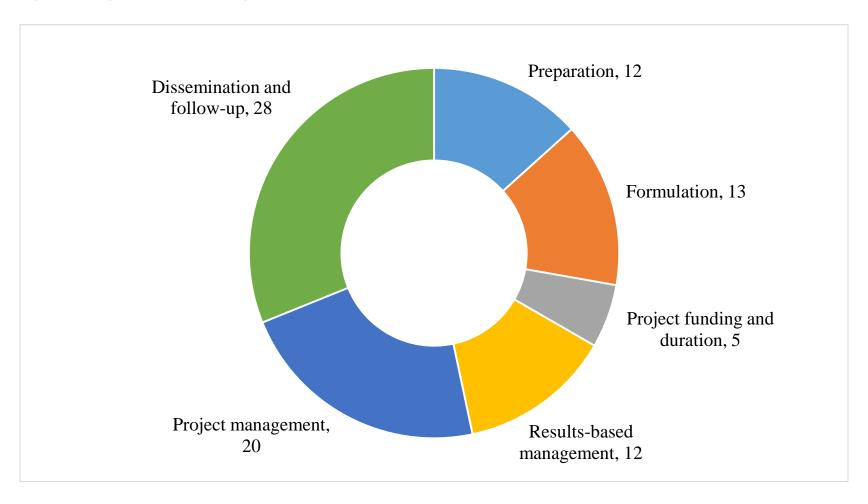
Performance by project category



Lessons learned across enabling conditions



Lessons learned across the project-cycle



Examples of lessons learned across projects

- Understanding local needs, context and planning for sustainability (cattle in Costa Rica, PG/116)
- Securing local ownership (SPS in Cambodia, PG/246)
- Different project designs for different purposes (general)
- Logical framework vital for monitoring and evaluation (mango in Mali, PG/283)
- Importance of competent project management (plant health in Nicaragua, PG/155)
- Need for follow-up and scaling up (fish trade in West Africa, PG/134)
- Private-public collaboration (pest risk management in South-East Asia, PG/328)

Main issues that can be strengthened in projects

- The fundamental need to ground project locally
 - including understanding local contexts and needs, and securing local ownership and participation at all stages of the project;
- The importance of planning for sustainability of results
 - including grounding projects locally, disseminating project results and lessons, and preparing clear phase-out and followup strategies; and
- More systematic and focused consideration of gender and the environment
 - within the context of broader socio-economic considerations and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Recommendations

Quality of evaluations	 Apply STDF evaluation guidelines Consider profile of consultants for external evaluations Use theory-based approaches
Timing and coverage of evaluations	 Focus evaluations on projects of interest Avoid excessive time lags between end-of-projects and evaluations
Project quality	 Pay attention to local contexts and adapt project implementation to changing circumstances Consider dissemination, phasing out and follow-up firmly in project design
Development focus	 Better integrate aspects of poverty, gender, environment into project design and implementation
Lessons-learned	 Deepen analysis and dissemination of lessons-learned and good practice from STDF projects