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Introduction

The Department for International Development (DFID) is developing infrastructure results targets to support the new Economic Development Strategy. A key input is an understanding of how other development agencies measure their economic infrastructure results.

DFID requested Evidence on Demand to undertake a rapid desk-based study to review and summarise how other development agencies measure their economic infrastructure results and produce a narrative outlining any patterns observed.

The objective of the work was to produce a clear and concise summary of other development agencies' approaches to measuring economic infrastructure results accompanied by a brief narrative describing any patterns observed.

Bilateral donor agencies and multilateral institutions were considered for this study. The bilateral donor agencies from Germany (Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit - GIZ), Netherlands (The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs - NEDA), Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency - SIDA), Norway (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation - NORAD), Japan (Japan International Cooperation Agency - JICA), US (US Agency for International Development - USAID), Australia (Australian Agency for International Development - AusAID), and France (Agence Francaise Development - AFD) were included. The multilateral agencies covered are the World Bank (WB), AfDB (African Development Bank), ADB (Asian Development Bank), EC (European Commission), EIB (European Investment Bank), and IFC (International Finance Corporation).

The infrastructure sectors included are: Energy, Water and Sanitation, and Transport. ICTs (Information and Communications Technologies) were not included in the review as DFID has very limited engagement in ICT and is not intending to measure results in this sector. Where agencies measure results on Regional Infrastructure or Economic Corridors separately, this was also recorded, as were indicators on Cities and Urbanisation.



Methodology

The study was based on a top-line review of publicly available information/documents from the websites of bilateral donor agencies and multilateral institutions. A few examples of appropriate results-based frameworks from other sources (for example the Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport - SLoCaT) were included as points of interest for the study.

Only documents relevant to measuring the results for the specified sectors (as set out above) were considered for the review. The indicators or criteria for measuring the results mentioned in each of the selected documents (for specific sectors and donor agencies) were identified and agreed with the client.

A brief summary of the indicators/criteria considered relevant for each sector, by each of the agencies/institutions was collected into table 3 (see Appendix). General observations on the types of indicators used for measuring results were added and indications were provided on whether they were cost based, performance based, or in other forms.

A brief content analysis of the selected documents was undertaken and the key findings were summarised.

It should be noted that the findings and conclusions drawn in this report are based on a small sample of projects. Therefore, the findings may not be accurate but will provide an indication of the indicators and approaches used by different agencies to measure economic infrastructure results.



Findings

All agencies use a variety of quantitative and qualitative methods to measure economic infrastructure results. A clear pattern is observed in the approaches of **bilateral** donor agencies to measuring economic infrastructure results. All of the agencies take a results-based approach, using the five DAC¹ criteria: Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, and Sustainability for evaluating energy projects. Similarly, for water & sanitation projects all agencies, except AusAID, use the DAC criteria, whilst AusAID uses the WASH M&E² framework. However, in addition to the DAC criteria, NORAD, JICA and AusAID use additional criteria to include cross-cutting issues such as Environmental Management, Gender, Good Governance, Land Acquisition & Resettlement, and Risk Management. On the other hand, only five agencies use DAC criteria for transport projects, whilst SIDA uses the HASTA³ Indicator Framework.

Saatar	Criteria	GIZ	NEDA	SIDA	NORAD	JICA	USAID	AusAID	AFD
Sector		GIZ	NEDA	SIDA	NORAD	JICA	USAID	Ausaid	АГИ
Energy	5 DAC Criteria	V	V	V	V	V	V	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
Environment					$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$			
	Management								
	Gender				V		V	V	
	Good				V			V	
	Governance								
	Land Acquisition					V			
	& Resettlement								
	Risk Management							V	
Transport	5 DAC Criteria	V			√	V	V	V	
•	HAST Indicator			V					
	Framework								
	Gender				V			V	
	Good				V			V	
	Governance								
	Land Acquisition					V			
	& Resettlement								
Water &	5 DAC Criteria	V	V	V	V	V	V		√
Sanitation	Gender				V			V	
	Good				V				
	Governance								
	Client Satisfaction					V	V		
	AusAID WASH							V	
	M&E Framework								

Table 1 Summary Table of Indicators Considered by Bilateral Agencies

³ Considers the criteria: Accessibility, Safety, Liveability, Emissions, Resource use, and Efficiency. For further information see: http://lup.lub.lu.se/luur/download?func=downloadFile&recordOld=1873042&fileOld=1882700



Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) DAC is a forum to discuss issues on aid development and poverty reduction in developing countries, which considers Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability as the main criteria for evaluating development assistance. For more details, see on http://www.oecd.org/development/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm and http://www.oecd.org/dac/aid-architecture/DCD_DAC(2012)33_FINAL.pdf

² Considers the criteria: Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Sustainability. For more information see for example: http://aid.dfat.gov.au/countries/sub-saharan-africa/Documents/zimbabwe-wash-m-e-review-2013-report.pdf

Multilateral agencies such as the ADB also consider the five DAC criteria, whilst the AfDB, EC and WB consider part of the DAC criteria as well as other additional criteria for measuring economic infrastructure results. For instance, the EC considers Efficiency, Effectiveness and Sustainability of DAC criteria plus Environmental and Social Performance. However, multilateral agencies often have their own system of independent evaluation of projects. The EIB uses its own Results Measurement (ReM⁴) framework, which is similar to the DAC criteria (excluding 'Impacts'), to identify: the expected contribution to EU and national priorities; quality, soundness and expected results; and EIB contribution. On the other hand, IFC considers Financial Performance, Economic Performance, Environmental & Social Performance, and Private Sector Development Impact for development outcome scores of its investment.

Sector	Criteria	ADB	AfDB	EC	EIB	IFC	WB
Energy	5 DAC Criteria	V					
0,	Relevance						√
	Efficiency			V			√
	Effectiveness			V			$\sqrt{}$
	Sustainability			V			
	Environmental and Social Performance			V			
	ReM Framework				√		
	Gender						√
Transport	ReM Framework						
	STAR Framework Rating Rural Road Results Framework						
							V
	Gender						√
Water &	5 DAC Criteria	V					
Sanitation	Relevance		V		V		
	Efficiency		V		V		
	Effectiveness				V		
	Sustainability		V		V		
	WB WSP⁵ Results Framework						√
	ReM Framework				√		
	Quality and efficiency of implementation		√				
	Performance		V			1	

Table 2 Summary Table of Indicators Considered by Multilateral Agencies

In the Energy sector a clear pattern was observed in the approaches of all bilateral and multilateral agencies. For example, production or generation of electricity (kWh), access to improved energy services (number of connections), the length of transmission and distribution line (km) are common for all agencies' projects related to power plant or electrification programmes. Furthermore, all the agencies consider the positive changes in life-style or quality of life as well as improved health due to implementation of energy infrastructure projects. However, USAID particularly focuses on low-income households (i.e. the percentage of household connections of electricity from the low-income bracket) whilst

⁵ Considers the criteria: Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Partnership, Governance & Accountability, and Management.



⁴ Considers the criteria: Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Sustainability.

the WB particularly focuses on female beneficiaries (i.e. percentage of the beneficiaries of the project that are female).

A similar pattern was also found in the approaches of different bilateral and multilateral agencies to measuring results for the transport sector. Almost all the agencies consider the following criteria: kilometres road constructed or maintained, passenger volumes, cargo volumes, and time savings from reduced travel time. The proportion of female beneficiaries is also considered as a criterion by NORAD and the WB. Reduction in travel time (or time savings) due to improved transport infrastructure and services was also a common criterion for almost all the agencies' evaluations. GIZ, JICA, USAID, AusAID and WB use the DAC criteria, for evaluating transport projects whilst SIDA uses the HASTA Indicator Framework which considers the criteria: Accessibility, Safety, Liveability, Emissions, Resource use, and Efficiency which is also used in urban improvement projects.

For Water and Sanitation, criteria such as the number of households connected to improved water and sanitation systems, capacity of water production and distribution, length of water distribution network, and improved health or health benefits due to reduction of water-borne diseases are common in measuring results of each agency. All the bilateral agencies (except AusAID), AfDB, ADB and EIB also consider the five DAC criteria for evaluating water and sanitation projects whilst the WB uses the WSP Results Framework and AusAID uses its WASH M&E Framework. JICA considers the Client Satisfaction in addition to the five DAC criteria.

Few agencies (e.g. AusAID, JICA, SIDA, USAID, and the WB) measure project results for Regional Infrastructure or Economic Corridor related projects separately. No pattern or similarity was found in different agencies' approaches. This is likely because measuring results of such projects (Regional Infrastructure or Economic Corridor) could also be covered in the evaluation of projects in Energy, Transport, and Water & Sanitation sectors. However, the following criteria for measuring results of projects related to Regional Infrastructure or Economic Corridors were found: increase in Gross Regional Domestic Products (GRDP), increase in house prices, growth of SMEs, increased per capita income. Though few agencies (only ADB, AusAID, SIDA, USAID, WB) measure results for projects related to Cities/Urbanisation, a pattern was found in the approaches of agencies who do measure them. The criteria are mostly relevant to improved living conditions or reduced levels of poverty, increased household income and/or expenditure, and improved delivery of municipal services.

The results indicators listed under each agency in table 3 (in Appendix) are taken principally from individual project reports or evaluations (e.g. 6 projects/documents were used for ADB's Energy). The review undertaken of the selected documents for each agency (see the sources in table 3) reveal that, in general, the agencies do not aggregate results to report one overarching, universal figure. This is likely to be because the results indicators greatly vary according to the nature of individual projects. For instance, the indicators suitable for evaluating an electricity distribution project may not be suitable for a project of electricity generation or promoting renewable energy. However, AfDB does aggregate results for evaluating Water & Sanitation whilst NORAD and SIDA aggregate results for Energy, and IFC does have a harmonised universal figure. Thematic evaluation or cluster performance is performed by the EC and JICA for Water and Sanitation, yet the indicators used by AusAID for Energy are different for each project. Nevertheless, overall the agencies' results indicators for any project are in line with broad results frameworks (normally DAC).



Conclusions

All agencies consider a results-based approach, using a variety of qualitative and quantitative methods to measure results. A clear pattern is observed in the approaches of **bilateral** donor agencies to measuring economic infrastructure results. All the agencies are using the five DAC criteria for evaluating energy projects. Except AusAID, all other agencies are also using the five DAC criteria for evaluating water & sanitation projects. A few of the agencies (e.g. NORAD, JICA and AusAID) use some additional criteria along with DAC criteria. The criteria being used for evaluating transport projects is more varied. When DAC criteria are not used, the agency has developed its own framework, e.g. HASTA indicator framework (SIDA), and the WASH M&E framework (AusAID).

On the other hand, although ADB uses the five DAC criteria, the **multilateral** agencies (or regional development banks) often have a system of independent evaluation of projects (e.g. EIB ReM framework, WB WSP results framework) for measuring results. However, the criteria used are more or less similar to DAC criteria. Their approach is often an on-going process and includes cross-cutting aspects.

A typical results framework for infrastructure projects could include:

- Accessibility to service (spatial and temporal);
- Level of coverage of service (numbers of households or population with reliable access);
- Affordability (financial);
- Safety and security;
 - Safety (accidents, injuries, damages);
 - Security (freedom of fear);
- Liveability and quality of life, amenability of settlements and neighbourhoods;
- Health (improvements)
 - Air quality;
 - Reduction of illness and lost productive days;
- Equity and gender equality, especially the impact on children and girls; and
- Social cohesion, social capital, education and social inclusion aspects.

In conclusion, the donor agencies are using either the five DAC criteria; additional criteria along with the five DAC criteria; or are using other criteria (i.e. their own framework for independent evaluation) for measuring economic infrastructure results.



Appendix

Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
ADB (Asian Development Bank) http://www.adb.org/	Energy	 Electricity service access: No. of new connections to households (#) Reduced system losses of transmission and distribution (%) Better living conditions: Extended study times among children, higher literacy rate Better sanitation and hygiene Better lighting Access to information- TV as a medium of news and information Incidence of eye irritation reduces Quality of life: Increase in appliance e.g. electric rice cookers, water boilers, TV, fans, refrigerators Increase kWh per customer per year Time savings for firewood collection Gender empowerment Use of indigenous energy resources Decrease kerosene use for domestic purposes (I/y) Change in Employment (%) % increased household incomes- nonfarm income Change in Real GDP (%) Private sector development Hydropower's share in generation capacity mix declined (%) Enhanced power supply reliability: load shedding eliminated Environmental protection (reduced GhG) 	Results-based evaluation framework Criteria used: DAC criteria	Asian Development Bank's Assistance for Rural Electrification in Bhutan - Does Electrification Improve the Quality of Rural Life? http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/in212-10.pdf Asian Development Bank Assistance to the Power Sector in Indonesia, http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/IES_INO_200 3_13.pdf Performance Evaluation Report: AES Kelanitissa Power Project in Sri Lanka, http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/SRI-AES.pdf People's Republic of China: Gansu Clean Energy Development Project, http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/in468-13.pdf Pakistan: Energy Sector Restructuring Program, http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/in47-14.pdf Nepal: Kali Gandaki "A" Hydroelectric Project, http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/in13-13.pdf

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Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
	Transport	 Road constructed and maintenance or rehabilitated (km) No. of airports or sea-ports constructed Length of railway line (km), No. of rolling stocks Road quality- surface quality Distance of households from market centre, community facilities and roads reduced Increased transport demand: vehicle-km, ton-km, passengers/year, passenger-km, aircraft movement per year, pax-km, cargo ton-km Improved service: travel time reduced, load factor, cargo dwell time, ship turn around, aircraft queuing delay Improved productivity: track utilisation, container and cargo productivity per gang-hour, staff productivity Improved safety: accident rate, fatality rate Improved financial stability: operating ratio, revenue or budget Improved environment: fuel consumption; No. of noise-affected households 	STAR framework rating	Managing for Transport Sector Development Results at Asian Development Bank, Workshop, Sri Widowati, http://www.worldbank.org/transport/transportresults /program/sl-04-05/adb1.pdf When Do Rural Roads Benefit the Poor and How?, http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/rural-roads.pdf ADB Assistance to the Roads Sector in Nepal, http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/IE65.pdf Bank Operations in the Road Sector in the Philippines, http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/IE-50.pdf
	Water and Sanitation	 Access to water and sanitation: Coverage % of households No. of household connections increased (%) Time spent and distance travelled in fetching water: Hours worked for women reduced Reduction in drudgery associated with fetching water, as well as muscle strain, blisters, heat stroke, and back pain School attendance increased Incidence of waterborne illness, diarrhoea in particular Availability of water and its increased consumption by households (liters/capita/day) Satisfaction improved (%) – water services No. of latrines constructed Family health and hygiene in rural communities 	Results-based evaluation framework Criteria used: DAC criteria	Impact Evaluation Study of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Punjab, Pakistan, http://www.adb.org/documents/impact-evaluation-study-rural-water-supply-and-sanitation-punjab-pakistan Water Supply and Sanitation Projects in Selected Developing Member Countries, http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ies_reg_2002_17.pdf Bank Assistance in the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Indonesia, http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ie-59.pdf
	Regional infrastructure /	N/A		



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
	economic corridors			
	Cities / urbanisation	 Housing quality (HQI) improved Increase monthly per capita household expenditure and per capita household income Girl's attendance and average study hours per day Per capita health expenditure per month Frequency of illness or injury last 6 months Proportion of ill last 6 months Mean days ill Proportion of children 0-5 year who are stunted or underweight No. of additional connections of water supply % of population service coverage waste water increased Service coverage Solid Waste Management increase (%) Roads and footpaths – km constructed Property value increase Land price increase 	Results-based evaluation framework Criteria used: DAC criteria	Asian Development Bank's Assistance for Low-Income Housing Finance in Sri Lanka, http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/IES-SRI-Housing.pdf Bank Assistance to the Urban Development and Housing Sector, http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/IE45.pdf
	 Relevance Effectiveness Efficiency Sustainability A rating 3 to 0 (3 for evaluating. 	ce: ating results of any project/program ADB considers criteria: highly effective and 0 for irrelevant or ineffective) for each also used STAR rating technique.		
AfDB (African Development Bank) http://www.afdb.org/en/	Energy	Power generation capacity (kWh) Capacity of the supply utility Constructed transmission network line (km) No. of new consumers (# connections) Socio-economic impact: living conditions, living standards, contribution to the economic development Women in development: improved working conditions Energy consumption per head (kgoe)		Energy & Power - Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia: Energy sector impact study, http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/energy-power-egypt-morocco-and-tunisia-energy-sector-impact-study-9934/ Nigeria - Economic and Power Sector Reform Programme (EPSRP) - PPER, http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/nigeria-economic-and-power-sector-reform-programme-epsrp-pper-25256/



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Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		GDP per capita increase		
	Transport Water and	N/A [The documents are not in English] • Increase beneficiaries' access to clean water	Results assessed in	Transport - A Study on Sectoral and Project Performance Indicators, http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/trans port-a-study-on-sectoral-and-project-performance- indicators-9936/ [Not in English] Transport - Study on Bank Group Experience and Lessons From Road Sub - sector Projects and Programmes, http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/trans port-study-on-bank-group-experience-and-lessons- from-road-sub-sector-projects-and-programmes- 9972/ [Not in English] Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation -
	Sanitation	 Increased customer connections (% or No. of new connections) Additional benefits especially for women and children in terms of reduced workload: enhances the economic and social empowerment of women and girls Sustainable water resource base for water security and environmental sustainability Effective water regulation enacted Improved water quality Health improvements (incidence of diarrhoea) No. of boreholes drilled and rehabilitated. No. of reservoirs constructed and rehabilitated Water production increased (m³/day) No. of new public standpipes erected. No. of latrines constructed at schools No. of latrines constructed and installed at the communities. No. of training on health & hygiene held No. of beneficiaries from the latrines built in communities Increased efficiency of billing & collection (%) Revenue collection improved 	two ways: Assessing the relevance Assessing results on the ground. Criteria used: Relevance Sustainability Quality and Efficiency of implementation Efficiency Performance	Synthesis Note on Evaluation Results, http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/urban -and-rural-water-supply-and-sanitation-synthesis- note-on-evaluation-results-9992/ Integrated Water Resource Management-How Relevant Is It to Water Operations by the African Development Bank? - Evaluation Approach Paper, http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/integr ated-water-resource-management-how-relevant-is- it-to-water-opprations-by-the-african-development- bank-evaluation-approach-paper-25568/ Mozambique - Urban Water Supply Sanitation and Institutional Support Project - Project Completion Report, http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/moza mbique-urban-water-supply-sanitation-and- institutional-support-project-project-completion- report-34911/ Ethiopia - Harar Water Supply and Sanitation Project - Project Completion Report, http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/ethio pia-harar-water-supply-and-sanitation-project- project-completion-report-34637/ 003-2009 - The Concerted Response to Africa's Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Crisis - An Internal Assessment of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative,



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		 Km distribution pipe laid (km) No. of people got access to potable water % of population have access to potable water in their house % of the population have access to public fountain Customer complaints reduced (%) Awareness has been created for % of population in terms of hygiene, education, HIV prevention, cost recovery, sustainability etc Increase access to rural water supply and sanitation: % or additional people 		http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/2003-2009-the-concerted-response-to-africas-rural-drinking-water-and-sanitation-crisess-an-internal-assessment-of-the-rural-water-supply-and-sanitation-initiative-23165/ Water Supply & Sanitation - Evaluating Bank's Assistance for Capacity Strengthening of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation entities in Regional Member Countries, http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/water-supply-sanitation-evaluating-banks-assistance-for-capacity-strengthening-of-urban-water-supply-and-sanitation-entities-in-regional-member-countries-9968/
	Regional infrastructure / economic corridors	N/A		
	Cities / urbanisation	N/A		
	regional integration	ice: Insiders the relevance of the Bank's strategic/operational fra Insiders the relevance of the Bank's strategic/operational fra Insiders the reflectiveness and sustainability of the Ba Insiders the results of any project or program.		2000-2010 - Fostering Regional Integration in Africa-An Evaluation of the Bank's Multinational Operations, http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/2000-2010-fostering-regional-integration-in-africa-an-evaluation-of-the-banks-multinational-operations-29033/
Australia- AusAID (Australian Agency for International Development) http://aid.dfat.gov.au/Pages/home.aspx	Energy	 Electricity produced or increased generation capacity (MWh) Transmission line constructed (km). Power reliability increased: No. of faults per month reduced, interruption time (outage) reduced (hours/day) No. of operators and supervisors trained Replaced coal, gas and oil for fuel generation Increased job creation Relocation of people due to the plant (#) 	Results-based evaluation framework. Criteria used:	Energy cluster evaluation, http://aid.dfat.gov.au/Publications/Documents/qas energyclusterevaluation1997.pdf
	Transport	 Roads constructed, rehabilitated or maintained (km) Increased % of national roads in good condition 	Results-based evaluation framework	Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness, http://aid.dfat.gov.au/Publications/Documents/annual-review-aid-effectiveness-2012-13.pdf



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
	Water and	 Reduced maintenance cost of transport fleet Reduced journey times (travel time savings) Growth of freight movement (km-tonnes/year) Increased household income because of better access to markets Gender equality: women's access to markets Reduced poverty: % of households living above poverty line No. of people employed (both short- & long-term) for construction and maintenance No. of people have access to improved water and 	Criteria used:	Infrastructure annual thematic performance report 2007-08, http://aid.dfat.gov.au/Publications/Documents/atprinfrastructure_0708.pdf My Thuan Bridge: Monitoring Success, http://aid.dfat.gov.au/Publications/Documents/my_t
	Sanitation	sanitation facilities Wo f households with improved access to safe water Proportion of population using improved drinking water Decrease in the number of reported water leaks Wo f households with improved knowledge on the operation and maintenance of toilets. No. of additional people have access to basic sanitation facilities. No. of schools have additional school latrines No. of people with improved hygiene practice Wo f households changed practices in the operation and maintenance of toilets Trend in sales of handwashing soap No. of additional schools with toilets, handwashing facilities and soap Trend in incidence of diarrhoeal disease Trend in number of 5 years old mortality rate due to diarrhoea Improved quality of life No. of households connection to water increased of which 50% are poor Substantial time savings in accessing water — gender dimension Improved health and Hygiene No. of households connection to wastewater	WASH M&E Framework; criteria used: • Effectiveness • Efficiency • Sustainability AusAID Performance Assessment Framework (PAF)	2007-08, http://aid.dfat.gov.au/Publications/Documents/atprinfrastructure 0708.pdf Indonesia Water and Sanitation Initiative— Independent Evaluation and Final Report, http://aid.dfat.gov.au/countries/eastasia/indonesia/ Documents/water-grants-ind-eval-re.pdf Independent Evaluation of Australian Aid to Indonesia and East Timor Water and Sanitation Service Delivery, http://aid.dfat.gov.au/countries/eastasia/timor-leste/Documents/independent-eval-of-australian-aid-to-indo-et-water-sanitation-service-delivery- 2009.pdf Timor-Leste Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (BESIK) Monitoring and Review Group— 4th Report (April 2011), http://aid.dfat.gov.au/Publications/Pages/7944_340 4_6775_7771_6006.aspx Infrastructure Partnerships Program (IPP) and the Water and Sanitation Initiative (WSI) Global Program: Independent Evaluation, http://aid.dfat.gov.au/aidissues/watersanitation/Documents/wash-ipp-wsi-ind-eval.pdf Bulawayo Water and Sewerage Program Monitoring and Evaluation Report, http://aid.dfat.gov.au/countries/sub-saharan-africa/Documents/zimbabwe-bowser-monitoring-eval-report.pdf



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		 increased of which 50% are poor Reduction in the incidence of water-borne diseases (i.e. dengue, malaria) Number of reported cases of cholera Reduction of morbidity and mortality due to WASH related diseases: Number of cholera related deaths No. of people have access to functioning sewerage system. No. of additional open defecation free communities No. of pumphouses repaired Km of sewage pipes are cleared of blockages Km of main outfall pipes are repaired and functioning % of sewerage systems repaired that are adequately operated and maintained % decrease in no. of pipe blockages Support institutional reform and strengthen policy and practice % women members responsible for O&M of water supply services 		Management response to the Independent Evaluation of Monitoring and Evaluation Systems for AusAID Water Sanitation and Hygiene Partners in Zimbabwe, http://aid.dfat.gov.au/countries/sub-saharan-africa/Documents/zimbabwe-wash-m-e-review-2013-report.pdf
	Regional infrastructure / economic corridors	 Proportion of population within 7 km of road. Proportion of school & health facilities within 7 km of road. Effect of the road on access to health & education services Increase the amount of traffic moving between major destinations Rehabilitation of the trunk road facilitated vehicular movement of people and freight. Increased equity by communities along the road Increased personal traffic Lowering travel time and cost Increased travel distances Impacts of the road on poverty alleviation & gender constraints Impact of the road on HIV/AIDS transmission Changes to the spatial economy and internal 	Results-based evaluation framework Criteria used: Relevance Effectiveness Efficiency Sustainability Gender equality Governance Monitoring & evaluation Analysis & learning Rating scale used: Very high quality-6 Good quality-5	Yogyakarta— Central Java Community Assistance Program (YCAP)—Independent completion report, http://aid.dfat.gov.au/countries/eastasia/indonesia/ Documents/ycap-independent-completion- report.pdf Market chain development in peace building, http://aid.dfat.gov.au/Publications/Documents/Bvlle market_chain_report_Feb08.pdf Australia Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development: Post-disaster recovery in Aceh and Nias (2005-2008), http://aid.dfat.gov.au/Publications/Documents/AIPR D_aceh_recovery.pdf



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Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
	Cities / urbanisation	 migration due to the road Gross agricultural income per capita Growth in household income No. of completed reconstruction schools No. of students benefited/access to school No. of people have access to clean water, farming equipment, electricity, child care, other essential services and resources. Growth of the city (% per annum) 	 Adequate quality-4 Less than adequate quality-3 Poor quality-2 Very poor quality-1 	My Thuan Bridge: Monitoring Success, http://aid.dfat.gov.au/Publications/Documents/my t huan monitoring report.pdf
	criteria (Relevance, I AusAID criteria: Gender Equality Analysis & Lean Governance & F Risk Manageme Six scale rating - Ver (3), poor quality (2),	ating results of any project/program or sector AusAID cons Effectiveness, Impact, Efficiency, Sustainability) plus follow hing Partner Engagement	ing four additional	Aid Program Performance Report Bangladesh 2012–13, http://aid.dfat.gov.au/Publications/Documents/bangladesh-appr-2012-13.pdf
EC (European Commission) http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.ht m	Energy	Access to Reduction of GHG emissions from power generation and transmission	Criteria used:	EU- Summary Impact Assessment. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52014SC0016&from=EN The structuring and financing of energy infrastructure projects, financing gaps and recommendations regarding the new TEN-E financial instrument, http://www.ab.gov.tr/files/ardb/evt/The_structuring_and_financing_of_energy_infrastructure_projects_financing_gaps_and_recommendations_regarding_t_he_new_TEN-E_financial_instrument_2011.pdf Supporting_new_renewable_energy_business_in Kalmar_Kronobera_and_Blekinge_Countries, http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/enrd-static/policy-in-action/rdp_view/en/view_project_3141_en.html
	Transport	Reduced travel timeLower transport costs for the customers		Outcome and Impact Level Indicators- Road Sector, Working Paper, EC External Services



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
	Water and	 Greater economic accessibility - access to roads: population living within #km of road network; No. of people using public transport Greater accessibility to social services (No. of people live within #km of a school or health centre) Improved conditions for economic growth, and poverty reduction Increased employment (employment opportunities within #travel time) School attendance- enrolment and completion rate, health attendance, No. of visits to health centre Environment impacts minimised (Led and CO pollution, market share for unleaded petrol) Enhanced safety (No. of road deaths and injuries) Improved conservation and preservation of water 		Evaluation Unit, 2009. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/methodology/impact indicators/wp trans en.pdf Result and indicators for the Water and Sanitation
	Sanitation	 Reduced vulnerability of ecosystem to climatic events Improved use of water & sanitation Amount of water needed to produce # food % reduction of leakages Proportion of people hand washing Increased employment: directly and indirectly employed for construction and maintenance Increased affordability of water & sanitation % of household expenditure on water and sanitation Increased access to water: % of households having access to improved and sustainable water source No. of households connected to water network Daily water availability (I/d/p) No. of households within 1km of safe water No. of households receive over 20 litres of water per day Increased access to basic sanitation: No. of people with access to basic sanitation % of population having access to improved sanitation facilities Greater equity in allocation of water & sanitation 		Sector, http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/meth odology/impact indicators/pres water en.ppt Thematic Evaluation of the Water and Sanitation Sector - Synthesis Report', Vol. 3. http://www.oecd.org/derec/ec/37678740.pdf



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Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
	Regional infrastructure / economic corridors	 Equity in domestic water and sanitation allocation: rate of connection for slums Time savings for fetching water: change in position or status of women Improved quality of water & sanitation Pollution of water and soil Treatment of waste water Improved water & sanitation health & hygiene behaviour Reduced rate of water related diseases Changes in economic activities, outputs and productivity Business productivity: % change in food production/yield, % change in industrial production costs Volume of trade between regions Increased private sector investment More traffic revenue based PPP projects in TEN 	Theory driven evaluation and general approach is Contribution Analysis. Criteria used: Relevance Effectiveness Efficiency Implementation	Outcome and Impact Level Indicators- Road Sector, Working Paper, EC External Services Evaluation Unit, 2009. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/methodology/impact_indicators/wp_trans_en.pdf Infrastructure- TEN, http://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/infrastructure/index_en.htm http://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/infrastructure/studies/doc/2014_ex-post_evaluation_of_the_loan_guarantee_instrumen_tfor_ten-t_projects.pdf
	Cities / urbanisation	EC has sponsored numerous projects that look at evaluation of projects and policies such as SUMMA.		<u></u>
	EC Overall Practice In general, EC uses	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	licies such as SUMMA.	
EIB (European Investment Bank) http://www.eib.org/	Energy	Employment– during construction (# person-year) Employment– additional direct jobs during operation- local/regional (# FTE)	Results-based evaluation framework	The EIB REM Framework: Example of a REM Report for an Energy Transmission Operation, http://www.eib.org/projects/cycle/monitoring/rem.ht



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		 Energy efficiencies realised (# MWh and % of energy saved) Carbon footprint – absolute (CO2 tonnes equiv) Fiscal revenue of private sector (£ m) Energy efficiency savings (GWh/year) No. of households have enough supply of electricity connection New energy generated from renewable sources (MW) No. of households served by new energy generation Forest rehabilitated or planted (ha) 	Use EIB's Results Measurement (REM) Framework	m Report on results of EIB operations outside the EU - Overview 2013, http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/eib_rem_a nnual_report_2013_overview_en.pdf
	Transport	Time savings worth annually (£/year) Extra journeys on public transport every year (trips/year) Journeys shifted from congested bus system (# trips)		Report on results of EIB operations outside the EU - Overview 2013, http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/eib_rem_a nnual_report_2013_overview_en.pdf
	Water and Sanitation	 No. of households or % of the population with new or improved access to water No. of households have safe, affordable drinking water 	Results-based evaluation framework Evaluation criteria: Relevance Effectiveness Efficiency Sustainability	Report on results of EIB operations outside the EU - Overview 2013, http://www.eib.org/attachments/country/eib rem a nnual report 2013 overview en.pdf Synthesis Report: evaluation of EIB financing of water and sanitation projects outside the EU, http://www.eib.org/attachments/ev/ev_water_and_s_anitation_projects_outside_the_eu.pdf
	Regional infrastructure / economic corridors	N/A	,	
	Cities / urbanisation	N/A		
	pillars: Expected contr Quality, soundr EIB contribution	is its Results Measurement (REM) Framework where project ibution to EU and national priorities ness and expected results n, beyond the market alternative for evaluating projects. e, Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Sustainability as the criteria	•	



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Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
	Eexcellent-4Satisfactory-3Partly unsatisfactory-1Unsatisfactory-1			
France- Agence Francaise Development (AFD) http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home	Energy	 Energy efficiency of equipment % reduction in energy requirements % reduction in CO2 emissions 	Results-based evaluation framework. Criteria used: DAC criteria	Ex-post Evaluation of the FGEF Energy Efficiency Project in the Construction Sector in Afghanistan, http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/RECHERCHE/Evaluations/Evaluation-capitalisation/25-VA-evaluation-capitalisation.pdf
	Transport	N/A		
	Water and	N/A		
	Sanitation			
	Regional infrastructure / economic corridors	N/A		
	Cities / urbanisation	 Job creation (# jobs or # working days) Poverty reduction Living conditions improved Improved access to schools, markets and services Km of roads rehabilitated Km of WW network rehabilitated Decreasing traffic jam Revenue increase from transportation on roads Developed new residential area: extension of new roads and street lighting 	Results-based evaluation framework Criteria used: DAC criteria	AFD Municipal Development Project in the Palestinian Territories, http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICA TIONS/RECHERCHE/Evaluations/Evaluation- capitalisation/41-VA-evaluation-capitalisation.pdf
	evaluation criteria: Relevance/Cohe Efficiency Effectiveness Impacts Sustainability	ost evaluation of results of any project/program or sector AF		
Germany- GIZ (Gesellschaft	Energy	No. of beneficiaries (persons)	Results-based	Cross-section Evaluation 2007- Renewable
für Internationale		No. of people with improved access to improved or	evaluation framework	Energies and Energy Efficiency,
Zusammenarbeit - German Development Agency)		modern energy due to projectAdditional generation capacity developed (MW)	Criteria used: DAC	http://www.giz.de/en/downloads/gtz2009-en-energy-cross-section-evaluation-main-report.pdf



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
http://www.giz.de/en/html/index.html		 Savings from increased energy efficiency (£/year): national; consumer Policy level: Changes in policy or law (# new law enacted) Cross-sectoral results: No. of energy-saving stoves built or distributed Reduction in time spent for cooking (minutes/day) Reduction in firewood used: Savings fuel wood tonnes/year Health improvement: e.g. fewer respiratory problems and eye infections Reduced CO2 emissions Forest land saved (ha) Regeneration of forest with fast-growing trees (ha forest) 	criteria	Renewable energies, rural electrification and a sustainable supply of domestic fuel, http://www.qiz.de/en/worldwide/20886.html Renewable energy and energy efficiency, http://www.qiz.de/en/worldwide/15127.html Energy Situation- Kenya, http://endev.info/content/Kenya Basic Energy Supplies - Water, Energy, Transport, http://www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz2011-en-basic-energy-supplies.pdf Renewable energy, http://www.giz.de/en/downloads/gtz2010-en-renewable-energy.pdf
	Transport	 No. of beneficiaries (persons) % increase in farm or agricultural production: yield per ha % increase income % reduced journey time % lesser trip costs on public transport % reduced unemployment rate: employment opportunity Restoration of rural roads (km) People's access to public facilities (i.e. schools, hospitals) Promote economic development: No. of enterprises, household income Reduced CO2 emissions Improved road surface quality Increased traffic safety: % death rates reduce from traffic; % of injury rates reduced from traffic Reliability of transport services: frequency per hour Improvements in % of accessible transport for all groups in society 	Results-based evaluation framework Criteria used: DAC criteria	Transport and mobility in German Development Cooperation, http://www.giz.de/expertise/downloads/giz2013-en- transport-mobility-development-cooperation.pdf Sector policy advice- transport; http://www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz2011-en-sector- policy-advice-transport.pdf Why transport matters, http://www.giz.de/expertise/downloads/gtz2005-en- why-tranport-matters.pdf Advisory services to the Costa Rican Ministry of Transport on the rehabilitation and maintenance of the cantonal road network, http://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/13549.html
	Water and Sanitation	 No. of people with access to safe and affordable drinking water (# millions) Increase in No. of households with water 	Results-based evaluation framework	Water Sector Reform Program- Kenya, Interim Evaluation 2008, http://www.giz.de/en/downloads/gtz2008-en-kenia-



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		connections (Households or % population) Improvements to quality of life Reduction in time required for fetching water Access to clean water Improved hygiene and health (living conditions) Reduction in the frequency of illnesses caused by contaminated water. Promotion of regional / local economic development Improved the supply of food and household incomes Improved supply of water: Increased water use (litres/person) No. of pumps procured under the project	Criteria used: DAC criteria	water-sector-interim-evaluation.pdf Evaluation Report 2008/2009, http://www.qiz.de/en/aboutqiz/516.html 2008-Water Synthesis Report, http://www.qiz.de/en/downloads/qtz2008-en-synthesis-water-main-report.pdf
	Regional infrastructure / economic corridors	N/A		
	Cities / urbanisation	N/A		
	criteria): Relevance Effectiveness Impact Efficiency Sustainability A six-point scale (ve for assessing each of the consider both of	ry good-1, good-2, satisfactory-3, unsatisfactory-4, inadequeriterion.	·	Evaluation Report 2010-2012, http://www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz2013-en-evaluierungsbericht-2010-2012.pdf
IFC (International Finance Corporation) http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/corp_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/home	Energy	 Power production (# GWh) Increase domestic gas production (# GW or %) Employment- during construction (# person-year) Employment- during operation and maintenance (# FTE) Employment- persons year (#) Impact on poverty Increase household income 		Estimating Employment Effects of Powerlinks Transmission Limited Project in India & Bhutan, http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_con tent/ifc_external_corporate_site/idg_home/evaluati ng_impact/completed_evaluation_projects Harmonised Indicators, http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/00dacf8043e3 609689e4b9869243d457/Harmonized_Indicators_



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		 Sector's contribution to GDP increase (% of GDP) Annual revenue increase (£ or %) Increase the share of cleaner energy (%) 		MOU_notSigned.pdf?MOD=AJPERES http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Industry_EXT_ Content/IFC External Corporate Site/Industries/C I%2C+Gas+and+Mining/CaseStudies/
	Transport	 Passenger use (# passengers) Containers handled (# TEUs) Bulk cargo handled (# tonnes) New jobs— during construction (# person-year) Employment— during operation and maintenance (# FTE) Increase in capacity (%) 		Harmonised Indicators, http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/00dacf8043e3 609689e4b9869243d457/Harmonized_Indicators MOU_notSigned.pdf?MOD=AJPERES http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Industry_EXT Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Industries/I frastructure/Transportation/TP_CaseStudies/
	Water and Sanitation	 Pipeline extensions and upgradation of piping network (km) Access to water increase (% of the population or # people served) Portable water produced (# m³) Waste disposed (# t) Wastewater treated (# m³) Employment– during construction (# person-year) Employment– during operation and maintenance (# FTE) Positive health impact- cases of diarrhoea dropped (% reduced or from # per 1000 people to # in a year). Capacity increase (% increase or from # m³ to # m³). Lost revenue from leakage and poor billing practices declined (%). 		Harmonised Indicators, http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/00dacf8043e3 609689e4b9869243d457/Harmonized_Indicators MOU_notSigned.pdf?MOD=AJPERES http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Industry_EXT Content/IFC External Corporate Site/Industries/Infrastructure/WaterAndUtilities/WU_Case+Studies/
	Regional infrastructure / economic corridors	N/A		
	Cities / urbanisation	No. of new dwellings (#)No. of improved dwellings (#)		Harmonised Indicators, http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/00dacf8043e3609689e4b9869243d457/Harmonized_Indicators_MOU_notSigned.pdf?MOD=AJPERES
	IFC Overall Practi IFC considers deve • Financial Perfe	elopment outcome scores for investment are:		IFC Results Measurement System, http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics Ext Content/IFC External Corporate Site/IDG Home/R



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Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
	 Private Sector De For infrastructure deve and distribution, and V 	ocial Performance evelopment Impact. elopment outcomes IFC also considers Female employmo Vater distribution.		esult Measurement System/
Japan- JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) http://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html	Transport	 Increase in annual energy production (GWh) No. of km of network No. of households connected to the grid (household connections) System loss reduction (%) Forced outage reduction (hours) Impact on health: No. of people suffering from respiratory diseases reduced Impact on environment: Reduced NOx and CO2 emissions; reduced coal dust, odor and noise Increases in passengers use (passengers/year or passengers-km/day) Increases in freight (cargo) volume (tonnes/year) Increased service coverage (km of network; # of routes) Improvements in service levels (headways of bus or train; No. of take-offs and landings of flights; No. of ships entering in port) Increased comfort and improved satisfaction (passenger services) Impact on socially disadvantaged groups Improvement in operations and financial sustainability: annual revenue (£); reduction in No. of cancellations due to sudden breakdowns Improvement of safety Reduction of CO2 (lower fuel consumption) Travel time gains Time savings & changes in the use of time Tourism revenue increases No. of foreign tourists Sales in hotel industry No. of manufacturing enterprises increased due to project Employment opportunities: employment due to 	Results-based evaluation framework. Criteria used: DAC criteria Natural Environment Land Acquisition & Resettlement Results-based evaluation framework Criteria used: DAC criteria Natural Environment Land Acquisition & Resettlement	Calaca I Coal-Fired Thermal Power Plant Environmental Improvement Project, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2011 PH- P130_4.pdf Rural Electrification Project, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2008 BD- P49_4.pdf Emergency Electric Power Improvement Project, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2008 BH- P1_4.pdf The Project for the Rehabilitation Rwanda of Public Transport, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2011_0510 200_4.pdf Beijing Urban Railway Construction Project, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2010 CXXI I-P128_4.pdf Chongqing Urban Railway Construction Project, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2009_CXXI I-P141_4.pdf Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2010 ID- P159_4.pdf The Project for Construction of the Inter-Islands Ferry, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2012_0804 600_4.pdf Small Ports Development Project in Eastern Indonesia, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2008_IP- 492_4.pdf Surabaya Airport Construction Project, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2012_IP- 514_4.pdf



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
	Water and Sanitation	construction and maintenance of infrastructure; improved access to jobs Impact on GDP growth Increased access to water: No. of people or % of area served.	Results-based evaluation framework	Thematic Evaluation on JICA's Co-operation on Water and Poverty in Africa,
		 Amount of water distribution line constructed or rehabilitated (km) Average water usage per person (litres/day) Quality and quantity (amount) of water supplied Amount of water treated Amount of waste water treated (m3/day) Increased No. of water facilities No. of borehole constructed Functioning No. of boreholes Impact on poverty reduction Decrease of malnutrition of children Improvement of livelihood Time for fetching water reduced Improved health and hygiene conditions Decreased occurrences of water-born diseases: Diarrhoea, Cholera, Eye disease, Skin disease Decreased infant mortality rate Awareness in hygienic behaviour and practice Improved practice in terms of hand washing Improved practice in terms of safe transport and storage of water and cleaning of surrounding area of water point. Improved living conditions Increase gross regional domestic product (GRDP)	Criteria used: DAC criteria Natural Environment Land Acquisition & Resettlement	http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/evaluation.ch_and_grant/program/thematic/200303_1/ Impact Evaluation Report on Small Scale Irrigation Management Project (Indonesia), http://libopac.jica.go.jp/images/report/12009486.p Tangshan Water Supply Project, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2008_C> I-P134_4.pdf Karachi Water Supply Improvement Project, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2008_Pk-P40_4.pdf Denpasar Sewerage Development Project, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2010_IP-431_4.pdf Improvement on Solid Waste Management in the Republic of Palau, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2011_06-884_4.pdf
	Regional infrastructure / economic corridors	 Average house price increase Reduction in aerial pollution Gross regional domestic product (GRDP) increase 		Beijing Urban Railway Construction Project, http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2010_CX I-P128_4.pdf
	Cities / urbanisation	N/A		
		ice: uating results of any project/program or sector JICA conside ce, Effectiveness, Impact, Efficiency, Sustainability) plus tw		



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Impacts on Natural Environment (e.g. less fuel consumption, CO2 reduction)	Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
Decreased workload (for women), increased comfort and security Impact on education e.g children's reading hours at night increased Improved health - less respiratory diseases, eye infections New economic activities Extended hours for business and production Sales of stoves and solar-home systems (#) No. of units (solar device) been sold Reduction of CO2 emissions from fuel switch Less deforestation Transport Water and Sanitation Increase coverage of the rural population with access to an improved water source Time savings - fetching water (gender disagregated information) Daily time savings of # minutes per household. DaC criteria Besults-based evaluation framework Criteria used: DAC criteria DAC criteria DAC criteria DAC criteria DAC criteria DAC criteria	The Netherlands- The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NEDA)	Impacts on NatuLand AcquisitionEx-post evaluation or	ural Environment (e.g. less fuel consumption, CO2 reduction and Resettlement. f both quantitative and qualitative aspects. Access to energy increased Geospatial expansion of the electricity grid (km) Increased connections to households and enterprises (# or % of connections) Reliability of electricity supply Electricity use of households (hours per day or week) Use of modern household appliances Improved stoves for cooking, mobile telephone, television and internet use Improved living conditions of target groups of the project - energy users Time savings: cooking time, fuel used, time	Results-based evaluation framework Criteria used: DAC	Terms of Reference impact evaluation of Netherlands supported programmes in the area of Energy and Development Cooperation in Rwanda Version 01 March, 2011, http://www.government.nl/government/documents-and-publications/reports/2013/03/01/iob-study-
 Gender in productive uses of additional time Increased girls' school enrolment and attendance Gender Gender impact-evaluation-water-supply-and-sanitation-programmes-shinyanga-region-tanzania-1990-2006.html 		Water and	 Decreased workload (for women), increased comfort and security Impact on education e.g children's reading hours at night increased Improved health - less respiratory diseases, eye infections New economic activities Extended hours for business and production Sales of stoves and solar-home systems (#) No. of units (solar device) been sold Reduction of CO2 emissions from fuel switch Less deforestation N/A Increase coverage of the rural population with access to an improved water source Time savings - fetching water (gender disaggregated information) Daily time savings of # minutes per household. Gender in productive uses of additional time 	evaluation framework Criteria used: DAC criteria	Sanitation Programmes Shinyanga Region, Tanzania 1990-2006; http://www.government.nl/government/documents- and-publications/reports/2007/05/01/iob-summary- impact-evaluation-water-supply-and-sanitation- programmes-shinyanga-region-tanzania-1990-



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		 Improved health Hygiene awareness - changes in hygiene practices Reduction in the incidents of water and sanitation related diseases: reported diarrhoea of households Change in numbers of days sick for the population Reduction of health costs Child mortality Livelihood changes - household economic activities and poverty reduction. Functioning water supply and sanitation (No. and coverage of area) Annual installation rate of safe water sources Technical sustainability of wells and hand pumps No. of users or beneficiaries Inclusion of poor and marginalised groups Functioning water user groups Trend in costs of water (per facility and per litre) Increase in water consumption Use of improved water points as the main source of drinking water (% increase). Proportion of population using improved water source Reduction in the use of traditional and unsafe sources Increase in % of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation % of population has access to improved water source (increase % of households with a house connection) % of the population with access to improved sanitation and use it Safety of drinking water – quality of water Continuity of availability of safe water Use of improved facilities Consumption of safe water (liters/day) Hygiene practice at all critical times: % of 		Impact evaluation of Netherlands assisted programmes in Water Supply and Sanitation, Shinyanga Region, Tanzania, 1990-2006, http://www.government.nl/government/documents-and-publications/reports/2007/05/01/iob-terms-of-reference-impact-evaluation-water-supply-and-sanitation-programmes-shinyanga-region-tanzania-1990-2006.html The risk of vanishing effects: impact evaluation of drinking water supply and sanitation programmes in rural Benin, http://www.government.nl/government/documents-and-publications/reports/2011/11/01/iob-the-risk-of-vanishing-effects-impact-evaluation-of-drinking-water-supply-and-sanitation-programmes-in-rural-benin.html Impact of Netherlands supported development programs: drinking water and sanitary facilities in selected countries final Terms of Reference (2 November 2006); http://www.government.nl/government/documents-and-publications/reports/2006/11/02/iob-terms-of-reference-impact-evaluation-support-to-rural-water-supply-and-sanitation-in-dhamar-and-hodeidah-governorates-in-republic-of-yemen.html Evaluation Report- Drinking water supply and sanitation programme in Fayoum, Egypt, 1990-2009, http://www.government.nl/government/documents-and-publications/reports/2010/05/01/iob-impact-evaluatie-drinking-water-supply-and-sanitation-programme-supported-by-the-netherlands-in-fayoum-governorate-arab-republic-of-egypt-1990-2009.html



in ec cc	Regional infrastructure / economic corridors Cities / urbanisation	population washes their hands regularly before and after meals. Change in total transection (% increase or decrease): transection costs (£); transection volume (tonnes) Gross Regional Domestic products (GRDP) increase Change in per capita GDP (%) Reduced % of urban poverty. Improved living conditions of # % the urban poor	Criteria used: DAC	Country-led Joint Evaluation of the ORET/MILIEV Programme in China, http://www.government.nl/government/documents-and-publications/reports/2004/03/16/iob-oret-miliev-in-china.html Impact study of the Programa de Alivio de Pobreza
in ec cc	nfrastructure / economic corridors	decrease): transection costs (£); transection volume (tonnes) Gross Regional Domestic products (GRDP) increase Change in per capita GDP (%) Reduced % of urban poverty. Improved living conditions of # % the urban poor		Programme in China, http://www.government.nl/government/documents-and-publications/reports/2004/03/16/iob-oret-miliev-in-china.html Impact study of the Programa de Alivio de Pobreza
		 Improvement in access to basic services. Housing and slum improvement: No. of dwelling units or slums improved Children school attendance and performance Changes in availability of classrooms Quality of classrooms Time available to mothers 	Cineria	 PAP 2007, http://www.government.nl/government/documents and-publications/reports/2008/09/01/iob-impact-study-of-the-programa-de-alivio-de-probeza-papsanta-cruz-bolivia.html Evaluating Dutch aid efforts in support of sustainable urban development (1991-2004) – Ethiopia, http://www.government.nl/government/documents
		Strengthening local urban governance capacity and enhancing good governance		and-publications/reports/2006/05/28/iob-evaluatin dutch-aid-efforts-in-support-of-sustainable-urban- development-1991-2004-field-study-ethiopia.html
	NEDA Overall Practice:			
	re: Efficiency	ria are in general used for evaluating results of any project	program or sector; they	
•	Relevance			

Results-based

Criteria used:

evaluation framework

DAC criteria

Environment

Management

Gender

Evaluation of Norwegian Power-related Assistance, http://www.norad.no/en/tools-and-publications/publications/evaluations/publication?k

ev=109731

	EVIDENCE ON DEMAND
25	CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE LIVELIHOODS

Energy

considered for evaluation purpose.

Electricity production (GWh/year)
Increased No. of local private small hydro

Access rate: Increased No. of connections

Replacement of kerosene and better indoor

Improved status of women - better health and

Extension grid network (km)

environment

education

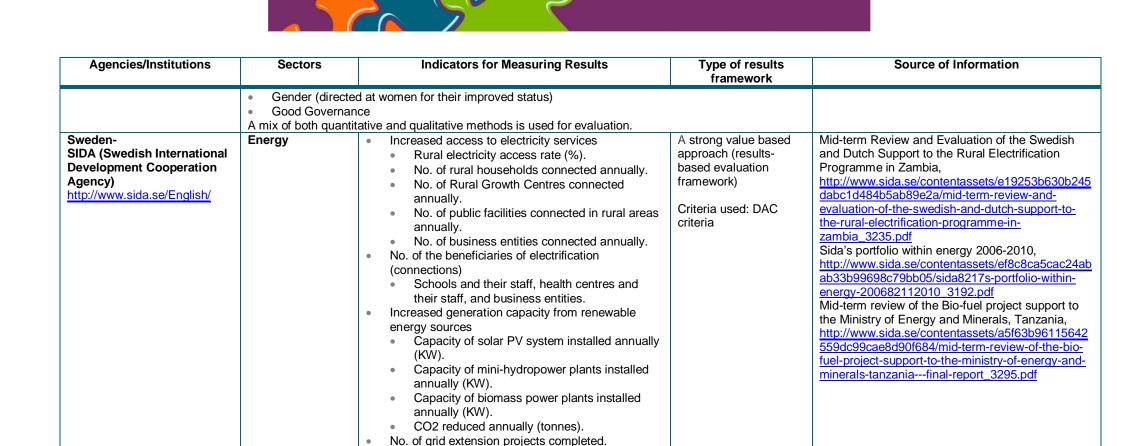
page

Norway- NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development

Cooperation)
http://www.norad.no/en/front-

Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		 Increased commercial and productive activities Diversification of income possibilities Agricultural land received irrigation (ha) Poverty reduction: decreased % of households below poverty line 	Good Governance	
	Transport	 Road km improved or constructed (km) Savings of vehicle operating costs (£/vehicle-km) Employment, including proportion of female Environmental benefits from preventing the erosion Greater access to markets for agricultural produce Increased regularity in shipping services: # tonnes lifted annually Safer condition for deck passengers: average # passengers on-board per year Contribution in inter-island fleet (%) 	Results-based evaluation framework. Criteria used:	Rural road maintenance, Mbeya and Tanga, Tanzania, http://www.norad.no/en/tools-and-publications/evaluations/publication?key=165594 Evaluation of Inter-Island transport Indonesia, http://www.norad.no/en/tools-and-publications/publications/evaluations/publication?key=165490
	Water and Sanitation	 Coverage of water supply (% of area) No. of boreholes completed and functioning % of households with improved water supplies Provision of piped water lessens work for women: time savings from fetching water % of households use cleaned pots or storing and transporting water Health benefits 	Results-based evaluation framework. Criteria used:	Evaluation of Rural Water Supply, Zimbabwe, http://www.norad.no/en/tools-and-publications/publications/evaluations/publication?key=109725 Evaluation of the Water Supply Programme in Western Province, Zambia, http://www.norad.no/en/tools-and-publications/publications/publication?key=268420
	Regional infrastructure / economic corridors	N/A		
	Cities / urbanisation	N/A		
NORAD Overall Practice: In general, NORAD considers 8 evaluation criteria for evaluating results of any project/program or sector are: Relevance Effectiveness Impact Efficiency Sustainability Environment Management				





Length of transmission/distribution line extension

No. of solar powered home systems constructed

% of business companies & public organisations

km/transport investment costs; Annual passenger-

satisfied with transport system (Annual ton-

% of population satisfied with transport system

HASTA⁶ indicator

Six aspects of indicator

framework

groups used:

Measuring sustainability of transport in the city –

http://lup.lub.lu.se/luur/download?func=downloadFil

development of an indicator -set, Bulletin 261,

Department of Technology and Society, Lund

University, 2011,

No. of mini-hydro power implemented No. of transformers installed (total capacity) Decreased pre-mature deaths due to use of clean

km/transport investment costs)

(km)

fuel.

⁶ Sustainable Attractive City.



Transport

Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		regarding commuting trips: % of job opportunities & services within 45 minutes travel distance of residence • % of population satisfied regarding non-work trips (travel ratio between sustainable transport modes and cars) • % of population feel safe (injury risk / person-km) • % of population feel safe from security violation (reported incidents of violation / person-km) • % of population satisfied with transport related public space (% of children going to school by other means than car) • % of population within walking distance from a grocery store, recreation areas, a school • % of population feel disturbed by air pollution and/or noise from traffic at their homes (annual cost for society / capita due to emissions from transport) • % of population think that using renewable fuel is affordable (renewable fuels of total fuel consumption in transport)	 Effectiveness Accessibility Safety Liveability Emissions Resource use 	e&recordOld=1873042&fileOld=1882700
	Water and Sanitation	 Improved capacity of the project No. of people connected No. of water projects completed No. of toilets/latrines constructed Improved water access % of people within 1 km (rural) and 0.2 km (urban) has access to an improved water source. % of water sources (rural) are functional at time of spot-check. Improved standards of water quality Time saving for fetching water (minutes/households) Access to improved sanitation (% of people or HHs) e.g. Pupil to toilet ratio in schools Reduction in water borne disease Reduction in maintenance costs (£/year) 	A strong value based approach (results-based evaluation framework) Criteria used: DAC criteria	Evaluation of the water network management programme in Erbil, Iraqi Kurdistan, http://www.sida.se/contentassets/3d1ec8fa41e341 ab9a42621fad0b6d41/evaluation-of-the-water-network-management-programme-in-erbil-iraqi-kurdistan_3234.pdf Supporting Uganda's Water and Sanitation Sector from the 1980s Onwards – Reflections and Experiences, http://www.sida.se/contentassets/773add2ae0164cae837fc084c0c95419/support-to-ugandas-water-and-sanitation-sector-from-the-1980s-onwards_2907.pdf Kenya Water and Sanitation Programme and the Water Sector Reform Programme: A joint Sida, GTZ and Government of Kenya Mid-Term Evaluation Mission Report, http://www.sida.se/contentassets/f1adc3f8c57c4ee6ae459ca2b97ea3e6/kenya-water-and-sanitation-



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		Reduced leakage		programme-and-the-water-sector-reform- programmea-joint-sida-gtz-and-government-of- kenya-mid-term-e 2864.pdf
	Regional infrastructure / economic corridors	 Improved regional competitiveness Improved public health and customer protection Increase in the number of SMEs (%) Pro-poor economic growth: Poverty reduction Increased school attendance amongst children from vulnerable families % of children in # communities with better education, playing and learning outcomes. Increased economic opportunities to # entrepreneurs 	Criteria used:	Sida's trade related assistance: Results and management, http://www.sida.se/contentassets/7a76e0d34fc043 24aee28fce94da8e8b/200901-sidas-trade-related- assistance-results-and-management_1895.pdf http://www.sida.se/contentassets/0e8841e1ec0841 d6903d0fb01ac9989d/evaluationof-the-raoul- wallenberg-institutes-regional-programme3404.pdfMid-Term Review for the Quality Infrastructure and Standards Programme (QUISP) in Uganda, http://www.sida.se/contentassets/eab2f5c1eeb34ccc99ff5ab24e41b3df/mid-term-review-for-the-quality- infrastructure-and-standards-programme-quisp-in- uganda_3420.pdf Evaluation of the development of the sustainable
	urbanisation	No. of training events organised	Relevance Effectiveness/Efficiency	city approach, http://www.sida.se/contentassets/b5b2be280b5a4a 728100d1b545ebfa82/evaluation-of-the- development-of-the-sustainable-city-approach final-report_3737.pdf Sida's Support to Urban Environment and Urban Development in South East Europa, http://www.sida.se/contentassets/1914e68f5de744 799527f02f3bac18e7/0720-sidas-support-to-urban- environment-and-urban-development-in-south- east-europa_1989.pdf The District Development Programme in Tanzania (DDP), http://www.sida.se/contentassets/330e20f8bc0b4e 70a4ddf31c8bdd05d6/200855-the-district- development-programme-in-tanzania- ddp_1902.pdf
		tice: luation criteria are considered for a strong value-based (res roject/program or sector. These are:	sult-based) evaluation of	



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results	Source of Information
-		-	framework	
US- USAID (US Agency for International Development) http://www.usaid.gov/	indicator groups: Effectiveness Accessibility Safety Liveability Emissions Resource use.	tative and qualitative methods of evaluation. Electricity generation capacity of operational plants (MW) No. of hydroelectric plants rehabilitated or constructed No. of biomass plants constructed Increased access to electricity No. of people accessing modern energy services % of people (or % of area) accessing to energy Distribution grid expanded (km) to cater for lowincome customers No. of community members trained in construction, maintenance or management of new power systems No. of community-based management entities established and trained. No. of cross-border electricity trading agreement facilitated. Quantity of GhG (CO2) emissions reduced	Results-based evaluation framework Criteria used: DAC criteria	Annual Performance Report 2008, http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACM303.pdf Powering progress project- Evaluation report, 2013, http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACW314.pdf Mid-term evaluation of the Liberian Energy Sector Support Program 2013, http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACU973.pdf
	Transport	 Roads rehabilitated (km) No. of people benefiting from transport project Increased agricultural production due to access to roads: (yield/ha) Improved access to services (i.e. health, education) Increase in land value 	Results-based evaluation framework Criteria used: DAC criteria	Annual Performance Report 2008, http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf docs/PDACM303.pdf AID Project Impact Evaluation Report No. 26, Kenya: rural roads, http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNAAH972.pdf Project Assistance Completion Report,



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Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		 Increase in fare revenue (%) for passenger services Reduced operating costs and government subsidies (%) 		http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDABJ083.pdf Participatory evaluation: urban public transportation improvement and effective local government programs in Ukraine, http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDABS220.pdf
	Water and Sanitation	 No. of people connected to functioning wastewater treatment facilities No. of wastewater facilities constructed or rehabilitated. Amount of treated wastewater No. of staff from water entities trained 	Results-based evaluation framework. Criteria used: Relevance Impact Sustainability Client Satisfaction	Small village wastewater treatment systems program: final external evaluation, http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACW286.pdf
	Regional infrastructure / economic corridors	 Additional jobs created (#) Income gains - higher incomes earned Average net income increase from #£ to #£. 		From Aid to Trade: Delivering Results – A Cross-Country Evaluation of USAID Trade Capacity Building, http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pdacr202.pdf
	Cities / urbanisation	 Strengthened municipal administration % of revenue increase Increase in property taxes Improved service delivery Increased citizen satisfaction (%) % of requests reviewed and answered Streets, sidewalks and public lighting / Parks, squares and waste collection 		Evaluation of USAID/Kosovo Effective Municipalities Initiative, http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACW264.pdf
	RelevanceEffectivenessImpactEfficiencySustainability.			
World Bank (WB) http://www.worldbank.org/	Energy	 Improved access to electricity No. of households connections No. of schools and health centers connected No. of productive units adopting electricity equipment Direct beneficiaries (#) and % of female beneficiaries 	Results-based evaluation framework Criteria used: Relevance Efficiency Efficacy	Ethiopia - Electricity Network Reinforcement and Expansion Project (ENREP): P119893 - Implementation Status Results Report, http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/07/19895082/ethiopia-electricity-network-reinforcement-expansion-project-enrep-p119893-implementation-status-results-report-sequence-03



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		 No. of beneficiaries trained Total energy sales (£ or GWh) Additional electricity consumption (GWh) in productive uses No. of substations completed No of substations constructed or upgraded No. of biogas plants installed Length of network line constructed and upgraded (km) No. of solar lanterns sold No. of solar lanterns imported No. of solar home systems sold No. of solar home systems imported No. of efficient cookstoves installed No. of new renewable connections Dissemination of improved stoves (% increase) Increase sustainable wood-fuels production (tonnes) Reduce deforestation (ha) Increase alternative household fuels (%) Reduce net CO2 emissions (tonnes) Increase income, with special attention to women No. of direct project beneficiaries of which % of female. Increase electricity sales (GWh) Reduction of average electricity tariffs (%) Improvement in household incomes (% of HHs). Contributed to reducing poverty, enhancing community development, women's empowerment, capacity-building at the grass-roots level. 	(effectiveness in strengthening sector policies and institutions)	Peru - Second Rural Electrification: P117864 - Implementation Status Results Report: Sequence 07 (English), http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/0 7/19872622/peru-second-rural-electrification-p117864-implementation-status-results-report-sequence-07 Senegal - Second Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management (PROGEDE II): P120629 - Implementation Status Results Report, http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/0 8/19939795/senegal-second-sustainable-participatory-energy-management-progede-ii-p120629-implementation-status-results-report-sequence-07 Sierra Leone - Bumbuna Hydroelectric Environmental and Social Management Project, http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/0 7/19904886/sierra-leone-bumbuna-hydroelectric-environmental-social-management-project
	Transport	capacity-building at the grass-roots level. Roads constructed (km)	Results-based	Improving transportation infrastructure in Tonga,
		 Roads maintained or rehabilitated (km) No. of bridges raised and improved No. of bridges (on national roads) replaced No. of rural landing stages/provincial ports improved (#) Length of waterway improved (km) % of roads in good and fair condition % of national roads in poor condition reduced 	evaluation framework. Rural road results framework	http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2014/04/10/improving-transportation-infrastructure-in-tonga India - Second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP II): P114827 - Implementation Status Results Report, http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/SAR/2014/08/06/090224b0825ec462/3 0/Rendered/PDF/India000Second0Report000Seq



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Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		 Rural people with access to all-season road (persons or % of rural population) Decrease average vehicle operating costs (£/km) Reduced average travel time Total passenger volume (passengers) Bulk cargo capacity (tonnes/year) Annual fatalities reduced (fatality per 10,000 vehicles) No. of people employed No. of direct beneficiaries of which % of female Operation & maintenance Loading/unloading capacity for Container Cellular Vessels increased (TEU/year) Crane Productivity increased (tons/hour) Vessel waiting time for available berth reduced (hours) 		uence002.pdf Tanzania – Transport sector support project: P055120 - Implementation Status Results Report, http://www- wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentSe rver/WDSP/AFR/2014/08/05/090224b0825e518a/1 _0/Rendered/PDF/Tanzania000TRA0Report000Se quence008.pdf Uganda - Uganada Transport sector development project: P092837 - Implementation Status Results Report, http://www- wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentSe rver/WDSP/AFR/2014/08/04/090224b0825dfe13/2 _0/Rendered/PDF/Uganda000UGAND0Report000 Sequence009.pdf Croatia – Trade and transport integration: P093767 - Implementation Status Results Report, http://www- wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentSe rver/WDSP/ECA/2014/07/06/090224b08255e649/1 _0/Rendered/PDF/Croatia000TRAD0Report000Se quence015.pdf Senegal - Senegal: Transport & urban mobility project: P101415 - Implementation Status Results Report, http://www- wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentSe rver/WDSP/AFR/2014/07/04/090224b08255b778/1 _0/Rendered/PDF/Senegal000SENE0Report000S equence007.pdf Vietnam - Mekong Delta Transport Infrastructure Development Project : P083588 - Implementation Status Results Report, http://www- wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentSe rver/WDSP/EAP/2014/07/02/090224b0825b78/1 _0/Rendered/PDF/Senegal000SENE0Report000S equence009.pdf Peru - Cusco Transport Improvement Project : P132505 - Implementation Status Results Report, http://www- wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentSe rver/WDSP/EAP/2014/07/02/090224b08254ec1a/1 _0/Rendered/PDF/Vietnam000Meko0Report000Se quence009.pdf Peru - Cusco Transport Improvement Project : P132505 - Implementation Status Results Report, http://www- wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentSe



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
	Water and Sanitation	Improved access to water and sanitation services (# consumers)	WBWSP results framework	rver/WDSP/LCR/2014/07/01/090224b08254dd45/1
		 No. of people in rural areas provided with access to improved water sources No. of new connections for piped water to households (#) No. of people provided with access to improved sanitation facilities (# persons) % of consumers are connected to network sanitation % of the occupancy capacity of hotel are connected to communal sanitation networks. % of domestic and hotel sector consumers are 'Satisfied' or 'Highly Satisfied' with performance No. of people trained to improve hygiene behaviour/sanitation practices No. of female trained to improve hygiene behaviour/sanitation practices. Increase in the No. of households adopting improved hygiene and sanitation practices No. of improved latrines constructed under the project No. of piped household water connections that are benefited from rehabilitation works No. of improved community water points constructed or rehabilitated 	Criteria used: Relevance Efficiency Effectiveness Partnership Governance & Accountability Management SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, time bound) indicators for different levels (e.g. immediate, intermediate, final) of outcomes.	Implementation Status Results Report: Sequence 11 (English), http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/0 8/19910271/dominican-republic-apl1-water- sanitation-tourist-areas-p054221-implementation- status-results-report-sequence-11 India - Uttarakhand Water Supply and Sanitation Project: P083187 - Implementation Status Results Report: Sequence 16 (English), http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/0 7/19873440/india-uttarakhand-water-supply- sanitation-project-p083187-implementation-status- results-report-sequence-16 Global Evaluation Report Water and Sanitation Programme, http://www.government.nl/government/documents- and-publications/reports/2009/09/26/global- evaluation-report-water-and-sanitation- programme.html
		 % of habitations that are declared open-defecation free. Poverty reduction through achievement of sustainable access to improved water, sanitation 		



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Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		 and hygiene practices. Better health, higher educational attainment, improved livelihoods, gender equality Changes in quality of life – health outcomes 		
	Regional infrastructure / economic corridors	 Increase in the use of regional transport infrastructure Decreased transport tariffs along upgraded regional roads. Increase in the quality of regional transport infrastructure (% of the secondary network in good conditions). Length of regional roads prioritised through participatory planning and rehabilitated (km) No. of km constructed No. of km of regional roads rehabilitated No. of micro-enterprises created Length of non-rural roads rehabilitated (km) Reduction in average travel time % of household expenditure in urban transport % of people rating the system as being better than the previous system Number of accidents per 1 million passengers Level of PM10 No. of technical staff working in the PCU. No. of construction contracts (ICB) awarded according to procurement No. of operation contracts awarded 		Peru - Regional Transport Infrastructure Decentralization: P078813 - Implementation Status Results Report, http://www- wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentSe rver/WDSP/LCR/2014/07/09/090224b082572051/1 0/Rendered/PDF/Peru000Regiona0Report000Se quence017.pdf Colombia - Support to the National Urban Transit Program Project: P117947 - Implementation Status Results Report: Sequence 07 (English), http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/0 8/19916054/colombia-support-national-urban- transit-program-project-p117947-implementation- status-results-report-sequence-07
	Cities / urbanisation	 Total No. of people benefited from urban services and infrastructure improvements, of which females and from disadvantaged groups. % of beneficiaries are female % of beneficiaries from disadvantage groups % of municipal grant allocated to programs targeting women, children and disadvantaged groups No. of municipalities submitting satisfactory annual plans for the municipal block grants No. of municipal infrastructure sub-projects 		Nepal - Urban Governance and Development Program: Emerging Towns Project: P120265 - Implementation Status Results Report: Sequence 09 (English), http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/0 8/19939434/nepal-urban-governance- development-program-emerging-towns-project- p120265-implementation-status-results-report- sequence-09 Mongolia - Community-led Infrastructure Development for the Urban Poor in Ulaanbaatar Phase 2: P125863 - Implementation Status



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		 successfully appraised and ready for bidding No. of municipalities developed and approved planning norms and building byelaws % of most vulnerable households increase their income % of newly constructed community infrastructure or facilities that are successfully operated and maintained by community members Quality of delivery of communal services for the population improved (% of population rating services as satisfactory or better) % of private companies managing communal sector facilities on the basis of concession agreements and other agreements Quality of delivery of communal services, including water supply and waste water disposal, improved No. of breaks per km of pipe a year in cold water services, wastewater systems, heating systems (#/km/year). Piped household water connections that are benefiting from rehabilitation works Volume of pollution load removed by treatment plant (tones/year) No. of people in urban areas provided with access to Improved Water Sources People with access to improved infrastructure services in Low Income Areas (#) % of Low Income Areas with Community Upgrading Plans prepared and implemented. No. of people provided with access to Improved Water Sources No. of people provided with access to Improved Sanitation No. of people provided with access to all-season roads within a 500 meter range No. of additional classrooms built or rehabilitated at the primary level. Length of new or improved lanes (km) Persons provided with access to an upgraded lane/road (m) 		Results Report: Sequence 04 (English), http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/0 7/19895124/mongolia-community-led-infrastructure-development-urban-poor-ulaanbaatar-phase-2-p125863-implementation-status-results-report-sequence-04 Russian Federation - Housing and Communal Services Project: P079032 - Implementation Status Results Report: Sequence 11 (English), http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/0 7/19878574/russian-federation-housing-communal-services-project-p079032-implementation-status-results-report-sequence-11 Vietnam - Mekong Delta Region Urban Upgrading Project: P113904 - Implementation Status Results Report: Sequence 04 (English), http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/0 7/19785858/vietnam-mekong-delta-region-urban-upgrading-project-p113904-implementation-status-results-report-sequence-04 Philippines - Improving Livelihood Opportunities for Vulnerable Urban Communities: P122565 - Implementation Status Results Report: Sequence 04 (English), http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/0 7/19763249/philippines-improving-livelihood-opportunities-vulnerable-urban-communities-p122565-implementation-status-results-report-sequence-04



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Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		 Length of new or improved drains (km) Households served by new or improved metered water supply connections (#) Households served by new or improved household connections to septic tanks or sewer lines Length of new or rehabilitated canals (km) New serviced plots constructed (#) Increased income Business Development Services (#) 		
	WB Overall Practice: In general, for evaluating results of any project/program WB considers following evaluation criteria: Relevance Effectiveness Efficiency Overall ratings for each criterion are considered: Satisfactory Unsatisfactory Moderately Satisfactory Moderately Unsatisfactory Results-based evaluation measure and considers both qualitative and quantitative approaches to		http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/docsear ch/document-type/540632 http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/docsear ch/document-type/791001	
Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport (SLoCaT) http://www.slocat.net	Transport	 Improving rural access Proportion of rural population within 2 km of road/rail/all-year access Proportion of rural people living within 30 minutes' of transport services Improving urban access Mean daily travel time for individual to reach emphealth and community services Proportion of income spent by urban families on employment, education, health and community some National access and regional connectivity Logistics Performance Indax for all countries (or countries) to be a rating of 3.5 Double national long distance passenger mode some Improving road safety Fatalities due to road clashes Serious injuries due to road crashes Reducing air pollution 	walk of appropriate bloyment, education, transport to reach ervices at least 80% of	Results framework on sustainable, low carbon transport; http://www.slocat.net/resultsframework



Agencies/Institutions	Sectors	Indicators for Measuring Results	Type of results framework	Source of Information
		 PM10 and/PM25 emissions from passenger and Phase-out all transport related fossil fuel subsidi Reducing GHG Double fuel economy in all Light Duty Vehicles Travel share of public transport, cycling and wal 	es by 2020	

Table 3 Summary Table of the Findings

Note: N/A means not available. TEU- Twenty foot equivalent unit. FTE – Full time employment. # denotes the number.



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