

Planning and budgeting for decentralized evaluations

Costed evaluation plan Guidance, tools and templates 10 July 2025

Louis Charpentier Evaluation Advisor - Lead, Decentralized Evaluation Team (DET) Patrick Duerst Evaluation Capacity Development Specialist, Member DET Faith Chilupula Evaluation Analyst, Member, DET





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Please take **5 minutes** to complete the **kick-off quiz** before we dive into the webinar

🔽 Instructions

- Please access the quiz through the link provided in the chat
- 10 multiple-choice questions: choose the right answer(s) for each question
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Evaluation planning

WHY to ensure that evaluations provide timely relevant objective and credible evidence to inform strategic decisions by targeted users

HOW a multi-year costed plan to ensure that evaluations are **strategically** identified, adequately **resourced**, and **aligned** with the country programme priorities

STATUS the Costed Evaluation Plan (CEPlan) is annexed to the country programme document approved by UNFPA Executive Board, representing a **formal commitment** by the organization to ensure its implementation

Costed evaluation plan Guidance, tools and templates



Process for developing a costed evaluation plan

Costed evaluation plan roadmap



Responsibilities of the CO M&E personnel

This text indicates the guidelines, template and tools available in the CEPlan guidance



Evaluation activities only are included in the CEPlan

Consider the following evaluation activities for inclusion in the CEPIan

- Country programme evaluation (CPE)
- Project/programme evaluation <u>subject to eligibility assessment</u>¹
- Thematic evaluation
- L1 emergency response evaluation
- National policy evaluation
- United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation (UNSDCF) evaluation
- For ROs: Regional programme evaluation (RPE)
- For ROs: L2 emergency response evaluation
- For sub-regional offices: Multi-country programme evaluation/sub-regional programme evaluation
- Evaluability assessment
- Meta-synthesis/meta-analysis of evaluations



Do not plan monitoring and research activities, including reviews (midterm or final reviews), after action reviews (in the context of humanitarian emergency), needs assessments, baseline/endline studies, surveys, operational research – see <u>Guidance, Box 1</u>



Evaluation capacity development are included in the CEPlan

Consider the following evaluation capacity development activities for inclusion in the CEPIan

- Internal evaluation capacity development to improve individual skills, institutional capacities and strengthen the enabling environment within UNFPA
 - Note: this includes the CPE manager's participation in the IEO's cross-regional evaluation capacity building workshop
- National evaluation capacity development to improve individual skills, institutional capacities and strengthen the enabling environment for evaluation within a country



Do not plan Results-based management/monitoring and evaluation training (predominantly focused on planning, monitoring and reporting), nor **participation in UN system-wide M&E working groups** – see <u>Guidance, Box 1</u>



Mandatory methodological training for CPE managers



Access Cross-regional evaluation capacity development workshop



Evaluation planning A six-step process



Step1- CPE: Comply with the mandatory coverage norm

Country offices are encouraged to carry out a country programme evaluation for every programme cycle, and as a minimum, every second programme cycle. UNFPA Evaluation Policy (2024)



The CPE must kick off <u>one year</u> before the new CPD is presented to the Executive Board. To avoid that CPE-related expenses extend across two consecutive calendar years, the preparation phase (whose activities do not incur any costs) must be implemented during the last quarter of the year preceding the penultimate year of the CP cycle

In addition to a CPE, the CEPIan includes other evaluations and evaluative exercises filling evidence gaps



Step 2 - Map evaluative evidence; demonstrably use them to inform the CPD; identify remaining gaps in the CEPlan

A. Map evaluative evidence Identify credible sources of evaluative evidence generated at country, regional, and <u>centralized (IEO) level</u>. Select those evaluations that can usefully inform the strategic dialogue, the White Paper, and the draft CPD. Use the <u>"Mapping evaluative evidence"</u> template and follow the instructions to fill in the table.

B. Use relevant evaluative evidence Extract from the mapped evaluation reports and their results (select findings / conclusions / recommendations) that can be used to inform the country programme. This is a collective task involving the relevant programme officers in the CO. Follow the process outlined here, initiated by findings from one or multiple evaluation reports.

C. Demonstrate that the CPD is grounded in evaluative evidence Show that the **CPD is informed by evaluative evidence** when submitting it to the RO and the PRC. To support this, compile a <u>dedicated annex</u>.

D. Identify evidence gaps and information needs Reflect on the evaluative evidence already available and determine what additional evidence is required. Select the **evaluation activities to fill these knowledge gaps** and complete the CEPIan template accordingly.



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UNFPA Strategic Plan Outcomes and UNSDCF outcomes	CPD Outputs (insert all relevant county programme outputs as per the Strategic plan 2022-2025)	Sources of evaluative evidence (insert those relevant Centralized and decentralized evaluations, including a fink)	Evaluative evidence
Outcome 1 by 2005, the solution in the unrest used for unrely planning base contentions UNSDCF by 2002, institutions defere human (gifts-based, oddrece-brinned and gender responses services for all with the focus on those who are with the focus on those who are with baland	Output 3 strengtheeed national capacity and polycy in the synch and duration strength services and services and development and participation (solic magnetic for advance) function (strength bubly anterenny and gender equality	Economic evolution of UNERS succost to additions and work	 Supporting stands does work network with software advances on short Menal software advances on short Menal software advances on short Menal Softwares. The Software of Software Instructing work works on the Instruction built movies. This instruction built movies on the location provide provide denses booth, including to mity planning (page 20) Given the Instrume I among from OBU software and the Instrume I among from OBU software I and the Instrumentation settings and path in Instructures in the Instrumentation setting and and and the Instrumentation settings and path in Instrumentation settings and path Ins



Step 2.A - Map available evaluative evidence

Identifying evidence gaps and needs (learning) and donor requests (accountability) starts with conducting an evaluative evidence mapping exercise

- Set up the Evaluative evidence mapping table to inventory all evaluative evidence already available
- 2 Populate the columns "sources of evaluative evidence" with links to relevant evaluation reports
- 3 Circulate evaluation reports among the relevant CO staff members and indicate, in the mapping table, the suitable person(s) for reading/using the evaluation report and <u>disseminating its results</u> as needed



Discuss the Mapping table in **CO staff meetings** (each quarter)





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Access Mapping evaluative evidence template
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Mapping evaluative evidence is **collective work** and an **ongoing process** throughout CP implementation to ensure that CO management + programme / technical **staff remain abreast of new evaluations and their findings** in their respective fields of responsibility

Step 2.B - Use relevant evaluative evidence

Once mapped, the CO has built **a body of evaluative evidence that can be tapped into** to inform the strategic dialogue, the design of the next CPD and the programming of related interventions during the next cycle



Step 2.C - Ground the CPD in robust evidence

Current context is marked by:

- Increased scrutiny of UNFPA mission
- Reduced funding

Demand for greater accountability

Demonstrate that progammes and interventions are anchored in a human-rights based approach and are based on evidence on what works, what does not work, for whom (LNOB, MVG), and why

Prepare an **annex** to substantiate that the **CPD is grounded in robust evaluative evidence**

See <u>Uzbekistan CPD Evaluative Evidence Annex</u>

UNFPA Strategic Plan Outcomes and UNSDCF outcomes	CPD Outputs [insert all relevant county programme outputs as per the Strategic plan 2022-2025]	Sources of evaluative evidence [insert those relevant Centralized and decentralized evaluations, including a link]	Evaluative evidence
Outcome 1 By 2025, the reduction in the unmet need for family planning has accelerated UNSDCF By 2027, institutions deliver human rights-based, evidence-informed and gender-responsive services for all with the focus on those who are left behind	Output 3 Strengthened national capacity and policy in the youth and education sectors to empower adolescent girls and youth through life-skills development and participatory civic engagement for advancing human rights, bodily autonomy and gender equality	Formative evaluation of UNFPA support to adolescents and youth	 Supporting stand-alone youth centers offering adolescent and youth-friendly services has shown limited effectiveness. Therefore, it is necessary to shift strategy towards integrating youth-friendly services into routine health services. This includes providing integrated demand and supply services for reproductive health, including family planning (page 32) Given the lessons learned from GBV referral, and work with adolescents and youth in humanitarian settings such as in Türkiye, referral, including those relating to mental health services, could be the entry point for expanding and institutionalizing

Access Evaluative evidence informing the CPD template

IMPORTANT If a CPE has been conducted for the concluding country programme, it is essential to ensure that the upcoming programme is also informed by a broader range of relevant, high-quality evaluations - see section on: Sources of evaluative evidence

Step 2.D - Identify evidence gaps and information needs

Evaluations included in the CEPlan are necessary to support evidence-based decision-making, learning and adaptation: (1) identify the gaps in available evaluative evidence; (2) justify the inclusion of the evaluations in the CEPlan to close these gaps

Targeted

stakeholders

See note 11

Estimater

hudget and

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funding

regula

(RR); othe (OR) in US

- See note

month and

year) - See

note 13



Map evaluative evidence

Step 3 - Conduct eligibility assessment for project evaluations

Identify project evaluations that are strategically relevant

- Conduct an eligibility assessment for each project with an evaluation clause (done by M&E staff with concerned Programme Officer)
- Consult RPMEA: Projects with a 70% score are tabled for RPMEA's review
- **3** Make final decision: 70% + RPMEA's approval = inclusion in CEPlan



Grand Access Eligibility criteria Grid

IMPORTANT Project evaluations included in the CEPIan are subject to quality assurance by the RPMEA, external quality assessment commissioned by the IEO, management response preparation and publication in the UNFPA evaluation database

Projects that <u>do not</u> meet the eligibility criteria and are not included in the CEPlan: indicate the exercise that will be conducted instead: review; evaluation integrated in CPE; evaluation conducted by RO/IEO/donor, etc.



EU funded project on women economic empowerment Uzbekistan CO



Eligibility Assessment Process

Assessment carried out through **a joint process** led by the M&E officer in collaboration with the dedicated project manager

Eligibility grid **completed within a short time** (20 min) thanks to the clarity and simplicity of the yes/no questions

	tions in Costed Evaluation Plans: Eligibility Criteria Grid	ł	
Version: Final Draft, 19 December	024		
RATING SUMMARY			
OVERALL RATING	78%		
	Discuss with Regional Advisor the inclusion of the project evaluation in the costed evaluation plan (70	% - 100%)	
	Do not include the project evaluation in the costed evaluation plan (0% - 69%)		
PROJECT DETAIL			
	oject "Women's Economic Empowerment in Uzbekistan"		
	0USD UNFPA (2,392,690) UN Women (1,664,480) UNICEF (1,144,330.00		
Donor(s): EU			
Project start date (month			
Enter the start date as per Project end date (month		-	
	ryear) wild 2026 the donor agreement (addendum for extension, if applicable)		
	cate partner UN entities): Yes, UNFPA (admin agent, UN Women, UNICEF)		*
EVALUATION DET			
	aluation EU Funded joint project "Women's Economic Empowerment in Uzbekistan"		
Start date (month / year) End date (month / year)			
	dget (in USD): 80,000USD		
CRITERIA			
CRITERIA 1	Clarity of intended use for strategic decision-making (weightage: 25%)	33%	Explanation
	1. Is there a prospect for a new phase of the project following the evaluation (either under the current or	No -	Note: If there is uncertainty about a potential next phase, "No" should be
	the next country programme)?	INO -	selected.
	22. Is the project evaluation likely to inform similar interventions/activities implemented under the current country programme?	Yes -	
	33. Has the context in which the project is implemented significantly changed (e.g., large-scale humanitarian crises have occurred that necessitated a significant shift in programming)?	No -	Note: A significant change in context means that a natural disaster, confil or major political change occurred which affected UNFPA programming a operations. This shift often necessitates reprogramming of some, if not most or all, project activities to meet evolving needs and priorities.
CRITERIA 2	Evaluability of the project (weightage: 25%)	100%	Explanation
	4. Does the project proposal/agreement include a dedicated budget line for evaluation?	Yes	Note: If the project budget includes a budget line for M&E more broadly, "No" should be selected.
(25. Is the budget allocated for the evaluation adequate?	Yes	Note: To assess if this budget line is adequate, see Table 2 in the Costed Evaluation Plan: Guidance, Tools and Template.
	6. Does the project have a clear theory of change and/or results framework?	Yes	
	17. Is sufficient monitoring data available to assess progress on the project's indicators?	Yes	
	48. Has sufficient time passed for results to materialize at the time the evaluation is scheduled?	Yes	Note: Results often take considerable time to materialize before they can be reliably measured. This is true for outputs (changes in knowledge, ski attitudes, etc.), and even more so for outcomes (changes in behaviour, institutional performance, quality of services, etc.). This challenge is especially relevant for short-term humanitarian projects, which primarily a to address immediate relief needs of target populations.
	9. In the constant work of increases we had instant MSE reasonable for composed to see MSE freed using the		See also the explanatory note for Q12 below. If the timeline allows and donors agree, the results of short-term projects may be better captured a part of a CPE.

Prioritizing high-value project evaluations

Once the CO has identified the projects for which an evaluation is feasible and worthwhile (70% score in the eligibility criteria assessment grid), final inclusion of these project evaluations in the CO CEPlan is determined through close consultation with the RPMEA

At 70%, RPMEA and CO M&E staff must consider the total number of evaluations in the CEPIan, how they are distributed over the CP cycle, and whether the cumulative workload of all evaluations is manageable for CO and RO (quality assurance) before deciding of inclusion in the CEPIan or identifying alternate exercise (to be indicated in the eligibility criteria grid)



M&E staff should engage in OR-funded project agreements

CO M&E personnel and RPMEA must engage with and **provide valuable guidance** to the relevant project officers and resource mobilization staff at **3 crucial stages**



- Agreement discussion Assessing whether a project agreement should foresee and evaluation requirement Using the Eligibility criteria Assessment grid, if score is below 70%, advocate for better-suited approaches: Review; Integrating project evaluation in CPE; Informing project through already existing evaluations (meta-synthesis)
- Agreement formalisation Including a sufficiently resourced evaluation budget line and timeline in a project agreement In the discussions with donors, position the evaluation as a smart investment that requires appropriate funding and time. Especially important in view of informing a subsequent phase of the project, or for scaling-up the interventions, etc.

Devising / revising the CEPlan Prioritizing project evaluations to be included in the

CEPlan If the number of project evaluations passing the 70% score is too many and the **cumulative workload of all evaluations is unmanageable for the CO**, the RPMEA must advise on the course of action: (i) replace some project evaluations by alternative exercises (review); (ii) identify additional managerial capacities

Step 4 - Determine evaluation budget, timing and manager

CEPlan must be fully costed a realistic cost-estimate + funding source for each evaluation CPE = funds are ring fenced in CO regular resources ceiling ; Project evaluation = funds are earmarked in donor agreement

- 2 Evaluations must be adequately timed to feed into decisions-making processes (e.g., design of new CPD; donor reporting deadlines) + foresee a sufficient duration to complete all evaluation's phases + comply with financial expenditure considerations
- 3 Evaluations must have a designated manager CPE = CO M&E Personnel serves as the evaluation manager Where post does not exist: nomination of staff by Rep after consultation of RPMEA; Project evaluation = (a) Project M&E officer; (b) CO M&E Personnel (where post exists) + support from project manager; (c) Project manager



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Step 5 - Track progress and report on CEPlan implementation

Decentralized evaluations are centrally **recorded**, **tracked** and **monitored** through the **CEPlan Tracking tool** = provides visibility into the **progress** of each planned evaluation **in real time** for a more **efficient management** (preventing delays, addressing setbacks in a timely manner)

- CO M&E personnel are responsible for inputting information relative to each evaluation included in the CO CEPlan in the tracking tool
- ② RPMEAs are responsible for (i) coordination and oversight of the tracking tool at CO level, and (ii) inputting information for all evaluations pertaining to their respective RO CEPlans in the tracking tool
- ③ IEO Decentralized Evaluation Team (i) ensures oversight of the tracking tool, (ii) inputs EQA results, and (iii) reports to UNFPA Executive Board on status of CEPlans



Step 6 - Review and update the CEPIan annually

A CEPIan is a **rolling plan**, **reviewed** and **revised annually** as needed to reflect emerging priorities, learning needs, evaluation commitments etc.



the CPE unfeasible (armed conflict, epidemic,

natural disaster etc.) - See Guidance, Box 2

emergency leading to reprogramming under ongoing CP cycle

Evaluation **budgeting**

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Funding mechanism for CPE: Budget ring-fencing

CPEs are funded through **regular resources** and their **budgets** are **ring-fenced**. This means:

1. Budget allocated only for evaluation not programming, earmarked within the annual ceiling, not additional budget

2.Budget available only for given

calendar year secured for the planned CPE year and cannot be rolled over



3.If CPE is postponed or canceled,
CO must return ring-fenced funds to RO

if postponed, budget remains
ring-fenced for the following year



As budget is ring-fenced, CPE expenditures should <u>NOT</u> extend across two calendar years **complete preparatory phase** in the last quarter of year preceding the implementation of the CPE





Determining the budget for a CPE (1/1)

Primary cost categories are:

- Evaluation team costs Include consultancy fees for international, national, and young/emerging evaluators, based on person-days and standard rates
- Travel and DSA Cover international and domestic travel, daily subsistence allowance, and local transport
- Data collection support services Cover costs for translation, interpretation, and transcription, especially for multilingual contexts
- Meetings and dissemination Include logistical arrangements for ERG meetings, stakeholder consultations, validation workshops, and related activities
- Contingency Typically around 7% to cover unforeseen expenses









Determining the budget for a CPE (2/2)

Budget Line Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost (US\$)	Total Cost ((US\$)						
A. Evaluation team costs											
Individual consultancy fees											
International team leader	Person days ¹	50	650	3	2,500						
National team member 1 (thematic expert)	Person days	35	350	1	2,250						4
National team member 2 (thematic expert)	Person days	35	350	1	2,250				1233 3000		4
Young and emerging evaluator	Person days	25	200		5,000				BAURRAR		
Subtotal A. Evaluation team costs	Domestic travel (national	al team member 1)		F	Round trip	2	500	1,000		A-4	1 L
B. Travel and DSA	Domestic travel (national	al team member 2)		F	Round trip	2	500	1,000			at A
International travel for field work	Domestic travel (young a	and emerging evalu	ator)	F	Round trip	2	500	1,000		Contraction of the local division of the loc	P
International airfare (team leader)	Subtotal: Travel			US\$ 6,120					-	-	
Terminals (residence-airport, airport-residence) ²	DSA					- T - T					
Domestic travel for field work (two domestic flights) ³	DSA for international tea	am leader (data colle	ection in the capital ci	.ity) C	Days	5	300	1,500		2	
Domestic travel (team leader)	DSA for international tea	am leader (data colle	ection outsid Hired	Hired vehicle (for transportation during site visits) ⁴			Days	10	120	1,200	
	DSA for national team m	ember 1 (data colle	ection outside Subto	tal C. Logistics	s for data co	ollection		US\$ 3,250			
	DSA for National team m	nember 2 (data colle	action outsid	Meetings and	disseminati	ion costs ⁵					
	DSA for young and emerg city)	ging evaluator (data	ta collection o			(refreshments)		Workshop	1	100	100
	Subtotal: DSA		Evalua	ation reference	e group mee	etings (refreshmen	ts)	Meetings	3	300	900
	Subtotal B. Travel and D	ISA	Recom	nmendations	workshop (r	efreshments)		Workshop	1	1,500	1,500
	C. Logistics for data co	ollection	Dissen	mination work	shop (venue	e, logistics, and refr	reshments)	Workshop	1	2,000	2,000
Country Replacement of the UMP Network State	Interpretation (local lang	guages during site vi	isits) Printir	ng of evaluatio	on brief			Copies	100	5	500
UMPFA traductor Offen	Travel reimbursement an women, adolescents and		focus group	tal D. Meetin	gs and disse	emination costs		US\$ 4,900			
Access Pudgeting for a CDE			E. C	Contingency (A	Approx. 7%)	6		US\$ 7,000			
Access <u>Budgeting for a CPE</u>	≞			Total A+B+C+D+E			US\$ 90,870	US\$ 90,870			

Budget estimates for CPE and RPE



Indicative minimum budget for country and regional programme evaluations

Type of programme		Minimum <u>recommended</u> evaluation budget (in US\$)		
	Tier 1 countries	≥ 100,000 - 150,000		
ESTIMATING ESTIMATING	Tier 2 countries		Final amounts must be determined ased on local factors	
	Tier 3 countries	≥ 40,000 - 90,000	and the size of the CP portfolio	
Multi-country program sub-regional program		≥ 70,000 - 150,000		
Regional programme		≥ 70,000 - 150,000		

Funding mechanism for project evaluations: Donor agreements

Project evaluations are funded through **other resources** and their **budgets included in donor documentation** (project proposals, project agreements, project budgets, etc.).

Since evaluation budgets are part of donor agreements, CO and RO M&E personnel should be engaged early in project proposals and donor negotiations to ensure a dedicated budget line and adequate funding for evaluation

Project evaluation budget must be aligned with:

- stakeholders' expectations regarding the scope, duration and rigour of the evaluation
- anticipated evaluation questions and related methodology
- **expertise needed** to conduct the evaluation (availability of consultants with project-related
 - technical expertise)



Project evaluations may have **varying durations**, depending on the project scope and complexity. While other resources can be rolled over to the next year, it remains important to **ensure timely completion of evaluations to feed into critical decision-making** processes within the project



Budget estimates for project evaluations

Indicative minimum budget for other resource-funded projects above US\$ 1 million

Donor agreement budget (in US\$)	Indicative evaluation	budget (in US\$)
1 million - 2 million	16,000 - 28,999	Final amounts
2 million - 3 million	29,000 - 39,499	must be
3 million - 4 million	39,500 - 47,999	- determined based on local factors
4 million - 5 million	48,000 - 54,999	and the size
5 million - 10 million	55,000 - 60,999	of the project portfolio
10 million - 15 million	70,000 - 82,499	
15 million - 20 million	82,500 - 92,499	
20 million - 25 million	92,500 - 99,999	
25 million - 30 million	100.000 - 104,999	
30 million and above	≥ 105,000	

Costed evaluation plan Template


The CEPlan template

- ① Evidence gaps to be addressed by planned evaluations.
- **2** Evaluations and other evaluative exercises
- **③** Evaluation capacity development activities

Main features



- Focus on high-value evaluations
- Identification of evaluation capacity development activities
- Utilization-focused planning, emphasizing intended use of evaluations and capacity development
- Identification of evaluations with humanitarian components to flag special support needs
- Designation of evaluation managers and inclusion of budget for CPE manager's participation in IEO-led training workshop

CEPlan Package The CEPlan must be accompanied by the projects' eligibility criteria grids duly completed when submitted to the RPMEA and the IEO





CEPlan template: Evidence gaps (1/3)

Costed Evaluation Plan [Indicate name of country office]

Programme cycle	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) [name of country] [cycle of assistance: number]th Country Programme ([programme period: year-year])						
Indicative budget	[Insert the indicative total budget of the country programme, broken down by funding sources (regular resources and resources), as outlined in the country programme document]						
Country programme priority areas (outputs)	 [Include all the outputs of the country programme] Output 1: Statement. Output 2: Statement. Output 3: Statement. Etc. 						
Previous country programme evaluation							
Gap mapping/analysis of relevant evaluative evidence and knowledge gaps that are strategically important to inform the design and implementation of the upcoming country programme	 Draft a short narrative that explains why the list of evaluations included in the CEPIan is necessary to support evidence-based decision-making, learning and adaptation. The narrative should clearly: (i) identify the gaps in existing evaluative evidence; and (ii) justify the inclusion of the planned evaluations in the CEPIan to close these gaps. The narrative should be informed by the following process (which does not need to be explained in the narrative): 1. Begin with a structured review of existing evaluative evidence. Systematically examine completed evaluations and reviews at country, regional, and global levels included in the <u>UNEPA Evaluation Database</u> (e.g., most recent CPE, project evaluations, evaluation of relevant regional programme, <u>centralized thematic evaluations led by the IEO</u>, relevant evaluation meta-syntheses, etc.). Reviewing the results of completed evaluations provides the basis for identifying where evaluative knowledge already exists. 2. Develop a simple evidence map aligned to the new country programme outputs. Using this template, map the existing evaluations against the outputs of the new country programme. This helps visualize where there is a strong evidence coverage and where evaluative evidence is limited or outdated. The evaluations in the CEPIan should not propose to revisit topics that have already been evaluated, unless those evaluations were completed many years ago and their results are no longer relevant and/or their quality (EQA) is rated: fair/poor or unsatisfactory. 3. Identify strategic knowledge gaps. Use the evidence map to pinpoint areas that are under-evaluated, for which there are pressing information needs, or where there is limited understanding of what works, what does not, why and for whom. These gaps should be prioritized in the CEPIan to ensure evaluations generate value-added learning. 						



CEPlan template: Evaluations (2/3)

Evaluations									
Evaluation title	Intended use of evaluation findings	Type of evaluation - See note 1	Humanitarian evaluation (yes; partially; no) - See note 2	Joint evaluation (yes; no), including partners where applicable - See note 3	Programme/ project budget in US\$ - See note 4	Estimated budget and source of funding (regular resources (RR); other resources (OR)) in US\$ - See note 5	Timeframe (month and year) - See note 6	Evaluation manager - See note 7	

CEPlan template: Evaluation capacity development (3/3)

Evaluation Capacity Development										
Evaluation capacity development activity - See note 8	Objectives of evaluation capacity development activity	Category of evaluation capacity development (internal; national) - See note 9	Type of evaluation capacity development (individual; institutional; enabling environment) - See note 10	Targeted stakeholders - See note 11	Estimated budget and source of funding (regular resources (RR); other resources (OR) in US\$ - See note 12	Timeframe (month and year) - See note 13				

্রি Access <u>CEPlan template</u>



What works, what doesn't: Insights from two CEPlans



Dos and don'ts in identifying evaluative evidence gaps

- Systematically review <u>IEO-led centralized evaluations</u>
 and latest <u>RPE</u>
- Present evaluative evidence gaps according to results areas : Outputs at CO-level – Outcomes at RO-level
- Focus on evaluative evidence gaps (what is <u>not</u> known from evaluations) rather than programming gaps (what evaluations have shown is not working or missing)
- Include evaluative evidence gaps related to cross-cutting issues such as humanitarian action, gender equality, human rights, disability inclusion (LNOB), resource mobilization, M&E
- Keep the narrative concise, specific and focused on the most critical evidence gaps (no need to list all the centralized and decentralized evaluations reviewed)
- Include a link to the <u>evaluative evidence gap mapping</u> <u>supporting document</u> in the narrative to show a thorough review was conducted
- Ensure all planned evaluations in the CEPlan are linked to identified evaluative evidence gaps

- Don't overlook decentralized evaluations (incl. RPE and project evaluations) and/or IEO-led centralized evaluations that are thematically relevant (incomplete evaluative evidence mapping)
- Don't present a general list of evaluative evidence gaps that are not specifically aligned with results areas (outputs or outcomes)
- Don't reiterate findings of existing evaluations, summarizing known programming gaps (what evaluations have already shown does not work)
- Don't omit evaluative evidence gaps related to cross-cutting issues unless they are not relevant in the specific context (e.g. humanitarian action)
- Don't focus on evaluative evidence gaps about what works only, while overlooking knowledge gaps about why and under what circumstances interventions work
- Don't use vague or overly broad language to describe evaluative evidence gaps, without specifying what needs to be evaluated and why
- Don't **mention only some planned evaluations**, failing justification for the inclusion of all evaluations in the CEPlan

Good quality CEPlan: Checklist

- Clear articulation of the **information needs** and evaluative **evidence gaps**
- Inclusion of **mandatory CPE** according to the Evaluation Policy (see CPE coverage norm)
- Inclusion of project evaluations based on the eligibility criteria assessment (score of 70% + approval by RPMEA)
- Careful selection of **strategic subjects** for evaluation (key programme priorities, emerging themes, potential for scaling-up, and cross-cutting issues)
- Indication of the specific **type of evaluation** (e.g. humanitarian, joint)
- Indication of timing of evaluations (overall evaluation start and end date; for CPE: start and end dates for preparation phase and implementation phase)
- Definition of estimated cost and indication of the **required budget** for each evaluation
- Indication of planned **year of CPE manager training** (i.e., participation in the IEO-led cross-regional evaluation capacity development workshop)
- Appropriate **sequencing** and adequacy of **expected duration** for each evaluation
- Nomination of an **evaluation manager** for each planned evaluation
-] Inclusion of **CPE manager training** and related **budget**
-] Identification of **internal and/or national evaluation capacity development** activities and related **budgets**



A CP informed by evaluative evidence and planned evaluations













Post-webinar quiz: Put your knowledge to the test

Please take **10 minutes** to complete the **wrap-up quiz** and check how well you have understood the guidance, tools and templates for planning and budgeting evaluations

🔽 Instructions

- Access the quiz through the link provided in the chat
- 15 multiple-choice questions : Choose the right answer(s) for each question









Explore other IEO evaluation guidelines







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IEO Decentralized Evaluation Team DET@unfpa.org C

