

**Review of Impact Evaluation  
Methodologies Used By The  
Operations Evaluation Department  
Over Past 25 Years**

**Anju Gupta Kapoor**

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Director-General, Operations Evaluation: Gregory K. Ingram  
Acting Director, Operations Evaluation Department: Nils Fosdvedt  
Manager, Sector and Thematic Evaluation Group: Alain Barbu  
Task Manager: Martha Ainsworth



## OPERATIONS EVALUATION DEPARTMENT

### ***ENHANCING DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH EXCELLENCE AND INDEPENDENCE IN EVALUATION***

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Contact:  
Operations Evaluation Department  
Partnerships & Knowledge Programs (OEDPK)  
e-mail: [ecampbellpage@worldbank.org](mailto:ecampbellpage@worldbank.org)  
e-mail: [eline@worldbank.org](mailto:eline@worldbank.org)  
Telephone: 202-458-4497  
Facsimile: 202-522-3125  
<http://www.worldbank.org/oed>

## **Acronyms**

FY	Fiscal year
HIAL	Higher Impact Adjustment Lending
IER	Impact Evaluation Report
NEP	National Extension Project
OED	Operations Evaluation Department
OEDPK	OED, Partnership and Knowledge Programs
PFI	Participating financial institution
RWS	Rural water system
SENSA	National Environmental Sanitation Service
SCARP	Salinity Control and Reclamation Project
SMI	Small and medium industries
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSE	Small-scale enterprises



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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of this review is to: (i) take stock of impact evaluations conducted by the Operations Evaluation Department (OED) over the past 25 years; (ii) examine the methodologies used; and (iii) extract lessons for use in future evaluations. The review is based on a portfolio of 78 impact evaluations conducted by OED since 1979, the cost data on some evaluations (provided by OED), and interviews with a few task managers.

2. An impact evaluation is an assessment of outcomes of key actions/inputs relative to what would have happened in the absence of the intervention. Counterfactual (control/comparison)<sup>1</sup> analysis is an important element of an impact evaluation that helps in ascertaining the extent to which the positive and negative consequences observed in the treatment area can be attributed to the intervention and not to other external conditions. A counterfactual analysis “nets out” all observed development changes in the treatment area that would have been observed even if the intervention had not taken place. Of the 78 impact evaluations conducted by OED, 21 presented analysis based on comparison with a counterfactual.

3. Section II describes the nature of the 78 OED impact evaluation reports. Section III presents in some detail the methodologies adopted by 21 impact evaluation reports that were based on counterfactuals, the costs of those for which data could be found, and the results of a survey of the OED task managers for nine of the evaluations, concerning lessons for future OED impact evaluations. The final section summarizes the results and suggests some recommendations for future OED classification of impact evaluations.

## II. OED IMPACT EVALUATIONS

4. OED has been conducting impact evaluations of World Bank assistance since 1979. This report analyzes the methodologies used in 77 OED Impact Evaluation Reports listed in the World Bank “ImageBank” database and one additional OED sector study that used a counterfactual.<sup>2</sup> Annex 1 lists the 78 evaluations with their sectoral classification and completion dates. The Partnerships and Knowledge Programs Unit of OED (OEDPK) is responsible for the sectoral classification of OED products, including impact evaluations.<sup>3</sup> This review has used the classification provided by OEDPK.

5. Each of the 78 reports has been classified under one of 10 sectors: agriculture; education; energy; industry; population, health, and nutrition; resettlement; transport; urban; water and sanitation; and other. More than half of the evaluations (43 of the 78 reports) have been conducted in the agriculture sector. The education and water and sanitation sectors had 6 reports each (8 percent). The industry and resettlement sectors had 4 reports each (5 percent); population, health, and nutrition, transport, urban, and energy sectors had 2 reports each (about 3 percent); and 7 reports (9 percent) were classified under “other” sectors.

6. The 78 evaluations cover the period FY79 to FY02, for an average 3 to 4 reports per year. However, the distribution over years was not uniform (Figure 1). Only one evaluation was conducted in FY79. The annual number of impact evaluations increased during the early 1980s but declined rapidly

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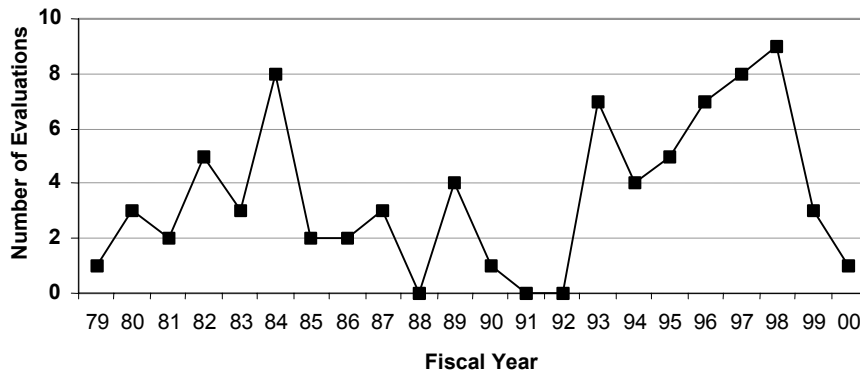
1. A counterfactual analysis requires a control or comparison group of non-participants. The terms control and comparison groups are used interchangeably in many evaluations. However, a control group consists of participants that are selected at random from within a well-defined set from which participants of the treatment group are also selected, while a comparison group consists of participants that are purposively matched to the participants of the treatment group.

2. “Higher Impact Adjustment Lending (HIAL) in Sub-Saharan Africa,” Report 19797. The OED web site does not list impact evaluations as a separate evaluation category, so this study relied primarily in those listed in the ImageBank.

3. Some OED task managers indicated that the sectoral assignment was incorrect.

after 1984. OED decided to stop impact evaluations in the early 1990s, but restarted them in 1993 with a different focus. Between FY93 and FY98 the number of impact evaluations surged, with at least 4 evaluations per year. The number of impact evaluations then declined again—to 3 in FY99, and to only one in FY00.

**Figure 1. Number of Impact Evaluations by Fiscal Year**



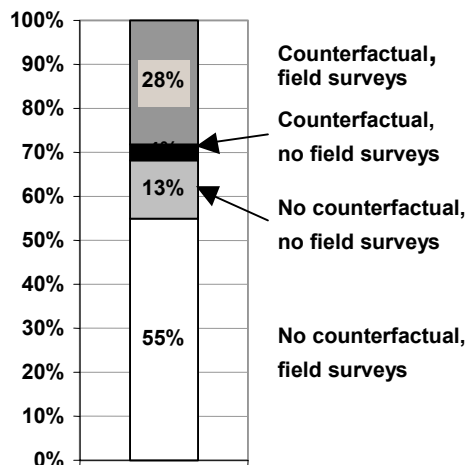
Total number of evaluations: 78

7. An initial screening of the 78 evaluations was done to determine the eligibility for in-depth review. An impact evaluation was included in the review if the evaluation design provided for counterfactual data collection. Twenty-five<sup>4</sup> of the 78 impact evaluations involved the use of counterfactual data. The remaining 53 had no counterfactual analysis for several reasons, the most notable being nationwide application of the project; the substantial time lag between completion of the project and initiation of the evaluation such that the demonstration effect could not be distinguished from treatment effect; and the limitations of the evaluation design.

8. Reviewing the reports from a different perspective, 13 of the 78 evaluations had no fieldwork and were largely based on desk reviews. Three of the 13 reports with no fieldwork nevertheless had counterfactual analysis. Figure 2 presents the distribution of the 78 evaluations based on the presence or absence of a counterfactual.

9. Counterfactual analysis was prevalent in the urban and water and sanitation sectors, but was not prevalent in the resettlement and energy sectors (Figure 3). Seven of the 43 reports prepared for the agriculture sector had counterfactual analysis. The other 18 evaluations with counterfactual analysis included 2 reports for the industry sector; one each for the population, health, and nutrition and transport sectors; 3 for the education sector; 5 for the water and sanitation sector; and 2 for the urban sector. Further,

**Figure 2. Impact Evaluations With and**



Total number of evaluations: 81

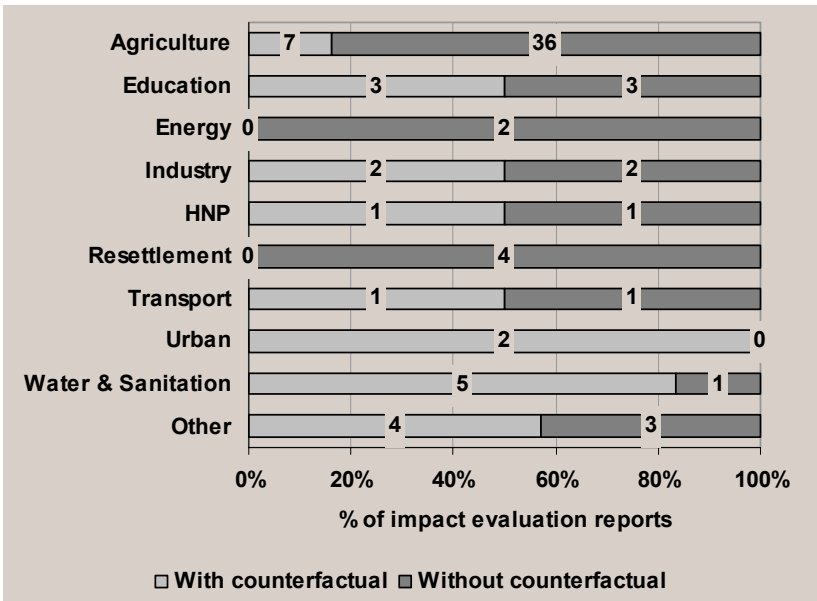
4. Of these 25 evaluations, 4 collected counterfactual data, but there was limited evidence that it was used. These four were therefore excluded.



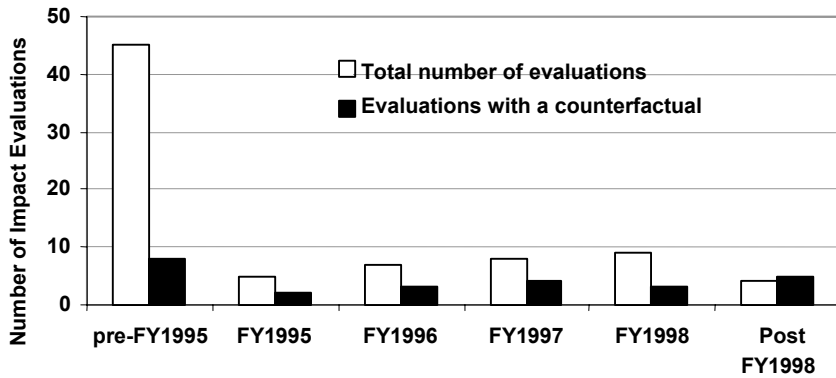
four reports under “other” sectors had a counterfactual analysis.

10. A larger proportion of more recent OED impact evaluations used a counterfactual, compared with impact evaluations before FY95 (Figure 4). Fifty-eight percent of the evaluations (45 evaluations) were conducted before FY95, of which only 9 (20 percent) had counterfactual analysis. The proportion of evaluations with a counterfactual to total evaluations progressively increased over the years FY95 to FY01; over a third of the evaluations in each year after FY94 had analysis based on counterfactuals.

**Figure 3. Distribution of OED Impact Evaluations by Sector and the Use of a**



**Figure 4. Distribution of OED Impact Evaluations by Completion Year**



Total number of evaluations: 78

**III. OED IMPACT EVALUATIONS WITH A COUNTERFACTUAL**

11. This section presents a typology of the methodologies used in the 21 OED impact evaluations conducted since FY77 that have attempted to establish a counterfactual. Information is also presented on the costs of a subset of these evaluations and the results of a short survey of their OED task managers to understand better any lessons or recommendations for future OED impact evaluations.

## Typology of OED Impact Evaluations with a Counterfactual

12. An impact evaluation typically includes:<sup>5</sup>

- Data on a sample of participants from the treatment group at different levels of analysis (e.g., household, farmers, institutions, municipalities, etc.).
- Comparable data on non-participants from a control or comparison group at each level of analysis.
- Baseline data and follow-up data for the treatment and control/comparison groups.
- Sample selection based on appropriate sampling methodology (e.g., probability sampling, which attaches a specific chance of selection to each unit in the universe, normally referred as random sampling), and sufficient sample size to establish statistically valid inferences.
- Qualitative information to inform interpretation of results.

13. Based on country and project conditions, an impact evaluation can use different approaches to select the control or comparison group for assessing the impact of the intervention on the treatment group (see Box 1).

### Box 1. Approaches to Impact Evaluation and the Counterfactual

#### Experimental or Randomized Treatment-Control Design

Participants are randomly assigned to treatment and control groups. The two groups are expected to be similar in all respects except that the treatment group receives the development intervention and the control group does not.

#### Non-experimental or quasi-experimental design

Participants in the comparison group are drawn from a larger population and matched to the participants in the treatment group, based on a set of observed characteristics. Propensity score matching, matching based on geographic proximity or on socio-economic proximity, instrumental variable or statistical controls, and reflexive comparisons are some of the matching methods employed in creating a comparison group.

#### Other Approaches to Impact Evaluation

*Counterfactual generated using multiple assumptions.* A counterfactual can be generated using simulation modeling, by comparing outcomes in countries or households that received an intervention with those that did not, or by trying to control statistically for differences in initial conditions.

*Theory-based evaluation* assesses each theory and assumption about the project during its implementation, over time. Data are collected at each step of implementation, flowing from assumptions to actions. If the intervention does not deliver as expected, it is possible to pinpoint where in the chain of assumptions and actions the problem occurred. This method is often used in situations where an intervention is applied nationwide, only “before” and “after” data are available, and the possibilities for attributing results via a counterfactual are limited.

*Implicit counterfactual* is based on comparing the treatment group to a comparison group with a similar intervention from another source. In such an evaluation, the counterfactual helps to address the question of the suitability of the source of the intervention rather than the suitability of the intervention itself.

*Source:* Judy L. Baker. 2000. *Evaluating the Impact of Development Projects on Poverty: A Handbook for Practitioners*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

14. The 21 OED impact evaluations with a counterfactual in Annex 2 can be broadly classified into 5 groups:

5. Judy L. Baker. 2000. *Evaluating the Impacts of Development Projects on Poverty: A Handbook for Practitioners*. Directions in Development Series. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

15. The first group, with only one evaluation, used a **control group** to establish the counterfactual. The evaluation of the community-based rural water systems and the development of village committees in Paraguay had data from San Juan Hospital that served 10 large villages, of which five had a rural water system (RWS) financed by the World Bank. The hospital records provided data on all children treated in the hospital for two years: 1987 (pre-intervention) and 1996 (post-intervention). The study also conducted analysis on 17,644 individuals from RWS I and II and 101,787 individuals to be in RWS IV from a survey by the National Environmental Sanitation Service's (SENSA's) department of operations in 1996–97. In addition, interviews were conducted with directors and employees of local organizations, representatives of the local municipality, central and municipal officials, system operators, bilateral donors, and consultants.

16. The second group, with 15 evaluations, used **non-experimental or quasi-experimental** design to establish a counterfactual (Table 1). These consisted of three subgroups: three evaluations had no baseline data and historical data analysis was based on annual country-level data; one evaluation had non-random or self-selected<sup>6</sup> participants in the treatment and comparison group; the remaining 11 evaluations had baseline data and involved random selection of participants. A counterfactual was established in a similar way in all the 15 evaluations. For example, in the evaluation of the World Bank support for small-scale enterprises (SSE) in Ecuador, 145 treatment SSEs were compared to 55 SSEs that did not receive the Bank support. The accounting data of both sets of SSEs were available from secondary sources. The quantitative data were supplemented with structured interviews with officials from participating financial institutions.

**Table 1. OED Impact Evaluations with Non-experimental or Quasi-experimental Design**

<i>Group</i>	<i>Features</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Project</i>
2A	Baseline data based on existing secondary sources or recall; random selection of participants; qualitative information	Bangladesh	Shallow Tubewells Project
		Pakistan	SCARP Transition Pilot Project
		Indonesia	The Legacy of the Kampung Improvement Program
		Ecuador	World Bank Support for Small-Scale Enterprises
		Brazil/ Philippines	Building Institutions and Financing Local Development
		Philippines	Second Rural Credit Project
		Turkey	Seyhan Irrigation Project (Stage II)
		Philippines	Small & Medium Industries Development Projects (I–IV)
		Morocco	Socioeconomic Influence of Rural Roads
		India	Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project
		Korea	Delayed Development of the Cholla Region: An Institutional Study
2B	No baseline data; random selection of participants; qualitative information	India	Early Experience with Involuntary Resettlement
		India	West Bengal Agricultural Development Project
		Kenya	Development of Housing, Water Supply and Sanitation in Nairobi
2C	Baseline data based on existing secondary sources or recall; non-random selection of participants; qualitative information	Brazil	Learning from Best Practice in Five Urban Projects

6. Self-selection can introduce biased responses.

17. The third group, with one evaluation, used **multiple assumptions to generate a counterfactual**. The objectives of this evaluation of Higher Impact Adjustment Lending (HIAL) were to: (i) determine whether there was an improvement in adjustment lending; and (ii) assess the difference the HIAL approach has made in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Thirteen of the 17 HIAL SSA countries were the treatment group and 35 non-HIAL SSA countries and 24 non-SSA countries were used as the comparison groups. The mean value comparison between the treatment and the control group assumes that external conditions affect both sets of countries in the same way. A panel was created using all fiscal data available from pre-existing secondary sources.

18. The fourth group, with one evaluation, used **theory-based evaluation** to evaluate World Bank agricultural extension projects in Kenya. The objective of this evaluation was to assess empirically the impact of the National Extension Projects (NEP I and NEP II). Theory-based evaluation was used since NEP was introduced nationwide between 1983 and 1998 making the estimation of a counterfactual extremely difficult without making strong assumptions. A panel on households was created by re-interviewing households from a 1982 survey (pre-intervention) conducted by the Africa Technical Department. Contingent valuation methods and regression techniques were used, maintaining a clear distinction between impact of a particular system and the impact of extension. In addition, the evaluation involved discussions with current and former extension staff, ministry staff, focus groups, and district-level staff.

19. Three evaluations made up the fifth group, in which the **criteria for the selection of the comparison group were not clearly specified** (see Table 2). For example, for the evaluation of the Bank's support for the first and second education projects in Colombia, all 19 schools that had the Bank intervention were selected as the treatment group. Ten schools from various parts of the country were selected as a comparison group. The criteria for the selection of these 10 schools as comparison group is not specified.

**Table 2. Impact Evaluations with Unspecified Comparison Group**

<i>Design Grouping</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Project</i>
Baseline data based on existing secondary sources or recall, random selection of participants, and qualitative information	Sri Lanka	World Bank support for small & medium industries (SMI)
	Colombia	First and Second Education Projects
	Thailand	First Education Project

20. The findings of two of these evaluations—one with a control group and one using theory-based evaluation supplemented by panel data—are highlighted in Box 2.

## Box 2. Key Findings of OED Impact Evaluations with a Counterfactual

OED impact evaluations have documented projects and programs that worked and those that have been ineffective, in each case with important recommendations for improving performance.

### Community-Based Rural Water Systems and the Development of Village Committees in Paraguay

The World Bank loan led to establishment of 275 functioning community-based rural water systems (RWS) and raised the coverage of rural areas from around 1 percent to about 20 percent over a 20-year period. The National Environmental Sanitation Service (SENASA) delivered 952 training courses on health and hygiene and on water system management, benefiting 160,000 people, and helped create 424 local organizations. RWS created employment and leadership opportunities for women in rural villages, improved income distribution and local coordination capacity, reduced the disparity between rich and poor in terms of basic household amenities, improved environmental hygiene, strengthened the private sector, and produced time and energy savings and productivity gains due to health improvements at the household level.

The impact evaluation recommended that RWS should: (i) have sustainable tariffs; (ii) provide administrative help for weaker local organizations (*juntas*); and (iii) cover water meters in the loans for new juntas and provide access to credit to existing juntas that are up to date with their payments for universal metering of household use. In addition, SENASA should be provided with assistance in knowledge management and evaluation capacity.

### World Bank Agricultural Extension Projects in Kenya

The evaluation found that the World Bank projects had no lasting improvement in the effectiveness of agricultural extension services. Institutional development was limited, with continued weak management, and the evaluation was not able to establish a positive rate of return on current expenditures for extension. The ineffectiveness of the approach adopted in the projects has led some extension agents to adopt alternative approaches to deliver extension services to their clients.

## Cost Analysis

21. Data on costs financed from OED budget sources were available for 10 of the 21 evaluations with counterfactuals (Annex 3). Cost data were available for all evaluations from the first, third, and fourth groups; 6 of the 15 evaluations from the second group; and 1 of the 3 evaluations from the fifth group.<sup>7</sup>

22. The experimental or randomized control evaluation of community-based rural water systems and the development of village committees in Paraguay was the least expensive evaluation (\$36,000, in 1995 U.S. dollars). On the other hand, the theory-based evaluation of World Bank agricultural extension projects in Kenya was the most expensive (\$252,000). The evaluation that used a counterfactual generated using multiple assumptions, “Higher Impact Adjustment Lending (HIAL) Initial Evaluation” was also relatively low, at \$88,000. The quasi-experimental evaluations ranged in cost from a low of \$44,000 for the Pakistan SCARP Transition Pilot Project to a high of \$179,000 for the evaluation of World Bank Support for Small-Scale Enterprises in Ecuador.

23. Is the cost related to the approach used to estimate a counterfactual? No. The costs are directly related to the type and extent of data collected for the evaluation. The evaluations that used secondary sources, such as the community-based rural water systems in Paraguay, SCARP transition pilot project in Pakistan, and HIAL evaluation, were low cost. The evaluations that were based on collection of additional data through sample surveys were more costly and the cost increased with the number of surveys and

7. The cost data covers staff time, travel costs, and consultant costs. However, expenditures out of trust funds are not included and were not available.

regions covered. Evaluations of the NEP projects and the housing, water supply and sanitation in Kenya, for example, covered over 500 individuals each. The evaluation of the Second Rural Credit Project in Philippines covered over 700 farmers and the evaluation of SSE in Ecuador covered 200 firms. Both the NEP project and the SSE project had large regional coverage, making them the two most costly evaluations.

### **Task Manager Interviews**

24. In an effort to glean lessons from past OED impact evaluators, 13 of the task managers of the 21 evaluations<sup>8</sup> with counterfactuals were asked to complete a short questionnaire. The questions included their assessment of: the extent of collaboration between OED staff, Bank operational staff, and developing country research institutions; the influence of the impact evaluation on the Bank's and borrower's policies and programs;<sup>9</sup> the adequacy of the time and budget to conduct the study and disseminate results; and advice for future OED impact evaluations. Of the 13 task managers to whom a questionnaire was sent, nine responded and their responses were tabulated (Annex 4).

25. *Extent of collaboration with Bank operational staff and governments.* Seven of the nine task managers indicated that the extent of collaboration between the Bank regional staff and the OED team conducting the impact evaluation was the same (or more in one case) as required, while two felt that it fell short of what was required. A similar picture emerged for the collaboration between the government officials and the OED team conducting the impact evaluation.

26. *Use of local public or private research institutions.* Six of the nine impact evaluations used local public or private research institutions in one or more roles: data collection (6), data analysis (3), report writing (2), and discussions (2).

27. *Influence of impact evaluations on the Bank's policies and programs.* Eight of the nine task managers believed that the impact evaluation had no impact on the design of the projects that followed those evaluated. Three reasons were given: there was no new project (3 evaluations); the follow-on project was already initiated before the evaluation was completed (1); and the project design was satisfactory and required no change (3). The task manager for one impact evaluation provided no reason for the lack of impact on subsequent project design. The ninth task manager reported that the impact evaluation did have an impact by ensuring that greater emphasis was given to monitoring outcomes in the subsequent project (Box 2). Despite the consensus that there was limited impact on subsequent projects, seven task managers noted that the impact evaluations resulted in better understanding of policies for the sector. Three task managers rated the overall influence of the impact evaluation on the Bank's policies and programs as substantial, one rated it moderate, and four rated it marginal.

28. *Influence of impact evaluations on government policies and programs.* Although seven task managers indicated that the evaluation had an influence on the government's policies and programs (Box 3), only one task manager rated the overall influence as substantial; two rated the impact moderate and four rated it marginal.

29. *Time, resources, and effort to disseminate findings and follow-up actions.* Six task managers indicated their satisfaction with the time and resources devoted to conducting the impact evaluation. However, only two were satisfied with the level of dissemination and follow-up actions; two had mixed

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8. Eight impact evaluations either did not mention the name of the task manager or the task manager could not be contacted.

9. The responses reflect the task managers' own assessments of the impact of their evaluation but present only one perspective. A formal evaluation of the impact of past OED impact evaluations was beyond the scope and objectives of this paper.

feelings, and two indicated that seminars to disseminate findings had to be cancelled because of the audience resistance to the messages.

### Box 3. OED Impact Evaluations that had an Impact, According to OED Task Managers

#### **Building Institutions and Financing Local Development: Lessons from Brazil and the Philippines**

**Objective:** To assess both direct impacts on the beneficiaries as anticipated by the projects, and indirect impacts on institutional capacity building and the development of local economies focusing on fiscal and financial management, employment, and income generation in the participating municipalities.

**Impact:** The task manager rated the impact of the evaluation on the policies and programs of both the Bank and the country's as substantial. The follow-up project gave more emphasis to monitoring of outcomes in the Philippines; the Bank's policy shifted toward greater assistance at the local level (municipalities); and government policy supported this by more support for decentralization. The task manager was very satisfied with the level of collaboration between different entities involved—Bank regional staff, government officials, and the OED team.

#### **World Bank Agricultural Extension Projects in Kenya**

**Objective:** (i) To assess empirically the impact of the NEP I and NEP II using theory-based evaluation and panel household data without a control group. (ii) To draw appropriate policy conclusions, maintaining a clear distinction between the impact of a particular system and the impact of extension.

**Impact:** The task manager rated the impact of the evaluation on the Bank's policies and programs as substantial and on country's policies and programs as moderate. The evaluation resulted in: (i) a decisive shift in the Bank's policy away from monolithic and rigid agricultural extension systems; (ii) considerable debate to reconsider government policy toward extension strategy and service delivery; and (iii) thinking about good/bad practice in extension policy and project design in neighboring countries and the international community at large. However, the task manager was not satisfied with the level of collaboration between different entities involved—Bank regional staff, government officials and the OED team.

30. *Recommendations for future impact evaluations.* Task managers for two of the evaluations said that they would make insignificant changes to their former study if the study were to be conducted again. The other six mentioned that they would allocate more time or more resources, or have more local collaboration. Two task managers advocated greater reliance on secondary data, especially in data-rich countries. Three task managers indicated that more rigorous and thorough analysis is the key to good impact evaluation.

## IV. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

31. The international community is increasingly calling for results-based programming and spending. This paper reviewed the methodology and design of 78 OED evaluations of the impact of World Bank assistance since 1977. This list was obtained from the World Bank "ImageBank" database and included all OED "Impact Evaluation Reports," plus one OED Sector Study highlighted by OEDPK as having a counterfactual. There was no list of impact evaluation reports as a separate category on OED's websites, nor were the criteria documented for classifying an evaluation as an impact evaluation.

32. This list of 78 evaluations reveals two "waves" of interest in impact evaluation in OED—from 1980 to 1985 and from 1993 to 1998. These are the years with the greatest number of impact evaluations annually. More than half of OED impact evaluations have been in the agriculture sector.

33. Of the 78 impact evaluations, 25 (nearly a third) compared outcomes of the project to a counterfactual. Most of those with a counterfactual also collected data in the field. Nearly two-thirds of the impact evaluations tried to estimate impact without a counterfactual, which is sometimes extremely difficult to construct—for example, when an intervention is nationwide. If the evaluation can account for the influence of other factors, this type, too, can provide some evidence of impact. Most of the impact evaluations without a counterfactual nevertheless conducted field surveys.

34. This paper examined in detail the methodology of 21 of the 25 OED impact evaluations with a counterfactual. Only one used a randomly selected control group; the vast majority (15 impact evaluations) used quasi-experimental designs. Information on the approximate costs of 10 impact evaluations with counterfactuals and dating from FY96-99 was gleaned from budget files. The cost of the evaluations ranged from \$36,000 to \$252,000 in 1995 dollars, although the data may not include all of the costs (such as those funded from trust funds or external sources). The impact of these evaluations on the design of subsequent projects and on government and World Bank policy has never been formally studied. The task managers for nine of the impact evaluations with a counterfactual were reached with a short questionnaire to assess their views on the impact and on lessons for future OED impact evaluation.

35. The conclusion from this study is that OED has substantial experience with impact evaluations, including those that constructed counterfactuals, but this experience is not well documented and the impact on Bank and borrower performance has not been tracked. OED should consider the following actions to improve the documentation and better understand the impact of its impact evaluations:

1. Add “Impact Evaluations” as a distinct, searchable product on OED’s website with a description of the criteria for defining an impact evaluation. This will improve access of the public to evidence of the impact of Bank assistance.
2. Maintain an on-line impact evaluation database that includes key methodological characteristics and available information on the costs of the evaluation, the extent of collaboration with local research institutions, the institutions involved, the name of the OED task manager and the task manager(s) for the project(s) under evaluation.
3. Greater effort should be made to systematically collect information on the impact of OED impact evaluations, as assessed by government, operational staff, beneficiaries and other donors, and as reflected in real changes in the way things are done.



### Annex 1. List of OED Impact Evaluation Reports

<i>Sector/ Region</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Report #</i>	<i>Date</i>
Agriculture				
AFR	Kenya	Smallholder Agricultural Credit Project	2968	5/1/1980
AFR	Sudan	Roseires Irrigation Project	3051	6/1/1980
AFR	Burundi	Arabica Coffee Improvement Project	3314	2/1/1981
AFR	Malagasy Republic	Lake Alaotra Irrigation Project	3600	8/1/1981
AFR	Kenya	Livestock Development Project	3622	9/1/1981
AFR	Malawi	Shire Valley Agricultural Consolidation Projects	4850	12/1/1983
AFR	Kenya	First and Second Forest Plantations Projects	4911	2/1/1984
AFR	Dahomey	Hinvi Agricultural Development Project	5029	4/1/1984
AFR	Côte d'Ivoire	First, Second, Third and Fourth Oil palm and coconut projects	5072	5/1/1984
AFR	Gambia	Agricultural Development Project	5125	6/1/1984
AFR	Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, and Upper Volta	Agricultural and Rural Development Projects	6878	6/30/1987
AFR	Nigeria	Kano and Sokoto Agricultural Development Projects	14767	6/29/1995
AFR	Malawi	The World Bank and the Agricultural Sector	17898	5/20/1998
AFR	Tanzania	Agriculture, and the World Bank: an OED review	18111	6/30/1998
AFR	Mauritania	Second Livestock Project	18133	6/30/1998
AFR	Kenya	World Bank Agricultural Extension Projects in Kenya	19523	6/30/1999
EAP	Papua New Guinea	New Britain Smallholder Development Pr.	3070	7/1/1980
EAP	Malaysia	Muda River and Kemubu Irrigation Projects	3587	8/1/1981
EAP	Philippines	Second Rural Credit Project	4557	6/1/1983
EAP	Korea	Pyongtaek-Kumgang Irrigation Project	5941	11/1/1985
EAP	China	North China Plain Agriculture Project	13243	6/29/1994
EAP	Thailand	Second Tree Crops and Third Rubber Replanting Projects	13244	6/29/1994
EAP LAC	Philippines Mexico and Thailand	World Bank Experience with Irrigation Development: Socio-economic, Institutional and Technical Impact and Lessons: Philippines and Thailand	8494	3/22/1990
EAP	Thailand	Irrigation: Operation, Maintenance, and System Performance in Southeast Asia: an OED Impact Study	15824	6/27/1996
SAS	Myanmar Vietnam; Bangladesh			
ECA	Turkey	Seyhan Irrigation Project – Stage Two	5745	6/1/1985
LAC	Mexico	Third Irrigation Project	2559	6/1/1979
LAC	Peru	San Lorenzo Irrigation and Land Settlement (stage three) Project	3933	5/1/1982
LAC	Colombia	Third Atlantico Irrigation Project	3959	6/1/1982
LAC	Dominican Republic	Livestock Development Project	4732	10/1/1983
LAC	Mexico and Morocco	World Bank Experience with Irrigation Development: Socio-economic, Institutional and Technical Impact and Lessons: Mexico and Morocco	7876	6/15/1989
MNA	Tunisia	Reduction Flood Hazards and Traffic Congestion: SFAX Flood Protection Project	16777	6/20/1997
SAS	Indonesia	Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	4575	6/1/1983
SAS	Ceylon	Lift Irrigation Project	5634	5/1/1985
SAS	Bangladesh	Foodgrain Storage Project	6567	12/31/1986
SAS	India and Indonesia	Seeds Projects	6575	12/31/1986

<i>Sector/ Region</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Report #</i>	<i>Date</i>
SAS	Bangladesh	Shallow Tubewells Project	11031	8/22/1992
SAS	India	Karnataka Irrigation Project	12132	6/29/1993
SAS	India	West Bengal Agricultural Development Project	12140	6/29/1993
SAS	Sri Lanka	Smallholder Rubber Rehabilitation and Fourth Tree Crops Projects	14760	6/30/1995
SAS	Bangladesh, India and Pakistan	Seed Projects	14761	6/30/1995
SAS	Pakistan	On-Farm and Command Water Management and Irrigation Systems Rehabilitation Projects	15863	6/28/1996
SAS	Sri Lanka	Kurunegala and Second Rural Development Projects	16418	3/28/1997
SAS	India	Karnataka & Rajasthan Dairy Development Projects and Madhya Pradesh, and First and Second National Dairy Projects	16848	6/30/1997
<b>Education</b>				
AFR	Malawi	Education Project	7919	6/30/1989
EAP	Philippines	Agricultural Education Project	4472	5/1/1983
EAP	Thailand	Vocational Education Project	5069	5/1/1984
EAP	Indonesia	First and Second Education Projects	7767	5/22/1989
LAC	Colombia	First and Second Education Projects	3062	6/1/1980
LAC	Colombia	First and Second Sustainability of Education Projects	7926	6/30/1989
<b>Energy</b>				
AFR	Ghana	Kpong Hydroelectric Project	12141	6/30/1993
EAP	Thailand	Khao Laem Hydroelectric Project	12131	6/29/1993
<b>Industry</b>				
EAP	Philippines	First, Second, Third and Fourth Small & Medium Industries Development Projects	18041	6/18/1998
MNA	Arab Republic of Egypt	El-Dikheila Reinforcing Bar Project	15555	4/23/1996
SAS	India	Maharashtra Petrochemical Project	13260	6/30/1994
SAS	Sri Lanka	World Bank Support for Small & Medium Industries in Sri Lanka: An Impact Evaluation	16790	6/24/1997
<b>Health, Nutrition &amp; Population</b>				
LAC	Brazil	The Brazil Health System	18142	6/30/1998
SAS	India	Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project	13783	12/12/1994
<b>Resettlement</b>				
AFR	Senegal	First and Second Terres Neuves Resettlement Projects	5170	6/1/1984
EAP	Malaysia	First, Second, and Third Jengka Triangle Land Settlement Projects	5988	12/1/1985
SAS	India	Early Experience with Involuntary Resettlement: Impact Evaluation Report on India Second Maharashtra Irrigation Project	12133	6/29/1993
AFR; EAP; SAS	Ghana, Thailand, India	Early Experience with Involuntary Resettlement: Overview	12142	6/30/1993
<b>Transport</b>				
LAC	Brazil	Secondary and Feeder Roads Project and the Second Feeder Roads Project	16738	6/13/1997
MNA	Morocco	Socioeconomic Influence of Rural Roads: Fourth Highway Project	15808	6/28/1996

<i>Sector/ Region</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Report #</i>	<i>Date</i>
<b>Urban</b>				
EAP	Indonesia	Enhancing the Quality of Life in Urban Indonesia: the Legacy of Kampung Improvement Program.	14747	6/29/1995
LAC	Brazil	Learning from Best Practice in Five Urban Projects: Medium-Sized Cities, the Recife Metropolitan Region, Preparations of Metropolitan Development Programs for Fortaleza and Salvador, the Parana Market Towns Improvement and Northeast Urban Flood Reconstruction Projects	16736	6/17/1997
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>				
AFR	Kenya	Development of Housing, Water Supply and Sanitation in Nairobi	15586	4/25/1996
LAC	Paraguay	Community Based Rural Water Systems and the Development of Village Committees	17923	5/29/1998
SAS	India	Water Supply and Waste Water Services in Bombay: First, Second and Third Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Projects	15849	6/28/1996
SAS	Pakistan	SCARP Transition Pilot Project	16840	6/30/1997
SAS	Sri Lanka	Community Water Supply and Sanitation Project	18113	6/30/1998
SAS	India	Comparative Review of Rural Water Systems Experience: The Rajasthan Water Supply and Sewerage Project, and the Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Projects for Maharashtra and Karnataka	18114	6/30/1998
<b>Other</b>				
AFR	Sub-Saharan Africa	Higher Impact Adjustment Lending (HIAL) in Sub-Saharan Africa	19797	6/29/1999
EAP	Indonesia	First, Second and Third Transmigration Projects	12874	3/22/1994
EAP	Korea	Delayed Development of the Cholla Region: An Institutional Study	16211	12/31/1996
LAC	Ecuador	World Bank Support for Small Scale Enterprises in Ecuador - An Impact Evaluation	17953	6/3/1998
LAC	Brazil and the Philippines	Building Institutions and Financing Local Development: Lessons from Brazil and the Philippines	18727	12/18/1998
SAS	Pakistan	First, Second and Third Income Generating Projects for Refugee Areas	15862	6/28/1996
Global		The World Bank and Microenterprise Finance: From Concept to Practice	19895	11/15/1999

Annex 2. Key Features of the Methodologies Used in Impact Evaluation Reports with a Counterfactual

Title and Report Number	Country	Database Type	Quantitative Analysis Features						Qualitative Analysis Attempted
			Unit of analysis	Sample Size	Sampling	Counterfactual Control Comparison Other Unclear	Estimation Strategy		
Agriculture									
Philippines: Second Rural Credit Project (4557)	Philippines	Panel data Post-intervention survey with retrospective data	Rural banks Farmers	47 treatment & all rural banks (23% of all treatment banks) 738 treatment farmers (9% of all treatment farmers)	Random Random	✓		Mean value comparison	Yes
Turkey: Seyhan irrigation project (stage II) (5745)	Turkey	Post-intervention survey with retrospective data	Farm Household	129 treatment & 21 control farm households (3% of all treatment households)	Random	✓		Mean value comparison	Yes
Bangladesh: Shallow Tubewells Project (11031)	Bangladesh	Post-intervention survey; 1989 secondary baseline data	Farmers	150 STW owner/managers from 2 and 3 Upazila from 2 zones (of 4) & 50 water-purchasers & 60 non-irrigators.	36 from 1989 survey & 114 randomly selected.	✓		Mean value comparison	Yes
India: Early Experience with Involuntary Resettlement (12132)	India	Post-intervention survey	Household	210 households (28% sample) from 6 submerged villages (17% sample), 120 households from 6 partially submerged (11% sample) and 110 households from 3 control villages.	Random	✓		Mean value comparison	Yes
India: West Bengal Agricultural Development Project (12140)	India	Post-intervention survey	Farmers	190 STW farmers (less than 1% of the total) from 3-5 development blocks within 4 (of 6) districts.	Proximity & access to district headquarters	✓		Mean value comparison	Yes

Title and Report Number	Country	Quantitative Analysis Features								Qualitative Analysis Attempted
		Database Type	Unit of analysis	Sample Size	Sampling	Control Comparison	Counterfactual Other Unclear	Estimation Strategy		
World Bank Agricultural Extension Projects in Kenya (19523)	Kenya	Post-intervention survey; 1982 secondary baseline data	Household	562 treatment households (less than 1% of all treatment households)	Panel created		✓	CVM; Response rate; Multivariate analysis	Yes	
Industry										
World Bank Support for small & medium industries (SMI) in Sri Lanka: An Impact Evaluation (16790)	Sri Lanka	Post-intervention survey; baseline data from 1985 & 1992 records	Firms	149 treatment (SMI II & III) & 155 control firms (3% of all treatment firms)	Not clearly specified		✓	Mean value comparison; Response rate analysis	Yes	
First, Second, Third and Fourth Small & Medium Industries Development Projects in Philippines (18041)	Philippines	Secondary panel data	Firms	More than 300 firms, half of which are control	SMILES-NSO dataset		✓	Mean value comparison	Yes	
Education										
Colombia: First and Second Education Projects (3062)	Colombia	Post-intervention survey; retrospective data	School officials	19 treatment & 10 control school officials	All		✓	Mean value comparison		
Thailand: First Education Project (5069)	Thailand	Post-intervention survey; retrospective data	School officials Students	13 treatment & 11 control school officials 202 students	Random Not clearly specified	-	✓ ✓	Mean value & regression analysis Response rate	Yes	
Water and Sanitation										
Kenya: Development of Housing, Water supply and sanitation in Nairobi (15586)	Kenya	Post-intervention survey; retrospective data	Individual	100 (1-2%) individuals each from 3 planned sites (funded main water supply line) & 2 unplanned sites (funded kiosks)	Random selection 30 owner interviews in one planned site)		✓	Mean value comparison	Yes	
Pakistan: SCARP Transition Pilot Project (16840)	Pakistan	Post-intervention survey; baseline data from 1990 dataset	Farmers	391 treatment (3% of all treatment farmers) & 100 control area farmers	Panel created		✓	Mean value comparison	Yes	

Title and Report Number	Country	Quantitative Analysis Features							Qualitative Analysis Attempted
		Database Type	Unit of analysis	Sample Size	Sampling	Control Comparison Other Unclear	Counterfactual	Estimation Strategy	
Paraguay: Community-based rural water systems and the development of village committees (17923)	Paraguay	Secondary panel data (1987 & 1996)	Children	5 treatment (2% of the total) & 5 control villages	Panel created	✓		Mean value comparison	Yes
		Secondary survey data; retrospective information	Individual	17,644 (6%) individuals from RWS 1 & II and 101,787 (30%) individuals to be in RWS IV	Random	✓			
Urban									
Brazil: Learning from Best Practice in Five Urban Projects (16736)	Brazil	Post-intervention survey; retrospective data	Individual	Meetings with 8-16 individuals (less than 1%) from (2%) treatment & control groups from 11 municipalities	Participatory	-	✓	Mean value comparison	Yes
Indonesia: Enhancing the Quality of Life in Urban Indonesia: the Legacy of Kampung Improvement Program (14747)	Indonesia	Post-intervention survey; baseline data from 182 thesis by Dr. Taylor; retrospective data	Household	25 (less than 1%) households each from 5 treatment (from 3 of 11 cities) & 25 households each from 2 control (from 2 cities) kampungs	Stratified random		✓	Mean value comparison using t-statistics; Chi-square statistics	Yes
			Residents	12 residents (less than 1% of the total) in each of the two sites & service areas	Random			Mean value comparison	
Transport									
Kingdom of Morocco: Socioeconomic influence of rural roads (15808)	Morocco	Post-intervention survey; retrospective data	Farmers	29-50 farmers in each of the 4 (of 10) treatment road villages; & 5-13 farmers in each of the 4 control road village	Stratified random		✓	Difference-in-difference; difference-in-means	Yes

Title and Report Number	Country	Quantitative Analysis Features							Qualitative Analysis Attempted
		Database Type	Unit of analysis	Sample Size	Sampling	Counterfactual Control Comparison Other Unclear	Estimation Strategy		
Health, Nutrition & Population									
India: Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (13783)	India	Secondary data collated by TINP Monitoring office.	Children	1600; 1609 and 1291 (2%) children enrolled in phase I, II & III, respectively of TINP-I	Stratified random	✓			Yes
Others									
Korea: Delayed Development of the Cholla Region: An Institutional Study (16211)	Korea	Post-intervention survey; retrospective data	Firms	44 treatment (over 10%) & 36 control firms	Stratified random	✓		Mean value comparison	Yes
		Secondary panel data	villages	villages near 2 treatment bridges, compared to neighboring villages without bridges	All bridges	✓		Mean value comparison	
World Bank Support for Small Scale Enterprises in Ecuador (17953)	Ecuador	Post-intervention survey; baseline data from annual records	Firms	145 treatment (1% of the total) & 55 control firms	Random	✓		Mean value comparison	Yes
Brazil		Annual municipality data	Municipality	448 treatment (73% of the total) & 185 control municipalities	Stratified random	✓		Mean value comparison	
Building Institutions and Financing Local Development: Lessons from Brazil and the Philippines (18727)	Philippines	Post-intervention survey; retrospective data	Stall holders & owners	21 treatment (68% of the total) & 15 control municipalities	Stratified random	✓		Mean value comparison	Yes
				60 stall holders (20% of the total) & 15 shop owners (38% of the total) for each the treatment & the control group	Random	✓		Mean value comparison with t-statistics	
Higher Impact Adjustment Lending (HIAL) Initial Evaluation (19797)	17 countries in Africa	Secondary panel data	Country	13 (of 17) HIAL & 35 Non-HIAL SSA & 24 Non-SSA countries	Availability	✓		Regression analysis; Difference-in-difference	

### Annex 3. Historical Cost Data for OED Impact Evaluations

<i>Evaluation Report Title and Number</i>	<i>FY</i>	<i>CPI</i>	<i>Total Costs (US\$ 000)</i>	
			<i>Current</i>	<i>Constant 1995 dollars</i>
World Bank Agricultural Extension Projects in Kenya (19523)	1999	109	267.10	252
Higher Impact Adjustment Lending (HIAL) Initial Evaluation (19797)	1999	109	92.70	88
World Bank Support for Small Scale Enterprises in Ecuador (17953)	1998	107	186.10	179
First, Second, Third and Fourth Small & Medium Industries Development Projects in Philippines (18041)	1998	107	149.10	144
Paraguay: Community-based rural water systems and the development of village committees (17923)	1998	107	37.70	36
World Bank Support for small & medium industries (SMI) in Sri Lanka: An Impact Evaluation (16790)	1997	105	115.90	114
Brazil: Learning from Best Practice in Five Urban Projects (16736)	1997	105	100.70	99
Pakistan: SCARP Transition Pilot Project (16840)	1997	105	41.40	41
Kenya: Development of Housing, Water supply and sanitation in Nairobi (15586)	1996	103	144.00	144
Kingdom of Morocco: Socioeconomic influence of rural roads (15808)	1996	103	72.40	72



#### Annex 4. Results of Survey of OED Impact Evaluation Task Managers

Comparison between the actual and required extent of collaboration between:

	Bank Regional staff and the OED team conducting the impact evaluation	Government officials and the OED team conducting the impact evaluation
Actual less than required	2	2
Actual same as required	6	7
Actual more than required	1	0

Use of local public or private research institutions:

	Used	Data collection	Analysis	Report writing	Discussions
Yes	6	6	3	2	2
No	3	3	6	7	7

Influence of impact evaluation on World Bank's or country's policies & programs

	Design of next Bank project	Bank Policy in the sector	Government policy in the sector	Policies of the international community
Yes	2	6	5	2
Maybe/Small	0	2	1	2
No	7	1	2	3
Don't know	0	0	1	2

Overall, rating of the impact evaluation on:

	Bank's policies & programs	Government's policies & programs
Substantial	3	1
Moderate	2	2
Marginal	4	4
Only to extent staff interviewed	0	1
Don't know	0	1

Level of satisfaction with:

	Adequacy of resources & time	Effort to disseminate findings	Follow up actions
Satisfied	6	2	2
Unsatisfied	2	1	2
Mixed	0	3	2
Indifferent	0	1	2
Hostility	0	2	0
Don't know	1	0	1

Recommendations if the impact evaluation were conducted for the same project again

	Insignificant changes	More Time	More Resources	Better Data	More local collaborations
Yes	2	1	1	2	1
No	7	8	8	7	8

Lessons or advice about conducting impact evaluation

	Adequate Time	Adequate Resources	Good Data	Use of local collaborators	Rigorous and thorough analysis
Yes	0	0	1	0	3
No	9	9	8	9	6

Annex 5. Project and Evaluation Objectives for OED Impact Evaluations with a Counterfactual

<b>Title &amp; Report Number</b>	<b>Name of Project evaluated</b>	<b># Objectives of the Project</b>	<b># Objectives of the Impact Evaluation</b>
Building Institutions and Financing Local Development: Lessons from Brazil and the Philippines (18727)	Municipal Development project in the state of Parana & Rio Grande do Sul	1 To increase institutional capacity of municipalities & state urban development agencies to plan, finance, & execute investment programs.	1 To assess impacts of municipal development projects (MDPs) on the institutional capacity building of local governments for fiscal and financial management and for planning and implementation of investment programs.
		2 To improve the fiscal & financial management capacity of municipalities.	
		3 To provide basic economic & social infrastructure in urban areas.	
		4 To improve targeting of urban programs to lower-income populations.	2 To assess both direct impacts on the beneficiaries as anticipated by the projects, and indirect impacts on the development of local economies focusing on employment and income generation in the participating municipalities.
World Bank Agricultural Extension Projects in Kenya (19523)	Municipal Development project in Philippines & Second Municipal Development project in Philippines	1 To establish an institutional mechanism, the Municipal Development Fund (MDF), to provide local govt. with direct access to long-term development finance.	
		2 To establish a national-level technical intermediary, the central project office.	
		3 To strengthen local technical & financial capacity for project implementation & service management through a training program.	
		4 To improve local fiscal performance through Real Property Tax Administration (RPTA) program.	
World Bank Support for small & medium industries (SMI) in Sri Lanka: An Impact Evaluation (16790)	National extension project, NEP-I Second National extension project, NEP-II	1 ID of the extension service by adoption of T&V.	1 Empirical assessment of the impact of the NEP-1 and NEP-II using theory-based evaluation approach.
		2 Sustained increases in agricultural productivity in 30 of 41 districts, covering all medium/high arable areas	2 Draw appropriate policy conclusions, maintaining clear distinction between impact of a particular system and impact of extension. With/without difficult since T&V system introduced on a national scale; Before/after limited since system was introduced rapidly, 15 years ago.
		1 Stimulate dev & adoption of tech packages that enable smallholders to increase productivity & income	
		2 Consolidate, improve & fortify gains under NEP-1	
World Bank Support for small & medium industries (SMI) in Sri Lanka: An Impact Evaluation (16790)	SMI I SMI II SMI III SMI IV	1 Sought to engage the Government (GOSL) in a dialogue about efficacy of economic policies regarding trade, appropriate role of public and private sectors.	1 Impact of credit and nonlending services on small and medium industries (SMIs)
		2 Sought to work with GOSL to restructure financial sector from one that serviced a centrally planned industrial economy into one that responds to the demand of entrepreneurs.	2 Effects of bank lending on participating financial institutions (PFIs)
		3 Sought to generate jobs on a cost-effective basis, assuming that small firms would be more labor-intensive.	

<b>Title &amp; Report Number</b>	<b>Name of Project evaluated</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Objectives of the Project</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Objectives of the Impact Evaluation</b>
Colombia: First and Second Education Projects (3062)	First education project		Provide 10 secondary comprehensive or diversified schools (INEMs) that would prepare students for further studies/employment. Each INEMs was expected to offer guidance counseling, library and health services, and have large administrative staff, & trained teachers.	1	Examine the development of the project schools over the past 4-year period.
	Second education project		Provide 9 additional secondary INEMs	2	Examine enrollment growth, internal efficiency, absorption of graduates, teaching/learning environment, spill-over effects & public assessment of the project schools.
World Bank Support for Small Scale Enterprises in Ecuador (17953)	SSE I – IV		Small Scale Enterprise (SSE) project aimed to increase substantially the availability of term financing for micro and small firms, while improving the banking system's ability to lend to this sector.		Examine the effects of the loans and of other Bank interventions, both lending and non-lending on SSEs and participating financial institutions (PFIs).
Korea: Delayed Development of the Cholla Region: An Institutional Study (16211)	Secondary cities regional project	1	Support the government's efforts to develop the Cholla region & reduce inter-regional disparities.	1	"Direct" project impacts on the beneficiaries as anticipated
	Second Gwangju regional project	2	Industrial development through investment in industrial estates and increasing employment & income of the island population.	2	Long-term "side-effects" on the industrialization process and institutional learning.
	Jeonju regional development project			3	Impact of bridges on island economy.
First, Second, Third and Fourth Small & Medium Industries Development Projects in Philippines (18041)	SMI I – IV		Financing urban-based small industry administered by Industrial Guarantee Loan Fund or IGLF.		Evaluate impact of the Bank's strategy on SMIs.
Pakistan: SCARP Transition Pilot Project (16840)	SCARP Transition Pilot Project	1	Decommissioning 213 public SCARP wells		To study the impact of project in Pakistan??
		2	Replacing SCARP wells with 2100 private wells, providing electrical supplies for private well operation and improvements to minor irrigation canals.		
Thailand: First Education Project (5069)	Thailand First Education Project		Increasing output & improving quality of middle level skilled workers & technicians required in the industrial & agricultural sectors by providing equipment. Infrastructure was provided by National Govt. & tech assistance by USAID.		To study the impact of the first vocational education project

<b>Title &amp; Report Number</b>	<b>Name of Project evaluated</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Objectives of the Project</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Objectives of the Impact Evaluation</b>
Brazil: Learning from Best Practice in Five Urban Projects (16736)	Medium-sized cities	1	Improve urban infrastructure and services; strengthen federal agencies responsible for urban policy.	1	To learn how best practice municipalities address & reconcile efficiency & poverty reduction equity goals in urban service delivery.
	The Recife metropolitan region		Improve housing & urban services; induce desired patterns of metro development; income generation of the poor; institutional development.	2	To identify & assess: sustainable direct & indirect project impacts upon living conditions of the urban poor; specific project actions associated with Brazilian municipalities that succeeded in improving these conditions efficiently; innovations introduced by the projects that can be replicated elsewhere.
	Preparations of metropolitan development programs for Fortaleza & Salvador		Prepare development programs for Fortaleza & Salvador; strengthen planning services.	3	To draw lessons about project design & implementation features that most help improve the living conditions of the urban poor.
	The Parana market towns improvement		Long-term borrowing for municipalities; systematic selection of investment costs; better living standards through infrastructure.	4	To provide practical & focused recommendations for Brazilian & Bank policy makers on ways of bringing sustainable benefits to the poor efficiently.
Indonesia: Enhancing the Quality of Life in Urban Indonesia: the Legacy of Kampung Improvement Program (14747)	Northeast urban flood reconstruction projects		Rehabilitate flood-damaged municipalities; strengthen planning for flood prevention.		
	Jakarta Urban Development project		To establish a national urban development program that would raise the living conditions of the urban poor by improving their access to better physical infrastructure & housing.		To understand the medium-to long-term impacts (5 to 10 years after completion) of eighteen years of Bank lending for urban development.
	Second urban development project		To initiate the KIP for improving the living conditions of the urban poor outside Jakarta (Surabaya).		
	Third urban development project		To expand the existing KIP in Jakarta & Surabaya & to extend it to 4 other secondary cities & to broaden the KIP, including investments for improving general public health (e.g. solid-waste management).		
Philippines: Second Rural Credit Project (4557)	Fourth urban development project		To implement a nationwide KIP; a sites & services program; and a strategy for strengthening the management capabilities of the Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) & National Urban Development Corporation (PERUMNAS).		
	Philippines second rural credit project	1	To provide medium and long term credit to about 8680 farmers, fishermen and rural entrepreneurs, through about 200 rural banks.		To evaluate the second rural credit project.
		2	To finance tractors, power tillers, irrigation equipment, on-farm storage and processing facilities, housing, equipment & production stock for livestock development & small fishing boats & equipment.		

<b>Title &amp; Report Number</b>	<b>Name of Project evaluated</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Objectives of the Project</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Objectives of the Impact Evaluation</b>
Turkey: Seyhan irrigation project (stage II) (IER5745)	Turkey: Seyhan irrigation project (stage II)		To increase agricultural production and to exploit the full potential of the region		To access the major effects of the Seyhan irrigation project on the development of the Adana plain.
Kenya: Development of Housing, Water supply and sanitation in Nairobi (15586)	First Nairobi water supply project	1	To expand & improve the water system in Nairobi to meet the increasing demand, and to strengthen WSD including its financial operations.		Access the medium & long-term impacts of more than 20 years for these projects.
	Nairobi sites & services project	2	To demonstrate feasibility of providing affordable housing services to the urban poor on a larger scale & at lower costs than previous government projects, and to expand trunk sewer infrastructure to meet the pressing sanitation needs of the city, and to improve project implementation capabilities of GOK.		
	Second Nairobi water supply project	3	To increase the water supply capacity in Nairobi, improve & expand the distribution system, & provide training & assistance with the design & implementation of improvements to WSD's accounting & management systems.		
	Second urban project	4	To enable the Government to accelerate implementation of low-income housing programs in Nairobi and initiate similar programs in Kisumu and Mombasa to include squatter upgrading, lower standards in site and services plots, institutional strengthening, assistance to financial management of local authorities, and improvement of income generating activities and nutrition and family planning services for low-income groups.		
	Nairobi third water supply engineering project	5	To help WSD prepare a third phase water supply investment project to meet the rapidly expanding water demands of Nairobi City up to mid-90s, to strengthen the operations and financial management of WSD to increase its efficiency and capacity to undertake the third phase, and to prepare recommendations for long-term institutional development.		
Kingdom of Morocco: Socioeconomic influence of rural roads (15808)	Morocco Fourth highway project		To improve and expand the provincial road network to help alleviate rural poverty.		To understand the impact of rural roads on transport infrastructure & services, as well as on the region's economy and social welfare.

<b>Title &amp; Report Number</b>	<b>Name of Project evaluated</b>	<b># Objectives of the Project</b>	<b># Objectives of the Impact Evaluation</b>
Paraguay: Community-based rural water systems and the development of village committees (17923)	Rural water supply project Rural water supply and sanitation project II & III	1 To provide chlorinated water to rural communities. 2 To provide sanitary units in rural communities and help construct safe latrines. 3 To promote better hygiene habits & public health improvements. 4 To strengthen the managerial & operational capabilities of SENASA 5 To encourage community participation in the project, raise a community contribution to initial investment, and foster local commitment to maintenance. 6 To ensure partial recovery of the investment.	To assess the impacts of the World Bank's assistance program on the performance of Paraguay's rural water subsector.
Higher Impact Adjustment Lending (HIAL) Initial Evaluation (19797)	21 operations in 17 countries in Africa	To improve the results of adjustment lending (AL) in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) through the application of greater country selectivity and improved design.	To determine whether there was an improvement in adjustment lending in Sub-Saharan Africa and to assess the difference HIAL approach has made.
India: Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (13783)	Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project	1 To improve the nutritional and health status of preschool children, primarily those 6-36 months old and pregnant and nursing mother. 2 To study if service delivery was of sufficient quality so as to make it plausible to have positive impact. 3 To study which program input created the impact. 4 To examine the set of beneficiaries and participants. 5 To study the cost-effectiveness of the project. 6 To examine signs that indicate sustainability of the results achieved so far.	To study the impact of the project on the nutrition & health status of the target population, independent of other factors that have influenced the outcome. To study if service delivery was of sufficient quality so as to make it plausible to have positive impact. To study which program input created the impact. To examine the set of beneficiaries and participants. To study the cost-effectiveness of the project. To examine signs that indicate sustainability of the results achieved so far.
India: Early Experience with Involuntary Resettlement (IER12132)	Karnataka Irrigation Project	1 To construct two dam as part of the larger Upper Krshina Irrigation project (though only one dam, at Nayapur, was completed at that time). 2 To relocate and resettle people affected by the project	To examine how resettlement was implemented and to determine the effects of resettlement on the lives of the affected families. To compare the resettlement experience in different countries and under varying circumstances and relate this experience to the Bank's evolving settlement policies and guidelines over the last ten years.
			To draw lessons from the findings and conclusions for more effective resettlement policies and practices by the Bank.

<b>Title &amp; Report Number</b>	<b>Name of Project evaluated</b>	<b># Objectives of the Project</b>	<b># Objectives of the Impact Evaluation</b>
India: West Bengal Agricultural Development Project (IER12140)	India: West Bengal Agricultural Development Project	To install 18000 shallow tubewells.	1 To study the short-term impact of shallow tubewell (STW) irrigation on farmer costs and benefits.
			2 To reexamine completion reports for medium- and longer-term impacts on farmer costs and benefits, machinery life and repair costs, and the interaction of the STW investments with the durability of the groundwater resource itself.
Bangladesh: Shallow Tubewells Project (IER11031)	Bangladesh: Shallow Tubewells Project	1 To install 10000 shallow tubewells.	3 To examine perceptions of irrigated agriculture at the times of project approval and completion reporting.