

Evaluation Documents

The presence of turbulence in multiple areas of our society--food, fuel, and finances--being but three critical areas presently being impacted means that long-held assumptions are no longer true, that the past is not prologue, and that the future is not clear. And enter into this unstable present the discipline of evaluation--a discipline formed and shaped in the past fifty years of stability, little turbulence, and strong assumptions that everything will go according to plan. If things do not go well, it is because of either a poor theory of change on how to bring about positive outcomes, or weak efforts at implementation. It is not because of the stormy present upsetting our quiet past. As it is, conventional evaluation behavior and beliefs are ill suited for these times. The transformational nature of the 'Arab Spring' is just one arena in which it is clear that a business as usual approach to evaluation is entirely inappropriate. The papers in this volume are from the 2011 Global Assembly of the International Development Evaluation Association (IDEAS). Nearly 350 development evaluators from eighty-five countries came together in Amman, Jordan to discuss and analyze the consequences of turbulence on evaluation. The intent of these papers is to systematically assess what changes have come during this time of turbulence and how these

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changes are impacting the craft of development evaluation. To be clear: this book is not about how to assess the impacts of crises on development and on people's lives. It is about the meaning of a changed world and changed assumptions on the concepts and methods used in evaluation.

The U.S. government supports programs to combat global HIV/AIDS through an initiative that is known as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). This initiative was originally authorized in the U.S. Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 and focused on an emergency response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic to deliver lifesaving care and treatment in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) with the highest burdens of disease. It was subsequently reauthorized in the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde U.S. Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (the Lantos-Hyde Act). Evaluation of PEPFAR makes recommendations for improving the U.S. government's bilateral programs as part of the U.S. response to global HIV/AIDS. The overall aim of this evaluation is a forward-looking approach to track and anticipate the evolution of the U.S. response to global HIV to be positioned to inform the ability of the U.S. government to address key issues under consideration at the time of the report release. This paper analyzes that the IMF has moved beyond

its traditional fiscal-centric approach to recognize that social protection can also be macro-critical for broader reasons including social and political stability concerns. Evaluating the IMF's involvement in social protection is complicated by the fact that there is no standard definition of social protection or of broader/overlapping terms such as social spending and social safeguards in (or outside) the IMF. In this evaluation, social protection is understood to include policies that provide benefits to vulnerable individuals or households. This evaluation found widespread IMF involvement in social protection across countries although the extent of engagement varied. In some cases, engagement was relatively deep, spanning different activities (bilateral surveillance, technical assistance, and/or programs) and involving detailed analysis of distributional impacts, discussion of policy options, active advocacy of social protection, and integration of social protection measures in program design and/or conditionality. This cross-country variation to some degree reflected an appropriate response to country-specific factors, in particular an assessment of whether social protection policy was macrocritical, and the availability of expertise from development partners or in the country itself.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 4th International Conference of the CLEF Initiative, CLEF 2013, held in Valencia, Spain, in

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September 2013. The 32 papers and 2 keynotes presented were carefully reviewed and selected for inclusion in this volume. The papers are organized in topical sections named: evaluation and visualization; multilinguality and less-resourced languages; applications; and Lab overviews.

With over 20 years of evaluation experience, author Rita O'Sullivan has created an approach that actively engages program stakeholders in the evaluation process. *Practicing Evaluation: A Collaborative Approach* contains strategies and techniques for conducting successful collaborative evaluations in a variety of program settings, including education, family support, health, and non-profit organizations. Although many evaluation textbooks cover the theory and steps of an evaluation, they do not often include specifics regarding how to put these concepts into actual practice in a real-world setting, such as a school district or business. Using actual cases from educational, health, and business settings, O'Sullivan shows readers how to better involve stakeholders in the evaluation process.

Educational Technology Program and Project Evaluation is a unique, comprehensive guide to the formative and summative evaluation of programs, projects, products, practices and policies involving educational technology. Written for both beginning and experienced evaluators, the book utilizes an

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integrative, systems-based approach; its practical emphasis on logic models and theories of change will help readers navigate their own evaluation processes to improve interventions and conduct meaningful educational research. Key features include: evidence-based guidelines for constructing and conducting evaluations practical exercises to support the development of knowledge, skills, and program evaluation portfolios a variety of interdisciplinary case studies references and links to pertinent research and resources Using the TELL, ASK, SHOW, DO model first introduced in this series, Educational Technology Program and Project Evaluation provides comprehensive coverage of the concepts, goals, design, implementation, and critical questions imperative to successful technology-enhanced evaluation.

The annual report on evaluation for 2016 assesses the progress made by the Independent Evaluation Office of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), programme and policy units at UNDP headquarters, UNDP country offices and the evaluation units of the associated funds and programmes in fulfilling the evaluation function outlined in the UNDP evaluation policy. The report also presents key findings and lessons learned from independent evaluations conducted by the Independent Evaluation Office in 2016. It also sets out the programmes of work for 2017-2018 for the

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Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP.

This volume examines how independent evaluation contributes to the legitimacy and effectiveness of the IMF. It describes the evolution and impact of the Independent Evaluation Office ten years after its creation as well as the challenges it has faced. It also incorporates feedback from a wide range of internal and external actors and offers useful insights for international organizations, academics, and other global stakeholders.

Eighty percent of Afghans are dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. Agricultural assistance is a key U.S. contribution to Afghanistan's reconstruction efforts. Since 2002, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has awarded about \$1.4 billion for agricultural programs to increase agricultural productivity, accelerate economic growth, and eliminate illicit drug cultivation. This report: (1) describes the change in U.S. focus on agricultural assistance since 2002; (2) assesses USAID's performance management and evaluation of its agricultural programs; (3) analyzes the extent to which certain programs met targets; and (4) addresses efforts to mitigate implementation challenges. Includes recommendation. Charts and tables.

Evaluated programs conducted under HHS. Arranged according to agency hierarchy. Entries give agency sponsor, project title, report title, performer, abstract, descriptors, status, availability, and other identifying information. Subject, sponsor, program indexes.

The first evaluation campaign of the Cross-Language

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Evaluation Forum (CLEF) for European languages was held from January to September 2000. The campaign culminated in a two-day workshop in Lisbon, Portugal, 21-22 September, immediately following the fourth European Conference on Digital Libraries (ECDL 2000). The first day of the workshop was open to anyone interested in the area of Cross-Language Information Retrieval (CLIR) and addressed the topic of CLIR system evaluation. The goal was to identify the actual contribution of evaluation to system development and to determine what could be done in the future to stimulate progress. The second day was restricted to participants in the CLEF 2000 evaluation campaign and to their experiments. This volume constitutes the proceedings of the workshop and provides a record of the campaign. CLEF is currently an activity of the DELOS Network of Excellence for Digital Libraries, funded by the EC Information Society Technologies to further research in digital library technologies. The activity is organized in collaboration with the US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The support of DELOS and NIST in the running of the evaluation campaign is gratefully acknowledged. I should also like to thank the other members of the Workshop Steering Committee for their assistance in the organization of this event.

Describes how to evaluate interactive learning systems, both in their initial development and later in regard to effectiveness and efficiency. These include web-based systems, computer-aided learning, etc.

The second edition of the Impact Evaluation in Practice handbook is a comprehensive and accessible

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introduction to impact evaluation for policy makers and development practitioners. First published in 2011, it has been used widely across the development and academic communities. The book incorporates real-world examples to present practical guidelines for designing and implementing impact evaluations. Readers will gain an understanding of impact evaluations and the best ways to use them to design evidence-based policies and programs. The updated version covers the newest techniques for evaluating programs and includes state-of-the-art implementation advice, as well as an expanded set of examples and case studies that draw on recent development challenges. It also includes new material on research ethics and partnerships to conduct impact evaluation. The handbook is divided into four sections: Part One discusses what to evaluate and why; Part Two presents the main impact evaluation methods; Part Three addresses how to manage impact evaluations; Part Four reviews impact evaluation sampling and data collection. Case studies illustrate different applications of impact evaluations. The book links to complementary instructional material available online, including an applied case as well as questions and answers. The updated second edition will be a valuable resource for the international development community, universities, and policy makers looking to build better evidence around what works in development.

This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed post-proceedings of the 4th International Workshop of the Initiative for the Evaluation of XML Retrieval, INEX 2005, held at Dagstuhl Castle, Germany, in November 2005.

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The book presents 41 revised full papers, organized in topical sections on methodology, multiple retrieval, ad-hoc retrieval, relevance feedback, natural language queries, and more heterogeneous retrieval, interactive retrieval, document mining, and multimedia retrieval. This new edition incorporates revised guidance from H.M Treasury which is designed to promote efficient policy development and resource allocation across government through the use of a thorough, long-term and analytically robust approach to the appraisal and evaluation of public service projects before significant funds are committed. It is the first edition to have been aided by a consultation process in order to ensure the guidance is clearer and more closely tailored to suit the needs of users.

Evaluation Strategies for Communicating and Reporting has been thoroughly revised and updated creating 75% new material and 34 new case examples. The Second Edition provides worksheets and instructions for creating a detailed communicating and reporting plan based on audience needs and characteristics. Authors Rosalie T. Torres, Hallie Preskill, and Mary E. Piontek cover advances in technology including Web site communications, Web and videoconferencing, and Internet chat rooms. Also mentioned are several additional topics for consideration, including communicating and reporting for diverse audiences and for multi-site evaluations.

In its first ten years of activities (2000-2009), the Cross-Language Evaluation Forum (CLEF) played a leading role in stimulating investigation and research in a wide range of key areas in the information

retrieval domain, such as cross-language question answering, image and geographic information retrieval, interactive retrieval, and many more. It also promoted the study and implementation of appropriate evaluation methodologies for these diverse types of tasks and - dia. As a result, CLEF has been extremely successful in building a wide, strong, and multidisciplinary research community, which covers and spans the different areas of expertise needed to deal with the spread of CLEF tracks and tasks. This constantly growing and almost completely voluntary community has dedicated an incredible amount of effort to making CLEF happen and is at the core of the CLEF achievements. CLEF 2010 represented a radical innovation of the "classic CLEF" format and an experiment aimed at understanding how "next generation" evaluation campaigns might be structured. We had to face the problem of how to innovate CLEF while still preserving its traditional core business, namely the benchmarking activities carried out in the various tracks and tasks. The consensus, after lively and community-wide discussions, was to make CLEF an independent four-day event, no longer organized in conjunction with the European Conference on Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries (ECDL) where CLEF has been running as a two-and-a-half-day workshop. CLEF 2010 thus consisted of two

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main parts: a peer-reviewed conference – the first two days – and a series of laboratories and workshops – the second two days.

This report provides an international comparative analysis and policy advice to countries on how evaluation and assessment arrangements can be embedded within a consistent framework to improve the quality, equity and efficiency of school education. This guide considers the work of research alongside life's many other responsibilities, showing how to juggle it with work, family, and friends. Based on interviews with professionals in health, education, social care, criminal justice, and other fields, it provides a wealth of practical information to help save time, effort, and stress.

EVALITA (<http://www.evalita.it/>) is the reference evaluation campaign of both Natural Language Processing and Speech Technologies for the Italian language. The objective of the shared tasks proposed at EVALITA is to promote the development of language technologies for Italian, providing a common framework where different systems and approaches can be evaluated and compared in a consistent manner. This volume collects the final and extended contributions presented at EVALITA 2011, the third edition of the evaluation campaign. The 36 revised full papers were carefully reviewed and selected from a total of 87 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections roughly

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corresponding to evaluation tasks: parsing - dependency parsing track, parsing - constituency parsing track, domain adaptation for dependency parsing, named entity recognition on transcribed broadcast news, cross-document coreference resolution of named person entities, anaphora resolution, supersense tagging, frame labeling over italian texts, lemmatisation, automatic speech recognition - large vocabulary transcription, forced alignment on spontaneous speech.

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