

## Evaluation Approach

# Special Evaluation Study on ADB's Support for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals

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## A. Background and Rationale

1. Since the emergence of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (Table 1) in 2001,<sup>1</sup> there has been significant progress toward their achievement. The Asia Pacific Region has contributed to global progress on MDGs, particularly in reducing income poverty; however, there are still gaps in the Region's contribution to ensuring, among others, primary school completion, basic sanitation, environmental sustainability, and infant and maternal health. In the lead-up to 2015, Board members were interested in the subject and the Independent Evaluation Department (IED) included a Special Evaluation Study (SES) on the MDGs in IED's workplan for 2012. The Study will assess ADB's support to its Developing Member Countries (DMCs) for attaining the MDGs.

## B. Contextualizing the MDGs within ADB Corporate Strategies

2. **Long-Term Strategic Framework and Poverty Reduction Strategy II.** The first Long-Term Strategic Framework (LTSF I) (2001–2015) was released prior to the announcement of the MDGs in 2001.<sup>2</sup> While the LTSF I pre-dates the MDGs, it articulates ADB's commitment to achieving the International Development Goals (IDGs), which were the forerunners of the MDGs. The 7 IDGs emerged as a consensus from various world conferences held in the 1990s, and cover most of the MDGs.<sup>3</sup> In January 2002, ADB reorganized its operations to align more closely with its overarching goal of poverty reduction, and the MDGs were adopted later in 2002, after the Monterey Conference on Financing for Development. In response to new political and economic challenges of the time, and the "new global architecture for development cooperation" ADB undertook a review of its Poverty Reduction Strategy I (PRS I) (1999). The review was completed in 2003, and ADB released its Enhanced Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS II) the following year.<sup>4</sup> PRS II embraced the MDGs as the new benchmark for measuring development

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations. 2000. *United Nations Millennium Declaration*. <http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>

<sup>2</sup> ADB. 2001. *Moving the Poverty Reduction Agenda Forward in Asia and the Pacific: The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank (2001–2015)*. Manila.

<sup>3</sup> (i) halving the proportion of those in extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015, (ii) enroll all children in primary school by 2015, (iii) make progress towards gender equality and empowering women by eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, (iv) reduce infant and child mortality rates by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015, (v) reduce maternal mortality ratios by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015, (vi) provide access for all who need reproductive health services by 2015, and (vii) implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 so as to reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015

<sup>4</sup> ADB. 2004. *Enhancing the Fight Against Poverty in Asia and the Pacific: The Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Asian Development Bank*. Manila.

effectiveness. At an operational level, PRS II incorporated a recommendation from the review of PRS I, indicating "...that ADB's country support be more closely aligned with national poverty reduction strategies, ... and that the focus of ADB performance monitoring be shifted to results in the DMCs related to the MDGs."

**Table 1: The Millennium Development Goals**

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other diseases
Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Source: Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration: Report of the Secretary General, September 2001.

3. **Strategy 2020.**<sup>5</sup> Rapid and significant economic growth, and shifts in development, aid, and the financial landscape of Asia and the Pacific led ADB to review the LTSF I several years before its completion date, with a view to increasing its strategic relevance. The new LTSF II (Strategy 2020) reaffirms ADB's commitment to its overarching goal of reducing poverty through three strategic agendas: inclusive growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration; and in five core areas of operations: infrastructure, environment, regional cooperation and integration, finance sector development, and education.

4. **The Results Framework.** Select MDG targets are incorporated into Strategy 2020's corporate results framework for measuring Asia's regional progress toward the goals, and ADB's development effectiveness. Since ADB assists its DMCs along with many other donor partners, quantifying ADB's contribution to achieving level 1 targets is not possible; however, by monitoring progress toward these targets ADB should be able to adjust its support for lagging MDG targets, or support other targets should certain MDGs be met before 2015. Level 2 indicators enable ADB to monitor programming and delivery of core sector outputs, and the contribution of ADB's operations to intended sector outcomes. Core sector outputs related to education, water, and greenhouse gas emissions contribute directly to attainment of MDGs; while some sector outputs in energy, finance and infrastructure typically contribute indirectly.

### C. The MDGs in ADB Operations and Technical Assistance

5. **Operations.** When the MDGs were announced in 2001, ADB's core strategic areas under LTSF I were sustainable economic growth, inclusive social development, and governance for effective policies and institutions. The first two strategic areas supported operational work related to achievement of income and non-income MDGs. In 2008, after the introduction of Strategy 2020, ADB's direct support for MDGs shifted to education, environment and WSS (infrastructure) Other core areas, namely, infrastructure (non WSS), regional cooperation, and finance sector development may contribute indirectly to MDG attainment. Among ADB's non-

<sup>5</sup> ADB. 2008. *The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank (2008–2020)*. Manila.

core areas, operations in health and agriculture contribute directly to MDGs 1, 4, 5, and 6, preferably through partnerships with specialized agencies rather than direct interventions, as indicated in Strategy 2020.

**Table 2: Level 1 Indicators of the Results Framework**  
(Asia and Pacific Development Outcomes)

	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	Target 2015
<b>Poverty and Human Development Indicators</b>			
Population living on less than \$1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	2005	18.52	17.14
Primary education completion rate, both sexes (%)	2005	92.09	100.00
Ratios of girls to boys in			
Primary education	2005	0.95	1.00
Secondary education	2005	0.93	1.00
Tertiary education	2005	0.81	1.00
Women in nonagricultural wage employment (%)	2005	30.70	Increase
Under-5 child mortality (per 1,000 live births)	2005	61.12	29.68
Women (aged 15 and above) living with HIV (number, million)	2005	2.39	Halt or reverse
Population with sustainable access to improved water source (%)			
Urban	2005	92.10	97.03
Rural	2005	75.92	81.40
Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%)			
Urban	2005	70.16	80.39
Rural	2005	33.10	56.25
<b>Environment</b>			
Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)	2005	2.26	

HIV = human immunodeficiency virus, PPP = public-private partnership.

Source: ADB. 2008. *ADB Results Framework*. Manila.

6. **Technical Assistance.** ADB has three key technical assistance facilities which provide institutional support for the MDGs. Since 2004, the Regional and Sustainable Development Department (RSDD) has implemented a regional TA in partnership with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP).<sup>6</sup> The TA mainly provides regional monitoring of MDGs for the annual Asia-Pacific Regional MDG Report, as well as information for the General Capital Increase and ADF replenishment discussions. A Research and Development TA based in ADB's Economics Research Department (ERD) has supported the annual production of an ADB flagship publication, *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific*, a substantial part of which presents progress toward achieving the MDGs and targets.<sup>7</sup> Another regional TA based in ERD has supported improvement of national administrative data sources for monitoring MDGs.<sup>8</sup>

7. **ADB's Targeted Support for Attainment of MDGs.** Since 2000, use of ADB's classification system has shifted from tracking sector financial inputs to monitoring development contributions by thematic and other strategic development goals. In 2004, the classification

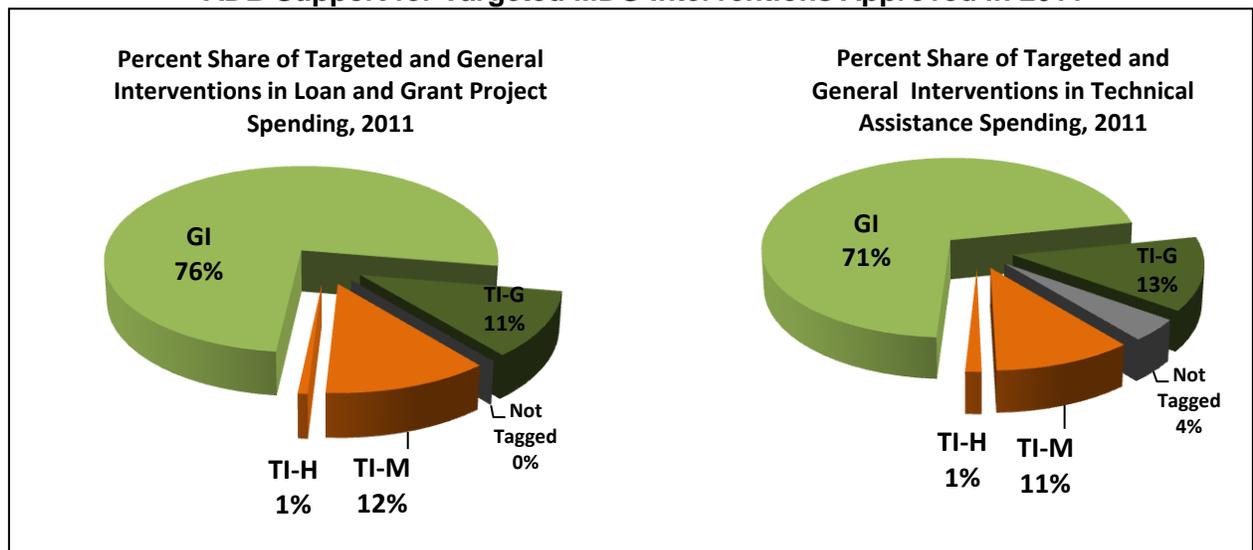
<sup>6</sup> ADB. 2004. *Technical Assistance for Supporting the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the Asia and Pacific Region (Phase I)*. Manila; ADB. 2005. *Technical Assistance for Supporting the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the Asia and Pacific Region (Phase II)*. Manila; ADB. 2007. *Technical Assistance for Supporting the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the Asia and Pacific Region (Phase III)*. Manila.

<sup>7</sup> ADB. 2009. *Technical Assistance for Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2009*. Manila.

<sup>8</sup> ADB. 2006. *Technical Assistance for Improving Administrative Data Sources for the Monitoring of the Millennium Development Goal Indicators*. Manila.

system was revised to better reflect poverty reduction impacts as introduced in PRS II, such that ADB support would be differentiated between general and targeted poverty reduction interventions. In 2007, the system was reviewed in the context of LTSF II and the revised project classification system was introduced in 2009.<sup>9</sup> The new system continued to differentiate between general (indirect) and targeted (direct) interventions for poverty reduction, but further categorized targeted interventions (TI) into Household Interventions (TI-H), for which poor beneficiaries must comprise at least 20% of all project beneficiaries, Geographic Interventions (TI-G), which focus on geographic areas with high incidence of poverty, and MDG interventions (TI M1-M7), which encompasses projects/TAs with a direct impact on the MDGs. For this classification, the Report and Recommendation to the President (RRP) for the project should specify how it addresses binding constraints for a particular MDG(s). The following figure indicates the breakdown of ADB's approved loans and TAs from 2011, using data generated from the project classification system. The study will use the project classification system as a basis to determine what ADB has done to support MDG attainment. Should the SES find that many projects are not classified correctly, the study will attempt to reclassify using the definitions of the targeted interventions from the revised project classification system.

#### ADB Support for Targeted MDG Interventions Approved in 2011



GI = general intervention; Not Tagged = 1 Grant worth \$195,894 (0.001% of total projects) and 17 Technical Assistance amounting to \$12,817,000 (4.044% of total TAs) were not classified as either GI, TI-G, TI-H, and TI-M; TI-G = addressing geographical dimensions of poverty and inclusive growth; TI-H = approaching extreme income poverty at household level; TI-M = promoting the non-income Millennium Development Goals.

Note: Targeted interventions focusing on MDGs are TI-H and TI-M

Source: ADB eOperations and PPIS/PCS Database.

#### D. Previous Surveys and Evaluations of ADB's Support for MDG Attainment

8. ADB has not previously undertaken a comprehensive assessment of its support for MDG attainment, although the following ADB reports do cover part of the picture. The Development Effectiveness Review (DEfR) is the annual corporate performance report of ADB, which assesses the progress made toward implementing Strategy 2020. Although Strategy 2020 does incorporate select MDG targets in its results framework, it does not link its reporting on these targets with implications for ADB's future portfolio. The Asia-Pacific Regional MDG Report

<sup>9</sup> ADB. 2009. Revised Project Classification System. *Compendium of Staff Instructions*. Manila.

provides a comprehensive analysis of progress toward the MDGs, however, it does not focus on ADB's contribution. Also, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, the flagship publication of ERD, provides comprehensive statistical data on MDG attainment in the region, though it too does not cover ADB's role in it.

9. Some IED reports/studies have also looked at the MDGs, but more as a subsection of another evaluation topic. The SES on implementation of LTSF I provides useful insight about its alignment with the IDGs, and the subsequent alignment of MTS I and II with the MDGs.<sup>10</sup> The special studies on ADF look at ADB's levels of sector funding for ADF only and ADF blend countries, and also sector disaggregated information about levels of operational effectiveness, however, the depth of analysis pertaining to MDG attainment is necessarily limited, due to the study's coverage of all ADB sector operations.<sup>11</sup> The evaluation of Managing for Development Results discusses the MDGs mainly with reference to ADB's Results Framework, and how results do not necessarily move up the results chain to level 1.<sup>12</sup>

## **E. The Special Evaluation Study**

### **1. Objectives**

10. The objectives of this special evaluation study are to (i) assess independently ADB's support to its DMCs for achieving the MDGs in terms of relevance, responsiveness, and results; (ii) present some considerations as to the alignment of its Strategy given its MDG commitment, and how ADB can improve its contribution to ensure maximum progress in the Asia Pacific region; (iii) learn lessons from the MDG era, and whether setting such global targets has made a difference to DMCs and institutions; and (iv) assess emerging issues for the new development agenda post 2015, including ADB's positioning to continue support for the MDGs. Ultimately, the study's findings and recommendations may feed into a review of Strategy 2020 and ADB programming decisions.

### **2. Scope**

11. The scope of the study will cover ADB's corporate strategies for a ten-year period, from 2001 to 2011, and ADB's portfolio over roughly the same period. The study will address all eight MDGs. For MDG 8 the SES will focus on ADB's use of partnerships for achieving development results, and will draw on previous studies undertaken by IED, namely, Managing for Development Results and the Paris Declaration. For those aspects of MDGs that have been the focus of recent IED studies, such as gender and development, the study will incorporate relevant findings using meta evaluation. Also, because the study will be undertaken around the time of the Rio+20 Summit, and the ensuing challenge of merging the human development and environmental sustainability agendas, the SES will give special attention to MDG 7 on environmental sustainability.

### **3. Evaluation Criteria and Questions**

12. **Relevance.** The study will examine how ADB has positioned the MDGs in its corporate strategies since 2001 to determine how relevant the MDGs were within ADB's overall

<sup>10</sup> IED. 2007. *Special Evaluation Study on Long-Term Strategic Framework: Lessons from Implementation (2001-2006)*. Manila: ADB.

<sup>11</sup> IED. 2007. *Special Evaluation Study on Asian Development Fund VIII and IX Operations*. Manila: ADB.

<sup>12</sup> IED. 2007. *Special Evaluation Study on Managing for Development Results in ADB: A Preliminary Assessment*. Manila: ADB.

development agenda. , The period under review covers two LTSFs, three MTFs, and a revised PRS, hence the study will assess how these strategic shifts may have affected ADB's support for MDGs. Similarly, the study will examine ADB's sector policies and operational plans over the ten-year period to determine ADB's sector alignment with the MDGs. Overall, this analysis should indicate to what extent the MDG agenda has shaped ADB's priorities and strategies over the past decade, whether ADB has adjusted its development activities in line with the region's progress on MDG attainment, and how ADB could adjust its strategic alignment with the MDGs going forward.

13. **Responsiveness.** The study will examine a range of CPSs to determine whether they are aligned at the country level with national poverty reduction strategies and national plans of action for attaining MDGs. The study will also look at the negotiation of the CPS to determine the demand for projects related to MDG attainment, and whether ADB leverages its support to increase DMC commitment to MDG attainment, particularly through increasing government spending for social services. As well, the study will assess the development effectiveness of working through partnerships, particularly for those MDGs that are not covered in ADB's core operations.

14. **Results.** The study will develop a comprehensive list of approved lending and non-lending products with a focus on MDG attainment. CPS results frameworks, PCRs and TCRs will then be used to determine the effectiveness of ADB's support for MDGs, contributions to intended outcomes, and lessons learned. In addition to overall effectiveness, data will be collected on sustainability of project outcomes.

15. **Key Evaluation Questions.** The SES will focus on the following key evaluation questions:

- (i) To what extent has ADB aligned its corporate strategies with the MDG agenda? How can ADB improve its alignment with the MDG agenda and the emerging global development architecture post 2015?
- (ii) To what extent does ADB country programming focus on MDG attainment? How can ADB adjust its programming and partnerships to be more responsive to MDG needs?
- (iii) How effective were ADB's targeted MDG interventions in terms of results and sustainability?
- (iv) Has the international agreement on the establishment of global targets made a substantial difference to national initiatives and development outcomes?

#### 4. Methodology

16. The study will be conducted at three levels: (i) strategic positioning and relevance of ADB's support for MDGs will be assessed through an analysis of its corporate strategies since 2001, in addition to interviews with key ADB staff who participated in formulation of the strategies; (ii) alignment of country partnership strategies with MDGs will be assessed through case studies, involving interviews and document analysis, probing how ADB's support for MDGs is negotiated at the country level, vis-à-vis country demand, capacity, national strategies, and ADB strategy, resources, and modalities;<sup>13</sup> and (iii) effectiveness of ADB's support for MDGs will

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<sup>13</sup> Major sources of information will be (i) the CPS, (ii) the country program team, (iii) key government officials from ADB's main counterpart ministry, planning and development, education, environment, health, and water and sanitation, and iv) other development partners.

be derived from CAPEs, CPS final reviews and some validations of these, and PCR/TCR ratings (and PPERs and PVRs where available) for interventions directly addressing MDGs.

17. The SES will include five case studies, which were chosen as a representative sample from ADB's five regional departments and three country classifications. Lao PDR and Kyrgyz (ADF-only); Papua New Guinea and Mongolia (OCR with ADF), and India (OCR-only). The case studies will form an integral part of the SES, with on-the-ground accounts of the opportunities and constraints involved in supporting MDG attainment at the country level. In addition, an econometric analysis on the relationship between global target setting and MDG achievement will be undertaken, as well as a literature and document review to assess emerging global development issues of particular importance post 2015 to the Asia Pacific Region.

18. The study team comprises a team leader/senior evaluation specialist who has her full time available for the study over the next 6 months, a principal evaluation specialist with 3 months equivalent time available for support regarding the environmental sustainability MDG, a principal evaluation specialist with 2 months equivalent for time for the income MDG, and a national officer with a 3 month equivalent availability. The study will furthermore be supported by 7 person-months of international consultants, and about 6 person-months of research analysts for background and statistical research. Consultant TORs are in Appendix 2.

## **5. Coordination of the SES with Internal and External Stakeholders**

19. The study will be coordinated internally with staff from SPD, RSDD, all regional departments and PSOD, in particular with those responsible for monitoring and positioning ADB's support for MDGs. At the operational level, the study will aim to work through focal points in the five regional departments. Externally, the study will consult with select international organizations, primarily UNESCAP, UNDP, the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; particularly about support for MDGs in the post 2015 era. IED plans to involve two external peer reviewers in order to obtain a view on the methodological soundness of the assessment and the contextualization and implications of the findings.

## **6. Limitations**

20. Since there are numerous factors and actors affecting any country's progression or regression vis-à-vis the MDGs, the study will not attempt to quantify ADB's contribution to MDG attainment in the region.

## **7. Schedule and Resource Requirements**

21. The initial phase of the study includes a review of background literature on MDGs, ADB corporate and sector strategies, a detailed portfolio analysis of ADB's support for MDG attainment (loans, grants, and TAs), key informant interviews, and development and implementation of questionnaires for resident missions, government counterparts, and development partners. .

22. Phase two will be undertaken from June to August 2012. It will include a detailed analysis of CPSs, 5 country case studies, and conduct of questionnaires.

23. The final phase will consist of document preparation, peer reviews (internal and external), interdepartmental circulation, meetings with concerned departments, editing, and approval by Director General, IED.

24. The schedule for the SES is as follows:

Recruitment of consultants	June 2012
Country case studies	July-Aug 2012
Draft for internal peer review	II October 2012
Draft for external peer review and interdepartmental review	I November 2012
Draft for editor	I December 2012
DG approval	IV December 2012

### **8. Knowledge Dissemination Plan**

25. After approval by the Director General, IED, this Evaluation Approach Paper and SES report will be made available as public documents on the ADB website. The key findings and lessons of the study will be summarized and distributed as an IED publication, entitled "Learning Lessons", available on the IED website. As well, the SES will be the topic of an Insight Thursday Discussion in the Knowledge Hub, open to all ADB staff.

Appendixes: 1. Evaluation Framework  
2. Consultant Terms of Reference

## EVALUATION CRITERIA, QUESTIONS, AND SUMMARY METHODOLOGY

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation questions	Required information and sources	Methods of collection
<u>Relevance</u>	To what extent has ADB aligned its corporate strategies with the MDG agenda? How can ADB improve this alignment, also in light of emerging issues in the post 2015 scenario?	PRS I LTSF I MTS I PRS II MTS II LTSF II ADB Results Framework, DEfRs Key informants from SPD and RSDD	Document analysis  Key informant discussions
<u>Responsiveness</u> (Efficiency of formulation and implementation)	To what extent does ADB country programming focus on MDG attainment? How can ADB adjust its programming and partnerships to be more responsive to MDG needs, in light of Strategy 2020?  Has ADB forged effective partnerships for addressing MDGs in non-core areas?	Sample of Country Partnership Strategies Sample of National Poverty Reduction Strategies Key informants from DMC governments Key informants from other donors Key informants from ADB	Case Studies  Key informant discussions  Document Analysis
<u>Results</u> (Effectiveness in achieving program objectives and initial outcomes)	How effective were ADB's targeted MDG interventions, in terms of results and sustainability? How can ADB ensure its MDG interventions achieve greater development effectiveness?	ADB's Project Classification database. PCRs/TCRs and PVRs/TCRs CSPs and CAPEs	Portfolio review Statistical Analysis
<u>Going Forward</u>	<b><u>High-level Messages</u></b>  <b>Do targets matter? Did countries improve more than they would have if they had not subscribed to the MDGs?</b> An econometric study will be undertaken, to determine whether targets make a lot or a little difference in Asia, and under what circumstances. Has target setting improved national initiatives and development outcomes on the ground? Questions about the usefulness of target setting currently form part of the debate about the architecture of aid post-2015. A parallel study could feed into the debate, as well as provide useful findings for this SES.  <b>Which of the emerging issues for the post-2015 era</b>		Separate study

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation questions	Required information and sources	Methods of collection
	<p><b>are particularly relevant for the Asia-Pacific Region and ADB?</b> A background study will be commissioned to feed into the forward perspective of the SES. In particular, since the SES will have a special focus on aspects of MDG 7 (environmental sustainability), the background study will consider how the findings from the SES can inform an Asian perspective on the emerging Sustainable Development Goals.</p>		

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CAPE = country assistance program evaluation, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, DEfR = Development Effectiveness Review, LTSF = long-term strategic framework, MDG = millennium development goal, MTS = medium-term strategy, PCR = project completion report, PRS = poverty reduction strategy, PVR = project validation report, RSDD = Regional and Sustainable Development Department, SES = Special Evaluation Study, SPD = Strategy and Policy Department, TCR = technical assistance completion report.

## RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

1. A **Poverty/Social Development Specialist (international)** is required for a total of 2.5 person-months (intermittently), for desk study in ADB HQ Manila and partly from home base, and two country case studies in Kyrgyz and Lao People's Democratic Republic. Under the guidance of the team leader, the specialist will perform the following tasks:

- (i) Indicate various trends or patterns in ADB support for MDG attainment from the data sets produced by the national consultants on ADB's lending and non-lending portfolio since 2001 (if classification system permits, if not 2004).
- (ii) Provide an analysis of these trends pertaining to country, country classification, region, financial resources, staff resources, effectiveness, and development results.
- (iii) Analyze the results of questionnaires for key counterparts in SPD, RSDD, ERD, and operational departments to substantiate the above analysis.
- (iv) Analyze qualitative questionnaires for ADB country programming teams to assess alignment of ADB's CPS with national poverty reduction strategies and country plans for MDG attainment, demand for MDG support, and capacity for implementation.
- (v) Analyze qualitative questionnaires for DMC representatives to assess alignment of ADB's CPS with national poverty reduction strategies and country plans for MDG attainment, demand for MDG support, and capacity for implementation.
- (vi) Conduct two country case studies (Kyrgyz and Lao PDR), using interviews with key government officials, ADB resident mission staff, and other donors to probe country progress in MDGs, constraints and opportunities, and the extent to which CPSs and ADB's country portfolio are aligned with country requirements for attaining MDGs.
- (vii) Prepare a report on the findings from desk review, interviewing, country case studies, and portfolio analysis.

2. A **Political Economist/Development Specialist (international)** is required for a total of 1 person-month (intermittently) from home base. Under the guidance of the team leader, the specialist will perform the following tasks:

- (i) Conduct a review of literature on the post MDG development agenda
- (ii) Conduct the same review of literature focusing on the Asia Pacific region
- (iii) Determine which of the emerging issues for the post-2015 era are particularly relevant for the Asia-Pacific region, and sub-regions
- (iv) In particular, examine the impact of rising inequality in Asia, in terms of social tensions and reduced impact on poverty reduction.

- (v) In light of ADB's Strategy 2020, determine whether ADB is well-positioned to respond to emerging issues post-2015
- (vi) Indicate how ADB can maintain its focus on MDGs, particularly lagging indicators, in the post MDG environment.
- (vii) Indicate how relevant the SDGs are for Asia, to what extent they incorporate the MDG agenda, and how ADB can improve its positioning to respond to future SDGs
- (viii) Compile a report with findings that would feed into the forward perspective of the SES.

3. A **Research Associate - Project databases (national)** is required for 2 person-months (intermittently), primarily for desk study, based in ADB HQ Manila. The specialist will perform the following tasks:

- (i) Using ADB's project classification system, develop tables of ADB's targeted support for MDG attainment, and disaggregate data by country, country classification, sector, modality, etc. particularly for TA
- (ii) Assist the team leader in administering questionnaires for key counterparts in SPD, RSDD, ERD, and operational departments.
- (iii) Assist the team leader in administering an interview questionnaire for government counterparts from a broad range of DMCs.
- (iv) Assist with the preparation of a report on the review and analysis of portfolio, and questionnaires.

4. An **Environmental Specialist (international)** will be assigned for two person-months (intermittently) between May and July 2012. The specialist will conduct an analytical review at the corporate, country and project level support extended to DMCs, with primary focus on ADB's operations in five key sectors—agriculture and natural resources, energy, multi-sector, transport and communication, and water supply and sanitation. The tasks also include a critical analysis of ADB's corporate strategic positioning in relation to international commitment and response through the loan, grant and technical assistance projects and programs. In addition, the specialist will assess effectiveness of current partnerships with other agencies in assisting DMCs towards meeting MDG-7. Detailed tasks to be performed by the specialist include:

- (i) Undertake a literature review covering MDG-7 and identify reasons associated with differing levels of achievement by DMCs and highlight strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of different approaches in meeting the goal.
- (ii) Review ADB's partnership agreements and memorandum of understanding with other development partners and assess their relevance and effectiveness in promoting attainment of MDG-7 by DMCs.
- (iii) Review various environmental initiatives (including climate change) and funding mechanisms implemented by ADB and assess their relevance and effectiveness in ensuring environmental sustainability in DMCs.

- (iv) Assess the extent to which ADB's corporate goals are consistent with MDG-7 agenda and MDG-7 goal is internalized into ADB operations at the country, sector and project levels.
- (v) Review the portfolio analysis conducted by the evaluation team and provide needed support for additional extended analysis, if required.
- (vi) Assess DMCs' capacity in addressing MDG-7 agenda and identify areas of improvements in the future using the country performance assessments in environmental management, and IED evaluation findings on ADB's support for capacity development in developing member countries.
- (vii) Based on the literature survey and evaluation findings, identify areas missed out or not adequately covered by ADB in assisting DMCs in their attainment of MDG-7.
- (viii) Identify lessons, issues and recommendations for ADB in assisting DMCs in ensuring MDG-7 achievement.
- (ix) Undertake any other tasks assigned by the evaluation team pertaining to MDG-7.

5. **A Research Associate - Environmental (national)** is required for an analysis at the corporate, country and project levels based on an in-depth review of data, documents, reports and other available materials pertaining to MDG-7 within and outside ADB. The assignment will require 2 person-months of intermittent inputs. Specific tasks of the specialist will include, among others, the following:

- (i) Review, analyze and synthesize the relevance of ADB's commitment for supporting MDG-7 based on ADB's Long-Term Strategic Frameworks (including Strategy 2020), different policies and guidelines.
- (ii) Review, analyze and synthesize ADB's existing Country Partnership Strategies (CPSs), Country Assistance Program Evaluations (CAPEs) and other country level documents focusing on efforts made for the achievement of MDG 7 in terms of relevance, response and results at the country level.
- (iii) Review, analyze and synthesize related project documents such as Reports and Recommendations to the President (RRPs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs) and Project Performance Evaluation Reports (PPERs) focusing on efforts made for the achievement of MDG-7 at the project level in terms of relevance, response and results;
- (iv) Review, analyze and synthesize technical assistance completion reports (TCRs), selected knowledge products and other relevant documents pertaining to MDG-7 and prepare a write up focusing on capacity building at different levels stemming from ADB's support.
- (v) Accomplish other related work as assigned by the designated Evaluation Specialist.

6. **A Health Economist (national)** is required for 2 person-months (intermittently) to be based in ADB HQ Manila. The specialist will examine the relevance, responsiveness, results from, and sustainability of ADB's interventions in the health sector to assess their contribution to MDGs 3 to 6. The specialist will be expected to perform the following tasks:

- (i) Review the changes in the strategic approach of ADB on the health sector particularly in countries with poor health outcomes with a special focus on countries selected for case studies.
- (ii) Carry out a portfolio analysis of health sector assistance ADB provided from 2001–2010 and analyze any changes in nature and composition of assistance and its success rate. To carry out this task, the specialist will depend on relevant loan documents, project completion reports and related validations and evaluations of IED.
- (iii) Assess ADB's efforts to combat HIV/AIDS through its non-health sector investment (such as in the transport sector and regional cooperation projects). Examine how well ADB's investments in HIV/AIDS and those on health related regional public goods integrated with more established ongoing health programs in the relevant areas.
- (iv) For the 5 country case studies, assess how ADB:
  - (a) managed its portfolio of health sector investments to assess its responsiveness, results and sustainability based on a review of evaluations, including project completion reports;
  - (b) coordinated its interventions in health sector and those in water supply and sanitation with other donors active in the health sector to attract complementary investments to enhance the outcome of its own investments;
  - (c) investments in the health sector performed to provide equitable access to the poor and women;
  - (d) conducted its policy dialogue with the government as part of its public resource management operations to the access, equity, efficiency, and sustainability of health sector spending;
  - (e) coordinated its policy dialogue/reforms with other established donors in the health sector to develop selective and focused partnerships with specialized institutions to promote health outcomes from its infrastructure investments; and
  - (f) mobilized co-financing/parallel financing to supplement its interventions (which are provided mainly in the form of technical assistance) in HIV/AIDS.
- (v) Provide a mid-term report after 1 month of engagement and a draft final report (not exceeding 25 pages of text including an executive summary but excluding appendices) towards end of assignment. Revise the draft final report to incorporate comments. Discuss the structure and length of the report at the inception stage.

7. An **Education Economist (international)** is required for a period of 1.5 person-months (intermittently), for desk review, interviews to be based in ADB HQ Manila, and two country case studies. The specialist will examine the relevance, responsiveness, and effectiveness of ADB's interventions in the education sector to assess their contribution to MDGs 2 and 3. The specialist will be expected to perform the following tasks:

- (i) Review the changes in the strategic approach of ADB in the education sector particularly in countries with poor education outcomes.
- (ii) Carry out a portfolio analysis of education sector support provided by ADB from 2001–2010, and analyze any changes in nature and composition of assistance and its success rate. To carry out this task, the specialist will depend on relevant loan documents, CPSs, project completion reports and related validations and evaluations of IED.
- (iii) For the case studies, assess how ADB:
  - (a) managed its portfolio of education sector investments to assess its responsiveness, results and sustainability based on a review of evaluations, including project completion reports;
  - (b) coordinated its interventions in the education sector with other donors active in the sector to attract complementary investments to enhance the outcome of its own investments;
  - (c) investments in the education sector performed to provide equitable access to the poor and women; and
  - (d) conducted its policy dialogue with the government as part of its public resource management operations to improve the sustainability of education sector spending.

8. An **Econometrician (international)** is required to provide analytical and econometric support to the team carrying out the special evaluation study on the MDGs. The specialist will carry out econometric and statistical analysis, of the pattern of progress in achieving MDGs in the developing member countries of ADB. The work will encompass (i) developing an appropriate and valid analytical model to capture the theory of change relating to MDGs, (ii) empirically estimating the model to assess if the promulgation of the MDGs in 2001 made any difference to accelerate the process, and (iii) make an attempt to identify the factors successful adoption of MDGs. Total inputs required is 1.5 person-months (intermittent) to be based in ADB HQ Manila. The specialist is expected to undertake, among others, the following tasks:

- (i) In consultation with the evaluation team and other specialists in ADB identify an appropriate set of indicators for all eight MDGs for which reliable data are available from 1990 to 2010 (or latest available). Collect the data for the selected indicators for all ADB developing member countries.
- (ii) Analyze the pattern of achievement of MDGs in countries at different stages of development.
- (iii) Develop appropriate and valid econometric models to analyze the trends in MDG indicators since the early 1990s in countries at different stages of development.
- (iv) Devise appropriate statistical tests to examine is there was in statistically significant change in the level and growth of progress in MDG achievement after the promulgation of the millennium declaration in 2001.
- (v) In consultation with relevant specialists and the evaluation team, develop a suitable analytical model of change for different MDG's and econometrically find

proximate determinants of achievement/non-achievement of MDGs in different types of countries (fiscal space, quality of governance, economic growth, structural features, etc).

9. **Output/Reporting Requirements.** The specialist will report to the team leader of the MDG evaluation team. The expected outputs are: (i) develop the database, (ii) carry out consultations and statistical analysis as required, and (iii) prepare a paper based on the analysis, and (iv) advise the team on statistical analysis as required.