



HLSP – Experience in Monitoring and Evaluation

HLSP's M&E expertise encompasses monitoring and evaluation of policies, instruments, national programmes and global initiatives.

Recent years have seen an increasing pressure on the development community to demonstrate added value and a shift to results orientated aid management. Coupled with new aid instruments such as Sector Wide approaches (SWAs), Sector Support and Budget Support, and Global Public Policies and Programmes, this has led to a demand for new tools and solutions in M&E.

HLSP is proactively addressing these challenges. It is working with its diverse clientele on designing and implementing M&E systems, as well as carrying out evaluations, moving beyond an emphasis on inputs and outputs to a greater focus on outcomes and impact at national, regional and global level.

HLSP Ltd

HLSP Ltd is an international professional services firm specialising in the health sector in both the UK and worldwide. Working with international agencies and national governments, HLSP strives to advance health systems, reduce poverty, improve health outcomes and combat HIV and AIDS through long-term sustainable solutions.

Internationally we work in partnership with governments, bi-lateral agencies such as the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), multi-lateral agencies such as the Development Banks, the European Union, and the World Bank, United Nations Agencies, Global Health Partnerships and private sector organisations.

The principal components of HLSP are:

- HLSP Limited providing client focussed technical services, consulting and project management, including programme design, monitoring and evaluation.
- The HLSP Institute which builds on HLSP experience and expertise in health and AIDS policy and practice, health systems and aid management to inform debate and policy on global health issues.

HLSP manages the contract for DFID's Health Resource Centre (HRC). The HRC provides access to technical assistance and information in support of pro-poor health policies as well as health systems, service delivery and public health topics and programmes.

Design and Development of Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

Consultancy to Design a Framework for Evaluation of the United Kingdom Government's Strategy for Tackling HIV and AIDS in the Developing World; DFID's Evaluation Department (EvD) commissioned a design team from HLSP to develop the framework for the 2006 Evaluation of the United Kingdom (UK) Government's policies and strategies for tackling HIV and AIDS in developing countries and their implementation.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/consultations/aids-evaluation-design.pdf>

Support to the Monitoring and Evaluation Finance Audit Committee of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM); on behalf of DFID. HLSP consultants participated in the working group that developed a framework for GFATM's approach to monitoring and evaluation.

Sustainability of GFATM; Contribution to the framework for measuring the Global Fund's progress towards achieving its purpose and adhering to its core principles. The team focused particularly on the issues of partnerships and sustainability to develop a comprehensive performance measurement framework including indicators.

Preparation of Proposals for a Joint Review of Progress to Deliver the Kenya AIDS Strategy; the objective of the mission was to work with the National AIDS Control Council (NACC) and key stakeholders to design and plan a Joint Review of the HIV/AIDS programme in Kenya, including financial and activity based monitoring and evaluation activities. On behalf of the NACC, HLSP consultants met with relevant stakeholders to discuss both the principles of such a review, the form it might take and the processes and preparation needed to ensure its success, culminating in the first Joint Annual Programme Review (JAPR) conference.

Completion of Joint Action Plan for HIV/AIDS (2002-2003/HSRC) for Myanmar; design mission for DFID support to the HIV/AIDS programme under the UN framework. Support was provided to the completion of the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) for the joint action plan for HIV/AIDS (2003-2005), and to develop draft operational guidelines for the Fund for HIV/AIDS Myanmar (FHAM) as one of the modalities for joint funding. Consultants supported design of an integrated M&E system, results framework and log frame.

Development of a Monitoring System for the Health Commodities Project (HCP), Nigeria; design and develop HCP M&E policy, systems and procedures; identify and define the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for HCP with reference to indicators outlined in the project log frame; quantify KPIs

where ever feasible to ensure reliable performance measurement and impact evaluation; review existing M&E systems and assess whether these systems meet HCP M&E requirements.

Consultancy to Design an Evaluation Framework for the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI); designed an evaluation framework that took into account key stakeholders views that both inform and define issues, questions and methodology regarding the evaluation of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization in its first phase of activity.

Project and Programme Monitoring and Evaluation

Assessment of the Child Development Project (CDP), Yemen; the Child Development Project is a tripartite partnership between the Government of Yemen, UNICEF and the World Bank with a total budget of US\$ 45, 3 million. It is the largest collaboration between UNICEF and the World Bank to date. It is a five year project that will end in December 2005. It aimed at improving the basic social services for women and children in 30 districts in nine governorates selected on the basis of social deprivation. The assessment of this multi sector programme covered all CDP components: project management, community readiness, health, nutrition, education and early childhood development and included field visits to three governorates.

http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Main_Report_Yemen_CDP_08112005.pdf

Mid-Term Program Assessment of the African Youth Alliance Programme (AYA); reviewed and assessed the performance of the AYA programme. The AYA programme involved a set of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) implementing agencies and the evaluation made recommendations for improving the way partners worked together and how this affected the programme's impact. The purpose of the programme is to reduce the incidence and spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections and improve adolescent reproductive health overall. The review included visits to Botswana, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda.

Mid-Term Review of the European Commission Regional Malaria Programme; a multi-country review conducted in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. A team of three undertook a mid term review of the EC's support to the regional malaria programme in these three countries. It made recommendations regarding the programme's future orientation and changes in budgetary allocations.

Review of Mildmay; Mildmay is a Ugandan NGO providing palliative care for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA); training in care for health workers, non-health workers, PLWA and their families, and education/advocacy for policy makers. The study involved an Output to Purpose Review (OPR) and analysis of the institutional linkages with government and NGO stakeholders, and a review of functions, practises and protocols of Mildmay, the progress achieved and recommendations for the future.

Output to Purpose Review (OPR) of the Zambia Health and Population Sector Aid Programme; the review involved: assessing the actual and potential impact of the project within national sectoral policy and strategies; recommending strategies and a timetable for future development of the programme; assessing whether resources were being used cost-effectively; assessing how effective project management arrangements had been and if there were areas for improvement; and assessing the need to revise the project documents including the log frame. Key participant interviews included Ministry of Health (MoH), the Central Board of Health, donor agencies, NGOs and project management groups among others.

Review of DFID support to the sexual and reproductive health programme, Malawi; participation in a review that entailed a scored mid-project review for each of the three DFID supported programmes in reproductive health. This included an NGO programme of Banja La Mtsogolo, which is the largest reproductive health service provider in Malawi.

Evaluation of UNICEF's Angola Programme to reduce maternal and Child Mortality; the objective of this evaluation commissioned by DFID was to review UNICEF's ongoing 4-years programme for the reduction of maternal and child mortality, and to evaluation its progress, impact, cost-effectiveness and prospects.

Final Evaluation of the China-UK HAPAC Project; the purpose of the HAPAC project was to establish successful HIV/AIDS prevention and care intervention models that the Government of China would consider worthy of replicating on a large scale. The review included site visits in five project counties in two provinces. The team comprised European and Chinese consultants and two beneficiaries from communities. The evaluation proved that it is possible to implement low cost HIV/AIDS prevention interventions on a large scale in China that are effective in changing the behaviors that put certain people at risk of HIV/AIDS.

Country Programme Evaluation of Danish Assistance, Uganda; an HLSP consultant carried out a review of Danish support to the health sector and to HIV/AIDS, as part of a major evaluation study for the Danish Government. The evaluation looked at the Danish assistance to Uganda over a period from 1987-2005 to assess its effectiveness and relevance to the changing country context and emerging trends in aid. The health sector formed a major part of the Uganda Country Programme and the evaluation looked at the way that different phases of the programme influenced development of the sector.

[http://www.mokoro.co.uk/Danida-reports/DUE-TP3-Health\(final\).pdf](http://www.mokoro.co.uk/Danida-reports/DUE-TP3-Health(final).pdf)

Mid-term Evaluation of EuropeAid Increasing the Relevance and Effectiveness of HIV/AIDS Prevention & Care among Youth, Cambodia; this evaluation had the objectives to (1) assess progress, constraints, strength and weaknesses of the project, (2) assess if the project meets the objectives of the 2002 EuropeAid Programme to combat poverty-related diseases in the developing countries, (3) assess if the project contributes to the Cambodia HIV/AIDS prevention and care programme and (4) provide project management information to enhance implementation effectiveness.

Sector and Sector Programme Evaluations

Study on the role of UNFPA in SWAp; this study examined the role of UNFPA at country level where there are SWAps. The purpose was to identify success factors and constraints UNFPA encountered in the development and implementation of the SWAp and issues/constraints to ensuring that reproductive health and gender issues considered in sector programmes. It also looked at the extent to which existing UNFPA policies and procedures facilitate or impede effective participation of Country Offices in the SWAp. The study also identified best practices, frequently asked questions and specific learning and training needs of Country Office and Country support team staff. HLSP has used lessons learned as case studies to develop a Distance Learning module on SWAps for UNFPA staff.

Analysis of SWAp processes within the framework of Human Rights Approach to Programming in UNICEF's Eastern and Southern Africa Region; HLSP was contracted to advise on orientation and capacity building of UNICEF country staff to enable fuller participation in SWAps, taking on board actual and potential involvement in the preparation of PRSPs, Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs) and other relevant instruments, as well as the development and role of UN Development Assistance Frameworks. Detailed case studies were developed to investigate and analyse UNICEF's participation in development, implementation and monitoring of SWAps.

Taking the health SWAp to the next level, Mozambique; Mozambique's health SWAp has been hailed as one of the most successful health sector partnerships in Africa. Yet, government and external partners felt the need to review its functioning structures and mechanisms and prepare it for the challenges ahead. This HLSP consultancy aimed at facilitating this process and delivered a revised TOR for the health SWAp.

Triennial reviews of six DFID Knowledge Programmes in Health; reviews of six out of 14 health knowledge programmes; Principle contract holders included the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and Institute of Child Health. All of whom had a range of UK-based and developing-country partners. Research/policy areas included tuberculosis, AIDS, health systems and perinatal care. The reviews concentrated on the probability that the programmes would achieve their outputs (generation of new knowledge, dissemination, and research capacity building) and their purpose-level objectives (broadly, policy having been influenced). The main recommendations encouraged partnership-building in order to increase the effectiveness of policy influence.

Midterm and Final Evaluations of the multi-donor health sector reform programme in Cambodia; Provision of technical support to the design of the M&E strategy for the new National Health Strategy in Cambodia; the study is the basis for a sector programme.

Joint Annual Review (JAR) of Health SWAp in Ghana; HLSP consultants participated in the JAR, looking specifically at the plans and progress on the development of a national health insurance scheme. The consultants identified issues that needed to be addressed and the steps required to take forward the insurance proposals.

Mid-term Review of Mozambique's Health Sector Strategy 2001- 2010; this was the review of Mozambique's health sector strategy, which was forming the basis of the SWAp; conducted 5 years after its launch, the review provided recommendations for improved government ownership and programme effectiveness.

Annual Programme Review of the Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Programme (HNPS), Bangladesh; the HNPS is the largest health sector programme in the world, with over \$1.3 billion in its budget of which over \$750 million are in pooled financing. The Annual Programme Review is the main management instrument to regularly evaluate progress against the results framework. A team of 10 consultants reviewed the progress on implementation, current situation, problems and challenges and provided relevant recommendations.

Addressing Off-Track Health MDGs in Rwanda: Progress, Gaps, Challenges and Opportunities; this assignment required the consultants to monitor progress against MDGs made by the Rwandan health sector in recent years. It showed that progress was generally good but pointed to inconsistencies in data collection methodologies for gathering information on some MDGs. The study also attempted to provide an interpretation of what the results meant for the development partners, including DFID Rwanda.

Evaluation of the Spanish Cooperation in Health in Mozambique; Evaluate Spain's role in Mozambique's institutional health system and the impact of the health projects managed by Spanish Non Government Organisations (NGO). This evaluation has to point out the strength and weakness of the Spanish Health Cooperation, distinguish the function and contribution of the distinct actors of the Spanish Health Cooperation in Mozambique, recommend actions regarding budget and sector support, and establish the next steps to take in the country for this sector. Commissioned by the Spanish Development Cooperation (AECI).

Thematic Evaluations

Joint mid-term review of the Ethiopia national multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS; HLSP provided external leadership and coordination of a joint donor review of the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS prevention and control. The review assessed institutional arrangements and enabling environment for the national response and considered the following key areas related to implementation: capacity building, Information – Education - Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC), community participation (civil society, community based organisations (CBOs) and associations), participation of different government sectors, donor involvement, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, gender analysis, and service delivery.

Support to the National AIDS Council, Malawi; undertook reviews of the various components of the draft NAC work plan and framework for HIV/AIDS in Malawi. This involved review and assessment (desk based) of the feasibility of the Malawi National AIDS Council plan and national strategic framework.

Evaluation of EuropeAid – Increasing the Relevance & Effectiveness of HIV/AIDS Prevention & Care among Youth in Cambodia; this mid-term evaluation had the objectives to assess progress, constraints, strength and weakness, to assess if the project meets the objectives of the 2002 EuropeAid “Programme to combat poverty-related diseases in the developing countries”, to assess if the project contributes to Cambodia HIV/AIDS prevention & care programme and to provide project management with information to enhance implementation effectiveness.

Evaluation of the HIV/AIDS policy of Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI) in Uganda; Review the clients support strategy on HIV/AIDS care and taking into account the changing context, both local and global. Identification of the key issues that the client needs to consider when determining the strategic direction of its future HIV/AIDS policy and in particular its response at programme country level were analysed.

Review of Reproductive Health Commodity Security (RHCS) - Country Case Studies and Synthesis: Cambodia, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia; Secure and sustained access to quality and affordable commodity supplies is a critical driver of reproductive and sexual health, as it is for child health and communicable disease treatment and prevention. The report synthesises findings from four country level studies, provides an analysis of the key factors that influence the financing, procurement, forecasting, and supply of reproductive commodities, including how national and international agents interface and co-ordinate their activities. The report offers lessons learnt and recommendations relevant to national actors in similar settings, as well as country level perspectives on various proposals made in 2005 for strengthening RHCS at the global level.

http://www.dfidhealthrc.org/publications/srh/RHCS%20synthesis_Mar06_final.pdf

Aid Instrument Evaluations

Supplementary Note on Forms of Agreements between UNICEF and the World Bank; the note analyses different types of cooperation between WB and UNICEF i.e. agreements between the WB and UNICEF, between UNICEF and the government of a WB recipient country, or between the WB and a government, where UNICEF is a government partner through a tripartite agreement. The note analyses existing forms of cooperation between the two organisations, for example the Multi-Country Programme for Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP), and includes a case assessment of the Child Development Project (CDP) in Yemen and the IDEAL Project in Bangladesh.

Evaluation of the Netherlands Co-Financing Programme; Health Programme of Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation (ICCO), Plan Netherlands and Cordaid, commissioned by the three Co-financing Agencies (CFAs). This was to gain better insight into the contribution of the CFAs and their partner organisations to improvements to sustainable use of, access to and control over health related services for the poorer sections of the population. It also includes lessons learnt from best practise and an impact assessment of demonstrable and attributable changes in people's health and poverty status. This evaluation contributes to a wider, ongoing Co-Financing Programme evaluation (2003 – 2006) with studies on six other themes.

<http://www.icco.nl/documents/pdf/Healthrapport.pdf>

Impact of Public-Private Partnerships Addressing Access to Pharmaceuticals in Selected Low and Middle Income Countries; IPPPH Study (Initiative on Public-Private Partnerships for Health) Assessment of the health and health systems impact of public-private partnerships (PPPs) for improving access to pharmaceuticals; this multi-country assessment was based on four case studies. Its purpose was to examine issues of ownership, integration, coordination, implementation and impact. Further questions included whether the availability of free or discounted drugs distorts decisions on priorities or prices, and the feasibility and sustainability of taking such initiatives to scale.

<http://www.hlspinstitute.org/files/page/16942/IPPPH-Synthesis.pdf>

Potential of a Voucher System to Improve Health Services & Control Sexually Transmittable Diseases (STD's), Nicaragua; a three year project to improve access to health services for female sex workers. HLSP assessed the medium term impact of the scheme on the prevalence of STDs and the cost and quality of health services delivered by participating providers, and document conditions and prerequisites for a successful voucher scheme. The project achieved a 70% reduction in the incidence of gonorrhoea in 18 months.

Analysis of Donor's Role in Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) Monitoring; based on a review of donor experiences in PRS monitoring, these two papers (document analysis and discussion and recommendations) sought to assess the current position and to provide some guidance as to possible ways forward; the papers were based on work contracted by the Poverty Reduction Group of the World Bank, and their findings are integrated in recent WB publications on poverty reduction strategies.

http://www.hlspinstitute.org/files/project/128177/WB_PRSP_note_061.pdf;

http://www.hlspinstitute.org/files/project/128177/Lucas_Zabel_Recommendations1.pdf

Review of GAVI's Investment Case Approach; the purpose of this review was to assess what could be learned from GAVI's global policy decision making process for investment case development. The reviewers were asked to make recommendations about the use of the Investment Case (IC) approach for future global investment decisions at GAVI by assessing their guidelines and value to decision-making; in addition to estimating the cost of developing a 'typical' investment case; assessing the terms of reference of the Independent Review Committee (IRC), the questions addressed by IRC members and the importance of their presentation to the Board for decision-making purposes.

Review of the UNAIDS Programme Acceleration Funds (PAF); undertaking a review of the UNAIDS-administrated Programme Acceleration Funds (PAF) – a small grants funding mechanism to stimulate joint planning and action by and through the UN system in priority areas that support the scaling up of effective national responses to HIV and AIDS. Findings from the review were used to refine guidelines and processes for the administration and management of PAF.

The review of progress on the implementation of the recommendations of the Global Task Team (GTT); assessment of progress made on the implementation of key recommendations made by the Global Task Team (GTT) – specifically progress made on enhancing the provision of technical support by the UN system and international partners in support of national AIDS response and improving harmonization and alignment efforts by international partners to rationalise and simplify the management of development funding by national counterparts. Recommendations were made to improve implementation in these areas.

Evaluation of the BACKUP Initiative of GTZ; the purpose of the evaluation was to carry out an external assessment of the concept, management and effectiveness of technical support provided through the BACKUP initiative. The evaluation was comprised of three components, reviewing (1) the initiatives' response to country level technical support requirements; (2) value added generated by the initiative partnerships with multilateral agencies to the development of a sustainable technical support model and (3) the extent to which the in-kind contribution through BACKUP added value to the general German contribution to global financing mechanisms. The evaluation found that the initiative, though only two years old, has already made significant progress towards achieving its planned results.

<http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-backup-evaluation-report-annex-4.pdf>

Evaluation of Global Initiatives

WHO "3 by 5" Evaluation; An independent multinational Programme Evaluation of the WHO global initiative to provide access to antiretroviral treatment for 3 million people in low and middle-income countries by the end of 2005. The evaluation included assessments in 6 countries and a series of sub-contracted technical 'focus studies'.

Assessment of Principal Recipients' M&E activities under the GFATM Initiative, Mali; this assignment reviewed the M&E activities under GFATM funded projects – "Extension of the integrated Prevention and Care Networks for STI/HIV/AIDS in Bamako and in the eight regional capitals of Mali" and "Strengthening the Case Management of Tuberculosis according to the DOTS Strategy" in Mali.

Roll Back Malaria Programme (RBM) Review; a consultancy team was assembled to assess progress to date and review internal findings on the RBM. Missions took place to Geneva, New York and Washington to speak with UN and donor agencies as well as country visits to Cambodia, Cameroon and Tanzania. The review made a number of recommendations on the way forward for RBM, including institutional arrangements, resource mobilisation, country focused implementation and communications issues.

http://www.rbm.who.int/cmuc_upload/0/000/015/905/ee_toc.htm

Evaluation of the Polio Eradication Initiative (PEI); DFID commissioned a review of the PEI to assess the internal evaluation produced by World Health Organisation (WHO) and review and make recommendations on DFID's contribution. This evaluation included country visits to Kenya and India, visits to regional WHO offices and consultation with many other stakeholders.

Mid term review of Microbicides Development Programme (MDP); MDP is a partnership to develop vaginal microbicides for the prevention of HIV transmission. The central goal of the Partnership is to complete a phase III trial of candidate microbicides in Africa. Addressing the 'access pathway' (regulatory and preparedness steps needed in order to bring an effective product to market) and social development issues are important elements of the programme's design. The review focused on the managerial and institutional aspects of the programme's complex multi-centre design, needed in order to deliver the necessarily demanding clinical research protocol targets and internationally recognised benchmarks, as set out in the logical framework.

Evaluation of Taking Action - DFID's Global Strategy on HIV/AIDS in the Developing World; DFID's Evaluation Department (EvD) commissioned this interim evaluation of Taking Action; as part of it, EvD selected seven countries as case studies, including China, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, India, Russia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The country case study (CCS) of China was done by a two-person team of HLSP, accompanied by DFID's Health Adviser for Ethiopia. All of the country case studies answered a set of questions taken from the interim evaluation design paper. Results from the interim evaluation of Taking Action provided DFID with recommendations on improving implementation and monitoring of the strategy, measures and indicators of success for the final evaluation of Taking Action in 2008/9.

Evaluation of GAVI's initial efforts to accelerate the introduction of new vaccines including the Accelerated Development and Introduction Plans (ADIPs), the Hib Initiative (HI); the purpose of the study was to support the GAVI Alliance in assessing the impact and benefit of the ADIPs and Hib Initiative. The intention was to use the findings to inform decisions about support for development and introduction of new vaccines in the future. The study focused to elaborate on the degree to which the ADIPs and HI have met the needs of industry, donors and countries, and in how far they fulfilled the following two strategic objectives of GAVI: To provide information to make evidence based decisions and to increase access to affordable, sustainable vaccines for the world's poorest countries.

Evaluation of International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease Activities; HLSP has reviewed the strategies and operations of the Union from 1992 to 2005 and has undertaken a comparative financial evaluation of the central and regional activities of the Union detailed in the strategic plan. HLSP has used a combination of desk review, interviews and electronic questionnaires to retrieve a broad range of views and data.

Independent Review of the Global Task Team; assessing progress made on the implementation of key recommendations made by the Global Task Team (GTT) on improving coordination among multilateral institutions and international donors. The aim of the review is to gauge the progress made on enhancing the provision of technical support by the UN system and international partners in support of national AIDS response and improving harmonization and alignment efforts by international partners to rationalise and simplify the management of development funding by national counterparts.

Process and Performance Assessments

Independent External Evaluation of the Stop TB Partnership; assessing the performance, capacity, structure and the degree to which the functions of the Partnership foster progress at the country level. The HLSP team developed proposals to improve performance of the Stop TB Partnership in delivering its agreed roles and functions.

<http://www.hlspinstitute.org/search/?queryAll=false&query=private+public+partnership&button=search+now>

Evaluation of GAVI Financial Sustainability Planning (FSP) Process; Study evaluating the effectiveness of the GAVI (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization) FSP (Financial Sustainability Planning) approach and the tools used by the first tranche of GAVI recipient countries. The purpose of the evaluation was to assess the process of preparing an FSP, to gain insights into countries' experience and to provide recommendations on how to modify the FSP guidelines and to revise design and implementation of FSPs. It also provides recommendations to GAVI partners on communication, advocacy and analytical work.

Study of Linkages from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to Country Implementation in Health, Cambodia and Ethiopia; part of a cross-country study to investigate how the international MDGs in health are reflected in countries' Poverty Reduction Strategies, in International Financial Institutions (IFI) support via Poverty Reduction Strategy Credits and Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility support, and in the planning and implementation of Government expenditure plans and budgets. The actual experience at country level was analysed, including the extent to which the MDG targets and indicators are reflected in the national planning tools and financing instruments. The results identify key issues and future options as to how participants can support accelerated progress towards the health MDGs.

Joint evaluation of International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF); using field studies in four countries, of which HLSP conducted the country studies in Bangladesh, Uganda and Ethiopia, and carried out interviews with different stakeholder groups, document review, and a synthesis of the findings on relevance and effectiveness of IPPF in promoting sexual and reproductive health rights for poor and marginalised groups.

Evaluation of the European Non Government Organisations (NGO) for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Population and Development (EuroNGOs); on behalf of the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation HLSP undertook this evaluation analysing in how far EuroNGOs has translated the commitments of the International Conference on Population and Development into international cooperative programmes in the field of sexual and reproductive health in low-income countries.

Support for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Rwanda; analysed the degree to which Rwanda is off-track on progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals – including those related to HIV and AIDS – then advised the Government of Rwanda and development partners on the policy and programme action to take.

Pro-poor health policy-making review, China; Engaged by the Department of International Development (DFID) to conduct an independent review of the implementation of the Health Policy Support Project in China. The aim of this project is to increase the capacity of the Government of China for evidence-based, integrated, pro-poor health policy-making.

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