Example of an objectives diagram and an impact diagram in the context of a country evaluation: Tanzania

Example

These diagrams were elaborated from the European country strategy evaluation for the period 2000-2005.

Background

Check the feasibility of the objectives diagram and the impact diagram, such as suggested in the second Lot version of *diag obj_effets (12th of July 1905).doc* and defined by the Terms of reference drafted by the Evaluation Unit (*Final ToR India 2.doc*):

*The largest part of the work will consist in the analysis of all relevant key documents, including the relevant policy and programming documents, and also taking account of key documentation produced by other donors and agencies. On the basis of the information collected the evaluation team will:*

a) *Reconstruct the intervention logic of the EC’s support to the country. The reconstructed logic of the Commission’s interventions will be shaped into one or more logical diagrams of effect which must be strictly based on official texts. Prior to the elaboration of the effect diagram(s), the team will have to prioritize the stated cooperation objectives and translate these into intended effects. These intended effects will form the “boxes” of the diagram(s). Possible “holes” in the intervention logic will be indicated and filled on the basis of assumptions to be validated by the reference group. The impact diagram(s) will help to identify the main evaluation questions.***

The validation is operated during the evaluation of the strategy and co-operation between the European Commission and the Tanzanian government for the period 2000-2005.
Impact diagrams - legend

- Natural resource support
  Instrument or activity implemented by the EC at regional level
- Support to the road sector
  Instrument or activity implemented by the EC at Tanzania level
- Tanzania in regional institutions
  Change in Tanzanian institutions at national level
- Trade liberalisation
  Outputs and results (short term, direct) for targeted groups / organisations (including public authorities at regional & district level)
  Impact (longer term, possibly indirect) for targeted groups / organisations
- Expanded equitable enrolment achieved
- Improved gender equality
  Global impact at macro level
  Reference to the documents analysed (see appendix)
- …… 42
- ?
  Cause and effect assumption (often made by the evaluation team)
  Missing causal link (to date – may result from incomplete evaluator’s analysis
- MA
  Area of special interest for asking evaluation questions
Results (short term)

EC's funding and activities

Support to the road sector

Regional Integration Facilitation

Trade facilitation support

General budget support, related commitments

Support to good governance

Support to basic education

Uptake by TZ Government

Road sector reform

Harmonised and improved trade policies

PRS fully funded through Government Budget

Anti-Corruption Strategy

Public Financial Management Reform

Local Government Reform

Improved Management System at all levels

Specific impacts achieved in the 7 sectors of the PRS

Increased intra-regional trade

Integration in the world economy

Economic development

Conflict prevention

Poverty reduced

Social development

Improved gender equality

Corruption reduced

Improved service delivery

Functioning local authorities responsive to population interests

Equitable access to high quality basic education

Gender balanced access to basic education

Upate by TZ Government

Results (short term)

Increased intra-regional trade

Integration in the world economy

Economic development

Conflict prevention

Poverty reduced

Social development

Improved gender equality

Specific impacts achieved in the 7 sectors of the PRS
Common logic across sectors

1 - EC’s funding and activities
- Technical assistance and training
- Co-ordination with partners
- Budget support to Government and National agencies
- Studies and infrastructure investments
- Grants to NGOs
- Loans to private sector

2 - EC/partners relationship
- Alignment to government policies and systems
- Policy dialogue and conditionalities
- Public sector reforms
- Budgetary constraints relaxed

3 - Uptake by TZ Government
- Improved capacity
- Accountability and responsibility enhanced

4 - Paths towards poverty reduction
- Stable macroeconomic environment
- Constraints to business and trade released
- Growth of economic activities where the poor engage
- Equitable access to basic services

5 - Poverty reduction
- Expanded services whilst protecting quality