Appendix F
Technical Note on the Methodology Used in the CASCRR/CPSCRR Review

In order to assess general trends in the poverty focus of the Bank’s country strategies, this evaluation reviewed a sample of IEG’s Country Partnership Strategy Completion Report Reviews (CPSCRRs) and Country Assistance Evaluations (CAEs).

Country Partnership Strategy Completion Report Reviews

A typical CPSCRR is a desk study that discusses the relevance and implementation of the strategy (including projects and AAA) and assesses the extent to which the Bank achieved the strategic pillars and objectives within a given Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) period. Based on this assessment, it rates the overall outcome of each pillar or set of objectives. There are 105 countries that had CPSCRRs between FY2004-2013. This evaluation examined the 66 countries that had at least two CPSCRRs during this period.

To assess the information from the CPSCRRs, a data base was assembled covering basic country data, presence of poverty-related pillars and objectives, ratings of poverty related pillars, and monitoring of poverty related indicators.

A list of CPS pillars and objectives was obtained from the Bank’s Business Warehouse systems. Poverty-related pillars and objectives were defined as those that directly focused on “poverty,” “education,” “health,” “social protection,” “social development,” “agriculture and rural development” and “basic infrastructure.” To determine which pillars and objectives fell into these broad categories, the team first conducted a comprehensive word search for key words and phrases. The list of words used in this search are shown in Table F-1. Following the word search, the team individually reviewed all pillars and objectives that contained the relevant wording identified by the search to ensure correct categorization and poverty focus.
Table F.1. Search Terms and Phrases for Poverty-Related Pillars and Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poverty Reduction</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Social Protection</th>
<th>Social Development</th>
<th>Agriculture and Rural Development</th>
<th>Basic Infrastructur e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty, Poor</td>
<td>Education, School</td>
<td>Health, Mortality, Immunization, Births, Maternal, Mother, HIV/AIDS, Nutrition</td>
<td>Social protection, Safety net, Social assistance, Social transfers, CCT, Conditional cash transfer, Pension, Benefits, Insurance, Social service, Community service, Vulnerability, Vulnerable</td>
<td>Social development, Pro-poor growth, Sharing growth, Participation in growth, Growth more pro-poor, Broad based growth, Sharing the fruits of growth, Inclusive growth, Equity, Access, Inclusion, Exclusion, Equitable, Services, Social</td>
<td>Agriculture, Rural, Farmers, Farm, Crop, Yields, Irrigation, Small holder</td>
<td>Basic service, Social service, Community service, Basic infrastructure, Water, Sanitation, Electricity, Energy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CPS indicators are typically designed to measure progress on CPS objectives. To determine which indicators were poverty-focused, the results indicators of CPSs (listed both in the CPSs and the Country Partnership Strategy Completion Reports) were individually reviewed.\(^{10}\) They were then categorized into the following groupings: Poverty, school enrollment, school quality, health access, health outcomes, social transfers, basic infrastructure, and “other.”

**Country Assistance Evaluations**

Country Assistance Evaluations (CAEs) provide detailed discussions of the Bank’s engagement in a country over a broad time period, often covering multiple Country Assistance Strategies (CASs). The CAEs are based on field visits and include input from government and other stakeholders. Fourteen CAEs were reviewed for this evaluation\(^ {11}\). The selected CAEs covered periods ranging from 7 to 15 years since 2003, all of which included at least 2 years of engagement post 2005. Accordingly, the CAEs aggregated Bank objectives over two or more CPS periods and rated outcomes during the total period, although in some cases they provided separate
ratings for the different periods they covered. The fourteen available CAEs were reviewed primarily to identify examples of successful and unsuccessful results, which partly reflect implementation.

1 This includes the six OECS countries (Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines), who have a joint CAS and CASCRR. CPSCRRs also may cover final Country Assistance Strategies (CAS), CAS drafts, as well as Interim Strategy Notes (ISNs).

2 CASCRRs/CPSCRRs from the following countries were reviewed: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, OECS Countries, Pakistan, Peru Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia.

3 Because of variation in the timing of CPSs and CPSCRRs for different countries, period 1 and period 2 CPSCRRs are not divided by year, only the sequence within a given country. As a result, the years covered by a CPSCRR in period 1 in a given country may overlap with the years covered by a CPSCRR in period 2 in another country.

4 Various spellings and permutations of these words were searched for using STATA. All terms in the data set were put into lower case letters to facilitate searches, and all hyphens were removed. Some objectives and pillars fit under multiple sections are counted as such.

5 The use of the term “poor” will lead to a pillar being categorized under the poverty column if the pillar or objective references increasing the income or the poor, or employment, etc. This category excludes pillars that address “pro-poor growth” as this falls under Social Development

6 Excludes Tertiary Education

7 Many pillars and objectives with the term “social service” were categorized as being under the Social Development category. References to vulnerability to environmental damage, health epidemics, or violence have been excluded from this category. Vulnerability to epidemics is captured under the Health Category, and vulnerability to violence will be captured in the Social Development Category.

8 Delivery of “unspecified services” and access to services were included under Social Development, this includes “urban services” and “public services”. This does not include specified services such as health or education services, which are captured under other categories. The search term “social” was used to identify objectives and pillars about cohesion and areas of social development not covered by other search terms. Objectives and pillars identified from a search of “poor” that were relevant to equity or access were included in this category.

9 Energy efficiency, water management and sustainability were not included in the Infrastructure category. Access to water was included in this category.

10 Because there was huge variety in the quality, specificity, quantitativeness, and title of the indicators, “Results indicators” was expanded to include things marked as: indicators, major outcome measures, benchmarks, targets, milestones (though not intermediate milestones).