

# Evaluation Programme 2024-2025

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of evaluations is to provide accountability and to generate learning based on the evidence of what works and what does not work in which contexts, and hence improve future development cooperation. The evaluation programme is the two-year rolling plan to operationalise the Policy for Evaluation of Development Cooperation (December 2020).<sup>1</sup> Evaluations, studies and other relevant material is made public on MFA's evaluation portal.<sup>2</sup>

The evaluation function is embedded in the Department for Evaluation, Learning and Quality (LÆRING). LÆRING contracts independent evaluators through an EU-tender process to undertake the evaluations.

During the recent years, multilateral support has been a particular focus of the evaluation programme in light of its increased share of Danish development cooperation, which exacerbates the need both to engage with multilateral evaluation functions and to contribute to accountability and learning in relation to Danish multilateral support. This has been reflected in the recently concluded evaluation of Denmark's multi-bilateral interventions and in the ongoing work on an evaluation of support to multilateral trust funds. In addition, the interplay between multilateral support and other types of Danish development support is a central element in the ongoing evaluation of management of development cooperation. High priority has also been given towards collaborative efforts in evaluation. In order to provide input to the crucial area of support to Ukraine, LÆRING has supported collaborative work under the auspices of OECD/DACs EvalNet, synthesising evaluative knowledge of relevance for support to Ukraine (as it is still very early to attempt to evaluate the specific support to Ukraine). Denmark/LÆRING is furthermore currently leading the evaluation on support to multilateral trust funds which is carried out as joint Nordic exercise.

In the evaluation programme for 2024-2025, multilateral cooperation will continue to be represented in the form of an evaluation of delegated partnership with EU. In addition, evaluations planned for the coming period will turn more towards a theme of partnerships, not least at government level through an evaluation of the health sector programme in Kenya and an evaluation of the Danish Energy Partnership Programme.

The following elements continue to guide the evaluation programme:

- The Policy for Evaluation of Development Cooperation (December 2020) stipulates that over a 5-7-year period the aim is to cover most bilateral cooperation, including modalities, large development programmes and countries
- Denmark's strategy for development cooperation, The World We Share

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<sup>1</sup> <https://um.dk/en/-/media/websites/umen/danida/results/evaluation-of-development-assistance/relevant-documents/evaluationpolicy2020.ashx>

<sup>2</sup> [Evaluation of development assistance \(um.dk\)](#)

- Forward-looking perspectives of relevance for the new strategy for development cooperation and related strategic processes
- Key trends within global development.
- A mix of cross-cutting thematic and programme-focused evaluations.

## 2. ONGOING EVALUATIONS

The Evaluation Programme 2024-2024 will see the completion of a **number of *ongoing evaluations***:

- **Ongoing Evaluation: 60 years of bilateral development cooperation between Denmark and Tanzania (NCG, expected to be finalised 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2024).** The evaluation was originally planned with point of departure in the decision to phase out the bilateral development cooperation between Denmark and Tanzania from 2024. This implied that it was highly relevant to retrieve lessons from the longest-standing development cooperation with any country. Tanzania was the first African country Denmark initiated a development cooperation with in 1963 and since then there has been a continuous partnership with development cooperation as the corner stone, covering a wide range of sectors, thematic areas and approaches. The evaluation has a focus on capturing Danish contribution to change in Tanzania, and to identify lessons learned regarding the implications of approaches to development cooperation and partnership. The recent decision for Denmark to remain in Tanzania has made the evaluation more relevant in terms of providing lessons for this continued engagement and has led to an inclusion of green/environmental support in the (already substantial) scope of the evaluation.
- **Ongoing evaluation: Danish aid management 20 years after decentralisation (PEM, expected to be finalised 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2024).** To improve the quality of Denmark's development programming, the process of decentralising bilateral aid management was initiated in 2003. An evaluation of the decentralisation was undertaken in 2009. Since then, many changes have taken place of the organisational structures of the aid management operations, of the international aid architecture and composition of Danish aid. Recent overviews indicate that in 2002, 60% of Danish aid was managed at the decentral level, while 40% was managed from head quarter. In 2022, the figures had changed to 30% managed at the decentral level. Thus, rather than follow up on the evaluation from 2003 in a narrow sense, the evaluation seeks to understand the major changes in the international context for development cooperation and how they have affected Danish policy objectives and how aid management changed in response. It will assess how relevant and appropriate they were in the light of the changing objectives, and identify strengths, weaknesses and lessons learned.

- **Ongoing evaluation: Joint Nordic Evaluation of Support to Trust funds (PEM, expected to be finalised 3rd quarter of 2024).** Multilateral contributions constitute an increasing share of development assistance from the Nordic countries, and a significant and increasing share of the multilateral contributions is earmarked and channelled through various multilateral trust funds. It is envisaged that this trend will continue in the future not least within areas related to climate change. An overview found that 100 trust funds had received support from at least two Nordic countries, while 21 trust funds had been supported by Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, and 9 trust funds by all five Nordic countries. There is a common interest for evaluating the support, and LÆRING has taken lead on setting up a Joint Nordic Evaluation with engagement of all the Nordic countries. The focus of the evaluation will be both on accountability and learning by assessing Nordic support to multilateral trust funds and provide recommendations on how to improve the use of this instrument. Thematically, the evaluation is expected to include a focus on climate adaptation and mitigation in relation to WB trust funds, and on governance when looking at UN trust funds.

A number of studies **are also ongoing and will be finalised in 2024:**

- **Aid in contexts of autocratisation (DIIS).** In recent years, many countries have moved towards more autocratic governance. As this is an important issue confronting many development donors, OCED-DAC's Governance Network (GOVNET) is in the process of investigating how ODA is linked to regime contexts, and how donors relate and respond to changes in regime types. First output from this process has been the publishing of the report "Official Development Assistance by Regime Context (2010-2019)", while a number of country case studies are under way. Like other donors, Danish ODA has been faced with difficult choices in terms of working in contexts where autocratisation processes have been ongoing, in some cases as a dramatic deterioration, while in others as a more gradual process. As a first step to learn from this experience, DIIS is currently carrying out a study with a focus on Danish development cooperation in different contexts of autocratisation or increasing political estrangement. Beyond providing information on these challenging contexts, the study will be used to assess whether and how to initiate an evaluation of Danish development cooperation in contexts of autocratisation, the challenges encountered and results achieved as well as lessons regarding various approaches to partnerships.
- **Ongoing study: Follow-up to the "Women, Peace and Security Evaluation" (NCG).** In 2019, an evaluation was carried out of the second (2008-2013) and the third (2014-2019) National Action Plan (NAPs) in support of UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The evaluation contributed to developing the fourth Danish NAP (2020-2024) and provided a number of specific recommendations. Along with the Ministry of Defence and the Danish National

Police, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) has worked on implementing the recommendations. In early 2024, the development of Denmark's fifth NAP will be initiated. In order to understand the progress made in terms of implementation of the current NAP, and in order to provide specific points of action going forward to inform the development of the upcoming NAP, LÆRING has commissioned an evaluation follow-up study to assess findings and recommendations in the evaluation of two of the previous National Action Plans (NAPs). With the aim to provide input to the development of the new NAP in a timely manner, the follow-up study is analysing the link between outcomes and outputs in the annual implementation plans and assesses the status of achievement of the outcomes in the NAP's result framework. As such, the study is not a full evaluation but a lighter-touch exercise focusing on the follow up to recommendations and the relevance and usefulness hereof.

- **Ongoing study: Outsourcing of MEAL services (Lindquist).** In recent years, Departments within MFA in Copenhagen and Danish embassies have been outsourcing MEAL-related services (Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning, to consultancy companies. The objective of the assignment is to document and analyse the experience and lessons learned of MFA units concerning management, use and utility of M&E related contracts. This knowledge will form the basis for confirming/not confirming the relevance of these contracts, propose possible alternatives, as well as identifying areas of improvement for a better utilisation of such contracts.
- **Ongoing study: Stock-taking for Doing Development Differently, DDD (TJT Consult/ODI).** In 2019, MFA introduced “Doing Development Differently” (DDD) as an overarching management approach for Danish development cooperation. The Danish version of DDD has two pillars, namely improved synergy and coherence, and adoption of adaptive management approaches. With the objective of taking stock of progress towards these ambitions as well as putting this into perspective of broader aid management issues, the study will both provide recommendations on how to pursue the DDD agenda and provide valuable input into the ongoing evaluation of Danish aid management.

### 3. PLANNED EVALUATIONS

The following evaluations are planned to be initiated in 2024 or early 2025. Some of these could be overtaken by other priorities in order to ensure that they are as relevant and responsive as possible. This is also taken into consideration when choosing between full-scale evaluations and lighter-touch evaluation studies that can provide quicker assessments and information, e.g. based on mappings, meta-study approaches etc.

- **Planned evaluation: Danish support to the health sector programme in Kenya (to be commissioned in 2024).** Denmark has supported the health sector in Kenya for over 40 years with a broad range of interventions and various levels of intensity. Since the first phase of the Health Sector Programme Support in 2005, the support has seen a closer involvement with government at different levels, lately with an important link to the decentralisation/devolution process in Kenya. The evaluation will assess what has been achieved from the last approximately 20 years of Danish support to the health sector. Thereby, it will be an opportunity to dive into strengths and weaknesses of one of the few remaining bilateral social sector programmes in the Danish development cooperation portfolio and assess implications of the approach to partnership and dialogue. The evaluation will test the programme's claim to be in support of the Kenyan devolution process as well as strengthening governance at both central and decentralised level and it will evaluate results in terms of developing the health sector in Kenya.
- **Planned evaluation: Management of development cooperation through delegated partnerships with the EU (to be commissioned in 2024).** Over the years, Denmark has entered into a number of delegated partnerships with other donors. In recent years, these partnerships have mainly been with the EU, with the EU delegating developing funds to Denmark in areas of strategic importance, thereby ensuring increased focus and funding for Danish priorities. The modality has been seen as a strategic tool to consolidate development efforts between development partners at country level, lowering transaction costs for recipients and achieving stronger impact at country level. For these reasons and to strengthen Denmark's engagement with the EU in the area of development cooperation even further, the number of delegated partnerships with the EU is expected to increase in the coming years. The evaluation will assess the added value of this modality, whether it has a more justified use in some contexts compared to others, and whether the administrative burden, challenges and risks involved in some contexts constitute a constraint. It will be investigated if one or more Member State(s) could be interested in joining the evaluation, thereby adding weight both to the findings and to the dialogue with the EU Commission about the evaluation findings.
- **Planned evaluation: Danish Energy Partnership Programme, DEPP (to be commissioned in 2025).** For more than 10 years, Denmark has supported energy and climate activities in China, Vietnam, South Africa, and Mexico through DEPP II (2017-2020) and DEPP III (2020-2025). Before this, support was provided through several individual projects of which some were implemented by the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) and some by MFA. The key focus area of the programme is capacity building, and DEPP III is consisting only of technical assistance aiming at capacitating partner institutions. The programmes in the four DEPP countries are executed and monitored from Denmark and no funds are provided to partners. Since 2012, support through DEA to the four countries amounts to almost DKK

500 million and as such, DEPP represents a substantial investment in capacity building in the area of climate and energy activities. A recent mid-term review of DEPP III recommended that an evaluation of the DEPP programme be carried out. The evaluation will provide inputs for future work in the area of supporting climate and energy capacity in partner countries and will include an assessment of the Government-to-Government modality and other relevant features. The evaluation is expected to be initiated in 2025 and will provide lessons useful for decisions on future support after the end of the current phase of DEPP.

- **Planned and potential studies:**

- **Planned study: Nature-based Solutions – good practice and lessons learned (to be commissioned in 2024).** A comprehensive study will be undertaken to provide information regarding experience and good practices with particular emphasis on forest-related support. Originally, it was the intention of LÆRING to carry out a pre-study followed up by a broad evaluation regarding support to biodiversity and working with Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in Danish development cooperation. In light of subsequent decisions to roll-out support to forests as part of the efforts towards climate change mitigation and adaptation, more value is expected from a learning-oriented study to be implemented in 2024, postponing a full-scale evaluation until this can shed light on the larger area of recent support. The study is expected to include a mapping of NbS- and biodiversity related engagements, with an emphasis on forests, as well as a meta-study of earlier experience, lessons learned and good practice of relevance for Danish support moving forward.
- **Potential study: Study of Danish support to education.** For the last decade, Danish support to education has primarily been channelled through Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and Education Cannot Wait (ECW). In addition, some civil society organisations with Strategic Partnership Agreements (SPA partners) and bilateral programmes include education activities but not in the sense of the large-scale education sector support programmes of earlier decades. The study would map the Danish support to education and assess the relative strengths and weaknesses of the various channels for support as well as opportunities and challenges for maximising the value of the Danish engagements, partner dialogue as well as links between country and headquarter levels.
- **Potential Study: Just green transition and job creation.** Just green transition has been a core focus for years and is expected to play an even stronger role in the future. Both positive and negative assumptions and examples regarding the interplay between support to greening of energy and creation of new jobs can be found, but more in-depth studies of specific transition efforts and their

influence on the labour market are few. A study of this area with South Africa as a possible case study could capture potentials, dilemmas and trade-offs.

- **Potential Study: Collaboration with the Philanthropic Funds.** Philanthropic funds such as e.g. the Novo Nordisk Foundation and the LEGO Foundation play an increasingly important role in international development support. This includes engagements carried out with funding both from Danish official development assistance and the funds. The study could provide a mapping of joint activities over the last years and outline ways of working and collect the preliminary experience as perceived by the various actors. The process and result of the study may further provide a potential point of departure for a future joint evaluation with one or more foundations, if mutual interest and relevant opportunities are identified.

#### 4. RECENTLY CONCLUDED EVALUATIONS

The following **evaluations** have been finalised and made public in 2023:

- **Evaluation of Danida Multi-Bilateral Interventions (Mokoro).** Over the years, Denmark has increased its direct collaboration with multilateral organisations and the percentage of earmarked aid channelled through these systems as so-called multi-bi interventions increased from 12% in 2011 to 27% in 2019. Four countries were included as case countries; Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, while experience from Afghanistan, Niger, Mali, Palestine and Ukraine were also included. The evaluation found that Denmark's multi-bi engagements were largely relevant and could facilitate coherent and adaptive approaches, but that there were trade-offs between the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, flexibility and efficiency of country multi-bi engagements. Considering more limited embassy development management capacities, partnerships with multilaterals have reduced the exposure to contextual, institutional, and programmatic risks, but it came with an additional layer of administrative costs and longer implementation chains. The evaluation pointed out that while embassies often opted to partner with multilaterals because of their own reduced capacity, in practice the management of performance and risk in multi-bi engagements still required significant human resources at embassy level. The evaluation concluded that while hard-earmarked engagements where results frameworks differed from the multilaterals' core frameworks were often associated with implementation and performance difficulties, soft-earmarked engagements could generate some or good performance, especially when the Danish contribution was large or part of a multi-donor partnership.
- **Evaluation of Danish support to Framework Conditions for Private Sector Development (PSD) (NCG).** The evaluation focused on programmes that improves the framework conditions for PSD and was particularly concerned with the development of a more enabling business environment or 'business climate' for

the private sector in developing and emerging economies. The evaluation covered four case countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Ghana and Mali) and included a thematic case study focusing on Business Advocacy Funds (BAFs). The evaluation concluded that Denmark in most cases provided relevant support for framework conditions for the private sector, but also that the support (with a few exceptions) was not based on a clear strategic approach, which was reflected in output-focused and relatively weak programme design, which again had negative implications for achievement and documentation of results. The support contributed to the realisation of a large variety of outputs ranging from strengthened capacity of government and private sector actors to the formulation of new laws, policies, and regulations. However, the evaluation found that there were only few examples of evidence of contributions to actual implementation of new policies and practices, improved service delivery and use of infrastructure. For most framework conditions support, there was not enough evidence to determine to which extent the programmes contributed to tangible improvements for the private sector or whether the private sector significantly increased investments and created jobs as a result of the support.

- **Evaluation of Gender Equality in Danish Development Cooperation (Itad).** The purpose of the evaluation was to learn from implementation of previous programmes and projects in terms of addressing gender issues with a view to strengthening Denmark's integration of gender equality, girls' and women's rights, in Danish development cooperation. The evaluation addressed the issue of support to gender equality from different perspectives, and included analysis of the budgetary allocation to bilateral and multilateral gender programmes (2014-2021) and assessment of key gender achievements in selected bilateral and multilateral programmes. Emphasis was on the outcomes and impacts of gender equality achieved at a transformative level as well as the organisational set-up related to gender equality support within the MFA. The evaluation covered the country programmes in Burkina Faso, Kenya and Mali as cases as well as the support to UNFPA, UNICEF, Marie Stopes International and the Green Climate Fund. The evaluation found that the support was relevant and pointed to a range of positive results, including the potential to contribute to gender-transformation in a positive manner. However, the evaluation also pointed to missed opportunities, not least in relation to integration of gender considerations in "green" and climate-related areas of support. It was recommended to strengthen attention to gender equality in Aid Management Guidelines as well as through stronger internal capacity building with special attention to gender aspects in climate adaptation and mitigation efforts, both in bilateral and multilateral support.

A number of studies have also been finalised or are in the final stages of finalisation prior to publication:

- **Learning from "Tech for democracy" (DIIS).** The first phases of the Danish MFA's multi-stakeholder initiative Tech for Democracy (TDF) have gathered partners across civil society, tech industry and governments, focusing on challenges



at the intersection between tech, democracy and human rights. A November 2021 conference marked the launch of a Year of Action during which Denmark intended to see ideas, intentions and visions translate into concrete actions and solutions. A study was carried out in order to collect and document experience from this process. More specifically, the study a) gathered and analysed activities, experience and lessons learnt from the activities within Tech for Democracy during the Year of Action (from November 2021); b) mapped trends and gaps of the activities within the initiative, including commonalities, and discrepancies between priorities laid out by signatories of the Copenhagen Pledge and c) identified opportunities and challenges for future pathways of action and multi-stakeholder cooperation in the Tech for Democracy initiative. The resulting report presented key findings and learnings regarding processes, activities and results from the Year of Action as well as strengths, challenges, and future pathways.

- **Green bonds and swaps in low-income countries: Opportunities and limitations (DIIS).** The climate crisis weighs heavily on lower-income countries, which already face huge financing gaps. While these countries need financial resources to pursue sustainable development goals (SDGs), they also need finances to forge climate-resilient development pathways. The study has analysed the role of green debt in highly indebted lower-income countries by unpacking opportunities and limitations for green bonds and swaps, with the aim to provide an overview of green capital markets as they relate to highly indebted lower-income countries. The overarching research question has been to investigate lower-income countries' opportunities and limitations on leveraging green capital markets and the most effective instruments and modalities. The study was finalised with a publication of a working paper on the issue.
- **Opportunities for gender equality cooperation between the African Union and Denmark (DIIS).** Considering an increasingly contested gender equality discourse internationally with evident conservative backlash in several countries, regional bodies may become forums for addressing the gender equality discourse. The study investigated areas with overlapping policy priorities of the African Union and Denmark in the gender equality sphere, fruitful directions for cooperation as well as potential challenges. Additionally, it presented perspectives from selected AU member states, including Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Somalia (Fragile Countries); Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda (Poor and Stable Countries); Ghana, South Africa and Egypt (Category 3, Transition and Growth Economies). A working paper and a Policy Brief have been elaborated, providing an overview of both the normative framework in place for the work of AU as well as the various positions and challenges encountered.
- **Climate change adaptation in the rural water sector in Africa: A focus on devolved climate adaptation projects (DIIS).** Water is a priority sector for

climate change adaptation and receives a substantial share of climate finance. The study has reviewed current and past adaptation approaches that support access to water in Africa's rural drylands, with a focus on 1) centralised/decentralised approaches, and 2) infrastructural/nature-based solutions approaches to provide a set of issues and lessons learned for each approach. The study is not yet public at the time of writing, but is under finalisation.

## 5. OTHER EVALUATION ACTIVITIES 2024-2025

In addition to the evaluations and studies, LÆRING is actively involved in various international evaluations and meta-evaluation exercises.

- **Getting it right this time – Lessons from evaluation for effective development support to Ukraine (OECD-DAC EvalNet).** LÆRING has supported the OECD-DAC EvalNet to lead the work on distilling and presenting key lessons from evaluation to inform development and humanitarian assistance to Ukraine's reconstruction and recovery. EvalNet is well placed to compile contributions of evidence and convey important lessons learned to a broader audience. Having a broader base is particularly important when dealing with subjects of the utmost importance for many countries. This is also underpinned by the lessons which highlight the need for coordination, overall prioritisation, and collective understanding of contextual factors. Thus, LÆRING has supported the process with both information and input as well as funding support to the secretariat for this specific purpose. The work was initiated in 2023 and is currently in the final stages of revision prior to publication.
- **OECD-DAC EvalNet strategic evaluation of the international COVID-19 response.** Support is also given to the OECD-DAC EvalNet led strategic evaluation of the COVID-19 response, by providing funds and by participating in the reference group. The purpose of the evaluation is to document the collective response of international development and humanitarian assistance providers to COVID-19, inclusive of efforts to support equitable access to vaccines and vaccination roll-outs. By analysing the effectiveness of the response at the country-level, including national, bilateral and multilateral efforts, it will provide a system-wide perspective not covered by other analyses. In particular, the evaluation will respond to a knowledge gap concerning the overall response of bilateral donors. It will assess how different approaches have fared in terms of enabling co-ordination, aligning limited resources to needs, and responding in a timely manner. This large-scale exercise is still underway, with the last case studies expected soon to be ready and synthesis work on its way.

## 6. INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION FORA ENGAGEMENTS

- **OECD-DAC EvalNet.** LÆRING participates actively in the DAC Network on Development Evaluation which is the primary international platform for coordination and exchange of information on evaluation approaches, current evaluation themes,

evaluation systems, etc. Denmark has been in the lead on coordinating EvalNet's work on evaluating blended finance and has played an active role in discussions on evaluating climate change finance and related initiatives. The coordination within EvalNet is combined with other coordination efforts, such as the Nordic+ and the EU. In addition, LÆRING participates in the EvalNet Climate Crisis Working Group and contributes with Danish evaluation experience within this theme; latest with presentations on the experience from the evaluation of support to climate mitigation and climate adaptation efforts.

- **Nordic+ Evaluation Network.** LÆRING is an active member of the Nordic+ Evaluation Network, consisting of representatives from the Nordic development evaluation units and institutions, as well as like-minded representatives from Canada, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK. The EvalNet secretariat participates as an observer. The network is a forum where common issues and challenges are tabled and discussed, and collaboration on specific projects is planned, information and experience shared, and common positions outlined. These discussions have amongst other facilitated the decision to carry out the ongoing evaluation of support to multi-donor trust funds as a joint Nordic evaluation, led by Denmark.
- **Support to Multilateral Organisations Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN).** Multilateral Organisations have their own systems for evaluations outside the remit of bilateral donor's evaluation units. They are, however, regularly assessed through the Multilateral Organisation's Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) which is an independent network of member states who work together to improve the performance of the multilateral system. MOPAN assessments are globally considered of very high quality. LÆRING is represented in MOPAN's Steering Committee and also participates in reference groups for selected thematic assessments. MFA furthermore participates as institutional lead for selected assessments. As a consequence of the increasing share of Danish funding being channelled through the multilaterals, LÆRING plans to step up its engagement with MOPAN in the coming years to ensure the network's continued strategic relevance.
- **Support to the international humanitarian Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance (ALNAP).** Denmark is a contributor to ALNAP which is an important platform for bringing about improvements in the performance of the humanitarian system, amongst other by improving quality of evaluations. LÆRING is also facilitating dialogue between ALNAP and relevant departments within the MFA.
- **Support to the Global Evaluation Initiative (GEI).** Since 2020, Denmark has been a member of GEI, a partnership between the evaluation departments of the World Bank, UNDP, and a number of bilateral donors. The initiative aims to support partner countries in developing M&E systems and capacities to support organisational learning, accountability, and evidence-based policy making.

## **7. COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH**

LÆRING is responsible for communicating findings and conclusions of evaluations and studies both within MFA and to a broader external audience. All evaluations, including summaries and management responses, are posted at <http://evaluation.um.dk> where also studies and the evaluation programme can be found. Through the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Danish Parliament is informed about all evaluations as members receive summaries and management responses and, if requested, also an oral presentation by the Minister for Development Cooperation and Global Climate Policy.

Recent evaluations and studies, such as the multi-bi evaluation and the evaluation of Danida Sustainable Infrastructure Finance (DSIF) have generated substantial interest from the public. In the case of the multi-bi evaluation, there has been a widespread interest in learning from the experience, whereas the DSIF evaluation generated harsh criticism of MFA for having continued a modality characterised by a series of problems during many years.

Upon the launch of evaluations, LÆRING together with DIIS, Globalt Forum, and IDA Global, have engaged in various forms of communication events, from broad public meetings for sharing of experience to smaller dialogue or debate meetings. It is expected to continue such events for the ongoing evaluations. It will also be considered to establish a thematic dialogue around several evaluations, such as the multi-bi, the trust fund, and the aid management evaluations to identify common lessons and recommendations. Efforts will continue to provide relevant and timely communication through events, articles, and potentially film.