



Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

Report on the Assessment of Government Evaluations

Evaluation Title:	Implementation Evaluation of the Restitution Programme
Evaluation Number:	426
Evaluation Completion Date:	27 February 2014
Period of Evaluation:	2013-2014
Submitted:	24 June 2014 by Robin Richards
Approved:	24 June 2014 by Mike Leslie

Evaluation Details

Evaluation Title:	Implementation Evaluation of the Restitution Programme
Evaluation Number:	426
Evaluation Completion Date:	27 February 2014
Created:	09 April 2014 by Mike Leslie
Submitted:	24 June 2014 by Robin Richards
Approved:	24 June 2014 by Mike Leslie
Period of Evaluation:	2013-2014
Known Cost:	R 3,499,393.00
Known Cost Type:	Referenced
Initiated By:	The Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
Initiated By Internal:	No
Undertaken By:	Genesis Analytics
Undertaken By Internal:	No

Assessors

Robin Richards	robinr@netactive.co.za
----------------	------------------------

Assessment Documents

Document Name:	Document Type:	Added By:	Added On:
Genesis Analytics, RestitutionEvaluation, Final report, full report. 03.03.2014.pdf	Evaluation report	Mike Leslie	09 April 2014
Genesis Analytics, Restitution Evaluation, Final report, 1,3,25. 03.03.2014.pdf	Evaluation report	Mike Leslie	09 April 2014
TOR Restitution 18 APRIL 2013 final.pdf	Terms of Reference (ToR) for the evaluation	Robin Richards	30 April 2014
Annex 5_Data collection tool.pdf	Assessment tools	Robin Richards	30 April 2014
DPME restitution proposal Final.pdf	The proposal selected to conduct the evaluation	Robin Richards	30 April 2014
Genesis Inception Report 6 June.pdf	An inception report	Robin Richards	30 April 2014
Final Presentation to SteerCo_27 02 2014_FINAL.pptx	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	30 April 2014
Annex 3_Theory of Change and Log Frame.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 4_Literature review.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014

Annex 2_Stakeholder list.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 10_FS provincial report.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 10.4_FS Vlakspuit case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 10.3_FS Makwane case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 7_KZN provincial report.Red.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 7.4_KZN Brickfield case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 7.3_KZN Ebrahim Mall case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 7.2_KZN Vusi Oakford case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 7.1_KZN Ithala Game reserve case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 6_WC Report.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 6.4_WC Athlone case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 6.3_WC Sakkieskamp case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 6.2_WC Steurhof case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 6.1_WC Ebenaeser case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 9_LIM provincial report.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 9.4_LIM Vhembe case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 9.3_LIM Mamashiana case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 9.2_LIM Makotopong case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 9.1_LIM Baphalaborwa case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014

Annex 8_EC provincial report.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 8.4_EC Dwesa Cwebe case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 8.3_EC Balasi case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 8.2_EC Chata case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Annex 8.1_EC East Bank case study.pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	05 May 2014
Assessment Report at Moderation.pdf	Assessment Report at Moderation	Mike Leslie	08 May 2014
Minutes of the meeting to approve the final report .pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Robin Richards	24 June 2014

The overarching quality assessment score is 3.84 out of a total of 5 when applying the Quality Assessment Tool (EQAT). This was an Implementation Evaluation on South Africa's Restitution Programme. The purpose of the evaluation was to assess whether the Programme had been implemented efficiently and effectively.

The Evaluation was commissioned by the South African Presidency in partnership with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. The Final report of the evaluation was completed in February 2014.

With respect to the planning and design of the evaluation, the study was well aligned to the current policy context; legislative and transformation history of the Restitution Programme. A literature scan that was undertaken also included related research on the Programme including evaluation studies. The overall approach to the evaluation with respect to the design of the study was sound. The study utilised the DAC criteria as the framework for assessing the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the programme. This matched the key research questions set out in the project Terms of Reference.

The evaluation was well managed with respect to project management in the planning and implementation phases. A project Steering Committee served as a technical reference point for the study. The Steering Committee comprised all key stakeholders. Two peer reviewers were also appointed to provide feedback on the Terms of Reference as well as the Draft Report. The evaluation therefore succeeded well in securing a partnership between the main role-players to undertake the study. Because the main role players were included from the start of the study until its completion, there does appear to be general acceptance of the findings and recommendations and a commitment to implementing the recommendations proposed.

The evaluation was conducted without the interference of the client and the view was expressed by the service provider that researchers had sufficient independence in the evaluation process and there was no conflict of interest.

With respect to evaluation ethics, one of the strengths of the evaluation was the use of peer reviewers to provide comments on the draft report before it was finalised. With respect to the confidentiality of respondents, the service provider indicated that all interviews were undertaken in a confidential manner and that the data was not gathered in contexts where ethical sensitivity was high. However, there was no evidence of protocols in the report or any of the research documents available to indicate the protection of respondents. This is an important aspect because in such a diagnostic study that is investigating weaknesses in a programme, formalised assurances to respondents that their views will not be attributable to them, is a good practise to facilitate an open and frank exchange of views on the weaknesses of a programme.

With respect to capacity development whilst the evaluation was being undertaken, this appeared to be a weakness with the research. Although capacity development was planned for departmental officials, the implementation of this aspect appeared to fall short. This may have been due to high expectations from the client on the number of department officials that could be involved and trained in the evaluation as well as the inability of the service provider to secure the commitment of those officials who were assigned to work on the project to participate fully in the activities of the evaluation. There also appeared to be no internal capacity development for service provider staff.

The report answered all of the research questions systematically and contained an Executive Summary which adequately summarised the key findings. The report also contained a detailed methodology as well as a section on the limitations of the study. Key findings were presented in a clear and logical way.

One of the weaknesses with respect to the robustness of the findings was the aggregation of the qualitative findings. The researchers noted that because of inconsistencies with national and provincial statistics on claims as well as missing information on claim files, they relied more heavily on qualitative material. It would therefore have been useful to the reader to have seen more analysis and presentation of evidence from the interview material in the report to determine if there were any substantial differences or similarities in opinion across the wide spectrum of stakeholders that were interviewed. Although the evaluation comprised quite an extensive number of case studies, few claimants were interviewed for their views on the efficiency of the claims processing. The selection-process of claimants was also not clear in the methodology.

The Conclusions of the study addressed all of the research questions and the original purpose of the study. However there was no direct mention of other relevant empirical work from related research studies to support the conclusions. The Recommendations were practical and implementable and addressed priority issues that need urgent attention to make the claims process more efficient and effective before new claims can be processed.

With respect to evaluation use, although respondents indicated that some of the recommendations have

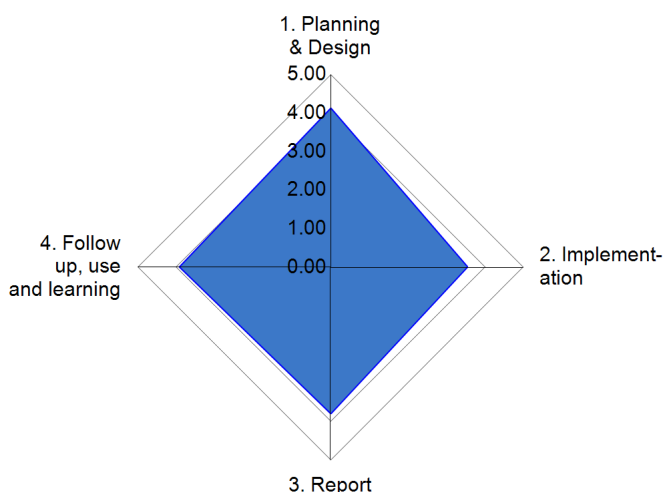
already been included into Strategic Planning processes, the report is still awaiting Cabinet approval and an Improvement Plan for the key recommendations has yet to be developed and approved by Cabinet.

Quality Assessment Scores

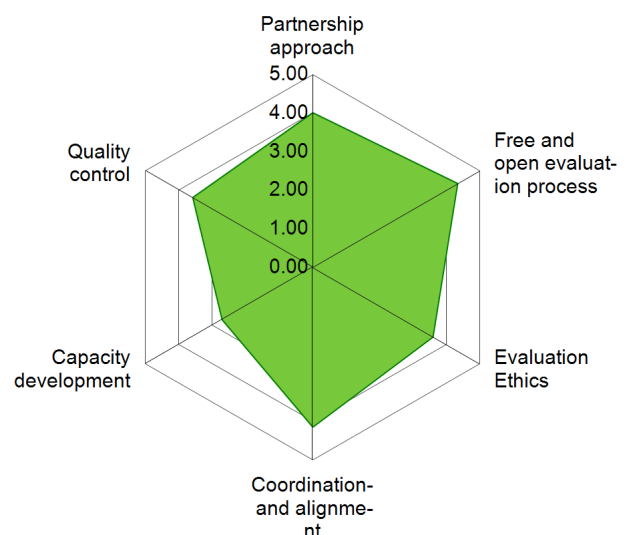
Phase of Evaluation	Score
1. Planning & Design	4.13
2. Implementation	3.55
3. Report	3.81
4. Follow-up, use and learning	3.92
Total	3.84

Overarching Consideration	Score
Partnership approach	4.00
Free and open evaluation process	4.35
Evaluation Ethics	3.61
Coordination and alignment	4.15
Capacity development	2.71
Quality control	3.60
Total	3.84

Scores: Phases of Evaluation



Scores: Overarching Considerations



Phase of Evaluation	Area of Evaluation	Score
1. Planning & Design	1.1. Quality of the TOR	4.67
1. Planning & Design	1.2. Adequacy of resourcing	3.27
1. Planning & Design	1.3. Alignment to policy context and background literature	4.00

Phase of Evaluation	Area of Evaluation	Score
1. Planning & Design	1.4. Appropriateness of the evaluation design and methodology	4.00
1. Planning & Design	1.5. Project management (Planning phase)	4.00
2. Implementation	2.1. Evaluation ethics and independence	3.64
2. Implementation	2.2. Participation and M&E skills development	3.30
2. Implementation	2.3. Methodological integrity	3.60
2. Implementation	2.4. Project management (Implementation phase)	4.00
3. Report	3.1. Completeness of reporting structure	4.42
3. Report	3.2. Accessibility of content	4.00
3. Report	3.3. Robustness of findings	3.00
3. Report	3.4. Strength of conclusions	3.79
3. Report	3.5. Suitability of recommendations	4.00
3. Report	3.6. Consideration of reporting risks and ethical implications	3.77
3. Report	3.7. Project management (Reporting phase)	3.00
4. Follow-up, use and learning	4.1. Resource utilisation	4.00
4. Follow-up, use and learning	4.2. Evaluation use	3.86
Total	Total	3.84

1. Planning & Design

1.1. Quality of the TOR

Standard:	1.1.1. The evaluation was guided by a well-structured and complete TOR or a well-structured and complete internal evaluation proposal
Comment and Analysis:	The evaluation was guided by a comprehensive Terms of Reference. The ToR covers 22 pages and includes a background to the intervention being evaluated; Theory of Change for the Restitution Programme; purpose of the evaluation; intended users; a methodological framework; an evaluation plan; competencies required as well as evaluation criteria.
Rating:	5
Standard:	1.1.2. The purpose of the evaluation stated in the TOR (or an internal evaluation proposal) was clear and explicit
Comment and Analysis:	The purpose of the evaluation was stated clearly to assess whether the Restitution Programme has been implemented efficiently, effectively and how the programme could be strengthened for the next phase of Restitution.
Rating:	5
Standard:	1.1.3. The evaluation questions in the TOR (or an internal evaluation proposal) were clearly stated and appropriate for addressing the evaluation purpose
Comment and Analysis:	The evaluation questions were clearly stated and were well suited to an implementation evaluation that seeks to assess how effectively and efficiently the Programme was being implemented. The evaluation included the following areas for assessment: -Whether the outcomes of the Restitution programme are being achieved? -Is the Programme being implemented efficiently and effectively? -What has made the intervention difficult to implement? -How the process could be strengthened for the next phase of the evaluation? -How the programme could be implemented more cost effectively?
Rating:	5
Standard:	1.1.4. The approach and type of evaluation was suited to the purpose and scope of the evaluation TOR (or an internal evaluation proposal)
Comment and Analysis:	This was an implementation evaluation and it therefore matched the purpose and scope of the evaluation whose focus was to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme. In order to achieve this, a variety of qualitative and quantitative methods were suggested: -A review of programme and project administrative records -A literature review of the Restitution Programme including what research and studies have been done on the programme -Case studies -Institutional analysis
Rating:	3

Standard:	1.1.5. The TOR (or an internal evaluation proposal) identified the intended users of the evaluation and their information needs
Comment and Analysis:	The ToR identified two broad groupings of intended users of the research: the ministerial level, the Departments of Rural Development and Land Reform and the Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries. The second group comprises officials at the Departmental level, including Director and Deputy Directors General as well as Commissioners. The ToR also indicates how these two groupings may utilise the evaluation results.
Rating:	5

Standard:	1.1.6. Key stakeholders were involved in the scoping of the TOR and choosing the purpose of the evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	The Director Evaluation and Research within DRDLR indicated that there was a high level of stakeholder involvement. The Concept Note and the Proposal was reportedly developed by DRDLR (Evaluation and Research Directorate and the Restitution Programme) and these draft documents were submitted to the DPME. The Concept Note and the proposal were subjected to a Design Clinic that was held in February 2013 where various international experts, local evaluation officials from various departments as well as the DPME participated. After the Design Clinic the TOR was developed by the Evaluation and Research Unit in consultation with Restitution Programme officials. The TOR was approved by a Steering Committee which comprised the Restitution Programme officials, M&E officials from both DPME and the DRDLR. Peer reviewers were also appointed to focus on the content and methodology of the ToR. The reviewers also reviewed the deliverables from the Service Provider as outlined in their Inception Report.
Rating:	5

1.2. Adequacy of resourcing

Standard:	1.2.1. The evaluation was adequately resourced in terms of time allocated
Comment and Analysis:	The evaluation was adequate in terms of time allocated. The service provider (Genesis Analytics) as well as the commissioning departments agreed and a view was expressed by DRDLR that evidence of this was the production of a good quality evaluation report.
Rating:	4

Standard:	1.2.2. The evaluation was adequately resourced in terms of original budget
Comment and Analysis:	Although the service provider reported that the evaluation was carried out within the allotted budget, the original budget had to be reduced with the consequence of reducing the number of case studies per province from 5 to 4 at the inception stage of the project.
Rating:	3

Standard:	1.2.3. The evaluation was adequately resourced in terms of staffing and skills sets
Comment and Analysis:	With respect to the service provider, this seemed to have been the case because the research team had completed a number of projects in the Land Reform area prior to the evaluation. The DRDLR commented that it was very important that the service provider had adequate content-knowledge of the sector because of changes in Restitution policy over time. This detailed content-knowledge of the sector and its history would enable researchers to understand the current implementation challenges holistically. The Presidency also indicated that they specifically appointed the service provider on the basis of their content-knowledge of the sector. The DRDLR indicated that there was adequate support provided in terms of technical advice on the Restitution Programme provided through the Steering Committee. However, within Restitution, it was noted that resources were thinly stretched within the Commission at the time of the study and support was not maximally available to the DPME.
Rating:	3
Standard:	1.2.4. Where appropriate, the evaluation planned to incorporate an element of capacity building of partners/staff responsible for the evaluand
Comment and Analysis:	The project ToRs indicated that the project should transfer skills to the officials of the commissioning departments involved and that some staff should be involved extensively in the research. However the service provider did raise concerns at the outset of the project about the number of DRDLR staff that had to be capacitated (approximately 15 people). It was felt that this may disrupt the work of the core evaluation staff. However Genesis reportedly did draft a skills development plan for the DRDLR staff so that each staff member was assigned an activity to be involved in on the evaluation. But it was reported that very few DRDLR staff actually attended workshops; interviews or internal brainstorm sessions despite invitations.
Rating:	3

1.3. Alignment to policy context and background literature

Standard:	1.3.1. There was evidence that a review of the relevant policy and programme environments had been conducted and used in planning the research
Comment and Analysis:	The Inception Report and the inception phase of the evaluation indicates that there had been a review of the relevant policy and programme environments in the planning of the research. For example a national restitution process workshop was convened; data availability was assessed from the national level. A policy and literature review was also undertaken.
Rating:	4
Standard:	1.3.2. There was evidence of a review of appropriate literature having been conducted and used in planning the research
Comment and Analysis:	Annex 4 of the final report comprises a comprehensive review of the literature. The literature scan covers existing national Restitution policies; regulations and interventions as well as a summary of the programme purpose; challenges and successes. The review also draws together findings of existing research on the programme that provides a critical review of the implementation of the programme. The project inception report, phase II, 'Desktop Research and Design' includes the policy and literature review, which feeds into phase III, 'Fieldwork'
Rating:	4

1.4. Appropriateness of the evaluation design and methodology

Standard:	1.4.1. There was explicit reference to the intervention logic or the theory of change of the evaluand in the planning of the evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	There was reference to the Theory of Change for the evaluand in the planning of the research. The Inception phase documents, including the proposal and the inception presentation document does make reference to a Theory of Change in relation to the implementation nature of this evaluation, and whether the operation of the programme supports the outputs and outcomes of the programme. Annex 3 of the final report, also includes a Theory of Change and Logframe, for the Programme itself. It therefore appears that the Theory of change was considered in the research planning.
Rating:	4
Standard:	1.4.2. Key stakeholders were consulted on the design and methodology of the evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	Stakeholders appeared to be involved in the design and methodology of the programme. A startup meeting was held to review the methodology of the evaluation and to take up some of the issues that were raised at the pre-award proposal presentation. The start-up meeting was attended by DRDLR; DPME; and the service provider. As a result of this meeting the methodology for the evaluation was revised.
Rating:	4
Standard:	1.4.3. The planned methodology was appropriate to the questions being asked
Comment and Analysis:	The methodology was appropriate to the questions being asked because it utilised the Development Assistance Community (DAC) criteria to assess the implementation of the programme. This involved measuring the efficiency; effectiveness and sustainability of the programme. These matched the specific questions for the evaluation set out in the ToR. Qualitative and quantitative measures were used to extract this information. Case files were sampled and documents pertaining to these case files were analysed to assess the state and quality of the processing of Restitution cases in the provincial offices. Interviews and focus groups were conducted with key officials and claimants and, specific Restitution case studies (4 per province) were undertaken to ascertain challenges and good practices with claims in the selected provinces. There was also a review of relevant policy documents and literature to contextualise the evaluation.
Rating:	4

Standard:	1.4.4. Sampling was appropriate and adequate given focus and purpose of evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	Sampling was appropriate and adequate given the focus and purpose of the evaluation. Sampling was utilised for the assessment of Restitution project claim files. The five provinces that were selected for the study comprised 53 712 of 'settled claims' or 69% of total claims. A 1% sample was selected for the 5 provinces and subsamples were selected for each province based on the proportion of 'settled claims' rather than the number of claim forms as originally envisaged making up the total claims for the 5 provinces. Researcher selected 533 projects out of total of 1661 projects (for the purpose of the study, projects comprised multiple claims). The decision to base the sampling on 'settled-claims' rather than 'claim forms', was to ensure more projects being selected per province, bearing in mind that some projects can have up to 1000 claim forms. The sample was therefore adequate for the purposes of this study.
Rating:	4

Standard:	1.4.5. There was a planned process for using the findings of the evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	There was no direct evidence (in the project proposal or Inception Report) of a planned process for using the findings of the evaluation. However the key informant in the Presidency responsible for Outcome 7 of Delivery Agreement was of the view that there was a planned process for the use of the evaluation findings and that that this was part of the ToR. The findings would be used in the drafting of an Improvement Plan for the Restitution Programme. In addition the DRDLR noted that some of the recommendations for the report were already being used to shape policy and have been incorporated in the Strategic Plan of the DRDLR, for the period 2014-2019. the key informant in the DRDLR also confirmed that there was a planned process for using the findings. She noted the Presidency requires a half-yearly report back on how recommended changes are being implemented. There is also a Management Action Plan to deal with deadlines for improvement interventions to the Programme.
Rating:	4

1.5. Project management (Planning phase)

Standard:	1.5.1. The inception phase was used to develop a common agreement on how the evaluation would be implemented
Comment and Analysis:	There was evidence that the inception phase was used to develop a common agreement. An Inception meeting was held as well as a Restitution Process Workshop to clarify details of the Restitution process as well as the research methodology for extracting data. Following such discussions in the inception phase, the budget was reduced as well as the size and scope of the fieldwork component of the evaluation project.
Rating:	4

2. Implementation

2.1. Evaluation ethics and independence

Standard: 2.1.1. Where data was gathered in contexts where ethical sensitivity is high, appropriate clearance was achieved through an ethics review board; e.g. in evaluation involving minors, institutions where access usually requires ethical or bureaucratic clearance, and situations where assurances of confidentiality was offered to participants

Comment and Analysis: The service provider noted that all beneficiary interviews were done in a confidential manner and the report did not attribute views and opinions to interviewees. There was no evidence of ethical consent forms either in the description of the methodology in the main report or examples of the consent forms in the Annexures of the report.

Rating: 3

Standard: 2.1.2. Where external, the evaluation team was able to work freely without significant interference

Comment and Analysis: The service provider was of the opinion that they had sufficient independence in the evaluation process and the client DRDLR was also of the opinion that the evaluation team was able to work freely without interference.

Rating: 4

Standard: 2.1.3. The evaluation team was impartial and there was no evidence of conflict of interest

Comment and Analysis: The evaluation was impartial according to the views of the DPME, the DRDLR and the service provider felt that they had sufficient independence in the evaluation process. There was no evidence of a conflict of interest.

Rating: 4

2.2. Participation and M&E skills development

Standard: 2.2.1. Key stakeholders were consulted through a formalised mechanism or institutional arrangement

Comment and Analysis: A Project Steering Committee was established, comprising all key stakeholders. Key stakeholders included the DRDLR (5 officials) from Rural Development and Monitoring and Evaluation official ; the DPME, Outcome 7 Manager as well as an official from the Secretariate (Presidency). This committee was utilised for the management of the evaluation and as a source for technical advice and feedback on the research findings.

Rating: 4

Standard:	2.2.2. Where appropriate, an element of capacity building of partners responsible for the evaluand was incorporated into the evaluation process
Comment and Analysis:	Capacity building of project partners was required in the ToRs and was also planned for in the proposal of the service provider. The service provider drafted a skills development plan for all officials working on the evaluation. Each of these staff members was assigned an activity to be involved in. However according to the service provider, officials participated in very few activities despite numerous invitations. The official within the Monitoring and Evaluation Department of the DRDLR however noted that logistically from the department side it was difficult to ensure DRDLR staff involvement in some of the activities of the evaluation organised by the service provider because of the short notice-period staff were given to attend some of these activities and in addition departmental staff were sometimes busy with other activities in provinces where the evaluation activities were underway.
Rating:	3
Standard:	2.2.3. Where appropriate, the evaluation team incorporated an element of skills development amongst the evaluators (e.g. students, interns, recent graduates, etc)
Comment and Analysis:	There was no evidence of capacity development/skills transfer of the evaluation team. The profiles of the core Key Informant from the service provider also noted that although their organisation does train interns, at the time of this evaluation, there were no interns within the organisation.
Rating:	2
Standard:	2.2.4. Peer review of the agreed evaluation design and methodology occurred prior to undertaking data collection
Comment and Analysis:	The DRDLR indicated that two peer reviewers were appointed to review the methodology and content of the service provider proposal. They also reviewed the project deliverables from the service provider as outlined in the Inception Report.
Rating:	4

2.3. Methodological integrity

Standard:	2.3.1. The methods employed in the process of the evaluation were consistent with those planned
Comment and Analysis:	The proposal for the evaluation outlined a mixed methods approach to the evaluation. This comprised a document and literature review; focus group discussions; an assessment of claim files; interviews; case studies; a review of the quantitative data. These methods were employed during the implementation of the evaluation.
Rating:	4

Standard:	2.3.2. A pilot of data collection instrumentation occurred prior to undertaking data collection
Comment and Analysis:	The service provider indicated that there was a pilot stage prior to beginning the fieldwork. It was envisaged in the proposal that instruments and tools would be tested on approximately 3 case studies in Gauteng and Limpopo, so that the instruments could be refined for the main study.
Rating:	4
Standard:	2.3.3. Data collection was not compromised by fieldwork-level problems or unplanned diversions from original intentions
Comment and Analysis:	Data collection was compromised in a number of ways as highlighted by the researchers in the final report. The study was undertaken at the same time as a similar diagnostic study was being undertaken by the HSRC. The researchers note that contributed to interviewer fatigue because key informants at Provincial offices had already supplied similar information to HSRC researchers. In some cases Key Informants cancelled or rescheduled meetings with the researchers at the last minute, or were unavailable for interviews. This affected the qualitative feedback to develop a clear picture of the current restitution processes by impacting on the depth and breadth of the qualitative data. Furthermore, the poor quality of claim files limited the quantitative research that could be undertaken, making the researchers more reliant on qualitative information. The poor quality of claim files affected the quality and clarity of the evidence that was extracted from the research. This impacted negatively on the beneficiary data because it was difficult to assess the completeness and reliability of the claims process for projects and claimants.
Rating:	3
Standard:	2.3.4. Forms of data gathering were appropriate given the scope of evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	Forms of data-gathering were appropriate given the process-nature of the research, exploring the efficiency and effectiveness of the Restitution process. This necessitated a multi-methods approach, extracting data from hard-copy files; national and provincial statistics; Key Informant interviews and focus groups as well as case studies and a literature scan.
Rating:	4
Standard:	2.3.5. The data analysis approach and methods were appropriate and sufficient given the purposes of the evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	The data analysis approach and methods were appropriate and sufficient, exploring how the Restitution Programme was being implemented from an efficiency; effectiveness and sustainability perspective. Analysis of claim files and the national and provincial statistics was undertaken and this was complemented by an analysis of material collected from case studies and Key Informant interviews. In the report the researchers noted that where possible coding was used to ensure objectivity in recording and assessing responses. The variety of data sources utilised in the evaluation resulted in a synthesis of information to corroborate findings. There was no indication of how the qualitative data (especially Key Informant interviews) was analysed in the study.
Rating:	3

Standard:	2.3.6. Key stakeholders were significantly engaged as part of the methodology
Comment and Analysis:	A project Steering Committee comprising all key stakeholders provided inputs into all phases of the research, including guidance on the methodology. In addition there was a panel of Peer Reviewers that gave inputs into the methodology as far as the design was concerned. Interviews were conducted with all key stakeholders including DRDLR; landowners; claimants as well as a focus group at the inception phase with officials from both national and provincial offices of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR). Key stakeholders also provided inputs into the evaluation reports to ensure there were no research gaps in the findings.
Rating:	4

Standard:	2.3.7. The methodology included engaging beneficiaries appropriately as a key source of data and information
Comment and Analysis:	A limited number of beneficiaries/claimants were interviewed in the 20 case studies of Restitution projects that were selected.
Rating:	3

2.4. Project management (Implementation phase)

Standard:	2.4.1. The evaluation was conducted without significant shifts to scheduled project milestones and timeframes
Comment and Analysis:	There appeared to be no significant shifts to the scheduled project milestones and timeframes. However the service provider did indicate small delays in the finalisation of the report due to comments on the report being received passed the due deadline. This resulted in a longer than expected reporting stage. However according to the service provider the evaluation was completed within the timeframe.
Rating:	4

3. Report

3.1. Completeness of reporting structure

Standard:	3.1.1. Executive summary captures key components of the report appropriately
Comment and Analysis:	The Executive Summary summarises the core findings from the evaluation and highlights the core weaknesses of the Restitution process. These deal with the business process; the Management Information Systems; and staffing. Key recommendations are then provided so that the core weaknesses of the programme can be improved. Because the core weaknesses occurred across all the provinces, recommendations were global and applied to all provinces covered in the study.
Rating:	4
Standard:	3.1.2. The context of the development intervention is explicit and presented as relevant to the evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	The context of the development intervention is explicit. The report notes the time period that is covered under this evaluation is from January 1999 to March 2013. Also the report makes it clear that the evaluation covers all phases from the lodgement of the claims to the their finalisation. The chronology of the Restitution Programme, from 1995 when the CRLR was established to 2013 when post-settlement support moved to 'Social, Technical, Rural Livelihoods and Institutional Facilitation'(STRIF). The report notes that the historical, political and policy context to land restitution and the complex legal and institutional arrangements, make for a difficult operating environment for the Programme to be implemented and underpin some of the current weaknesses in the Programme.
Rating:	4
Standard:	3.1.3. There is a clear rationale for the evaluation questions
Comment and Analysis:	<p>There was a clear rationale for the evaluation questions. The evaluation investigated the effectiveness; efficiency and sustainability of the Programme. In order to investigate these dimensions of the Programme, the research questions focussed on specific programme implementation aspects. These are listed in the report as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Are the set outputs of the Restitution Programme being achieved?-What has made the Restitution Programme difficult to implement and are there examples of good practice that can be learned?-How the Restitution Programme can be strengthened for future phases of the Programme?-How can the Restitution Programme be implemented more cost effectively? <p>The research questions focussed on uncovering Restitution processes that need strengthening and improving for effectiveness and efficiency. For example, some of the current administrative processes for the processing of claims can be rationalised and streamlined (such as the Management Information System) to speed the process up, increasing efficiency and effectiveness, making it easier to facilitate monitoring and evaluation and also making the claim settlement process more objective, structured and systematised. In provinces where there are systems and processes in place that work efficiently and effectively, the research documented these as good practices that could be replicated in other provinces.</p>
Rating:	4

Standard:	3.1.4. The scope or focus of the evaluation is apparent in the report
Comment and Analysis:	<p>The scope and focus are clearly articulated as the following: the evaluation covers the time period from January 1999 to March 2013 in terms of the processing of claims. The evaluation covers all phases from the lodgement of the claims to the their finalisation and also covers 5 provinces: KwaZulu-Natal; Limpopo; Western Cape and the Eastern Cape.</p> <p>The 'effectiveness' measure of the programme explored the number of claims settled and also the development-impact of the redress which is the core of Restitution. The 'efficiency' measure explored administrative and research processes relating to the claims settlement.</p>
Rating:	4
Standard:	3.1.5. A detailed methodology is outlined in the relevant section of the report to the point that a reader can understand the data collection, analysis and interpretation approaches used
Comment and Analysis:	A detailed methodology is provided in the report. An analysis framework, comprising the DAC criteria of efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability were used for the study. Within each of these criteria, indicators to measure these aspects were developed. The report also describes in detail the multi-method approach that was used to collect the data for the study and how the different approaches complimented each other to obtain a full picture of the Restitution processes. The methodology involved a literature review; focus group discussions; claim file assessments; statistical analysis and case studies.
Rating:	5
Standard:	3.1.6. Acknowledgement of limitations of all aspects of the methodology and findings are clearly and succinctly articulated
Comment and Analysis:	The authors describe at length what the limitations of the study were and the implications of these limitations. These included: staff availability for interviews; difficulties in accessing hard copy files; discrepancies between national and provincial statistical data; the poor state of the claim files; variations in the way the CRLR defined and counted a "settled claim". The limitations highlighted a number of obstacles that affected the quality of the findings. The above data-access difficulties, the effect this had on the findings and analysis and also the strategies that were used to counter these effects are succinctly and clearly tabulated in the report.
Rating:	5
Standard:	3.1.7. Key findings are presented in a clear way; they are made distinct from uncertain or speculative findings; and unused data is not presented in the body of the report
Comment and Analysis:	Key findings are presented in a logical and clear way in terms of the DAC criteria of efficiency; effectiveness and sustainability. The efficiency criterion covered the state of the files and then findings according to the key stages in the Restitution process, whilst the third section provided overarching institutional findings. The effectiveness criterion reported on the extent to which provinces award financial compensation versus land compensation and that land compensation entails the highest cost per claim. Findings under the sustainability criterion are then elaborated and these look at the extent to which the Programme processes enable the sustainability of compensation awarded and received.
Rating:	4

Standard:	3.1.8. Conclusions and recommendations are clear and succinctly articulated
Comment and Analysis:	Both Conclusions and Recommendations are clearly and succinctly articulated. The Conclusions return to the questions set out in the project Terms of Reference and based on the research findings, summarises the answers to the key questions that guided the evaluation. These are whether the outputs of the Restitution Programme are being achieved and whether the Programme is being implemented efficiently and effectively and the factors that have made the Programme difficult to implement as well as what good practice lessons that can be learned from its implementation. The Recommendations then follow in a logical way by answering the final two questions in the ToRs: how the Programme can be implemented more cost-efficiently and how it can be improved for future phases of Restitution. Answers to these two questions are provided in concise bullet-point format.
Rating:	5

3.2. Accessibility of content

Standard:	3.2.1. The final evaluation report is user-friendly, written in accessible language and its content follows a clear logic
Comment and Analysis:	This is the case. The flow of the report is clear and logical and the language is accessible and user friendly. The report flow is consistent with a standard scientific report with a background to the project being described, followed by a scan of the relevant policy literature and legislation; a chapter describing in detail the research methodology for the study, followed by the findings presented in a logical way and guided by the framework of the DAC criteria of efficiency; effectiveness and programme sustainability. Report conclusions and recommendations are then provided by returning to the original research questions that were in the project ToR that informed the study.
Rating:	4
Standard:	3.2.2. Quality of writing and presentation is adequate for publication including: adequate layout and consistent formatting; complete sentences and no widespread grammatical or typographical errors; consistency of style and writing conventions (e.g. tense, perspective (first person, third person); levels of formality; references complete and consistent with cited references in reference list and vice versa; etc.
Comment and Analysis:	The quality of the report in terms of writing and presentation are of a high standard and adequate for publication. The report layout was adequate and consistent formatting was evident. There were also few typographical and grammatical errors in evidence. The levels of formality and the conventions for reporting research findings and references for a social scientific study were followed.
Rating:	4

Standard:	3.2.3. Appropriate conventions are used in presentation of data (e.g. use of appropriate statistical language; reporting of p-values where appropriate; not reporting statistically insignificant findings as significant; clarifying disaggregation categories in constructing percentages; not using quantitative language in reporting qualitative data, etc.)
Comment and Analysis:	The data that was presented in tables and figures in the report were consistently presented in a clear and understandable format. The narratives accompanying the figures and tables were also sufficient so that the meaning and interpretation of tables and figures was clear. The tables were descriptive and based on the findings from records and files from the claims processing. In all instances the differences between the provinces in the evaluation in terms of the processing of the claims were evident and clearly presented.
Rating:	4
Standard:	3.2.4. The use of figures and tables is such that it supports communication and comprehension of results; and data reported in figures and tables are readily discernible and useful to a reader familiar with data presentation conventions
Comment and Analysis:	This was the case. Tables and figures are clearly presented and complement the narrative of the report and were therefore useful to the reader. However in some cases it would have been useful for the reader's understanding to add more information to some tables. For example some tables indicated percentages for each province. It would have been useful to indicate the raw figure on which the percentages are based. Also, the reference for the source of information in the tables could have been clearer. For example, whether the information was obtained from claim files or other records and documents supplied by key informants.
Rating:	4

3.3. Robustness of findings

Standard:	3.3.1. Data analysis appears to have been well executed
Comment and Analysis:	This appears to be the case within the context of the limitations listed by the authors of the evaluation report. Namely accessing hard copies of claim files so that analysis of the contents of these files could be undertaken and discrepancies between national and provincial data. Although the case studies were reported on fully in the Appendices of the report, and were referred to from time to time in the report, it would have been useful to integrate more of these key findings into the narrative of the main report. The way the findings were analysed from interviews with beneficiaries in the 20 case studies as well as the Key Informant interviews with a wide range of officials including Project Officers; CRLR staff (provincial and national) and DRDLR staff could have been more clearly indicated in the report bearing in mind there were some 152 open ended questions in the data collection instrument. Analysis of qualitative findings was mainly synthesised and tabulated by province. Findings from all data sources were consolidated and analysed in terms of the 5 evaluation questions. The researchers note that where possible the qualitative responses were coded into a quantitative scale to ensure objectivity in recording and assessing responses. However they do not indicate whether the same approach was used for the analysis of the open-ended questions. Claimants' experiences with the claims process is limited to a single aggregated table. However, the researchers indicated that the claimants were not that knowledgeable on the stages in the Restitution process.
Rating:	3

Standard:	3.3.2. Findings are supported by available evidence
Comment and Analysis:	Findings were generally supported by available evidence. However given the number of individual interviews that were undertaken, some direct quotations from key informants (officials and claimants) may have added richness to the data and also to support the main findings which are presented in aggregate form.
Rating:	3
Standard:	3.3.3. The evidence gathered is sufficiently and appropriately analysed to support the argument
Comment and Analysis:	Because some of the evidence, especially interviews with key informants is presented in aggregate form in the report, the reader is not aware of the weight given to the findings from these interviews against other data sources. The service provider noted that the evaluation was primarily a qualitative study and qualitative data was synthesised and assessed to determine recurring themes, and explanations for certain occurrences. It may have been of value to present some of this information in the report directly through quotes from key informants to give the reader an insight as to how opinions differed or were the same across provinces and whether national officials' views differed in any way from provincial officials/project officers' views on issues relating to for example difficulties in claims processing and related policy issues.
Rating:	3
Standard:	3.3.4. There is appropriate recognition of the possibility of alternative interpretations
Comment and Analysis:	The researchers note that in answering the research questions in the evaluation-ToRs, the analysis of their findings according to these key questions had challenges. Their analysis was based on incomplete quantitative data; a wide range of different circumstances in different provinces with respect to processing of claims and the complex nature of the processes that underpin Restitution. Therefore although not directly stated, the researchers appear to suggest that there may be a possibility of alternative interpretations, given the challenges and complexities they encountered with the evaluation.
Rating:	3
Standard:	3.3.5. The report appears free of significant methodological and analytic flaws
Comment and Analysis:	This does appear to be the case as far as methodology flaws. A multi-method approach, utilising various data sources and techniques added strength to the the evaluation methodology. As mentioned earlier however, assessing the analytic flaws of the evaluation is more difficult, because of the aggregation of the data. The researchers indicated that responses were coded and quantified wherever possible to ensure objectivity. However they do not indicate how they analysed responses that were not coded and quantified. The aggregation of the data means that the reader is reliant on the researchers' assessments of where the differences or similarities are in respect to type of respondents; and their responses to questions across provinces. The analysis of findings could have been strengthened presenting more evidence either through more direct quotations from respondents, or more tables disaggregating findings not just by province but by Key Informant category.
Rating:	3

Standard:	3.3.6. Relevant limitations of the evaluation are noted
Comment and Analysis:	The researchers reported on the relevant limitations of the research in the methodology chapter of the final report. These concerned difficulties in obtaining complete data records of claims; inconsistent data at provincial and national level; and difficulties in accessing key informants for interviews. However the report does not explore the limitations of the evaluation overall in terms of scope or approach. In relation to the HSRC study that was also being undertaken at the same time as this study, the researchers note that this may have caused respondent fatigue, with the two similar studies asking similar sets of questions to the same group of respondents. The researchers may therefore have reflected more on how their study could have complimented the HSRC study (and vice versa), by focussing on different provinces or utilising different techniques/approaches to collect data or by placing different emphasis on different data sources, so that the two studies maximised resources to reach a more comprehensive picture of the Restitution process.
Rating:	3

3.4. Strength of conclusions

Standard:	3.4.1. Conclusions are derived from evidence
Comment and Analysis:	Conclusions were derived in aggregate form for all provinces, from evidence that was presented in terms of the criteria used to measure, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the Programme. The efficiency measurement examined evidence from the state of files; key stages in the Restitution process; and the overarching institutional findings. The effectiveness measure presented evidence relating to whether the Restitution programme is achieving its targets; on claimants' experiences with the Restitution process and the barriers staff face in implementing the Programme. Evidence for the sustainability measure was presented on the extent to which the programme's processes enable the sustainability of compensation that was awarded and received.
Rating:	4

Standard:	3.4.2. Conclusions take into account relevant empirical and/or analytic work from related research studies and evaluations
Comment and Analysis:	There is no direct mention of other relevant empirical or analytic work from related research studies and evaluations in the Conclusions of the report. However the Literature Review does detail preliminary findings of a parallel Diagnostic Study by the HSRC that was undertaken at the same time as the present study was undertaken. Preliminary findings from the HSRC study for example also indicated document dissarray in claim files and other similar findings. Nevertheless the HSRC findings are not directly cited in the conclusions of this study as further evidence for conclusions presented.
Rating:	3

Standard:	3.4.3. Conclusions address the original evaluation purpose and questions
Comment and Analysis:	Conclusions address the original evaluation questions by returning to answering the questions on whether the Programme is being implemented efficiently and effectively as well as factors that have made the programme difficult to implement and also recapping some of the good practices gleaned from the case studies.
Rating:	4

Standard:	3.4.4. Conclusions are drawn with explicit reference to the intervention logic or theory of change
Comment and Analysis:	Specific mention was made to the Theory of Change in the Conclusions. Reference was made to revisions to the Theory of Change and a Logframe for the Programme to align it more holistically within the landscape of rural development-Outcome 7 of the Presidency's Delivery Agreement. The researchers note this framework needs to be urgently implemented to assist in the monitoring of intermediate outputs that focus on the quality of Restitution processes and the sustainability of the Programme.
Rating:	4

3.5. Suitability of recommendations

Standard:	3.5.1. Recommendations are made in consultation with appropriate sectoral partners or experts
Comment and Analysis:	The service provider indicated that the recommendations were made in consultation with expert land reform practitioners, academics in land reform and lawyers and attorneys who present cases in the Land Claims Court. These recommendations were tested in the Validation Workshop in December 2013 and refined further based on input from this meeting.
Rating:	4

Standard:	3.5.2. Recommendations are shaped following discussions with relevant government officials and other relevant stakeholders
Comment and Analysis:	The DRDLR noted that inputs into the report were provided from the Steering Committee; Restitution Chief Directors and Directors and; Peer Reviewers in order to strengthen the report.
Rating:	4

Standard:	3.5.3. Recommendations are relevant to the current policy context
Comment and Analysis:	Recommendations are relevant to the current policy context. The researchers note that the recommendations should be seen as an interlinked package that need to be implemented concurrently to improve the cost effectiveness of the Restitution process and also to improve future phases of Restitution. This is against the backdrop of the passing of legislation for the reopening for lodgement of claims.
Rating:	4

Standard:	3.5.4. Recommendations are targetted at a specific audience sufficiently - are specific, feasible, affordable and acceptable
Comment and Analysis:	The researchers note that in formulating the recommendations, the emphasis was on addressing a limited number of crucial weaknesses in claims processing, bearing in mind the demanding context and the limited management resources together with a demanding time-scale. Recommendations therefore are practical and generally relate to the operations side of claims processing. Recommendations target officials at national level within DRDLR and also at provincial levels including the officials in the Commission for the Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR).
Rating:	4

3.6. Consideration of reporting risks and ethical implications

Standard:	3.6.1. Peer review of the draft evaluation report occurred prior to finalisation of the evaluation report
Comment and Analysis:	The service provider's methodology included a peer review process via a Stakeholder Workshop at which feedback on the findings would be incorporated into the final version of the report. Peer reviewers also reportedly gave feedback on the report at this workshop which included DRDLR officials.
Rating:	4
Standard:	3.6.2. The full report documents procedures intended to ensure confidentiality and to secure informed consent where necessary (in some cases this is not needed - e.g. evaluation synthesis - in which case N/A should be recorded)
Comment and Analysis:	The full report does not document ethical procedures intended to ensure confidentiality and to secure informed consent. However the service provider indicated in an interview that the context of the evaluation was not informed by ethical sensitivities. Nevertheless all interviews were done in a confidential manner and the report does not directly attribute views and opinions to individual key informants. No documented evidence of this was obtained.
Rating:	3
Standard:	3.6.3. There are no risks to participants in disseminating the original report on a public website
Comment and Analysis:	Outcome Manager 7 within the DPME indicated that the report has not been released to the wider public because it is still awaiting Cabinet approval. The Chief Director, Restitution Management Support within the DRDLR felt that the report was well written from the perspective of the Commission and is an objective document that is not overly critical by nevertheless highlights problems and can therefore be opened up to the wider public.
Rating:	4
Standard:	3.6.4. There are no unfair risks to institutions in disseminating the original report on a public website
Comment and Analysis:	The report is awaiting Cabinet approval and therefore cannot be released to the wider public at this stage. However the DRDLR has indicated that the report is objective and well-written. Whilst highlighting problems with the Restitution process, it is not overly critical.
Rating:	4

3.7. Project management (Reporting phase)

Standard:	3.7.1. A project closure meeting that reflected on the challenges and strengths of the evaluation process occurred
Comment and Analysis:	There is no direct evidence of such a meeting. There was only a project stakeholder workshop to provide feedback into the final report. However according to the service provider at a project close-out meeting there was a brief reflection on the challenges and strengths of the evaluation.
Rating:	3

4. Follow-up, use and learning

4.1. Resource utilisation

Standard: 4.1.1. The evaluation was completed within the planned timeframes

Comment and Analysis: According to the service provider this was the case.

Rating: 4

Standard: 4.1.2. The evaluation was completed within the agreed budget

Comment and Analysis: Although the original budget was reduced at the project inception phase as stipulated by the DPME, the level of effort was adjusted accordingly and the project was completed within the revised agreed budget.

Rating: 4

4.2. Evaluation use

Standard: 4.2.1. Results of the evaluation have been presented to all relevant stakeholders

Comment and Analysis: Results of the evaluation were presented to stakeholders at a Stakeholder workshop, to obtain feedback on the draft report before finalisation. According to two respondents in the DRDLR, the final report has only been circulated to senior management. The intention in the future is to present the report to officials in the provinces, to assist them in understanding the evaluation and the implications for their work in the provincial offices.

Rating: 4

Standard: 4.2.2. A reflective process has been undertaken by the steering committee (if no steering committee exists then by the evaluation management team or the involved department officials) to reflect on what could be done to strengthen future evaluations

Comment and Analysis: A Key Informant from the Presidency indicated that there had been a reflective process but involvement in this was mainly from the Monitoring and Evaluation Department of the DRDLR. This was confirmed by the Key Informant within DRDLR M&E Unit. She reported that there had been a reflective process following the evaluation. Some of the issues that came up in this reflection were:

- The usefulness of the DPME workshops to provide a good background on the evaluation processes
- The good relationship between the DRDLR; the DPME; the Steering Committee and the service provider
- The usefulness of the Design Clinic in helping to tighten up key research questions for the project Terms of Reference
- Membership of the Steering Committee and how to deal with members who are non-responsive when there are requests for project meetings
- The absence of Outcome 7 Facilitators at Steering Committee meetings

Rating: 3

Standard:	4.2.3. The evaluation study is seen by interviewed stakeholders as having added significant symbolic value to the policy or programme (e.g. raised its profile)
Comment and Analysis:	Key Informants in the Presidency and in the DRDLR were of the opinion that it has added no symbolic value to the Programme. The evaluation was more about how to achieve targets with the reopening of claims process. Further, that because the Final Report was still awaiting Cabinet approval, the evaluation findings had not been released to the public or published for wider debate.
Rating:	N/A
Standard:	4.2.4. The evaluation study is of conceptual value in understanding what has happened and possibly in shaping policy and practice
Comment and Analysis:	According to the Directors of Monitoring and Evaluation and Restitution Management Support, within the DRDLR, the Department is committed to implementing the recommendations and is moving towards the proposal of an independent Commission. The Strategic Plan for the Commission (2014-2019) already includes some of the recommendations from the report. Therefore it appears that the report has already had an impact in shaping policy and practice.
Rating:	4
Standard:	4.2.5. Development of a draft improvement plan has been started, but not completed, based on the findings and recommendations set out in the evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	There was no evidence of the development of a draft improvement plan having been started. However a Key Informant in the DRDLR reported that with the upcoming elections, the planned dates for the drafting of this plan had been delayed. She noted that by the 8th May, they would have a clearer understanding of what is required in the improvement plan and then approximately 5-6 weeks after this date a plan would be drafted and would then go to Cabinet for approval.
Rating:	N/A
Standard:	4.2.6. The report is publicly available (website or otherwise published document), except where there were legitimate security concerns *Note: only apply if sufficient time has elapsed since completion of the evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	The report is not yet a published document because it is still awaiting Cabinet approval.
Rating:	N/A
Standard:	4.2.7. There is clear evidence of instrumental use - that the recommendations of the evaluation were implemented to a significant extent *Note: only apply if sufficient time has elapsed since completion of the evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	The report was finalised and submitted in February 2014. Therefore it would be too early to detect evidence of instrumental use and the implementation of recommendations to a significant extent.
Rating:	N/A

Standard:	4.2.8. There is clear evidence that the evaluation has had a positive influence on the evaluand, its stakeholders and beneficiaries over the medium to long term *Note: only apply if sufficient time has elapsed since completion of the evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	The evaluation was completed in February 2014 and therefore it is too early to detect clear evidence of any positive influence on the evaluand; its stakeholders and beneficiaries.
Rating:	N/A

References

Genesis. February 2014 Implementation Evaluation of the Restitution Programme. Full Report. Annex 1-10

Genesis. May 2013 A Technical Proposal by Genesis Analytics.

Genesis. February 2014 Implementation Evaluation of the Restitution Programme. Final Evaluation Report 1,3,25 version

Genesis. February 2014 Implementation Evaluation of the Restitution Programme. Full Report

Genesis. February 2013. Implementation Evaluation of the Restituion Campaign. Final Presentation to the Steering Committee

The Presidency, Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation and the Department Rural Development and Land Reform, Republic of South Africa. April 2013 Terms of Reference for an Implementation Evaluation of the Restitution Programme

Department Performance Monitoring and Evaluation. February 2014 Restitution Minutes of the Meeting to Approve the Final Report.

Genesis. June 2103 Implementation Evaluation of the Restitution Programme. an Inception Report

List of Interviewees

Emily Fry, Project Manager, Genesis Analytics. 17 April and 30 April 2014

Thokozile Masangu, Director Evaluation and Research, Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. 20 April and 6 May 2014

Jeanette Sprinkhuizen, Outcome 7 Manager, The Presidency. 17 April and 30 April, 2014

Irene Sinovich, Chief Director, Restitution Management Support. 17 April and 1 May 2014