



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

TOGO

Development of Methods and Tools for
Evaluating Public Policy and Budget Program
Performance

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Established by

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This technical assistance mission received financial support from the European Union as part of the EU-IMF project to strengthen public financial management in Togo.

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Abbreviations

APP	Annual performance plan
APR	Annual performance report
CoA	Court of Auditors
DGBF	Directorate General of the Budget and Finance
DGTCP	Directorate General of the Treasury and Public Accounting
DIPD	Institutional Mechanism for Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Development Policies
FAD	Fiscal Affairs Department
IGE	State Inspectorate General
IGF	Inspectorate General of Finance
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LOLF	Organic Law on Budget Laws
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
PFM	Public financial management
PLR	Draft budget execution law
RELF	Report on execution of the budget law
SCAPE	Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Promotion of Employment
SP-PRPF	Permanent Secretariat for the Monitoring of Reform Policies and Financial Programs
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union

Preface

In response to a request for technical assistance from the Minister of Economy and Finance (MEF) of Togo, a mission was conducted by the IMF's Fiscal Affairs Department (FAD/IMF) from June 16 to 27, 2025. The objective of the mission was to strengthen the evaluation of public policy and budget program performance by developing appropriate methods and tools and to train officials from the finance administration and the Court of Auditors in the use of these methods and tools. The mission was led by Mr. Ephrem Ghonda Makiadi (Resident Advisor on Public Financial Management, FAD) and included Ms. Gwénaëlle Suc (Expert, FAD), under the supervision of Mr. Claude Wendling (Senior Economist, FAD).

At the outset, the mission met with Mr. Djimba Nakabou Ibrahima, Interim Inspector General of Finance, to whom it presented the mission's objectives and from whom it received guidance. It then held working sessions with teams from the Inspectorate General of Finance (Inspection générale des finances – IGF), the Court of Auditors (CoA), the Directorate General of the Budget and Finance (Direction générale du budget et des finances – DGBF), the Directorate General of the Treasury and Public Accounting (Direction générale du Trésor et de la comptabilité publique – DGTCP), and the National Financial Oversight Directorate (Direction nationale du contrôle financier – DNCF). The mission organized a two-day training workshop on methods and tools for evaluating public policy and budget program performance, which was attended by 60 officials from the units concerned. The Permanent Secretariat for the Monitoring of Reform Policies and Financial Programs (Secrétariat permanent pour le suivi des politiques de réformes et des programmes financiers – SP-PRPF) was involved in this work.

A small team made up of representatives of the main units involved in evaluating public policy and program performance took part in all mission meetings. The mission's work thus saw the ongoing participation of Mr. Yawo Badatcho (IGF), Mr. Kokoutchè Messan Nomagnon (IGF), Mr. Assiba Amoussou-Guenou (Senior Advisor at the Court of Auditors), Mr. Essouana Tougoma (DGBF), Mr. Kadanga Ekpaou (DGTCP), and Mr. Amétéfé Korto (DNCF).

A feedback meeting on the mission's conclusions was held with the authorities under the chairmanship of Mr. Iyatan Komi Akakpo, National Director of Financial Oversight, and with the technical and financial partners.

The mission would like to thank all the members of the small technical team for their support in ensuring the smooth coordination and organization of the mission and the successful completion of its work. It is grateful to Mr. Djimba Nakabou Ibrahima, Interim Inspector General of Finance, who served as the focal point for the mission, for his valuable support.

It would like to express its sincere thanks to the Togolese officials, who extended a warm welcome and offered their full cooperation. The mission is grateful to Mr. Maximilien Kaffo Mélou, IMF Resident Representative, and his team for their assistance.

Key findings

The operational implementation of the performance evaluation is still a recent development in Togo. The Organic Law on Budget Laws (LOLF) No. 2014-013 of June 27, 2014, and the regulations governing the roles and powers of financial administrations and supervisory bodies, including the Inspectorate General of Finance and the Court of Auditors, clearly establish the performance evaluation mission incumbent upon these structures. On this basis, the operational implementation of the performance approach was initiated two fiscal years ago. It is currently reflected in the production of annual performance reports (APRs) by line ministries, in the incorporation of a section devoted to the analysis of these reports in the report on execution of the budget law (RELF) published by the Court of Auditors, and in their approval by the central financial oversight body.

The current practice of monitoring program performance does not allow for a virtuous cycle between past performance and budgeting for the coming fiscal year. The two RELFs of the Court of Auditors incorporating an analysis of the APRs focused on fiscal years 2021 and 2022 and were published in December 2022 and September 2024, respectively,¹ whereas according to the provisions of the LOLF, they should have been attached to the draft budget execution law (PLR) submitted to Parliament at end-September 2022 for fiscal year 2021 and at end-September 2023 for fiscal year 2022. This delay is notably explained by the late transmission of the APRs to the Court of Auditors, which are submitted directly by the line of ministries. Although the DGBF oversees the production of the ministries' annual performance plans (APPs), it does not participate in the current procedure for producing their APRs and does not use data from program performance monitoring in budget discussions.

The quality of the APRs for budget programs needs to be enhanced considering the rollout of public policy evaluations. In the absence of thorough quality control of line ministries' APRs by the Ministry of Finance, there are real risks that the information provided to the CoA on program performance monitoring will be unreliable, which could include a lack of symmetry between the structure of the APPs and APRs, the heterogeneity of the models used to present results, and indicators that are irrelevant or difficult to understand. Consequently, pending a consolidated performance approach, public policy evaluation, which relies in its quantitative methods on the production of indicators and results in the APRs, is still in its infancy in Togo.

Based on these findings, the mission proposes five main recommendations:

- Adopt a timetable and an operating procedure shared between the Ministry of Finance and the Court of Auditors for the filing of annexes to the PLR within the deadlines set by the LOLF, in particular for transmitting APRs early enough to ensure the production of the RELF for the past fiscal year before the examination of the draft budget law (PLF) for the coming year.
- Strengthen the role of the DGBF in producing APRs by centralizing their submission to the DGBF by line ministries before their transmission to the Court of Auditors and by ensuring quality control of these documents before such transmission.

¹ The RELF for fiscal year 2023 is being finalized after the consultative procedure initiated with the MEF.

- Involve the IGF and the DNCF in the quality control of line ministries' APRs, which would be carried out under the proposed new procedure by the DGBF before the APRs are transmitted to the Court of Auditors.
- Introduce conferences focused on performance in discussions between the DGBF and line ministries as part of draft budget law preparation to review objectives, targets, and indicators as well as outcomes.
- Continue to develop capacities in the implementation of performance monitoring, to align the structure of APPs and APRs with sector-based plans, develop performance audits, and lay out the foundations for public policy evaluations.

I. Institutional framework for the evaluation of public policies and program performance in Togo and its implementation

A. Objectives and stakeholders involved in evaluating public policy and program performance

1. The Organic Law on Budget Laws (LOLF) forms the basis for the process of evaluating program results and public policy. According to Article 53, “programs shall be included in multiyear expenditure programming documents by ministry, supplementary budgets, and special accounts consistent with the multiyear budgetary and economic programming document referred to in Article 52 of this organic law. For a minimum period of three (3) years, the multiyear expenditure programming documents provide for, as a guide, the development of appropriations and expected results for each program according to the objectives pursued.” In accordance with the provisions of Article 50 of the LOLF, “the draft budget execution law shall be accompanied...by annual performance reports [APRs] for each program, detailing their management and results.”

2. The evaluation of public policy and budget program performance is the legal responsibility of various oversight bodies. Article 13 of the organic law states that “without prejudice to their oversight and verification roles regarding the regularity of financial operations, the oversight bodies and institutions, as well as the Court of Auditors (CoA), shall monitor program results and evaluate program effectiveness, economy, and efficiency.” Furthermore, according to Article 74 of the Constitution, the Court “has the right to conduct audits of all government bodies and non-governmental entities that receive public funding or subsidies from the Togolese state. The CoA shall draft reports on the state of public finances and on the effectiveness of public policies. Such reports shall be sent to the National Assembly within one month of the opening of a regular parliamentary session. Article 69 of the organic law also assigns a specific advisory role to the financial oversight unit regarding program performance. In accordance with the decree establishing it, and within three months of the end of the program’s implementation, the unit may produce “a report assessing the results and performance of the programs in relation to the objectives set, the resources used, and the organization of the authorizing departments.” This financial oversight role is also set forth in Article 90 of Decree 2015-054/PR of August 27, 2015, on general public accounting regulations, as follows: “Financial oversight bodies evaluate the results and performance of programs retrospectively, in light of the objectives set, the resources used, and the organization of the authorizing departments.” At the same time, regulatory documents concerning the functions and organization of the Inspectorate General of Finance, the Directorate General of the Budget and Finance, and the Directorate General of the Treasury and Public Accounting establish their role in the production and evaluation of data on public policy performance. In particular, the DGCTP is tasked with evaluating the performance of the government portfolio (performance agreement with state-owned- enterprises – Directorate of Financial Operations and the Government Portfolio, or DOFIPE).

B. Current implementation of the public policy and program performance evaluation approach

Evaluation of program performance

3. In practice, the directorates of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the oversight bodies are involved in the operational implementation of the performance approach in different ways. For the past two fiscal years, the Court of Auditors has included a section devoted to performance analysis in its report on budget law (RELF) execution. This analysis is based on an examination of the APRs submitted directly to it by the line ministries, regarding the relevance, comprehensibility, and accuracy criteria derived from the reference framework for the Court of Auditors of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). The central financial oversight body also approved some of the APRs for fiscal year 2021. By contrast, although the DGBF oversees the production of APPs for ministries, and although it has drawn up a template for the APRs, it is not involved in the current APR production procedure. Similarly, data from program performance monitoring is not discussed or reviewed by the DGBF in its interactions with line ministries during the budget preparation phase.

4. The production of APRs is not based on a formalized procedure, particularly among the line ministries, the DGBF, and the Court of Auditors, which affects their quality. Given that the DGBF does not receive the line ministries' APRs before their transmission to the Court of Auditors, these reports are submitted to the CoA without verification of their conformity with the template developed by the DGBF and with the risk of a lack of symmetry with the APP indicators or the risk of irrelevant or poorly understood indicators.

5. The absence of a formalized procedure also makes it impossible to adhere to a timetable that ensures a virtuous cycle between execution and forecasting. The two RELFs of the Court of Auditors incorporating an analysis of the APRs focused on fiscal years 2021 and 2022 and were published in December 2022 and September 2024, respectively, whereas according to the provisions of the LOLF, they should have been attached to the draft budget execution law submitted to Parliament at end September- 2022 for fiscal year 2021 and at end September- 2023 for fiscal year 2022. The timetable used to produce the APRs and RELF for fiscal year 2022 shows delays in production at multiple levels, preventing the creation of a virtuous cycle: late launch of work and late transmission of the APRs to the Court of Auditors (work launched by the Court at end-March 2023 and transmission of the APRs in the second quarter of 2023), long investigation periods by the Court to produce the provisional version of the RELF (from end-September 2023 to February 2024), and late response from the MEF in providing its comments on the provisional version of the RELF (four months of discussion, whereas the deadline set by the Court is one month).

6. Recommendations to strengthen the role of the DGBF in the APR production procedure and to improve APR quality:

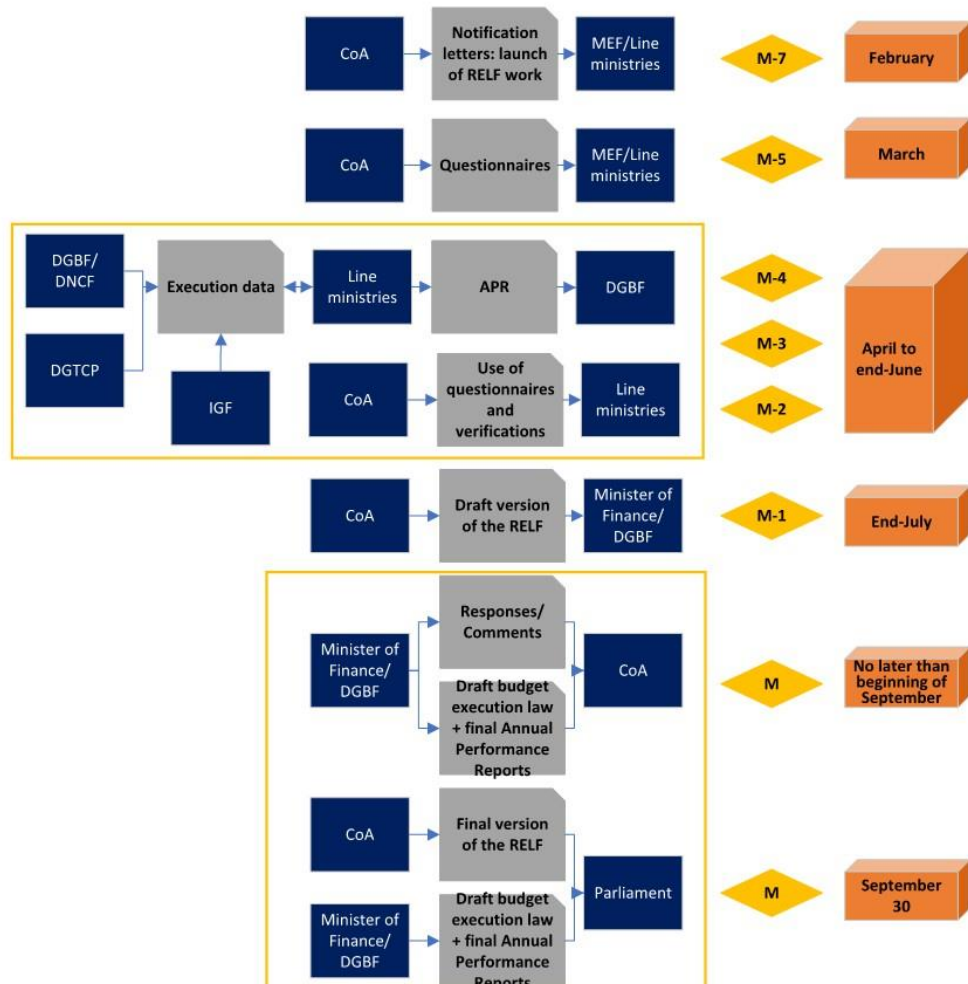
- Centralize the submission of APRs prepared by line ministries to the DGBF before they are forwarded to the Court of Auditors, ensuring that these documents undergo quality control beforehand;

- Introduce conferences focused on performance in discussions between the DGBF and the line ministries as part of draft budget law preparation to review objectives, targets, and indicators as well as outcomes;
- Involve the IGF and the DNCF in the quality control of the APRs of line ministries, which would be carried out under the proposed new procedure by the DGBF before the annual reports are transmitted to the Court of Auditors.

7. Recommendations for the adoption of a timetable and an operating procedure shared between the MEF and the Court of Auditors for filing annexes to the PLR within the deadlines provided for in the LOLF:

- Accelerate the start of work by the Court of Auditors and the APR transmission deadlines by following the timetable presented in Figure 1.
- Formalize the timetable and cooperation between the MEF and the Court of Auditors by updating Order No. 107/MEF/SG/DGTCP of July 22, 2016, which sets the timetable for preparing financial statements and the RELF: incorporate the role of the DGBF in organizing the production and transmission of administrative accounts and APRs to the Court of Auditors and indicate the timetable and deliverables expected from each directorate (DGBF, DGTCP, DNCF, IGF).

Figure 1: Proposed procedure and timetable to produce APRs and the RELF within a timeframe that allows for a virtuous cycle between execution and forecasting



Source: Mission

Evaluation of public policies

8. The evaluation of public policies draws on quantitative methods to analyze program performance. Quantitative evaluation methods rely on the collection of indicators and numerical data for which APRs are an important source of information. APRs are also essential documents for performance audits, which in turn can be used as a basis for public policy evaluations.

9. The public policy evaluation process in Togo is still in its infancy. The Institutional Mechanism for Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Development Policies (DIPD) put into place in 2010 to steer the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Promotion of Employment (SCAPE) did not work well due to weak technical capacities in public policy evaluation. Similarly, the public policy evaluation agency planned to support the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP 2018-2022) has not been set up, with the result that the 2020-2025 Government Roadmap is difficult to evaluate according to best practices. Capacity development activities have been carried out, particularly with the Court of Auditors, on public policy evaluation concepts, but no evaluation exercise has yet been undertaken at this stage. Stabilization of the mechanism for monitoring program performance in APPs and APRs, as well as the development of results analysis and assessment in the context of the annual review by the Court of Auditors for the RELF, while developing performance audits by inspection units and the Court of Auditors, are prerequisites for the deployment of longer-term public policy evaluation approaches.

II. Methods and tools for evaluating public policy and program performance

10. A workshop presented evaluation tools and methods. This two-day- workshop brought together 60 participants from entities involved in the evaluation of public policy and program performance: CoA, IGF, IGE, DNCF, DGBF, DGTCP, and SP-PRPF. It allowed for the presentation of tools and methods for evaluating public policy and program performance, in particular by drawing on practical case studies to stimulate discussion among participants. The workshop materials and a report on the workshop are attached.

11. The workshop was met with high participant satisfaction (93 percent) and revealed additional needs for capacity development. The workshop evaluation is presented in an annex. The capacity development needs expressed by the participants focused on deepening knowledge of the program performance monitoring mechanism (APP, APR, indicators, performance evaluation), on monitoring the performance of state-owned- enterprises, and on the performance audit methodology.

Annex I. Presentation Materials for the Workshop on Evaluation Tools and Methods (cf. PDF file)

Annex II. Workshop Report



REPUBLIC OF TOGO

Ministry of Economy
and Finance



EUROPEAN UNION



IMF Technical Assistance Mission
Public Financial Management

**TRAINING WORKSHOP ON EVALUATING
PUBLIC POLICY AND BUDGET PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

GENERAL REPORT

Lomé, June 25–26, 2025

INTRODUCTION

As part of the implementation of the joint EU-IMF project to strengthen public financial management in Togo, a Fiscal Affairs Department (FAD) technical assistance mission was scheduled remotely from June 16 to 20, 2025, and in Lomé from June 23 to 27, 2025. The purpose of this mission was to improve the evaluation of public policy and budget program performance by developing appropriate methods and tools and to train financial management and Court of Auditors personnel in the use of these methods and tools.

To this end, a training workshop was organized from June 25 to 26, 2025, in the Entente Room of the Economic and Financial Services Administrative Center (CASEF) for personnel from the Court of Auditors, the Inspectorate General of Finance, the State Inspectorate General, the National Directorate of Financial Oversight, the Directorate General of the Budget and Finance, the Directorate General of the Treasury and Public Accounting, and the Permanent Secretariat for the Monitoring of Reform Policies and Financial Programs.

The aim of this workshop was, on the one hand, to present the principles governing the evaluation of public policy and program performance, as well as the methods and tools used for such evaluation, and, on the other, to train participants in the use of these methods and tools through concrete examples.

This report presents the workshop's activities in three (3) sections: (i) opening ceremony; (ii) presentation of the training modules; and (iii) recommendations.

I. OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony consisted of three (3) speeches, namely welcoming words from the Inspector General of Finance, remarks by the Representative of the Delegation of the European Union, and an opening address by the Chief of Staff of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

After the opening ceremony, Mr. Ephrem Ghonda Makiadi, IMF Resident Advisor on Public Financial Management, introduced the speakers and outlined the objectives and agenda of the workshop.

The workshop was led by Ms. Gwénaëlle Suc, expert from the IMF's Fiscal Affairs Department, assisted by Mr. Ephrem Ghonda Makiadi, IMF Resident Advisor on Public

Financial Management. The work was written up by a team composed of the following:

- Mr. Kokoutchè Messan NOMAGNON, Inspector of Finance;
- Mr. Amétéfé KORTO, Director of Budgetary Operations at the DNCF.

II. OVERVIEW OF TRAINING MODULES

Taking the floor, the expert outlined the day's presentation, which focused on two modules supported by a practical case study:

- definitions of the evaluation of public policy and program performance;
- tools and methods for evaluating program performance.

The first module was subdivided into five (5) sections as follows:

- background and regulatory framework for the evaluation of public policy and budget program performance in Togo;
- stakeholders in the evaluation of public policy and budget program performance in Togo;
- definitions, objectives, and timeframe for the evaluation of public policy and the evaluation of budget program performance;
- differences between the evaluation of public policy and budget program performance and between expenditure evaluation -oversight -review;
- achievements, outcomes, and impacts.

In the second module, the expert discussed tools and methods to be used in evaluating program performance.

The presentations were followed by a question-and-answer session. The questions focused mainly on the period for preparing and submitting annual performance reports to the Court of Auditors, the existence or absence of standardized indicators for public policy or budget programs, the criteria used in performance assurance audits and direct performance audits, and the opportunity for the Court of Auditors to evaluate the budget program performance framework before the budget is voted on.

At the end of the presentations, six (6) groups were formed to discuss a practical case study analyzing the 2023 performance of the "Response to Health Emergencies" program of the Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene, and Universal Access to Healthcare. The groups' work was presented to all of the participants, followed by discussions.

At the end of the session, the expert summarized the main conclusions of the day in five points:

- a public policy evaluation assesses the extent to which the actions defined and implemented by public authorities have contributed to addressing the public problems that the authorities have identified as requiring their intervention;

- it applies to public action in the broad sense and focuses on the achievements, results, and impact of policies relative to their explicit and implicit objectives;
- the evaluation of program performance is based on an analysis of results relative to the objectives set by the annual performance plans and criteria such as relevance, comprehensibility, and accuracy;
- performance evaluation is based on annual performance reports, which are produced according to a strict timetable to ensure a virtuous cycle between execution and forecasting and between performance and budgeting;
- performance audits supplement the annual analysis of annual performance reports, both of which feed into public policy evaluations.

The second day opened with the presentation of the first day's report, followed by amendments. After the adoption of this report, the expert went on to discuss Module 3, entitled "Tools and Methods for Evaluating Public Policy."

In this module, the presenter highlighted the general evaluation framework and the three (3) key steps to success, as well as the management of a public policy evaluation project.

For step 1, which is planning the evaluation, the presentation focused on a feasibility analysis, evaluation questions, drafting the feasibility report, and framing and structuring the evaluation.

For step 2, which entails conducting the evaluation, the expert introduced the evaluation methods before elaborating the quantitative and qualitative methods.

This step was the subject of a practical case study worked on by the groups formed the previous day, and the results were presented to all of the participants, followed by discussions. As this was a real-life- case study, the expert then outlined the evaluation method used by the evaluators of this financing modality tested by Burkina Faso.

After the case study, the expert presented step 3 on the use of the evaluation. This step dealt with the preparation of the evaluation report, and the formulation of conclusions and recommendations. Methods for preparing conclusions, dissemination, and adoption of evaluation results were also addressed during this step.

It should be noted that the day's presentations were also followed by question-and-answer periods.

The expert concluded the day with a summary of public policy evaluations in the following areas:

- Conducting an evaluation requires good organization and project management, structured around three main steps: scoping, collection, and analysis as well as judgment;
- The involvement of various stakeholders in the policy being evaluated (operators, experts, beneficiaries, etc.) is a prerequisite. They should be brought together at key points in the evaluation process;

- External support can be mobilized for the collection and analysis of information and data;
- The assessment survey is generally structured around an assessment framework that details the assessment questions to be answered in the report and outlines the method to be used;
- While many social science tools can be used (interviews, data analysis, case studies, etc.), there is no one-size-fits-all method, and each evaluation must develop its own methodological approach based on the questions asked, the data available, the target audiences, the effects to be analyzed, and the context in which the policy being evaluated is implemented;
- Mixed approaches, combining quantitative (statistical analyses) and qualitative methods, should be given preference. It is also important to provide a justification for each tool and not to base the evaluation on a single approach. Methodological traceability and transparency are the cornerstones of high-quality evaluations and credible results;
- The production of an evaluative judgment and the production of strategic recommendations are distinctive features of an evaluation. This is a rigorous and collective approach aimed at transforming the policy being evaluated;
- Writing the evaluation report has several specific features: the presentation of the methodological framework in the introduction, the organization of the report by evaluation question, and the concentration of recommendations at the end of the document.

At the end of the presentations, an evaluation of the workshop was carried out online through a Google Forms form, which indicated a satisfaction rate of 93 percent.

The workshop ended with closing remarks by the Inspector General of Finance, who, on behalf of the Minister of Economy and Finance, thanked the participants for their attendance and invited them to review the content of the presentations so that they could put it to good use in their respective organizations. He also thanked the experts for their time and the clarity of their presentations, as well as the technical and financial partners who worked together to organize the workshop, in particular the European Union and the International Monetary Fund. Finally, he expressed his appreciation to the President of the Council, whose pragmatic approach made it possible to hold the workshop.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of the workshop, the participants formulated recommendations for the authorities, with the Court of Auditors and DGBF taking the lead in implementing these actions:

- Adopt a document specifying deadlines for the preparation of annual performance reports by line ministries, their centralization in the DGBF, and their transmission to the Court of Auditors;

- Have the line ministries update the annual performance plans after the adoption of the budget law and publish them.

CONCLUSION

This workshop, organized as part of efforts to develop public financial management capacity in Togo, enabled participants to learn about methods and tools for evaluating public policy and budget program performance. The workshop also shed light on shortcomings in the process of instituting and evaluating program budgeting. Relevant recommendations have been made to address these shortcomings.

The participants warmly praised the IMF expert and Resident Advisor for the quality of their presentations. Their thanks also go to the Government of the Republic of Togo, the EU, the IMF, and all those who, directly or indirectly, contributed to the success of this workshop.

Lomé, June 26, 2025

The rapporteurs,

Amétéfé KORTO

*Director of Budget Operations
National Directorate of Financial Oversight*

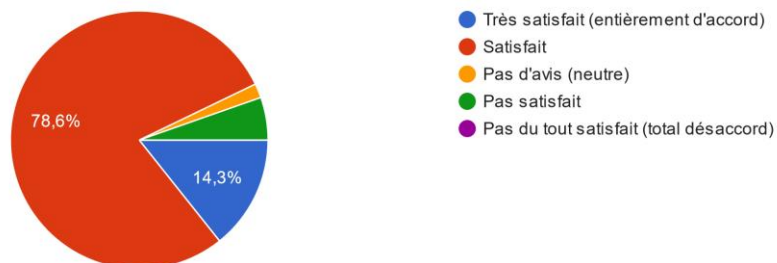
Kokoutchè Messan NOMAGNON

*Inspector of Finance
Inspectorate General of Finance*

Annex III. Workshop Evaluation

1. Etes-vous globalement satisfait de cet atelier ?

56 réponses

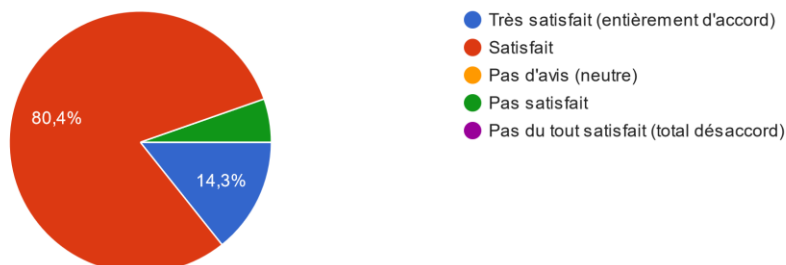


Note:

French	English Translation
1. Etes-vous globalement satisfait de cet atelier ?	1. Overall, were you satisfied with this workshop?
56 réponses	56 responses
Très satisfait (entièrement d'accord)	Very satisfied (strongly agree)
Satisfait	Satisfied
Pas d'avis (neutre)	Neither agree nor disagree (neutral)
Pas satisfait	Not satisfied
Pas du tout satisfait (total désaccord)	Not at all satisfied (strongly disagree)

2. L'atelier vous a-t-il aidé à mieux comprendre les méthodes et outils de l'évaluation des politiques publiques ?

56 réponses

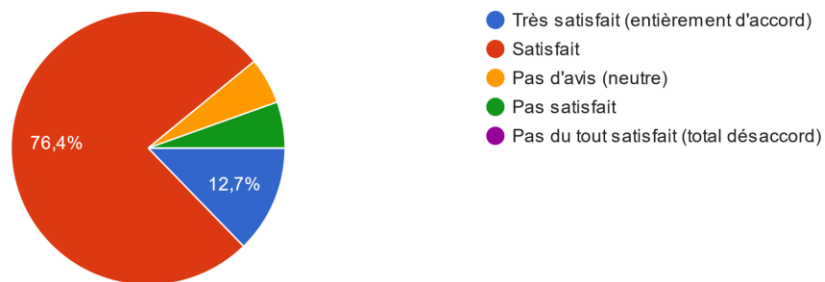


Note:

2. L'atelier vous a-t-il aidé à mieux comprendre les méthodes et outils de l'évaluation des politiques publiques ?	2. Did the workshop increase your understanding of policy evaluation methods and tools?
56 réponses	56 responses
Très satisfait (entièrement d'accord)	Very satisfied (strongly agree)
Satisfait	Satisfied
Pas d'avis (neutre)	Neither agree nor disagree (neutral)
Pas satisfait	Not satisfied
Pas du tout satisfait (total désaccord)	Not at all satisfied (strongly disagree)

3. L'atelier vous a-t-il aidé à mieux comprendre les méthodes et outils de l'évaluation des politiques publiques ?

55 réponses

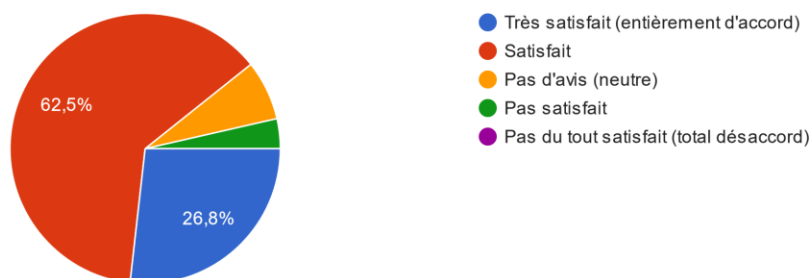


Note:

French	English Translation
3. L'atelier vous a-t-il aidé à mieux comprendre les méthodes et outils de l'évaluation des politiques publiques ?	3. Did the workshop increase your understanding of policy evaluation methods and tools?
55 réponses	55 responses
Très satisfait (entièrement d'accord)	Very satisfied (strongly agree)
Satisfait	Satisfied
Pas d'avis (neutre)	Neither agree nor disagree (neutral)
Pas satisfait	Not satisfied
Pas du tout satisfait (total désaccord)	Not at all satisfied (strongly disagree)

4. Les échanges et discussions ainsi que la documentation mise à votre disposition durant l'atelier vous seront-ils utiles pour réaliser des évaluations ?

56 réponses

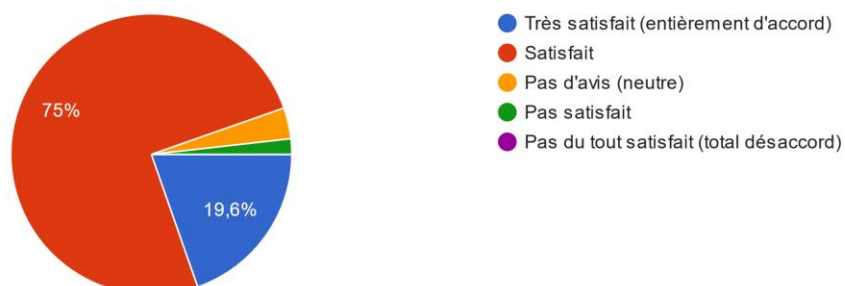


Note:

French	English Translation
4. Les échanges et discussions ainsi que la documentation mise à votre disposition durant l'atelier vous seront-ils utiles pour réaliser des évaluations ?	4. Will the exchanges, discussions, and documentation made available during the workshop be useful for conducting evaluations?
56 réponses	56 responses
Très satisfait (entièrement d'accord)	Very satisfied (strongly agree)
Satisfait	Satisfied
Pas d'avis (neutre)	Neither agree nor disagree (neutral)
Pas satisfait	Not satisfied
Pas du tout satisfait (total désaccord)	Not at all satisfied (strongly disagree)

5. Les méthodes de présentation étaient-elles en général bien adaptées aux thèmes?

56 réponses

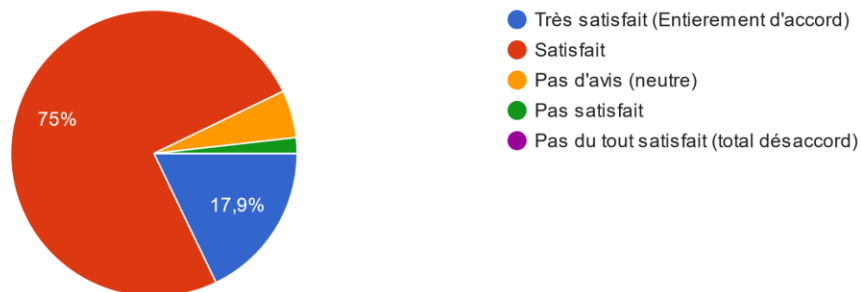


Note:

French	English Translation
5. Les méthodes de présentation étaient-elles en général bien adaptées aux thèmes ?	5. Were the presentation methods generally well suited to the topics?
56 réponses	56 responses
Très satisfait (entièrement d'accord)	Very satisfied (strongly agree)
Satisfait	Satisfied
Pas d'avis (neutre)	Neither agree nor disagree (neutral)
Pas satisfait	Not satisfied
Pas du tout satisfait (total désaccord)	Not at all satisfied (strongly disagree)

6. Les méthodes de présentation et discussion vous ont-elles aidé à apprécier la connaissance abordée dans l'atelier ?

56 réponses

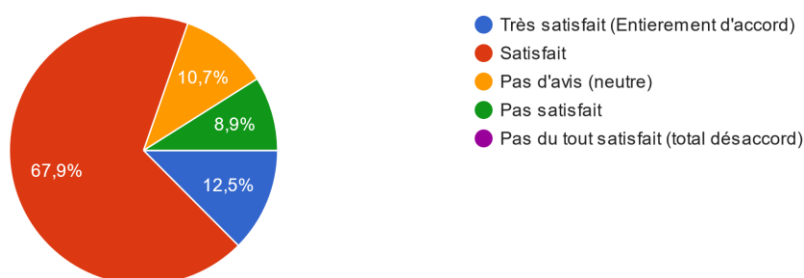


Note:

French	English Translation
6. Les méthodes de présentation et discussion vous ont-elles aidé à apprécier la connaissance abordée dans l'atelier ?	6. Did the presentation and discussion methods help you understand the material covered in the workshop?
56 réponses	56 responses
Très satisfait (Entièrement d'accord)	Very satisfied (Strongly agree)
Satisfait	Satisfied
Pas d'avis (neutre)	Neither agree nor disagree (neutral)
Pas satisfait	Not satisfied
Pas du tout satisfait (total désaccord)	Not at all satisfied (strongly disagree)

7. Avez-vous trouvé le déroulé de l'atelier propice à une bonne compréhension ?

56 réponses



Note:

French	English Translation
7. Avez-vous trouvé le déroulé de l'atelier propice à une bonne compréhension ?	7. Did the workshop format facilitate a good understanding of the subject matter?
56 réponses	56 responses
Très satisfait (Entièrement d'accord)	Very satisfied (Strongly agree)
Satisfait	Satisfied
Pas d'avis (neutre)	Neither agree nor disagree (neutral)
Pas satisfait	Not satisfied
Pas du tout satisfait (total désaccord)	Not at all satisfied (strongly disagree)

8.1. Please share the strengths of the workshop	8.2. Please share any weaknesses of the workshop	9. Please list any PFM tools or themes that you would like to see covered or dealt with in greater depth in future workshops
Analysis of annual performance reports	The food service is not up to par	Cash management
Good presentation	Insufficient time	Tools for evaluating the performance of state-owned enterprises
Case studies	Technical issues (microphone needed to be moved, etc.)	Indicators, APPs, APRs
Knowledge of evaluation tools and methods	Intensive work	Preparation of the program budget
The difference between EPP and program performance evaluation, evaluation method, case study	Coffee breaks	Choice of evaluation method
Mastery of the subject by the trainers	The room layout	Sampling, questionnaire

Presentation, explanations, and case studies as well as logistics	Too many participants for the size of the room	Detailed performance analysis Analysis of budgetary efficiency
Discussions during the practical work		Performance audit
The evaluative questions		Public procurement audit
Training materials and working groups		Econometric evaluation
		Gender-oriented public finance assessment tools
		Methodology for monitoring recommendations

Annex IV. List of Workshop Participants

Date : 2014/05/20

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