Level of involvement and participation of the project team, partners and stakeholders

Low	Medium	High
Purpose > to assess the project's progress > to improve project performance > to inform future decision-making > to provide accountability	**Purpose** > to assess the project's progress > to improve project performance > to inform future decision-making > to provide accountability	**Purpose** > to assess the project's progress > to improve project performance > to inform future decision-making > to provide accountability > to build capacity in monitoring and evaluation methods
Methods Use of primary and secondary sources. Extracting information through statistical analysis, documentation review, questionnaires, interviews.	**Methods** Use of primary and secondary sources. Variety of methods ranging from conventional to open-ended inquiries that are more participatory and interactive testimonials, focus groups, group brainstorming on key impacts, strengths and weaknesses. Reality, claims and issues of stakeholders taken into account.	**Methods** Use of primary and secondary sources. Some capacity-building in evaluation methods usually involved. Relies on highly interactive qualitative methods but does not disregard quantitative tools. Use of participatory rural appraisal tools, testimonials, semi-structured interviewing. Reality, claims and issues of stakeholders are an integral part of process and outcome.
Evaluation design Planned and implemented by external evaluation expert	**Evaluation design** Planned with the collaboration of the project team and implemented by the evaluator	**Evaluation design** Planned and implemented by the project team and stakeholders with the assistance of an outside facilitator
Advantages > is less burdensome on partners and stakeholders	**Advantages** > may provide more insightful findings > involves project team in reflection and assessment > can provide macro view of project impact because of larger group dynamics versus individual interviewing	**Advantages** > builds monitoring and evaluation capacity > provides greater ownership of final product > combines both large-group and small-group dynamics
Disadvantages > less engagement and ownership of the evaluation process and findings > greater likelihood of defensiveness/ rejection of critical results	**Disadvantages** > involves more time than an evaluation with a low level of participation	**Disadvantages** > requires more involvement and time of partners and stakeholders > can be more costly
Expertise required Evaluator	**Expertise required** Evaluator with some expertise in facilitation and participatory and qualitative methods	**Expertise required** Facilitator with expertise in participatory evaluation and report writing