
The International Research Group for Policy and Program Evaluation (INTEVAL): A Celebration of Meetings, Publications, and Leadership

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Journal of MultiDisciplinary Evaluation
Volume 21, Issue 50, 2025

JMDE
Journal of MultiDisciplinary Evaluation

ISSN 1556-8180
<http://www.jmde.com>

Background: A limited initiative by the International Institute of Administrative Sciences in 1986 established a small working group on policy evaluation. Today, that group is a self-supporting 50-member international community of professional practice (INTEVAL) that has endured for almost 4 decades and published around 40 books.

Purpose: To chronicle the development of the group and identify supportive factors.

Setting: Not applicable.

Intervention: Not applicable.

Research Design: A history of the development of the group and an organizational analysis of its leadership.

Data Collection and Analysis: Examines historical records of the group. Draws on psychological safety theory of organizational leadership.

Findings: The development of INTEVAL has been supported by a distinctive culture of psychological safety developed by the group's convenor, Ray Rist, and enthusiastically adopted by members. Rist has set out the shared expectations and meanings of the group's work, and encouraged participation by demonstrating humility, practicing inquiry, establishing collective ways of working, and expressing appreciation for successes and destigmatizing well-intentioned misfires. Members have responded to this leadership with dedication to their contributions and to their colleagues

Keywords: *evaluation community; leadership; psychological safety.*

Perhaps the movers and shakers of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) got more than they bargained for when in 1986 they set up the Working Group on Policy Evaluation for 3 years. It was not an auspicious time for evaluation. Adventures in more managerialist government in the 1960s and 1970s in the United States, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere had been followed by governments keen on developing markets to allocate public goods and letting those markets and their contracts be the evaluators. But, taking a punt that it was indeed a good time to give policy and program evaluation a boost, the IIAS inadvertently kick-started a process that developed a small group of evaluation geeks into a 50-strong international community of professional practice that has endured for almost 40 years. The history is worth a look, however partial. This one is contributed by an old timer who was in at the beginning and a more modern species who was invited less than a decade ago and has been amazed by the unique wealth of what she has joined. The article is offered as a tribute to the group's remarkable leader, Ray Rist, but also to the led, who have demonstrated that ability and commitment can be forged through voluntary collegiality into a force for personal and collective good (see Bastoe and Haslie's contribution to this volume for an examination of the group as a positively charged social network).

Putting Down Roots: 1986–1994

The year is 1986. The place is the London premises of the Royal Institute of Public Administration (RIPA). This august body is the U.K. member of the IIAS. Its director, William Plowden, the latest generation of a great public service family, is interested in the new processes of public management and has been working with Andrew Gray and Bill Jenkins of the University of Kent at Canterbury on the development of policy analysis and evaluation. He has been approached by the IIAS to find British representation on its new working group on policy evaluation. The aim will be to provide and publish what might be the first systematic effort to characterize policy and program evaluation in different countries. It has funding for about 3 years of work based on annual workshops. Would the pair like to take up the offer? You bet!

The convenor of this new group was Dr. Ray Rist. He was already well known as, unusually, both a widely published scholar (including at Cornell University) and an effective government official (then director of operations in the general

government division of the U.S. General Accounting Office). Other early members comprised academics, government evaluators, and auditors. They included Dr. Erik Albaek, Aarhus University, Denmark; Dr. Marie-Louise Bemelmans-Videc, Netherlands Court of Audit; Prof. Dr. Hans-Ulrich Derlien, Bamberg University, Germany; Bjarne Eriksen, Directorate of Public Management, Norway; Katia Horber-Papazian, Federal Polytechnic Lausanne, Switzerland; Dr. Frans Leeuw, Associate Professor in the Institute for Social Policy Research at Leyden University, Netherlands; and Robert Segsworth, Laurentian University, Canada; as well as Andrew Gray and Bill Jenkins.

The founding meeting was in October 1986 in Brussels (see Annex 1 for a full listing of meetings). The Ray Rist style of leadership was immediately evident. The business was serious but also to be enjoyable, even fun. Above all, there needed to be published outputs to disseminate findings. Plans were formulated to provide overviews of the countries represented, from which patterns might be observed. Thus began an initial "mapping phase" of the group's work. By 1990 (by when another round of IIAS funding had been secured to continue the work), the group had published a special issue of a journal (Rist, 1989–90) and two books (Rist, 1990a, 1990b). Each publication presented characterizations of a range of Western countries from which emerged the idea, postulated by Derlien (1990), that evaluation in different countries was progressing in waves.

In these early years the group grew and was boosted in its commitment to evaluation by a large international 3-day conference hosted by the Netherlands Court of Audit in The Hague in December 1990. Apart from the president of the Court of Audit, Frans Kordes, playing St. Nicholas dispensing gifts, this large conference produced a wide-ranging volume of essays (Mayne et al., 1992) and new members of the working group recruited by Ray Rist. This reinforced the work of the group on mapping the characteristics of evaluation in different countries and led to the group's first meeting in North America, Ottawa 1992, hosted by the now-late but still hugely influential John Mayne of the Canadian Office of the Comptroller General. This was notable for regularizing the practice of holding a session before or during the meeting with local evaluation groups or other parties interested in the group's work. But it was also memorable for a dinner at the foreign ministry, at which waiters wore white gloves to serve the meal!

Maturing: 1995–2006

By 1995, the IAS support had ended. The group had been advised a couple of years earlier by the director general that, after an unprecedented three rounds of funding secured by Ray, the IAS wanted to support other ventures. However, the group's productivity—two more books published—helped Ray to persuade the World Bank to step in, support that continued until 2006.

Around this time, as it established its identity separate from IAS, the group redesignated itself as the International Research Group for Policy and Program Evaluation and became known by the acronym INTEVAL. Also by this time, evaluation societies were being set up in Europe, including the European Evaluation Society (EES), established in 1992 not least through the efforts of INTEVAL members. (The Canadian Evaluation Society had been set up in 1981 and the American Evaluation Association forged in 1986).

Under Ray's leadership INTEVAL now responded to the increasing awareness of and development of evaluation practices and communities to grow its membership through a wider range of countries, including in South America and Asia. The meetings in Seoul in 1995 and in Haifa in 2000 exemplified this changing INTEVAL.

The 1997 meeting, held in Washington, DC, where Ray was now professor of public policy at George Washington University, was the twelfth and had a celebratory air. It included the transformation of what had been a touching ritual into a grand but culminating ceremony. Dick Sonnichsen, formerly of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, had at each meeting presented the host with an FBI baseball-style cap! On this occasion, however, to mark the landmark meeting on Ray's home turf, participants were invited to each bring a hat associated with their country as a gift for Ray. The ceremony was touching and hilarious as Ray was obliged to try out each one. What he did with them all we can only surmise!

But the meeting was itself good news—the World Bank funding continued. And so did the work and the publication of books. Topics addressed by the group became more analytical—evaluative capacity, performance monitoring, collaboration, policy instruments, accountability, quality—with a wider range of countries and experiences included. This was reflected in the landmark publication of *International Atlas of Evaluation* (Furubo et al., 2002), a revisiting of the group's first book but much wider in scope and scale, covering 21

countries, including in Africa, Asia, and Australasia, and multinational organizations and confederations. Published 16 years after INTEVAL's founding, it showed how far even by then the group had developed. And it was fitting that Ray, the group's master evaluation cartographer, was one of its editors.

Blossoming: 2007–Present

A return visit to Washington, DC, in 2006 turned out to be the last in this series to be supported by the World Bank. By now there were about 40 members, of whom about 25 to 30 attended an annual meeting. The group had also established a practice of presenting panels of INTEVAL work at other conferences around the world, notably at the conferences of the American Evaluation Association (AEA) and the European Evaluation Society (EES), and INTEVAL members also made guest appearances supporting some of Ray's other work, including for the International Program for Development Evaluation Training (IPDET) and the World Bank.

From this point on, funding for the annual meetings came from the host institution and the members who attended. This continued resource showed the strength of the underlying commitment to INTEVAL's work and progress. Especially notable meetings in this period were those at Bellagio in 2011 and Montepulciano in 2013, and the meetings during the pandemic in 2020 and 2021. The visit to Bellagio was as guests of the Rockefeller Foundation and lasted 5 rather than the usual 3 days, as it included sessions with Rockefeller Fellows staying in Bellagio as part of their fellowship. This generated a book that directly reflected our hosts' interests: *Doing Public Good?: Private Actors, Evaluation, and Public Value*. The meeting in Montepulciano was held, uniquely, in a private house, that of Nicoletta Stame—a wonderful gift that exemplified the bonds that had been established in the group. The meetings in 2020 and 2021 were both held during the COVID-19 pandemic and might have been expected to have been canceled. But Norwegian members in NORAD, who were to have hosted the annual in-person meeting in Oslo, rose to the challenge to provide effective online meetings not only in 2020 but in 2021 as well.

Topics have become both more challenging and more future oriented in this phase of INTEVAL work. They include program complexity, evaluation cultures, private actors doing public good, cyber societies and artificial intelligence, using long-term perspectives, theories of change, the post-truth

world, and underpinning sustainable futures. Moreover, Ray Rist's leadership has supported simultaneous multiple projects with a consequent increased blossoming of book publication. Annex 2 provides a chronological listing of publications of the group up to early 2025.

What Patterns Emerge in This Growth?

This brief history of INTEVAL shows a remarkable series of meetings over 4 decades and nearly 40 books contributing to the evaluation literature. We suggest here that much of this sustained collective endeavor can be attributed to the culture that Ray Rist has developed as its convenor and which members have enthusiastically adopted. He has been clearly an intellectual force and thought leader within the field of evaluation, but we suggest that his keen understanding of not only the intellectual and disciplinary resources of group members, but also, in an increasingly turbulent professional world, their mutual desire to be valued, respected, and liked, has been a significant influence on the INTEVAL achievement. Ray has ensured that group members have fitted into the special culture of the group when joining and exemplified this culture as members. As one longstanding member succinctly put it, "To be a member of INTEVAL, you need to be smart and 'get shit done,' but you also need to be fun being around."

We suggest that this culture has features of psychological safety in which team members value relational over instrumental concerns and prioritize team performance and contributions to others (Edmondson, 1999, p. 355). In a later review of the literature, Newman et al. summed this up:

In a psychologically safe environment, employees feel that their colleagues will not reject people for being themselves or saying what they think, respect each other's competence, are interested in each other as people, have positive intentions to one another, are able to engage in constructive conflict or confrontation, and feel that it is safe to experiment and take risks. (2017, p. 1)

Psychological safety is especially important when groups are engaging in cognitively demanding tasks and innovation, such as, in INTEVAL's case, moving the field of evaluation forward through the production of books that inform advances in the profession. In a psychologically safe environment, individuals engage in learning behaviors; they seek feedback, share information, ask for help, talk about

mistakes, and experiment (Edmondson, 1999, p. 351). When psychological safety is not present, people may refrain from engaging in these activities out of fear of themselves or others losing face. While it may not seem surprising that a positive environment develops when people come together for social interaction and intellectually stimulating activities, this should not be taken for granted, as anyone who has attended an academic institution can attest to. While critical investigation, hypothesis testing, and frank discussion are key to the advance of science, this can easily develop into a culture of self-promotion and fear in a highly competitive environment. The latter may endanger psychological safety and prevent individuals from collaboration. In fact this is a very common group trait, and as Edmondson writes, "Members of groups tend not to share the unique knowledge they hold, such that group discussions consist primarily of jointly held information" (Edmondson, 1999, p. 351).

What struck the younger member of our writer-duo, Lindkvist, when she joined INTEVAL in 2016 in Catania, Italy, was how different INTEVAL was from Edmondson's dysfunctional descriptor. She found endless discussion and often disagreements—including, for example, about what causality really means in evaluation—but members were supportive and collegial, eager to help and forward the work of others, all exemplified by the group's leader.

For Edmondson, "People are very attentive to the tone and quality of social processes and are more willing to comply with these when they feel valued," especially by authority figures. In a more recent book, *The Fearless Organization*, Edmondson (2018) sums up the key role of the leader in facilitating psychological safety in teams. First, the leader should *set the stage of shared expectations and meaning*. This is done through framing the work and emphasizing purpose. Ray Rist has ensured not only that all members share these expectations, but that every INTEVAL meeting is organized around book project groups that are the productive tangibles of the collective work and which all sign up to. However, as an adage of Ray is "Work hard, play hard," there is also a clear expectation that work and play will meld and that the group will share social activities which include dinners, sightseeing, and other cultural activities. Members have reported that some of their most productive interactions have come from these informal opportunities to share and develop ideas in a relaxed environment.

Second, the leader *invites participation* by demonstrating humility, practicing inquiry through

asking questions, and setting up agreed collective structures and processes that include “[a] well-designed team task, appropriate team composition, and context that ensures the availability of information, resources and awards” (Edmondson, 1999, p. 350). Ray has done this through ensuring that each INTEVAL meeting is carefully planned with the changing local hosts, including meetings with local evaluation organizations, cultural activities, and sponsored dinners. While Ray himself has chaired all plenary meetings and made sure existing book projects have progressed and new ones were adopted, he has delegated leadership of book projects to group-nominated editors and supported them between meetings by intensive listening, asking questions, and identifying gaps and additional perspectives and sources of knowledge.

Third, the leader *responds productively, expressing appreciation, destigmatizing failure, and through sanctions of clear violations*. While Ray emphasizes productivity, he has never dwelled on failure or delays, but nudged projects along by reinforcing support and emphasizing achievement. Coming from a such a respected disciplinary authority, members value highly and respond to this approach. Perhaps for this reason, it has been taboo for members to show disrespect or unfriendly behavior or to promote their own interests over that of the group.

While this chapter is intended as a celebration of achievement rather than an analysis of a professional network, we offer the observation that Ray’s leadership has itself been a matter of celebration and contributed to that culture that has been the distinguishing feature of INTEVAL. Through encouraging collaboration between INTEVAL members and their personal development, he has facilitated the group’s attention to increasingly complex issues facing the profession and its policy communities, such as artificial intelligence, theories of change, and how evaluation can contribute to long-term change and sustainability.

Conclusion

Are we in danger of reifying this work? After all, this is a bunch of indulgent folk having a good time, even if the products are valued by others. Ray Rist says we should work hard and play hard; in practice, the working and playing have not been clearly distinguishable; such has been the commitment of members.

There is a risk of being self congratulatory. However, there are some notable factors in this

story: the very commitment of the members, the rising to the challenge of writing in a second language and the labor of love of volume editors on top of day jobs, the supportive publishers (Irving Horowitz at Transaction, who took a gamble that the group would produce, and Taylor and Francis, who not only took on the back catalogue but encouraged new outputs). But above all we attribute the sustained body of work and the network to the leadership of Ray Rist.

Disclaimer

The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of any of our respective organizations.

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- Rist, R. C. (Ed.). (1990a). *Program evaluation and the management of government: Patterns and prospects across eight nations* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 1). Transaction Publishers.

Rist, R. C. (Ed.). (1990b). *Policy and program evaluation: Perspectives on design and utilization*. International Institute of Administrative Sciences.

Rist, R. C. (Ed.). (1995). *Policy evaluation: Linking theory to practice*. Edward Elgar.

Annex 1: Meetings of the International Research Group for Policy and Program Evaluation (INTEVAL)

Date Place, Host, and Funding

1986	Brussels, International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) Funded by IIAS and individual participants
1987	Paris, Ministry of Telecommunications and Post Funded by IIAS, Ministry of Telecommunications and Post, and individual participants
1988	Leiden, State University of Leiden – Marie-Louise Bemelmans-Videc Funded by IIAS, University of Leiden, and individual participants
1989	Aarhus, University of Aarhus – Erik Albaek Funded by IIAS, University of Aarhus, and individual participants
1990	Stockholm, Swedish National Audit Office – Rolf Sandahl Funded by IIAS, Swedish National Audit Office, and individual participants
1991	Bruges, International Institute of Administrative Sciences Funded by IIAS and individual participants
1992	Ottawa, Office of the Comptroller General – John Mayne Funded by IIAS, Office of the Comptroller General, and individual participants
1993	Oslo, Norwegian Government – Bjarne Eriksen Funded by IIAS, Norwegian Directorate of Public Management, and individual participants
1994	Lyon, Centre for European Evaluation Expertise – Jacques Toulemonde Funded by IIAS, Centre for European Evaluation Expertise, and individual participants
1995	Seoul, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies – Myoung-Soo Kim Funded by World Bank, Hankuk University, and individual participants
1996	Madrid, Institute of Fiscal Studies, Autonomous University of Madrid – Eduardo Zapico- Goñi Funded by World Bank, Institute of Fiscal Studies, and individual participants
1997	Washington, World Bank and George Washington University – Ray Rist Funded by World Bank, George Washington University, and individual participants
1998	Dublin, Institute of Public Administration (IPA) – Richard Boyle Funded by World Bank, IPA, and individual participants
1999	Durham, Centre for Public Management Research, Durham University – Andrew Gray Funded by World Bank, Durham University Business School, and individual participants
2000	Haifa, Haifa University – Rob Schwartz Funded by World Bank, Haifa University, and individual participants
2001	Stockholm, Swedish National Audit Office – Jan-Eric Furubo Funded by World Bank, Swedish National Audit Office, and individual participants
2002	Copenhagen, Institute of Local Governments Studies – Olaf Rieper Funded by World Bank, Institute of Local Governments Studies, and individual participants
2003	Rome, Prime Minister’s Office and the Department of Social Research, University of Roma “La Sapienza” – Nicoletta Stame Funded by the Prime Minister’s Office and “La Sapienza” and individual participants
2004	The Hague, Research Institute of the Justice Ministry, Netherlands (WODC) and the Academy of Finance and Economics – Frans Leeuw Funded by World Bank, the Justice Ministry, the Academy of Finance and Economics, and individual participants
2005	Madrid, National Institute for Public Administration – Eduardo Zapico- Goñi Funded by World Bank, National Institute for Public Administration, and individual participants
2006	Washington, World Bank – Ray Rist Funded by World Bank and individual participants
2007	The Hague, Netherlands Court of Audit – Peter van der Knaap Funded by Netherlands Court of Audit and individual participants
2008	Antwerp, Institute for Development Policy and Administration, Antwerp University – Jos Vaessen Funded by Antwerp University and individual participants
2009	Cambridge, RAND Corporation – Tom Ling (RAND) and Jeremy Lonsdale (National Audit Office)

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- 2010 Funded by RAND and individual participants
Ottawa, Public Services Commission (PSC) – Donald Lemaire
- 2011 Funded by the PSC and individual participants
Bellagio, Rockefeller Foundation – Penny Hawkins
- 2012 Funded by Rockefeller Foundation and individual participants
Lausanne, Institut Des Hautes Études en Administrations Publique (IDHEAP), University of
Lausanne – Katia Horber-Papazian
- 2013 Funded by IDHEAP and individual participants
Montepulciano, the home of Nicoletta Stame
- 2014 Funded by Nicoletta Stame and individual participants
Montreal, Universalia – Marie-Hélène Adrien
- 2015 Funded by Universalia and individual participants
Copenhagen, Rambøll Gruppen Management Consulting A/S – Karin Attström
- 2016 Funded by Rambøll and individual participants
Catania, University of Catania Department of Social and Political Science – Francesco Mazzeo
Rinaldi
- 2017 Funded by the University and individual participants
London, National Audit Office (NAO) – Jeremy Lonsdale
- 2018 Funded by NAO and individual participants
Dublin, Institute of Public Administration (IPA) – Richard Boyle
- 2019 Funded by IPA and individual participants
Los Angeles, University of California Los Angeles – Tina Christie and Sebastian Lemire
- 2020 Funded by UCLA and individual participants
Oslo NORAD online virtual meeting – Per Øyvind Bastøe and Ida Lindkvist
- 2021 Oslo NORAD online virtual meeting – Per Øyvind Bastøe and Ida Lindkvist
- 2022 Wiston House, Wilton Park; UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, – Ida Lindkvist,
Jos Vaessen, Ray Rist, and Rob van den Berg
- 2023 Funded by World Bank Evaluation Group and individual participants
Rome, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – Indran Naidoo
- 2024 Funded by IFAD and individual participants
The Hague, Policy and Operations Evaluation Department (IOB), Netherlands Ministry of Foreign
Affairs – Peter van der Knaap
- Funded by IOB and individual participants

Annex 2: Books Published by INTEVAL Teams (Chronological List)¹

- Rist, R. C. (Ed.). (1989–90). Cross national perspectives on the policy uses (and abuses) of evaluation [Special issue]. *Knowledge in Society*, 2.
- Rist, R. C. (Ed.). (1990). *Policy and program evaluation: Perspectives on design and utilization*. International Institute of Administrative Sciences.
- Rist, R. C. (Ed.). (1990). *Program evaluation and the management of government: Patterns and prospects across eight nations* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 1). Transaction Publishers.
- Gray, A. G., Jenkins, W. I., & Segsworth, R. V. (Eds.). (1993). *Budgeting, auditing and evaluation: Patterns and integration in seven governments* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 2). Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick and London.
- Leeuw, F. L., Rist, R. C., & Sonnichsen, R. C. (1994). *Can governments learn? Comparative perspectives on evaluation and organizational learning* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 3). Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick and London.
- Reiper, O., & Toulemonde, J. (Eds.). (1997). *Politics and practices of intergovernmental evaluation* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 4). Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick and London.
- Mayne, J., & Zapico-Goñi, E. (Eds.). (1997). *Monitoring performance in the public sector: Future directions from international experience* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 5). Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick and London.
- Vedung, E. (1997). *Public policy and program evaluation* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 5). Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick and London.
- Bemelmans-Videc, M.-L., Rist, R. C., & Vedung, E. (Eds.). (1998). *Carrots, sticks and sermons: Policy instruments and their evaluation* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 7). Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick and London.
- Boyle, R., & Lemaire, D. (Eds.). (1999). *Building effective evaluation capacity: Lessons from practice* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 8). Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick and London.
- Furubo, J.-E., Rist, R. C., & Sandahl, R. (Eds.). (2002). *International atlas of evaluation* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 9). Transaction Publications: New Brunswick and London.
- Gray, A. G., Jenkins, W. I., Leeuw, F., & Mayne, J. (Eds.). (2003). *Collaboration in public services: The challenge for evaluation* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 10). Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick and London.
- Schwartz, R., & Mayne, J. (Eds.). (2005). *Quality matters: Seeking confidence in evaluating, auditing, and performance reporting* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 11). Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick and London.
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- Bemelmans-Videc, M.-L., Lonsdale, J., & Perrin, B. (Eds.). (2007). *Making accountability work: Dilemmas for evaluation and audit* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 14). Transaction Publications: New Brunswick and London.
- Rieper, O., Leeuw, F., & Ling, T. (Eds.). (2010). *The evidence book: Concepts, generation and use of evidence* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 15). Transaction Publications: New Brunswick and London.
- Vaessen, J., & Leeuw, F. (Eds.). (2010). *Mind the gap: Perspectives on policy evaluation and the social sciences* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 16). Transaction Publications: New Brunswick and London.
- Eliadis, P., Furubo, J.-E., & Jacob, S. (Eds.). (2011). *Evaluation: Seeking truth or power?* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 17). Transaction Publications: New Brunswick and London.

¹ Titles originally published by Transaction Publishers are now part of Routledge (Comparative Policy Evaluation Series). However, Routledge does not seem to have continued the volume numbering of this series

beyond 28. It also lists other books in this series that are not by INTEVAL members. Some of the chapters in the volumes before 1995 were included in Rist (1995).

- Forss, K., Marra, M., & Schwartz, R. (Eds.). (2011). *Evaluating the complex: Attribution, contribution and beyond* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 18). Transaction Publications: New Brunswick and London.
- Barbier, J.-C., & Hawkins, P. (Eds.). (2012). *Evaluation cultures: Sense-making in complex times* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 19). Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick and London.
- Furubo, J.-E., Rist, R. C., & Speer, S. (Eds.). (2013). *Evaluation and turbulent times: Reflections on a discipline in disarray* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 20). Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick and London.
- Forss, K., & Marra, M. (Eds.). (2014). *Speaking justice to power: Ethical and methodological challenges for evaluators* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 21). Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick and London.
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- Mara, M., Olejniczak, K., & Paulson, A. (Eds.). (2024). *Evaluation in the post-truth world* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 33, but not listed with a volume number by Routledge). Routledge: New York and Abingdon.
- Koleros, A., Adrien, M.-H., & Tyrrell, T. (Eds.). (2024). *Theories of change in reality: Strengths, limitations and future directions* (Comparative Policy Evaluation Vol. 34, but not listed with a volume number by Routledge). Routledge: New York and Abingdon.
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