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Making Evaluation Relevant for Policy and Practice

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Why Evaluate Public Policy?

- Effectiveness ensure that policy makes a positive *impact*
- Efficiency use scarce public resources to maximum effect
- Implementation ensure that policy is implemented and delivered successfully and effectively.
- Adaptation allow policy makers to know when a change of policy is required
- Service Orientation meet citizen's needs/expectations
- Accountability transparency of what is done and why
- Democracy enhance the democratic process
- Trust help ensure/restore trust in government and public services



Effectiveness of What?

- Intervention effectiveness what works?
- Resource effectiveness at what cost/benefit?
- Diversity of effectiveness across different groups what works for whom and when?
- Implementation effectiveness how it works?
- Experiential effectiveness users' views

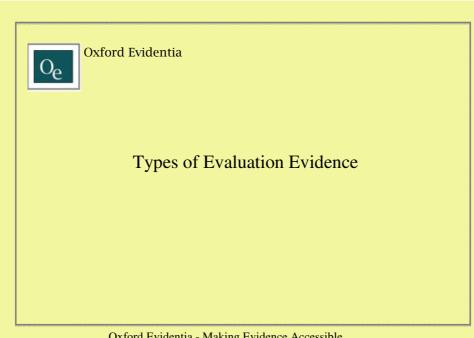
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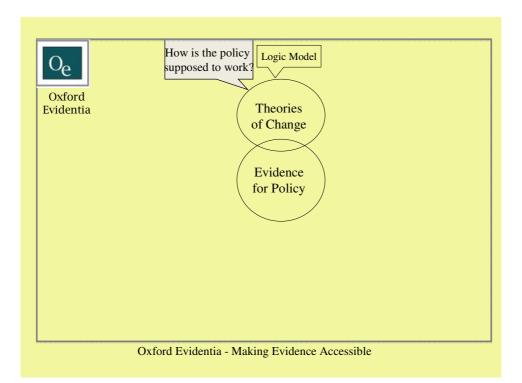


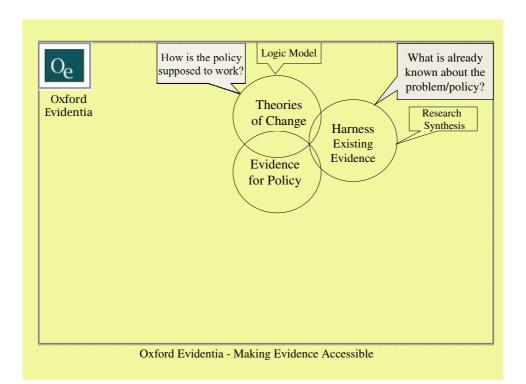
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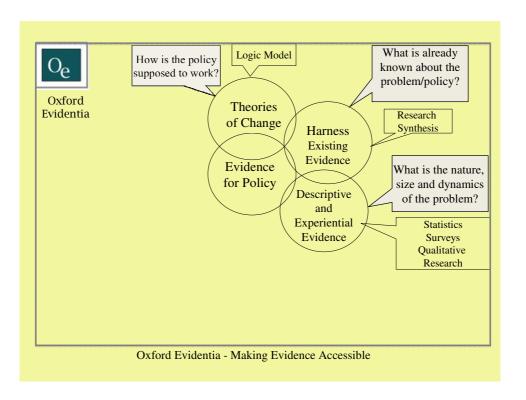
Two Main Types of Evaluation

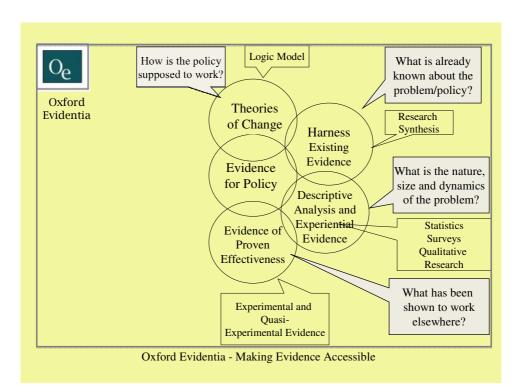
- Impact (or *summative*) evaluations *Does the policy (programme, intervention) work?*
- Process (or *formative*) evaluations How, why, and under what conditions does the policy (programme, intervention) work?

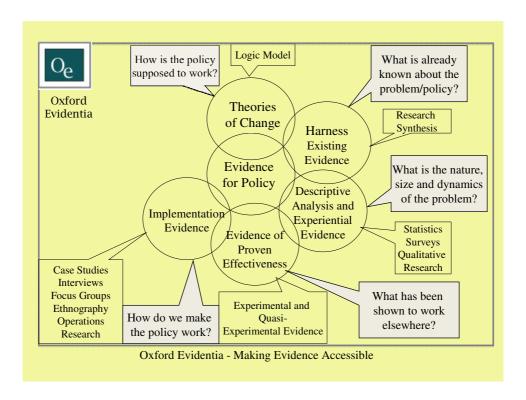


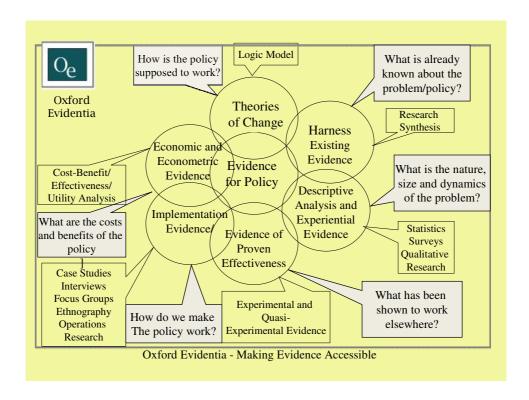


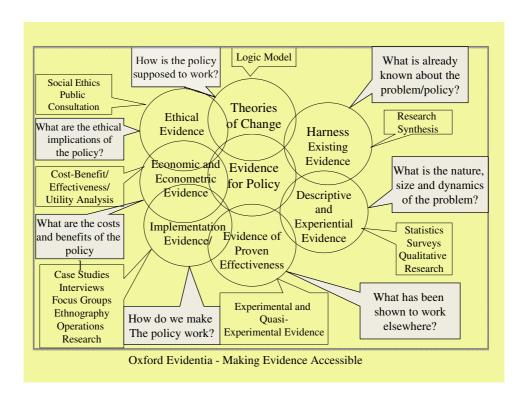














Evaluation and Policy Making - Challenges

- Evaluation and policy timetables often differ
- But not necessarily important to develop (some) policy and evaluation *strategically*, and *together*
- And to evaluate and use *existing evidence* effectively
- Not all evaluation evidence is of sufficient quality
- Evaluation evidence is often inaccessible to policy makers
- Different notions of evidence

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Different Notions of Evidence

Policy Makers' Evidence

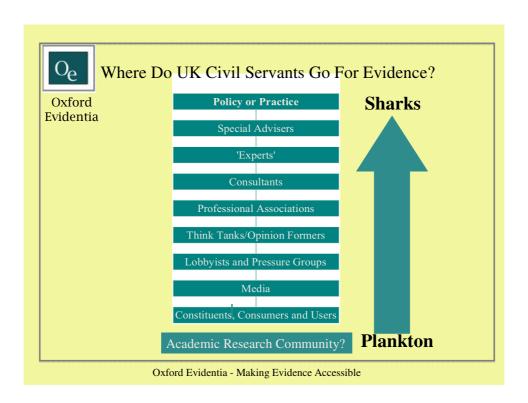


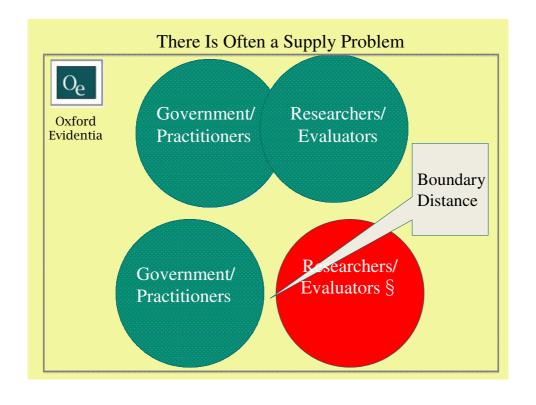
Researchers' Evidence

- Colloquial (Contextual)
- Anything that seems reasonable
- Policy relevant
- Timely
- Clear Message

- 'Scientific' (Context free)
- Proven empirically
- Theoretically driven
- As long as it takes
- Caveats and qualifications

Source: J. Lomas et al, 2005







Bridging The Gap Between Policy and Evaluation

- Integrate and plan evaluation/research and policy strategically
- Clarify the policy/practice issues with stakeholders at outset
- Establish how policy is supposed to work (theory of change)
- Establish ownership of the evidence for policy
- Establish and ask answerable questions
- Establish the policy/practice timetable
- Knowledge translation (establish key messages *clearly*)
- Use appropriate formats for presentation (e.g. 1:3:25)
- Establish incentives to *use* evidence (PSG initiative)

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Making Evidence Work in Government Incentivizing Policy Makers to Use Evidence (PSG)

- Leadership

Built Into Appraisal and Rewards Systems

- Analysis and Use of Evidence



Making Evaluation Relevant for Policy - Conclusions

- Evaluation is essential for effective policy making
- Integrate policy development and research/evaluation in a *strategic way* and operationally
- Learn from what has been attempted elsewhere
- Use the full range of evaluation methods appropriately
- Test/pilot options with sufficient power *before* national roll out
- And test for *local relevance* and feasibility
- Be prepared to adjust/adapt policy in light of evidence

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