### **Engaging Parliamentarians towards a better Enabling Environment for Evaluation (EEE)**

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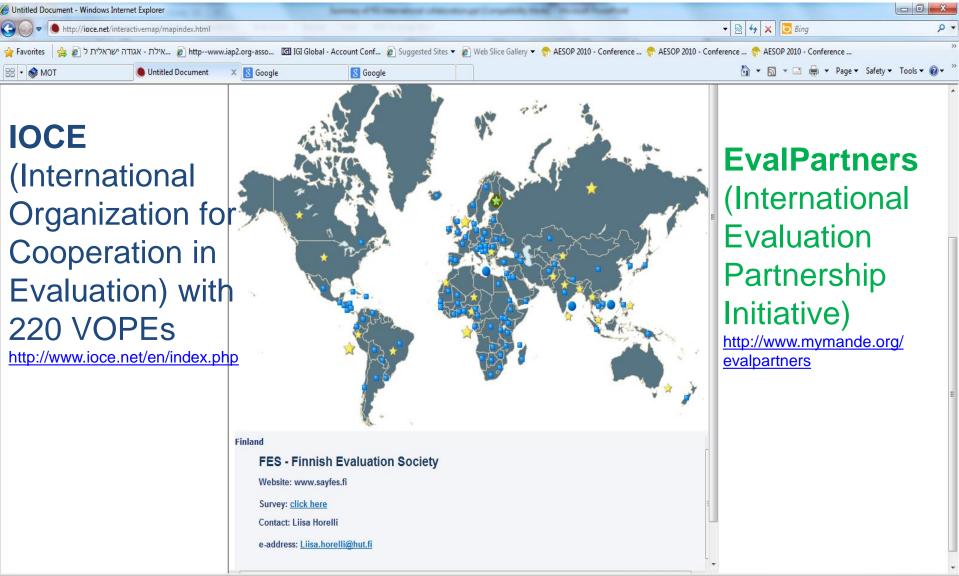
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CES-conference, Prag 9.6.2015

### **Structure of the presentation**

- Aim and background of the presentation
- Research questions and methods
- Results
- Conclusions

### **International EvalYear 2015**



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## Purpose: to enhance the supply and demand side of evaluation through

 Consultations for a Global Evaluation Agenda 2016 – 2020

http://mymande.org/evalyear/shaping\_the\_2016\_2020\_global\_evaluation\_agenda

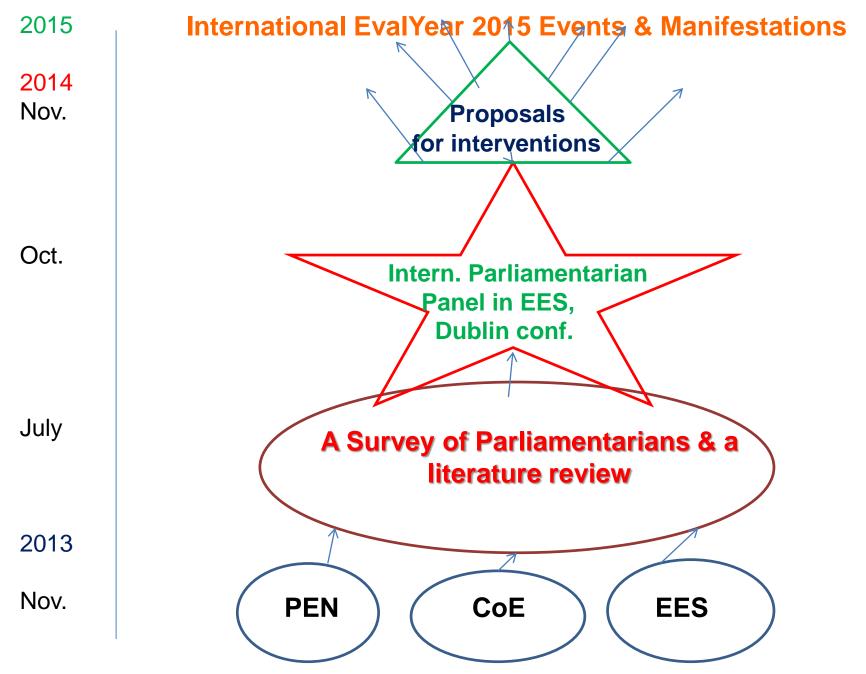
- P2P support programme
- Capacity building, for ex. Vope Toolkit
- Innovation Challenge Competition projects "Engaging Parliamentarians for an Evaluation Culture"

http://www.mymande.org/evalpartners/evalpartners\_announces\_the\_winners\_of\_the\_innovation\_challenge

Horelli (2015) Connections June:

http://www.europeanevaluation.org/sites/default/files/ees\_newsletter/ees-newsletter-2015-06-june-r09-

web\_0.pdfhttp://www.europeanevaluation.org/sites/default/files/ees\_newsletter/ ees-newsletter-2015-06-june-r09-web\_0.pdf Engaging the Parliamentarians' strategy:



### **Research questions**

- How to define the basic concepts, for ex. the enabling environment for evaluation (EEE)?
- Why should parliamentarians get involved and what is the role of the Parliament in the creation of the EEE?
- How can the citizen voice be amplified through the EEE?

**Results 1**:

Is the Enabling Environment for Evaluation the same as:

• the National Evaluation culture? (Furubo et al.2002; Jacob et al., 2012)

 the National Evaluation Policy? (Rosenstein, 2013; 2015)

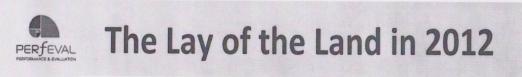
 the National Evaluation System? (Raynolds & Williams, 2013)

### International Atlas on Evaluation Cultures (Furubo et al. 2002; Jacob et al. forthcoming) defined by

#### 9 Indicators:

E. in many domains
E. in diff. Disciplines
E. discussions
National eval. society
E. by gov. institutions
E. by Parliament inst
Pluralism in policies
E in Supreme Audit
institutions
Impact not juts output

OBS: No citizen voice



#### Table 1: Evaluation culture in 2012

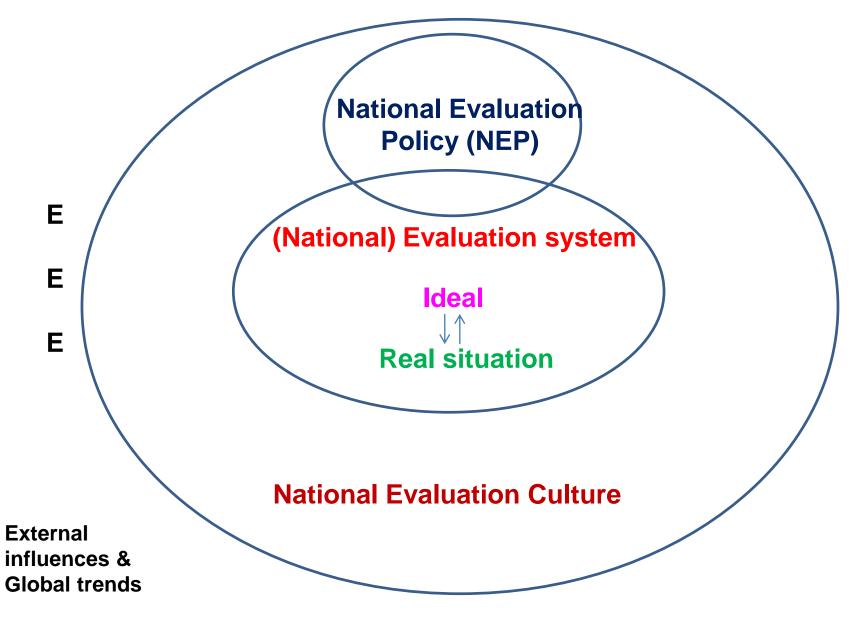
	I. Domains	II. Disciplines	III. Discourse IV.	Profession	V. Inst Government	VI. Inst - Parliament	VII. Pluralism	VIII. SAI	IX. Impact	SUM
Australia	1,3	1,7	1,7	2,0	0,7	1,0	1,7	2,0	1,7	13,7
Canada	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,8	0,8	2,0	1,8	1,8	16,0
Denmark	1,8	1,8	1,8	2,0	1,3	1,0	2,0	1,5	1,3	14,3
Finland	2,0	2,0	1,8	2,0	1,8	1,2	2,0	2,0	1,8	16,6
France	1,6	1,4	1,8	2,0	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,0	1,4	13,0
Germany	1,3	2,0	1,3	1,8	1,0	1,0	2,0	1,3	1,5	13,3
Ireland	1,0	1,3	1,5	1,0	1,0	0,3	1,3	1,0	0,8	9,0
Israel	1,3	1,8	1,0	1,8	1,3	1,0	1,8	1,3	1,3	12,3
Italy	1,7	1,7	1,3	2,0	1,3	0,7	1,0	0,3	0,7	10,7
Japan	2,0	1,8	1,5	1,3	2,0	0,3	1,5	1,3	1,3	12,9
Netherlands	2,0	1,9	1,5	1,8	1,8	1,5	1,8	1,8	1,4	15,3
New Zealand	1,4	1,0	1,4	2,0	1,2	0,6	1,4	1,4	1,2	11,6
Norway	1,9	1,5	1,1	1,8	1,4	0,9	1,8	1,8	1,3	13,5
South Korea	2,0	2,0	1,7	1,7	2,0	1,7	1,7	1,3	1,3	15,3
Spain	1,3	1,8	1,5	2,0	1,3	0,5	1,3	0,3	1,5	11,3
Sweden	1,8	1,6	1,6	1,8	1,8	1,4	1,6	1,7	1,6	14,8
Switzerland	1,8	2,0	1,6	2,0	1,3	2,0	1,8	2,0	2,0	16,4
United Kingdom	2,0	2,0	1,5	2,0	1,5	1,3	2,0	1,8	1,3	15,3
United States	1,6	2,0	1,8	2,0	1,8	1,4	1,6	1,8	1,8	15,8
Mean	1,7	1,8	1,5	1,8	1,5	1,0	1,7	1,4	1,4	13,7
Гор 3	1,9	2,0	1,8	2,0	1,6	1,3	1,9	1,9	1,9	16,3
Bottom 3	1,3	1,6	1,4	1,7	1,2	0,5	1,2	0,5	1,0	10,3

### Mapping the Status of National Evaluation Policies (Rosenstein, 2013; 2015)

http://gendereval.ning.com/forum/topics/parliamentarians-forum-fordevelopment-evaluation-publishes

- Out of 109 countries 59 have a National evaluation policy or an evaluation practice:
- 17 has a well-established; 12 evolving and 30 a developing one
- NEP is a legislated policy or regulative framework that serves as a basis for evaluation across government agencies?
- Is a NEP necessary for every context or is evaluation readiness/culture more important?

Enabling Environment for Evaluation is a complex setting for the demand, supply and use of evaluations, conditioned by the NEP & NES, embedded in the national evaluation culture



## An enabling environment can be characterized by features that are:

- structural (NEP, a legal framework, a wellfunctioning evaluation system, e-units in the parliament)
- *functional* (demand and use of evaluations as a routine in legislation, in debates over policy issues and in oversight)
- *temporal* (more time for debates, slower decision-making)
- *methodological* (more ex-post eval., new methods, simple language).

**Results 2:** 

### Reasons for parliamentarians to get engaged in an EEE:

- evidence-based policy
- accountability for the public good
- mechanism for transparency,
- the oversight role of Parliament
- lack of NEP

**Results 2:** 

# The role of Parliament reflects the maturity of the evaluation culture

- Developing countries stress the oversight function of Parliament through NEP
- Mature evaluation countries mostly opt for a managerial model of evaluation
- Just a few strive for a democratic, deliberative model of evaluation

**Results 3:** 

# Strengthening the citizen voice through transparency and access

- Evaluation in Democracy (transparent, accessible and flexible structures)
- Democracy in Evaluation (flexible epistemologies and mixed, empowering methods) (Picciotto, 2015)

### Conclusions



- Wicked problems and glocalisation require new roles for all: citizen activism, commissioning innovative agendas, parliamentarians as evaluation infrastructure builders, couragous independent evaluators
- Visions for the Global Parliamentarian Forum to be founded in the Nepal Parliament in November 2015