

CoE Nepal Newsletter

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A short training course on Real World Evaluation by Jim Rugh

Community of Evaluator (CoE- Nepal) organized a short training session on Real World Evaluation. The session was facilitated by well-known evaluator and Real World Evaluation champion Jim Rugh. With his five decade long experience in evaluation, he provided a lot of thought provoking ideas to manage the evaluation even in the difficult situation such as working Under Budget, Time, Data, and Political Constraints. Jim Rugh as one of the author of Real World Evaluation provides specific guidance on how to conduct evaluations when working under resource and/or data constraints. The authors illustrate options for addressing each constraint through practical examples from both developed and developing countries to show how adapting to different types of exigencies can lead to successful evaluations.



The meeting was held on 21st June and attended by about 20 evaluators. Jim gave presentation on the various issues and challenges of real world evaluation and provided some practical suggestions how to overcome them. The presentation was followed by group exercises to understand the context and challenge where participants got opportunity to play roles of clients and evaluators. Many evaluators realized the exercise was very helpful to understand the situation and they wanted more of this kind of exercise.

Jim also called on Joint Secretary, Monitoring and Evaluation Division Dr Tirtha Dhakal at National Planning Commission (NPC), the government of Nepal. While Jim highlighted some of the good experience and collaboration between the government and the VoPEs (such in South Africa), Dr Dhakal provided an update the recent efforts from the government on promotion of quality evaluation and capacity building within Nepal. Jim also met various VoPEs leaders in Kathmandu and provided some recent progress and process of VoPEs capacity that loCE and Evalpartners were carrying out.

VOPEs and NPC meetings:

Three Volunteer Organizations of Professional Evaluators (VOPEs) met on 30th April and discussed on various issues related to evaluation in Nepal. Similarly, another meeting between NPC and VOPEs were also conducted at NPC where an update of the National Evaluation Plan was discussed and some future priorities were identified.

Four challenges of developing national evaluation capacities in SDGs context are:

- developing a national evaluation policy;
- setting up the institutional processes;
- securing adequate evaluation capabilities; and
- engaging with partners.

For detail: pls see: <http://pubs.iied.org/17396IIED/>



Goal: Advance the theory, practice and use of evaluation in development processes.

Objectives:

1. To develop and disseminate knowledge products on evaluation,
2. To enhance capacity of development actors on quality evaluation,
3. To strengthen the dialogue mechanism for promoting the use of evaluation.



Evaluation: a crucial ingredient for SDG success

This briefing paper argues that measurement is not enough: monitoring must be accompanied by evaluation that addresses the complexity of the SDGs and how they are achieved. It says that to maximise their usefulness to policymakers and citizens, the follow-up and review processes for the 2030 Agenda must incorporate rigorous, country-led evaluations that examine policy and programme implementation and effectiveness, and build well-reasoned and supported cases for claims of progress.

The paper looks at the importance of considering whether progress is equitable, relevant and sustainable. The paper provides an overview of six key considerations for effective evaluation. These are:

- Measurement is not enough
- Evaluation addresses the complexity of the SDGs and their achievement
- Evaluative thinking is indispensable for informed choices
- National policy evaluation is essential
- Evaluation builds solid evidence for claims, and
- Building capacity for evaluation is crucial.

For detail pls visit:
<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/17357IIED.pdf>

Sustainable Development Goals, Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030 and role of evaluation in Nepal

'This document envisions building a just and prosperous Nepal by 2030. The year 2030 coincides with the end date of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While all the 17 SDGs and 169 targets are legitimate development objectives seen through a global lens, a resource-strapped country like Nepal needs to prioritize, localize and motivate a bottom-up path towards greater progress. Nepal needs a home-grown roadmap that is consistent with the SDGs, yet rooted in quintessentially Nepali events and milestones.

The Government of Nepal has a fairly robust monitoring and evaluation system in place to track the progress of policies, programs and projects. The Government has drafted the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Act which is expected to be ratified by the parliament in 2018. NPC is amending the National M&E Guidelines to make it SDGs-friendly, among others. These will promote an enabling policy environment for tracking and evaluating the SDGs. The Government has internalized a results-based approach in its planning processes. Sectoral results frameworks are annexed to the 14th Plan, whose indicators are used by NPC and line ministries to track progress.

Nepal has an Integrated Evaluation Action Plan for 2016- 2020 that incorporates the activities of government agencies, Voluntary Organizations of Professional Evaluators (VOPEs) and UN agencies under the leadership of NPC. This equity-focused and gender-responsive evaluation action plan aims to generate, share and use evaluation-based evidence in policy processes and to help build capacity of evaluation commissioners, evaluators and evaluation users. These efforts aim not only to track SDGs but they also institutionalize EVALSDGs. NPC is gradually shifting from a narrow monitoring of processes to results-based monitoring and evaluation. Its role is crucial in institutionalizing the culture of using evidence in the SDG-friendly planning and policy making process. It will conduct systematic monitoring and evaluation of SDGs collaborating with other partners and produce evaluation-based evidence'.

For detail: www.npc.gov.np



The sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

It has 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators.