



# Status of National Evaluation Policies

## Global Mapping Report

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition: February 2015



Implemented by Parliamentarians Forum on Development Evaluation in South Asia  
jointly with EvalPartners  
Conducted by: Dr. Barbara Rosenstein



# The Mapping Process (N=109\*)

- Definition of NEP for this study: *A legislated or recognized policy that serves as a basis for evaluation across government agencies.*
- Search of internet: government websites, International funding Agency websites (WB, ADB, UNDP, OECD, UNICEF, IOCE, EvalPartners +)
- Correspondences with key players

\* 109 were examined for this study and documentation for 59 was found. Therefore the update refers to 59 countries.



# NEP or Evaluation Practice N=59

<b>NEP or Evaluation Practice/ Stage</b>	<b>Well established (17)</b>	<b>Evolving (12)</b>	<b>Developing (30)</b>
<b>Formalized (27)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Not formalized (32)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>



# NEP or Evaluation Practice N=59

<b>NEP or Evaluation Practice/ Stage</b>	<b>Well established (17)</b>	<b>Evolving (12)</b>	<b>Developing (30)</b>
<b>Formalized (27)</b>	Canada Chile Colombia Finland France Germany Japan Mexico The Netherlands Norway Republic of Korea Sweden Switzerland United States of America	Brazil Costa Rica Malaysia Morocco Peru South Africa	Benin Ethiopia Hungary Jamaica Kazakhstan Kyrgyz Republic Uganda



# NEP or Evaluation Practice N=59

NEP or Evaluation Practice/ Stage	Well established (17)	Evolving (12)	Developing (30)
Not formalized (32)	Australia Singapore United Kingdom	Argentina India Israel New Zealand Spain The Philippines	Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan Botswana Burkina Faso Cameroon Cape Verde Ghana Indonesia Jordan Kenya Mongolia Namibia Nepal Pakistan Poland Portugal Republic of Maldives Sri Lanka Tanzania Ukraine Vietnam Zimbabwe

# East Asian Countries

<b>NEP or Evaluation Practice/ Stage</b>	<b>Well established (17)</b>	<b>Evolving (12)</b>	<b>Developing (30)</b>
<b>Formalized (27)</b>	<b>Japan Republic of Korea</b>		
<b>Not formalized (32)</b>	<b>Taiwan</b>	<b>China Macau</b>	<b>Mongolia Thailand</b>

# East Asian Countries- Japan

**Formalized in 2001 - Well established -Government Policy Evaluation Act**

[http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/kansatu/evaluation/evaluation\\_09.pdf](http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/kansatu/evaluation/evaluation_09.pdf)

Policy Evaluation Policy and Guidelines

[http://www.soumu.go.jp/main\\_sosiki/hyouka/seisaku\\_n/pes.html](http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/hyouka/seisaku_n/pes.html)

Office of the President, Ministry of Economy and Budget Planning, Presidential Administration, to be published on the web-portal of the Ministry of Economy and Budget Planning, Minister's Secretariat Bureau

All sectors Each Ministry has its own unit which is assigned to conduct overall management of evaluation activities, although names of such units are slightly different among Ministries.

# East Asian Countries- The Republic of Korea

**Formalized in 2003 and Well established**

National Assembly Budgetary Office, Evaluation,  
Program Evaluation Bureau

[http://korea.nabo.go.kr/eng/01\\_about/program.page](http://korea.nabo.go.kr/eng/01_about/program.page)

National Assembly Budgetary Office

Program Evaluation Bureau

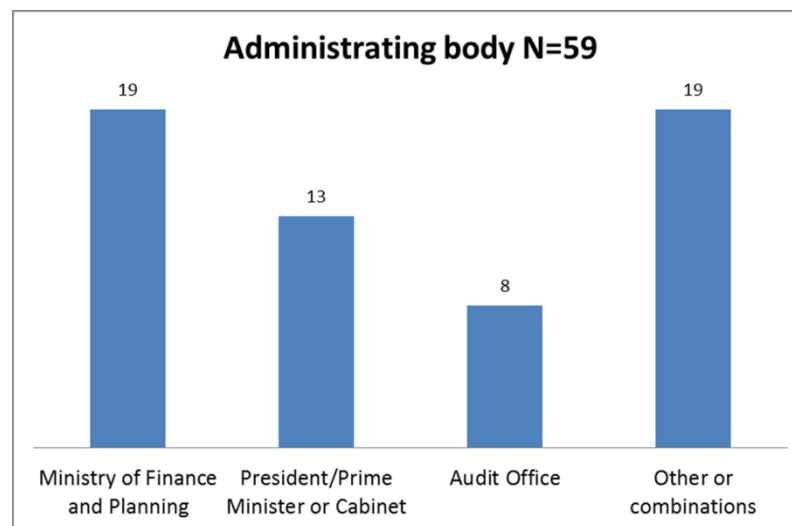
Whole of government





# Administering bodies responsible for implementation

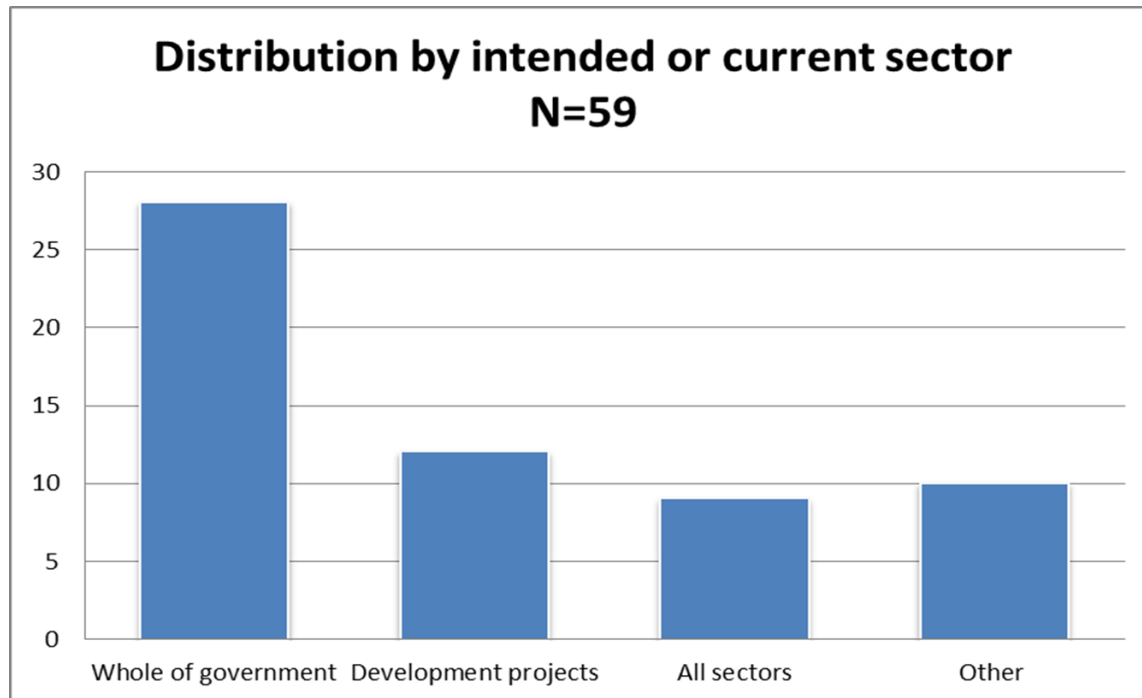
- Ministry of Finance and Planning - 19
- President/Prime Minister or Cabinet - 13
- Audit Office - 8
- Other or combinations - 19





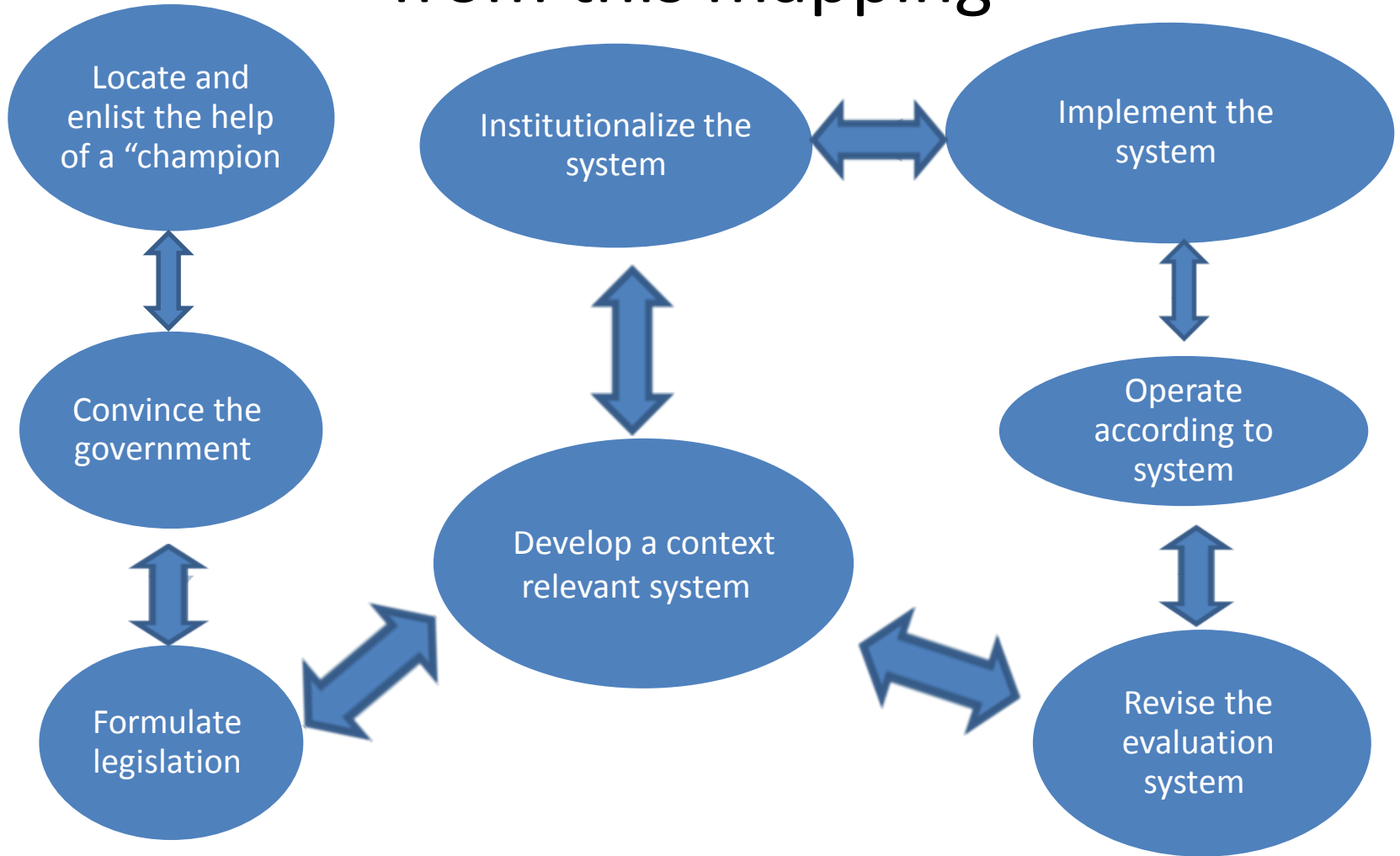
# Sectors where NEP or evaluation is conducted or intended

- Whole of government - 28
- Development projects - 12
- All sectors - 9
- Other - 10





# The iterative stages of NEP that emerge from this mapping





# Disadvantages of a NEP

- Overloading of the system.
- Pressure on a limited number of evaluators .
- Focus summative evaluations.
- Stress on quantity rather than quality
- Focus on the evaluation at the expense of necessary program planning.



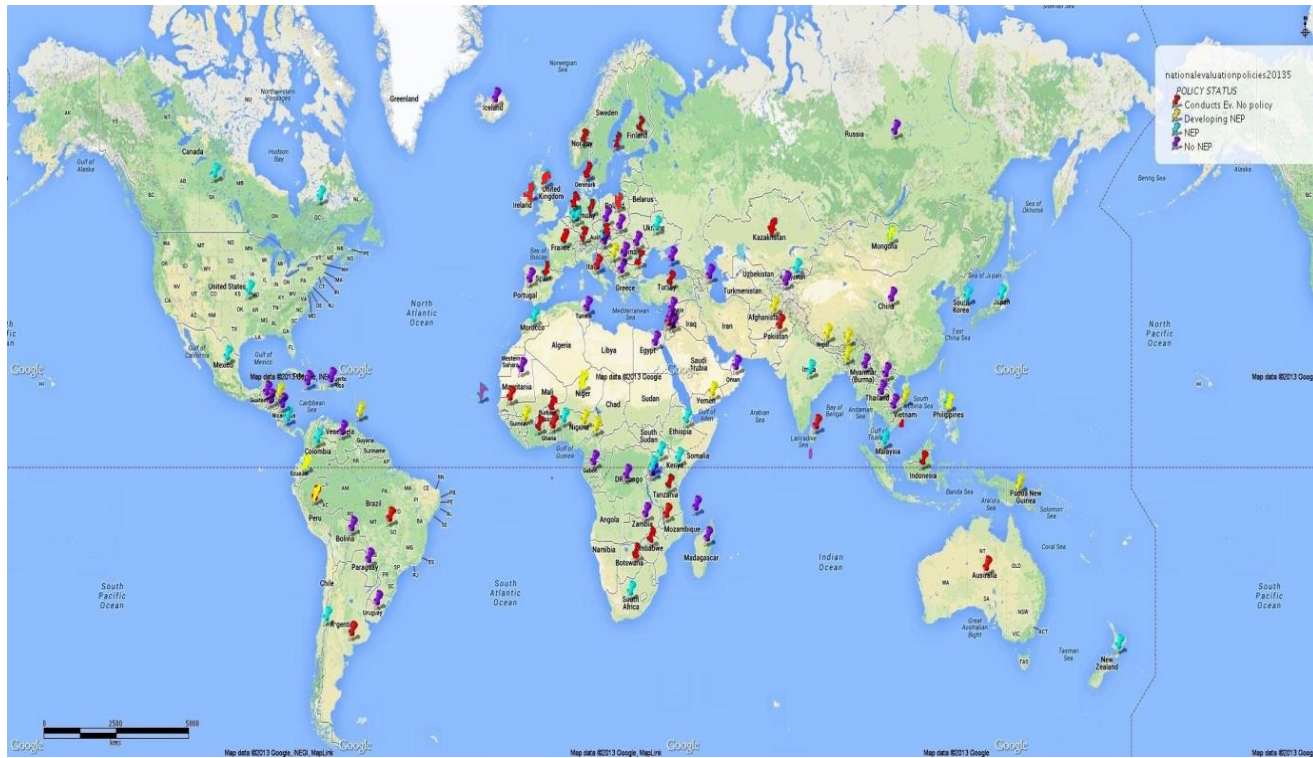
# Benefits of a NEP

- Provides a framework.
- Promotes evaluation use (if the policy includes a "use" clause).
- Provides standards for evaluations.
- Supports strategic planning and implementation of programs.
- Ensures better programming through learning from the evaluation.



# The main issues that have emerged from the mapping

- The definition of an evaluation policy is complex.
- A great variety of NEPs exist depending upon the format. (legislated, directed, implicit).
- Some countries routinely conduct evaluation without a NEP.
- A variety of administering bodies is responsible for implementing NEPs.
- It is important for the NEP to be gender and equity responsive.
- **Is a NEP necessary for every country and context? Is evaluation readiness or evaluation culture more important than an actual NEP?**



Thank You

Your comments and corrections are welcome. [www.pfde.net/](http://www.pfde.net/)  
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