





Colombia, the only risk is wanting to stay.

"A tropical country of incredible diversity and charm. Its ever-changing geography, a history loaded with mystery and adventure, its people and cultures, have fascinated the world for centuries."





Name: Republic of Colombia Population: 46.7 million (2008) Capital: Santa Fe de Bogota

Area: 440,831 sq miles

GNI per capita: \$3,250 (WB, 2007)

Main exports: Petroleum, coffee, coal, emeralds,

flowers, bananas Language: Spanish





Supporting the Demand for Evaluation as an instrument of Accountability: Who are the Key Actors?

- The evaluation process requires the participation of: Government (Politicians and Technical's); Evaluators; Public Opinion; Society
- The key for successful is to evaluated what is needed not what you think is needed
- Accountability starts inside government ... not only government to community



Monitoring & Evaluation

Evaluation for Effectiveness

State of the art

Evaluation's Impact

Rada

Conclusions

The Colombian M&E System is the result of a combination of fourth (4) different offices, distributed into three (3) entities:

- Presidential Office
- Ministry of Finance
- •National Planning Department

All three entities with similar power and a chair at the Ministries Council.





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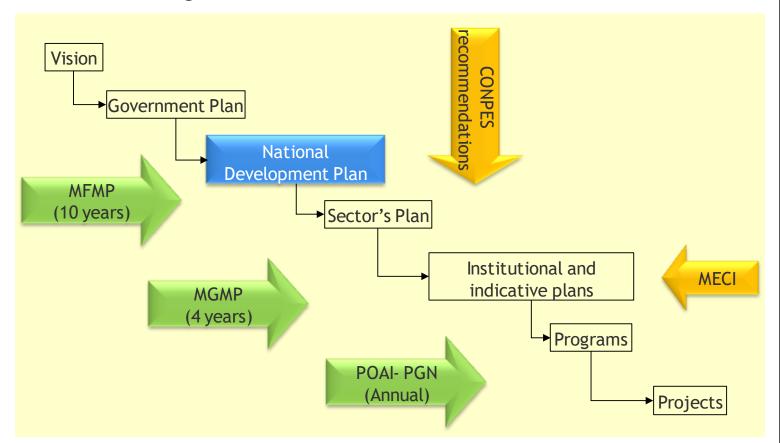
Evaluation's Impact

Radar

Conclusions

Our M&E System has focus in our National Development Plan.

There are others medium and long term instruments but all are linked to our Plan.





The Colombian M&E Systems was formally establish in or 1991 Constitution.

> 1995 - 2001, development and implementation of instruments

- Indicative Plan
- Action Plan
- Efficiency Agreements
- Monitoring indicators
- CONPES: sector Commitments
- CONPES: Evaluation

Monitoring - Evaluation - Accountability New Conceptual Framework

CONPES 3294

mpact - Results - Operational - Institutional - EXECUTIVE

Evaluation strengthening

Strategic Planning Enlargement of the evaluation agenda

343, 344 Constitution Art

1991

1994

CONPES 2688

evaluation

Auto-assessment an

1995

nstitutional Capacity - Integral

CONPES 2790

management and citizen

Darticipation

2002

ntroduction of SIGOB

2004

2009



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Conclusions

Since 1994, our system has been called "Sinergia". Its has three (3) main Components.

Monitoring of results

Verifies in a continues form the achievements of the goals established in the National Development Plan, in order to guarantee the compliance of the objectives settle for development.



Evaluations

Makes a rigorous analysis of the implementation, evolution and effects of the principal policies and government programs

Accountability

Available to the public and stakeholders the results of evaluation and monitoring to provide feedback to government accountability to citizens and activate the social control



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Evaluation' Impact

Radar

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However, to have an effective M&E System, we identify the need to link the evaluation with the formulation and monitoring of each phase of the public policy cycle.

Policy Formulation



Monitoring of goals



Evaluation of Public Policy

An effective evaluation is the one that has been conceived since the design or formulation of the policy.

During Formulation, our main focus is:

- To establish a good base line
- To promoted the used of former evaluation

A good monitoring is the one that is oriented to facilitate the achievement of the goals settled in the National Development Plan.

During Monitoring, our main focus is:

 To follow up the designed indicators A good evaluation is the one that can be used to design and re-formulate public policies.

During Evaluation, our main focus is:

 To build an effective recommendations for stakeholders



Monitoring & **Evaluation**

Our M&E System requires the interoperability of different information systems.

SIGOB

Monitoring National Development Plan Goals



SUIFP

Physical and financial public investment projects Follow Up



SISCONPES

Economic and Social Policy Follow Up



Integrated Fiscal and Financial System

SIIF

EVALUATION AGENDA

From the analysis of all the data from this systems, the NPD prioritizes the Public Policy to evaluated.



Monitoring & Evaluation Evaluation for Effectiveness

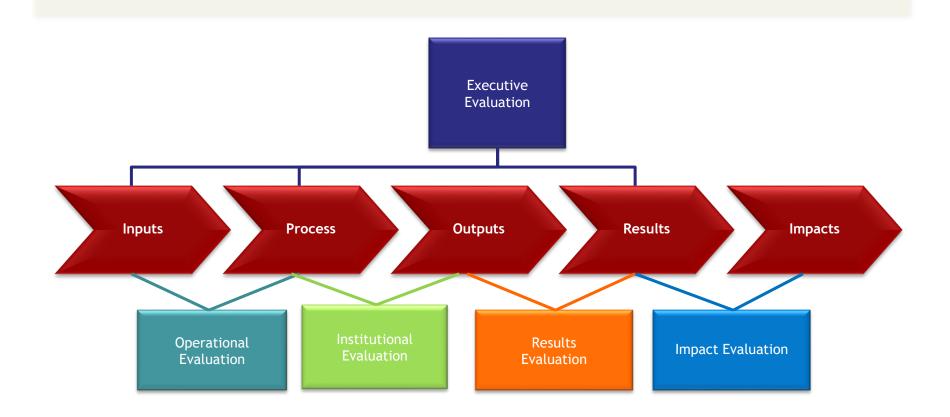
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Improve the decision-making process of the policy-makers, so that the interventions designed turn out to be more efficient in terms of attending the needs of the population.





Monitoring & Evaluation Evaluation for Effectiveness

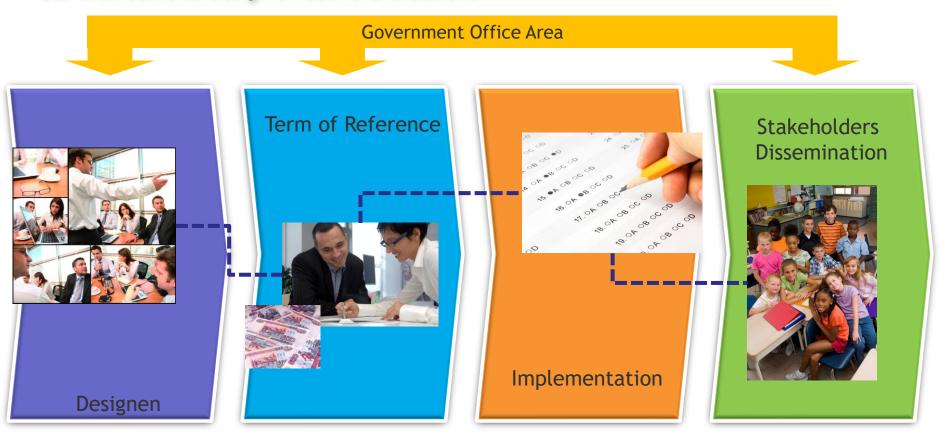
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Our interest is to design effective evaluations



Evaluators Area



Monitoring & Evaluation

Evaluation for Effectiveness

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Evaluation's Impact

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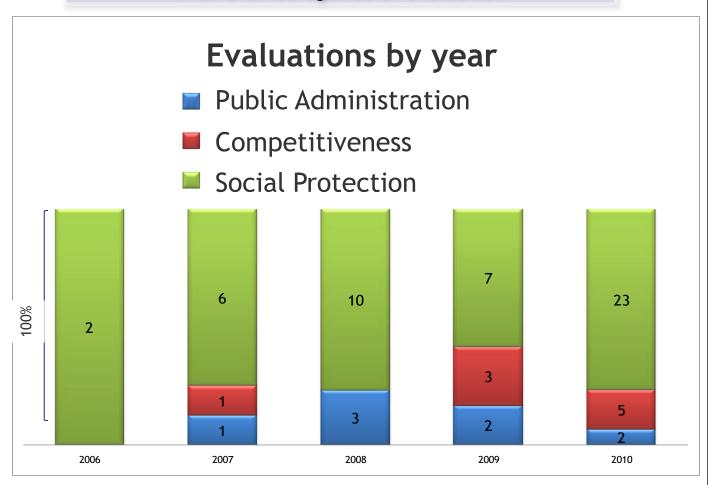
Between 2006 to date SINERGIA has worked in 65 projects of evaluation.

The results of the evaluations that have finished have served as inputs in reformulation of different programs.

Since 2006, the SINERGIA has invested nearly US\$15 millions in evaluations of public policy.

The evaluations are done by external consultant that area recognized by their expertise in investigation and sector analysis.

A diversified agenda of evaluation



Date: Octuber 9th 2009 / Source: DNP - DEPP



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Evaluation for Effectiveness

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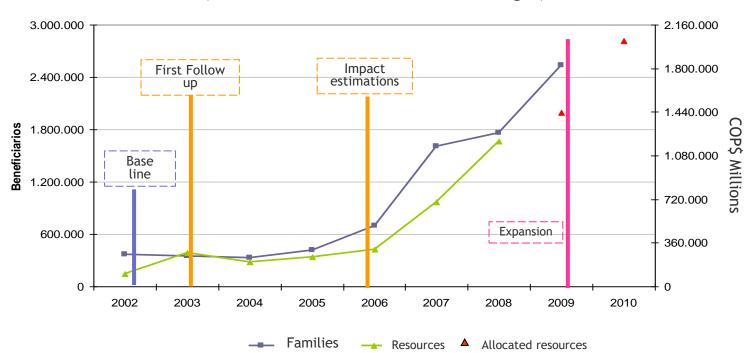
Evaluation's Impact

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Conclusions

Conditional Cash Transfer Program Familias en Acción Rural

Beneficiary Families (Millions of COP\$ of the National Budget)





Monitoring & Evaluation

Evaluation for Effectiveness

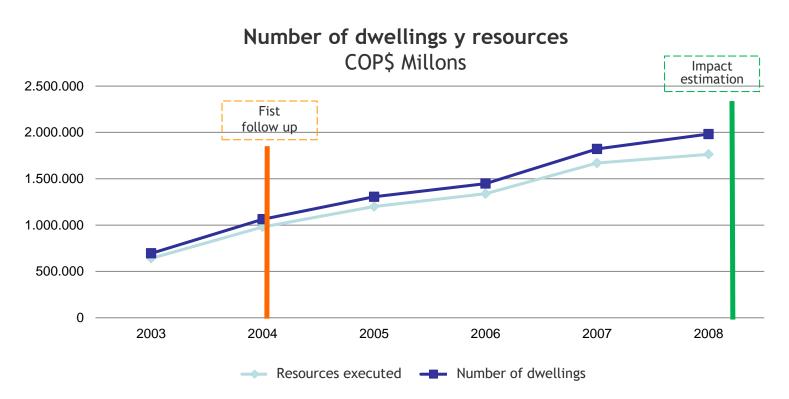
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Evaluation's Impact

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Social Housing Program (VISU)





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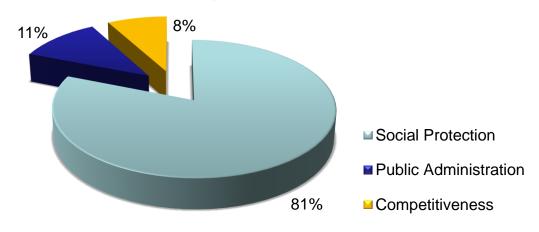
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TYPE OF EVALUATION	AVERAGE COST US\$	AVERAGE TERM
Executive	\$ 25.224,80	4,78
Impact	\$ 639.917,17	22,56
Institutional	\$ 457.602,97	18,60
Operational	\$ 194.340,00	8,46
Results	\$ 290.842,48	10,66

Evaluation's Budget Vs. Areas of Assessment





Monitoring & Evaluation Evaluation for Effectiveness

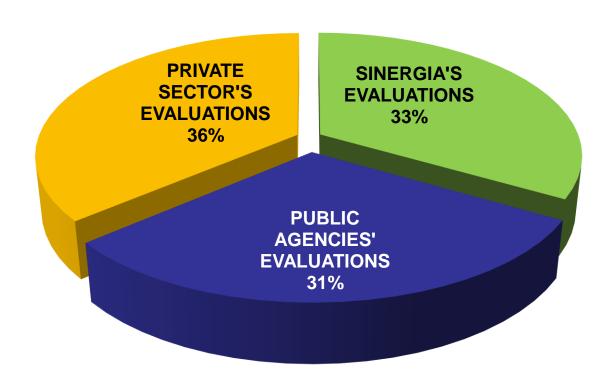
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COLOMBIA'S PORTFOLIO OF EVALUATIONS



* The data corresponding to SINERGIA'S evaluations includes the ones that are in design to be executed in 2010



Monitoring & Fvaluation

Evaluation for Effectiveness

State of the art

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What we have learned in 15 years:

- To incorporate the concept of accountability in the public management routines.
- To plan evaluations from policy formulation phase itself.
- The importance to construct process for monitoring which involves the comprehension of the delivery chain
- To construct alliances with the academia, think-tanks, international agencies and civil society organizations, in order to strength our products by using peer reviewers as supervisors of the information we produce.
- To maintain and recognized our role inside the public administration dynamics.
- To increase the themes that are part of the evaluation agenda, so that Colombia has a more efficient evaluation portfolio.





SISTEMA NACIONAL DE EVALUACIÓN DE GESTIÓN Y RESULTADOS



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