



IEO INDEPENDENT
Evaluation Office
United Nations Development Programme

وزارة التخطيط والمتابعة والإصلاح الإداري
Ministry of Planning, Monitoring
and Administrative Reform



LEAVING **NO ONE** BEHIND: EVALUATION for **2030**

2019 National Evaluation
Capacities Conference

SURVEY ON NATIONAL PRIORITIES, SDG AND EVALUATION

AN APPROXIMATION TO 15 COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Summary



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Red de Seguimiento, Evaluación y
Sistematización de Latinoamérica
y el Caribe

METHODOLOGY

MAIN FINDINGS

CHALLENGES

CONCLUSIONS

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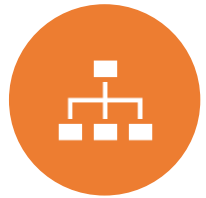
Methodology



- First quarter of 2019
- Survey in the region to identify national priorities regarding the SDGs and evaluation.
- The survey addressed to LAC VOPE.
- 15 VOPE sent their responses.

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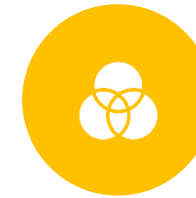
Findings



Progress in the integration of the SDGs to national priorities



Preparation of VNR on the progress of the SDGs in each country



Existence of a National Evaluation System



Facilitating and inhibiting factors for evaluation

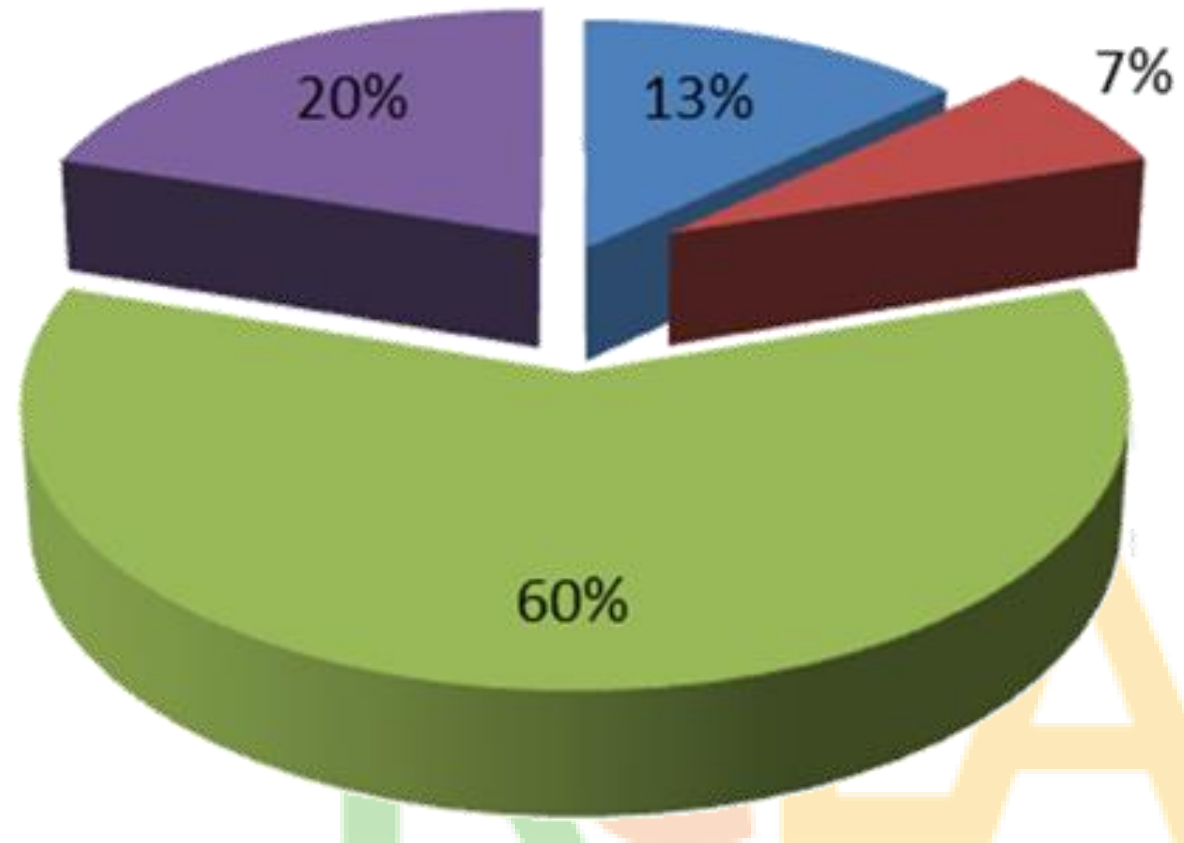


Use of evaluation to influence the design and implementation of public policies

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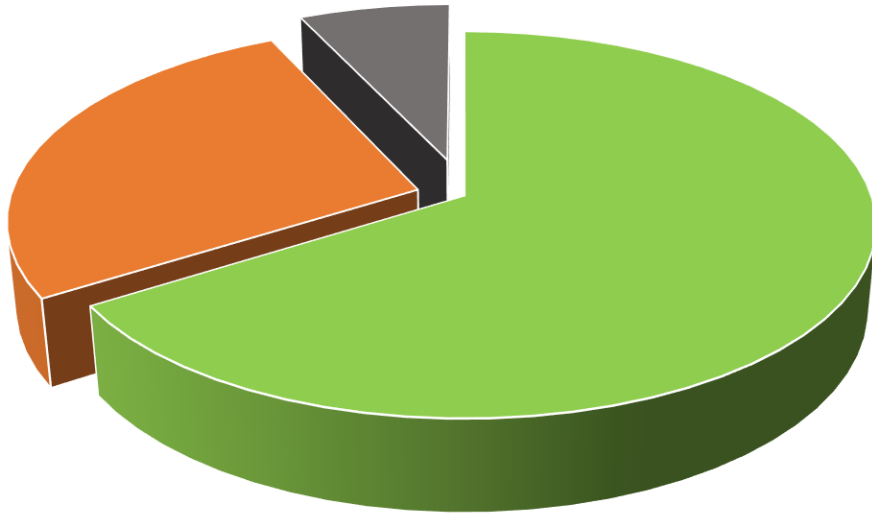
Progress in the integration of the SDGs to national priorities

- The historical opportunity of the SDGs to address the issue of development with a more comprehensive approach and a look towards sustainability is recognized.
- The survey shows that 60% believe that the degree of progress in the integration of the SDGs to national priorities reaches a score of 3 (where 1 is the minimum and 5 is the maximum)



Preparation of VNR on the progress of the SDGs in each country

NVR PREPARATION



■ Yes ■ Doesn't know ■ No

- ❑ In the countries that prepare VNR, it is mainly the areas of planning, social development, statistics, or external relations that are responsible for coordinating this process.
- ❑ 87% of VOPEs have not collaborated with those responsible for preparing NVRs.

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Existence of a NES

STRENGTHS

Brasil

- Existence of evaluation systems by area.

Costa Rica

- Structure that allows the articulation of public institutional actors.
- Generates methodological instruments that guide the evaluation processes.

Mexico

- Consolidated system.
- Key role in institutionalizing evaluation at the federal and subnational levels.
- Culture and development of evaluation capacities.
- Strengthening programs in their design, implementation and monitoring.

Facilitating factors for evaluation



Existence of legal mandates for evaluation.



Institutional structure for evaluation.



International cooperation support to strengthen the evaluation culture.



There is an academic offer for monitoring and evaluation.



Political will for evaluation.

Inhibiting factors for evaluation



Cultural aspects.



Insufficient public resources for evaluation.



Lack of political will to apply the evaluation systematically.



Lack of professionals trained for evaluation.



Precarious management of results.

Use of evaluation to influence the design and implementation of public policies

GOOD PRACTICES

Independence

Relevant
Recommendations

Tailor-made
methodologies

Use of the evaluation results

Use to focus actions in
the most needy areas.

Aspects susceptible to
improvement
implemented
institutionally.

Participation

Participatory
evaluations with its
users or target
population.

Involve all actors from
the beginning and until
the communication of
results.

**TO HAVE INFORMATION
TO PERFORM IMPACT
EVALUATIONS.**

**TO BUILD CAPACITY AT
THE COUNTRY LEVEL TO
IMPACT EVALUATIONS
MEETING QUALITY
CRITERIA.**

**TO DEVELOP DIALOGUES
THAT QUESTION THE
DOMINANT PARADIGMS
AND ALLOW THE
GENERATION OF VISIONS
AND ALTERNATIVE
INSTRUMENTS AIMED AT
DECOLONIZING POLICIES
AND THEIR EVALUATION
FROM THE SOUTH.**

**IMPROVE THE DESIGN OF
PUBLIC POLICY.**

Challenges IMPACT EVALUATIONS

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**DEVELOP
CAPACITIES FOR
EVALUATION.**

**THERE IS A LACK OF
RECOGNITION OF
THE IMPORTANCE
OF EVALUATIONS.**

**CIVIL SOCIETY
DOES NOT HAVE
THE RESOURCES TO
CONDUCT
EVALUATIONS.**

**THERE IS NO SOLID
THEORETICAL-
METHODOLOGICAL
BACKGROUND OF
THE EVALUATION.**

Challenges CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

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Conclusions

- ❑ The outlook in the countries is very diverse in terms of national priorities, the SDGs and their link to the evaluation.
- ❑ Several countries have favorable measures for the institutionalization of the evaluation; Only three countries report having NES.
- ❑ The role of the evaluation should be the supervision and monitoring of policies and strategies to demonstrate progress and compliance with the SDGs.
- ❑ To make a qualitative leap in the evaluation in the context of the SDGs, it is necessary to strengthen both the multi-sector dialogue and the multi-sector collaboration.

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