

- **Theme on which abstract is based:** *Inclusive Evaluation Systems*
- **Title of abstract:** *Indigenizing the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria for sustaining public policy results*
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1. Introduction

Indigenizing measurement and evaluation of the public sector may be seen as critical to efforts to increase on sustainability of public sector policies and programmes for governments to; gain; regain public trust in governmental institutions; and contribute to a reorientation of the role and functions of government. As ideas of indigenizing have emerged, stressing the need to anchor policy evaluation in beneficiaries family and society values, culture, norms, beliefs, as sure ways of enhancing sustainability of policy benefits among the citizens. The OECD/DAC criteria has and still is the panacea for guiding the evaluation of public policies but with limitations to guarantee sustainability of benefits accruing from government policies. But even small steps may bring important results

2 .Problem Statement, Research Objectives and Approach

The OECD/DAC evaluation criteria are the pre-eminent criteria for evaluating development and humanitarian assistance (Kennedy-Chouane 2020, Picciotto 2013, cited in Patton 2020. From the time the criteria was developed there has been concerns about failure of the DAC criteria to emphatically guide evaluations generate value, norms, beliefs, based strategies for sustaining policy benefits. The attempts made through the OECD/DAC criteria of the key two principles guiding Development Evaluation 1: The criteria should be applied thoughtfully to support high-quality, useful evaluation. 2. Use of the criteria depends on the purpose of the evaluation. Nevertheless, the two principles and the corresponding six criteria of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact focus on advanced governance and development systems of Europe, the United States and Australia. Similarly, the extant evaluation approaches (theory based, 2013), outcome harvesting, RCTs have not helped to ensure evaluation that promotes sustainability of policy benefits. Finally, within the African context, a recent study by Sall and Oanda (2014), though informative, focused on documenting governance reforms so far undertaken in African countries. Therefore, it can be inferred that while there is an abundance of international literature on the use of the DAC criteria, and challenges of conducting evaluations

in western industrialized nations, in nations of different cultural roots and transitional economies, a dearth of literature exists.

The paper aims at proposing a context-specific OECD/DAC evaluation criteria. The resultant criteria is hypothesised to anchor policy evaluation in beneficiaries values, beliefs, norms, religion, culture for sustainability of public sector results. Specifically, the paper will:

- (a) Identify the values beliefs, norms, religious attributes and the factors that shape those concerns
- (b) Propose a context-specific policy evaluation criteria in Africa that promotes sustainability of public policy results

The paper will draw on the experiences of Ugandan traditional leader's institutions and how they used to evaluate their interventions that still have results to show after over 100 years.