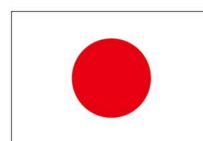


Support for Evaluation Capacity Development (ECD) to achieve the SDGs

The 14th ODA Evaluation Workshop
at APEA Evaluation Conference 2016
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**From
the People of Japan**

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Today's Topics

1. **Evaluation Capacity Development to support 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**
2. **Effort to Increase Development Effectiveness**
3. **Objectives of Japan's ODA Evaluations**
4. **Japan's Support for Evaluation Capacity Development**
5. **The Way Forward**

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1. Evaluation Capacity Development to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- 2030 Agenda for sustainable development lists Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets aimed at eradicating poverty and realizing a sustainable world.
- The agenda is universal for all countries and it pledges that “no one will be left behind. ”
- In the agenda follow-up and review are emphasized. Governments of each country have the primary responsibility for follow-up.

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Role of Evaluation in Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development

- Para. 74 Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be guided by the following principles:
 - (g) They will be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data
 - (h) They will require enhanced capacity-building support for developing countries, including the strengthening of national data systems and evaluation programmes,..... .

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Evaluation Capacity Development for SDGs

- Formulation of development policies should be based on evidence confirmed from country-led monitoring and evaluation systems.
- To this end, it is important to enhance the evaluation capacities of partner countries.



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2. Efforts to increase development effectiveness

The **Paris Declaration** on Aid Effectiveness in 2005 presents the following principles relate with the evaluation:

- donors and partner countries will increase the transparency of their aid flows and development outcomes to fulfill mutual accountability (**accountability**) ;
- Development results will be further increased by strengthening the systems associated with aid implementation and management, including the development plans and evaluations of partner countries, and reinforcing mutual linkages (**managing for results**)

Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (**GPEDC**)

- respect for independence in 2011
- respect for results
- wide-ranging partnership
- transparency and mutual accountability

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3. Objectives of Japan's ODA Evaluation

- Improving ODA Management :

Improve ODA quality by **feeding back lessons** obtained from examination of ODA activities **to ODA policy formulation and the implementation processes.**

- Maintaining Accountability :

Fulfill accountability and **promote public understanding and support** by increasing transparency of ODA through publication of evaluation results. (Annual Report on Japan's ODA Evaluation 2015)

- Feedback to the Decision-Making Process :

Japan will conduct evaluations at the policy level and program/project levels and **feed the results back to the decision-making and program/project implementation processes.**

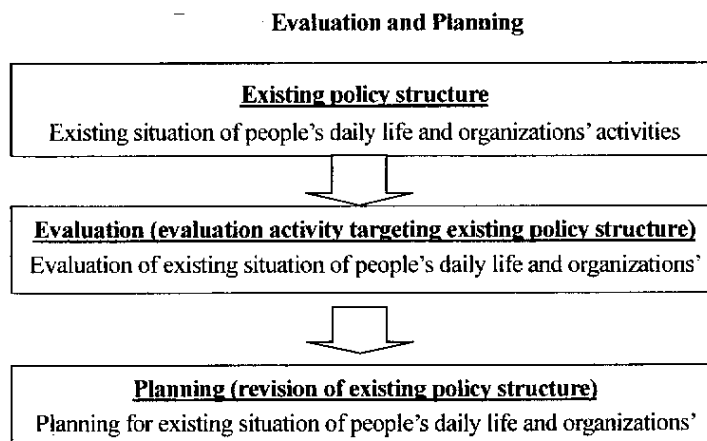
(Development Cooperation Charter, 2015)

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Evaluation and Planning

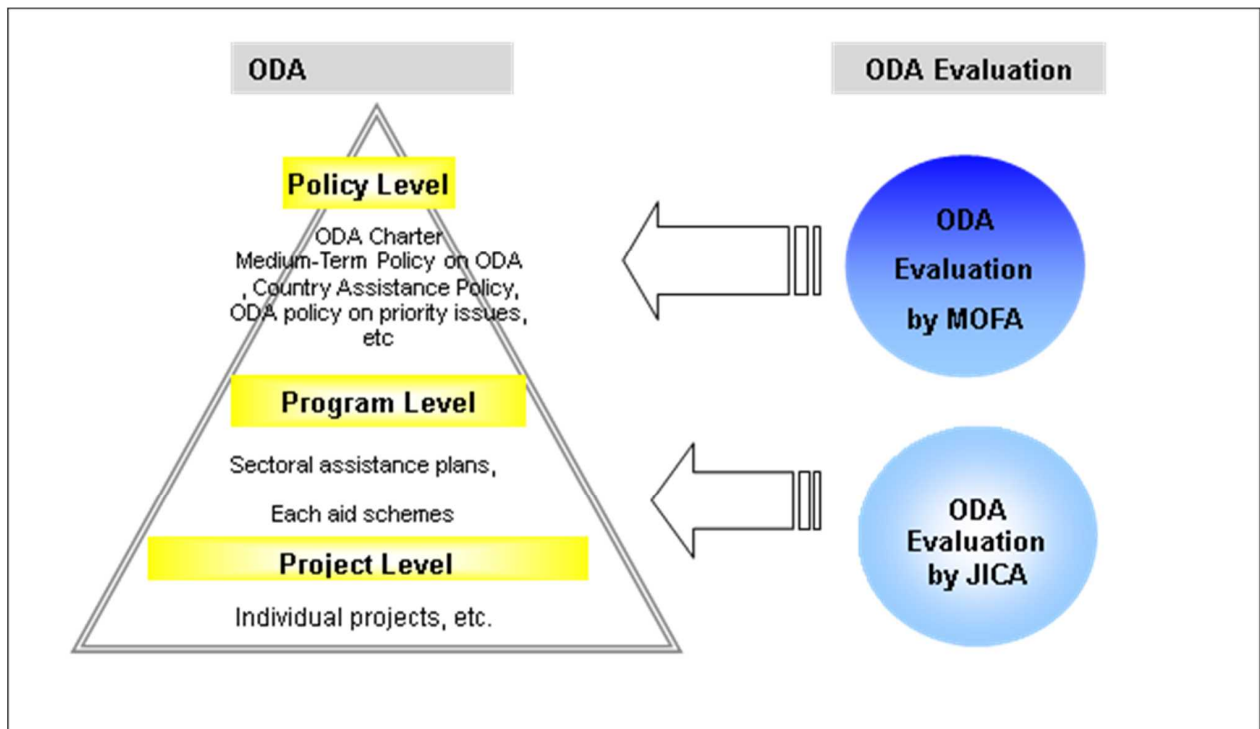
- It is necessary to understand **evaluation and planning are two inextricably linked processes** that target the lives and activity of community actors.

- The reality of the situation must first be established through evaluation , with planning commencing based on the finding of evaluation.



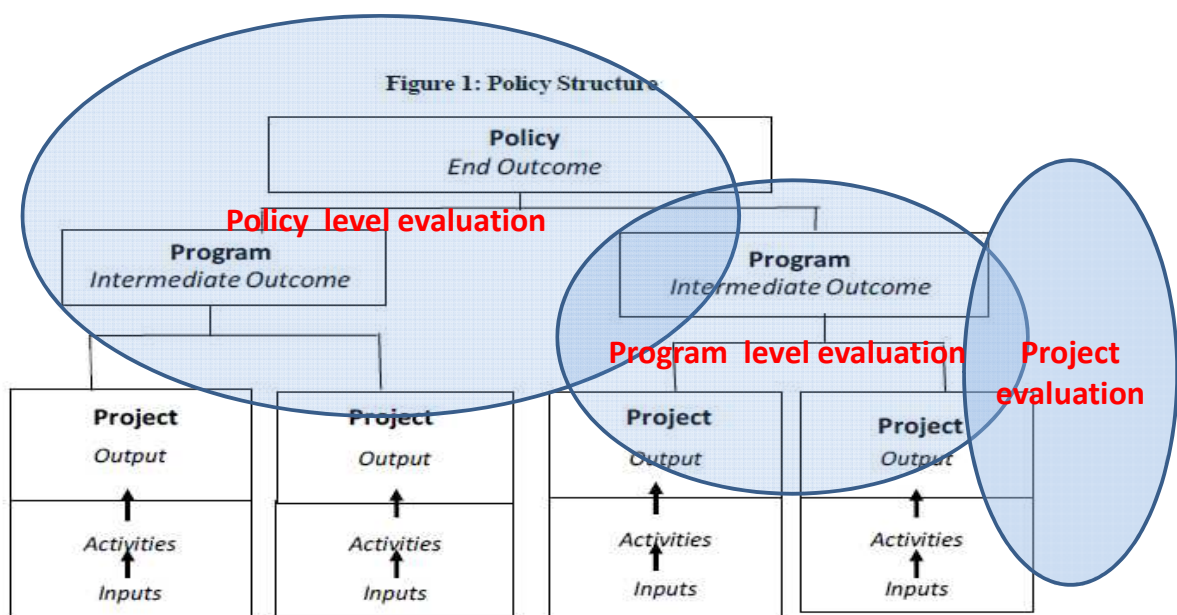
(Miyoshi,2014)⁸

Evaluation Scope and Structure in Japan



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Policy Structure and Evaluation Scope



Modified by Muraoka based on Miyoshi (2014) Community Capacity and Rural Development

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Evaluation Criteria

MOFA

From a development view point:

- Relevance of Policies
- Effectiveness of Results
- Appropriateness of Processes

From a diplomatic viewpoint:

- Diplomatic Importance
- Diplomatic Impact

JICA

Five DAC criteria for evaluating Development Assistance:

- Relevance
- Effectiveness
- Impact
- Efficiency
- Sustainability

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3. Japan's Support for Evaluation Capacity Development

- **Annual ODA evaluation workshop** for partner countries in the Asia Pacific region since 2001 (by MOFA)
- **Partner Country-led evaluation and Joint Evaluation**(by MOFA and/or JICA)
- **Technical cooperation projects and training courses** for the participants from developing countries (by JICA)
- **Support to form network** of national bodies for evaluation experts in the Asia Pacific region (APEA) (by The Japan Evaluation Society)

Background

- ◆ 2000 DAC Working Party on Aid Evaluation in Tokyo
The need for a much fuller involvement of developing country partners in the evaluation and learning process was pointed out.
- ◆ 2001 The First ODA Evaluation Workshop for the Asia- Pacific countries was held in Tokyo.
- ◆ 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness highlighted the concepts of “ownership and partnership” and the RBM. The 4th Workshop was held in Bangkok, the same year as the first overseas event co- hosted with the partner country.
- ◆ Until now, 13 workshops have been held in Bangkok, Hanoi, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Singapore and Tokyo.

Objectives

- ◆ To promote understanding of ODA evaluation issues and evaluation methodologies in the Asia–Pacific region and thereby enhancing evaluation capacities, especially of partner countries.
- ◆ To improve ODA evaluation capacities of stakeholders in partner countries, not only to further enhance aid effectiveness of donor countries but also to enhance the ownership and transparency of partner countries and their development effectiveness.

Results

- ◆ The workshops have been attended by around 500 participants from 27 partner countries in the Asia and the Pacific countries.
- ◆ Information sharing and exchange of ODA evaluation experiences have been promoted.
- ◆ Activities of Asia Pacific Evaluation Association (APEA, est.2011) have been expanded.
- ◆ The 13th workshop in Tokyo(Dec.2015) was designated as an event of the International Evaluation Year.

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Partner Country-led Evaluation and Joint Evaluation

- Partner country-led evaluation ;
to **develop the evaluation capacity** of partner countries,
to provide **feedback** to the partner countries' governments so as to support the **effective and efficient management** of Japan's ODA,
to enhance **mutual accountability** for people in both donor and counterpart countries.



A photo from the Evaluation of Japan's ODA to the Rural and Agriculture Sector in Thailand, 2014-15

- Joint evaluation with a partner country ;
for **joint learning and mutual accountability**.

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Partner country-led Evaluation and Joint Evaluation

- Evaluation of the Japan's ODA to Rural and Agriculture Sector in Thailand /JFY 2014
- Joint Evaluation of Japan's ODA to the Health Sector in Viet Nam / JFY 2013
- Joint Evaluation on Japan's ODA on Disaster Risk Reduction in the Republic of the Philippines / JFY 2015

For detail information please see annexes .

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/year/index.html#2015>

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The Way Forward

- Build up a solid base for continued collaboration on Education Capacity Development (ECD) in the Asia-Pacific region through the ODA Evaluation Workshop
- Enhance collaboration in partner country-led evaluation and joint evaluation
- Expand opportunities for ECD through technical cooperation

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Thank you very much.

For further information:

- ODA Evaluation in Japan

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/index.html>

- JICA's Operations Evaluation

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/evaluation/index.html


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Evaluation of Japan's ODA to the Health Sector in Viet Nam / JFY 2013

2.5 Partner Country-led Evaluation

Evaluation of Japan's ODA to the Health Sector in Viet Nam

Consultation of Investment in Health Promotion (CIHP)
(1) Vu Song Ha, team leader, senior consultant
(2) Tran Hung Minh, Director of CIHP, senior consultant
(3) Bui Thi Thanh Mai, senior consultant
(4) Dang Thi Hong Linh, consultant
Evaluation Period: October 2013 – March 2014
Case Study Country: Socialist Republic of Viet Nam



Original Report: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/FY2013/pdfs/health.pdf>

Descriptions of Evaluation

(1) Evaluation Objective

The purpose of this evaluation is to obtain useful lessons and recommendations for Japan's future assistance policies in the health sector, which will be used when planning and implementing policies.

(2) Evaluation Target

The target of the evaluation was Japan's ODA policies

4) Collection of secondary data. Data collected at field visits varied, depending on output indicators of each project as well as the availability of data.

Evaluation Results

Overall evaluation to Japan's ODA to Viet Nam's health sector is high. From the viewpoint of relevance of policies, Japan's ODA policies for providing assistance to Viet Nam's health sector have been highly consistent with the needs of Viet Nam's health sector as well

Evaluation of the Japan's ODA to Rural and Agriculture Sector in Thailand /JFY 2014

2.5 Partner Country-led Evaluation

Evaluation of Japan's ODA to the Rural and Agriculture Sector in Thailand

Evaluators: (1) Associate Professor Dr. Siripom Waijwalku (2) Dr. Phakpoom Tippakoon
(3) Ms. Sirinship Narinsilpa (4) Mr. Pramote Pan Sa-art
Evaluation Period: November 2014 – March 2015



Background and Objectives

(1) Background

Agricultural and rural development sector is selected due to its significance in Japan's ODA policy as well as JICA's development cooperation with Thailand. Agricultural and rural development is one of the important strategies to combat global poverty and to address global issues (e.g. food security). Moreover, according to data provided by JICA Thailand Office and Embassy of Japan in Thailand, most of the development cooperation projects implemented during 2005 - 2014 fall into the agricultural and rural development sector. This signifies the importance of the sector in Japan's development

(3) Evaluation Target

The target of the evaluation is Japan's ODA in the agricultural and rural development sector in Thailand from FY 2005 to FY 2014.

(4) Evaluation Methodology

The study has been evaluated principally from the perspectives of "relevance of policies," "effectiveness of results," and "appropriateness of processes." The evaluation has been conducted based on the "Guidelines for the Partner Country-led Evaluations" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. Data was collected through documentary research, in-depth interviews, and site visits.

Evaluation Results

Annex

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Joint Evaluation on Japan's ODA on Disaster Risk Reduction in the Republic of the Philippines / JFY 2015

2.5 Partner Country-led Evaluation

Joint Evaluation of Japan's ODA to the Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) Sector in the Republic of the Philippines

Evaluators: (1) National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) (2) Embassy of Japan in the Philippines (EOJ)
(3) Rey Gerona (Independent Consultant)
Evaluation Period: January 13 – March 31, 2016

Background and Objectives

(1) Background

With common experiences on natural disasters, Japan has been assisting the Philippines to reduce and manage disaster risks by implementing programs and projects through Japan's ODA. With Japan's assistance efforts, and in light of the forthcoming preparation for the new six-year development plan of the Philippines, NEDA and the EOJ have jointly conducted a review of Japan's ODA in the disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) sector in the Philippines.

(2) Evaluation Objectives

The objective of the evaluation is to review Japan's ODA in the DRRM sector in the Philippines by: (1) collecting information about DRRM efforts of the Government of the

by the ODA Evaluation Division of MOFA).

Japan's assistance in the DRRM sector in the Philippines is evaluated from the perspectives of (1) relevance of policies, (2) effectiveness of results, and (3) appropriateness of processes. The evaluation used three main methods in gathering data, which are (1) secondary data collection and review, (2) key informant interviews, and (3) project site visits, which include on-site interviews and direct observations on the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of Japan's ODA to the DRRM sector.

Evaluation Results

(a) Relevance of Policies:

Japan's DRRM experiences, knowledge, and technological capability have been widely disseminated and utilized in the

Annex

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