

SDGs: Boosting the Value Addition of Evaluation

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15th Official Development Assistance Evaluation Workshop
Colombo, Sri Lanka 7-8 February 2018

Independent
Evaluation **ADB**

3 Key Messages

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- 1 SDGs do not entail new challenges but rather renewed opportunities for evaluation
- 2 SDGs will demand better learning on 3Ws: What worked, What did not and Why across Countries, Regions, ODA Institutions
- 3 SDGs trigger 7 duties for international evaluation community – enhance value addition

SDGs and Renewed Opportunities

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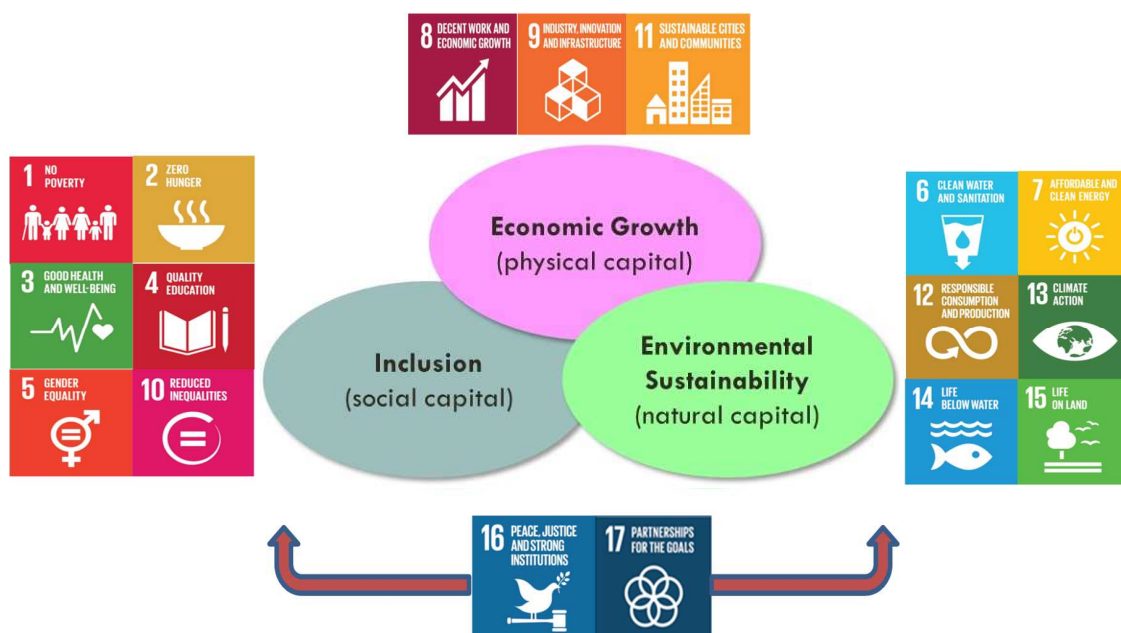
Underlying principles

g. SDGs will be **rigorous and based on evidence**, informed by **country-led evaluations** and data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated....

h. SDGs will **require enhanced capacity-building support for developing countries**, including the strengthening of national data systems and **evaluation programs**.....

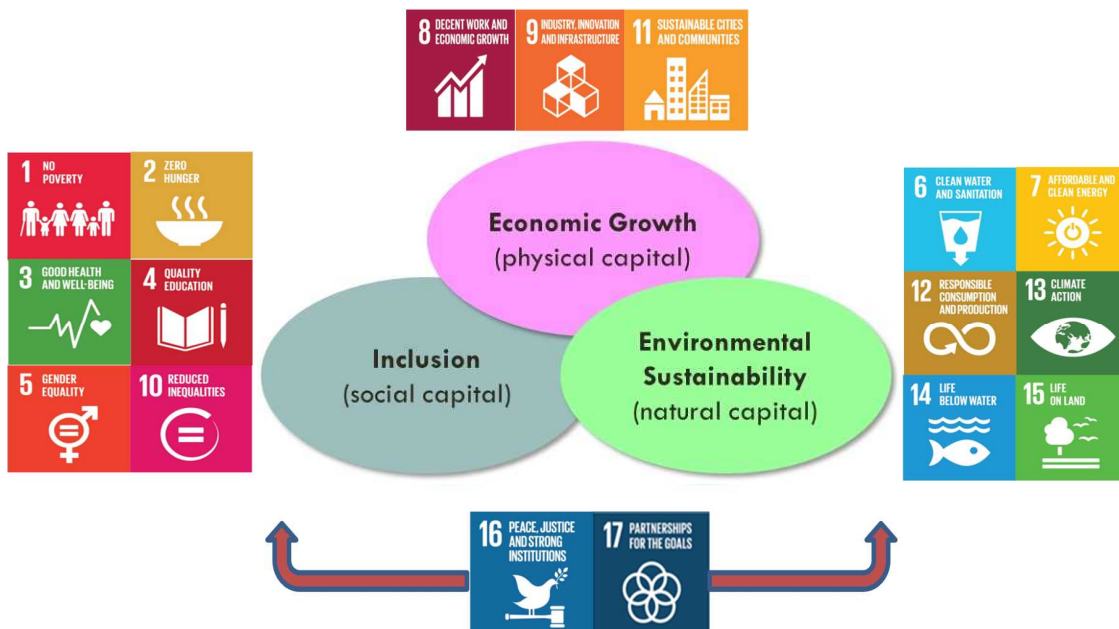
1 SDGs: Global Development Priorities

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- Evaluation as a **transdiscipline**
 - ✓ A perspective across several disciplines such as statistics, ethics, logic
- Renewed opportunity to boost learning from evaluation
 - ✓ Lessons from different projects, countries, regions
- Enhance value addition of evaluation: **accelerating progress in SDGs**

SDGs: Global Development Priorities



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Asia's Middle-Income Challenges

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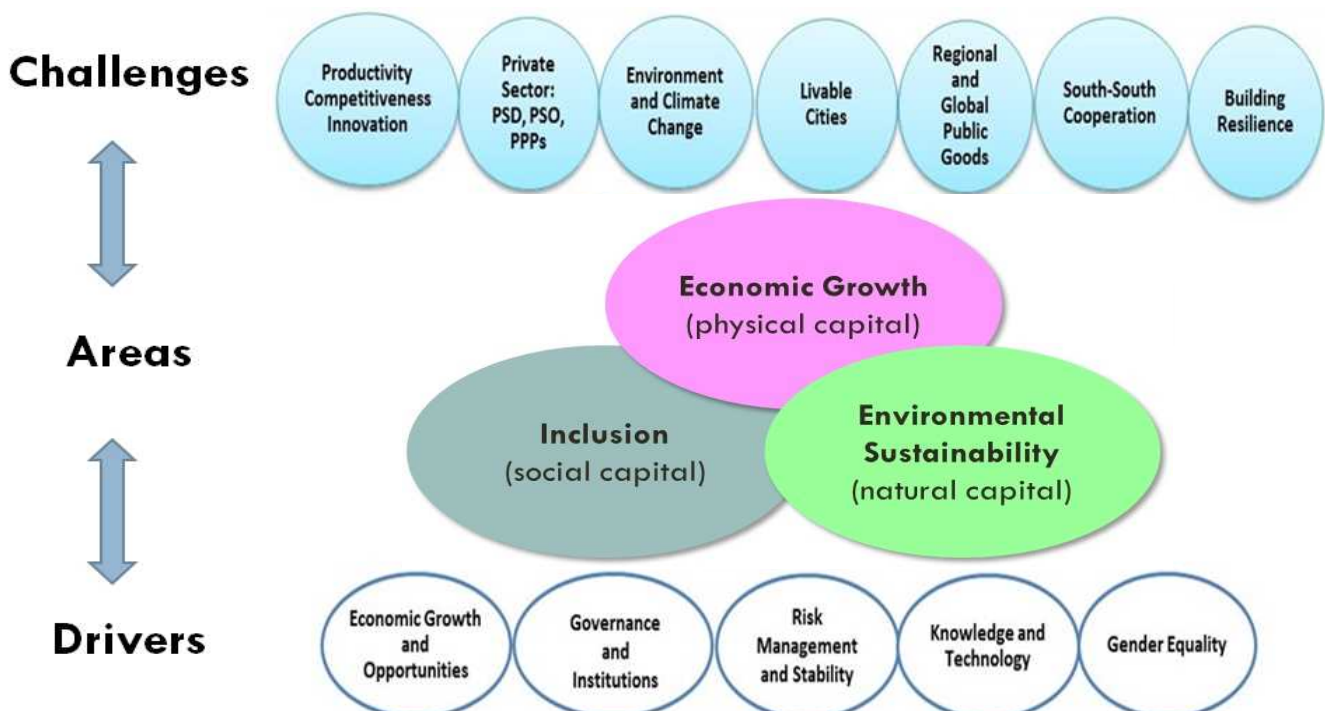
- Growth
 - ✓ Sustained growth
 - ✓ Private sector development
 - ✓ Knowledge and innovation
 - ✓ Regional integration
- Inclusive Growth
 - ✓ Inequality: social, regional and in-country disparities
- Environmental Sustainability
 - ✓ Environmental degradation and climate change
 - ✓ Efficient and sustainable urbanization
- Effective Governance and Institutions

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A Suggested Framework for Addressing Development Challenges in Asia

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Framework



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7 Evaluation Lessons from Asia

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i

Growth: to sustain growth, inclusion is an imperative – and not a choice

ii

Private sector: profitability and development impacts can go together

iii

Regional integration: integration is critical for continued economic growth and stability

iv

Green growth: benefits of investing in a green investment trajectory outweigh the costs

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7 Evaluation Lessons from Asia

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v

Urbanization: uncontrolled urbanization clogs sustainable growth – green cities, urban services

vi

Governance: pursuing quality growth requires performance based and accountable governance arrangements

vii

Knowledge: ODA institutions add more value when their finance is anchored in knowledge

i Inclusive Growth

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- Benefits of growth do not automatically trickle down
- High quality country diagnostics and sharper project focus are necessary to achieve inclusiveness
- Infrastructure projects can help support inclusive growth when they: (i) lower transaction costs; (ii) improve overall production capacity; (iii) boost connections to markets and other economic activities; and (iv) enhance access to schools, health clinics, and other basic services

i Infrastructure can promote inclusiveness

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**Jamuna Bridge,
Bangladesh**

Broad impact

- Connecting 30 million people to infrastructure and transport networks.
- Poor and better-off reaped the benefits

Supporting the poor

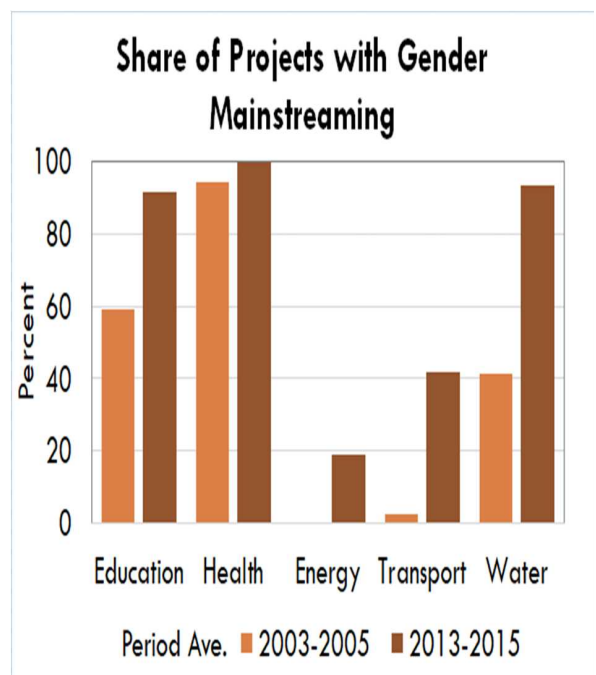
- The poor benefitted from lower transport costs and faster travel times

Increase in welfare

- Household incomes grew by 3% vs. 1% in control villages
- Inequality reduced to 0.43 from 0.45 (as measured by GINI)

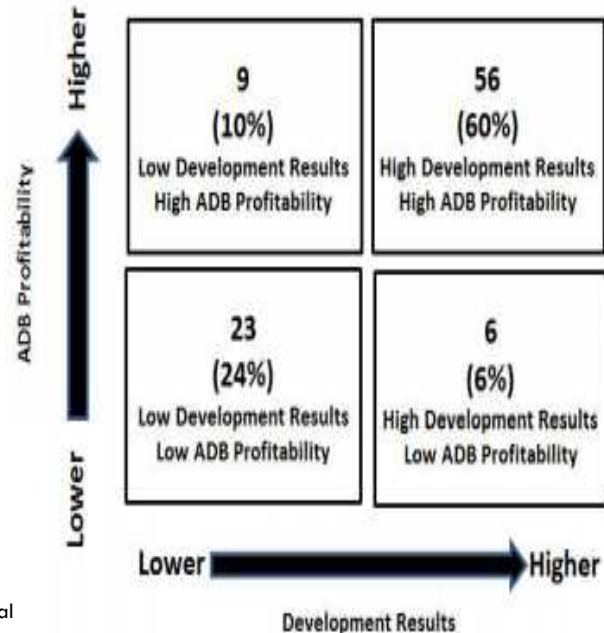


Source: ADB-IED



■ Opportunity for gender integration in the hard sectors

- Profitability and development can go hand in hand
- Projects that pay attention to inclusion can perform well
- Non-sovereign success rates improving: 82% in 2008-2010 from 62% in 2005-2007

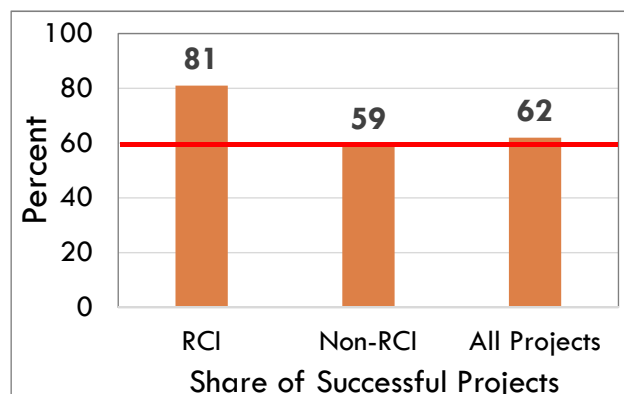


Source: IED. 2016. 2016 Annual Evaluation Review; IED.2013. Special Evaluation Study of ADB Private Sector Operations: Contributions to Inclusive and Environmentally Sustainable Growth

Regional Cooperation and Integration (RCI) in Asia

- RCI fosters collective economic growth and addresses development challenges
- RCI initiatives lead to better project design and implementation, and to better results
- Need to broaden agenda beyond cross-border infrastructure – trade and investment integration, monetary and financial harmonization, regional public goods

**Percentage of Successful Projects:
RCI versus Non-RCI, 1978-2008**



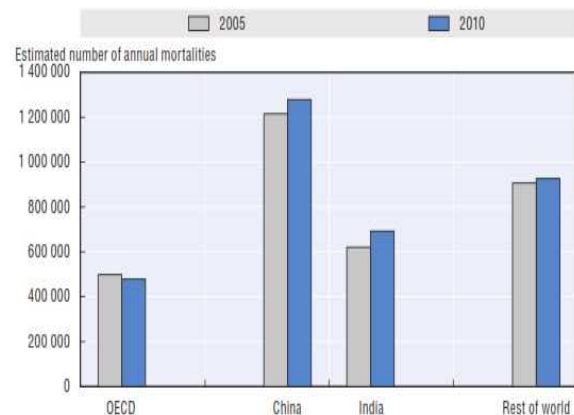
Source: ADB-IED

- Demonstration projects are useful to introduce new technologies and assist transition to become more “green”
- Community participation, private sector involvement and institutional capacity building are critical to support sound natural resource management
- Safeguard benefits outweigh their costs



- Investments incorporating sustainability of environmental services and occurrence of natural disasters can increase urban resiliency
- China: Replication of successful city experiences for city modernization is an effective model

Total number of deaths from ambient particulate matter (PM) and ozone pollution by region in 2005 and 2010



Source: Data extracted from Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (2013), *The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Visualizations: GBD compare*. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Seattle. <http://viz.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd-compare/>.

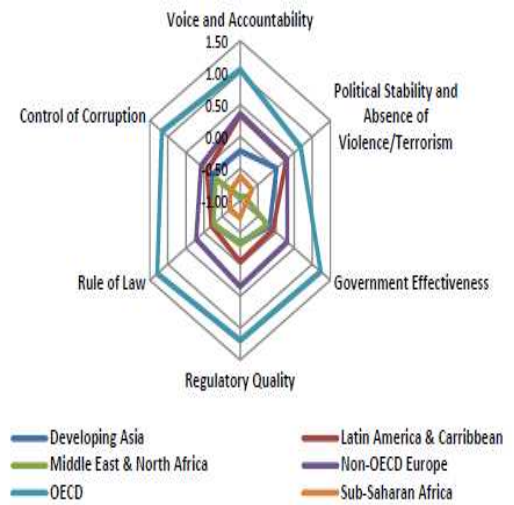
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Governance and Institutions

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- Supporting quality of growth requires solid understanding of local political economy and governance dynamics
- Governance and institutional reform require long-term support
- Donors must be supportive to increasing demand from MICs to use country systems

State of Governance and Institutions



OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
Source: World Bank. Worldwide Governance Indicators.

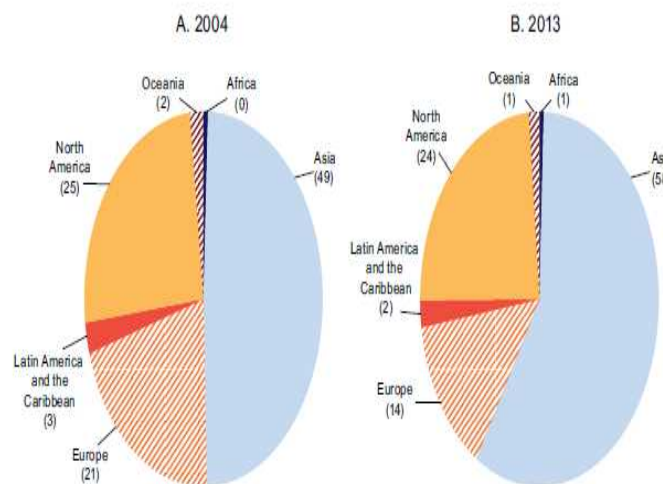
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Knowledge and Innovation

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- Anchoring financial interventions on knowledge solutions strengthens development effectiveness
- Rapid development necessitates strong knowledge institutions

World regions: share of total patents worldwide, 2004 and 2013 (Percentages)



Source: ECLAC

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Increasing Value Addition of Evaluation for Accelerating SDGs: 7 Duties for International Evaluators

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1. **Higher plane:** Moving aggressively to the higher plane, in the face of complex problems and complex interventions where current approaches no longer suffice
2. **Contribution analysis:** Understanding the value added of institutions and initiatives on attaining SDGs (avoid MDB experience with MDGs)
3. **Convergence and comparability:** Resuming harmonization efforts among MDBs after period of introspection
4. **Balance accountability/learning:** For independent evaluators, optimizing learning while anchoring work on accountability
5. **Evaluation capacity development:** Creating capacity in more sophisticated country contexts demanding use of their systems
6. **Cross fertilization:** Comparing and nurturing findings, lessons and approaches from region to region
7. **Risks in development:** Promoting evaluation methodology that recognizes risks to development outcomes and incentivizes innovation

Conclusions

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1. Embrace Renewed Opportunities
2. Stimulate Learning From Evaluation
3. Comply With Our Duty To Accelerate SDGs



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