



Evaluating from local impact to
global change... can we do that?

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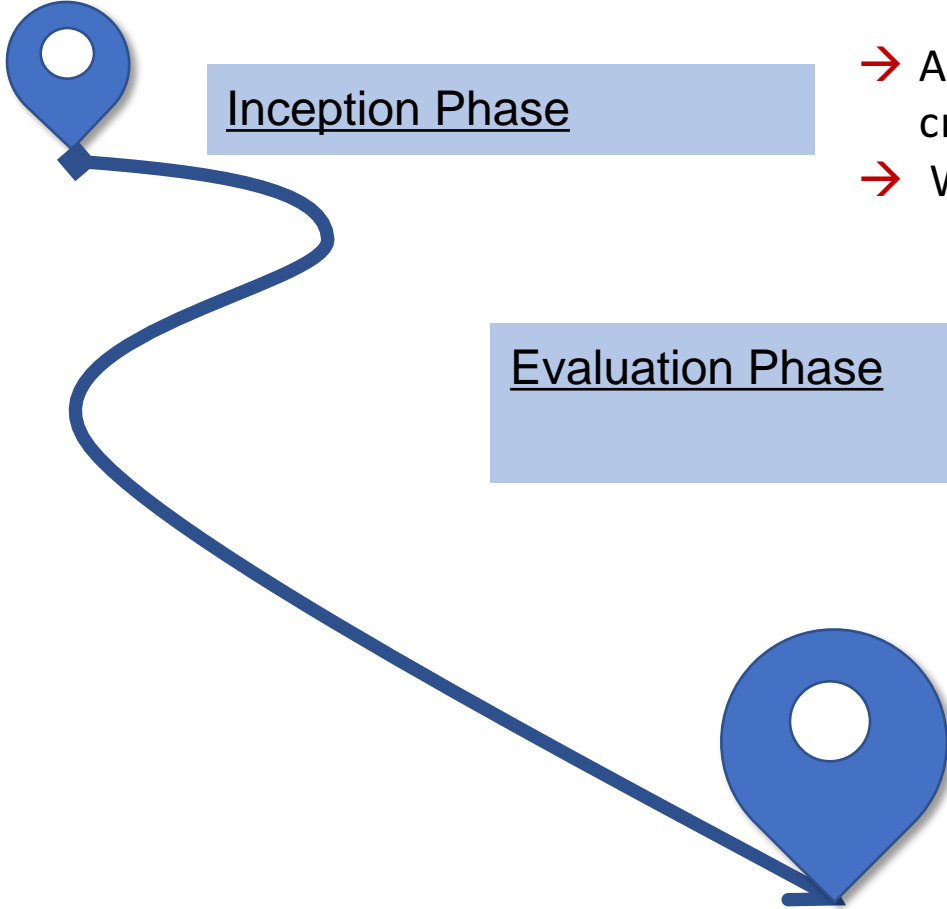
International consultant at EcoExistence

1. Useful for whom?

When referring to previous evaluations “ *...the evaluators interviewed many people here in the Ministry, but we never got the final report or any information on the results.*”

High level representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Senegal

1. Useful for whom?



Inception Phase

- Are stakeholders consulted, which? or do we go straight according to criteria decided top-down (e.g. OECD criteria)?
- What are the impacts of either option for the whole evaluation process?

Evaluation Phase

- Here we ask and consult many stakeholders... To which extent in a rather extractive manner?

Post-evaluation Phase

Need to secure a **learning** process from those evaluated and those in similar circumstances

Do we have / do we use methods to make evaluation design and results available to a broader group of stakeholders?

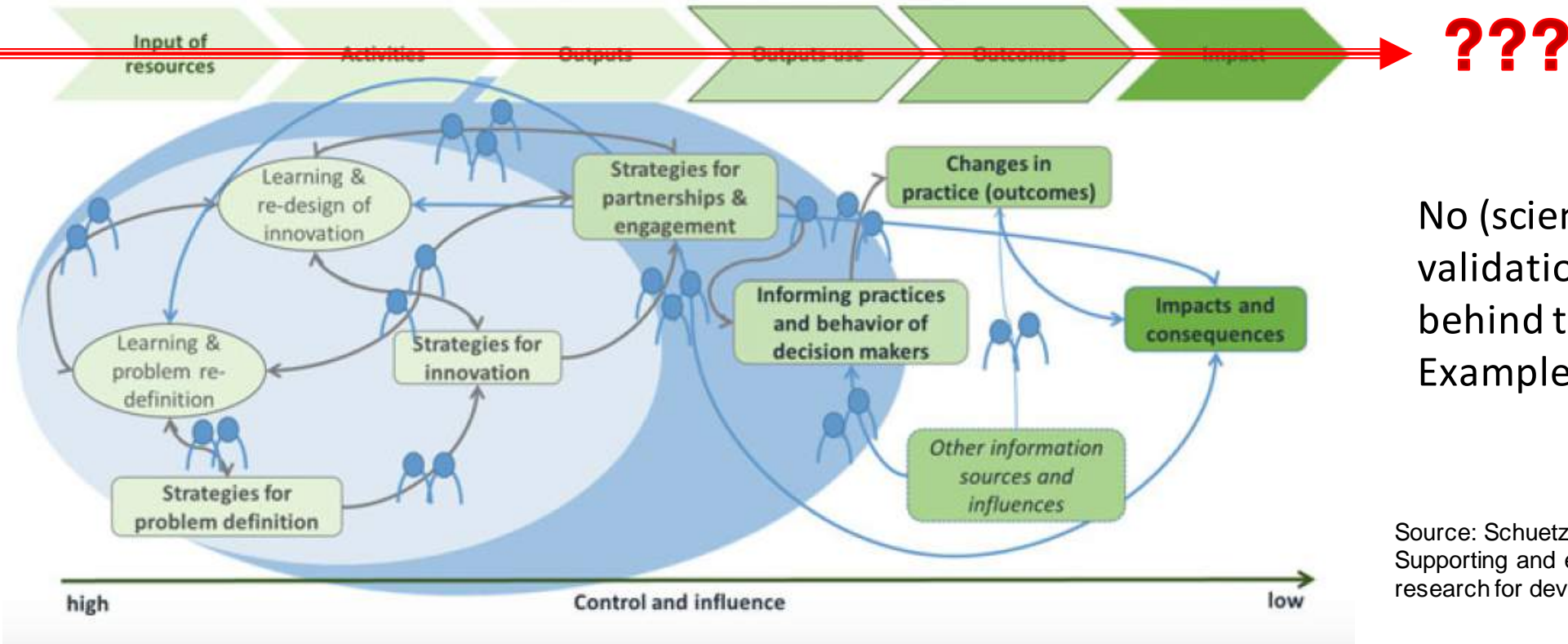
2. Theory of what change?

A farmer who has been selected to be interviewed by the evaluators asked me (I was project manager at this time): “... *and when these gentlemen come, what do you want me to tell them?*”

Farmer in San Nicolas, Colombia

2. Theory of what change?

CCAFS Results-based Management approach within an expanded reformed CGIAR mandate



No (scientific) published validation of the assumptions behind the programme's ToC. Example:...

Source: Schuetz, T. et al (2017): Pathway to impact: Supporting and evaluating enabling environments for research for development. In Uitto et al /eds.) 2017

(How) do we evaluate the validity of the assumptions behind any theory of change?

3. What (path)way to impact?

“We already have a big programme on REDD+ funded by a Bilateral Agency. We would have done a deforestation strategy anyhow... but off course the FCPF money was very important for getting there.”

Representative of the National Forestry Authority in Mexico

3. What (path)way to impact?



They all contribute to the arrow... but;

- are all necessary?
- how many are redundant?
- how can we identify these (the “*redundants*”)?

If we discuss about development money these questions become crucial!

Which methods do we use for attributing “contribution to impact” and how do we establish level of redundancy?

Summarizing

1. Do we have / do we use methods to make evaluation design and results available to a broader group of stakeholders?
2. (How) do we evaluate the validity of the assumptions behind any theory of change?
3. Which methods do we use for attributing “contribution to impact” and how do we establish level of redundancy ?



Any answers?
Thank you very much for your attention!!