Evaluation, coordination and evidence

Howard White CEO, Campbell Collaboration







HOW TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

- Origins UK, Australia and New Zealand
- Adopted Clinton and Blair governments
- Shifted focus from monitoring inputs (how much money we spend)...
- to outcomes (families lifted out of poverty, women empowered, children protected from abuse etc.)

Campbell Collaboration The US experience with the results agenda

IIA

103D CONGRESS 1ST SESSION H.R.826

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 26 (legislative day, APRIL 19), 1993 Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs

AN ACT

- To provide for the establishment of strategic planning and performance measurement in the Federal Government, and for other purposes.
- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- **3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Government Perform-

Government Results and Performance Act, 1993



- USAID: six strategic development goals
- E.g. "broad-based economic growth and agricultural development encouraged"
- For each goal defined outcome indicators at both country and global levels
- E.g. "average annual growth rates in real per capita income above 1 per cent"





• FY 2000 performance report states that "nearly 70 per cent of USAID-assisted countries were growing at positive rates in the second half of the 1990s, compared with 45 per cent in the early part of the decade"

But: 'one cannot reasonably attribute overall country progress to USAID programs[,] GAO: 'so broad and progress affected by many factors other than USAID programmes, [that] the indicators cannot realistically serve as measures of the agency's specific efforts'



And so...

USAID abandoned the use of strategic indicators as performance measures (retaining them as 'Development Performance Benchmarks')

This does not mean should NOT do monitoring... but know what it can and cannot do





GOVERNMENT ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2010/11

8 1 to

There IS an important role for outcome monitoring

TABLE 6: PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE HEALTH SERVICE OUTCOME TARGETS

Indicator	Performance	Performan	HSDP Target		
	2014/15	Achievement	Disaggregation	2015/16	
ART Coverage	56%	88%		57%	
HIV+ pregnant women not on HAART receiving ARVs for eMTCT during pregnancy, labour, delivery and postpartum	72% (2013/14)	68.3%		85%	
TB case detection Rate (all forms)	80% (2014/15)	NA		83 %	
IPT ² doses coverage for pregnant women	53.4% (2014/15)	55%		58%	
IPT3 doses coverage for pregnant women	NA	NA		93%	
In Patient malaria deaths per 100,000 persons per year	30 (2013/14)	22	M – 20 F – 23	13	
Malaria cases per 1,000 persons per voc.	460 (2013/14)	408	M 965 F - 480	198	
Under five vitamin A second dose coverage	26.6% (2013/14)	28%	M– 27% F– 28%	66%	
Dr. ⁷³ HibHeb ³ Coverage	102.4% (2014/15)	103%	M- 105%	05%	
Measles coverage under 1 year	90% (2014/15)	96%	M – 96% F – 93%	90%	
Bed occupancy rate	NA	83%	RRH		
(Hospitals & HC IVs)	50% (2013/14)	62%	GH	62%	
	59% (2013/14)	52.2%	HC IV	55%	
Average length of stay (Hospitals &	NA	4	NRH	4	
HC IVs)	NA	4	RRH	4	

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ID National Treasury																													
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ID Mineral Resources																													
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ID Public Service Commission																													
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ID Home Affairs1																													
ID Statistics South Africa																													
ID Justice and Constitutional Development																													
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4D Basic Education																													
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ID Police																													
4D Correctional Services																													
ID Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries																													
ID Rural Development and Land Affairs																													
4D Health																													
ID Higher Education and Training																													
4D Traditional Affairs																													
ID Military Veteran																													



- But it is not RESULTS.. Only impact evaluation can tell us what difference we made
- Rigorous impact evaluation = experimental or valid non-experimental design which deals with selection bias
- Slow recognition of role of rigorous impact evaluation and evidence synthesis
- And challenge in using them in policy But it IS happening...



What constitutes high quality evidence of impact?

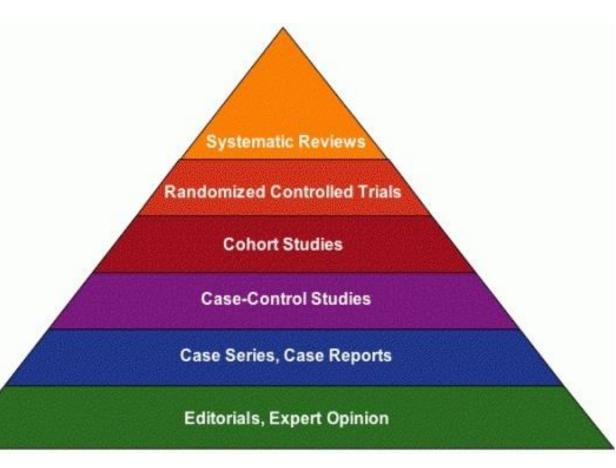


So what is credible evidence?

... it depends

- The type of evidence you need depends on the type of question you are asking
- E.g. if you want to know if a programme is reaching its target population you want:
- Factual quantitative data on targeting errors
- Factual qualitative data on barriers and facilitators

And if you want analysis of causal effects – the difference a programme makes – you need valid counterfactual evidence





Credible vs incredible evidence: an example

Health

Seven-a-day fruit and veg 'saves lives'

By Pippa Stephens Health reporter, BBC News

O 1 April 2014 | Health | 🏴 1067



Cating seven or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day is healthier than the minimum five currently recommended and would prolong lives, experts say.





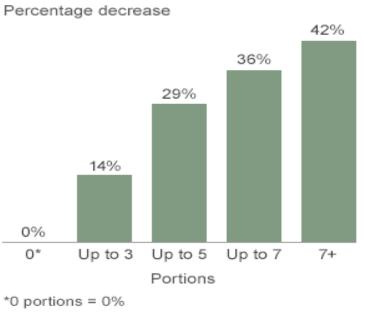
Some countries recommend eating 10 portions a day of fruit or veg

New research backs the five-a-day target for fruit and vegetables, but suggests eating more may have no added benefits.



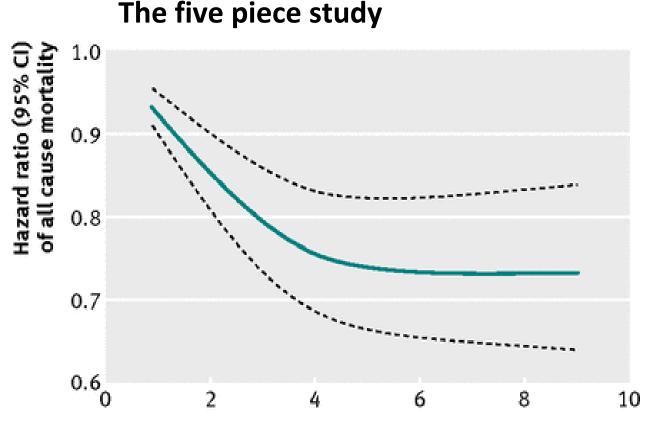
The seven piece study

How fruit and veg intake reduces risk of death



Source: Journal Epidemiol Community Health

But these are observational data, which don't control for selection bias (people who eat more than five portions a day are wealthy, educated, health fanatics)



Fruit and vegetable consumption (servings/day)

This is a systematic review, using data from 16 high-quality studies (observational data but analysis controls for confounders) Collaboration Sector: small, rapid studies to improve performance



DVD price experiment

Up to US\$15 difference for same product Reimbursed those who paid more, and now all pay lowest price even if order at higher price



Maximizing click through

Variations in home page layout. Impact evaluation takes one hour

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Mergers and Acquistions

80% of M&A bad for bottom line Cisco tripled profits through 60 M&A Exploited heterogeneity Had data on **9.000** cases

Researchers working in partnership with private sector:

- Product placement in super markets in low-income areas for healthy choices
- Improving efficiency of water use in Atlanta
- Front of pack nutrition labelling and healthy eating



Impact evaluation: the bottom line for effective social programmes

80% of businesses fail in first five years – do we really think public programmes are any better?

But there is usually no bottom line for public programmes

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"Couldn't we just move the bottom line down a little?"

And here is what the bottom line says in developed countries:

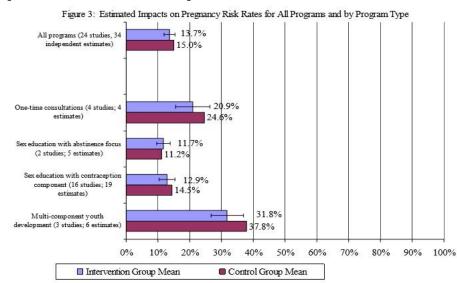
- Education: 90 interventions evaluated in RCTs by IES - 90% had weak or no positive effects.
- Employment/training: Department of Laborcommissioned RCTs 75% weak or no positive effects
- Business: Over <u>**13,000**</u> RCTs of new products/strategies conducted by Google and Microsoft, 80- 90% no significant effects.

Without impact evaluation you <u>can</u> move the bottom line!



Campbell systematic reviews confirm programmes in many areas ineffective

- Teenage pregnancy
- Curfews
- Harsh regimes such as boot camps and scared straight... Indeed prison no more effective than non-custodial sentences
- And many branded programmes such as Multisystemic therapy and nurse family partnership in UK





- Institutionalization of production and use of evidence: experience from different countries
- Opportunities for coordination in production



The World Health Organization (WHO) follows a guideline development process, described in detail in the WHO Handbook for Guideline Development (2nd edition), overseen by the Guidelines Review Committee (GRC) established by the Director-General in 2007. The WHO Guidelines Review Committee ensures that WHO guidelines are of a high methodological quality, developed using a transparent and explicit process, and are

informed on high quality systematic reviews of

the evidence using state-of-the art systematic search strategies, synthesis, quality assessments and methods.



National Institute for R). Health Research

National Institutes Health Research (NIHR):

- Provides infrastructure support to 21 Cochrane Groups
- NIHR Cochrane Programme Grant Scheme funds reviews of relevance to NHS
- NIHR Cochrane Incentive Awards to accelerate reviews

National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE), Use systematic reviews for:

- Guideline production
- Eligibility for NHS resources



National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence



- Funded by government and Big Lottery
- Commission reviews, largest also commission primary studies





Funding > 500 trials in > ¹/₄ primary schools in UK

Evidence portal

E.g. Pupil premium: in 2015 64% used Teaching and Learning Toolkit compared to 36% in 2012. But 77% use funds on programmes for all pupils



About Attai

Attainment Gap

Evidence Projects

jects Apply

News Campaigns

:

Example of an evidence portal

Early Years Toolkit

An accessible summary of educational research for early years teaching

Filter Toolkit	Toolkit Strand A	Cost v	Evidence Strength v	Months Impact 9
Filter results by keywords	Communication and language approaches Moderate impact for very low cost, based on very extensive evidence.	EEEE	.	+6
Cost Evidence	Digital technology Moderate impact for moderate cost, based on limited evidence.	£££££		+4
Months Impact	• Earlier starting age Moderate impact for very high cost, based on very limited evidence.	<u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u>		+6
	Early literacy approaches Moderate impact for very low cost, based on extensive evidence.	(£)(£)(£)(£)	.	+4



- Core funding to government research agencies to produce systematic reviews
- Priorities agreed through annual consultation exercise
- Evidence used for funding decisions and guidelines

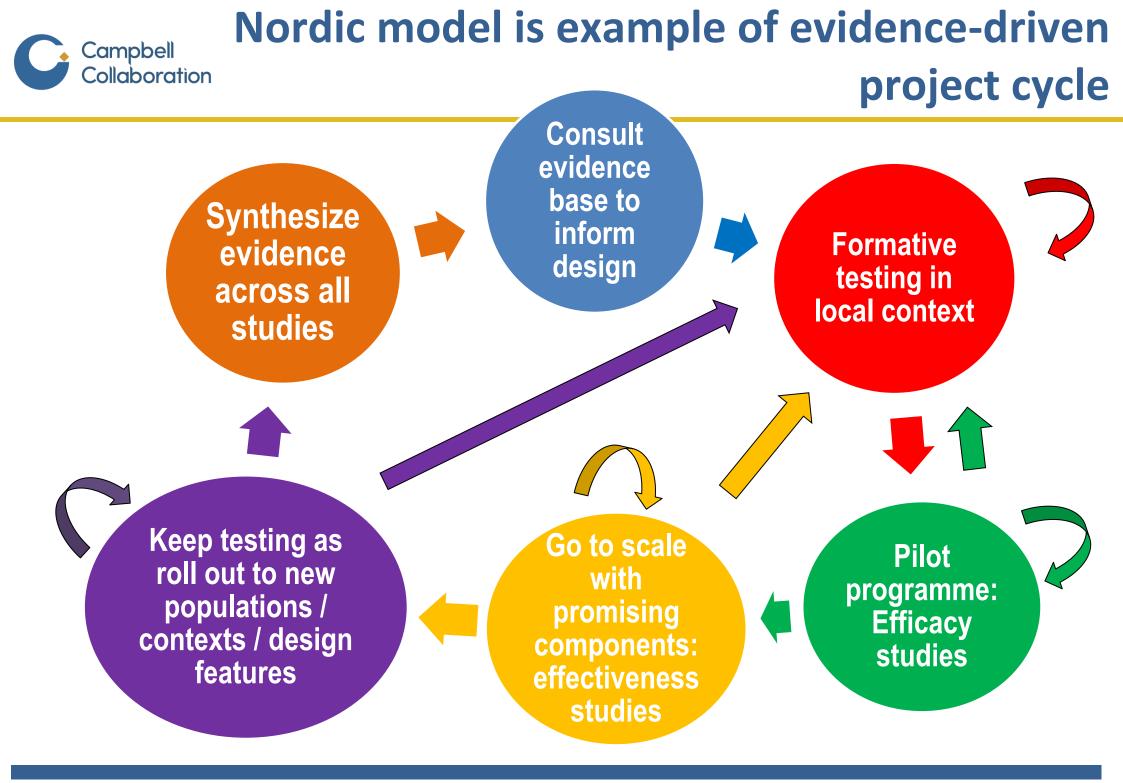
kunnskapssenteret

Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services

THE DANISH NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH



- Knowledge Centre for Education (Norway) e.g. school dropouts
- SBU: scientific uncertainties





address classroom challenges.

The US model

- History since early seventies (e.g. negative income tax)
- What Works Clearing in education, labour, child services and justice
- More recently 'Moneyball for government'



Demystifying the What Works



- Moneyball for gov programmes
- Eg, Head Start, Nurse Family Partnership

But

- Single studies
- Possible COI



Latin America: e.g. Coneval in Mexico



- Central evaluation agency
- Functions enshrined in law
- Quality assurance role for evaluations of social programmes
- Traffic light system relates to quality of M&E system not the results



Different models around the world

Nordic model	UK model	US model	Latin American model
Govt. funded research centres e.g. SFI, SBU and FHI	What Works Centres	 WWCHs Moneyball for Government 	Central government evaluation agencies
Government funded	Mixed funding (e.g. Big Lottery)	 Some govt. funding Foundation funding 	Government funded
Systematic reviews, some adherence to Cochrane and Campbell standards	Variety of evidence synthesis	Often single study based (note conflict of interest)	Oversee M&E framework for govt funded programmes
Integrated into decision making (demand driven)	Each WWC has to find its 'pathway to policy influence'	 Portals Advocacy model 	Promotes rigorous evidence and evidence- based decisions



With so many different efforts what are the opportunities for coordination?



Types of coordination

- Common standards and guidelines
- Workplans: share, synchronize or integrate
- Common evaluation frameworks or joint evaluations
- Sharing findings
- Joint support to synthesis studies

- UK WWCs all have own evidence standards (exception is DAC and health through WHO)
- Timing and mandate
- Joint Swedish & Norwegian evaluation
- Agencies like their cover on a report
- Failure to support global public goods



- Proper use of monitoring data
- Use of systematic reviews
- Testing of programmes
- Coordination

But they are opportunities so take them if you want to make a difference



Thank you

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