

TABLE 2: FACILITATING ACCESS TO QUALITY, RELEVANT EVIDENCE

DEDICATED UNITS					
Strategy/Mechanism	Description	Time frame	Country	Department/Organization	Link
Australia Productivity Commission	The commission conducts official reviews and research at the request of the Australian government on key policy or regulatory issues tied to Australia's economic performance and well-being. It is located within the Treasury but its activities cover all levels of government and all sectors. The commission has its own budget and staff and operates at arm's length from other government agencies.	Created as an independent authority by an act of Parliament in 1998 to replace the Industry Commission, Bureau of Industry Economics, and the Economic Planning Advisory Commission.	Australia		http://www.pc.gov.au
What Works Network	A network of seven centers and two affiliates, including: National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE); Sutton Trust/Educational Endowment Foundation; College of Policing, What Works Centre for Crime Reduction; Early Intervention Foundation; What Works Centre for Local Economic Growth; Centre for Ageing Better; What Works Centre for Wellbeing; Public Policy Institute for Wales (affiliate); and What Works Scotland (affiliate). The mission of the What Works centers is to generate, collate, and disseminate evidence of successful programs and processes across a range of policy areas.	Launched in March 2013.	United Kingdom		https://www.gov.uk/guidance/what-works-network Centers: https://www.nice.org.uk/ https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/ http://whatworks.college.police.uk/Pages/default.aspx http://www.eif.org.uk/ http://www.whatworksgrowth.org/ https://www.ageing-better.org.uk/ https://whatworkswellbeing.org/ http://ppi.org.uk/ http://whatworksscotland.ac.uk/

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Health Intervention and Technology Assessment Program (HITAP)	This semiautonomous unit under Thailand's Ministry of Public Health was established to generate evidence about the costs and benefits of introducing health products, procedures, and programs; to build capacity to conduct health technology assessments; and to disseminate research results to policymakers, practitioners, and the public.	Established in 2007 as a nonprofit organization. International unit to support low- and middle-income countries and international organizations established in 2013.	Thailand	Ministry of Public Health	http://www.hitap.net/en/
Congressional Budget Office (CBO)	This agency produces independent nonpartisan analyses of budgetary and economic issues to support the congressional budget process. Each year, the agency's economists and budget analysts produce dozens of analytic reports and hundreds of cost estimates for proposed legislation.	Began operating in 1975.	United States		https://www.cbo.gov
Congressional Research Service (CRS)	CRS serves as shared staff to congressional committees and members of Congress and also provides Congress with nonpartisan analytical support for addressing complex public policy issues. CRS experts assist at every stage of the legislative process—from the early considerations that precede bill drafting, through committee hearings and floor debate, to the oversight of enacted laws and various agency activities.	Established by legislation in 1914.	United States	Library of Congress	https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about/
Center of Excellence for Evaluation (CEE)	CEE provides leadership for evaluation across federal government with advice on how to conduct, use, and advance evaluation practices. Key activities include developing tools to support policy implementation, monitoring evaluation capacity and policy implementation, and building community and capacity to strengthen evaluation units across the Government of Canada.	Created in 2001.	Canada	Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS)	https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/services/audit-evaluation/centre-excellence-evaluation.html

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National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL)	CONEVAL is a technically autonomous government institution with responsibility for measuring national progress in achieving poverty reduction and coordinating the federal government's evaluation of social programs.	2005	Mexico	Secretariat of Social Development (SEDESOL)	http://www.coneval.org.mx/Paginas/principal.aspx
Management Control and Evaluation System (Sistema de Evaluación y Control de Gestión)	Chile's monitoring and evaluation system is closely linked to the national budget process. Its overarching objective is to improve allocation and use of public resources and strengthen transparency and accountability in decision making.	2000	Chile	Ministry of Finance Budget Office (Dirección de Presupuestos—DIPRES)	http://www.dipres.gob.cl/594/w3-property-value-2131.html
National System for Evaluation of Public Sector Performance (SINERGIA)	A national monitoring and evaluation system with the overall objective of bringing greater effectiveness to policymaking in government, and efficiency and transparency to allocation of public resources.	Formally established in 1994.	Colombia	Department of National Planning (DNP)	https://sinergia.dnp.gov.co/Paginas/inicio.aspx
National Evaluation System (NES)	The NES provides operational guidance for conducting and using evaluations across government with the overall aim of improving policy and program performance, bringing greater accountability to public spending, and expanding knowledge about what works. It promotes departmental ownership, establishes minimum standards for evaluations, and outlines a plan for improving evaluation findings.	National Evaluation Policy Framework (NEP) outlining approach for NES approved by Cabinet in 2011.	South Africa	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME)	http://www.dpme.gov.za/Pages/default.aspx

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MINEDULab	An innovation lab for education policy housed within Peru's Ministry of Education Secretariat of Strategic Planning. The lab tests innovations in education programs using administrative data, with the goal of identifying the best way to improve educational outcomes for children.	The lab began its activities in 2016.	Peru	Ministry of Education	https://www.povertyactionlab.org/minedulab
Zimbabwe Economic Policy Analysis and Research Unit (ZEPARU)	An independent, quasi-government think tank established by an act of Parliament to carry out research to inform the Zimbabwe Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. ZEPARU also provides training for government ministries and agencies by funding postgraduate fellowships, courses, workshops, and seminars that are designed to build the skill base of professionals.	Founded in 2004.	Zimbabwe	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	http://www.zeparu.co.zw/background-information/
Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA)	Established as the Secretariat of the Agricultural Transformation Council, chaired by the prime minister, the ATA is a time-bound strategy and delivery unit created to accelerate growth and transformation in Ethiopia's agricultural sector. The agency is focused on improving the lives of smallholder farmers in the country.	Created in December 2010, under Regulation 198/2010.	Ethiopia	Agriculture Transformation Council	http://www.ata.gov.et/

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Performance Management and Delivery Unit (PEMANDU)	Established to support the implementation of Malaysia's National Transformation Program, which seeks to turn Malaysia into a high-income economy by 2020. PEMANDU oversees two main initiatives: the Government Transformation Program, aimed at making the government more effective in the delivery of services and accountable for outcomes; and the Economic Transformation Program, which focuses on strengthening the private sector to ensure it is globally competitive and to accelerate economic growth.	Formally established on September 16, 2009.	Malaysia	Prime Minister's Office	http://etp.pemandu.gov.my/ http://gtp.pemandu.gov.my/about.aspx
Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)	An autonomous public institute established with the overarching objective of providing quality public policy advice to the government of Kenya to achieve national development goals. KIPPRA's activities include research and analysis on public policy issues, advisory and technical services, collection and analysis of data, capacity building for government and the private sector, and facilitation of partnerships and networks to encourage the sharing of information between government, private sector, and civil society.	Established in 1997 and began operations in 1999.	Kenya		http://kippra.or.ke/About=KIPPRA/about=kippra.html

PRACTICES, TOOLS, PROCESSES, OR REGULATIONS TO INFORM OR GUIDE THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF EVIDENCE

Strategy/Mechanism	Description	Time frame	Country	Department/Organization	Link
National Evaluation Policy (NEP)	A legal framework that provides guidance to agencies and departments on how to conduct and manage evaluations, including budgeting, roles and responsibilities, frequency, technical support needs, and development of follow-up implementation plans. NEPs are administered by different agencies or units in different country contexts (see above on monitoring and evaluation systems). <i>Source:</i> Rosenstein (2013).		Multiple		
DPME Evaluation Guideline 2.2.6	Developed by South Africa's Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, these guidelines include templates for synthesizing recommendations, developing an improvement plan, and hosting a workshop to review findings.		South Africa	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	http://evaluations.dpme.gov.za/images/gallery/Guideline%202.2.6%20Improvement%20Plan%2014%2007%2018.pdf
Follow-up Mechanism for the Use of Evidence	Mexico's follow-up mechanism uses four tiers to incentivize the use of evaluation results. The process begins with analysis and selection of evaluation results and is followed by a prioritization of the results to be addressed, development of an improvement plan, and public dissemination of the plan to build accountability and motivate follow-through on recommendations for improvement. <i>Source:</i> de la Garza (2013).		Mexico	CONEVAL (National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy)	

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Evidence Gap Maps	Evidence gap maps are visual tools to help policymakers quickly explore and assess the quality of evidence by issue or sector and make informed decisions about research needs. The gap maps are presented in a visual, interactive format that allows policymakers to identify existing sources of evidence and where additional information may be needed for their policy questions.		South Africa	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	http://www.africaevidencenetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Evidence-Map-Primer.pdf
			Global	International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)	http://www.3ieimpact.org/en/evaluation/evidence-gap-maps/
Research Roadmap	The Research Roadmap is a strategic research plan developed through extensive stakeholder engagement that identifies the critical, policy-relevant research questions to help guide research investments and to help HUD achieve its mission of creating strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality, affordable homes for all. It is a living document that drives PD&R's work daily and looks ahead to future research needs.	Original strategic research plan released in 2013.	United States	Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R), US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	https://www.huduser.gov/portal/about/pdr_roadmap.html
Government Evaluation Facility (GEF)	A systematic structure for expanding the quality and supply of public policy investment evaluations, with the aim of improving service delivery. The elements of the GEF include standards, guidelines, a rolling agenda of topics for evaluation, a virtual fund to finance public policy and investment evaluations, and a database for communicating evaluation findings.	Launched in 2013.	Uganda	Office of the Prime Minister	http://gef.opm.go.ug/home/about.html

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Procurement Law, Keppres no. 54/2010	The main legislation related to knowledge procurement in Indonesia, passed initially to prevent corruption in government procurement. There is widespread perception that the Procurement Law prohibits the government from directly purchasing research from NGOs, which excludes most research organizations. New procurement regulation will make it possible for government organizations to procure policy research directly from NGOs and for nongovernment think tanks to submit bids and project proposals.	The Procurement Law has been amended eight times since 2003.	Indonesia	Government of Indonesia	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/Images/226299-1251872399239/KSDesign25Jul-2011GeneralDistribution.pdf?cid=EAP_GACGovHubNewsletterEN_M_EXT

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