

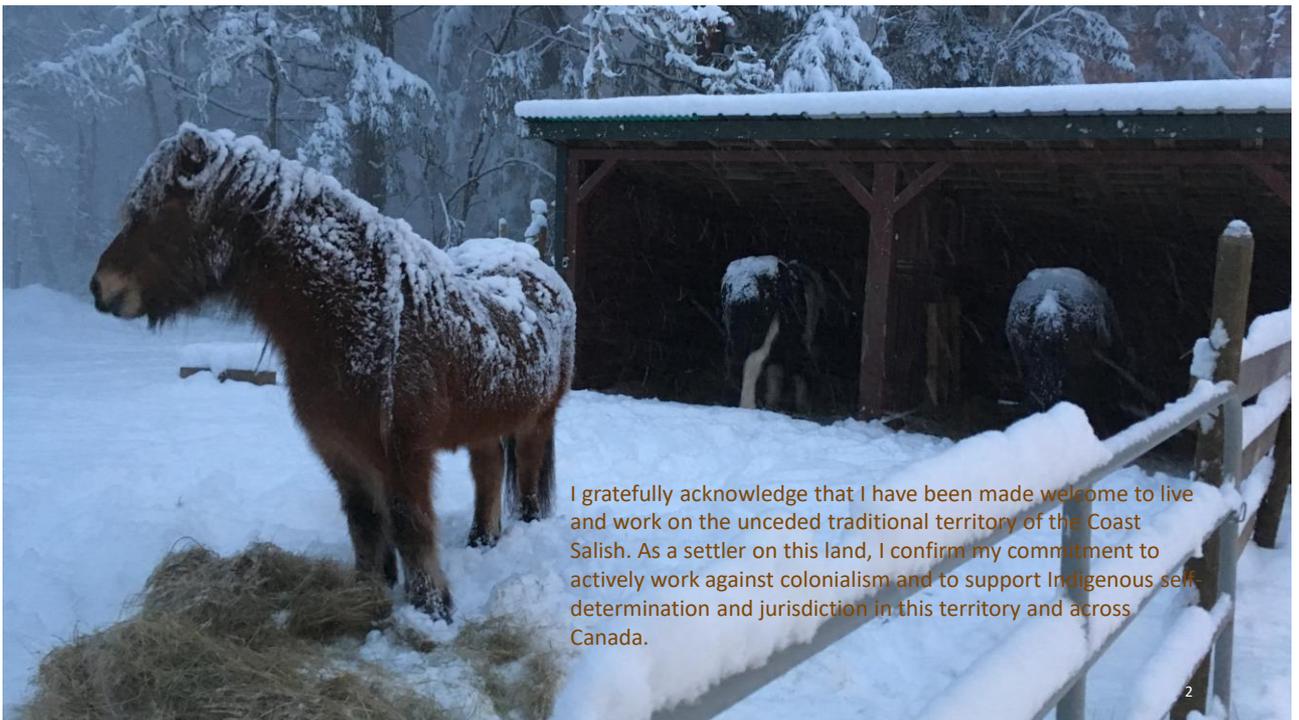
FOOTPRINT EVALUATION - INCORPORATING CONSIDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INTO ALL EVALUATIONS

UNEG group

Andy Rowe and the footprint evaluation team

16 November 2021

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I gratefully acknowledge that I have been made welcome to live and work on the unceded traditional territory of the Coast Salish. As a settler on this land, I confirm my commitment to actively work against colonialism and to support Indigenous self-determination and jurisdiction in this territory and across Canada.

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The footprint evaluation team



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Plus our BetterEvaluation
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Corangamite Catchment
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Footprint evaluation focuses on evaluating the 'footprint' that human systems make on natural systems.

Importantly, it includes evaluating the potential and actual environmental impacts of interventions that do not have explicit environmental objectives.

Footprint evaluation is accompanying BetterEvaluation to the Global Evaluation Initiative (GEI)

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First year of footprint evaluation

Developed Footprint Evaluation organisation – core team, thought partners, discussion group community of practice

Undertook a series of retrospective thought experiments on real evaluations

- To test the premise that interventions assumed to be human system are strongly coupled to environment
- To test the premise it is feasible to address environment in evaluation of these interventions
- To identify and articulate some strategies that could be used

Undertook an empirical footprint evaluation as part of a larger evaluation

- To further develop the strategies identified
- To test ways of getting evidence for actual evaluations

Started to identify and develop methods and tools

- Revised Key Evaluation Questions to address sustainability
- Concept and initial testing of a typology to assess position of interventions regarding harm caused to environment
- Identifying existing environmental commitments at a national level

Created thematic page and repository for resources on the BetterEvaluation knowledge platform



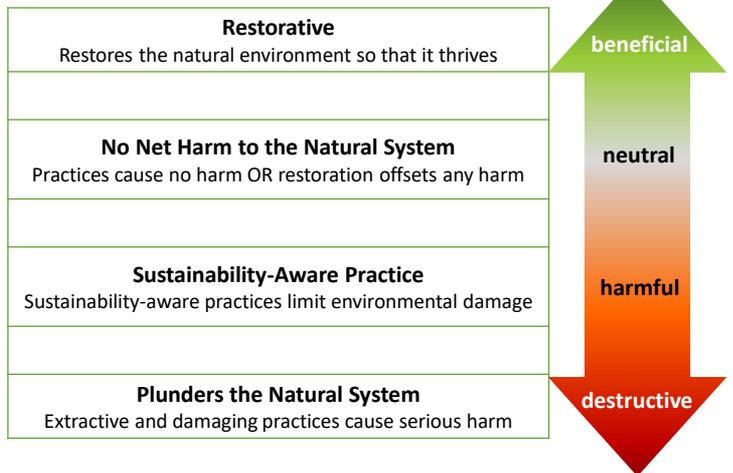
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What do we mean by sustainability?

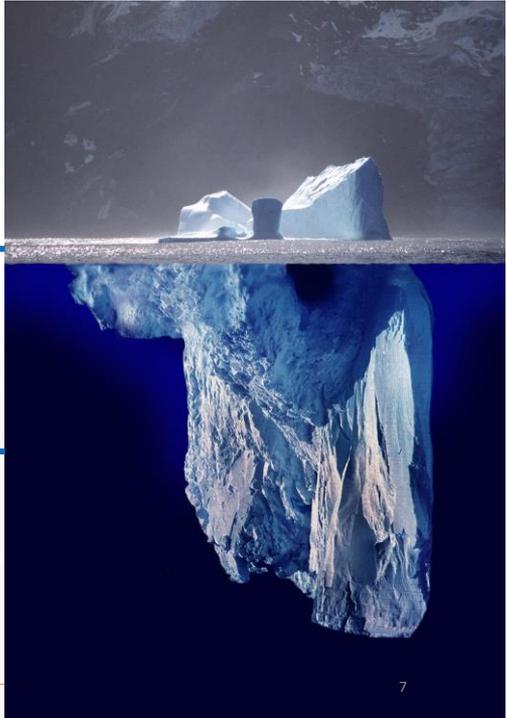
“Sustainable” development means development that meets the needs of the present **without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.**

IPCC (2018) defines sustainability as a dynamic process that guarantees the **persistence of natural and human systems** in an equitable manner.

Suggests that we need to be able to assess the effect of all interventions on natural systems



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How does evaluation need to change?

Individual evaluations
Systems, structures, policies, guidelines

Norms & practices;
“the way we do things around here”

Beliefs, values, mindsets and assumptions

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Consider: Increased Urgency 2030 is 1 to 1.5 full project cycles away

BY THE TIME NEWLY INITIATED PROJECTS ARE EVALUATED IT WILL BE TOO LATE

- Typical development project is about 6 years from design to conclusion
- Evaluation typically occurs at mid point and conclusion
- Supervision reviews can occur annually
- Evaluation not very timely considering the urgency of sustainability

SOME POSSIBLE ADAPTATIONS OF THE EVALUATION FUNCTION

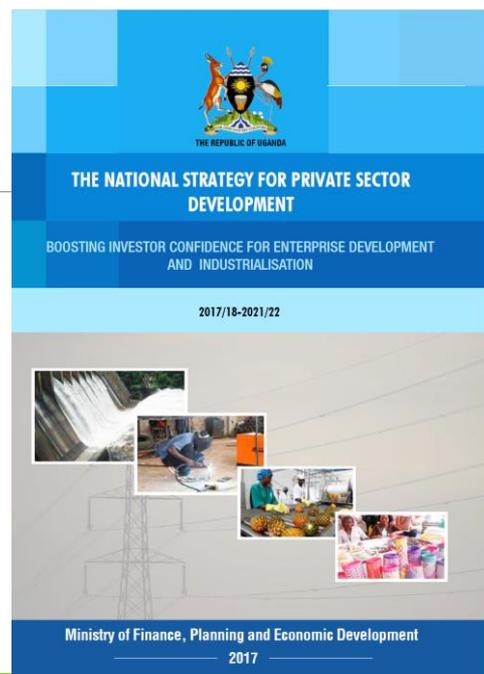
- Evaluation needs to be more timely
- Consider likely future effects
- Formative and developmental evaluation approaches can have value
- Strengthen focus on use at project & program levels

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Case study

- Uganda's National Strategy for Private Sector Development
- NSPSD envisioned to foster creation of a competitive and developing private sector as a means of promoting inclusive growth for sustainable economic development.
- Footprint evaluation was a component of the overall evaluations, addressing 'cross-cutting environmental issues'



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Important learning from the case study

- It was feasible and efficacious to include an assessment of environmental impacts in the evaluation.
- Reconstructed theory of change was necessary
- OECD DAC criteria can be used to get environmental sustainability onto the evaluation agenda.
- Publicly available information is high value
- Important to understand geography of the locale (GIS can be scaled and valuable)
- Expertise (boundary spanner important) needed to identify and explore a range of possible environmental impacts.
- Secondary data is valuable, especially when primary data collection is not possible or is limited.
- National environmental commitments can legitimize the focus on environmental impacts.

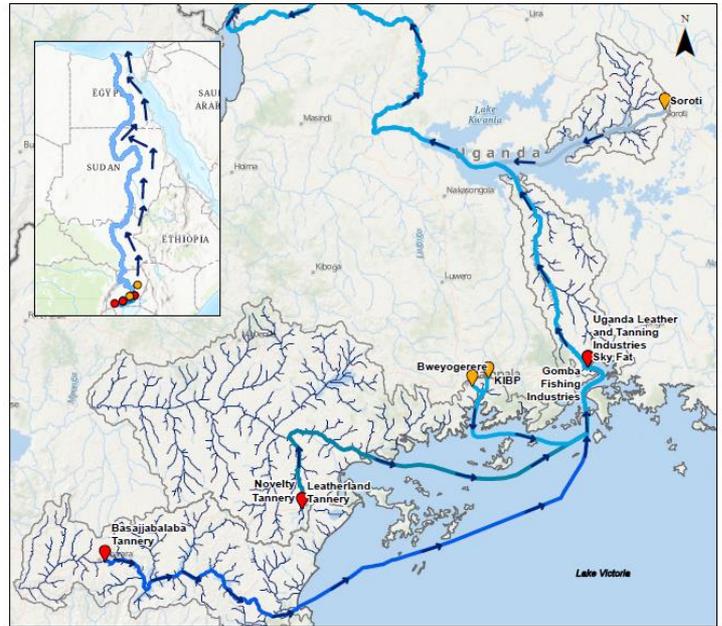
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Being there virtually

- Virtual travel to see the place can be very beneficial
- GIS helped assess a range of human and environmental risks, set priorities for the actual evaluation
- Independent Evaluation Office of the GEF has shown value use of GIS
 - This case study showed value at local level including when missions are not possible

Downstream Rivers Connected to Watersheds Intersecting with Ugandan Tanneries and Industrial Parks



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Impact – drawing on existing evidence and risk identification



Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

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Nabujuzi Wetland System Ramsar Information Sheet

1. Name and address of the RIS compiler:
 Address: Bwambaga and Stephen Kiyinda
 Napezi (Ganda)
 Plot 87 Tufesi Drive, Kawulya,
 P.O. Box 27516, Kampala, Uganda.
 Tel: 256 41 540719
 Fax: 256 41 512 528
 E-mail: ...

2. Date: J
 3. Co-compiler:
 4. Name: s



IMPACT OF TANNERY EFFLUENT DISCHARGE ON THE NABUJUZI WETLAND ECOSYSTEM

BY
 PETER SSEKAMBA - 20000720
 20151002/STH

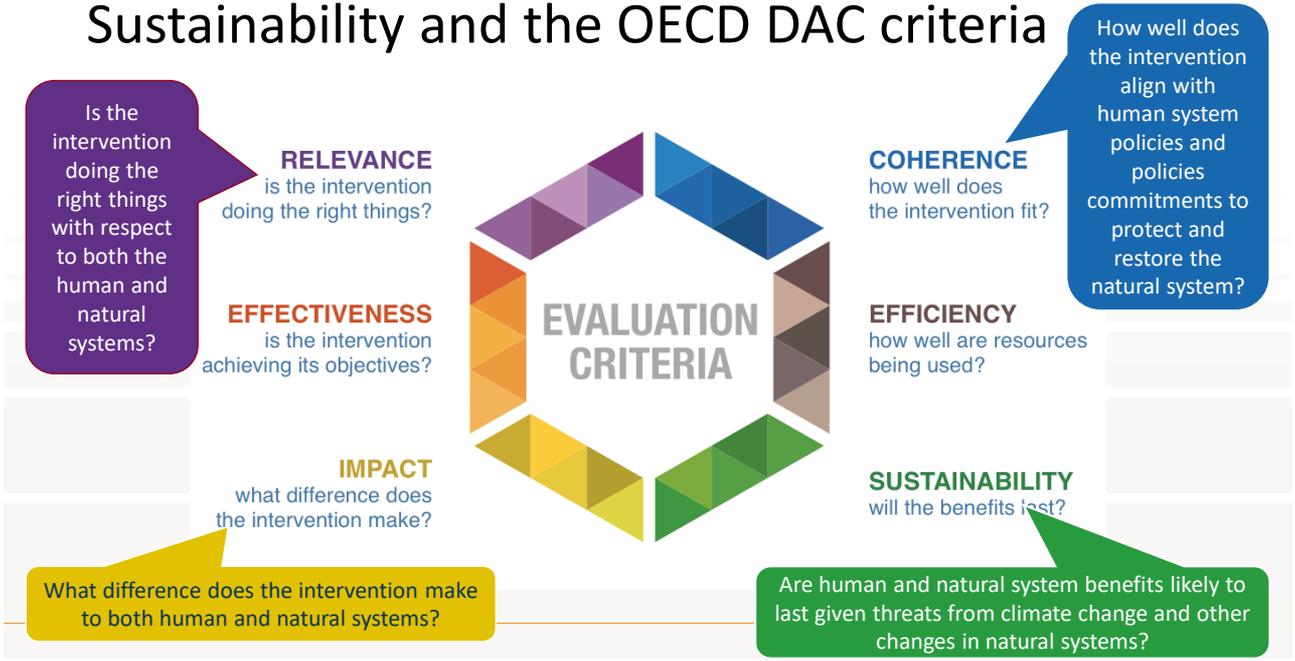
19.2.3.6 ESHS monitoring officers

Lagan-Dott ESHS monitoring officers will complete surveys and daily checks to confirm E&S compliance regarding aspects such as noise, air quality, geology, biodiversity, heritage, landscape and visual, transport, water quality, waste management, spill management and health and safety. Where evidence of pollution or contamination is found, ESHS monitoring officers will contact those responsible and request the issue is rectified. They will be responsible for ensuring previously identified non-conformities are completed to an appropriate standard, enlisting support from the ESHS site manager where required. The officers will have an ability explain technical matters simply to non-scientific audiences.

Geology	No significant residual effects.
Greenhouse Gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions from the construction phase of the Scheme will represent a small part of national GHG emissions, at around 0.15% of 2014 levels (including land-use change and forestry).
Heritage	No significant residual effects.
Landscape and Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in tranquillity of the landscape character due to temporary presence of HGV movements and earthworks to impact representative views from settled cultivated land viewpoints during construction and operation. Removal of the remainder of wetland vegetation and increase of anthropization of a natural area to impact visitors to the Nabujuzi wetland during construction and operation.
Noise and Vibration	No significant residual effects.
Socioeconomics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic displacement upon informal land users of KIBP site. Temporary employment generation for LAI villages and Scheme workers. Labour and occupational health and safety risks for Scheme workers. Increased revenue for local and regional businesses for Local and regional businesses and WAI. Scheme-induced re-migration for LAI villages. Traffic and other community health and safety hazards for LAI villages.
Transport and Access	No significant residual effects.
Waste and Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste generation – depletion of landfills impacting soil, biodiversity and human receptors.
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runoff of hazardous or poisonous substances from the cleaning of vehicles, machinery and equipment upon surface waters and groundwater.
Cumulative Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumulative effects upon air quality and noise. Cumulative effects upon visual amenity. Cumulative effects upon the Forest Reserve. Cumulative effects upon flora and fauna. Cumulative effects upon external roads users.

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Sustainability and the OECD DAC criteria



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[Overview](#) | [Methods and processes](#) | [Approaches](#) | [Themes](#) | [Resource library](#)

Key Evaluation Questions guide Footprint Evaluations

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Key Evaluation Questions (KEQs) to guide Footprint Evaluations

The key evaluation questions (KEQs) are designed to support the inclusion of environmental sustainability by embedding consideration of the environment in each evaluation question rather than adding environmental considerations as a standalone question.

Key Evaluation Questions (KEQs) to guide Footprint Evaluations

Jane Davidson and Andy Rowe
DRAFT v2 – April 29, 2021

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Source: <https://www.betterevaluation.org/resources/key-evaluation-questions-keqs-guide-footprint-evaluations>

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Quick explainer of what's included under outcomes and impacts

Outcomes and impacts include **changes contributed to or prevented by the evaluand** across their relevant temporal scales – and their shelf life (sustainability).

This **includes effects on** the human system as well as **the natural environment** – all affected subgroups, communities, organisations, society, the economy, and the natural systems within which they exist – both intended and unintended, for both the target population/environment and anyone or anything else substantially impacted.

KEQ 4.
How good, valuable, and important are the outcomes and impacts?

Subquestions to consider under this KEQ

How substantially did the evaluand contribute to (or adversely impact) the most important strengths, needs, and aspirations of both human and natural systems – particularly of the most critical and/or threatened parts of the natural system and those who had been most marginalized, oppressed, and/or least well served in the human system?

How appropriately does the evaluand **value, privilege, protect, or exploit different parts of the relevant human and natural systems** (e.g., different groups of people, different parts of the ecosystem)?

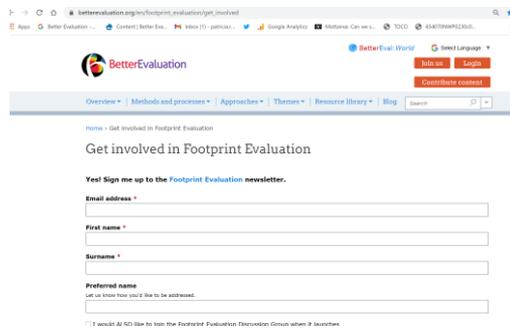
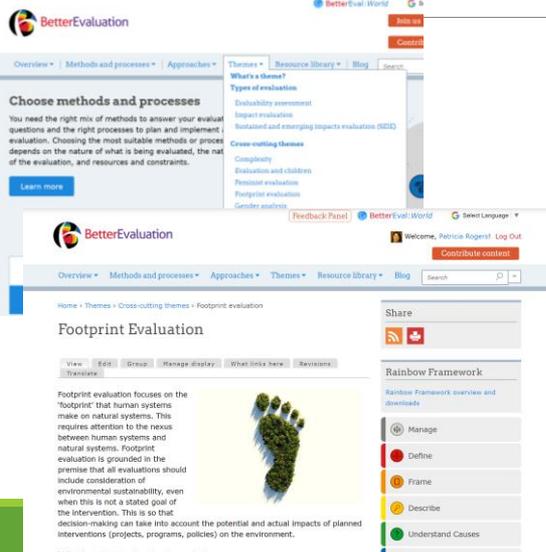
How well did the evaluand contribute to or achieve the **needed systemic and structural changes**, including processes and capacities, so that **root causes are addressed (not just symptoms) and results sustained?**

Source: <https://www.betterevaluation.org/resources/key-evaluation-questions-keqs-guide-footprint-evaluations>

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VISIT the thematic page for resources

JOIN the community of practice



https://www.betterevaluation.org/en/themes/footprint_evaluation

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Footprint Evaluation next steps

CORE WORK

- Develop some necessary methods & tools including:
 - making the case for including consideration of environmental sustainability in all evaluations
 - glossary, key concepts needed to understand implications for natural systems
 - practical ways to incorporate environment in evaluation designs, plans and management
 - Important tools such as the typology, checklist
- Curate resources – examples, guidance
- Support, learn from and with community of practice

COLLABORATE WITH SPECIFIC ORGANISATIONS

- Introductory professional development for staff
- Identification of potential pilot projects
- Support for implementation of pilots (coaching, technical advice, documentation)
- Review of pilots, planning upscaling
- Support for upscaling including advice for training, policies, guidance

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