

Acknowledgement of Country

 I would like to acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land on which we meet today and pay my respects to the Elders past and present.



- Can improve effectiveness of reform and investment.
- Observations from experience in water and natural resource policy
 - State policy reform
 - National policy reform
 - Consulting state and national
- Evaluators can contribute in building capital towards this aim.
- From experience six key challenges emerge, each driving an opportunity to develop evaluation capital.



Challenge 1

Establish clear objectives

- Often confuse values and science and actions
- Necessarily balance conflicting and contested social, economic and environmental values

- Aim for clarity
- Where possible contribute to the formulation of objectives, outcomes and targets
- Drive clear policy action and clearer evaluation



Challenge 2

Establish clear (program) logic, conceptual models or theory of change

- Science Conceptual models of biophysical environment
- Program logics link:
 - empirical processes values-based objectives management action
- Scientists & policy managers mixed acceptance of program logic
- logics in this field can become complex, defeating clear communication to stakeholders

- Promote simple communication tools for community and political audiences,
- underpinned by evaluation framework rigour for practitioners
- Recognise role for both



Challenge 3

Constitutional confusion of power and governance

- Promotes democratic values, but hinders clear and decisive policy and implementation
- leads to an obscure and convoluted basis for national programs
- confused objectives and complex and contested implementation and delivery

- accept, recognise and respect these parameters
- be clear about how they play out in evaluation frameworks and in monitoring and reporting



Challenge 4

Scale - temporal and spatial

- Perennial challenge in framing and evaluating environment, water and natural resources policy
- Restoration takes decades, funding cycles 3-5years
- Multiple variables, multiple scales, heterogenous environment
- Murray-Darling Basin
 - Ecologists stretched to think at "Basin scale"
 - Economists stretched to consider local and regional economies

- Clarify and be transparent about expected response times and scales
- Underpinning logic may become more prominent than simple statistics
- Multiple lines of evidence quantitative and qualitative



Challenge 5

Triple bottom line – evaluation of social, economic and environmental outcomes

- Strong drivers for TBL evaluating / reporting
- Confounded by
 - poor framing of objectives
 - challenge of integrating social, economic and ecological models of change into program logics

Opportunity for evaluators

Aim for more attention to synthesis of the disciplines



Challenge 6

Reporting and adaptive management

- All 5 other challenges contribute to this
- communicate simply and clearly with communities
- avoid being simplistic or political
- tension between simple communication and the rigour required for a rational, evidence-based evaluation of a complex policy in a complex environment
- not always acceptance of rigorous, independent evaluative practice, with transparent feedback loops (eg c/w public health or economics)

- Foster and aim for simple community communications, but
- Ensure this is underpinned by professional, evidence-based rigour
- Ensure that governance frameworks require evaluation findings to be transparently considered in the next policy or program cycle.



