

Session 7: Plans to impact – coordination, data/indicators, accountability, results framework, spending efficiency and effectiveness

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UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES OF GOOD POLICY INTENTIONS

Turkey: Effort to foster collaboration between science and industry

- Tax-breaks policies established the location at science parks as a condition -- fostering the demand for space in 'science parks' (infrastructure space in universities).
- Subsidies supported the expansion of 'science parks'.
- Result : by 2009 Turkey had about 12.3 parks/ 1 billion of R&D (vs 3.2 in US and 2.9 in Canada) - 7.3 parks/10.000 researchers (vs 1.2 in US and 1.9 in Canada) – virtually no collaboration (only 4 firms out of all firms located in the parks)

Romania: Effort to increase public R&D expenditures to accelerate growth

- Reaching the 3 percent target would increase exports by 13,5 percent and GDP by 11,7 percent by 2025 (results from World Scan Model).
- Between 2004-08, Romania's Government duplicated their R&D effort (0.5-1.1) as a share of GDP.
- In the same period, the share of basic research increased from 22 to 40% of total investments.
- The US was investing 17% and Israel and Japan less than 15%.

STI POLICY: NEEDED BUT COMPLEX TO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT

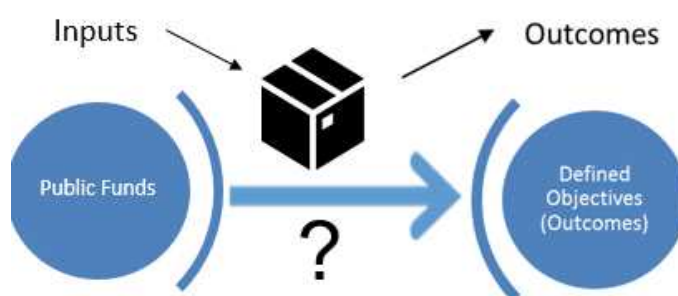
Can we respond to the following basic questions with certainty?

- How much we spent? For what? With which results?
 - What is the quality and coherence of the policy mix?
- Are the necessary and sufficient conditions for impact of public investments present? If not, what are the priorities for reform?
- How efficient is this investment? How effective is this investments ?
 - Monitoring and impact evaluation
 - Basic STI statistics
- Transparency and accountability

3



UNCLEAR CHANGE, IMPLICIT CONDITIONS

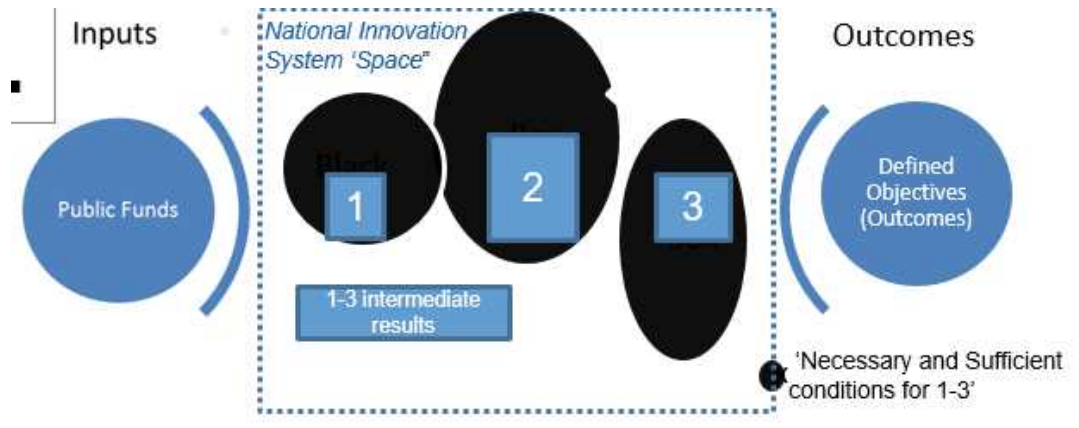


Governments often decide on inputs with the implicit idea that they will generate a certain output – without considering the necessary and sufficient conditions or the chain of events that will lead to the desired output.

4

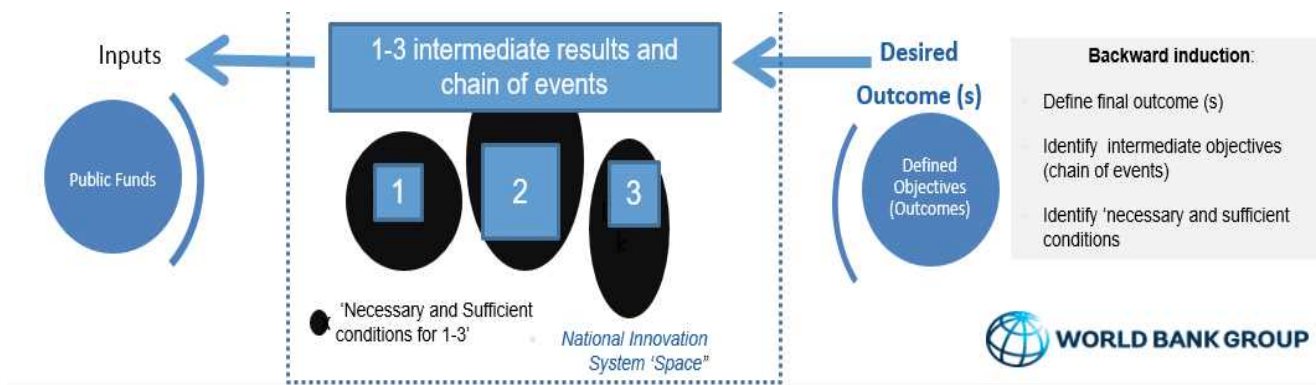


IDENTIFYING THE CHANGE EVENTS AND NECESSARY CONDITIONS



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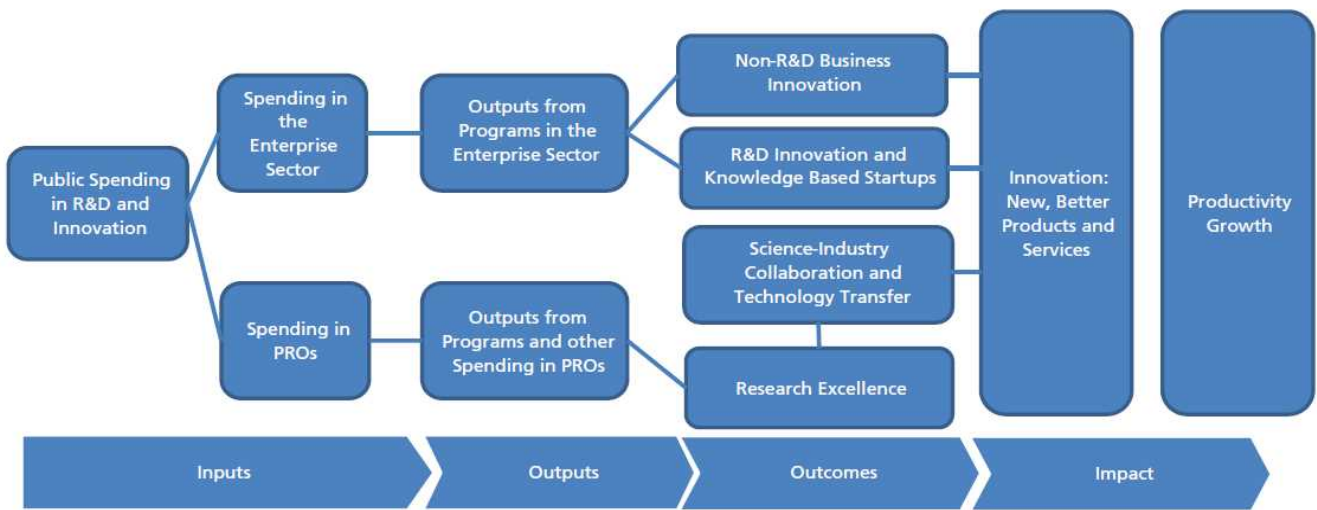
FROM INPUT TO IMPACT: ESTABLISHING THE THEORY OF CHANGE



6

MANAGING FOR RESULTS: AN ILLUSTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

Logic of analysis : identifying intermediate objectives, necessary and sufficient conditions

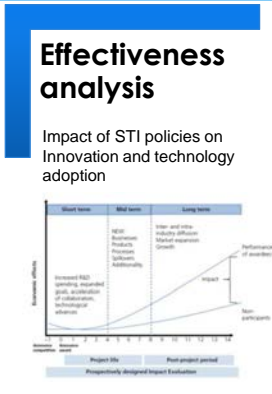
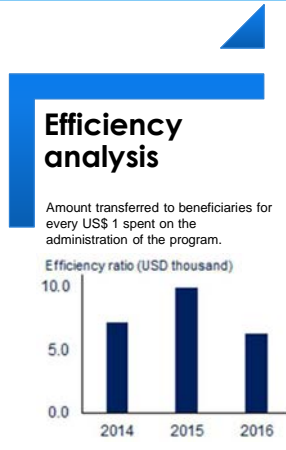


Chronological order of events

THE WORLD BANK PUBLIC EXPENDITURE REVIEW METHODOLOGY

The PER supports countries to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of STI programs through a modular approach

- Completed: Chile, Colombia, Ukraine
- Pipeline: Colombia (subnational – IFC AS), Brazil, Croatia, Peru, Poland, Serbia
- Proposed: Chile (subnational), China, Mexico



Building government's capacity to manage for results: 'unclogging' the channels to improve impact of public investments in STI