



Leeds Summer School 5–10 July 2007

Outcome-oriented Evaluation

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Outcome-oriented Evaluation

What is being evaluated?

- Multi-level governance arrangements for BD or WR as a whole?
- Just the arrangements for participation in multi-level environmental governance of BR and WR?
- Probably the first, with a special emphasis on the latter.



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The basis of evaluation?

- Evaluation has “measurement” and “judgement” elements but “measurement” is based on the choice of criteria which reflect particular notions of “good”.
- Evaluation is thus a normative exercise. This is NOT a problem. Normative analysis is usually either
 - 1) “consistency analysis”;
 - 2) “justification and implications analysis”
- Distributive justice - the incidence or distribution of beneficial and adverse consequences of an act or choice.
- Procedural justice - the way in which decisions are made. Whose interests are recognised and heard? Who can participate? How is power distributed among participants?

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Takes on justice

Justice	Philosophical orientation	Examples
Distributive	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Utilitarian2. Other consequentialist3. Deontological	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Welfare maximization2. Human development2. Strong sustainability3. Virtues, duties, rights
Procedural	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Utilitarian;2. Other consequentialist3. Deontological rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Welfare maximisation2. Self-determination3. Impartiality



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Further points

- Monistic justice theories are based on one criterion of goodness, on which judgements are based
- Examples include equity theories of just deserts / contributory principle, equality, maximin.
- Pluralist theories of justice acknowledge that multiple criteria are relevant and pose the question how judgements are to make use of differential attainments against different criteria.
- Examples include basic needs theories and Michael Walzer's theory of complex equality. Welfare, health, education etc. all matter.



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Links of distributive & procedural justice

- Distributive and procedural justice are distinct areas of justice scholarship but intertwined in practice;
- Distribution of income and wealth influences the ability of actors to participate in decision-making;
- Voice in decision-making influences environmental plans and outcomes – the very rationale of participation;
- Implication – broad-based reforms needed to address both distributive and procedural justice to attain a change;
- Implication – there is a reason for keeping the market and political processes apart.



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Some tentative conclusions

- Outcome-based evaluation is more common but poses measurement difficulties in GoverNat.
- Procedural evaluation can possibly overcome the measurement problems, but the problem of time frame remains there.
- Purely procedural evaluation is oxymoronic: the very purpose of participation is to change outcomes.
- If participation does not change outcomes, what is it? Emancipation? Appeasement? Opium to the masses? Disillusionment? Mobilisation to demand true influence?
- We have committed ourselves to at least procedural evaluation. How can we avoid its potential caveats?



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