

What is Evaluation?

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Outline

- Evidence Based Policymaking : Why Evaluate?
- What is Evaluation?
- What makes a good impact evaluation question?
- Components of Program Evaluation

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How are policies made?



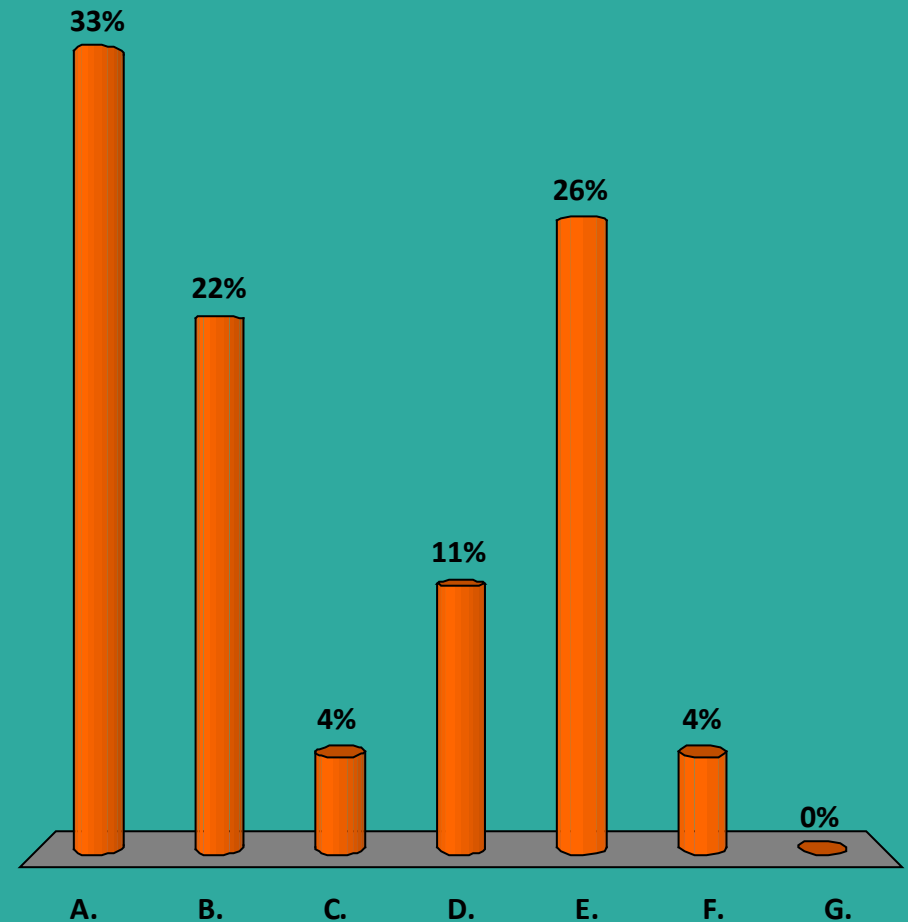
*Opinion-based
policy making*



*Evidence-based
policy making*

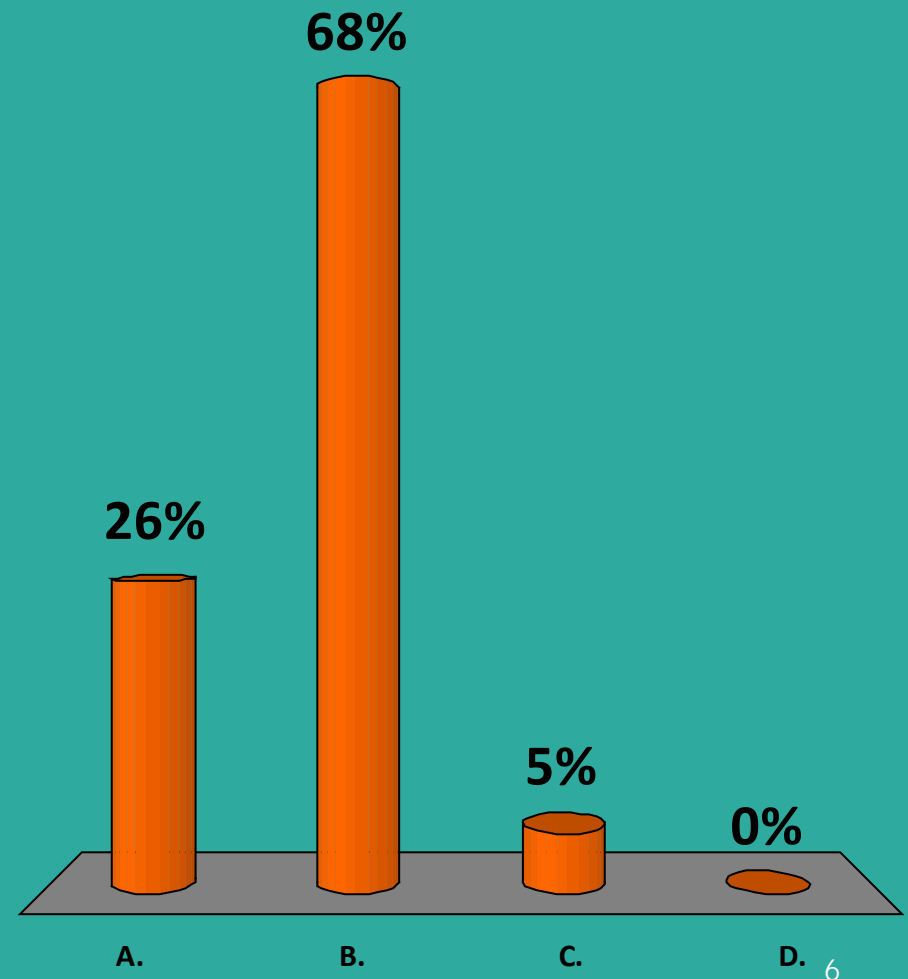
How do you think policies are made? (choose 2)

- A. Ideology (i.e., of decision makers, parties, constituencies)
- B. Experience (i.e., of decision makers, parties, constituencies)
- C. Expediency
- D. Ideology
- E. Financial resources/constraints
- F. Implementation capacity
- G. Evidence



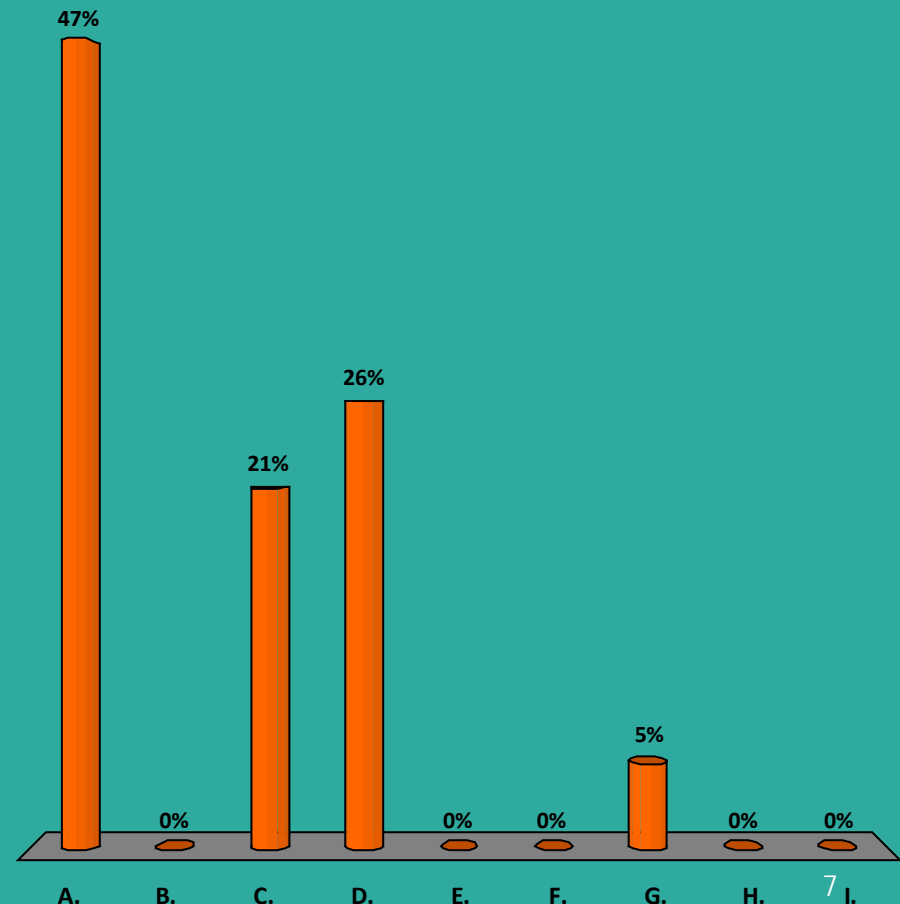
Evaluation should usually be conducted:

- A. Externally and independent from the implementers of the program being evaluated
- B. Externally and closely integrated with program implementers
- C. Internally
- D. Don't know



Who is your *most important audience* for evaluation?

- A. Politicians / policymakers
- B. Constituents
- C. Donor leadership
- D. Donor politicians / policymakers/ constituents
- E. Academics
- F. Technocrats / Experts/ Think Tanks
- G. Implementers
- H. Proponents, Skeptics
- I. Beneficiaries

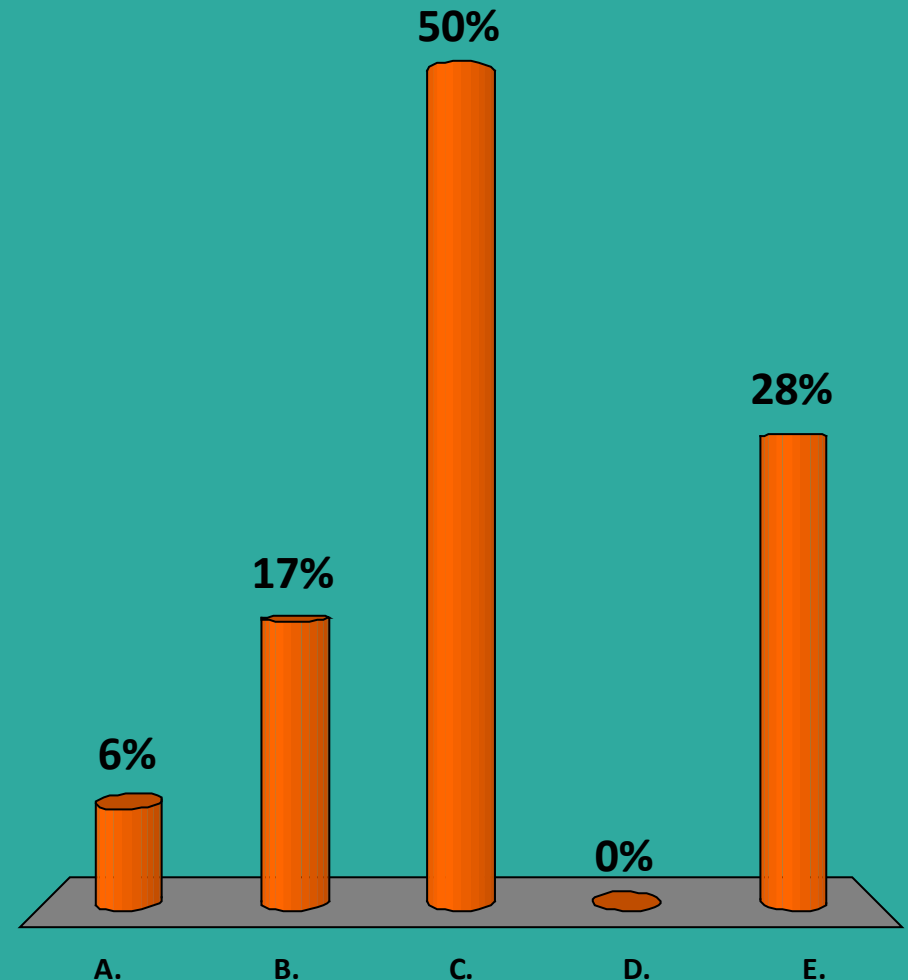


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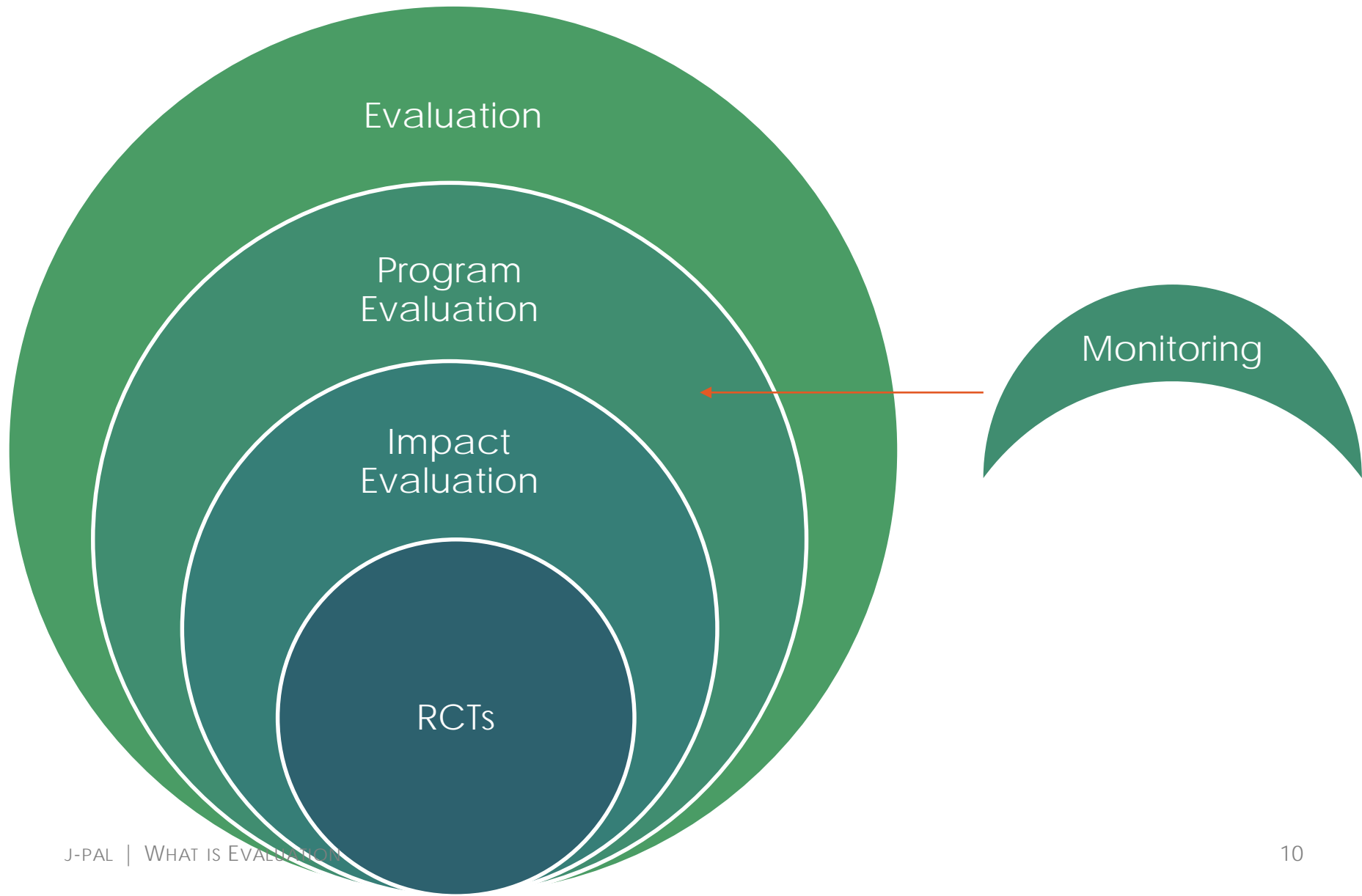
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What's the difference between: Monitoring and Evaluation

- A. Nothing. They are different words to describe the same activity
- B. Monitoring is conducted internally, Evaluation is conducted externally
- C. Monitoring is for management, Evaluation is for accountability
- D. Don't know
- E. Other



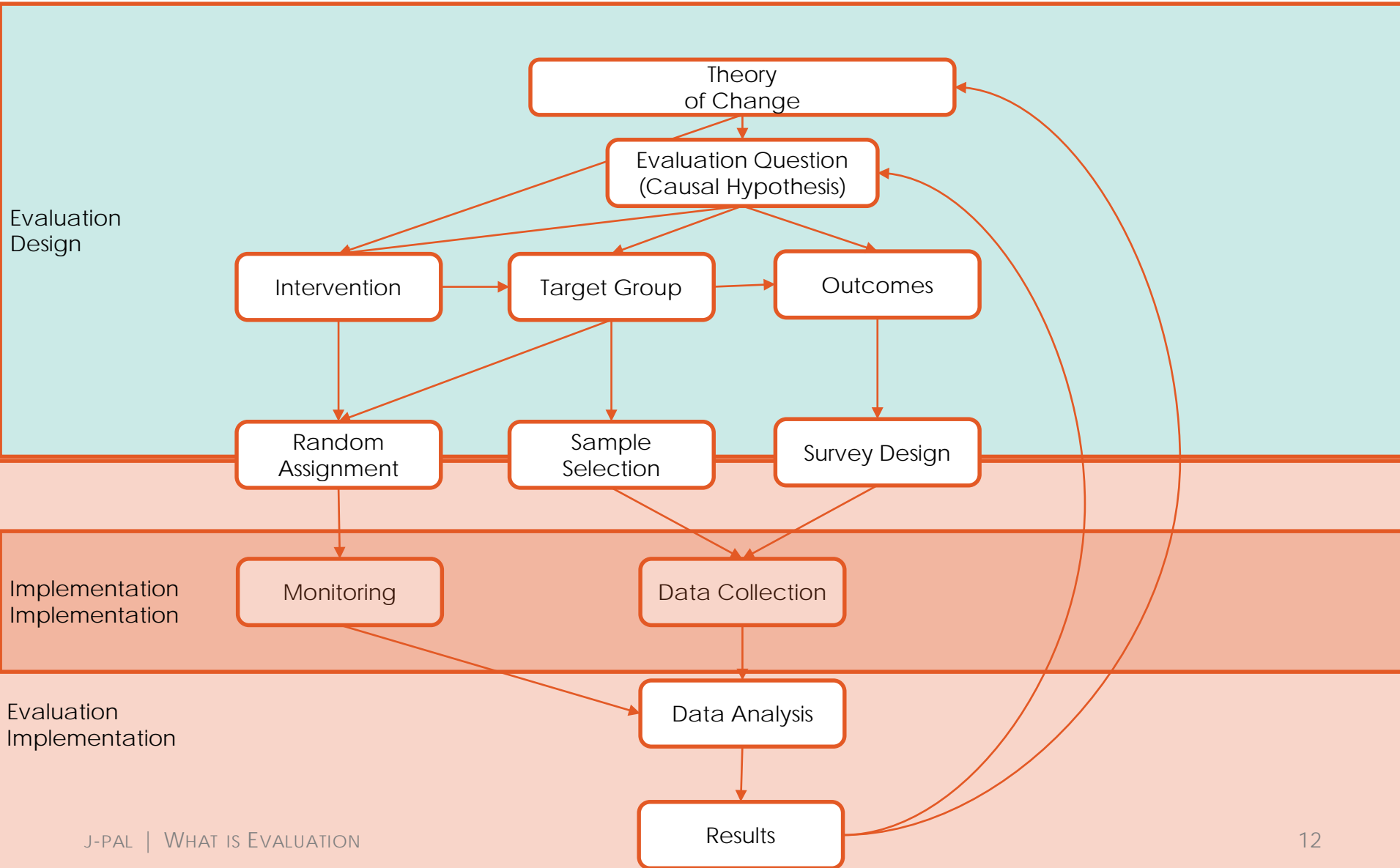
What is Impact Evaluation ?



What types of questions can you answer with impact evaluation?

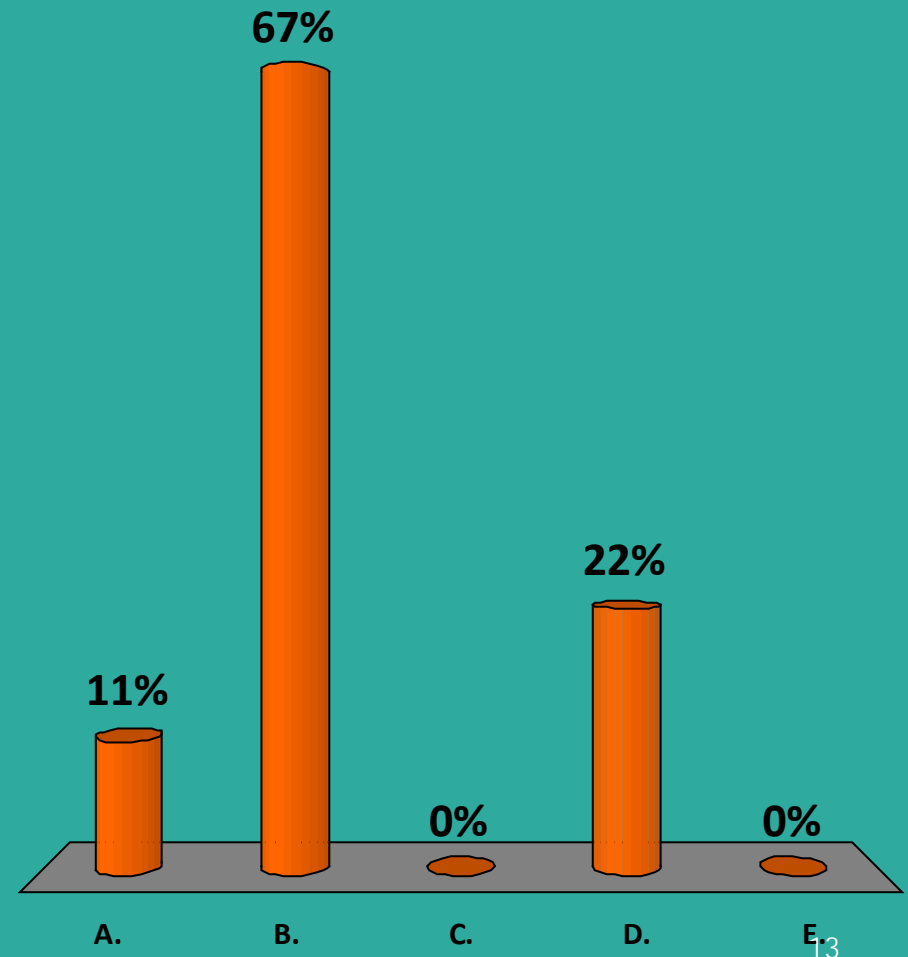
- Evaluations of all kinds can be thought to answer three types of questions (Imas and Rist 2009) :
 - Descriptive questions
 - Normative questions
 - Cause and effect questions
- Impact Evaluation can only answer cause and effect questions.

Running (Randomized) Evaluations



How should the results from evaluations improve policymaking?

- A. Through the evaluation questions
- B. Through the theory of change
- C. Through the target group
- D. Through the outcomes
- E. Don't know



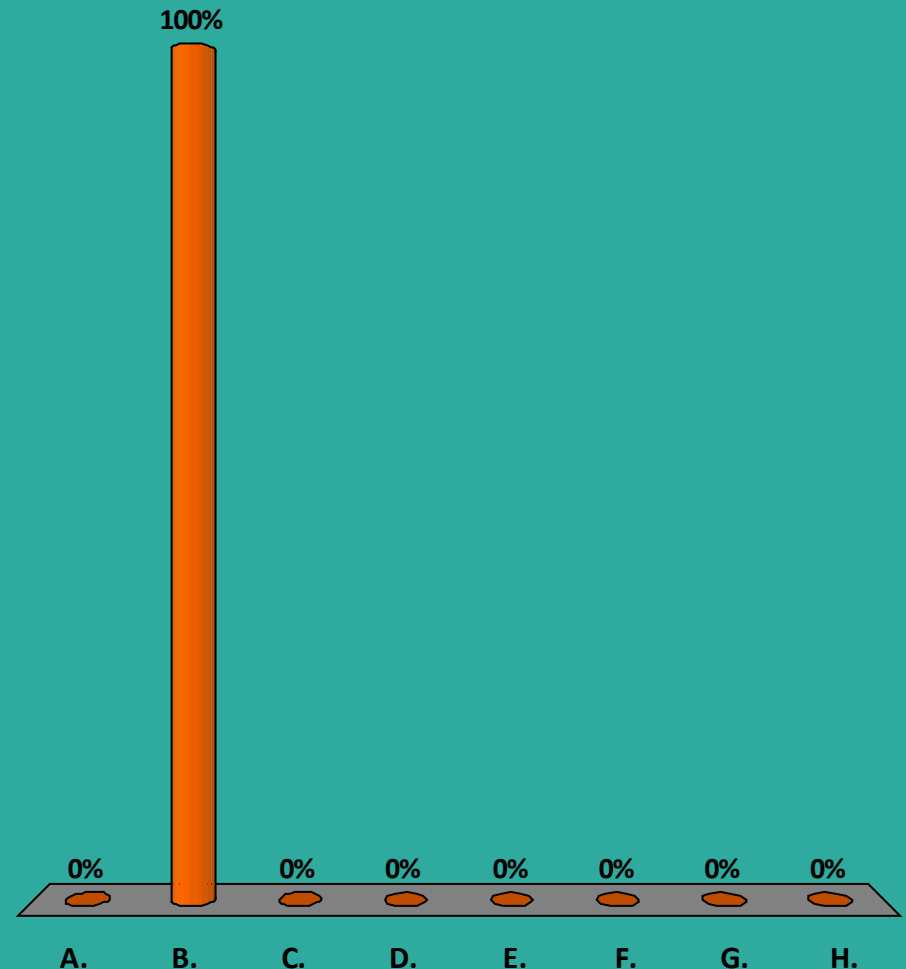
How do we increase school participation (enrollment and attendance)?



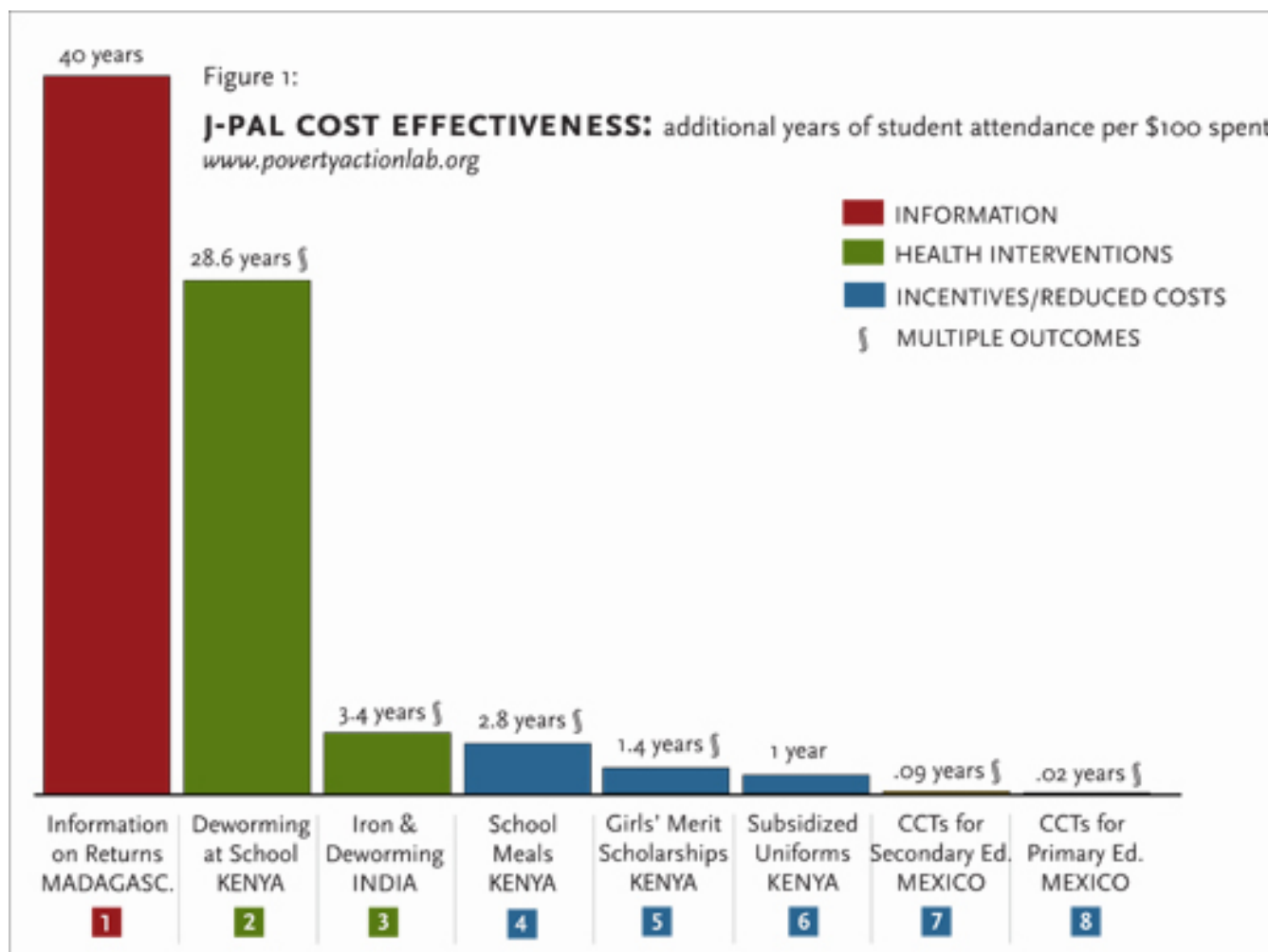
A government wants to improve school attendance at primary schools, what interventions would you recommend?

What is the most effective intervention to increase school participation (enrollment and attendance)?

- A. Text Books
- B. Lunch for free
- C. Free school uniforms
- D. Treat intestinal worms
- E. Merit scholarships
- F. Improve curriculum & teaching
- G. Provide better materials
- H. Increase awareness of returns to education



Impact evaluations can help answer these questions



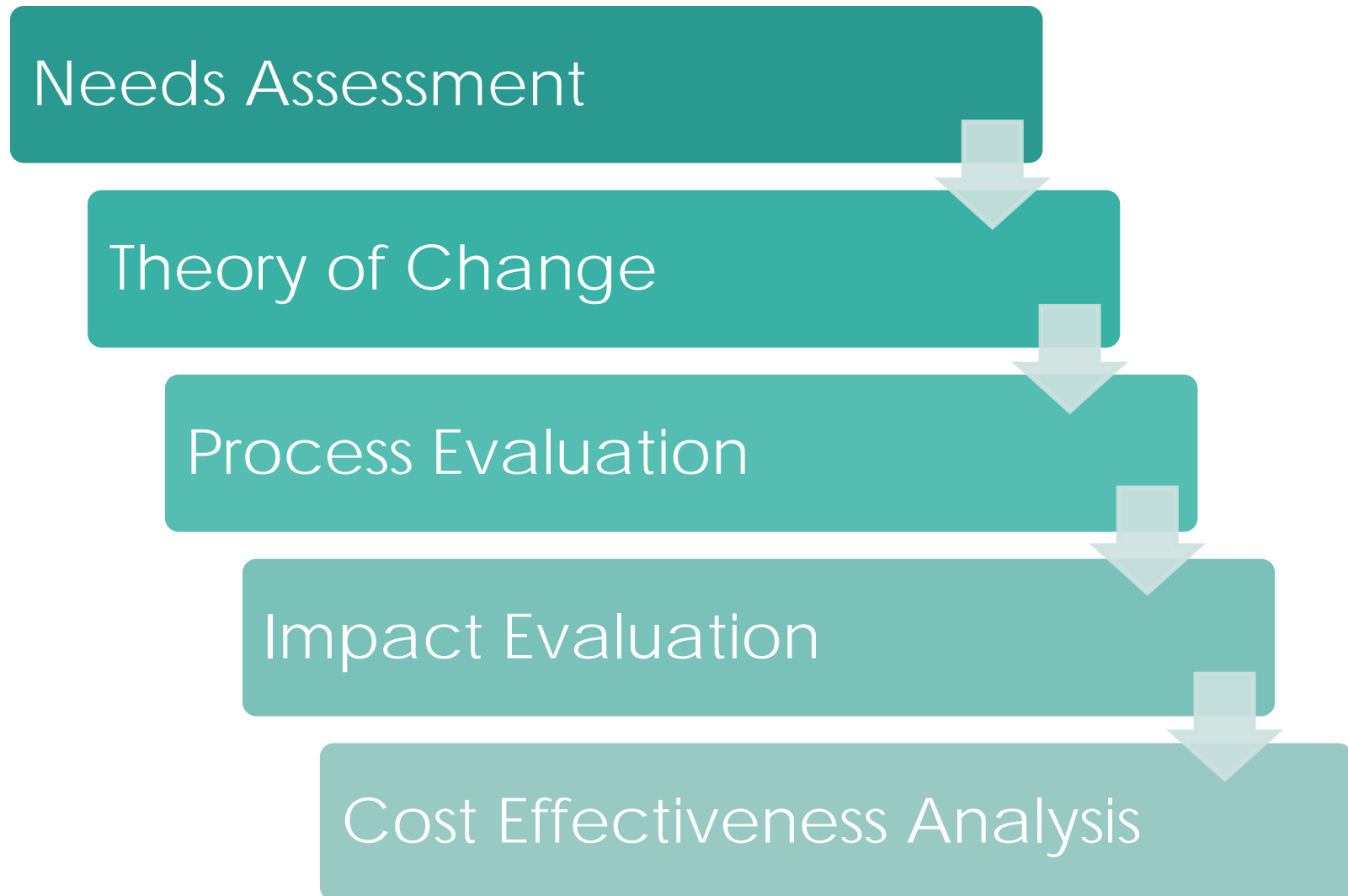
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5 components of program evaluation



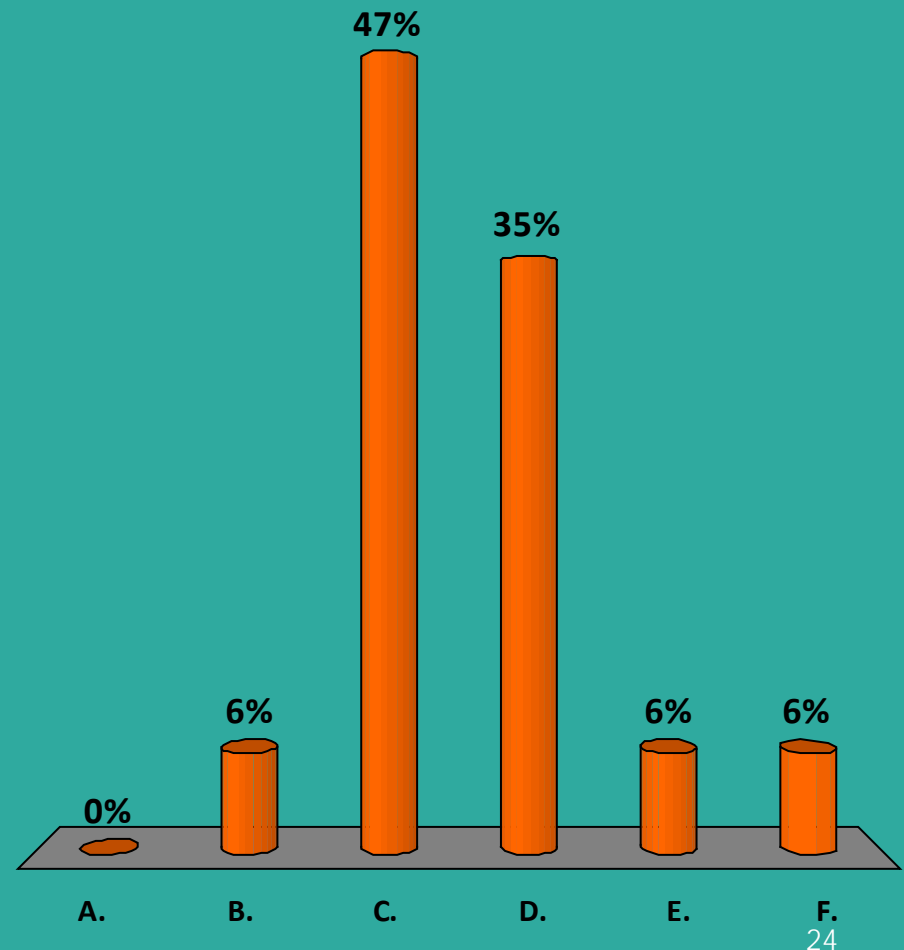
An Example

WATER, SANITATION & HEALTH



What do you think is the most cost-effective way to reduce diarrhea?

- A. Develop piped water infrastructure
- B. Improve existing water sources
- C. Increase supply of and demand for chlorine
- D. Education on sanitation and health
- E. Improved cooking stoves for boiling water
- F. Improve sanitation infrastructure



Identifying the problem

NEEDS ASSESSMENT



Needs Assessment

Questions answered by a needs assessment

- Does the problem we proposing to solve actually exist?
 - What is the likely source of the problem?
 - Of the solutions proposed and tried, why are they failing?
 - Who is in most need?

Needs Assessment

- Does the problem exist?
 - Diarrheal disease killed approximately 2.6 million people a year between 1990 and 2000 .
 - 20% all child deaths (under 5 years old) are from diarrhea

.....what is the likely source?

The source of the problem?



Blueprint for Change

Theory of Change



Theory of Change

Questions answered by a theory of change

- How will the program address the needs put forth in your needs assessment?
 - What are the prerequisites to meet the needs?
 - How and why are those requirements currently lacking or failing?
 - How does the program intend to target or circumvent shortcomings?
 - What services will be offered?

What is a potential solution to this problem?



Alternative Solution(s)?

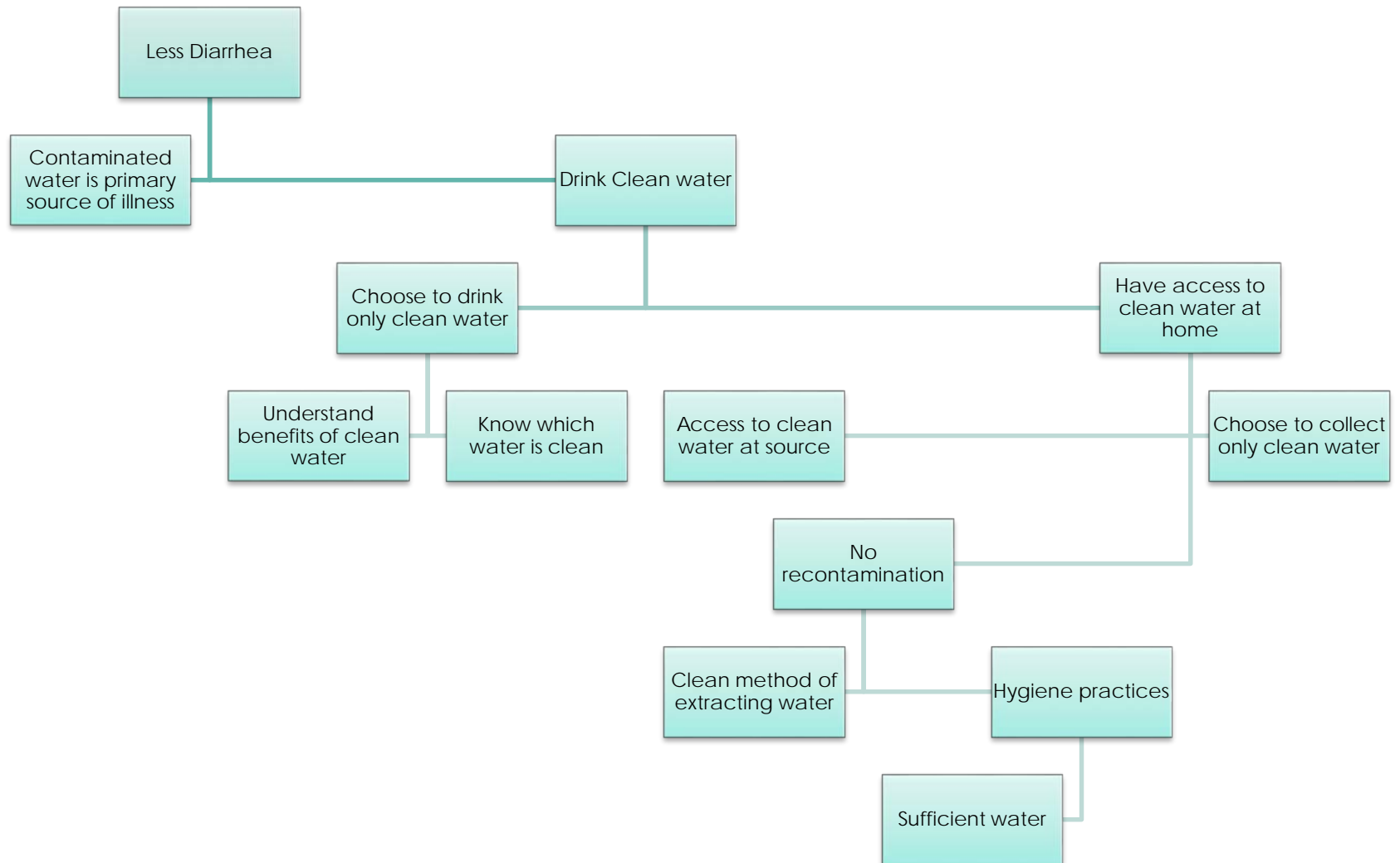


Really the source of the problem?

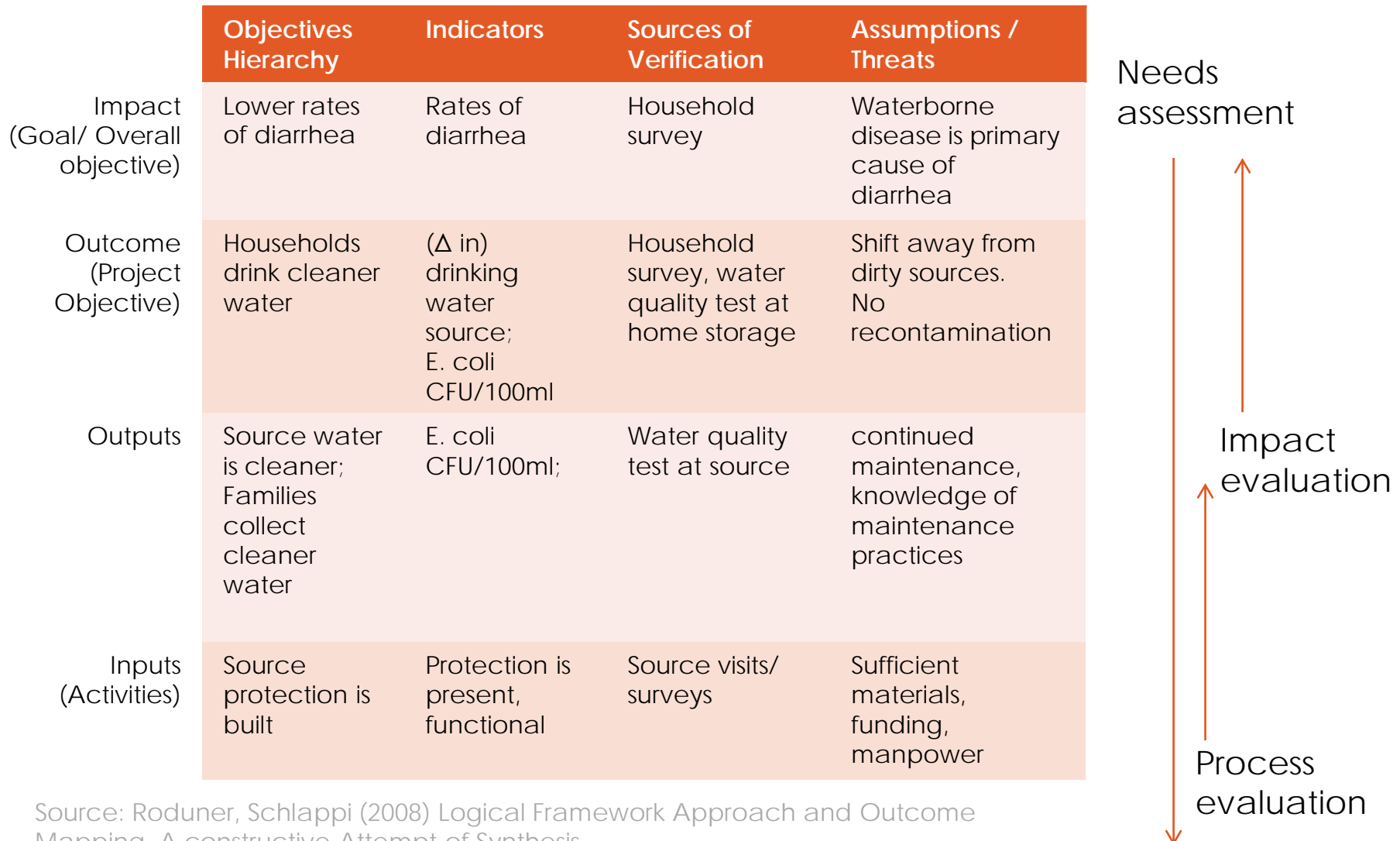
- Water quality helps little without hygiene (Esrey, 1996)
 - 42% live without a toilet at home
- Nearly 2.6 billion people lack any improved sanitation facilities ([WHO](#))
- Quantity of water is a better determinant of health than quality of water (Curtis et al, 2000)
- People are more willing to pay for convenient water than clean water
- Chlorine is very cheap,
 - In Zambia, \$0.18 per month for a family of six
 - In Kenya, \$0.30 per month
- Yet less than 10% of households purchase treatment

Kremer, Michael, Amrita Ahuja and Alex Peterson Zwane. "Providing Safe Water: Evidence from Randomized Evaluations" Discussion Paper 2010--23, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Environmental Economics Program, September, 2010.

Theory of Change



Log Frame



Source: Roduner, Schlappi (2008) Logical Framework Approach and Outcome Mapping, A constructive Attempt of Synthesis
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Making the program work

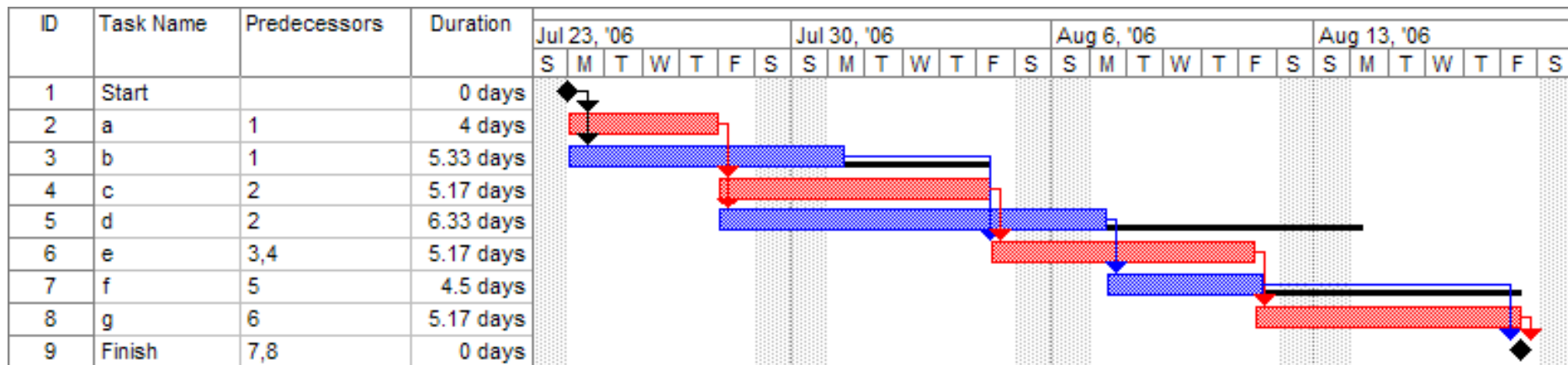
PROCESS EVALUATION



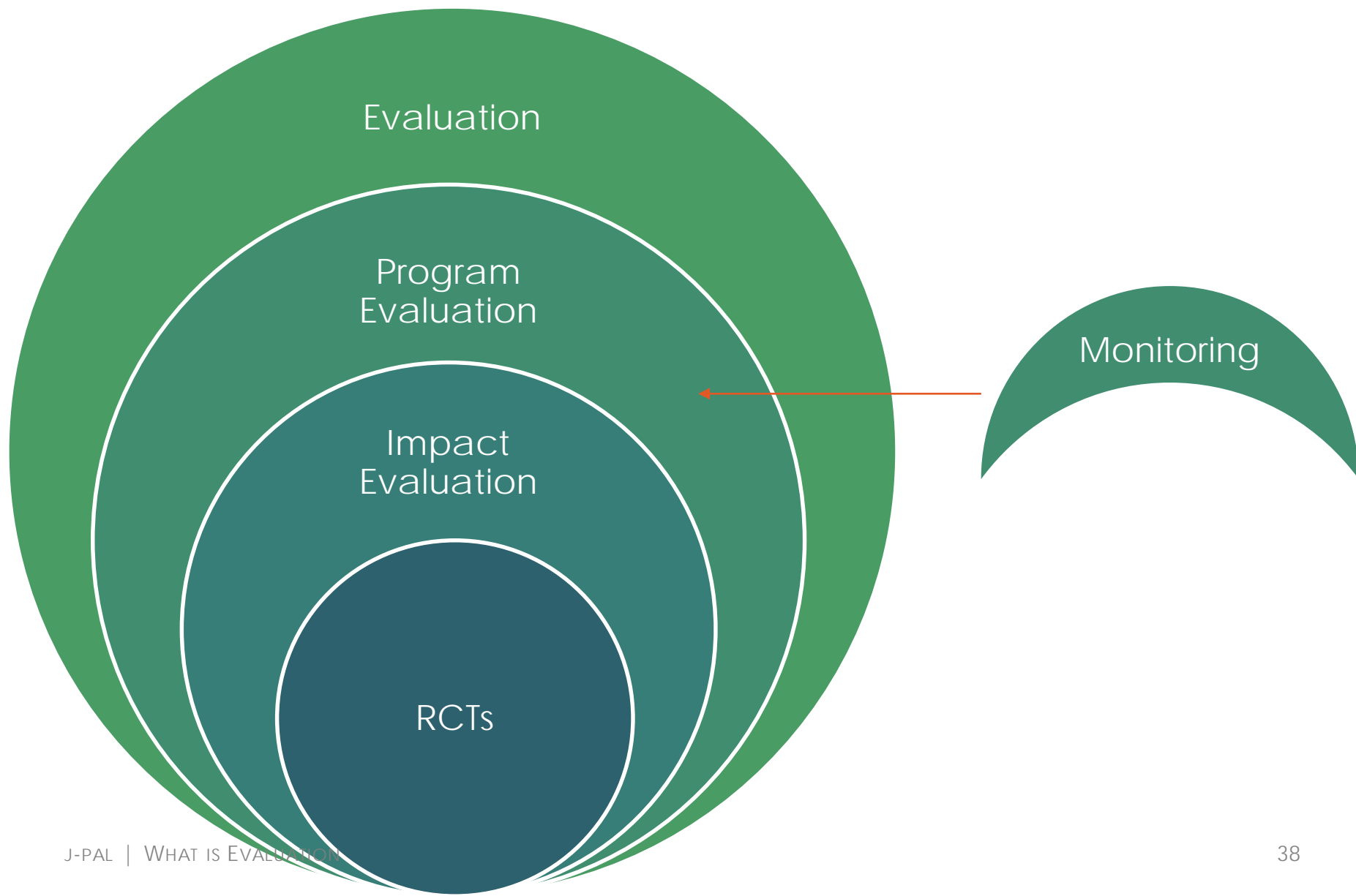
Process Evaluation

Questions answered by a process evaluation

- Was the program carried out as planned?
 - Are basic tasks being completed?
 - Is the intervention reaching the target population?
 - Is the intervention being completed well or efficiently and to the beneficiaries' satisfaction?



What is Impact Evaluation ?



Measuring how well it worked

IMPACT EVALUATION



Impact Evaluation

Questions answered by impact evaluations

- Process evaluations determine if a program is running in the way it is supposed to run
- Impact evaluations determines if a program creates a change in an outcome(s)
 - Did concrete encased springs decrease diarrhea rates?

What was the impact?

- 66% reduction in source water e coli concentration
- 24% reduction in household E coli concentration
- 25% reduction in incidence of diarrhea

Making Policy from Evidence

Intervention	Impact on Diarrhea
Spring protection (Kenya)	25% reduction in diarrhea incidence for ages 0-3

Making Policy from Evidence

Intervention	Impact on Diarrhea
Spring protection (Kenya)	25% reduction in diarrhea incidence for ages 0-3
Source chlorine dispensers (Kenya)	20-40% reduction in diarrhea
Home chlorine distribution (Kenya)	20-40% reduction in diarrhea
Hand-washing (Pakistan)	53% drop in diarrhea incidence for children under 15 years old
Piped water in (Urban Morocco)	0.27 fewer days of diarrhea per child per week

Evidence-Based Policymaking

COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS



Cost-Effectiveness Diagram

