

Building Capacity for a Results-based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and a common reporting Framework

Cyclone Evan
14 August 2013

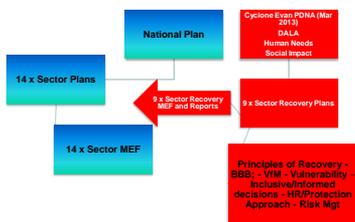
Building capacity for MEF - Cyclone Evan

1. **Coherence** – CE Recovery Plans with Sector and National Plans
2. Program Logic – Quick overview (highlighting the **importance of understanding the difference between outcomes and outputs**)
3. **MEF** (linked to Recovery and Sector Reporting)
4. **Indicators** – **you only need a few** – mapped to the outcomes and some mapped to the outputs – **we will focus on this today**

Why is this important

- Performance Based (**Incentive**-based) Programs – demonstrate that work is effective, efficient and relevant and importantly that we **manage the results (through monitoring and evaluating** our programs)
- Developing a standard MEF is important given increasing frequency and scale of disasters (GFDRR – World Bank) – if we get this right after Cyclone Evan – we have **a system in place for next time**

Coherence of Recovery with existing Government Plans

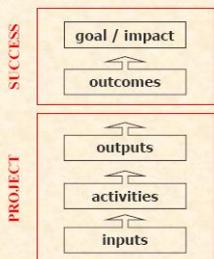


'fit' between the program and the sector-level, national-level context (WoG)

Logic is designed for Results

Project Theory / Logical Framework A

- **impact (broader goal)**
wider & sustainable benefits
- **outcomes (purpose)**
real use of the outputs
- **outputs (results)**
products of the activities
- **activities**
actions taken (and means)
- **inputs**
financial, human, material



bwv

6

Project Goal = **'big picture'** statement of desired results



Recovery from the Impact of Cyclone Evan and building resilience for (a healthy) Samoa - our high-level goal for all recovery programs

Outcomes (often med-term) resulting from the project (+ or - long-term Impacts)

| I M P A C T | OUTCOMES <i>What results for individuals, families, communities ...</i> | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|
| | SHORT <i>Learning</i> | MEDIUM <i>Action</i> | LONG-TERM <i>Conditions</i> |
| | Changes in | Changes in | Changes in |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness • Knowledge • Attitudes • Skills • Opinion • Aspirations • Motivation • Behavioral intent | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavior • Decision-making • Policies • Social action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditions Social (well-being) Health Economic Civic Environmental |
| | CHAIN OF OUTCOMES -----> | | |

Indicators

- Unit of measurement that helps determine what progress is made towards the achievement of your intended result
- Keep it simple (**KIS**), focus on what needs to be measured – **use indicators that are easy for you to monitor**
- Match indicators to **outcomes** and then later to **outputs** (handout)



Quantitative or Qualitative

- Indicators can be **quantitative** (eg the % of farmers adopting new technology) or **qualitative** (eg the level of commitment of farmers to using new technology)
- It is best to **use both** (mixed methods)
- It is **usually easier to measure outputs** (because outcomes indicators show changes in behaviour, practices, etc) – but you only need 1-2 indicators at the outcome level.

CHECKLIST



| | |
|----------|--|
| S | Specific: Impacts and outcomes and outputs must use change language—they must describe a specific future condition |
| M | Measurable: Results, whether quantitative or qualitative, must have measurable indicators, making it possible to assess whether they were achieved or not |
| A | Achievable: Results must be within the capacity of the partners to achieve |
| R | Relevant: Results must make a contribution to selected priorities of the national development framework |
| T | Time-bound: Results are never open-ended—there is an expected date of accomplishment |

- An outcome should be measurable using indicators. It is important that the formulation of the outcome statement takes into account the need to measure progress in relation to the outcome and to verify when it has been achieved. The outcome should therefore be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART).

SMART

- **SPECIFIC** – people in the **Eastern District** who practise disaster preparedness measures **identified in the disaster management plan**
- **MEASURABLE** – % of people in the Eastern District who practise **5 or more** disaster preparedness measures identified in the disaster preparedness plan
- **ACHIEVABLE** – this information can be collected (for the example above – in a household survey)
- **RELEVANT** – Is the information you are collecting relevant – eg practising preparedness measures is relevant to prepare for disasters
- **TIME-BOUND** – % of people in the Eastern District who practise 5 or more disaster preparedness measures identified in the disaster preparedness plan **within 2 years**

Baselines and Targets

- **Baseline** – what was the situation before your program?
- A **target** is the measure against the indicator that the program hopes to reach
- For example – 20% of households have functioning income-generation activities – doubling this future to 40% of households could be a reasonable target.
- Monitoring and Evaluation should **identify an indicator** with a target (set after the baseline is established)

Outcomes – Indicators – Baselines - Targets

Figure 3.2
Developing a Set of Outcome Indicators for a Policy Area
Example: Education

| Outcomes | Indicators | Baselines | Targets |
|---|--|-----------|---------|
| 1. Nation's children have better access to preschool programs | 1. Percent of eligible urban children enrolled in preschool education 2. Percent of eligible rural children enrolled in preschool education | | |
| 2. Primary school learning outcomes for children are improved | 1. Percent of Grade 6 students scoring 70% or better on standardized math and science tests | | |

Outputs – deliverables (what we do – products, goods, services)

| OUTPUTS | |
|---|--|
| What we do | Who we reach |
| ACTIVITIES •Train, teach •Deliver services •Develop products and resources •Network with others •Build partnerships | PARTICIPATION •Participants •Clients •Customers •Agencies •Decision makers •Policy makers |

MEF – Disaster Context

- Keep it simple (**KIS**), focus on what needs to be measured (short + M/Long term) – **use indicators that are easy to monitor**
- Link Results to strategy (eg national plans, sector plans but **keep it specific to the context of CE** – eg recovery of tourist infrastructure is relevant to CE Recovery Plan; then marketing is relevant at the sector plan level)
- Must be resourced – **usually 5%** of program funding



CE Recovery Template

- Attached example for the Education Sector Recovery Progress Report
- M&E Framework informs the report (see template and Ed Sector example)
- Note – in most cases, sectors will only have to update section 3 (around 1 page) and section 5 (1/2 page)

1. Snapshot and Background

- Attached example for **Electricity Sector** and **template**

Tip - You only need to do this once and it will probably stay the same for all the progress reports.