

Planning Workshop for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Activities in the Galz and Goals Programme and GIZ Development Work, Namibia (2014)

What is Monitoring and Evaluation about?

Why is it important?



Definition of M&E

Monitoring

...is the systematic and routine collection of information from projects and programmes for four main purposes:

- To learn from experiences to improve practices and activities in the future;
- To have internal and external accountability of the resources used and the results obtained;
- To take informed decisions on the future of the initiative;
- To promote empowerment of beneficiaries of the initiative.

Evaluation

...is assessing, as systematically and objectively as possible, a project or programme.

Evaluations appraise data and information that inform strategic decisions, thus improving the project or programme in the future.

Evaluations should help to draw conclusions about five main aspects of the intervention:

- **relevance**
- **effectiveness**
- **efficiency**
- **impact**
- **sustainability**



Role of Evaluation in the context of Development

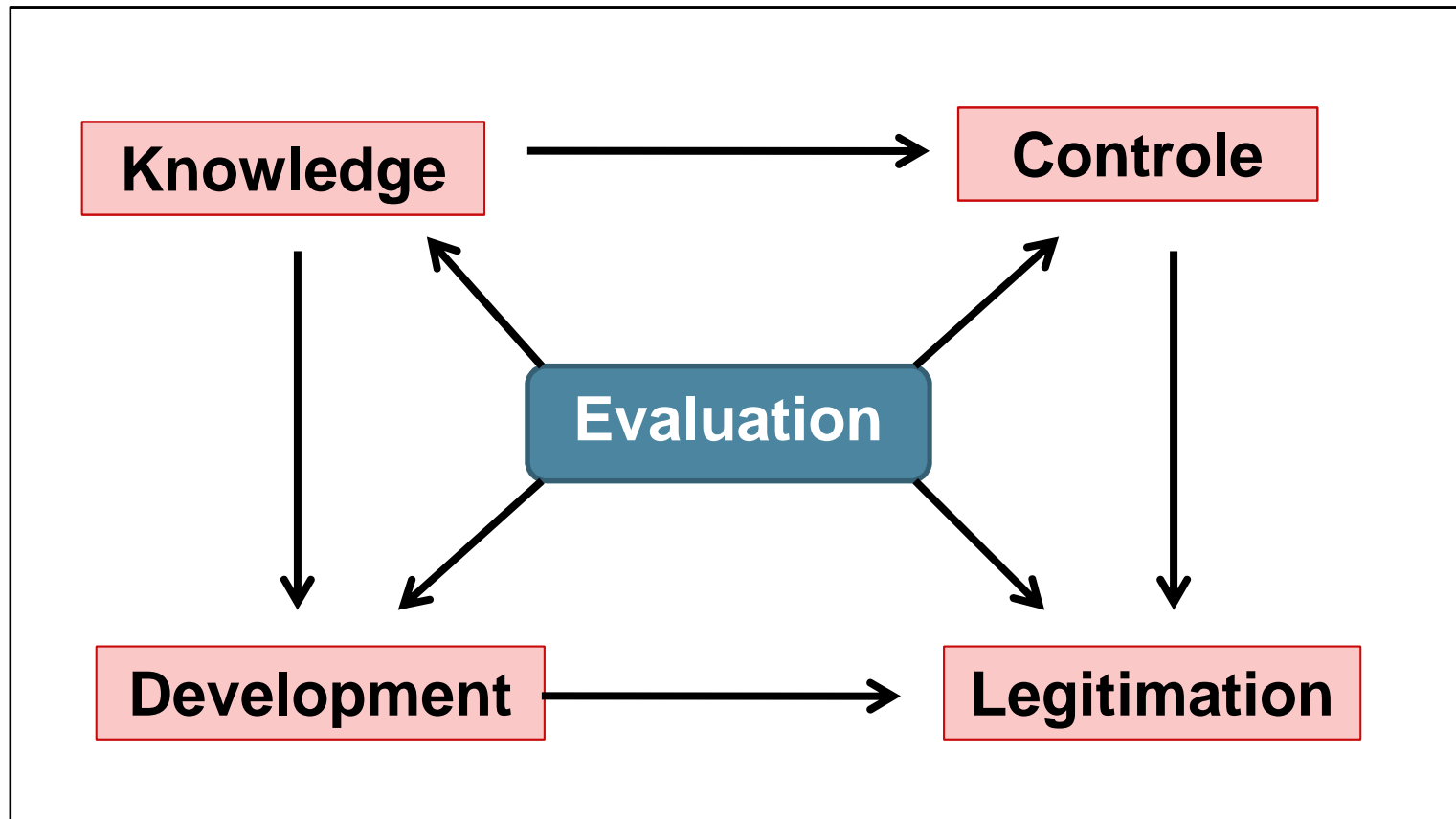
SMART – Targets:

- **Specific** – simple and precise definition of objectives
- **Measurable** – progress must be able to be tracked and measurable
- **Achievable** – aims must be achievable
- **Relevant** – measures must serve the achievement of objectives
- **Timely** - set realistic Deadlines

(Coalter 2006, toolkitsportdevelopment.org)



Aim of Evaluation



Quelle: Stockmann, R. (Hrsg.). (2007).
Handbuch zur Evaluation. (S. 37).



Scientific Evaluation

- ✓ evaluate a process, a programme or a project
- ✓ build upon criteria/ indicators
- ✓ make use of research methods (quantitativ/ qualitativ)



Internal and external Evaluation

Internal

**Persons from the organisation,
which is running the project**

Advantage:

- ✓ low workload
- ✓ high knowledge
- ✓ direct implementation

Disadvantage:

- ✓ low knowledge about methods
- ✓ not independent
- ✓ low distance



External

Persons from outside

Advantage:

- ✓ high independent
- ✓ high competence of the
methods
- ✓ high reability

Disadvantage:

- ✓ low knowledge
- ✓ problems with implementation
- ✓ controle mechanism



Combination of a M&E System



Research Methods



Which tool to use?



Quantitative Methods

- Counting, collecting numbers
- → Questionnaire

Qualitative Methods

- Open questions, open tasks
- → interview, observation, group discussions



Example Quantitative Methods: Questionnaire

Information
about...

What do you know? Carefully read the statements below. Are they TRUE or FALSE? Mark your answer .

1. If you have only one sexual partner, you are safe from HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. TRUE FALSE
2. Young women/girls are more likely to get HIV from unprotected sex than young men/boys. TRUE FALSE
3. You cannot fall pregnant when you have sex for the first time. TRUE FALSE
4. You can live with HIV for many years without feeling sick. TRUE FALSE

- **Sociodemographic data** (age, sex, grade,...)
- **Knowledge** („What do you know?)
- **Attitude**(„What do you think?“)
- **Behaviour** („What would you do?“)

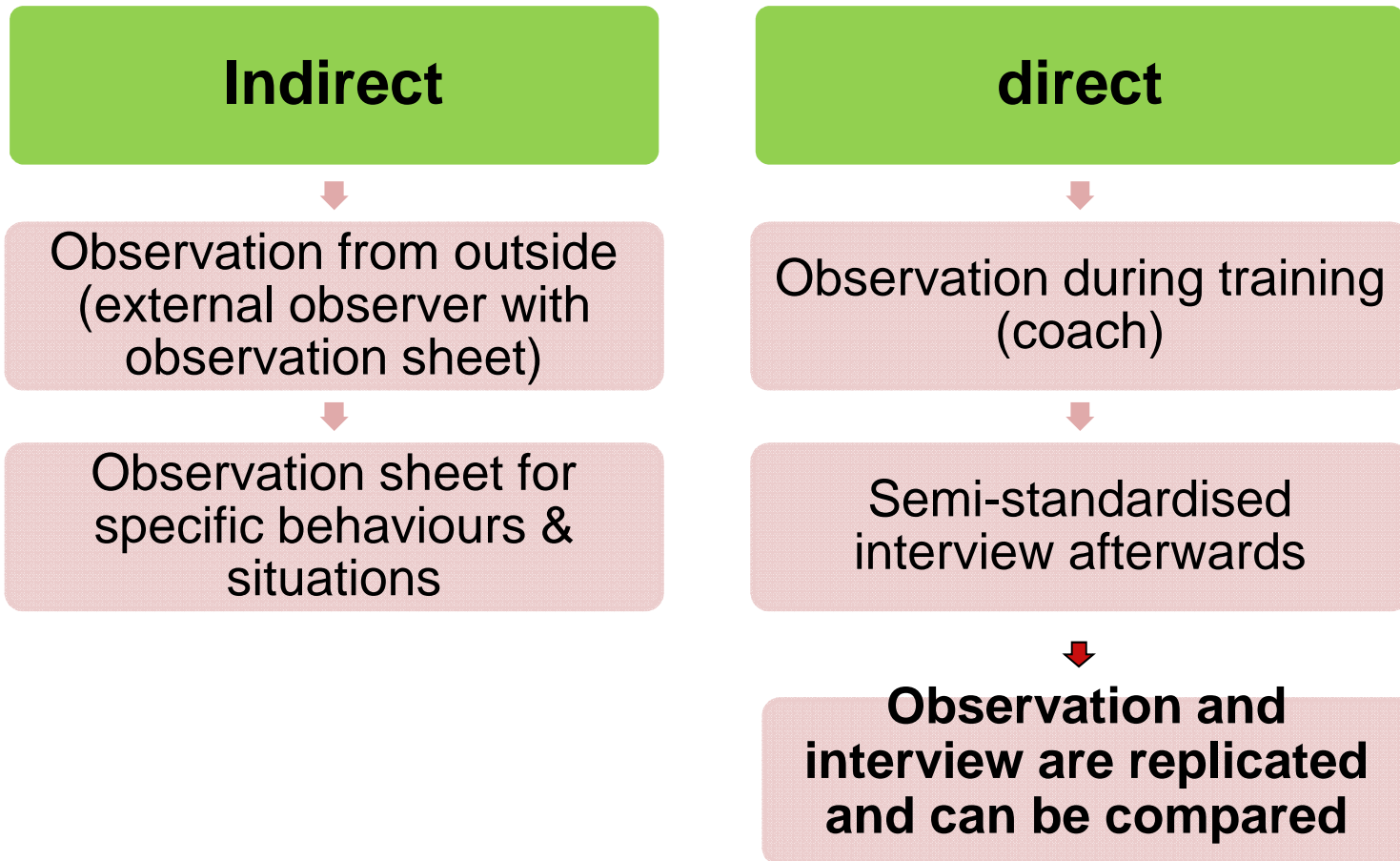
What would you do? Please select the answer which best describes your behavior.

How likely would you to ...	Unlikely	Possibly	Likely	Don't know
... go for HIV testing the next time you enter into a new relationship? (PV,GG)				
... tell your family and friends the results from your HIV test? (GG)				
... tell your next sexual partner the results from your HIV test? (GG,PV)				
...keep your HIV status a secret from your boyfriend if you are afraid that he will leave you (PV)				
...have sex with someone for money, clothes or other items? (GG)				
...have sex with someone who is 10 or more years older than you? (GG)				

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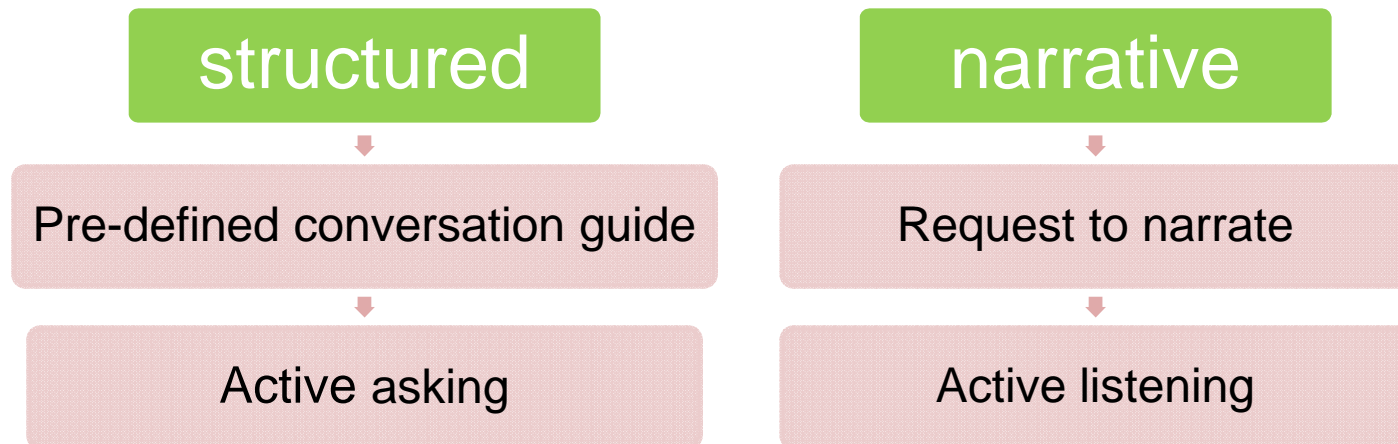
Example Qualitative Method : Observation





Example Qualitative Method: Interview

- ✓ recording and analysing subjective perspectives related to:
 - Lifestyle
 - Biography
 - Process of change





Example Qualitative Method: Focus Group Discussion

- Discussions concerning specific topics in a group
- Discussion leader



Example Qualitative Method: MSC (Most significant change technique)

- ✓ Collection and systematic analysis of significant change
- ✓ Participatory M&E method (stakeholders are involved in deciding the sorts of change)

“In your opinion, what is the most significant change that took place for you since you participated in the program? “

Purpose

- ✓ Identify unexpected problems
- ✓ Practical discussion → no requirement of professional skills
- ✓ Rich picture of what is happening
- ✓ Focus on learning process (rather than accountability)
- ✓ Effects of the interventions on peoples life



Indicator

- **Definition:**
- An indicator is a pre-defined variable which helps to identify (in)direct differences in quality and/or quantity within a defined period of time.
- “Unit of measure”: it allows to judge if an intervention was successful or not.
- Complex problems are simplified and reduced to an observable dimension.
- Divided into **output** indicators or **outcome** indicators:
 - **Output indicators** are used to assess whether and to what extent outputs have been delivered (quantitative measures).
 - **Outcome indicators** are used to assess whether or the degree to which the expected outcomes have occurred (qualitative measures).