

# Monitoring Results and Evaluating Impacts and Outcomes

*If you can do only one thing in your project,  
Introduce one M and E Gender Indicator*



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# Objectives of M & E

- 1. At Project level:**
  - Measuring implementation progress of gender mainstreaming in projects and gender equality results.
  - Taking corrective action if deviation in time and quality from targeted results
  - Measure outcomes
- 2. At Sector Program, Institutional or Policy Level:**
  - Learn from first generation projects to improve second generation
  - Measure progress on gender equality from individual projects to infrastructure sub-sector, institutional, and sector policy level → measure contribution of infrastructure sector to national goals on gender equality and women's economic empowerment
- 3. At Global Level:** Account for results at country level and respective MDB's investment programs; achievement of MDGs on gender equality.

# How to do it?

- **Tools:** Surveys, Focus Groups, Participatory M&E by Communities. *Laos Rural Electrification*
- **Asking the right questions:** Learning from Energy, Transport, Water Supply and Sanitation  
*google: GAL Sourcebook → Module 9*
- **Setting-up an Institutional-Level Monitoring System:**  
*Bangladesh Local Government Engineering Department*
- **Methodology to Analyze Project Results and Impacts:** *Peru Rural Roads*

# Laos- Rural Electrification Project: Baseline Survey: Who is not Connected to Grid?



The poorest households in the village, including

- Female Headed Households
- Households in temporary houses

# Key Gender Issues

## BASELINE SURVEY

Female-headed households are among the poorest according to a socio-economic survey (June 2007) in Lao PDR:

- About **80%** are poor;
- About **8%** of total households, but **43%** of total poor households

## FOLLOW-UP SURVEY

Connection rate among female-headed households: **63% before** and **90% after**



Socio-economic Surveys

# Asking the Right Questions in Baseline, Monitoring & Impact Surveys: Energy

## Box 9.6 Topics for Survey Questionnaires

- Socioeconomic profile of actual and potential beneficiaries and customers
- Fuel and energy use before improved electricity services, including energy from all sources, such as candles, biomass, batteries, electric grid, and diesel generator sets
- Monthly expenditures on fuels and energy, by source
- Potential and actual willingness to pay for energy services, by application
- Energy use as it relates to substitutes for improved electricity services (kerosene, candles, and others)
- Energy use as it relates to substitutes for improved cooking/heating/cooling services (biomass, kerosene, paraffin, and ice)
- Reasons for not connecting to the grid or purchasing improved energy services
- Barriers to the adoption of improved electricity or other technologies and services
- Incentives to overcome barriers to adoption of improved electricity or other technologies and services
- Appliances in households and small businesses, including those with and without electricity
- Time use (men and women) as it relates to existing energy use and appliances.

Source: ESMAP 2003a.

# Selecting Indicators: Rural Transport

## Box 9.4 Examples of Gender-Sensitive Rural Transport Results Indicators

### *Access*

- Increased number of women and men within two kilometers of an all-weather road
- Reduced time required for transfer of a woman with obstructed labor to emergency care
- Reduced time required for girls and boys to travel to school
- Increased school enrollment and completion for girls and boys
- Women's and men's access to IMT for agriculture and domestic tasks

### *Employment and entrepreneurship*

- Number of women and men employed in transport construction, transport services, and government transport agencies
- Number of men and women operating transport-related services

### *Income*

- Increased women's and men's income from produce marketed using transport services

- Increased women's and men's income from transport employment and enterprises

### *Time*

- Women's and men's time reduced for domestic transport tasks (water, fuelwood, food crop collection, food processing)
- Women's and men's time reduced for marketing transport tasks
- Women's and men's time reduced for travel to non-farm employment

### *Affordability*

- Percentage of income spent by women and men on transport tariffs

### *Voice in transport decision making*

- Number of women and men participating in road committees
- Number of women and men leading road committees
- Number of women and men managers in rural transport agencies

# Tools and Sources of Data for Water Supply and Sanitation

**Table 9.8 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for Gender Equity in Sanitation, Hygiene, and Water**

Indicator	Sources of verification and tools
Participation of the national women's institutional framework, women NGOs, and/or gender specialists in the formulation and review of sector policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with policy makers</li> <li>• Minutes of policy planning meetings</li> </ul>
Presence (incidental or systematic) and nature of gender (women's participation or gender equality) in policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of policy documents</li> </ul>
Percentages, cooperation, and working relations of women and men technical, social, and support staff in agencies and projects, by level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Staff data</li> </ul>
Percentage of budgets earmarked for gender capacity building and for activities related to gender, and the actual expenditures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial records</li> <li>• Project/program budgets</li> </ul>
Percentage of women and men active on planning and management committees at different levels, including disadvantaged women/men, over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory survey</li> <li>• Program and project records</li> </ul>
Distribution of projects over poorest, poor, less-, and least-poor communities in project or program area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ranking of communities by welfare mix</li> <li>• Welfare classification (Participatory Rapid Appraisal [PRA]) technique by community</li> </ul>
Distribution of access over time to improved water supply, waste disposal, and hygiene education/facilities over poorest, poor, less-, and least-poor households in project communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory survey with welfare classification and access mapping (PRA)</li> <li>• Program and project record</li> </ul>
Functionality of facilities and services over time and degree and purposes of use by sex and age in the different user groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group interviews and focus group discussions</li> <li>• (Participatory) household survey</li> <li>• Project/program data</li> </ul>
Percentage of women and men trained over time in agencies and communities for technical, social, managerial, financing, and hygiene work, including disadvantaged women and men, and experiences with application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with stakeholders</li> <li>• Participatory survey with matrix counting</li> <li>• Program and project records</li> </ul>
Measured or perceived positive and negative impacts of the interventions on time and water use, hygiene conditions and practices, work, positions, knowledge, skills, resources, capacities, incomes, and health of women and men in different age, socioeconomic, and cultural groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes according to group interviews and focus group discussions</li> <li>• Prestudies and poststudies</li> </ul>
Community satisfaction (disaggregated by gender, class, caste, and so on) with project and program processes, implementers, and changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group interviews and focus group discussions</li> <li>• Interviews, before and after</li> </ul>

# **Gender Information Management System: Bangladesh Local Government Project**

- **Institutional achievement of LGED in Establishing Gender Equity**
- **Participation of women in Decision Making**
- **Participation of women in Training**
- **Job opportunity of women**
- **Income Generating Activities by women**
- **Protection of women's facility**
- **Expenditure in Establishing Gender Equity**
- **Empowerment of women**

# PERU RURAL ROADS PROGRAM

## Impact Evaluation Surveys

### Two previous studies

- 2000 – Retrospective Baseline
- 2004 – Baseline (generation of 2004) and Impact Evaluation (generation 2000)
- Third study includes:
  - Baseline 2006
  - Impact Evaluation for:
    - 2000 Generation
    - 2004 Generation

# Methodology:

## From road segments to households

- Improvement of road segments (way from A to B)
  - Effects on populated areas (A, B)
    - Better public transport supply and access to other basic services
    - Access to Social and Economic infrastructure (schools, health centers, courts, police stations)
    - Income-generating activities
    - Prices
  - Effects on households (random selected households in populated areas A and B)
    - Income, jobs, employment, expenditures, poverty
    - Human Capital Investment

# Methodology – Selection of the control group

- For each prioritized road segment, control groups have been selected :
  - Same province
  - Same type of rural road (motorized, NMT)
  - No intervention
  - No linkage with rural roads with intervention
- Additional criteria for selection of counterfactual:
  - Length of rural road
  - Category and size of populated areas involved
  - Availability of infrastructure and public services

# Issues

- **Design** during project preparation → need for baseline survey
- **Integration of Indicators** into project logframe → selectivity vs. comprehensiveness?
- **Measuring impacts** → need for control group
- **Human resources**: staff training or contract institution (university, NGO, consulting firm)
- **Budget**: how much can you spend on M and E?



THANK

YOU!

