



















PANEL

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What are they talking about?

evaluation

monitoring

impact



measurement

treatment effect estimation

Monitoring vs. Evaluation

Definitions

MONITORING: Continuous process of examining the context and the delivery of programme outputs, which is carried out during the execution of a programme with the intention of immediately correct any deviation from operational objectives.

EVALUATION: Systematic collection and analysis of information about programmes and projects, with the purpose of obtaining knowledge on what programmes and policies have achieved, and understand how they performed in order to better design, implement, and deliver future programmes and policies.

Monitoring & EvaluationS

Connection: M&E

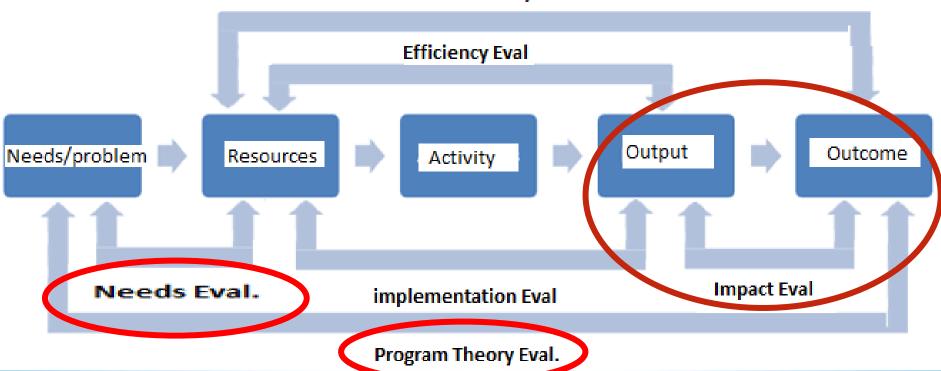
- Different functions, teams, responsibilities, procedures
- Common goal: Programme delivery improvement and programme objectives achievement.
- Close interactions and need to permanent cooperation

Various, different Evaluations

- Needs assessment (specify indicators / metrics)
- • •
- Impact evaluation (looking at these indicators)
- •••

Types of Evaluation in the chain of changes

Cost Benefit Eval / Cost Efectiveness Eval



Impact Evaluation

- Think of population of individuals susceptible to treatment
- Let Y be (one of) the variable or indicator of interest
- Y₁ the outcome for an individual if exposed to treatment
- Yo the one for the <u>same</u> individual if not exposed

$$TE (individual) = Y_1 - Y_0$$

As individuals differ in how much they gain from treatment

$$AvTE = E [Y_1 - Y_0]$$

- The average treatment effect is a standard measure
- of causal effects of treatment ('total' impact)

THE IMPACT MEASUREMENT LANDSCAPE

PRESENTATION AT LUNCH EVENT, CENTRE FOR PHILANTHROPY, UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA 21 NOVEMBER 2017

ZENDA OFIR

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I. EVALUATING 'IMPACT' IS A SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITY THAT REQUIRES UNDERSTANDING BEYOND "WHAT CHANGED"



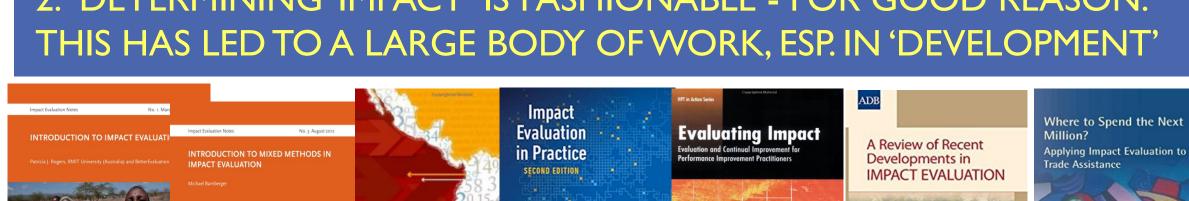








2. DETERMINING 'IMPACT' IS FASHIONABLE - FOR GOOD REASON.



Ingrid Guerra-López, Ph.D.

and

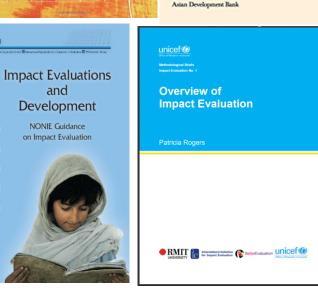
DIDB













edited by Olivier Cadot, Ana M. Fernandes,

Julien Gourdon and Aaditya Mattoo





International

mpact Evaluation

Initiative for





THE WORLD BANK

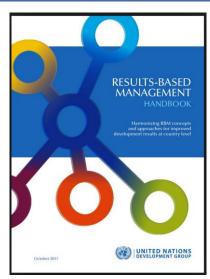


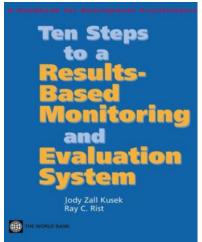
of Small and Medium

Enterprise Programs

A FOCUS IN 'AID' AND DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION SINCE 1991



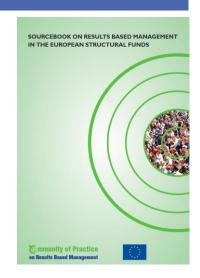


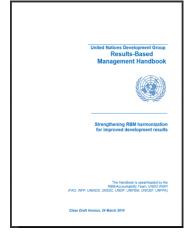




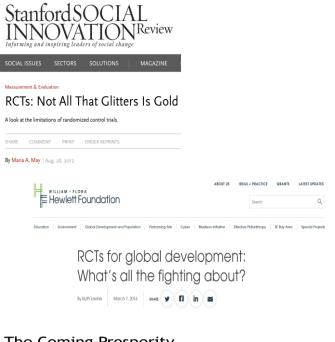


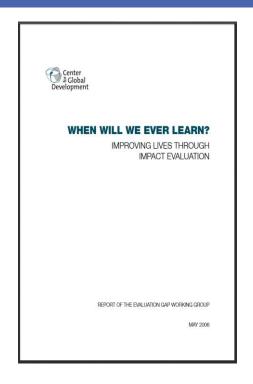






....WITH SIGNIFICANT DISPUTES OVER METHODOLOGY





The Coming Prosperity

How to Make the Most of Humanity's Moment

Wednesday, September 7, 2011

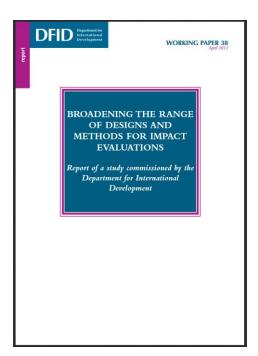
Why Randomized Controlled Trials Work in Pub Health...and Not Much Else

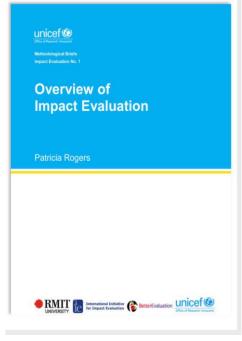
If there is a next big thing at the moment in the field of economic application of techniques from medical research-specifically, "ra controlled trials," or RCIS—to assess the effectiveness of develop other government-initiated projects. The general thrust of the wc simple as it is brilliant: rather than employ complex, and often ur statistical methods to tease out the extent to which a project or i actually had a beneficial impact on intended beneficiaries, why n the tried and true methods employed by pharmaceutical research

Understanding and Misunderstanding Randomized Controlled Trials

Angus Deaton, Nancy Cartwright

NBER Working Paper No. 22595
Issued in September 2016, Revised in October 2017
NBER Program(s):AG, DEV, HC, HE, LS





3. 'IMPACT' IS DEFINED IN MULTIPLE WAYS BY DIFFERENT GROUPINGS, WHICH HAS LED TO SOME CONFUSION

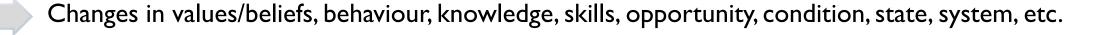
The widely used OECD DAC definition of impact:

The positive and negative [primary and secondary, long-term] changes

produced by an intervention,

directly or indirectly,

intended or unintended.



OTHER CONCEPTUALISATIONS OF 'IMPACT'

Commonly understood: The difference interventions make.

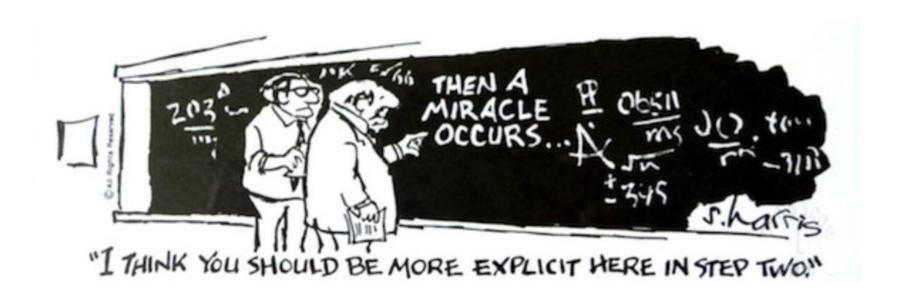
3ie: How an intervention alters the state of the world.

Counterfactual definition from statistics and econometrics: The measured difference of a predefined indicator (e.g. school test score) with the intervention and without the intervention.

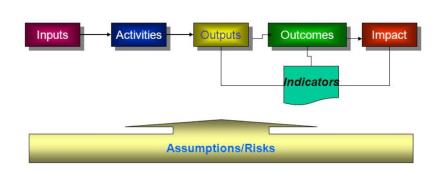
Kellogg Foundation: Outcomes: Specific changes in program participants' behavior, knowledge, skills, status and level of functioning. Impact: Changes to organisations, communities or systems as a result of program activities within seven to 10 years.

IFAD: The attainment of development goals of the project or program, or rather the contributions to their attainment.

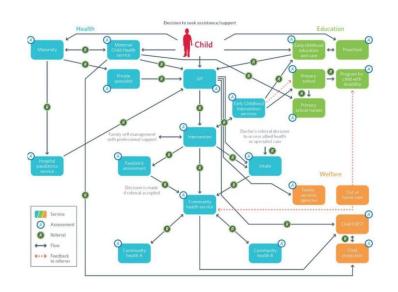
DEFINITIONS ARE DERIVED FROM HOW 'CHANGE' IS UNDERSTOOD



DEFINITIONS ARE DERIVED FROM HOW 'CHANGE' IS UNDERSTOOD (CONT.)



Simplistic results chain – reductionist, linear.

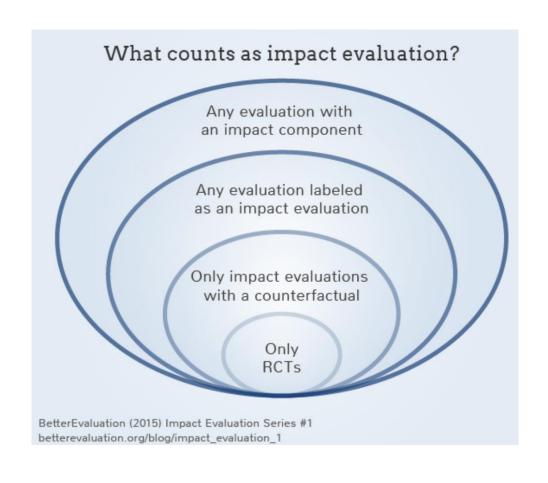


The Collective Impact Framework recognises feedback loops & the non-linearity of change.



Recognes the interconnectedness of sustainable development

4. 'IMPACT EVALUATION' IS DEFINED, DONE & SOLD IN MULTIPLE WAYS. WE NEED TO RECOGNISE THAT DIVERSITY.



DEFINITIONS OF IMPACT EVALUATION

InterAction

Any evaluation that systematically and empirically investigates the impacts produced by an intervention.

The World Bank poverty/net

Assesses changes in the well-being of individuals, households, communities or firms that can be attributed to a particular project, programme or policy.

DEFINITIONS OF IMPACT EVALUATION

3IE (2008)

Rigorous impact evaluation studies are analyses that measure the net change in outcomes for a particular group of people that can be attributed to a specific program using the best methodology available, feasible and appropriate to the evaluation question that is being investigated and to the specific context.

USAID

Evaluations that measure the change in a development outcome that is attributable to a defined intervention; impact evaluations are based on models of cause and effect and require a credible and rigorously defined counterfactual to control for factors other than the intervention that might account for the observed change.

5. IMPACT EVALUATIONS ARE USEFUL – BUT AT THE RIGHT TIME, AND TOGETHER WITH OTHER TYPES OF EVALUATION.

Needs assessment / diagnostic evaluation

Developmental evaluation

Meta-analysis

Process evaluation

Results / emerging impact monitoring

Evaluation synthesis

Compliance evaluation

Summative evaluation

Metaevaluation

Formative evaluation

Impact evaluation

6. IMPACT EVALUATIONS ARE METHODOLOGICALLY DIVERSE. DESIGNS ARE OFTEN COMBINED.

Comparative case study designs



Qualitative comparative analysis (QCA)

Theory-based designs

Quasi-experimental or statistical designs

Experimental designs, incl. RCTs

Process tracing

Contribution analysis / tracing

Within-case analysis

Realist evaluation

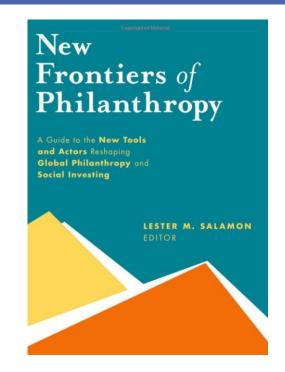
Etc.

7. PHILANTHROPY AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR HAVE FOLLOWED TO DATE. WILLYOU INNOVATE AND LEAD?



ANNOUNCING THE LAUNCH OF











Leading Philanthropists Announce Co-Impact, a Global Collaborative for Systems Change, With U.S. \$500 Million in Planned Initial Funding

Initial core partners include Richard Chandler, Bill and Melinda Gates, Jeff Skoll, Romesh and Kathy Wadhwani, and The Rockefeller Foundation







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MAKING SENSE OF PHILANTHROPY AND SOCIAL **INVESTMENT**

The Impact Management Project is the voice of over 700 practitioners from across geographies and disciplines.

Partners

We are enabled by a diverse group of thoughtful funders:

And facilitated by:





































Contributing Authors:





































Partners:







































































































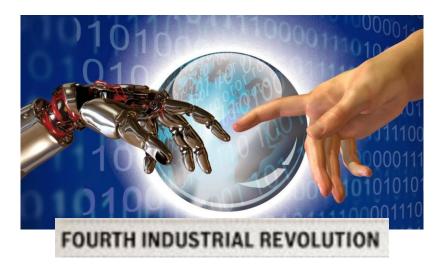


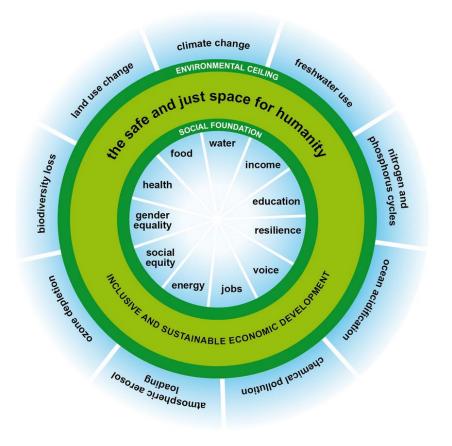




WE ARE IN A CHALLENGING ERA





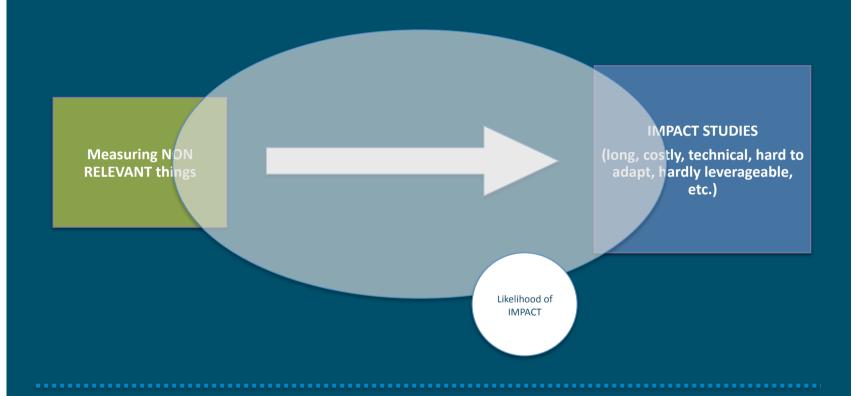




IN THIS ERA WE NEED TO TAKE RISKS; THINK ANEW; INNOVATE IN EVALUATION



IMPACT Measurement : A matter of INCEPTION





WHY do we MEASURE

OPERATORS'LED

- 1. They want to improve their impact in the beneficiaries
- 2. They want to be compliant with donor's requests

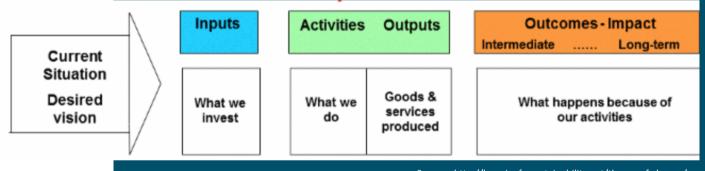
DONORS'LED

- 1. Public / institutional donors Need to be are accountable to the people they collect from.
- 2. Individual donors (UHNWI, NexGen) Want to understand, garantees
- 3. Foundations Profesionnalize, Innovating, Seeking for more impact
- 4. Corporate Philanthropy / CSR Strategic philanthropy & Risk management



The necessity of An initial FRAMEWORK

1. THEORY OF CHANGE



Source: http://learningforsustainability.net/theory-of-change/

2. INDICATORS5 pecific,Measurable,Achievable,Relevant,Time-bound

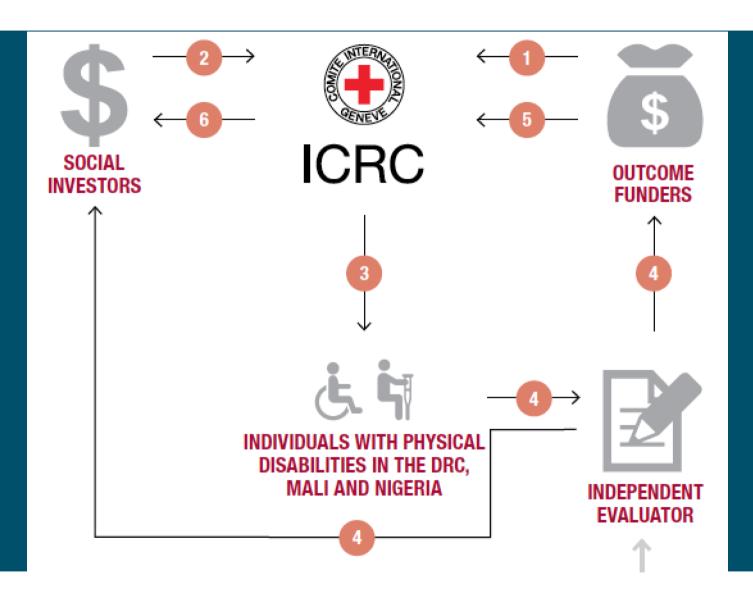














ICRC



OUTCOME-BASED STAFF EFFICIENCY RATIO (SER)

OF BENEFICIARIES HAVING REGAINED MOBILITY THANKS TO A MOBILITY DEVICE

> **# OF LOCAL MOBILITY DEVICE PROFESSIONALS**















Source: ICRC, 2017, HUMANITARIAN IMPACT BOND in a nutshell, FOCUS

elea

elea's impact measurement approach

Center of Philanthropy, University of Geneva 21 November 2017

Measuring success





Where is the phone call out of poverty?

Investment example: BagoSphere



Call-center training for rural youth (BagoSphere, Philippines)

From: Absolute poverty, less than USD 2/day

To: Well-paid job at a call-center, starting a career in the service sector

How? Micro-credit funded professional training program and job placement

Do a few SMS make me a better farmer?

Investment example: iCow



Farmer reading information on cattle breeding (iCow, Kenya)

From: Absolute poverty, less than USD 2/day

To: Improved livelihoods through better farming practices

How? Mobile technology based agricultural information platform

elea Impact Measurement Methodology (eIMM)

Principles

- Comparing relative social impact
- Setting impact goals and tracking progress
- Identifying and acting upon challenges
- Communicating impact



B'Ayoba, Zimbabwe















