C3: Rigorous Evaluation: ein Paradigma ohne Alternative

Alternatives to rigorous evaluation

September 14th 2018, Dresden

BORDA
People. Innovating. Sanitation.

Dr. Abdurasul Kayumov
BORDA e.V. – Bremen Overseas Research & Development Association

- BORDA is a NGO (1977), headquartered in Bremen with regional offices in Tanzania, India, Jordan, Indonesia and Mexico. With a network of more than 100 local partner organisations, BORDA is working in 25+ countries.

Source: own
BORDA e.V. – Bremen Overseas Research & Development Association

Through Decentralized Sustainable Technologies (DEWATS)

- BORDA aims to reduce poverty and improve the living conditions of people through access to sanitation.

- BORDA aims to create liveable cities based on environmental balance, social justice and human rights.

- BORDA wants to make sanitation accessible for everyone – forever.

Source: own
BORDA and a Special Initiative „One World – No Hunger“ (OWNH)

Cambodia, 600,000 EUR, 2015-2017

➢ Close the loop - „From farm to table“ and „from table to farm“ – Nexus approach

Source: SuSanA and AfDB
The OWNH project in Cambodia

Rural and Peri-urban Food Security and Livelihoods Improvements for Disadvantaged Communities

Overall Objective
Improvement of food security and livelihoods through the application of improved, integrated and intensified agricultural techniques utilizing local organic solid and liquid waste in rural and peri-urban low income communities, within a climate change adaptation framework as well as diversification and intensification of agricultural production while protecting natural resources (soil/land, air, water).

Project Purpose
Service packages for the application of improved, integrated and sustainable agricultural techniques are ready for use and established in demonstration projects.

Component 1
Result 1
1. Utilizing knowledge of organic solid and liquid waste in agricultural production at household and village levels
Activities
1. Conducting pilot and demonstration projects for utilizing local organic solid and liquid wastes, including participatory hardware implementation
2. Informing about the advantages of food security and livelihood service packages
3. Training on sustainable agricultural techniques, animal husbandry/livestock farming and climate change issues

Component 2
Result 2
2. Strengthening local social structures, government and civil society
Activities
1. Training provincial, district, commune and village service providers how to build and expand local social structures to ensure effective implementation, sustainable operation and maintenance, sustainable livelihood and ongoing monitoring
2. Enabling participation of farmers and residents in planning and implementation process
3. Increasing of available qualified local professionals
4. Enabling provincial, district, commune and village service providers to implement the technologies
5. Enabling of farmers and residents for independent operation and maintenance of technologies
6. Improving energy supply at village level

Component 3
Result 3
3. Sensitization and mobilization of national of political authorities and decision makers
Activities
1. Promoting food security and livelihood service package on sub-national and national levels
2. Strengthening the political dialogue
3. Preparation of the implementation of best practice concepts in national programs
4. Preparation of the nationwide dissemination of national concepts with the help of bilateral and multilateral donors

Input
Training and advisory services
Application oriented research activities
Institution building
Information and PR activities
Material resources
Preparatory, M&E and follow-up activities

Source: own
The OWNH project in Cambodia

Rural and Peri-urban Food Security and Livelihoods Improvements for Disadvantaged Communities

Location

• Phase 1: Koloib Commune, Chetr Borei district

• Phase 2: Koloib, Chang Krang, Thmor Kre Commune, Chetr Borei district

• Phase 3: Other districts

Beneficiaries

• 30 villages/communes (model and cluster villages)
The type of evaluation

Internal final/outcome evaluation

- Formative
- Process / Implementation
- Outcome
- Summative

1) Self-evaluation
2) Internal Evaluation
3) External Evaluation


OWNH project

Ex-ante → Mid-term → Final → Ex-post

Source: own
The objectives of evaluation

OECD DAC evaluation standards and BMZ cross-cutting issues

- **Review**: transparent and objective review of the project planning and management techniques utilized for the OWNH project
- **Lessons learnt**: deeper understanding of the prerequisites, possibilities and limits of operationalizing the OWNH concept from theory into practice
- **Recommendations**: practical recommendations and strategies to improve the planning, project management, knowledge management, communication and coordination

Source: EU PCM
The evaluation timeframe

- **September 2017**: Preparatory phase
- **October 2017**: Data collection phase
- **November 2017**: Data analysis and reporting phase
- **December 2017**
- **January 2018**

**Human resources**

- **Time resources**: Preparation
- **Time resources**: Data collection
- **Time resources**: Data analysis and reporting
- **TOTAL**

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<th>Cambodia</th>
<th>HQ evaluator</th>
<th>7 days</th>
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<td>2 evaluators</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28 days</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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Source: own
Methodology for evaluation (Cambodia)
Multilevel approach and triangulation of data

Project documents

Card

CFSN and VFSC

Farmers, women and children

ATEC and VATTHAN AK

Farmers, women and children

Project staff

CARD

TWG on FSL, UNICEF

Farmers, women and children

Source: own
Methodology for evaluation (Cambodia)

Semi-structured interviews and questionnaire

Annex I. Tentative guide for semi-structured interview.

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<th>Time/ Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venue</td>
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<td>Purpose question/question</td>
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<td>Name Interviewer/ Transcript writer/ Translator</td>
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Interviewer Opening

- Introduce evaluation team members.
- Outline of the evaluation.
- Indicate what role evaluation team members will take during the interview (i.e., who will be asking questions).
- Indicate what evaluation members will be taking notes.

Interviewee Characteristics

(Questions relating to the expert's background, relation to the project, employment history)

Insert open-ended or clarifying question:

1. How were you involved in the BORDA project?

Comment:

(source: own)
Methodology for evaluation (Cambodia)

Focus group discussion and timeline tool

Source: own
Critical reflection of the design

Strengths and weaknesses of the evaluation design

- „before and after scenario comparison“ – timeline tool

Source: own
Critical reflection of the design

Strengths and weaknesses of the evaluation design

➢ “with and without comparison“ – focus group discussions

Source: own
Critical reflection of the design

Strengths and weaknesses of the evaluation design

➢ „mixed methods“ - questionnaire

Annex I. Tentative guide for semi-structured interview.

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<td>Name interviewer / Transcriber / Translator</td>
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Interview Opening
- Introduce evaluation team members.
- Objective of the evaluation.
- Indicate what roles evaluation team members will take during the interview (i.e., who will be asking questions).
- Indicate that interviewers will be taking notes.

Interviewee characteristics
(Questions relating to the expert’s background, relation to the project, employment history)

Insert open-ended or clarifying question
1. How were you involved in the OWMH project?

Comments:

(The next set of questions are related to the DAC criteria. Encourage the candidate to give actual examples in their answer and the action they took and the outcome or results (where possible, assess the actual impact).)

Source: own
Critical reflection of the design

Strengths and weaknesses of the evaluation design

- Impact assessment – „it is better to be roughly right than precisely wrong“
Thank you!

Source: own