The frontier of Monitoring for development and humanitarian goals

Dr. Masahiro Igarashi
Director, FAO Office of Evaluation
Chair, United Nations Evaluation Group
M&E defined by policy / programme objectives rather than funding or intervention.
Identify key factors and relationships – e.g. use systems map
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Monitor also changes of inter-relating factors

\[ Y_t = \alpha X_t + \gamma Z_t \]

\( Y_t = \) objective
\( X_t = \) intervention
\( Z_t = \) inter-related factors
Monitoring as a part of knowledge management & learning

- Quantitative (indicators, ...)
- Qualitative (what, how, why, ...)
Narratives

Immediate sharing with field managers

Impact stories

Unintended effects

Innovative use of ICT

Inputs to synthetic findings

Share

Codified qual. data

Templates for data collection

Elizabeth Kahindi of Magarini (Kilifi) is a CA “Trainer of Farmers” who applies the CA approach to her own farm with remarkable results. Ms Kahindi switched from maize to green gram and cowpea, and despite poor rainfall harvested 7,800 kg, which she sold for KES 75,000. “Never in my life had I received such a huge sum of money.” The money was used for school fees and to buy three dairy cows. She now earns KES 400/day by selling milk.

By applying the principles of conservation agriculture under a sustainable food value chain approach, Elizabeth and her family have boosted their income and improved their nutritional and social status, whilst improving soil quality and fostering environmental conservation.
Development – Humanitarian Nexus

Development = Enhanced resilience to shocks of society, economy, individuals

➢ Cycle of learning
➢ Adaptive programming

Crisis is recurrent
• **Incorporates mechanism for course correction**

• **Higher-level programme objectives**

• **Risk scenario-based programming**

Adaptive Programming
Crisis Modifiers

Triggers changes in
• activity types
• beneficiary targeting
• geographic targeting

linked to
• crisis occurrence
• seasonality and timing
• affected population/location

informed by
• monitoring data
• system-generated indicators
Sum it up…

• Objective-based programming requires outcome monitoring in the complex system
• Monitor also key inter-relating factors and dynamic changes
• Monitor qualitative as well as quantitative information
• Monitoring as a part of knowledge management/learning cycle
• Development – Humanitarian nexus calls for adaptive programming
• Risk scenario-based programming and crisis modifiers
• Good monitoring system is sine qua non for adaptive programming