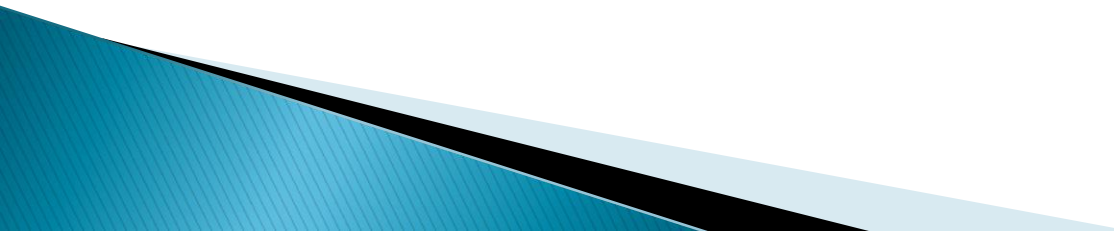


Result Based (RB) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Yam Nath Giri
3rd Semester

Outline

- ▶ What is RB M & E
 - ▶ Why RB M & E
 - ▶ How to make RB M & E
- 

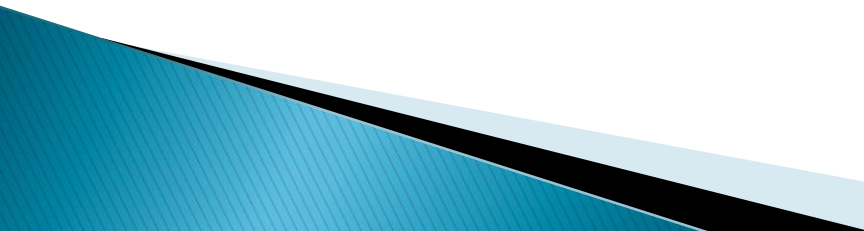
What is RB M&E

- ▶ RB and M&E, Management/ measurement tools
- ▶ measures how project/program are performing
- ▶ RB and M&E assessing how outcomes, achieved over time
- ▶ RB M&E separate, but interrelated strategies collect data &
- ▶ Report on how project/program is performing

Kusek & Rist (2004)



Why RB M & E

- ▶ Provides crucial information,
 - ▶ Provides view over time, status of a project/ program/ policy
 - ▶ Promotes credibility/ public confidence, reporting results
 - ▶ Helps formulate and justify budget requests
 - ▶ Identifies potentially promising programs or practices
 - ▶ Focuses achieving outcomes, important, organization & stakeholders
- Kusek & Rist (2004)
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Why RB M & E

- ▶ Frequent information to staff
 - ▶ Helps establish key goals and objectives
 - ▶ Permits managers to identify & take action, correct weaknesses
 - ▶ Takes leadership commitment to achieve a better-performing organization
- Kusek & Rist (2004)

Cycle of Result base M&E

Stage 1: Set the context for M&E : Long term Strategy

- ▶ Organization is owned and controlled socially and financially by Dalit community of Parbat at the end of 4 year.

Medium Term Strategies objectives

- ▶ Dalit community govern the organization through the democratic decision making process by 2 years
- ▶ Community created union established and operating as part of the community organization by 2 years

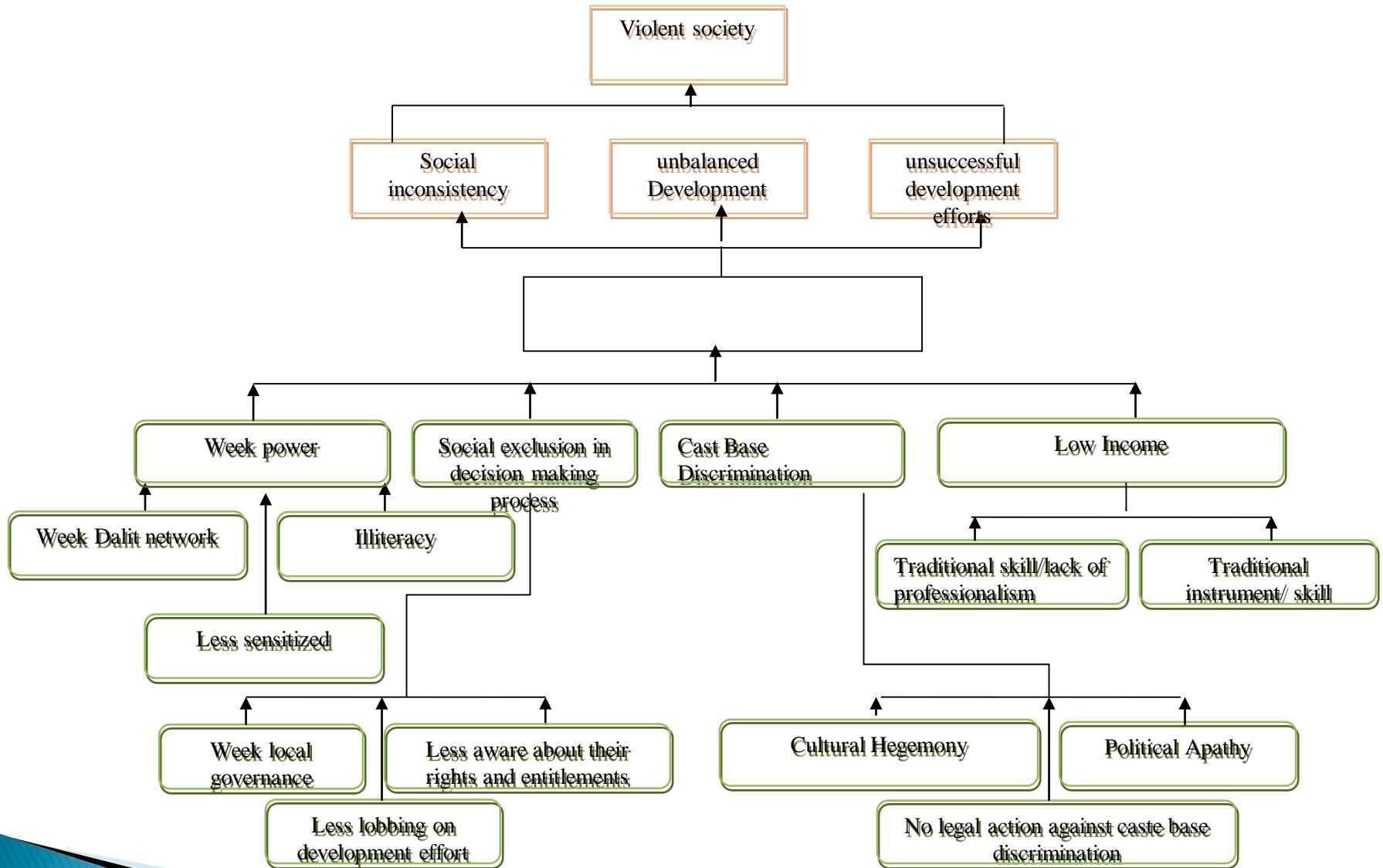
Short term : Projects practice democratic decision making

Spreckley, F (2009)

Stage 2 Identification Plan to solve problems

Stakeholder Record				
Mapping	Planned			Actual
Hierarchy of Stakeholders	Why are they involved	How are they involved	When are they involved	Monitor how were they involved
Dalit Community (Primary Stakeholders)	politically, socially, economically deprived	Decision maker	Project planning to evaluation	Beneficiary
NGO (secondary stakeholders)	To empower dalit	Facilitators	Resource allocation to evaluation	Decision maker
(DDO) Tertiary Stakeholders	Implement policy	observer	Policy making, impact assessment	observer

Problem Assessment/Strategic plan



Stage 3, Formulation Designing

- ▶ Used information of stage no 2 to prepare a logical framework
- ▶ Clearly mention the objectives, indicators, evidence, assumption and impact/overall outcome, outcome/project purpose, outputs and activities, Resources
- ▶ Prepared full project proposal
- ▶ Stage 4 Appraisal- Conditionality
- ▶ Project Proposal is submitted for appraisal,
- ▶ If no repeated until the design is feasible

Stage 5 Implementation (Delivery)

- ▶ Implementation stage
- ▶ Activities, budget schedules, outputs and assumptions, stakeholders responses & project contribution towards the longer term outcomes will be monitored during this stage.
- ▶ The projects progress towards its objectives, contribution to the strategy and meeting the DAC criteria should begin to be measured at this stage.

Spreckley, F (2009)

Stage 6 Evaluation – Measurement

- ▶ Outcomes, impact & contribution to the strategy is carried out
 - ▶ DAC criteria and qualitative and quantitative analysis is use
 - ▶ Conclusions, recommendations, impact and lessons learnt will complete the evaluation
- Spreckley, F (2009)

Characteristic of Quality M&E

Sustsainability, Impact/outcome, feasibility/effectiveness, efficiency/relevancy, Public audit/value for money

Kusek & Rist (2004)

References

- ▶ Kusek, J. Z., & Rist C. R. (2004). Ten Steps to a Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System A Handbook for Development Practitioners. Washington, D. C., USA: The world bank
 - ▶ Spreckley, F (2009). Result base monitoring and evaluation toolkit (ed.2nd) (in eds. S. Hunt). Uk: Local livelihoods.
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