

PROGRAM EVALUATION: WHAT, WHY AND HOW?

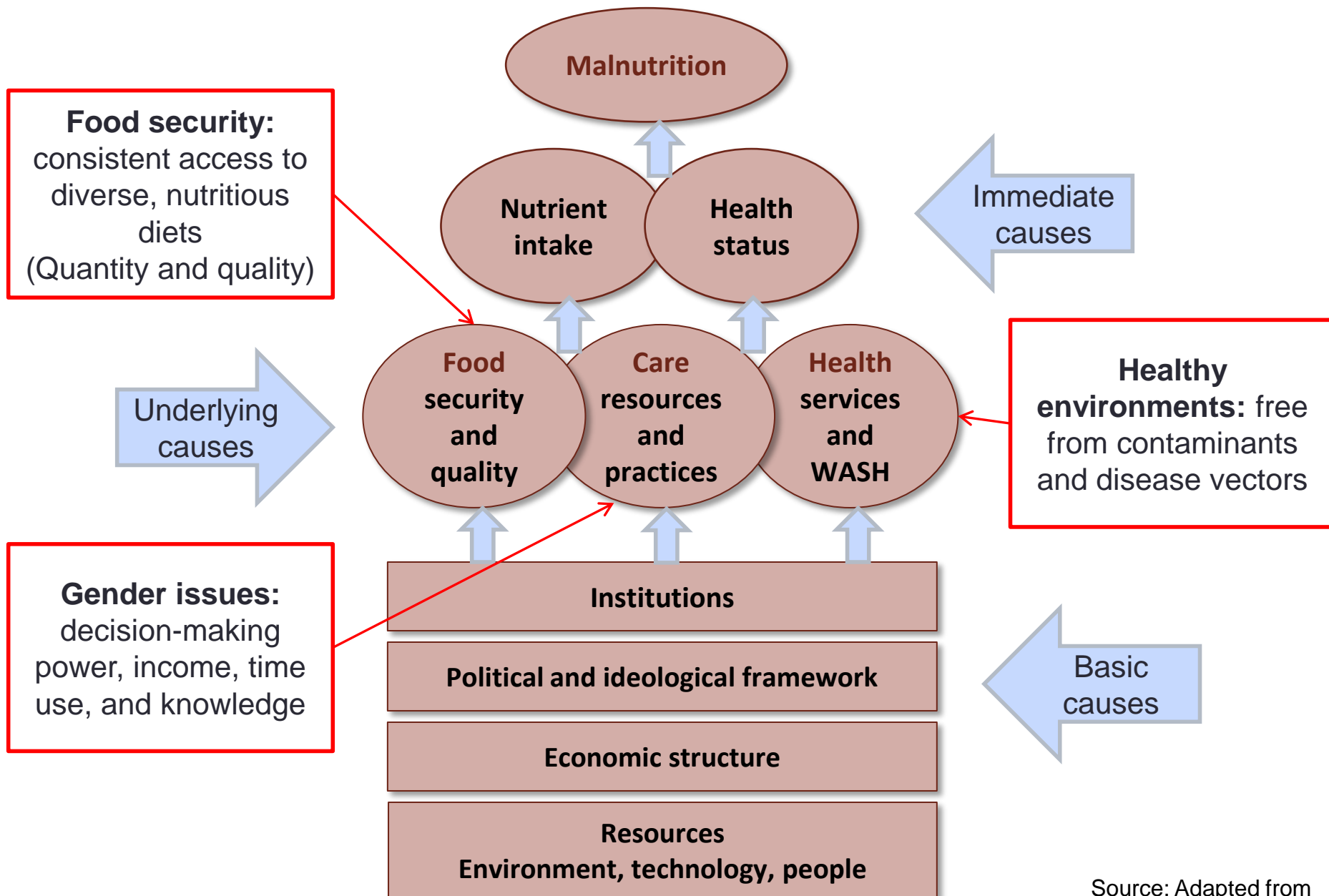
CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development Workshop

Gaborone, September 2013

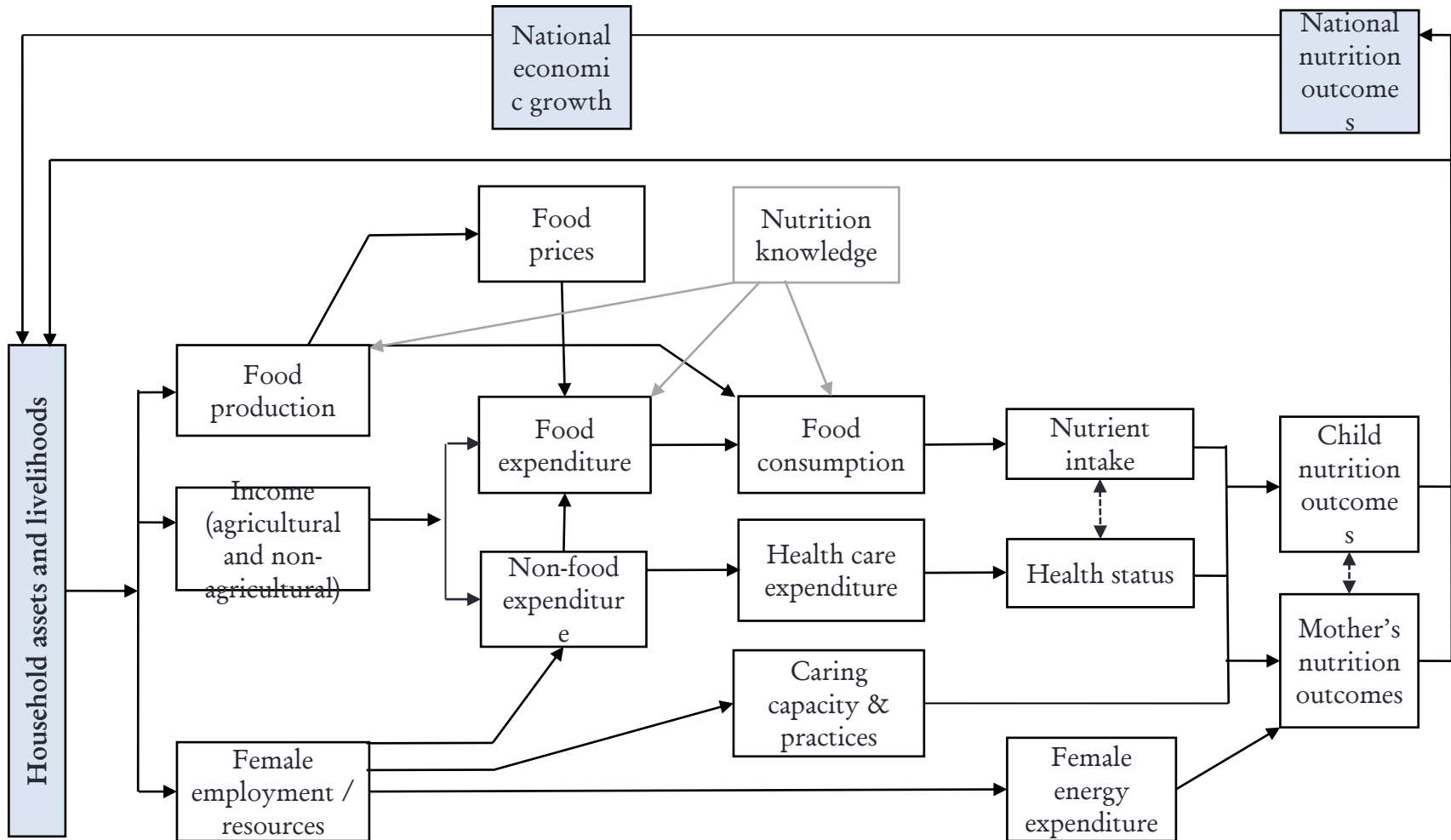
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What to measure and why



Pathways from agriculture to nutrition

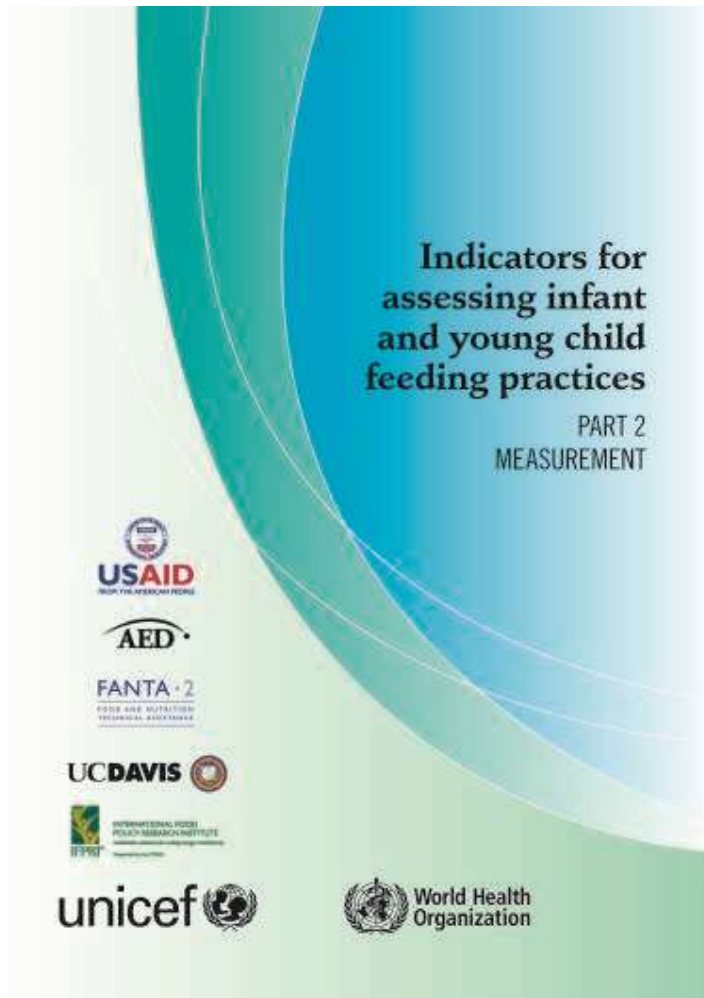


Adapted from: Stuart Gillespie, Jody Harris, and Suneetha Kadiyala, 2012
The Agriculture-Nutrition Disconnect in India, What Do We Know? IFPRI Discussion Paper 01187

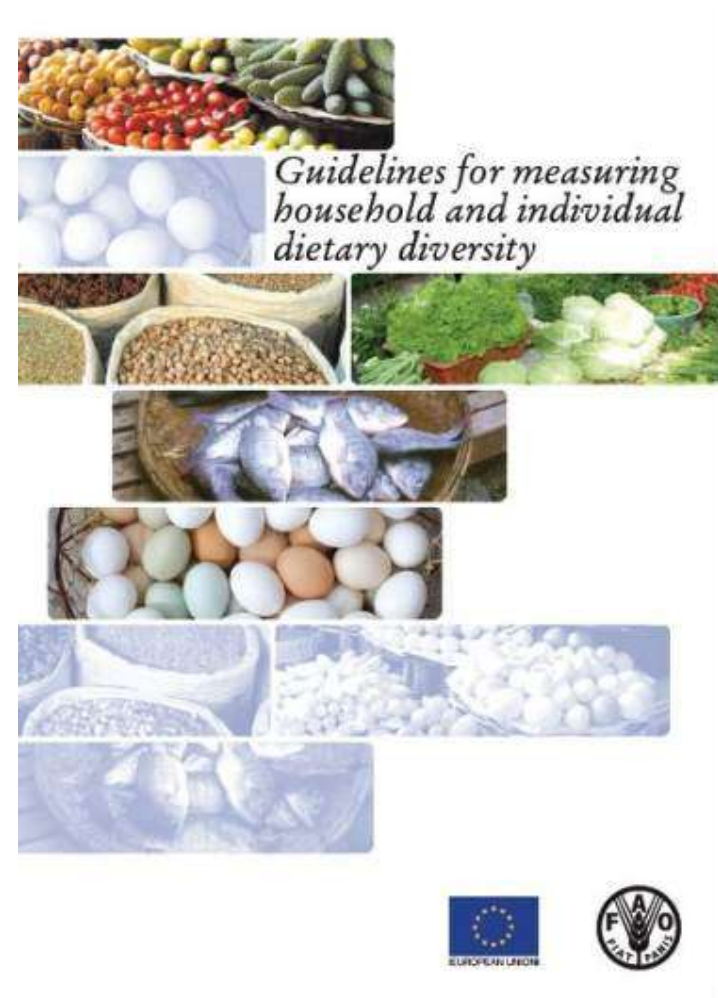
Indicators in selected NAIPs

	Nutrition outcomes	Food consumption and diets	HH knowledge and practices	Agricultural production
1	-	Individual dietary diversity score	% HH with certain nutrition knowledge	-
3	Stunting Underweight	-	-	-
4	-	% people accessing a quality diet	HH Dietary Diversity Score % HH accessing nutrition education	Production diversity at HH & national levels
9	Stunting Anemia	-	% HH eating >2 meals	% land producing nutritious foods

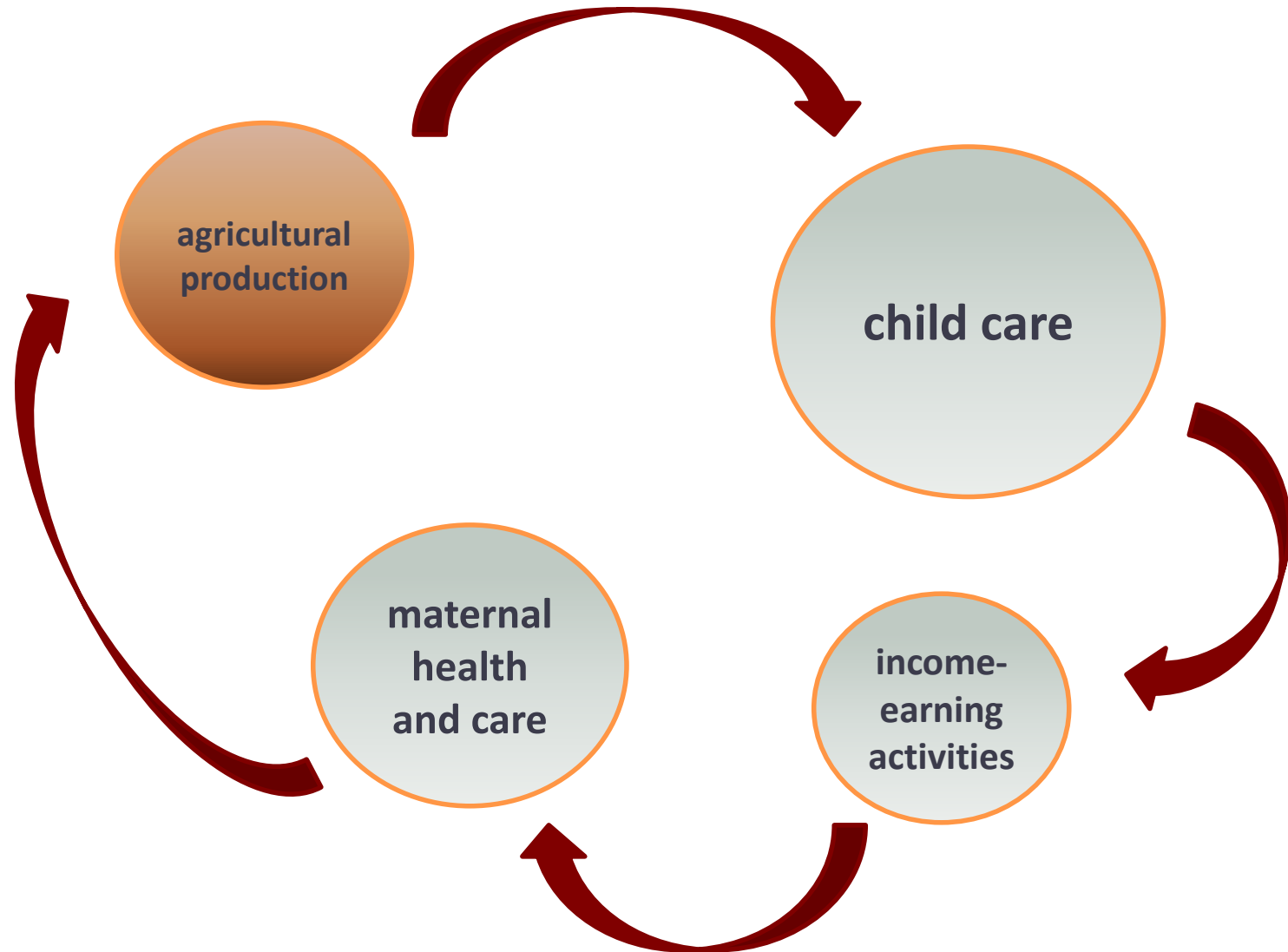
WHO IYCF indicators: Child DD



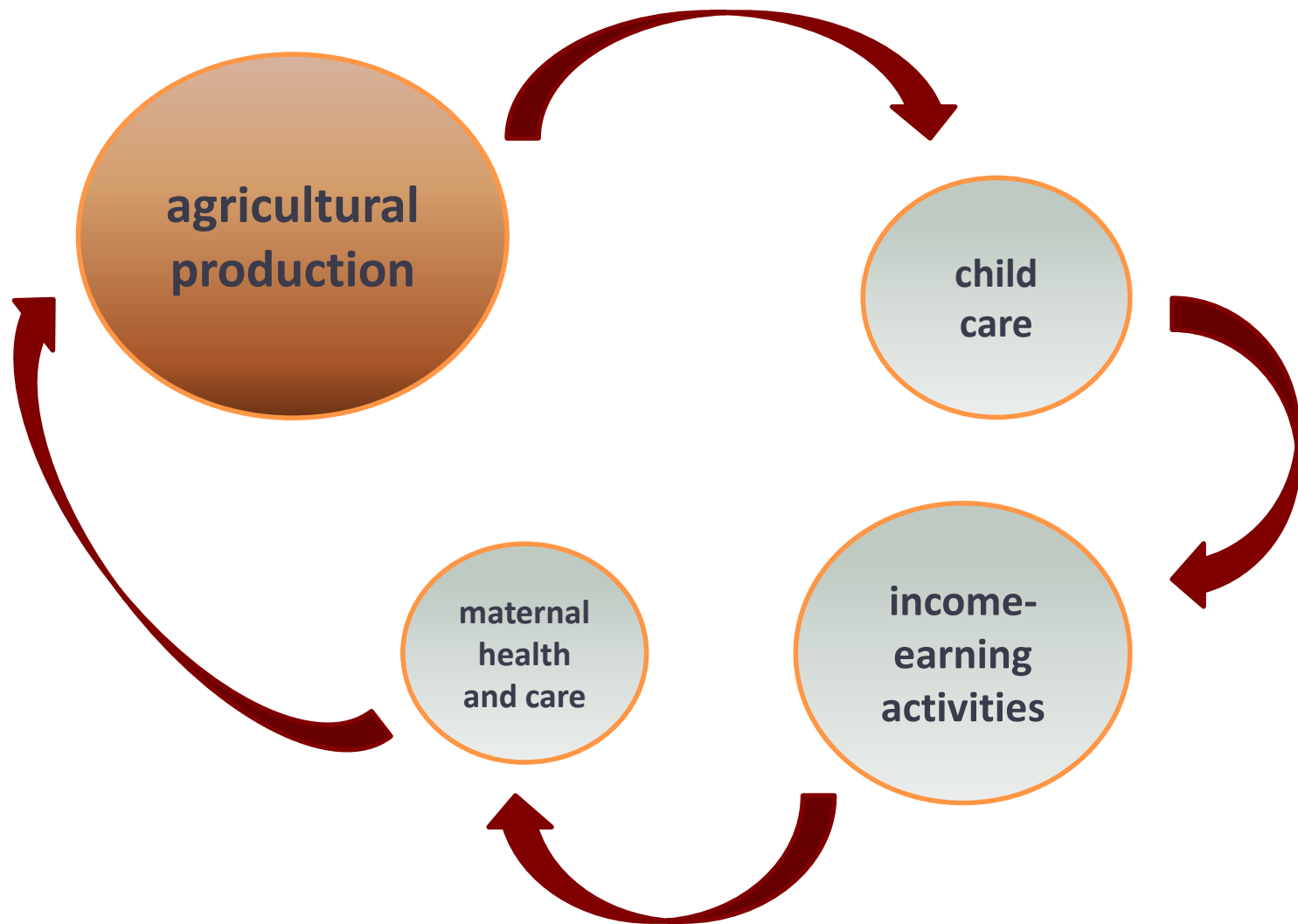
FAO guidelines: Adult (and HH) DD

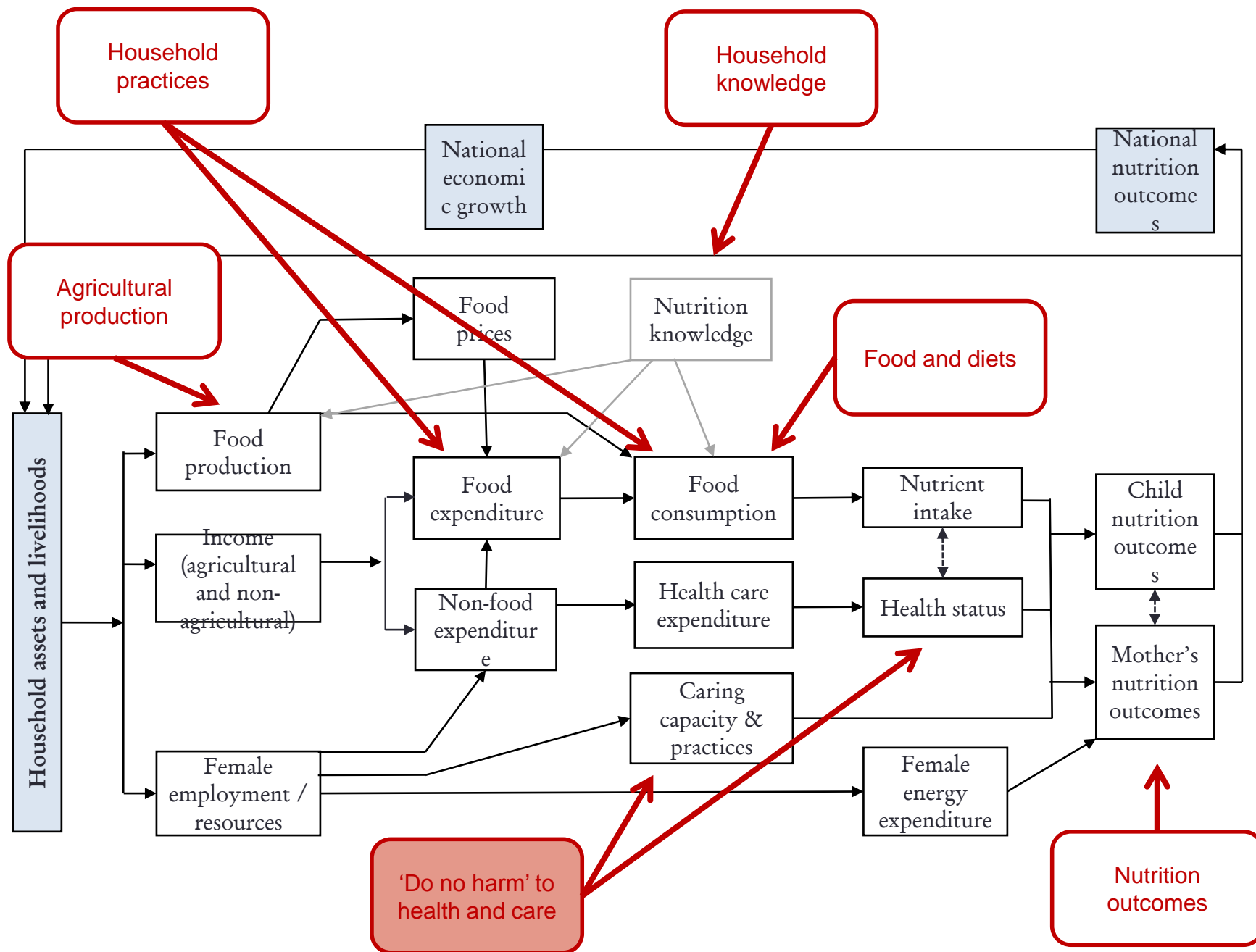


The zero-sum game



The zero-sum game





How to measure it well

Monitoring vs. Evaluation

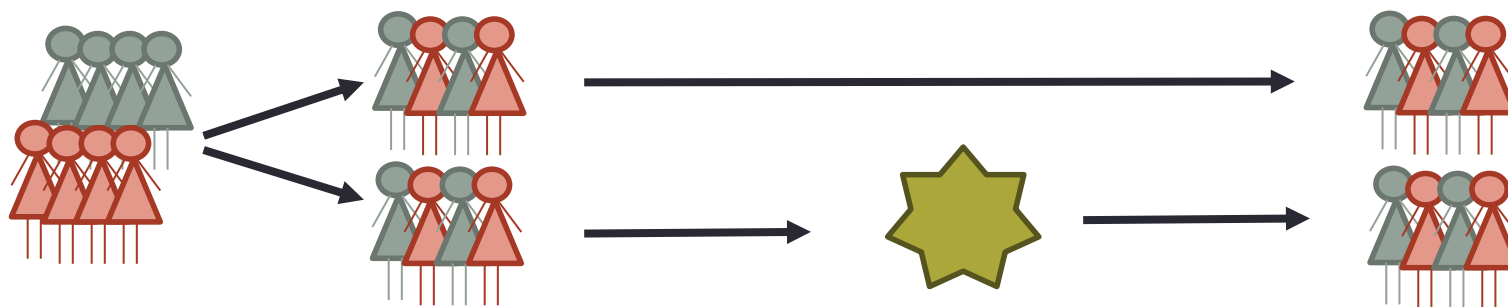
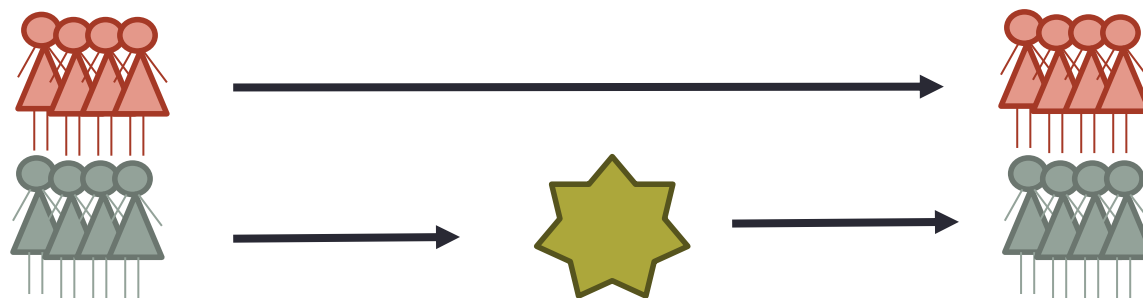
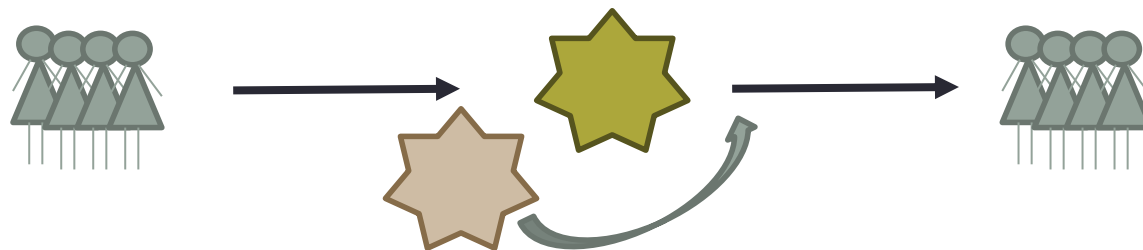
Monitoring

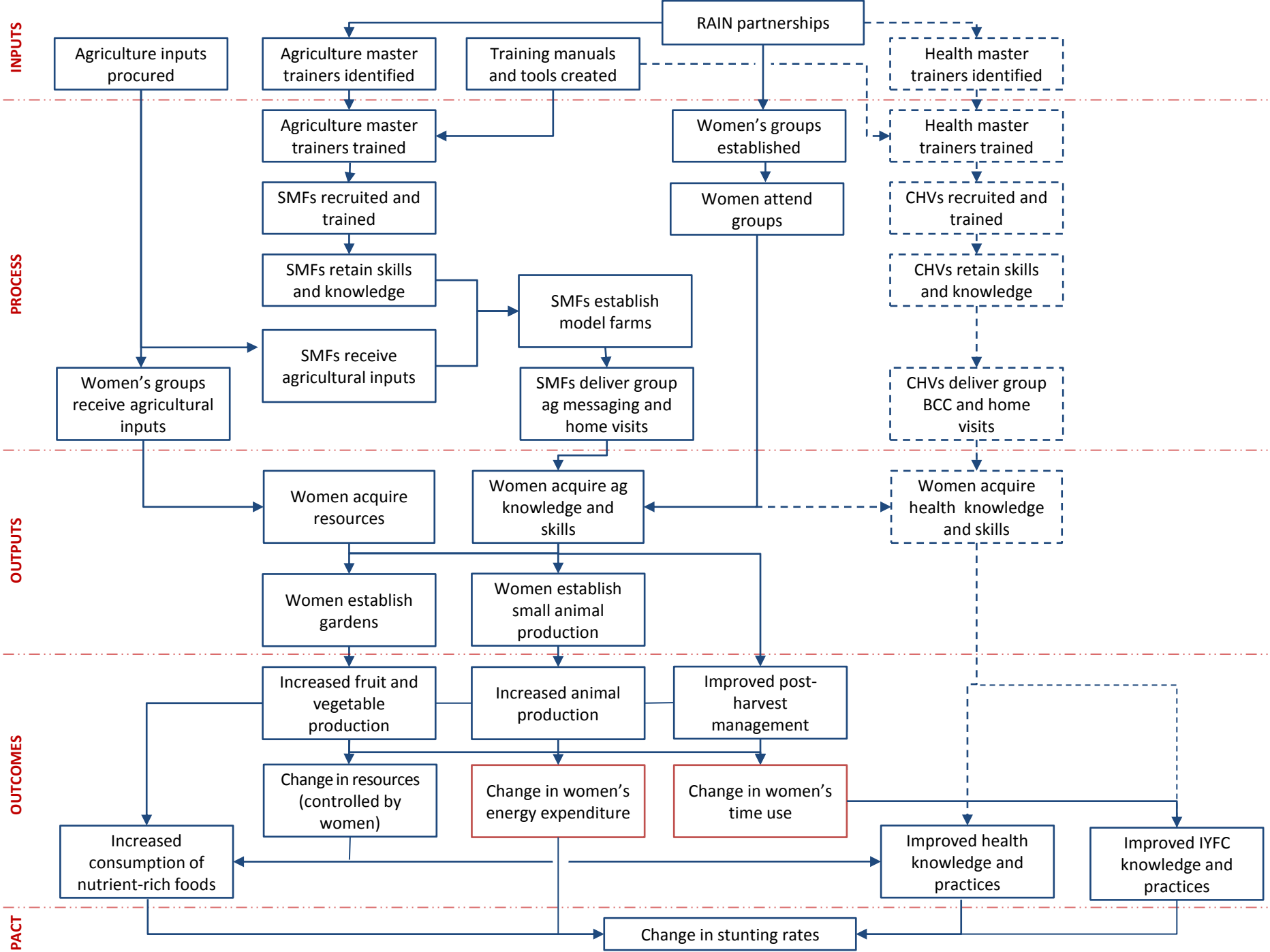
- Involves routine tracking of program performance (e.g. inputs and outputs) during program implementation
- Is a tool for management
- Feeds into an evaluation

Evaluation

- Measures the effect of the program on outcomes and objectives
- Attempts to attribute outcomes to their causes
- May assess associated costs

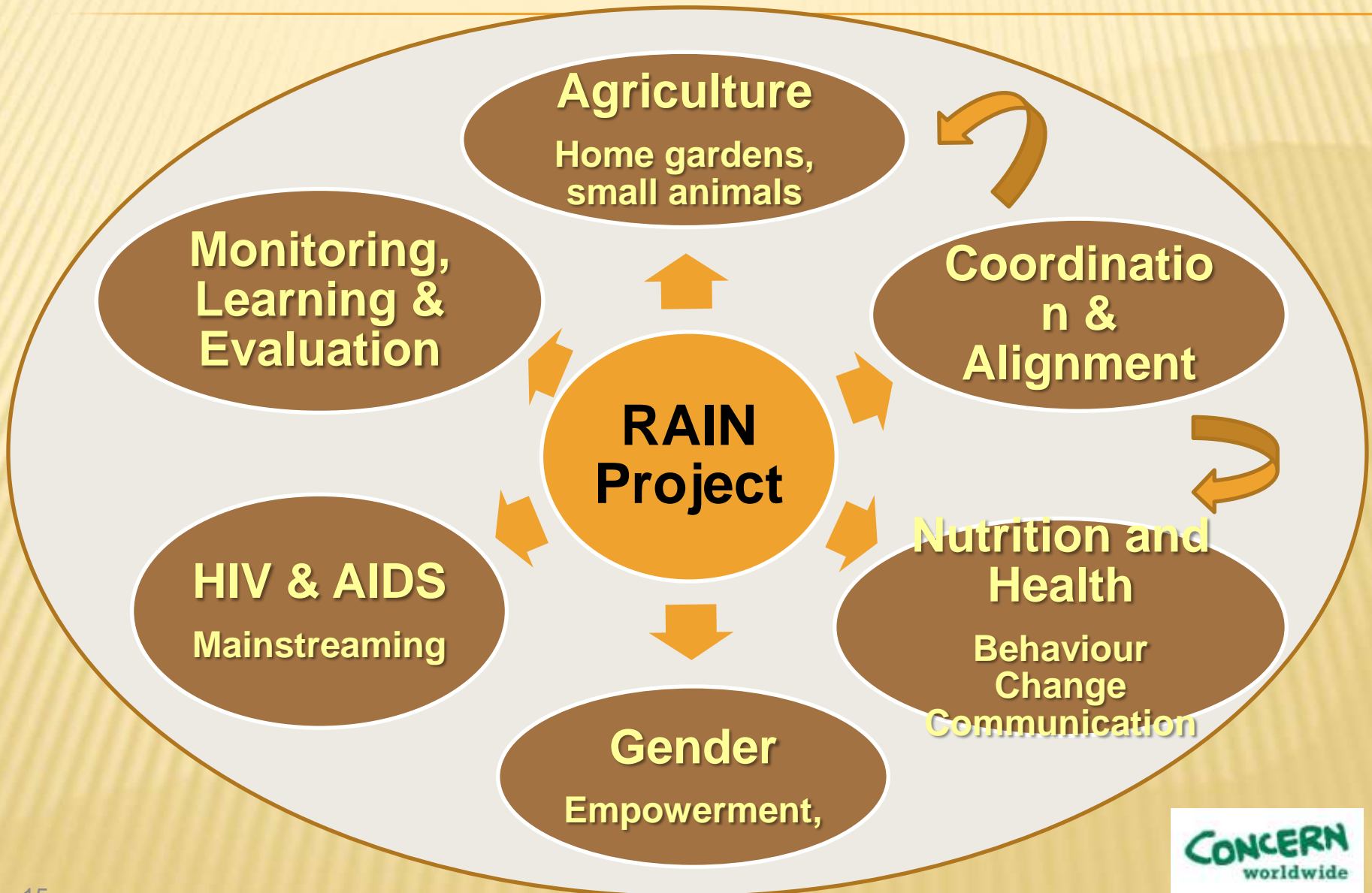
Evaluation designs



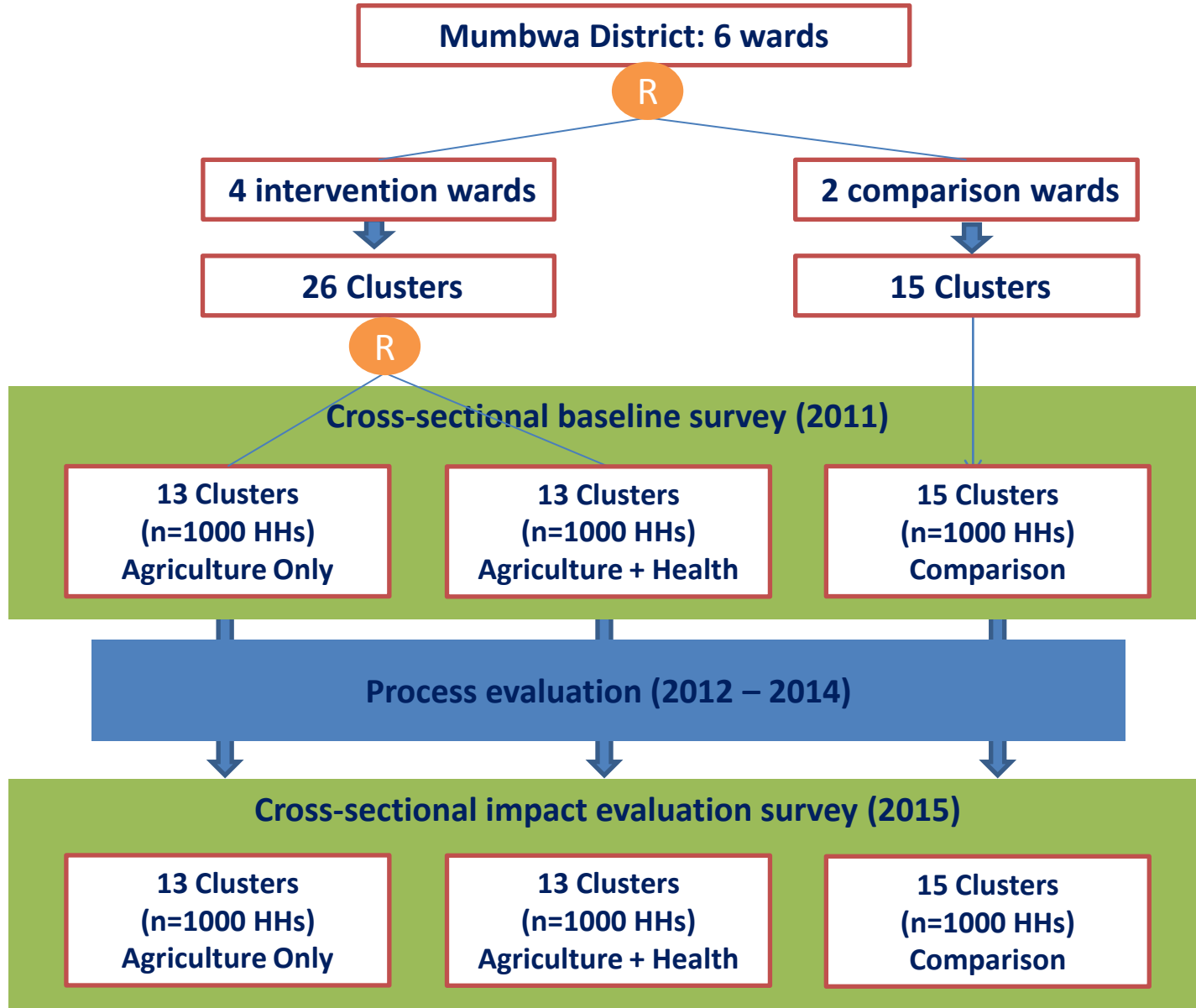


Example: RAIN project, Zambia

RAIN PROJECT COMPONENTS



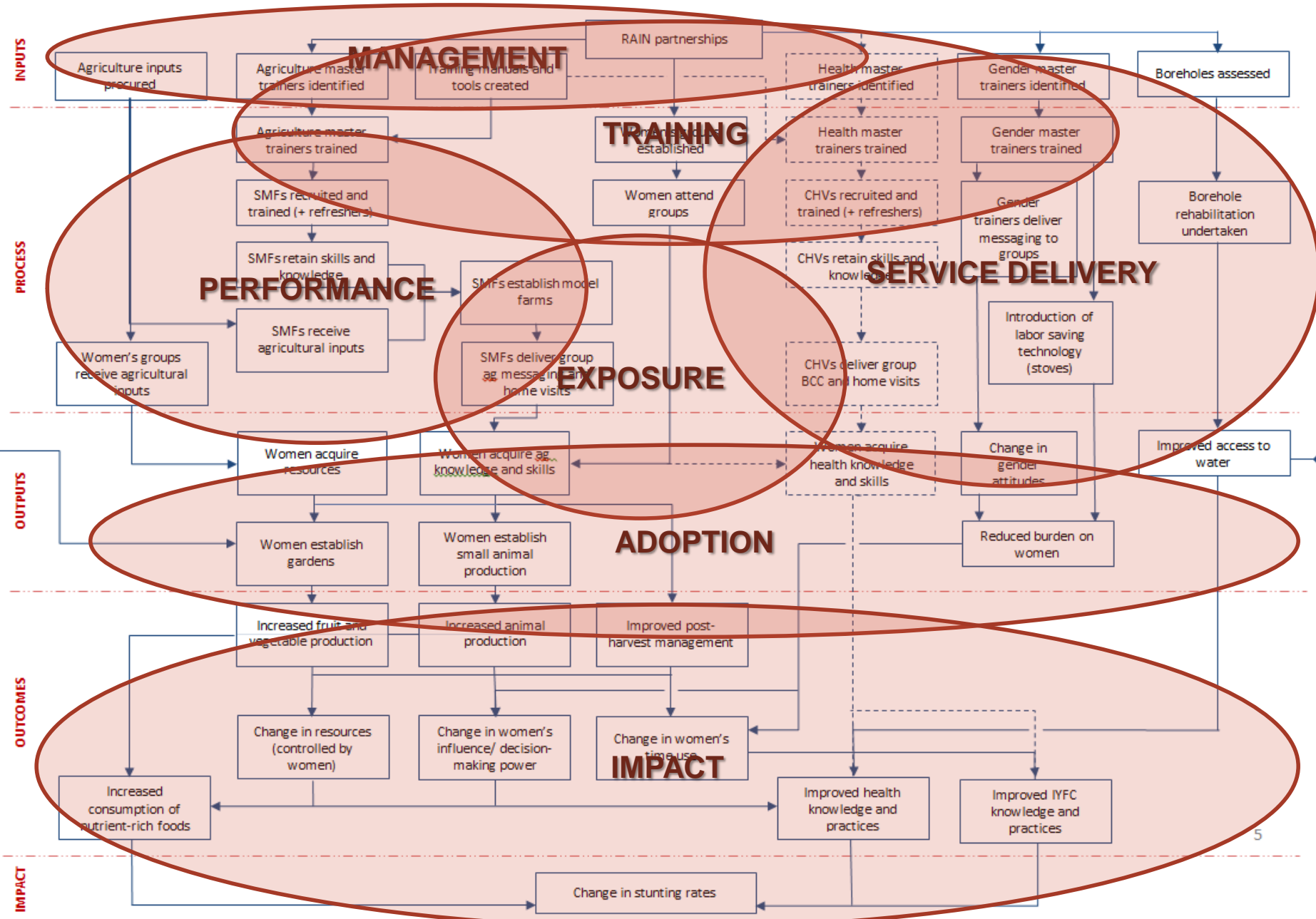
RAIN evaluation design



Impact evaluation: Objectives

- To assess the impact of the two different RAIN intervention packages on **stunting** among children aged 24 to 59 months
- To assess the impact of the different RAIN packages of interventions on:
 - Availability of and access to a year-round supply of diverse and micronutrient-rich plant and animal source foods at household level = **production diversity (and purchase)**
 - Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators among children 0-23 months of age = **Dietary Diversity + care**
 - Preventive and curative health practices and nutrition knowledge among mothers = **health and knowledge**

RAIN program impact pathway (PIP)



RAIN evaluation

Impact evaluation

- Main impact indicator is stunting
- Measures dietary diversity as an outcome of agricultural intervention
- Measures health and care indicators as outcomes of nutrition and health intervention
- Uses a randomized control group and pre-post surveys

Process evaluation

- Based on detailed Program Impact Pathway (PIP)
- Assesses program delivery and program usage
- Tells us what is working and why, to explain impact results

Summary

- If an agriculture program aims to be nutrition-sensitive, it must measure impact on nutrition or the intended pathways to nutrition
- What a program measures will depend on the program aims
- There are different designs for impact evaluations, which provide different levels of certainty about attribution of impact to the program itself
- A process evaluation is used to understand which elements of a program are working and which are not
- Monitoring is a vital management tool which should be undertaken in any program

Thank you!

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