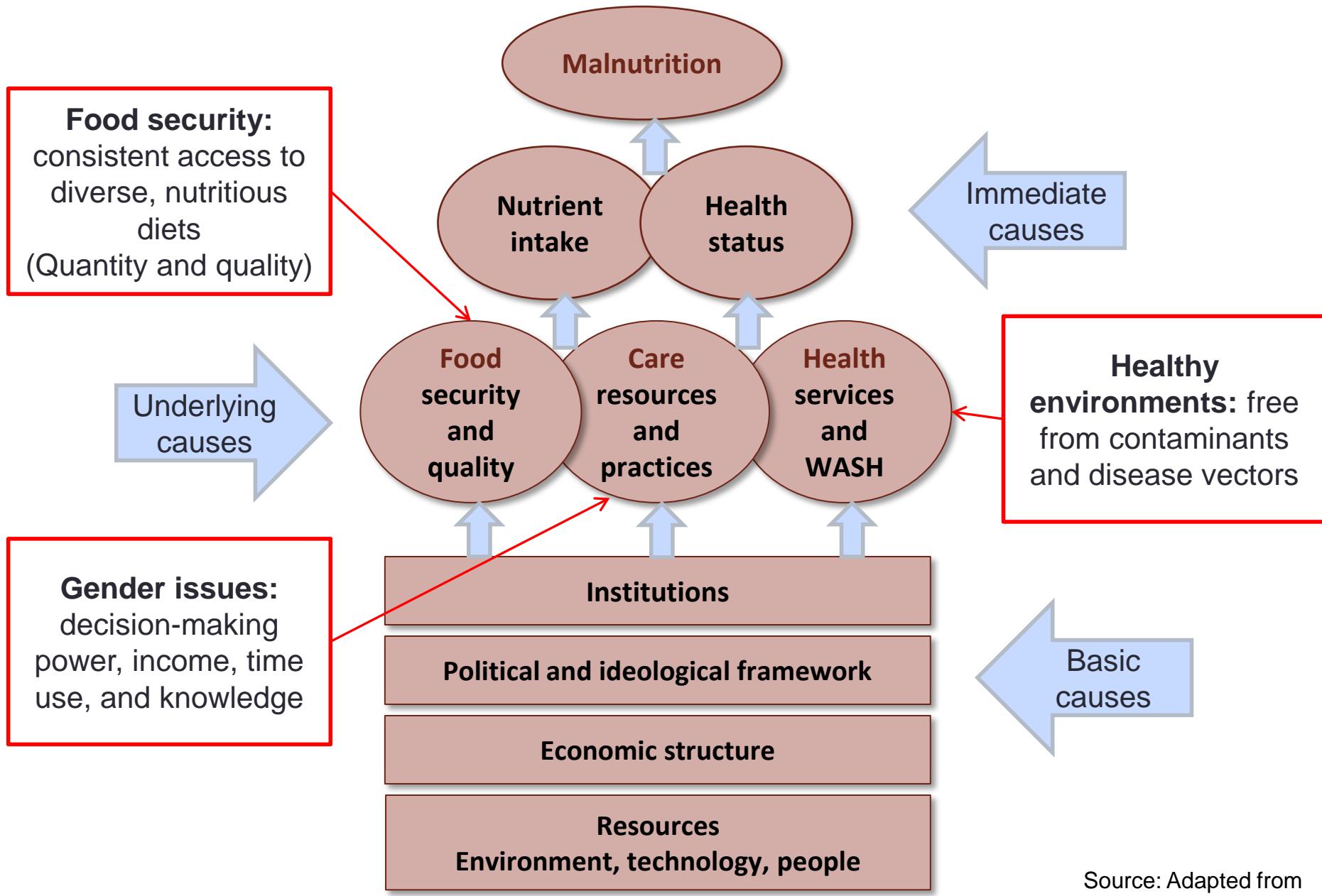


PROGRAM EVALUATION: WHAT, WHY AND HOW?

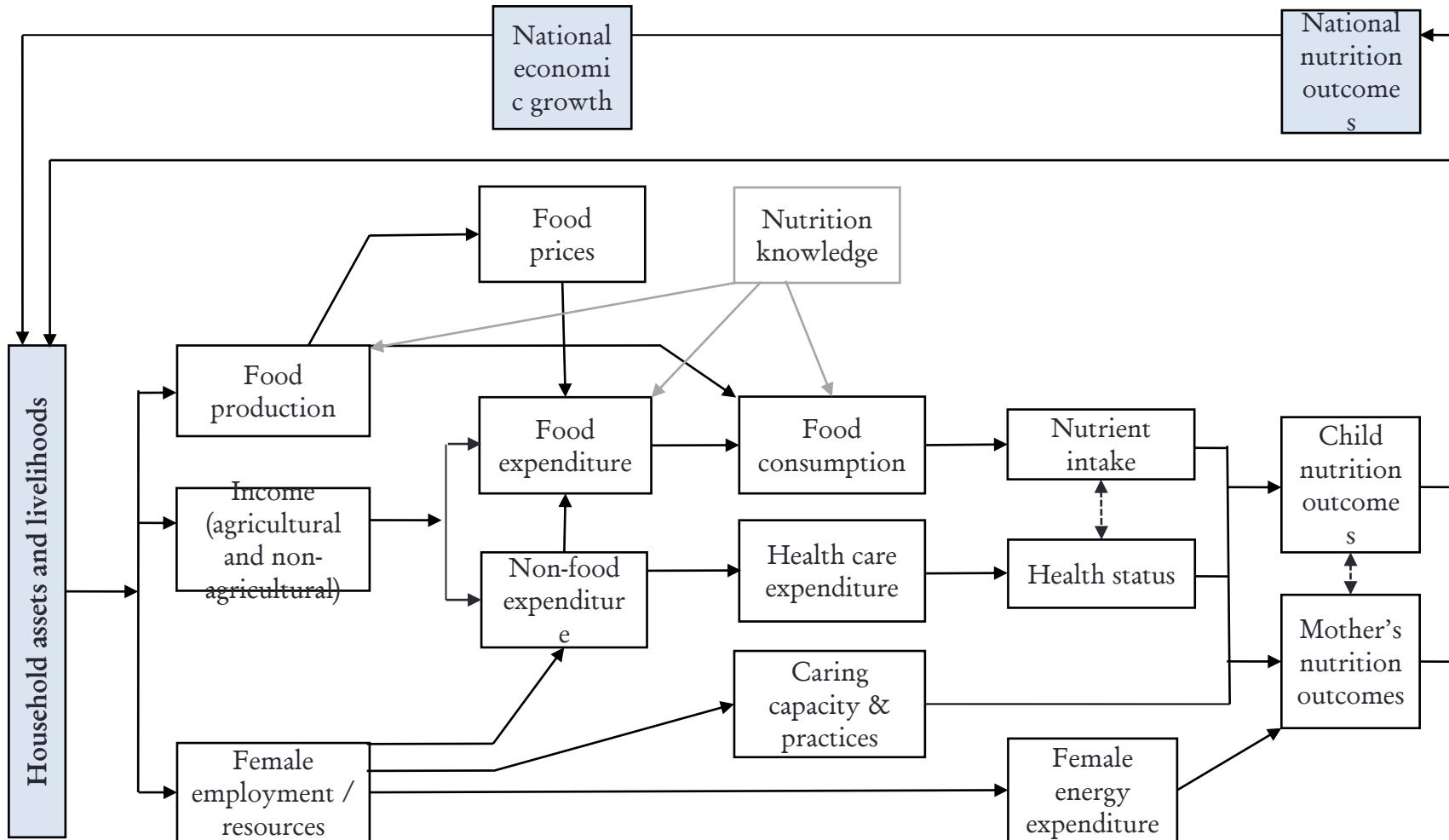
CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development Workshop
Gaborone, September 2013

Jody Harris
International Food policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

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

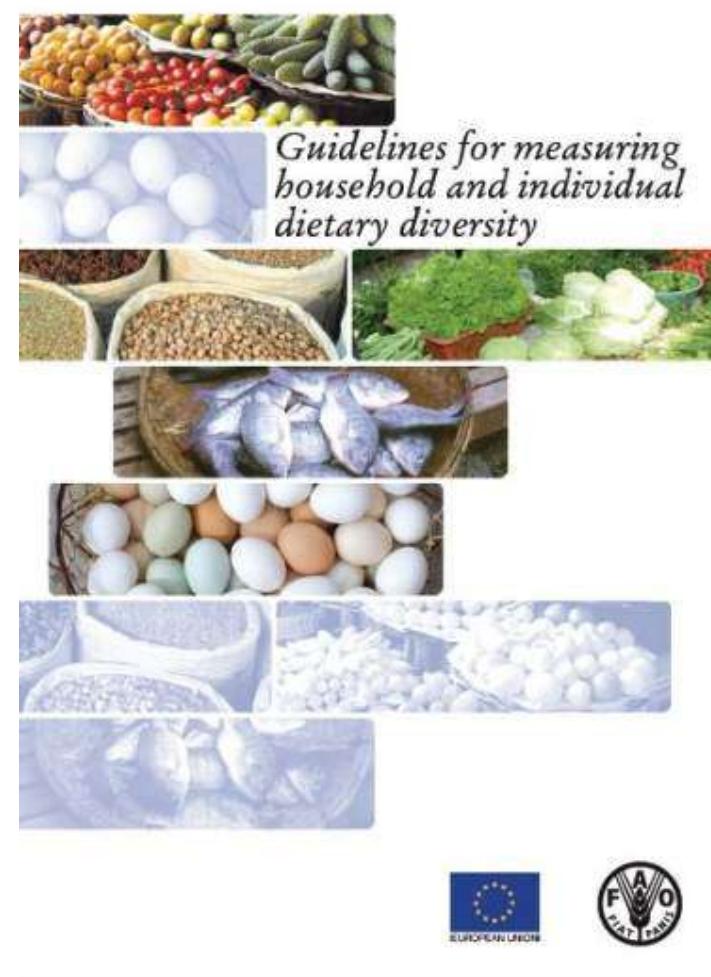
Indicators in selected NAIPs

	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

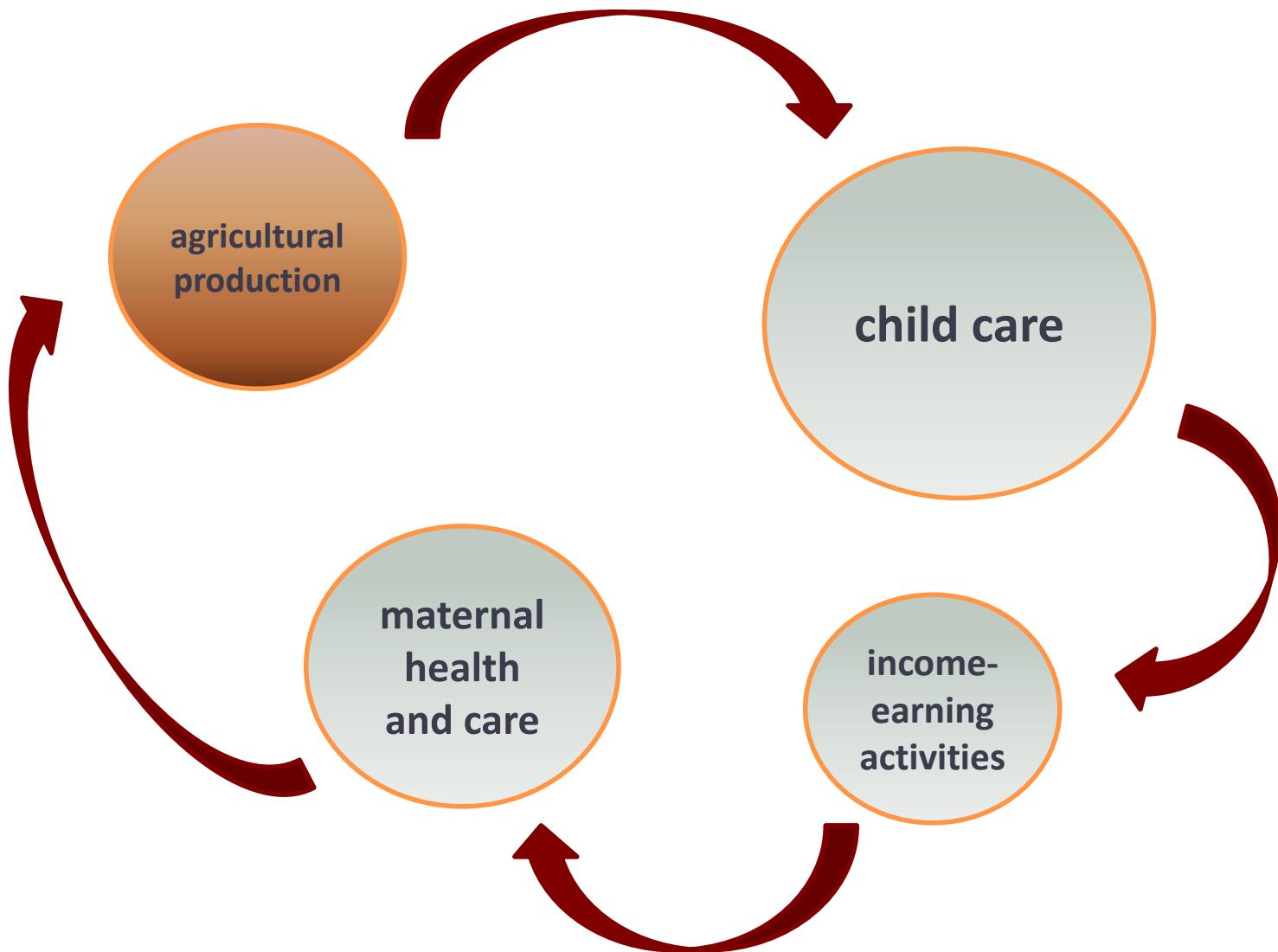
WHO IYCF indicators: Child DD



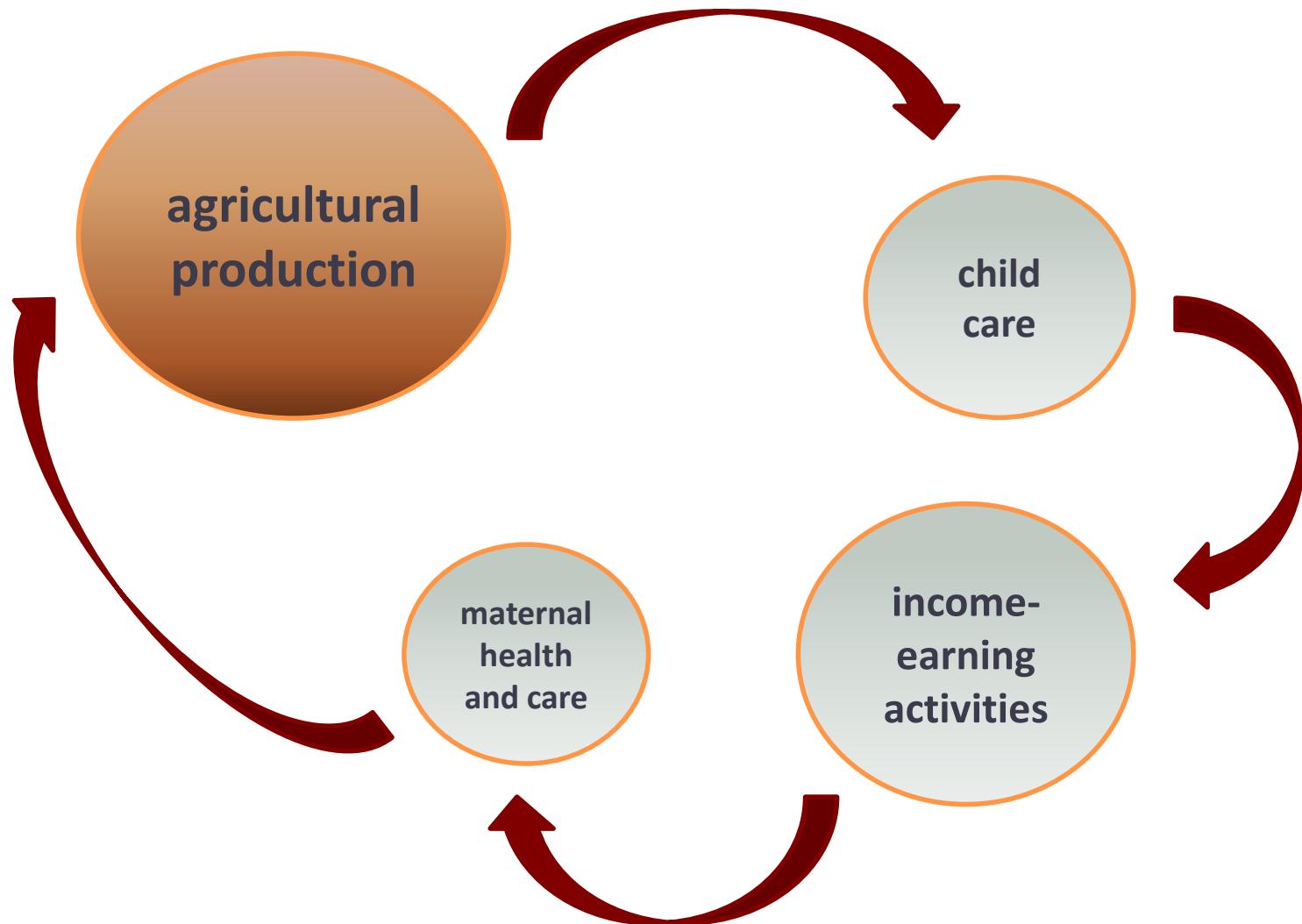
FAO guidelines: Adult (and HH) DD

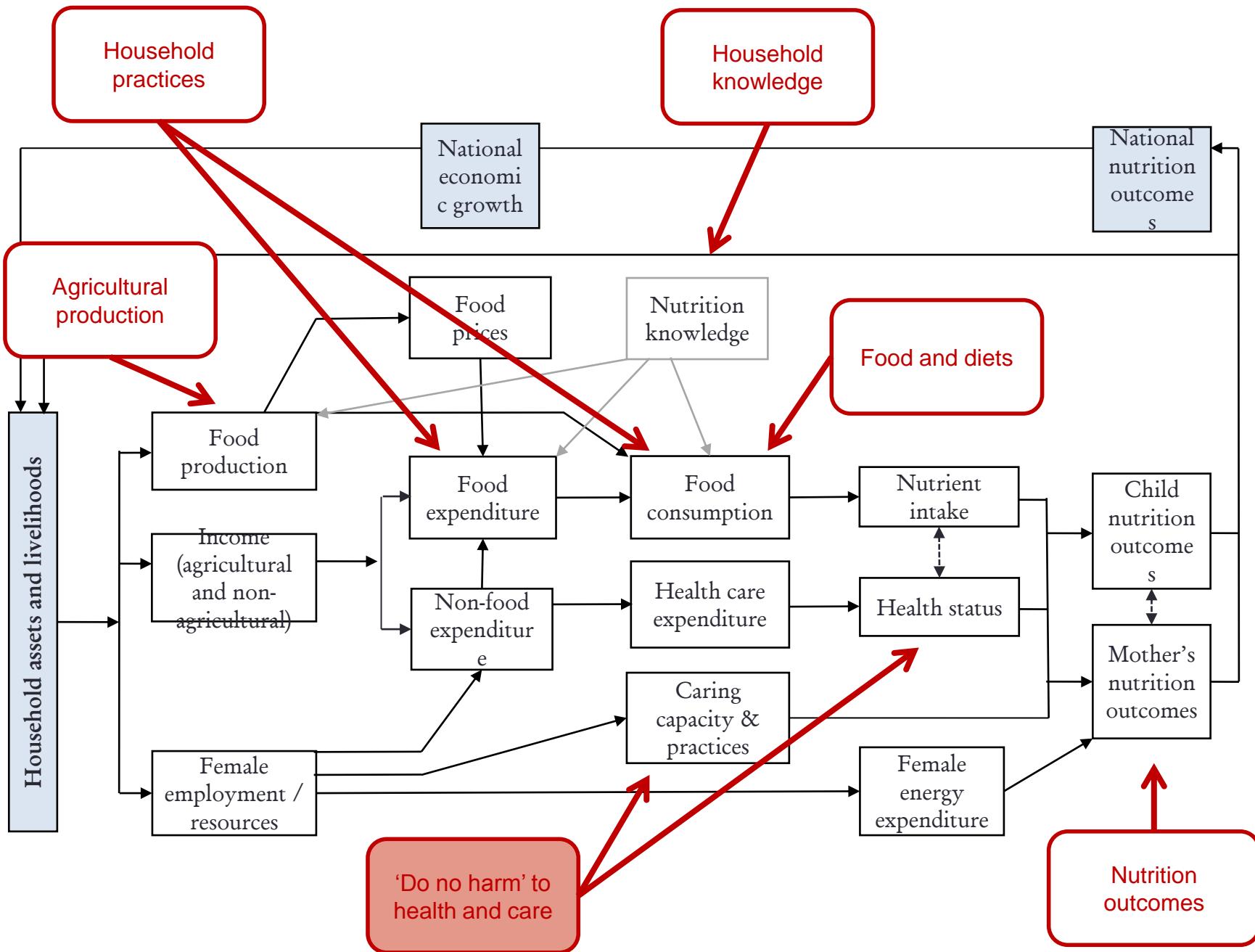


The zero-sum game



The zero-sum game





How to measure it well

Monitoring vs. Evaluation

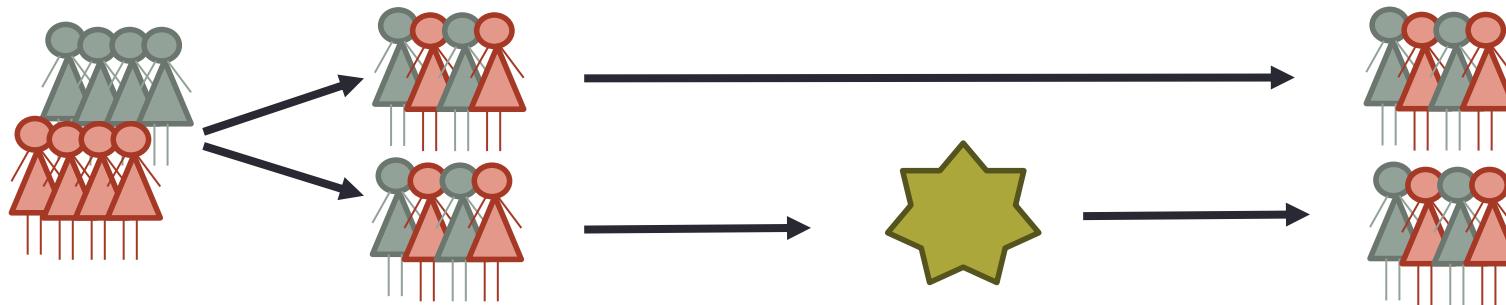
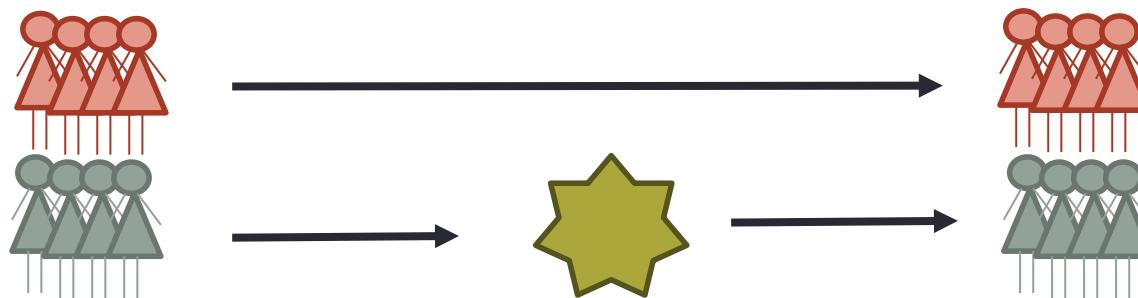
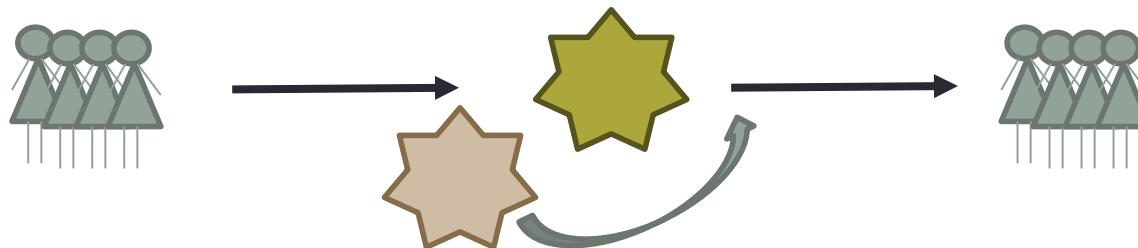
Monitoring

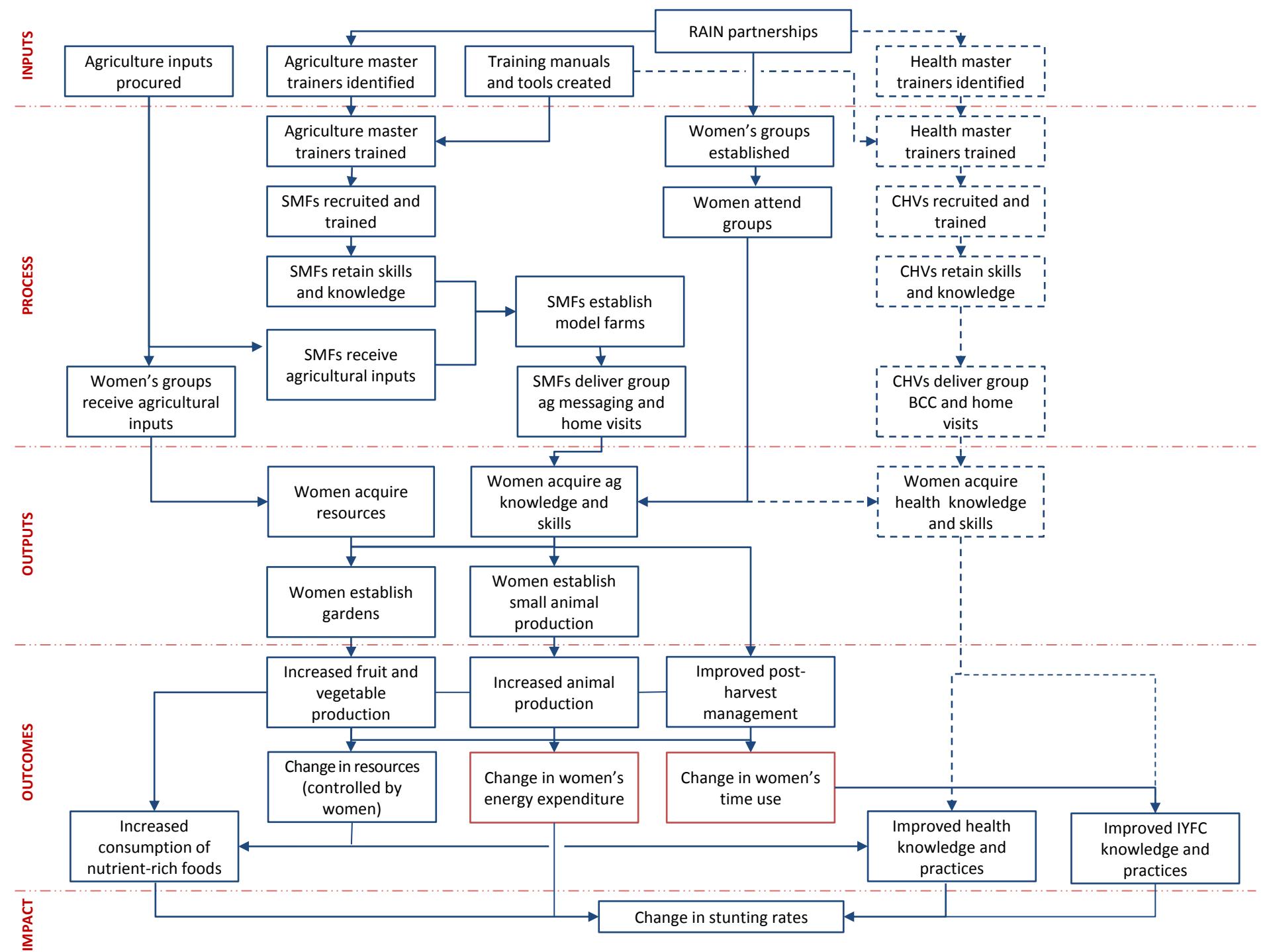
- Involves routine tracking of program performance (e.g. inputs and outputs) during program implementation
- Is a tool for management
- Feeds into an evaluation

Evaluation

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

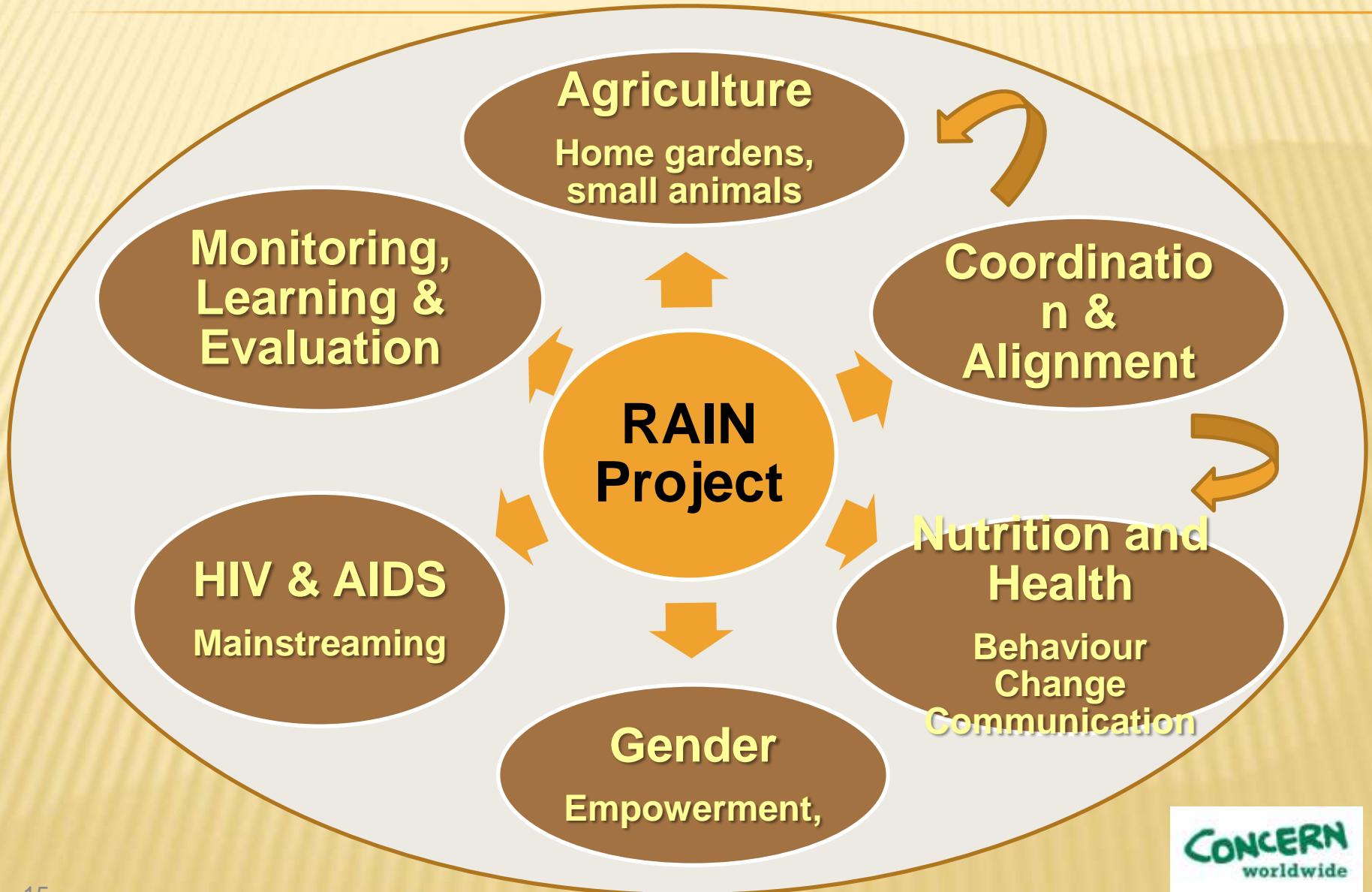
Evaluation designs



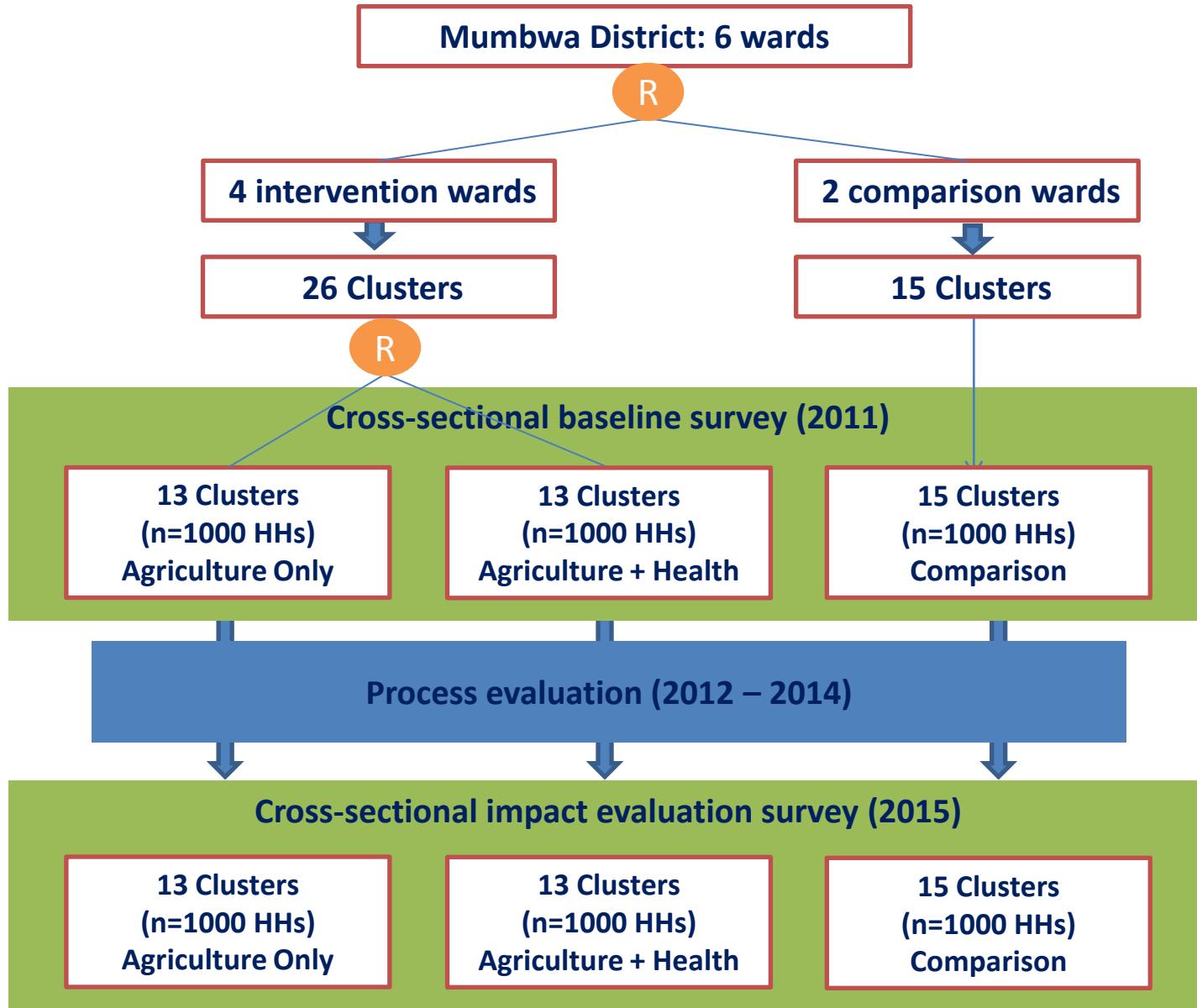


Example: RAIN project, Zambia

RAIN PROJECT COMPONENTS



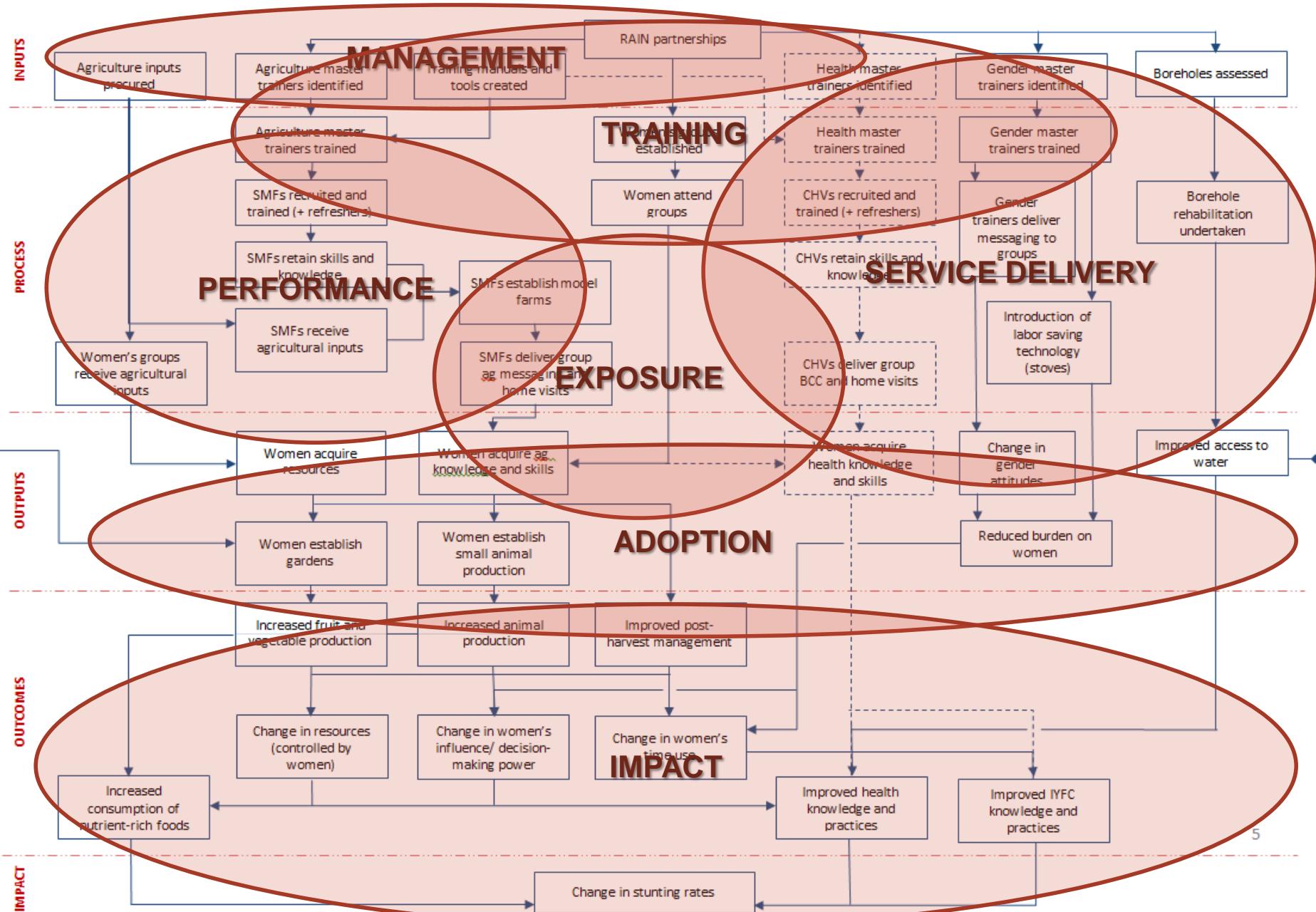
RAIN evaluation design



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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