



Monitoring and Evaluation in projects

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Evaluation

- Evaluation ...is assessing, as systematically and objectively as possible, a completed project or programme (or a phase of an ongoing project or programme that has been completed)
- Evaluations appraise data and information that inform strategic decisions, thus improving the project or programme in the future
- Should comprise design, implementation and outcome of programs/projects

Evaluation

Evaluations should help to draw conclusions about five main aspects of the intervention:

- ✓ relevance
- ✓ effectiveness
- √ efficiency
- ✓ impact
- ✓ sustainability.

Monitoring

- Monitoring...is the systematic and routine collection of information from projects and programmes for four main purposes:
- ✓ To learn from experiences to improve practices and activities in the future;
- ✓ To have internal and external accountability of the resources used and the results obtained;
- To take informed decisions on the future of the initiative;
- ▼ To promote empowerment of beneficiaries of the initiative.

Monitoring

- is a periodically recurring task already beginning in the planning stage of a project or programme
- allows results, processes and experiences to be documented and used as a basis to steer decision-making and learning processes
- is checking progress against plans.
- the data acquired through monitoring is used for evaluation

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Monitoring & Evaluation

Crucial differences remain:

- **Evaluations** must meet specific evaluation principles and criteria and must show the entire range of effects created by a project or program
- Monitoring is not subject to formal requirements and need not be comprehensive – it can be selective, and can deal exclusively with partial questions that arise as part of a project
- □ Evaluations always relate to a specific point in time
- Monitoring can relate either to a specific point in time, or to a process

Monitoring & Evaluation

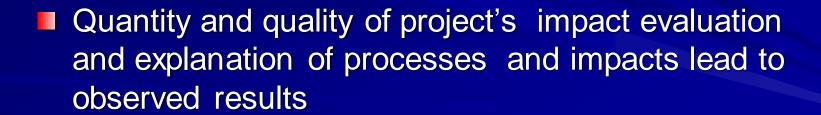
- M&E is an embedded concept and constitutive part of every project or programme design ("must be")
- M&E is not an imposed control instrument by the donor or an optional accessory ("nice to have") of any project or programme
- M&E is ideally understood as dialogue on development and its progress between all stakeholders

M&E Quantity and Quality tools:

- Quantity tools: based on statistic representative samples it is suitable for cause-effects relations evolution via econometric methods or to receive extrapolated findings
- Quality tools: gives opportunity to deep study selected topics, cases and events + permits to look at from beneficiary's position), observes changes dynamic + interpret quantity results

Integrated approach advantages:

- Opportunity to become familiar with different points of view,
- Opportunities to analysis at different levels,
- Opportunities to feedback for results interpretation



Important Basics of Data Gathering

Classical methods of data gathering

- □Case-study
- Interviews
- □Focus-groups
- Observation
- Document analysis
- □ Feedback reports from Workshops, Seminars, Conferences etc.
- □ Discussions at stakeholders' and target groups' meetings

Important Basics of Data Gathering

Which methods to be used also depends:

- upon the local circumstances;
- upon the budget (money- and time-wise) available for monitoring;
- upon the intervention level (micro, meso [sectorial, regional], macro level);
- upon the frequency in which the required data should be collected (daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, yearly).