



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО И СРЕДНЕГО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

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# 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

# 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



- Quantity and quality of project's impact evaluation and explanation of processes and impacts lead to observed results

# 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).