

MUNI FSS

Introduction to the Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

Examining Its Role in Humanitarian Projects

Sources:

- Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Assessment Guide. Rossow, Reana. 2017.
- Evaluation : a systematic approach / by Peter H. Rossi, Mark W.Lipsey, Howard E. Freeman.— 7th ed. Sage Publishing, 2021.
- Developing Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks. Anne Markiewicz, Ian Patrick. Sage Publishing 2016

Example of Monitoring vs. Evaluation

Definition of Evaluation

INTRODUCTION TO THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Participatory M&E

Activity for Developing Indicators and Frameworks

Baseline Surveys

SMART Indicators

Logical Framework (Logframe)

Importance of M&E in Humanitarian Projects

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plays a crucial role in enhancing accountability, guiding decisions, and fostering learning within humanitarian projects. Effective M&E enables organizations to assess performance and interventions and align with the needs of the beneficiaries.

Facilitating Learning

Practical Case Discussion

Importance for Decision-Making

Enhancing Accountability

Purpose

The primary purpose of monitoring is to track progress and ensure that activities are implemented as planned, while evaluation assesses the overall impact, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the project.

Focus

Focus on the key areas of the project that are most critical to achieving the intended outcomes.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is both a **planning process** and a **written product** designed to provide guidance to the conduct of monitoring and evaluation functions over the life span of a program or other initiative.

Practical Case Example

Responsibilities

Data Sources

Indicators

Data Collection Methods

Key Elements of an M&E Framework

IMPA

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Discussion Questions

Closing Thoughts

Key Takeaways Review

Conclusion Open Dis

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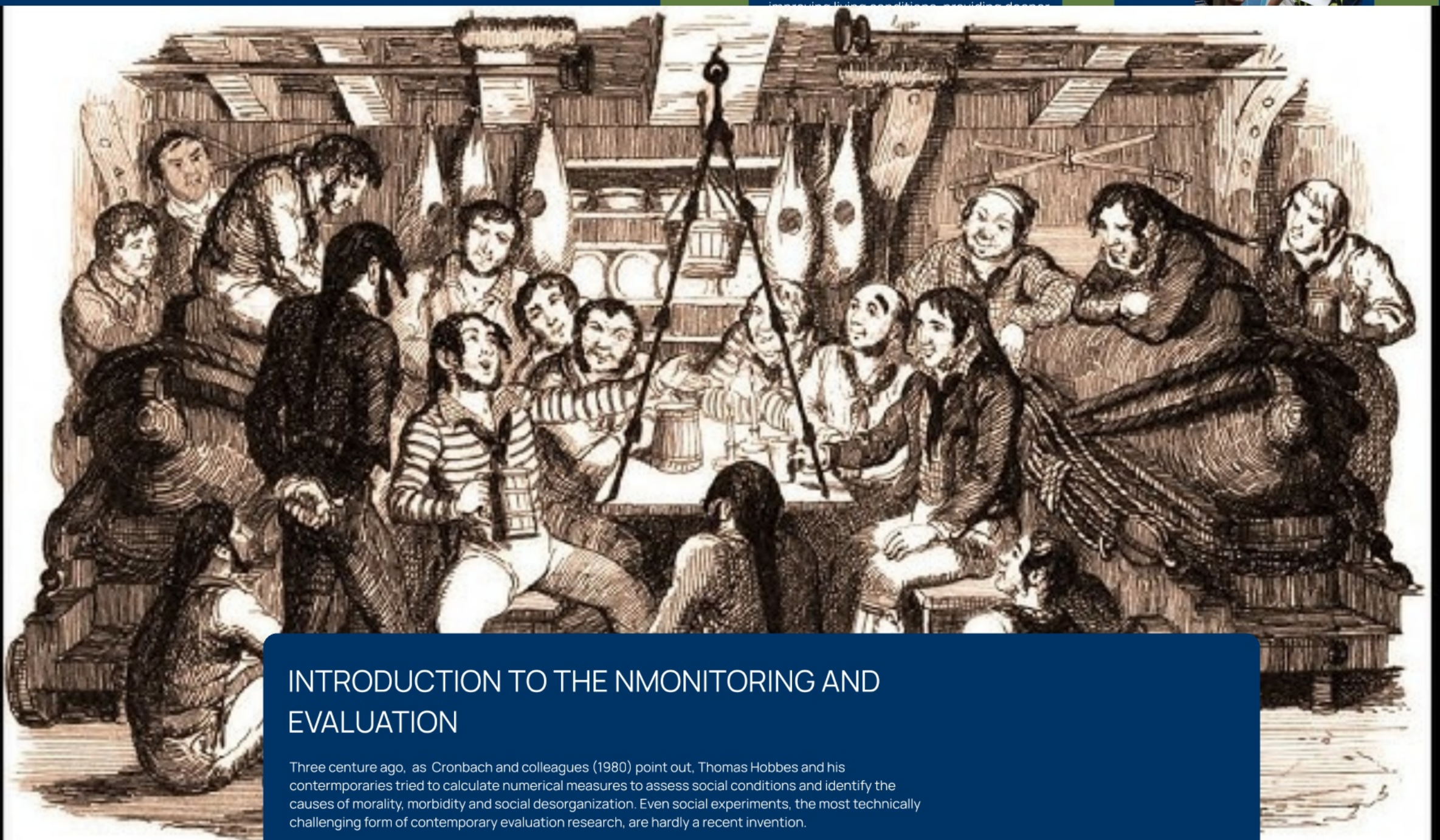
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INTRODUCTION TO THE NMONITORING AND EVALUATION

Three centuries ago, as Cronbach and colleagues (1980) point out, Thomas Hobbes and his contemporaries tried to calculate numerical measures to assess social conditions and identify the causes of morality, morbidity and social desorganization. Even social experiments, the most technically challenging form of contemporary evaluation research, are hardly a recent invention.

IN HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIALLY IMPORTANT PROJECTS WE NEED TO DISTINGUISH WORTHWHILE SOCIAL PROGRAMMES FROM INEFFECTIVE ONE

- What are the nature and scope of the problem? Where is it located, whom does it affect, how many are affected, and how does the problem affect them?
- What is it about the problem or its effects that justifies new, expanded, or modified social programs?
- What feasible interventions are likely to significantly ameliorate the problem?
- What are the appropriate target populations for intervention?
- Is a particular intervention reaching its target population?
- Is the intervention being implemented well? Are the intended services being provided?
- Is the intervention effective in attaining the desired goals or benefits?
- Is the program cost reasonable in relation to its effectiveness and benefits?

Why Evaluate?

Please, open the IS, interactive syllabus of the course, week 2.

Devide into 3 groups.

Each group reads Practices exercise Week2:

G1 - Box 1.1

G2 - Box 1.2

G3 - Box 1.3

Please, discuss in group the purpose of the evaluation in the case you've read. Tell it to the class.



Definition of Evaluation

Evaluation refers to a periodic, in-depth assessment of a project's outcomes and impacts. It helps determine if goals have been met and informs future interventions based on collected data.

After six months, an evaluation is conducted to determine whether the intervention has helped improve food security in the region.

Assessing the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact of a project.

Conducted at regular intervals, often at the middle or end of the project.

Focuses on outputs and impact.

Definition of Monitoring

Monitoring is a continuous assessment of a project's implementation. It ensures that activities proceed as planned, allowing for timely adjustments and effective resource allocation in humanitarian project

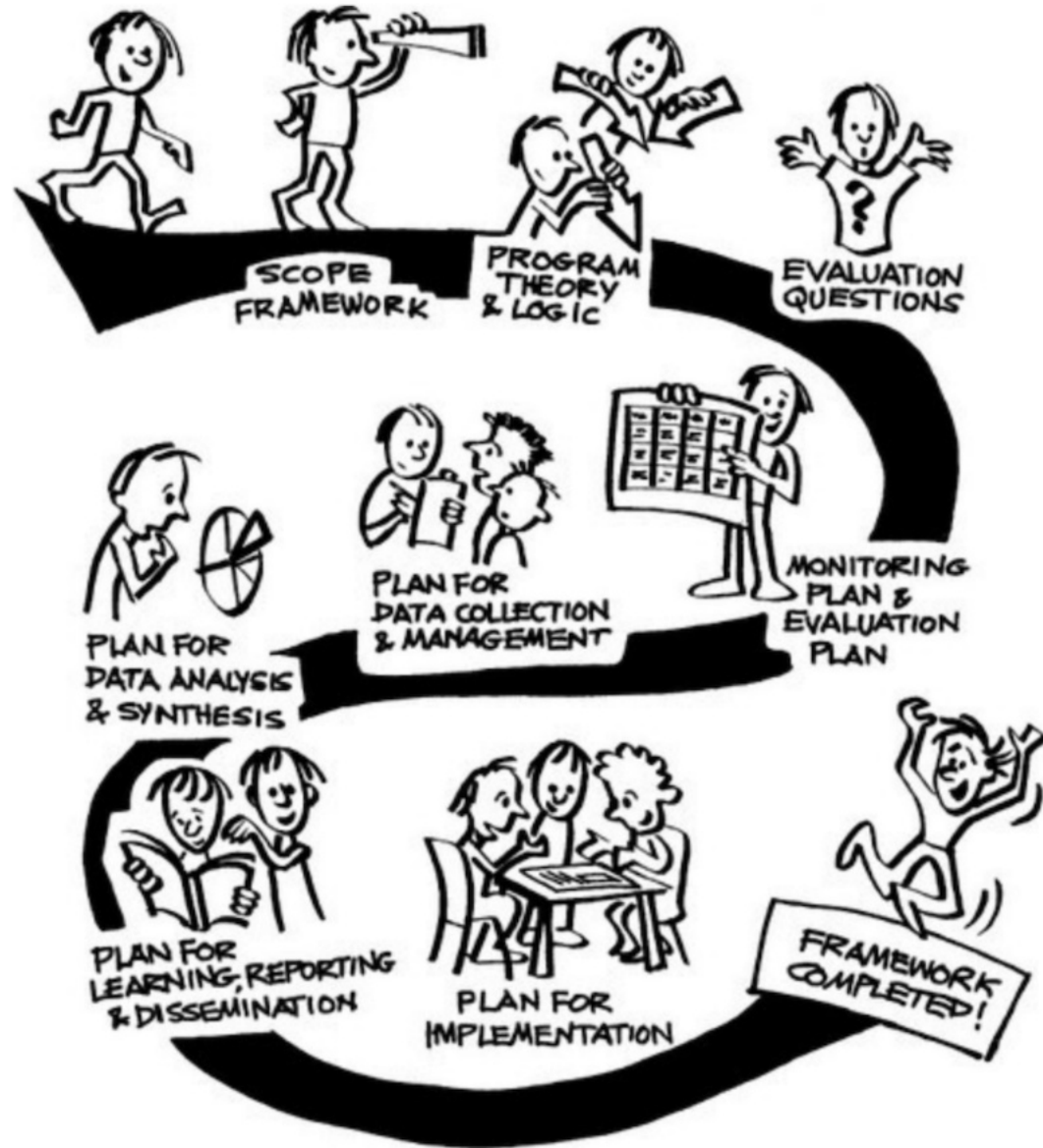
During a disaster response, a monitoring team collects data on the distribution of food and medicine. They assess whether resources are reaching the affected areas as planned.

Tracking progress, ensuring accountability, and informing day-to-day management.

Ongoing, real-time activities.

Focuses on inputs, outputs and activities.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK



A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is both a **planning process** and a **written product** designed to provide guidance to the **conduct** of monitoring and evaluation functions over the life span of a program or other initiative.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework defines the parameters of routine monitoring and periodic evaluation that will take place over the life of a program or initiative. Typically, these parameters include a focus on evaluation domains, particularly those of appropriateness, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability.

In some contexts, additional or alternative domains may be used as the focus for investigations through monitoring and evaluation, such as gender and other crosscutting issues.

A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework represents an overarching plan for undertaking monitoring and evaluation functions for the life of a program and includes a step-by-step guide to its operationalization and application over time. Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks are ideally developed concurrently with, and inform, a program plan or design. Alternatively, an outline of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework may be developed during the design stage and elaborated on at an early stage during program implementation.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework shows how data are collected, aggregated, and analyzed on a regular basis in order to answer the agreed evaluation questions. The data generated by the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework should also support formative and summative evaluation processes.

functions of M&E Framework:

Results. Providing a guide to tracking progress in program implementation against program plans, performance indicators and targets, and a basis for correcting the relationship between program inputs, activities, and outputs where needed

Accountability. Accounting and reporting on the use of resources allocated and results achieved to a range of stakeholders such as government, funders, organizational governance and management personnel, members of the public, and program beneficiaries

Learning. Generating and disseminating knowledge about good practice, learning from experience as to what works and what does not, and why a program was successful or not, in its particular context

Program Improvement. Improving the design and performance of a program during its implementation and making overall judgments as to the quality, value, effectiveness, and importance of a program

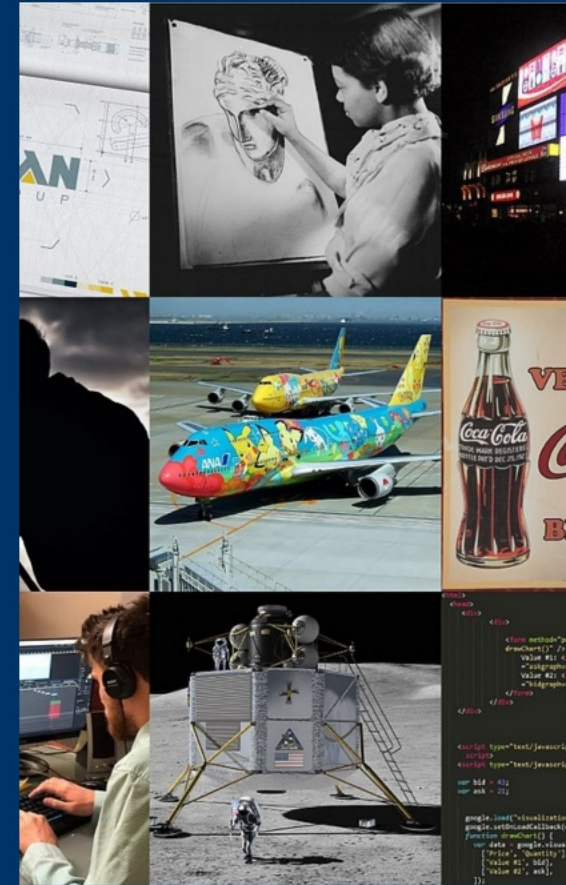
Decision Making. Using the results generated by monitoring and evaluation to inform decisions such as on program design, resource allocation, program direction, and program continuation

Key Elements of an M&E Framework

Look at the IS, Week 2. IOM Framework template

An effective M&E framework comprises clear project goals, measurable indicators, defined data collection methods, reliable data sources, and assigned responsibilities.

These elements work together to ensure that projects achieve desired outcomes efficiently.





MEL Consultant - Inclusive Growth & Climate Change

Full-time staff position

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 Brighton, United Kingdom

 Closing on 24 October 2024

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Job Description