

Monitoring Results and Evaluating Impacts and Outcomes

*If you can do only one thing in your project,
Introduce one M and E Gender Indicator*

**Workshop on Gender Mainstreaming in Infrastructure Projects
Manila, November 11, 2008**

Session 4: Challenge of Implementation – Monitoring results and Outcomes

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Objectives of M & E

1. **At Project level:**

- Measuring implementation progress of gender mainstreaming in projects and gender equality results.
- Taking corrective action if deviation in time and quality from targeted results
- Measuring outcomes

2. **At Sector Program, Institutional or Policy Level:**

- Learn from first generation projects to improve second generation
- Measure progress on gender equality from individual projects to infrastructure sub-sector, institutional, and sector policy level → measure contribution of infrastructure sector to national goals on gender equality and women's economic empowerment

3. **At Global Level:** Account for results at country level and respective MDB's investment programs; achievement of MDGs.

How to do it?

- **Tools:** Surveys, Focus Groups, Participatory M&E by Communities.
- **Asking the right questions:** Learning from Energy, Transport, Water Supply and Sanitation
Google: GAL Sourcebook: Module 9
- **Setting-up an Institutional-Level Monitoring System:** Bangladesh Local Government Engineering Department
- **Methodology to Analyze Project Results and Impacts:** Peru Rural Roads

Using Available Sources of Data: Rural Infrastructure

Table 9.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for Gender and Rural Infrastructure

Indicator	Sources of verification and tools
Active participation by women and men in infrastructure planning and siting, and decision making regarding levels of local contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community meeting minutes • Project records
Functioning participatory monitoring and evaluation system recording community involvement in planning, construction, and monitoring of rural infrastructure, including gender-disaggregated data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community meeting minutes • Records of interviews • Records of monitoring visits by community monitors and follow-
Number of women and men trained and participating in user groups and operations and management committees (including bank account signatory roles)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank records • Committee meeting minutes • Interviews with stakeholders • Local traditional authorities (such as a chief or local council) • Program and project records
Participation in training in specific construction skills, disaggregated by gender and age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training records
Employment in infrastructure construction, disaggregated by gender, age, and ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure committee records • Local contractor administrative records
Differences in wage and employment conditions, if any, between women and other disadvantaged groups, and men for positions of comparable content and responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case studies • Labor audits • Project management information system or administrative records
Changes in percentage of women in local maintenance crews, before and after program activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure maintenance committees and user group maintenance records • Local contractor administrative records
Restoration or replacement of livelihoods of affected people (including women and ethnic minorities) following resettlement, including measurement of number of households or persons affected; extent of loss, and replacement of homesteads and agricultural lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case studies • Census • Community monitoring committees • Project management information system • Resettlement plans: existence and monitoring • Sample surveys
Changes to livelihood sources (on-farm and nonfarm employment) among resettled men, women (especially woman-headed households), and other disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case studies • Community monitoring committees • Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) • Sample surveys
Access to services and facilities (irrigation, electrification, water supply, and sanitation), disaggregated by gender and ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative records • Infrastructure maintenance committees/user group records/PRA • Sample surveys
Satisfaction levels with water allocation among various users (such as irrigation and domestic water supply), disaggregated by gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus groups • Sample surveys
Satisfaction levels among community with quality and usefulness of infrastructure constructed, disaggregated by gender and age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus groups • Stakeholder interviews

Using Available Sources of Data: Rural Infrastructure (2)

Table 9.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for Gender and Rural Infrastructure (continued)

Indicator	Sources of verification and tools
Time spent or distance walked by household members to collect potable water, disaggregated by gender and age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household surveys • PRA
Percentage of time spent daily in household on paid and nonpaid activities, disaggregated by gender and age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender analysis • Time use studies
Age of school leaving, disaggregated by gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School records
Access to public and private sanitation, before and after project activities, disaggregated by gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRA • Sample surveys
Uptake of new technologies such as low-fuel stoves, pumps, new forms of transport, and use of ICT, disaggregated by gender and education level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample surveys • Stakeholder interviews
Changes to transport, handling, and storage costs for disadvantaged groups involved in marketing surplus produce, measured by cost or time spent in marketing, before and after infrastructure construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case studies • Sample surveys
Number of women and men participating in training on higher-value crop production or small enterprise development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training records
Number of women and men receiving training in ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training records
Percentage of women and men in community using computers and the Internet, and the frequency of use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer center and Internet café records • Stakeholder interviews
Changes over x-year period of project activities in household nutrition, health, education, vulnerability to violence, and happiness, disaggregated by gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household surveys, before and after • Project management information system • School records
Spread of HIV and AIDS, prostitution, alcoholism, and other problems from in-migrant workers involved in rural infrastructure construction or using roads, compared with baseline, disaggregated by gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community health surveillance • Health records • Local authority reports

Source: Authors, with inputs from Pamela White, author of Module 16.

Asking the Right Questions in Baseline, Monitoring & Impact Surveys: Energy

Box 9.6 Topics for Survey Questionnaires

- Socioeconomic profile of actual and potential beneficiaries and customers
- Fuel and energy use before improved electricity services, including energy from all sources, such as candles, biomass, batteries, electric grid, and diesel generator sets
- Monthly expenditures on fuels and energy, by source
- Potential and actual willingness to pay for energy services, by application
- Energy use as it relates to substitutes for improved electricity services (kerosene, candles, and others)
- Energy use as it relates to substitutes for improved cooking/heating/cooling services (biomass, kerosene, paraffin, and ice)
- Reasons for not connecting to the grid or purchasing improved energy services
- Barriers to the adoption of improved electricity or other technologies and services
- Incentives to overcome barriers to adoption of improved electricity or other technologies and services
- Appliances in households and small businesses, including those with and without electricity
- Time use (men and women) as it relates to existing energy use and appliances.

Source: ESMAP 2003a.

Selecting Indicators: Rural Transport

Box 9.4 Examples of Gender-Sensitive Rural Transport Results Indicators

Access

- Increased number of women and men within two kilometers of an all-weather road
- Reduced time required for transfer of a woman with obstructed labor to emergency care
- Reduced time required for girls and boys to travel to school
- Increased school enrollment and completion for girls and boys
- Women's and men's access to IMT for agriculture and domestic tasks

Employment and entrepreneurship

- Number of women and men employed in transport construction, transport services, and government transport agencies
- Number of men and women operating transport-related services

Income

- Increased women's and men's income from produce marketed using transport services

- Increased women's and men's income from transport employment and enterprises

Time

- Women's and men's time reduced for domestic transport tasks (water, fuelwood, food crop collection, food processing)
- Women's and men's time reduced for marketing transport tasks
- Women's and men's time reduced for travel to non-farm employment

Affordability

- Percentage of income spent by women and men on transport tariffs

Voice in transport decision making

- Number of women and men participating in road committees
- Number of women and men leading road committees
- Number of women and men managers in rural transport agencies

Sources: Kunieda and Gauthier 2007; Maramba and Bamberger 2001; Rankin 1999.

Tools and Sources of Data for Water Supply and Sanitation

Table 9.8 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for Gender Equity in Sanitation, Hygiene, and Water

Indicator	Sources of verification and tools
Participation of the national women's institutional framework, women NGOs, and/or gender specialists in the formulation and review of sector policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with policy makers • Minutes of policy planning meetings
Presence (incidental or systematic) and nature of gender (women's participation or gender equality) in policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of policy documents
Percentages, cooperation, and working relations of women and men technical, social, and support staff in agencies and projects, by level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews • Staff data
Percentage of budgets earmarked for gender capacity building and for activities related to gender, and the actual expenditures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial records • Project/program budgets
Percentage of women and men active on planning and management committees at different levels, including disadvantaged women/men, over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory survey • Program and project records
Distribution of projects over poorest, poor, less-, and least-poor communities in project or program area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ranking of communities by welfare mix • Welfare classification (Participatory Rapid Appraisal [PRA]) technique by community
Distribution of access over time to improved water supply, waste disposal, and hygiene education/facilities over poorest, poor, less-, and least-poor households in project communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory survey with welfare classification and access mapping (PRA) • Program and project record
Functionality of facilities and services over time and degree and purposes of use by sex and age in the different user groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group interviews and focus group discussions • (Participatory) household survey • Project/program data
Percentage of women and men trained over time in agencies and communities for technical, social, managerial, financing, and hygiene work, including disadvantaged women and men, and experiences with application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with stakeholders • Participatory survey with matrix counting • Program and project records
Measured or perceived positive and negative impacts of the interventions on time and water use, hygiene conditions and practices, work, positions, knowledge, skills, resources, capacities, incomes, and health of women and men in different age, socioeconomic, and cultural groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes according to group interviews and focus group discussions • Prestudies and poststudies
Community satisfaction (disaggregated by gender, class, caste, and so on) with project and program processes, implementers, and changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group interviews and focus group discussions • Interviews, before and after

Setting up a Gender Information Management Software across all projects implemented by Bangladesh Local Govt Engineering Dept

- **Institutional achievement of LGED in Establishing Gender Equity**
- **Participation of women in Decision Making**
- **Participation of women in Training**
- **Job opportunity of women**
- **Income Generating Activities by women**
- **Protection of women's facility**
- **Expenditure in Establishing Gender Equity**
- **Empowerment of women**

Gender Progress (Edit Mode)

Sector: Upazila:
 District: Pourashava:
 Reporting Period:

Key Indicator:
 Sub Indicator:
 Sub Minor Indicator:

No. of Committee: Nos
 No. of Female: Nos
 No. of Male: Nos

Comments :

Add	Find	Delete
Save	Update	Close

Sector	District	Upazila	Pourashava	Quarter	Year	Key Indicator	Sub Indicator
Rural Sector	KHULNA	DACOPE		October to Dec	2005	Institutional Progress	Vendors
Rural Sector	KHULNA	DACOPE		October to Dec	2005	Institutional Progress	Shop Management Committee
Rural Sector	KHULNA	DACOPE		October to Dec	2005	Institutional Progress	LCS Group and Member
Rural Sector	KHULNA	DACOPE		October to Dec	2005	Institutional Progress	Market Management Committee
Rural Sector	KHULNA	DACOPE		October to Dec	2005	Institutional Progress	Traders Association and Member
Rural Sector	KHULNA	DACOPE		October to Dec	2005	Institutional Progress	Women Vendors and Member
Rural Sector	KHULNA	DACOPE		October to Dec	2005	Participation in decision making	Planning Committee at grass

Women Support Program (Edit Mode)

Sector:
 Upazila:
 Reporting Period:

District:
 Pourashava:

Key Indicator:

Sub Indicator:

Sub Minor Indicator:

No. of Sub Indicator: Nos
 Facility Type:

No. of Facility: Nos

Sector	District	Upazila	Pourashava	Quarter	Year	Key Indicator	Sub Indicator
Rural Sector	SHARIATPU	SHARIATF		October to Dec	2005	Information about Womens support pi	UP Complex
Rural Sector	SHARIATPU	SHARIATF		October to Dec	2005	Information about Womens support pi	Other Facility
Rural Sector	TANGAIL	DELDUAR		October to Dec	2005	Information about Womens support pi	Growth Center
Rural Sector	TANGAIL	DELDUAR		October to Dec	2005	Information about Womens support pi	UP Complex
Rural Sector	TANGAIL	BHUAPUR		October to Dec	2005	Information about Womens support pi	UP Complex
Rural Sector	TANGAIL	SHAKHIPI		October to Dec	2005	Information about Womens support pi	Growth Center

PERU RURAL ROADS PROGRAM

3rd Impact Evaluation Survey

Two previous studies

- 2000 – Retrospective Baseline
- 2004 – Baseline (generation of 2004) and Impact Evaluation (generation 2000)

- Third study includes:

- Baseline 2006
- Impact Evaluation for:
 - 2000 Generation
 - 2004 Generation

Methodology:

From road segments to households

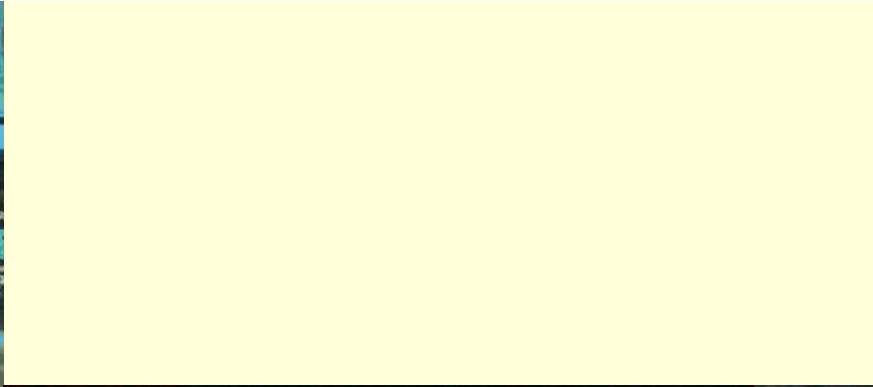
- Improvement of road segments (way from A to B)
 - Effects on populated areas (A, B)
 - Better public transport supply and access to other basic services
 - Access to Social and Economic infrastructure (schools, health centers, courts, police stations)
 - Income-generating activities
 - Prices
 - Effects on households (random selected households in populated areas A and B)
 - Income, jobs, employment, expenditures, poverty
 - Human Capital Investment

Methodology – Selection of the control group

- For each prioritized road segment, control groups have been selected :
 - Same province
 - Same type of rural road (motorized, NMT)
 - No intervention
 - No linkage with rural roads with intervention
- Additional criteria for selection of counterfactual:
 - Length of rural road
 - Category and size of populated areas involved
 - Availability of infrastructure and public services

Issues

- Design during project preparation → need for baseline survey
- Integration into project logframe → selectivity vs. comprehensiveness?
- Budget: how much can you spend?
- Monitoring results and measuring impacts versus research: need for control group → possible conflict with opportunity for development?
- Human resources: staff training or contract institution (university, NGO, consulting firm)



THANK

YOU!

