

SESSION 4: Project Design & Implementation Tools

Demystifying Monitoring & Evaluation



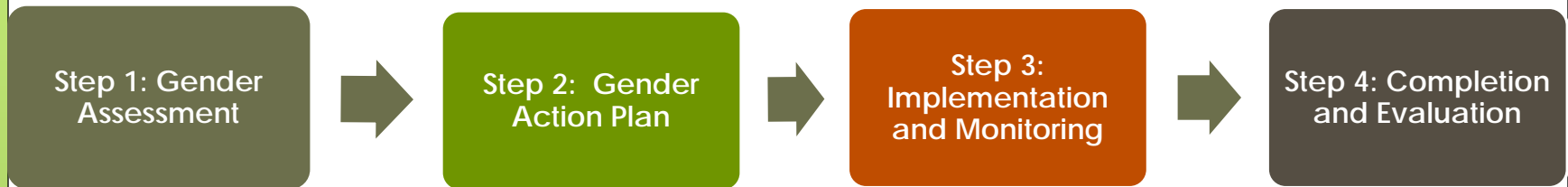
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INTEGRATING GENDER ISSUES INTO ENERGY OPERATIONS MONITORING AND EVALUATION



- **Monitoring** is a *continuous internal management activity* to ensure that the program implementation and on-going operation are on track.
- **Evaluation** is an *internal or external management activity* to assess whether a program is achieving its intended objectives.
- **Data and inputs** can be used from various stages of gender mainstreaming to help develop a gender-informed results framework. Likewise tracking can be done throughout

M&E Objectives

At Project level:

- Measure implementation progress & gender equality results.
- Take corrective action if deviation from targeted results
- Measure outcomes

At Sector Program and Policy Level:

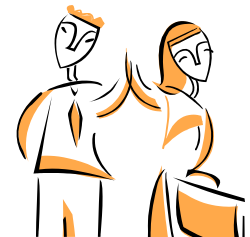
- Learn from 1st generation projects to improve 2nd generation
- Measure progress from individual projects to sector/sub-sector, institutional, and sector policy level
- Measure contribution of energy sector to national goals on gender equality and women's economic empowerment

At Global Level:

- Account for results at country level, e.g., achievement of MDGs on gender equality

Importance of Gender in M&E

- Men and women have different development priorities, needs and constraints and are affected differently by development programs.
- Standard planning methods often do not capture these differences.
- Conventional M&E systems often do not capture gender differences in access and impact.
- Efficiency/ equity enhanced when gender differences taken into account.



Challenge: Gender blind data collection

- Managers, researchers, and technical staff are not aware of gender issues in the projects or lack experience with gender issues and methods.
- Surveys frequently interview only the (male) “household head”.
- Formal interviews are not an adequate way to capture information on sensitive topics.
- Women may not be able to speak freely in interviews or to attend or speak in community meetings.

Issues & Challenges with Gender Sensitive M&E

- Assumed “gender neutrality” of M&E methods and processes
- M&E units directors and other technical staff may lack awareness of gender issues.
- Women may often be under-represented in evaluation and interview teams.
- Women may not be able to express themselves freely.
- Obtaining information from both women and men may increase the cost and time of data collection.

Some Key Issues To Consider

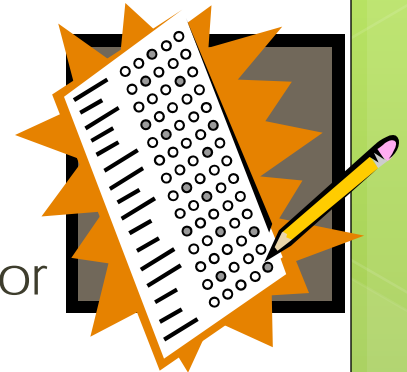
- Are the **project's goals and objectives gender-sensitive**: do they adequately reflect women's and men's needs?
- What is the **level of input from men and women stakeholders**, local women's NGOs, community based organizations, etc., in setting goals and objectives?
- Is **baseline information**, against which results can be measured, being collected through gender analysis and/or social assessment?
- Does the client (country, state, district) have the **policy and institutional framework to promote gender equality** in development activities?

Guidelines for Developing and Collecting Gender Sensitive Data

1. Conduct rapid exploratory studies to identify potential gender issues before planning evaluation studies.
2. Select a few critical goals, outcomes and indicators for monitoring and evaluating the gender outcomes and impacts.
3. Combine quantitative and qualitative data collection methods
4. Combine surveys with Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) and other qualitative data collection methods.

Guidelines for Developing and Collecting Gender Sensitive Data

5. Conduct capacity building and gender awareness workshops for project staff.
6. Ensure interviewers speak the local language or have interpreters.
7. When household surveys are used, ensure that both men and women are interviewed.
8. Ensure that women are interviewed in a situation where they can speak freely (e.g., without males or possibly their mother-in-law present).



Project Cycle



Project Results Framework

Logic of how the PDO is to be achieved and measured

PDO: As stated in the PAD (Section II)

Baseline: Value of the indicator at the beginning of the program (used as a point of comparison to measuring progress toward a specific target)

Targets: Intended value of the indicator at the end of a specified points in time, against which actual results will be measured

Data Collection and Reporting Plan: Build on the administrative and institutional reporting arrangements already in place

CORE: Include applicable core sector indicators

COUNTRY: Project Results Framework

Project Development Objective

PDO Level Results Indicators*	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**					Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description (indicator definition etc.)
				YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5				
Indicator One:	<input type="checkbox"/>											
Indicator Two:	<input type="checkbox"/>											
Indicator Three:	<input type="checkbox"/>											
:												

PDO Indicators: Measure outcomes that are linked to all aspects of the PDO Statement

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

Intermediate Result (Component One):

Intermediate Result indicator One:	<input type="checkbox"/>											
Intermediate Result indicator Two:	<input type="checkbox"/>											
:												

IR Indicators: Track progress toward achieving PDO outcomes. should be relevant and linked to the project's activities

Intermediate Result (Component Two):

IDENTIFICATION & PREPARATION

- Conduct initial **gender study or analysis** to identify potential impacts of project intervention on women and men
- Identify **gender-related goals and priorities** based on available information and consultation with stakeholders
- Assess **institutional capacity** for integrating gender into development activities.
- Ensure **benchmark or baseline survey or study** are gender-sensitive

IMPLEMENTATION

- *During implementation and supervision:*
 - Collect gender-sensitive data based on the selected indicators
 - Monitor progress against targets for the period under evaluation and feed back results into the system to allow for midterm corrections.
 - Set up capacity development for integrating, and for monitoring and evaluating, gender-related issues

- *During Mid-term review or evaluation of progress:*
 - Assess progress and make corrections if needed to obtain expected gender-related outcomes.

COMPLETION AND EVALUATION

- Assess impact of gender integration in the overall project context
- Assess impact of project interventions on men and women
- Identify and document what resources project beneficiaries—female and male--contributed to the project.
- Derive and share lessons to feed into overall development goals and objectives.

Bangladesh

Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development Project – \$8.2m

Objective: to promote social development and economic growth by increasing access to electricity in rural areas, where 85 percent of the poor live.

GENDER MONITORING: ANALYSIS – ACTION – M&E

ANALYSIS:

- ✓ Expected to yield positive social impacts through improvements in the quality of power supplies and service.
- ✓ Greater access to electricity → rural growth and poverty reduction, as well as socioeconomic transformation and marked improvement in the quality of life.
- ✓ Cites empirical evidence, including how households with electricity contributed positively to women's security, to income generation and to awareness by increasing the rural population's access to modern media, e.g. radio and TV.

ACTIONS:

- ✓ Women will benefit from increased access to electricity (see analysis).

M&E:

- ✓ Includes indicators for measuring outcomes for women and girls, including the number of hours girls study at night, access to information and news by women, and improved reproductive health and HIV/AIDS information.

	Criteria	
Analysis	Identifies gender issues relevant to the project objectives.	✓
Actions	Explains how interventions are expected to narrow existing gender disparities in project area/sector.	✓
M&E	Includes gender-specific indicators in the results framework.	✓

Energy Project = Gender informed

COUNTRY EXAMPLE: SENEGAL

Second Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management Project (PROGEDE 2)

Project Development Objective (PDO)

To contribute to increase the availability of diversified household fuels in a sustainable and **gender equitable way**, and to increase the income of participating communities while preserving the forest ecosystems.

Examples of PDO Indicators

Project Outcome Indicators

Contribute to the increase of income of participating communities, with special attention to **women**.

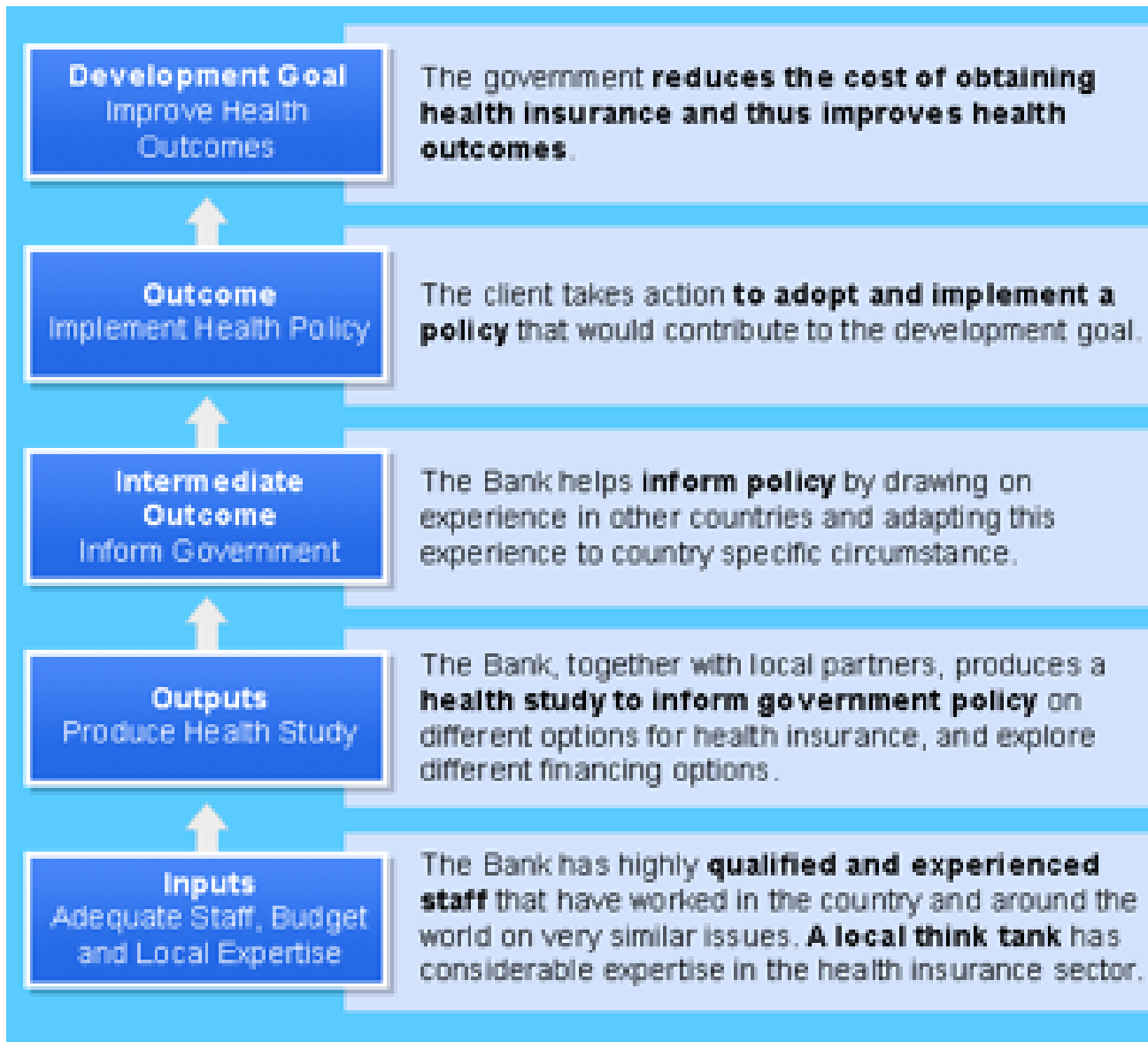
Use of Project Outcome Indicators

Better understand the contribution of sustainable wood fuels strategies to rural poverty alleviation, particularly for **women**.

Monitoring & Evaluation

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Outcome Indicators	Use of Intermediate Outcome Monitoring
Number of direct/indirect beneficiaries from the sustainable community forest management activities	Number of direct/indirect beneficiaries Percentage of women	To measure how women are benefiting from the project.
Number of direct/indirect beneficiaries from alternative household energies	Number of direct/indirect beneficiaries Percentage of women	To measure how women are benefiting from the project.

M&E Example: WB STUDY



Risks and Assumptions
Targets and Indicators

M&E Example: Community Driven Development Project

Development Goal

- Increased access to services and poverty reduction

Outcome

- Community empowerment; Improved local governance; Increased HH welfare (consumption, income, assets); Sustainable job creation; Improved educational and health outcomes

Intermediate Outcome

- Building Social Capital (trust, association, community activities); Improved Access and Use of Services; Community Skills improvement and jobs created

Outputs

- Community participation in activities; Small-scale infrastructure (roads, health centers for community needs); Income generating activities; Training provided to communities

Inputs

- Funds (Loan, govt & community contributions); Technical assistance (design, program rules)

Resource of Sample Indicators across Energy Topics – ESMAP’s Briefing Note on Gender & Energy – Annex 1

ANNEX 1 | EXAMPLES OF ASSESSMENTS, ACTIONS, AND M&E IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

Gender Assessment Issues	Gender Actions	Gender M&E
HOUSEHOLD ENERGY: COOKING AND HEATING		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health issues associated with indoor air pollution from traditional cooking methods; ■ Opportunity/Economic cost of using traditional fuels including health impacts and time value; ■ Safety issues associated with open fires for cooking; ■ Women have primary responsibility for domestic (“care”) tasks in the household, including child care, cooking, fuel, and water provisioning; ■ Women and men have different decision-making roles/purchasing powers which affects the ability to choose and purchase improved cooking technologies; ■ Women's ability to attend trainings/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inclusive community participation and consultations with women’s groups; ■ Target women and men separately, possibly using different approaches, in consumer campaigns and user feedback for improved cookstove markets; ■ Provide financing mechanism for adoption of cleaner cooking technologies and fuels, possibly targeted at women; ■ Energy efficient stoves designed in consultation with women and women’s groups; ■ Raising men’s awareness of the multiple benefits of energy efficient stoves; ■ Increasing women’s security while 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduced male/female time required for gathering fuel wood/replacing LPG; ■ Increased male/female income with increased time and opportunity for employment, productivity; ■ Increased female participation in household and community energy decision-making; ■ Fuel used by men/women for cooking/heating; ■ Increased up-take of clean cooking solutions;

Examples in Gender Informed Results and Impacts Indicators (1)

Baseline Energy Access and Use Data

- Per capita energy consumption for women and men
- Share of non-commercial energy used by women and men
- Purposes for which energy is used by women and men
- Fuel used by the household for cooking and heating
- Amount of time spent and the effort made by women and men in providing energy for their activities
- Relative risks faced by women and men, such as exposure to fumes from open fires for cooking and heating

Changes in Time Use for Domestic Tasks

- Reduced time and labor required for female household chores
- Increase in use of energy-related appliances to reduce domestic chores
- Amount of time spent by women compared with men on rest, relaxation and learning activities

Improved Health

- Reduction in the number/percentage of women and children visiting clinics for respiratory or eye conditions
- Increased access to clean water and sanitation

Examples in Gender Informed Results and Impacts Indicators (2)

Education

- Increased school attendance of girls and boys
- Increased education levels for girls and boys

Economic Empowerment

- Increased & diversified income and greater productivity for women and men
- More time for women to engage in income earning activities
- Number/percentage of women and men involved in energy-related employment and training

Social Empowerment

- Increased participation of women in community decision-making on energy
- Number/percentage of women and men involved in energy policy dialogue
- Number/percentage of women and men on 'utility' boards

Energy Sustainability

- Number/percentage of women and men adopting energy-saving technologies
- Number/percentage of women and men trained to use alternative technologies
- Increased male and female awareness of energy technology options

GROUP WORK - M&E Example: [Country Example]

Development
Goal

Outcome

Intermediate
Outcome

Outputs

Inputs

Risks and Assumptions | Targets and Indicators

Comments and Questions

