



Introduction to Monitoring and Evaluation

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The Aspen Institute

Girls Not Brides Global Member Meeting
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Session Objectives

- 1. Participants increase their familiarity with the basics of Monitoring and Evaluation***
- 2. Participants increase their familiarity with indicators which help demonstrate impact of programmes to end child marriage***
- 3. Participants don't hate all evaluators***

We all
evaluate.



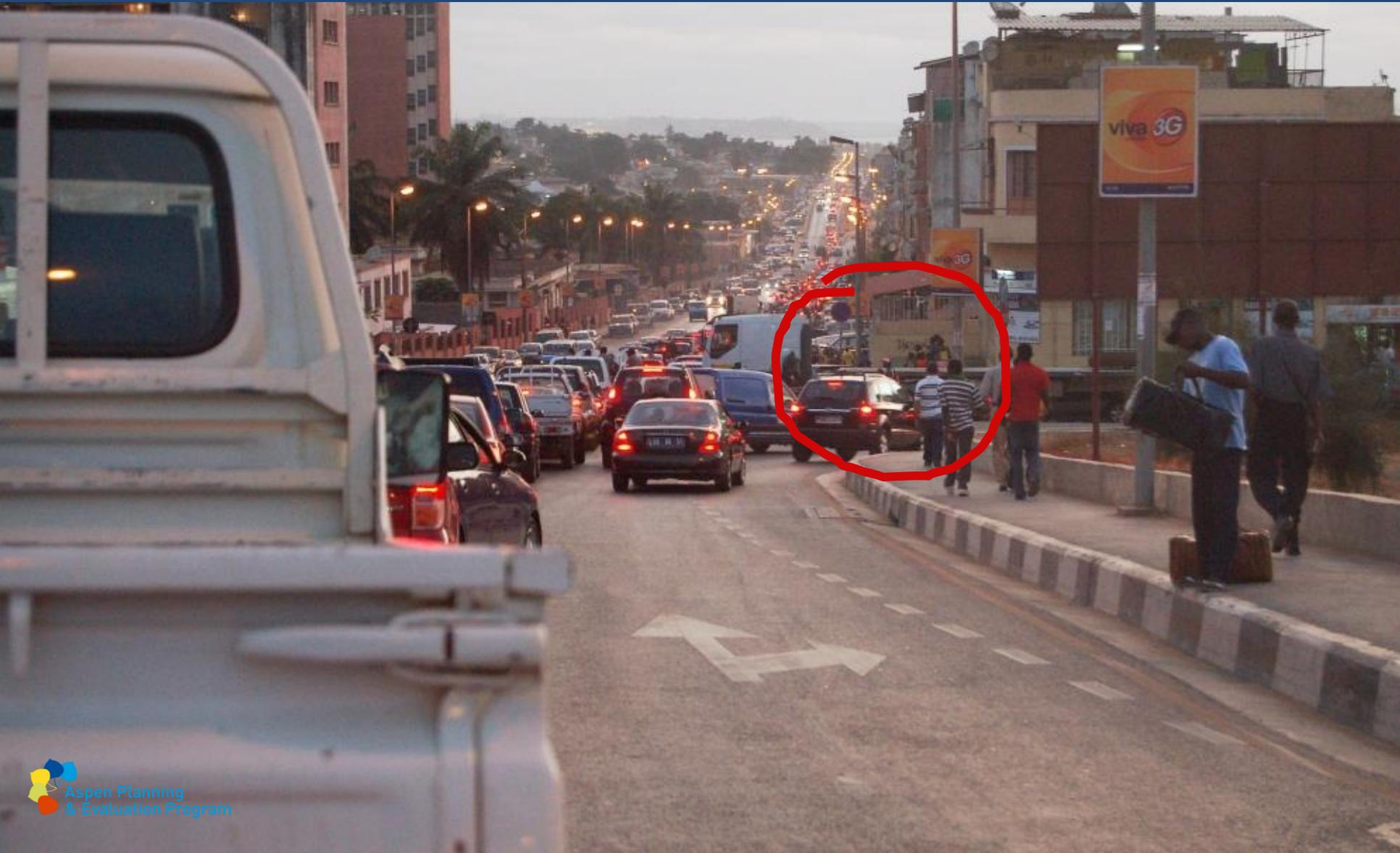
Decide:
Where you're
going.
How to get
there.



Gather feedback.



Adjust.



Evaluation



Logic Model Quantitative
Indicators Inputs Objectives
Evaluation
Goals Causality Theory of Change
Baseline Monitoring Outputs
Strategic learning Impacts DATA
Qualitative Theory of action

How can
evaluation
help you?



What are your learning questions?



Would more girls use our counselling services if we moved our services from the secondary schools to the health clinics in our district?

Theory of Change.

*Your theory about how
change will happen.*

VISION:

A world without child marriage where girls and women enjoy equal status with boys and men and are able to achieve their full potential in all aspects of their lives.

IMPACT

Girls can decide if, when, and whom to marry

Married girls lead healthy, empowered lives

RESULTS

Girls at risk of child marriage participate more in decisions that affect them, including regarding marriage

Girls at risk of child marriage benefit from improved educational and economic opportunities as alternatives to child marriage

Girls are better able to avoid early pregnancy and to refuse unwanted sex

Married girls are better protected from violence, exploitation or abuse

Married girls increasingly access and use services of all kinds

Married girls increasingly access divorce, annulment and child custody

Community, traditional and religious leaders take greater action to end child marriage and realise the rights of girls

Community, traditional and religious leaders increasingly support alternative roles for girls beyond marriage

Men and boys increasingly take action to end child marriage

Families engage less in exchange of dowry and bride price

Service providers take greater action to prevent child marriage and support the needs of married girls

Law enforcement officials increase implementation and enforcement of legal frameworks to prevent child marriage and protect married girls

Law enforcement officials increase use of civil registration systems for birth and marriage

OUTCOMES

GIRLS

- Girls are increasingly aware of their rights
- Girls have the opportunity to develop solidarity with one another through peer groups and collective action
- Alternative economic, social roles for girls and women exist and are valued
- Increased access of married and unmarried girls to health, education, economic, and legal support

FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

- Families, communities and young people are increasingly aware of the harmful impact of child marriage and alternatives available
- Families, communities and young people value alternative options to child marriage
- Families and communities prefer not to marry girls as children
- Men prefer not to marry girls who are still children
- Increased use of media to inform and support norm change to end child marriage

SERVICES

- Increased access to safe, quality formal and non-formal education for girls
- Increased access to health services for adolescent girls, married and unmarried
- Health and education services establish protocols on identifying the warning signs and addressing the risks of child marriage
- Improved economic security for girls
- Increased commitment of programmes to prevent and mitigate risk of child marriage

LAWS AND POLICIES

- National laws reflect international and regional human rights standards
- Robust legal framework against child marriage in place that sets 18 as the minimum legal age for marriage and protects girls' and women's rights
- Governments develop supportive policy frameworks with adequate resourcing across Ministries to increase educational, economic and social opportunities for girls at risk of child marriage and married girls
- Strengthened civil registration systems for birth and marriage
- Increased accountability and monitoring of national / regional / community institutions

STRATEGIES

EMPOWER GIRLS

A wide range of programmes invest in girls, their participation and their well-being

MOBILISE FAMILIES & COMMUNITIES

Families, communities and young people are engaged to change attitudes and behaviours related to child marriage

PROVIDE SERVICES

Services across sectors reinforce one another and are tailored to the specific needs of girls at risk of child marriage and married girls

ESTABLISH AND IMPLEMENT LAWS & POLICIES

A robust legal and policy framework for preventing child marriage and supporting married girls is in place and effectively enforced

CATALYSING STRATEGY

Ending child marriage will require long-term, sustainable efforts. Change will ultimately take place within communities, but has to be supported and catalysed by collective efforts at national, regional and international levels. Adequate resources must be made available to support effective implementation of strategies. All those working to address child marriage should evaluate programmes, share promising practices, and coordinate their efforts to achieve maximum scale and impact. Recognising that child marriage does not take place in a vacuum, efforts to end child marriage should not be isolated from broader development efforts and should play an integral part in achieving development goals around the world.

PROBLEM:

Every year approximately 14 million girls are married as children across countries, cultures, religions and ethnicities. Child marriage is rooted in gender inequality and in the low value accorded to girls, and is exacerbated by poverty, insecurity and conflict. It denies girls their rights, choice and participation, and undermines numerous development priorities, hindering progress towards a more equal, healthy and prosperous world.

TOC Example



THEORY of CHANGE



if:

There is national political will to support life-saving products and services

Products are registered where women and girls need them most

A strong evidence base supports innovative delivery strategies

Policies and practices are adopted to ensure correct use

There is commitment to implement solutions that ensure availability and use

then:

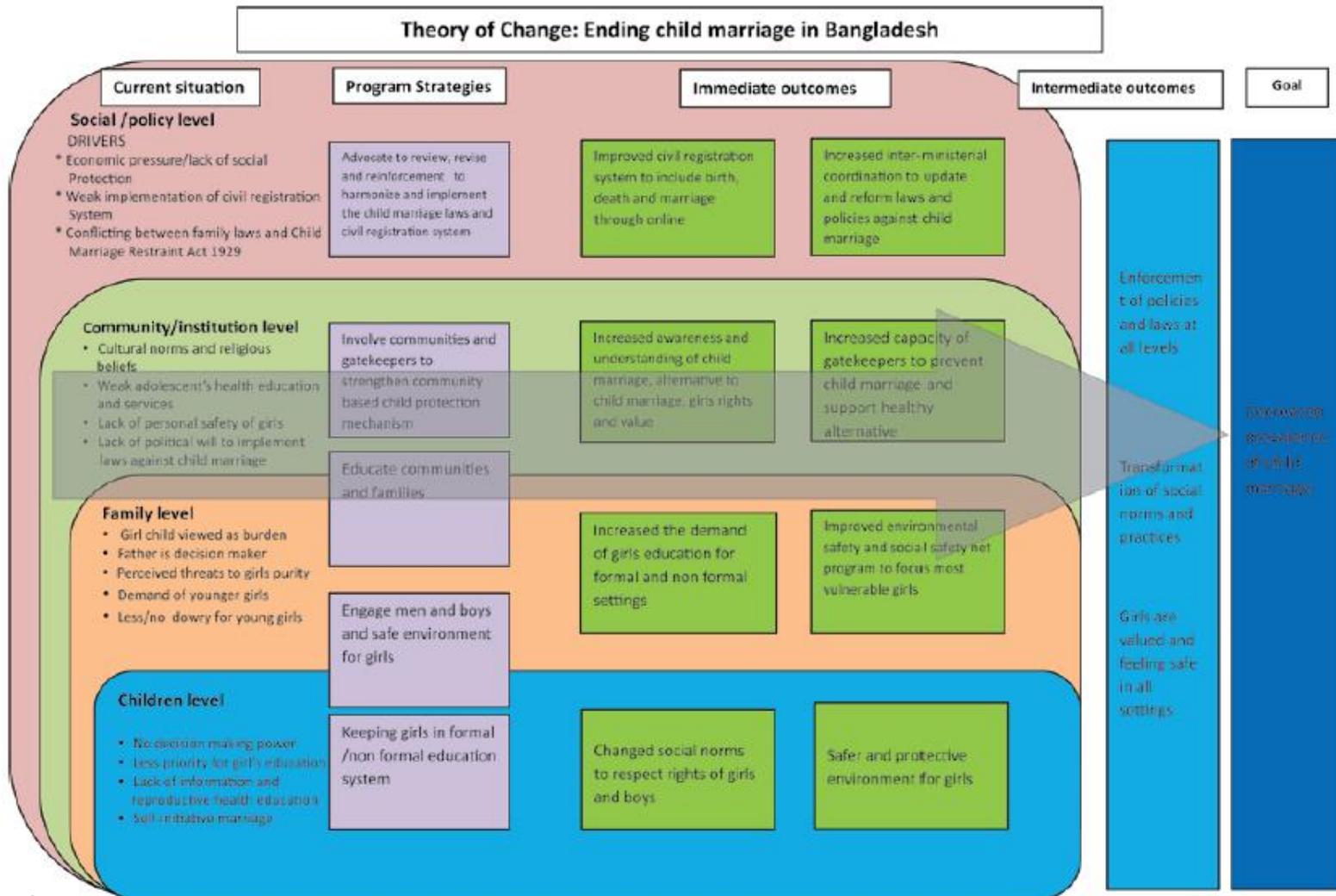
Ministries and other stakeholders will expand access to essential products and services for women and girls

TOC Example

The RHV theory of change



TOC Example



Goal

Objectives

Activities

Indicators

Assumptions

Would more girls use our counselling services if we moved our services from the secondary schools to the health clinics in our district?

Goal

Objectives

Activities

The diagram features a vertical flow of information. At the bottom left, a purple arrow-shaped box labeled 'OUTCOMES' points upwards. A dashed purple arrow continues from this box to a larger purple arrow-shaped box labeled 'RESULTS', which also points upwards. A second dashed purple arrow points from the 'RESULTS' box to a large green rectangular box in the center. This green box contains the text: 'Girls at risk of child marriage benefit from improved educational and economic opportunities as alternatives to child marriage'. To the right of this green box is another, partially visible green box. The background consists of a white central area with purple and orange decorative bars at the top and bottom.

RESULTS

Girls at risk of child marriage benefit from improved educational and economic opportunities as alternatives to child marriage

OUTCOMES

Would more girls use our counselling services if we moved our services from the secondary schools to the health clinics in our district?

Goal

Objectives

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Would more girls use our counselling services if we moved our services from the secondary schools to the health clinics in our district?

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Indicators



In Brief:

Updated List of Recommended Indicators for the Girls Not Brides Partnership

March 2015

INDICATORS FOR PREVALENCE OF CHILD MARRIAGE

- Percentage of women 20-24 years old who were married or in union before age 18
- Percentage of women age 20-24 who were married or in union before age 15
- Age at first marriage, female / Median age at marriage

INDICATORS FOR EMPOWERING GIRLS

OG1. Girls are increasingly aware of their rights

- Percentage of adolescent boys, girls, and women who know their rights and entitlements (set of knowledge questions)

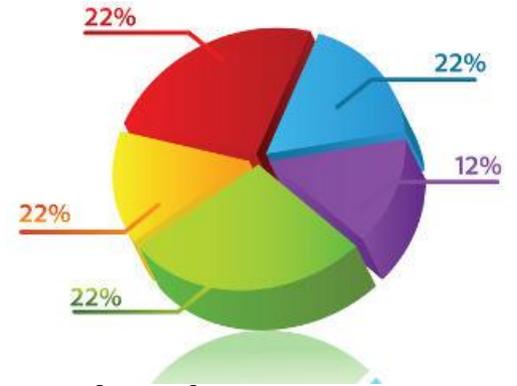
OG2. Girls have the opportunity to develop solidarity with one another through peer groups and collective action

- Number of peer groups and clubs for girls that provide peer support, life skills lessons, financial literacy training, savings and credit literacy, information on sexual and reproductive health rights, etc.
- Percentage of adolescent girls who are members of groups for girls that address life skills, protection, nutrition, health, sexual and reproductive health rights, gender norms, etc.
- Percentage of girls who feel they can advocate for themselves.
- Percentage of girls who participate in peer group or girl club advocacy activities (e.g., for girls' higher education, delay of marriage beyond 18 years).

OG3. Alternative economic, social roles for girls and women exist and are valued



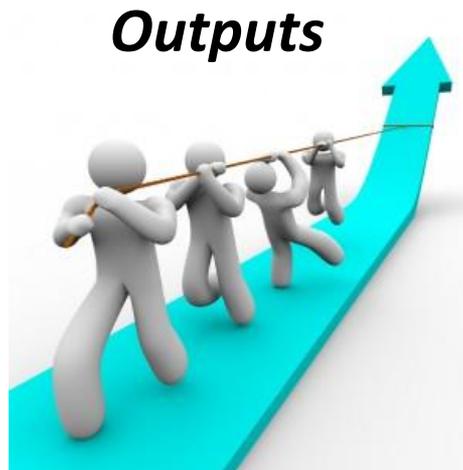
Monitoring



Quantitative



Outcomes



Outputs



Qualitative

What quantitative data will help you answer your learning question?

What qualitative data will help you answer your evaluation question?

**Who can gather those data?
How do they do it?**

How long will it take to have enough data?

How will you analyze those data?

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Thank you!

Photo credits:

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Stop sign – Jon Wiley

Inyo, California road – mlhradio

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