



Innovative tools and approaches in evaluations of agriculture and food security programmes



Office of Evaluation

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Independent Office
of Evaluation



Investing in rural people

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Why innovate for evaluations

- Development interventions getting more complex to tackle new challenges facing the world (climate change, vulnerability)
- Greater donor focus on value for money i.e. accountability and cost-effectiveness
- Paradigm shift in approach to development: program recipients as partners, not beneficiaries
- Increasing number and magnitude of crisis situations

Innovations in evaluation approaches

- Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- “Good-enough”

Potential use in crisis situations

ICT in evaluation: some potential tools

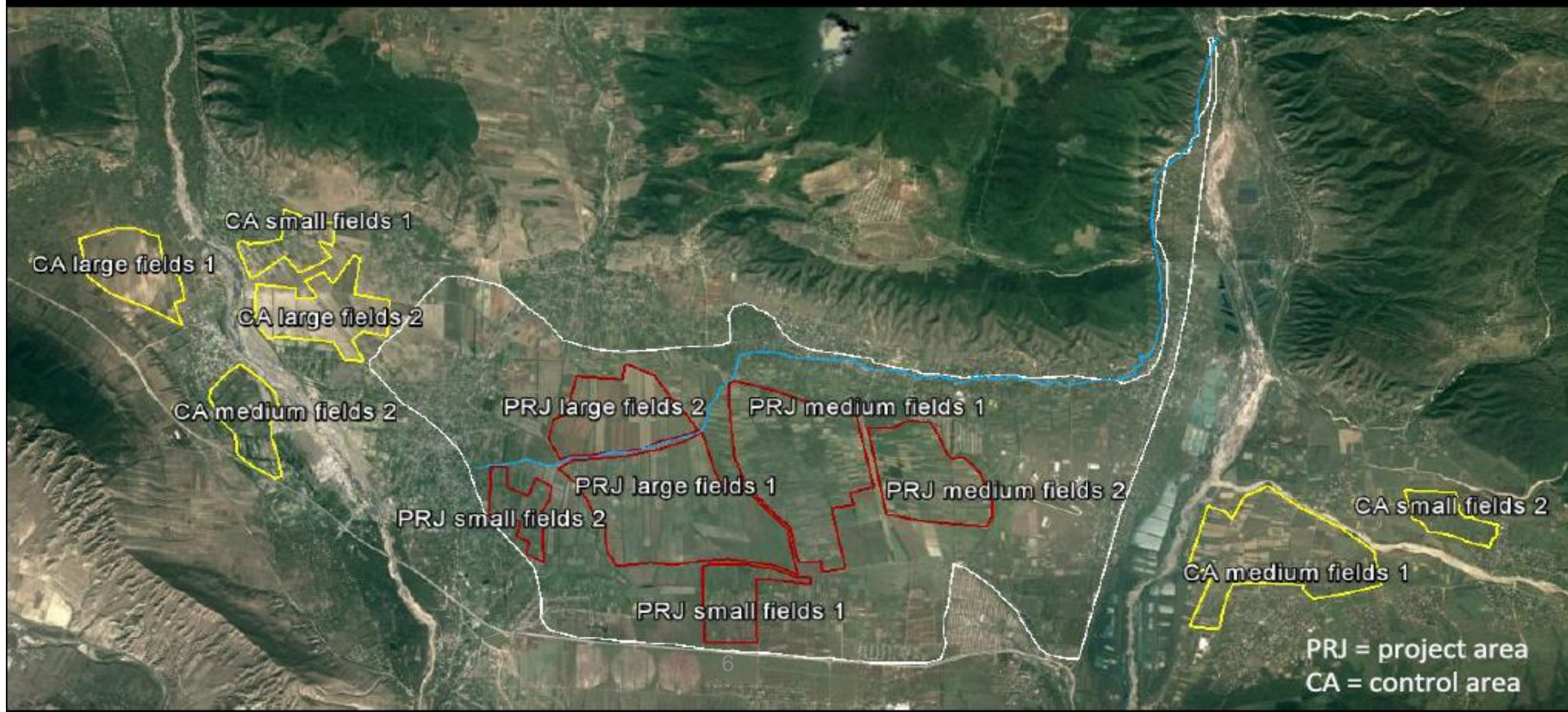
- Geo-spatial data collection and analysis
- Participatory approaches: SenseMaker

Tool 1: combining remote sensing with traditional evaluation techniques

- Use of geo-spatial information for sampling and analysis.
 - Sampling: to select control areas
 - Analysis: to triangulate results from household survey.
- The normalised difference vegetation index (NDVI) used to estimate the change in size of land cover between treated and untreated areas using temporal variations.
- The impact of the intervention is evaluated by the change between T and NT before and after the intervention $BACI\ contrast = (\mu NT_a - \mu NT_b) - (\mu T_a - \mu T_b)$
- Analysis performed using 250-m NASA MODIS
- By convention, a negative BACI contrast indicates that the variable has increased more in the intervention site with respect to controls in the time period before and after intervention.
- Results of ground-truthing carried out through a field mission confirmed the low uptake of irrigation in intervention areas.

GIS image

Lami-Misaktsieli Study Area



Tool 2: Participatory Narrative Surveys (SenseMaker)

Involving stakeholders in
the interpretation and
analysis of context & data

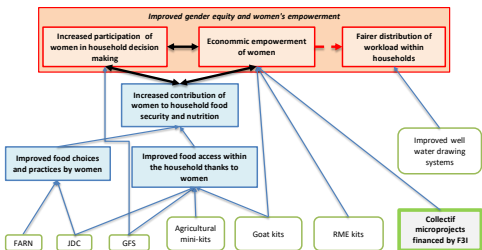
Story-based

More effective than direct
questioning on sensitive topics

Power in numbers

Identification of trends and
patterns in the data

Participatory Narrative Surveys



Planning



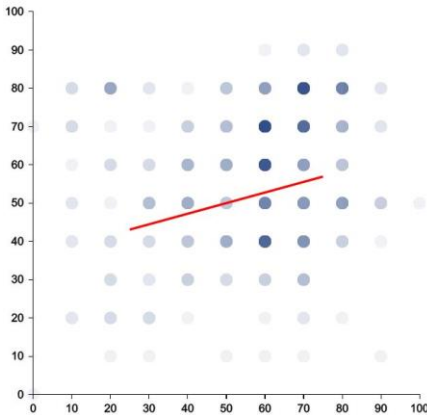
Story collection with self-interpretation

Reporting



Sensemaking
group discussions

Catalysis

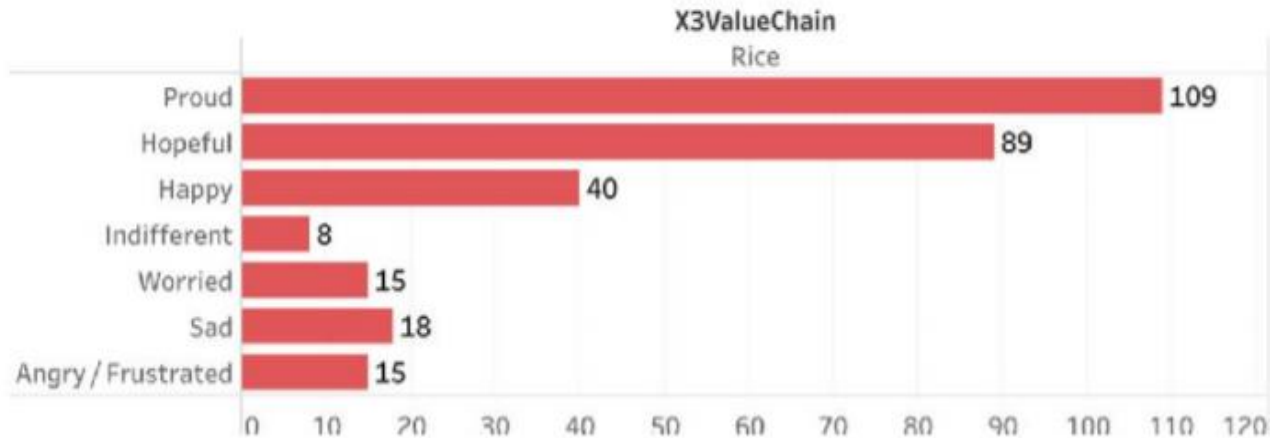


NarraFirma©
SenseMaker©

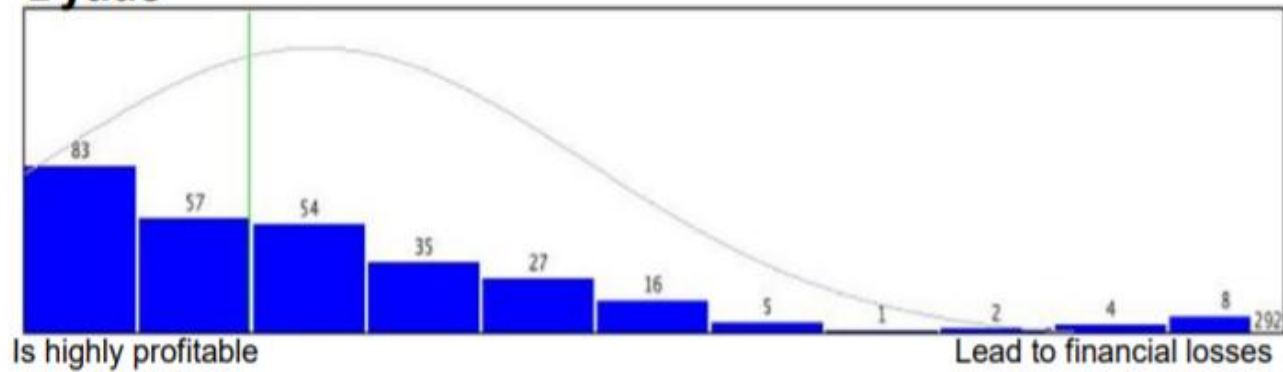
Discerning patterns and associations

MCQs

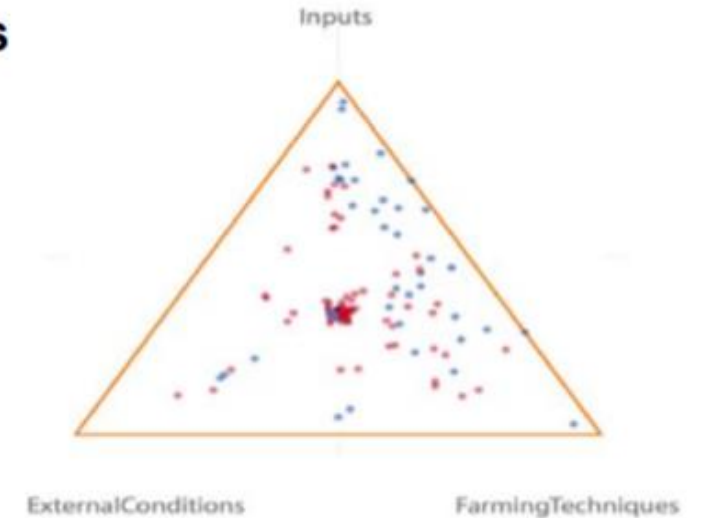
M2 Feelings



Dyads



Triads



Stones



“Good-enough”

- Innovative in choosing best-fit methods and tools
- Keeping the norms and standards of evaluation in mind



Possible methods and tools

1) Primary data collection:

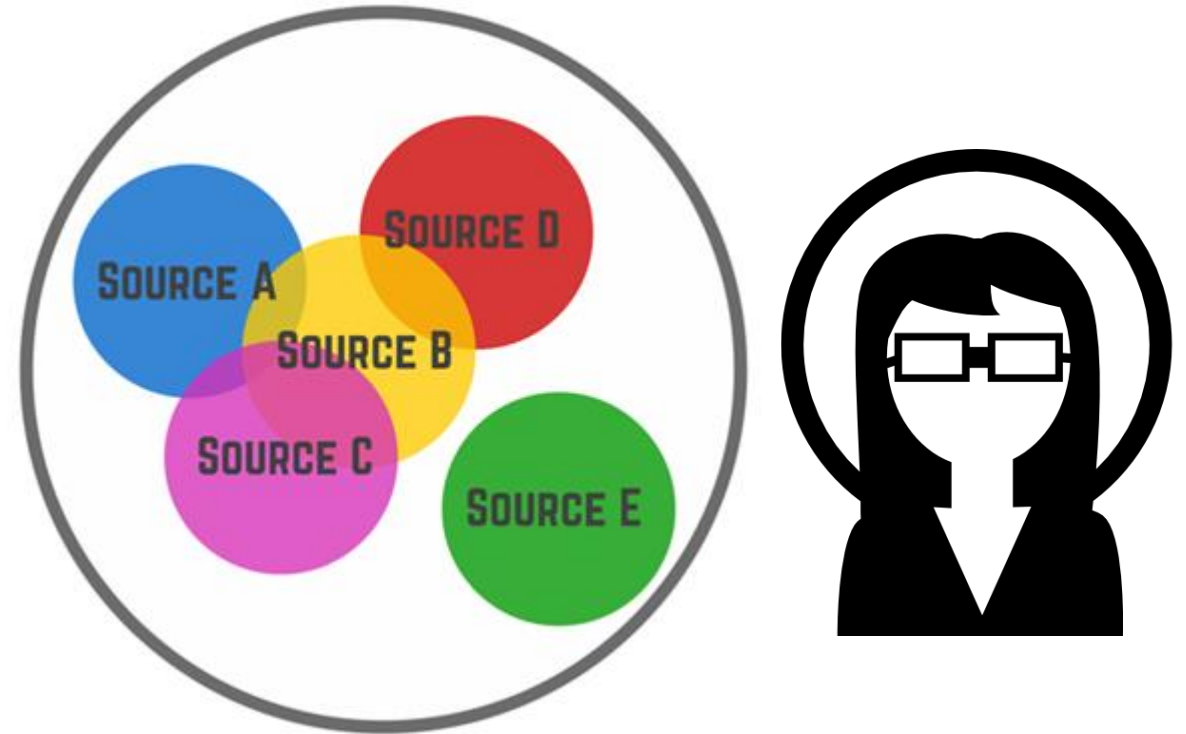
- Geospatial
- Online (email/web)
- Phone



Possible methods and tools

2) Secondary data collection:

- Synthesis and meta-analysis
- Expert opinion (context/theme)



Q & A