Introduction to Monitoring and Evaluation for Food Policy Initiatives



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Evaluation
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Overview

- Policy Evaluation Challenges
- Monitoring vs. Evaluation

(using logic model approach)

- Defining Benchmarks and Indicators
- Methods and Tools

Policy Evaluation Challenges

- * Little written about how traditional evaluation approaches (e.g., for service delivery programs) apply to the measurement of advocacy and policy work
- Ambiguous specific set of metrics or tools to measure efficacy of advocacy
- ❖ A void of knowledge about what constitutes effective advocacy and policy work

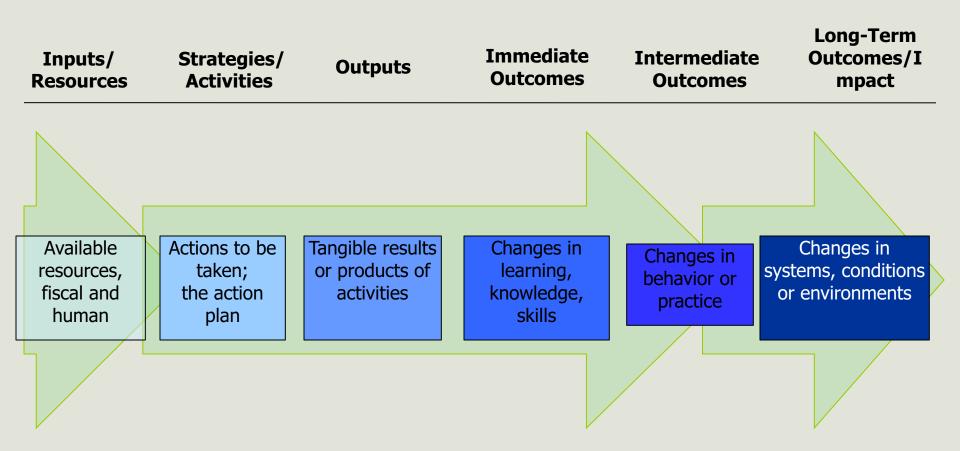
More Challenges

- ❖ Successful advocacy efforts are characterized not by their ability to proceed along a predefined track, but by their ability to adapt to changing circumstances at multiple levels (local, state, federal, and across gov't institutions), i.e. a moving target
 - * Especially true when applying systems thinking because causality is tenuous at best
- ❖ Most of the time it seems like nothing is happening and/or progress is not always linear

Differences between monitoring and evaluation

- Monitoring (Output)
 - * Check performance of a project over time.
 - * Typically develop a system that allows for periodic checks
 - Goal is to understand how something is working and know when modifications are needed.
- Evaluation (Outcome)
 - * Tool for assessing the extent to which program or policies goals were met.
 - * Results can be shared to demonstrate lessons learned and program/policy impact.

Usual Logic Model



Lays out a strategy/framework for action and attribution

Simplified Logic Model

Inputs

Outputs

Outcomes

Impact

Resources:

- Money
- Time
- Volunteers
- Materials

Activities:

- Policy briefs
- Coalition development
- Media campaigns
- Community engagement events

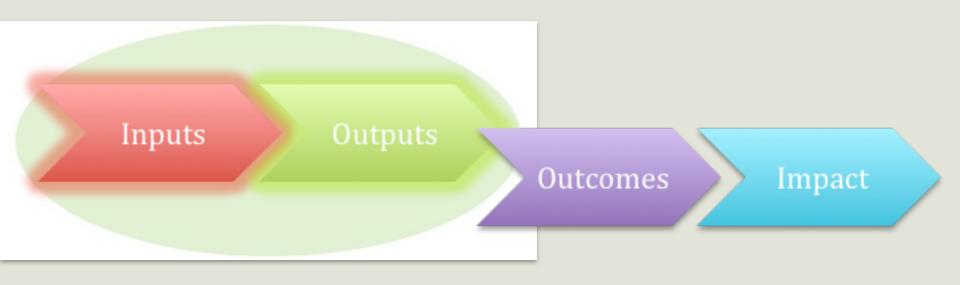
Short/Medium Results:

- Partnerships
- Coalitions
- Campaigns
- Changes in KAP among policy-/decisionmakers

Long-Term Change:

- Policy change
- Community change
- Social system/norm ative change
- Change in health status

Monitoring



- Routine tracking (process)
- Answers: "Is everything being implemented as planned?"

Tracking

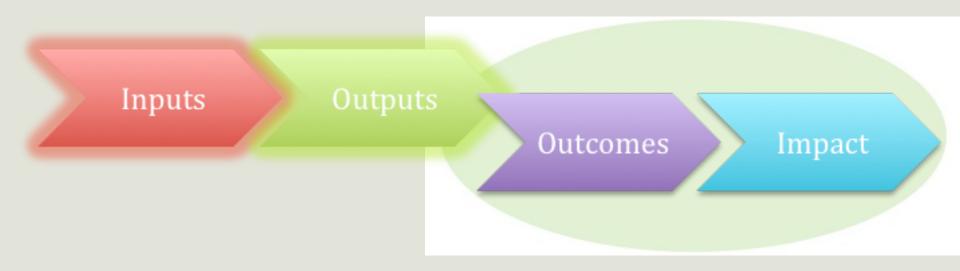
- # of meetings (with partners, policy-makers)
- -# of community outreach events
- -# of education and training activities
- -# of communication activities



Why Monitor?

- Measures progress (management tool)
- Identifies problems/deviations to address
 - Creates feedback loops
- Ensures effective use of resources
- Ensures quality and learning to improve activities and outcomes
- Strengthens accountability

Evaluation



- Episodic/systematic assessment of overall achievement on the intended audience
- Designed with intention to attribute change to the intervention(s)

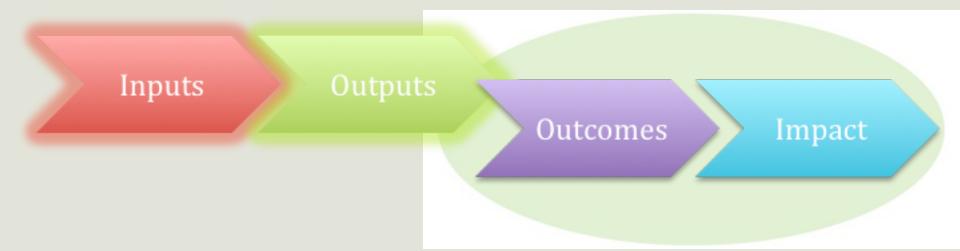
How to Evaluate Change

- Start with a theory of change (i.e., an explanation of how change happens)
 - * E.g., Strength of Weak Ties
- Use your SMART objectives
- Define benchmarks/indicators
- Select appropriate methods
- Collect data
- Disseminate findings

Why Evaluate?

- Determine program effectiveness (answers the "so what" question)
- Strengthens accountability
- Promotes a learning culture focused on improving methods/approaches
- Promotes replication of successful approaches

Benchmarks/Indicators



Example:

- ❖ Objective: Increase by 15% the number of people in Baltimore City with access to farmers markets by December 2018
- How to turn a benchmark into an indicator

Indicators

- Measure "how much," "how many," "to what extent"
- Numerator/denominator (rate/ratio)
 - * How many policy-/decision- makers understand the impact of cutting SNAP benefits?
 - * Indicator: Number of policy makers that understand

Number of policy makers reached

Develop Indicators Based on Objectives

Kaiser-Permanente CHI/HEAL Evaluation: Outcomes to Report at End of One-Year Grant for "HEALTHY EATING"

Year Grant for "HEALTHY EATING" **Outcomes** Indicators to Track **Expectations of Grantees** Sustaining Access... Grantees will be required to report on a. Number of activities (process measures) that 1.Institutional policy and practice change promote institutional policy and practice activities that promote institutional practice change, such as: change (i.e., with goal of target institution that sustains increased availability and -# of meetings (with partners or targets) having the commitment and capacity to access -# of assessments done sustain change). -# of education and training activities -# of communications activities b. Evidence of progress toward institutional Grantees will be required to report on policy and practice change, such as: progress toward institutional policy and -# of leaders expressing commitment, allocating practice change. resources, or training staff to implement change **Evaluation** -# of new policies, resolutions, or regulations introduced -# of new partners or supporters -# of new funders c. Number of institutional policy and practice Grantees will be required to report on any changes in place to sustain access to HEAL in actual institutional policy and practice schools, workplaces, or other institutions. changes in place to sustain access during the

grant year.

Using appropriate methods

M&E Methods/Tools

PRIMARY SOURCES

- Surveys (household, social network, organizational)
- In-depth/key informant interviews
- Focus groups
- Direct observation
- Community
 mapping/social mapping
- Content analyses
- Story telling

SECONDARY SOURCES

- Reports (gov't/nongov't)
- Community records
- National data
- Tracking reports (e.g., media)
- Audits
- Meeting notes

Questions?

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