Learning Event SDC: Beneficiary Assessment. Bern 30-31.01.13

Beneficiary Assessment: the case of SAHA (Madagascar)



By Marlène Buchy and Alexandra Kelbert

Background: 'Programme SAHA'



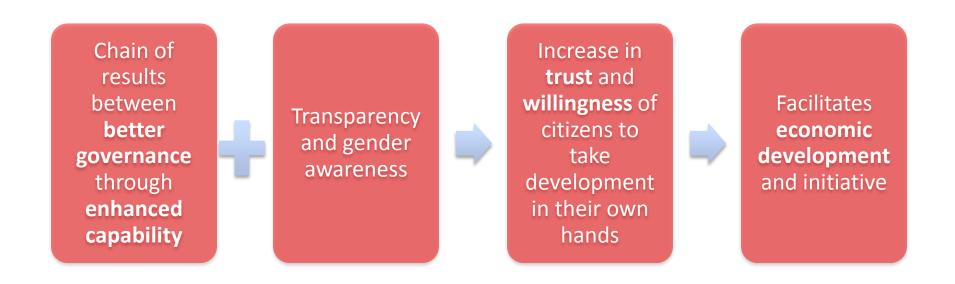
- Programme started in 2000
- Aims: poverty reduction and livelihoods improvements in 3 regions of Madagascar
- Works with grassroots organisation in 2 areas:
 Governance and Economics
- Capacity building and financial support of PALIs
- Last 6 years not yet evaluated after change from micro to meso level

Main questions

External evaluation: focus on relevance,
 effectiveness and sustainability with a focus on testing the hypothesis of the Phases 3 & 4

 BA: focus on questions identified by the citizens observers (Governance, Safety, Gender, Sustainability and Impacts)

Findings



BUT:

 Political context, insecurity and retreat of the state compromise results

Findings (cont.)

- BA also points towards the risk of a two tiers development: SAHA zone with good governance but limited dissemination beyond boundaries
- EE concurs with BA findings mostly with some caveats but can't test the hypothesis

Degree of inclusion

'Assessors':

- BA trios made of beneficiaries (ie. members of associations themselves members of partner organisations (PALIs)
- Good age and gender balance; less so on economic status or literacy levels
- Selection of CO through SAHA channels and profile ToR

'Assessed':

 Trios interviewed mostly beneficiaries (ie peers) rather than 'common citizens' non-association members







Quality of participation

- CO fully engaged and motivated throughout (3 months), good group dynamic and oral participation
- Facilitation in Malagasy and consultant in remote facilitation with limited instructions
- Total freedom to chose questions/areas for BA
- CO participated to learn, out of sense of duty
- Plans to start an association of COs

Responsiveness

- BA presented as CO's own evaluation and source of information for EE
- CO presented results to local communities and to PALIs and SAHA in 3 regional and national workshops
- No promise of use of results BUT active brainstorming and planning during workshops with plans to build on findings
- Feedback well received by PALIs, Partners and SAHA
- SAHA wants to adapt some of BA technique in their M&E system

Link with program cycle

- Final evaluation though some extension of activity in different programme
- SAHA team keen to get BA outcome for planning of next phase

Scope and quality of BA information

- Good quality of information
- Corroborated by PALIs and other documents
- Next to no quantification
- Capacity for analysis limited without support

Costs/Benefits of BA

- Powerful demonstration for SAHA and others that the 'paysans' know a lot and can conduct an evaluation
- COs reported feeling empowered and enriched by new insights and learning (eg. national workshop)
- Time costly for Consultant and limited time to test hypothesis but enormous insight gained
- 30000 € roughly probably well spent because of learning that occurred and potential pool of COs for SAHA

Set up

- 6 trios
- 1 workshop June (preparing evaluation questions, and logistics) + pilot total 10 days
- 9 weeks of data collection (3 weeks per trio) with weekly meetings with local facilitator
- 1 analysis workshop (September) + 3 public feedback workshops







Set up (cont.)

- COs chose themes and questions
- Hardly any quantification
- Peer to peer mostly but not exclusively
- Facilitators translated in French daily workshop outputs; each CO received a full report of discussion in Malagasy
- SAHA staff not involved during process; involved in regional workshops as group discussion facilitators







Conclusion

- BA is valid and valuable part of evaluation
- Enriching experience for all involved COs: learnt a lot and gained confidence and some did transform; SAHA became more opened to potential of genuine participatory process
- Cannot replace external evaluation in that donors or programme managers may have other interests



