BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK IN EVALUATION: A STRUCTURED APPROACH

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By Leslie Groves, Independent Consultant lesliecgroves@gmail.com

Beneficiary Feedback in Evaluation: A DFID Working Paper



http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/Project/61458/

Evidence Base

- 130 documents
- Interviews
 — 50 people
- Online contributions from 33 practitioners (https://beneficiaryfeedbackinevaluationand research.wordpress.com/)
- Analysis of 32 shortlisted evaluations

Typology of beneficiary feedback

- One-way feedback to beneficiaries
- One-way feedback from beneficiaries
- Two-way feedback: inter active conversation between beneficiaries and evaluators but with evaluation team retaining independence and power and;
- Two-way feedback through participatory evaluation with beneficiaries as part of the evaluation team.

Analytical Framework

	One-way feedback to beneficiaries	One-way feedback from beneficiaries	Two-way feedback - inter active conversation between beneficiaries and evaluators	Two-way feedback through participatory evaluation
Evaluation	Χ			Υ
Design				
Data Collection			X	Y
Validation and		Х		Υ
Analysis				
Dissemination	X			Y
and				
Communication				

Current Practice?

Mostly limited to data collection stage of evaluation: Lost opportunities and risks



Evaluation Stages	D: Dissemination and Communication	World Bank, Plan UK, Insightshare	DFID	Restle 55 Devt	DFID			
	C: Data validation and early analysis		World Bank, DFID, Oxfarm America, World Vision, Insightshare		Restl ess Davt	Key to bubbles:		
	B: Evidence gathering		World Bank, DFID, Red een Kind, VSO, SIDA, World Vision, IRCF, UNHCR, WFP, Save, ICAI, Care, Restless Development	Plan UK		Small: 1-2 organisations Medium: 3-5 organisations		
	A: Evaluation Design	World Bank, DFID, Plan UK	World Bank, Plan		Restle ss Devt	Large: 6+ organisations		
		One-way feedback to beneficiaries	One-way feedback from beneficiaries	Two-way feedback - conversation	Two-way feedback – joint working			
		4 Types of Feedback						

DFID: Minimum standard advisable

= Evaluation commissioners and evaluators give due consideration to different types of beneficiary feedback in each of the four key stages of the evaluation process.

Checklist

Evaluation Stage	Con	siderations
Preparing for an evaluation:	V	Sufficiently strong commitment? Adaptive programming possible?
Developing the Terms of		Does context section clarify who the beneficiaries are, programme relationship with beneficiaries, and whether there has already been a process of beneficiary feedback during programme implementation.
Reference	✓	Linking with other data/ evaluations by other donors to minimise beneficiary burden?
		Does methodology section include consideration of different types of beneficiary feedback in each of the four stages of the evaluation process?
	✓	Does the target audience section include beneficiaries,? Should it?
	~	Do the competencies required support meaningful and ethical beneficiary feedback?
		Would it be reasonable to include representatives of the beneficiary population (e.g. town mayor or other leaders) on the advisory group/ evaluation reference group ?
		Have you required a dissemination and communication plan that includes beneficiaries/beneficiary evaluation participants?
		Do the outputs include appropriate products for feeding back to beneficiaries living in poverty e.g. a youth friendly summary? Radio show? Poster?
	✓	Will evaluation questions include how well project staff listened and responded?
	✓	Is there any scope for beneficiary input into the Terms of Reference?

Checklist (Cont'd)

Design	 ✓ Do processes of quality assurance of inception reports and methodological papers: a) Assess b) Verify c) Validate choices made
Evidence gathering, analysis and validation	 ✓ Do processes of quality assurance of draft and final reports: monitor the quality of beneficiary feedback- both methodologically and ethically and ensure that commitments made in design are followed through and that beneficiary feedback is not the first thing to "drop off" the list as often happens.
Dissemination and communication	 ✓ Are necessary resources invested in ensuring that dissemination and communication, including of management responses, occurs in a meaningful manner- including to beneficiaries and to decision makers within and outside of the organisation? ✓ Is there scope for supporting a commitment to ensuring that dissemination goes all the way down the chain, including beneficiary representatives who might have responsibility for feeding findings back to their communities? Are implementing or other partners prepared to support dissemination activities? If so, is it possible to agree a joint strategy?

Concluding Thoughts

Time to move beyond normative positioning of beneficiary feedback as "good thing"

And beyond "Beneficiary = data provider"

COULD YOU:

- Use the framework?
- Think about current evaluations- where could you improve?
- Share your experiences through the blog?

Thank you...

