Measuring change

“Do intimate partner and sexual violence prevention programmes work”?

- A great deal of know-how has been accumulated
- Absence of a more robust body of evaluation findings
- Evaluations often vary in methodology, rigour, scale and scope
- Different interventions/contexts require different evaluation tools and methods
Gaps

- Measuring processes/outputs not outcomes or impact
- Measuring change at the individual level but not at the community/institutional level
- Short-term shifts often conflated with sustainable change
- Tools (i.e. logframes) flatten change processes into linear cause-and-effect relationships
- Tools do not allow for tracking negative change, backlash and reversals
- Sufficient resources are not allocated towards M&E
Challenges

- “We often don’t see the ‘impact’ of our work which can lead to frustration and burnout” – Activist organisation
- Community organisations may not have the capacity to carry out the most rigorous evaluations and they may not be relevant
- Social norm change work is broad and diffuse, therefore hard to measure
- Assessing long-term changes (reduction in violence prevalence) is difficult and costly
Questions to ask ourselves

- How do we move beyond measuring process or performance and engage with the complexity of measuring social change?

- How do we promote rigorous but also appropriate and practical evaluations?

- How do we support critical reflection, learning and change in ways of working?
**Randomized Control Trials (RCTs)**

- Large-scale, long-term programmes with extensive resource base

**Time-series Evaluations**

- Large-scale, long-term, high-resource programmes where randomization of sample is not possible

**Empowerment Evaluations**

- CBOs that may not have capacity or need for experimental evaluation designs

**Qualitative Method Evaluations**

- Monitoring of new, developing programmes

**Outcomes of Evaluation**

- Establish causal links or relationships btw activities and the desired outcomes
- Identify and isolate external factors that may influence the desired outcomes
- Multiple, longitudinal assessments of impact made in target population
- Build evaluation capacity
- Which component makes a difference
- No/negative impact
- Project richness/complexity
- Timely integration of findings into programme redesign
- Establishes how an intervention is received in target population
- Successful components, challenges, memorable experiences?
- Won’t give outcomes