

RISE UP LEARNING SESSION: UNDERSTANDING IMPACT MEASUREMENT

Micah Cruz & Kim Vidal • December 10, 2020

AGENDA

- Introduction to IDinsight

- What do we mean by “impact?”
- Case studies
 1. Improving learning (India)
 2. Distributing insecticide treated nets (Zambia)

IDINSIGHT USES DATA AND EVIDENCE TO HELP LEADERS COMBAT POVERTY WORLDWIDE.

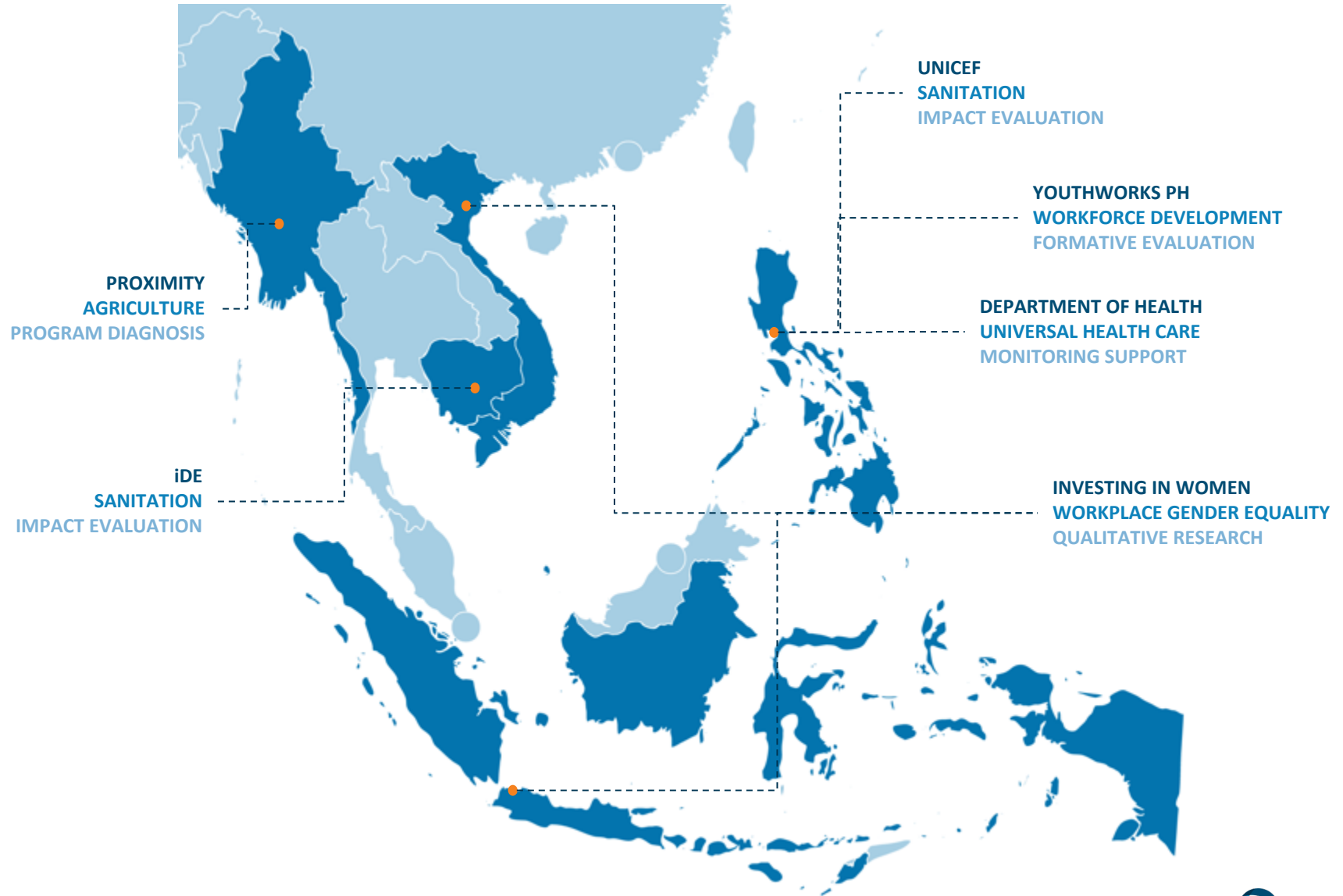
Our collaborations deploy a large analytical toolkit to help clients **design better policies**, rigorously **test what works**, and use evidence to **implement effectively at scale**.

We place special emphasis on using the right tool for the right question, and tailor our rigorous methods to the real-world constraints of decision-makers.

OUR WORK IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

IDINSIGHT SOUTHEAST ASIA HAS WORKED IN 5 COUNTRIES

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OUR APPROACH: IDINSIGHT HELPS CLIENTS TRANSLATE DATA INTO MORE IMPACT

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RIGOROUS



Data and evidence via the most rigorous techniques

TIMELY



Actionable information delivered by decision-making deadlines

DEMAND-DRIVEN



Solutions tailored to partner contexts and budgets

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IMPACT VALUE CHAIN (THEORY OF CHANGE)

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Definition	Resources that are deployed in service of a certain set of activities	Actions / tasks that are performed in support of specific impact objectives	Tangible, immediate practices, products and services that result from the activities undertaken	<u>Changes or effects on individuals</u> that follow from the delivery of products and services	<u>Changes or effects on society / the environment</u> that follow from the achieved outcomes
Example:	Funding from incubator Manpower	Training of young people on job skills	Number of young people trained	Improved job skills of training participants	Increased employment in community

TO WHOM DO WE ATTRIBUTE “IMPACT”?

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The IMP reached global consensus that impact can be measured across five dimensions: What, Who, How Much, Contribution and Risk

Impact dimension	Impact questions each dimension seeks to answer
 What	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•What outcome occurs in the period?•How important is the outcomes to the people (or planet) experiencing them?
 Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Who experiences the outcome?•How underserved are the affected stakeholders in relation to the outcome?
 How Much	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•How much of the outcome occurs - across scale, depth and duration?
 Contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Would this change likely have happened anyway?
 Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•What is the risk to people and planet that impact does not occur as expected?

Train2Work has an opportunity to expand to new communities.

Does the program work?

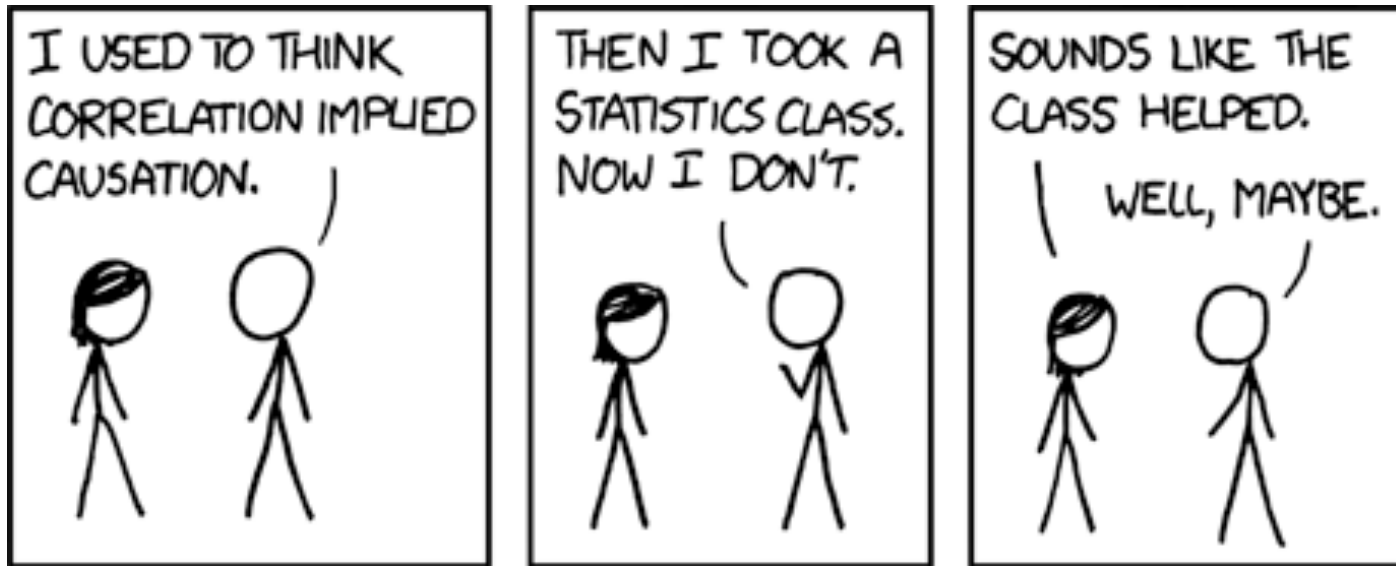
- Did employment increase in the community?
- If yes, is Train2Work the reason for the increase?

"CHANGE" ANECDOTES



Brainstuck.com

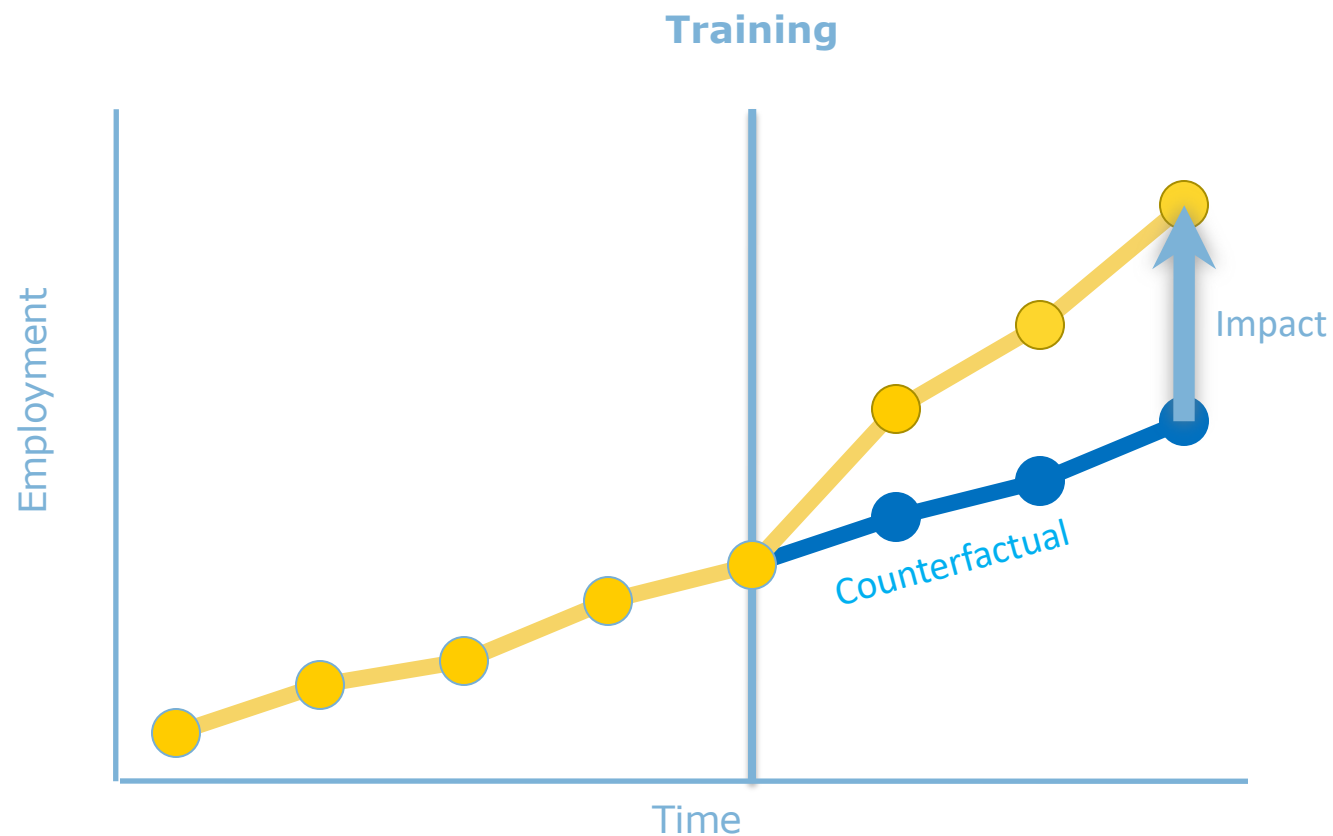
BEFORE-AND-AFTER SURVEY



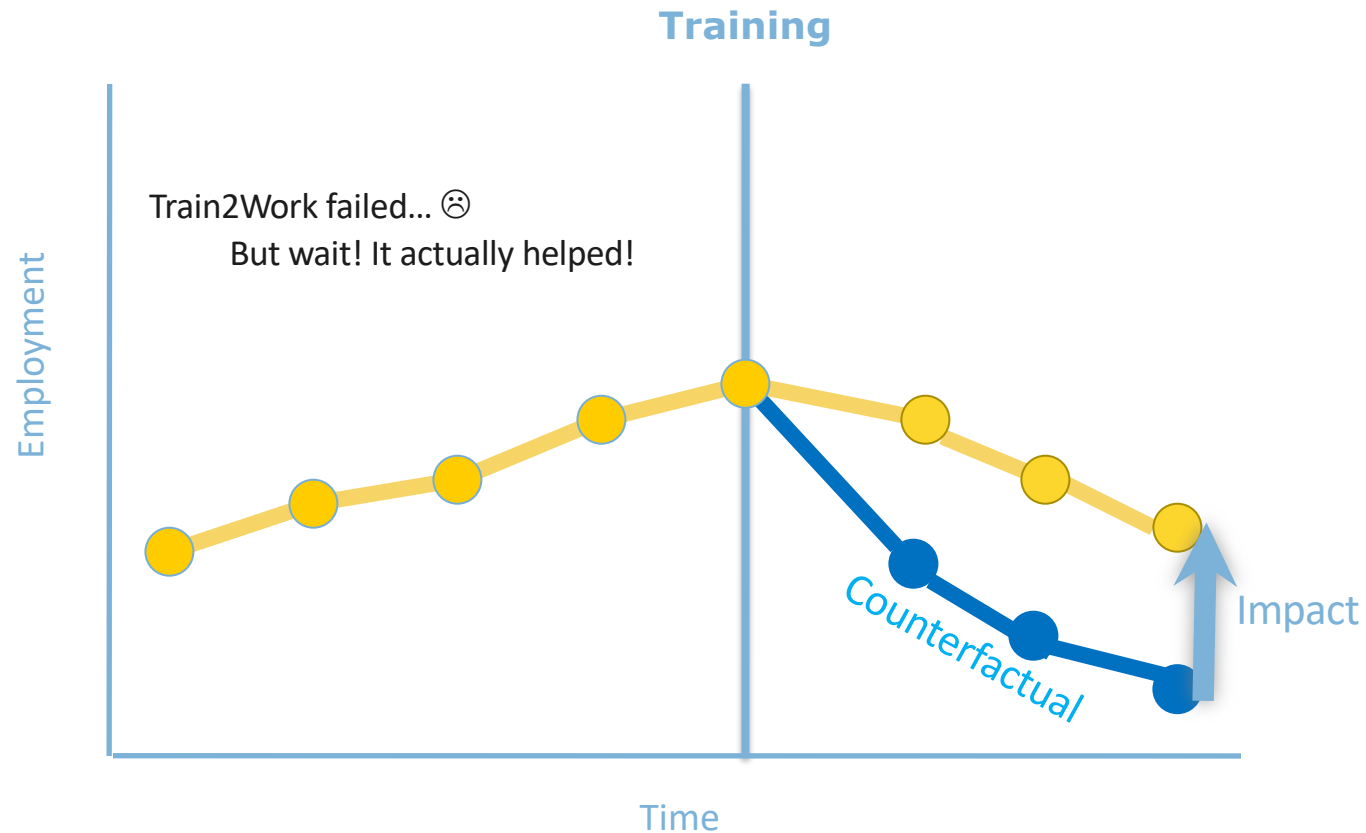
**What would have happened if
Train2Work wasn't in the
community?**

The Counterfactual

WHY WE NEED THE COUNTERFACTUAL



WHY WE NEED THE COUNTERFACTUAL



HOW DO WE MEASURE THE COUNTERFACTUAL?



ESTABLISHING THE COUNTERFACTUAL

Target Group

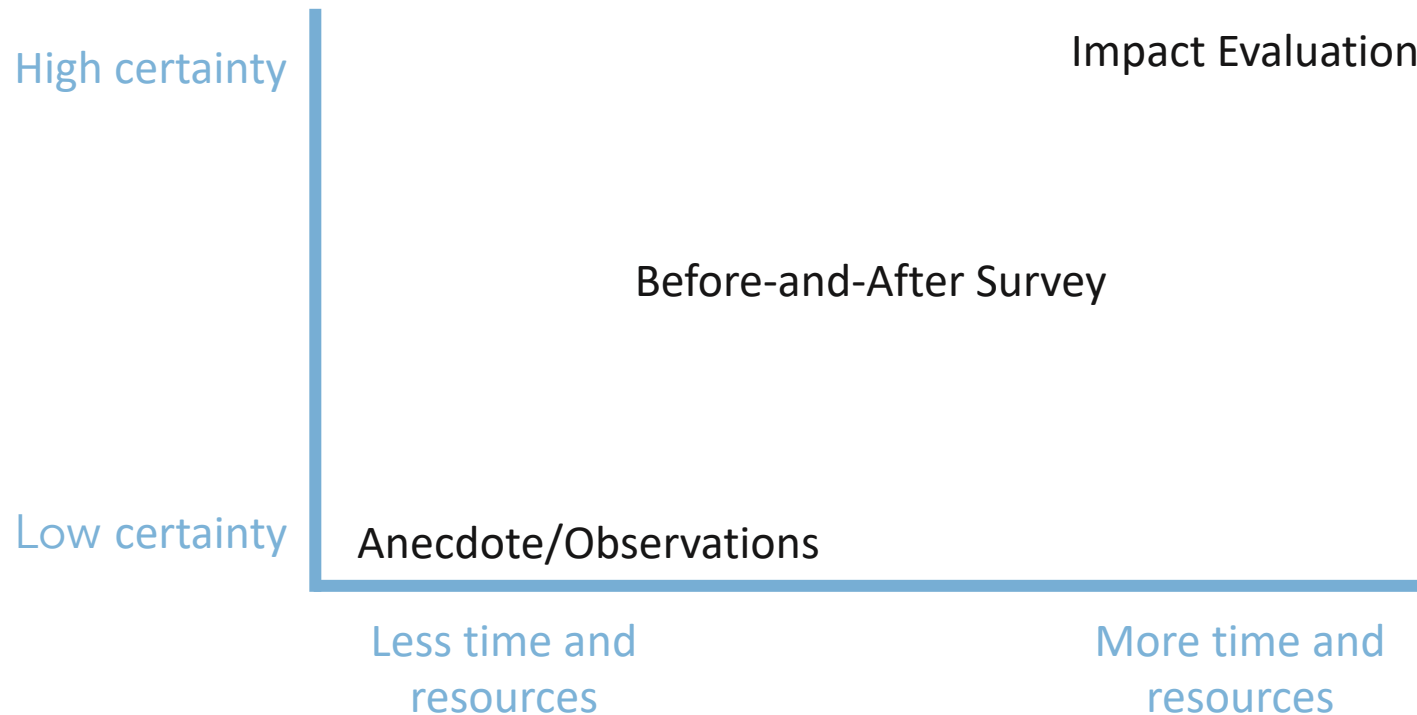
- Rural population
- Low high school completion rate
- Tagalog speakers
- Participated in training

Comparison Group

- Rural population
- Low high school completion rate
- Tagalog speakers
- **DID NOT participate in training**

CERTAINTY VS. RESOURCES TRADE-OFF

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MAKING INFORMED DECISIONS WITH DATA FROM AN IMPACT EVALUATION

Questions it can answer	Decisions it can inform
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outcome: Does Train2Work increase the job skills of participants?• Impact: Does the increase in job skills make the participants more attractive to employers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whether Train2Work can scale up its operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does Train2Work's program have uniform impact across demographic groups?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whether Train2Work should be targeted to certain demographic groups• Whether Train2Work should be redesigned to be more inclusive
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are all of the different training modes of Train2Work effective? Is there one that's more effective than others?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whether Train2Work should focus on particular training offerings

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- Introduction to IDinsight
- What do we mean by “impact?”
- **Case studies**

MAKING INFORMED DECISIONS WITH DATA FROM AN IMPACT EVALUATION

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Questions it can answer

- Did the intervention/service achieve the desired outcomes and impact?
- Should the intervention be scaled up in its current form?
- Which version of our service works best?
- Which groups respond best to our intervention? Should we target them?

Decisions it can inform

- Whether the intervention/service should be changed (if doesn't work)
- Whether interventions should be funded (if they work)
- Whether to scale up operations
- Which version/model of an intervention to scale up
- Whether the program should be targeted to certain groups



CASE STUDIES ON DECISION-FOCUSED IMPACT EVALUATIONS

1

Improving Learning with Educate Girls (India)

- 1) Determine whether outcomes are achieved to secure donor payments
- 2) Course correct to improve outcomes

2

Distributing Insecticide Treated Nets (Zambia)

- 1) Determine which distribution method is effective and less costly
- 2) Choose which method to scale up

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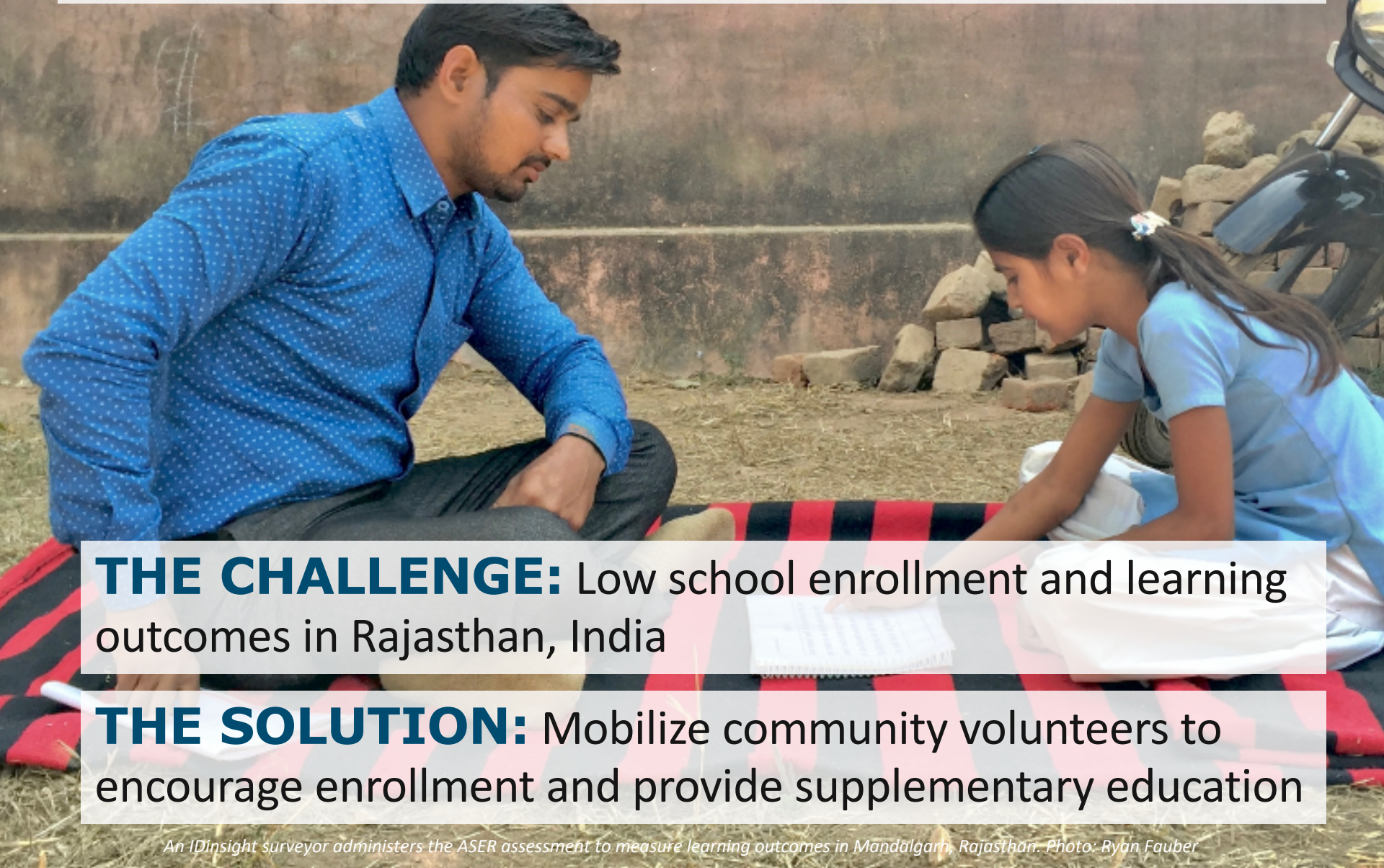
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CASE STUDY#1: IMPROVING LEARNING WITH EDUCATE GIRLS - INDIA



THE CHALLENGE: Low school enrollment and learning outcomes in Rajasthan, India

THE SOLUTION: Mobilize community volunteers to encourage enrollment and provide supplementary education



educate girls

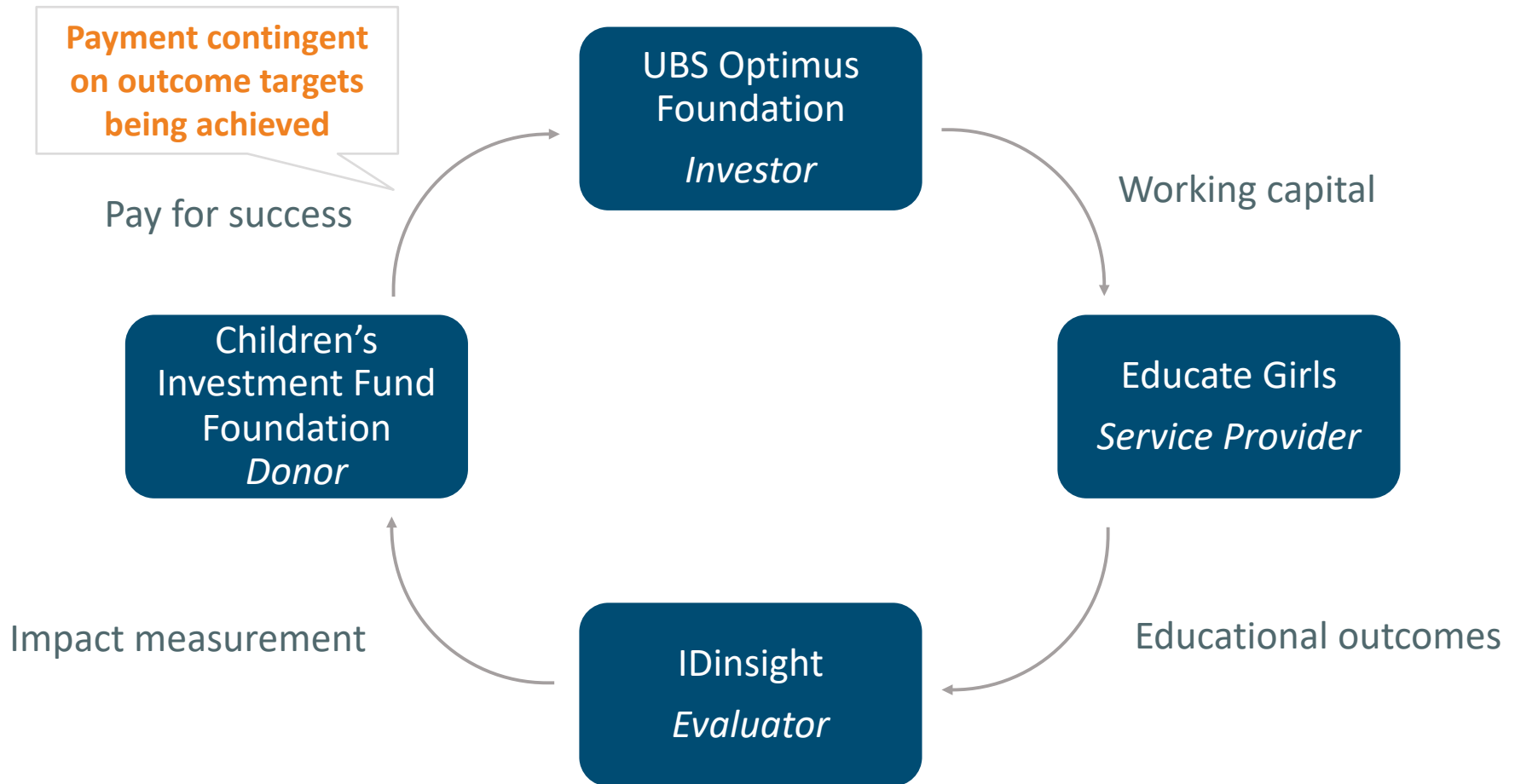
EDUCATE GIRLS

- Educate Girls trains and deploys community volunteers to:
 - ✓ encourage enrollment of girls
 - ✓ provide supplementary education at schools
- IDinsight had a 3-year partnership with Educate Girls and others in the world's first Development Impact Bond (DIB)

EDUCATE GIRLS DEVELOPMENT IMPACT BOND

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Objective: Improve educational outcomes for primary school students in India



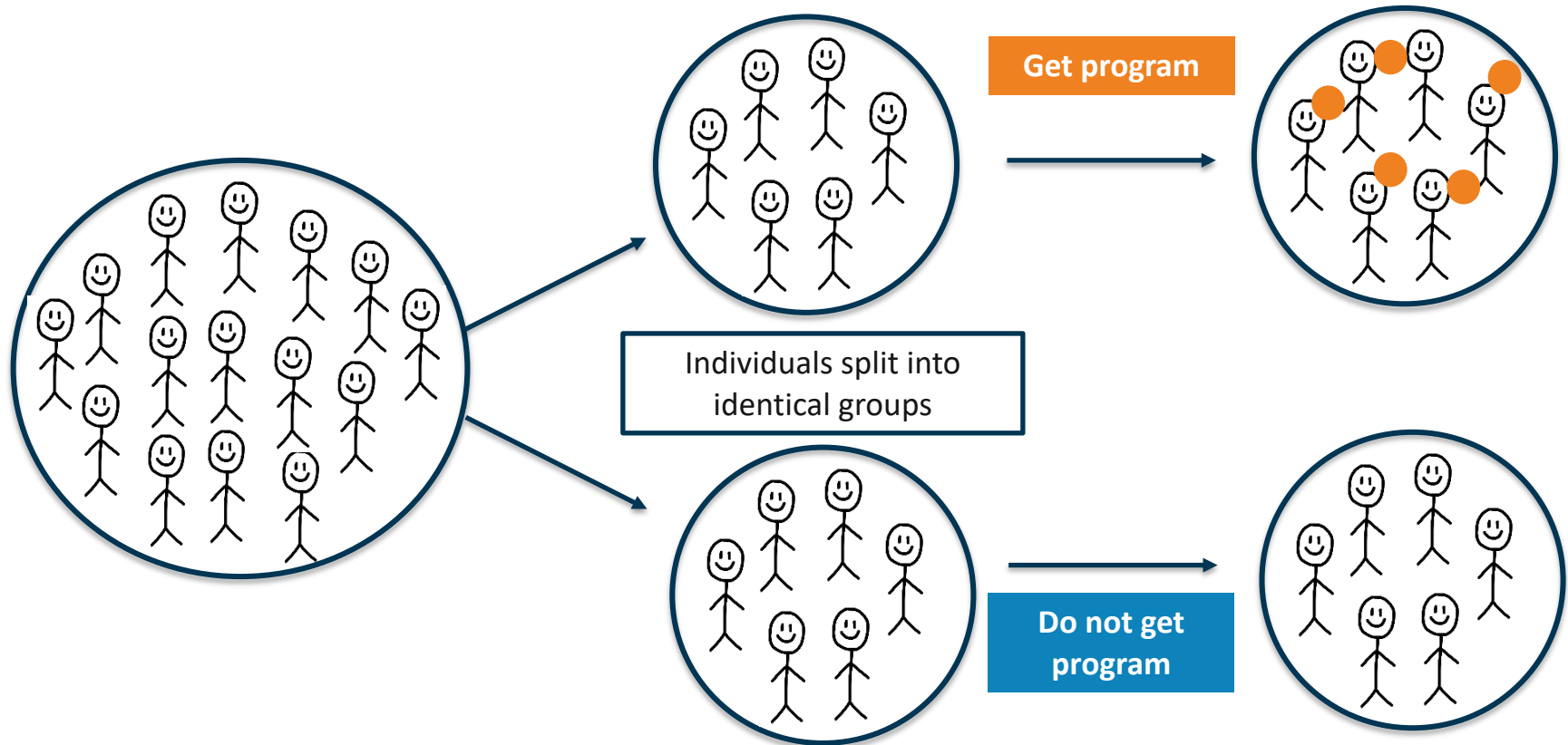
*Simplified project structure, other stakeholders omitted for presentation purposes

ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW

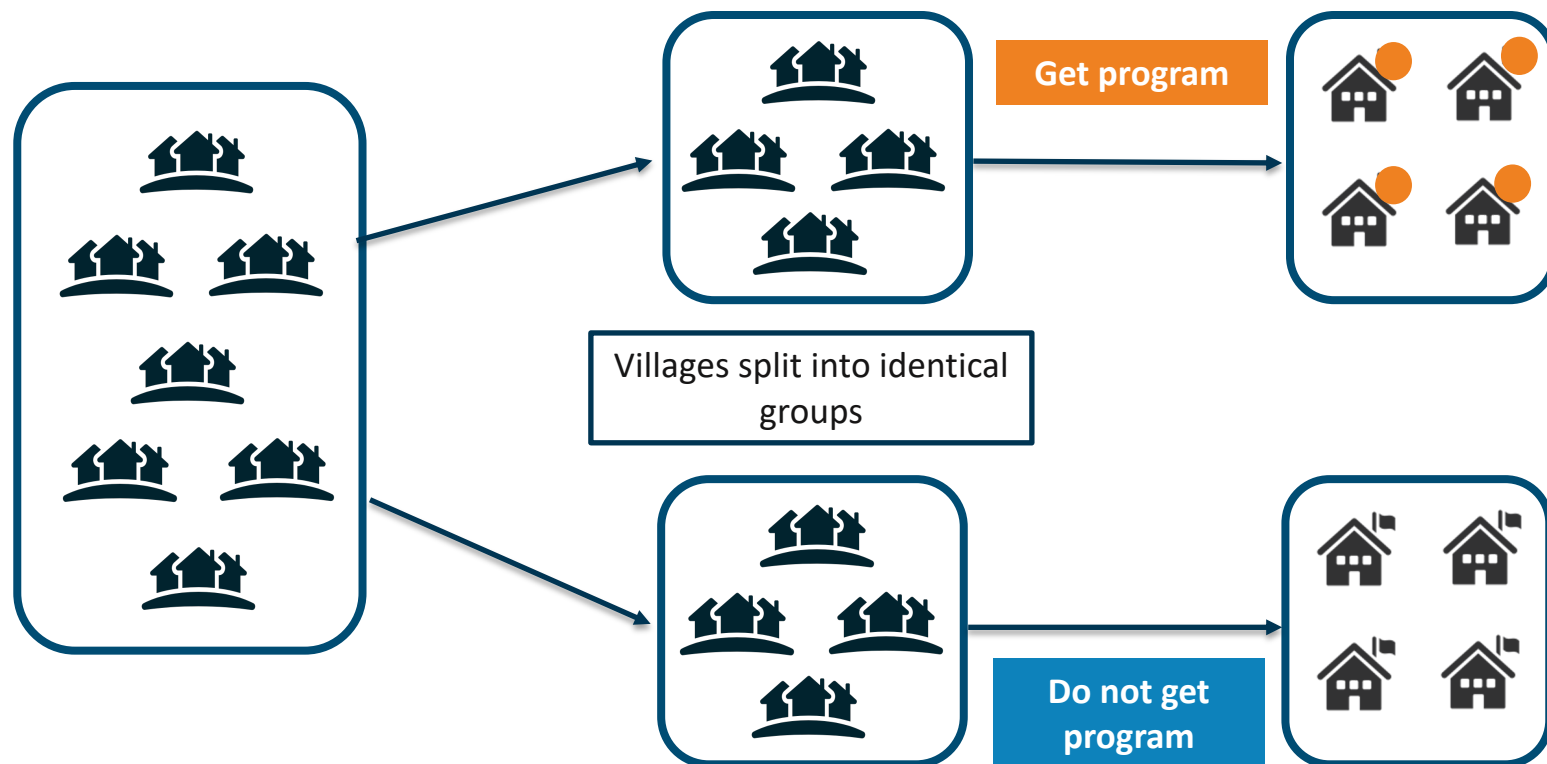
IDinsight conducted an impact evaluation to determine outcome payments.

Objective	Outcome Variable	Evaluation Methodology
Estimate the impact of Educate Girls' interventions on educational outcomes in order to guide DIB payment decisions	Learning gains of boys and girls in grades 3-5 from the supplementary curriculum	Village-level randomized controlled trial

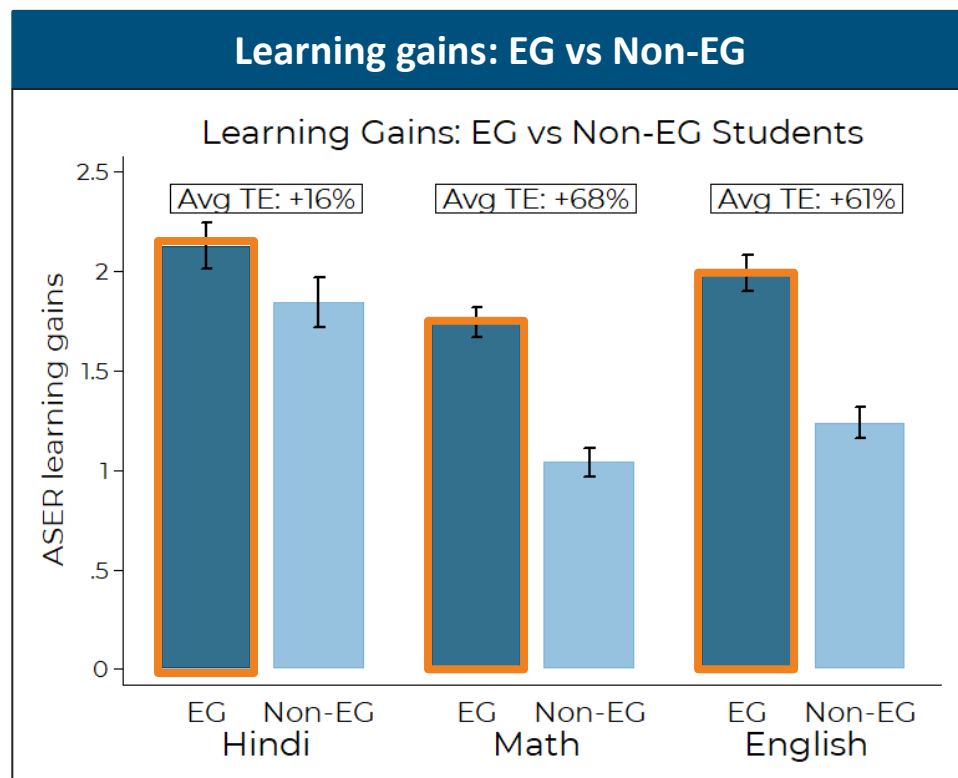
RANDOMIZATION (RCT)



VILLAGE-LEVEL RCT



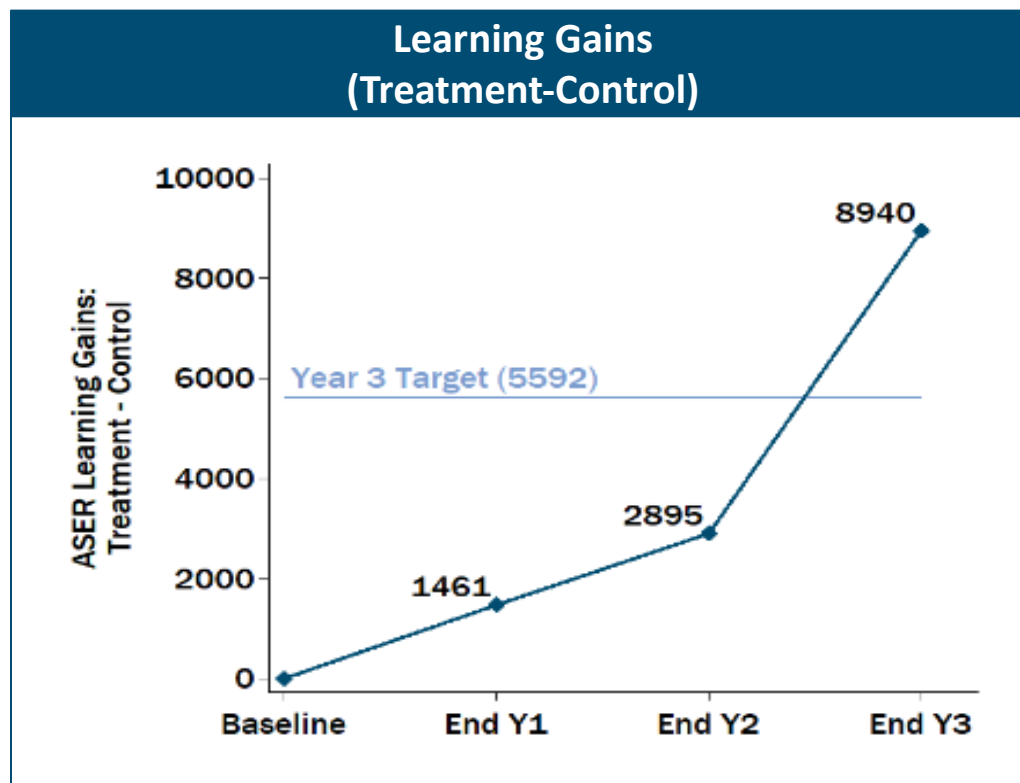
RIGOROUS INDEPENDENT EVALUATION PROVED EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERVENTION



- Impact significant in all subjects, but ~3 times larger in Math and English than in Hindi.
- EG students had **28% larger learning gains** than students in the comparison group.

EDUCATE GIRLS USED IMPACT EVALUATION TO IMPROVE ITS PROGRAM

- Results from Year 2 helped EG focus their efforts and supplement their service offering to achieve Year 3 targets.
- EG achieved **160% of the learning target** in its final year.





EVIDENCE ON IMPACT INFLUENCED SCALE UP

Educate Girls exceeded the 3-year DIB targets in learning by **60%**.

This secured outcome payment for the program.

Educate Girls sought additional funding to scale up its proven program.

A school-aged girl in Bhilwara District completes the ASER assessment as part of the Educate Girls DIB evaluation.

CASE STUDIES ON RIGOROUS IMPACT MEASUREMENT

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CASE STUDY#2: DISTRIBUTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS - ZAMBIA



THE CHALLENGE: Malaria is a leading cause of infant and maternal mortality and morbidity. Insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) are known to decrease malaria incidence, but current door-to-door distribution is resource intensive.

THE SOLUTION: Evaluate more cost-effective alternative modes of delivery.

EVALUATING ITN DISTRIBUTION METHODS

Zambia's Ministry of Health (MOH) and National Malaria Control Centre (NMCC) commissioned IDinsight to evaluate the effectiveness and cost of **community point distributions**.

Distribution Methods:

1. **Door-to-door distribution (D2D):** Community Health Workers (CHW) visited households to distribute and hang up ITNs.
2. **Community Point Distribution (CPD):** Eligible households sent representatives to collect their allotted ITNs at a central site in the community.



Household members in Eastern Province collect their allotted ITNs

ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW

IDinsight conducted a **randomized control trial (RCT)** that considered these distribution methods:

Door-to-door visits



Most costly

Community point
distribution + delayed
hang up visit



Community point
distribution without hang
up visit



Least costly

Outcomes of interest: Reach, installation, retention/use

ITN USAGE WAS THE SAME BETWEEN CPD AND D2D DISTRIBUTION

Reach: CPD reached 96% of households

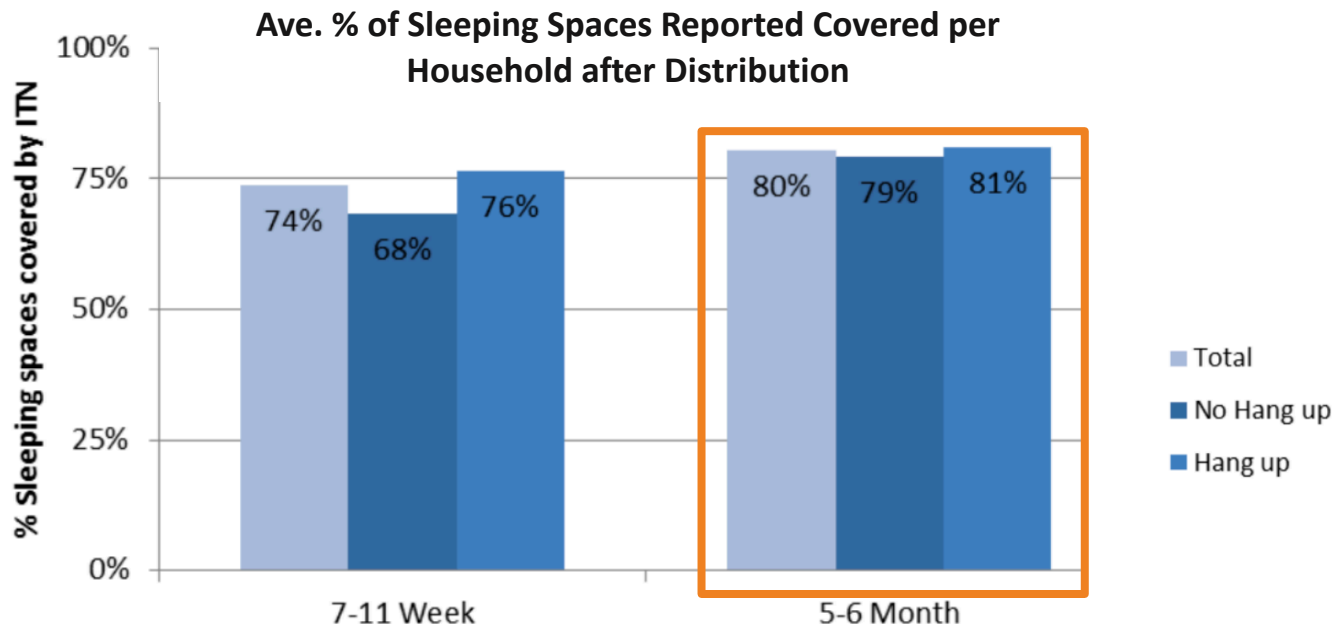
Retention: CHW hang-up visit had no detectable impact on medium-term use.

Usage: Household ITN usage is similar between distribution methods.

Average sleeping coverage of ITNs after 8 weeks

- CPD: 74 - 80%
- D2D: 79%

CHW hang-up visits did not result in any difference in ITN use after 5-6 months



CPDS WERE LESS TIME-INTENSIVE AND LESS COSTLY THAN D2D DISTRIBUTIONS

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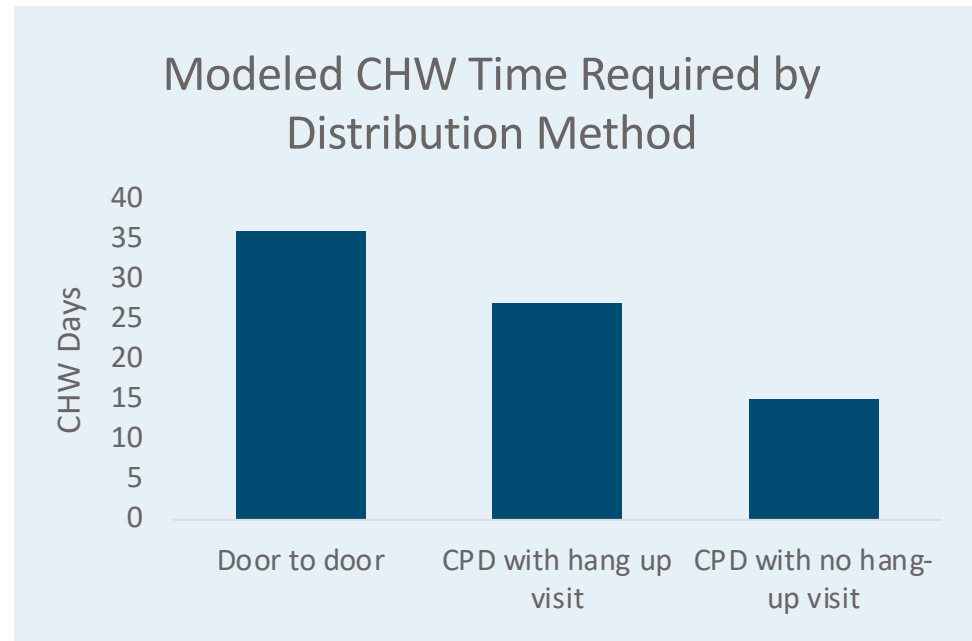
Community point distributions can save significant personnel time and costs for distribution.¹

CPDs w/ hang-up visits:

- Time savings: 25% ²
- HR cost savings: \$1+ M ³

CPDs w/o hang-up visits:

- Time savings: 59%
- HR cost savings: \$2+ M



1 The time savings from community point distributions varies significantly depending on community size and distance from health facility.
2 When compared to D2D distribution
3 Savings for the planned 2014 ITN distribution

A community worker in Zambia is shown from behind, walking on a dirt path towards a large, leafy tree. They are carrying a large, full white bag on their head, which is presumably filled with ITNs (Insect Treated Nets). The worker is wearing a light pink short-sleeved shirt and a blue and white patterned wrap. The background shows a hilly landscape under a blue sky with scattered white clouds.

EVIDENCE ON IMPACT LED TO COST SAVINGS & SCALE UP

The Zambian government **changed national guidelines to allow districts to choose community point distribution** instead of door-to-door distribution of ITNs.

The Zambian government **scaled-up the program**, resulting in **almost 2 million USD in cost savings**.

Community worker delivering an ITN in Zambia

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TAKEAWAYS

1

Impact is the societal or environmental change that can be attributable to a service, product, program or intervention.

2

Impact evaluation is a powerful tool that can help measure changes in outcomes and final impact more rigorously.

3

Data on impact can and should be used to influence and make decisions that help to improve an organization's interventions and service delivery.



THANK YOU!

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