

THEORY BASED APPROACH IN EVALUATION

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What is RESEARCH:

is usually conducted with to the intent to generalize the findings from a sample to a larger population.

In research, the importance of conceptual and theoretical clarity is emphasised

What is EVALUATION:

Evaluation, on the other hand, usually focuses on an internal situation, such as collecting data about specific programs, with no intent to generalize the results to other settings and situations. In evaluation, clarity of project's aspects is em

What is EVALUATION RESEARCH?

is using a more coherence concepts/theory to assess the project. Not only for the sake of clarity

Evaluation Research comprises to aspects:

- a. Evaluator establish relevant concepts and theories embedded in the project/program beyond the stated logic of project/program and reconstruct and evaluate how changes are achieved
- b. Assess how far the theories embedded in the programm are correct for intended changes.

LONGITUDINAL QUALITATIVE RESEARCH GRADUATION SCHEME

Supporting among the poorest HH in Health ,
education, and income generating within six
years

Key Question: *What assists households to move
to the next with what characteristics, in what
contexts)?*

Aspects of Inquiries:

Household income and expenditure [?]

Livelihood analysis [?]

Local economy impacts

Institutional mapping (i) to understand the importance and value attached by beneficiaries to key institutions in their community; and (ii) to understand the nature and significance of social connectedness/ exclusion among beneficiaries in their communities.

Life Histories to enable a longitudinal perspective on the program as case histories will be progressively added to over time.

Household income and expenditure ?

To understand the significance of increased income and its pattern for the HHs' "graduated" sustainability. Supported by theories on structure of income; orientation of spending

Livelihood analysis ?

To understand the nature (including accessibility) of resources for living. Supported by theories of relationship between resources structures and the characteristics of particular HHs

Local economy impacts

To understand the interaction between particular HH and market responses. Supported by theories such as market rigidity, market inequality, composites of market institutions

Institutional mapping

To understand the availability /accessibility institutional supports for the poor. Supported by theories social capital, orientation and capability of (local) state, local governance, social inequality.

Using PKH Program as an Example

The program engages Actor, Structures (access resources, network, social capital which determine inclusion/exclusion, Institutions (local institutions, public services) and culture (family decision making, importance of education, dietary habits, etc)

We need to have firm theoretical understanding on:

- **individual concept such as social capital, social knowledge, market structures, institutional capability of local state , social exclusion**
- **relations among the above aspects**

Because data on the aspects in slide no 5 can not readily explain the social process on why certain HH in particular area are successfully “graduated”.

Three ways of using concepts:

- Testing whether /or how far it exist**
- Undertand how it exist (in what ways?)**
- Understand it affects others**

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