Evaluating Impact: From Promise to Evidence

School Grants and Stipends Program in Myanmar

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Ms Khin Pyone
Ms Aye Thida Soe
Mr Melvin Romero
Engi Gamal Eldin
Sarah

THE WORLD BANK  SIEF Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund  KDI SCHOOL
## 1. Intervention Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of program activities and outputs</th>
<th>School grant program</th>
<th>Stipend program</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide grants to schools (plus advocacy for community participation to selected schools)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provide stipends to poor students</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who is targeted?</th>
<th>All 41,287 schools (basic education schools, grade 1-11)</th>
<th>30000 Poor students in primary, secondary, and high schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Where is it conducted?</th>
<th>Nationwide program (all schools in all 330 townships)</th>
<th>selected schools in 8 townships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>When is it conducted?</th>
<th>2012-2013</th>
<th>2011-2012</th>
</tr>
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</table>

| Name of implementation organizations? | Ministry of Education | Ministry of Education |
2. Results Chain

**Program**

**Input**
- (School Grant, Stipends and training)
  - Budget
  - Implementer (staff, teacher, community)
  - Information (to design)

**Activities...**
- Allocation the budget
- Training the implementer
- Preparing the implementation plan, operation guideline,
- Informing township and school education committee
- Monitoring and evaluation the implementation process
- Providing the Public awareness campaign
- Preparing school improvement plan
- Selecting and registering students

**Outputs...**
- Schools which received the grants
- Schools with school implementation plan
- Students who received the stipend
- Trained the implementer
- Improve the monitoring capacity

**Intermediate Outcome**

- Better equipped Schools
  - (teaching aids, cleaned water, sanitation and other learning material.)
- More students go to school.
- More students complete school.
- Less students repeat the grade in school.
- Less students drop-out the school.
- Increase household consumption.
- Increase the contribution to school.
- Decrease the child labor rate.

**Impact**

- Students Learn more and get better learning outcome
- Improve access to education
- Improve household wellbeing
3. Research Questions

• what is the impact of the advocacy for community participation on school equipment?
  – What is the impact of the advocacy for community participation on school infrastructure?
  – What is the impact of the advocacy for community participation on teaching-learning materials (text book/delivery)?
  – What is the impact of the advocacy for community participation on student scores?
  – what is the impact of the advocacy for community participation on extra-curricular activities?
  – What is the impact of the advocacy for community participation on quality of teaching?
• What is the impact of the advocacy for community participation on household contribution to school?
• What is the impact of stipends program on child labor incidence?
• What is the impact of stipends program on household expenditure on education?
• what is the impact of stipends program on students completion rate, enrollment rate, repetition rate and dropout rate?
4. Impact Evaluation Design

For School Grants Program
- Treatment: grants with advocacy for community participation
- Control: grants

For Stipends Program
- Treatment: students who received the stipends
- Control: students who don't received the stipends
the sample size:

For School Grants Program
- Treatment: to be determined
- Control: to be determined

For Stipends Program
- Treatment: to be determined
- Control: to be determined
the program assignment rule:

For School Grants Program
- randomly selected schools with advocacy and schools without advocacy for community participation (school improvement plan)

For Stipends Program
- school committee selected poor students based on the poverty scores
5. Data Collection

A. List program indicators to be collected:
   – Enrollment rate
   – Drop-out rate
   – Availability of learning infrastructure
   – Availability of school equipment
   – Students test score
   – attendance
   – Repetition rate
   – Completion rate
   – Household expenditure on education
   – incidence of Child labor
   – Contribution to the school
B. Method of data collection
   school record books at school and
   interview with household, school, and implementers,

C. Frequency of data collection:
   first data collection ..... Before intervention (targeting
   around October to November 2014)
   Second data collection ...... After intervention (1 or 1.5 yrs
to given enough time)

D. Who will collect the data:
   • Headmaster collect the students data
   • Survey firm to collect the household and school data
   • Ministry of Education and the world bank work together
to manage the survey
Thank you for your attention