



THE WORLD BANK



Measuring Results and Evaluating

Impact:

Turning Promises into Evidence

Upgrading of Informal Settlements in The Free State Province

The National Department of Human Settlements, South
Africa

Cape Town, South Africa

December 2009

**Human Development
Network**

**Development Impact
Evaluation Initiative**

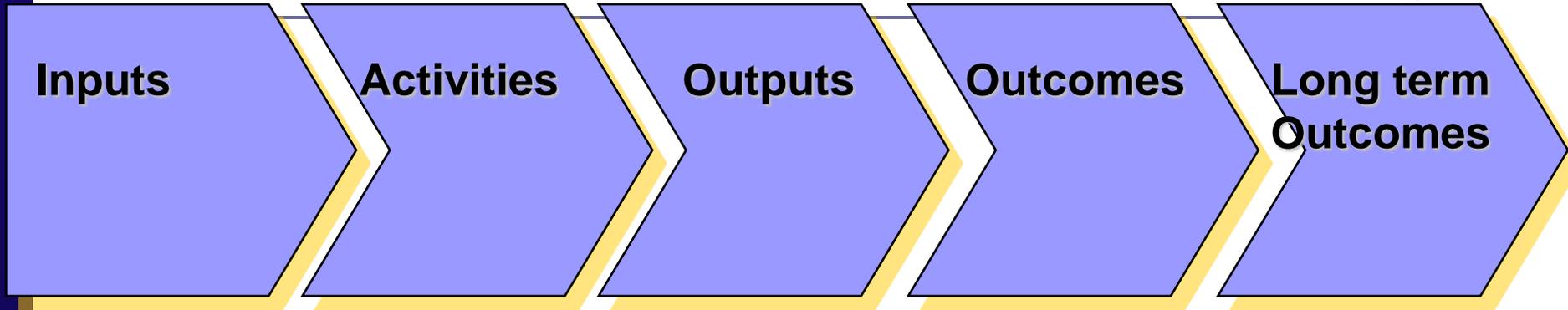
**Africa
Region**

**Spanish Impact
Evaluation Fund**

1. Background

- ❑ Phase 2: People already have houses and the department of human settlements plans to provide sanitation services to 500 households in phase 2.
- ❑ There are a total of 3000 houses in phase 2 and 3000 in phase 3 (total of 6,000 houses) but there are limited funds.
- ❑ Evaluation unit suggests that a lottery be done to determine the streets that will receive services, (this will be discussed with the province and municipalities' implementation unit. Consultation process will be with the contractor(s) as well.)

2. Results Chain



Inputs

Activities

Outputs

Outcomes

**Long term
Outcomes**

- ...Water and sanitation

- Engagement with relevant stakeholders
- Provision of infrastructure

- ...Access to water and sanitation

- Decrease in incidents of diarrhea
- Improved socio economic indicators
- Decrease stunting and wasting
- Decrease prevalence of anemia

- ... Improved health

3. Primary Research Questions

□ Evaluation Questions

- What is the impact of providing flushing toilets and running water (sanitation) to people with houses.
- Area of research: Phase 2 Grassland housing project in Free State.

5. Methodology

- Difference in Differences methodology.
 - E.g. Comparing prevalence of diarrhea of the treatment and control groups before and after intervention.

4. Outcome Indicators

- ❑ Decrease in incidents of diarrhea
- ❑ Improved socio economic indicators e.g vegetable gardens; home based enterprises
- ❑ Decrease prevalence of stunting and wasting
- ❑ Decrease prevalence of anemia

6. Sample and data

- Sample size =
 - 300, 10% of the population
 - 50% treatment & 50% control
 - (preliminary estimates)
- Sampling design:
 - Random sampling of the predefined control and treatment groups in phase 2.
 - This will be targeted in accordance with the province's plans

7. Time Frame/Work Plan

- Consultations: Jan – Feb 2010
- Baseline data collection and analysis: Mar-April 2010
- Installation of services (intervention): June 2010
- Post intervention data collection: June 2011.

8. Sources of Financing

- National Department of Human Settlements for the evaluation.

TARGET AUDIENCE

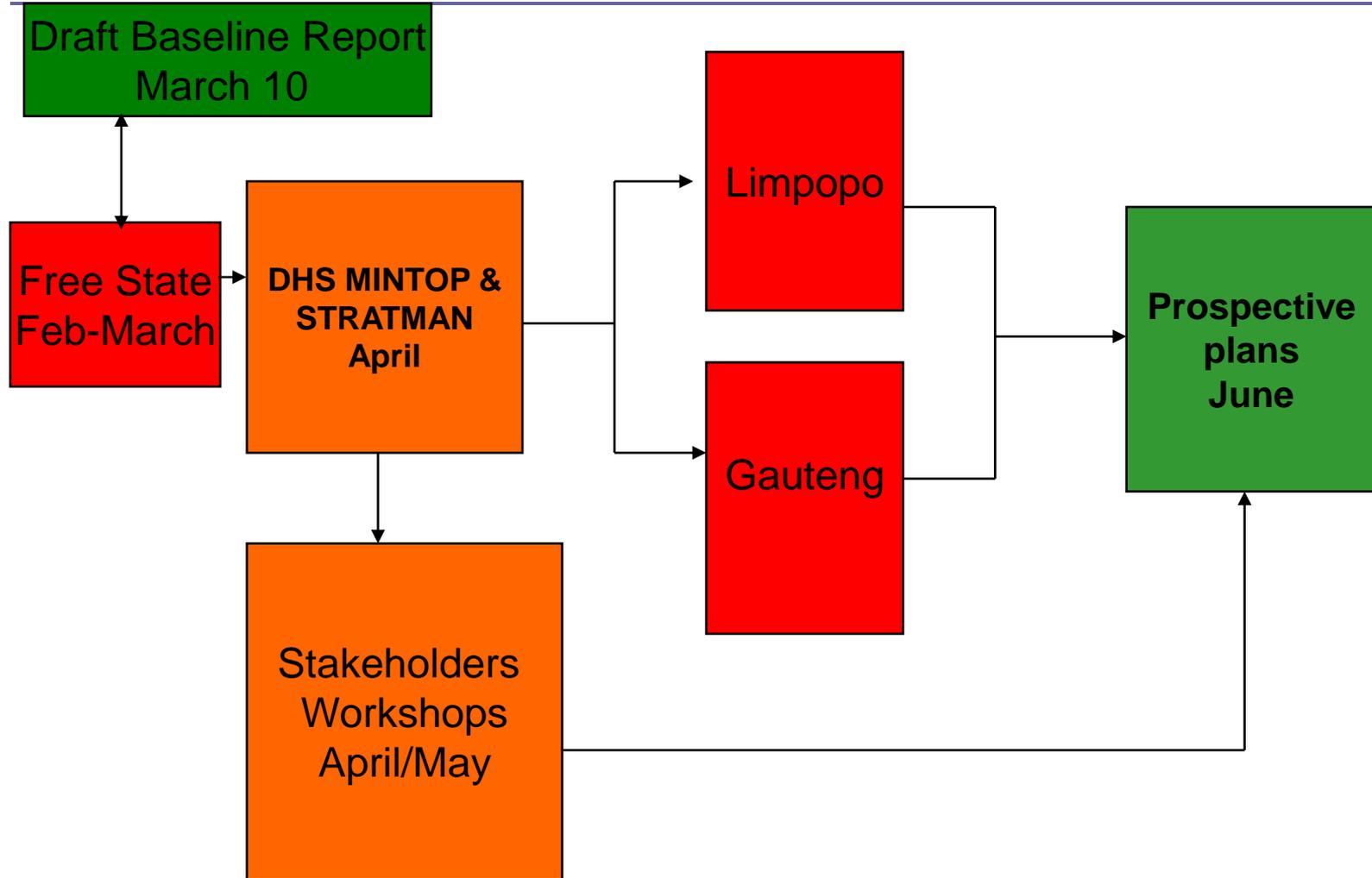
- **Internal:** DHS; FSDHS; LPDHS; GPDHS (Operational people; MINTOP; STRATMAN; MINMEC); Housing institutions
- **External (GoV):** DoH, Water affairs, Safety and Security, Education, Transport, Ministry of M &E, Planning commission
- **External (non-gov):** NGOs, CBOs, The community

PURPOSE: BUILD CONSENSUS

- **Modalities:** Report (DHS, WB, FS); Submissions (STRATMAN, MINMEC); Workshops (Stakeholders); Publication



PROCESS STEPS



Lessons learned from the workshop

- Piloting
 - Piloting must be done by the Department officials
 - During piloting the interview may take longer than when administering the actual interview
 - Put text boxes on each page of questionnaire and record time after completion of each page
 - Weekends are more preferred for interviews as many people will be there
 - Piloting is likely to lead to a need to change some issues in the questionnaire e.g. wording, order of questions
 - Field testing must be done with few enumerators
- Training
 - Three elements of training:
 - plenary: lecture/ classroom style
 - Exercise: interviewers interviewing each other
 - Field work: very important to insist on it before the full study



□ Data quality management

■ Supervision and survey mechanics

- Proposal: 15 teams for data collection, at the ratio of 1:4 (supervisor and interviewers)
- Prepare a list of households to be visited to record non responses
 - At most 10% of non response should be an acceptable
 - Management of non responses is critical. Adding sample size will not address the problem
- Revisit households to verify if they were interviewed (Households to be revisited should not be less than 15% and be selected randomly, establish protocol of and indicate things to be verified)
- The supervisor can visually observe the interviewer but it is not advisable

■ Data collection date should be entered as well as data entry date

Data entry: Interviewers to submit data on a weekly basis and can be analysed as it comes to assess the quality of the study

■ Data entry programme should:

- Do rain checks e.g. gender
- Consistency of the skips



□ Sampling

- Opinion: The 6000 sample too big, could improve non-sampling error by decreasing sample size
 - Big sample will have cost implications on the study
- Opinion on listing:
 - this may be too costly to do census, but
 - it may also lead to selection bias if not done on the whole population of interest
- Proposal for sampling: cartographic sampling

