

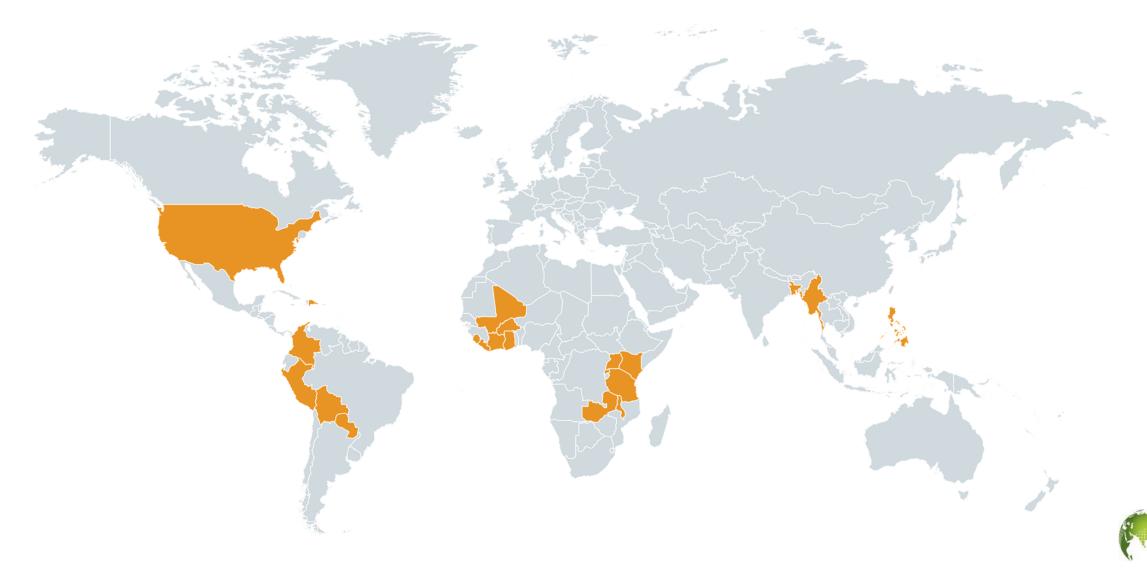
# Prioritizing the Learning Agenda: the CART Principles

Ben Tan



#### **About Innovations for Poverty Action**

#### More Evidence, Less Poverty



## **About Innovations for Poverty Action**

Three complementary streams of work

1. Evidence generation	2. Sharing Evidence	3. Right-Fit Evidence
foundations on scientific impact evaluations, in partnership with	Engaging practitioners and policy makers for actual use of the evidence	Supporting organizations with their broader M&E needs and learning strategies
academics Evidence	Engagement	Today's focus Empowerment

### Why not just do an impact evaluation?

#### Stanford SOCIAL INNOVATION Review

Informing and inspiring leaders of social change

SOCIAL ISSUES SECTORS SOLUTIONS MAGAZINE MORE

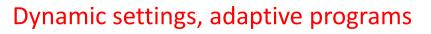
#### Ten Reasons Not to Measure Impact and What to Do Instead

Impact evaluations are an important tool for learning about effective solutions to social problems, but they are a good investment only in the right circumstances. In the meantime, organizations must build an internal culture in which the right data are regularly collected, analyzed, and applied to manage implementation and improve programs.

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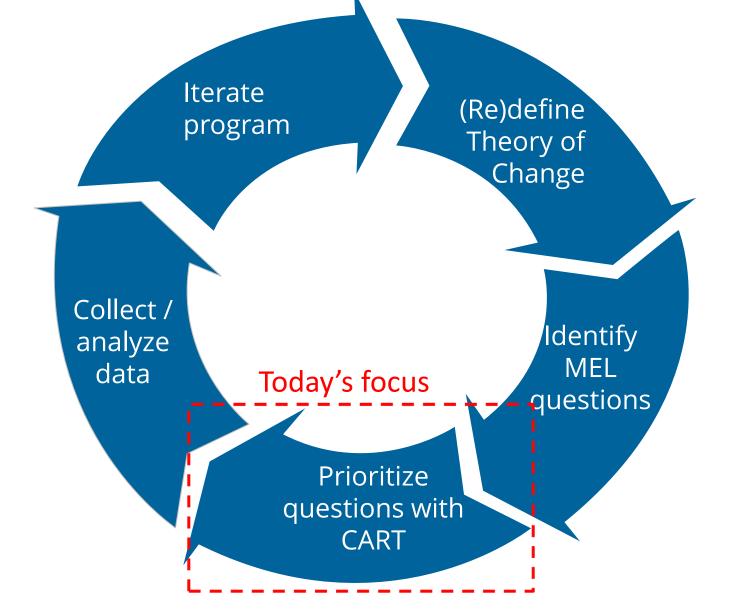
By Mary Kay Gugerty & Dean Karlan | Summer 2018

1. Not the Right Tool: Excellent question, wrong <u>approach.</u> 2. Not Now: The program design is not ready. *3. Not Now: The program implementation is not* ready. 4. Not Now: It is too late. 5. Not Feasible: Resources are too limited. 6. Not Feasible: Indirect effects are difficult to identify, yet critical to the theory of change. 7. Not Feasible: Program setting is too chaotic. 8. Not Feasible: Implementation happens at too high a level. *9. Not Worth It: We already know the answer.* 10. Not Worth It: No generalized knowledge gain.



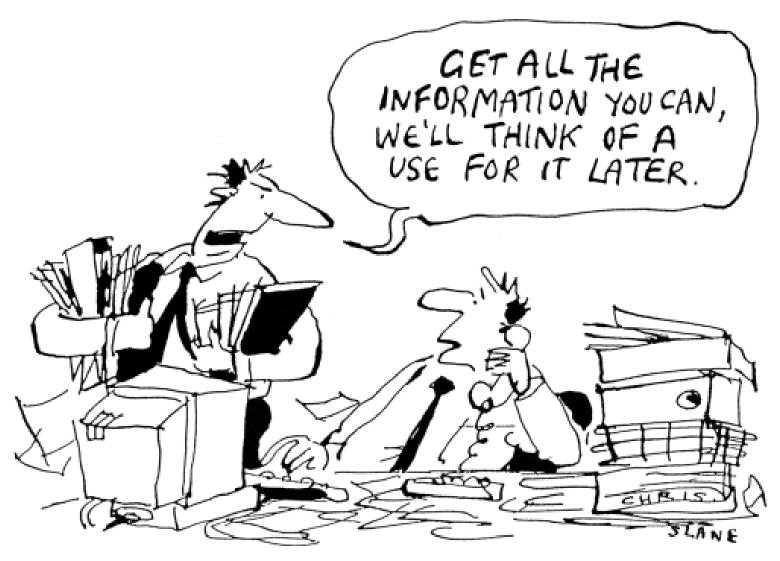


# Using the Theory of Change for adaptive management



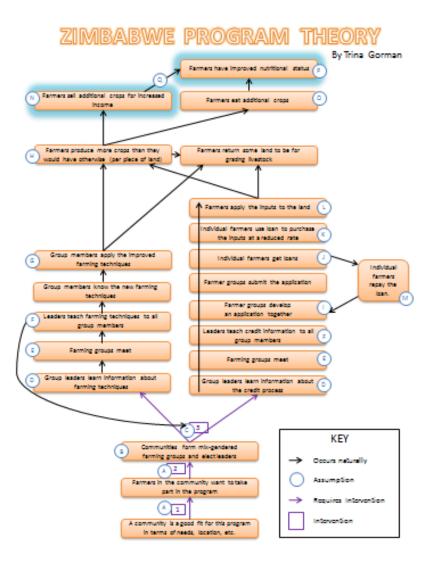


#### The core challenge





#### Can/should we really track all of this?



#### ASSUMPTIONS

- TCO/ bitonsion agent has buy-in and approval from local loaders for program and moting. AND. Meeting is at a time that farmers can attend. AND. Parmers know about the meeting, wart to attend, and de.
- TCO/ Extension agent gains buy in from farmers from both gendes. AND. Both gendes are willing to be in a group together. AND. other cultural dynamics do not impeded group formation.
- Extension agent and group leaders have the resources needed, and the desire to attend the meetings.
- Extension agent teaches the information in an effective way. Leaders are able to retain the information.
- Moting is at a time that farmers can attend. AND, farmers know about the moting, want to attend, and do. AND, Over time, farmers find meetings valuable enough to continue coming.
- P. Information is of high quality and locally relevant. AND, Loadors remember the information and think it is valuable enough to share. AND, Loadors are able to relay the information in a consistent correct way.
- Parmors believe information is correct and worth the investment. AND, Parmors have the resources and physical ability to apply the information.
- H. Now techniques /inputs are locally relevant and achieve expected improved return.
- Group members want a lean (are not too risk averse). AND, Group members have the literacy skills needed to complete the lean.
- APC has sufficient capital to provide the loan. AND, Peer farmers agree to share collateral. AND, Collateral from all farmers is sufficient. AND, APC accepts the application.
- Fermiors: desire to use the learn for the suggested inputs. AND, Group members collaborate on when to putchase inputs. AND, Fermiors have access to a market that contains the inputs. AND, Prices are lower because of bulk buying.
- L. The additional inputs actually work as intended to increase productivity.
- M. Parmots have the money to repay the lean. AND, Parmots uphold their word out of honesty. OK Parmots hold each other accountable for repayment.
- N. Farmors have access to a market to sell inputs and there is sufficient domand to make sale.
- Additional crops are distributed amongst both gorders. AND. Nothing happens to the crops to impede them from being esten. AND. Crops are palatable to farmers.
- 7. Discuse (or other factors) do not impede improved nutrition.
- Q. Remor's use extra income to purchase food .

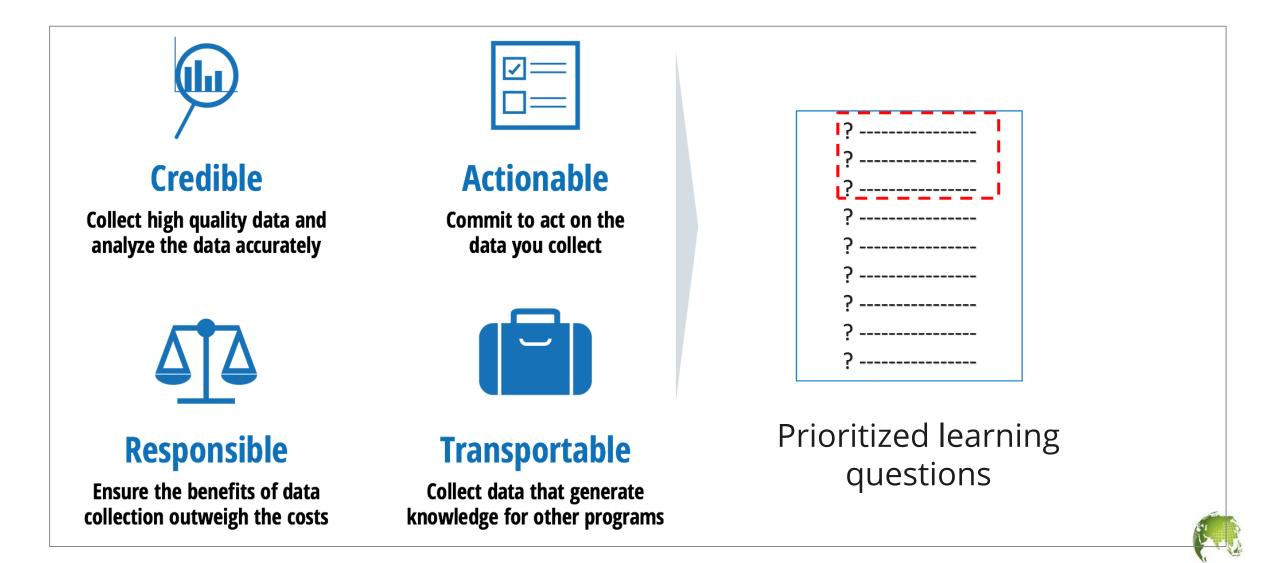
Note: For the sake of simplicity, did not call out each specific assumption regarding women except for in A above. There are many more areas where the model could break down based on gende issues, but I thought it unnecessary to repeat each. Perhaps this note can serve as a general assumption that women are treated as equally as mon in each item above. (quite a loaded assumption for sure)

#### ACTIVITIES

- TCO and extension agent hold a meeting with all farmers to educate them about program and gain
- support.
- Extension agent holds meetings to train the group leaders about general program.
- Extension agent holds meetings with group leades to educate them about credit and agriculture techniques. (resecuring)



## **Our Tool: Prioritize MEL questions with CART**



## Credible

Data = valid, reliable, unbiased

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Analysis = appropriate
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Credible data Credit: mooselakecartoons.com



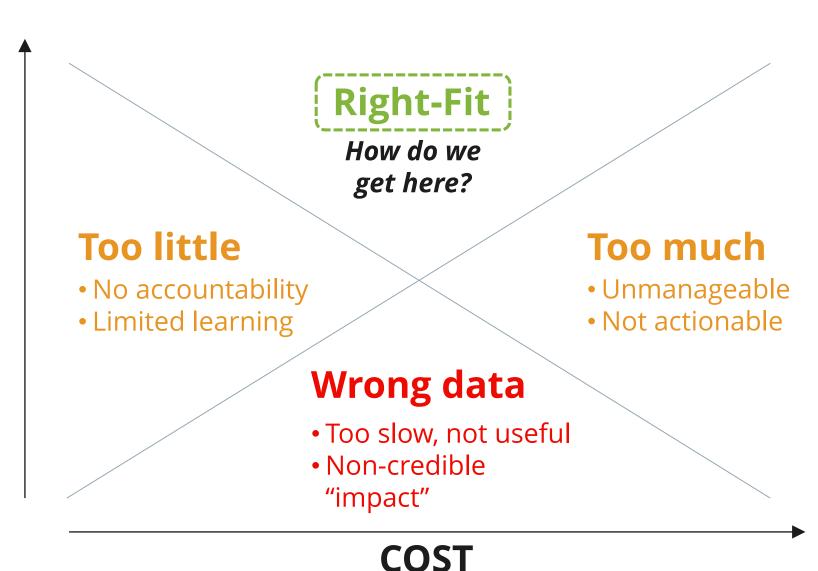
#### Actionable

- If there is no plan for how to use the data, do not collect them
  - Specific action/change possible for each piece of data
  - Setting up the right systems to handle this information





### Responsible





#### Transportable

- What's your Theory of Change? Who else has a similar theory?
- Does it replicate?



CECIL COULD NOT FATHOM WHY THEY DECIDED THEIR DIETARY HABITS BY WATCHING HIM EATING DRY PELLETS.



# **Questions?** btan@poverty-action.org

