



Module 6: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Capacity Building

1. Goal

- a. Encourage participants to apply Monitoring and Evaluation systems in the management of PIM/IMT programs and of WUAs and promote the application of sound concepts and good practices when applied.
- b. Promote the application of adequately designed training programmes for the main stakeholders of PIM/IMT programmes.

2. Learning Objectives

- a. Review the concepts associated with the Logical framework approach (LFA) and the most common types of M&E to be applied to PIM/IMT programmes
- b. To familiarize participants with some good practices to design and apply M&E systems
- c. Understand the interrelations between the LFA and the design of M&E systems for PIM/IMT programmes
- d. Review some of the main concepts associated with capacity building programmes for PIM/IMT programmes

3. Key messages

- a. M&E systems are an essential part of the PIM/IMT programmes. They provide key information to improve their implementation.
- b. The logical Framework approach is a very useful approach that establishes a logical hierarchy among inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes of development objectives and higher goals and permits a logical establishment of indicators
- c. There are two main types of M&E systems that can be applied to PIM/IMT programmes, namely: results monitoring and performance monitoring.
- d. Some of the good practices in designing M&E systems include:
 - i. Use of participatory M&E versus conventional
 - ii. Good definition of indicators
 - iii. Criteria that indicators must satisfy
 - iv. Avoiding some common problems with indicators
 - v. Main steps for establishing a good M&E systems
- e. Understanding why the application of M&E systems remains of limited use in PIM/IMT programmes.
- f. Practical example of defining indicators for the main activities of a PIM/IMT programme.
- g. Human resources development is the main component of any PIM programme. The activities included must be well structured and have clear objectives.
- h. The cost of capacity building is much lower than the cost of the infrastructure programmes (rehabilitation, modernization, improvements)
- i. Training programmes must cover the 3 main categories of stakeholders: staff of the irrigation agency, leaders and technical staff for the WUAs and irrigations water users.
- j. Several methodologies of training exist but in-service training has been found particularly effective.
- k. Designing good training programmes requires a good assessment of the training needs of the target group.
- l. It is very important to define what services will be provided by the WUA and correlate the training programme with the services to be carried out. There are significant trade-offs between the services provided and the training needs



4. References

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