

EVALUATION DESIGN: PLAN VIETNAM

CS WASH Fund Final Evaluation

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BACKGROUND

The Civil Society (CS) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Fund is a \$103 million investment by Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade that is supporting 13 Civil Society Organisations to implement 29 WASH projects in 19 countries throughout Africa, Asia and the Pacific over four years to 2018. The overarching goal of the Fund is *“to improve public health by increasing access to safe water and sanitation”*. The objective of the Fund is to enhance the health and quality of life of the poor and vulnerable by improving sustainable access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Plan International Australia (PIA) holds a CS WASH Fund contract for the project period of 2013-2017 period (i.e. known as Plan's CS WASH Fund program). Plan Vietnam Country Offices (VCOs) serves as the implementing agent of the CS WASH Fund project (under aggregated program). The Vietnam project details are:

Plan Country Office	Project name	Project Goal
Plan Vietnam (VCO)	Community and School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Project (CS-WASH Pro) , Vietnam	Girls and boys in ethnic minority communities and their families realise their rights to clean water and improved sanitation and practice good hygiene behaviours

EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

1. To evaluate the a) Gender and Inclusion, b) Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction, and c) Improvement in WASH Services components of Plan's CS WASH Fund program in Vietnam.
2. To identify a) what changes have taken place since the project began, b) how or why these changes have occurred, and c) the degree to which the program has contributed to or influenced these changes.
3. To support deep learning, that is evidence-based, and provide practical and specific recommendations to Plan Vietnam Country Office and Plan International Australia's WASH Team.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND MEASURES

Evaluation Questions (Key Performance Questions)	Evaluation Measures (Common Impact Indicators)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent are citizens in target areas satisfied, relative to expectations, with the delivery of WASH services? (KPQ1.5) • How has the improved WASH service delivery resulted in better outcomes for poor/remote communities and poor/vulnerable households? (KPQ 1.6) • How has the project contributed to these changes? (KPQ 1.7) • What changes have occurred in how women and men participate and influence decisions? (KPQ 2.1) • What changes have occurred in WASH services responding to women's needs (e.g. workload, reproductive health issues etc)? (KPQ 2.3) • How has the project influenced these changes? (KPQ 2.4) • How have these changes in gender equality improved WASH outcomes for poor and vulnerable households? (KPQ 2.6) • How well has the project addressed barriers to inclusion and opportunities for participation for people with disability? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 30% of community members (equal number of women and men) in 319 villages report that they share more equal influence over WASH related decision making at household level • Approximately 30% of community members (equal number of women and men) in 319 villages report that they share more equal balance in household WASH workload • More than 50% of people (including children) with disabilities in 319 villages report that they have increased confidence to participate in community and school WASH activities. • More than 50% of people without disabilities in 319 villages believe that PWD (including children) can and should participate in community and school WASH activities • 19,000 households (approximately 47,500 males and 47,500 females) in 104 ODF villages with access to improved WASH services that

<p>(KPQ 2.8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>KPQ1.2 What improvements have there been in inclusive WASH sector governance and coordination?</i> • <i>KPQ2.2 What changes have occurred in WASH actors' gender awareness and ability to implement gender-sensitive WASH approaches?</i> • <i>KPQ6.4 What consultations were undertaken with people with reduced mobility (elderly and people with a disability) on the use of universal design guidelines for sanitation facilities? for water facilities?</i> 	<p>meet or exceed their expectations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19,000 households (approximately 47,500 females and 47,500 males) in 319 villages are able to accurately report how they will restore disaster damaged WASH facilities and how hand washing and safe water storage practices will be maintained during a disaster
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EVALUATION PLAN

Focal Area	Evaluation Questions (KPOs)	Evaluation Measures (CIIs)	Primary Data Collection Methods	Sample Size (by method)
Gender and Inclusion	<p>What changes have occurred in how women and men participate and influence decisions? Individual changes and changes in relationship:</p> <p>a) In the household</p> <p>b) In local public</p> <p>How have these changes in gender equality improved WASH outcomes for poor and vulnerable households?</p> <p>What (individual) changes have occurred in WASH services responding to women's needs (e.g. workload, reproductive health issues etc.).</p> <p>How has the project influenced these changes?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 30% of community members (equal number of women and men) in 319 villages report that they share more equal influence over WASH related decision making at household level Approximately 30% of community members (equal number of women and men) in 319 villages report that they share more equal balance in household WASH workload 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household Interviews Focus Group Discussion with Village Change Agents Men's and Women's Focus Group Discussions AND/OR Secondary data analysis from GWMT 	<p>284 households across 30 Villages in 5 Districts</p> <p>150 male change agents and 150 female change agents across 30 Villages</p> <p>240 women and 240 men across 30 Villages</p>
Gender and Inclusion - PWD	How well has the project addressed barriers to inclusion and opportunities for participation for people with disability?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 50% of people (including children) with disabilities in 319 villages report that they have increased confidence to participate in community and school WASH activities. More than 50% of people without disabilities in 319 villages believe that PWD (including children) can and should participate in community and school WASH activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews with PWD Focus Group Discussion with Village Change Agents 	<p>180 people with disability in 30 Villages across 5 Districts</p> <p>150 male change agents and 150 female change agents across 30 Villages</p>
Improvements in WASH Services	To what extent are citizens in target areas satisfied, relative to expectations, with the delivery of WASH services?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19,000 households (approximately 47,500 males 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household Interviews 	284 households across 30 Communes in 5 Districts

	How has the improved WASH service delivery resulted in better outcomes for poor/remote communities and poor/vulnerable households?	and 47,500 females) in 104 ODF villages with access to improved WASH services that meet or exceed their expectations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussion with Change Agents 	150 men and 150 women across 15 Communes in 5 Districts
Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction	How has the project contributed to these changes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19,000 households (approximately 47,500 females and 47,500 males) in 319 villages are able to accurately report how they will restore disaster damaged WASH facilities and how hand washing and safe water storage practices will be maintained during a disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Informant Interviews with Commune-Level Change Agents • Key Informant Interviews with District-Level Change Agents 	45 Commune-Level Change Agents across 5 Districts 10 District-Level Change Agents across 5 Districts
WASH in Schools		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,200 boys and girls from 30 primary schools with access to improved WASH facilities that meet or exceed their expectations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School WASH Walk and Small Group Discussion with Students • Small Group Discussion with School Change Agents 	180 students across 15 Commune Primary Schools (plus additional satellite pre-schools) 45 School Change Agents across 15 Commune Primary Schools (plus additional satellite pre-schools)

SAMPLING STRATEGY: TWO-STAGE CLUSTER SAMPLING

A two-stage sampling process will be used to select **30 villages (clusters)** for this evaluation: **six (6) villages in each of the five (5) Districts.**

The two-stage sampling process will include:

- Stage 1: Random selection of **three (3) Communes** in each of the five Districts.
- Stage 2: Random selection of **two (2) village** from each of the Communes selected in Stage 1: one (1) ODF-verified village, and one (1) non-ODF village.

Villages will be selected randomly from a list of Plan’s 319 target villages. Plan Vietnam will provide a list of the 319 villages, including the following information:

- Village Name, Commune and District
- ODF status
- Presence of Child CLTS Monitoring Group (Yes or No)

Villages that participated in the ISF-UTS GWMT study in 2016 will be excluded from the sample.

PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION TOOLS AND SAMPLE SIZE

TOOL	TARGETS	DISCUSSION TOPICS
Household Interviews	<p>Target: 10 households per village (equal balance between female and male respondents)</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households interviews will be conducted in all five (5) districts. • Within each district, three (3) Communes will be selected as evaluation sites, for a total of 15 Communes. • Two (2) villages will be selected in each Commune for data collection, including one ODF verified and one non-ODF village. • Within each village, ten (10) households will be randomly selected for interviews to meet the target of 284. • Each village represents one cluster. In total, the evaluation will cover 30 clusters (six villages per District). 	<p>The roles of men and women, and their participation in decision-making relating to WASH in the household.</p> <p>Attitudes towards for disability inclusion in village WASH activities.</p> <p>Satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene services, and the benefits or challenges experienced by household members.</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction and environmental considerations in relation to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and behaviours in the household.</p>

Sample Calculation				
Confidence Level	95%	Social Sciences standard		
Target Population (households)	19,000	Plan Vietnam's target population across 319 villages (PRT).		
Proportion	39%	Number of households with access to improved sanitation – baseline figure reported in the PRT for average rate of toilet coverage across the five Districts.		
Confidence Interval	0.08	A confidence interval of +/- 10% is an acceptable minimum standard for program decision-making purposes. A Confidence Interval of +/- 8% generates a sample size that is appropriate given time and resources limitations. To increase the Confidence Interval would be to increase the sample size.		
Design Error	2	To account for potential differences between villages (clusters).		
Sample Size		284		
District	Number of Communes to be selected in each District	Number of Villages to be selected in each Commune	Number of Household Interviews per Village	Total number of Household Interviews per District
Minh Hoa	3	2	10	60
Dak Rong	3	2	10	60
Huong Hoa	3	2	10	60
Kon Ray	3	2	10	60
Kon Plong	3	2	10	60
TOTAL	No. Communes = 15	No. Villages = 30	-	No. Households = 300
Interviews with People with Disability	Target: 6 x Interviews with PWD per village, for a total of 180 interviews.			
	<p>Notes:</p> <p>Available data on PWD in target villages is limited. The proposed target for interviews with PWD will be six per village, for a total of 180 interviews, based on the sample calculation below. The aim will be to interview people with a disability from different demographic groups. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x school-aged children (male and female) 			
	<p>Participation in decision-making about WASH in the household and village, and the benefits or challenges experienced by PWD.</p> <p>Satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene services, and the benefits or challenges experienced by PWD.</p> <p>Attitudes towards for disability inclusion in village WASH activities.</p>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x adults aged 18-49 years (male and female) • 2 x elderly persons aged 50+ (male and female) • Strategies for identifying PWD in each village will include: • List of households with disabled family member selected for demonstration toilets (list to be provided by Plan) • List from Commune of PWD (based on government criteria) • • The research team should make every attempt to meet the target of six (6) PWD per village, but in some villages this may not be possible. In these villages, the <i>minimum</i> target will be at least one (1) PWD per village. • <table border="1" data-bbox="360 810 1574 1294"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Sample Calculation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Confidence Level</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Social Sciences standard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Estimated Target Population (households with members who have a disability)</td> <td>2,755</td> <td>Plan Vietnam's target population is 19,000 household. A Situation Analysis conducted in Year 2 found that 14.5% households included a person with a disability (as reported in PRT). Extrapolating from this, a rough estimate of the number of households including a person with disability is 2755.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proportion</td> <td>39%</td> <td>Number of households with access to improved sanitation – baseline figure reported in the PRT for average rate of toilet coverage across the five Districts. Is an updated proportion available?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Confidence Interval</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>A confidence interval of +/- 10% is an acceptable minimum standard for program decision-making purposes. This generates a sample size that is appropriate given time and resources limitations. To increase the confidence interval would be to increase the sample size.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Design Error</td> <td>2</td> <td>To account for differences between clusters (villages).</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Sample Size</td> <td>177</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">No. Interviews with PWD per village</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample Calculation			Confidence Level	95%	Social Sciences standard	Estimated Target Population (households with members who have a disability)	2,755	Plan Vietnam's target population is 19,000 household. A Situation Analysis conducted in Year 2 found that 14.5% households included a person with a disability (as reported in PRT). Extrapolating from this, a rough estimate of the number of households including a person with disability is 2755.	Proportion	39%	Number of households with access to improved sanitation – baseline figure reported in the PRT for average rate of toilet coverage across the five Districts. Is an updated proportion available?	Confidence Interval	0.1	A confidence interval of +/- 10% is an acceptable minimum standard for program decision-making purposes. This generates a sample size that is appropriate given time and resources limitations. To increase the confidence interval would be to increase the sample size.	Design Error	2	To account for differences between clusters (villages).	Sample Size		177	No. Interviews with PWD per village		6	
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Men's and Women's	Target: 1 x Men's FGD and 1 x Women's FGD per village, with 8-10 participants per FGD	The roles of men and women, and their participation in decision-making																								

FGDs	<p>Notes:</p> <p>One female and one male focus group discussion will be conducted in each village, for a total of 60 FGDs.</p> <p>Each group should include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="360 523 1559 652"> <thead> <tr> <th>Women's Group</th> <th>Men's Group</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3 x middle aged women (aged 26-48)</td> <td>3 x middle aged men (aged 26-49)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 x young women (aged 18-25)</td> <td>3 x young men (aged 18-25)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 x senior women (aged over 49 years)</td> <td>3 x senior men (aged over 49 years)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Participants will be selected from a list of households held by the VPC, based on their poverty status. Efforts should be made to recruit participants from poor, near-poor and ultra-poor households. Efforts should also be made to include men and women from remote households located further away from the village centre.</p> <p>Please note, there should be no village leaders or members of the implementation team in this group, as this may negatively impact on the ability of participants to speak openly and with confidence.</p>	Women's Group	Men's Group	3 x middle aged women (aged 26-48)	3 x middle aged men (aged 26-49)	3 x young women (aged 18-25)	3 x young men (aged 18-25)	3 x senior women (aged over 49 years)	3 x senior men (aged over 49 years)	<p>relating to WASH in the household.</p> <p>Participation in decision-making and leadership for WASH in the village, and benefits or challenges experienced by men and women.</p>
Women's Group	Men's Group									
3 x middle aged women (aged 26-48)	3 x middle aged men (aged 26-49)									
3 x young women (aged 18-25)	3 x young men (aged 18-25)									
3 x senior women (aged over 49 years)	3 x senior men (aged over 49 years)									
FGD with Village Change Agents	<p>Target: 1 x mixed focus group discussion per village, with 6 participants per FGD</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>One mixed FGD for local change agents will be conducted in each village, for a total of 30 FGDs. Participants should include the following local change agents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 x female member of the village Project Implementation Committee • 1 x male member of the village Project Implementation Committee • 2 x village Women's Union representatives • 1 x village head • 1 x local mason 	<p>Governance and coordination for water, sanitation and hygiene services.</p> <p>Gender and Inclusion initiatives and challenges.</p> <p>Behaviour change in schools and communities.</p>								
KII with	<p>Additional key informant interviews will be conducted at the Commune Level:</p>	<p>Governance and coordination for</p>								

Commune and District Change Agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 x Commune Women’s Union representatives • 1 x Commune People’s Committee representative • 1 x Commune Project Implementation Committee representative <p>And at the District Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 x District People’s Committee representative • 1 x District Project Implementation Committee 	water, sanitation and hygiene services.
School WASH Checklist and Small Group Discussion with Students	<p>Target: 12 students per school (six girls and six boys), for a total of 180 students across the 5 Districts.</p> <p>Notes: The School WASH Checklist and Small Group Discussion with students will be conducted in one (1) primary school per commune. The following students should be recruited for this activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-3 x female students from grades 2-3 • 2-3 x female students from grades 4-5 • 2-3 x male students from grades 2-3 • 2-3 x male students from grades 4-5 <p>If there is a satellite pre-school in any of the village, the checklist should be completed in this pre-school by the facilitators, but not the small group discussion with students.</p>	<p>Improvements to and satisfaction with WASH facilities.</p> <p>Participation in WASH maintenance and decision-making</p> <p>Hygiene promotion and reported behavioural change.</p>
KII with School Change Agents	<p>Target: 1 x Small Group Discussion in each school, with three participants including the following School Change Agents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 x Teacher • 1 x Principal • 1 x Parent Association Representative 	<p>Improvements to and satisfaction with WASH service delivery in schools.</p> <p>Hygiene promotion and behavioural change.</p>

Proposed Activity Schedule

This is an example schedule for Huong Hoa District:

DISTRICT	HUONG HOA DISTRICT					
DAILY SCHEDULE	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6
COMMUNES	Commune 1		Commune 2		Commune 3	
VILLAGES	Village 1	Village 2	Village 3	Village 4	Village 5	Village 6
Household Interviews	10	10	10	10	10	10
Interviews with PWD	6	6	6	6	6	6

Men's and Women's FGD	2 (simultaneous)	2 (simultaneous)	2 (simultaneous)	2 (simultaneous)	2 (simultaneous)	2 (simultaneous)
FGD with Village Change Agents	1	1	1	1	1	1
Key Informant Interviews - Commune	3	3			3	
School WASH Checklist and Small Group Discussion with Students	1	1			1	
Small Group Discussion with School Change Agents	1	1			1	
Key Informant Interviews – District	2					

Based on the following assumptions, it is estimated that data collection would take a maximum of six days per District:

- Minimum team of four (4) local researchers in each District (two female researchers, two male researchers)
- 40 minutes per interview
- 1.5 hours per FGD
- Estimated time per village = 5-6 hours

Note: At six days per District, data collection with a team of four researchers could take up to 30 days. Preference is therefore for multiple teams of local enumerators to complete data collection simultaneously across the five Districts, ideally a team of four researchers in each district. If this is not possible, the evaluation design may need to be altered to reflect resource capacity.