

## Sampling of beneficiaries

Sampling describes the process to draw a sample of units from a population to estimate its characteristics.

Following are the steps to draw sample for assessment-

1. Define the Population of interest
2. Define a sampling frame: list of beneficiaries that will best represent population and with correct mix of gender or age
3. Define a sampling procedure (i.e. how to draw sample from population)

Sample Size calculator

Sample =  $N \cdot V \cdot (t^2)$

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$$(N-1) \cdot (MoE)^2 + V \cdot (t^2)$$

Where N is the population size, and

MoE is the Margin of error, usually set as 1%, 5% or 10% in comparison to the Confidence interval (CI) of 99%, 95% or 90% respectively.

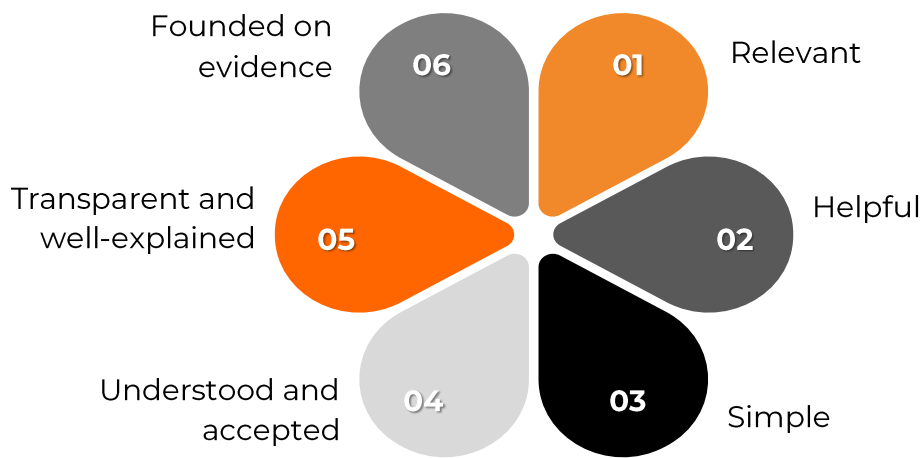
Few sampling techniques frequently used-

1. **Probability sampling procedures** assigns a defined probability for each unit to be drawn (ensures sample is representative): e.g. random sampling. Convenience sampling should be avoided for unbiased results
2. **Treatment and Control group sampling**- It is also important to compare treatment and control group to understand the impact of the program. To select the sample which is comparable.
3. **Stratified random sampling** needs to be done where areas and community is selected for both treatment and control group based on similar geographical, social or other criteria and then individuals are selected randomly

## Tools and diagnostics required

There are several tools available to evaluate different types of projects related to education, environment, health, livelihood, etc. Analysis of secondary data, beneficiary assessment, self-assessment, interviews, focus groups and so forth - is useful, each requires skill in application and needs to be complemented by other tools.

The important part is how to choose the correct tool for drawing inference. Following are some tips to identify correct tools:



***“Triangulation- The term triangulation refers to the practice of using multiple sources, different methods of data or multiple approaches chosen to analysing data and enhance the credibility of a research study so that they counteract the threats to validity identified in each to. This method does not select methods randomly, rather they are selected with help of systematic application of qualitative methods”***

### Example-A Rating or Scoring System

Implementation of the programme			Effect of the programme	
Input indicator	Process indicator	Output Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Impact Indicator

# Methodology

Scope of an assessment defines the methodologies to be used, their application and the amount of time given to the assessment. Two major classification of tools are-

