Best practices for inclusive monitoring and evaluation in data collection systems
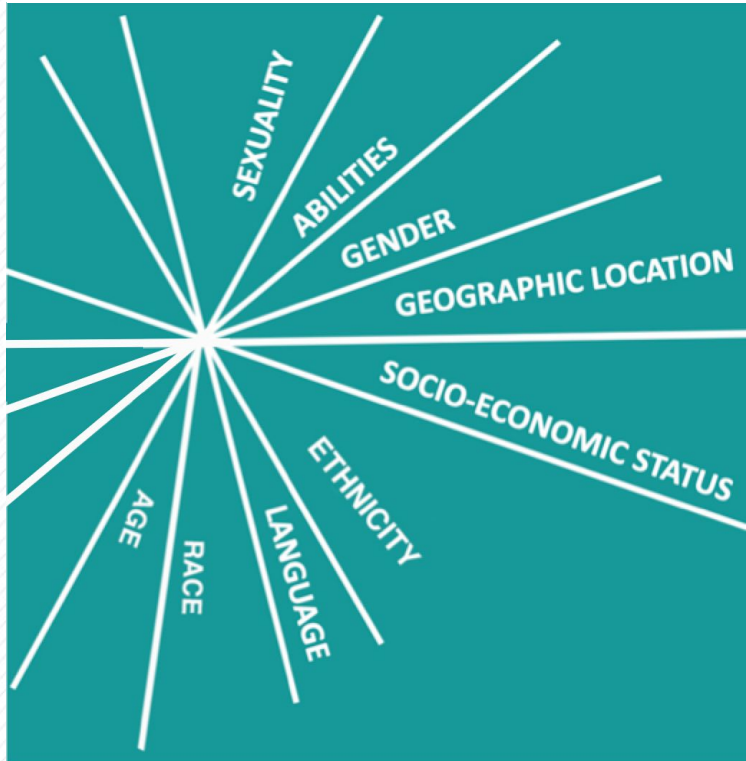
March 18th, 2021

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Alexander Bertram
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ActivityInfo

What is inclusion?

» Intersectionality

Stanford University. (n.d.). *Intersectionality*. Gendered Innovations. http://genderedinnovations.stanford.edu/terms/intersectionality.html

» Targeted approach
- Focus on a particular group

» Inclusion mainstreaming
- Systematic application of an inclusion lens

» Twin-track approach
- Mainstream inclusion and have a targeted focus on a particular group

Supporting inclusion through our baseline

» Representation   » Transparency

Vulnerability factors	Example of affected group
Discrimination/marginalisation	Women & girls, LGBTIQ+ persons
Social isolation	Older people, persons with disabilities
Environmental degradation	People on marginal land
Climate variability	People living in coastal areas
Poverty	Low-income groups
Lack of land tenure	Displaced communities, slum residents
Ethnicity, class or caste	Minority groups
Religious or political affiliation	Minority groups

What are inclusive indicators?

Person-related	Non-person-related
» Differentiated » Specific » Neutral	e.g. laws, regulations, policies, services, products, facilities, training, information…

» Qualitative and quantitative indicators

» Inclusion target-setting

Activity Info

Hinrichsen, I. et al (2014). Guidelines on designing a gender-sensitive results-based monitoring (RBM) system. GIZ. https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/GIZ-guidelines-gender-sensitive-monitoring.pdf
Kieck, B. et al (2015). Inclusion grows: Toolkit on disability mainstreaming for the German Development Cooperation. http://edoc.hu-berlin.de/series/sle/265-2/PDF/265-2.pdf

Data disaggregation standards & guidelines

Sphere Handbook

» Sex, age & disability (SADDD)
» Age: 0-5, 6-12, 13-17, 18-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, 80+
» Disability: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care & communication (short set of Washington Group questions & Washington Group/UNICEF child functioning question set)

Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

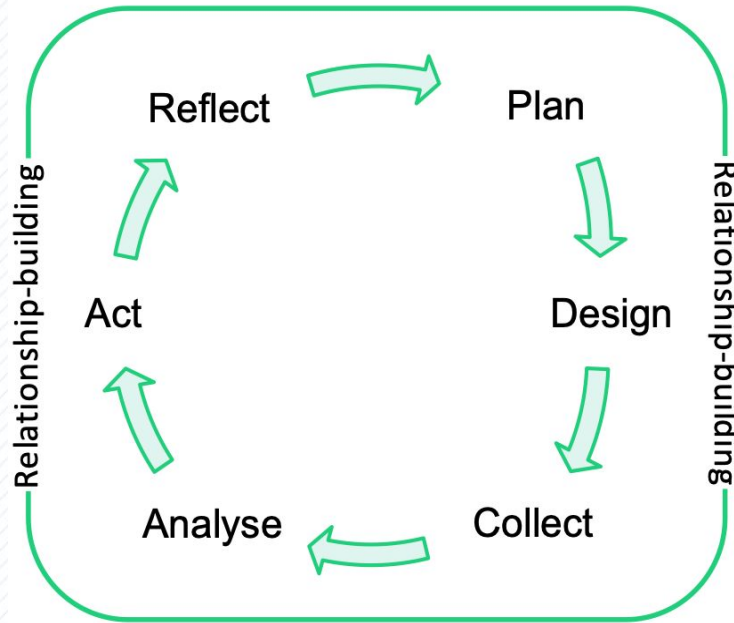» Income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics

OHCHR guidance

» Grounds of discrimination recognized in international human rights law
» Sex, age, ethnicity, migration or displacement status, disability, religion, civil status, income, sexual orientation & gender identity
» Do no harm

Activity
Info

The value of participation in M&E

» Effective, accountable, sustainable, empowering

» Phases in the M&E cycle:

Plan - *define M&E objectives, data needs, indicators, and monitoring or evaluation questions*

Design - *select and test methodology, tools and processes*

Collect - *gather data*

Analyse - *analyse data, interpret findings and derive lessons*

Act - *disseminate and use findings and lessons*

Reflect - *assess the utility of data and tools, the quality of processes, think of improvements*

Relationship-building - *trust and mutual respect between practitioners and affected communities*

Inspired by "Participatory research methods – choice points in the research process" by Vaughn, L. M.,& Jacquez, F., (n.d.), Journal of Participatory Research Methods and "The Most Significant Lessons about the Most Significant Change Technique" by Willetts, J., & Crawford, P., 2007, Development in Practice, 17(3), 367-379.

The value of participation in M&E

Treaties	Conventions	Declarations
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (arts. 13.1 and 15.1)	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (art. 7)	Declaration on the Right to Development (arts. 1.1, 2 and 8.2)
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (art. 25)	Convention on the Rights of the Child (art. 12)	Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (art. 5, 18, 19 and 41)
	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (art 29)	Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (art. 2)
		Universal Declaration of Human Rights (art. 21)

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» Hinrichsen, I. et al (2014). Guidelines on designing a gender-sensitive results-based monitoring (RBM) system. GIZ. https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/GIZ-guidelines-gender-sensitive-monitoring.pdf

» Kieck, B. et al (2015). Inclusion grows: Toolkit on disability mainstreaming for the German Development Cooperation. http://edoc.hu-berlin.de/series/sle/265-2/PDF/265-2.pdf

» OHCHR. (2016). A human rights-based approach to data: Leaving no one behind in the 2030 development agenda. United Nations. https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf

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