

Project out / context in



Outputs, outcomes and indicators related to action taken to reduce T and V, increase C

Interviews
Events
Admin processes
Surveys
Expert judgment

Source	Method of data collection
Interviews	Directly from individuals
Events	Directly from individuals
Admin processes	Directly from individuals
Surveys	Directly from individuals
Expert judgment	Directly from individuals

Monitoring and evaluating humanitarian protection

(keeping stuff on the radar)

Why
hu
(against



M&E in HA:

Differences between M&E

What do we monitor?



When do we evaluate?



Monitoring

Evaluation

Timing	A continuous process throughout the project life	A specific activity or moment in the project life
Scope	Day to day activities, indicators of progress	Overall delivery and process (stages, activities, objectives)
What	Could question progress and achievements	Could question project planning needs identification, strategy, structure
	To provide information to day-to-day decision making (adjustments)	To provide recommendations to strategic decision-making processes
Who	Project team or users	External evaluation team (external to the project team)
Written outputs	Regular reports and updates to users management or donors	Written report with recommendations for changes

Definition of evaluation for humanitarian action

Evaluation is a systematic and impartial examination of humanitarian action intended to draw lessons to improve policy and practice and enhance accountability
(ALNAP EHA guide 2005)

DAC criteria:

- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Relevance / appropriateness
- Impact
- Coherence
- Connectedness
- Coverage

Effectiveness:

A measure of the extent to which an aid activity attains its objectives.

In evaluating the effectiveness of a programme or a project, it is useful to consider the following questions:

-To what extent were the objectives achieved / are likely to be achieved?

-What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?

Efficiency :

Efficiency measures the outputs -- qualitative and quantitative -- in relation to the inputs. It is an economic term which signifies that the aid uses the least costly resources possible in order to achieve the desired results. This generally requires comparing alternative approaches to achieving the same outputs, to see whether the most efficient process has been adopted.

When evaluating the efficiency of a programme or a project, it is useful to consider the following questions:

- Were activities cost-efficient?
- Were objectives achieved on time?
- Was the programme or project implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives?

Relevance / Appropriateness

The extent to which the aid activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor.

In evaluating the relevance of a programme or a project, it is useful to consider the following questions:

- To what extent are the objectives of the programme still valid?
- Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives?
- Are the activities and outputs of the programme consistent with the intended impacts and effects?

Impact:

The positive and negative changes produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.

When evaluating the impact of a programme or a project, it is useful to consider the following questions:

- What has happened as a result of the programme or project?
- What real difference has the activity made to the end users / beneficiaries?
- How many people have been affected?

Coherence:

The need to assess security, developmental, trade and military policies as well as humanitarian policies, to ensure that there is consistency and, in particular, that all policies take into account humanitarian and human rights considerations.

Connectedness:

Refers to the need to assure that activities of a short-term emergency nature are carried out in a context that takes longer term and interconnected problems into account

Coverage:

The need to reach major population groups facing life-threatening risk wherever they are

SMART or not SMART?

*M&E requires a set of indicators to measure progress.
Ideally they should be SMART:*



- S Specific
- M Measurable
- A Attainable
- R Relevant & easy to collect
- T Time bound - Timely

Monitoring:

It is a compulsory, continuous and regular process aiming to track the different constitutive elements of the project live, in order to reach the project objectives: deliver a good quality service to affected populations.

-Main features:

.Continuous process throughout the project cycle

A system with documents and procedures

Part of the management system of the project

Give information to adapt the project

Why is it so difficult to M&E
humanitarian protection?
(against DAC criteria, for example)



Pathways of influence

theories of change (AKAP)

*Because, at the end of the day,
protection outcomes depend a lot
on action taken by powerful
duty-bearer stakeholders...*

Why is it so difficult to M&E
humanitarian protection?
(against DAC criteria, for example)



Pathways of influence

theories of change (AKAB)

Key difficulties:

- *Base line?*
- *Evidence (dissagregated data)*
 - *Impact?*
 - *Attribution?*

Possible ways ahead:

- Narrative approaches
- Contextualize as much as possible
- Paths of attribution

Indicators

SMART indicators

Universal versus contextual indicators

Sources and data generating mechanisms

Interviews
Events
Admin. processes
Surveys
Expert judgment

How many indicators? (versus complexity)

Types of indicators...

Structural, process and outcomes indicators

	FACT-BASED OR OBJECTIVE	JUDGEMENT-BASED OR SUBJECTIVE
QUANTITATIVE	<p>Indicator articulated in quantitative form and based on information or objects, facts or events that are, in principle, directly observable and verifiable.</p> <p>Example 1: percentage of underweight children under five years of age</p> <p>Example 2: number of reported arbitrary executions</p>	<p>Indicator articulated in quantitative form and based on information that is a perception, feeling, impression or judgment, belief, attitude, conduct, cultural values.</p> <p>Example 1: percentage of respondents who had not worked since a crisis</p> <p>Example 2: rating based on an average rating for a group of people's perceptions on the state of freedom of expression in a given country</p>
QUALITATIVE	<p>Indicator articulated in a narrative, in a conceptual form, and based on information or objects, facts or events that are, in principle, directly observable and verifiable.</p> <p>Example 1: the absence of indicators of a nation's readiness for a global security pact</p> <p>Example 2: extent of public support for a policy</p> <p>Example 3: level of awareness of the environment and of physical climate change in a population and a state</p>	<p>Indicator articulated in a narrative, not necessarily in a conceptual form, and based on information that is a perception, feeling, impression or judgment.</p> <p>Example 1: assessment expressed in narrative form of how stakeholders and/or the industry is perceived</p> <p>Example 2: changes in food safety awareness in the real world in a given country</p>

Interviews

Events

Admin. processes

Surveys

Expert judgment

Indicators

SMART indicators

Universal versus contextual indicators

Sources and data generating mechanisms

Interviews
Events
Admin. processes
Surveys
Expert judgment

How many indicators? (versus complexity)

Types of indicators...

Structural, process and outcomes indicators

	FACT-BASED OR OBJECTIVE	JUDGEMENT-BASED OR SUBJECTIVE
QUANTITATIVE	<p>Indicator articulated in quantitative form and based on information or objects, facts or events that are, in principle, directly observable and verifiable.</p> <p>Example 1: percentage of underweight children under five years of age</p> <p>Example 2: number of reported arbitrary executions</p>	<p>Indicator articulated in quantitative form and based on information that is a perception, feeling, impression or judgment, belief, attitude, conduct, cultural values.</p> <p>Example 1: percentage of respondents who had not worked since a drought</p> <p>Example 2: rating based on an average rating for a group of people's perceptions on the state of freedom of expression in a given country</p>
QUALITATIVE	<p>Indicator articulated in a narrative, in a categorical form, and based on information or objects, facts or events that are, in principle, directly observable and verifiable.</p> <p>Example 1: the absence of violation of a human right leads to a given country</p> <p>Example 2: system of justice reported as unfair</p> <p>Example 3: human development index score resulting out of physical "state" is a categorical and a ratio</p>	<p>Indicator articulated in a narrative, not necessarily in a categorical form, and based on information that is a perception, opinion, assessment or judgement.</p> <p>Example 1: assessment expressed in narrative form of how stakeholders feel for the judiciary in a country</p> <p>Example 2: whether to fund fully government in law and in practice in a given country</p>

FACT-BASED OR OBJECTIVE

JUDGEMENT-BASED OR SUBJECTIVE

QUANTITATIVE

Indicator articulated in quantitative form and based on information on objects, facts or events that are, in principle, directly observable and verifiable.

Example 1: prevalence of underweight children under five years of age.

Example 2: number of recorded arbitrary executions.

A

Indicator articulated in quantitative form and based on information that is a perception, opinion, assessment or judgement, using, for instance, cardinal/ordinal scales.

Example 1: percentage of individuals who feel safe walking alone at night.

Example 2: rating based on an average scoring by a group of experts/journalists on the state of freedom of expression in a given country.

B

QUALITATIVE

Indicator articulated as a narrative, in a categorical form, and based on information on objects, facts or events that are, in principle, directly observable and verifiable.

Example 1: the status of ratification of a human rights treaty for a given country: ratified / signed / neither signed nor ratified.

Example 2: factual description of an event involving acts of physical violence, a perpetrator and a victim.

C

Indicator articulated as a narrative, not necessarily in a categorical form, and based on information that is a perception, opinion, assessment or judgement.

Example 1: assessment expressed in narrative form of how independent and fair the judiciary is.

Example 2: is the right to food fully guaranteed in law and in practice in a given country?

D

Indicators

SMART indicators

Universal versus contextual indicators

Sources and data generating mechanisms

Interviews
Events
Admin. processes
Surveys
Expert judgment

How many indicators? (versus complexity)

Types of indicators...

Structural, process and outcomes indicators

	FACT-BASED OR OBJECTIVE	JUDGEMENT-BASED OR SUBJECTIVE
QUANTITATIVE	<p>Indicator articulated in quantitative form and based on information or objects, facts or events that are, in principle, directly observable and verifiable.</p> <p>Example 1: percentage of underweight children under five years of age.</p> <p>Example 2: number of reported arbitrary executions.</p>	<p>Indicator articulated in quantitative form and based on information that is a perception, feeling, impression or judgment, belief, attitude, intention, value, etc.</p> <p>Example 1: percentage of respondents who had not worked since a stroke.</p> <p>Example 2: rating based on an average rating for a group of people's perceptions on the state of freedom of expression in a given country.</p>
QUALITATIVE	<p>Indicator articulated in a narrative, in a categorical form, and based on information or objects, facts or events that are, in principle, directly observable and verifiable.</p> <p>Example 1: the presence/absence of a feature (e.g. ready for a specific activity).</p> <p>Example 2: types of water supply in different countries.</p> <p>Example 3: the use of a specific language variety in a particular place.</p>	<p>Indicator articulated in a narrative, not necessarily in a categorical form, and based on information that is a perception, opinion, assessment or judgment.</p> <p>Example 1: assessment expressed in narrative form of how stakeholders and/or the industry is perceived.</p> <p>Example 2: whether to fund fully, overfunded or not used in practice in a given country.</p>

Structural indicators

Examples:

- Ratification and adoption of internationally accepted human rights laws by the state, in relation with the protection needs
- Policy adoption

Process indicators

Examples:

- Organizational capacities
- Partnerships or alliances
- Openness to meet and discuss
- Issues on the agenda, salience
- Public declarations

Outcomes indicators

Examples:

- Reduction of harming events
- Improvements in salient aspects of situation
- Reduction of forced migration (causes)
- Refugee status / durable solutions

Context related:

- *According to specific needs*
- *What is achievable*
- *Time*

Project out / context in



**Outputs, outcomes and indicators
related to action taken
to reduce T and V, increase C**