ISE4GEMs

A new approach for the SDG era



Inclusive

Systemic

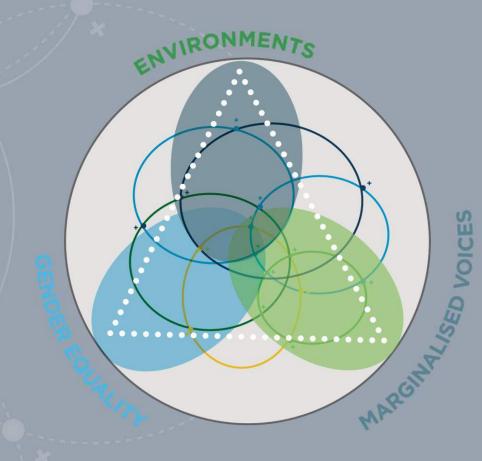
Evaluation

For

Gender Equality,

Environments &

Marginalized Voices







Introductions





Shravanti Reddy,
Evaluation Specialist,
Independent Evaluation Service,
UN Women

- Leads complex global and joint evaluations
- Develops evaluation approaches, methodologies and guidance including the UNEG Guides on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation



Ellen Lewis, PhD
Ethos of Engagement Consulting &
Centre for Systems Studies, University of
Hull, United Kingdom

- Organisation Development Consultant
- Researcher Systems Thinking developed a tool for gendered systemic analysis
- Focuses on how social systems attend to environmental sustainability, social justice, and community development.



Anne Stephens, PhD
Ethos of Engagement Consulting &
James Cook University

- Sociologist, critical systems thinking theorist, teacher and research manager, health/education evaluations for Northern Australian communities
- 2016 Endeavour Research Fellow
- Author of the book Ecofeminism and Systems Thinking -catalyst for the GEMs framework.







- Independent Evaluation Service, UN Women, New York, United States
- Endeavour Scholarships and Fellowship, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australian
 Government, Australia
- The Cairns Institute, James Cook University, Cairns, Queensland, Australia
- Centre for Systems Studies, Faculty of Business, Law and Politics, University of Hull, United Kingdom
- School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, New York, United States



International Advisory Group



- Priya Alvarez, Independent Evaluation Service, UN Women, United States
- Yasmine Ergas, School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, United States
- Buyana Kareem, Uganda Management Institute Department of Public Administration
- Margaret Korosec, OpnUp Ltd., eLearning Consulting, United Kingdom
- Donna M. Mertens, Gallaudet University, United States
- Gerald Midgley, University of Hull Business School, Centre for Systems Studies, United Kingdom
- Alexandra Pittman, Impact Mapper, United States
- Martin Reynolds, School of Engineering and Innovation, Open University, United Kingdom
- Ratna Sudarshan, Independent Researcher, former Director Institute of Social Studies Trust, India
- Juha Uitto, Independent Evaluation Office, Global Environment Facility, United States
- Bob Williams, Independent Evaluation and Systems Thinking Consultant, New Zealand



Peer Reviewers



- Michael Bamberger, Independent Development Evaluation Consultant,
 United States
- Gabriele Bammer, National Centre for Epidemiology & Population
 Health, Australian National University, Australia
- Danny Burns, Participation Research Cluster, Institute of Development
 Studies, United Kingdom
- Julia Espinosa, Political Science and Administration, Complutense
 University of Madrid, Spain
- **Jillian Foster**, Global Insight, United States
- Monica Gagliano, Centre for Evolutionary Biology, School of Biological Sciences, The University of Western Australia, Australia
- Matt Keene, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Policy,
 United States
- Rituu B. Nanda, Constellation/Institute of Social Studies Trust, India
- Elisabetta Micaro, Association for Women's Rights in Development,
 Canada

- Estelle Raimondo, International Evaluation Group, World Bank Group,
 United States
- Patricia Rogers, Global, Urban and Social Studies, RMIT University,
 Australia
- Andy Rowe, ARCeconomics Ltd., Canada
- Lex Schroeder, Feminists at Work, United States
- Thomas Schwandt, Professor Emeritus, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, United States
- Ann Taket, School of Health & Social Development, Deakin University,
 Australia
- Barbara Torggler, Internal Oversight Service, UNESCO, France
- Chris Walsh, College of Arts, Society and Education, Division of
 Tropical Environments and Societies, James Cook University, Australia
- Sophie Yates, Australia and New Zealand School of Government,
 Australia
- Kerry Zaleski, University of Wisconsin, Madison, School of Medicine and Public Health, Population Health Institute, United States



Literature Review





Systems Approaches to Managing Change: A Practical Guide

Evaluating Environment in International Development

Edited by Juha I. Uitto

edited by



SYSTEMIC INTERVENTION

Gerald Midgley

Agenda 2030:SDGs

The interconnectedness of the Sustainable Development Goals



PART A (PRACTITIONER THEORY)



CHAPTERS



Introduction



Systems thinking



The GEMs framework



ISE4GEMs Guide

PART B (PRACTITIONER APPROACH)

CHAPTERS

Evaluation preparation and design

PHASE

PHASE

Data
collection

Data Analysis,
Interpretation
and Reporting

Capacity
Development
for Social
Change

PHASE

8



What is Systems Thinking?



- Interrelationships: connections between people, things or ideas.
- Perspectives: formed by values, beliefs and what we know about the world.
- Boundaries: Defined by our knowledge, resources, ideas, values, biases, priorities or perspectives.

Boundary

System

Perspective

Inter-

relationship

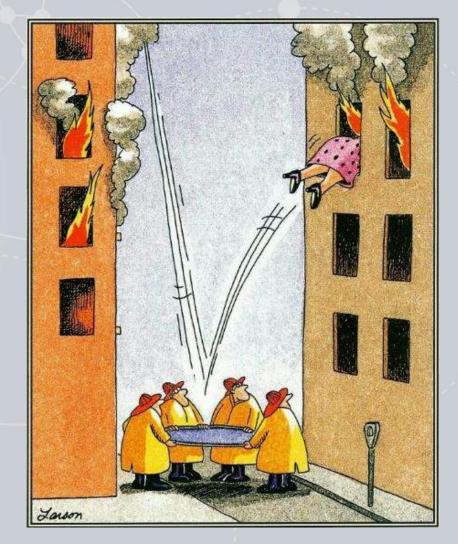


What is 'Systemic' Thinking?



 Systematic analysis implies a thorough, predictable, and controlled process which is essentially reproducible but may not consider all the interactive parts of the system and stakeholders.

Systemic analysis encourages a critical and holistic analysis of the opportunities, constraints, and relationships of parts within a system, analyzing the system as a whole.







Systemic Theory of Change

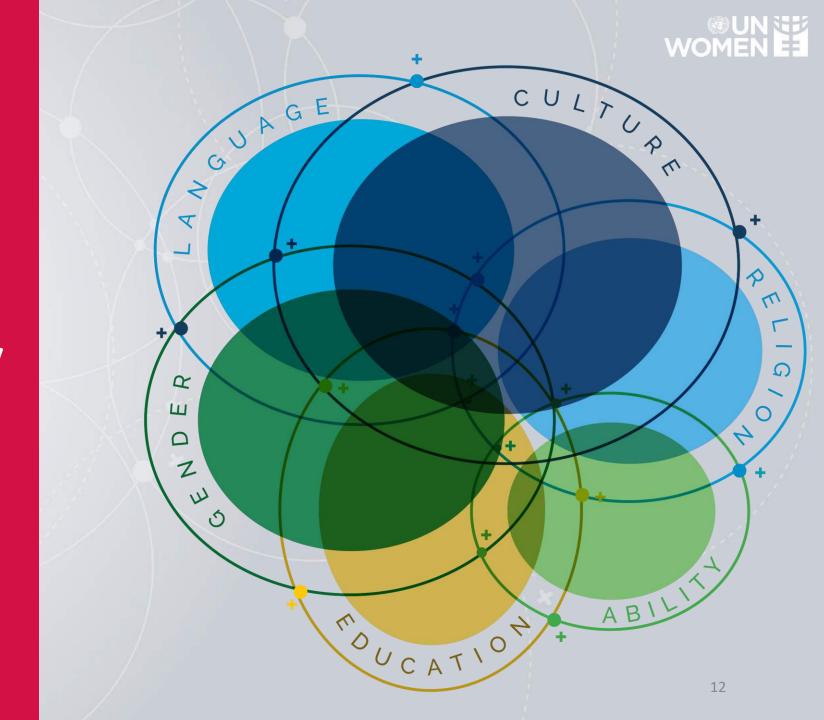


SToCs are developed using a second-order judgment from a position outside of the intervention looking in.

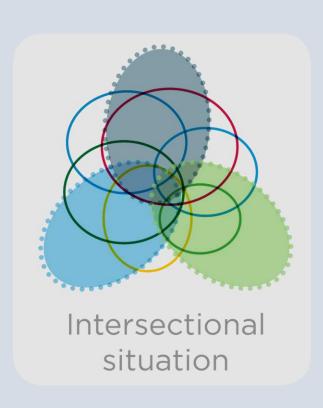
A systemic ToC or SToC is established by asking a wider set of questions that more fully describe the change processes through different perspectives. SToCs are developed using a second-order judgment from a position outside of the intervention looking in. By viewing the change processes of the intervention from this position, you open up different possible boundaries

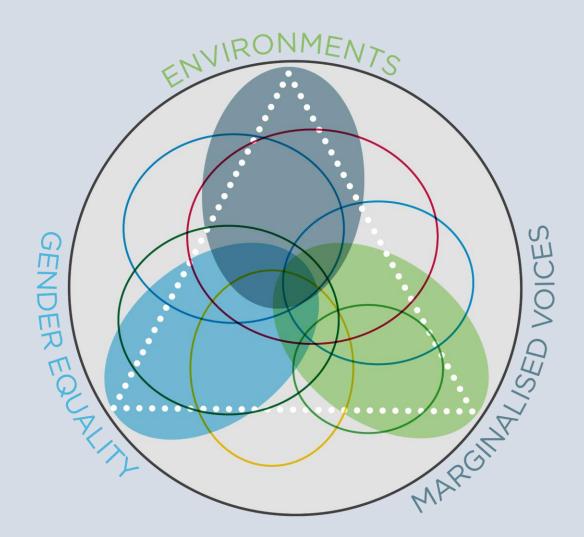
for understanding change processes to determine the most relevant ones for consideration.

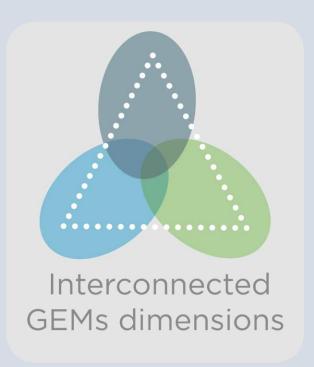
Intersectionality



ISE4GEMs Approach









Key elements of ISE4GEMs



- · Ethics to empower and enable individuals and communities
- · Validity and rigour through inclusive interpretation
- Transdisciplinary mixed methods for socio-environmental analysis
- Capacity development on systems thinking and GEMs

Attributes and competencies





Part B Practitioner Approach



Stages of the ISE4GEMs



PHASE I:

Preparation and Design

PHASE II:

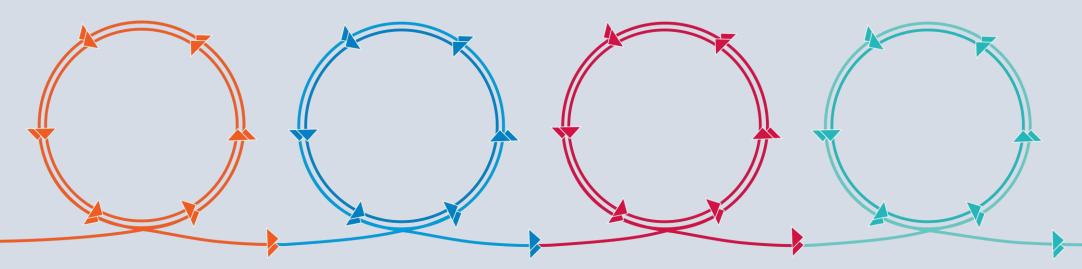
Data Collection

PHASE III:

Data Analysis, Interpretation and Reporting

PHASE IV:

Capacity
Development for
Social Change





Chapter 5
PLANNING AND DESIGN

STEP 1: The Boundary Story

- Conduct a first-order Boundary Analysis of the intervention
- · Complete a stakeholder analysis
- Develop the Boundary Story



TOOL 1: First Order Boundary Analysis of the Intervention

TOOL 2: Stakeholder Analysis of the Intervention



STEP 2: The evaluation boundary

- Define the ideal evaluation boundary using a second-order analysis and stakeholder analysis
- Define the actual evaluation boundary through a vulnerability and evaluability assessment
- Develop the evaluation design document



Stages of the

ISE4GEMs

TOOL 3: Second-order boundary analysis **TOOL 4:** Vulnerability Assessment for the
Evaluation

TOOL 5: GEMs Evaluability Assessment



STEP 3: ISE4GEMs Planning and Design considerations

 Define and complete the columns on the ISE4GEMs planning tool



TOOL 6: ISE4GEMs Planning Tool
TOOL 7: Transdisciplinary methods
and tools



Chapter 6

DATA COLLECTION

Step 1: First Data Collection Cycle

- · Check your boundaries
- · Conduct remote data collections
- · Conduct the first data audit



TOOL 6: ISE4GEMs Planning Tool



Step 2: Second Data Collection Cycle

- · Check your boundaries, again
- Use of field based data collections, tips on the first field-based team meeting, data collection and data audit



Step 3: Debriefing meeting and practitioner reflection



TOOL 7: Transdisciplinary Methods and Tools

TOOL 8: Facilitator's Field Guide Meeting Planner



Chapter 7 DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION & REPORTING

Step 1: The Systemic Triangulation framework for data analysis

Develop the facts by identifying findings and evidence of changes

- Determine values and perspectives on the meaning of change
- Interpret the meaning of change within a specific boundary



Step 2: Develop the STOC and final boundary story (Optional)

Reflections on the ISE4GEMs' validity



Step 3: Draft report conclusions and recommendations

 Report Writing, Conclusions and Recommendations



TOOL 9: GEMs Data Analysis **TOOL 10:** GEMs Integration Tool

PHASE IV

Chapter 8

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR SOCIAL CHANGE



Identify and implement capacity development opportunities

Implement strategies for knowledge sharing and communicating evaluation results







CHAPTER CHAPTER

PHASE I PREPARATION AND DESIGN

- Step 1: The Boundary Story
- Step 2: The evaluation boundary
- Step 3: ISE4GEMs Planning and Design considerations



Evaluation Boundary



Ideal Boundary of the Evaluation

EVALUATION

GENDER EQUALITY

ENVIRONMENTS

MARGINALIZED VOICES

Boundary Story of the Intervention

INTERVENTION



Planning and Design



Tool 6: ISE4GEMs planning tool

Implementation plan

	Column #	Field
	1	Evaluation purpose, objectives and use
	2	Evaluation criteria
	3	Evaluation key questions
	4	Evaluation indicators
	5	Data collection methods and alternative methods (including data storage and management plan)
	6	Data sources and stakeholders
	7	Ethical risks and safeguards
	8	Data analysis and interpretation for systemic triangulation
	9	Capacity development and knowledge sharing plan
	10	Timeline and resources









CHAPTER CHAPTER

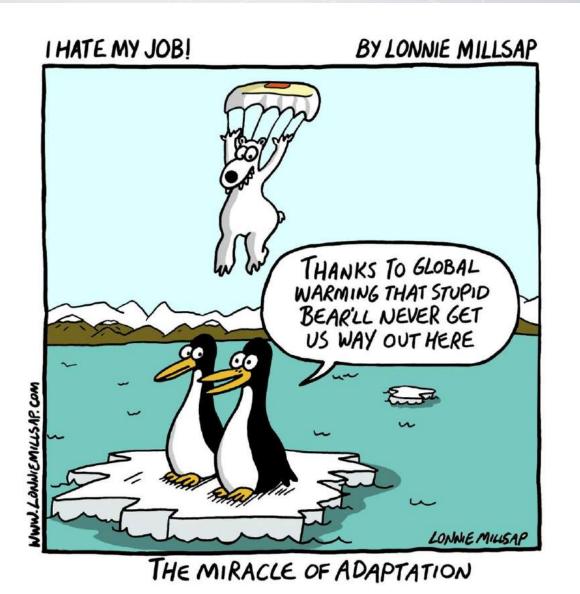
PHASE 2— DATA COLLECTION

- Step 1: First Data Collection Cycle
- Step 2: Second Data Collection Cycle
- Step 3: Debriefing meeting and practitioner reflection



Data Collection





- Continuous reflection
- Adaptation
- Cycles of data collection and emergence
- Transdisciplinary methods
- Capacity Development



PHASE 3—DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND REPORTING

- Step 1: The Systemic Triangulation framework for data analysis
- Step 2: Develop the STOC and final boundary story (Optional)
- Step 3: Draft report conclusions and recommendations

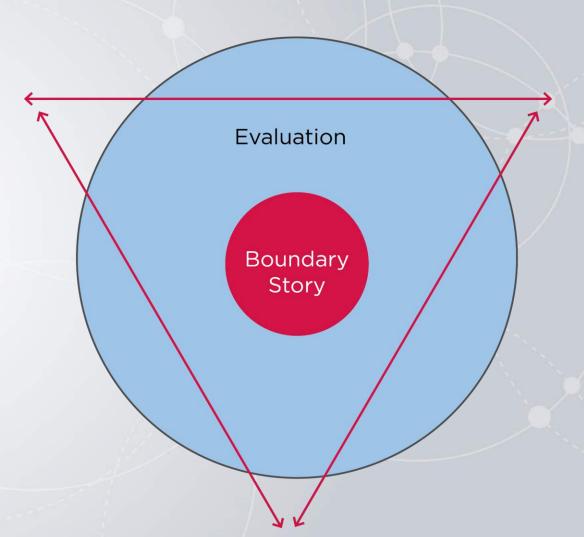


Systemic Triangulation



VALUES:

Perspectives on the meaning of changes



FACTS:

Findings and evidence of change

BOUNDARY ANALYSIS:

Interpretation of changes within a specific boundary



CHAPTER CHAPTER

PHASE 4-CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

- Opportunities for Capacity Development
- Dissemination and Communications Methods
- Final practitioners' reflections



Capacity Development & 2030 Agenda



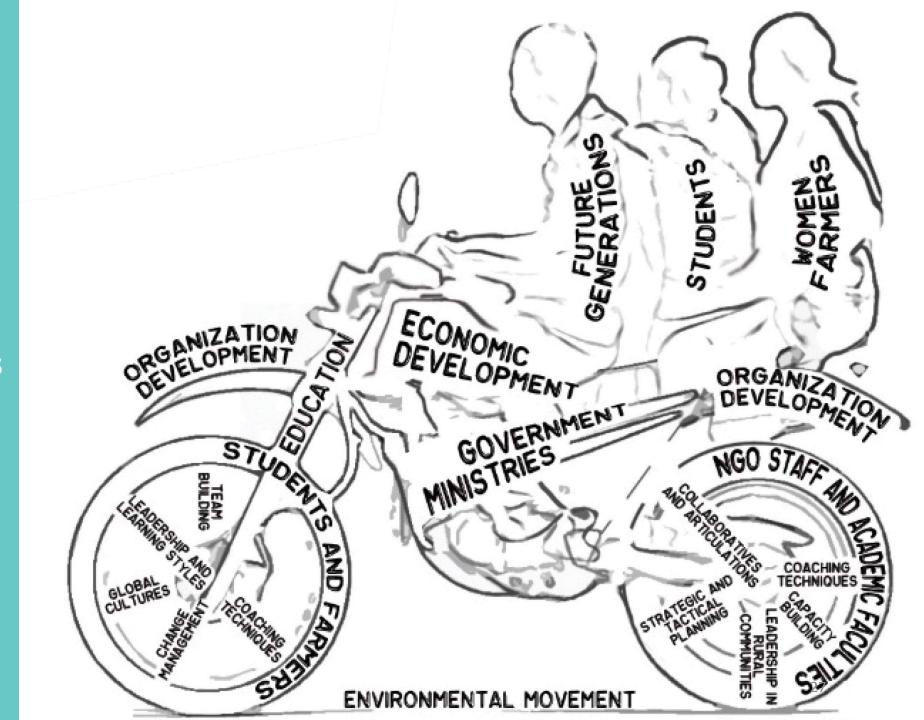


- Underscores the 2030 Agenda
- At the core of policy failure in some sectors, especially in developing countries.

- Work in partnership to build mutual capacity.
- SDGs have specific targets related to capacities included under Goal 17 on partnerships



Communicating results







ISE4GEMs Tools

Tool 1: First-order boundary analysis
Tool 2: Stakeholder analysis
Tool 3: Second-order boundary analysis
Tool 4: Vulnerability assessment
Tool 5: GEMs evaluability assessment
Tool 6: ISE4GEMs planning tool
Tool 7: Transdisciplinary methods and tools
Tool 8: Facilitators' field guide meeting planner
Tool 9: GEMs data analysis
Tool 10: GEMs integration tool
Tool 11: Final reflections

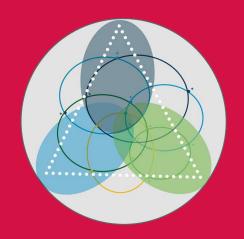


Next Steps



- Piloting
- Capacity development
- ISE4GEMs Community of Practice
 - Contributions for *Inclusive Systemic Thinking* book (Routledge 2020 2021)





THANK YOU



shravanti.reddy@unwomen.org

Anne Stephens

anne@ethosofengagment.com

Ellen Lewis

ellen@ethosofengagement.com

Find us on Twitter

