Measuring the impact of human rights projects

Experiences and Challenges

Taller Costa Rica 2014



Structure

- 1. Planning the processes of change
- 2. Challenges due to project logic emblematic cases
- 3. Data collection: risks for human rights activists? Ethical considerations
- 4. Some observations...

1. Planning the processes of change

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3 Types of change....

PLANNING THE CHANGE?

Transformative change



PLANNING THE CHANGE?

Emergent change



Dear Mr. Gandhi,

We regret we cannot fund your proposal because the link between spinning cloth and the fall of the British Empire was not clear to us.

PLANNING THE CHANGE?

Projectable change



What is a simple, complex, or complicated procedure?



COMPLEX

- Cause and effect are only coherent in retrospect and do not repeat
- High degree of innovation, uncertainty, and possible disagreement
- Examples: advocacy (human rights, climate change....)
- Measuring effects focuses on changes in behaviour

COMPLICATED

- Cause and effect separated in time and space
- There are good practices and successful outcomes
- Example: integrated rural development, natural resource management
- Normally measurable outcomes exist during the project time frame

CHAOTIC

- No discernible cause and effect
- Requires crisis management
- Examples: Haitian earthquake, Asian Tsunami

SIMPLE

- Cause and effect... repeatable and predictable
- Follow the recipe...
- Example: immunization
- You can measure results and likely impacts





2. Challenges due to project logic

Emblematic cases

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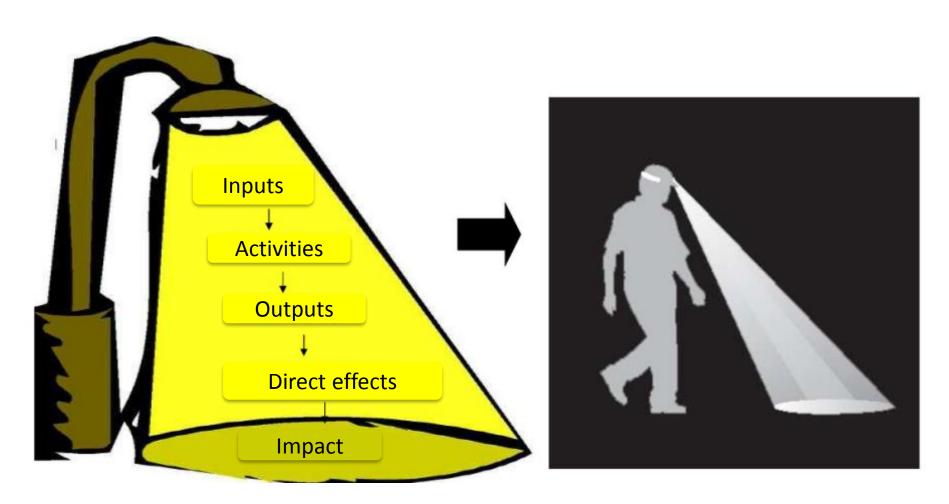
Challenges

- Submission of proposals
- Time dimensions
- Windows of opportunity
- Risk of getting lost in the measurement of short and medium term effects
- Risk of losing the target groups on the way
- Measuring the impact

Submission of proposals

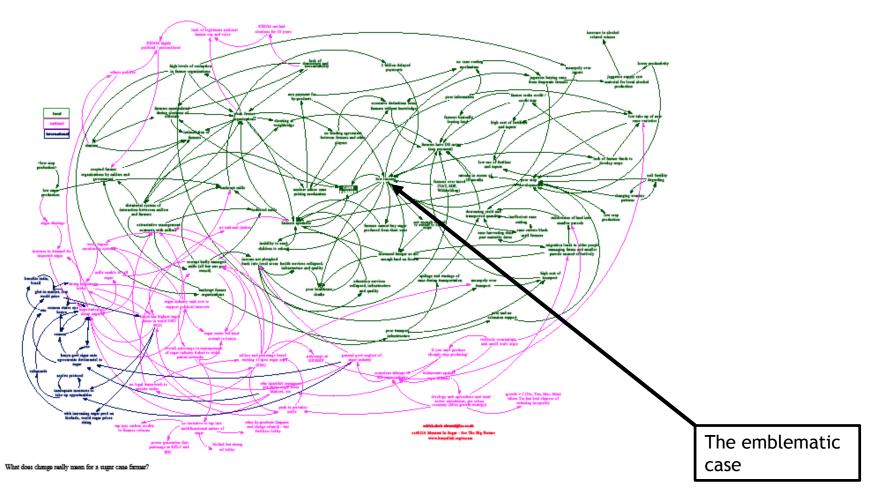


Are logical frameworks reflected in reality?



Source: Ben Ramalingam

Working with social systems: how to apply linear logic for planning?



Green - local

Pink - national

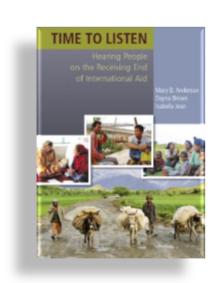
Blue - international



Cartoon by Julie Smith, World Vision Australia

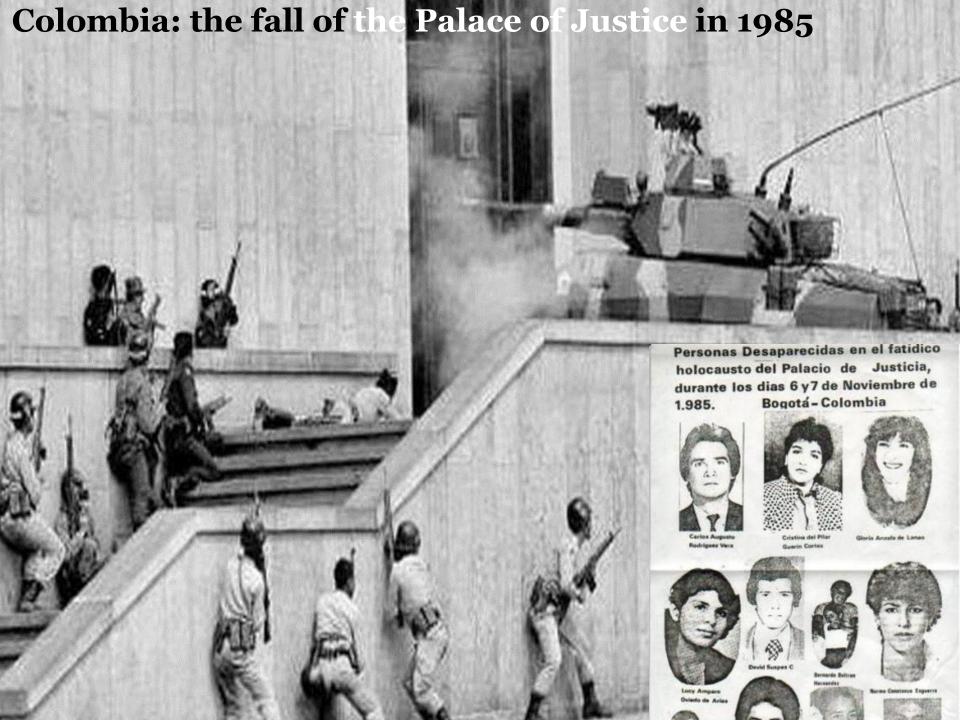
The risk of becoming too technical....

- Rigid processes and check lists, i.e. "check these boxes", are becoming increasingly dominant
- Preparation of **reports** (to meet the requirements of donors to ensure continued funding for a number of projects) becomes an **end in itself**.
- Cynicism is gaining ground, "Of course, I will ask my assistant to produce the additional report for you, not a problem..."



The dimension of time...





The 'Jose Alvear Restrepo' Lawyers' Collective (CCAJAR) -Corporación Colectivo de Abogados 'Jose Alvear Restrepo



- Search and establishes the truth and seeks justice and full reparations for violations of human rights and crimes committed in Colombia, before both national and international tribunals and agencies
- Conducts and accompanies 50% of cases before the IACHR and the Corte IDH
- Proceedings take time...
- Example: almost 30 years after the crime committed it is expected that the American Court of Human Rights will issue its verdict on the Palace of Justice case in the first half of 2014

Window of opportunities





ទំន្យរស្ថានឥស៊ី ទតិ និទ គោលនយោងយោ ADVOCACY AND POLICY INSTITUTE

What is required to pass a law?

The **Institute of Policy and Advocacy (API)** of Cambodia in coalition with other actors is actively promoting a **bill on access to information.**

- The bill was rejected twice (2007 and 2012)
- Is there a more conducive environment since the **elections** (July 2013)? (the opposition has 55 seats)
- Success can only be achieved through a partnership (TAI domestic network)

The risk of getting lost in what can be easily measured...



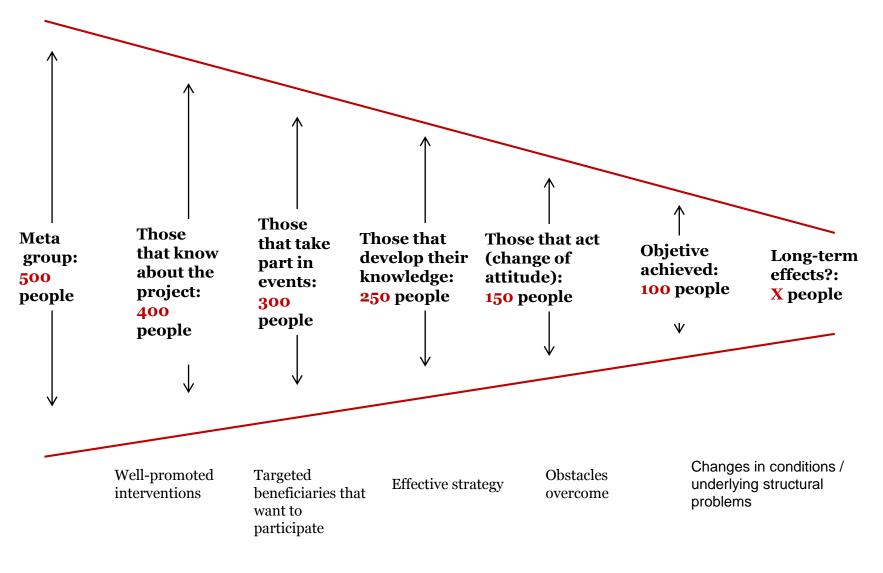
Indicators that provide information?

	Effects	Indicators
Impact	Drive change to address the structural causes of poverty among women and promote equality and non- discrimination	
Direct	Building women's leadership and capacity, and movements to promote ESC rights of women at all levels	25% of trained women leaders gave similar trainings for their constituents using the framework of human rights and 50% of qualified women apply their acquired knowledge and skills in a practical way for their work

Loosing the beneficiaries on the way....



The "funnel of attrition"



Adapted from



And the impact?



Timeline



COURSEIDFITHEITENITYEARSIDFIACTIVITYIII COORDINATIONIDFICOLUMBIAIEUROPE-USAI(CCEU)IINFLUENCEIDNIAINATIONALILEVEL

Uribe Government 2002 - 2010

Santos Government 2011 - 2014

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012	2013
Extension of mandate	External evaluation: finding a new reason for being 109 members in the CCEEU	Expansion the number of CO participants Establish- ing speaker offices (vocerías) on a regional level	Establishing an umbrella organisation. Process for a vote on the National Action Plan for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	Report on extra- judicial executions	Suspension of the voting process to the National Action Plan for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law Positioning of the national agenda on extrajudicial executions	Beginning of the guarantee process: National Round Table for safeguards. Civil society sets priorities on 14 departments	Results of the National Round Table: establishment of a nationwide system of human rights, National Protection Unit, adoption of protection program. Establishment of a round table on DF		The CCEEU has 245 members. National plan CCEEU Proposal Guarantee. CCEEU Inclusion in the National Search Committee

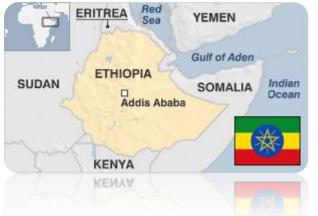


3. Collection of data -risks for activists?

Ethical considerations







Unfavorable environment: Ethiopia

- An organisation receiving external financial support that exceeds 10% of the NGO budget is classified as an "International NGO" and therefore is not allowed to work in certain areas or with a certain approach (such as Human Rights)
- A **control system** over the project by the state (approval, reporting ...)

Methodological, legal and ethical safeguards to mitigate data abuse

• Common example: how should you administrate the **participation lists** for an event?

What does an auditor require?

4. Some observations....



- Human rights organizations work in dynamic environments, which
 are highly contextualized, with the participation of a multiplicity of
 actors and commitment to different levels of power relations.
- While unpredictable contexts (elections, Arab Spring, drought, economic crisis, market prices...) may also be valid for many organizations with a "traditional approach" to development –
- an assumption could be made that it is more difficult to reach an
 agreement among actors that interfere with the project (networks,
 political influencers...)
- Among the possible unintended effects is the danger to human rights activists

- Perhaps the clearest feature of the human rights work is its basis in an international legal framework
- There is a growing recognition that the dominant linear PME approaches (e.g., logical framework) are not always useful for organizations that are supporting complex and/or complicated processes.
- Often causal relations can only be established at the level of "product use" (direct effects occur beyond the project ...)
- At the level of **IMPACT** the **relationship between cause** (e.g., signing a petition) **and the effect** (e.g., change in law) is quite unpredictable

Questions, comments?



Serenity Prayer

"God, grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change,

The courage to change the things I can,

And wisdom to know the difference."