



ActivityInfo

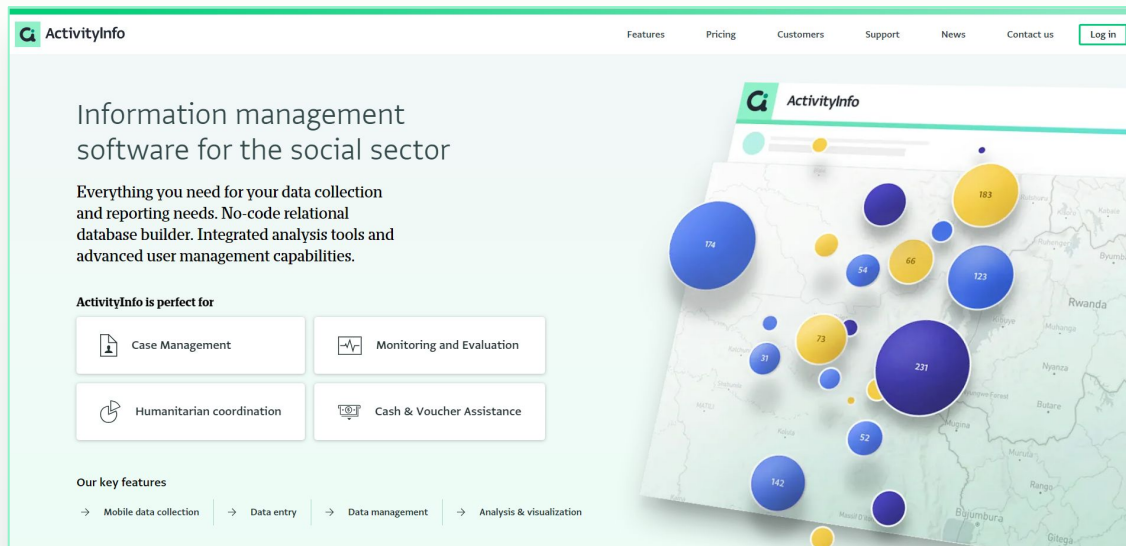
From data to results: data utilization for M&E systems

Starting shortly, please wait!

Presented by the ActivityInfo Team

All in one information management software for humanitarian and development operations.

- Track activities, outcomes
- Beneficiary management
- Surveys
- Work offline/online

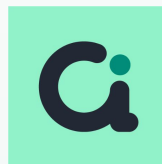


BeDataDriven Mission



Provide the UN and NGOs with a standard, easy-to-use and comprehensive data management platform so that as many organizations as possible can become data-driven to achieve better outcomes for rights holders worldwide.

BeDataDriven pursues this mission by building and helping organizations implement ActivityInfo.



ActivityInfo

ActivityInfo

An end-to-end solution for M&E data management

Data collection

Easily collect the data you need from anywhere

Mobile app interface showing a data collection form for 'Union*'. The form includes fields for Division Name, District Name, Upazila Name, and Union Name, each with a 'Go' button. The interface is displayed on a smartphone screen.

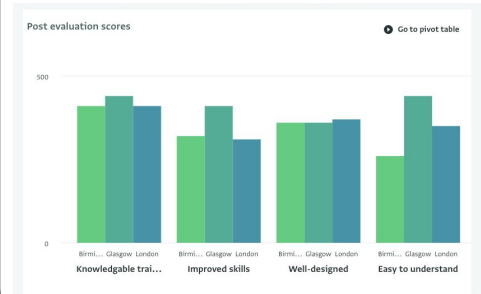
Data management

Organize your information according to your workflow

Web interface showing a hierarchical folder structure for data management. The interface includes a 'REFERENCE' section and a 'Select a form to reference' dropdown. The folder structure is organized into columns: 'tion', 'vent 2020', 'neys', 'partners', and '4.0'. The folders listed include 'Czech Republic', 'Côte D'Ivoire', 'Democratic People's Republic of Korea', 'Democratic Republic of Congo', 'Denmark', 'Djibouti', and 'Provisional'. The forms listed include 'Aire de Sante (2015)', 'Aire de Santé', 'District', 'Groupe', 'Groupement', 'Province', 'Province (2015)', and 'Secteur'.

Data analysis

Generate actionable insights in real-time



The diagram illustrates the 8 steps of the data science process, arranged in a circle around a central 'Q' logo:

1. GENERATION
2. COLLECTION
3. PROCESSING
4. STORAGE
5. MANAGEMENT
6. ANALYSIS
7. VISUALIZATION
8. INTERPRETATION

To the right of the diagram, there are three screenshots illustrating data handling:

- A screenshot of a data entry form with fields for "Date of reporting", "Province", "Theme of assistance", and "# households participating".
- A screenshot of a code editor showing an if-statement: `IF(AGE < 10, 5, 0)` with nested conditions for gender, disability, and number of children.
- A screenshot of a hierarchical diagram showing regions: "Region 1: west (Netherlands)", "Region 2: west (Belgium)", and "Western region: west (France)", each with a "Zone 1" and "Zone 2" sub-region.

ActivityInfo Users



Aga Khan Agency for Habitat



Meet your instructor



Eliza Avgeropoulou

Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation
Specialist
BeDataDriven

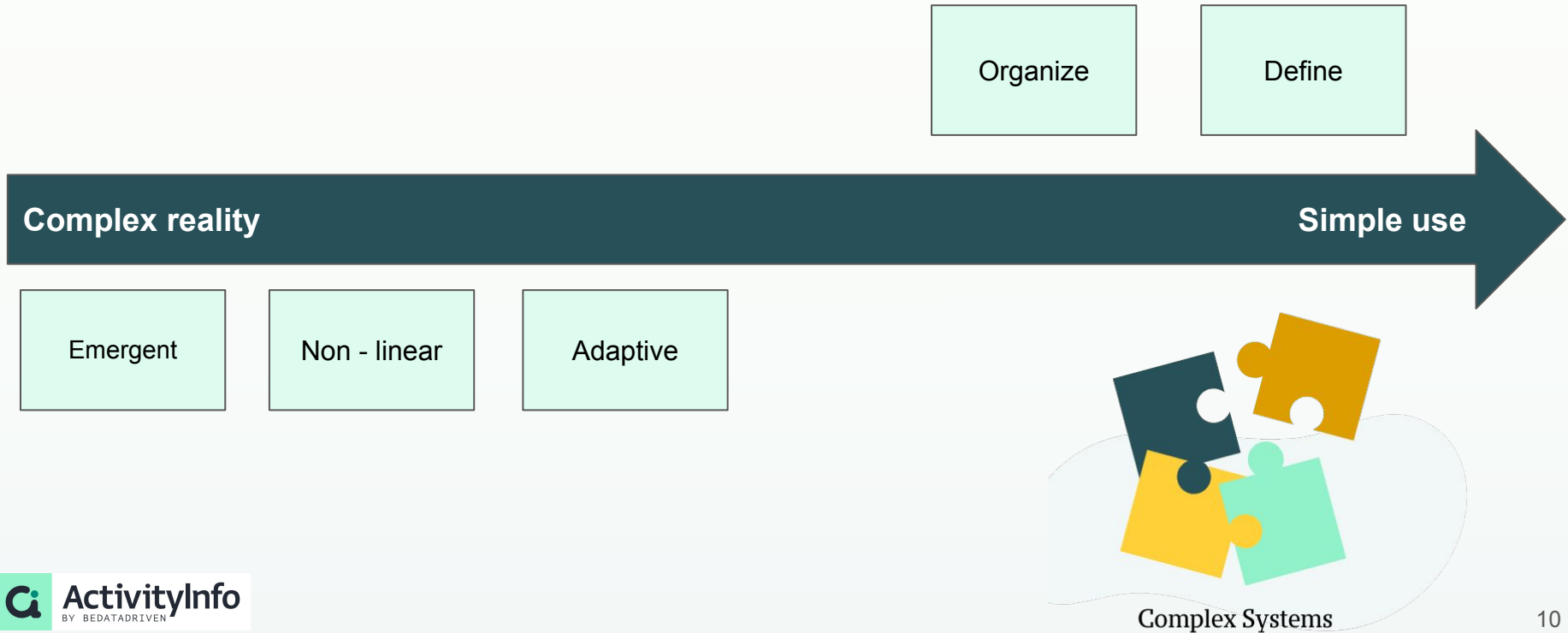
Outline

- Introduction
 - The evolving role of data in Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Common challenges in data use
- How to address the challenges? Building quality from the ground up
 - An M&E system that leads to data collection of high quality
 - Bridging the gap between data and action
- QandAs

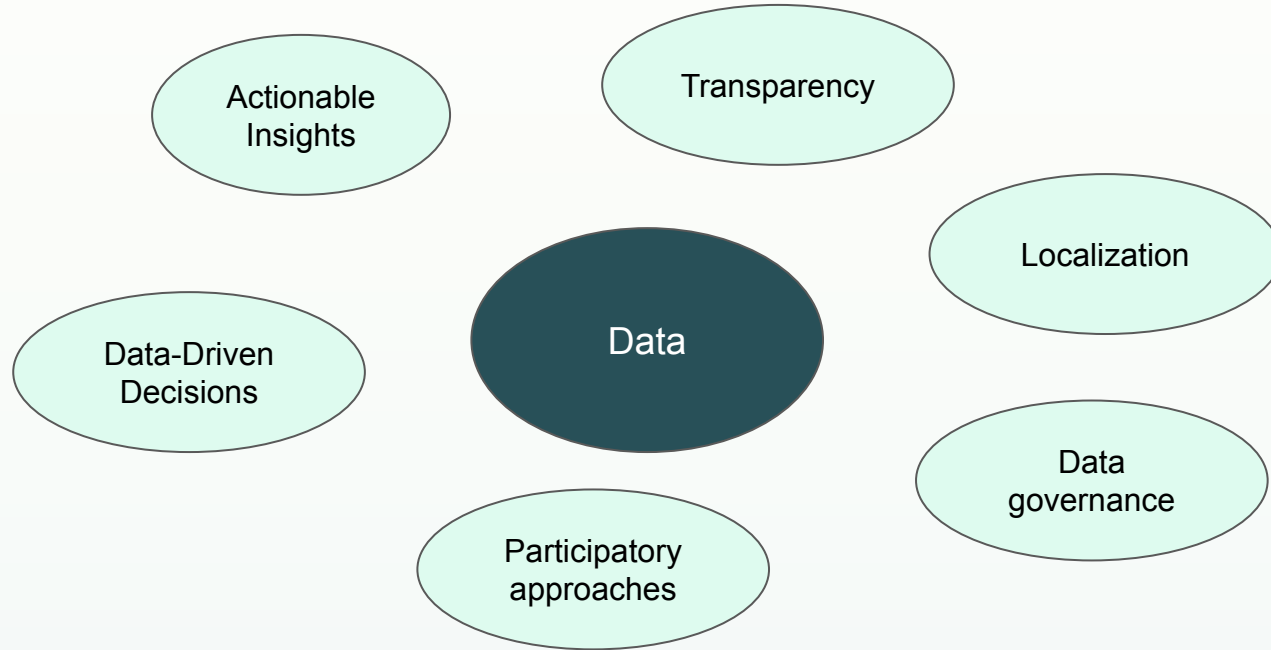


Introduction

The nature of our work

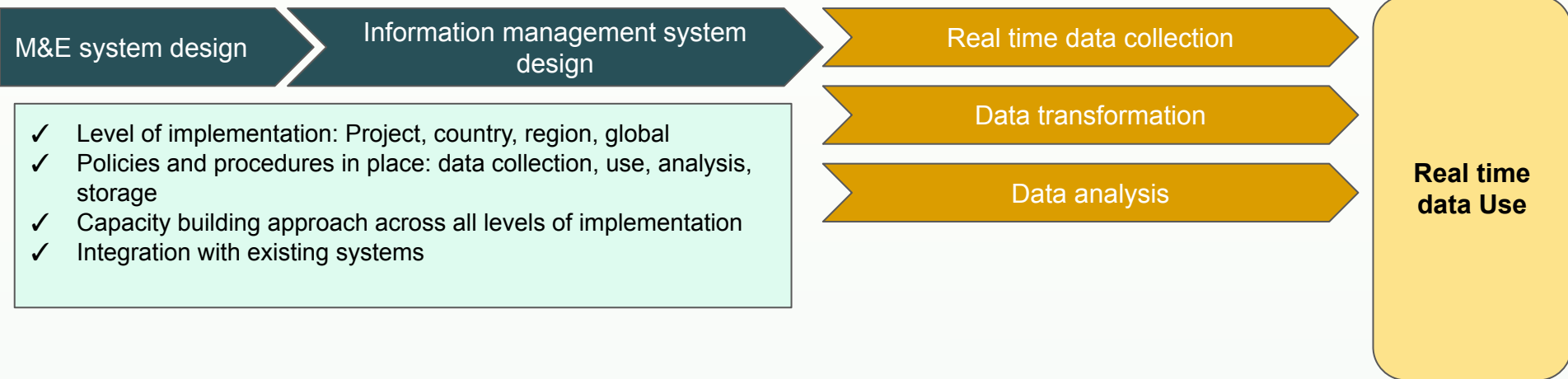


The evolving role of data in Monitoring and Evaluation



Data helps us to understand a complex reality **and technology** serves as a mean to an end

The starting point



Starting point

- ✓ Policies at organizational level
- ✓ Team structure across all levels
- ✓ Organizational capacity building

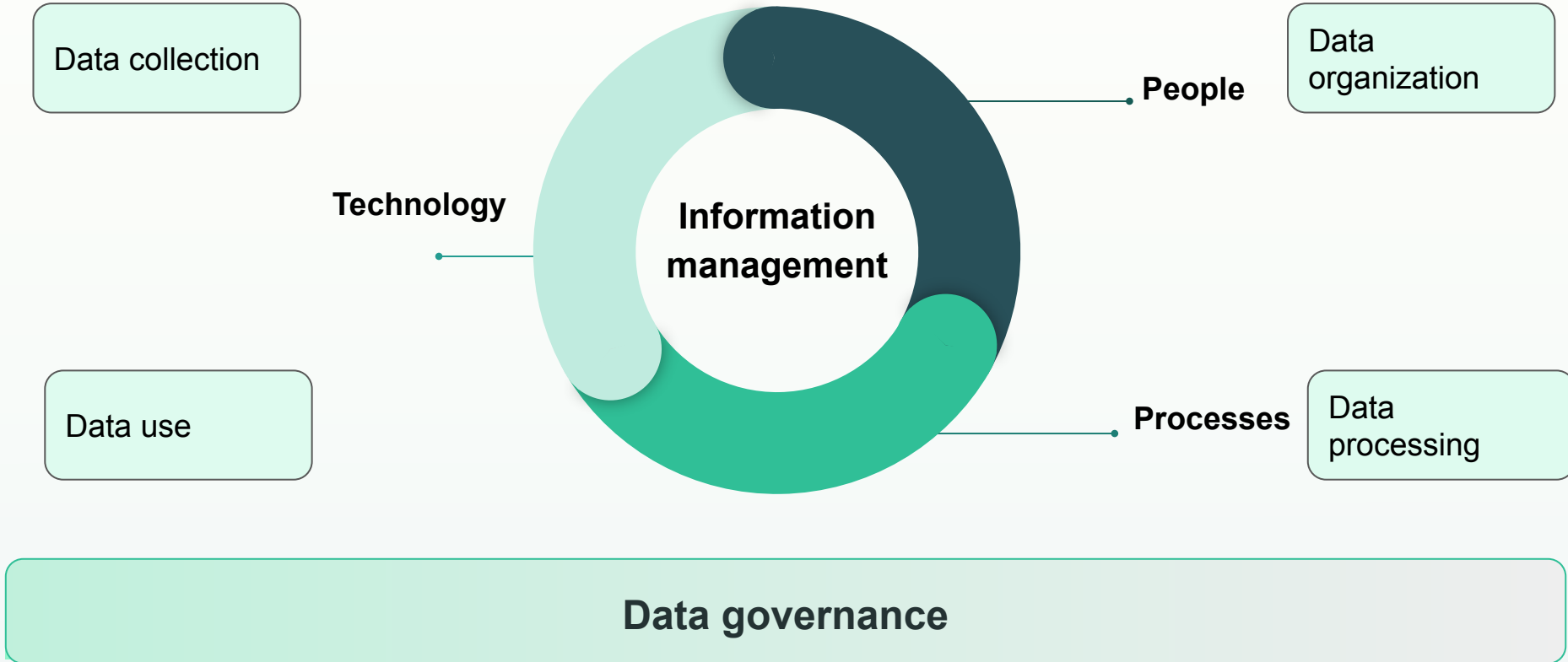
Project design

- ✓ M&E planning documents translated into information management system - Data model
- ✓ Capacity building tailored to needs
- ✓ Policies turn into specific procedures

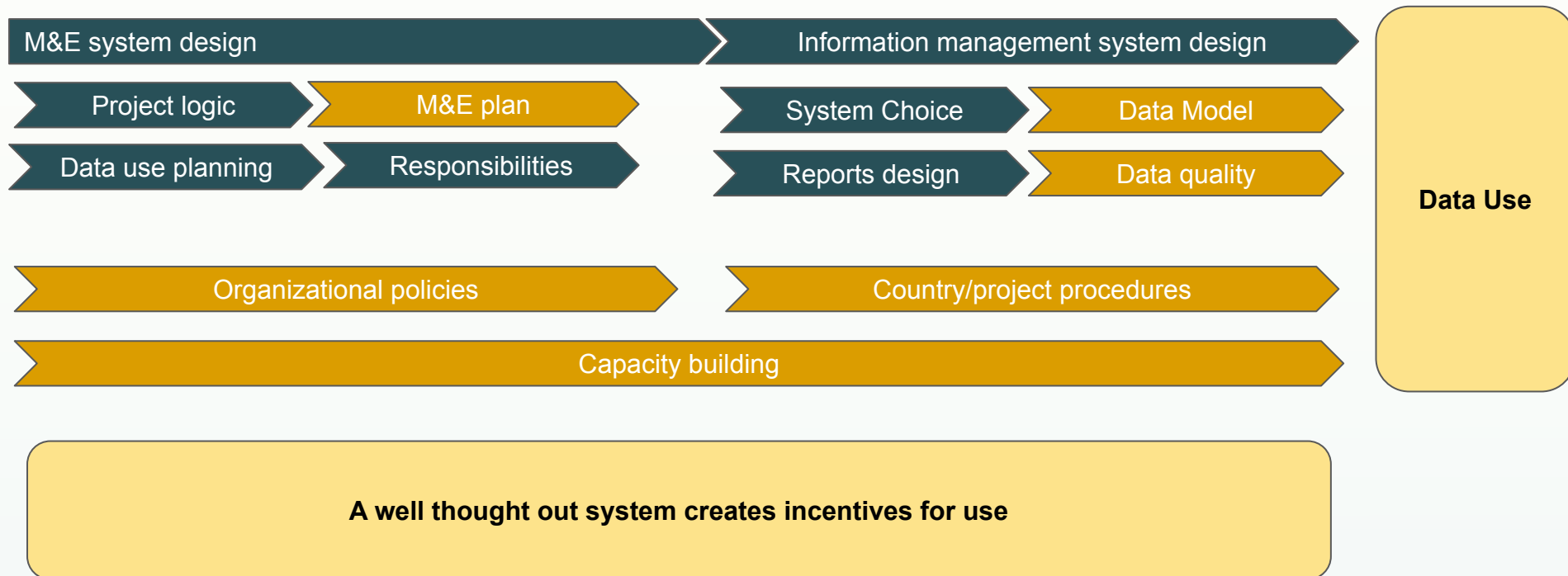
Project Implementation

- ✓ M&E and IMS maintenance and monitoring
- ✓ Refresher training

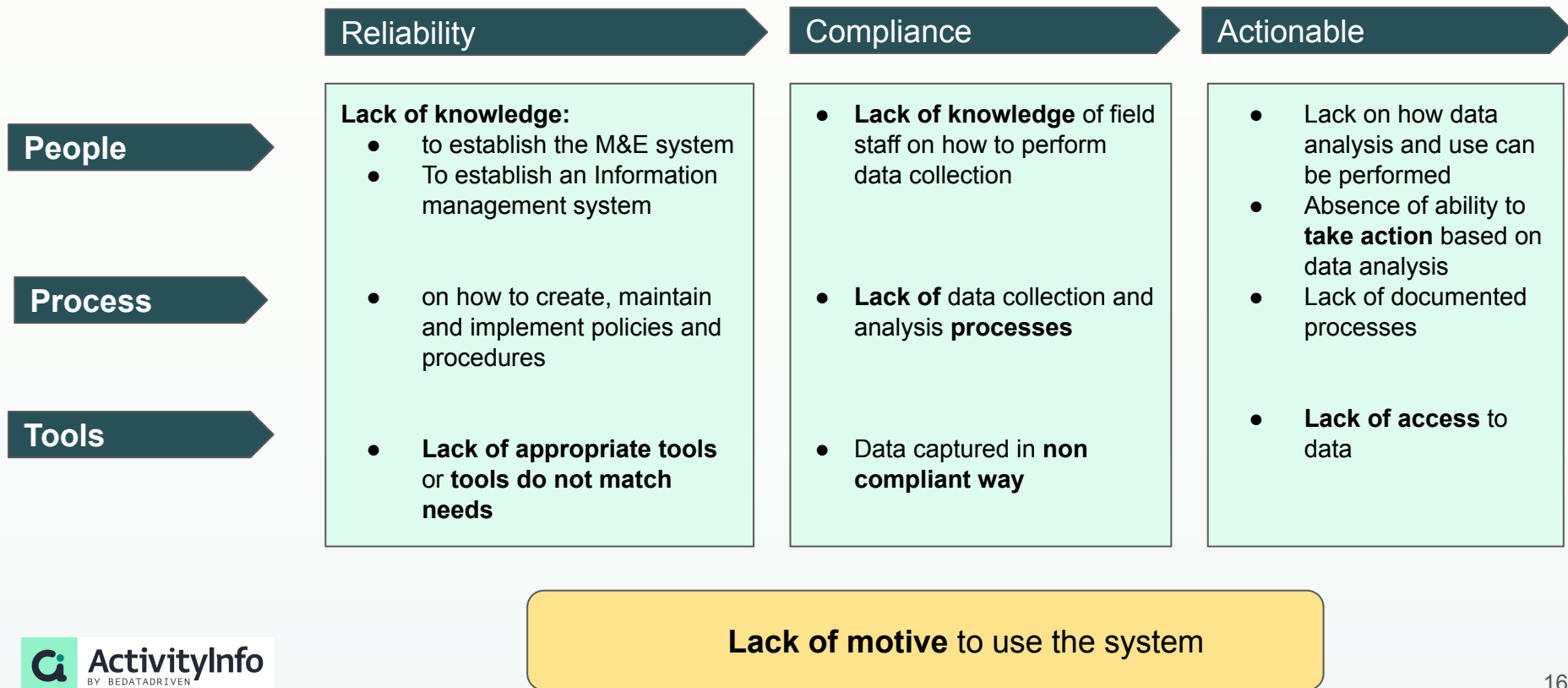
The role of information management system



From M&E system to IMS design



Common challenges





How can we address the challenges?
Building quality from the ground up

Case study

Country context

- The Republic of Serenia, has become a primary destination for refugees and asylum seekers fleeing conflict, and political instability in neighboring nations.
- Over the past six months, Serenia has experienced an unprecedented influx of displaced populations.

Organizational profile

- Global Headquarters: Global IT and M&E staff
- Regional Offices: in 4 different locations. Regional M&E and IM staff responsible for country offices
- Country Offices: In over 30 countries worldwide
- Staff: Over 5,000 employees, including both international and local staff

Case study

Program

In collaboration with UN, we implement a cash plus project focused on the following key outcomes:

- Refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable host community members are able to meet their basic needs via unconditional cash transfers
- Refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable host community members use information in order to navigate the host country

People



Overcoming challenges

People

- ✓ Regional M&E staff and IM staff
- ✓ In country M&E staff and IM staff
- ✓ In country manager and supervisor
- ✓ Partners' manager, supervisors and M&E staff
- ✓ Partner's field data collectors

Reliability

Regional level:

- Technical skills
- Ability to support in country staff while understanding the context
- Ability to provide organizational resources
- Ability to understand the implementation of policies

In country staff:

- Technical skills
- Ability to understand and implements organizational policies and procedures
- Ability to create resources, procedures at country level
- Ability to capacitate staff

Partners' staff

- Ability to understand and implement partner organization and main organization policies and procedures
- Ability to supervise
- Ability to capacitate staff

Compliance

Actionable

Capacity building

People

- ✓ Regional M&E staff and IM staff
- ✓ In country M&E staff and IM staff
- ✓ In country manager and supervisor
- ✓ Partners' manager, supervisors and M&E staff
- ✓ Partner's field data collectors

Capacity building approach

Training of Trainers:

- Policies and procedures
- M&E system implementation
- Information management system implementation
- Library and resources

Design

Training of field staff:

- Policies and procedures
- M&E system implementation
- Information management system implementation
- Library and resources

Implementation

Use

Capacity building

Prior to training

Understand the audience preferences and needs:

- Conduct mini surveys, or assessments to identify existing knowledge and what is preferred training modality

During training

- Tailor the training content to align with the responsibilities of the staff members.
- Break down the training content into manageable chunks or modules. Present information in a logical and sequential manner
- Provide hands-on exercises and interactive activities to actively engage participants in the learning process.
- Use clear and concise language in your presentations. Avoid jargon and technical terms whenever possible.

Following training

- Feedback and Evaluation: Regularly seek feedback from participants.
- Recognize that training is an ongoing process. Offer refresher courses, advanced training



Process

Overcoming challenges

Process

- ✓ Regional **policies** on M&E system design, data collection, access and use
- ✓ In country, **procedures** on M&E system design, IMS implementation
- ✓ Partner **procedures** on IMS implementation.

Reliability

Regional policies in M&E minimum standards, data privacy and access, data collection and quality, data analysis and quality, IMS system minimum standards

Turn into

Country procedures in:

- Steps, roles and timing of M&E system and IMS design
- Data collection procedures and roles within IMS
- Data quality procedures
- Data analysis and use procedures

Turn into - LOCALIZATION

Partners:

- Update and complementation in internal policies and procedures
- Incentive and localization

Compliance

Actionable



Data quality

Validity

Does the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result?

Would an expert third party agree that the indicator is a valid measure for the stated result?

Reliability

Are the indicator definition and data collection and analysis processes clear and are these consistently applied over time?

Integrity

Do the data collection, analysis and reporting processes have clear mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation?

Actionable

Is the data sufficient, timely and current (recent) to influence management decision-making?

The core concepts in implementation

M&E system design

- ✓ Identification of data needs
- ✓ Identification of analysis
- ✓ Identification of reports
- ✓ Roles and responsibilities

M&E plan is the key

Information management system design

- ✓ Identify data collection forms
- ✓ Identify unique identifiers of each form
- ✓ Identify relationships across forms
- ✓ Identify the reports needed

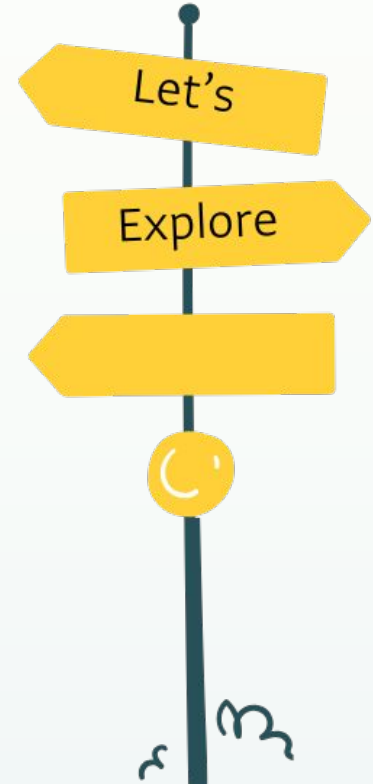
Data model is the key

From M&E system to IMS

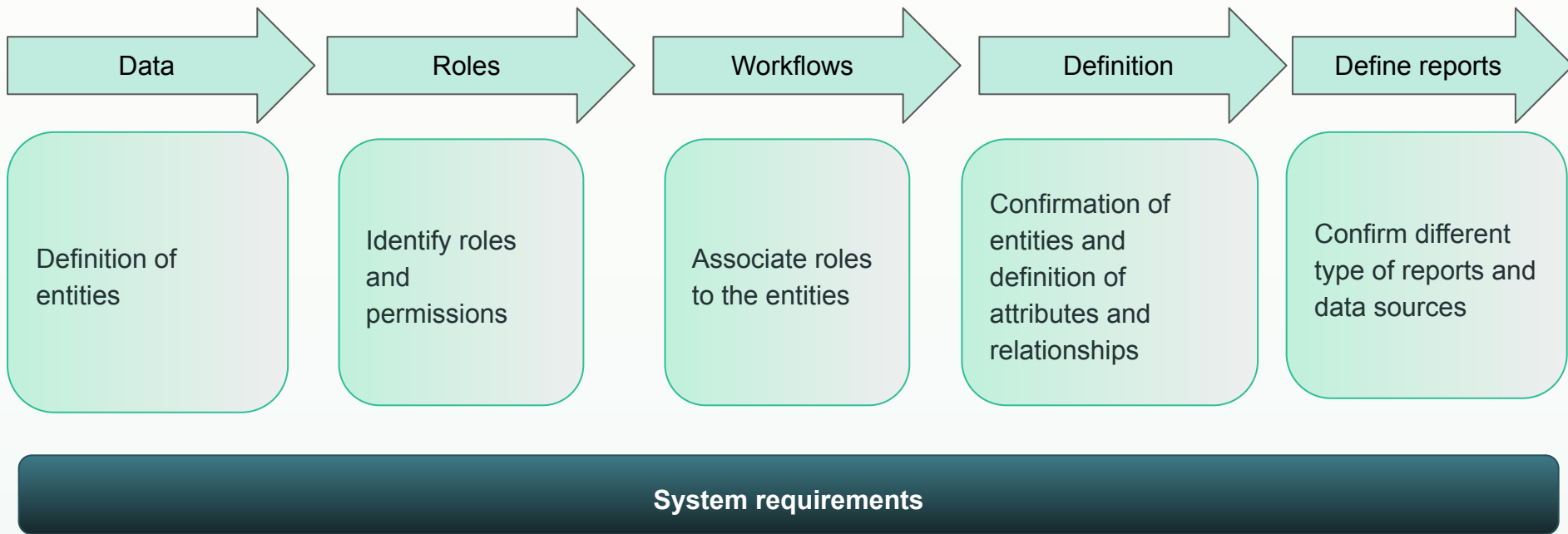
ELEMENTS	OBJECTIVE STATEMENT	Indicator	Target	Definition	Data Collection							Respondents	
					Method	Sample method	Baseline	Data collection modality	Person who collects the data	Frequency of Data Collection			
GOAL	Refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable host community members achieve self-reliance, contributing positively to their host communities while living with dignity and security.	Target population reported improve self-reliance INDEX	80%	Self-reliance: this will be specified by FGDs	Annual Survey based on self reliance index questionnaire and on the community definition by the FGDs. We will compare household who based on the vulnerability assessment it was close to the limit. (Does / Non Doers analysis)	Stratified random sampling per governorate	No	ActivityInfo mobile application in the relevant form	Data collectors partner organization	Survey: Annual FGDs: At the beginning of project implementation	HoH	D	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1	Target population meet their basic needs	target population whose basic needs are met with cash or in cash contribution during the past 4 weeks	80%	Basic needs: Food, clothes/shoes, hygiene items, health costs, trasporation	PDM	Random sample per governorate based on monthly payment lists	No	ActivityInfo mobile application in the relevant form	Data collectors partner organization	monthly	HoH		
Intermediate Result 1.1	Target population use cash or in kind assistant to meet their household's essential needs	Number of individuals use cash	500000	Used: withdraw cash from ATM or make direct payments via POS	Extract from financial provider	does not apply	No	Financial provider system extracts are imported via script into ActivityInfo	Data management team internally	monthly	does not apply		
		percentage of target population s use cash	80%	Received: succesfull payment by the financial provider	Extract from financial provider	does not apply	No	Financial provider system extracts are imported via script into ActivityInfo	Data management team internally	monthly	does not apply		
		percentage of target population who reports access to adequate housing, healthcare, and education.	80%	adequate: based on ECHO indicator and shpere standards of the "adequate interpretation"	PDM	Random sample per governorate based on monthly payment lists	No	ActivityInfo mobile application in the relevant form	Data collectors partner organization	monthly	HoH		
		Total amount of cash assistance provided	3b	defined	Extract from financial provider	does not apply	No	Financial provider system extracts are imported via script into ActivityInfo	Data management team internally	monthly	does not apply		
	Cash or in-kind assistance distributed to	Total number of recipients						Financial provider system extracts are imported via script into	Data management				

Towards the data model

Let's explore how can we proceed in an engaging way by using the following board



Data model steps



Why do we need a data model?

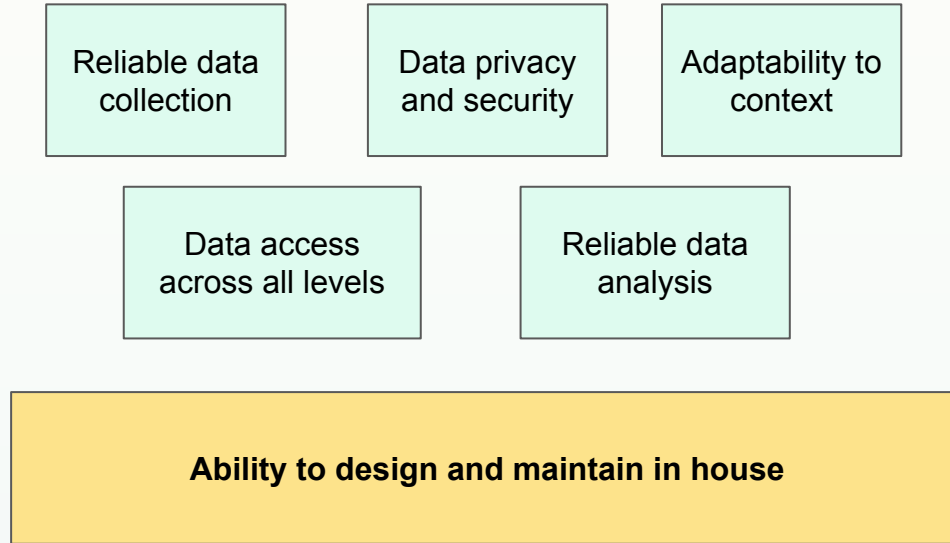
- Security
- Organization
- Data Integration
- Scalability
- Documentation
- Communication

Simplify

Monitor, Evaluate and Learn

Tools

What do we need from a tool?



Data quality

Quality

Do the data collection, analysis and reporting processes have clear mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation?

Have I reduced data redundancy?

Have I designed clear roles and responsibilities?

- **Process** that supports
 - Frequent data review by different levels within the organization
 - Periodic monitoring and review of the system
 - Monitoring and reporting of data security incidents
- **Tool** that supports:
 - Data validation
 - Skip logic
 - Validation logic
 - Calculations to reduce data collection
 - Data review and duplication
 - Clear roles and responsibilities
 - Monitoring
 - Detailed users actions

Data quality: example

Data quality

I am working at the HQ and I wish to design an information management system maintained in house and I have a minimum coding experience. I am very interested in enforcing the best practices that you mentioned, how can I do that?

Beneficiary Registration Expand

SECTION HEADER

General Information

TEXT

Date of registration HIDDEN

READ-ONLY

FORMULA: TEXT(NOW())

MONTH

Month and year REQUIRED

USER

Name of data collector

REFERENCE

Governorates per partner

CALCULATED

BENE Main ID UNIQUE

FORMULA: CONCAT(CX2KHG5M6JD58I438, CBOFUSEM6JD9G3830.GOVERNORATES.GOV_CODE, CBOFUSEM6JD9G3830._@PARENT.P_CODE)

Adaptability and localization is key

Adaptability and localization

- Different modality of data collection adapted to users' needs
- Adaptation and scale up of forms for other projects within the country or in other countries
- Translation in local languages

Data access promotes use

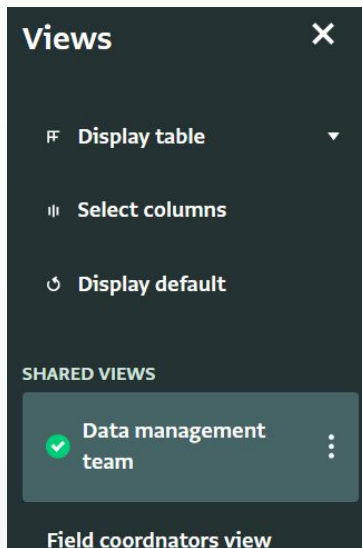
Data access across all levels?

- Ability for field staff to access the data perform live changes
- Ability to create different views to accommodate different roles data needs
- Ability to provide view only access to secondary analysis data to external stakeholders
- Ability to integrate data with multiple systems

Data access: example

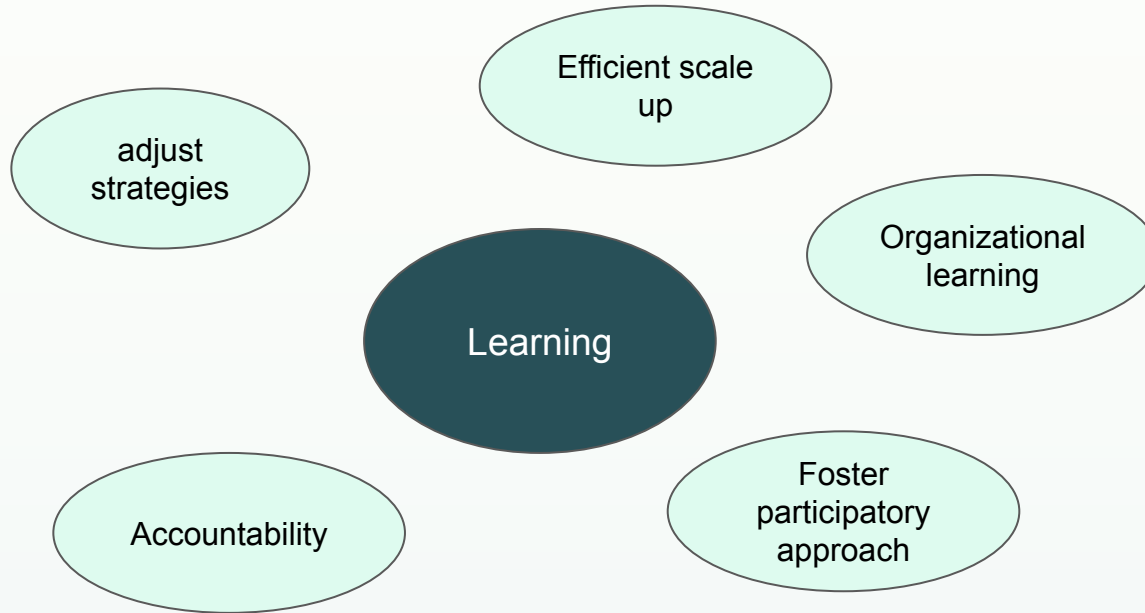
Data access

I am the field data manager of the partner and I want to know which registration records is approved.
What can I do?



Bridging the gap between data and action

The importance of learning



Learning and adaptive management

Learning

- Which the main learning questions?
- Why do I want to learn?
- How do I learn? From which data sources?
- How do I use efficiently the learning outcome?

- Learning plan
- Reflection session (or after action review) scheduled periodically within the project or broader team led by the program manager
- Feedback loops
- Real time monitoring

Learning and adaptive management

Learning plan

Learning questions:

- Build upon the M&E plan
- In aims to respond more in depth question during project implementation
- Analyse in a different way existing data

Example:

- What practices target population use in order to navigate into a X specific service into the host country?

Learning and adaptive management

Reflection

Main questions:

- What has worked well?
- What has not worked well and why?
- What can we do in order to address the challenge?
When? Who will take the lead?

Leads to a detailed action planning

Incorporated into the M&E plan and project activities

Learning and adaptive management

Feedback

Mechanism in place in order to identify:

- Complaints
- Recommendations
- Any requests (information and service)

Sensitive information with a different categorization can also be part of the mechanism. Target any relevant stakeholder

**Creation of SoPs for classification and implementation
Can be part of any reflection event**

**Embedded in one integrated tools as the rest of program
data**



00 Country level feedback

Learning and adaptive management

Real time monitoring

- Real time use of monitoring data
- Embedded into the M&E plan: Lower levels
- Light monitoring techniques (existing data or qualitative methods)

Available reports across different levels of the team in order to be able to identify patterns.

Capacity building on how this information is used and interpreted is crucial.



01 Complete Monitoring Report

Key messages

- M&E system and IMS are interconnected. The M&E system drives the design for the IMS.
- The M&E plan acts as the key document of the M&E system which in turns leads to the starting point of the IMS design - the data model.
- The capacity building is a key to both systems design and implementation.
- Data quality policies and procedures create a well functioned system.
- Thinking early in any project start up, creates well designed system, thus providing incentive for use.

Questions?

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