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# EvalIndigenous VOPE Survey Report

March 2018

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Compiled by Debbie Goodwin and Larry Bremner

Co-Convenors of EvalIndigenous

On behalf of the EvalIndigenous Committee

# Background

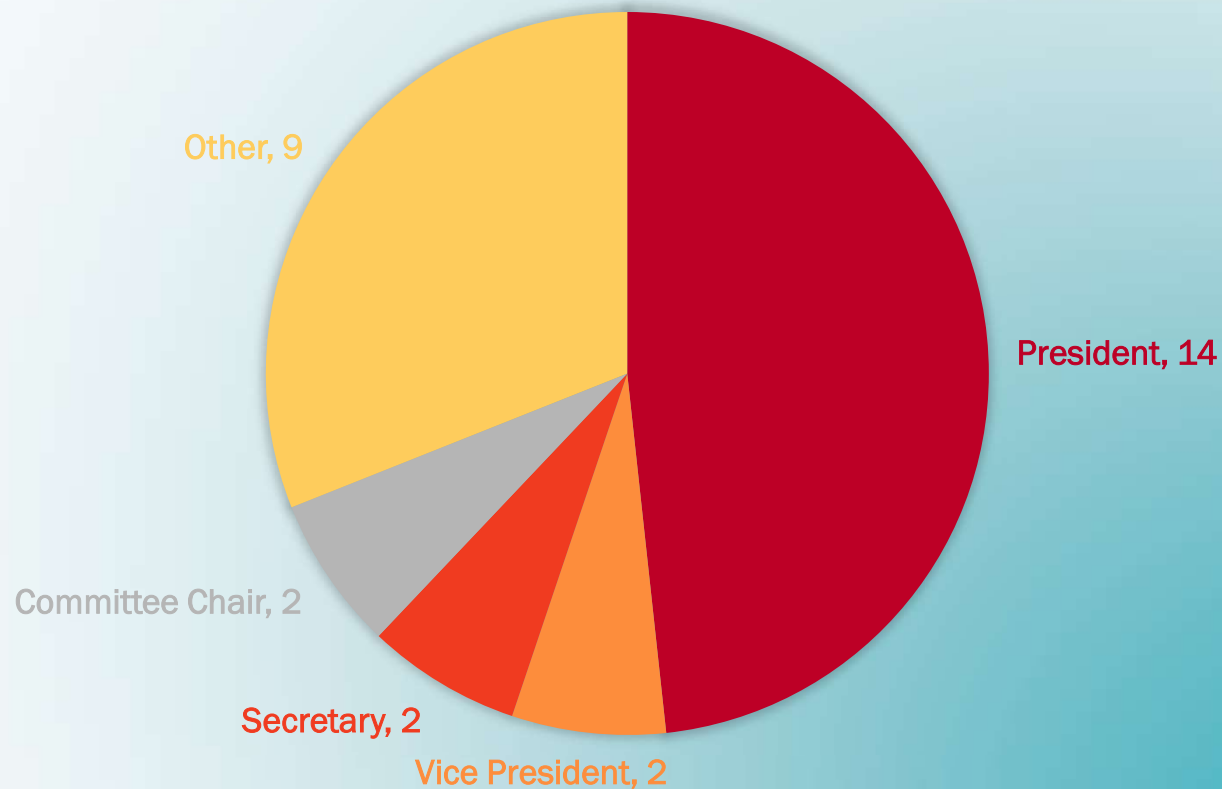
In November and December 2017 a survey of VOPEs (Voluntary Organisations for Professional Evaluation) was implemented by the EvalIndigenous Committee to:

- 1) gain a better understanding of VOPE's engagement with Indigenous Evaluators (IE) and Indigenous Communities (IC) in their countries and regions
- 2) create a platform for moving forward in supporting VOPE's to further develop their awareness of, and support for Indigenous evaluation, Indigenous evaluators and Indigenous communities

# 28 VOPEs responded

- RED INTERNACIONAL DE EVALUACIÓN DE POLÍTICAS PUBLICAS
- Academia Nacional de Evaluadores de México, A.C.
- National M&E Network of the Kyrgyz Republic
- Ivorian Initiative for Evaluation
- Société Togolaise de l'Evaluation-Ee
- Red de Monitoreo y Evaluación Bolivia
- Jordan Development Evaluation Association
- Aotearoa New Zealand Evaluation Association
- Community of Evaluators - Bangladesh
- Australasian Evaluation Society
- Vietnam Network for Monitoring and Evaluation
- Russian Association of Specialists in Program and Policy Evaluation
- Indonesian Development Evaluation Community
- Pilipinas Development Evaluators Association
- Zimbabwe Evaluation Society
- Sri Lanka Evaluation Association
- Afghan Evaluation Society
- Pakistan Evaluation Network
- Tanzania Evaluation Association
- Canadian Evaluation Society
- Red de Mujeres LA&C en Gestión de Organizaciones
- Afghanistan Community of Evaluators
- Community of Evaluators-Nepal
- Romanian Society of Evaluators
- Nepal Evaluation Society
- Arizona Evaluation Network
- Red de Seguimiento, Evaluación y Sistematización de América Latina y el Caribe
- American Evaluation Association

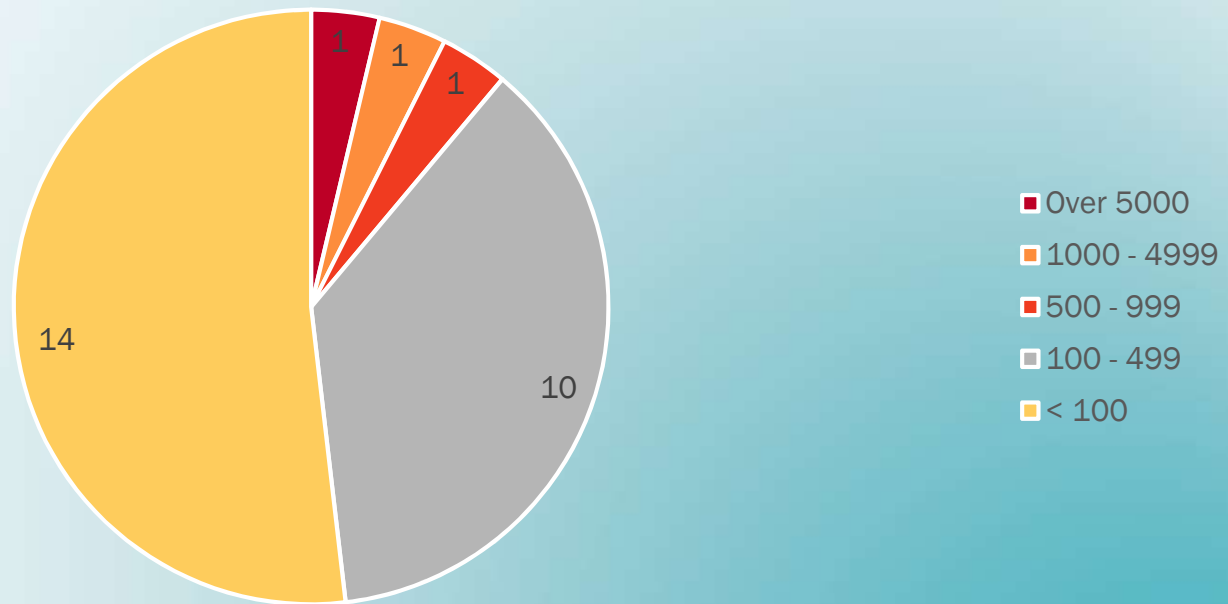
# VOPE respondents were from key Board positions or roles



Other includes: CEO, Co-Convenor(President), Executive Director, Focal Person/Coordinator, Former President, Founding Member, Member, Member of the Board, President Elect

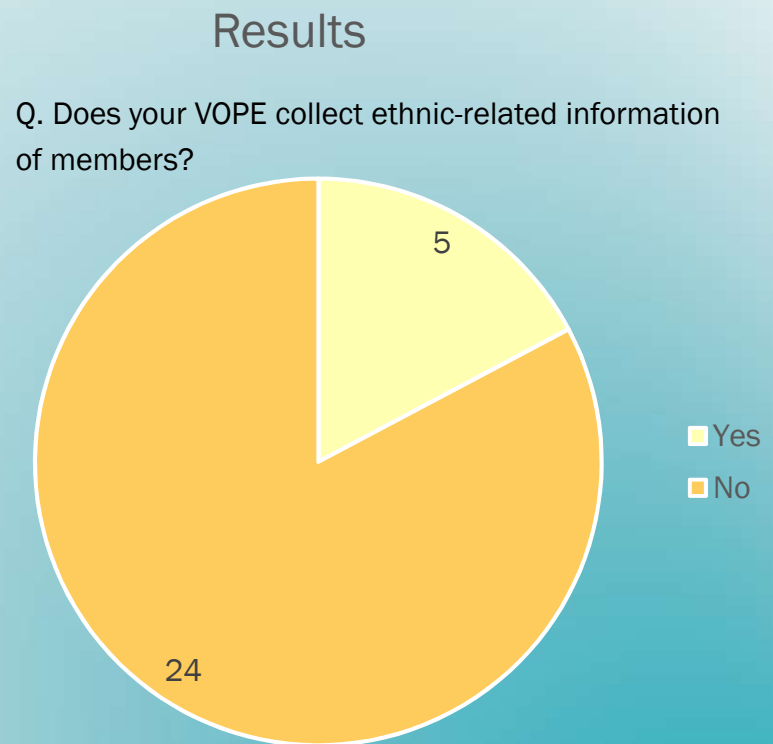
# The vast majority of VOPEs responding had less than 500 members

VOPE size



# Most VOPE's do not collect ethnicity related data from members

Ethnicity data can help define your membership status including the range of ethnic groups in your region, and how many of your members are indigenous. This can help your VOPE understand the needs of your membership better, and provide specific strategies for professional development for each group.



# Disaggregation of data:

“To ensure that no one is left behind, the 2030 Agenda calls for “data **disaggregated** by income, gender, age, race, **ethnicity**, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.”

“Data-disaggregation according to indigenous or ethnic identity across all sustainable development goals must also be included to **monitor progress for indigenous peoples.**”

The inclusion of “**indigenous identifiers**” (for instance language or self-identification) in official statistics to **capture the inequalities indigenous peoples face** across all the sustainable development goals is a critical priority.

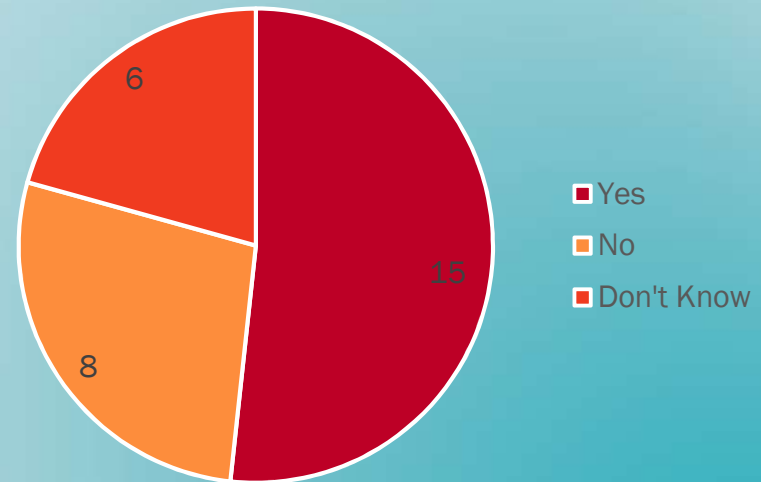
OHCHR & United Nations (2017) Briefing Note Indigenous Peoples' Rights and the 2030 Agenda  
Also see: A Human Rights-Based Approach to Data, Leaving No One Behind in the 2030 Development Agenda, OHCHR (February 2016) <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf>

# Over half of VOPEs have indigenous members but some VOPEs do not know whether they have indigenous members

By Indigenous we mean the first peoples of the land, peoples also known as native, tribal, first nations, adivasi, janajati, Aborigine, hunter-gatherers, nomads, peasants, hill people etc.

## Results

Does your VOPE have any Indigenous members?





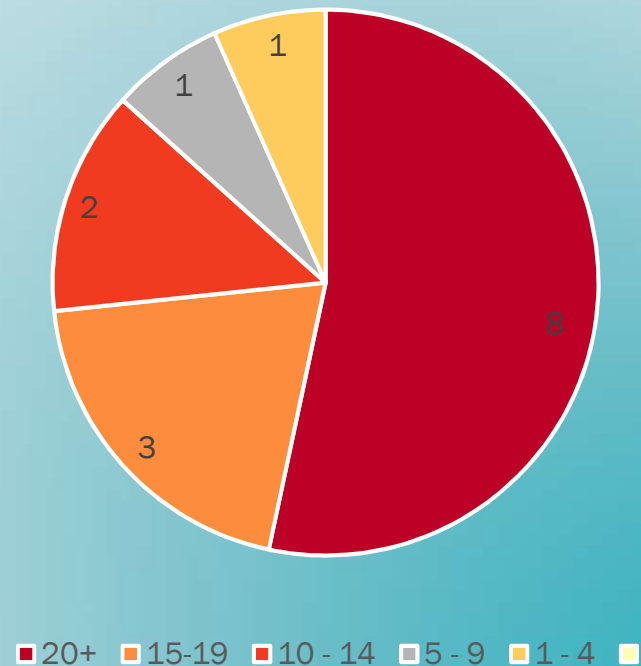
# Eight VOPEs have 20+ indigenous members

Eight VOPEs are also aware of other indigenous evaluators (IE) in their communities that are not members.

Thirteen VOPES replied they are not aware if there are any indigenous evaluators in their community

Eight VOPES do not know.

Results on numbers of Indigenous members



## Feedback indicated that IOCE/Eval Partners could increase the likelihood of IE becoming members of VOPEs by...

- More promotion of VOPEs and what we offer indigenous members. For example, AES offers special rates for Indigenous members
- IOCE could finance projects that would encourage Indigenous members to join
- Promote indigenous VOPES – e.g. New Zealand has two indigenous member VOPEs/groups that they would love more indigenous members to join

## Specific services/supports VOPEs are already providing to IE

- Training for Indigenous members (n= 1)
- Support to attend Conferences (n = 3)
- Facilitated opportunities to work in evaluation teams (n = 1)
- Capacity building opportunities for their communities (n = 3)
- Seminar and workshops
- Reduced membership fee category for Not for Profit organisations

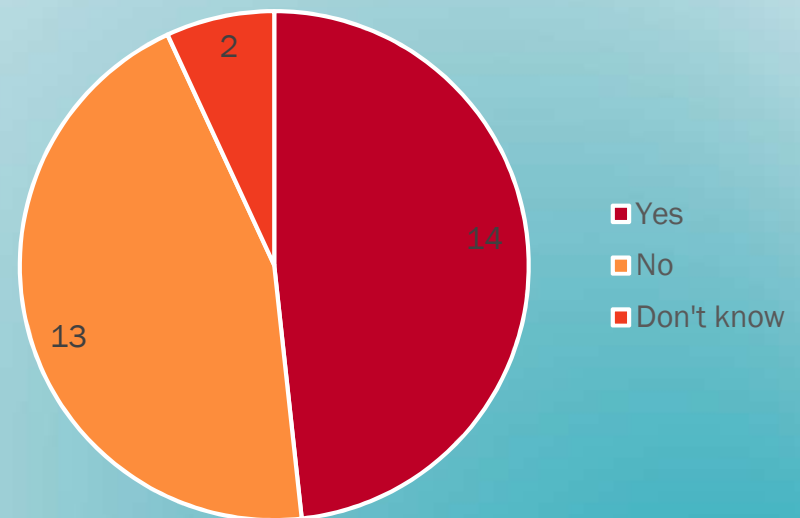
# Almost half of the VOPEs work with indigenous groups/communities (IC)

## HOW VOPEs WORK WITH IDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES ....

- Diversity working group
- Indigenous TIG
- During project evaluation
- Board mandated positions
- Support IE to attend Conferences
- IE's working directly with indigenous communities
- Work in partnership with an Indigenous VOPE and special interest group who represent Indigenous communities
- Defer to Indigenous VOPE for leadership in Indigenous issues
- Link IE to Indigenous VOPE
- Provide capacity building opportunities
- Advocate for IC needs in the wider community
- Organising meetings
- Work with them as members, clients, providers
- Joined young evaluators groups

## Results

Does your VOPE work with Indigenous groups communities in your country?



# Only 3 VOPEs have guidelines for working in indigenous communities

- The Aotearoa New Zealand Evaluator Competencies and Evaluation Standards provide guidance for when evaluators are working with Māori and Pasifika. However a range of other documents provide guidance.
- RBM and M & E

Five VOPEs have received funding from foundations/donors to strengthen work with IE and Indigenous communities...

- For skill development
- Cost sharing partnership with Government to provide reduced fees for licensing, and for IE to participate in a standard evaluation course and provide feedback
- Funding to Indigenous special interest group to support IE activities

# Suggested tools and supports needed for VOPEs to work with *Indigenous Evaluators*

- Capacity building programmes and resource
- Support including finance
- How to understand their issues better
- To identify what kinds of supports are a priority to IE
- Would be great to have guidance to engage IE
- Advocacy documents and monitoring tools
- Technical support
- Some supports just need investment
- Geographic location of native groups
- IE's interests on evaluation questions
- Membership by ethnicity data
- We need to start addressing the issue, so we need more information about (any) initiative that may be going on

# Suggested tools and supports needed for VOPEs to work with *Indigenous communities*

- Would be great to have guidance for work with indigenous peoples
- Capacity building programmes and resource support including finance
- Guidelines to involve indigenous male and female from ultra poor families, poor families, medium income families and rich families to leave no indigenous family behind
- Guidelines and training materials tailored for supporting indigenous communities in the region - since we don't have indigenous communities in our country.
- Training in reflective practice, levels of listening
- Indigenous evaluation frameworks and epistemologies,
- Awareness of historically destructive colonialist research and evaluation practices
- Tools: compilations of Indigenous-endorsed references, links, and other learning opportunities and networking opportunities
- Financial support. Investment. Look forward to discussing how we can mutually support each other through the EvalIndigenous projects
- Training
- Research reports

## Other comments from respondents...

*“I think it is important to promote a discussion about some concepts and approaches that are related but at the same time conceptually different in political and methodological terms, etc. For example, "indigenous", "ethnic", "cultural", "intercultural". On the one hand I think it is about promoting indigenous evaluators, incorporating them and assess their participation in the VOPES and evaluation practice; and on the other it is about incorporating the "cultural" and "intercultural" view or "sensitivity" in evaluations. This also has to do with the professional profiles of the evaluators!”*

*“It is great to participate in this survey. InDEC has not touched this area for the past years and we would be grateful if more guidance can be provided to InDEC on how to work with indigeneous evaluators.”*

*“PHILDEV supports initiatives that advance the welfare of IP. It will be pleased to get involved in actual efforts that promote the same.”*

*“Please provide a weblink to information about the indigenous voices project so we can share via our FaceBook page.”*



## Other comments...

*“The Canadian Evaluation Society has committed to incorporating reconciliation (between Settler Society and First Canadians) in all aspects of our VOPE and practice. We are exploring how to accomplish this. Simultaneously, the CES Diversity Working Group is committed to improving inclusion across a broad range of diversity among evaluators and evaluands, which may include Indigeneity from outside of Canada.”*

*“Tools to involve indigenous families of different economic strata are needed.”*

*“We are not sure that Indigenous agenda applies to our country as it would apply to other countries, like US, Canada, Colombia, Argentina, etc. Not sure of how relevant it is to us and it definitely feels that it is more relevant to (advanced) countries.”*

Some VOPE did not believe that they have indigenous people in their countries, or that preferred treatment of Indigenous peoples was needed in their context because most of the population was indigenous



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