Whoever controls information, whoever controls meaning, acquires power.

— Laura Esquivel





This Moment

- U.S. democracy is being systematically dismantled
- The realities of historical, systematic, and institutional racism are alive and well
- More foundations, nonprofits, and consultants are engaged in work related to equity
- Evaluation relevance is being challenged
- The U.S. is increasingly diverse and divided



The Reality

RACISM

is insidious and permeates what we believe to be *true* and *objective*

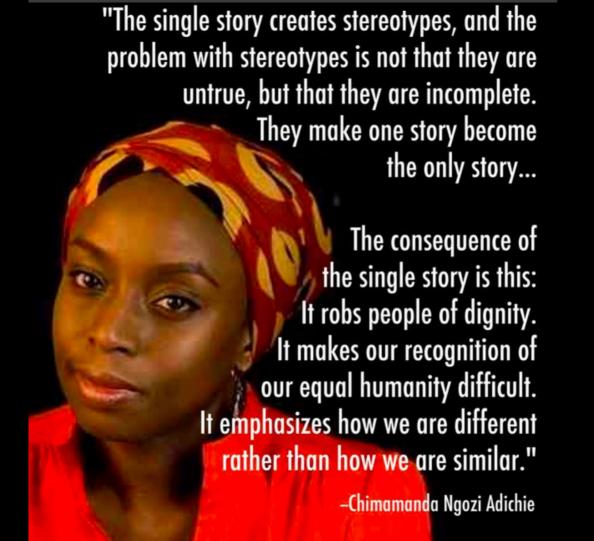
EVALUATION

- most often reflects the world based in a singular interpretation of history
- is anchored in values, experiences and needs of a small group (mostly middle-aged, white, heterosexual cisgender males)
- is felt by the "subject" as extractive, reductive and lacking context

THE STAKES

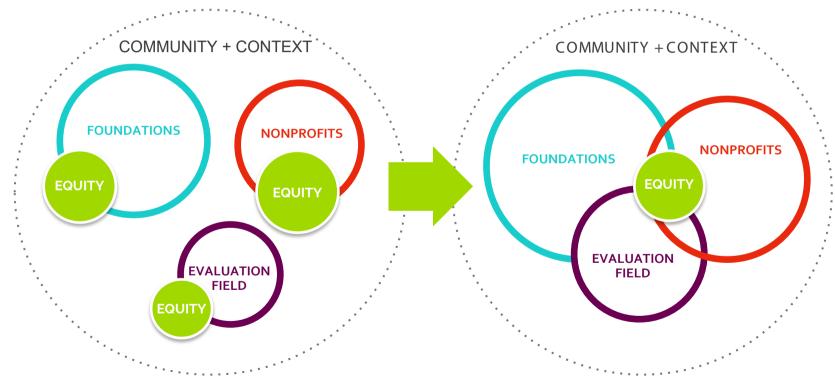
are too high for evaluation not to be an instrument of change and in service of a greater equity and liberation





Evaluation and Equity Ecosystem

We believe these component parts must become an integrated ecosystem if we are to get someplace new and equitable.





Equity Working Definitions

MEANS

Deep equity means working toward outcomes in ways that model dignity, justice, and love without recreating harm in our structures, strategies and working relationships.

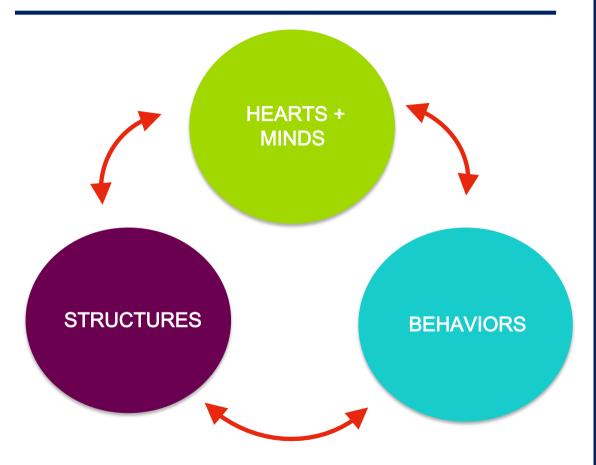
ChangeElemental (formerly MAG)

ENDS

Equity is the absence of avoidable or remediable differences among groups of people, whether those groups are defined socially, economically, demographically, or geographically.

World Health Organization





A Paradigm Shift ...

is what we're really talking about



U.S. Philanthropic Evaluation History

Evaluation is a child of government and behavioral sciences. (1960s)

Evaluation in foundations is conceived in a narrow context by a few individuals.
(1970s)

Evaluators needed a new market. (1980s-1990s)

Questions regarding the evaluation use and purpose are a constant thread.
(Beginning of time)

Evaluation and foundations have a history of coming together and pushing evaluation practice (1990s-)



Hall, P. D. (2003); Hall, P. D. (2004); Hall, P. D. (2006). Hogan, R. L. (2010); Center for Effective Philanthropy & Center for Evaluation Innovation. (2016)

INTEGRATING EQUITY: AN OVERVIEW OF CURRENT PHILANTHROPIC PRACTICE

Developed by the

May 2017



EVALUATION INITIALLY OVERLOOKED

FOUNDATIONS



Evaluation Underpinnings



Axiology (Value)

How do we decide what is good and what is right?



Ontology (Being/Reality)

How do we decide what is real?



Epistemology (Knowledge)

What information do we regard as fact versus opinion?



Methodology (Systems/Rules)

What information systems/sources do we trust?

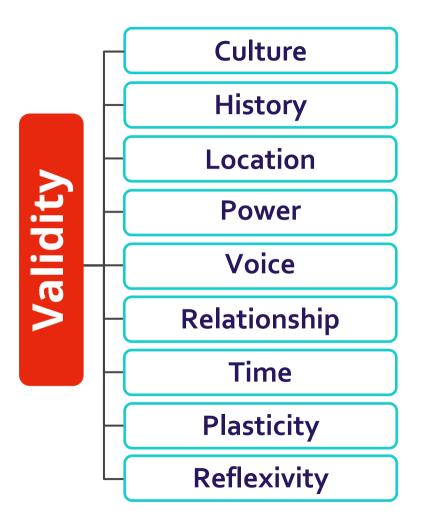
Based on Mertens (2011)





Evolving and Contextualizing Validity

Karen E. Kirkhart,
Perspectives on
Repositioning Culture in
Evaluation and Assessment
presented at the CREA
Inaugural Conference,
April 21-23, 2013, Chicago, IL.





A New Definition of Rigor

Quality of the Thinking

• The extent to which the evaluation's design and implementation engages in deep analysis that focuses on patterns, themes, and values (<u>drawing on systems thinking</u>); literature; and looks for outliers that offer different perspectives. seeks alternative explanations and interpretations; is grounded in the research

Credibility and Legitimacy of the Claims

• The extent to which the data is trustworthy, including the confidence in the findings; the transferability of findings to other contexts; the consistency and repeatability of the findings; and the extent to which the findings are shaped by respondents, rather than evaluator bias, motivation, or interests.

Cultural Responsiveness and Context

• The extent to which the evaluation questions, methods, and analysis <u>respect and reflect the stakeholders' values and context</u>, their definitions of success, their experiences and perceptions, and their insights about what is happening.

Quality and Value of the Learning Process

• The extent to which the learning process engages the people who most need the information, in a way that allows for <u>reflection</u>, <u>dialogue</u>, <u>testing assumptions</u>, <u>and asking new questions</u>, directly contributing to making decisions that help improve the process and outcomes.



Embracing Complexity: Cynefin Framework

Complex

Unknown unknowns Probe – Sense – Respond Emergent Practice

Complicated

Known unknowns Sense – Analyze – Respond Good Practice

Chaotic

Unknowable unknowns
Act – Sense – Respond
Novel Practice

Obvious

Known knowns
Sense – Categorize
Respond
Good Practice



Evaluation Hac Already Evalved

(Based on SPRA, 2005 Commissioning Multicultural Evaluation, A Foundation Resource Guide), The California Endowment

Grantees, community members seen as experts

Stakeholders trained in and conduct some d/c methods

Facilitator, translator and convener

Disseminated to broader community.

multiple worldviews.

involvement.

system analysis

Culturally Responsive

Rapport and trust building core to an inclusive planning process reflecting

Evaluator leads analysis. Results/meaning derived considering culture and

Findings used to build capacity of community and community organizations

Evaluator designs data collection instruments and protocols with stakeholder

Evaluation	nas Alleauy Evi	Diveu
	Traditional	

Leader, judge, expert

approval

Formerly trained/Professional experts

Evaluator presents plan for funder

Evaluator designs data collection

Written report & briefing to funder

Findings express judgment of worth

instruments and protocols.

Evaluator conducts analysis

Evaluator

Role of Evaluator

Data Collection

Analysis

Reporting

Use of Findings

Design and Planning

Multicultural Evaluation, A Foundation Resource Guide), The California Endowment

Equitable Evaluation Framework

Grantees, community members and those most impacted, evaluator, etc.

Informed by role program/effort plays in overall foundation portfolio and reflecting values which support

Evaluation guestions and overall plan co-created acknowledging culture, context and mindful of time

Co-created inquiry frameworks, data collection tools and protocols grounded in cultural context.

Analysis and sense making frameworks conceived of at onset are refined now that data is in hand.

Multiple analysis methods used including qualitative, quantitative, indigenous, and network, etc.

Various reports/materials are developed, disseminated, discussed and shared depending on audience,

Findings used to: 1) inform all matter of decisions and actions including those at the foundation in terms of

effectiveness of strategy and understanding of issues/solution, 2) highlight strengths and opportunities that

Various parties play a role in data collection depending on evaluation questions and methods.

frames needed to build and sustain authentic relationships and understanding within and across groups

Partner, learner, facilitator and convener.

findings of interests and intended use.

community can leverage; and 3) surface new solutions and roles.

equity.

(Based on SPRA, 2005 Commissioning

Evaluator	

Role of Evaluator

Design and

Planning

Analysis

Reporting

Use of Findings

Culturally Responsive

Grantees, community members seen as experts

Facilitator, translator and convener

Rapport and trust building core to an inclusive

planning process reflecting multiple worldviews.

Evaluator leads analysis. Results/meaning derived

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considering culture and system analysis

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community organizations

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Stakeholders trained in and conduct some d/c methods

Data Collection

Privilege is a learning disability

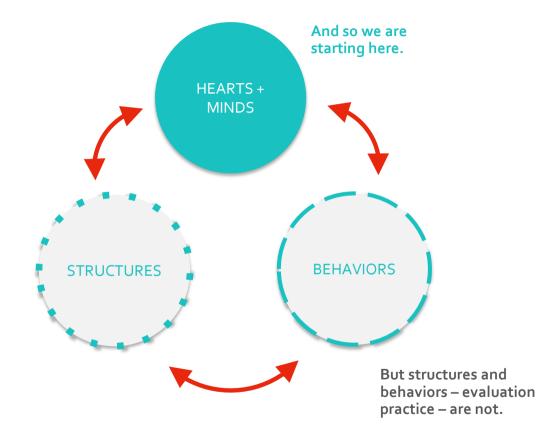
— Kaylynn Two Trees (2003)



We've learned that

HEARTS AND MINDS

are primed to advance equity within evaluation practice







Equitable Evaluation Framework Principles

Evaluation and evaluative work should be in service of equity:

 Production, consumption, and management of evaluation and evaluative work should hold at its core a responsibility to advance progress towards equity. Evaluative work should be designed and implemented commensurate with the values underlying equity work:

- Multi-culturally valid.
- Oriented toward participant ownership.

Evaluative work can and should answer critical questions about the:

- Ways in which historical and structural decisions have contributed to the condition to be addressed.
- Effect on strategy of the underlying systemic drivers of inequity.
- Ways in which cultural context is tangled up in both the structural conditions and the change initiative itself.



Equity-Focused Evaluation Principles

- Has a central focus on inequities
- Recognizes that inequities are structural
- Recognizes that evaluation is political
- Recognizes and values different ways of knowing
- Proposes to add value to those who are marginalized
- Requires use post evaluation





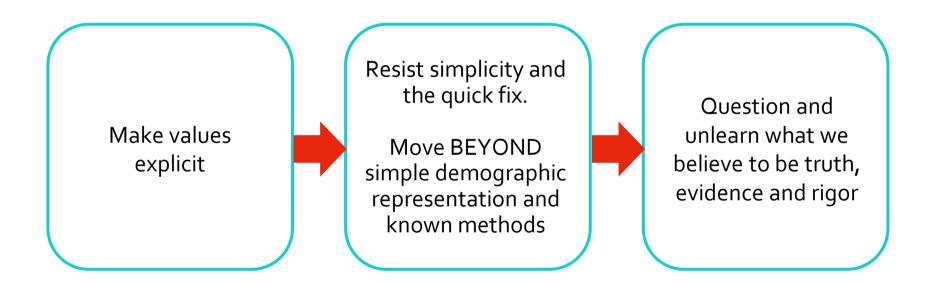
evaluations through insights from feminist theory and approaches, Katherine Hay

Orthodoxies (Foundation - emerging 2018)

The foundation defines what success looks like.	Grantees and strategies are the evaluand, but not the foundation.	The foundation is the primary user of evaluation.	Evaluations should provide generalizable lessons.
Evaluators should be selected based on credentials that reflect traditional notions of expertise.	Evaluators are the experts and final arbiters, grantees are the beneficiaries	Credible evidence comes from quantitative data and experimental research.	Evaluators are objective.
Evaluation funding primarily goes to data collection, analysis, and reporting.	Time frames/short term outcomes as indicators of good stewardship.	Evaluation in service of foundation brand.	Trust / relationships come from doing the work, but are not the starting point.



Change is Hard





The real work starts with questioning the frame.

- Maria Rosario Jackson (2018)



The Opportunity

EVOLVE

notions of rigor and relevance as they pertain to evaluation's purpose and usefulness.

EXAMINE

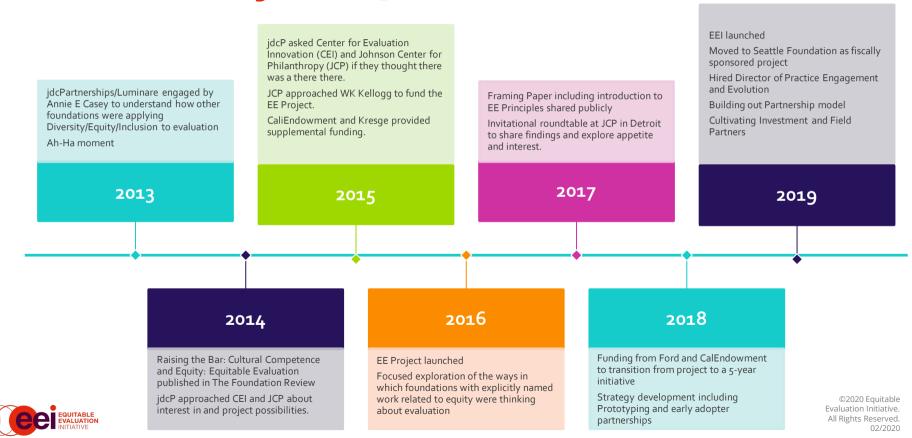
the "fit" of existing evaluation approaches to the principles and values of equity-focused philanthropy and nonprofit efforts.

UNDERSTAND

better what it takes to build the foundation/evaluator/non profit capacity, will and wherewithal to engage in equitable evaluation.



Timeline – Project to 5 Year Initiative



Our Investment Partners





The James Irvine









WALTON FAMILY

NDATI















Fall/Winter 2019 Emerging Practice Partners



- Foundations: AECF, Oregon, Colorado
 Health Foundation, CalEndowment,
 Missouri Foundation for Health, Kresge,
 Vancouver, Nellie Mae, McKnight, Kresge,
 Michigan Health Endowment Fund, MW
 Collaboratory Participants.
- Philanthropic Support Organizations:
 Johnson Center on Philanthropy,
 Grantmakers for Effective Organizations,
 Center for Evaluation Innovation,
 PEAKGrantmaking, Funders Together to
 End Homelessness, Philanthropy
 Northwest, Associations for Advancing
 Equitable Evaluation Principles
- Consultants: TCC Group, Vantage Evaluation, Engage R&D, CEI,LFA Group, Abt Associates, ORS Impact, SparkPolicy Institute, Colorado Collaboratory 2, Mathematica
- Academia (Professors from): UConn, Rochester, Tufts, University of Indiana, Portland State University, Penn

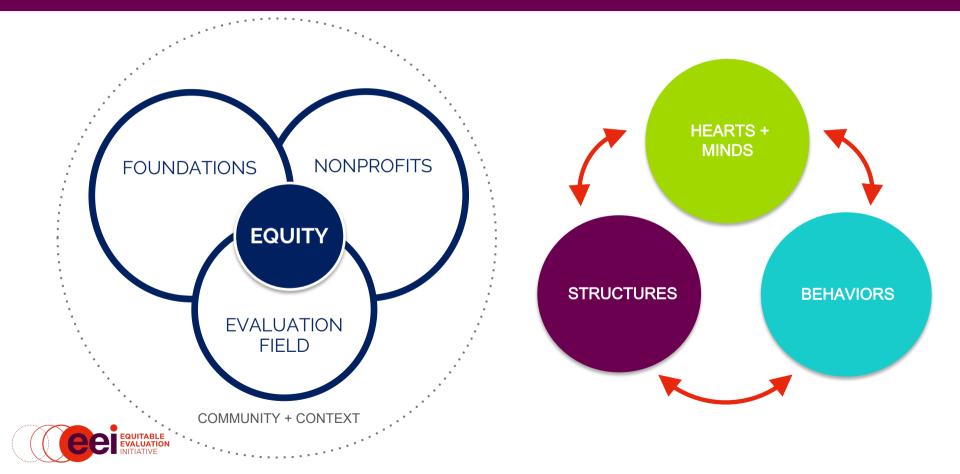


The Invitation

Reimagine the purpose and practice of evaluation to reflect the values that drive philanthropy and the nonprofits and their intentions and embrace 21st Century definitions of validity and complexity.



Bringing it all Together





Join Us

www.equitableeval.org/

#EquitableEval

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