

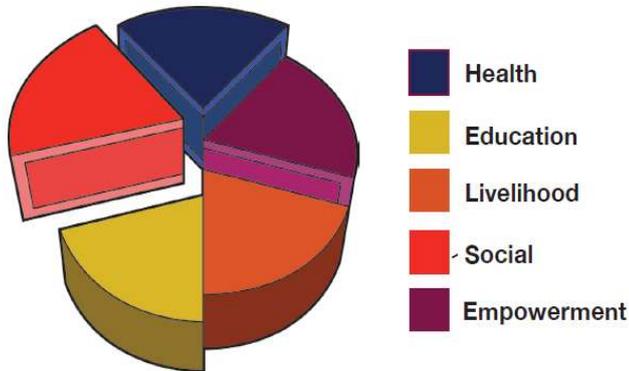
PIE Participatory Inclusion Evaluation

A flexible approach to evaluating the impact of CBR and inclusive development programmes



An overview of the process

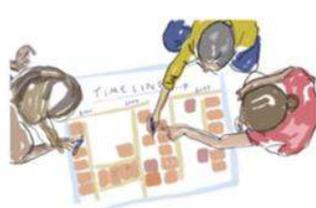
PIE looks at the 5 components of CBR



Unravelling complexity

CBR is complex because it works across sectors and with many different organisations in the community.

The PIE evaluation process aims to explore linkages between different stakeholders and evaluate the interconnected activities carried out by a range of stakeholders in the community which may affect the lives of people with disabilities.



Getting the views of people who experience CBR activities & interventions. What works for who and how?

What can PIE do?

- Evaluate impact the programme at individual, family and community level
- Involve a whole range of people in the process
- Focus mainly on qualitative data but combined with monitoring data and quantitative methods
- Provide funders with info about outcome, impact & organisational aspects
- Evaluate comprehensive or narrowly focussed programmes
- Plan how and what to change in the future
- Facilitate discussion between stakeholders
- Find out what has been happening in the last 3-5 years
- Gather a variety of perspectives – give people a say

3 types of stakeholders are consulted

(individually or in groups)

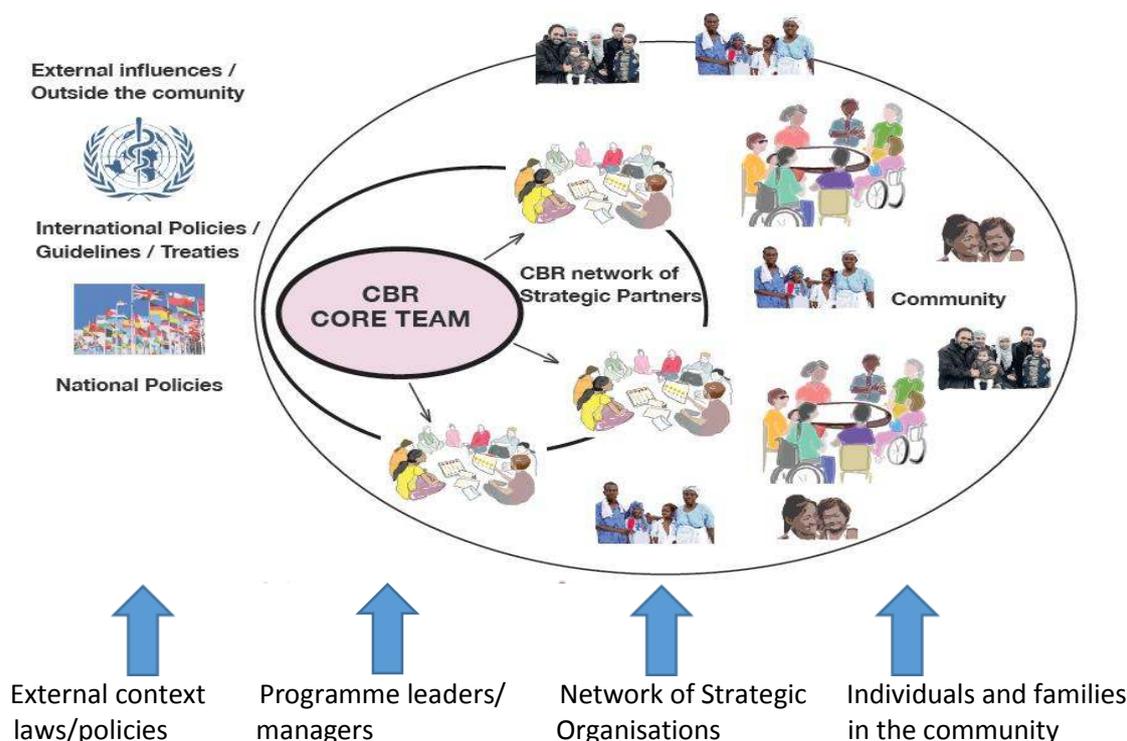
- **Core CBR team:** CBR manager + volunteers/assistants/ cross sector colleagues (will depend on context)
- **Strategic Partners** in the CBR network
Organisations working closely with CBR core team, e.g. service providers, government or NGO, DPOs, CBOs
- **People with disabilities** and their families/carers
men & women, boys & girls, all ages & impairments

PIE has 7 Stages: each has specific tools

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Preparation & Planning for the evaluation Situational analysis: collecting background info & overview of CBR |
| 2 | CBR programme core team perspectives |
| 3 | Listening to groups of stakeholders (Strategic Partners in the network) |
| 4 | Listening to people with disabilities & carers individually & in groups |
| 5 | Initial analysis of data - preliminary findings |
| 6 | Community meeting to validate findings and look forward |
| 7 | Finalising analysis & summarising findings, reporting & dissemination |

The PIE evaluation approach draws on Outcome Mapping, which looks at who can bring about change and how

In particular outcome mapping focusses on who is able influence who. In CBR/inclusive development often the CBR Core team works through a network of Strategic Partners to have impact on the lives of people with disabilities and their families



PIE explores 3 aspects of Impact:

Changes in

- ✓ **Inclusion:** having equal access & opportunities, feeling of belonging/engagement/connection in the community
- ✓ **Empowerment:** having control and choice in life, confidence and self-esteem to realise own goals and claim rights
- ✓ **Living Conditions:** improvement in the basic needs of life, both physically & emotionally, better health, economic security, more stability, feeling more at ease and able to manage well

Additional criteria for evaluation

In addition to evaluating impact the PIE approach focusses on 4 other important aspects of the programme's functioning

- **Relevance**
- **Efficiency**
- **Effectiveness (access & quality)**
- **Sustainability**



PIE Evaluation Framework guides the process: The type of data collected and the approach to analysis is summarised in an evaluation framework which guides the process, alongside detailed guidance in the handbook and toolkit. There are also appendices with extra information and links to related resources.

Practicalities: The data collection phase lasts 2 weeks, is carried out by a team of 2 or 3 evaluators, at least one of whom should know the local language and context. At least one should be a person with disabilities.

A snapshot of the PIE evaluation tasks and activities



In a community meeting draft findings are presented to participants, DPOs and other interested community members, including local government and nongovernment organisations, service providers etc

Findings are validated and commented on by the group. Recommendations for change are discussed and collated. Concrete plans for change are made, with specific and time-bound targets (progress markers).

Final Evaluation Report



The final evaluation report presents the data on impact of the CBR programme and 4 organisation aspects: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability.

PIE can provide comparison between the perspectives of the different people consulted, as well as comparing the impact of interventions in the different components (of CBR matrix) being addressed by the programme.

The discussions which take place at the validation meeting are incorporated into the final report.

Recommendations and future plans are included.

Download the PIE materials



Contact us

The PIE Handbook, the set of tools and some useful information in appendices can be downloaded from the following websites. PIE is still work in progress and we are keen to revise and improve it. Please do get in touch to let us know how you get on with using PIE, we welcome your constructively critical feedback which will help us refine and improve it.

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<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/igh/research/a-z/participatory-development-impact-evaluation>

[http://www.enablement.nl/index/php/165/Tools and materials.html](http://www.enablement.nl/index/php/165/Tools%20and%20materials.html)

<http://www.kit.nl>

<http://asksource.info>

The research project which developed PIE and trialled it in CBR programmes in Uganda and Malawi was funded by a grant from DFAT the Australian Government aid programme (ADRA award 2012).

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