Day 4, Q2: In your work reality, what are the main challenges or good practice examples of collecting sex disaggregated and LNOB disaggregated data concerning your projects/programmes.

Gender in PCM/Step 4 - EVALUATION & REPORTING, Peer-led sharing

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GROUP 1

Collecte d'informations faisable dans les projets santé/GBV, mais il n'est pas possible de faire de comparaison entre les données de la zone d'intervention et une baseline nationale (car pas de statistique publique sur GBV pour des raisons d'image du pays), donc difficile de voir l'impact des projets au-delà de l'évolution dans le temps dans la zone d'intervention

Pas facile de collecter des données dans les projets d'entrepreneuriat, car manque de systèmes de collecte de données désagrégées par genre et difficulté de mise en pratique de la définition de "woman-led business". L'effort se porte sur la mise en place de tels systèmes auprès des partenaires.

GROUP 2

Good examples / challenges of collecting sex-dis / LNOB-dis

- In general : some results are difficult to be quantified => can't be

disaggregated

- LNOB challenge: understanding who are the left behind. Taken into account too late inprogram design => if not defined at inception can't be taken into account in reporting (Still a new issue/ topic)
- each project (and Swiss Portfolio Outcome of country program) needs to clearly define the (1-2) groups left behind on which to focus => collect disagregated data for these specific groups

GROUP 3

Challenges: LNOB disaggregated data not systematically added in projects' design, and therefore not reported against. No uniform office approach to this, often at the discretion of the domain / portfolio. Another challenge: in case of contributions (vs. mandates), difficult for SDC to impose enhanced disaggregate data reporting.

Challenge: difficult to report LNOB disaggregate data if not systematically integrated since the very beginning in a project intervention.

Good practice (Horn of Africa): conducted a minority inclusion audit, tailor recommendations are provided at (1) Coop. Program level (upcoming) and (2) project interventions. Challenges: difficulty in asking sensitive questions in practical terms, e.g. depending on the environment, belonging to an ethnic group can be a very sensitive question to ask.

Challenge: capacities of partners to report in terms of LNOB disaggregate data.

Challenge (Iraq): difficulties in asking direct questions on LNOB disaggregate data because it is sensitive, so need to rely on partner organization (intermediary is essential).

GROUP 4

Challenges: Some LNOB aspects are sensitive and data collection is difficult or not socially accepted (e.g. data on ethnicity, religious affiliation).

Challenge: Collection of sex-disaggregated data is relateively easy (compared to other LNOB aspects). But data are often not analysed and used.

Challenge: to have intersecting data (e.g. gender dimension within other vulnerable groups)

Challenge: how to really ensure that you capture the voices of the most vulnerable

Think whether to publish or not the sensitive data

GROUP 5

Good practice: within the PCM cycle have sex dissaggregated data in the analysis, project document, logframe and progress reports. Field visits is a good practice too.

Challenges: difficulty in getting access to information (due to sensitivities and cultural norms especially for women and girls)

Challenges: Language barrier due to working with refugees and migrants

Challenges: Government approvals required for conducting primary data collection

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