



Te Pūaha Talks

Evaluation Frameworks

Rachael Trotman - 9 August 2022

Session outline

Key ideas - evaluation frameworks

Three evaluation frameworks:

1. Old and k/new knowledge triad – Manulani Meyer
2. Success, evidence, strategies (SES Tool) – Kataraina Pipi
3. Theories of change

How these land with you and what you want to take forward

Evaluation frameworks

Evaluation frameworks show how you plan to 'do' evaluation and learning in your space

- They are literally a 'frame' for doing evaluation, a roadmap
- Your framework clarifies where you put your evaluative energy
- Your framework needs to work for your context

It needs to answer what you need to know – your evaluative questions

Evaluative questions

Evaluation cannot produce useful answers unless it asks useful questions

- Your framework should identify and deliver what you need to know
- It needs to respond to your evaluation questions
- Develop evaluation questions with users of the findings
- Evaluation questions address things like:



Common traps

Not having clear evaluation questions – what do you need to know?

Leaping to measurement or methods too quickly (metrics or data gathering without clear questions to answer)

Reporting results separately by data source, instead of weaving them together in response to evaluative questions

Using models and frameworks uncritically

Presenting findings and learning in non-compelling ways – instead, structure findings in brief by evaluative question

Core task is to answer your evaluative questions, not ‘nice to know’ territory

Source: Jane Davidson 2022, Journal of MultiDisciplinary Evaluation, Volume 4, Number 8: https://journals.sfu.ca/jmde/index.php/jmde_1/article/view/68/71

Framework One: Old and k/new knowledge

Dr Manulani Meyer

Esteemed scholar, author and international speaker,
Harvard PhD on Native Hawaiian Epistemology (study of
knowledge)

Helped create world first indigenous Masters programme
here in Aotearoa via Te Wananga o Aotearoa, [He Waka
Hiringa](#)

Aloha is the true intelligence of the planet – the intelligence
with which we meet life (Olana Kaipo Ai)

[10 minute intro to Indigenous Epistemology](#)



Old and k/new knowledge

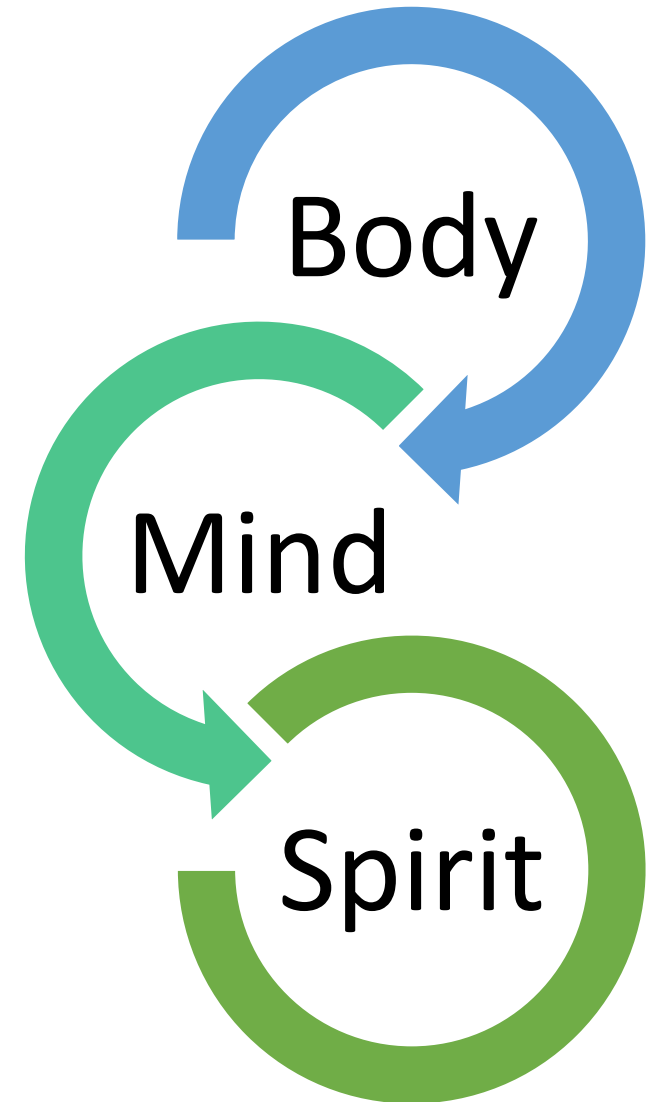
Knowledge is physical, mental and spiritual (body, mind and spirit)

In recent times we have separated these, yet they are simultaneous

Indigenous knowledge and quantum science reasserts them as inseparable (hence old/k/new knowledge)

Our challenge is to reconnect and heal the separation

*Body, mind and spirit are one –
the whole is contained in all the parts*



Te Pūaha o te Ako

Knowledge triad

Body refers to the external, physical, objective phenomena we experience and observe

Mind refers to the internal, mental, subjective and qualitative, available through thought, ideas and reflection

Spirit refers to the unseen, the non-physical, transpatial, culture, wairua, intuition, the spiritual dimension of life

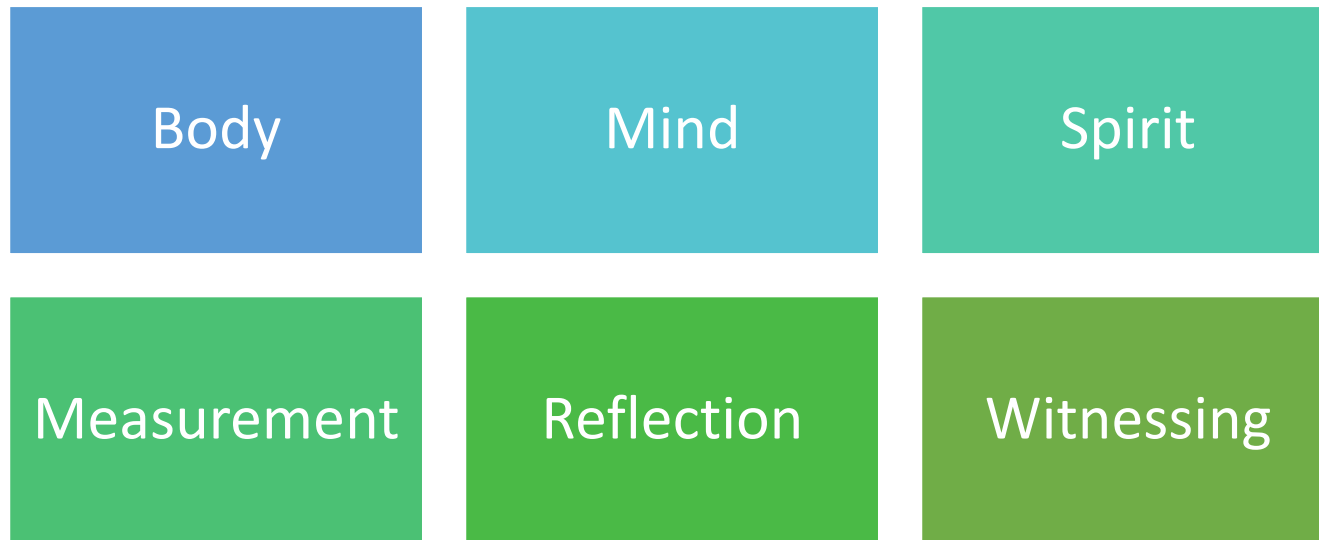
Native common sense

Body	Mind	Spirit
Tinana	Hinengaro	Wairua (Maori)
Objective	Subjective	Cultural (Western science)
External	Internal	Transpatial (Ken Wilber)
Coarse	Subtle	Secret (Buddha)
Voice	Thought	Silence (Rumi)
Life	Mind	Joy (Upanishads)
Experiencing	Processing	Awareness (David Hawkins)

They are not linear, there is no hierarchy (the mistake of our school system)

Te Pūaha o te Ako

Triad approach to evaluation



In relation to your evaluation questions, create processes to gather information from these three realms and weave it together in response

Example - evaluation of a network

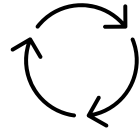
Evaluation questions:

- Who is part of the network and how is network participation and diversity changing?
- Who is benefitting and how? How are relationships being nurtured?
- What else is the network generating?
- What are we learning about needs, good practice and how to strengthen? Implications?

Example - evaluation of a network

Measurement

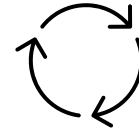
- Network participation (number, growth, who, how)
- Growth of mechanisms for network members to connect (range of activities)
- Actions, initiatives, relationships generated by the network
- Resources leveraged
- New collaborations



Reflection

Post network session team reflections. Key questions:

- What did we do, with whom?
- What did we see, hear, feel, sense?
- What went well?
- Challenges, surprises, tensions?
- What did we learn?
- What next?



Witnessing

Key informant interviews with network members and partners

Annual creative process with network to explore what we are noticing, quality of relationships, wairua, quality of support infrastructure, outcomes enabled, opportunities and pathways, what else is needed

Breakouts

How does this 'triad' framework land with you?
What did you like, what might you use?

Framework Two: Success, Evidence, Strategies (SES)

SES Tool – Kataraina Pipi



Evaluator, facilitator, musician

[Tetramap facilitator](#)

[Promotes the visual path planning tool
\(Canadian tool\)](#)

Also on Spotify!

Te Pūaha o te Ako

Whakapapa of SES

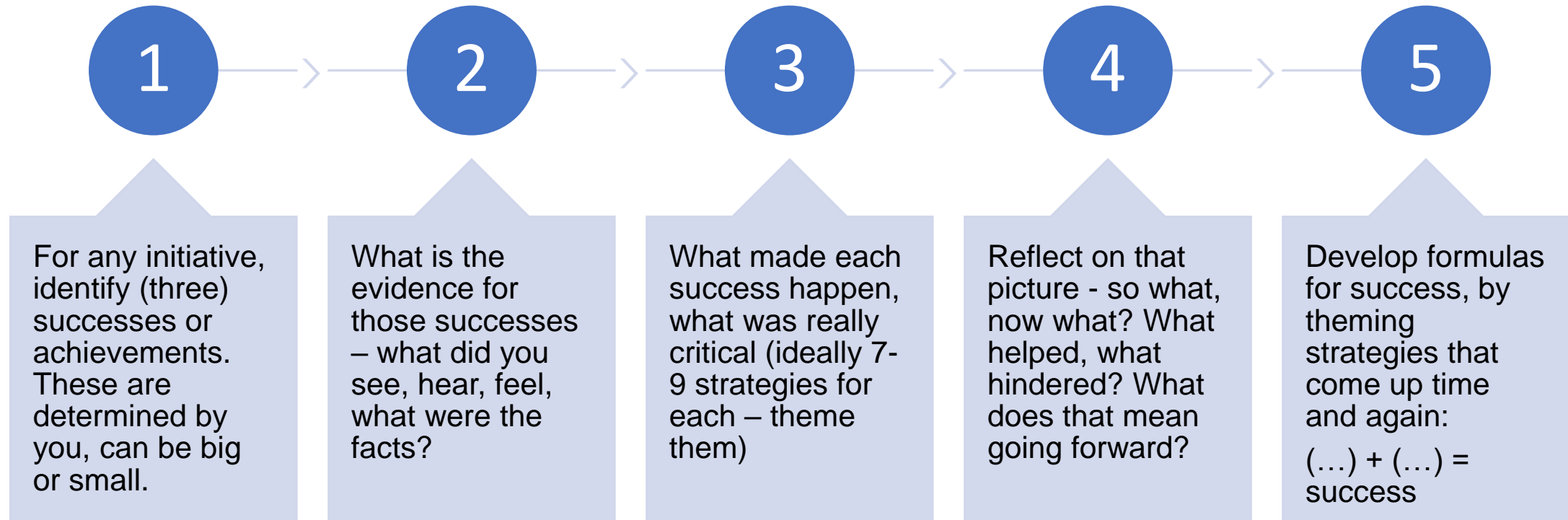
Developed by Kataraina in the mid 2000s, through an iwi and Māori Provider Success project, working with Fiona Cram and regional researchers. Sixty Māori providers from across sectors were asked to explore why they were successful

The team unpacked how Māori providers 'do success', then gathered evidence to substantiate that

Cultural factors were pivotal in supporting success— what they do as Māori, from their iwi, hapu and whānau knowledge base

SES developed as a tool that recognises and values cultural knowledge

Five steps to SES



Great things about SES

- It can be applied to anything, large or small
- It is strengths based
- It spotlights all factors supporting success, including cultural values and practices, diverse ways of being, thinking and doing
- It asks you to evidence your success across mind, body, spirit (what did you see, hear, feel, what were the 'facts')
- It surfaces the strategies that create change, so you can do more of them

Breakouts

How does SES land with you?

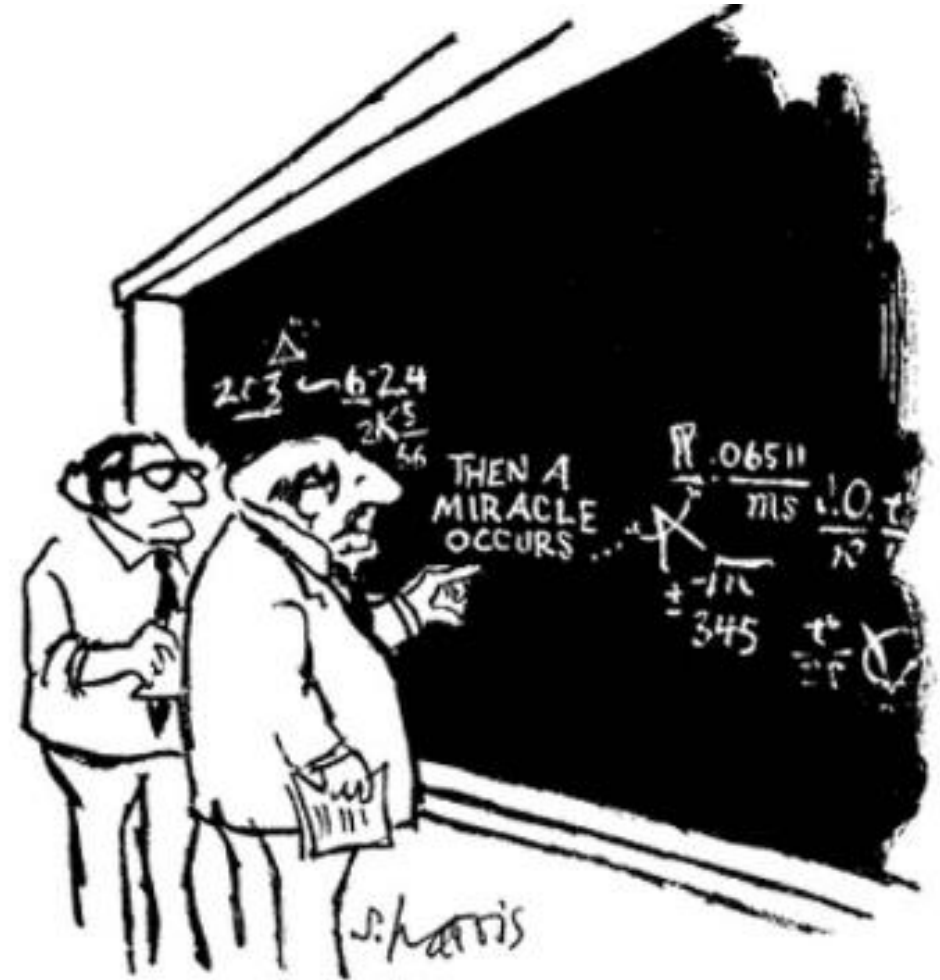
How might you use it?

Framework Three: Theories of change

Purpose of TOCs

A theory of change shows how and why desired outcomes are expected to happen in a particular context.

It includes the 'missing middle' between what an initiative does (its activities) and its desired outcomes or progress.



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

Image credit: Sidney Harris

Ako

TOCs help you to...

- Design a change initiative and identify your best contribution
- Think through what you are wanting to achieve and how you will do it
- Communicate your intent and approach with others
- Guide design of evaluation and learning activities
- Adapt to change

It should not be a rigid tool that inhibits change – it should help you make change and adapt to shifting sands

TOCs tend to include...

Issue/challenge/opportunity

If we...our change strategies

By...our activities or outputs

Then... short term outcomes (signs of progress)

And then...longer term outcomes...and ultimately (moemoea or vision)

Assumptions

Evidence

Values

Te Pūaha o te Ako

How to develop a TOC

Identify the problem/challenge/issues you want to address

Clarify which aspects you wish to address – key outcomes or contributions you want to make (short, medium, long)

Identify your strategies to bring about the intended outcomes (drawing on evidence of what is effective, appropriate perspectives, your values, skills and strengths)

Identify your core activities

TAONGA MŌ NGĀ TAMARIKI: THEORY OF CHANGE



5 POSITIVE FOUNDATION

IF...



APPEALING AND DIVERSE BOOKS, FAMILY GAMES AND RESOURCES ARE PROVIDED TO PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS IN HOME AND HEART LANGUAGES

THE EVIDENCE ON THE IMPACT OF READING, STORYTELLING, SINGING AND PLAYING WITH TAMARIKI IS SHARED WITH PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS



THE SKILLS OF READING TO TAMARIKI ARE TAUGHT AND MODELLED

REGULAR CHILD-CENTRED VISITING IS PROVIDED AND SUPPORTED



AND...

- THE PROGRAMME IS OFFERED TO THE RIGHT COHORT – I.E. PARENTS, CAREGIVERS AND GRANDPARENTS WHO HAVE CONTACT WITH 0-12 YEAR OLDS
- STORYTIME STAFF DELIVER THE PROGRAMME WELL IN A CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE AND STRENGTHS-BASED WAY
- CORRECTIONS STAFF UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROGRAMME AND ACTIVELY SUPPORT CHILD-CENTRED VISITS

SO THAT



WHĀNAU, INCLUDING TAMARIKI HAVE ACCESS TO A CHOICE OF BOOKS AND RESOURCES



PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS WILL UNDERSTAND THE VALUE AND BENEFITS OF READING AND PLAYING WITH THEIR TAMARIKI



PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS HAVE THE SKILLS AND CONFIDENCE TO PLAY WITH AND READ TO THEIR TAMARIKI

THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS TO READ TO AND PLAY WITH THEIR TAMARIKI



SO THAT



WHĀNAU HAVE ACCESS TO THE RIGHT BOOKS IN THE RIGHT LANGUAGES AT THE RIGHT TIME



THE CULTURE AND IDENTITY OF WHĀNAU ARE SUPPORTED

ATTACHMENT AND SOCIOEMOTIONAL CONNECTION BETWEEN PARENTS, CAREGIVERS AND TAMARIKI IS STRENGTHENED



PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS READ AND PLAY WITH THEIR TAMARIKI



THEN

TAMARIKI, PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS WILL FIND SHARED READING ENJOYABLE



SHARED READING CAN HELP REDUCE THE EFFECTS OF TOXIC LEVELS OF STRESS IN BOTH PARENTS AND TAMARIKI



POSITIVE WHĀNAU ATTACHMENT AND CONNECTION WILL REDUCE THE LIKELIHOOD OF REOFFENDING

ULTIMATELY

THE WELLBEING OF THOSE IN THE CARE OF CORRECTIONS AND THEIR WHĀNAU WILL BE SUPPORTED AND POSITIVELY IMPACTED

THE WELLBEING OF TAMARIKI, INCLUDING THE EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS, WILL BE POSITIVELY IMPACTED

LASTING CHANGE WILL BE CREATED BY BREAKING THE CYCLE OF REOFFENDING

Point and Associates
https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/209505/Taonga-mo-nga-Tamariki-Theory-of-Change-A3-FINAL.pdf

Each and every person in Aotearoa has dignified access to enough good food

THE PROBLEM

Right now

15-20%

of our whānau continue to struggle to access affordable and nutritious kai *

This is an issue of gender, race, ethnicity, colonisation, migration, and income.

Food-related poverty is more likely to be experienced by women, Māori, Pasifika, people parenting on their own, and those on low incomes.

Food insecurity is a symptom.

Food insecurity is a manifestation of our nation's most entrenched inequalities and complex social issues. It is experienced by individuals but is driven by systems.

The problem isn't understood.

Most New Zealanders aren't aware of the extent of food inequality in Aotearoa, what is driving it, or the approaches needed for change.

The problem is growing.

Over the last few years, the number of people experiencing poverty-related hunger has grown steadily. The COVID-19 pandemic has escalated existing challenges dramatically.

IMPACT



Immediate needs become the primary focus.

Social services are struggling to meet the escalating demand; giving out more and more food to people who urgently need it. However the complex drivers that perpetuate food insecurity – like low wages, the cost of housing, and lengthy food supply chains – remain unaddressed.

People feel disempowered.

Communities are not supported to draw on local wisdom and enact their own solutions, and individuals feel like they are stuck in a cycle of dependency.

People's wellbeing is profoundly impacted.

Sustained food insecurity is hugely stressful and negatively impacts every facet of our life, including our mental and physical health, relationships, ability to engage in daily tasks, educational achievement and our sense of hope for an alternative future.

Individuals - not systems - are blamed.

People experiencing food insecurity are often seen as personally responsible for the challenges they are facing. The vitriol and condemnation our hungriest citizens face can generate feelings of profound guilt and shame.

Shine a light.

We will use effective, impactful, culturally-appropriate ways to shine a light on the whole, accurate picture of poverty-related hunger in Aotearoa – illuminating pathways towards a food-secure future.

Build collaborative relationships.

We will gather, inform, and support a collective who wish to work across sectors and systems to drive sustainable change.

Work to understand the problem.

We will define, measure, and track food insecurity and food security in Aotearoa, their drivers, impact, and the approaches needed for change.

A FOOD SECURE AOTEAROA



Honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

We will hold onto Te Tiriti o Waitangi as an anchor as we shift the narratives surrounding poverty-related hunger.

Uphold mana.

We will acknowledge and uphold the mana inherent in all things, and champion sovereignty and mana motuhake.

Celebrate community.

We will celebrate the role of community in creating sustainable solutions to food security – solutions with connection at their centre.

WHAT WE KNOW

*Kai is food and eating. It is about engagement and activation; community and connection; whānua and eco systems; past, present and future.

If we...

Work with a diverse collective to deeply understand the issue of food insecurity and food security in Aotearoa

So that...

We can compellingly shine a light on the challenges and opportunities

Then...

We can collaborate with others to build effective long-term solutions

Ultimately...

Ensuring every person in Aotearoa has dignified access to enough good food.

WHAT WE WILL DO



Breakouts

How did that land with you?

What did you like, what might you use?

In summary

A evaluation framework provides a roadmap for how you evaluate and learn

It should weave together body, mind and spirit ways of knowing

It should make explicit or lead you to your core evaluation questions and the means to answer those questions

Most of all it should make sense to you and strengthen your mahi

Do it your way

What will you take forward from this session?

<https://www.menti.com/sj4a4xufvt>

Te Pūaha o te Ake



Te Pūaha Talks

are produced with support from



Thank you