



The RISE Institute

WEBINAR SERIES ON EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Webinar 3. National Multisectoral
Monitoring and Evaluation Systems for
Early Childhood Development



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Overview

1. Why is it important to assist nations in preparing multisectoral ECD M&E systems?
2. Integrated M&E frameworks and monitoring for ECD
3. Organisational structures for M&E systems

1. Why is it important to assist nations to prepare multisectoral M&E Systems?

Emily Vargas-Barón

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Why do countries need National M&E Systems for ECD?

- Data are essential to developing national ECD policies, plans and programmes
- National and international ECD policy planners must hunt far and wide for data to plan effective policies, plans, laws and costed action plans
- All ECD policies, plans, laws and costed action plans are multisectoral by definition
- Many ECD indicators and data are usually found in sectoral plans and management information systems
- However, some ECD indicators are not found in any sectoral plans or databases in many countries
- **ECD indicators and data are rarely gathered and organised together unless a purposeful effort is made to do so**

What types of national data are needed for countries to develop effective policies, plans, laws and costed action plans?

- **Situation Analyses have mainly been based on secondary sources**
- **Quantitative Primary research is increasingly needed:**
 - Mapping surveys of ECD/ECI programmes
 - Surveys of ECD/ECI directors, personnel and beneficiaries, as needed
 - Service inputs, outputs and outcomes, if available
 - Financial support by levels of government/type of source
 - Costs per child, cohort and or programme for main types of services
- **Qualitative primary research:**
 - Consultation workshops and/or focus groups
 - High-level interviews



M&E Frameworks include Global, Regional & National Indicators



What types of data analyses are needed?

1. **Quantitative data** should be analysed regarding:

- Service coverage (by types of populations)
- Service coverage (by types of services)
- Governance levels (national, provincial, district, municipal/community)
- Gender
- Age levels served
- Level and type of financial support
- Cost per child, cohort and/or programme service

What types of data analyses are needed?

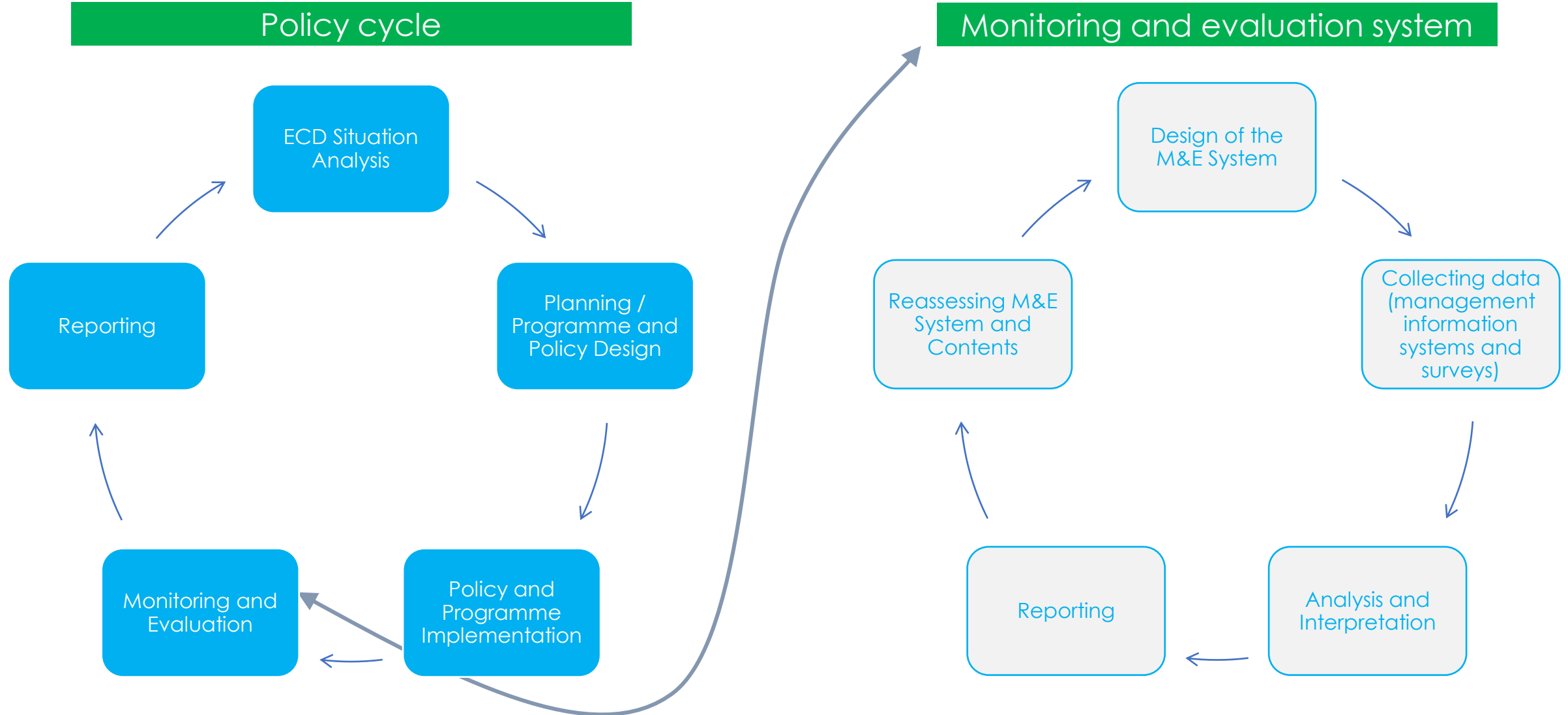
2. Qualitative data should be analysed by:

- Types of population/ethnic groups/income level
- Types of roles:
 - Directors
 - Personnel
 - Beneficiaries
- Leadership roles in government (national, provincial, district, municipal)

In addition to policies, plans and laws, what other types of ECD data needs exist?

- Annual national programme and budget planning – often a yearlong process
- ECD M&E Systems should produce annual reports on:
 - Annual programme achievements: inputs, outputs, and most especially, outcomes
 - Annual programme expenditure analyses for major budgetary programmes
 - Effectiveness of major programmes in achieving their goals

M&E data are key parts of the policy cycle



What collaborations already exist among ECD sectors that might help to develop multisectoral M&E Systems?

- Identify any other existing governmental multisectoral ECD organisational system (e.g., national SDG or development plan)
 - National/Central level (ECD Steering Committee, ECD Technical Committee, ECD Office, other)
 - Provincial levels (ECD provincial committees and/or offices)
 - District levels (ECD district-level entities)
 - Municipal levels (ECD municipal level entities)
- Identify all major national or provincial ECD systems and programmes, and find out if they have databases
- Identify any other existing ECD collaborations, e.g., networks, coalitions, associations

How to begin
to develop a
multisectoral
ECD system, if
none exists

- Create **a common vision for ECD** and explore interest in building effective multisectoral collaborations and organisational frameworks
- Identify **key national decision makers and ECD leaders** in all ECD sectors and interview them
- Study other existing decentralised systems to identify successful sectoral and multisectoral structures
- Help your country to develop a national ECD M&E system in tandem with participatory ECD policy planning

2. Integrated M&E frameworks and monitoring for ECD

Carlos del Castillo

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To define an integrated M&E framework and monitoring for ECD

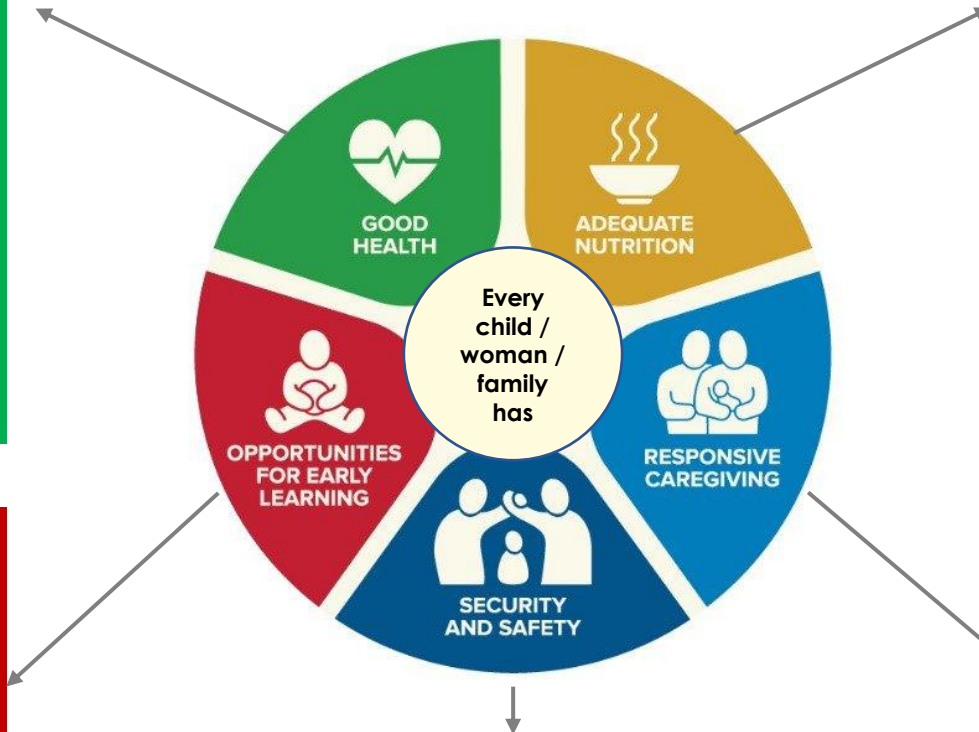
1. How does a country address comprehensive development?

2. What services are available in the country to ensure the provision of ECD rights-based interventions?

3. What information systems and databases (and surveys) are available to track the delivery of ECD rights-based interventions?

4. How to integrate information systems to monitor each child's access to ECD rights-based interventions?

1. How does a country address comprehensive development?



Family planning

Immunization for mothers and children

Support for caregivers' mental health

Antenatal and childbirth care

Essential care for new-born babies, with extra care for small and sick babies

Support for timely and appropriate careseeking for sick children

Integrated management of childhood illness

Early detection of disabling conditions (such as problems with sight and hearing)

Care for children with developmental difficulties and disabilities

Play, reading and story-telling groups for caregivers and children

Book sharing

Mobile toy and book libraries

Good-quality day care for children, and pre-primary education

Storytelling of elders with children

Using local language in children's daily care

Maternal nutrition

Support for early initiation, exclusive breastfeeding and continued breastfeeding after 6 months

Support for appropriate complementary feeding and for transition to a healthy family diet

Micronutrient supplementation

Growth monitoring and promotion

Support for appropriate child feeding during illness

Management of moderate and severe malnutrition as well as overweight or obese statuses

Skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth

Rooming-in for mothers and young infants, and feeding on demand

Responsive feeding

Interventions that encourage play and communication activities of caregiver with the child

Interventions to promote caregiver sensitivity and responsiveness to children's cues

Involving fathers, extended family and other partners

Social support from families, community groups and faith communities

Birth registration

Provision of safe water and sanitation

Good hygiene practices

Prevention of violence, as well as services for addressing it

Social care services

Cash, conditional or in-kind transfers and social insurance

Supporting family care and foster care over institutional care

Source: Nurturing Care Framework (2018)

2. What services are available in the country to ensure the provision of ECD rights-based interventions?

Rights-based interventions are not necessarily equal to a single service or programme

One service or programme can provide one or more interventions from different sectors

Rights-based interventions

Immunization for mothers and children

Growth monitoring and promotion

Interventions that encourage play and communication activities of caregiver with the child

Good-quality day care for children, and inclusive pre-primary education

Support for appropriate complementary feeding

Cash or in-kind transfers

Birth registration

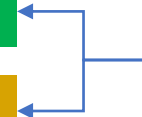
Service or programme

Child and Maternal Health Programmes

Inclusive Child Care and Education Centers

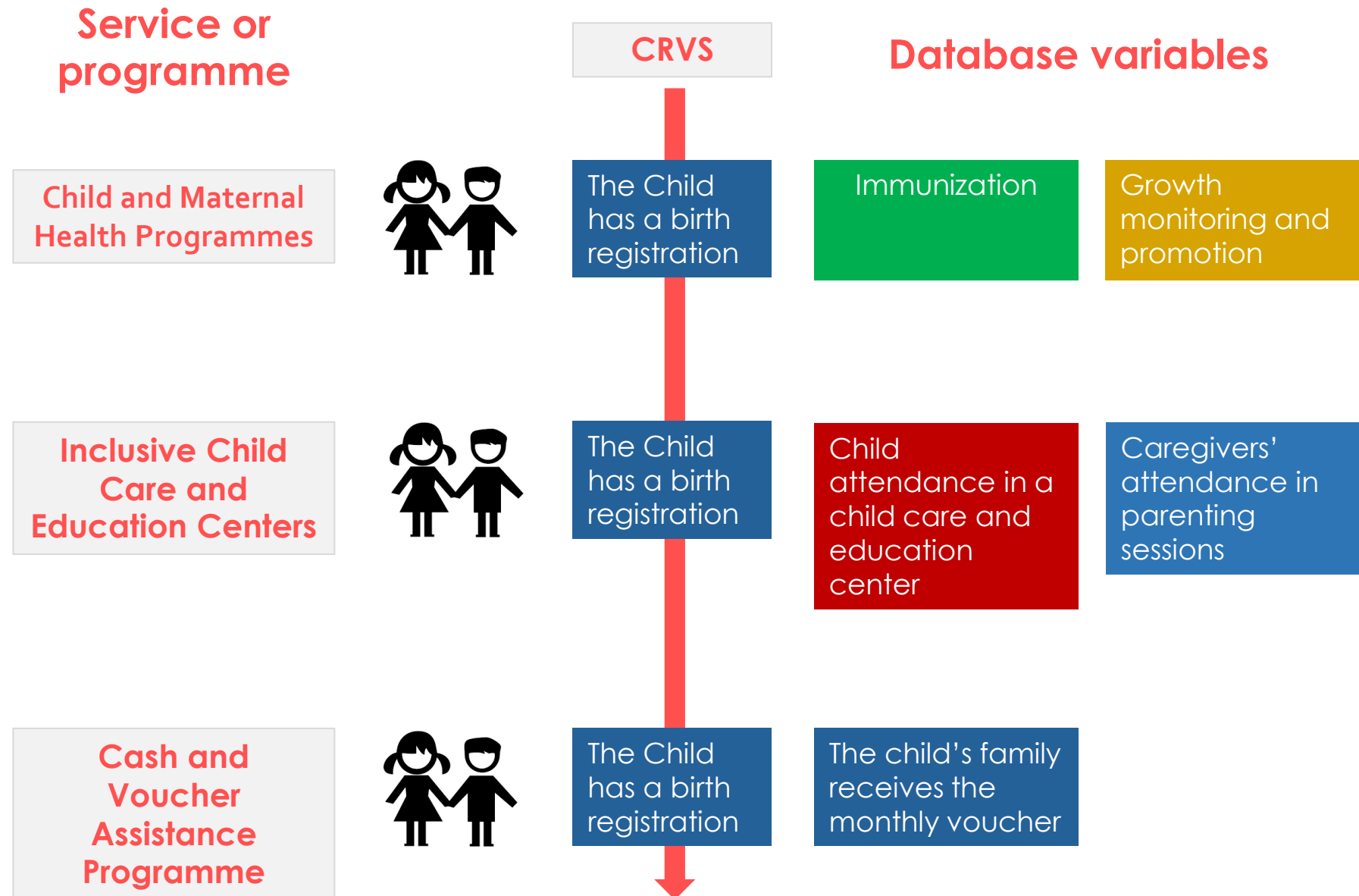
Cash and Voucher Assistance Programme

Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)

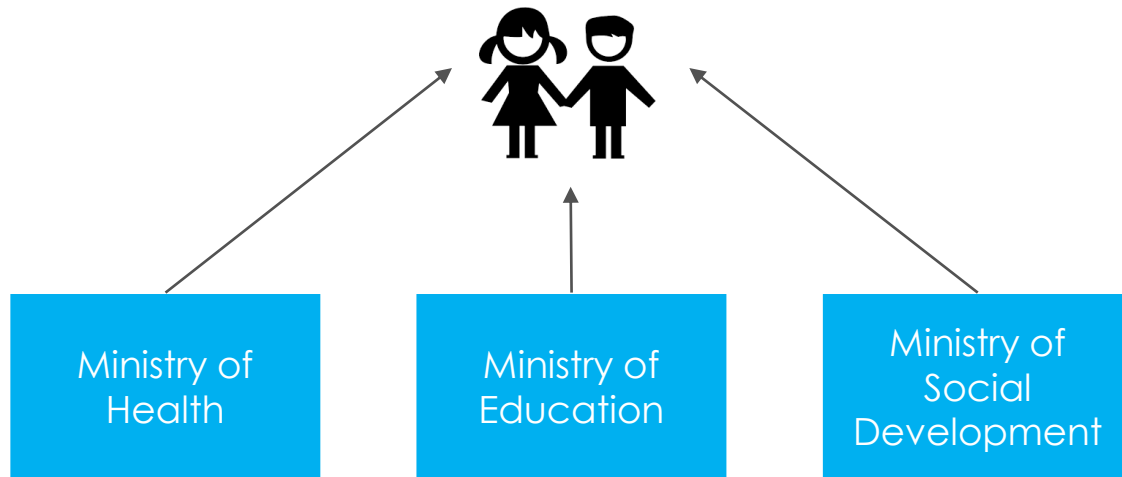


3. What management Information system (MIS) do sectors have to track the delivery of ECD interventions?

Inclusion of variables or database elements to track, for each child, the delivery of an intervention within the programme or service



Integrated monitoring of ECD/ECI: What is the status of each child from a holistic approach in terms of access to key interventions?



Sectoral management information systems

Challenge: to be able to report on individual children from local to national levels using a **unique identifier number**



Planning and implementing using population and geographical approaches

Is one child accessing all ECD rights-based interventions?

What can the ECD system do to ensure the child's access to missing interventions?

The Child has a birth registration

Growth monitoring and promotion

Immunization

Child attendance in child care and education centre or ECI service

The child's family receives the monthly voucher

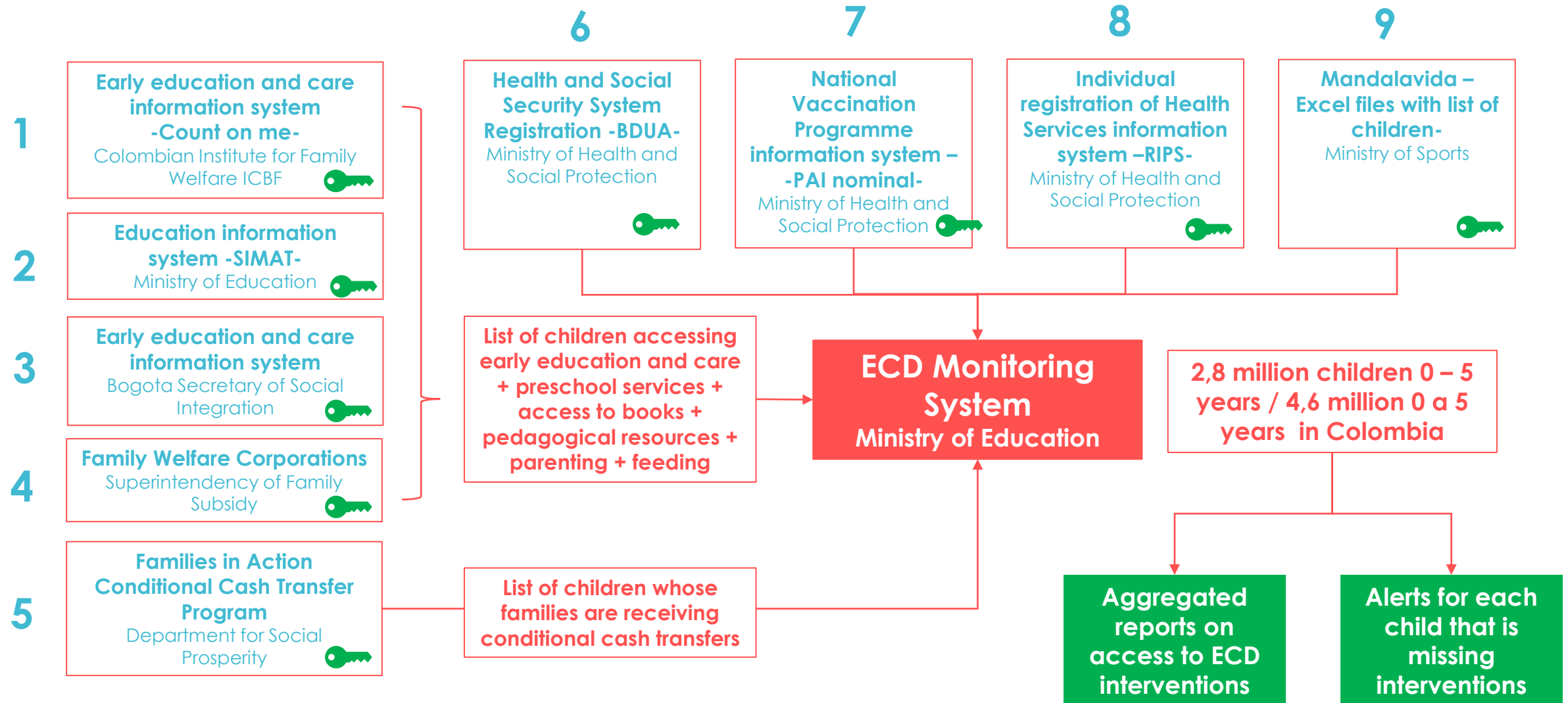
Caregiver's attendance in parenting sessions

Example of an evolving integrated M&E system within the Early Childhood Development Policy “From Zero to Forever”– Colombia

1. Children with **civil registration certificate** - **Unique ID number (KEY for individual tracking)** (2013)
2. Children **registered to the health care system**(2013)
3. Children **fully vaccinated** according to schedule (2013)
4. Children accessing to **well-baby check-ups** according to age (2013)
5. Children accessing early education settings with **nutritional follow-ups** (2013)
6. Children accessing **integrated inclusive early education services for children < 5 years old** (2013)
7. Children accessing **early education settings with cultural resources for early childhood** (2013)
8. Children's **family** accessing **parenting programs** (2013)
9. Children accessing **integrated inclusive preschool services for children 5 years old** (2018)
10. Children accessing preschool and receiving minimum **nutrition requirements** (2018)
11. Children accessing **inclusive preschool settings strengthened with pedagogical resources** (2018)
12. Children accessing **recreational programs** (2018)
13. Children accessing **inclusive early education and preschool settings with a trained workforce** (2013, 2018)

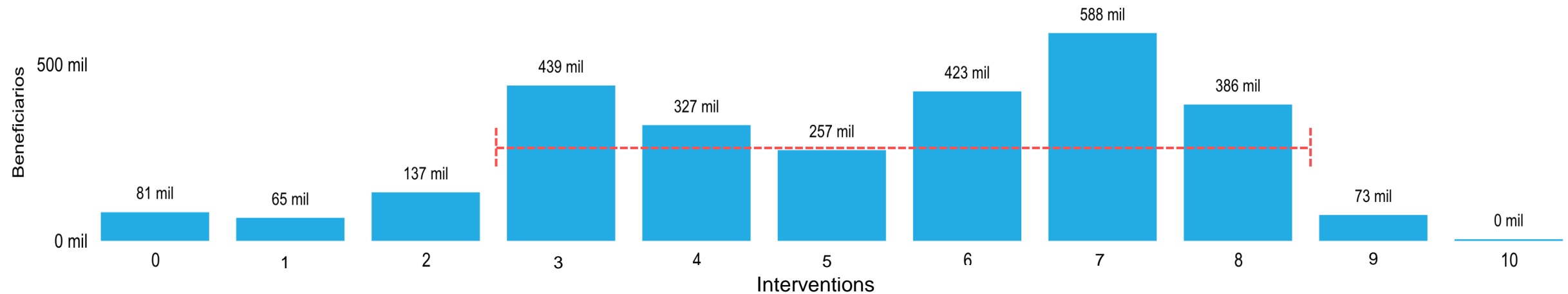
Early Childhood Development Monitoring System

Birth Registration Number



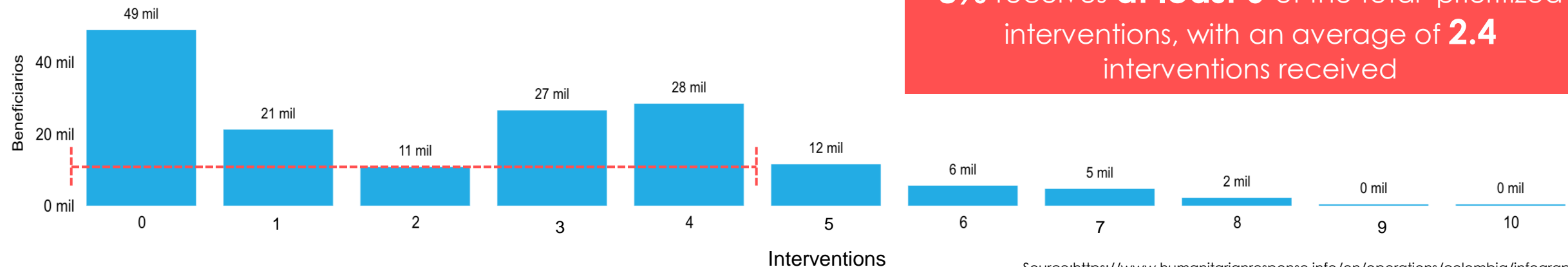
Of 2,8 million children included in the monitoring system:

53% receive **at least 6** of the total prioritized interventions, and average of **5.3** interventions received

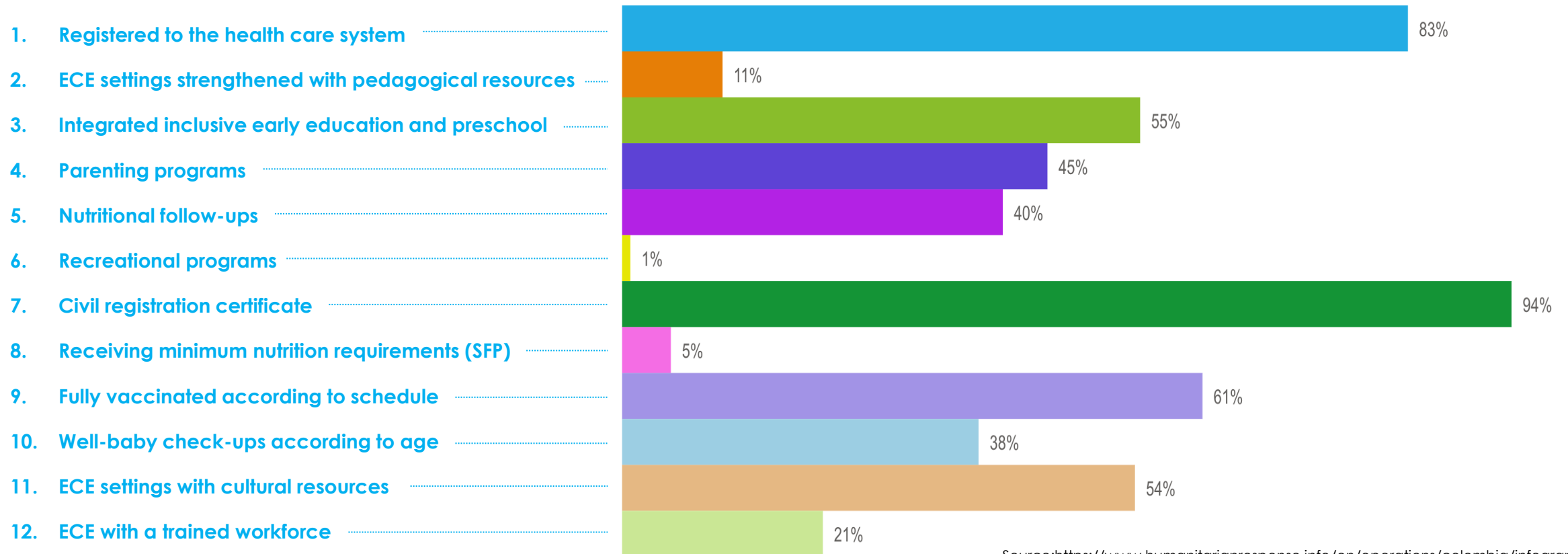


160.410 migrant children 0 to 5 years

8% receives **at least 6** of the total prioritized interventions, with an average of **2.4** interventions received



Of 2,4 million included in the monitoring system:



Source: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/colombia/infographic/colombia-dashbard-caracterizaci%C3%B3n-beneficiarios-primer-infancia-en>

What is most important: Use the alerts to organise the ECD system at the local level to ensure each child is receiving the missing interventions

3. Organisational structures for M&E systems

Kristel Diehl

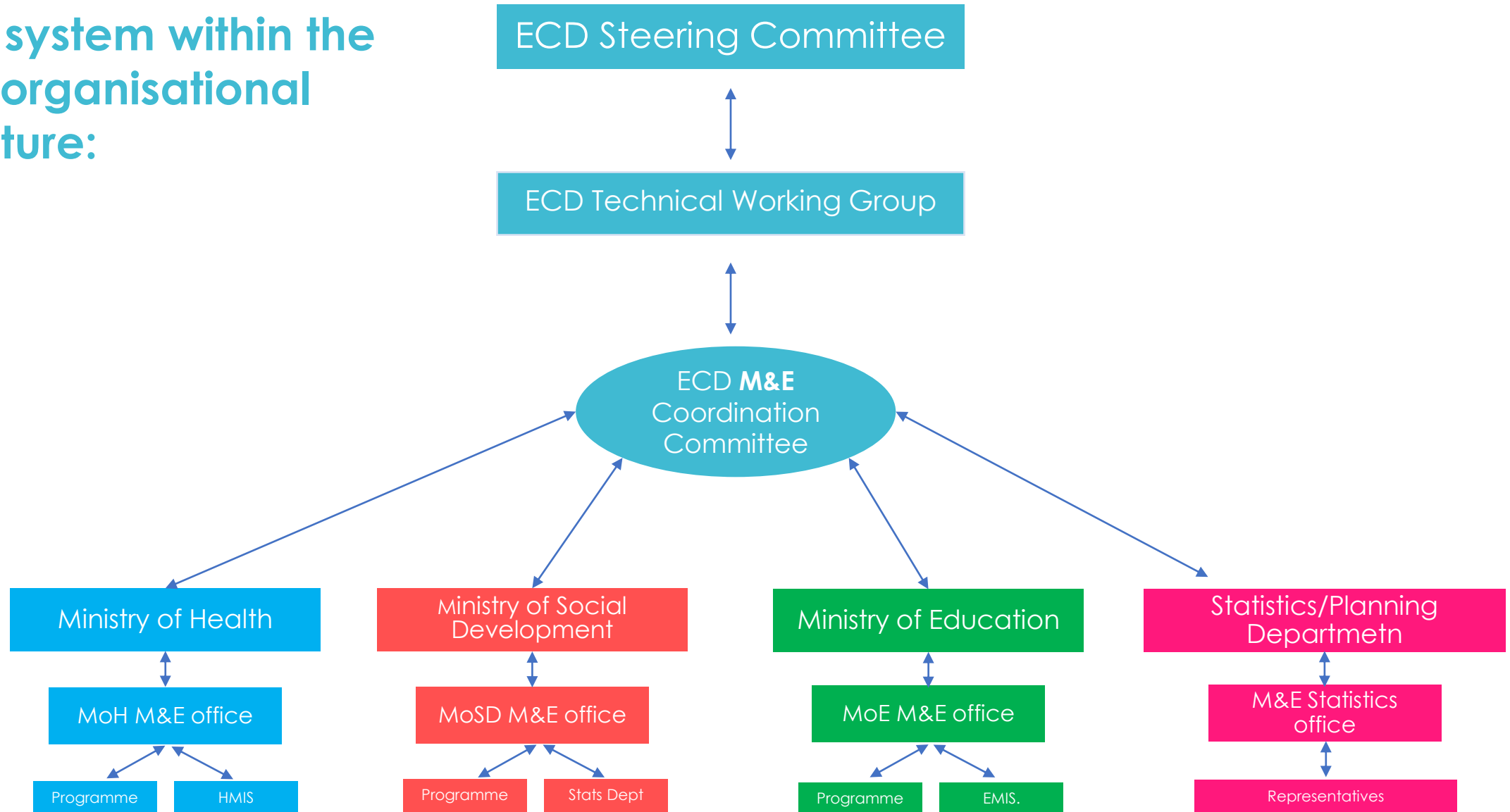
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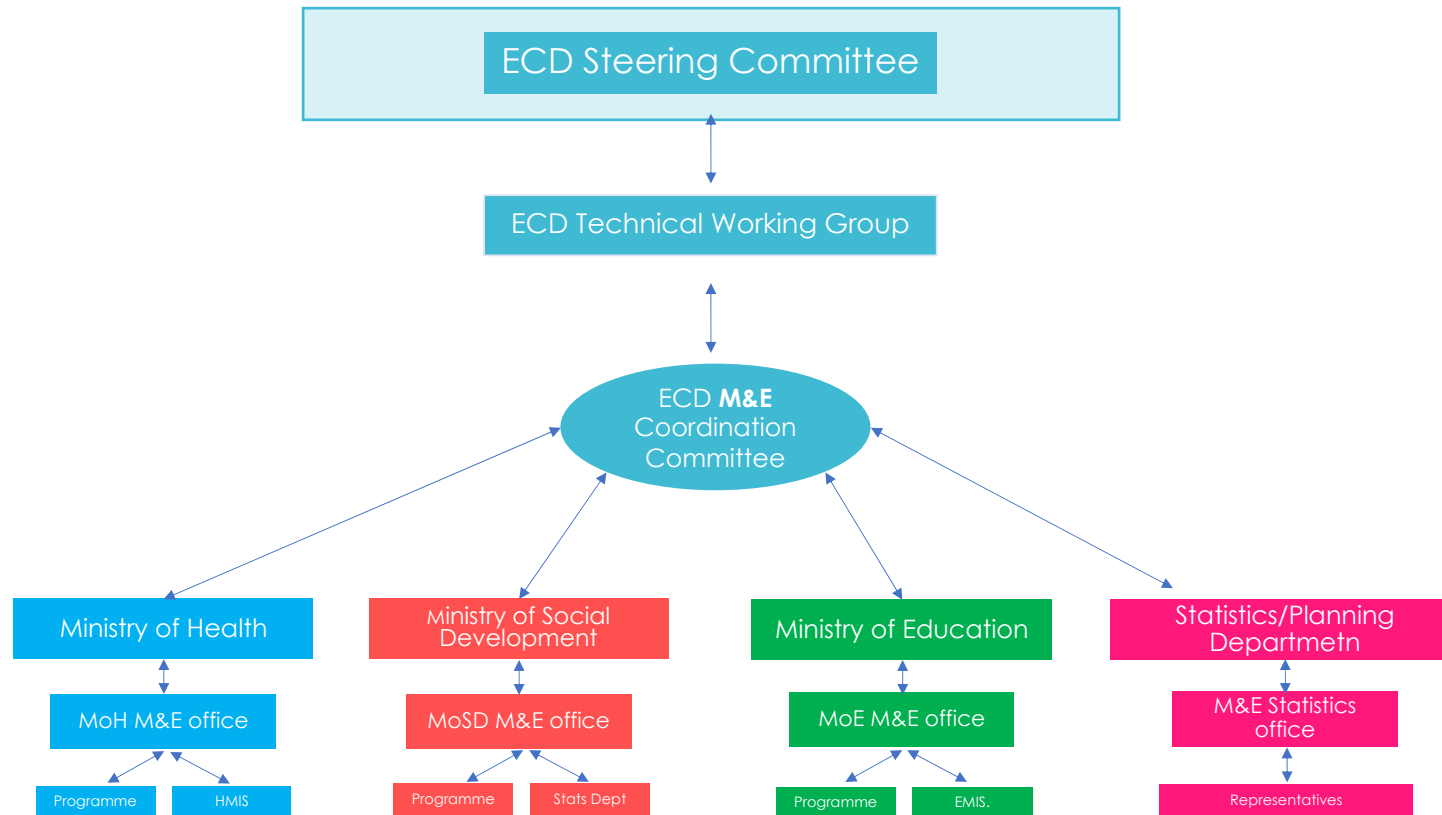
Official Inter-institutional Structures and Agreements

To implement a multisectoral M&E system requires official inter-institutional structures and agreements for:

- Multisectoral data sharing
- Ensuring sustainability because governments and personnel change
- Horizontal and vertical collaboration
- Creating a multisectoral information system and database
- Achieving quality assurance
- Establishing a clear implementation plan and rules for managing the ECD/ECI M&E system
- Producing integrated or multisectoral ECD reports

M&E system within the ECD organisational structure:

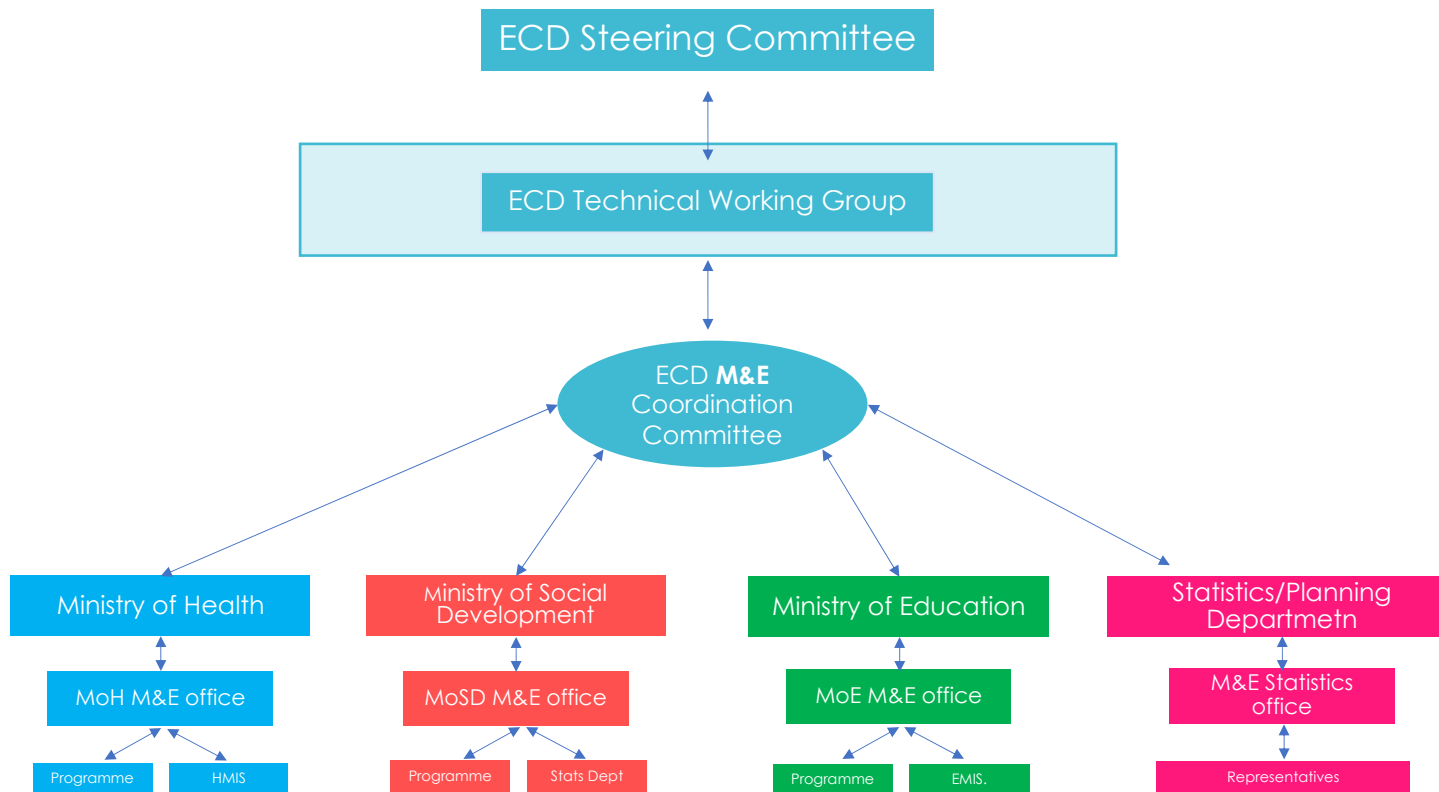




Roles of the ECD Steering Committee

- Manages political strategies and guidelines
- Establishes common goals across the sectors
- Relates the ECD Policy to other national policies
- Guides coordination at all levels
- Receives and reviews reports
- Prepares annual plans and budgets
- Prepares annual plans for policy advocacy and social communications

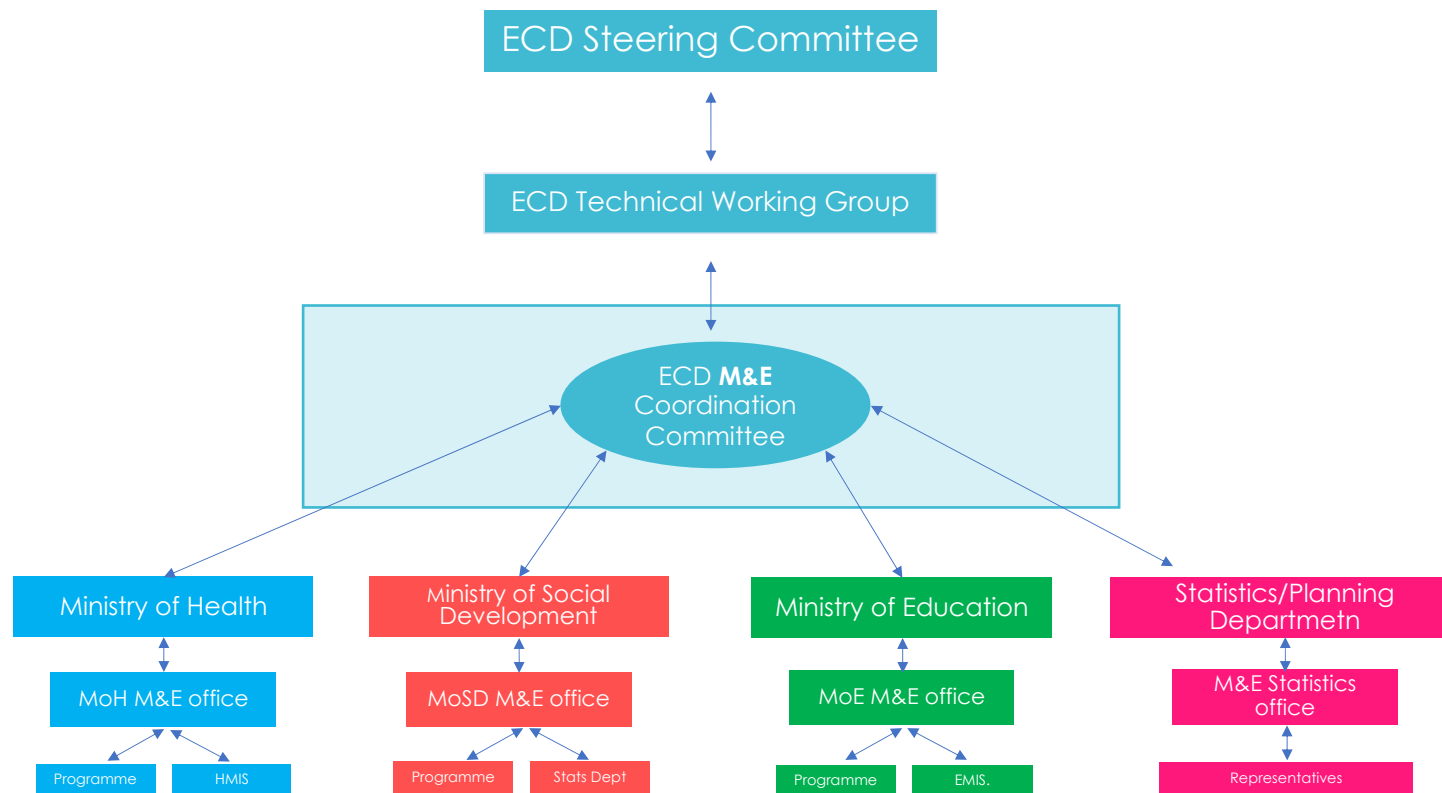
Roles should be specified in written documents and/or ToRs



Roles of the ECD Technical Working Group

- Ensures ECD policies and action plans are well implemented
- Ensures non-duplication of tasks and good articulation of mandates and goals
- Provides timely information and updates on ECD
- Guides and supports efforts for ECD workforce development and capacity building
- Supervises monitoring and evaluating the progress of the strategic objectives

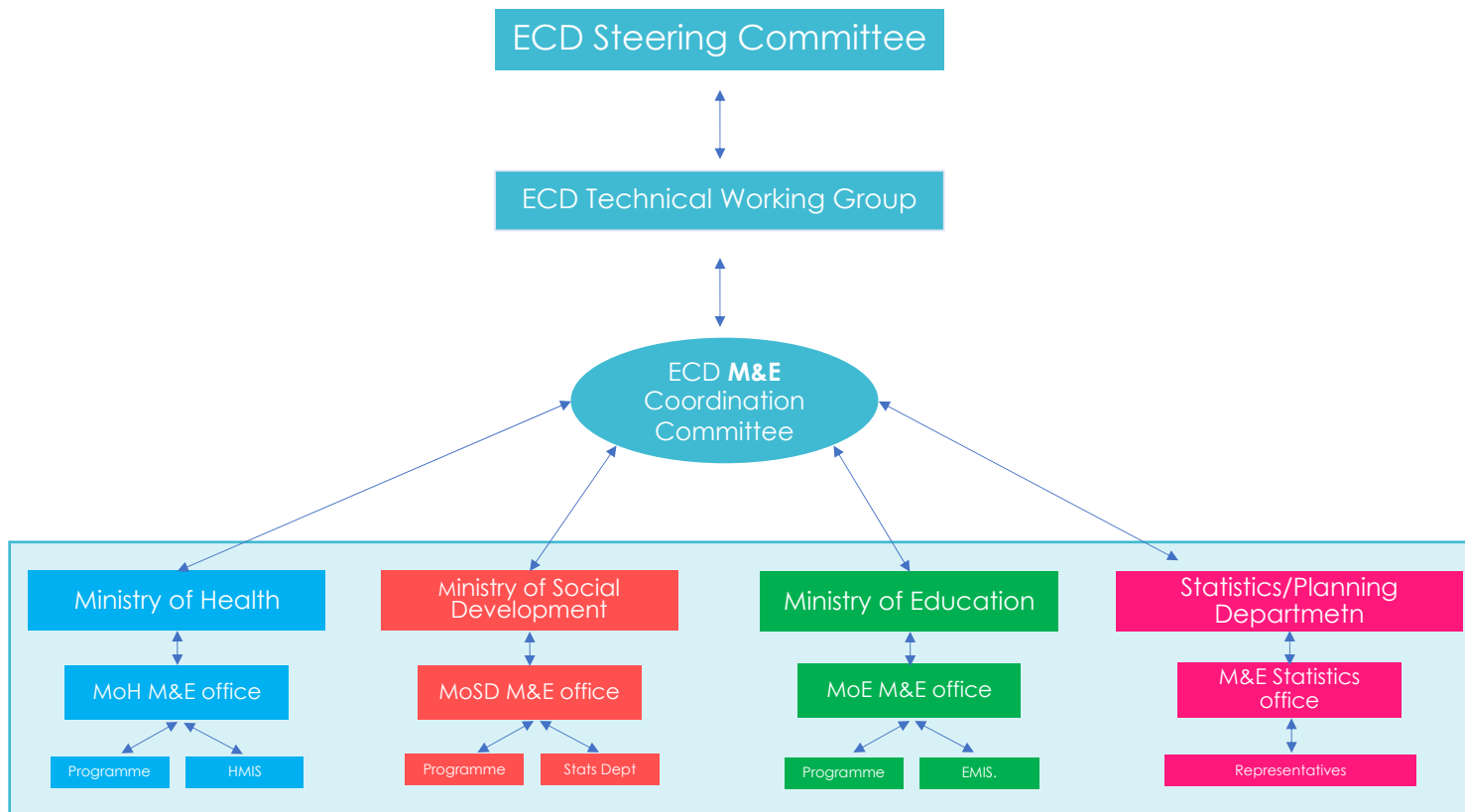
Roles should be specified in written documents and/or ToRs



Roles of the ECD M&E Coordination Committee

- Manages, facilitates and coordinates the M&E system
- Conducts data planning
- Composes the ECD database
- Analyses and interpret data collected by each ministry's MIS office and prepares draft reports for review
- Produces reports for the ECD Steering Committee

Roles should be specified in written documents and/or ToRs



Roles of the ECD M&E units in MIS offices across sectors:

- Support the work of the ECD M&E Coordination Committee.
- Assign a representative from each of them to support the work of the ECD M&E Coordination Committee
- Collect and share all ECD data with the ECD M&E Coordination Committee.

Roles should be specified in written documents and/or ToRs

Structure	Leadership	Membership	Core Function
ECD Steering Committee or National ECD Committee	Chair from the leading Ministry. It can be a rotating position	Relevant Ministers (MoH, MoE, MoSD and Statistics Department)	Political accountability, drive whole-of-government approach
ECD Technical Working Group or ECD Taskforce	Chair elected from members	CEOs of MoH, MoE, MoSD and PCBS	Strategic oversight and drive inter-sectoral governmental implementation
M&E Coordination Committee	Technical Coordinator	Representatives of MoH, MoE, MoSD and Statistics Department.	Technical coordination, responsible for the implementation of the ECD M&E Plan
ECD offices within Ministries: MoH, MoE, MoSD and Statistics/Planning Department	ECD M&E Coordinator	Specialists	Contribute sectoral work

As the institutional arrangements are structured, some challenges may emerge:

- Lack of an adequate infrastructure in place to support coordination across all sectors, such as the presence of an inter-agency commission or group to facilitate connections between health, nutrition, education, and social protection agencies
- Difficulty in aligning various health, nutrition, and education initiatives, programmes, and policies with relevance to ECD around common goals
- Difficulty in finding adequate funding for all ECD services
- Inadequate training in monitoring and evaluation concepts and techniques for ECD professionals, and
- Unclear roles and responsibilities for ECD implementation plans

Official inter-institutional agreements

The official agreements should:

- Provide a common vision and goals uniting all sectors to serve children
- Assign and clearly state the roles and responsibilities of personnel
- Describe how to gather, collate, analyse and share data
- Ensure multisectoral data sharing for the ECD database
- Include all stakeholders from each sector and from the different levels
- Designate frequency, periodicity, and protocols for regular meetings among committees
- Explain how indicators are linked to services and the ECD policy
- Explain how additional indicators should be included when the system is ready to scale up
- Describe the procedures for analysing, reporting, and distributing special reports for policy, programme, and budgetary planning purposes
- Enable quality assurance
- Guarantee accountability
- Describe the types of reports and their application

A critical factor for the success of any M&E plan is to ensure that children's needs are addressed by building a **strong and coordinated** ECD system



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THANK YOU