Data Analysis and Monitoring through the Human Security lens

A comprehensive framework for analysis

- Identifying those who are left behind or at risk of being left behind and the reasons for their marginalization requires a **nuanced understanding of the spatial, social and institutional environment.**

- This initial situational analysis must be underpinned by extensive and **comprehensive data analysis** that is firmly situated in the political, economic, environmental and social context.

Assess the impacts of key threats

- It is imperative to **assess impacts** on people and institutions across **the various dimensions** of life.

- Considering the impacts on both people and institutions, and how these interrelate, can help disentangle how risks can worsen inequality as well as how situations of deprivation can lead to greater exposure to risk – an awareness that is necessary for developing effective solutions.

- An important aspect of this analysis is **the consideration of the root causes and underlying drivers of risks and threats**, as well as their manifestations in terms of deprivation or disadvantage across dimensions.

Gathering data from stakeholders

- **Comprehensive data collection** to form and strengthen partnerships

- Organizing data collection and **analytical process** creates an opening to **build networks of action** across relevant stakeholder groups

- Preparing **the groundwork for key actors** to deepen their understanding of the situation.

- **Identify where they have responsibility to take action** to promote change and determine what forms of partnership will be most effective to address inequality and exclusion.

Examine needs and vulnerability by subgroup

- The process of identifying the most appropriate levels and **categories of disaggregation** is highly specific to the context and should be defined in collaboration **with local and national partners.**

- **Vulnerability analysis** helps by requiring **a longer-term perspective** that is better suited to identifying the underlying causes and barriers that create or exacerbate inequality.

- This type of analysis helps expose **patterns of exclusion, structural constraints** and unequal power relations that can produce and reproduce inequalities over time and generations.

Example of Dominican Republic: Unpacking differential inequality and vulnerability

Dominican-born persons of Haitian descent and migrants, and residents with and without birth certificates or Dominican identification cards have **fewer access to basic services, education and employment opportunities.**

- Thus, a comprehensive and **disaggregated baseline assessment** to complement **official data and** see how status, data availability, the provision of services.

- **External risks and threats** were combined to create insecurities and inequalities.

- For example, **the micro-enterprises creation strategy** included training by the Ministry of Education and nongovernmental organizations for families who were illiterate or had limited agri-business skills.

Addressing gaps in disaggregated demographic data

Current data collection instruments are often designed to assess national outcomes with methodologies that do not always accommodate **disaggregation and subgroup analysis.**

- **Gaps** can be addressed by working with national or local officials to adapt data-gathering instruments to collect **more comprehensive demographic information.**

- New instruments to be developed, including **community-based participatory methods.** Such instruments and processes can be essential for collecting sufficient information to capture and untangle how specific types of **intersectionality result in marginalization.**

Meaningful participation in data gathering can transform relationships and opportunities

- By participation in data gathering, gaps in data offer **an opportunity to engage with a broad range of stakeholders.**
- With vulnerable communities, participatory data collection processes help open channels for dialogue with government officials and others.
- Improving data collection not only supports policy and programming towards equality, but also creates avenues that over time can transform **relationships between excluded groups, the broader society and the government.**

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Identify and harness existing capacities, resources and assets at the community level

- **Capacity development and resilience building** must account for the need to adjust perceptions and behaviors in line with tangible improvements in addressing the challenges facing the most vulnerable, including building local institutional capacity.

- These actions should also **build upon existing capacities, resources and assets** at the individual and community level to increase the likelihood of uptake and sustainability through initiatives grounded in people's everyday realities and the local context.

Paraguay: Integrating indigenous knowledge and practices in programming

- **Indigenous communities** in the Chaco region of Paraguay face the lowest levels of development in the country due to the mix of **persistent discrimination and limited infrastructure development.**

- With an approach sensitive to protecting indigenous culture, a detailed and participatory survey **identified traditional practices, knowledge and skills** that could be incorporated into the basis of development initiatives.

- **Working closely with indigenous leaders** and building upon cultural knowledge and practices led to a notable increase in community engagement.

Measuring and monitoring progress: Ensuring accountability

- Contextualize indicators by aligning national institutions with local realities and coordinating with relevant agencies and civil society.

- Support innovative ways of tracking, visualizing and sharing information across partners.

- Develop partners' capacities to monitor.

Developing measurement indicators

Measure opportunities, outcomes and perceptions across diverse dimensions

- **Traditional indicators** that measure the different dimensions of inequality – such as education, health and nutrition, security, power, social inclusion, income or consumption and assets – **tend to do so separately and in isolation.**

- While independent data collection for each indicator will be required, **strategies to consider indicators in relation to one another** should also be established.

- For example, patterns of educational inequality may reflect gender disparities. Asset inequalities may be consequences of or contributors to inequality in political power. Moreover, it is important to monitor inequality of opportunities and outcomes across dimensions.

Institute participatory processes for ongoing monitoring and feedback

- Meaningful participation of affected groups in interventions provides opportunities to **contribute to policymaking, provide feedback, and measure and monitor progress** in a deeper level.

- It is crucial to **involve communities and civil society** in steering committees and **establish local focal points** to facilitate communication across stakeholders and local monitoring.

- Careful attention must be paid to **identifying the obstacles to and incentives** for participation across stakeholders, particularly for those groups that are or may be left behind. In addition, such inclusion should **ensure that it does not increase the risk to vulnerable groups.**

Mexico: Strengthening capacity to measure and monitor progress on migration

- Hundreds of thousands of people crossing Mexico's southern border and transiting across the country to reach the United States. One step in this process was **strengthening the capacity of the government to collect data** and to coordinate across a range of stakeholders.

- To this end, **human security principles were mainstreamed in federal migration policy,** the Special Migration Programme, shifting the policy and data collection practices **to be more people-centered.**

- **A national training platform was established for the more than 800 federal and state officials** responsible for migration management, accompanied by **an inter-agency exchange forum** and a series of workshops to share experiences and **coordinate mechanisms to protect migrant children and adolescents.**

Investing in strengthening capacity at the local level

Promoting accountability through upstreaming into national development planning

- **Local governments are on the front line of action** to address inequality. Local planning and policing as well as **small-scale infrastructure development are essential tools** in promoting inclusive development.

- Local authorities can establish mechanisms to make it easier for marginalized or excluded groups to obtain the services they need, exercise their rights, and participate in local policymaking processes.

How to develop indicators

(1) Collecting Statistical Data

- **Statistics for individual municipalities** are available on the websites of the respective prefectures. Also, look for reliable statistics from sources other than public institutions as well.

- **Municipal-level data** may be available from national government statistics websites. It is important to collect the most recent figures possible.

- Sometimes, data that has not been published may be obtained through a freedom of information request.

- Data from the area to which the municipality belongs can be used, or **data from neighboring towns** with similar conditions can be used.

(2) Finding data on subjective views

- Public opinion polls and questionnaire surveys conducted by prefectures.

- When used as an indicator, local data can be used in conjunction with data from the larger area or zone to which the municipality belongs.

- Qualitative approach; conduct in-depth interviews to gauge the thoughts and feelings of people in major locations outside of prefectural capitals.

(3) Creating maps

- With a use of **GIS (Geographic Information Systems)**, resenting some of the main indicators using color shading facilitates them easier to understand.

- Rather than using different colors, it is easier to discern **different shades of the same color.**

- All colors have **unique codes** (ex. Green: #008000, red: #FF0000), Depending on how high or low the value in question is, **using about five shades** will make the maps more legible.

Ex) Challenges Facing Jordan's Labour Market
https://books.openedition.org/ifpo/5039
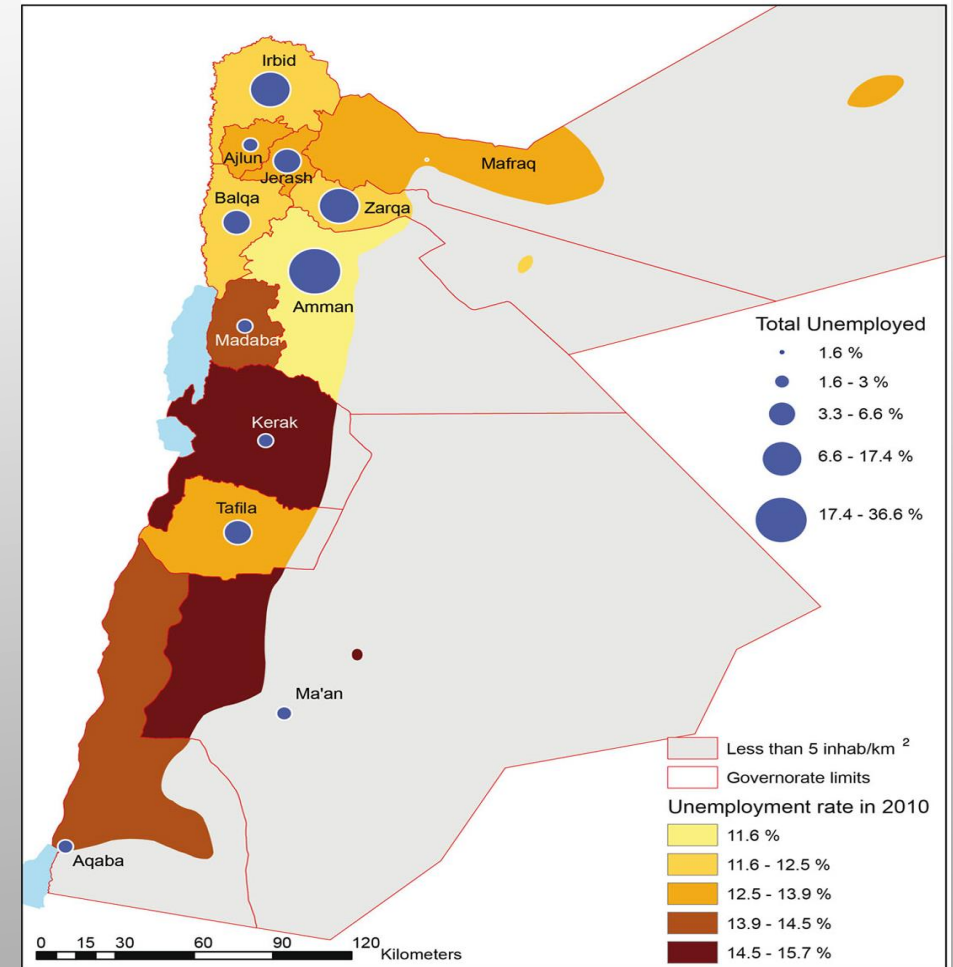
(4) Normalizing the data

To integrate the indicators, the data for each indicator is normalized and converted to a variable from 1 to 0. If the most favorable state for a given indicator is 1, and vice versa is 0, then the variable for each municipality falls between 1 and 0. This is how the Human Development Index is calculated.

Let's assume that:
A. *Average life expectancy is distributed between 78 and 81 years in a country.*
B. *Per capita income is distributed between $2.4 million and $3.8 million in different municipalities.*

Since these two sets of data are different, they cannot be compared, added together, or averaged. To make this possible, **a calculation called normalization** is performed.

(4) Normalizing the data

1. Use **the range of the values as the denominator** and the difference between the data point in question and **the minimum (or maximum) value as the numerator,** you ensure that the information is distributed between 1 and 0 with the formular below:

(value for the municipality in question - least favorable value of all municipalities) /
(most favorable value - least favorable value of all municipalities)

Normalization of life expectancy

	A	B	C	D
			=(B2-86.4)/(87.5-86.4)	
1		Average life expectancy at birth		
2	Town A	86.6	0.182	
3	Town B	87.3	0.818	
4	Town C	87.5	1.000	
5	Town D	86.4	0.000	
6	Town E	86.9	0.455	
7				

Normalization of unemployment rate

	A	B	C	D
			=(B2-3.4)/(2.2-3.4)	
1		Unemployment rate		
2	Town A	2.5	0.750	
3	Town B	2.2	1.000	
4	Town C	2.9	0.417	
5	Town D	3.4	0.000	
6	Town E	3.1	0.250	
7				

(4) Normalizing the data

2. If a low value is desirable (or where a high value indicates a significant issue to be solved), the variable is calculated using the formula:

(value for the municipality in question – maximum value) / (minimum value – maximum value).

Normalization of life expectancy

**Normalization of unemployment rate**

(5) Creating radar charts

■ **Select a range of data in Excel, then go to Insert > Chart > All Charts > Radar.**

I. For the Town A in this chart below, we can easily see that:
i. the Life Index is high,
ii. but the Livelihood Index is rather low,
iii. and the Dignity Index is very low.
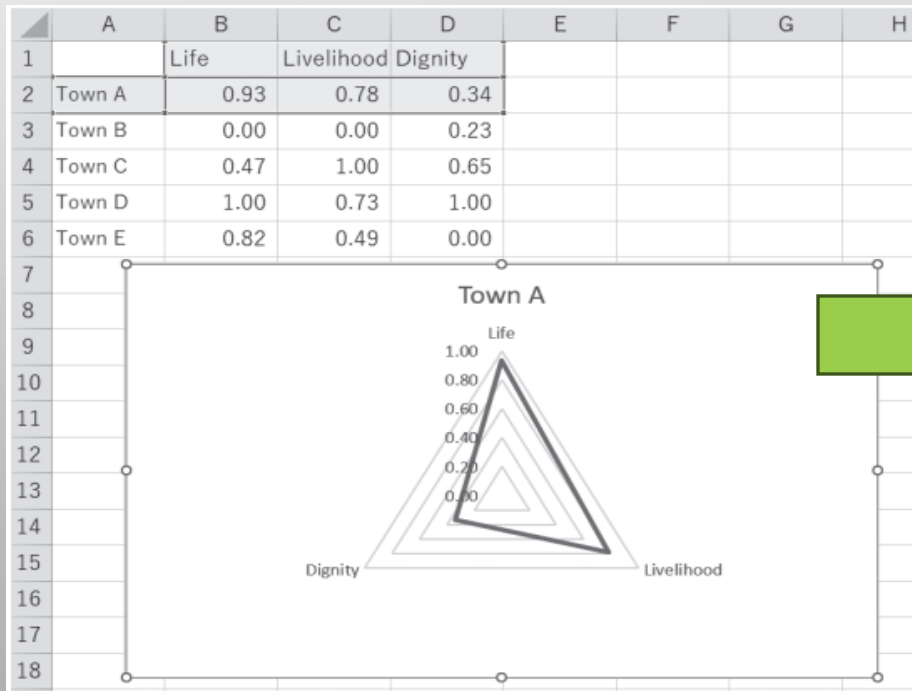
II. The triangles are different for each of the municipalities, and when placed side by side, **their strengths and weaknesses should be apparent at a glance.**
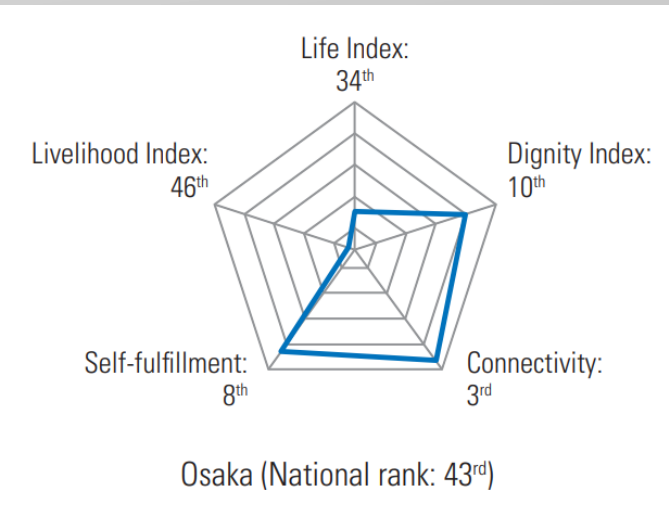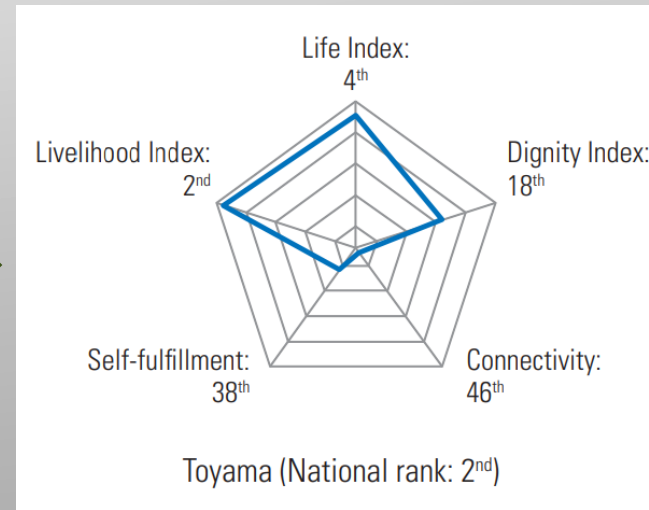
Source: SDGs and Japan

How to present and disseminate indicators

Recommendations

- Publish the data and materials on the websites of resident groups organizations so that anyone can view them freely.

- Printed pamphlets and other paper documents to distribute them to relevant agencies or to review them together at meetings.

- Make available for downloading as a PDF to enable widespread access.