

# Measuring and reporting results

## Current trends, future solutions

Delhi,  
12<sup>th</sup> December 2007

# The need is urgent ...

- Agencies are often not in position to report their overall PSD achievements, relative to the MDGs
- Nor can they add up their impacts across (country) programmes
- Credibility is an issue in any results reported
- Although in practice little is actually reported, or projected in future achievements
- So critics say: “if you cannot measure the impact (on poverty), maybe the impact isn’t there...”

# ... and likely to become more so.

Pressures to measure and report are growing, as:

- The MDG deadline of 2015 approaches
- Alternative models are proposed, e.g. the Paris Declaration, social investors, Foundations
- New stakeholders arrive, especially from the private sector – where people are used to performing against agreed metrics
- Development aid gains a higher profile, through Live8, various books, general media interest

So Committee members have voted it top priority...

# It's better to be approximately right

Intervention	\$/job	Notes
SEDF Bangladesh	374	
Mekong Bamboo	50	Proj.
Katalyst Bangladesh	100	
Entrepreneurship training, India	25-150	'68
PSOM matching grants	2,700-	
DFID BLCF	200-	Incl. retained
ApproTEC Kenya	340	'98
K-MAP Kenya	400	'98
AMKA Tanzania	760	'98

# Core issues - and solutions

- Credibility: introduce independent sign-off on the methodology already applied by the programme management
- Adding up: use common indicators, eg:
  - Increases in incomes (Technoserve, Helvetas)
  - Jobs (often preferred by partner governments)
  - People lifted out of poverty (MDG 1 / CGAP / USAID)

*In addition, any solution must:*

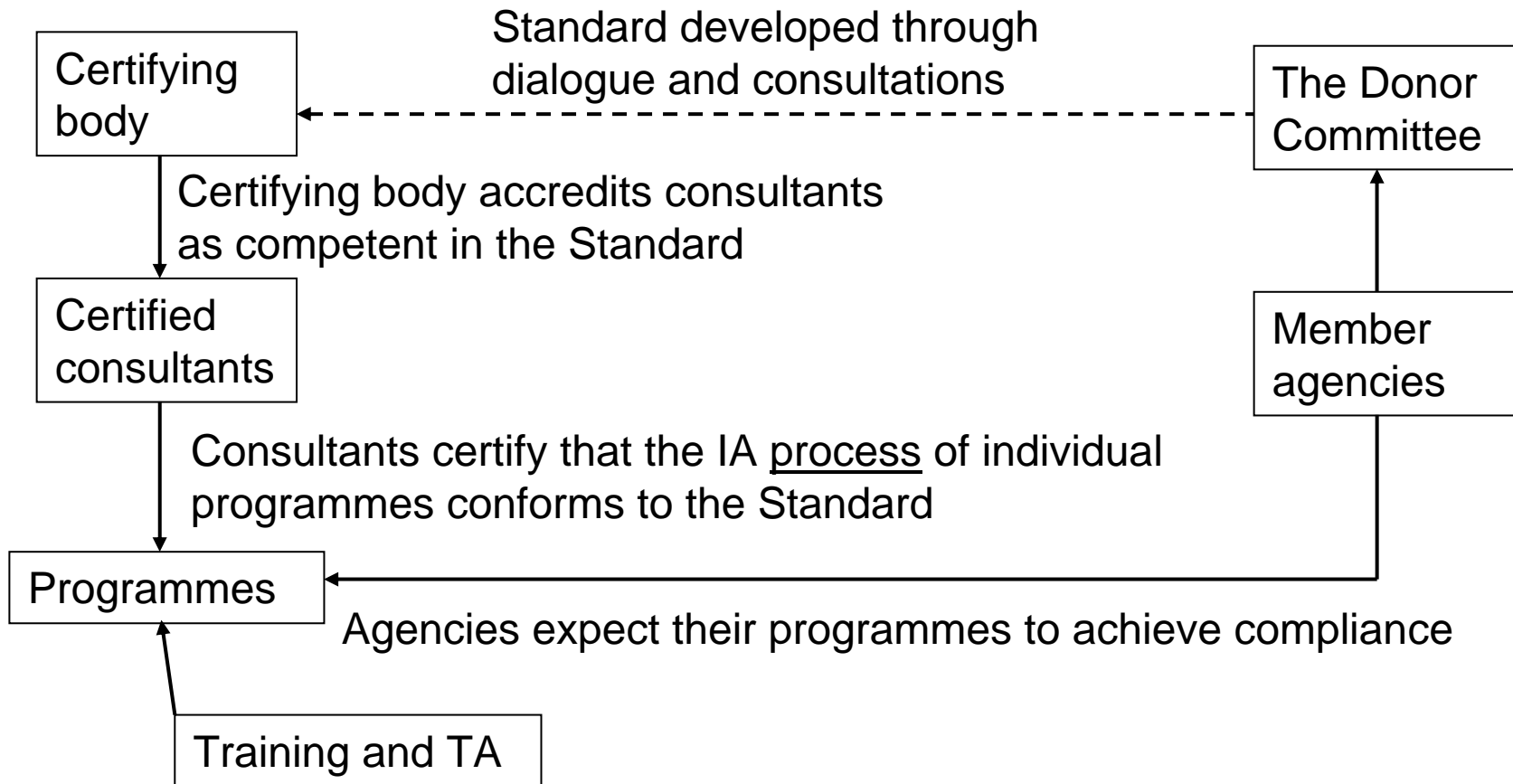
- Be accepted by practitioners in the field
- Provide incentives for programmes to apply it
- Provide support to programmes applying it

# A Standard is needed

There are already some precedents, e.g.:

- The Humanitarian Accountability Project (133 organisations) has developed a standard for accountability and quality of disaster relief programmes [www.hapinternational.org](http://www.hapinternational.org)
- AusAID, Zewo and SGS all have customised schemes for certifying NGOs for performance, accountability, etc.
- The Global Reporting Initiative is harmonising indicators for economic, environmental and social performance [www.globalreporting.org](http://www.globalreporting.org)

# ... with this sort of architecture



# The Standard should include:

- An Explicit causal model
- A Management Information System, good data-gathering procedures
- Standardised, core indicators - and ways to calculate key measures (e.g. programme costs)
- A credible and pragmatic approach to:
  - Attribution, Displacement, Deadweight
  - Multipliers (up-stream, down-stream etc.)
  - Projections of future impacts
- Manuals, training and technical assistance

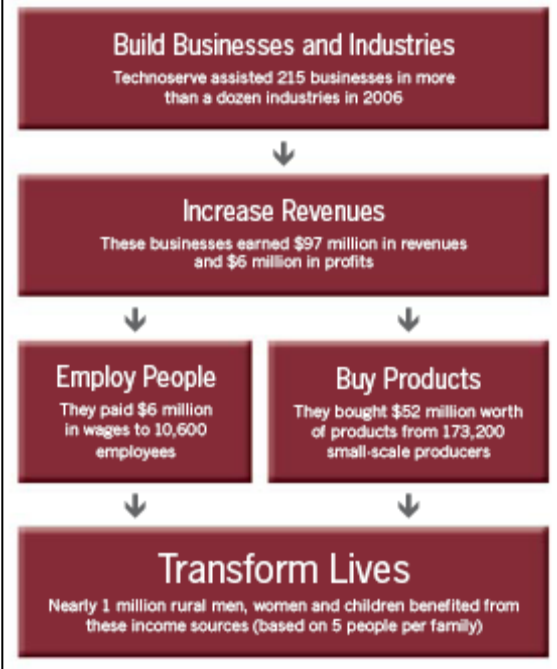
## **... and we need to:**

- Ensure a thorough understanding of all of the literature, agency systems etc.
- Convene a pilot group of programmes in the field who have already made progress in this
- Develop a minimal Standard, with core indicators
- Field-test the Standard with the pilot group
- Expand the pilot group to more agencies, thematic approaches, to further field-test
- Test with a Standard-setting body
- Disseminate and adopt the Standard

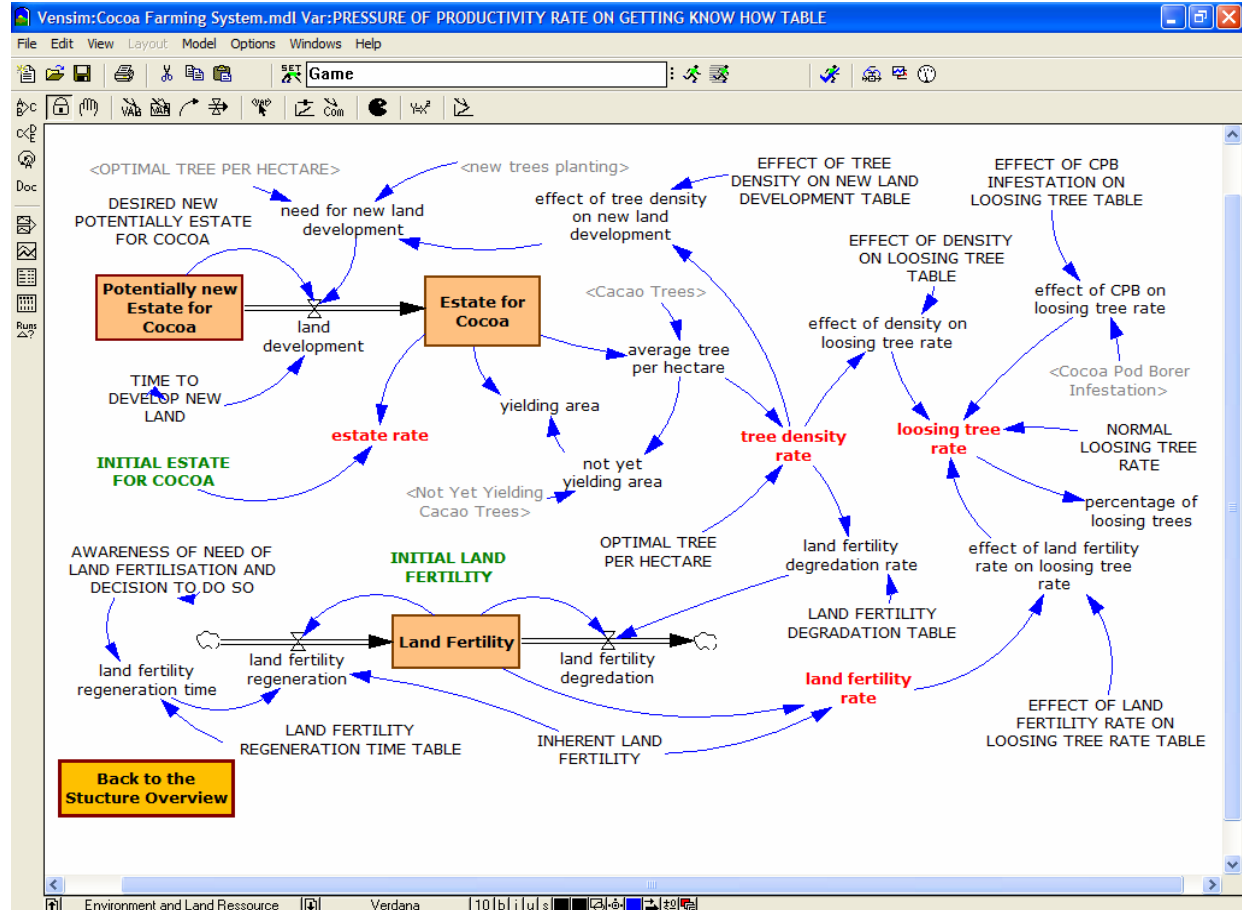
**Thank you for your  
attention and comments!**

# Causal models

## Building Businesses and Industries – The Results:



Technoserve



Indonesian cocoa