Working Group Session 3

October 10 2007

Measuring

The Process

- What is the process for determining results (output, outcome, and impact)?
  - Look at impact
    - Based on National Strategic Plans
    - Vision 2030 Kenya– 2025 In Yemen – 2031 in Sudan -MDG Oriented plans
      - Difference between process, output and impact indicators
  - Outcome is based on medium term planning
    - Five year plans – ERS – Plans are indicative
    - Annual Reviews
  - RRA is based in the medium term planning
    - Macro Targets influence Micro targets
    - RRA needs to measure progress towards defined results

Process Continued

- Role of Leadership in defining overall Results
  - Importance of strategic leadership in prioritizing, planning, and implementing
  - A facilitative visionary and consultative leader
- Planning is broken down by Sector or Institution
  - Look at Sector Strategy and Strategic Plans
  - Annual Work-Plans and Performance Contracts
    - Differentiation between priority work areas and additional items
  - Sequencing of priorities
- Process of Determining Results is Evidence based
  - Involves engaging with local Stakeholders

Process Continued

– Leadership is committed and there is an institutional link

  • The role of central level follow up of the regional level initiatives

– There is a leading institution

  • Locus of Responsibility and accountability

– Matrix linking annual results to milestones, indicators, activities and defined responsibilities and accountabilities

  • Need precision in selecting output indicators

Types of indicators

- What are possible types of indicators for
  - Outputs (e.g. new schools built)
  - Outcomes (e.g. increased attendance)
  - Development impact (e.g. improved literacy rates)
  - Institutional impact - changes in
    - Attitudes (e.g. community responsibility for results)
    - Roles (e.g. community contribution to construction)
    - Behaviors (e.g. public provider partners with community)
    - Norms (e.g. collaboration between actors)
    - Power relations (e.g. decentralized budget process empowers local actors)

Results type	Indicators and support needed – **All Sectoral Outputs**
•Outputs	Annual Reviews – **Malaria -** The number of nets distributed - **Education** – Girl Enrollment rate -Need for other water/health services need to be provided
•Outcomes	5 Year plans **Malaria -** Reduction in prevalence of Malaria **Education** – Decrease dropout rates of girls
•Development impact	National Long Term Vision – Macro Targets -e.g. Inflation targets, overall growth, resource mobilization, **Malaria** – Reduction of Mortality and Morbidity rates **Education** – Girls Literacy
•Institutional impact	Effects on Planning and Strategy - the need for strategic leadership Improved forecasting – better planning Decentralization targets **Malaria** – upgrading of Skills – improve regulation - improve guidelines, manuals **Education** – Behavioral/Attitudinal Change – Awareness – Community Development

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Institutionalizing

Process

- Changes in processes and methods (e.g. decentralization of decisions about where new schools are constructed)

- Changes in arrangements (e.g. decentralized procurement)

- Changes in systems (e.g. changes in budgetary flows)

- Changes in structures (e.g. establishment of local oversight body)

- Changes in roles and responsibilities (e.g. new assignment of responsibilities between central and local governments and communities)

- Changes in incentives (e.g. cost sharing between community and government)

Changes in	Description and support needed
•Processes and methods	
•Arrangements	
•Systems	
•Structures	
•Roles and responsibilities	
•Incentives	