STDF Strategy Indicators

STDF Strategy Working Group - 15 October 2019

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Agenda

- Brainstorm, review and discuss indicator options

- Define agreed indicators and any remaining gaps

- Agree way forward on the definition of the monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) framework

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What is an indicator?

DICTIONARY

An instrument which gives you information

OECD/DAC

A quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a development actor
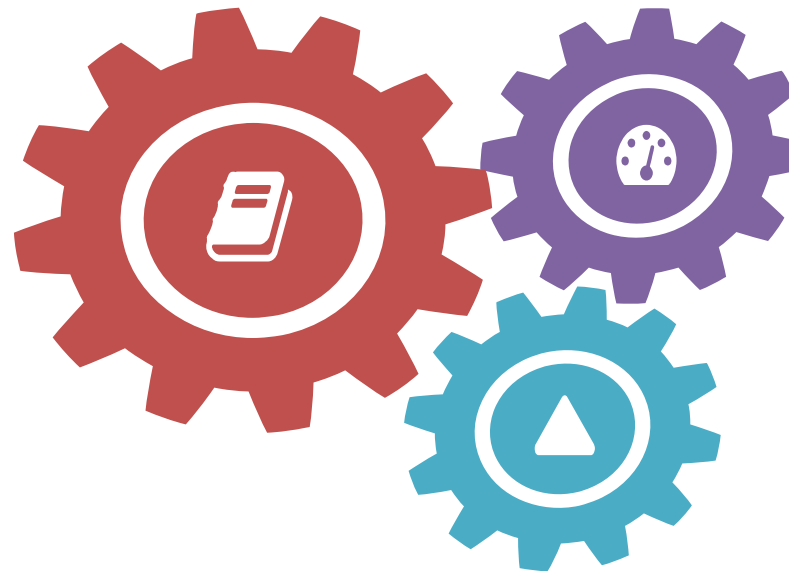
USAID

A variable, which purpose it is to measure change in a phenomena or process

EUROPEAN UNION

A description of the project's objectives in terms of quantity, quality, target group(s), time and place

Quantitative & Qualitative Indicators

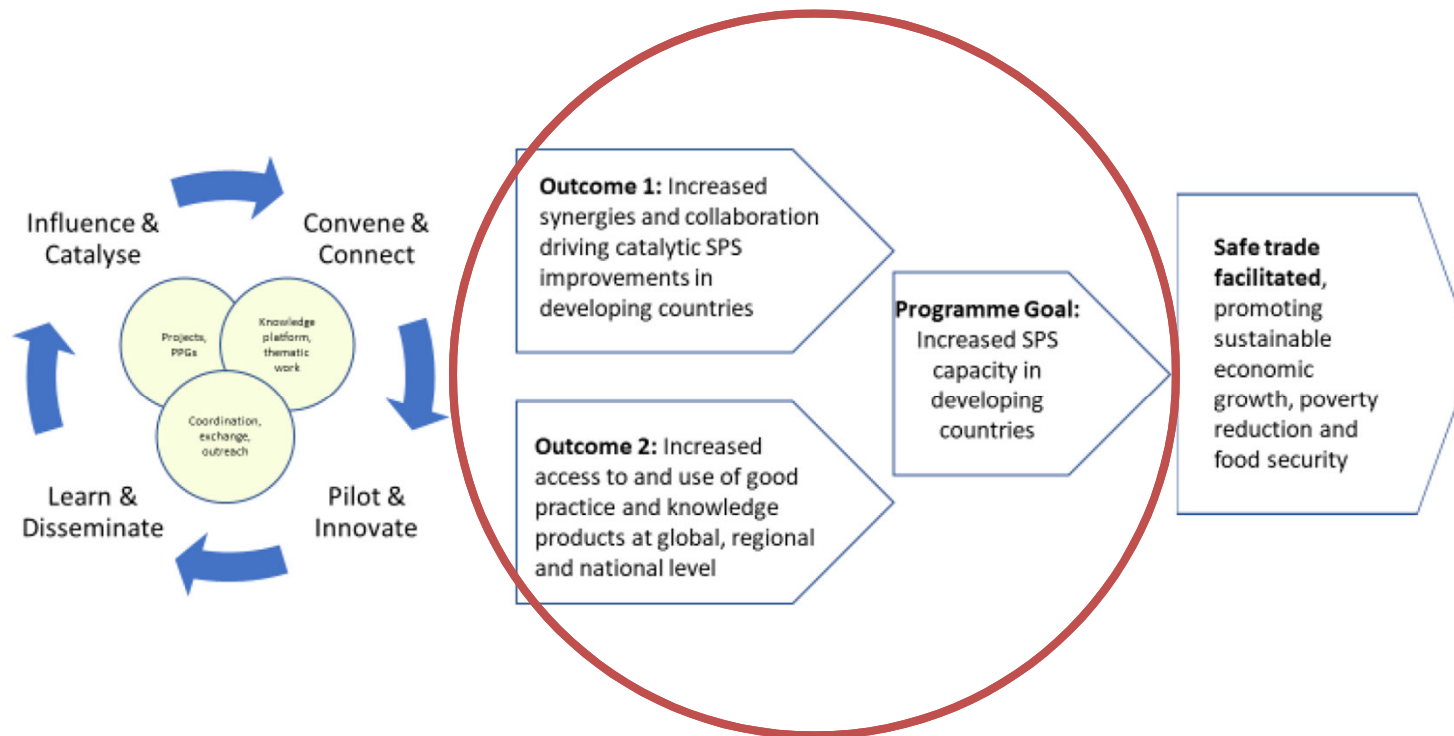|	Quantitative	Qualitative
Expression		
Coverage		
Analysis		
Limitations	➢Numbers ➢Provide information on width and scope of work ➢Analysed through statistical data methods ➢Often need to be interpreted through qualitative enquiry ➢Not so good for picking up nuances (eg gender)	➢Words ➢Provide in-depth information on changes in strategic points ➢Analysed through summarising, reduction and scoring ➢Often apply only to a small number of people or situations and run the risk of being anecdotal

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SMART Criteria for Indicators

Quality Criteria	Description
Specific	A good indicator should specify exactly what it is going to measure.
Measurable	There is no point in having an indicator that you can't measure. The information should be available at relatively low cost. If it is expensive to collect – for example through a survey – then make sure you budget for it, and it is really essential to collect that information.
Accurate	Change in the indicator must reflect, to a significant degree, a change that has occurred in the variable to be measured. Otherwise a change (or lack of) in the indicator will not really tell you anything about your project.
Regular	If possible, the information should be measured regularly. This is particularly true for activities and outputs, which you need to monitor on a regular basis.
Timebound	When you design your indicator, set a time-frame during which you expect it to be achieved.

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Formulating indicators

WHEN?

Define Timeframe

WHAT?

Brainstorm on the variables that may allow you to measure change in the phenomena. Consider the minimum or standard quality of the phenomena

WHERE?

Specific information on the intervention area, if not yet clear.

HOW MUCH?

Define the magnitude of the change we want to achieve

WHO?

Clarify target group. (ex. Gender disaggregation)

STDF Draft Theory of Change

Influence & Catalyse

Convene & Connect

Projects, PPGs

Knowledge platform, thematic work

Coordination, exchange, outreach

Learn & Disseminate

Pilot & Innovate

Outcome 1: Increased synergies and collaboration driving catalytic SPS improvements in developing countries

Outcome 2: Increased access to and use of good practice and knowledge products at global, regional and national level

Programme Goal: Increased SPS capacity in developing countries

Safe trade facilitated, promoting sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and food security

Indicator development process

- Break out into four sub-groups, by goal (2) and outcome statements

- Discuss proposed indicators and brainstorm on additional/alternative indicators

- Refine indicator(s), based on quality criteria

Measuring STDF's Programme Goal

Increased SPS capacity in developing countries

- Evidence of SPS progress linked to use of the official capacity evaluation tools
- Evidence of implementation of international (Codex, IPPC, OIE) standards based on findings of mechanisms established by STDF partners (including OIE Standards Observatory, IPPC and Codex monitoring initiatives, etc.)

Measuring Outcome 1

Increased synergies and collaboration driving catalytic SPS improvements in developing countries

- Number of catalytic partnerships, facilitated by STDF projects, PPGs or knowledge work, to support SPS capacity development
- Volume of resources leveraged through STDF's knowledge and project work

Measuring Outcome 2

Increased access to and use of good practice and knowledge products at global, regional and national level

- Number of programmes led by international, regional, bilateral and/or national organizations that make use of, and/or roll out, STDF good practices or knowledge products

- Use of STDF knowledge products (measured by reach, qualitative feedback)

- Use of STDF website (measured by number of hits)

Plenary Discussion

- Presentation and discussion of indicators by sub-groups

- For the selected indicators, describe readily available data (e.g. PVS, PCE, Standards Observatory) and other data collection opportunities & challenges

- Identification of remaining indicator or data gaps, if any

- Consider how best to engage WG members to support improved STDF MEL in future

Way Forward: MEL Framework

- Secretariat/consultants to draft STDF's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework (including logical framework) and Communications Plan (15 October – April)

- Members to discuss and validate MEL Framework (including logical framework) and Communications Plan in STDF Working Group (March/April 2020)