# Measuring Impact with Businesses and Challenge Funds

DCED Seminar on Trends and Results in PSD Session 1, Wednesday 18 January 2012



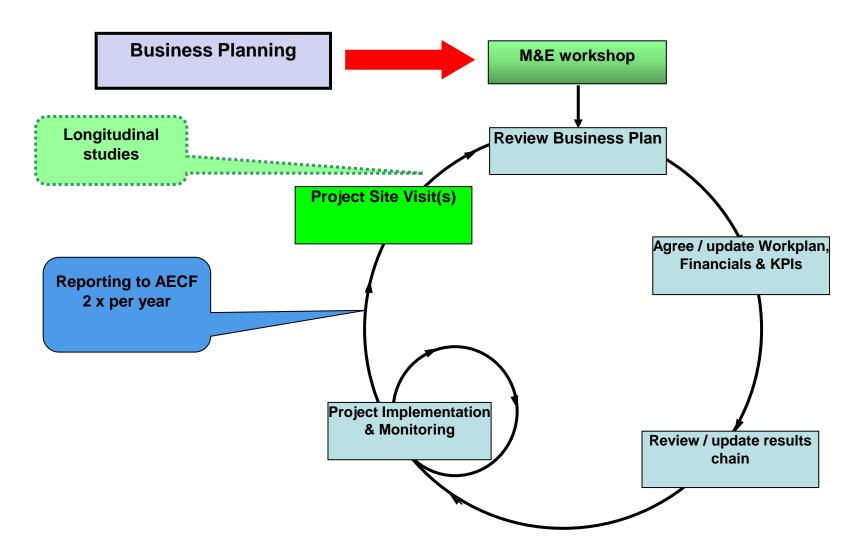
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# What are the issues in Measurement and Accountability?

- Understand the different interests of the stakeholders: businesses, employees, donors and government.
- Understand that measurement of these results needs to be kept simple. Only Measure what is Measurable
  - Baseline; Opportunity cost; Net benefit.
  - With and Without project scenarios
- 3. Understand the roles and who **should be accountable for** the measurement of these results and impact.

## The M&E cycle with Businesses



## **Steps with the Businesses**

Step 1

Ask the business to define the key development indicators and systemic impacts it will achieve

Step 2

**M&E Workshop: Redefine all the key indicators** 

Step 3

Set the indicators and targets prior to contracting the business. Finalise a results chain

Step 4

The business reports on key measurable indicators quarterly and development impacts twice annually

Step 5

The FM validates the indicators against the results chain every six months.

Step 6

**Additional Steps: Case studies. Longitudinal Impact** 

#### **Measurement and Accountability**

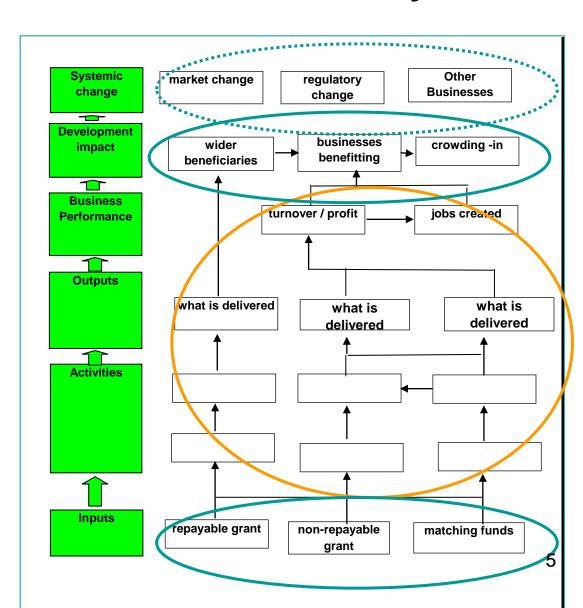
#### **Measurement**

Fund Manager ++

**Fund Manager** 

**Business** 

**Fund Manager** 



#### **AECF Portfolio 2010**

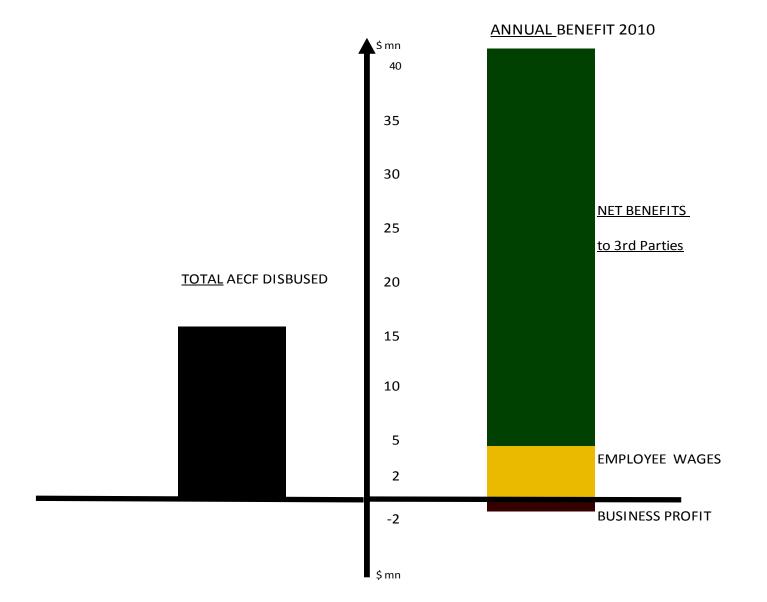
39 Projects in 19 countries

AECF Funding: \$32.1mn (\$16.2 repayable)

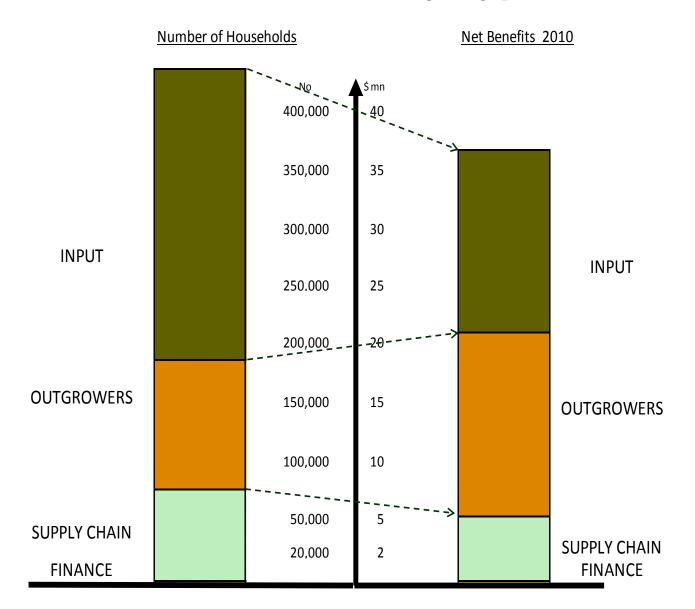
Grantee Funds: \$105.8 mn

- 38% in East Africa 36% in Southern Africa 26% in West Africa.
   7 projects in Fragile States: Burundi, South Sudan, Sierra Leone & DRC)
- Outgrower including extension/ advisory projects: 19
   Eg Avocadoes, Cotton, Aquaculture, Breweries
- Input Projects: 9
   Eg seed and farm services/agri inputs
- Supply Chain: 4
   Distribution and support to supply chain automation
- Rural Finance: 6
   Including mobile phone banking and insurance
- Other: 1

### **Key Results AECF**



### AECF 2010 by Type



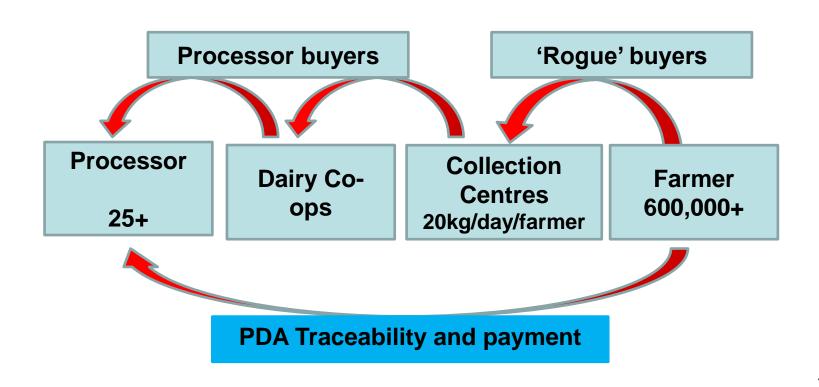
### **Potential Impacts**

	Key Feature	Measurement Issues	Development Impact	Systemic Impact
Outgrower	Quick results	Gross and net gain	••	•
Input	Impact	Traceability/ Attribution	<b>**</b>	<b>* *</b>
Rural Finance	Long incubation period for results	Defining impact and boundaries	<b>* *</b>	<b>**</b>
Supply Chain/Distribution	Quick results	Identifying winners and losers	<b>*</b>	<b>* *</b>

#### **Supply Chain: Tracking the winners and losers**

Virtual city innovation lives here

Transferring this known from Tea sector to technology to the dairy sector. Automated weighing and recording through PDA. 9% increase in net tea price to grower



#### Tracking Benefits from an automated supply chain

Virtual City	Processor	Cooling Centre	Dairy Farmers
Virtualcity innovation lives here		Collection Centre	
Develops software	Collects Raw Milk	Bulking/cooling	Milk Production
Supplies weighing equipment Support to	Process and distribute milk	services	
implementation			
(i) Lease fees from processors/co-ops	(ii) Reduced Collection costs	(v) Co-op income	(viii) Higher Milk returns
	(iii) Less wastage	(vi) Income from input sales	(x) Quicker payment times
	(iv) Increased reliability of supply	(vii) Income from SMS advertising	(xi) Supply response
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#### **Key Messages**

- 1. A challenge fund can be a cost effective way of achieving poverty reduction and changing a market system
- 2. Understand the different interests of the stakeholders in a value chain: businesses, employees, donors and government.
- Businesses in challenge funds are generally "inclusive" but can only be expected to track some elements of changes in the market system.
- 4. Only measure what is measurable and don't exaggerate the impact.
- Changes to a market system needs in depth analysis and needs to be tracked longitudinally. Markets change!
- 6. .....Resources are needed to track, measure and validate.

#### Thank You

