An Introduction to the DCED Standard for Results Measurement



Results Measurement Specialist

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The Donor Committee for Enterprise Development

About this presentation

- About the Donor Committee
- Why the Standard
- Different Elements of the Standard
- Q&A
- Breakout groups

Key Facts about the DCED

- The forum for agencies working in private sector development in developing countries
- Currently 22 members bilateral donors, associated agencies, multilateral agencies, Foundation
- DCED Members learn from each others' experiences, agree good practice through various working groups

External pressures for information:

- Donors are under pressure to report back to their parliaments and to add up across programmes
- New stakeholders, especially from the private sector, expect to be able to measure performance
- Increased visibility (books, media etc.)

Internal need for adaptive management

Define the problem; management objectives; indicators of success; options for action; assumptions; key uncertainties; alternative hypothesies

Revise hypotheses and repeat; share what has been learned Design actions to test hypotheses; predict outcomes based on current knowledge

Monitor and evaluate which actions are most effective, and which hypotheses to accept/reject

Implement the actions

Adaptive Management Cycle according to Murray and Marmoreck (2004)

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A possible solution

- Results measurement is a process, not an event
- Involve programme managers in the field many are keen to get the credit for their achievements, but lack credible measures
- Identify all of the minimum 'building blocks', starting with the logic or results chain, to generate approximate but credible numbers
- Use common impact indicators, to enable member agencies to add results across programmes and countries

The DCED Standard for Results Measurement

- Members have agreed to have a common Standard for Results Measurement
- Identify the minimum components that need to be in place to have credible system of monitoring and reporting results
- Have a flexible system in place so that it can be applied in complex environments such as market systems where dynamics keep changing.
- Try to assess system and market wide impact (quantitative and qualitative)
- Audit the measurement process used by the programme

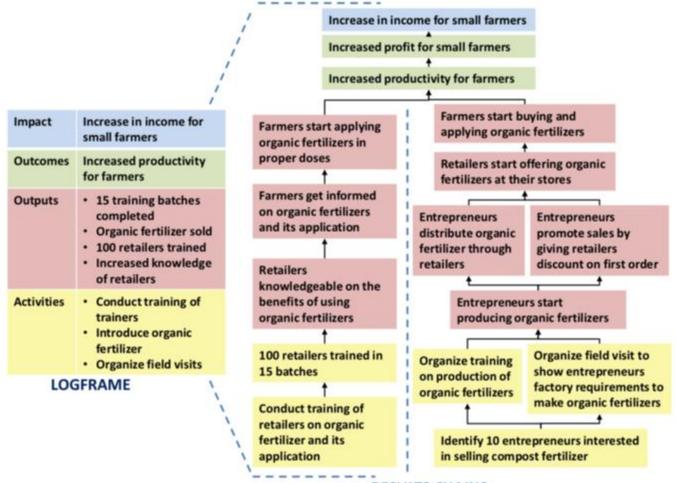
Seven Different elements

- Articulating the results chain
- Defining indicators of change and other information needs
- Measuring attributable change
- Capturing wider changes in the system or market
- Tracking costs and impact
- Reporting costs and results
- Managing the system for results measurement

Articulating Results Chains

- More detailed and specific than a logframe
- Illustrate what you are doing, how you are doing, why you are doing
- Supported by facts and assumptions
- Communicate what the programme does

Logframe versus Results Chains



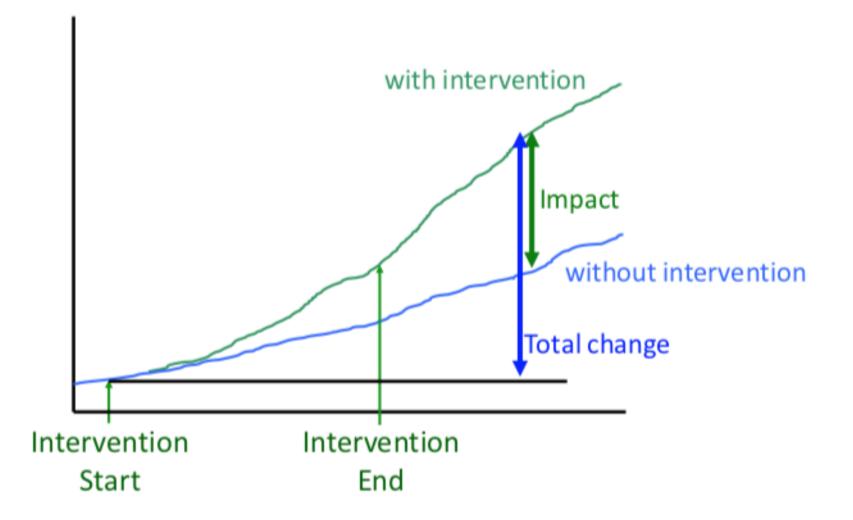
RESULTS CHAINS

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Defining indicators of change and other information needs

- Indicators linked to results chains
- Emphasis on both quantitative indicators and qualitative information needs
- Common Impact Indicators
- Gender differentiated indicators (not only disaggregation!) (Rec)

Measuring Attributable change



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Measuring Attributable change

- Research methodology and attribution strategy goes together
- Importance of collecting baseline, monitoring and impact assessment
- 'Smart and pragmatic' as opposed to scientific validation
- Using information for intervention management

Capturing Wider Change in the System or Market

- Capture change in market systems
- Flexibility of capturing wider change using different tools (results chains, AAER, pathways etc.)
- Recognizing that change can be at different levels

Tracking Costs and Impact

- Tracking costs annually and cumulatively
- Tracking impact so that it can be aggregated

Reporting Costs and Impact

- Reporting expenditure and results
- Reporting quantitative results and narratives required to understand the numbers

Managing the System for Results Maesurement

- Well managed system
- Enough resources (HR, Financial)
- Integration in programme management

Audit

- Coordinated through the DCED secretariat
- Only pass or fail
- Passing means that a programme has minimum components in place
- Pre audit review recommended

Support provided through the secretariat

- The Standard, Walk-through, FAQs etc.
- Implementation Guidelines, case studies from programmes experience
- Link to other approaches (CAEs, WEE +)
- Consultant market-place
- Advice on-line

Big Picture

Over 150 projects in 55 countries are currently using the framework of the DCED Standard for results measurement.



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For more information, please visit the DCED website > Measuring Results and the DCED Standard

https://www.enterprise-development.org/measuring-results-the-dced-standard/



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Breakout Groups

- Kamau Kuria, Judy Odongo (Kenya Markets Trust)
- Valerie Makuna (FSD Kenya)
- Jasper Hatwiinda, Veryl Adell (FSD Zambia)
- Phitcha Wanitphon (DCED Audit)
- Nabanita Sen Bekkers (DCED Standard)



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