

IWT Challenge Fund Stage 2 Workshop

Welcome back!

The Importance of Good Evidence and Appropriate Indicators



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



UKaid
from the British people

Objective of the Session

- To discuss:
 - What is an indicator?
 - SMART indicators
 - Why do we need evidence?
 - Demonstrating progress and means of verification – providing evidence for your claims
- Group Exercise
- Other Resources

Indicators

- Are a critical element of your monitoring plan and help you know if you're on track or not or if things need to be adjusted
- Demonstrate progress towards project Outcome and Outputs
- Strong indicators should be SMART

SMART Indicators

S – Specific

M – Measurable

A – Achievable (*Attributable*)

R – Relevant (*Realistic*)

T - Time-bound



SMART Indicators

Starting point: Deforestation reduced in Uganda

S - Specific

Deforestation rates in Uganda decrease by 75%

M - Measurable

Deforestation rates (measured using satellite imagery) in Uganda decrease by 75% from an established baseline

A - Achievable

Deforestation rates in the project area decrease by 15% from an established baseline

R – Relevant

Ask yourself – does this indicator reflect progress towards the stated Outcome?

T - Time-bound

Deforestation rates in the project area decrease by 15% from an established baseline by project end

Don't forget baselines and targets!

Steps in defining an indicator

Process	Education	Agriculture
	Outcome – The education system in the southeastern province provides higher-quality and equitable education.	Outcome – The rural, agrarian population in province X has improved their income-earning potential.
Step 1: Determine the basic indicator—what is to be measured?	More and better-educated students graduate.	Rice yields of small farmers increased.
Step 2: Decide on the quantity—how much (increase/decrease)?	The number of graduates increased from 10,000 to 25,000 .	Rice yields of at least 1,000 small farmers (owning 3 hectares or less) increased by at least 30% from 5 tons to 6.5 tons .
Step 3: Describe the quality—what kind of change?	The number of graduates (55% female and 45% male) passing national standard examination from lower-income families (\$5,000 per annum) in the southeastern province increased from 10,000 to 25,000.	Rice yields of at least 1,000 small farmers (owning 3 hectares or less) increased by 30% from 5 tons to 6.5 tons while maintaining the same quality (average weight of grain) as in 2004 .
Step 4: Add the time frame—by when?	The number of graduates (55% female and 45% male) passing national standard examination from lower-income families (\$5,000 per annum) in the southeastern province increased from 10,000 to 25,000 per annum starting in year 4 of project implementation .	Rice yields of at least 1,000 small farmers (owning 3 hectares or less) increased by 30% from 5 tons to 6.5 tons annually, starting 2007 , while maintaining the same quality (average weight of grain) as in 2004.

Why do we need evidence?

- **Progress reporting and accountability** to show funds are being used appropriately
- **Demonstrate effectiveness** to justify continued support from communities, donors, policy-makers etc.
- **Evidence-based learning** from experience in order to develop and apply good practice
- **Share experiences** with the wider conservation community so they can learn from your work
- **Evidence-based policy** - use the results to influence policy reform



*"Learning is experience.
Everything else is just
information"*

Albert Einstein

Demonstrating Progress

- **Means of Verification** – this is how you will evidence achievement of (or progress towards) an indicator
- Consider both primary and secondary data
 - Is this data available from somewhere else?
 - Is this data reliable/objective?
 - If you need to collect data – who will do this/when should you do it/how much will it cost?
- Will these data show Outputs/Outcomes have been met?
- Is the evidence independent and objective?

Where could we do better?

Output

Increased public awareness of the importance of improved marine protected area (MPA) management to fisheries and the potential benefits of alternative livelihoods

Indicators

- Number of conferences and workshops organised
- Increased media coverage
- Changes in attitudes

Means of Verification

- Project reports
- Outcome evaluation surveys conducted in final year of project

Indicators and Evidence: Key Considerations

In your applications, please consider that...

- **Indicators must be relevant to the result they are measuring** – make sure your indicators actually demonstrate achievement towards stated results.
- **Evidence and Indicators should be linked** – we often see applications where sources of evidence are put down that bear little resemblance to the information needed to verify progress against an indicator.

Indicators and Evidence: Key Considerations

- **Indicators are not activity outputs.** They need to be independently or objectively verifiable and linked not to activities, but to the results (i.e. Output or Outcome).
- **Unsubstantiated claims are not acceptable**

“we think that this progress is adequate” 😞 ✘

Group Exercise

2 stages to this group exercise – ‘filling in’ the **Indicator** and **Means of Verification** columns of the logframe

Stage 1 - Indicators

- Sort out the indicators from the ‘Means of Verification’ (MoV)
- Are indicators at Output or Outcome level?
- Map onto relevant part of your logframe
- Are indicators SMART? Consider how they could be improved. **Identify at least one example to feed back to the plenary.**

Group Exercise

Stage 2 - MoV

- Take the 'MoV' identified in step 1 and match to the corresponding indicator.
- Discuss the MoV – carry out an evidence assessment:
 - Is it feasible?
 - Will it produce high quality evidence?
 - Is it relevant to the indicator?
 - Is it sufficient?
 - If MoV are not appropriate or feasible, discuss more robust alternative(s)
- Would alternative indicator wording be more appropriate to reflect the result/realistic likelihood that evidence may be collected?

What the Jamboard will look like

IWT Stage 2 Workshop - Exercise 2 (AM)



Background Clear frame

IWT Stage 2 Workshop – Exercise 2

	Indicators	Means of Verification			
Outcome: A reduction in illegal trade of key species in Caledonia as a result of improved enforcement capacity and greater livelihoods diversity amongst local communities		Increase in average number of revenue generating activities carried out per household in beneficiary communities	Community guard management unit established by month 18	Monthly fieldwork reports	Capacity needs assessment for community guards completed and training plan prepared by month 12
Output 1: Greater enforcement of penalties against poachers and increased incentives for communities to protect wildlife and take action against poachers in Caledonia		25 community guards trained in enforcement protocols per year	Demonstration villages for the three most promising alternative livelihoods are identified in consultation with local leaders and local wildlife authorities by the end of month 6	Alternative livelihood associations requiring a non-poaching commitment for members are established in all target villages by month 18	Focus group transcripts
Output 2: Communities practice more diverse livelihoods and are less incentivised to support illegal wildlife trade		The awareness campaign reaches 10 schools and 5 youth clubs per year	Independently verified seizure records	Participatory livelihood assessments completed in 5 target villages by month 12, and 10 by end month 18	Livelihood training provided to all association members in years 2 and 3
		Seizure rates for key species increase by 10% annually from baseline set at beginning of project	Alternative livelihood demonstrations set up by month 18 and receive 1 cross site visit per month for the remainder of the project	End line household surveys	Gender disaggregated records
					Communication plan prepared and agreed with local wildlife authority by month 6

Other resources

With your project teams, consider the other exercises (details included in the handout shared).

- Carry out a **SMART assessment** of your proposal's indicators
- Consider developing an **M&E plan** (using template on final page)
- Evidence collection: how/when/who?

Thank you!

Any final questions?



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Next Steps

- We will be sharing the slides on the Darwin Initiative website as soon as possible next week, with the proceedings (including Q&A) to follow shortly afterwards
- We'd love to hear your feedback so we can improve future workshops – what did we do well? What could we do better? We will share a SurveyMonkey soon!
- We remain available via normal channels (email best at the moment) for any final questions you might have
- Good luck with your applications!