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
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

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## Quantitative & Qualitative Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>Words</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Provide information on width and scope of work</td>
<td>Provide in-depth information on changes in strategic points</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analysed through statistical data methods</td>
<td>Analysed through summarising, reduction and scoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Often need to be interpreted through qualitative enquiry</td>
<td>Often apply only to a small number of people or situations and run the risk of being anecdotal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not so good for picking up nuances (e.g., gender)</td>
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</table>
# SMART Criteria for Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific</td>
<td>A good indicator should specify exactly what it is going to measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurable</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timebound</td>
<td>When you design your indicator, set a time-frame during which you expect it to be achieved.</td>
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</table>
Formulating indicators

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

**WHEN?**
Define Timeframe

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

**WHO?**
Clarify target group. (ex. Gender disaggregation)

**HOW MUCH?**
Define the magnitude of the change we want to achieve
STDF Draft Theory of Change

Programme Goal: Increased SPS capacity in developing countries

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

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

Influence & Catalyse
Convene & Connect
Learn & Disseminate
Pilot & Innovate

Proposals, PPGs
Knowledge platforms, thematic work
Coordination, exchange, outreach

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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)