

# Towards a log frame for the Intra-OIC Trade Executive Programme

Casablanca, 27 February, 2013



# Outline



- Snapshot on result based monitoring and evaluation
- Developing a log frame for the Executive Programme of the Road-Map for Achieving Intra-OIC Trade Targets



# Result based monitoring and evaluation



# What is a Result ?

“Results are **changes** in a state or condition that derive from a **cause-and-effect relationship**. There are three types of such changes (intended or unintended, positive and/or negative) that can be set in motion by a development intervention – outputs, outcomes and impacts.”

*UN agreed terminology*



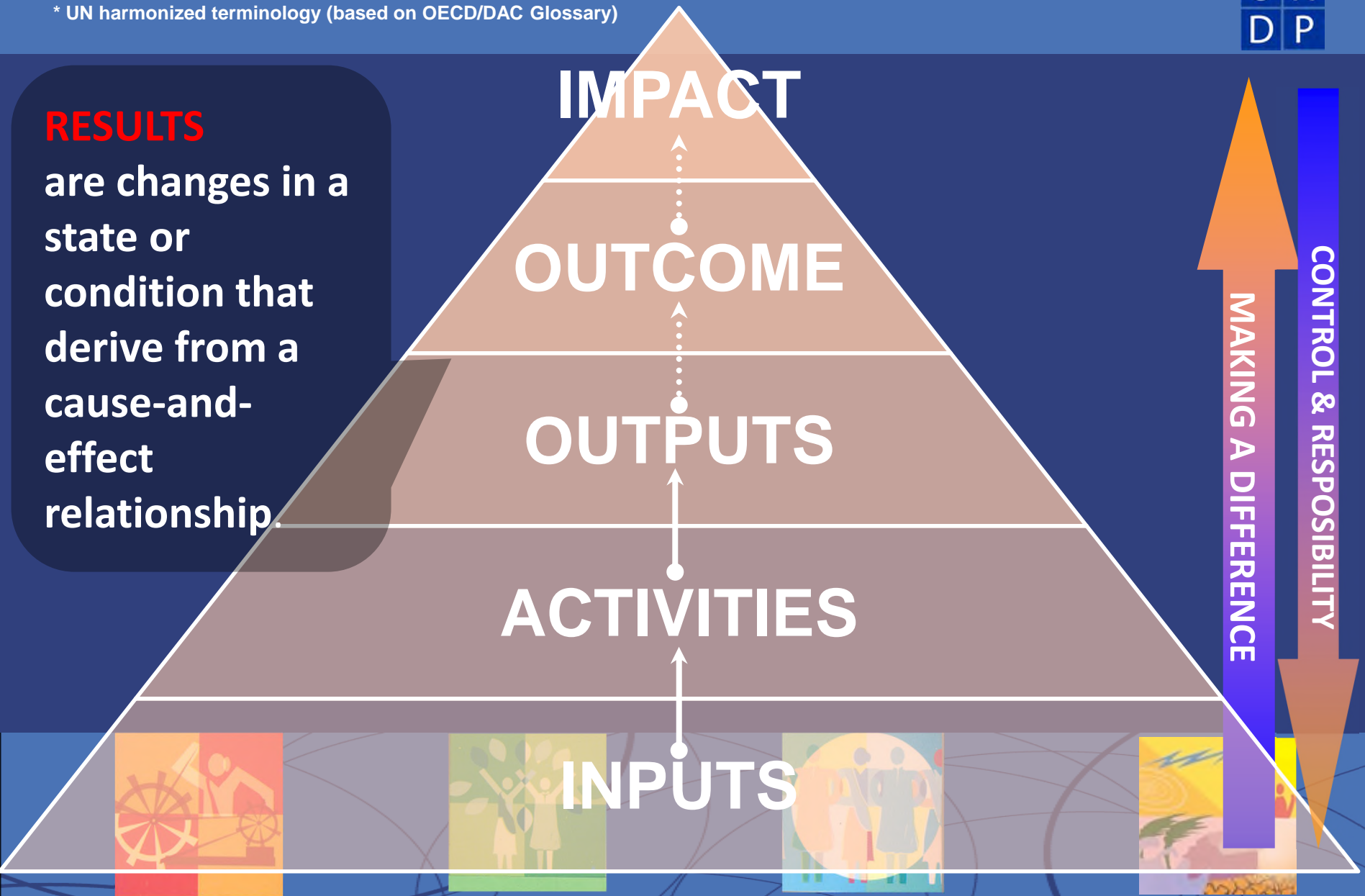
# What are Results?\*

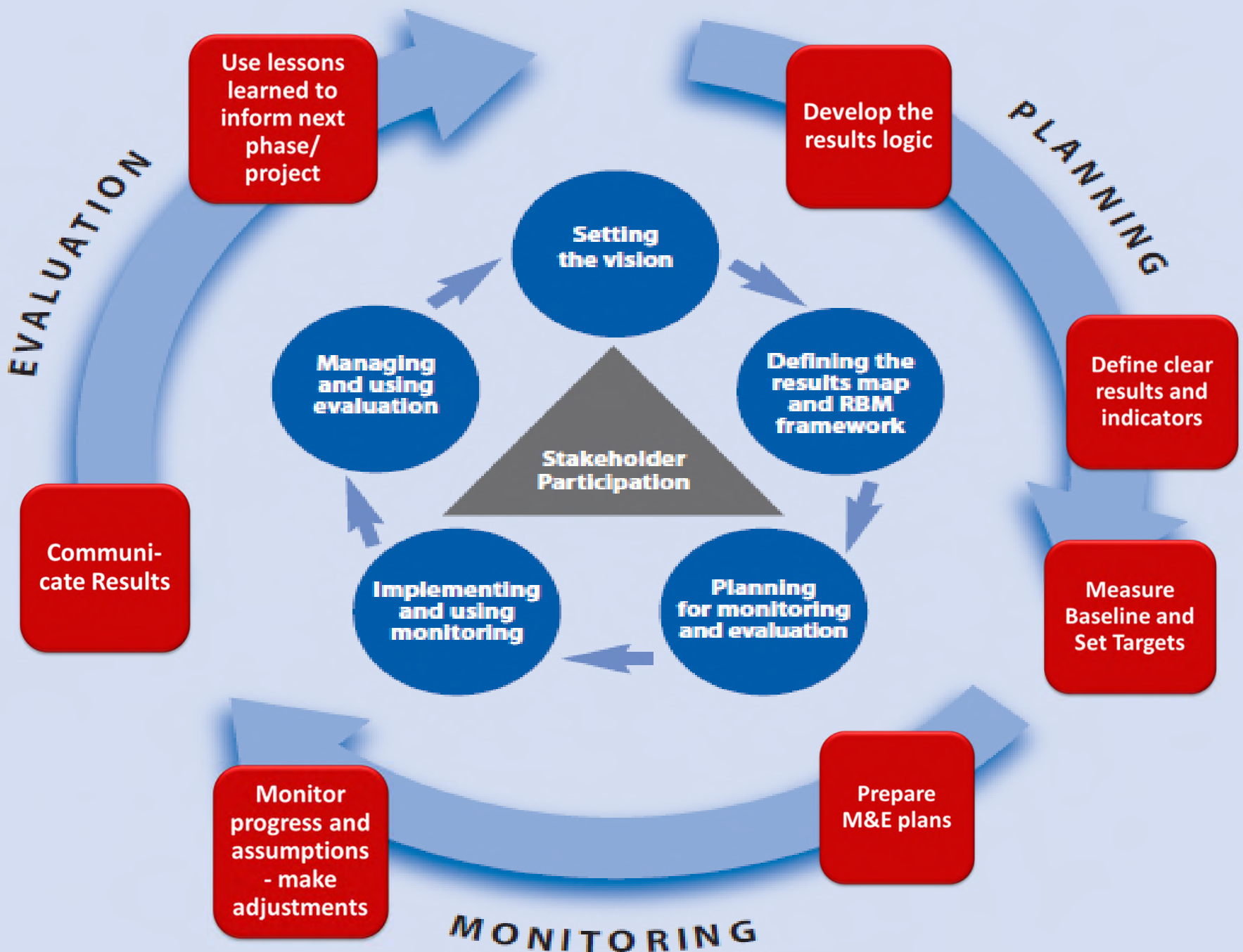
\* UN harmonized terminology (based on OECD/DAC Glossary)



## RESULTS

are changes in a state or condition that derive from a cause-and-effect relationship.





Develop the results logic

PLANNING

Define clear results and indicators

Measure Baseline and Set Targets

Prepare M&E plans

MONITORING

Monitor progress and assumptions - make adjustments

Communicate Results

EVALUATION

Use lessons learned to inform next phase/project

Setting the vision

Defining the results map and RBM framework

Planning for monitoring and evaluation

Implementing and using monitoring

Managing and using evaluation

Stakeholder Participation

## Change in Lives

Healthy, educated, employed, empowered people

Changes in behaviors, norms

People and communities are using the services and changing their behavior or norms, etc.

Improved Performance

Institution are performing more effectively /efficiently, (delivering services) in a consistent and resilient manner

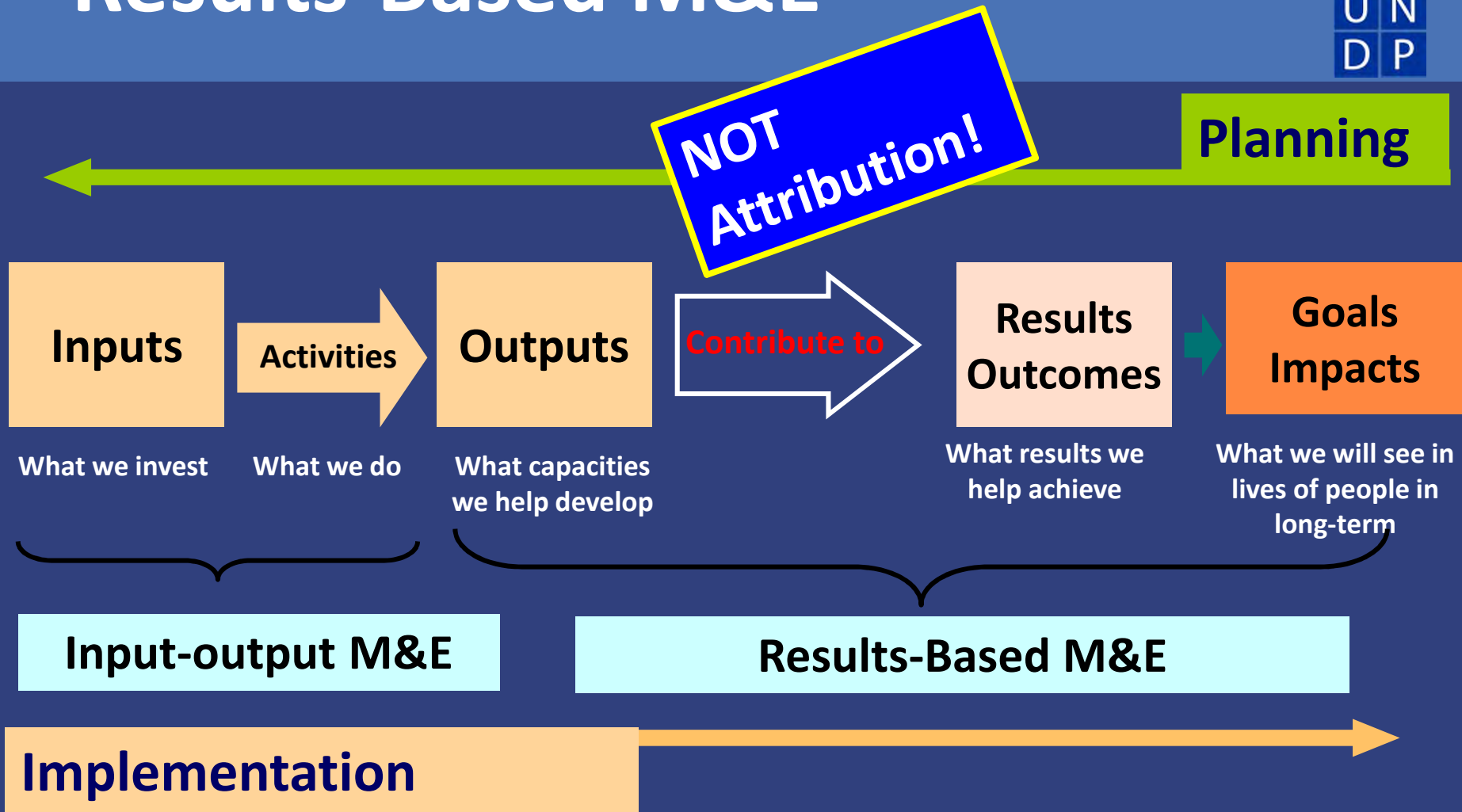
Increased Capacity

Better functioning systems, structures, mechanisms, processes etc. in one or more areas: institutional arrangements; leadership; knowledge management; and accountability

Capacity Development Processes

Stakeholder engagement, capacity assessments, capacity development strategies and change processes, change management

# Results-Based M&E





# Indicators



- Indicators describe how the intended results will be measured - accountability
- Objectively verifiable, repeatable measures of a particular condition
- They ensure clarification of what is meant by the result .....the fine print!
- Must be accompanied by baselines and targets



# What are good indicators?



## **SPECIFIC**

- Is the indicator specific (i.e. quality, time, target groups, baseline)?

## **MEASURABLE**

- Will the indicator show desirable change?
- Is it a reliable and clear measure of results?
- Is it too sensitive to changes in policies and programmes?
- Do stakeholders understand/agree on exactly what to measure?

## **ACHIEVABLE**

- Are the result(s) realistic and based on risk assessment, and other factors?

## **RELEVANT**

- Is it relevant to the intended result?
- Does it reflect expectations and success criteria?

## **TRACKABLE**

- Are data actually available at reasonable cost and effort?
- Can proxy indicators be used?
- Are data sources known?

Goal	Context Indicators	Baseline	Target (ten years out)	Source/Frequency	Assumptions/Risks/Notes
LDCs' integration into the global trading system with a view to contributing to poverty reduction and sustainable development	G1. LDC Members of WTO who have completed the accession process.	31 December 2009. 32 Members and 12 in accession.		Annual update from WTO.	It is recognized that the EIF may contribute towards progress on the context indicators but that direct attribution at this level cannot be established. No LDC that is active in the EIF moves into conflict or suffers from a major disaster (environment, food shortage, etc). Capacity building at country level has included strategic planning assessment and implementation approaches for gender, poverty and the environment.
	G2. Per cent share of international non-oil trade from LDCs.	31 December 2009.		Annual update.	
	G3. Poverty head count.	31 December 2009 or latest (tracked for each country).		National statistics. Disaggregated data for gender.	
	G4. Per capita growth rate.	31 December 2009 or latest (tracked for each country).		National statistics.	
	G5. Gini-coefficient.	31 December 2009 or latest (tracked for each country).		National statistics.	

## Example: EIF log frame

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Purpose	Context Indicators	Baseline	Target (end of programme phase)	Source/Frequency	Assumptions/Risks/Notes
	P2. Non-oil goods trade diversification.	3-year average as at 31 December 2009.		Customs data (collected quarterly) – COMTRADE database.  (Note: WTO has data on this in the AfT country fact sheets).	The meaning of the term non-traditional exports is context-sensitive.
	P5. Employment in non-traditional export sectors.	3-year average as at 31 December 2009.		National statistics.  World Bank data.  Gender disaggregated if possible.	Data issues?  Non-traditional is defined by a country context.
	P6. SMEs registered for import and export trade.	3-year average as at 31 December 2009.		National Statistics.  Where possible, disaggregated by gender of CEO/registrant.	Data issues?



Outcome 1	Indicators	Baseline	Target (end of programme phase)	Source/Frequency	Assumptions/Risks/Notes
Sufficient institutional and management capacity built in EIF Countries to formulate and implement trade-related strategies and implementation plans	O1.1. Tier 1 'Support to NIAs' project completed or under implementation in EIF Countries.	December 2009. (pre-DTIS, DTIS, DTIS update, 'Support to NIAs' preparation, support to NIA approved.)	That all EIF Board-agreed EIF Countries have an approved Tier 1 'Support to NIAs' project by 2013. All three-year EIF Board-approved Tier 1 'Support to NIAs' projects extended to full five years.	ES documentation updated on an annual basis.	Need to differentiate those countries in different stages of the EIF process. First target excludes countries that suspend the EIF programme. Second target under condition that proposals for extension of the Tier 1 'Support to NIAs' projects have been submitted for approval by the EIF Countries.
	O1.2. Number (and per cent) of active EIF Countries with complete, up-to-date (less than three years old) validated DTIS Action Matrices.	December 2009.	100 per cent of active EIF Countries post-DTIS validation phase.	DTIS and Action Matrices. FP/NIU reports.	Active = those with either pre-DTIS, DTIS or 'Support to NIAs' project activities. Sufficient funds in EIFTF to include all LDCs that wish to join the EIF for a five-year programme.

## Example: EIF log frame

# Developing a log frame for the Executive Programme of the Road-Map for Achieving Intra-OIC Trade Targets



M&E is not free  
of charge  
It requires an  
investment



# Where are we?



- Implementation of the programme is loosely coordinated among the eight implementation partners
- Each of the six result areas (trade financing, trade promotion, trade facilitation, development of strategic commodities, capacity building and trade negotiations) appears to be standing on its own





# Results areas (6)



1. Trade Financing: ITFC and ICIEC;
2. Trade promotion: COMCEC, ICDT, ITFC and ICCIA;
3. Trade facilitation : COMCEC, OIC, ICDT, OISA, ITFC and ICCIA ;
4. Development of Strategic Commodities : ITFC, ICDT and SESRIC;
5. Capacity Building: SESRIC, ITFC, ICCIA and ICDT;
6. Trade Negotiations: COMCEC and ICDT.



# Where are we?, cont.



- ICDT has identified some indicators (ICDT Progress Report page 9), but in the absence of a consolidated programme, these remain broad
- Indicators are not articulated along goals/impacts outcome/ results and outputs
- The M&E management framework is not clearly defined, including responsibilities



# Actions to develop a strong M&E



1. Develop a log frame with indicators based on the 6 identified results areas
2. Review log frames of the different projects (if any) and initiatives for consolidation and alignment
3. Assign responsibilities and resources in the collection and management of M&E information



# The way forward



*An evaluation without a log frame and sound governance arrangements is not a good idea. **First develop a M&E framework!***

A governance and coordination assessment might be required to take forward actions previously identified





# AID for TRADE and HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

A Guide To Conducting Aid For Trade Needs Assessment Exercises



**Trade and Human Development**  
A Practical Guide to Mainstreaming Trade

UNDP  
Empower lives. Restore nations.

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CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT: A UNDP PRIMER

REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: A PATHWAY FOR AFRICA

[www.undp.org/poverty/focus\\_trade\\_ip\\_migration.shtml](http://www.undp.org/poverty/focus_trade_ip_migration.shtml)  
[david.luke@undp.org](mailto:david.luke@undp.org)

