

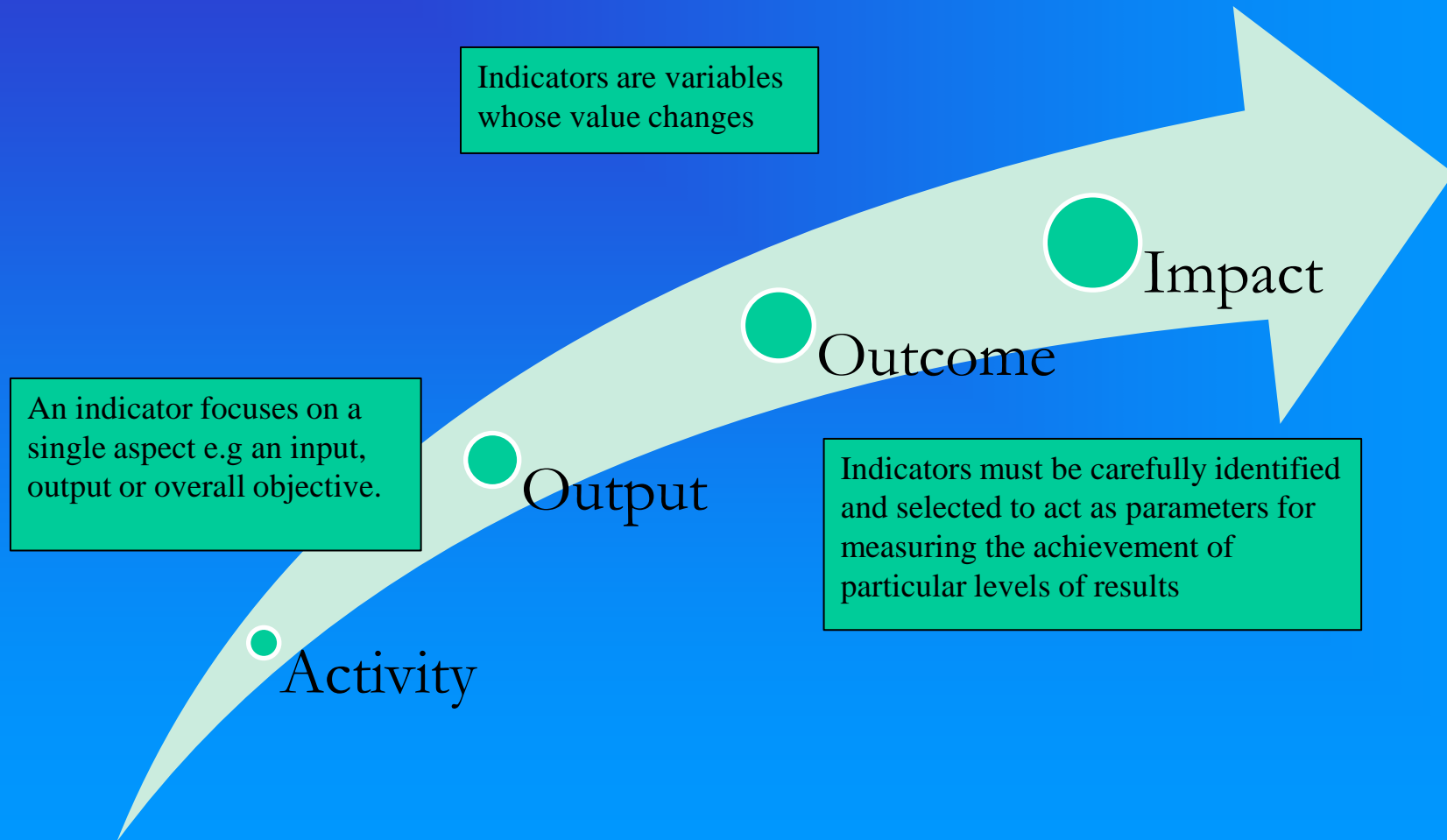


# Indicators

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# Indicators measure change





# OECD/DAC Definition

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

(DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation, May 2002)

# Considerations for Ensuring Quality Performance Indicators



- **Endless process of improving indicators**
- **Without strong information on target group, values and timeframe and baseline, measuring progress is impossible.**

**Increased worker productivity** means little without specifying the exact nature of productivity, and with how much it is supposed to increase for how many workers and within which timeframe.



# Direct vs. Indirect Indicators

## **Direct indicators**

which refer directly to the subject they have been developed for (increase in household income of beneficiaries)

## **Indirect indicators(proxy-indicators):**

which only refer in an indirect way to the subject:

- qualitative subjects, (behavioural change, living conditions, good governance)
- More cost-effective



# Darwin Indicator levels

- OUTCOME
- OUTPUT

*Means of Verification* linked to each indicator



# Improve your indicators

- **SMART:** Specific, Measurable, Achievable and Attributable, Relevant and Time Bound
- **CREAM:** Clear, Relevant, Economic, Adequate and Monitorable



# Indicator Activity

- Rate Indicators in terms of SMART criteria- giving each criteria a 0, 1 or 2 (full) (perfect score for each indicator is 10)
- Consider as well:
- **WHAT** (what can measure change)
- **HOW MUCH** (magnitude of change)
- **WHO** (Target )
- **WHERE** (Intervention area)
- **WHEN** (Time bound)