

# Mainstreaming International Development Objectives at Thematic Level

November, 2021

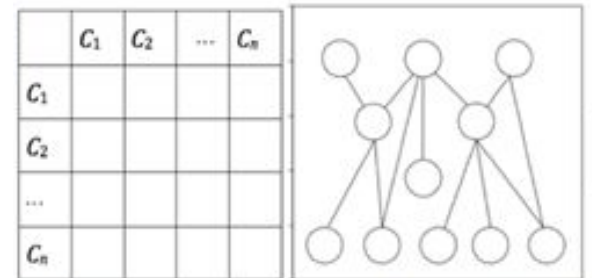
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# Structural analysis

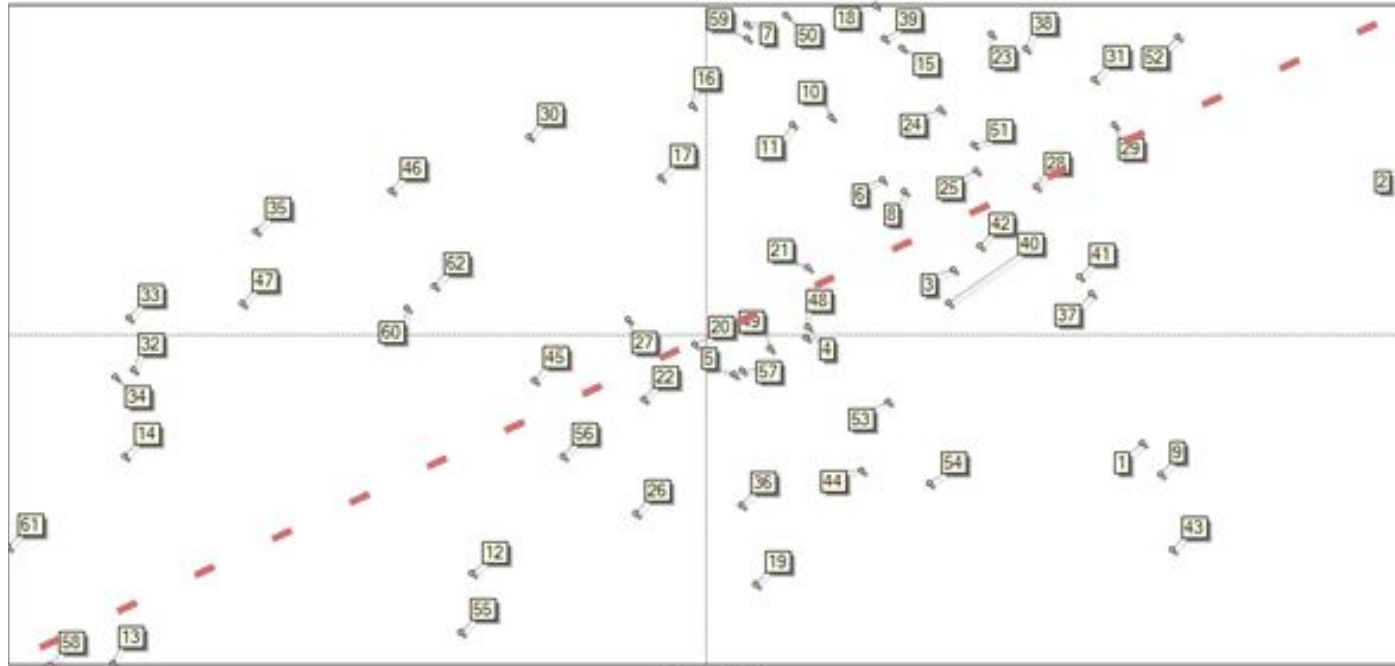
*A tool to select outcomes with the strongest potential impact*

Structural analysis is a tool providing a framework for group sessions. It allows one to describe a system with the help of a matrix, or grid, that enables comparison of the variables and reveals the influential and dependent variables which are essential to the development of the system.

- Stage 1: Determine the outcomes that have influence on the national vision and development paradigm.
- Stage 2: Describe relations among outcomes by building matrix and drawing direct and indirect impact graph.
- Stage 3: Identify groups of outcomes including crucial outcomes and draw the influence-dependence chart.

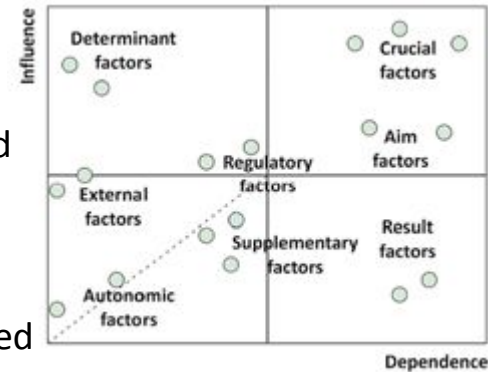


# Structural analysis - Sample results



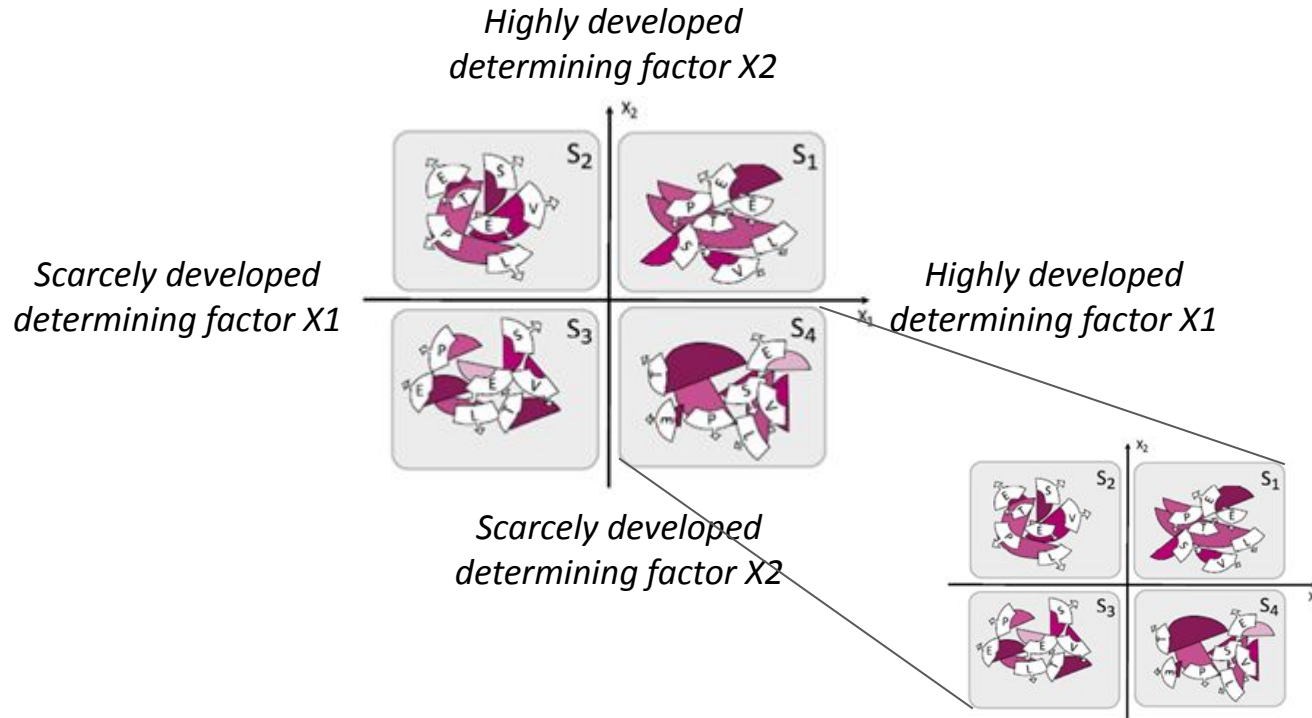
# Interpretation

- **Crucial outcomes** exert large-scale impact and have a high degree of dependency on other outcomes (due to high instability, these outcomes require close scrutiny)
- **Aim outcomes**, are dependent on other outcomes and tend to be influenced by such outcomes rather than vice-versa
- **Dependent outcomes** have low impact and high dependency on other outcomes and are especially susceptible to changes in crucial outcomes
- **Determinant outcomes** have a strong impact on the system, are characterized by a low level of dependency on other outcomes, and can be regarded as a driving or braking force
- **Regulatory and supplementary outcomes** have minimal impact on the system and can prove to be beneficial in achieving strategic goals
- **External outcomes** have a relatively smaller impact on the system than determinant outcomes, but a greater impact than autonomic variables
- **Autonomic outcomes** exert the least impact on changes taking place in the system as a whole



# Scenario-axes technique

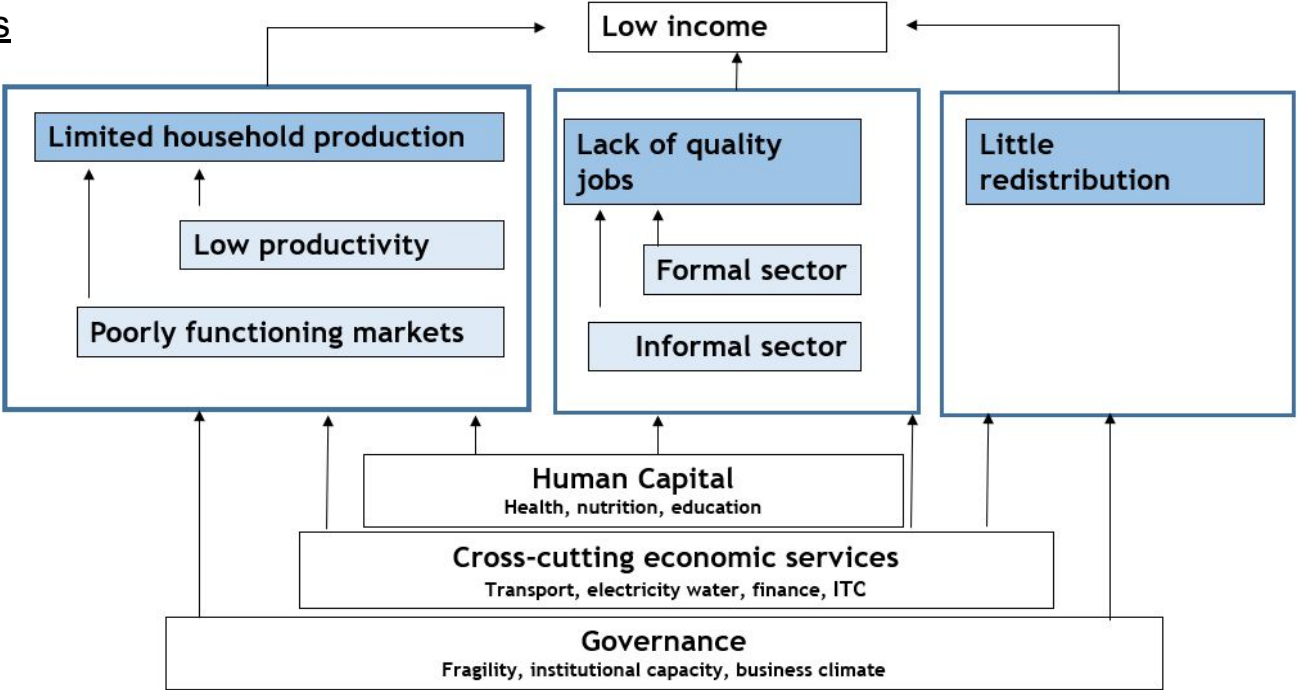
*A technique to show positive and negative synergies between outcomes*



# Development pathways

*A method to identify all the necessary drivers to achieve a particular outcome*

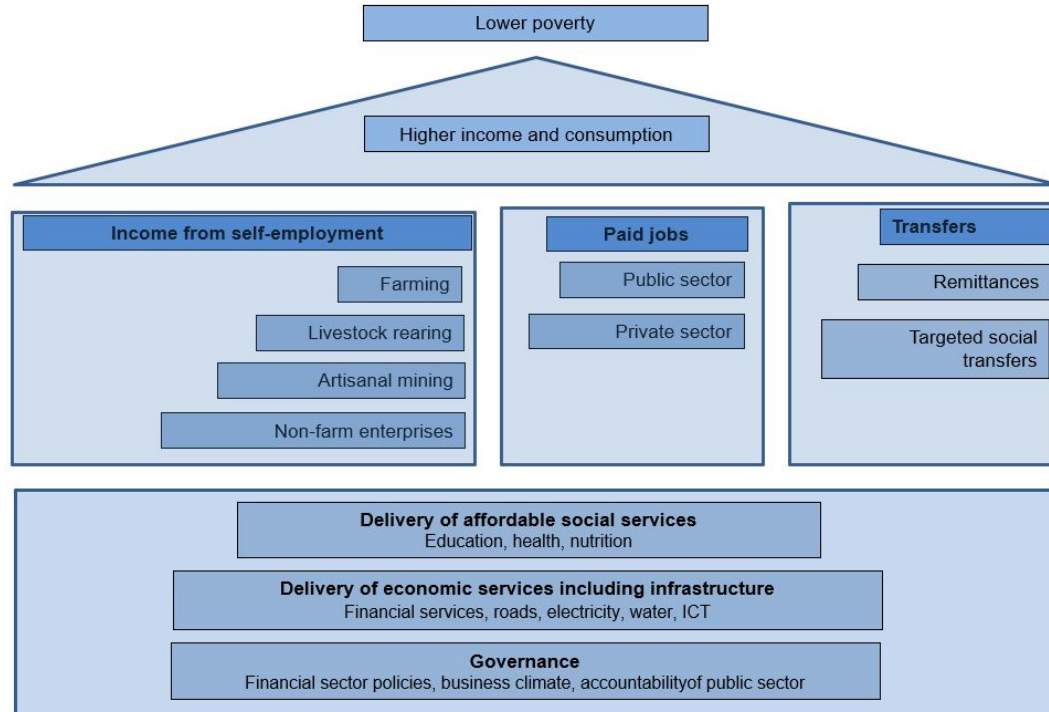
## Example 1 - Causal analysis



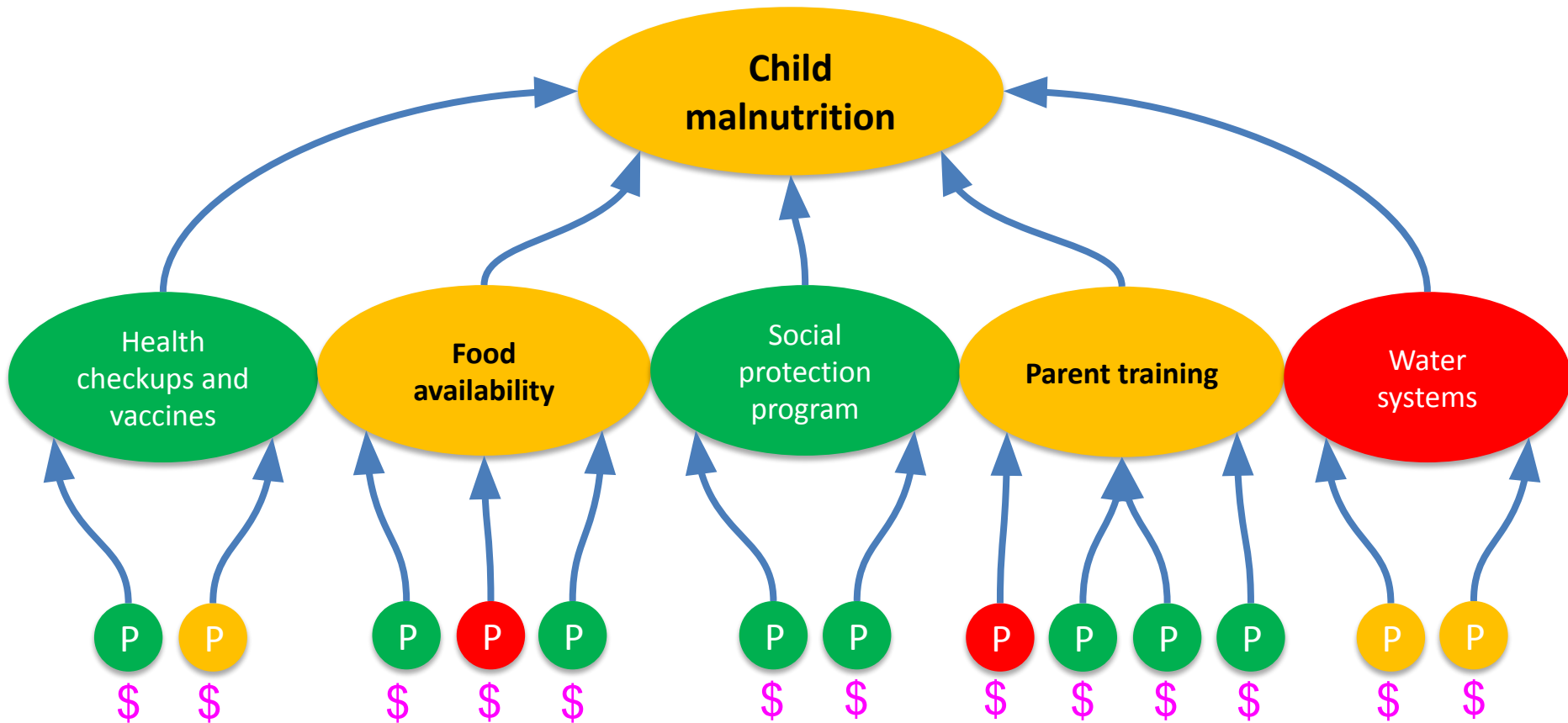
# Development pathways

*A method to identify all the necessary drivers to achieve a particular outcome*

## Example 1 - Identifying key drivers

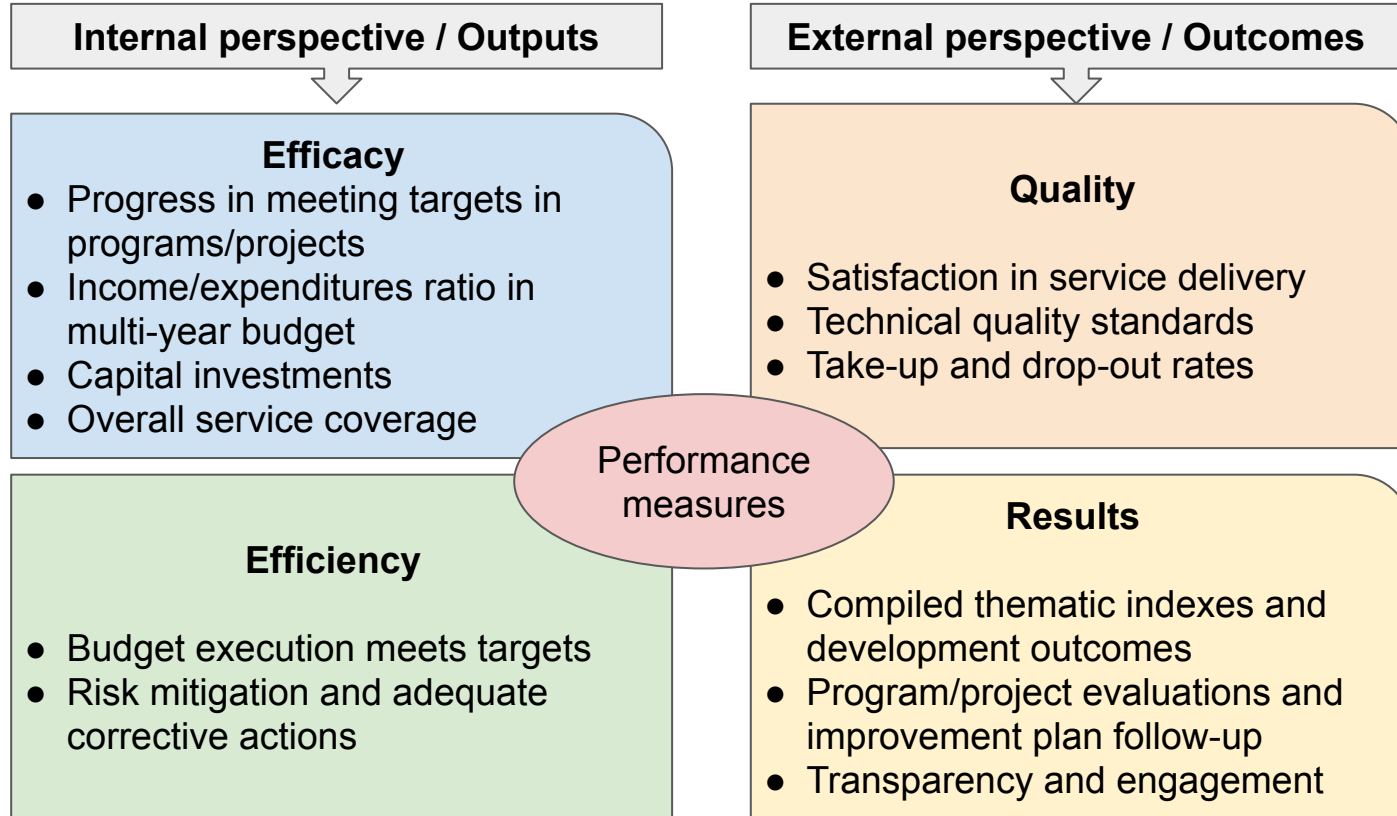


## Example 2 - Monitoring pathways





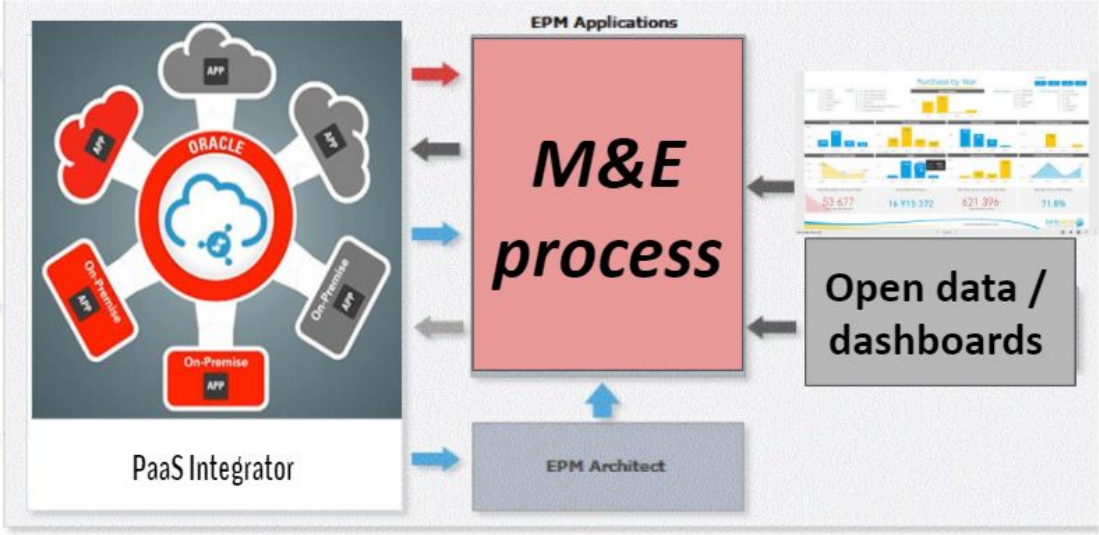
# What to measure



# Data integration

Data source types

- Databases
- Web Services
- Adapters
- JSON Files
- XML Files
- Applications
- Text Files
- Excel / CSV



➡ Data Load  
➡ Metadata and Data Load

⬅ Drill Through  
⬅ Write Back

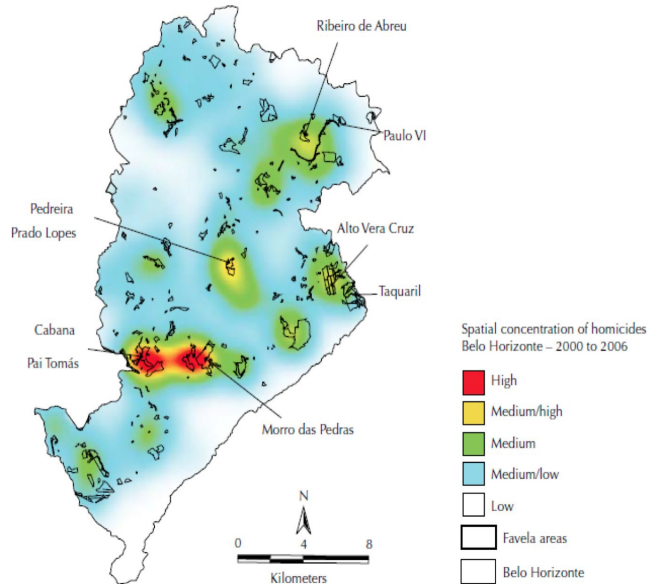
# Harmonised indicators for private sector operations

*A set of indicators to monitor contributions of the private sector to national development*

- Agribusiness
- Cross-cutting infrastructure service sub-sectors
- Education
- Energy
- Financial intermediation
- Health
- Housing
- Industry and services
- Information and communications technologies
- Mining
- Oil/gas
- Private equity and investment funds
- Private sector development (firm/market levels)
- Gender, climate and other thematic areas
- Transportation
- Water, waste and sanitation

Find the HIPSO indicators [here](#)

# Improving quality and use of routine and spatial data \*

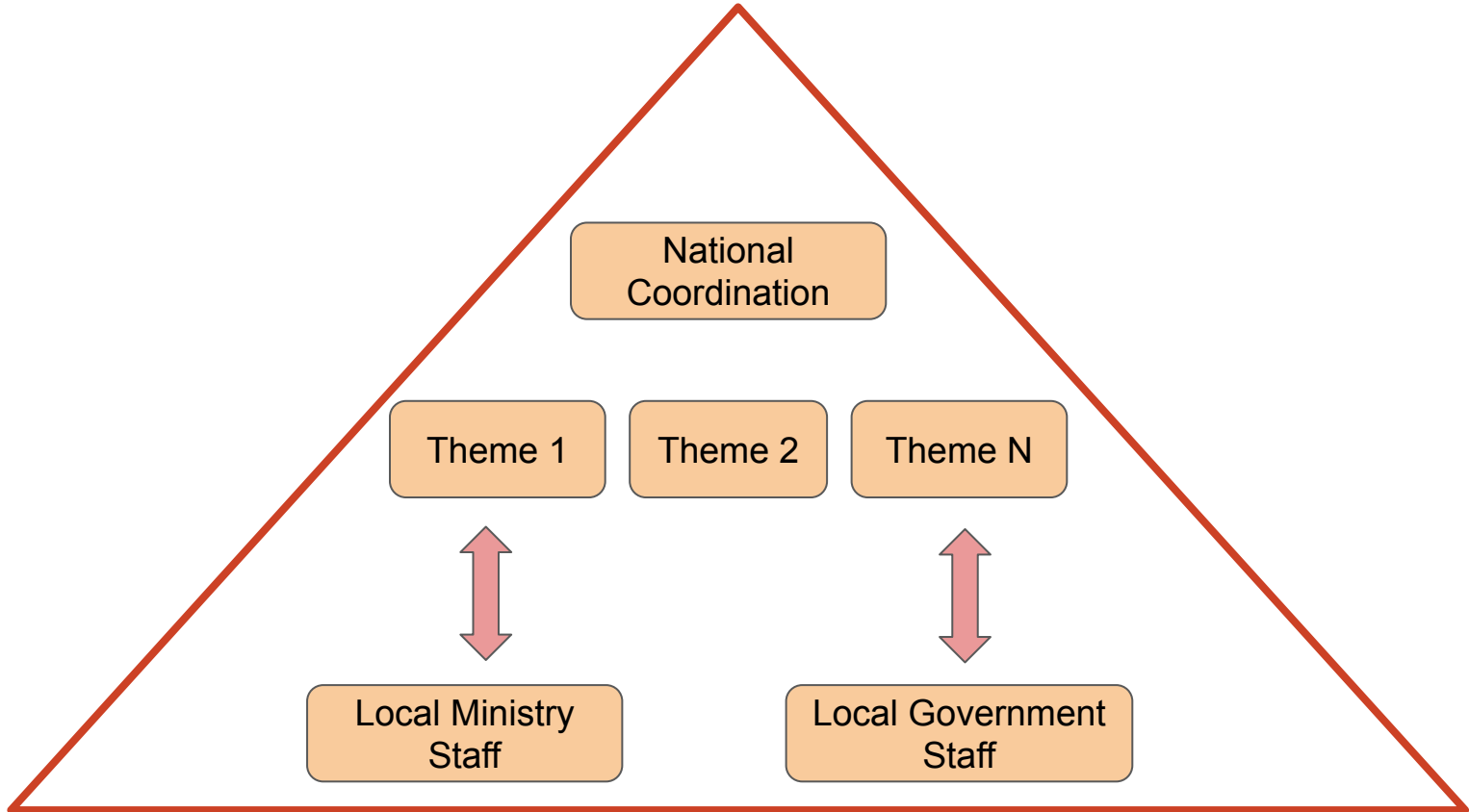


Source: CRISP/UFMG, 2009

- Geo-referenced routine data is most effective for decision making.
- Presentation of progress on a map, promotes transparency, allows feedback and corrective action.
- Maps embedded in reports provide an effective way to communicate results.
- The definition of outcomes may also be improved by using spatial data in diagnosis phase.

\* Find a sample of the assessment tool [here](#)

# Coordination at local level



# Risk classification and response toolbox

Low risk	✓		✓		
Moderate risk	✓	✓	✓		
High risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Response	Stakeholder identification and consultation	Disclosure	Grievance mechanism	Risk assessment	Risk management plan
	Stakeholder engagement			Risk management	

# Risk management plan

Project/program title:  
Estimated total budget:  
Location:  
Start/end dates:

Risk identified	Risk classification	Risk description	Mitigation action(s)	Indicators	Progress on mitigation actions

# Case study: M&E System in Colombia

- Evolved its project and program monitoring system (SINERGIA) to a whole-of-government approach using indicators from its five-year plans.
- Strengthened the vertical links and realigned its budget programs by using the same outcomes and indicators.
- It included a program evaluation program with a review process to follow up on recommendations and improvement plans.
- Improved coordination with the National Statistics Office (DANE), to prioritise key data sources for M&E and to publish indicators in its open data portal, empowering DANE with regard to quality of information.



# Case study: 3S Poland

- Focus on national-regional coherence for “smart specialisation strategy.”
- A single framework for 1 national strategy and 16 regional strategies.
- A national group comprised of lead ministries (science, energy, infrastructure, entrepreneurship, etc.), Polish regions, Polish Agency for Enterprise Development, National Center for Applied Science.
- This national group is a platform for monitoring, discussing results and suggesting changes.
- National-regional indicators respond to: i) innovativeness, ii) research and development, iii) internationalisation, and iv) cooperation; however each region has a set of specific indicators.

Thank you

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