

Guidelines to the DCED Standard for Results Measurement: Articulating the Results Chain

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Where these Guidelines fit in the Standard

The DCED Standard specifies eight elements of a successful results measurement system. This guide covers the first element; articulating the results chain. For guidance on the other seven elements of the Standard, visit [the DCED website](#), or click on the links below.

- 1) **Articulating the Results Chain**
- 2) [Defining Indicators of Change](#)
- 3) [Measuring Changes in Indicators](#)
- 4) [Estimating Attributable Changes](#)
- 5) [Capturing Wider Change in the System or Market](#)
- 6) [Tracking Programme Costs](#)
- 7) [Reporting Results](#)
- 8) [Managing the System for Results Measurement](#)

How to use these Guidelines

These guidelines are for programmes implementing the DCED Standard for Results Measurement in Private Sector Development. The DCED Standard provides a practical framework for programmes to monitor their progress towards their objectives, enabling them to better measure, manage and demonstrate results.

The Standard specifies six *control points*, which programmes should follow while developing results chains. Each control point is further broken into *compliance criteria*, which indicate whether the control points are met or not. For each control point, this guide provides additional advice explaining what they mean, and how to comply. It also links to further guidance and resources.

Some of the control points are required for compliance with the Standard (highlighted below with 'Must') while others are recommended, but not required. Some compliance criteria are only applicable to programmes which have been operational for over a year, and these are marked 'Use'. Others are highlighted with W/A (Where Applicable).

Use these guidelines to better understand what the DCED Standard requires, and how to achieve it. By doing so, you will strengthen the quality of your results measurement system, and be better able to measure, manage, and demonstrate your results.

These guidelines are a work in progress, and we hope to update them in future. If you have any suggestions or contributions, please email Coordinator@Enterprise-Development.org

Articulating the Results Chain

The results chain is a visual tool to show what the programme is doing, and why. They clarify the 'logic' of the programme, by showing how activities will lead to outputs, outcomes, and eventually development impact.

Results chains are also known by a variety of other names such as causal models, causal chains, impact models or impact logics. The term 'Results Chain' will be used throughout these guidelines, but programmes are encouraged to use the language with which they feel most comfortable.

Control Point 1: An appropriate, sufficiently detailed and logical results chain(s) is articulated explicitly for each of the interventions. (Must)

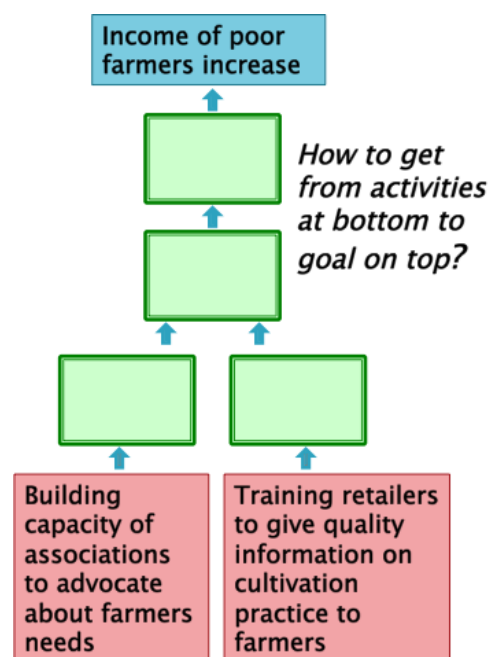
Compliance Criteria:

- A results chain is developed and documented for each intervention.
- Each results chain shows all key changes arranged in logical order, demonstrating as far as possible how the selected intervention leads to achievement of development goals.
- Each results chain is sufficiently detailed so that changes at all levels can be assessed quantitatively and/or qualitatively.

Results chains are drawn by programmes to **articulate how their activities will trigger different levels of changes leading ultimately to development impact** (e.g. increased trade, increased income, job creation etc.). For instance, the diagram to the right shows a basic skeleton for a results chain. Activities are listed at the bottom, and the goal at the top. The results chain show how the activities at the bottom would lead to different changes (green boxes), ultimately leading to 'income increase for poor farmers.'

Most programmes starting with results chains for the first time, find it most effective to start with a blank sheet of paper. They should list their main activities, and think about why these activities are important. This identifies desired changes that the activities will plausibly trigger.

Ultimately results chains through a simple diagram helps programmes realistically **illustrate why they are doing what they are doing; how their individual work would help in achieving development impact; and provide the basis for assessing if and to what extent changes are taking place.**



10 Easy tips for developing effective results chains¹

PRODUCE A COHERENT CAUSAL MODEL

1. Explain how the intervention contributes to the results
2. Avoid dead ends

BE LOGICAL

3. Make every arrow meaningful
4. Indicate the direction of expected change
5. Clearly show sequential and consequential progression

COMMUNICATE CLEARLY

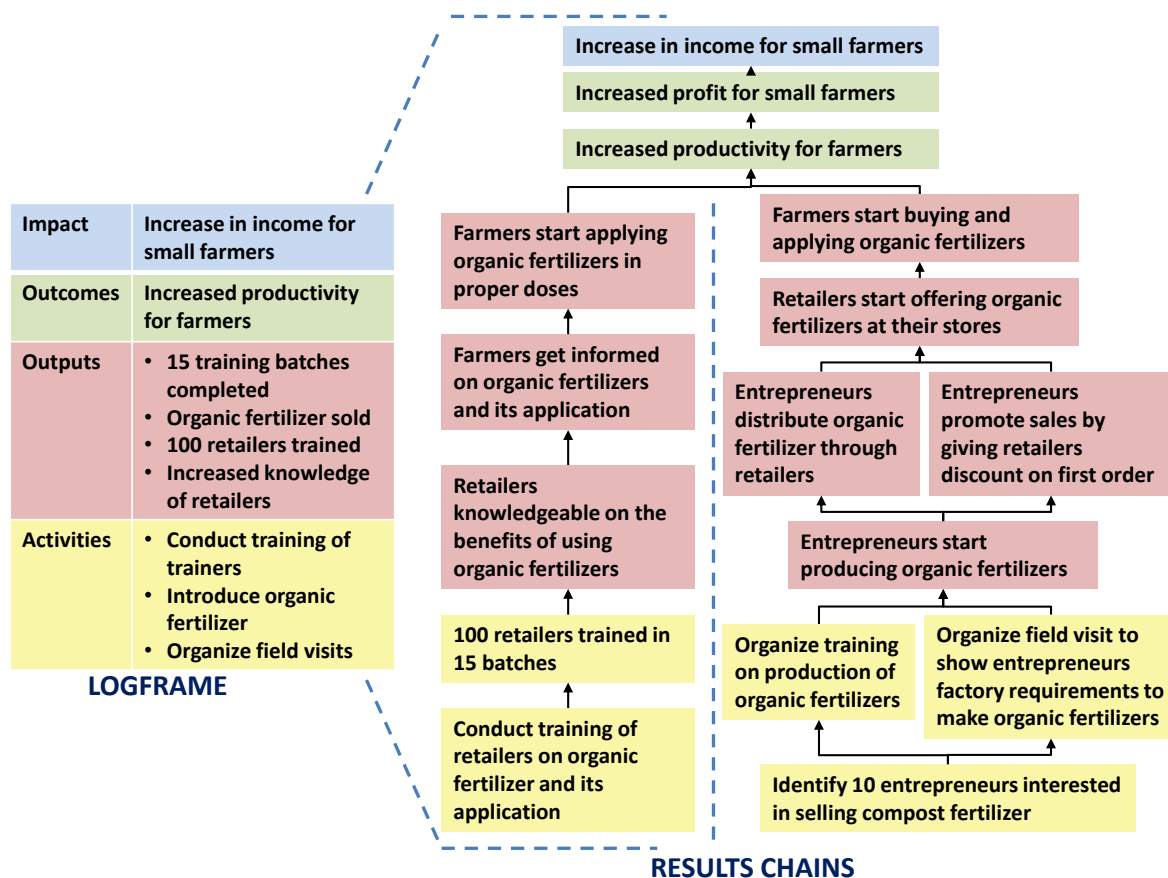
6. Focus on the key elements.
7. Avoid too many arrows and feedback loops
8. Remove anything that does not add meaning
9. Ensure readability
10. Avoid trigger words or mysterious acronyms

What is the difference between a logframe and a results chain?

A logframe is a summarized matrix for a programme which combines outputs, outcomes, purpose and impact for its key interventions in a single table. It is essentially an overall programme summary represented in a single diagram. While it is very useful for an overall outlook, it does not explain different activities/interventions and the changes that they will trigger. **Results chains on the other hand lay out the pathway to change** and activities in detail; highlighting who does what. Thus for day to day management, results chains are more useful to track progress.

The figure below illustrates an example, where the logframe to the left summarizes the main strategic elements (activities, outputs, outcomes and impact) for a programme. Moving along from left to right (results chains) in the diagram, the logic of the programme remains the same. However the activities (over here to increase demand and to increase supply of organic fertilizer) and the pathway of change (what is expected to happen) becomes clearer.

¹ Taken from Purposeful Program Theory, (Sue C Funnell and Patricia J Rogers)



Getting started: How to draw results chains

The following section provides detailed guidelines on drawing results chains. An example results chain is given in [example 1](#). A results chain shows how different activities lead to impact. Yet each activity leads to impact in a different way. To allow for these differences, we recommend that you are flexible in how you define each level (or category) of change in the results chain. In other words, while classifying boxes as 'activities', 'outputs', 'outcomes' and 'impact' can help you to think about what order you expect changes to occur in, basing your results chains on actual programme realities is more important.

Tip for Programmes:

Start by drawing few results chains in free form (i.e. without levels). Then look for the similarities and determine the levels pertinent for the programme.

1. Proper analysis of the context is a precondition to good results chains. Often people find that the strategy/intervention is not clear enough, which is why it is difficult to draw up a logical results chain. Thus start with a thorough analysis of the sector to understand key questions:
 - I. Constraints in the sector, opportunities
 - II. Why are potential beneficiaries facing problems
 - III. Who are the different actors present in the sector
 - IV. Why are the different players not already solving the problems
 - V. What are their incentives
 - VI. What can the project do to assist players to solve problems
 - VII. Why would the solution work (based on incentives)
 - VIII. The feasibility of programme activities
 - IX. What would be the result of activities

Sector analysis is the starting point for designing interventions and drawing up results chains. Often the process of drawing results chains reveals that some knowledge is missing. It is important in such a case to collect the missing information or verify the facts when drawing up the results chains.

2. Write down the main project activity/ies. If there is more than one activity, you will need to show the relationship between them. Typically, this means asking:
 - Does one activity lead to another? Or will they be undertaken at the same time?
 - Do they all target the same service providers? Or do they target different service providers?
 - Do they all aim to produce one specific change in service providers' capacities? Or are they aimed at different changes?

Answering these questions gives more clarity on the logical sequencing for activities: what happens when; whether to group two or more activities under one intervention or more; and how to show the link between different activities.

Alternatively some find it useful to work the other way, by listing the goal of the intervention first and then adding activities that need to be undertaken to trigger change. This also allows the programme to determine which activities can be 'clustered' together under one intervention area or more. Particularly when programmes use results chain in their 'design phase' to figure out intervention areas, set targets, etc. they find it useful to work downwards to determine activities that would help trigger the desired change.

Programmes also find it useful to put dates for the activities and subsequently estimate dates for when different levels of change will take place. This makes it easier to place activities in the order they will need to occur, and understand when change can be monitored.

N.B. The results chain does *not* need to show every detail of the activities e.g. preparatory meetings. The art is in making sure that you list what is needed (key activities) for change to take place.

3. Describe the main change(s) in systems, markets, intermediaries, enabling environment etc. expected to result from project activities. Add a different box for each major type of change.

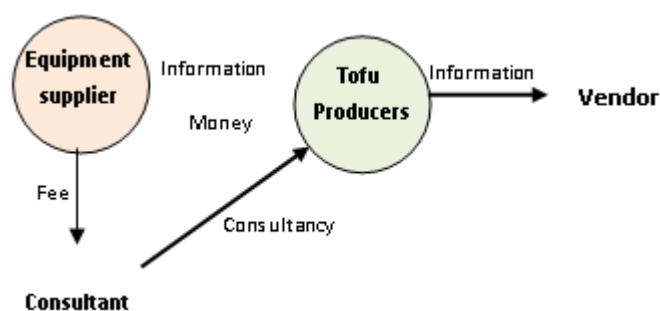
The boxes in the results chain must be sufficiently detailed to enable changes to be measured. The [second element of the Standard](#) requires indicators to be developed to measure each box of the results chain. If the results chain is not sufficiently detailed, then it will not be possible to develop indicators. This is true for both quantitative and qualitative indicators. For example, a box in the results chain labeled 'improved capacity' is too broad to assess either qualitatively or quantitatively; it does not state what type of capacity is improved. To avoid this, the results chain should specify exactly what the change will be. For example, it might be 'businesses have improved capacity to manage their accounts'.

Some programmes find it useful to map the different stakeholders involved in an intervention and diagram the business model (i.e. transaction relationships) that the programme is

promoting before laying out the main changes out in the results chain. The results chain can then be drawn which essentially shows how programme activities will trigger changes for the stakeholders to achieve development goals in the end.

For instance consider the following example. VIP² works in the tofu sector (where a large number of poor people are involved) to improve product quality, production efficiency and market linkages. One of the interventions is to increase the adoption of Cleaner Production (CP) techniques and Good Hygiene Practices (GHP) by tofu producers and vendors. Better production techniques through the introduction of improved equipment and technology will enable producers to reduce production costs, improve product quality, increase sales and therefore increase profitability.³

VIP initially planned to work along with the Ministry of Environment (MoE) to train up consultants who can help tofu producers to the use improved equipment and technology. A business model was to be tested where equipment suppliers would give embedded information to tofu producers on the benefits of using this new technology to boost their sales. In addition as an after sales service they would pay consultants to provide information to tofu producers on how to use improved technology to execute CP and GHP. The following diagram lays out the business model for the intervention.



4. Describe the expected medium term changes at the beneficiary level that will result from these outputs (i.e. changes in systems, service markets, intermediaries, enabling environment etc.)
E.g. Specific changes in SME behaviour expected to result from increased use of a service, specific ministries improving administrative functions (processing complaints, record keeping) expected to result from introduction of IT software at work.

Add boxes to also show the beneficiaries improved performance. In some cases, there might be two layers of improved performance (increased productivity leading to increased profits).

5. If appropriate, draw a box for each poverty reducing impact that results from beneficiaries' improved performance (e.g. additional income for enterprises' owners and workers; additional jobs created).

² The Value Initiative Programme (VIP) in Indonesia is funded by the SEEP Network and implemented by a consortium of Mercy Corps, Swisscontact, MICRA and PUPUK. For information on the Value Initiative Program, visit the Mercy Corps Indonesia website at http://indonesia.mercycorps.org/?show=work&type=sub_work&id=8

³ This example has been considerably simplified from the original intervention.

6. After drafting the results chain which influences target ‘direct’ beneficiaries, consider at what levels and how wider market changes might take place and contribute to goals. More information on this is available [below](#).

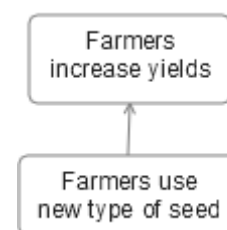
Each separate intervention should have its own results chain. For example, a programme incorporating vocational training and market development will probably require at least two results chains, since the two interventions have very different activities and outputs. Although they may contribute to the same outcomes, they do so in very different ways. All results chains should be clearly documented and accessible for all staff.

Control Point 2: Each results chain is supported by adequate research and analysis (Must)

Compliance Criteria:

- *The programme has documentary evidence that underlies the logic of the steps in each results chain.*
- *Each results chain and/or supporting documentation outlines significant assumptions that support the logic of the results chains and mentions relevant contributions of other initiatives.*
- *The documentation explains how the changes outlined in each results chain are likely to lead to lasting impact.*

There should be evidence available which justifies why and how one level of the results chain is likely to lead to the next. For example, consider a project that promotes a new variety of seed among farmers, with the aim of increasing yields, shown in the simplified results chain on the right. This should be supported by evidence that this new type of seed really will increase yields, taking into account the local climatic conditions, soil, etc. This evidence should be clearly documented and synthesized; ensuring that it directly addresses the relevant link in the results chain. The evidence can be primary (collected by the project) or secondary (research conducted by others). An example of a table outlining the supporting research for a fictional project is given in [Example 2](#).

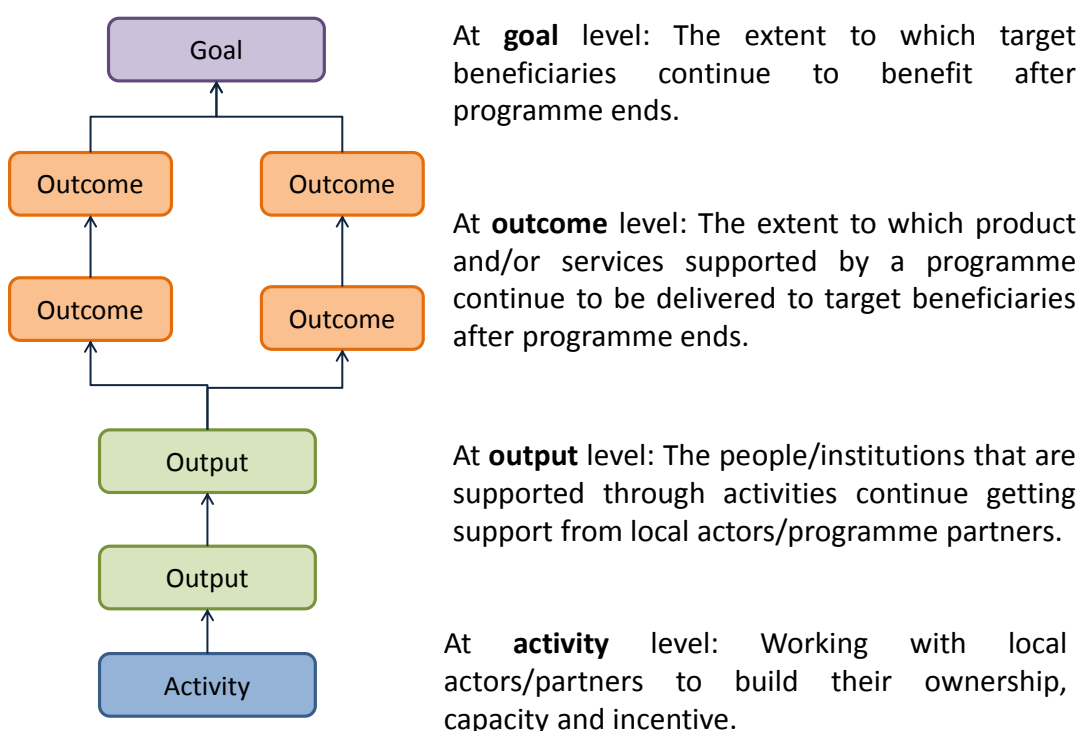


Projects must also document the assumptions implicit in the results chain. ‘Assumptions’ are external factors which affect whether the link in the results chain will hold or not. In the above example, the results chain says that, if farmers use a new type of seed, yields will increase. However, this will only be true given a number of assumptions, such as:

- There is no flood or drought which prevents an increase in yield.
- Farmers use the seed correctly.
- Farmers have access to sufficient fertilizers for the crops to grow.

These assumptions should be clearly listed and documented, along with the contributions of other relevant initiatives, from the private and public sector. For example, other development projects may also aim to increase yields. The private sector may be improving the supply of fertilizer, which would also have an impact on yields. Each programme should mention these relevant contributions in their supporting document.

Finally, private sector development (PSD) programmes should always consider how their intervention will have an impact past the end of the project. This could be documented directly in the results chain, with additional boxes that explain how the changes will lead to lasting impact. Alternatively, it could be captured in the supporting documents. For example, the case study of [Cashew Market Development in Indonesia with Swisscontact and Cordaid](#) contains a ‘sustainability matrix’ which shows how the project team is incorporating sustainability into their analysis. The diagram below illustrates how to capture sustainability at different levels in the results chain.



Control Point 3: Mid and senior level programme staff are familiar with the results chain(s) and use them to guide their activities; key partners can explain the logic of interventions. (Must)

Compliance Criteria:

- *Mid and senior level programme staff can describe the respective results chain(s) covering their work*
- *Mid and senior level programme staff can give examples of how they will use or how they have used (for programmes more than 1 year old) results chain to guide their work.*
- *Key partners can describe the logic of interventions that is reflected in results chains. (W/A)*

The results chain is only useful if it is understood and utilised by relevant staff. Consequently, all mid and senior level staff should be able to describe the result chain covering their work. They should be able to describe the key boxes in the results chain, and how one leads on to the next. They should also have access to an up-to-date version whenever necessary.

As well as understanding the results chain, staff should be able to describe how it guides their decision making. For example, staff might have:

- Removed or adjusted activities because the results chain showed that they did not contribute towards programme goals.
- Added more activities because the results chain showed that the existing programme was not sufficient to reach its goals.
- Used the results chain for communication with partners, staff, or external audiences.

Staff will use the results chain differently. For example, mid-level staff may modify the intervention that they manage, while senior staff may make strategic decisions affecting the whole programme. Staff in programmes less than one year old should be aware of how they might use the results chain to guide their work, even if they have not yet had the opportunity. For more information on how to integrate the results chain into programme management, see the guidelines on section eight of the Standard; [Managing the Results Measurement System](#).

PSD often works through partners. These partners should be able to describe the logic of the intervention. In other words, they should understand what they are doing, and what changes they hope to achieve. Although it is desirable for them to have a formal knowledge of the results chain, this may not be achievable in all contexts, and so is not required by the DCED Standard.

Control Point 4: The results chain(s) are regularly reviewed to reflect changes in the programme strategy, external players and the programme circumstances. (Must)

Compliance Criteria:

- *The programme has a clear system for reviewing the results chain(s) at least once a year*
- *Use: The programme has evidence to show that the results chain(s) have been reviewed at least once in the last year. It has evidence to justify changes or lack of changes made to results chain(s).*

PSD projects evolve quickly. Objectives and outcomes may change, strategies adapt, and the context can shift rapidly. In these situations, the results chain may eventually become out of date, not reflecting the actual project.

Consequently, there should be a clear system for reviewing the results chains, at least annually. This does not mean that progress should not be analyzed more frequently, or that decisions should not be made between review meetings. In fact, managers and staff should regularly analyze progress and results and make decisions on next steps. The annual review should give an opportunity to consider the effectiveness of the project, document any changes in strategy or activities, and update impact predictions and estimates.

This should consider the following questions:

- Are you still trying to achieve the same things you were before?
- Have you changed your strategy to achieve this?
- Have you observed the change you were hoping for at this stage?
- If not, does the logic of your programme need adjustment?

- Did all of your assumptions hold true?

The review meeting can also be used to update other elements of the results measurement system, such as indicators, projections, and attribution strategies. Example of a comprehensive review meeting agenda is shown in [Example 3](#).

Programmes that have been running for over a year should have documentary evidence of previous review meetings. This would typically be meeting minutes, justifying any changes (or the lack of changes) to the results chain. Alternatively, they might maintain a summary sheet explaining all changes made in the results chain, when they were made, and why.

Control point 5: The results chain(s) include the results of broader systemic change at key levels. (Recommended)

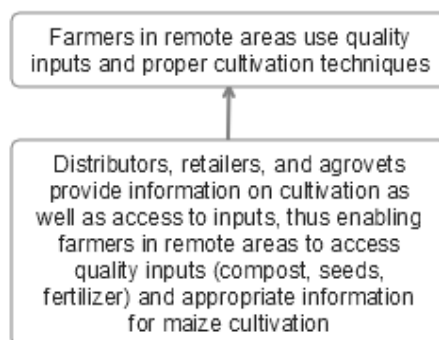
Compliance Criteria

- *The results of expected systemic or market-wide changes are included in each results chain*

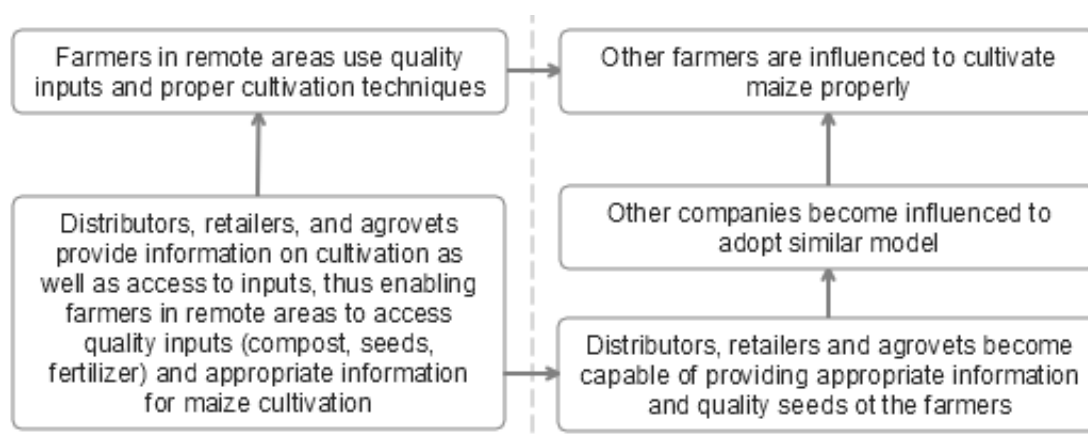
Traditionally, programmes aim to create direct changes for their beneficiaries. For example, they may distribute seeds, provide healthcare, or sponsor education. This hopefully directly improves the lives of those who receive the aid. However, this type of aid is frequently unsustainable, as the benefits generally do not last past the end of the project.

In response to this challenge, private sector development often seeks to create ‘systemic change’. This is change in systems, such as markets, government, or civil society, caused by introducing alternative, innovative business practices. For example, instead of distributing agricultural equipment, a PSD programme may work with the private sector to provide equipment in the project area at an affordable price. More information on systemic change is available in the [DCED Guidelines on Capturing Wider Change in the System or Market](#).

Consider at what levels and how you expect systemic changes to occur, and how it will contribute to your goals. Show this in the results chain by linking systemic change boxes to changes at the appropriate levels. For example the results chain on the right shows a normal PSD input.⁴ The results chain below shows the same input (on the left hand side), but with systemic change included on the right hand side.



⁴ Example adapted from DCED case study on [Maize production in Bangladesh, Swisscontact Katalyst, 2011](#)



It is also useful to keep the direct and indirect impact channel separate from each other all the way up to the goal level impacts as it helps programme add up impact separately if desired (e.g. keeping direct and indirect beneficiaries productivity gains, profit increases separate). Moreover since often there is a time lag between when direct beneficiaries get their impact and indirect beneficiaries copy their performance, it is helpful to keep their changes in separate channels.

Tip for Programmes: Pilot interventions often do not cause wider market change without some further supporting activities. In such a case it might be useful to draw two separate results chains, one showing just the pilot intervention, and one which also shows the additional activities needed to trigger wider market change (crowding in and copying).

Control point 6: The research and analysis underlying the results chain(s) take into account the risk of displacement. (Recommended)

Compliance Criteria:

- The programme can cite or produce evidence that displacement has been taken into account in the development of the results chain(s).

‘Displacement’ is when non-target groups suffer because the target groups benefit. This implies that the programme does not create an overall benefit, it just shifts assistance from one group to another. For example, a job-creation programme may claim that it has created a thousand jobs. Perhaps without the programme, these jobs would still have been offered to different people. The project did not ‘create’ jobs, but ensured that they were offered to the people that the project worked with. Alternatively, a market development programme might increase profits in one market, but this may lead to reduced profits in another market.

To assess this, programmes will need to consider whether the markets involved are shrinking, static or growing. Displacement will be far higher in shrinking and/or saturated markets, where there is little unmet demand. Some of the most likely forms of displacement, and an example of how one particular project has decided to handle them, are outlined in [Example 4](#).

The risk of displacement does not need to be represented in the results chain itself, but the DCED recommends that it is taken into account in supporting documents, research and analysis.

Resources

Case Studies

The DCED has published case studies of programmes using the DCED Standard, which are available [here](#). All of them include example results chains.

Supporting Research

[Alexandra Miehlebradt and Linda Jones. December 2007. Market Research for Value Chain Initiatives - Information to Action: A Toolkit Series for Market Development Practitioners. MEDA](#)

Market Assessment Case Studies On <http://www.value-chains.org>

World Bank Group. [Data and Tools](#)

World Bank Group. [Data sets and survey finder](#) On [Living Standards Measurement Study \(LSMS\)](#)

World Bank Group. [Enterprise Surveys](#).

Other Results Chain Guides

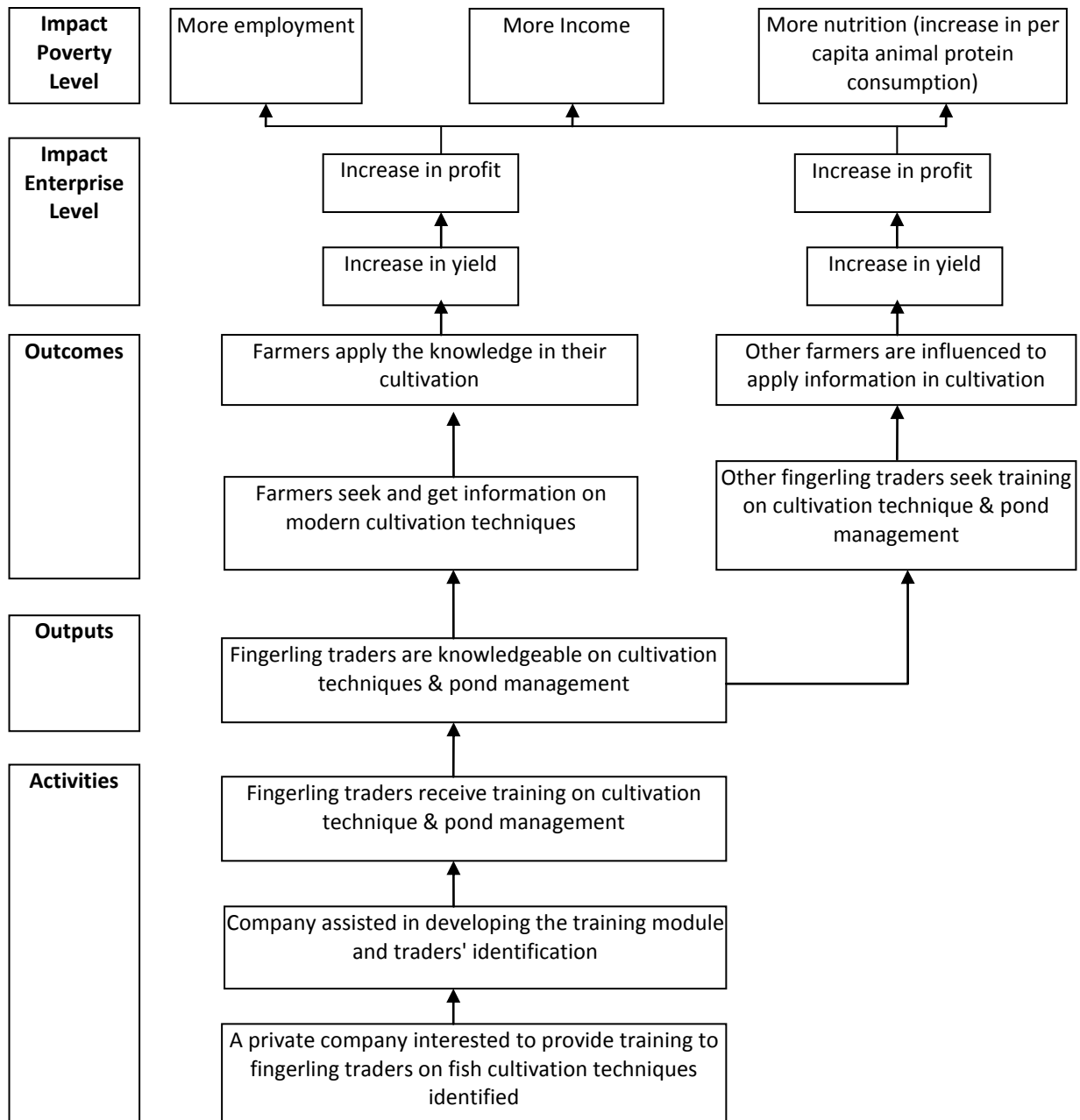
[TradeMark East Africa Guide to Results Chains](#). This includes examples of results chains in business environment reform and capacity building programmes.

[W.K. Kellogg Foundation Logic Model Development Guide](#)

[Logic Model Workbook, from the Innovation Network](#).

[A Practical Guide to Theory Development, from the Aspen Network](#)

Example 1: Fingerling Traders Training Results Chain



Example 2: Summary of Supporting Research

Note: This table outlines the supporting research for a fictional project with a similar results chain to the intervention shown in Example 1 above.

Box	Explanation	Sources Used	Displacement	Other considerations
Nursery owners are knowledgeable on pond management and motivated to give information	Research shows that nursery owners have a far higher awareness of management issues after attending training	Survey of participants in pilot training scheme	The service market at present is weak, with plenty of room for growth. Displacement is therefore expected to be negligible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">On fish farms, women are involved in production and in other important activities such as pond re-excavation, feeding, cleaning ponds, guarding ponds during day time, processing, etc. Improvement in the pond fish sector are therefore expected to benefit both men and women.Farmer training should lead to a reduction in overfeeding and inappropriate use of chemicals; the local environment should therefore benefit from the intervention.Management training will include information on ensuring health and safety of all employees.
	Trained nursery owners understand the potential business benefits of giving info to clients			
Farmers seek and get information on pond management	There is a currently large demand for info on pond management from farmers.	Field visits and interviews with local producers		
	Nursery owners are an accessible and trusted source of information			
Farmers apply new knowledge to their ponds	Approximately 3/5 of farmers given info on improved management apply this knowledge to their day to day activities	Report on the outcomes of a similar project in the Philippines milk fish sector		
Farmers increase yields and reduce costs	Farmers who use correct mix of feeds (as advocated by nursery owners) have an average yield 20% higher than those who do not.	Pond fish sector market study, 2007	The demand for fish is growing at a rate of 15% a year; the market is not saturated, therefore displacement will be negligible.	
Farmers increase profits	The pond-fish market is growing rapidly; farmers with an increased yield can therefore increase their income by selling larger quantities of fish, without triggering a drop in market prices	Pond fish sector market study, 2007		
Increase in fish cultivation in the area	An increase in farmer income can be expected to encourage an increase in fish cultivation in the area.	Report on the outcomes of a similar project in the Philippines milk fish sector	Positive and negative effects on other sectors are too complex for consideration by this project.	
Additional employment	For every 20 hectare increase in cultivation area, an average of 2 new jobs will be created	Pond fish sector market study, 2007	Impact figures will take into consideration any benefits forgone by individuals in return for work in the pond fish sector e.g. by those who have ceased to work in a different sector.	
Increased income	Increased profits will lead to increased income for the farmer.	Pond fish sector market study, 2007		
Better nutrition	Income growth leads to improved nutritional status.	IFPRI research		

Example 3: Six-Month Review – An Overview

This example is taken from a market development programme. However, similar headings and questions are also relevant to any PSD programme.

Purpose:

1. Review intervention strategy
2. Review progress of ongoing and closed interventions during the previous six months
3. Plan interventions for the next six months
4. Analyze and learn from Results Measurement findings
5. Update intervention documents (including results measurement documents)

Who attends?

- Relevant implementation staff
- Coordinator or deputy manager, at least part of the time
- Division manager, at least part of the time
- Member of the results measurement team
- Results measurement manager

How long is the meeting?

The meeting can take several days.

Meeting Agenda

While there is some flexibility on the meeting agenda, it generally covers the following points:

Step 1: Review Market Strategy

Review the market strategy: *Are we doing the right things?* Based on

▪ **Market dynamics:**

Does the market function as we thought it would and recorded in our Market Plan in terms of players, volumes, dynamics, etc., or are we surprised?
Do we see the market changing?

▪ **Market vision:**

- Is the market potential identified in our vision still valid?
- Can we unlock it by addressing the intervention areas?

▪ **Leverage points** (private sector or public sector organizations):

Can we get sufficient outreach?
Do we find enough market opportunities on which to work?
Are we able to hit the right incentives?

▪ **Learning from Results Measurement information** collected over the last six months:

To what extent are service providers changing their behaviour and reaching more SMEs?
What are the indications that targeted service markets are starting to function or continuing not to function?
Are there signs of crowding in at the service market level or entry point? If so, to what extent?
Are there signs of changing practices and/or technical innovation at the enterprise level? If so, to what extent?
Are there signs of productivity, sales or other performance gains at the enterprise level? If so, to what extent?

Are there signs of increased profitability at the enterprise level? If so, to what extent?

Are there signs of SME copying, new entrants to the sector and/or increased sector growth? If so, to what extent?

Are there signs of relevance for reaching the very poor, gender equity, ESRB, empowerment of the poor and/or improved working conditions?

▪ **Addressing outstanding questions/issues:**

Have all the questions or issues from the previous six-month market review been addressed? If not, why not? How will they be addressed?

Step 2: Prepare to update Market Plan

- Discuss revisions to the market strategy and/or market logic boxes (if necessary)
- Discuss updates to the market logic figures based on new Results Measurement information (if necessary)
- Discuss updates to the Market Results Measurement Plan (if necessary)
- Brainstorm new interventions (if necessary)

Step 3: Analyze interventions: progress, design and planning

Assess progress in existing interventions; review interventions closed (either activities or monitoring) in the last six months; discuss, design and plan new interventions

▪ **Discuss progress of ongoing interventions:**

Are ongoing interventions on track? If not, why not? What remedial action is required?

▪ **Discuss closed interventions:**

How did the intervention go? Was it successful? Why or why not?

What were the key results of the intervention?

Has the particular constraint or opportunity been adequately addressed? If not, are more actions required?

What did we learn from the intervention? How might those lessons be applied in this market or other markets?

▪ **Design and plan new interventions:**

What are the new interventions to start in the next six months, and when?

What does the programme plan to do under each new intervention? Why?

What are the changes expected at each level for each new intervention? (Draw a rough draft of the intervention results chain(s))

Step 4: Prepare to update/write Intervention Plans and Intervention Reports

- Discuss revisions to on-going Intervention Plans, particularly the activities
- Discuss updates to the intervention logic numbers based on new results measurement information
- Discuss updates to the intervention Results Measurement Plans, particularly dates and methods
- Identify any overdue Intervention Reports and discuss content
- Identify any new Intervention Plans that need to be written and discuss content

Step 5: Plan for next six months

- Summarize intervention-related plans for the next six months including changes to on-going interventions, new interventions, and interventions expected to be closed
- Identify any specific questions or issues to be addressed in the next six months
- Outline plans for results measurement activities in the next six months
- Plan to complete all necessary documents (updated Market Plan, updated or new Intervention Plans, Intervention Reports and Market Progress Report); include who will do what by when

Plan for another meeting to tackle specific issues identified during the review (if necessary)

Example 4: Guidelines on Displacement

Level of Analysis	What might happen in the market	How displacement is handled
Service market level	<p>The programme may encourage a monopoly by working with just one service provider which will make it more difficult for other service providers</p> <p>The programme may help some service providers while others lose out</p>	<p>Only if judged significant:</p> <p>As the programme generally works in weak service markets, there is considerable room for growth. The programme expects that it is rare for displacement to be significant. However, if the market unit thinks displacement is significant then the effect is estimated and impact figures are reduced accordingly.</p>
Enterprise level	Enterprises affected by the programme benefit and grow; as a result others suffer and shrink	<p>Only if judged significant:</p> <p>The programme expects that displacement is not significant in fast growing markets. As markets become saturated, it will become significant. When staff thinks that displacement is significant, then the effect is estimated and impact figures are reduced accordingly.</p>
	Enterprises switch from another sector to the one the programme is targeting	<p>Displacement included:</p> <p>Impact figures estimate the additional income and additional jobs created, in other words the total income and jobs created minus what entrepreneurs and workers were earning in the other sector.</p>
sector and Market level	As a result of the programme helping one sector, a related sector might shrink. For example, the wood sector might shrink as a result of the programme helping the plastics sector.	<p>Only when the programme's work in one sector affects its work in another sector:</p> <p>Competition is the basis for growth and development. This issue needs to be considered when choosing sectors. However, this effect will generally not be taken into account in impact assessment because the programme also does not take into account when work in one sector benefits a related sector. This level of analysis is too complicated for the programme's system to handle. It will only consider this effect when it's works in one sector affects its work in another sector.</p>
Copying	More enterprises entering a sector may lead to more supply which results in prices dropping and, therefore, less benefit to all enterprises in the sector	<p>Not taken into account:</p> <p>This is a positive change for the economy and will encourage increases in productivity. As the programme is working in growing sectors, this effect will probably not be significant in the three year time horizon of measurement. Therefore, it is not taken into account in impact assessment.</p>