



Mongolia:
Enhancing Resource
Management through
Institutional Transformation

Talking Points: Engendering Indicators

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Defining the Indicator

An indicator, also known as a performance indicator, is a **means of measuring or assessing** actual outcomes and outputs. It can be qualitative or quantitative, and is composed of a unit of measure, a unit of analysis and a context. Indicators are **neutral**; they neither indicate a direction of change, nor embed a target.

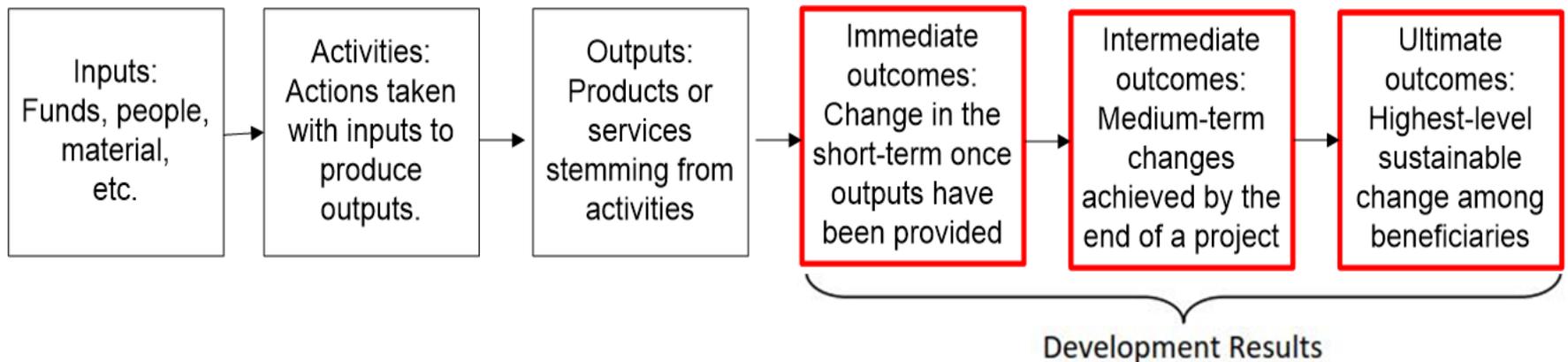
Results Chain Illustrated

A visual or “logical” representation of cause and effect
---- describes the relationship flow between *inputs, activities, outputs* and *the outcomes* of a given policy, program or initiative .

Simple linear results chain

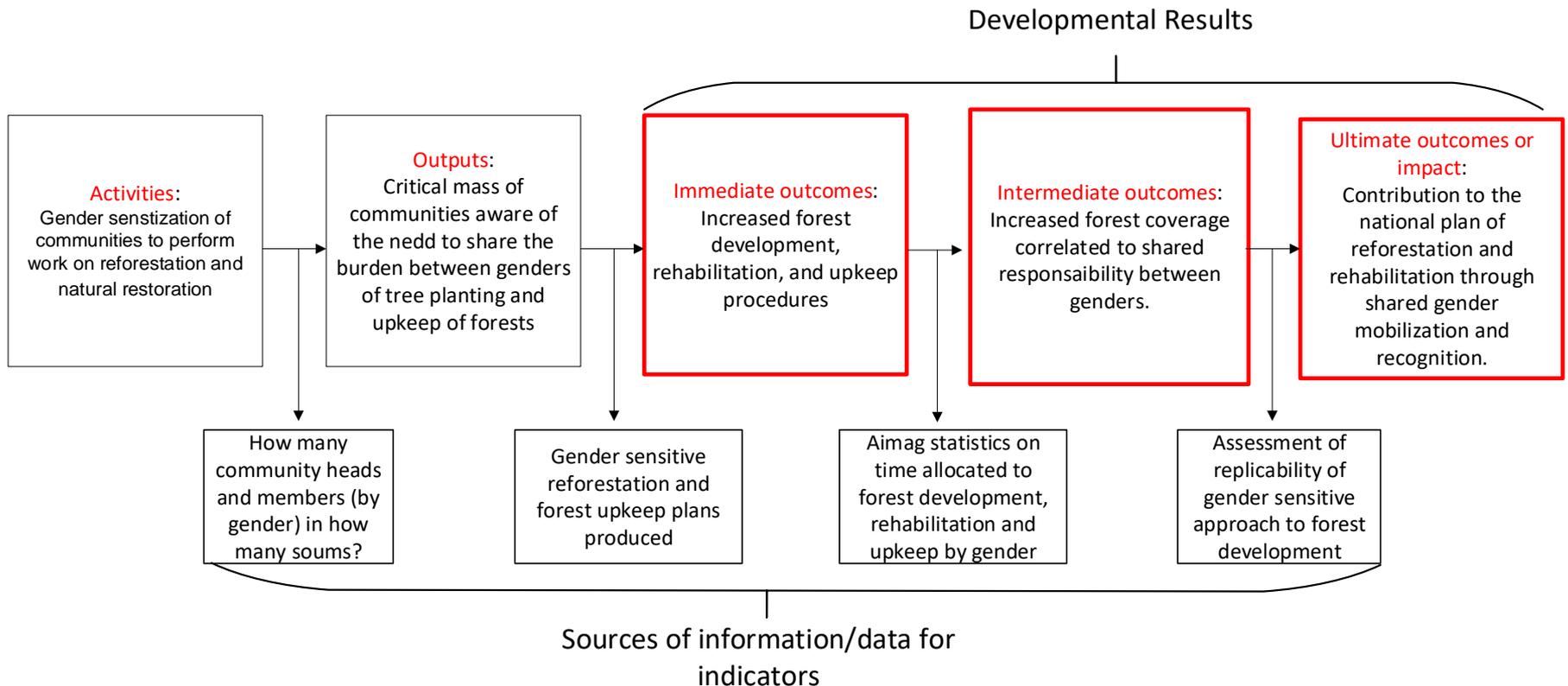
How

Changes



Theoretical Example n Environment Sector

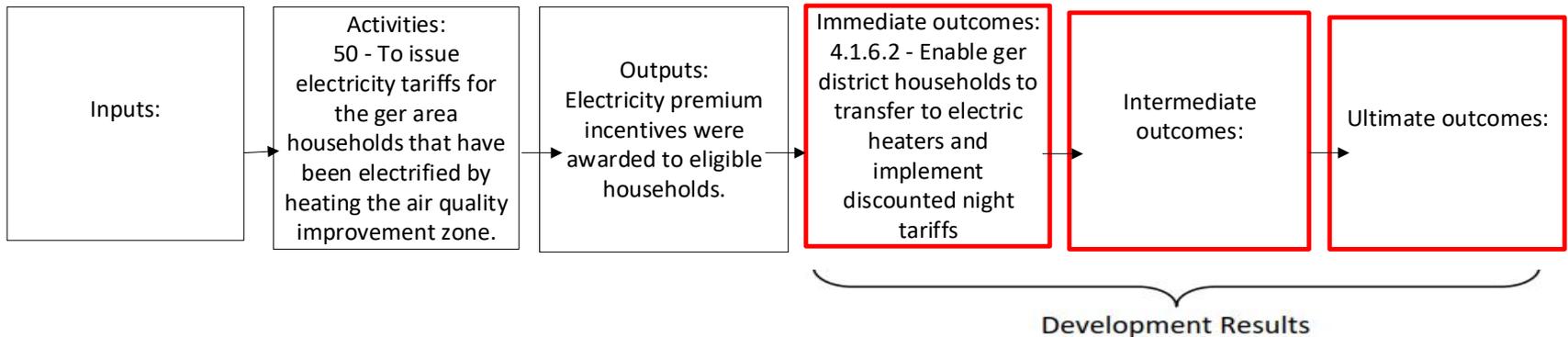
Sharing the burden of reforestation in Arkhangai aimag



Indicators by level from the Example

Level of indicators	Definition	Example from our environment project
Ultimate outcome	Indicators at the ultimate outcome level measure the longer-term positive changes experienced by these individuals/communities in their lives, to which the project contributes.	Qualitative assessment in evaluation report of potential to replicate the test run from Arkhangai aimag
Intermediate outcome	Indicators at this level measure whether or not individuals, communities or organizations are doing something differently, or better, than they were before. The data collected on these indicators should also provide us with an indication of the reach and scope of the project (i.e. how broadly experienced is the change described?).	% of time allocated by gender to areas of forest development and upkeep
Immediate outcome	Indicators of changes in the capacity of the intermediaries or beneficiaries, often expressed more specifically as changes in skills, abilities, awareness, knowledge, etc.	Number of forest development plans with gender specific components
Output indicator	Output indicators provide evidence not only that the project activities were completed as expected, but that the planned products and services were provided to the project intermediary or beneficiary.	Number of sensitized community heads and members by gender

Challenges of Mongolian RBM Planning Processes



- Incomplete results chain.
 - Assumptions:
 - The 12 month timeline is sufficient;
 - Authorities are able to create mobilization of communities and households.
 - Risk: A consensus between gender household members is not achieved in most gers.
- Gender specific indicators** are required for every component of the results chain.

Source: 2018 MET Action plan.

“ БАЯРЛАЛАА ”



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