MICROLINKS









What's all the Fuss about? How USAID is Embracing Systems Thinking with Supporting Frameworks and Tools

Speakers: Tjip Walker, USAID Bureau for Policy, Planning, and

Learning

Ben Fowler, MarketShare Associates

Kim Beevers, Adam Smith International

Moderator Kristin O'Planick, USAID E3

November 9, 2016





Tjip Walker, USAID Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning



Tjip Walker is the Senior Policy Advisor for Local Systems in the Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning (PPL) at the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). He is currently leading Agency efforts to promote sustained development through greater attention to local systems: the constellations of local actors—public and private, national and grassroots, organizations and individualsinteractions produce development whose outcomes. Walker holds a Masters in Public Administration from the John F. Kennedy School at Harvard University, a Ph.D. in political science from Indiana University, and a life-long commitment to harnessing analysis to improve development practice.

Ben Fowler, MarketShare Associates



Ben Fowler is a Principal Consultant for MarketShare Associates. He works to facilitate the development of inclusive market systems in Africa and Latin America, and specializes in the set-up and implementation of learning systems that support program improvement. Ben has published guidance on how to use the value chain approach to alleviate food security and benefit vulnerable populations. He has consulted for entities including the World Bank Group, McKinsey & Co., KPMG and DFID.

Kim Beevers, Adam Smith International



Kim Beevers specializes in complex market systems and last-mile business and investment initiatives for frontier markets. Kim is most interested in commercial and start-up solutions that chip away at big problems in difficult places. She is currently the Portfolio Director and technical lead for Sierra Leone Opportunities for Business Action (SOBA), a market systems and private sector development initiative implemented by Adam Smith International.



POSSIBILITIES

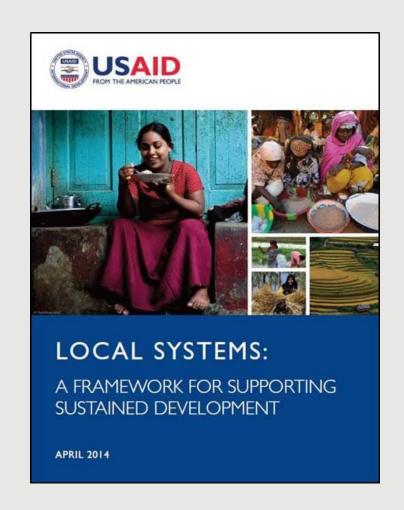
Taking Advantage of New Programming Flexibility to Design & Measure Systems Change

MicroLinks Webinar November 9, 2016

Foundation

"[W]here sustainability is the ultimate objective, USAID is committed to employing all of our development resources to strengthen and use local systems."

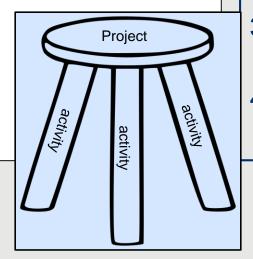
- Integrate systems thinking and local systems into the program cycle
- Develop ways to measure system change



Integrate into the Program Cycle



ADS Chapter 201
Program Cycle Operational Policy

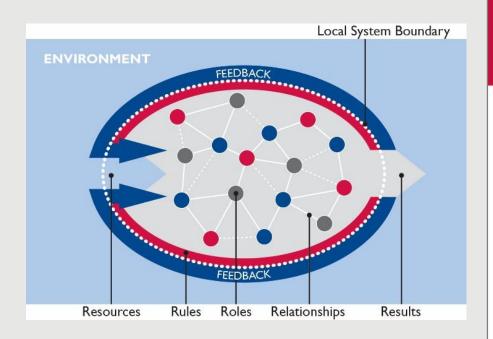


"The sustainability and long-term success of development assistance ultimately requires local ownership and the strengthening the capacity of local systems to produce development outcomes."

- 1. Presumption of change
- Attention to context
- 3. Flexibility on Theory of Change
 - Statement/depiction (logic model)
- Clearer distinction between project and activity

Measure systems change

1. Need a framework





This Note describes the 5Rs Framework and demonstrates how it can be applied to strengthen local systems and promote sustainability.

Technical Notes provide key concepts and approaches to USAID staff and partners related to the Program Cycle, These documents are published as a suite of Additional Help documents to supplement ADS 201 produced by the Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning.

INTRODUCTION

USAID's Program Cycle Operational Policy (ADS 201) provides guidance to missions and other operating units on how to implement the Program Cycle. A key principle of the Program Cycle is to "Promote Sustainability through Local Ownership." The purpose of this Technical Note is to describe the "SRs Framework", a practical methodology for supporting sustainability and local ownership in projects and activities through ongoing attention to local actors and

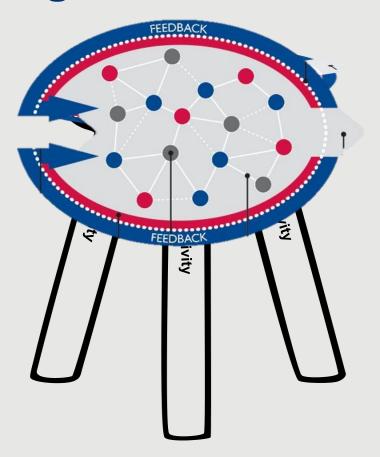
This Note is rooted in USAID's 2014 Local Systems Framework paper, which establishes that achieving sustained improvement in development results depends on the contributions of multiple and interconnected local actors. That document also states that USAID needs to improve its systems practice if it is to engage local actors and strengthen local systems more effectively and thus realize sustained results more consistently. The 5Rs Framework, also introduced in the Local Systems Framework, is intended as a simple and practical tool to promote good systems practice. The SRs Framework highlights five key dimensions of systems: Results, Roles, Relationships, Rules and Resources. Collectively these 5Rs can serve as a lens for assessing local systems and a guide for identifying and monitoring interventions designed to strengthen them.

This Technical Note is divided in two parts. The first part provides an introduction to the 5Rs Framework and the systems practice from which it emerges. The second part demonstrates how systems practice can be embedded in the Program Cycle by continuously applying the 5Rs, especially to the design, implementation, and monitoring of USAID projects and their accompanying

https://usaidlearninglab.org/library/5rsframework-program-cycle

Measure systems change

- 2. Measuring begins immediately
- 3. Measuring needs to focus at the project level
- Measuring requires a portfolio approach
 - Indicators
 - Narrative-based
 - Systems visualization



Moving forward

Ongoing

Identify/test methods & tools

SPACES White Paper

(http://usaidlearninglab.org/library/s ystems-and-capacity-twomeasurement-challenges-searchprogress-event-materials)

LEO Tool Trials

(https://www.microlinks.org/library/t esting-tools-assessing-systemic-change-synthesis-and-tool-trial-reports)

Frontier

Design systemscentric projects

Done



Public consultation

(http://usaidlearninglab.org/library/s ystems-and-capacity-twomeasurement-challenges-searchprogress-event-materials)

Disrupting System Dynamics Framework & Measurement Tools

MarketShare Associates
November 2016







Guiding Questions for Measuring Systemic Change

- What is systemic change?
- Are systemic changes actually happening?



Measuring Systemic Change: Selected Tools that We Trialed

- Standard Measurement Tools
- Outcome Harvesting
- SenseMaker
- Social Network Analysis

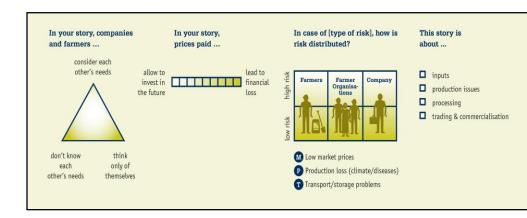


Insights from Applying the Tools

System Health Tools, Bangladesh

AVC Innovation Index – Group Averages	
Total index	0.27
Veg index	0.10
Jute index	0.07
Flower index	0.50
Pulse index	0.40

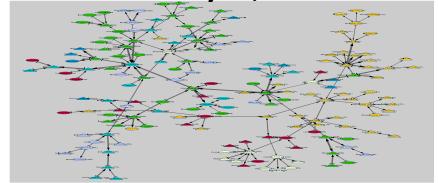
SenseMaker, Mozambique



Outcome Harvesting, Georgia

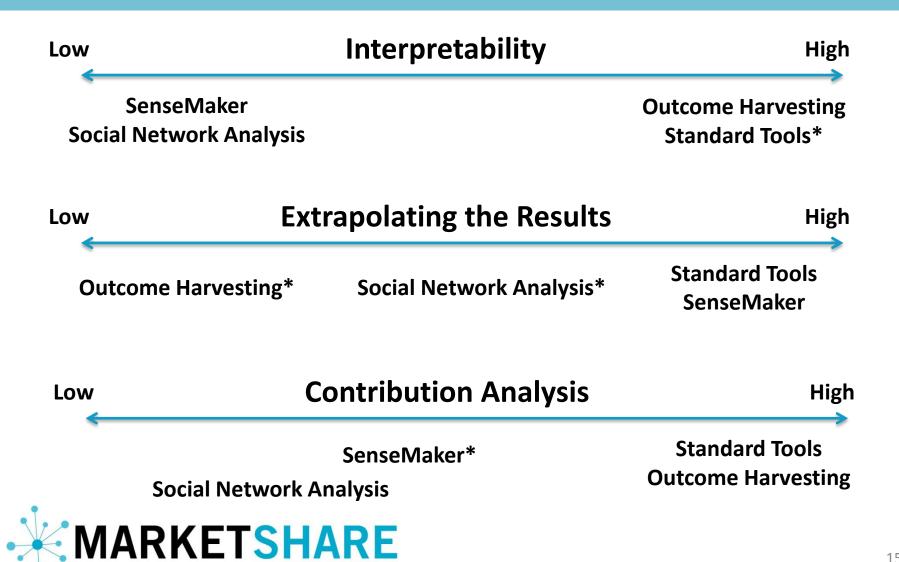


Network Analysis, Sierra Leone

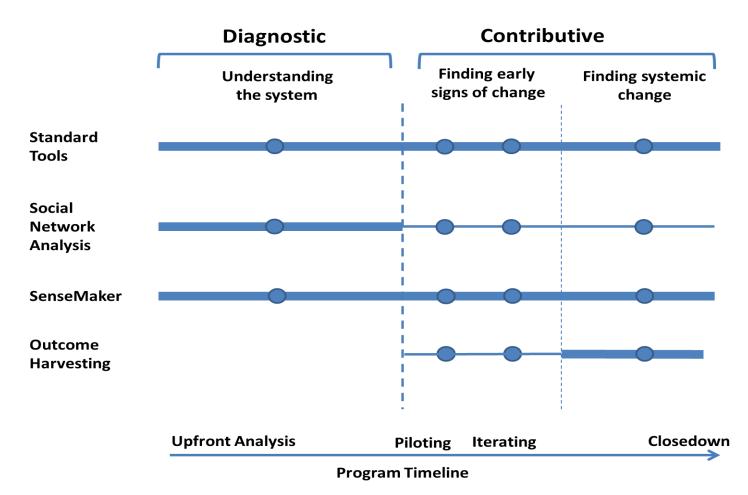




Utility for Decision Making & Reporting



Application within the Project Cycle





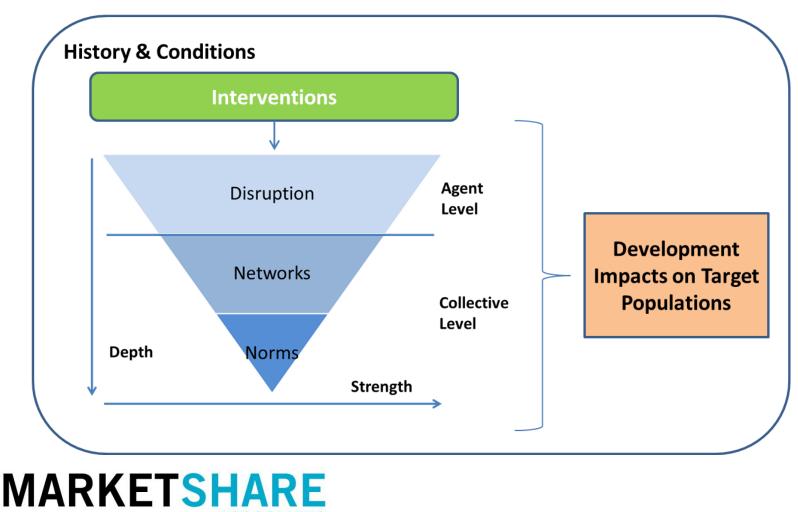
Key Tool Trial Conclusions

- Selecting tools must be done carefully
- Non-standard tools surface unexpected (including negative) changes
- Cost & capability (i.e., ease of use) requirements vary significantly
- Not all changes observed from these tools are significant systemic changes
- You need a framework to differentiate



Disrupting System Dynamics Framework

Boundaries



Boundary: Tsalka Region, Georgia

Facilitating improvements in milk production and processing

History & Conditions

- Periodic boosts to household income from investment in the oil and gas sector
- A new road from Tsalka to Tbilisi/Marneuli highway ⁻
 is cutting cost and time of transport to capital
- Significant existing milk production and cheese processing by households
 - Women control income from direct sales of household production

Disruption

- 1. Investment by ALCP-supported milk processors in expansion
- 2. Imitation by new milk processors
- Positive perception of new models reported by female milk producers
- 4. Processors' **beliefs** in investment in the health of suppliers' cow herds

Networks

Norms

1. Improved **information flow** between government and cheese processors, and between cheese processors and milk producers, regarding new government food safety and hygiene requirements, allowing households to meet quality standards and earn a premium on high quality raw milk

- 1. Women selling milk have increased **decision-making power** over large household expenditures
- Community perceptions of expected behavior for women shift for it to be more acceptable for women to have leisure time

Increases in assets and leisure time

Increase in perception of opportunity





Sierra Leone Opportunities for Business Action

Network Analysis: Vegetable Market – Sierra Leone

Kim Beevers, Abdul Conteh, Pious Sesay, Peter Ghombo (SOBA) Tim Sparkman (MarketShare Associates)







About: Sierra Leone Opportunities for Business Action (SOBA)

- A market systems and private sector development programme implemented by Adam
 Smith International and with funding from DFID
- Offers targeted technical assistance and risk capital to a wide range of private sector partners in agriculture and renewable energy sectors
- SOBA's agriculture sector interventions target the food trade system

Context: Sierra Leone

- Frontier and fragile market (post-Ebola)
- Few large-scale, well-equipped "lead firms"
- Vegetable Market System: large number of informal actors operating according to hidden but distinct socio-economic networks and rules







What is a Network Analysis?

- Network analysis is a tool for mapping and analyzing relationships between actors in a system
- Delineate a variety of flows, including products, payments, business services, credit, information, and technology diffusion.

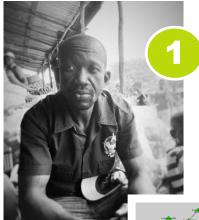
Why did SOBA choose network analysis tool?

- **Describe market system dynamics**. Map trade, information flows, and supporting service sector response within the vegetable market system
- Identify potential **leverage points** for intervention
- Identify sentinel points and key indictors through which to **evaluate systemic change** over time



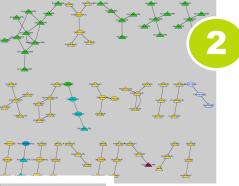


INTERESTING & INFLUENTIAL FINDINGS



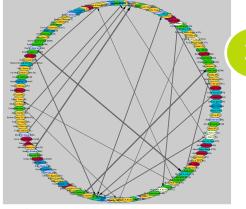
Influential actors identified

A large number of centrally located actors that were positioned as potential leverage points as well as bottlenecks identified



Non-trade communications networks highly localized

Inserting valuable information and other resources into the market system.



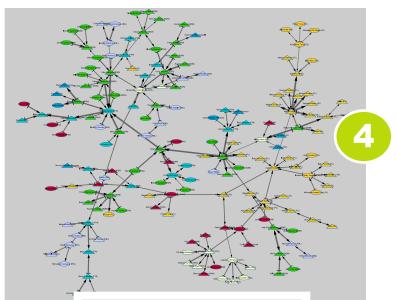
Gendered homophily among trade and communications partners

Female social and communication networks significantly influence female trader business practices and performance.



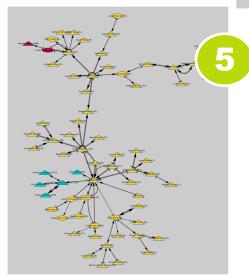


INTERESTING & INFLUENTIAL FINDINGS



Trade networks heavily fragmented

Vegetable system is highly fragmented, with multiple overlapping network fragments that spanned large sections of the country, but showed little or no trade linkages with one another



Social relationships strongly influence economic decisions

Trust-based trade networks facilitate trade

Input and credit provision between actors in the system determined by social ties



USE CASE: SOBA NETWORK ANALYSIS APPLICATION

1

Influential actors identified

Diagnostic tool

- Illuminated hidden networks and players
- Highlighted trade flow and information dynamics

→ Targeted partner selection

 Decentralized information and trade groups as well as linchpin players

→ Intervention Design

- 1. Targeting key traders as ag-dealers
- Leveraging traders to target hidden outgrowers with information/product
- Linking large buyers with key traders (contracts, markets







Merits: Market diagnostic and partner selection

- Network Analysis most useful when coupled with qualitative follow-up
- Localized incentive structures that govern relationships both monetary and social – well-illuminated
- Delineated critical, hidden market players that could be leveraged to affect change at scale

Limitations: Difficult and limited tool

- Time and cost-intensive, particularly where dataset is incomplete/non-existent
- Analysis requires highly specialized skillset
- Completeness unverifiable, limiting the validity of the findings
- Comparisons limited: It is impossible to know how comparable panel network analyses would be to one another











Questions and Answers





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