



Swiss Development Cooperation South Caucasus

Portfolio Management and Outcome Monitoring



Facts & Figures

n South Caucasus

- § New independent states Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan
- § HDI ranks 96, 83 and 98. GDP per capita 2000-2500\$

n Rural poverty and rural economies

- § Rural poverty 30-50%
- § Agriculture "by default"
- § Subsistence economies, small-scale farming, livestock
- § 40-50% of population, 15-20% of GDP



Mandate

- n Swiss Development Cooperation in the South Caucasus
 - § Cooperation Strategy 2008-2011
 - § Results monitoring
- n Rural economic development portfolio based on M4P
 - § 6-8 mill. CHF per year, currently 4 core projects
 - § Core component based on M4P (sustainability)
 - § integrated DRR and local governance components
 - § Transversal themes



Livestock Development in Syunik (South Armenia)

Developing markets for dairy production through service development and public-private development partnership

- § Implemented by the local organization SDA in partnership with the private cheese factory "Elola"
- § 1st Phase: November 2006-September 2008 (CHF 300'000)
- § 2nd Phase: October 2008-September 2011 (CHF 2'500'000)



Goris area of the Syunik province

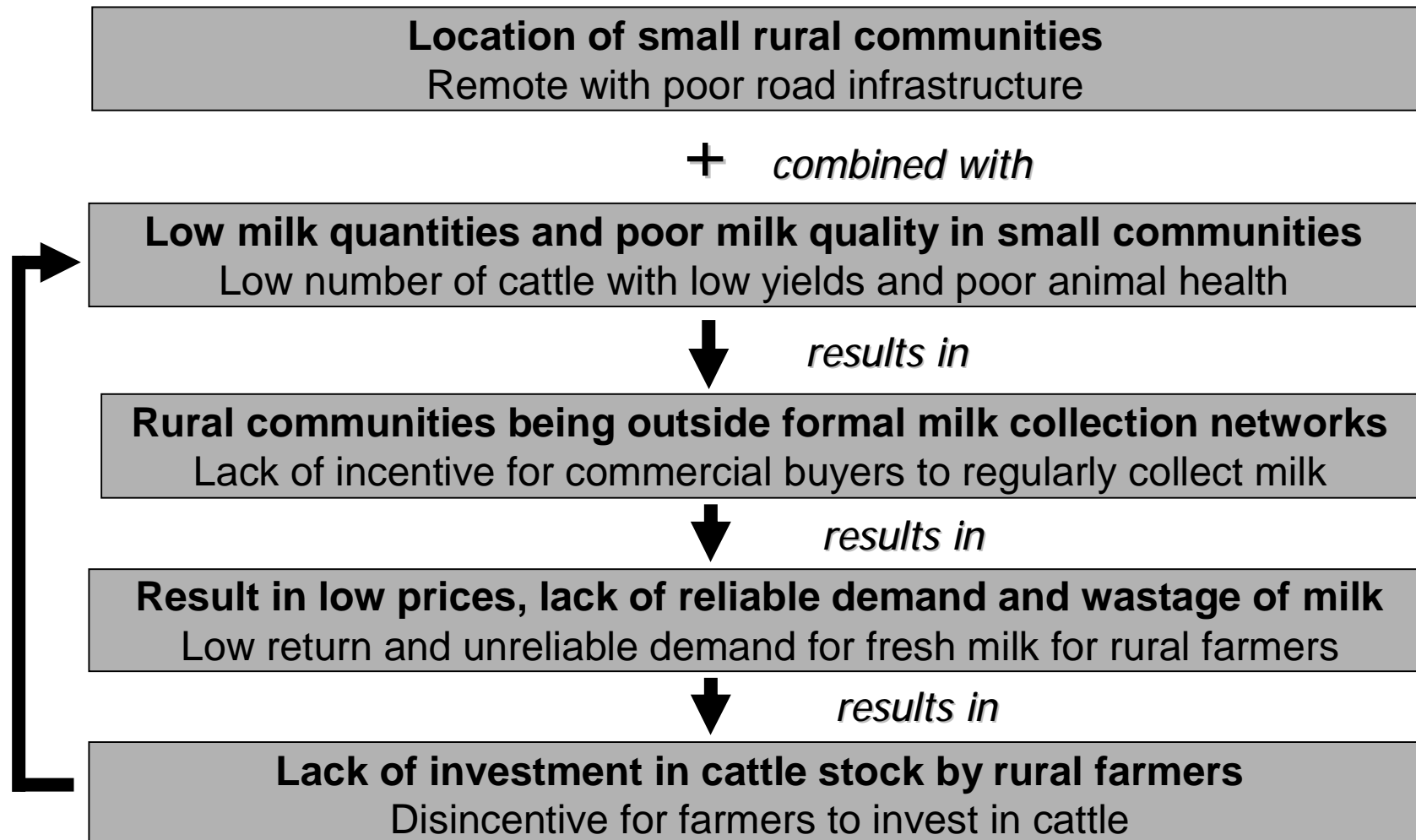
- n 13 target communities
- n 10,000 people
- n 2400 households, 90% of which are involved in animal husbandry





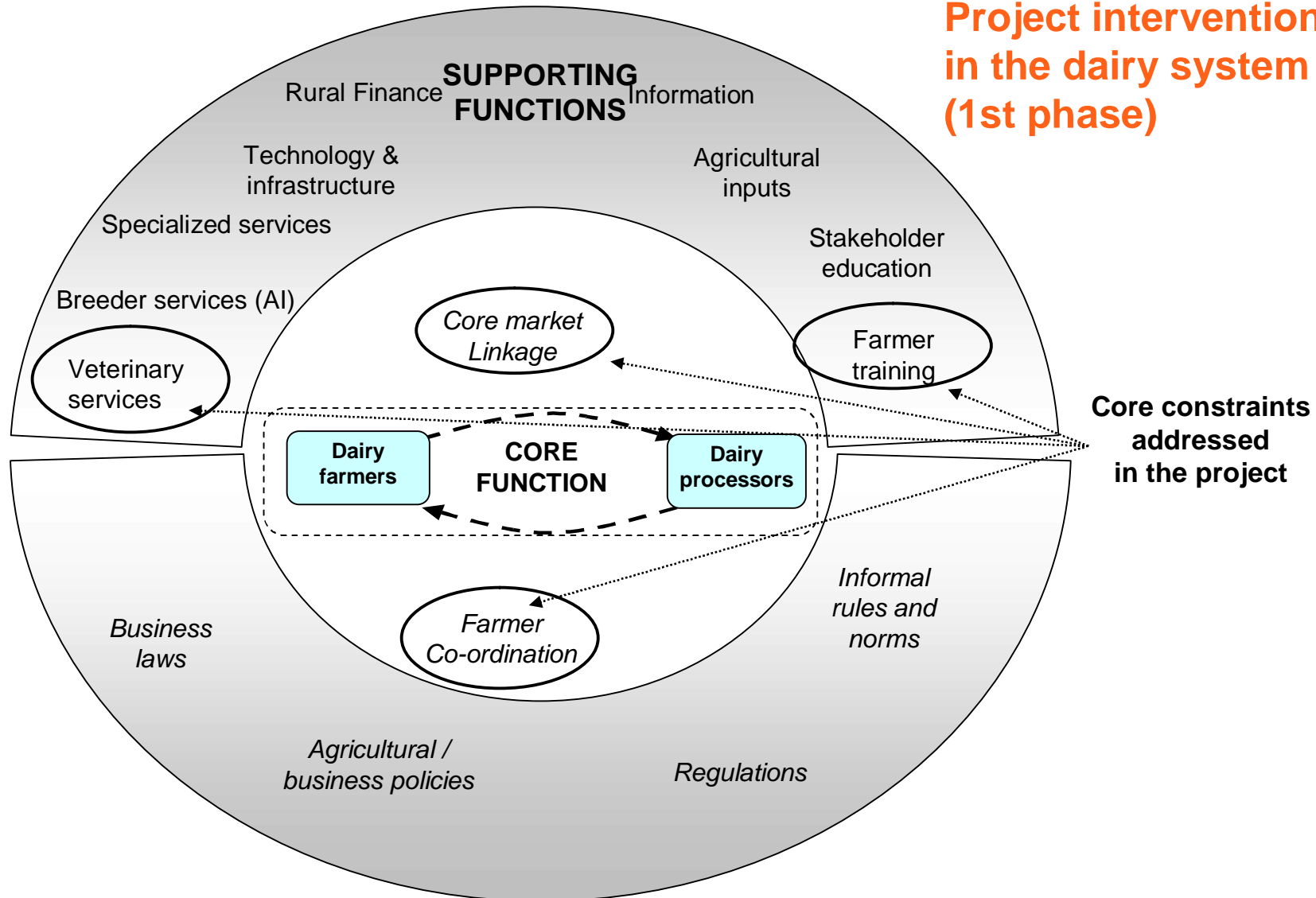
Understanding market system

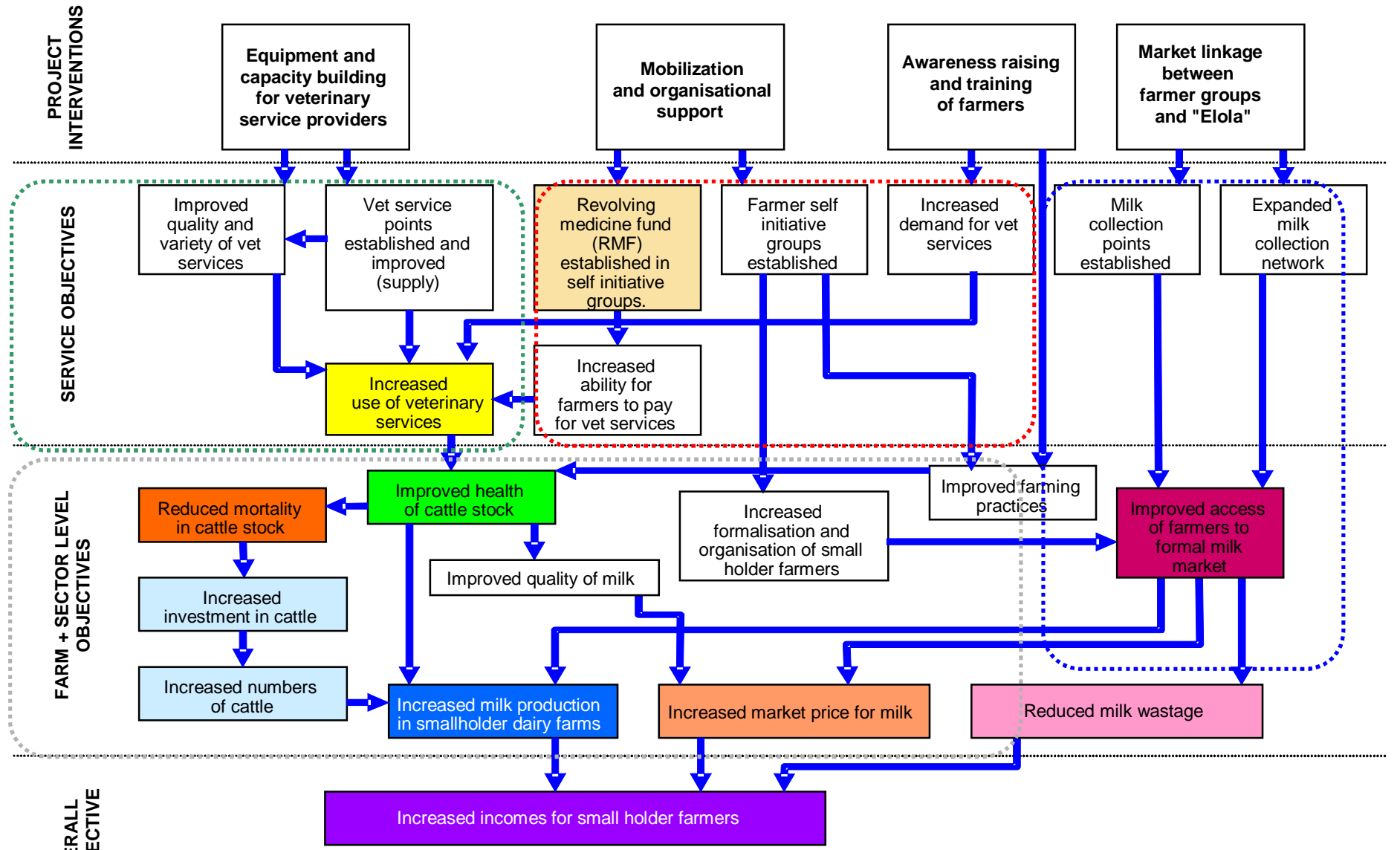
Key problems in the rural dairy industry





Project interventions in the dairy system (1st phase)





- ⋯ Vet. Services – supply
- ⋯ Vet. Services – demand
- ⋯ Milk supply
- ⋯ Milk demand

-2,273 HH used Vet. services.
 - Number of services increased 340%.
 - 9 Vet points run at 20% profitability.

RMP in 9 Vet. points, farmers pay for 4831 animals (1323 cows).

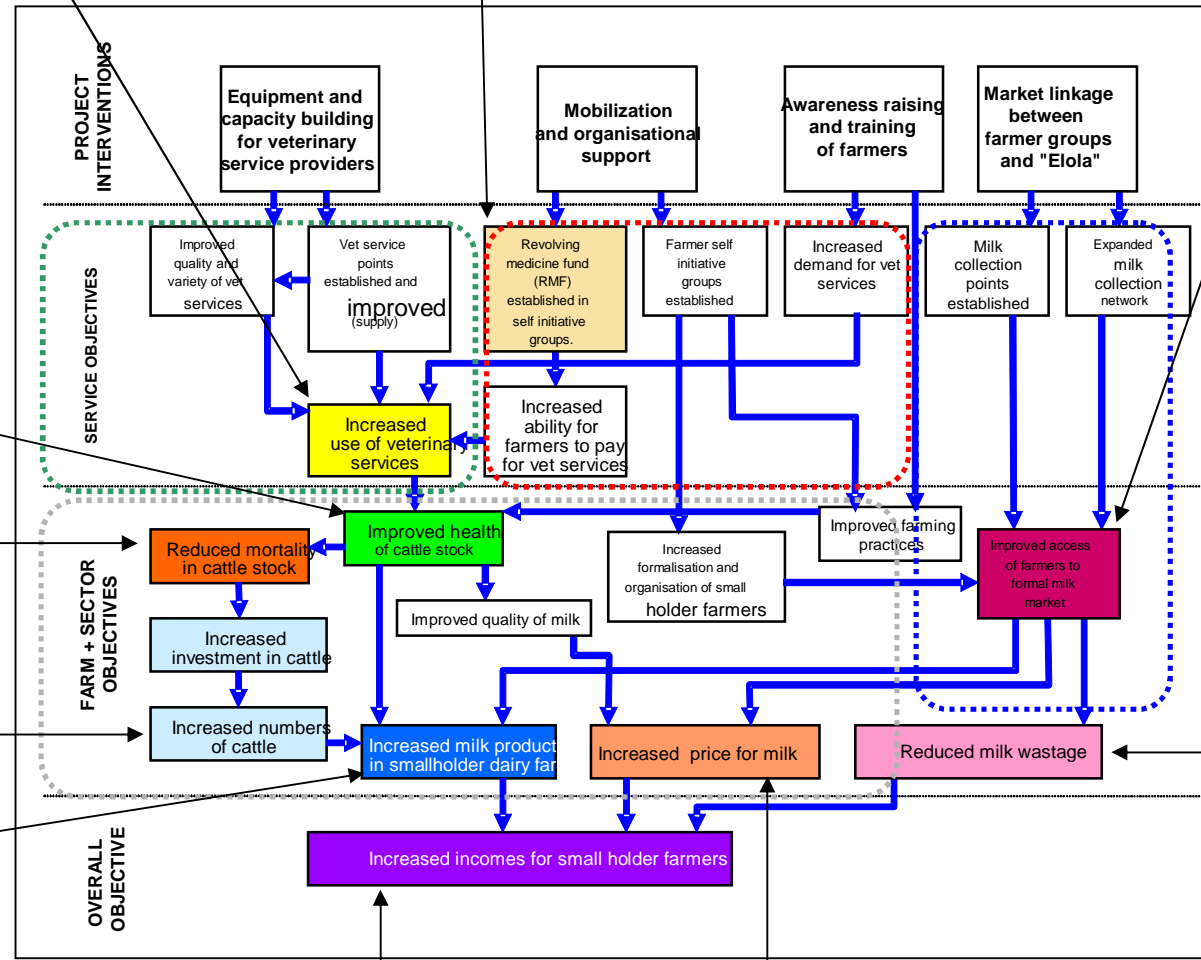
-400 additional HH supply Elola.
 -Supplying communities increased from 5 to 12.

- 62% farmers think their livestock health improved significantly.
 - Vets see improvements in antiparasitic treatment, inoculation of newly born calves and timely treatment.

Cattle mortality reduced by 80%.

Cattle number increase by 5.3%

Milk production increased 14%:
 -9% by improved health,
 -5% by increased number or cattle.



Annual income of 900 HH increased by \$314 due to 24% increase of their commercial milk production.

Higher milk price: \$46 premium earned per farmer for improved milk quality.

Before:
 - 8% of milk was processed
 - 80% of processed milk was bartered.

After:
 - 38% of milk sold for cash through formal market channels
 -4% of milk processed (30% of it bartered).

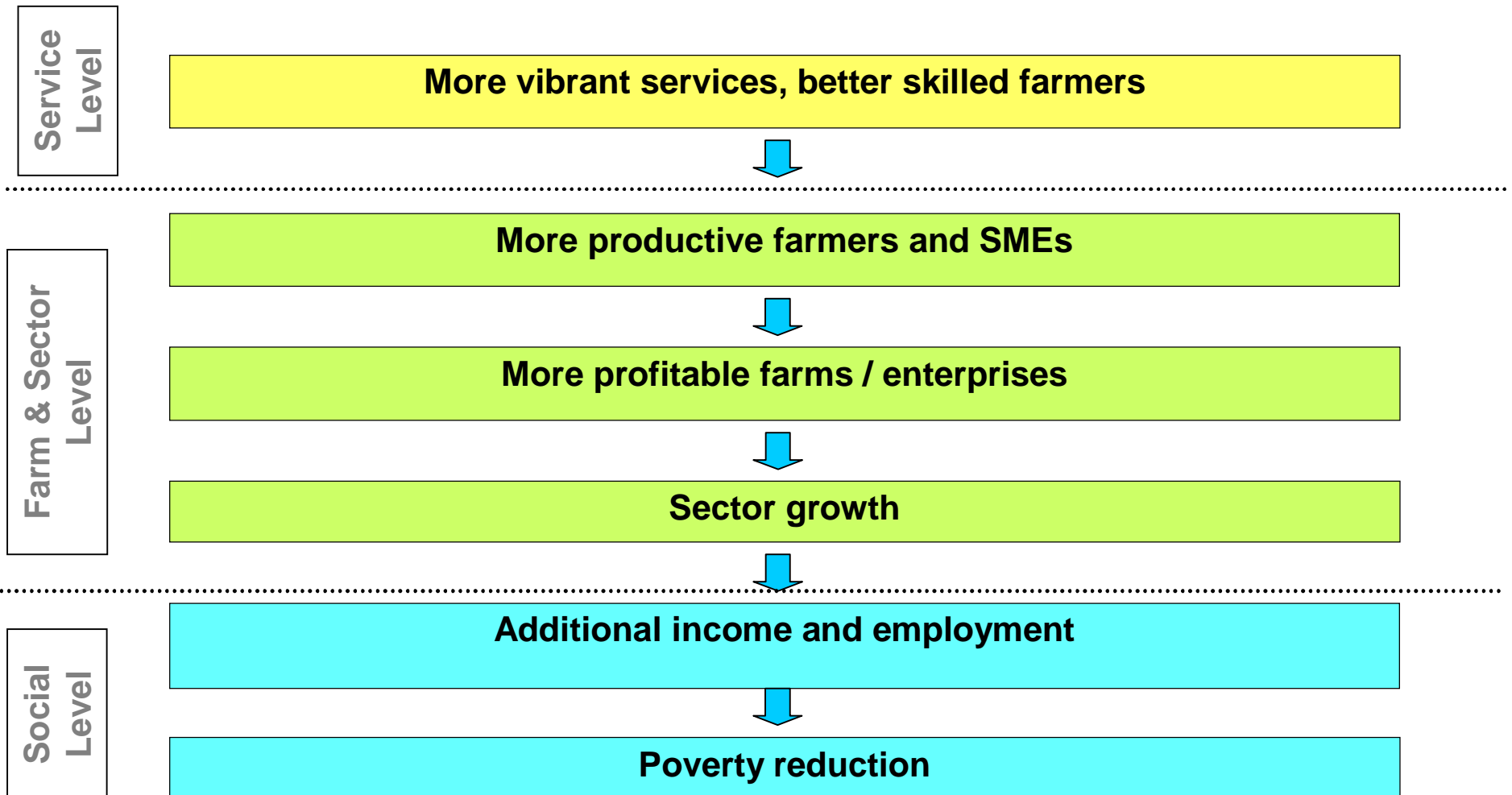


Measuring Aggregated Outcome Of The Portfolio

- n Develop portfolio impact logic
- n Develop common “scalable” indicators
- n Clarify roles & procedures for the projects and for the SCO



Impact Logic for the Domain EDE





Common “Scalable” Indicators

Goal Level:

- n Additional income
- n Additional employment
- n Volume and value of sector commodity transactions
- n Sector size and growth



Common “Scalable” Indicators

Outcome Level:

- n Volume and value of service market transactions
- n Number of service providers
- n Number of farmers with improved skills

Project and SCO “Instruments”

Project Instruments	
Sub-sector Study	1 per sub-sector
Baseline Study: - Gender; - DRR; - M4P	1 per intervention
Impact Logics	1 per intervention
Measurement Plan	1 per intervention
Impact Study	1 per project
SCO Instruments	
Observatory Review	1 per year
Case Study	1 per year
Success Story	1 per year



Reporting Format

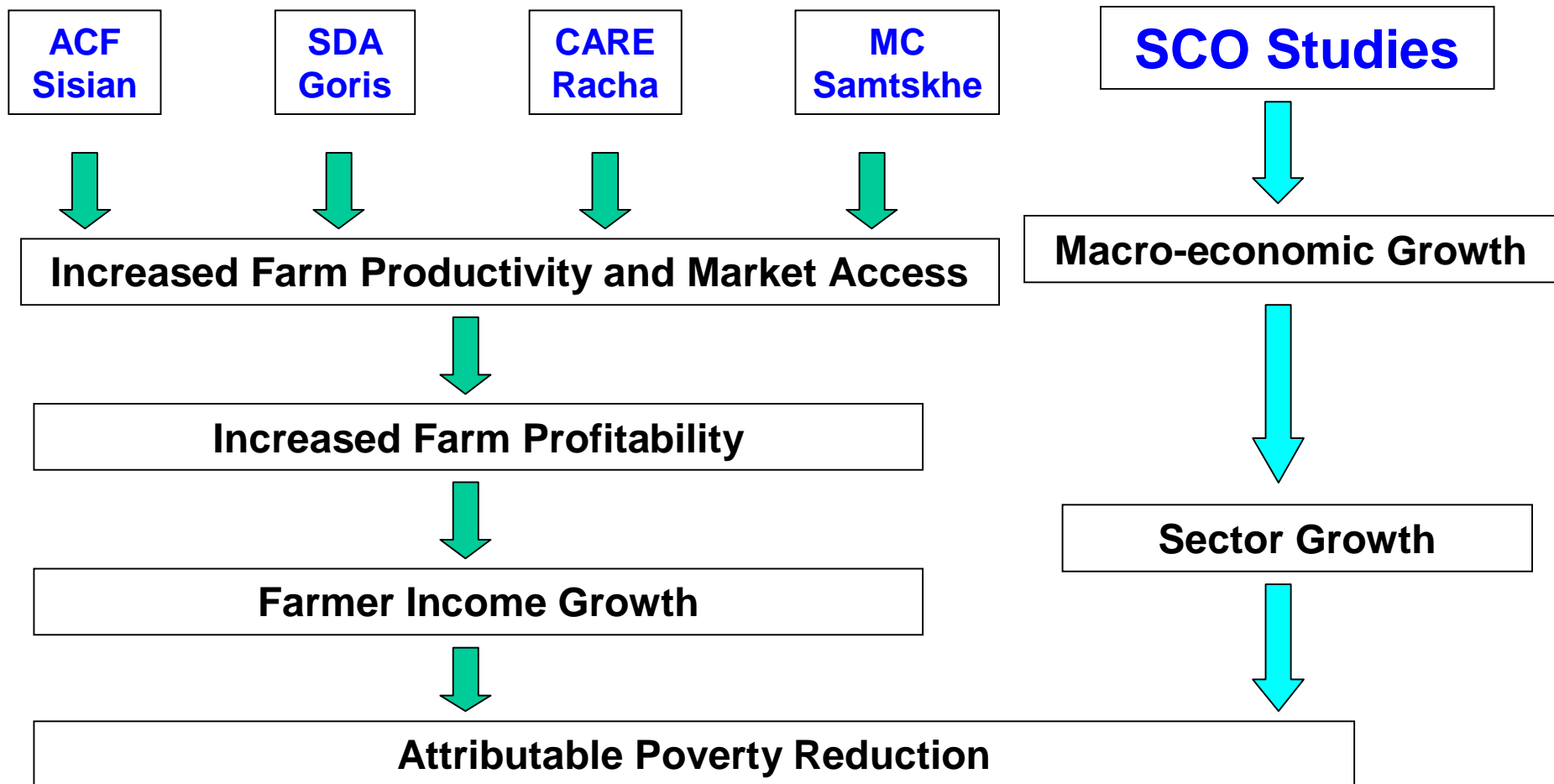
n Based on Measurement Plan

n Narrative / Activities Optional

n M & E = Management Tool



Aggregating Project Data (Current Core Projects)





Summary

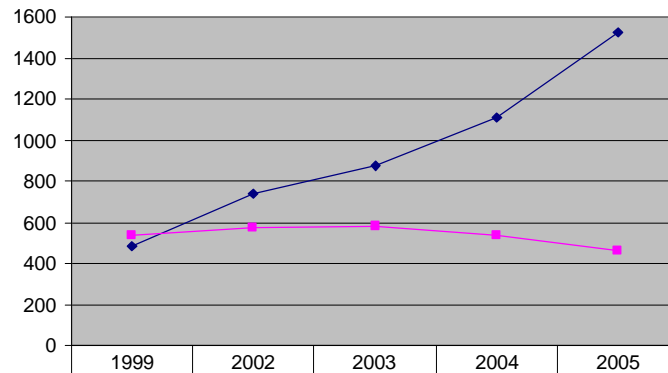
- n** Outcomes can be measured
 - § Outcomes relate to project goals and objectives
 - § Attribution can be demonstrated
- n** A portfolio approach is challenging but rewarding
 - § Projects can be compared
 - § Outcomes can be aggregated
- n** Impact logics are helpful...
 - § ... to understand the causality of intervention and results
 - § ... to operationalise logframes
 - § ... to compare and aggregate
- n** Results monitoring is a management task
 - § Reporting on results is not an additional work load



Optional slide to support the discussion

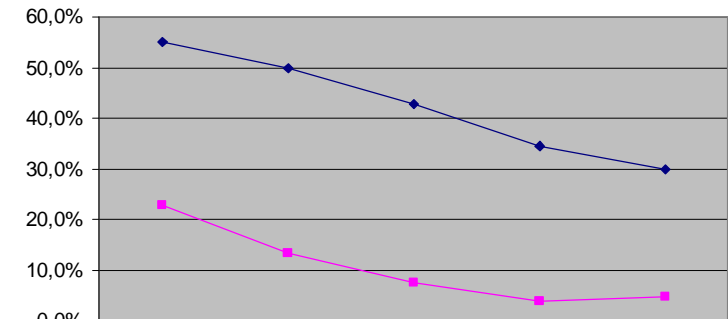


Armenia - GDP growth rates



	1999	2002	2003	2004	2005
◆ GDP per capita, US dollars	486	740	874	1113	1523
◆ Dollar rate, drams for 1 US dollar	535	573	579	533	458

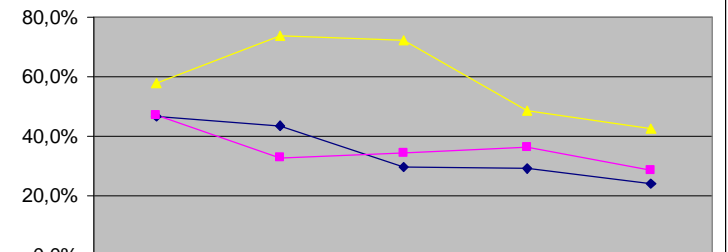
Armenia - poverty incidence rates



	1999	2002	2003	2004	2005
◆ Population below poverty line	55,1%	49,7%	42,9%	34,6%	29,8%
◆ Population below food poverty line	22,9%	13,1%	7,4%	3,8%	4,6%

- § High growth rates
- § Poverty rates falling
- § But poverty in regions stayed higher compare with capital (Yerevan)

Armenia - poverty incidence rates: Yerevan and regions



	1999	2002	2003	2004	2005
◆ Population below poverty line: Yerevan	46,7%	43,8%	29,6%	29,2%	23,9%
◆ Population below poverty line: Syunik	47,1%	32,7%	34,6%	36,5%	28,9%
◆ Population below poverty line: Shirak	57,8%	73,6%	72,2%	48,8%	42,5%