

Result Measurement Terminologies

Terminology	DEZA	Source
Cost Benefit Analysis	Methodology that compares the evolution of monetized costs and benefits of businesses, programmers or policies over time, and assesses the profitability of the activity.	SDC how-to note
Cost Effectiveness Analysis	Methodology that compares the costs of different options producing the same set of outcomes. CEA can be applied to businesses, programmers and policies. Cost-effectiveness analysis indicates which option produces a desired outcome at the lowest cost.	SDC how-to note
Embedded transaction/ service	A good or service that is not paid for directly but is included or hidden within an exchange of another good or service that is paid for.	https://www.shareweb.ch/site/EI/Documents/HowTo/SDC%20-%20Operational%20Guide%20for%20the%20M4P%20Approach%20-%20Second%20Edition%20-%202014%20-%20en.pdf
Externalities	Spill-over effects impacting on parties that did not choose to be affected by them. These can be costs or benefits.	https://www.shareweb.ch/site/EI/Documents/HowTo/SDC%20-%20Operational%20Guide%20for%20the%20M4P%20Approach%20-%20Second%20Edition%20-%202014%20-%20en.pdf
Facilitation	The temporary actions of a facilitator to bring about system-level changes and develop market systems for the benefit of the poor	https://www.shareweb.ch/site/EI/Documents/HowTo/SDC%20-%20Operational%20Guide%20for%20the%20M4P%20Approach%20-%20Second%20Edition%20-%202014%20-%20en.pdf

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Institutions	Structures and mechanisms of social, political and economic order and cooperation, either formal or informal, which shape the incentives, capacities and therefore behaviors/practices of market players. (M4P Guide 2014)	https://www.shareweb.ch/site/EI/Documents/HowTo/SDC%20-%20Operational%20Guide%20for%20the%20M4P%20Approach%20-%20Second%20Edition%20-%202014%20-%20en.pdf
Local economic development	LED is a process that seeks to transform the way economic and political decisions are taken at the local level. The objective is to improve the living conditions of the local society in an inclusive manner. It takes place through organized negotiation processes, between local actors from the civil society and the public and private sectors that address the different challenges faced by the territory. Through consultation, LED tries to make a more efficient and sustainable use of existing and potentially available resources, aspires to build socio-economic opportunities (such as the creation of employment and income) and works to strengthen good local governance.	https://www.shareweb.ch/site/EI/Pages/PSD/Topics/Local-Economic-Development.aspx ; https://www.shareweb.ch/site/EI/Documents/PSD/Topics/Local%20Economic%20Development/Argumentation%20and%20Reference%20Paper%20on%20Local%20Economic%20Development.pdf
Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) / MSD	In simple terms M4P (MSD) can be seen as comprising three elements which can add value to private sector concepts and approaches like value chain analysis, clusters and networks, enabling environment or local economic development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A world view or rationale for thinking about poverty reduction. •A framework for understanding the market systems in which the poor exist. •Guidance for intervention practices. 	https://www.shareweb.ch/site/EI/Documents/HowTo/SDC%20-%20Operational%20Guide%20for%20the%20M4P%20Approach%20-%20Second%20Edition%20-%202014%20-%20en.pdf
Market	A set of arrangements by which buyers and sellers are in contact to exchange goods or services; the interaction of demand and supply. (M4P Guide 2014)	https://www.shareweb.ch/site/EI/Documents/HowTo/SDC%20-%20Operational%20Guide%20for%20the%20M4P%20Approach%20-%20Second%20Edition%20-%202014%20-%20en.pdf

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Market distortion	When the intervention of an external agent creates perverse incentives among market players contrary to what is required for such players to uphold and build upon pro-poor changes. (M4P Guide 2014)	https://www.shareweb.ch/site/EI/Documents/HowTo/SDC%20-%20Operational%20Guide%20for%20the%20M4P%20Approach%20-%20Second%20Edition%20-%202014%20-%20en.pdf
MSD	see M4P	-
Pro-poor	A development outcome (eg improved growth or basic service access) the benefits of which impact upon the poor more than the less poor. (M4P Guide 2014)	https://www.shareweb.ch/site/EI/Documents/HowTo/SDC%20-%20Operational%20Guide%20for%20the%20M4P%20Approach%20-%20Second%20Edition%20-%202014%20-%20en.pdf
Results Based Management	Definition of different terms according to OECD	http://www.oecd.org/development/peer-reviews/2754804.pdf