



USAID/ UGANDA

DQA and Mission Indicators

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Objective

To understand Mission requirements for reporting
and data quality



Why conduct DQAs

- To ensure that the Mission and Implementing Partner are aware of the strengths and weaknesses of the performance data.
- To ensure that the quality of data from USAID's performance monitoring system is credible to support decision making



USAID's Standards of Data Quality

- i. **Validity:** Data clearly & adequately represents the intended result.
- ii. **Integrity:** Data collected has safeguards to minimize risk of transcription error or data manipulation.
- iii. **Precision:** Data has sufficient level of detail to permit decision making.
- iv. **Reliability:** Data reflects stable & consistent data collection processes and analysis methods
- v. **Timeliness:** Data is available at useful frequency / timely enough to influence decision-making.



What Affects Data Quality

- Low reliability of data collection and processing
- Poorly trained data collectors
- Lack of standard tools and process for data collection
- —Manipulation of data collection Instruments.
- Insecure data transmission and storage facility
- Poor timing for data collection and report generation process



When should data quality be assessed

- DQA must be accomplished for all indicators which are reported to Washington.
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- DQA should be conducted after data collection has started and within 12 months prior to reporting, thereafter once every 3 years.



Managing data quality

- i) Select quality indicators & put in place a sound data collection process (tools and methods)
 - • *Poorly defined indicators produce poor data written procedures are in place for data collection*
 - *Safeguards put in place to prevent unauthorized changes*
- ii) Construct sound PIRS - a tool USAID uses to ensure indicator data quality & consistency.



Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

A PIRS is a document that clearly defines the indicator and its associated parameters. The PIRS is required for all performance indicators. It captures:

- (a) indicator definition - so that all parties using the — indicator have the same understanding of its content.
- (b) Unit of measure & Disaggregation Elements
- (c) Data source
- (d) Methodology of data collection
- (e) Reporting frequency
- (f) Known data limitations



How to address data limitations

- Triangulate data or examine similar data
- Establish internal quality control measures
— (processes & procedures) e.g. random spot checks, develop standard operating procedures / protocols, verify data after a collection cycle

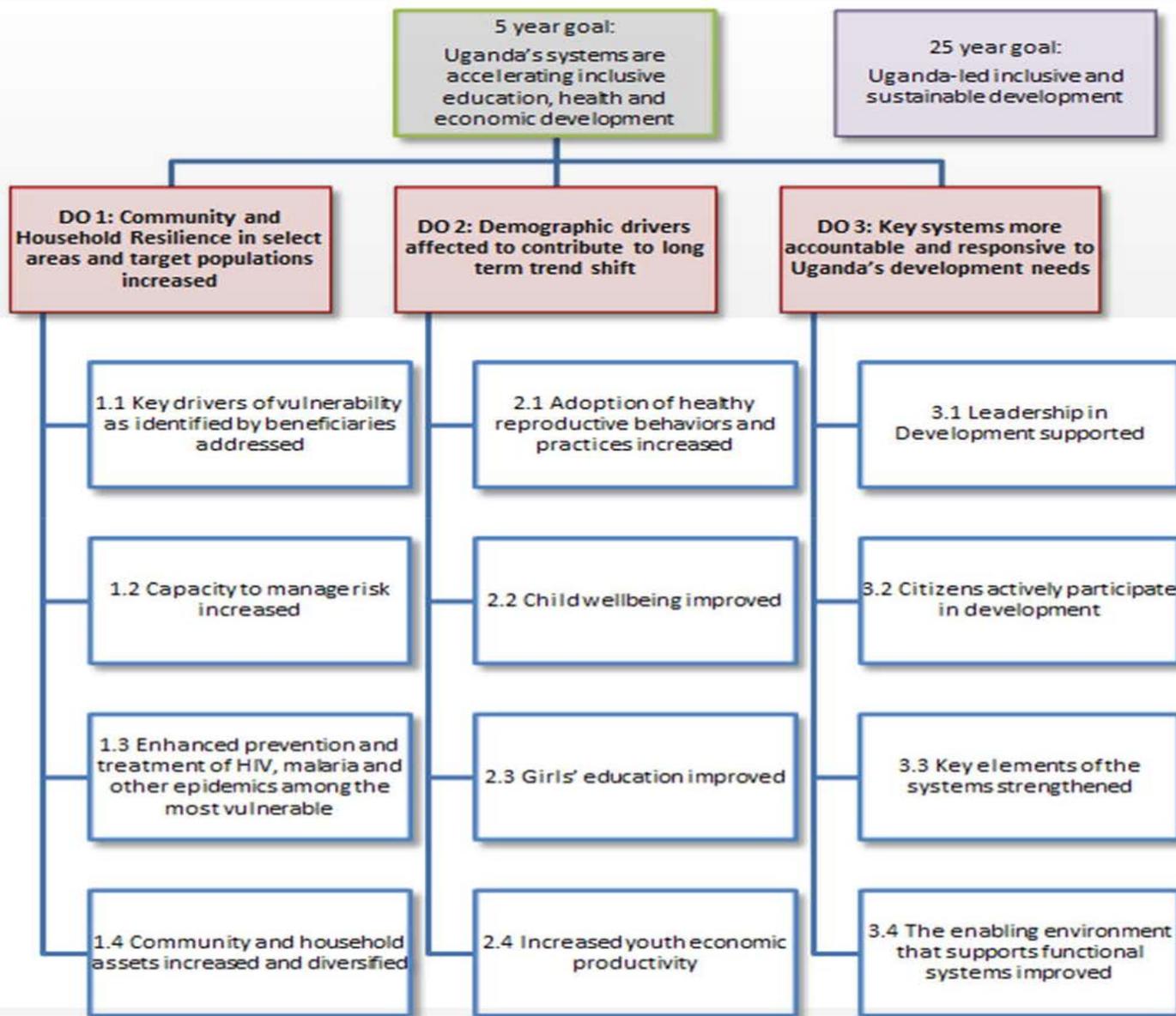
Performance Reporting System (PRS)

- As per ADS 201.3.5.7, performance indicators are also required to fulfill reporting requirements.
- IPs must submit Performance indicator data (consistent with Activity Monitoring and Evaluation Plan-AMELP) in the Mission's monitoring information system referred to as "The USAID Uganda Performance Reporting System (PRS)."
- PRS is a web-based system (**accessed at** <https://usaid-uganda-pmis.com>) serves as a repository for all performance indicator data including baselines values, baseline timeframe, targets and rationale for targets and actual values.
- IPs upload data in the system regularly depending on the frequency of data collection for each indicator.
- The PRS is always open for data entry **for one month** after the end of the quarter, covering Quarterly, Semi Annual and Annual needs.



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FFP Contribution to the CDCS



Mission Indicators



Number of farmers/ beneficiaries reached as a result of USG assistance (Custom) *(By Age and Sex)*

- Perceived changes in community defined drivers of vulnerability as identified by beneficiaries
- % of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities
- Percent of target households that can provide at least one example of behavioral change related to community defined drivers of vulnerability
- Percent of community drivers of vulnerability issues addressed by community platform(s)
- • Percent increase in value of assets, disaggregated by asset type and sex of target population
- Diversity of sources of household income
- Percent of households with any form of savings available to address typical shocks (disaggregated by type and sex)
- Percent of communities sustainably managing community land
- Percent of households adopting various tools & technology that reduce or mitigate shocks for specific vulnerabilities



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Thank you.

