



KUWTC

Keeping Up With The Complexity

Tuesday 29th November 2022

www.moonshotglobal.com

WHO WE ARE

Moonshot Global LLC (Moonshot) is a woman-owned advisory services firm that works with clients to deliver demand-driven solutions to the world's most challenging problems. Founded in 2013, we have core capabilities in the areas of **evidence, learning, and impact (ELI); human and institutional capacity development (HICD); innovation and entrepreneurship; and investment advisory.**

We leverage **technology and partnerships and apply a gender lens to impact monitoring and management and take a responsible approach to data.** On all of our assignments, we engage clients and constituents in²project design and implementation to achieve sustainable results.

Moonshot brings experience in **40+ countries**, including in those affected by conflict, **in all regions of the world.** We are an agile team **headquartered in Washington DC, USA with staff located in Cambodia, Mexico, Nigeria, and Spain.** We are supported by a network of key consultants and partner firms. We serve host country governments, bilateral and multilateral donors, foundations, civil society and nongovernmental organizations, and private sector firms, including small and growing businesses.

Purpose, Objectives, Process

Purpose:

You are inspired to build complexity-aware methods into your MEL systems.

Objectives:

- Identify MEL approaches suitable for addressing complexity through a case example.
- Draw common conclusions about MEL considerations in complex interventions.

Process

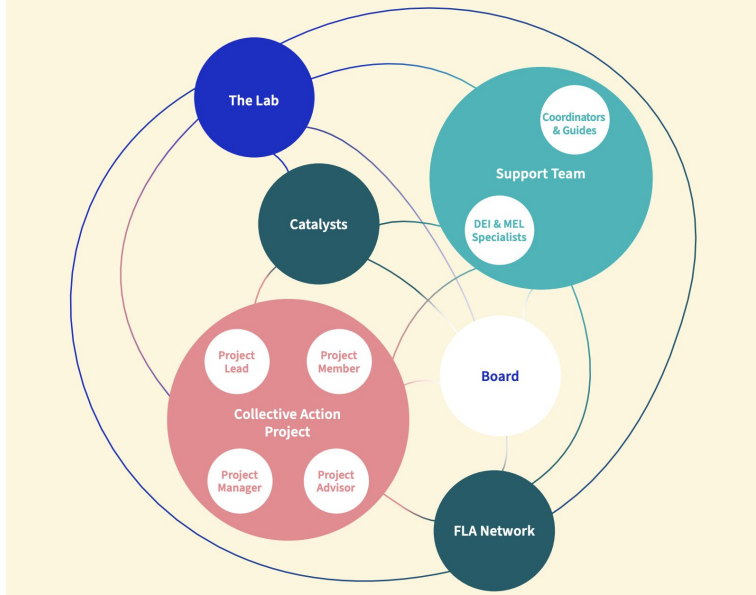
- The Case Example: Frontiers Lab Asia
- Features of Complexity and MEL Approaches
 - Defining Goals and Objectives
 - Measuring Intermediate Results
 - Real-Time Learning and Adaptation
 - Communicating Complex Concepts
- Summary: Common Features and Key Takeaways

Have you worked on complexity-aware interventions?



The Case Example: Frontiers Lab Asia (FLA)

Frontiers Lab Asia



1. Design of proof-of-concept
2. Ecosystem actors define challenge statements
3. Collective action partnerships form and submit proposals for scoping
4. Grantees conduct research/scoping, adapt, and submit proposals for piloting.
5. Grantees conduct pilots, monitor and evaluate, and submit learning reports.
6. Proof-of-concept ends, final performance evaluation
7. Solutions persist as independent entities or are absorbed into one or more collective action partner organisations.
8. Coordinators co-design FLA 2.0 and pursue funding opportunities

1. Defining Goals and Objectives is Challenging

Complexity Feature of FLA: Defining Goals and Objectives is Challenging

*“How can we maximise impact
by building on the success of
Frontier Incubators?”*

rather than

*“How do we achieve a defined
goal?”*

MEL Toolkit:

1. Multiple Co-Design Workshops
2. Theory of Change defined at Multiple Levels

2. Intermediate Results are Hard to Measure

**Complexity Feature of FLA:
Intermediate Results are Hard to
Measure and Subjective**

*Better Collaboration and
Coordination*

=

Better Outcomes

MEL Toolkit:

1. Partnership Learning Loop
2. Results Reflection
3. Triangulate diverse subjective perspectives

3. Real-time Learning and Adaptation is a Priority

Complexity Feature of FLA: Real Time Learning and Adaptation

Proof-of-concept objectives:

1. Achieving impact through action
2. Proving the approach
3. Working toward sustainability

MEL Toolkit:

1. Shared Measurement System
 - a. Guide to 'MEL for Piloting'
 - b. Grantee Learning Reports
2. Formative Evaluation and Process Historian

4. Communicating Complex Concepts

Complexity Feature of FLA: Communicating Complex Concepts

“A collaborative incubator of solutions for strengthening entrepreneurial ecosystems across South and Southeast Asia.”

MEL Toolkit:

1. Contextual Research
2. Adopt-Adapt-Expand-Respond (AAER) Framework

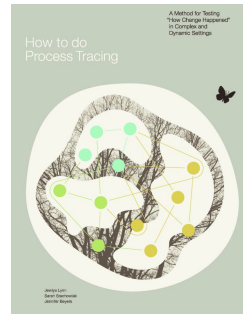
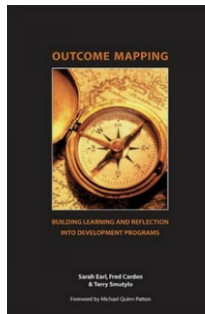
Summary: Common Features and Key Takeaways

Common Features of Complexity	MEL Takeaways
1. Goals and objectives are challenging to define and vary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop multiple Theories of Change ● Update regularly
2. Objectives are abstract and harder to measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use tested frameworks and data collection tools ● Triangulate subjective opinions ● Focus on contribution over attribution
3. Uncertainty is high and learning and adaptations are required in real-time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Include learning and adaptation as a result ● Leverage learning approaches ● Consider developmental and formative evaluation methods
4. Information needs to be used at multiple levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decentralise MEL ● Build a shared measurement system ● Use MEL as a vehicle to build capacity of grantees to run experiments ● Mix traditional and innovative approaches
5. Concepts are challenging to articulate and understand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Invest in communication skills ● Adopt long term horizons

“In reality, contribution is not singular and additive; instead multiple interacting causes make an effect more likely. Recognizing this, we should shift the lens from the “amount” of contribution a single actor makes to an understanding of the typologies of the different actors and how they combine to contribute to change.”

- Coe and Schlangen

Resources



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Let's Connect!-

