

WELCOME TO

OMLC ONLINE 2022

WE'LL BE STARTING SOON....





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SESSION 6



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Blending OM&OH

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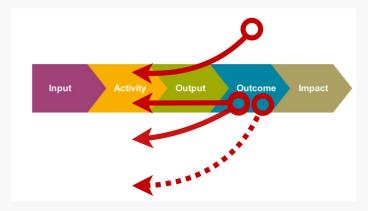


Some strengths: OM vs. OH



Outcome Mapping

- + reminds us what to look for per actor
- + is a framework for analysis/reflection
- + create an actor-centred ToC



Outcome Harvesting

- + open encourages looking everywhere, beyond the expected!
- + easier to get started (can be added to existing systems)
- + Outcome statements can bring credibility and support analysis

Types of blends

- Starting with OM and evaluating with OH
- Starting with OM and monitoring with OH
- Starting with OH and then developing
 OM or informed actor focused ToC
- Heavy touch, light touch (OM for some, OH for some BPs)
- Introducing BP idea/actor-focused ToC and then using OH for monitoring/evaluation.



Starting with OM and evaluating with OH

If you already have an Outcome Mapping framework which you and your boundary partners have been monitoring against, doing an Outcome Harvest as a mid-term evaluation/end of project evaluation helps you to look wider and not limited to the framework!

Context: A programme working to see Indigenous rights in Northeastern Cambodia. What was done: Local teams had used OM monthly to monitor change among communities they worked with. An external consultant worked with the staff using Outcome Harvesting in a formative end evaluation.

What it led to: Relationships between actors were better understood. Staff could learn of outcomes beyond the OM journals and learn about who else might need attention.



Indigenous staff member who worked creatively to see outcomes

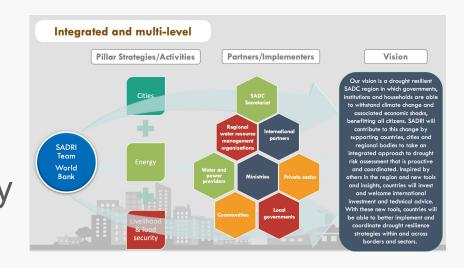
Starting with OM and monitoring with OH

If your results framework is vague / has a 'black box' between outputs and higher-level results, an Outcome Mapping framework can help bring clarity by mapping out behaviour changes that would represent progress. Then, using Outcome Harvesting to regularly document observed outcomes can support reporting and critical reflection.

Context: Technical assistance programme seeking to influence policy and practice regionally and nationally. Existing results framework was strongly focused on activities/outputs. No ToC.

What was done: A light-touch OM framework (vision, BPs, PMs) was developed by the implementer. OH used to monitor.

What it led to: OM framework used to provide focus, engage others and programme reflection. OH workshops provided verifiable data for reporting and forum for critical thinking.



Communicating the OM framework / ToC

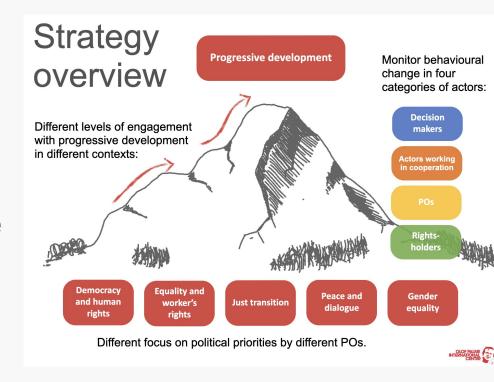
Introducing BP idea/actor-focused ToC and then using OH for monitoring/evaluation

Introducing the concept of boundary partners and some kind of generalised actor-focused theory of change can support the process of using Outcome Harvesting for monitoring or evaluation.

Context: A Swedish organisation's programme working across several geographical regions wanted to shift focus from activities and outputs to outcomes in reporting.

What was done: Staff developed a programme with desired change in boundary partner categories for progressive development.

What it led to: A framework to aggregate data from regular Outcome Harvesting dialogue meetings with partners.



The framework of themes and actors to support reporting on outcomes.

Context: New grant for ongoing multi-stakeholder initiative, 7+ countries.

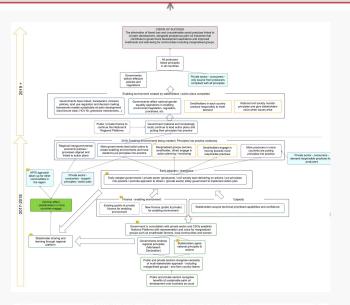
Logframe. Funder required a ToC.

What was done: Used ToC mandate to engage internal team, then funder and partners. Defined vision, types of actors, generic mini-OCs, outcome chain logic. OH to monitor.

What it led to: A common understanding of what success, and progress towards success, would look like. Framework for reflection at partner meetings. Data for reporting.

VISION OF SUCCESS

The elimination of forest loss and unsustainable social practices linked to oil palm development, alongside prosperous palm oil industries that contribute to government development aspirations and improved livelihoods and well-being for communities including marginalised groups.





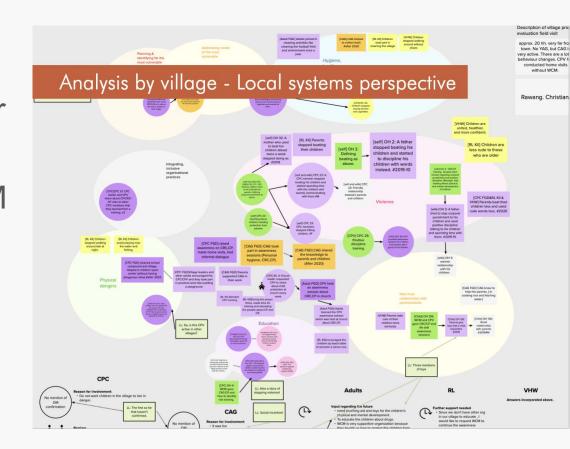
Heavy touch, light touch

A complete set of OM progress markers for each boundary partner may feel like too big of a task or may not be appropriate given the nature of relationships with one or several of the boundary partners. Programme staff can then use Outcome Harvesting as a way to learn about outcomes for those BPs that are not monitored using PMs.

Context: A project working in northern Myanmar on child protection.

What was done: Local teams developed an OM framework and monitored youth action groups, child protection committees, and department of social welfare. In addition, the local team regularly used OH to scan for outcomes among children and others in the local system.

What it led to: OM was used with partners they were in regular contact with while OH was used to learn wider about what mattered.



Outcomes data from progress markers (circles), OH monitoring data (squares) and OH evaluation data (rectangles), summarised per village

Starting with OH and then developing OM framework

Starting with an Outcome Harvest allows change agents to understand their achievements in terms of actors and behaviour changes.

The results of the Outcome Harvest can then be used to inspire and inform the design further work using Outcome Mapping.

Context: The secretariat supporting a regionally organised, internationally voluntary network wanted an evaluation that assessed the value of the network and its role in it.

What was done: An external, OH evaluation was commissioned.

What it led to: A whole new way of understanding what the network had achieved - internally & externally. Defused tension around contribution: whose result is it? Inspired use OM at global and regionally.



https://www.outcomemapping.ca/projects/project.php?id=77

Boundary Partners (of the Regional Secretariat)	Objectives (in order of priority) (Observable and significant future changes of a Boundary Actor to which the interaction with the Regional Secretariat will contribute)
R1. BioNET-EAFRINET Regional Coordinating Institute	The Regional Coordinating Institute will be aware of how its role as an EAFRINET Coordinating Institute can help it to fulfil its mandates. It will be fully supportive of EAFRINET's Vision, Mission, Strategic Goals and Values and support the work of the Regional Coordinator through the allocation of the resources necessary for the fulfilment of BioNET-EAFRINET's Vision
R2. BioNET-EAFRINET National Coordinators	National Coordinators will clearly and consistently communicate with the Regional Coordinator for the provision of relevant information and ideas to strengthen the network
R3. BioNET-EAFRINET individual and institutional members and other taxonomy practitioners and end-users and their institutions in the region	A significant proportion of BioNET-EAFRINET individual and institutional Members in the region and other taxonomy practitioners and end-users and their institutions in the region will actively participate in the network
R4. BioNET-Secretariat	The BioNET-Secretariat will consistently support LOOP activities through proposal writing mentoring, provision of PR material to promote BioNET, establishing contacts with technical and policy partners, linkages to end-users and potential funders, taxonomic needs assessments and action plans to develop end-user oriented projects, and network strengthening including expanding country membership.
R5. Regional and national donors	Donors will increase funding for taxonomy-related projects and to support the network from national and regional sources

Boundary Partners, Objectives (OCs) and PMs at regional and national levels