Outcome Harvesting for Civic Engagement for Open Contracting
Agenda

1. Outcome Harvesting
   - Definition of Outcome Harvesting
   - Introduction to Outcome Harvesting
   - Added Value of Outcome Harvesting
To understand Outcome Harvesting as a Monitoring & Evaluation instrument.

Purpose: Present Outcome Harvesting

Intended results:

To understand Outcome Harvesting as a Monitoring & Evaluation instrument.
Introduction to Outcome Harvesting

Outcome Harvesting is a method that enables evaluators, grant makers, and managers to identify, formulate, verify, and make sense of outcomes.

Using Outcome Harvesting, the evaluator or harvester gleans information from reports, personal interviews, and other resources to document how a given program or initiative has contributed to outcomes.

Outcomes can be positive or negative, intended or unintended, but the connection between the initiative and the outcomes should be verifiable.
Outcome Harvesting within the DMEL Cycle

- Theory of Change
- Outcome Harvesting
- Learning & Making Sense
Results in Outcome Harvesting

Sphere of Influence
- Outcomes

Sphere of Control
- Inputs
- Activities

Sphere of Interest
- Impact
- Outputs
Definition of Outcome

In the light of the Theory of Change

Societal Actor
- Individual
- Group or community
- Organisation
- Institution

Behaviour
- Activities agendas
- Relationships
- Policies
- Practices
In summary, an outcome is:

An **observable change** in agenda, activity, relationships, policy or practice in another actor.

That is **relevant** in the light of the [programme name’s] Theory of Change.

And to which the programme has **contributed** – partially or wholly, directly or indirectly, intentionally or not.
Outcome: In 2010, the African Development Bank conducts an extensive global consultation on its “Energy Strategy Approach Paper” in 15 countries, significantly larger than initially proposed.

Who is the social actor?
What is the demonstrated change?
Relevance: Originally the African Development Bank planned one consultation in Harare. The extensive consultation allowed CSOs in African countries to share their concerns on the Bank’s energy strategy, and ensure projects are targeted to address energy access for the poor.

Is the outcome noteworthy in light of the programme’s Theory of Change?
When is it YOUR outcome?

When your process influenced the outcome

Effect → Cause Contribution
Contribution: HSC advocated for a more robust consultation process with the Bank’s energy team and HSC submitted to them a list of cities where they should be organizing consultations, leveraging on its extensive partner network. HSC was able to organize and work with local groups in 15 countries across Africa with the objective that the Bank receives a strong and consistent message during the consultations.

Is HSC’s influence plausible?
Are the outcome and contribution statements verifiable?
The Outcome Harvesting process

1. Design the harvest
2. Identify & formulate outcomes
3. Finalise outcomes
4. Substantiate
5. Analyse, interpret
6. Support use of findings

Outcome Harvest
Why focus on outcomes?

Societal Actor

Observable and relevant change

Influenced by your activities

Before Yesterday

Today

Yesterday
Outcomes are a bridge between what you do and the end result you seek...

...along with others
The added value of Outcome Harvesting
Visualising social change
Map of Outcomes
Change Strategy
Change Strategy

WBI Contributions
- Knowledge exchange and webinars
- Grants for knowledge exchange
- Strategic guidance for network formation, organization and communications

Change Agents
- ATI oversight agencies in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay
- Latin America network of oversight agencies

Change Strategy
Commitment of ATI Agencies
- Expanded commitment by establishing network of ATI agencies across Latin America
- Committed to knowledge exchange among countries to improve ATI
- Raised awareness of network as valuable to region in advancing ATI

Institutionalized Network and Priorities
- Institutionalized communications, strategy actions for ATI agendas
- Embedded working groups of network into country ATI agencies
- Enhanced networks and knowledge base with ATI agencies across Latin America

Innovation and Policy to Advance Transparency and ATI
- Improved guidance on record management policy and other areas
- Improved knowledge to monitor, implement and enhance ATI policy
- Collaboratively identified action areas and related areas

Problems Addressed
- Limited knowledge and experience of ATI agencies to implement and enforce ATI
- Lack of agreement on priorities to improve ATI implementation
- Weak realization of ATI agency role in policy implementation

Partners
- Input of civil society organizations to 2013-2016 strategic plan

Development Goal
- Improve service delivery for citizens across Latin America
Outcome statements content

**Outcome description**: Who (actor) changed what, when and where?

**Relevance**: The importance of the outcome in the light of the programme’s Theory of Change or the objectives of this programme, project or partner.

**Contribution**: What activities and outputs contributed to the change described in the outcome. This contribution can be direct or indirect, small or large, intended or unintended.

**Sources**: The specific documents and people who provided the data.
Do you have any questions about the potential of Outcome Harvesting as a Monitoring & Evaluation instrument?