

# **Outcome Harvesting for Civic Engagement for Open Contracting**

# Agenda

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## Outcome Harvesting

Definition of Outcome  
Introduction to Outcome Harvesting  
Added Value of Outcome Harvesting

**Part**

**1**



**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.

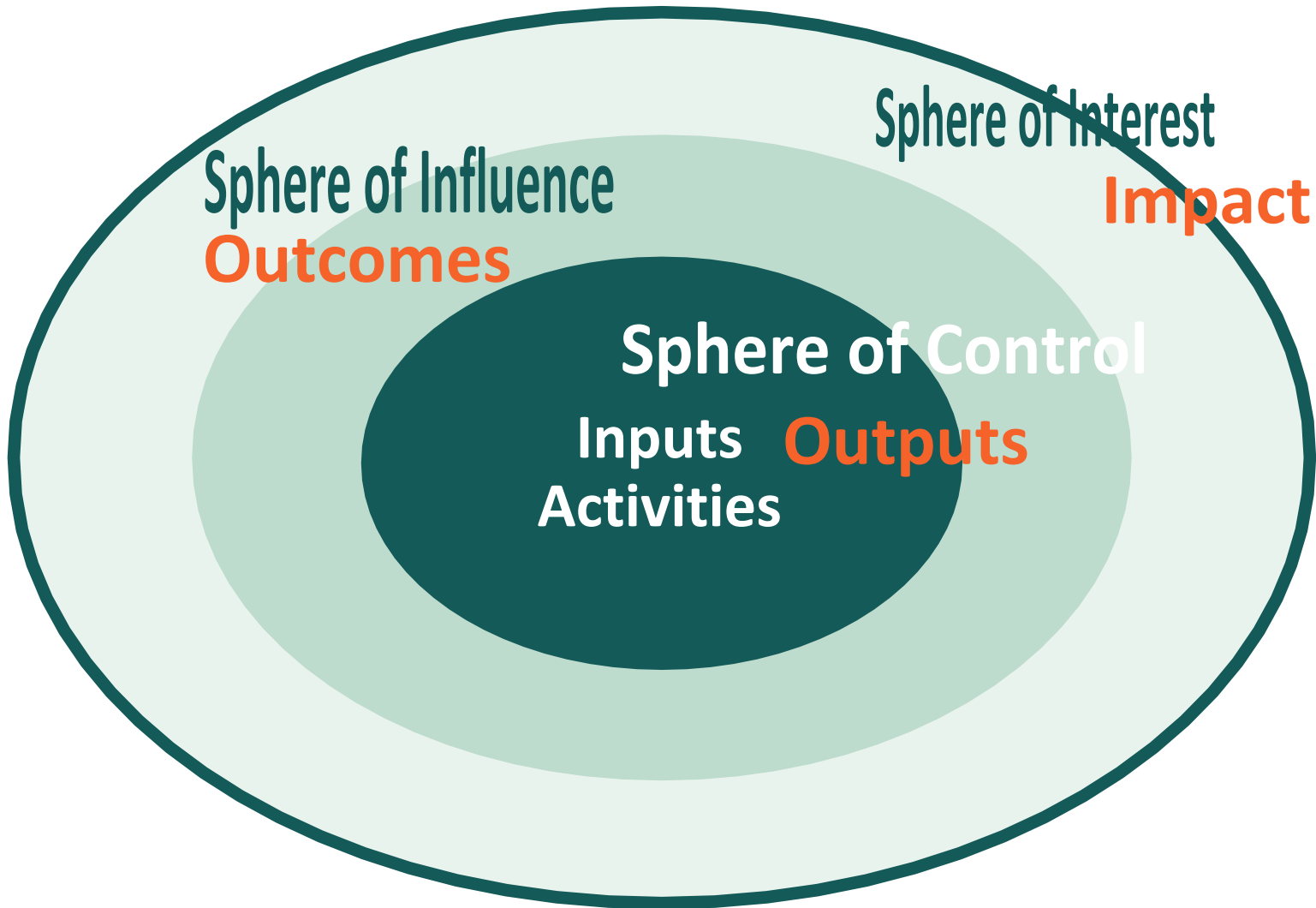
Using Outcome Harvesting, the evaluator or harvester gleans information from reports, personal interviews, and other resources to document how a given program or initiative has contributed to outcomes.

Outcomes can be positive or negative, intended or unintended, but the connection between the initiative and the outcomes should be verifiable.

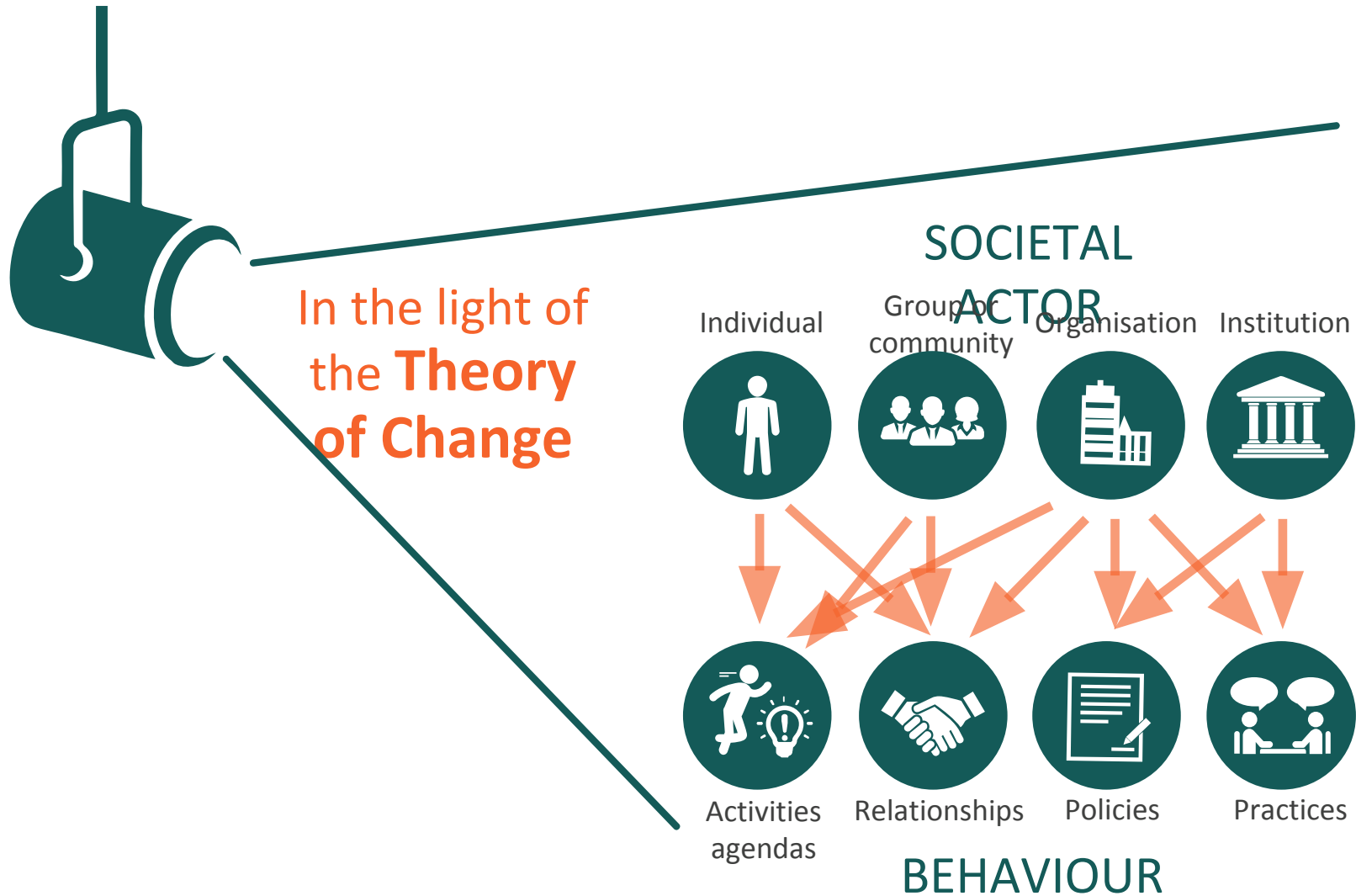
# Outcome Harvesting within the DMEL Cycle



# Results in Outcome Harvesting



# Definition of Outcome



## 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**

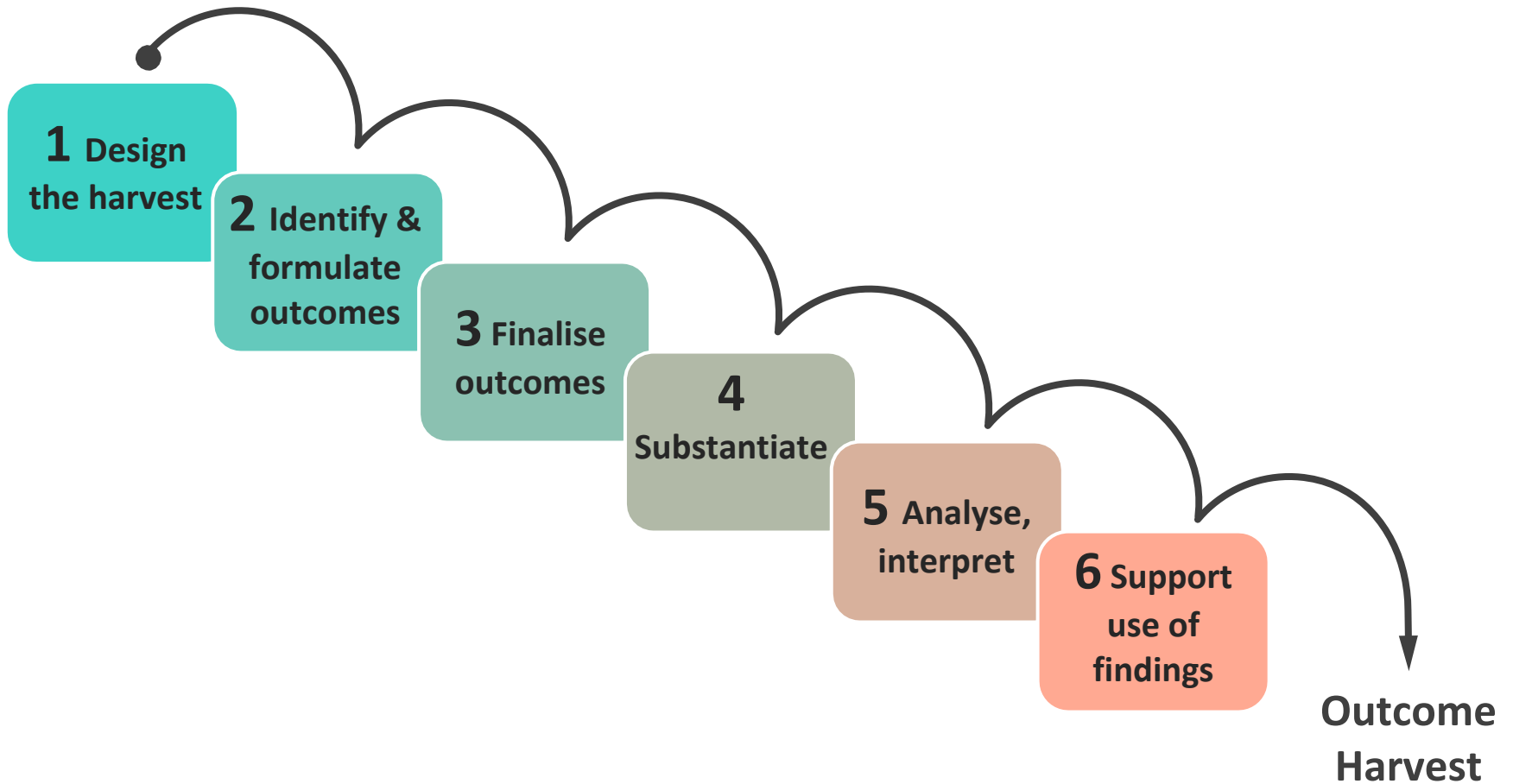


**Contribution:** HSC advocated for a more robust consultation process with the Bank's energy team and HSC submitted to them a list of cities where they should be organizing consultations, leveraging on its extensive partner network. HSC was able to organize and work with local groups in 15 countries 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



# Why focus on outcomes?

**Societal Actor**



**Before Yesterday**

**Observable and relevant change**



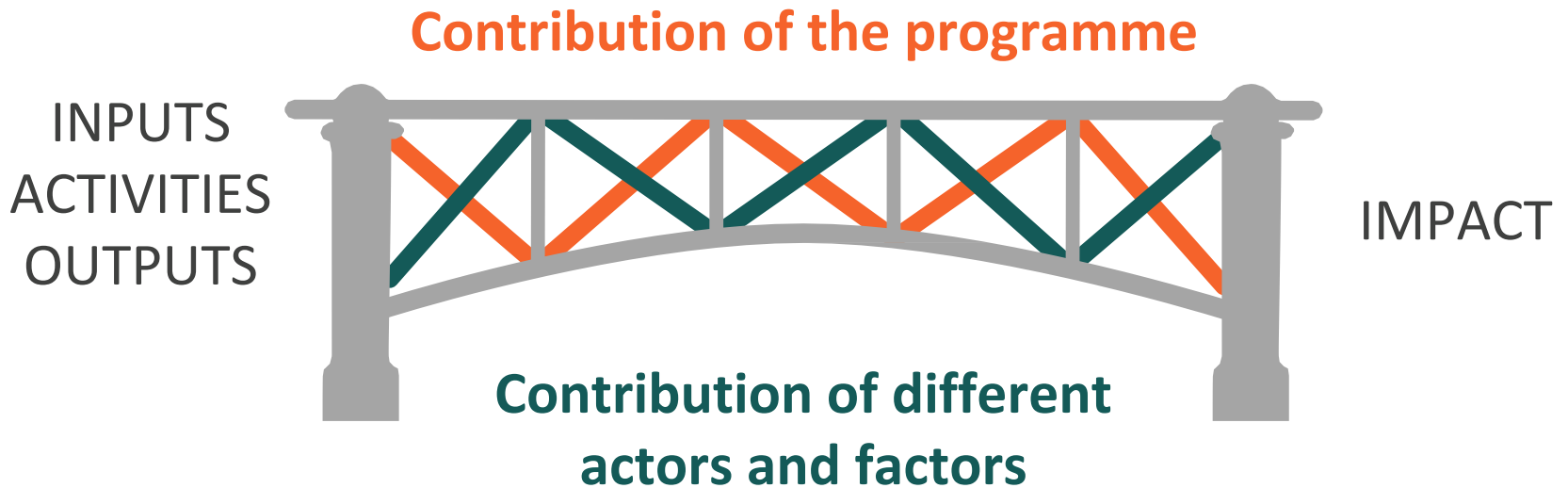
**Today**

**Influenced by your activities**



**Yesterday**

# Outcomes are a bridge between what you do and the end result you seek... ...along with others





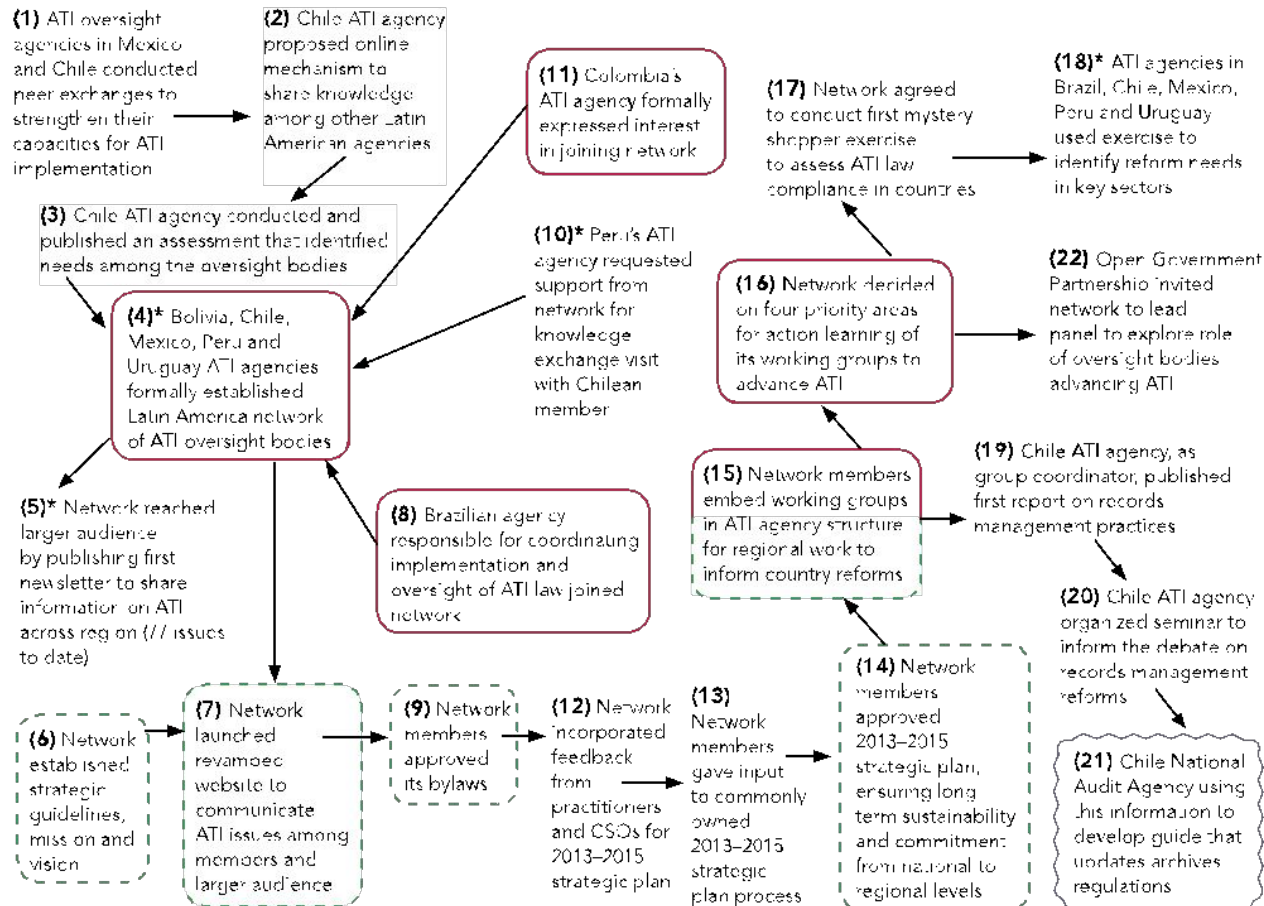
# The added value of Outcome Harvesting

## Visualising social change

Map of Outcomes  
Change Strategy



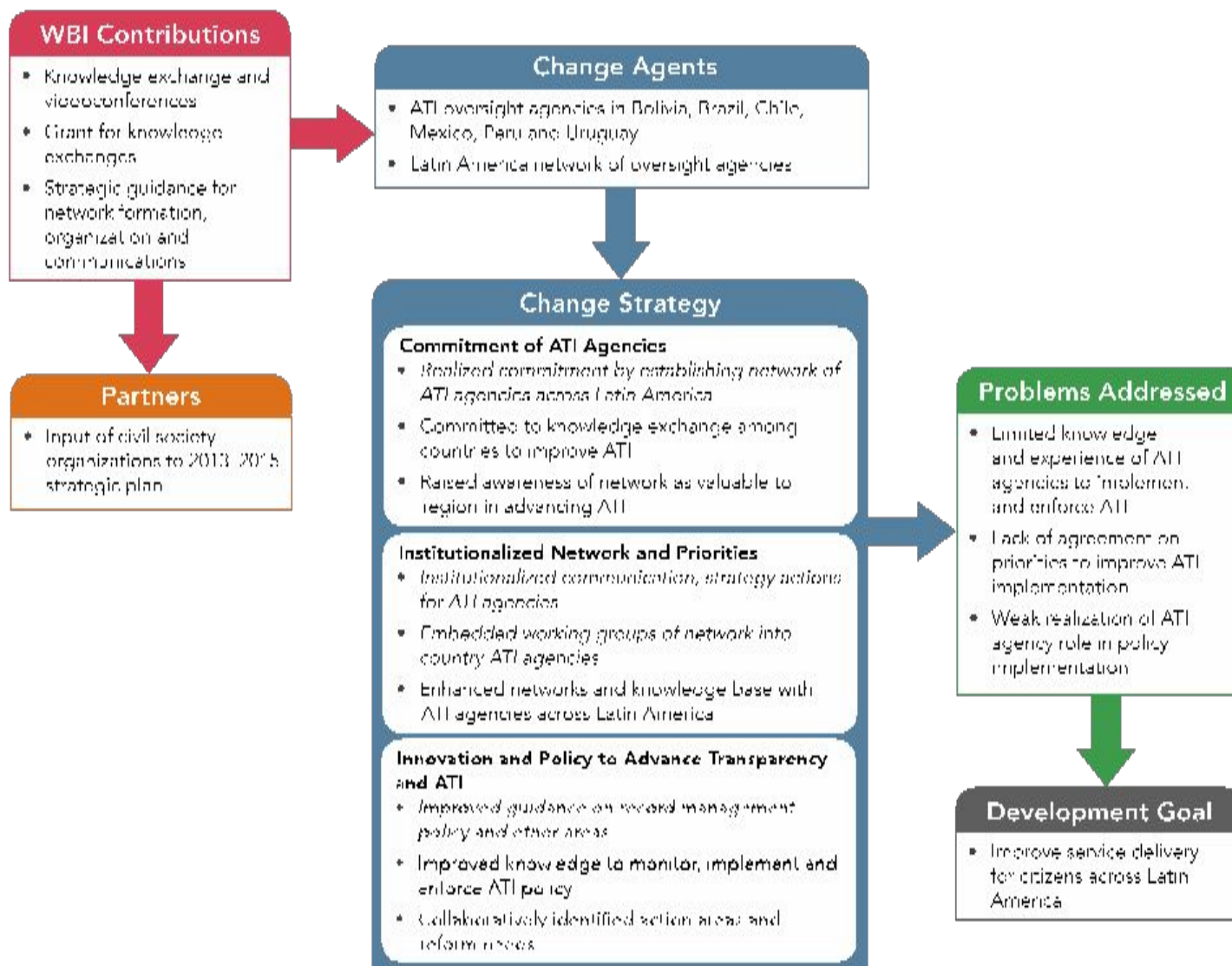
# Map of Outcomes



2011	2012	2013
<p><b>Institutional changes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Commitment, participatory priority setting, transparency</li> <li>~ Guidance to implement ATI policy</li> <li>- - - Effectiveness of ATI network and agencies</li> </ul>	<p><b>Intermediate changes</b></p> <p>Other outcomes are awareness, knowledge and skills; improved collaboration; and new implementation know-how.</p> <p>* Outcomes selected for substantiation; see page 5 sidebar.</p>	



# Change Strategy





# Outcome statements content

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

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

**C**ontribution: 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.

**S**ources: The specific documents and people who provided the data.



## Questions & answers

Do you have any questions about the potential of Outcome Harvesting as a Monitoring & Evaluation instrument?