Outcome Harvesting

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Welcome and Introductions
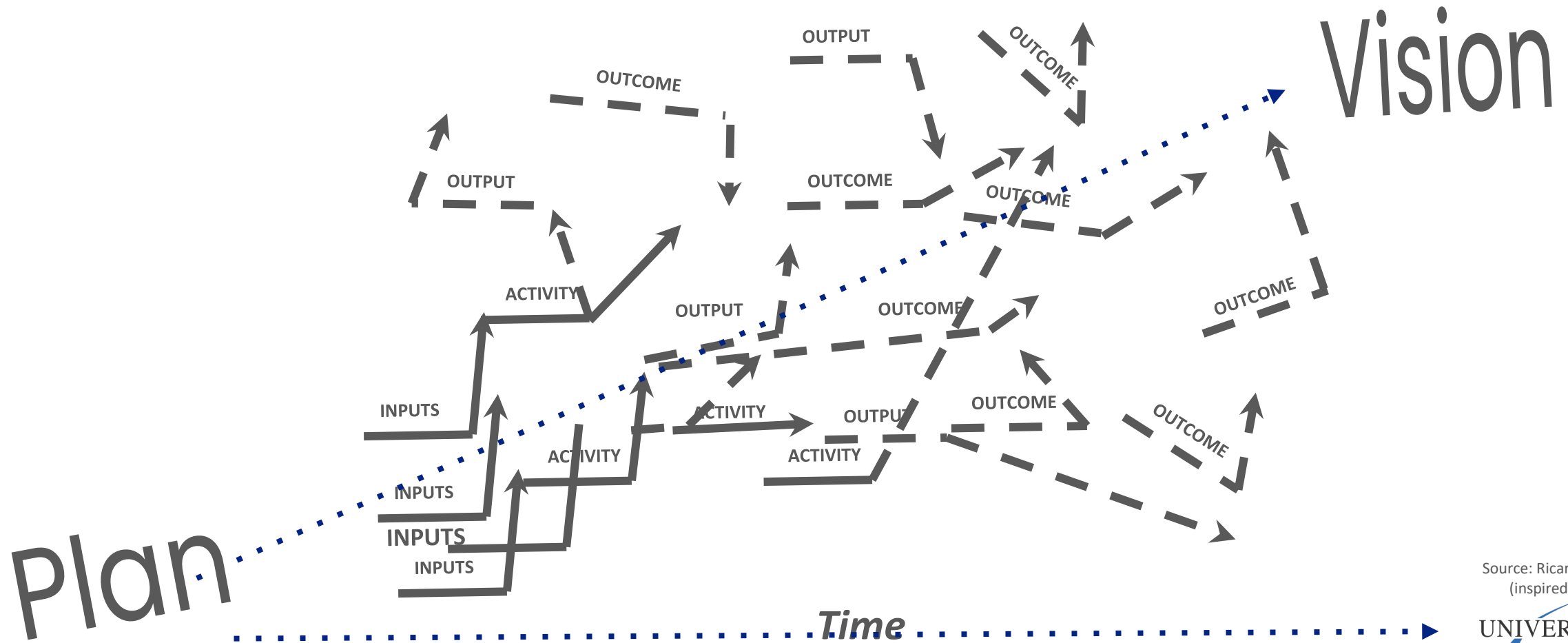
Outcome Harvesting

- An approach / tool to identify, formulate, substantiate, analyse and interpret outcomes to answer useful M&E questions.

- What is an outcome?

  - a) An observable and significant change in a social actor's behaviour that has been achieved...

  - b) and that has been influenced by the intervention.

- For more information and resources, see: https://outcomeharvesting.net/
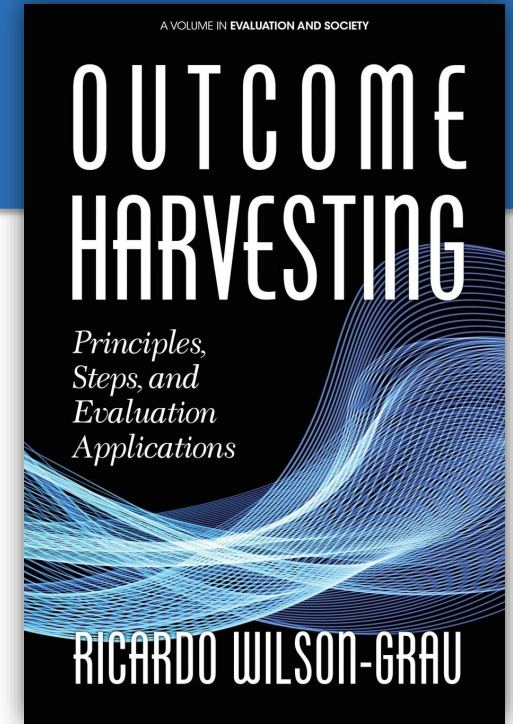
Social actor centeredness

- Systems change when people in them think, behave, act, make policy differently.

- Social, policy & systems changes depend on changes in human behaviour

- People contribute to their own wellbeing

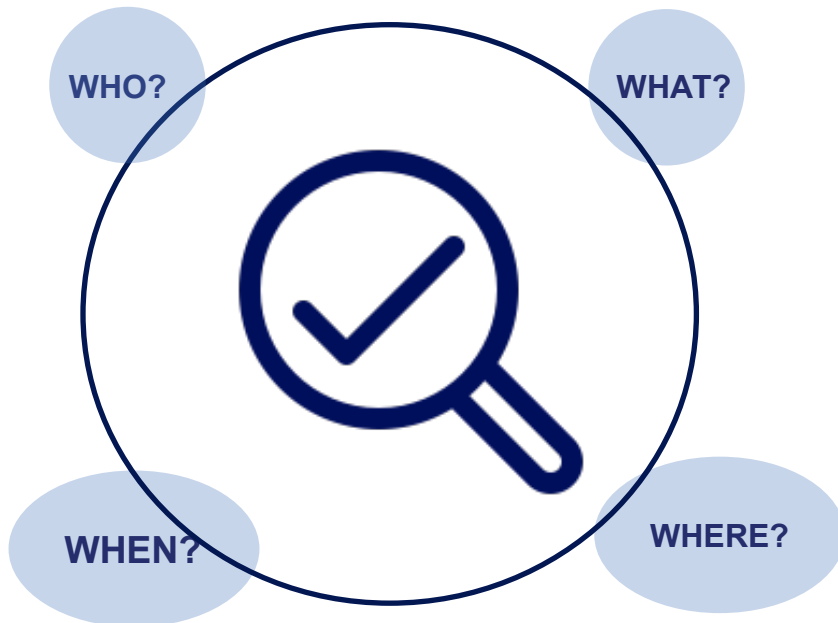- Sustained improvements in people's lives or environments depend on relationships

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Outcome Harvesting

Outcome

WHO?
WHAT?
WHEN?
WHERE?

Significance

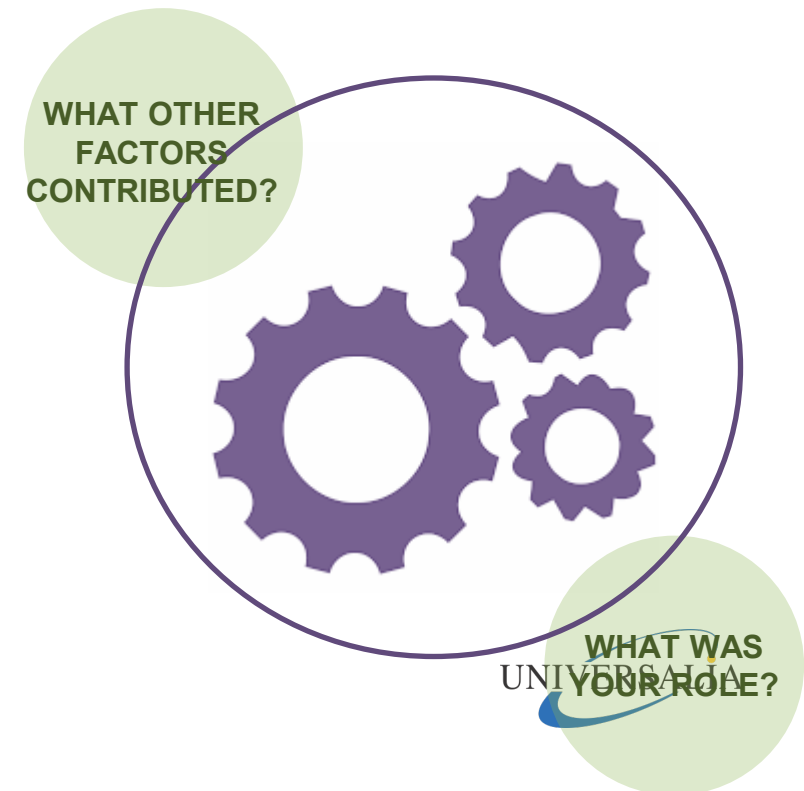WHY DOES IT MATTER?

Contribution

WHAT OTHER FACTORS CONTRIBUTED?
WHAT WAS YOUR ROLE?

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Co-design of evaluation questions through virtual session;
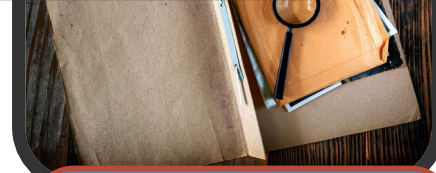Emphasis is on use, not on information availability

Scope of questions were large; Depends on interest and availability from programme team

Looking for clues, for potential narratives of change – as opposed to definitive evidence of change

Delays in receiving documents, not all were reviewed prior to country visit – Yet, not a significant limitation

Looking for more clues; Refining outcomes; Asking about significance; Ping-ponging

Difficulty in specifying 'who' within Ministries, which departments?; Ping-ponging took a long time, due to scope

Focus on management buy-in and future use; implications for future capacity strengthening initiatives
Final presentation for government

Emphasis on 'collective' analysis and sense-making with users; checking for pulse; validation; less on presenting your findings

Lots of sense-making sessions + big scope = more time

Quite a structured interview, focused on specific outcomes and details – "CSI: Outcome Harvesting"

Few interviewees identified, and low response; Some didn't have the required knowledge of day-to-day implementation

1. Design the

6. Support use

5. Analyse and interpret

4. Substantiate

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Overview: outcome flow

National-level

Subnational-level

(background information) In 2019, a capacity needs mapping exercise was conducted by MGLSD, OPM, DLGs in the West Nile, and WFP, to identify key areas and topics related to social protection for which there were capacity strengthening needs

13. In December 2021, the Ministry of Local Government started developing the pilot for the Digital Village Directory (DVD).

3. In February 2021, MGLSD launched the National Single Registry (NSR).

10. Between March-April 2022, MGLSD conducted a feasibility study for deploying Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS), Bank of Uganda's BBS-Connect and E-cash to support beneficiary payments under the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) and the Office of the Prime Minister's Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP).

11. Starting in June 2022, UPFSP advocated for corrections to be made to NIDs.

22. In July 2023, MGLSD published a terms of reference for conducting a technical feasibility study for Uganda's planned expansion of a Social Registry.

28. In 2023, MGLSD led a food and nutrition sensitivity assessment of social protection policies and instruments.

27. In 2023, MGLSD drafted the National Social Protection Strategy (2023-2028), which includes sections/provisions for shock-responsive social protection, school feeding, and the expansion of social protection to refugees.

14. Starting in March 2022, MGLSD decentralized the Management Information systems (MIS) for SAGE and DRDIP, especially in relation to complaints and grievance management and on-demand registration.

12. In September 2022, NIRA went to the West Nile and conducted a registration exercise for beneficiaries of NutriCash.

32. In 2023, UNMA developed a concept note to go on a work attachment at ICPAC.

24. On 27 September 2023, Dr. Limlim from the OPM and Honorable Flavia from the UPFSP appeared on television alongside WFP and affirmed the government's commitment to Social Protection is for all

5. Since 2021, UNMA has collected and analysed weather forecast data to produce early warning advisories for national and sub-national levels.

23. On September 16, 2023, the UPFSP formally launched their Social Protection Community of Practice.

25. In October 2023, UPFSP started planning for the inaugural Social Protection Week.

29. In 2023, the MGLSD drafted a Social Protection capacity development strategy for local governments.

2. In November 2023, the MGLSD drafted national guidelines to correct errors in NIDs

7. Since July 2021, NECOC and DDMCs in Karamoja have resumed publication of monthly multi-hazard early warning bulletins.

4. In September-October 2021, the National Planning Authority discussed the integration of district contingency plans with the District Development Plans (DDPs).

15. On 1 November 2022, OPM and relevant line Ministries established the TWG for disaster risk financing and anticipatory action.

19. On 2 February 2023, UPFSP spoke out against the reduction of funding allocated to SAGE in the draft national budget.

20. In April 2023 and June 2023, ICPAC, UNMA and Karamoja DLGs agreed on a set of flood and drought triggers and thresholds.

(background information) In October-November 2019, a capacity needs mapping exercise was conducted by WFP with Karamoja DLGs to identify critical needs and gaps in early warning, hazard analysis, early response to drought, and t to identify entry points for capacity strengthening support

9. Since 2021, DDMCs in Karamoja meet regularly to collect and disseminate data on early warning information, coordinate anticipatory actions, and participate in national-level platforms

8. In 2022, the nine DLGs in Karamoja established the Karamoja Resilience Secretariat.

31. In 2022, DLGs in the Karamoja Resilience Secretariat developed the Karamoja Resilience Strategy.

6. In 2021, DDMCs in nine districts in Karamoja developed district-level contingency plans.

17. In May 2022, all eight refugee-hosting districts in the West Nile established District Social Protection Coordination Committees.

18. In late 2022 and early 2023 (February), DDOs in the West Nile presented Nutricash updates, including key implementation opportunities and challenges, to several visiting delegations (World Bank, OPM).

30. In 2023, the KRS and the DLGs in Karamoja drafted a regional drought anticipatory action plan.
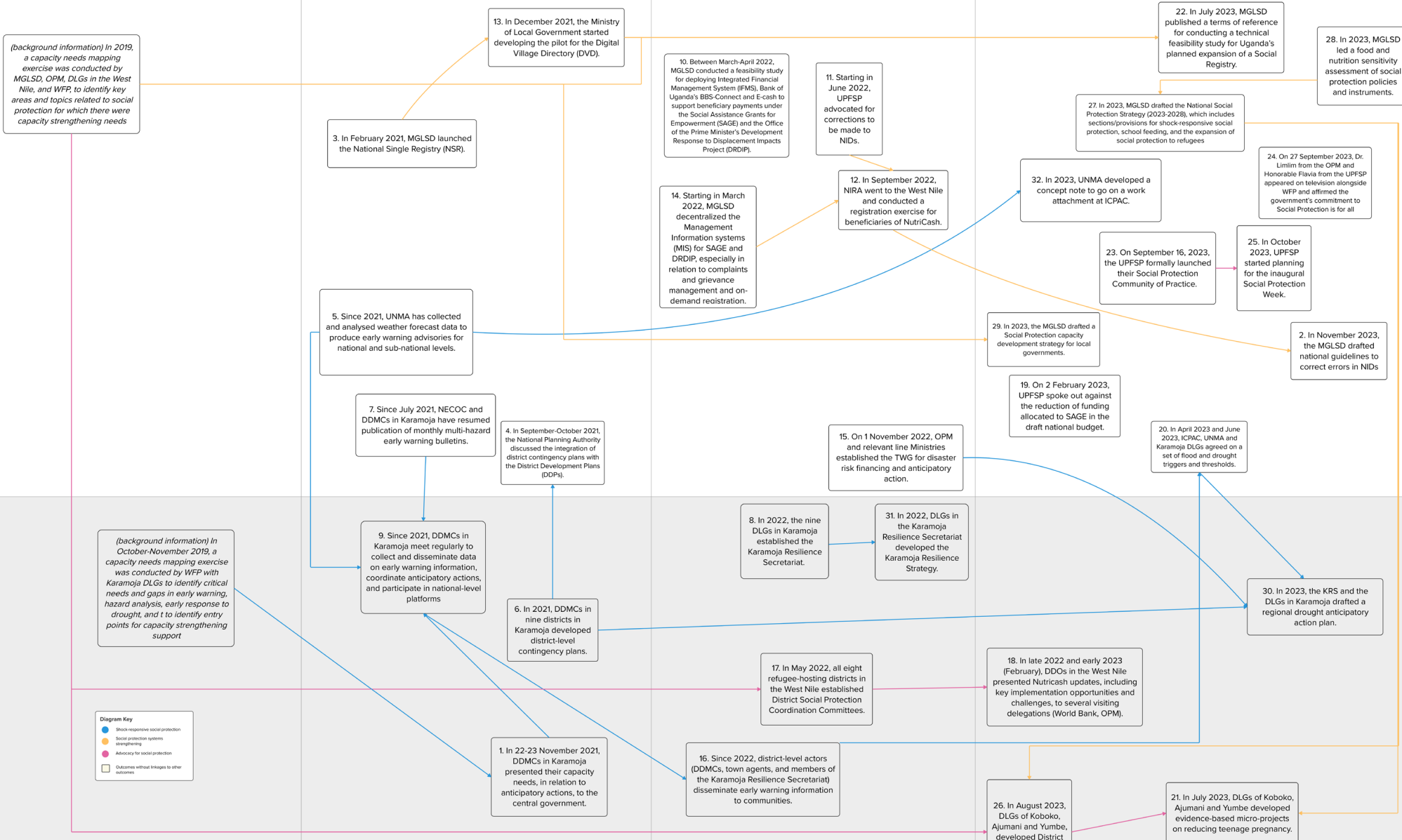
Diagram Key
- Shock-responsive social protection
- Social protection systems strengthening
- Advocacy for social protection
- Outcomes without linkages to other outcomes

1. In 22-23 November 2021, DDMCs in Karamoja presented their capacity needs, in relation to anticipatory actions, to the central government.

16. Since 2022, district-level actors (DDMCs, town agents, and members of the Karamoja Resilience Secretariat) disseminate early warning information to communities.

26. In August 2023, DLGs of Koboko, Ajumani and Yumbe, developed District Social Protection Investment plans

21. In July 2023, DLGs of Koboko, Ajumani and Yumbe developed evidence-based micro-projects on reducing teenage pregnancy.

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2019-2020   **2021**   **2022**   **2023**

Stakeholder and Program Map

Overview: contribution

WFP

Government (national and subnational)

Other actors
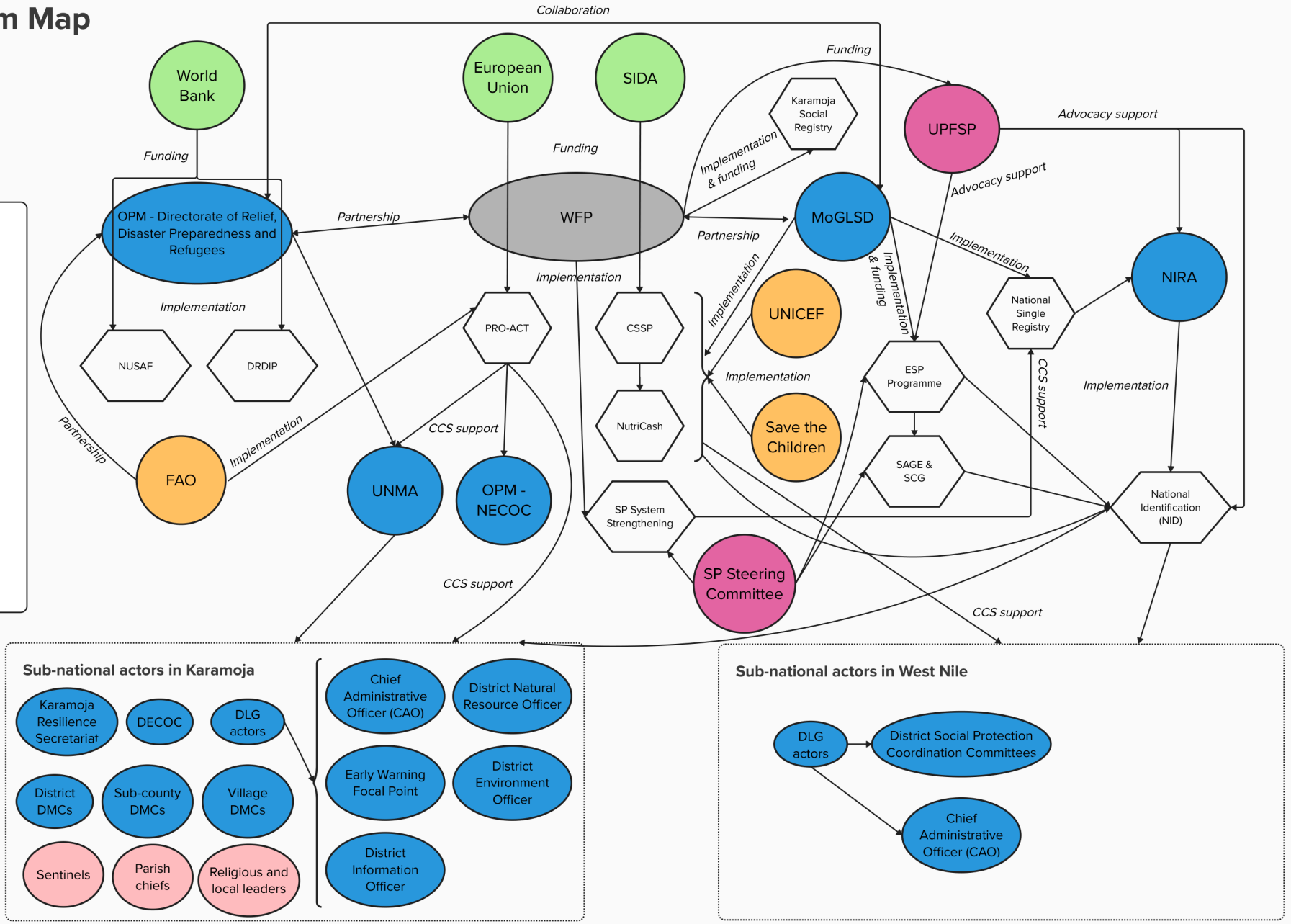
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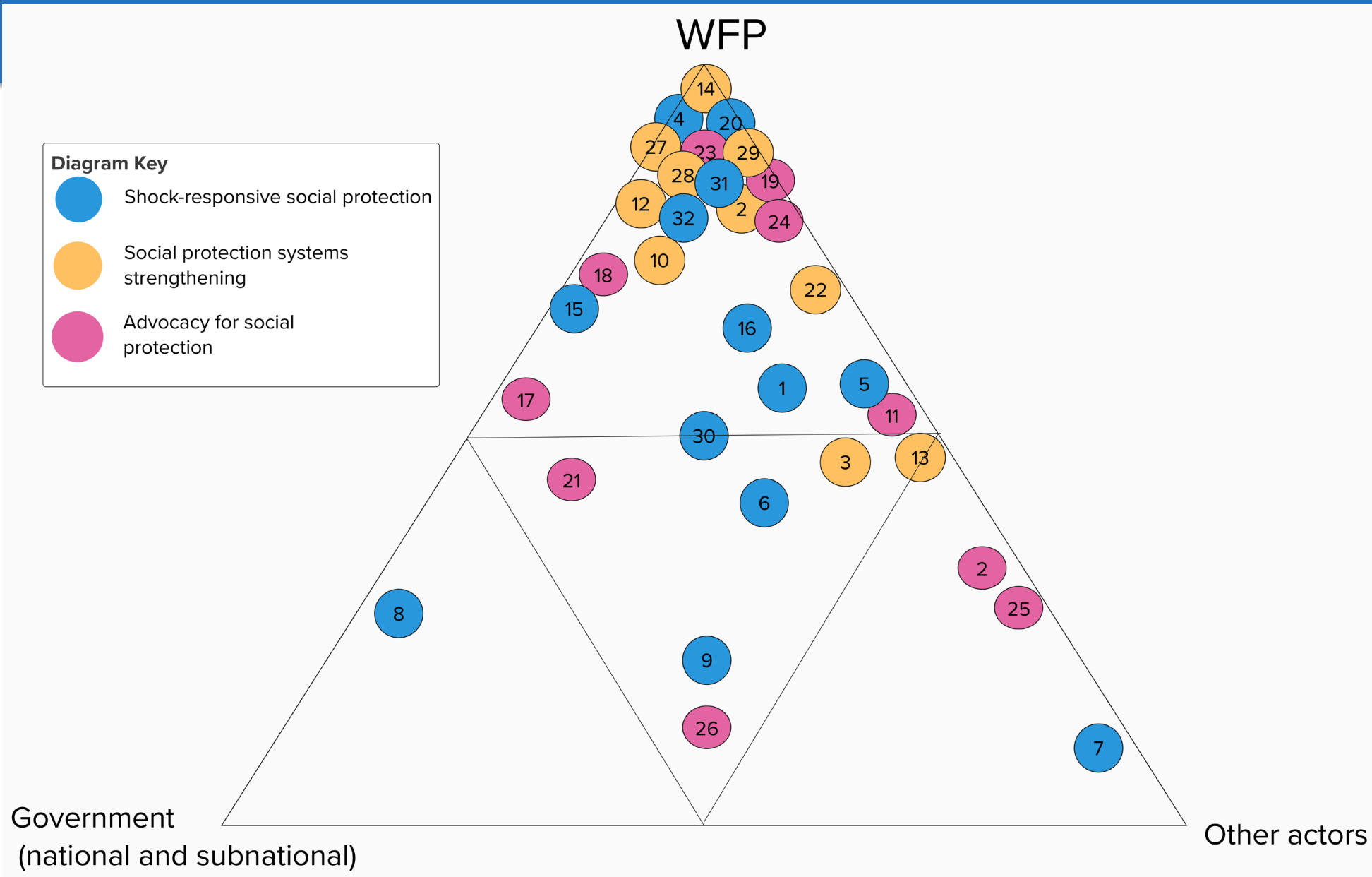
Some Reflections on… OH as a Methodology

- **Main take-away messages**:
  - Zach: Different from evaluation methodologies that I've applied … but not *that* different
  - Kaia: Don't be afraid of it, you're probably doing a lot of this already!

- ***Organizing information and applying rigour to generate narratives of change:*** the use of tools and frameworks to collect, organize and analyze M&E data and information on outcomes; QA of outcomes (outcome statements, significance, contribution); quantification of qualitative information (tagging of outcomes); clarifying specific aspects of change

- ***Main difference: Actor-centredness, as opposed to intervention-centredness*** - the focus is on behaviour change of the actors an intervention can influence, in order to understand how change happens

- ***Some applicability of OH 'tasks' in non-OH evaluative work:*** e.g. Asking stakeholders about the significance of a change – an 'unlocker' of feedback – and pushes us to think about significance for whom? Whose stories of change are being featured?

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How would you like to use Outcome Harvesting?

- What aspect of Outcome Harvesting struck you as most interesting, useful, or different?

- Would you be interested in using Outcome Harvesting in your work? How so?

- What about Outcome Harvesting would you like to learn more about?

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Thank you

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