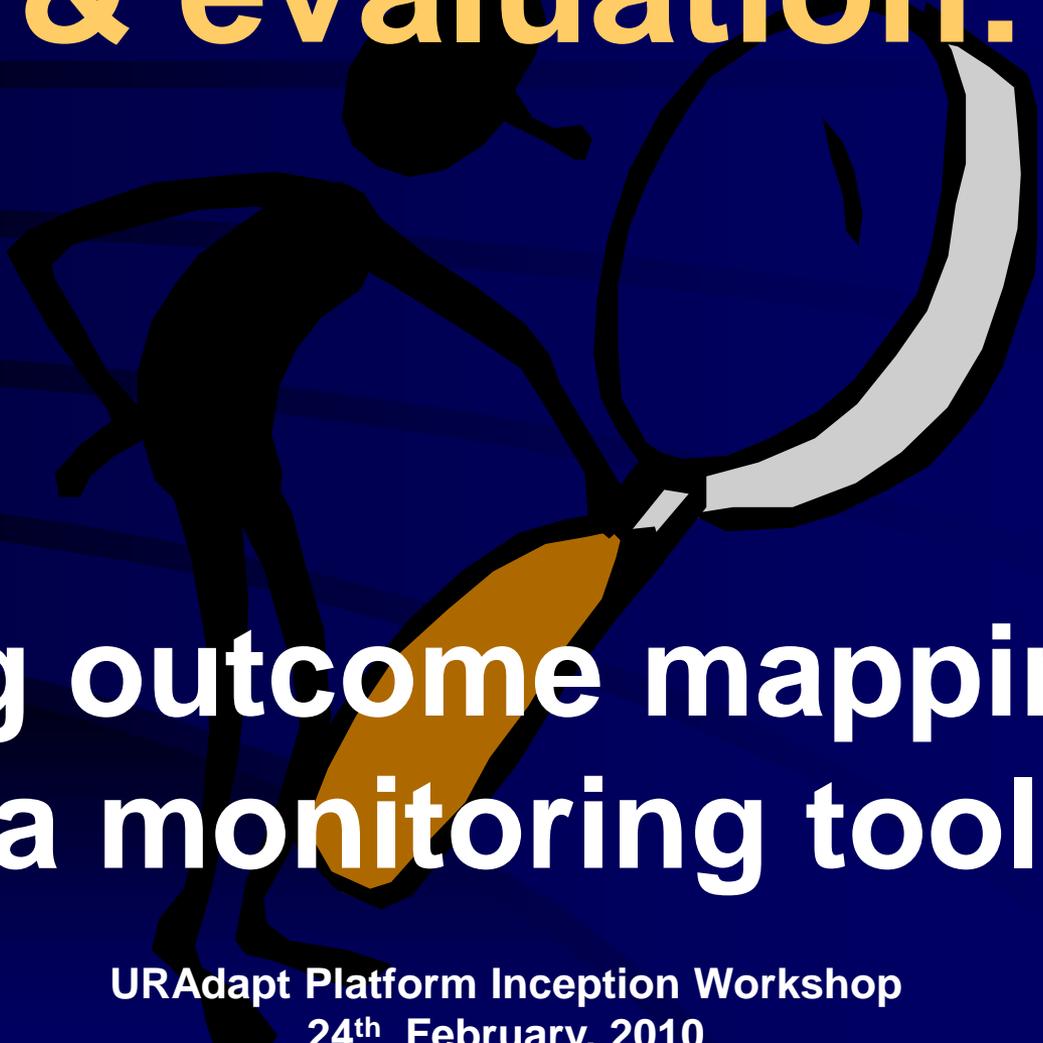


# Participatory monitoring & evaluation:



Using outcome mapping as  
a monitoring tool

URAdapt Platform Inception Workshop  
24<sup>th</sup> February, 2010  
African Regent Hotel, Accra

# Project Monitoring

Monitoring represents an on-going activity to **track project progress** against **planned tasks**.

It aims at providing regular oversight of the implementation of an activity in terms of **input delivery, work schedules, targeted outputs, etc.** through routine data gathering, analysis and reporting.

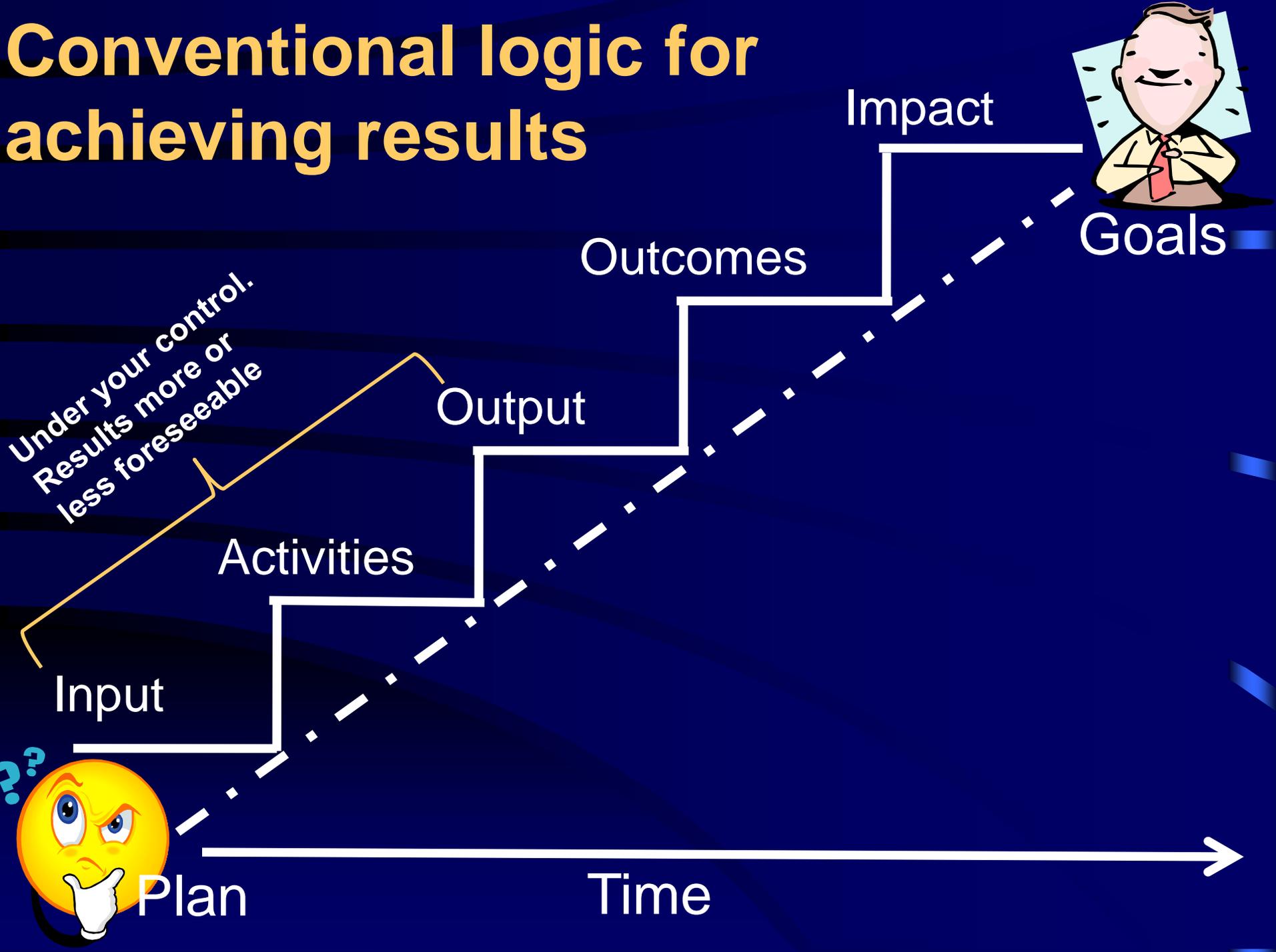
# What do we monitor?



???

# Conventional logic for achieving results

Under your control.  
Results more or less foreseeable



Plan

Time

Input

Activities

Output

Outcomes

Impact

Goals

# The fish soup development story

Mother gets together fish, fresh vegetables, water pot source of heat etc

Input

Mother carefully prepares and cook the soup

Activities

Soup ready, child taste the most nourishing soup in the world

Output

Child considers soup delicious and eats fish soup once every week for the rest of his life

Outcomes

Child is healthy and grows to be an adult

Impact

# Outcome mapping

## Intentional design

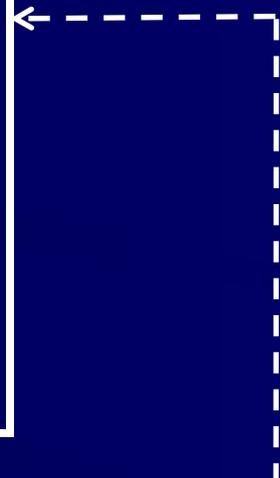
- Step 1: Vision
- Step 2: Mission
- Step 3: Boundary partners
- Step 4: Outcome Challenges
- Step 5: Progress Markers
- Step 6: Strategy Maps
- Step 7: Organizational Practice

## Outcome & performance monitoring

- Step 8: Monitoring Priorities
- Step 9: Outcome Journals
- Step 10: Strategy Journal
- Step 11: Performance Journal

## Evaluation planning

- Step 12: Evaluation plan



## **Vision:**

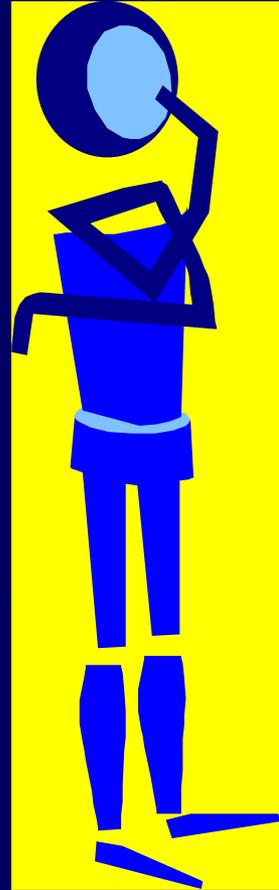
An ambitious goal towards which the project will contribute

Provides inspirational focus

## **Mission:**

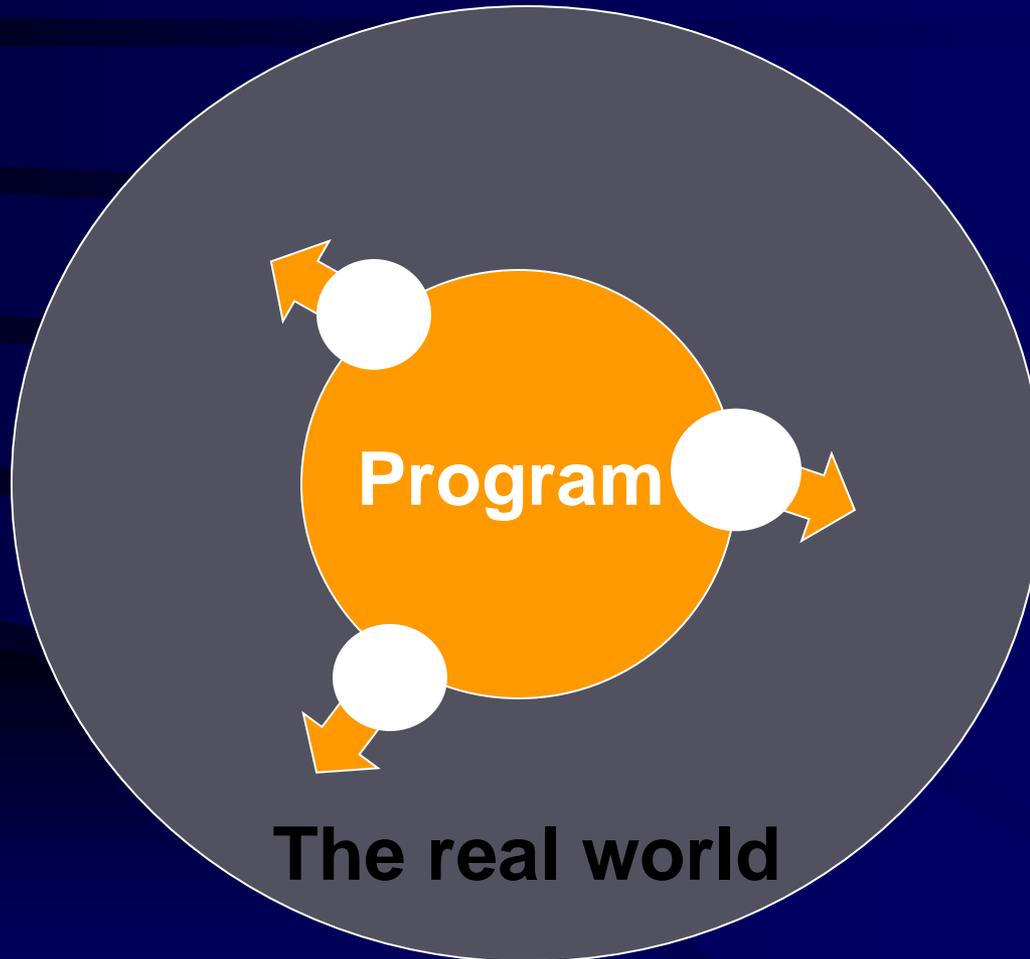
describes how program intends to support the vision

the set of activities through which the project will seek to do so



# Boundary partners

Those individuals, organizations or group with whom the program interact directly and anticipates opportunities for influence



## Outcome challenge

describes how the behaviour, relationships, activities etc of individual, group or institution will change if the program is extremely successful

## Progress markers

represent the information that the program can gather in order to monitor achievements toward the desired outcome

# The intentional design

It helps a program establish consensus on macro level changes it will bring about and plan the strategies it will use

Why? (What is the vision to which the program wants to contribute?)

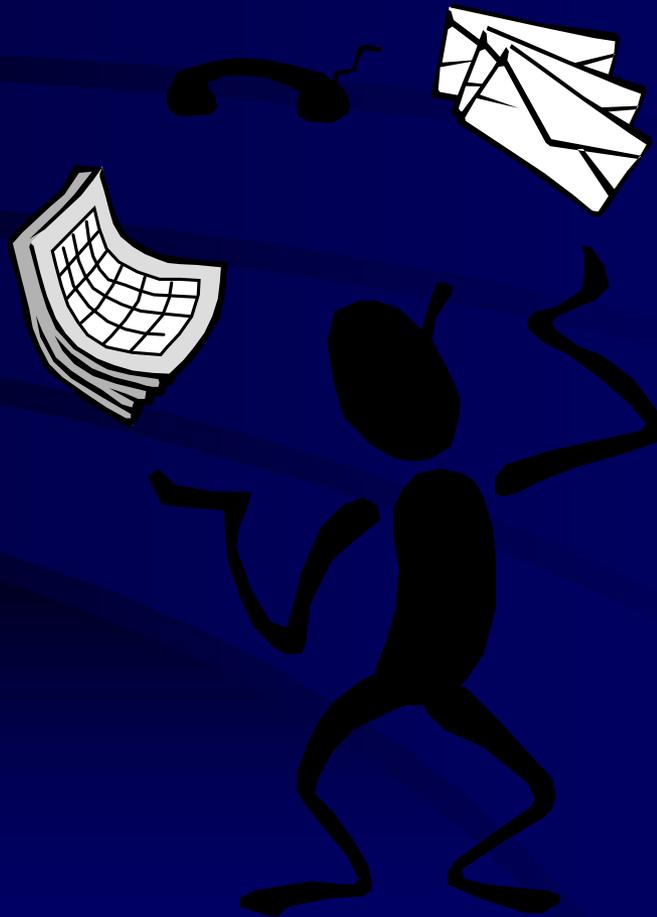
Who? (Who are the programs boundary partners?)

What? (What are the changes that are being sought?)

How? (How will the program contribute to the change process?)

# Exercise

## Taking the baseline



# Outcome challenge

- Decision support for authorities in the form of a decision-support tool and recommendations for adaptation strategies.
- Enrolment of stakeholders – particularly vulnerable communities – to processes of developing adaptation strategies.
- Identification of roles and responsibilities for implementing collectively designed adaptation strategies.
- Increased knowledge and knowledge-sharing on urban water systems, climate change scenarios and their likeliness of occurrence through new and existing relationships within and across the respective stakeholder organizations to ensure the uptake and sustainability of adaptation strategies

