

ANNEX 1

OUTCOME MAPPING – BUILDING LEARNING AND REFLECTION INTO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Summary

Introduction

Outcome Mapping (OM) offers a methodology that can be used to create planning, monitoring, and evaluation mechanisms enabling organisations to document, learn from, and report on their achievements. It is designed to assist in understanding an organisation's result, while recognising that contributions by other actors are essential to achieving the kinds of sustainable, large-scale improvements in social and ecological well-being toward which the organisation is working.

We decided to follow this methodology in order to evaluate our TGH program. To make the midterm evaluation a success, we will need the help and collaboration of each country team leader and their teams. Therefore, we encourage you to read more about OM by either referring to this summary or by accessing the full document on our website:

<http://www.mcgill.ca/trauma-globalhealth>, click on 'resource center' and then on 'tool kit.' There, you will find the document called 'Outcome Mapping: Building Learning and Reflection into Development Programs. This link will take you to the IDRC's web site where you can find the full document and other relevant information. We will have to rely on your help since OM depends largely on self-assessment data generated by TGH

challenges, so that they would reflect individual and/or group behaviour, relationships, activities, or actions.

To view these changes, please refer to the TGH Mid-Term Evaluation protocol.

Stage 1: Intentional design

Intentional design implies that a program structures its activities based on the changes it intends to help bring about. Furthermore, its actions should be chosen so as to maximize the effectiveness of its contributions to development. The logic of the program is articulated by seven steps to outline the vision, mission, boundary partners, outcome challenges, graduated progress markers, strategy maps, and organizational practices. We reduced our intentional design to describing/identifying a vision, mission, boundary partners, outcome challenges, and progress markers. We refrained from outlining a strategy map and organisational practices. The reason is that the program is well underway af

For example, the boundary partners of the Douglas Institute - McGill University are the country teams: the Centro de Investigaciones Biomédicas y Psicosociales (CIBP), in Guatemala; the Facultad de Salud Pública y Administración at the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia (UPCH), in Peru; the Center for Victims of Torture (CVICT), in Nepal; and INASIA-PRDA, in Sri Lanka. The boundary partners of the respective country teams consist, on the other hand, of the governmental and nongovernmental organisations with whom they interact and work directly in the implementation of the program.

- 4. Identify the outcome challenge:** *Outcomes* are defined as the effects of the program 'being there', with a focus on how actors behave as a result of being reached. An outcome challenge describes how the behaviour, relationships, activities, or actions of an individual, group, or institution will change if the program is successful. They should be idealistic, but

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Evaluation methods:

- *Questionnaire survey*. Involves a printed or electronic list of questions; is distributed to a predetermined group of individuals; individuals complete and return questionnaire to a central location)
- *Surface-mail or faxed survey*. The target population is large; you will require a large amount of categorical data; you require quantitative data and statistical analyses; you want to examine the responses of designated subgroups; the target population is geographically disperse; you want to clarify your team's objectives by involving team members in a questionnaire-development exercise; you have access to people whom can process and analyse this type of data accurately.
- *E-mail or*