

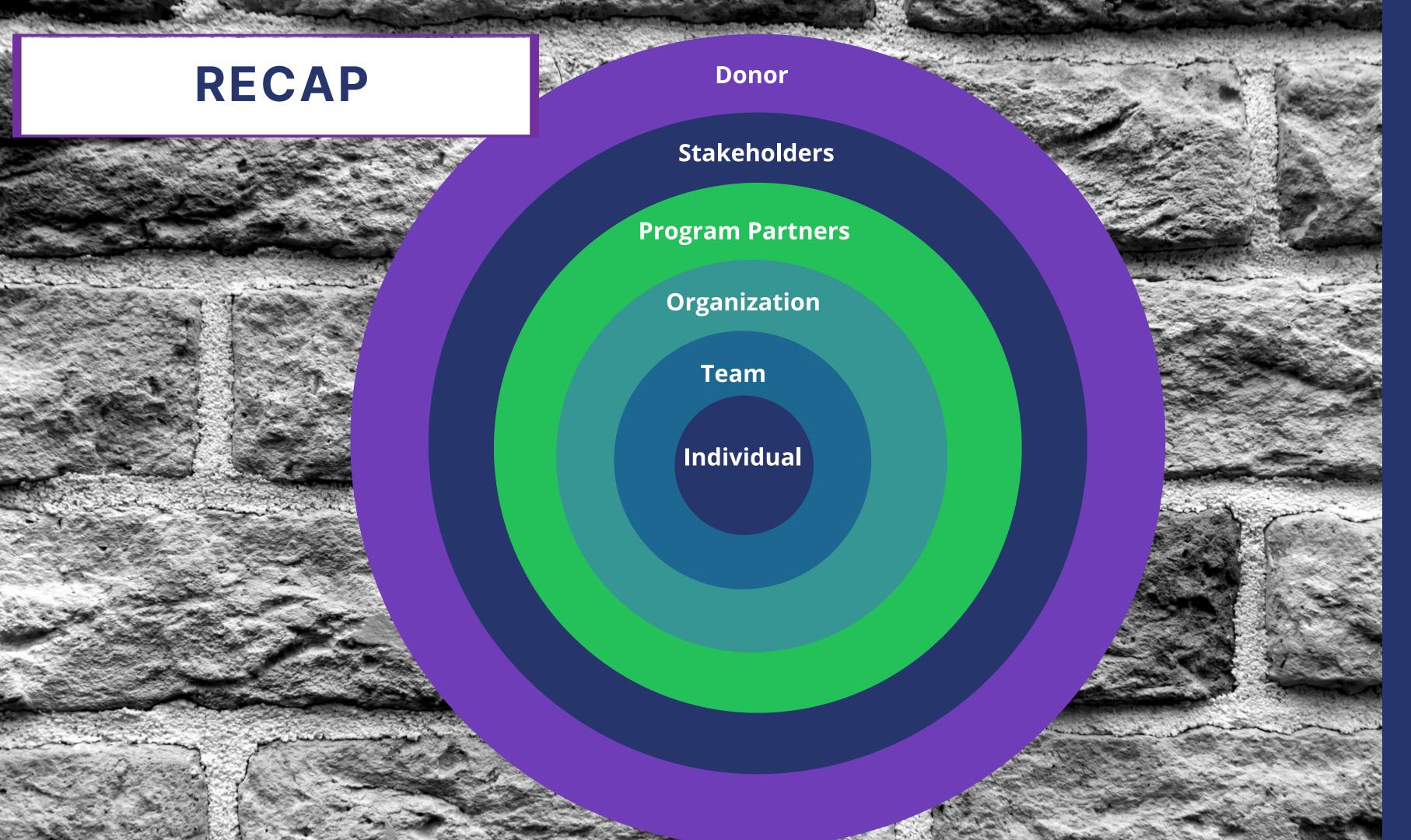
Adaptive Management

A SERIES OF WORKSHOPS FOR PARTNERS ON THE SOUTH ASIA
GOVERNANCE PROGRAM

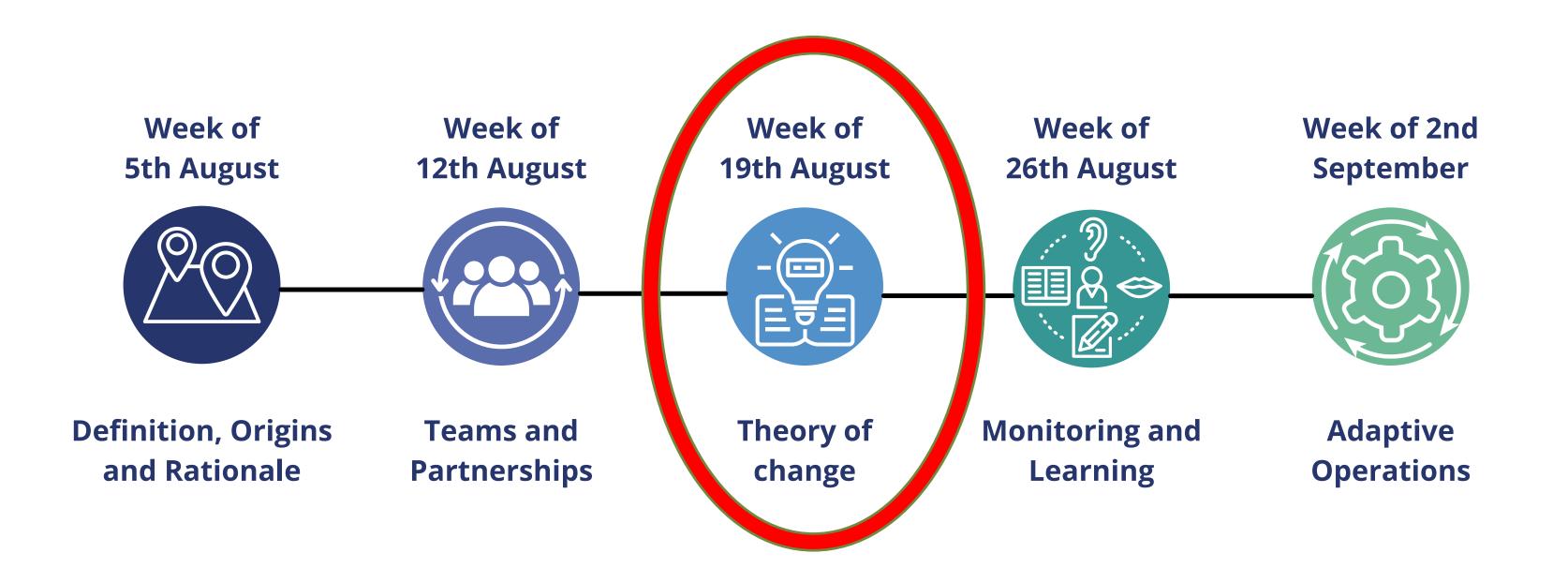
DR NICOLA NIXON, GOVERNANCE DIRECTOR (AND COLLEAGUES)

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 2021





LEARNING JOURNEY



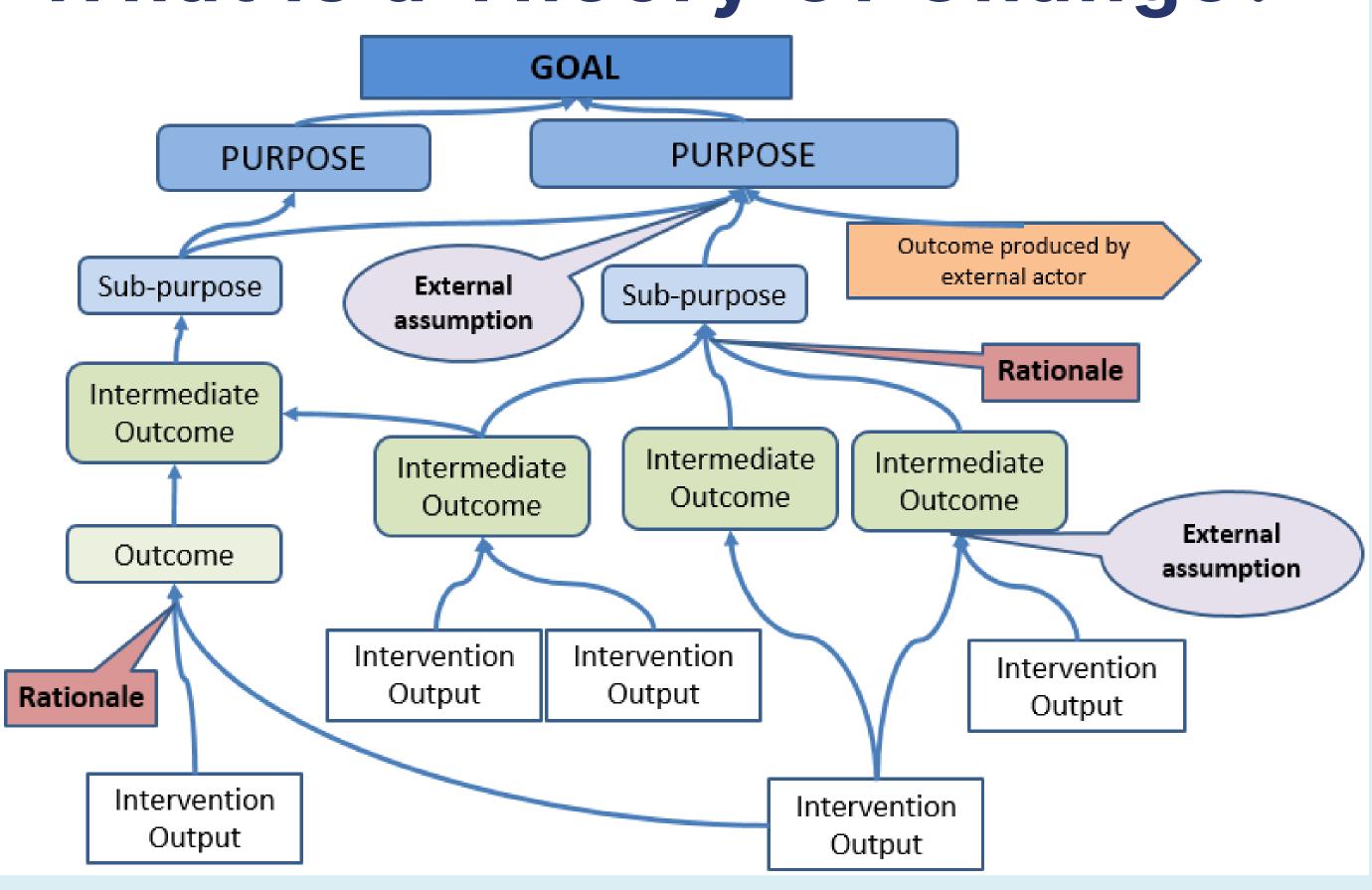
SESSION THREE

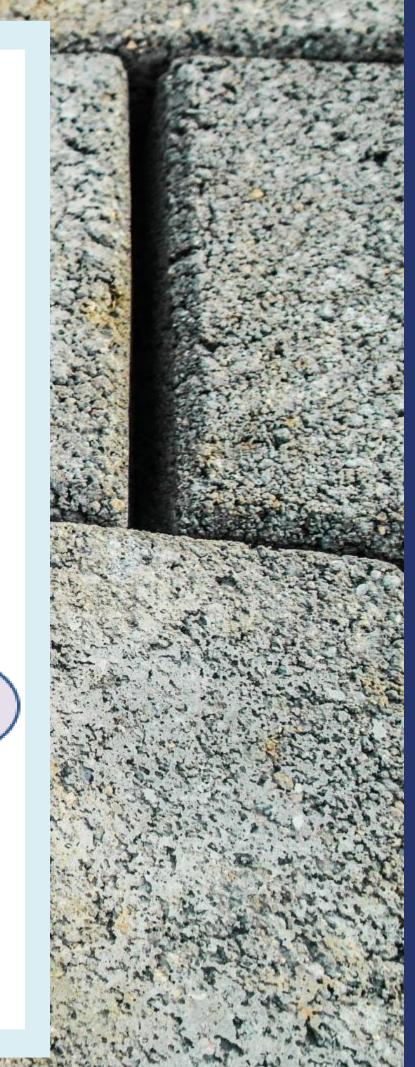
THEORY OF CHANGE



- ☐ Does your program have a Theory of Change?
- ☐ How often do you refer to the TOC or use it?
- ☐ Have you updated it since the start of the program?
- ☐ Do you find the program TOC useful?

What is a Theory Of Change?





What is a Theory Of Change?

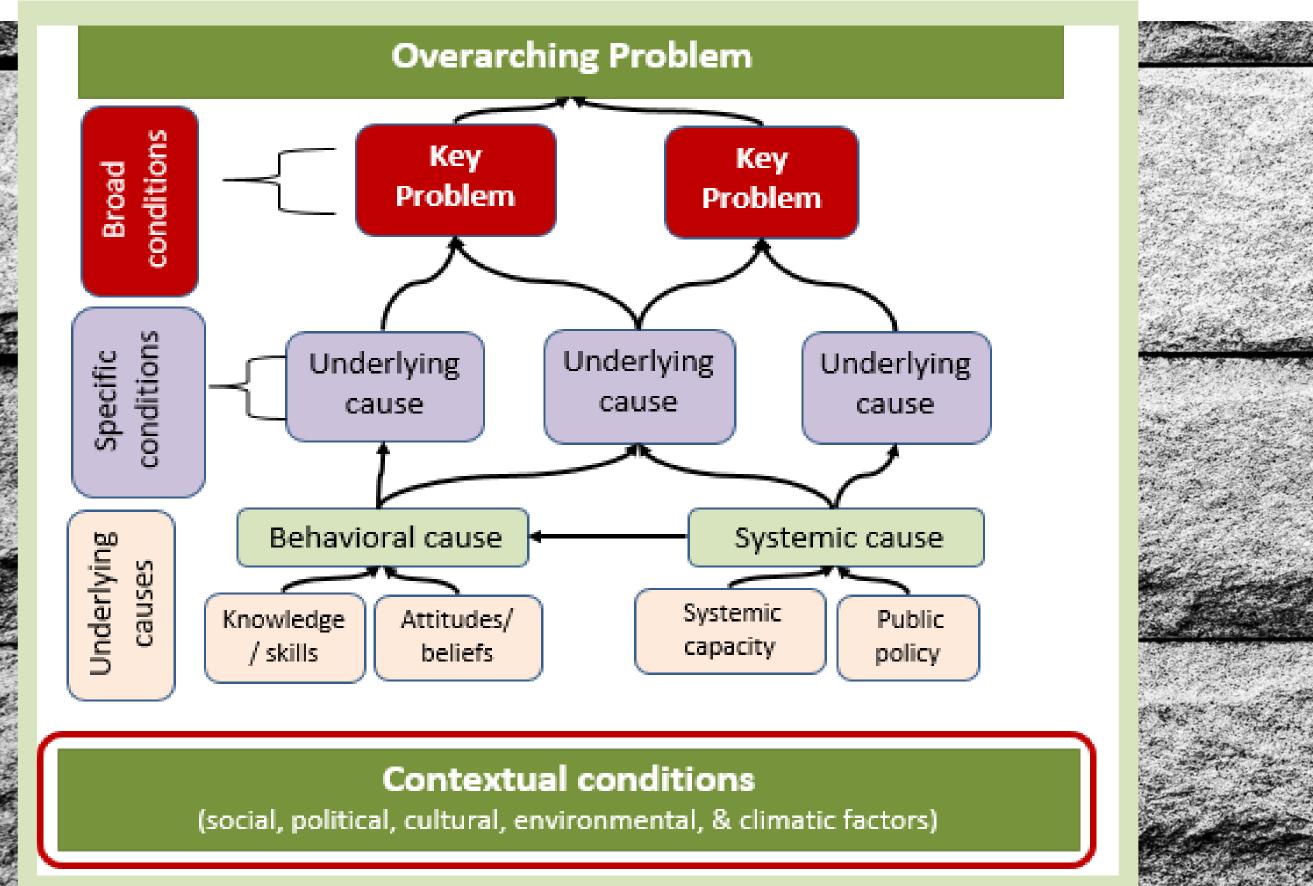
- ☐ An explanation describing how we expect change to happen
- ☐ Used for an ongoing process of reflection that explores the reality of what happens compared with our expectations and assumptions

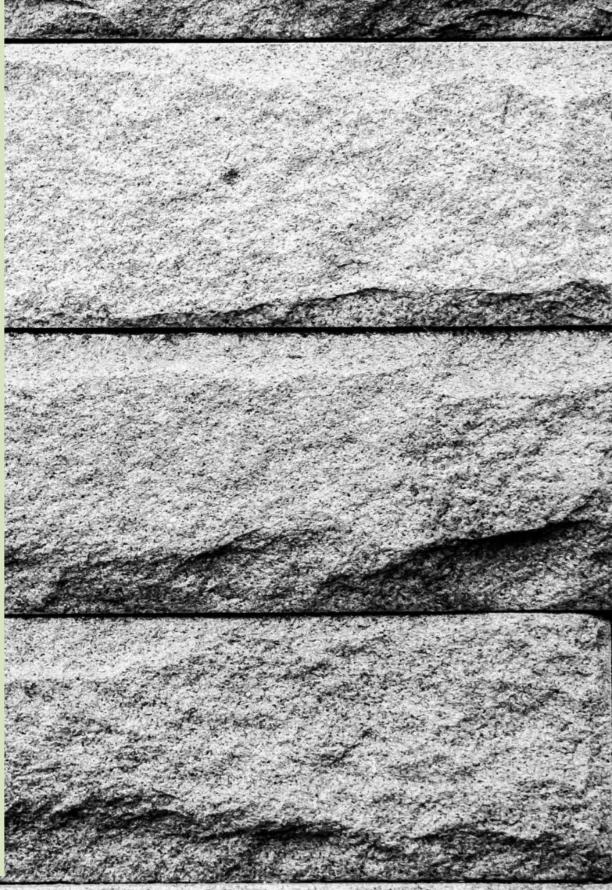


Why do we need TOC?

- ☐ A clear rationale, logic and justification for our actions. A causal hypothesis for getting from...to.
- ☐ To identify our assumptions
- ☐ To articulate our strategies to achieve our outcomes
- ☐ To communicate our project to different audiences
- ☐ To enable us to adapt

Starts with the Problem





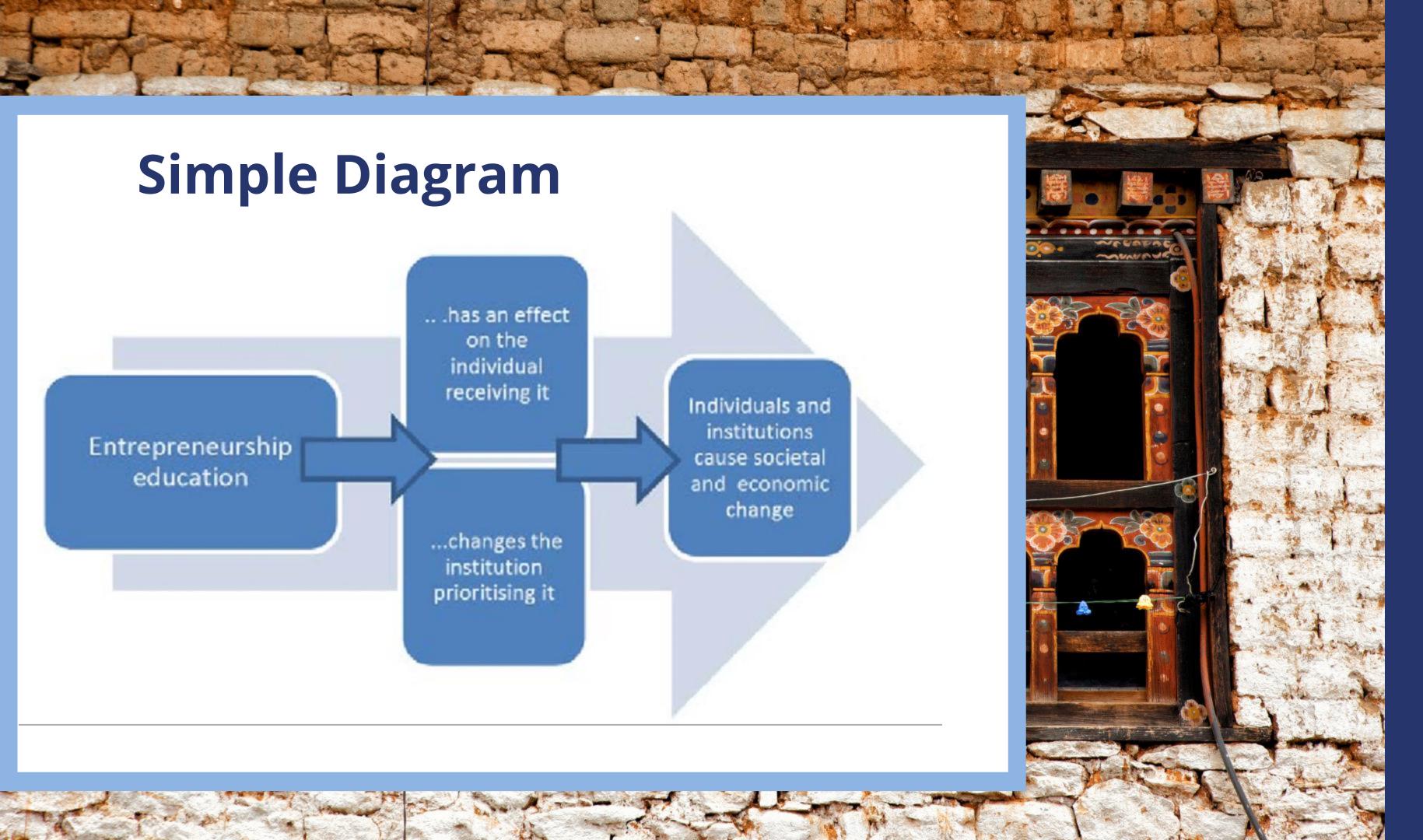
Assumptions are key

| | Narrative Summary | Assumptions |
|-------------|---|--|
| Goal | Reduce the incidence of youth violence in five counties by 40% in three years | Youth violence is largely due to alienation, isolation and weak social connections with the larger community |
| Objective 1 | Increase the safe, no-violence areas | Perpetrators will continue to respect no-violence zones |
| Objective 2 | Promote collaborative relationships between major youth groups | Bridges between local youth groups will reduce the amount of inter-group violence |
| Objective 3 | Improve relationships between communities and youth groups | Improved relations between youth and adults will contribute to a reduction in violence |

The Asia Foundation

A Participatory and consultative process





Complex diagram

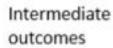
Goal

GOAL: Improved health, gender equality and well-being of Asian and Pacific communities through inclusive, sustainable WASH

End of program outcomes

Outcome 1: Strengthened national and subnational WASH sector systems with greater emphasis on gender, social inclusion, safely managed WASH and water security Outcome 2: Increased equitable, universal access to and use of sustainable WASH services, particularly for marginalised communities and community members Outcome 3:
Strengthened gender
equality and social
inclusion in
households,
communities and
institutions

Outcome 4: Strengthened use of new evidence, innovation and practice in sustainable gender and inclusive WASH by other CSOs, national and international WASH sector actors



Increased capacity and agency of governments, private sector, communitybased organisations and communities, in planning, investing and delivering sustainable, inclusive WASH services Greater integration of gender and socially inclusive approaches by governments, private sector, communitybased organisations and communities and socially inclusive evidence and effective practices with other CSOs, national and international WASH sector actors



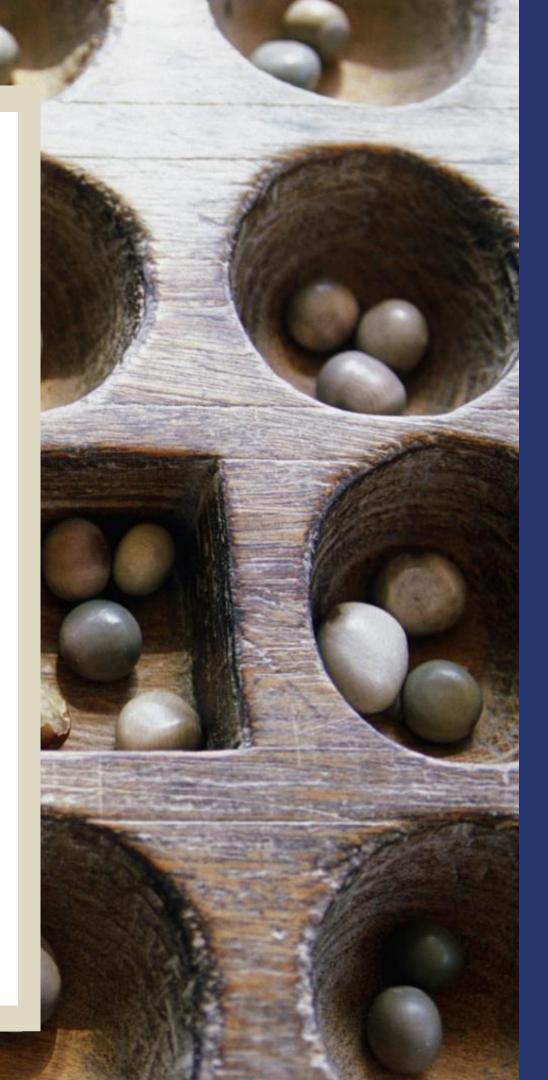
Funded collaboration between multiple CSOs (and strategic partners) implementing projects on agreed gender and socially inclusive WASH priorities Facilitated learning and exchange on gender and socially inclusive WASH Targeted **research** on gender and socially inclusive WASH and other sector research gaps





A good TOC will

- ☐ Rely on analysis of how change occurs in the broader context
- ☐ Focus on outcomes as *expected changes* at different levels
- ☐ Explain our *logic* of the changes to which we can contribute
- ☐ Enable reflection



Group work activity

Problem Policymakers rarely
use robust or
diverse sources of
evidence when
creating policies

Goal: More and better evidence-based policy

End of Program Outcome:

policymakers value and use evidence from diverse sources for decision making

Outcome 1: Online 'Knowledge Hubs' are set up with research and information available to policymakers

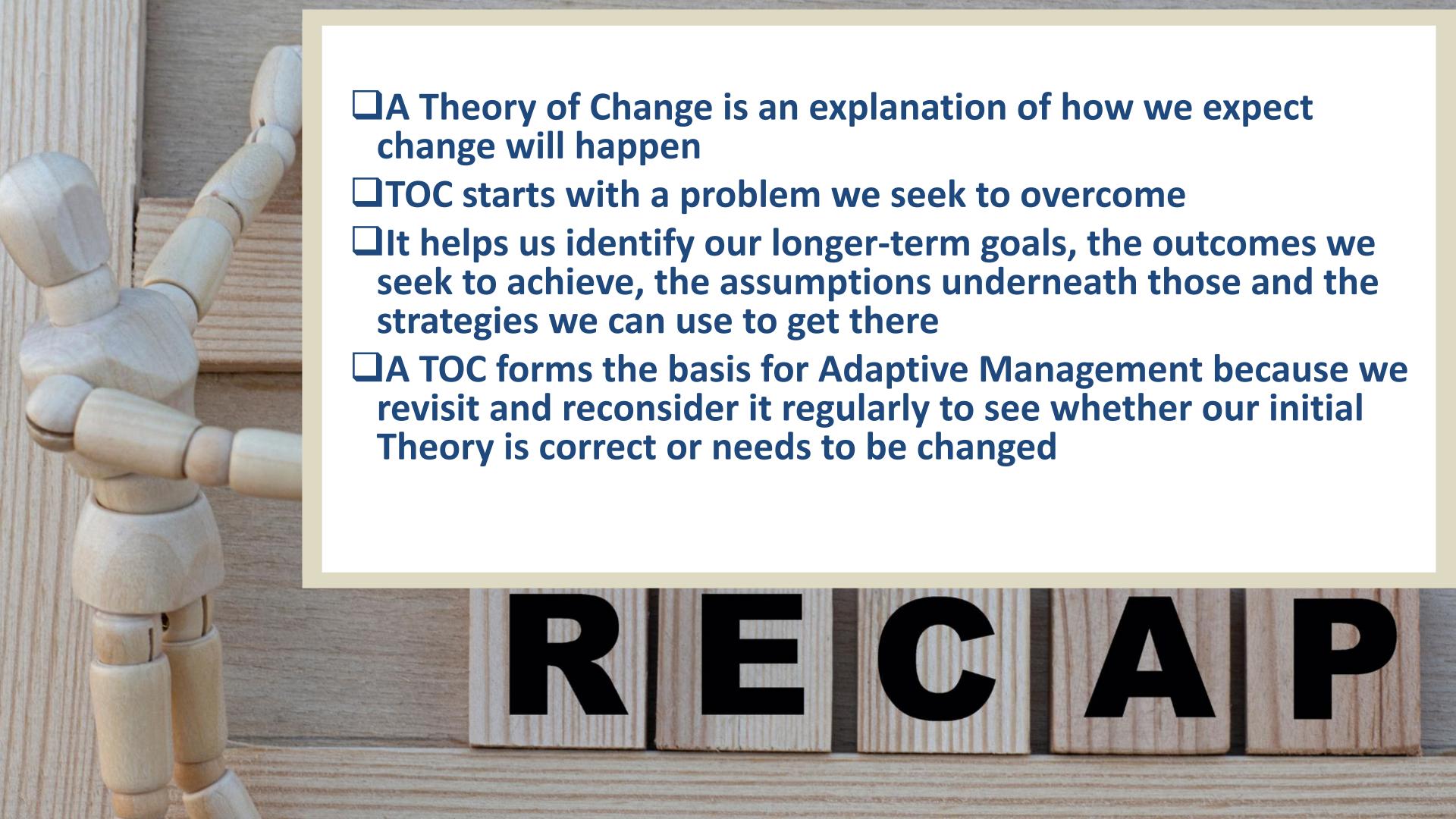
Outcome 2: Policymakers, media and researchers engage more often Outcome 3: Policymakers, researchers and the media are more aware of the benefits of Open Governance

But can we change it?

LANGE TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS.

- □Who do we need to discuss potential changes with?
- ☐Who can we engage and how?







Next Session: Monitoring & Learning