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RAPID Outcome Mapping Approach (ROMA)

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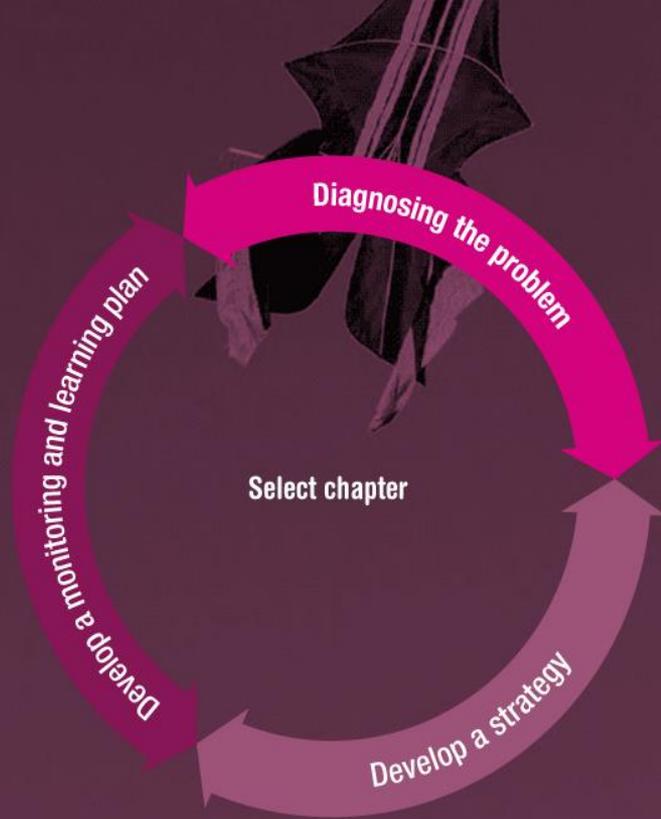
Presentation at the LSHTM Symposium, 2015

ROMA

a guide to policy engagement and policy influence

For many international development organisations, influencing policy is a critical means to achieve long term change. For over a decade, the Research and Policy In Development (RAPID) team at ODI has worked around the world to understand how to foster sustainable policy change. The result is ROMA – the RAPID Outcome Mapping Approach – a guide to understanding, engaging with and influencing policy.

Open the guide

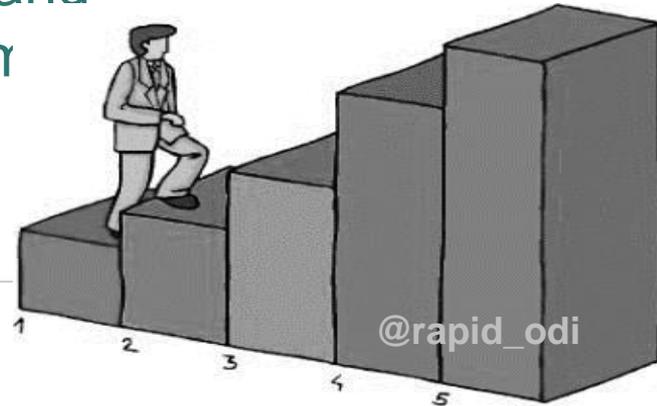


Outcome mapping

- Stakeholders – whose behaviour do you want to change
- What type of behavioural changes (progress markers)
 - Expect to see
 - Like to see
 - Love to see
- Monitor and adjust

Progress markers

- A graduated set of statements describing a progression of changed behaviours in an actor
- Describe changes in actions, activities and relationships leading to the ideal outcome



Tracking impact: Outcome Mapping

- What was the impact?
- How were you / the tool able to demonstrate the impact?
- What are the limitations of the tool?

Let's use: Climate and Development Knowledge Network
(CDKN)

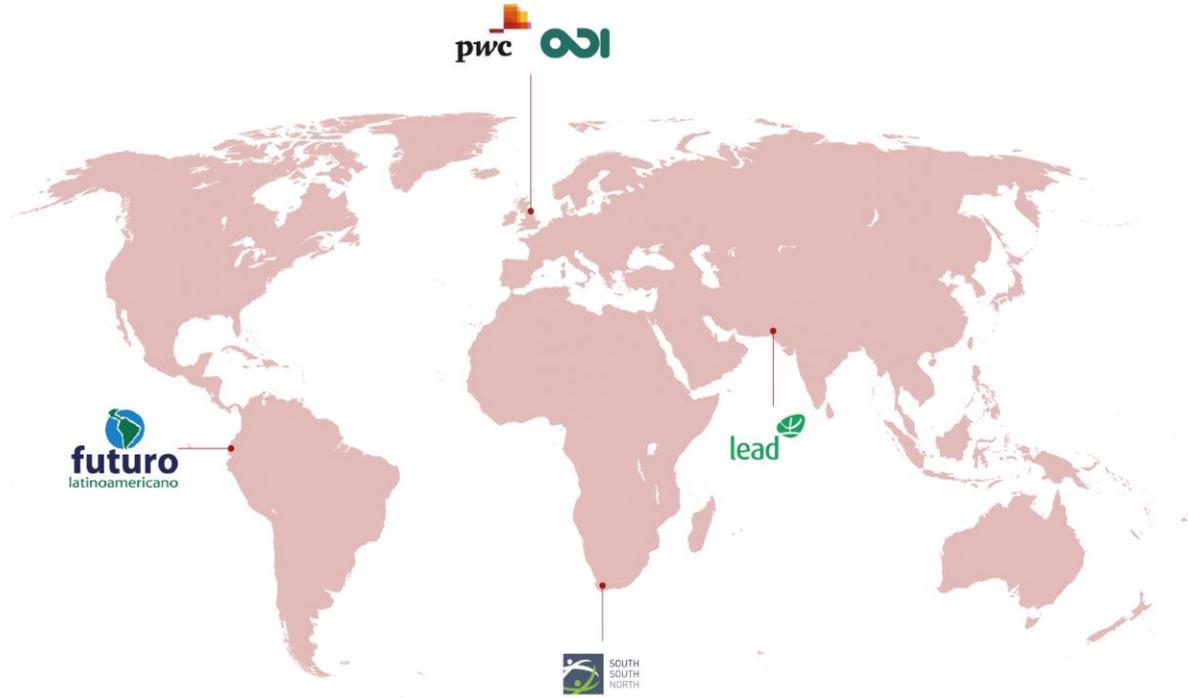




Climate & Development
Knowledge Network

Climate & Development Knowledge Network

Who they are



Mission and goal

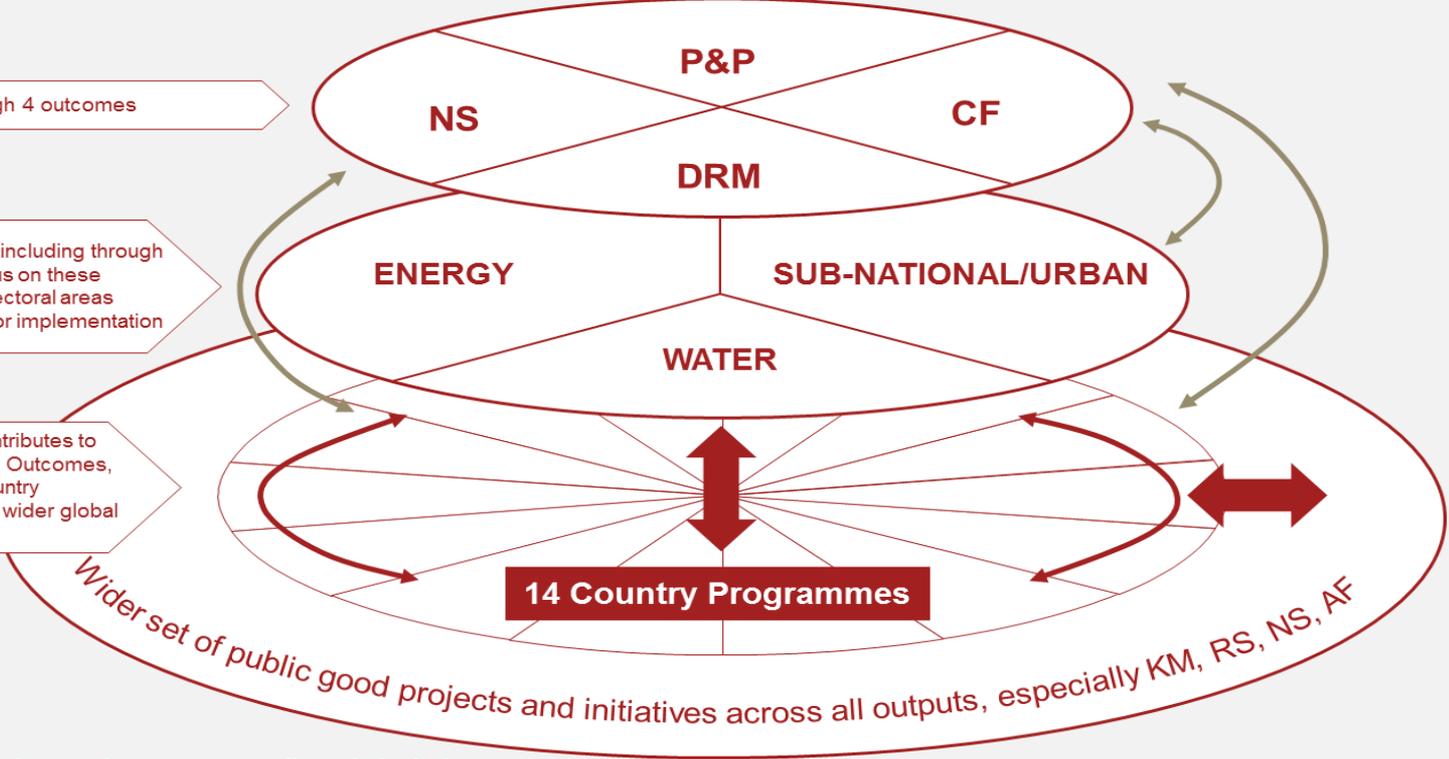
Achieved through 4 outcomes

Drawn together including through a particular focus on these territorial and sectoral areas which are key for implementation

All our work contributes to our Mission and Outcomes, through our Country Programmes or wider global public goods



Set in context of globally important issues & the context for a global deal



Wider set of public good projects and initiatives across all outputs, especially KM, RS, NS, AF

Impact demonstrated through evidence of changes in our Dimensions of Change

Cross-cutting issues that cut across all we do include:

- Gender and CCD
- Role of the private sector
- Institutional strengthening (DoC 5)
- Impact on poorest and most vulnerable (DoC 1)
- Brokering partnerships (global and national)
- Multi-sectoral dialogue
- Territorial and sectoral mainstreaming as a key part of implementation and delivery

Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania / Zambia*, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Caribbean Region, Colombia, El Salvador, Peru

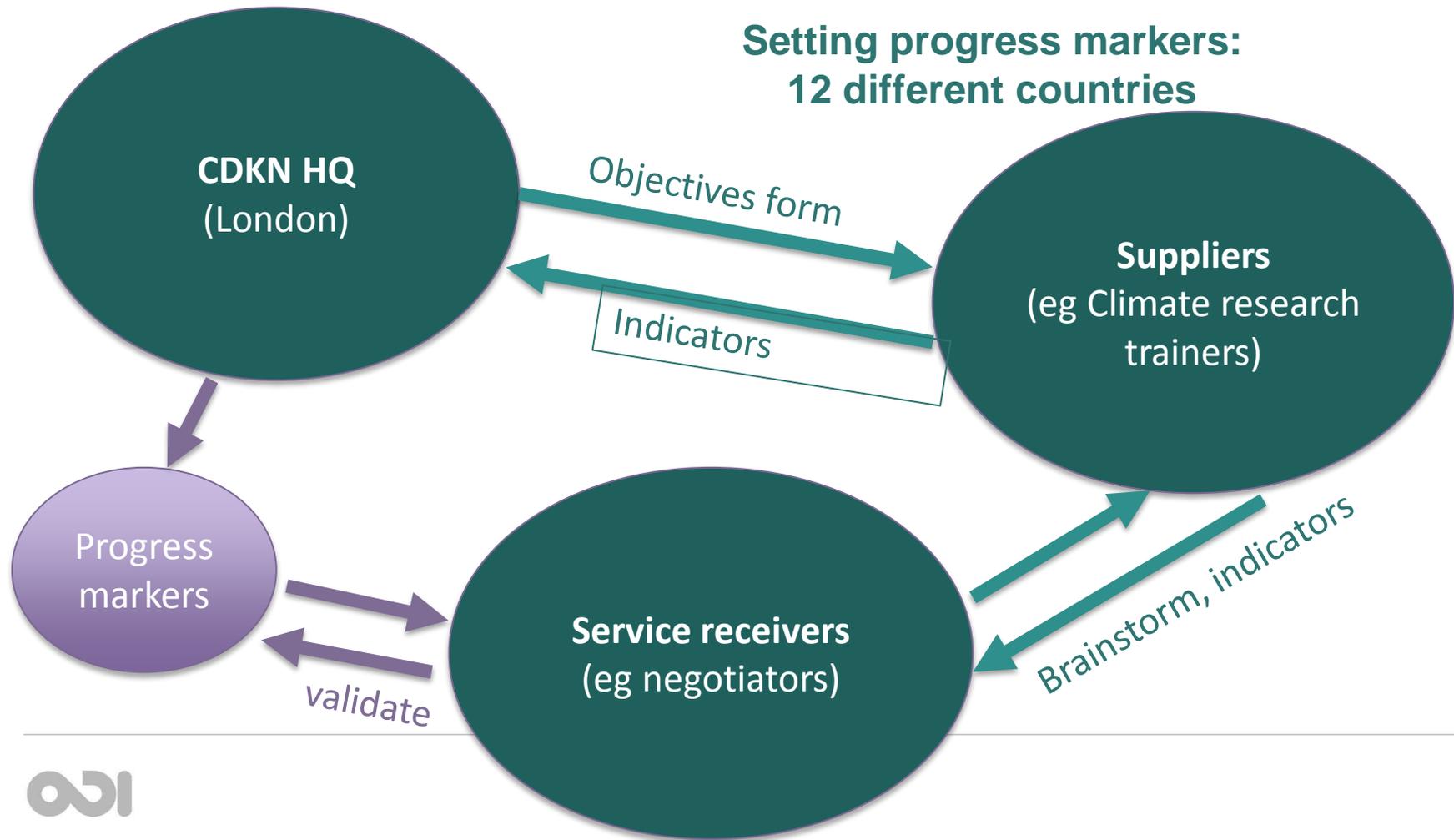
*Decision to be made in year five after further scoping

- What was the impact? That they improved the capacity of climate negotiators from the world's poorest countries, to ensure better UNFCCC negotiations.
- How were you able to demonstrate the impact? They mapped behavioural changes (progress markers), and were able to show an increase in percentage of these being achieved over time.
- How did this tool help to demonstrate the impact? It showed behaviours changing, to what the programme (and donors) would expect to see, like to see and love to see.
- What are the limitations of the tool? Indicators are self determined. You aren't always sure of the theory of change, or why it is working, you have to make assumptions. Its largely untested.

Outcome Four: Negotiations Support

“Changes in the ability of the poorest and most climate vulnerable countries to leverage and channel climate change-related resources strategically”

Setting progress markers: 12 different countries



Each project

- **Expect to see** – The poorest or most climate vulnerable countries sit on the formal mechanism that allocates resources.
- **Like to see** – Groups/countries/constituencies from the poorest and most climate vulnerable countries are informed about the various funds that are available and accessible to them.
- **Love to see** – The poorest or most climate vulnerable countries actually access needed resources from climate change channels.

2. Changes in capacity of the poorest and most climate vulnerable countries to influence international climate change negotiations (refers to Figure 1, Dimensions of Change)

LOVE TO SEE

Increased proportion of delegates have technical background and/or have been selected to attend meetings due to their technical background rather than their seniority

Delegates increasingly chair or provide lead input into an increased proportion of working groups or meetings

Groups/countries/constituencies are asked to enter formal links with other (influential) groups

LIKE TO SEE

Delegates or countries send sufficient delegations to COPs and intersessionals

Delegates make a greater number/proportion of interventions and submissions in areas relevant to their national or group interests

Delegates in group/country/constituency delegations are supported by more/better working level analysts

Groups/countries/constituencies give more/better press conferences

Groups/countries/constituencies increasingly access available advice and support during COPs

Groups/countries/constituencies delegates ask more sophisticated legal or technical queries to advisors or support services

Delegates increasingly stand up for their opinions, confront other delegations and their positions, and/or constructively disagree with other delegations

Delegates cite relevant legal precedents or technical research to support their positions or to challenge the wording in agreements

EXPECT TO SEE

Groups/countries increasingly identify and agree priorities or desired outcomes in advance of meetings within international climate change negotiations

Delegations are able to attend more meetings (e.g., more parallel negotiation tracks at COPs)

Group/country delegations plan attendance at different sessions (e.g., based on a full understanding of the linkages between them)

Groups/countries spend longer in preparation before international climate change meetings

- Key:**
- N/A – no evidence of change
 - Change in 1–2 groups
 - Change in 3–4 groups
 - Change in ≥5 groups



Logframe Outcome Indicator 4.1	Baseline	Milestone 1 (2013)	Milestone 2 (2014)	Milestone 3 (2015)	Target (2016)
% of outcomes realised, as expressed in outcome map	Expect: 0 Like: 0 Love: 0	Expect: 20% Like: 10% Love: 0	Expect: 50% Like: 30% Love: 0	Expect: 60% Like: 40% Love: 10%	Expect: 70% Like: 50% Love: 20%
	Source				
	Structured observation at COPs by CDKN staff; structured observation by (or survey from) UK delegation; service recipient reports; supplier reports; stories of change; project impact reviews; blogs; spot evaluations; independent mid-term review and final evaluation				

- What was the impact? That they improved the capacity of climate negotiators from the world's poorest countries, to ensure better UNFCCC negotiations. (love to see indicators met)
- How were you able to demonstrate the impact? They mapped behavioural changes (progress markers), and were able to show an increase in percentage of these being achieved over time. (through monitoring behavioural changes that you identified ahead of time)
- How did this tool help to demonstrate the impact? It showed behaviours changing, to what the programme (and donors) would expect to see, like to see and love to see. (through the aggregation table, over set milestones)
- What are the limitations of the tool? Indicators are self determined. You aren't always sure of the theory of change, or why it is working, you have to make assumptions. Its largely untested.

Outcome mapping – why is it useful for tracking impact?

- Makes it manageable – step by step
- Allows you to course-correct.
- Complementary approach: with other tools.
- Inclusive M&E, whole team.





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[http://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/CDKN_Working_Paper-ME- Final WEB.pdf](http://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/CDKN_Working_Paper-ME- Final_WEB.pdf)

Thank you.





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