

Goal of CARE's Pathways Program

To increase productivity, equity, and empowerment of 50,000 women smallholders in 6 countries

The capacity Knowledge, skills and relationships Self-confidence and conviction of power

Access to

productive resources, assets and markets appropriate and reliable services and input

3 PRODUCTIVITY Improved yields

and income through the adoption of sustainable agriculture and value addition

HOUSEHOLD INFLUENCE

Contribution to and influence over income and decision-making

CHANGE LEVER 5

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

More positive and enabling attitudes, behaviors, social norms, policies and institutions

Goal of Midterm Evaluation

- Are we on track? Focus on Change Levers 4+5
- Define key terms from participants' view (empowerment, decision-making, equity)
- Build staff capacity in qualitative analysis

Is men fetching firewood a "transformative" change or "expect to see" action? How do women define "improved relations"?

What are the baby steps toward equitable decisionmaking?

Why Outcome Mapping?

"OM is appropriate when focused on changed behaviors or relationships, which may evolve ...in a non-linear way; and when the intervention wants to focus on results as defined by local actors or beneficiaries."

-Earl, Carden, and Smutylo, 2001

APPLYING OUTCOME MAPPING TO EVALUATE PATHWAYS TO EMPOWERMENT

By Emily Hillenbrand, Pranati Mohanraj, PhD, and Maureen Miruka, PhD, of CARE USA

STEP 1

OM concepts in enumerator training

- Outcome challenge
- Progress markers
- Boundary partners

STEP 2

Qualitative data collection

- Household decision-making
- Defining empowerment
- Men's engagement
- Community leader views

STEP 3

Daily group analysis process

- Identify progress markers
- Cluster and tally same behaviors
- Categorize the behavior changes

STEP 4

Final group analysis process

- Final tally of progress markers
- Order progress markers (expect, like, love to see)
- Revise outcome challenges
- Map pathways, obstacles and enablers

STEP 5

Sense-making and application

- Reflections: What's working? How?
- Narrow to 10-15 progress markers
- Integrate into gender monitoring tools

CHALLENGES

- Capturing negative change
- Varied formulation of progress markers
- Getting detailed stories of change
- Attributing changes to Pathways

- Intuitive concepts
- More accurate indicators

BENEFITS

- Showed significance of different changes
- Showed that gender dialogues work

	Behavior Change – Target Group: Men	#	Category of Change
	Men let women cultivate their fields first	1	Production
	Men applying microdose	1	Production
	Men give fields to women	4	Access (land)
	Men give good, fertile land to women	2	Access (land)
	Men collect firewood and water	12	Workload sharing
	Men support women with their land (labor, harvesting)	3	Workload sharing
J	Men helping women to transplant	1	Workload sharing
	Men help wash their children	4	Workload sharing
	Men do the cooking and sweeping when wife is sick	3	Workload sharing
	Men and women sit together when making decisions	6	Communication





