





A thematic learning programme with 12 Dutch NGOs

EES Conference - Prague

7 October 2010



Content

- Rationale
- Approach to the action research
- Lessons learned



Rationale

- Northern NGOs and their Southern partners confronted with growing complexity
- Growing consensus that capacity to learn and adapt is key
- Conventional or mainstream PME poor track record in support of learning
- Changing one's PME practice difficult: requires 2nd order change



A growing diversity in PME



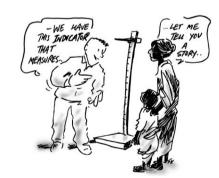
Logframe

The 'Most Significant Change' (MSC) Technique

A Guide to Its Use

by

Rick Davies and Jess Dart



Appreciative Inquiry



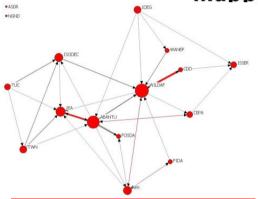
Box 1: Five core capabilities7

- to commit and engage: volition, empowerment, motivation, attitude, confidence
- 2. to carry out technical, service delivery & logistical tasks: core functions directed at the implementation of mandated goals
- 3. to relate and attract resources & support: manage relationships, resource mobilisation, networking, legitimacy building, protecting space
- 4. to adapt and self-renew: learning, strategising, adaptation, repositioning, managing change
- 5. to balance coherence and diversity: encourage innovation and stability, control fragmentation, manage complexity, balance capability mix



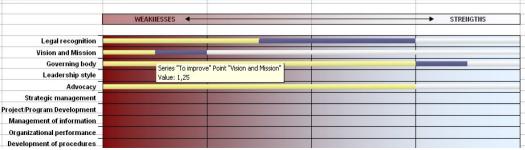


outcome mapping



Social Network analysis

Institutional development





Central research question

How do alternative PME approaches contribute to the capacity of Southern partner organizations/ networks, and Northern NGOs to deal with complex processes of social change in order for the

- Southern partner organizations/networks to better fulfil their own missions, and
- Northern NGOs to facilitate more effective capacity development (CD) interventions?



Three sub-questions

How does the alternative PME approach...

- 1. help to clarify relationships, roles and expectations of the actors?
- 2. contribute to learning about progress towards the development objectives <u>and</u> satisfy downward and upward accountability needs?
- 3. contribute to strengthening the own internal adaptive capacity?

+ additional research questions per NGO



12 NGOs in action-research































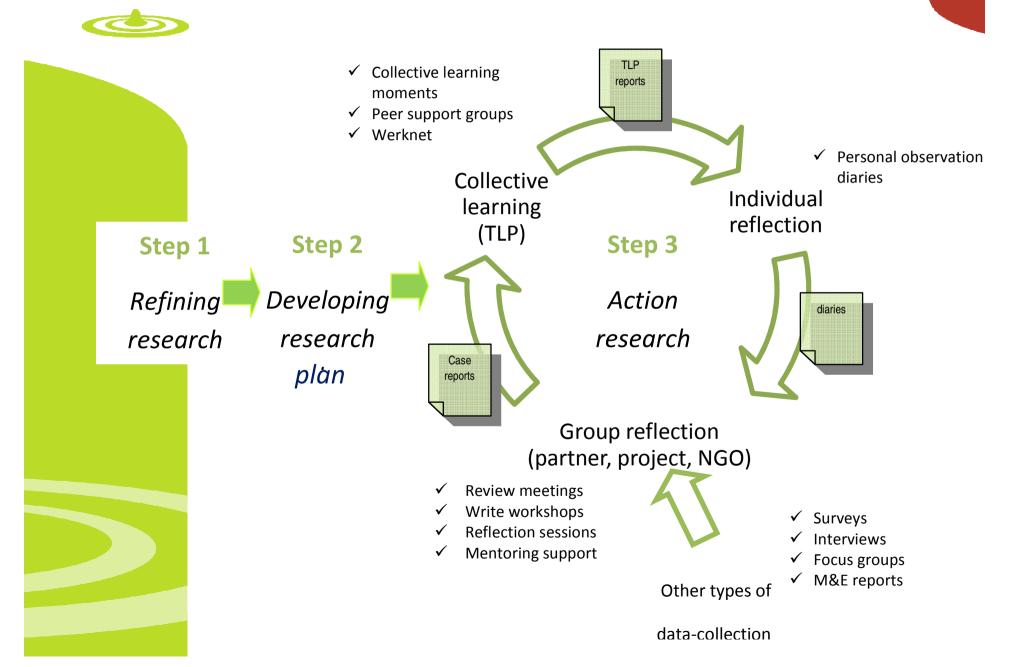




Why action research?

- AR is systematic and collaborative in collecting evidence on which to base rigorous group reflection.
- AR is motivated by a quest to improve and understand the world by changing it and learning how to improve it.
- It is **NOT** research done on other people. AR is research by particular people on their **own** work

Action and research at various levels...





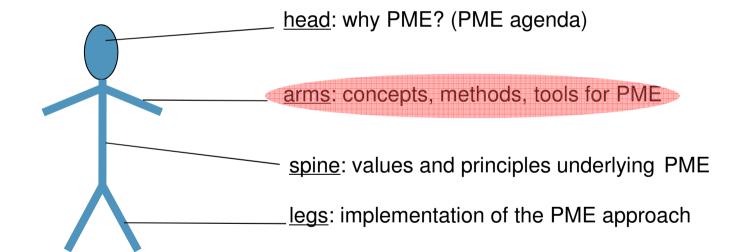
What do we want to document?

- 1. Preparation of the PME pilot
- 2. Development of the M&E Plan
- 3. M&E in action
- 4. Outcomes of the M&E implementation process
 - Learning about development objectives
 - Adaptive capacity (internal learning)
 - Downward and upward accountability
 - Clarification of roles and responsibilities
 - Organisational research questions



Lessons learned 1/3

Majority entered with interest in tools





Lessons learned 2/3

 Dialogue with Southern partners about alternative PME triggers discussions about overal PME approach and the intervention logic

 4 'learning histories' of experiences of field staff and head office with Outcome Mapping and other PME approaches provide rich narratives





- 'The elephant in the room': 'activist' NGOs and participation to action-research and document experiences
- ⇒ reflecting honestly about incentives and disincentives
- ⇒ research at the rhytme of the organisation
- Collective learning moments with 12 NGOs are turning into powerful moments for peerexchange and critical review



Thank you!

Huib Huyse, HIVA (huib.huyse@hiva.kuleuven.be)

Jan Van Ongevalle, HIVA

Anneke Maarsen, PSO

Cristien Temmink