



EXTENSION
RISK MANAGEMENT
EDUCATION
WESTERN CENTER



Evidence Based Programs & Impact Evaluation

Utilizing a Theory of Change to Achieve Public Value Level Impacts

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“The Findings and Conclusions in this Presentation Have Not Been Formally Disseminated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Should Not Be Construed to Represent Any Agency Determination or Policy.”



United States Department of Agriculture
National Institute of Food and Agriculture



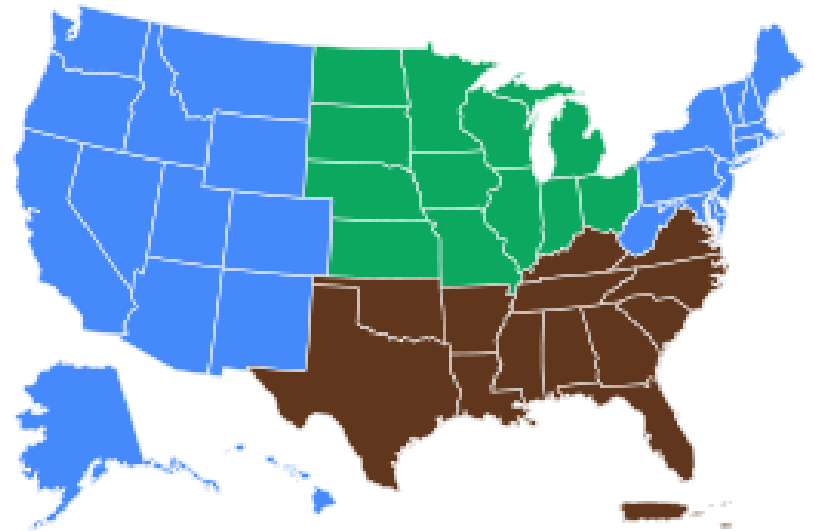
EXTENSION
RISK MANAGEMENT
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www.ExtensionRME.org



Western Extension Risk Management Education Center (Western Center)

- One of four regional Extension risk management education centers in the U. S.
- Administer a competitive grants program in the 13 western states and U.S. affiliated Pacific Islands
- Supported by funding from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)
- <http://westrme.wsu.edu/>



Extension Risk Management Education

Our Goal

To help farm and ranch families improve their economic viability through targeted risk management education.



Evidence Based Programs: An Overview



Evidence Based Programs

- Benefit Participants
- Lead to Improved viability and effectiveness of programs and policies
- Create rigorous and meaningful evidence as a routine part of program delivery.
- Impart additional value to those who do not directly benefit from a program.
- **End Result: Ability to contribute effectively to data systems and inform public policy**



Theory of Change & Public Value Level Impacts

- Underlying **assumptions** or **rationale** for how your project activities will lead participants to the desired results
 - ❑ Why will the outcomes your project proposes make a difference?
 - ❑ What gaps will your program aim to fill?
 - ❖ For the individual? For the community?
 - ❑ Why is this significant to food and ag?
- *Sets up context at local, regional and national levels*



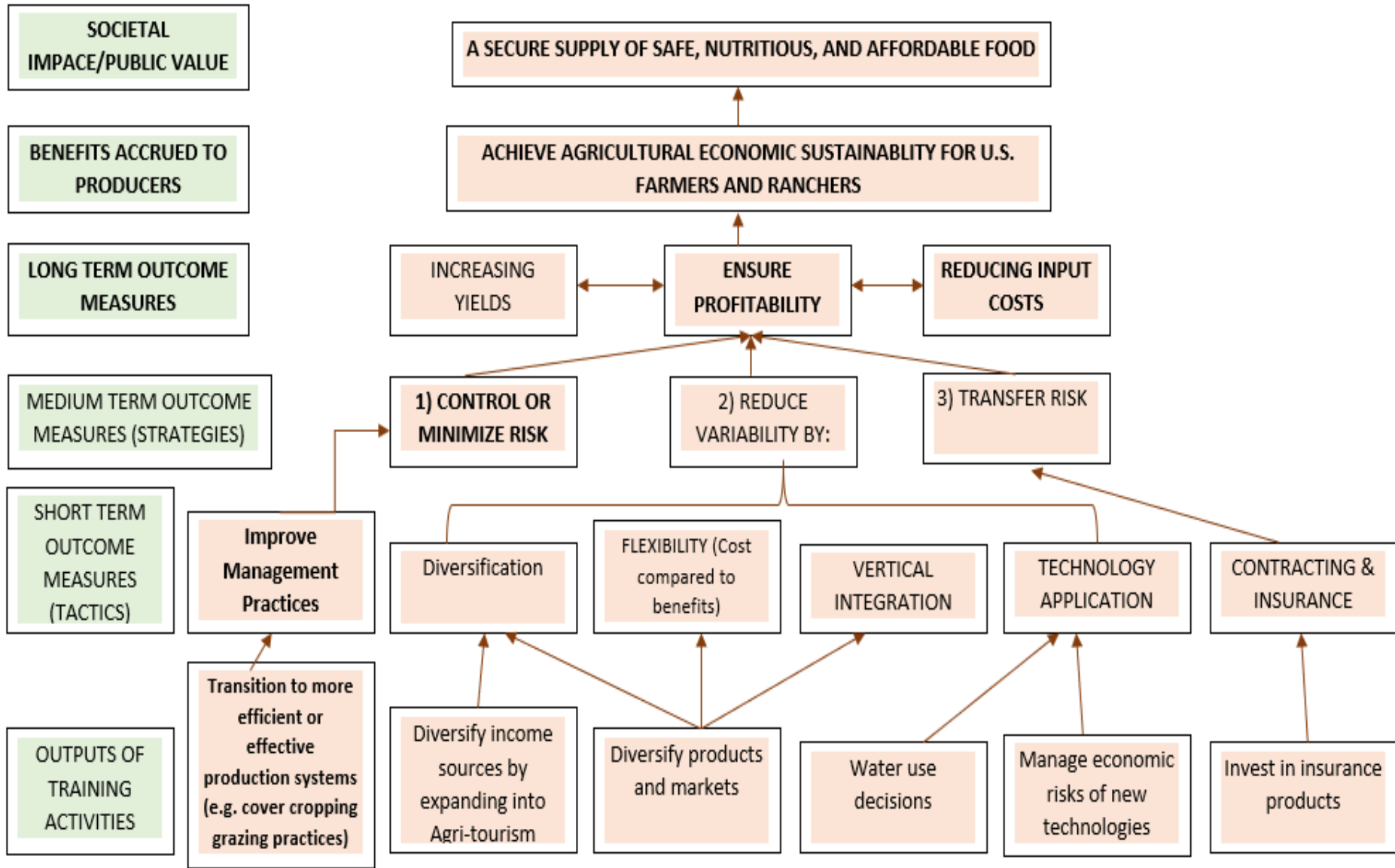
Theory of Change:

Working Back from Your End Goal

1. End Goal = long-term impact(s)
 - a) Societal or public value that will come about as a result of your program
2. Long-term program outcomes – benefits accrued to participants
3. Short- and medium-term outcomes
 - a) Necessary pre-conditions for long term outcomes and impact:
 - i. Activities
 - ii. Actions/behavioral change
 - iii. Strategies



Theory of Change Construct for Production Risk



Theory of Change Results in: Reliable Evidence to Support and/or Inform Policy



SOCIETAL IMPACT/PUBLIC VALUE

BENEFITS ACCRUED TO PRODUCERS

LONG TERM OUTCOME MEASURES

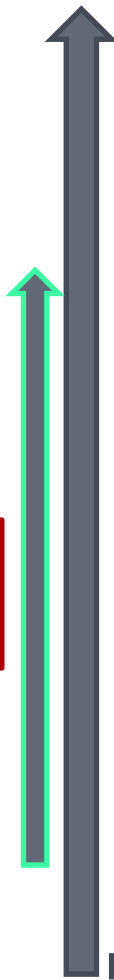
MEDIUM TERM OUTCOME MEASURES (STRATEGIES)

SHORT TERM OUTCOME MEASURES (TACTICS)

OUTPUTS OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Gathering Evidence – Measuring Change

Necessary Pre-Conditions



Program Delivery

Use of Baseline/Benchmarking Data: Compare/Contrast

Theory of Change Construct for Production Risk

A SECURE SUPPLY OF SAFE, NUTRITIOUS, AND AFFORDABLE FOOD

ACHIEVE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY FOR U.S. FARMERS AND RANCHERS

INCREASING YIELDS

ENSURE PROFITABILITY

REDUCING INPUT COSTS

1) CONTROL OR MINIMIZE RISK

2) REDUCE VARIABILITY BY:

3) TRANSFER RISK

Improve Management Practices

Transition to more efficient or effective production systems (e.g. cover cropping grazing practices)

Diversification

FLEXIBILITY (Cost compared to benefits)

VERTICAL INTEGRATION

TECHNICAL APPLICATIONS

Diversify income sources by expanding into Agri-tourism

Diversify products and markets

Water use decisions

Manage risks through technology

PRODUCTION TOPIC AREAS – NEW TOOLS AND PRACTICES



Value of Using Baseline/ Benchmarking Data

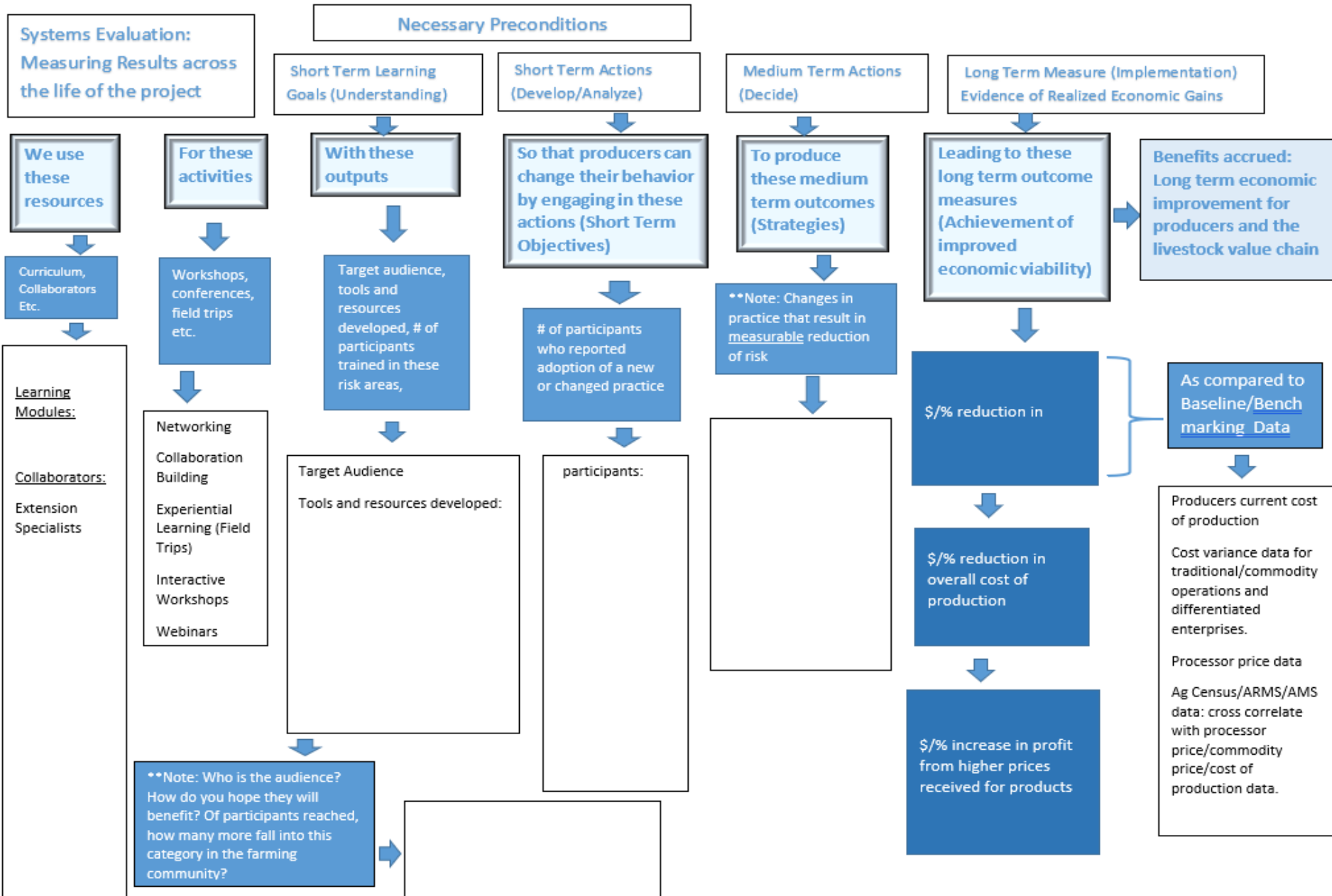
1. Producers current cost of production
2. Cost variance data for traditional/commodity operations and differentiated enterprises
3. Processor price data

**Cross correlate above with United States Census of Agriculture, USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS), Economic Risk Survey (ERS), etc.

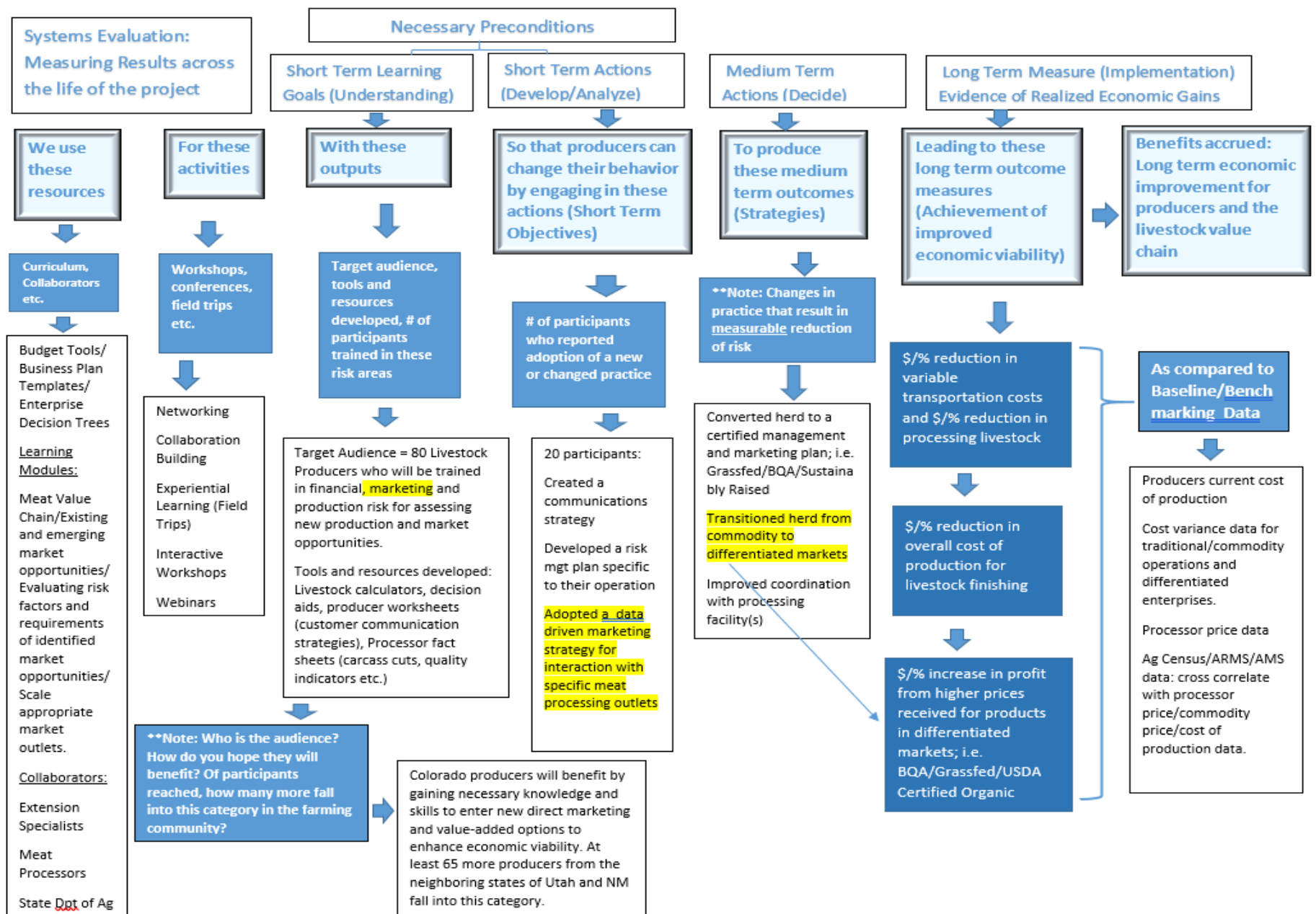
- Creates an ongoing feedback system to validate long-term outcomes and impacts
- Compares current conditions to baseline measures as your project progresses
- Data collection as an ongoing process
- Evaluation conducted at multiple points in time



Systems Evaluation Model Grounded in a Theory of Change



Systems Evaluation Model Grounded in a Theory of Change



Objective - ACTION	Output Measures - PRODUCT	Outcome Measures - Results
<p>1. Adopt a data driven market strategy for interaction with specific meat processing outlets</p>	<p>1. Transitioned herd from commodity to differentiated markets</p> <p>2. Converted herd to certified management and marketing plan; i.e. BQA/Grassfed/Sust ainably raised</p> <p>3. Improved coordination with processing facilities</p>	<p>1. % Increase in profit from higher prices received in differentiated markets; i.e. BQA/Grassfed/USD A Certified Organic</p> <p>2. % reduction in variable transportation costs</p> <p>3. % reduction in processing livestock</p> <p>4. % reduction in overall cost of livestock finishing</p>

Outcome measures lead to multiple and related benefits – ultimately benefiting the producers' bottom lines.



Theory of Change: What to Measure

- End Goal: Assess current value chain restraints and opportunities so that long term improvements can be made to the livestock value chain
- Activities & Outcomes will fill gaps in the livestock value chain by addressing:
 - i. Processing capacity
 - ii. Communication/coordination between processors and producers
 - iii. Existing and emerging market opportunities
 - iv. Cost of Production for livestock finishing: Goal – decrease costs
 - v. Cost differences differentiated vs commodity sales: Goals – increase revenue/sales, growth in sales volume



Theory of Change: What to Measure

- End goals produce far reaching effects (Public Value Level Impacts)
- Lead to ability to make informed choices
- Validate effectiveness of (government) programs and policy

***Impacts can be thought of as the longer-term effects of outcomes*



Gathering Quality Data

- Develop detailed evaluation questions that will answer the expectation of what you want your participants to achieve (outcomes).
- Will these questions and resulting data (from participant responses)
 1. Serve the interests of your participants?
 2. Serve the interest of your program?
 3. Serve the interests of your regional leadership and stakeholder partners?
 4. Lead to Public Value Level Impacts – i.e. impacts with far reaching effects?



Gathering Quality Data

- Focus on evaluating results/outcomes versus activities
- Create opportunities to use data for evidence building
 - Build program capacity
 - Elevate data (local/regional/state/national levels)
 - Develop stakeholder partnerships

***Improved quantity and quality of evidence leads to improved viability, program effectiveness, decision making and policy.*



Thank you for participating...

Questions?

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