

9.1 Introduction to our Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

In our Theory of Change our vision (the high-level impact that we seek to move towards) is described:

"We are a group of actors working towards a world where the value chain for agriculture and nutrition is more efficient, innovative, equitable (e.g., by gender, socioeconomic status) and accountable; from, for example, greater yields and access to markets for farmers, through to more nutritious and safe food on plates, and less food hazards. "

crucially...

We believe that improving the open availability, use and enrichment of data will enable this vision.

We see that the agriculture and food sector suffers from information asymmetries and closed data practices that limit progress, value generation and the fair distribution of resources. Open data has already been shown in some parts of the value chain, and in other sectors, to enable (Intermediate) impacts, namely:

- **Data-driven decision making, innovation and business creation**
- **Improved service delivery**
- **New, improved and more accessible information products, empowering individuals, businesses and communities**

Using our Theory of Change to Determine What to Measure

Our vision as given in the GODAN Theory of Change¹ shows how the GODAN Secretariat seeks to develop and nurture an environment in which leads to positive outcomes in the network we are building. This Theory of Change indicates a framework of activity that seeks to effect change. It has been used to devise and structure the Impacts, Outcomes and Outputs as outlined in the programme Logical Framework² (logframe). This document highlights means (sources) by which we would seek to collect data in support of monitoring progress against indicators of the Secretariat being effective in its own work, and the broader work in mobilizing the network. A major source of information about the network (as opposed to the Secretariat) in the inception and immediate post-inception period is the Baseline Questionnaire given to all new partners. We make use of the findings of the questionnaire along with other surveys and records of secretariat-partner interaction in a Customer Relationship Management System (Civi CRM) to store key attributes of partners. This application has use beyond M&E as it is also useful in supporting partnership development, partner engagement and marketing (through holding newsletter mailing data).

¹ https://docs.google.com/document/d/1PjwLzRWBLrj8Aa3qdXR2ZHJ64n_4UuwcsAGaxr1u3B0/edit#

²

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1iv2j3NsikC8Gb9BqXea0X8OXA3Vz5UegSCL1OUb-BiU/edit#gid=805727748>

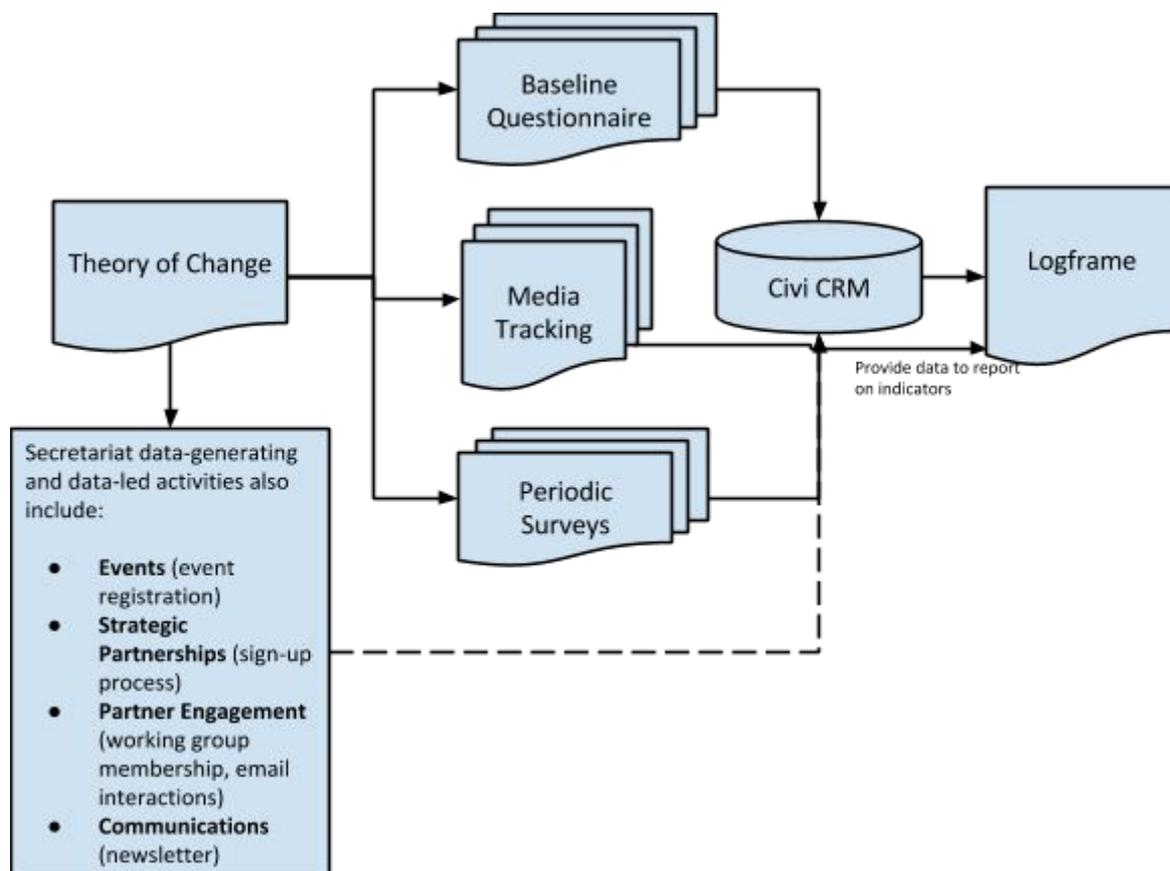


Figure 1 Visual representation of the interacting components of the M&E Framework illustrating how the different components interact.