# **Navigating Evaluation Resources on Mesh - The Evaluation Map**

#### All Evaluation Resources

A full list of the guides, reports, papers and case studies exploring evaluation on Mesh. More specific lists of resources can be found by clicking on the evaluation types below.

#### **Guides to Evaluating Engagement**

A set of guides and tool kits on how to evaluate public and community engagement.

#### **General Evaluation Resources**

A list of gateway websites and discussion lists for more information on evaluation methods.

## Frameworks, Methods and Approaches

For a list of Mesh introductions to the below methods, frameworks and approaches click here, or select the individual titles below for a full list of resources on that approach

### **Theory Driven Evaluation**



**Realist evaluation** 

A method that is

useful for evaluation

of complex social

programmes,

implemented across a

variety of contexts.

Integrates qualitative

and quantitative

analysis and seeks to

build an understanding

of 'what works for who

in what circumstances'

# **Theory of change**

These approaches emphasise being explicit about understandings about 'how change happens' and how an initiative contributes to that change in any particular context. This in turn, helps to focus data collection and enables 'testing' of the theory of change to see if it adequately accounts for what happens.

## **Complexity Sensitive Evaluation**



### **Participatory System Inquiry and Systemic Action Research**

PSI helps to map and understand the bigger picture and the wider 'system' affecting any particular initiative.

SAR draws on multiple lines of inquiry in a real-time assessment process that continually draws on empirical data for collective reflection, analysis and responsive action.

### **Developmental Evaluation**

#### \*\*Coming Soon\*\*

An approach for situations where there is uncertainty about the important aspects of an initiative to understand and assess at the outset. Provides a framework for selecting relevant evaluation questions, and the tools and mix of methods best suited to help address them. Supports iterative learning and helps focus the evaluation as the initiative unfolds.

**Evaluating relationships and networks** 



**Network Based** 

## **Approaches to Evaluation**

These methods focus

on changes in relationships and networks as a key outcome of interest. They address the relational nature of social process and draw on the concepts and tools drawn from social network analysis.



# A planning, monitoring

and evaluation approach that is particularly helpful for evaluating multistakeholder projects. It seeks to assess contribution of a project to changes in the relationships and behaviour of those it comes into direct contact with and has influence over.



## **Social Media Evaluation**

\*\*Coming Soon\*\*

Increasingly information

and dialogue are shared through social media platforms, shaping the terms of debate and engaging stakeholder groups in different ways.

**Participatory Methods** 



**Change (Stories of** 

Impact)

A qualitative and

participatory

monitoring and

evaluation approach

that gathers stories of

change from a range of

stakeholders, which are

then discussed and

analysed together to

assess the impact of

projects. It is

particularly useful

where there may not yet

be agreement on what

outcomes are the most

important, or they are

# **Participatory Statistics**

### A set of methods that

enable local people to generate statistics for local level planning, learning and reflection, but which can also be aggregated at wider levels for statistical analysis and generation of 'representative' evaluation findings.



**Studies** 

**Case Study Methods** 

for Evaluation



QCA is a research and

Case studies are often misunderstood, but can be valuable and rigorous way to answer 'how' and 'why' questions, and understand projects in their real-life contexts.

# **Comparative Analysis**

data analysis method for comparing complex cases. It was explicitly developed to tackle complexity in social programmes and combines quantitative and qualitative analysis. It uses settheory to understand how causes and conditions combine differently in different cases to explain outcomes of interest.

## difficult to predict in advance.

**Evaluating Arts Based Engagement** 

**Evaluating Community Advisory** 

\*\*Coming Soon\*\*

**Engagement Topic Areas** 

**Boards** 

**Evaluating Public Events** 

\*\*Coming Soon\*\*