

# SeeD's 4-D Approach

## Bridge POP-R with PROD

01 research stage

### Discover

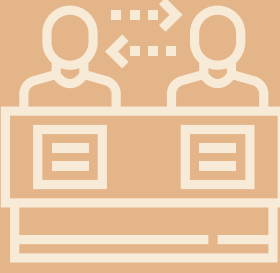
Creation of robust and contextual evidence via participatory mixed methods research including quantitative and qualitative tools such as SCORE, community risk assessment, focus groups.



02 design stage

### Deliberate

Participatory design of programs underpinned by holistic theories of change with good practice methodologies and tools. The knowledge gained in Stage 1 informs the program design in Stage 2.



03 pilot stage

### Demonstrate

Program implementation based on a rigorous protocols and assessment methodologies that should be carried out to evaluate the impact of the program.



04 scale-up stage

### Deploy

After establishing the evidence that this program is impactful, the process should be handed over to consortiums of local organizations to expand the program among the target population or the wider community.



# PROD

## Steps of a good design

### THEORY OF CHANGE

The Theory of Change (ToC) is a methodology that is widely used to articulate how the desired change unfolds through a program. ToC development is based on evidence gathered in Stage 1 through POP-R.

1

2

### STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

Mapping of stakeholders' engagement involves the analysis and prioritization of the different groups or individuals who have a stake in the project by deploying stakeholders mapping exercises.

3

### PROD TOOLS

Participatory Program Design (PROD) tools are deployed to delve deeper into the challenges, needs, and attitudes of the population and address the problem through action planning.

4

### PROTOCOL DEVELOPMENT

The protocol includes all the processes and activities that will be carried out throughout the intervention. It ensures the adherence of facilitators to the intervention by following the same processes.

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### CONFLICT SENSITIVITY APPROACH

Given the complex transition underway in conflict-affected contexts, the processes and activities are designed in ways that do not exacerbate conflict, but instead mitigate anticipated conflict and strengthen peace within a given context.

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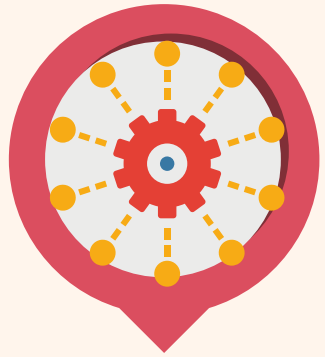
### TRAINING OF TRAINERS

Program facilitators undergo a "training of trainers" (ToT) on the intervention, which includes facilitation techniques and practice on the modules of the protocol. Trainees undergo a final examination to ensure their efficiency in facilitating the intervention.

# Impact Assessment

## A MEL & IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

The design of such a framework starts taking shape from Stage 2. Various tools that measure the key outcomes before, during, and after the program implementation are adapted and deployed. The most 'clinically' rigorous tool is an RCT, but there are others that can be good fits in their own right or complement RCTs to avoid 'tunnel vision'.



### RCTS

Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) is rigorous and effective impact assessment methodology used to establish a cause-effect relationship between an intervention and its outcome.



### PRE/POST SURVEYS

During pre/post survey are deployed with the program participants before (pre-test) and after the intervention (post-test) to assess changes or impact resulting from the program.



### OUTCOME HARVESTING

Outcome Harvesting (OH) is a qualitative approach deployed to identify, analyze, and interpret non-linear relationships between the program and the proposed outcomes.



### READY TO SCALE

Once the MEL & impact assessment evidence is reviewed, and given that the results are positive, the program is refined and adapted for scaling. If the results are not as compelling as they should be to warrant scaling, there should be a return to stage 1 (Discover) or stage 2 (Deliberate)



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