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Implementation Outcomes

Local Condition:		
Strategy:		
Target Audience:		
Audience Outcomes:		
Process Outcomes		



Implementation Evaluation Worksheet

Local Condition:
Strategy:
Target Audience Outcomes:
1. What will be measured?
2. Measured method(s)?
3. When will information be collected?
4. Who will conduct?
5. What results will be provided?
6 How will results be used?



6. How will results be used?

Implementation Evaluation Worksheet

Program:
Target Audience:
Process Outcomes:
1. What will be measured?
2. Measured method(s)?
3. When will information be collected?
4. Who will conduct?
5. What results will be provided?



	Step 1: Rese	Step 1: Research the Issue		
Local Condition:				
Strategy:				
What are the facts regarding the current situation?	How do we know?	How can we find out?	Who will ask?	By when?
What previous efforts have been made to make changes in the community?	How do we know?	How can we find out?	Who will ask?	By when?
Why have previous efforts succeeded or failed?	How do we know?	How can we find out?	Who will ask?	By when?
What are the diverse community opinions on this issue?	How do we know?	How can we find out?	Who will ask?	By when?
What other research needs to be done?	How do we know?	How can we find out?	Who will ask?	By when?





			What is the nature of the existing relationship? chances of successes?				
Step 3: Recruit Allies			Do we have an existing What is the relationship with them?				
			Do we hav relationshi				
	Local Condition:	Strategy:	Potential Allies	What other individuals and groups in the community view this as a problem?	Who (individual or organization) is directly affected by this issue?	Who (individual or organization) is indirectly affected by this issue?	What other groups in the community are already working on this issue?



Type of newer	Detional	Evernle
Type of power	Rational	Example
Members: How many members does the group have?	The more members a group has, the less likely it is to be ignored.	A group with 500 members shows up at a city/county meeting.
Money: Will they donate money to your issue?	Donated money and other resources are a welcome addition to help achieve your goals.	The local teacher's union donated money to your coalition.
Credibility: Do they bring special credibility?	A group with strong positive recognition in the community will help bring credibility to your coalition.	A respected clergyman from a local church speaks on behalf of your coalition's work.
Appeal: Do they have special appeal?	Being connected to groups with universal appeal can help your image.	A poster child is used to promote an emotional response.
Network: Are they part of a large, organized network?	A group connected to other groups in its network will have financial resources, credibility and some political power.	The local chapter of the United Way offers staff support to your group.
Reputation: Do they have a reputation for toughness?	Groups with a tough reputation may discourage opponents.	The local law enforcement officer's union says they will support policy changes for improved enforcement.
Skills: Do they have special skills?	An ally may bring technical, business or legal skills to your group.	A local law firm donates free (pro bono) legal support.
Newsworthy: Are they particularly newsworthy?	Some groups have connections or a reputation to media that might bring positive media attention to your issue.	An activist group for children's rights that recently won a major victory offers to provide technical support.



Why do they oppose your to oppose your them?	Step 4	Step 4: Know the Opposition		
ost them? Ost them? Ost them? Organized? Ost them?				
	Why do they oppose your efforts? What will your victory cost them?	What will they do or spend to oppose you?	How are they organized?	How will the coalition respond to their opposition?



	Step 5: \	Step 5: Work the Action Plan		
Local Condition:				
Strategy:				
Expected Frequency and Duration of the Strategy:	ation of the Strategy:			
What Action Needs To Be Taken	Who Is Responsible for Taking the Action	By When Does The Action Need To Be Taken	What Resources Are Needed	Notes and Updates



Step 6: Monitoring Implementation of the Plan

To document the successes and challenges experienced during the implementation of a strategy, coalitions keep track of the general progress, unforeseen problems, and lessons learned during implementation. Documenting and reviewing the progress, problems, and lessons learned on a regular basis help to keep track of the ways a strategy is, or can be, adjusted to meet the outcome objective. The coalition can create a reporting process for staff and other individuals or organizations responsible for implementing various parts of the plan. This will result in a good description of the implementation as it unfolds.

Close monitoring during implementation allows coalitions to:

- Make timely adjustments in activities and strategies to better address identified problems;
- > Assess whether enough resources have been leveraged and where you might find more;
- ➤ Engage stakeholders/sectors (community members, providers, staff, etc.) so they feel a sense of responsibility and accomplishment in helping to ensure that the goals and objectives of the coalition are met, and, ultimately, in the reduction of the community's alcohol and other drug and related problems.

You can have your evaluator help set up a reporting system. Otherwise, identify someone in your coalition who has the skills to oversee this aspect of your work.

Below is a list of items the coalition will want to track (not intended to be all inclusive):

- Document strategy components that worked well;
- Document strategy components that did not work well and modifications made;
- > Track how well implementation follows the action plan;
- Track whether or not the individual(s) originally charged with responsibility for implementing an activity were the ones who actually completed it;
- > Record progress, problems and lessons learned regarding timelines;
- > Track whether or not needed resources were provided to the individual assigned to the task;
- Track the degree to which anticipated partners fulfilled anticipated roles, and if not, who ended up taking responsibility;
- Record progress, problems and lessons learned regarding collaboration partners;
- Record progress, problems and lessons learned regarding the target population reached;
- Monitor the types of community change that occurred during implementation; and/or
- > Track whether or not implementation took place at the dosage originally planned.



Strategy: Action to be taken Successfully Implemented Implemented	dition: dition to be taken Implemen					
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POWERPOINT HANDOUTS





Peter Drucker









Implementation

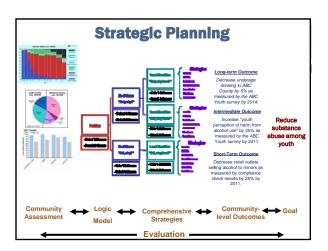
- Planning stage: selected strategies to address the problem(s) your coalition seeks to change.
- This training focuses on <u>implementation</u> which is all about putting your plan into practice.
- Role of coalition members → moves from planning to action
- Coalition members need to step up and honor the commitments they made during the planning process to carry out the coalition's work.

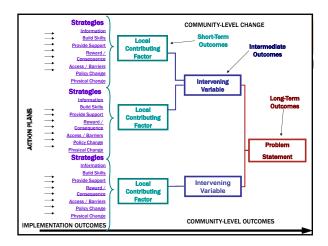
CADCA Building drug-free communities.

Achieving Implementation Outcomes

- Successful implementation requires moving beyond a solid action plan into mobilizing the resources of the coalition to get the work done
- It requires analyzing, organizing and growing both internal and external resources and relationships of the coalition
- It is the culmination of all coalition activity that ensures actions are implemented effectively









What is Implementation Fidelity?

High-fidelity implementation means that:

- the target audience (or population) is reached
- all components of the strategies are delivered according to the plan
- Programs, practices and policies (strategies) are delivered at the <u>intended dosage</u> (combinations, duration, frequency)

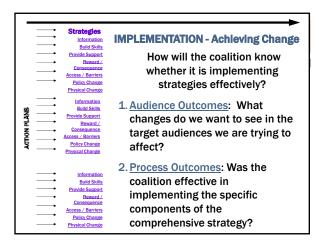
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Dosage

Dosage is defining the right combination of strategies and activities, with enough frequency and duration to bring about the desired environmental change

- One thing to do it once
- · Another to do it enough to create change
- Doing it enough to create force to change the local condition





Implications for Coalitions

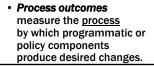
Each strategy must be implemented within the context of mobilizing the community, not in a vacuum or silo.

- How do we engage the target audience in each phase of the implementation?
- What key relationships do we need to facilitate to implement?
- What systems will need to be involved?
- What are the implications of this activity on other activities of the coalition and community partners?

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Audience outcomes
measure the <u>changes</u>
the programs, practices and
policies will produce in the
target audiences.







<u>Audience Outcomes</u> Require Coalitions to Ask:

- What are the essential strategies (programs, practices, and policies) that will move the local condition?
- Who is the target audience(s)?
- What changes do we want to see with the target audience(s)?
- · How will they measure those changes?

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Audience outcomes are changes in:

- Knowledge
- Attitudes
- Skills
- Behavior



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Example

Problem: Underage Drinking
Root Cause: Accessibility

Local Condition: Near Peers (over 21 year olds) are buying

Strategy Description: Law enforcement led Shoulder Tap Operation that includes having underage decoys approach individuals who might buy alcohol for minors. This entails:

- 1. Changing police department policy and reallocating resources to conduct the operation,
- Educating retailers on the need to closely monitor buyer behavior,
- 3. Informing "near peers" about the consequences of Buying alcohol for minors.



Audience Outcomes Examples

Retailers:

- Increased knowledge of the issue and consequences
- Increased contact with law enforcement regarding this behavior

"Near peers":

- Increased knowledge of consequences of buying alcohol for minors
- Decreased behavior (agreeing to buy alcohol for minors)

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Activity: Audience outcomes

- Choose a local condition/ strategy from your logic model.
- 2. Define the targeted audience(s).
- 3. Identify expected change(s) for each target audience.
- 4. Draft desired outcomes.
- 5. Present outcomes to the larger group.



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Process outcomes should

measure the successful implementation of the components of the strategy.





Process Outcomes Require Coalitions to Ask:

- Did we do what we said we
 How the strategy will be were going to do?
 - delivered?
- When the strategy will be delivered, including how often. Who is the target audience and how long?
- Where the strategy will be delivered?
- Who will deliver the strategy? Number of people to be affected by the strategy?
 - and how will they be reached?



Process Outcome Examples

- Change to law enforcement policy & resource allocation
- Conducting Shoulder Tap Operation
- · Targeted public awareness campaign

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Activity: Process outcomes

- 1. Use the same strategy as in the previous activity.
- 2. Identify the components.
- 3. Draft the desired outcomes.
- 4. Present the outcomes to the larger group.



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6 Steps: Achieving Implementation Outcomes

- 1. Research the issue / strategy
- 2. Build capacity
- 3. Recruit allies
- 4. Know the opposition
- 5. Work the action plan
- 6. Monitor implementation of the plan

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Step 1: Research The Issue/ Strategy

Regardless of the scope of your work, you will need information to create change

What you need to know:

- What is the current situation?
- What previous efforts have been made to make changes?
- Why or why not have they succeeded?
- What are the diverse community opinions of change on this issue?

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Step 2: Build Capacity

- Capacity building is an ongoing process, not something done separate and apart.
- For a coalition, the implementation phase is community mobilization.
- Not just doing a program to a community, it is building community around a strategy.
- Engaging the community in the implementation ensures cultural competency.



Step 3: Recruit Allies

Identify the people or groups who have the same interest.

- · Whose problem is it?
- Who is directly affected and who is indirectly affected?
- Into what groups are they organized?
- What individuals or organizations are already working on the issue?

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Step 4: Know the Opposition

Identify the groups or organizations likely to oppose your work.

- What will your victory cost them?
- · What will they do or spend to oppose you?
- How strong are they?
- How are they organized?
- . How will the coalition manage the opposition?

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Step 5: Work the Action Plan

- Avoid insanity by transitioning coalition meetings from planning to action.
- · Work on action plans at the coalition meetings.
- Organize members to achieve maximum effect.
 Create work groups, task forces, committees.
- · Delegate the work.

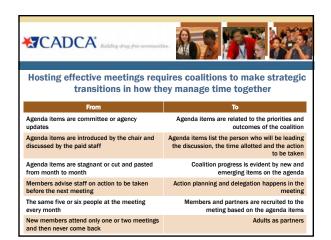
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Coalition Meetings Should <u>Not</u> Be

- 1. Committee reporting sessions
- 2. Staff reporting sessions
- 3. All about members advising staff on action the staff should take
- 4. Staff-led sessions where the staff does the majority of the speaking
- 5. Time spent with limited dialogue between members and no member accountability

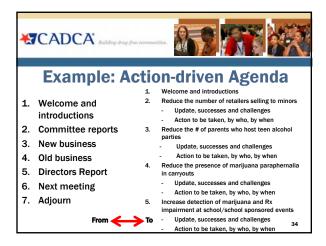
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Meeting agenda

- Items are related to the priorities and outcomes of the coalition
- Focused on the action to be taken to achieve those priorities or outcomes









Committees, Task Forces, Workgroups, Action Teams, Etc

- Form follows function
- Clearly define responsibilities, resources and timelines
- · Change is sometimes necessary
- Workgroups may initially meet within the monthly meeting
- · Recruit to workgroups with time limits

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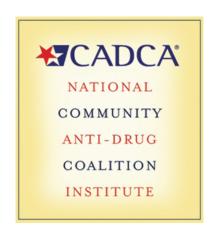
Step 6: Monitor Implementation of the Plan

- Document the implementation process and describe any changes you make to your original plan along the way.
- If you do not see the anticipated short-term results of your strategy, you may need to make mid-course corrections to accomplish your coalition's longer term outcomes.



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CADCA Building drug free communities.	-
Questions or Comments?	
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