

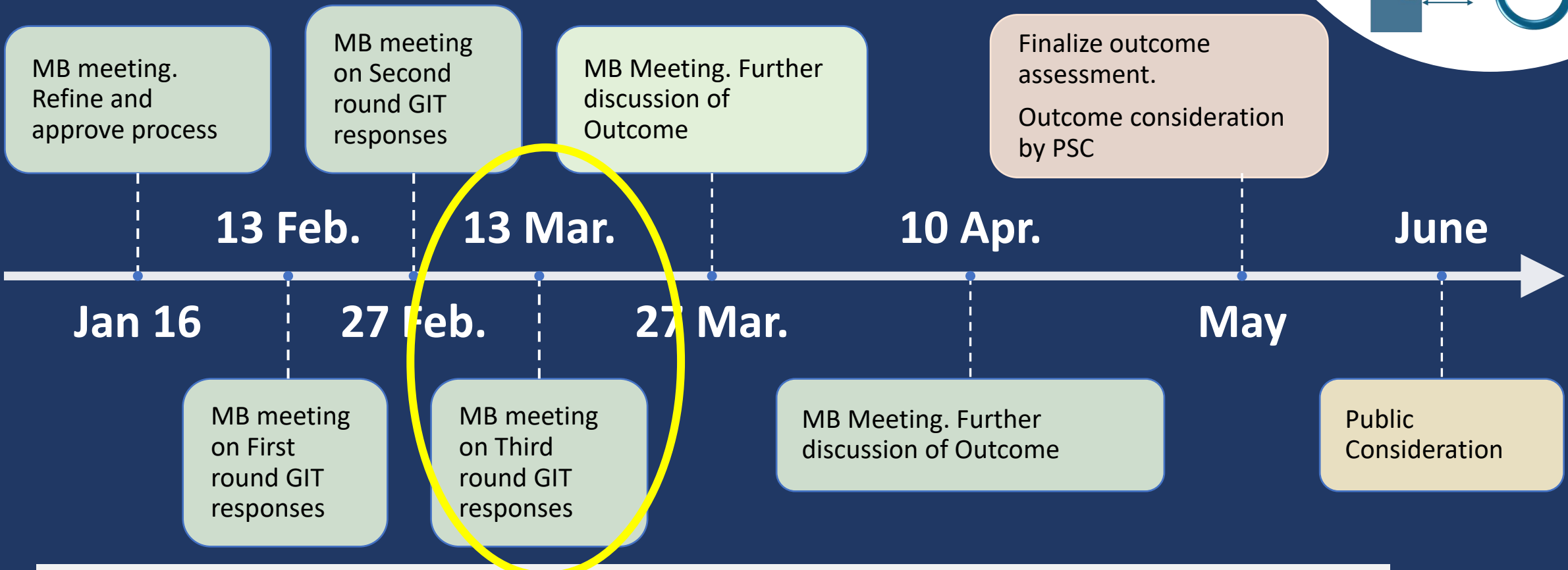
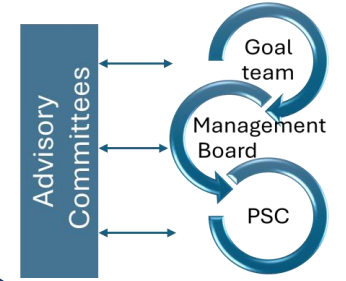


Wetlands Workgroup Meeting

For the purpose of reviewing the
Outcome Assessment request from
the Management Board

January 21, 2024

Draft Outcome Review Process



STAR and STAC meetings to discuss connections and collaboration.

Outcome Workgroup meetings and Office hours.

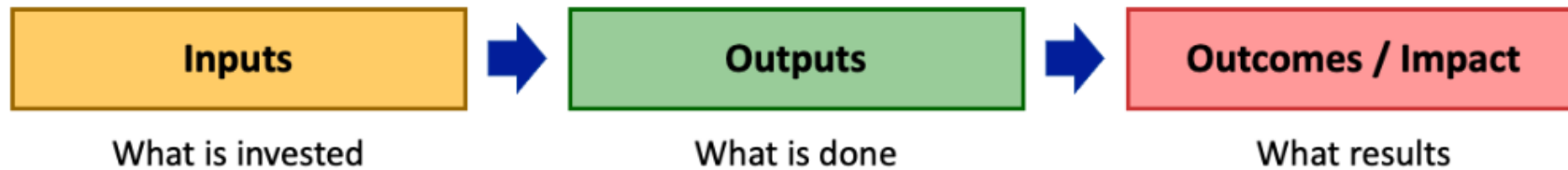
Big Question: What advice do you have for the Management Board on how to consolidate, reduce, update, remove, replace or add new outcomes within your GIT?

(More discussion to follow as part of this meeting)

A Simple Logic Model

In its simplest form, a logic model looks like this:

This **graphic representation** shows the logical relationships between:



- The resources that go into a program
- The activities the program undertakes.
- The changes or benefits that result.

The logic model describes the **sequence of events** thought to bring about benefits or change over time. It portrays the chain of reasoning that links investments to results.

A logic model is a **systems model** that shows the connection of interdependent parts that together make up the whole. As with systems thinking, we know that a total program is greater than the sum of the individual parts.

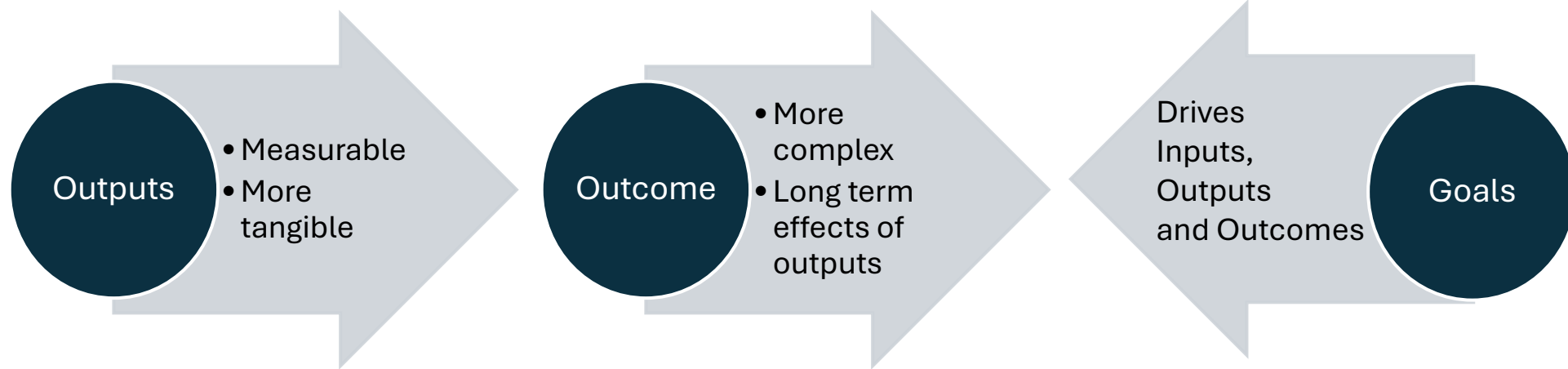
Logic Model format (modified from Kellogg Foundation)

A logic model is a systematic and visual way to present and share your understanding of the relationships among the resources you have to operate your program, the activities you plan, and the changes or results you hope to achieve.

Baseline <i>What is the condition of the things we care about?</i>	Stressors <i>In order of importance what are the stressors and causes of stressors and where are they most prevalent?</i>	Resources/Inputs <i>In order to accomplish our set of activities we will need the following</i>	Activities (Inputs) <i>In order to address our problems or asset we will accomplish the following activities</i>	Outputs <i>We expect that once accomplished these activities will produce the following evidence or service delivery.</i>	Short Term Outcomes <i>We expect that if accomplished these activities will lead to the following changes in 1-5 years</i>	Long Term Outcomes - Impacts <i>We expect that if accomplished these activities will lead to the following changes in 6+ years</i>
Indicator(s)	Indicator(s)	Indicator(s)	Indicator(s)	Indicator(s)	Indicator(s)	Indicator(s)
Data Source(s)	Data Source(s)	Data Source(s)	Data Source(s)	Data Source(s)	Data Source(s)	Data Source(s)

Use data to construct indicators

The main difference between an output and an outcome is that an output is what is produced or accomplished, while an outcome is the effect of that output on the desired result.



Outputs

The tangible or observable results of an action, project, or process (i.e. Inputs/activities). Outputs are more immediate deliverables that can be measured and assessed. Outcomes answer the question “So what?”

Outcomes

Outcomes are the results of the Inputs/activities and Outputs that help achieve the desired result.

Outcomes measure the long-term effects of a process, task or activity, such as a change in the environment or in people's behavior.

Outcomes are often more complex and more difficult to measure than outputs, and can take a long time to manifest. Measures can be quantitative and overall trends.

Wetlands Workgroup Logic Model (Example)

Inputs

- Landowner Engagement
- Improve wetland mapping
- Identify and quantify types of wetland losses and improve wetland restoration reporting/tracking process
- Support risk assessment on wetland habitats forecasting vulnerability and resiliency to future change.

Outputs

- Understand barriers to landowner participation in wetland restoration and conservation to increase voluntary wetland restoration
- Baseline of existing wetlands should be established
- Vulnerable wetlands are identified

Outcome

Create or reestablish 85,000 acres of tidal and non-tidal wetlands and enhance function of an additional 150,000 acres of degraded wetlands by 2025.

Black Duck Logic Model (Example)

Inputs

- Support efforts to protect, enhance, and manage priority habitats as identified by the Black Duck Decision Support Tool

Outputs

- Priority wetland habitats are restored, enhanced, and preserved to support a healthy black duck population

Outcome

Create or reestablish 85,000 acres of tidal and non-tidal wetlands and enhance function of an additional 150,000 acres of degraded wetlands by 2025.

Big Question: What advice do you have for the Management Board on how to consolidate, reduce, update, remove, replace or add new outcomes within your GIT?

Guidelines: You do not have to answer all these questions, but the first two are necessary.

1. In reviewing your outcome, provide advice to the Management Board on whether "to consolidate, reduce, update, remove, replace or add new outcomes".
 - a. Don't need to provide updated Outcome language at this point in the process.
 - b. If consolidation is recommended, which outcome(s) do you advise combining with?
 - c. Should the outcome be moved or restructured?
2. Consider if the Outcome is SMART, and specifically, whether the current outcome meets the definition of an outcome, as described in the 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement ("Agreement"), or if that outcome is an output or indicator.
 - a. Review ERG's Beyond 2025 Report for existing assessment of Specific, Measurement, and Timebound.
 - b. Consider the Secret Sauce
3. Consider the challenges to and opportunities for achieving the outcome. You are encouraged to leverage past documentation and learnings from the Strategy Review System process, as well as Charting a Course to 2025 report and Beyond 2025 Small Group recommendations as they pertain to the outcome.
4. Consider how the outcome relates or could relate to the Bay Agreement mission, vision, and themes/pillars

Big Question:
What advice do you have for the Management Board on how to consolidate, reduce, update, remove, replace or add new outcomes within your GIT?

Guidelines: You do not have to answer all these questions, but the first two are necessary.

5. Consider the timescale for completing the outcome (5, 10, 15 years). Determine if achieving the outcome is an incremental step or is it a final outcome.
6. Consider resource needs and availability (high, medium, low).
7. Consider the risk or unintended consequences of removing the Outcome.
8. What value is added by having the Chesapeake Bay Program work on the outcome?
9. Consider how the Outcome, as written, benefits the public. Does the outcome reflect public input already received and have the potential to galvanize public support/engagement?
10. We will provide links to the supplemental information, including:
 - a. 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement
 - b. Secret Sauce
 - c. Beyond 2025 Recommendations
 - d. Charting a Course to 2025 report

The secret sauce of a good outcome

Excerpt from *Retrospective on Lessons Learned from the Chesapeake Bay Program Strategy Review System's 3rd Cycle with Suggested Adaptations to Address the Issues*

A good outcome is: (Secret Sauce)

- Clear in its objective
- Measurable
- Has a monitoring program that supports and reinforces the outcome
- Has partner commitment
- Resources identified and/or available to support the efforts necessary to achieve the outcome.
- Centering the work on benefits to people and living resources, not solely water quality.

