

Why begin
with
Desired
Outcomes?

A **desired outcome** is a statement that makes **goals** more concrete.

To develop a useful **set of desired outcomes**, you will need to describe what specific change(s) you hope to occur as a direct **result** of your program that will help you achieve your **goals**.



Desired Outcomes

What are they?

- Clear statements of the expected results
- Also referred to as meeting objectives
 - “A **list** is needed for....”
 - “A **plan** will be developed for....”
 - “We will **decide** on....”
 - “**Ideas** will be developed and shared for...”



Desired Outcomes

Why are they important?

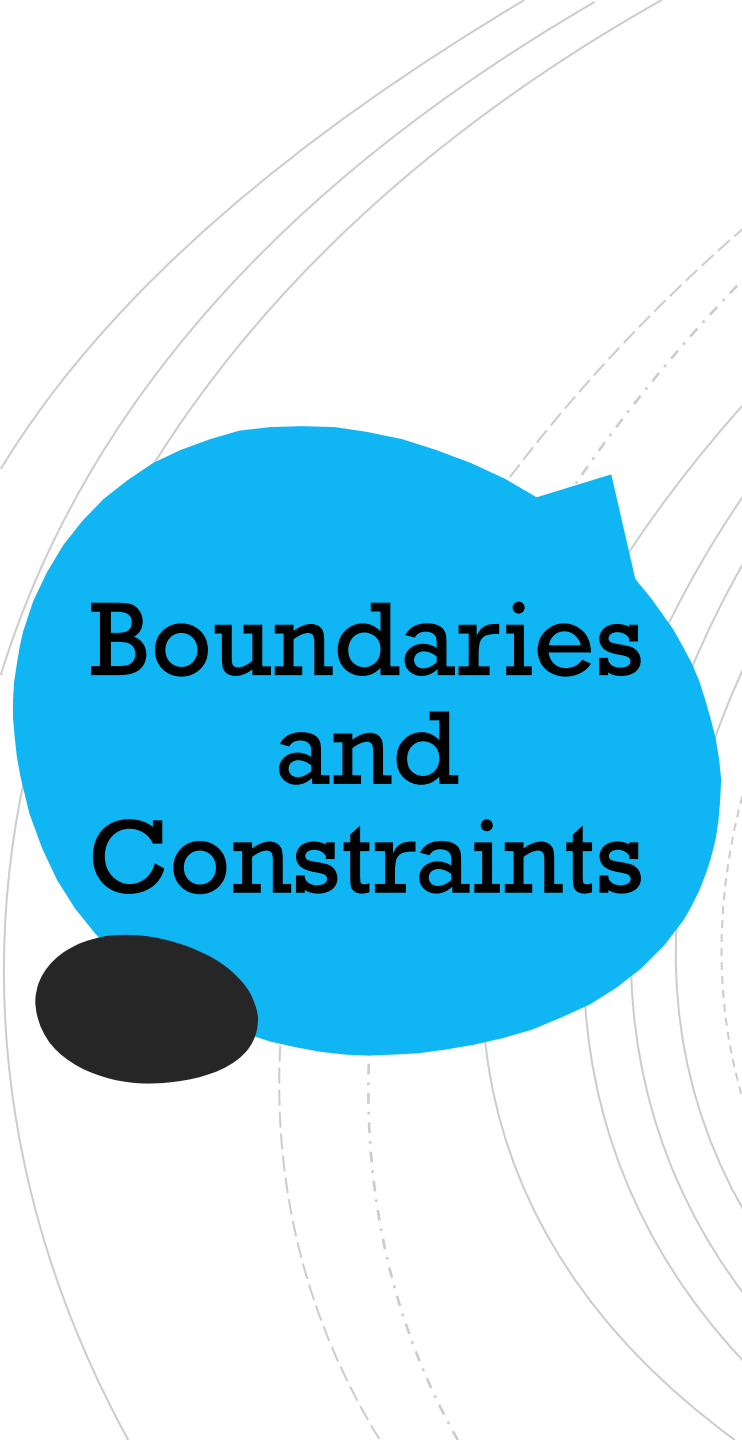
- They define purpose
- Help to structure the agenda
- Help to identify who should be present
- Allows participants to come more prepared



Boundaries and Constraints

What are they?

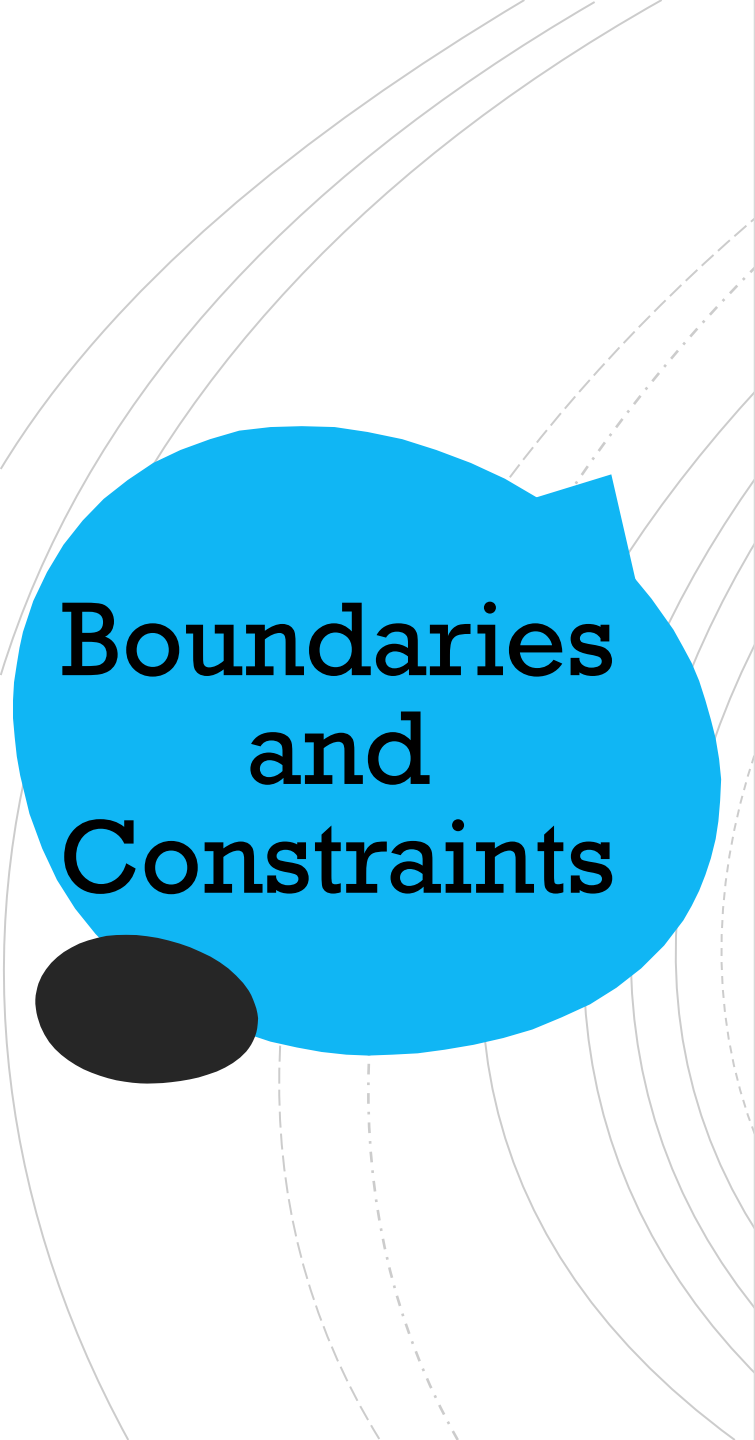
- Boundary – a non-negotiable limit.
 - Example – a fiscal deadline
- Constraint – a limit that has some room for flexibility or negotiation.
- Example – substituting one committee member for another due to workload



Boundaries and Constraints

Why are they important?

- They help to frame your process; what is doable
- Are part of every project and can have real effects (pros and cons)
- Help to define goals and outcomes; how people participate; how input is used and how decisions are made.
- Failure to identify can cause unrealistic expectations; cause the project to become sidetracked; undermine trust; cause conflict and hard feeling.



Boundaries and Constraints

Examples

- Money
- Time
- Experience
- Legalities
- Neutrality
- Personnel
- Commitment
- Others?