

# Logic Model

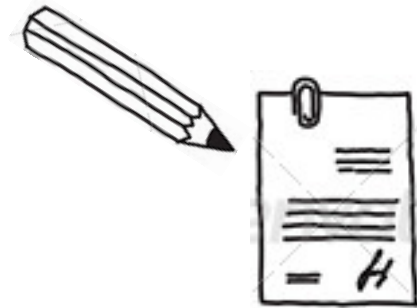
If you don't know where you're going, how are you gonna know how to get there?

# Understanding the Logic Model

# What is a Logic Model?

## A Logic Model:

- Describes the sequence of the **planned inputs** and **activities** of a programme and how these are linked to the results the programme is expected to achieve.
- Provides a tool for the **planning, management, monitoring** and **evaluation** of a programme.



# What is a Logic Model?



Your planned work



Your intended results

# How to read the Logic Model?



Certain resources are needed to operate your programme.

**If** you have access to them, **then** you can use them to conduct your planned activities.

**If** you accomplish your planned activities, **then** you will deliver the amount of product or service that you intended.

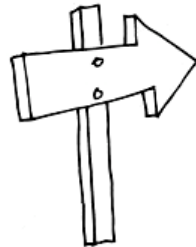
**If** you accomplish your planned activities to the extent you intended, **then** your beneficiaries will benefit in certain ways.

**If** these benefits to are achieved, **then** certain changes in organizations, communities, or systems might occur.

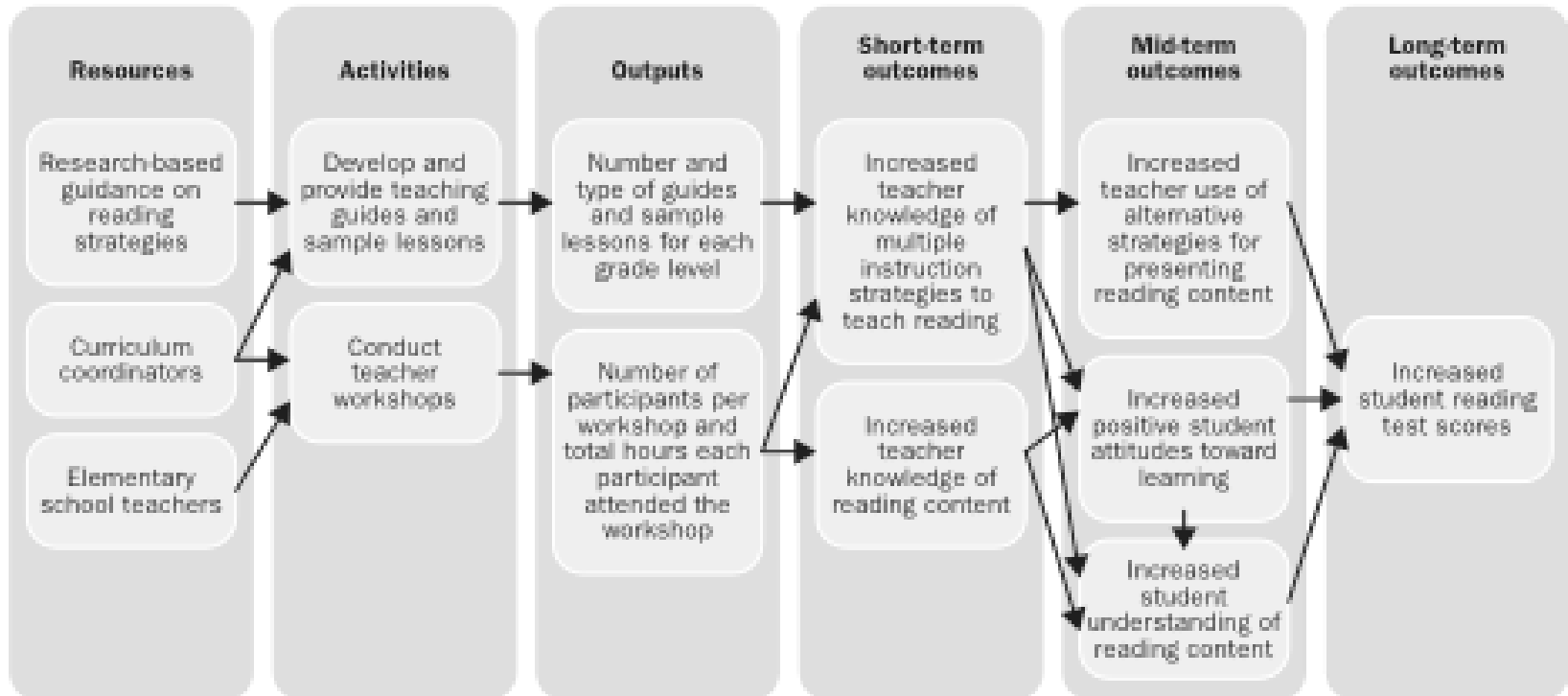
# Why creating a Logic Model?

There are many reasons why you should have a logic model, but the main reason is that it will provide programme staff, beneficiaries, partners and donors with:

A clear map of the road ahead  
and where it is leading to.



# An Example:



Simple logic model on a teacher training programme for alternative reading strategies



## Who participates in the creation of a Logic Model?

- Create the logic model for a programme with all **members of the team**. It will build consensus amongst staff.
- Include **stakeholders** and **beneficiaries'** opinions to have a more comprehensive logic model.



# Guideline to create a Logic Model

# Step 1: The Problem Statement

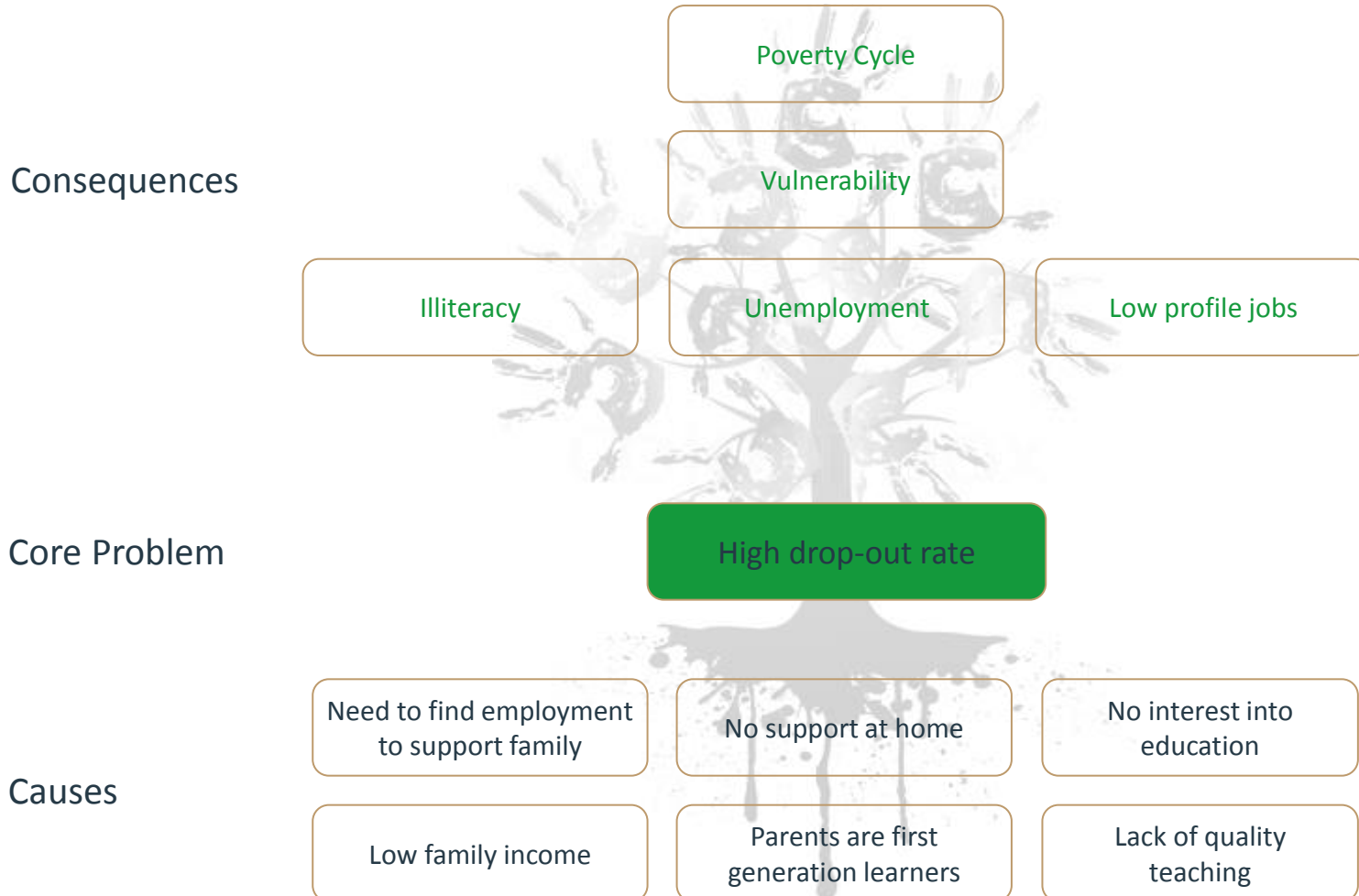


*Data is crucial to underline your problem statement.*

**What is the problem you are trying to address through your intervention?**

- Assess the environment in which you are planning to intervene and the problems existing in that environment.
- Analyze the problem that you want to address by identifying its causes and consequences.
- Select your area of intervention, taking into consideration your skills, expertise, and available resources.
- Finally, phrase it into a problem statement.

# Step 1: The Problem Tree

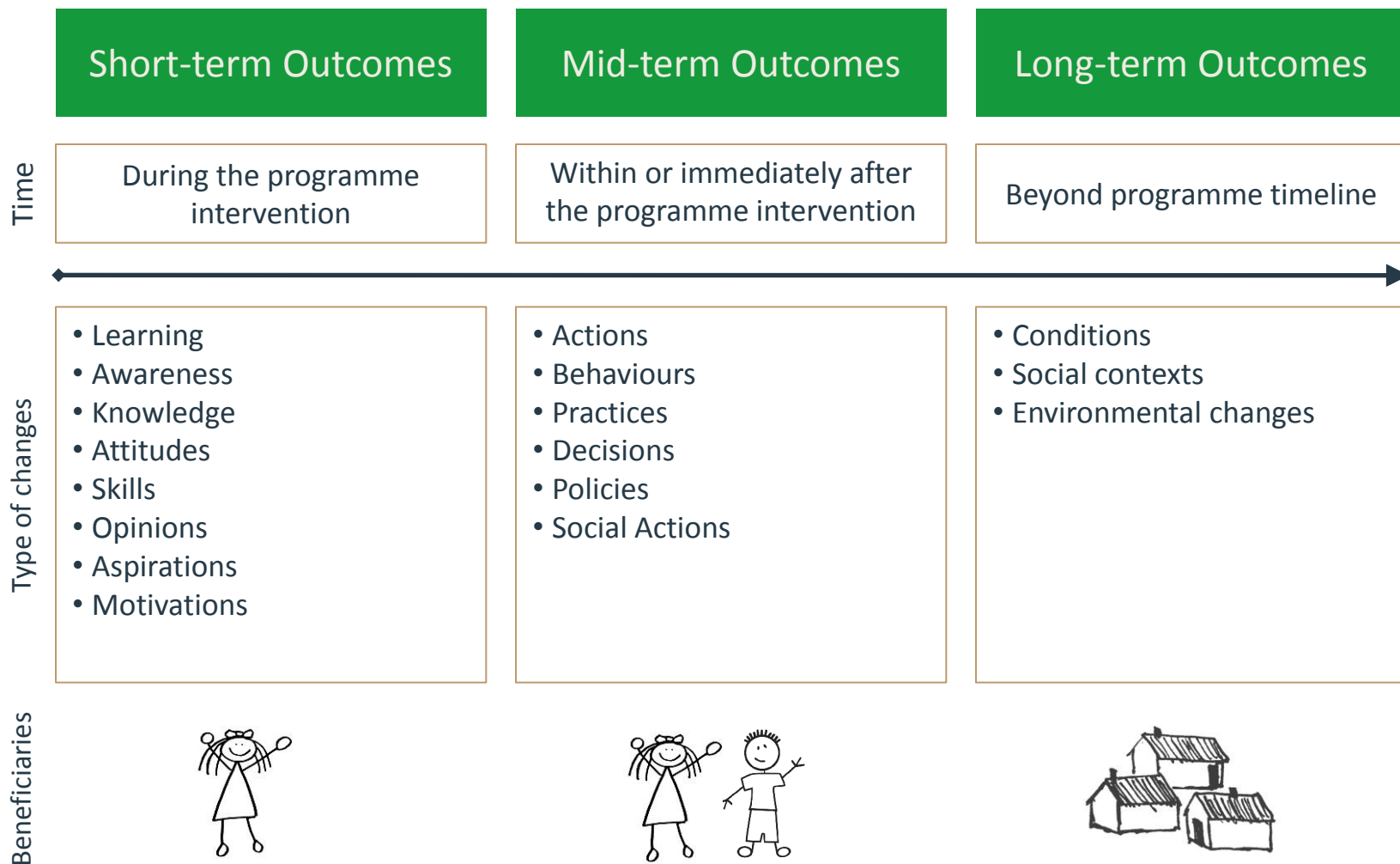


## Step 2: The Outcomes

**How will the living conditions of your beneficiaries look like after your intervention?**

- What are the **changes** you wish and expect your programme will have on your beneficiaries?
- Consider **short-term**, **mid-term** and **long-term** outcomes.

# Step 2: The Outcomes



## Step 3: The Activities

**What activities do you need to conduct to achieve the intended outcomes?**

- Think about any activity that will lead to your short term outcomes.
- Depending on your organization activities can be services, delivery of products or policy advocacy.
- Group related activities together.

## Step 4: The Outputs

### What outputs do you produce through your activities?

- The outputs are direct and measurable results of your activities.
- Define at least one output per activity.



## Step 5: The Inputs

### What resources do you need to realize your activities?

- Make a list of all major resources required: Human, financial, infrastructural, material etc.
- You can include specific knowledge, skills or expertise that you invest into your activities.

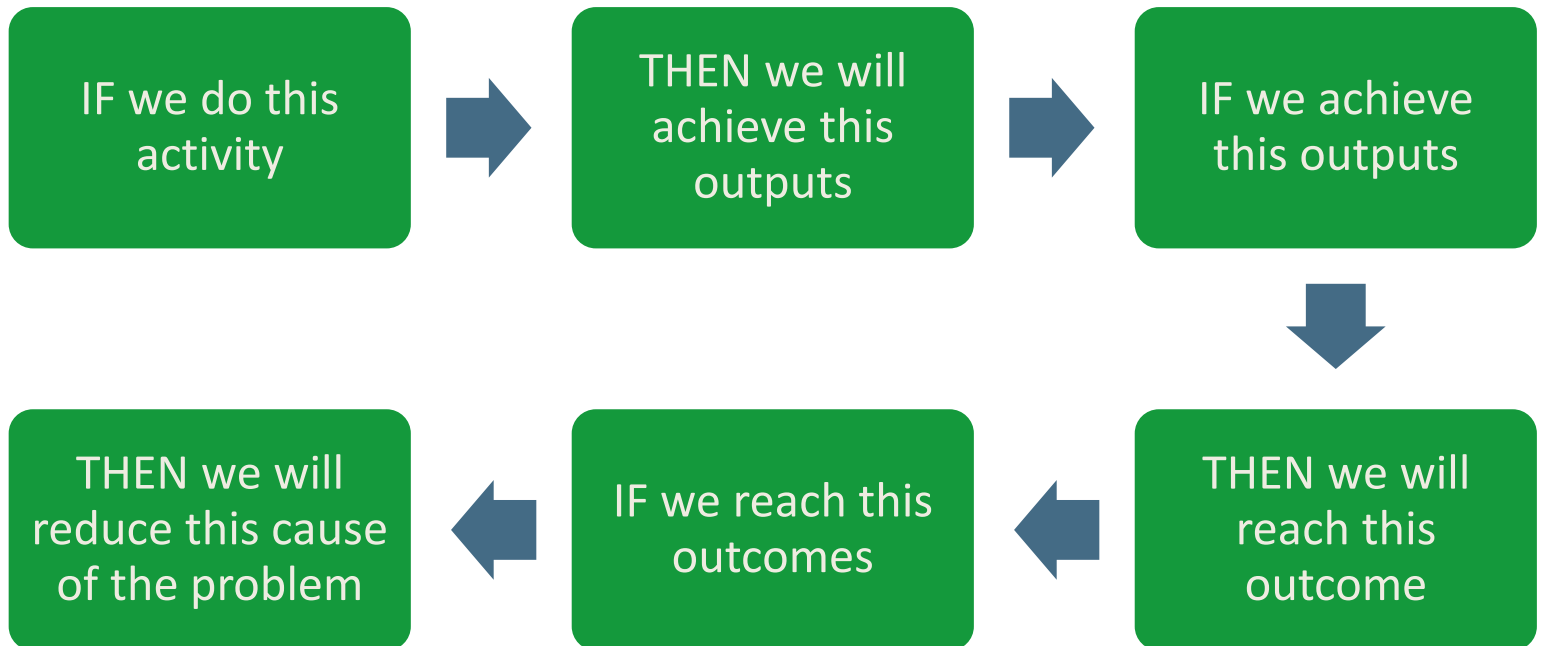
## Step 6: Assumptions

**What are the circumstances that you assume are present so your programme can have an impact on the targeted beneficiaries?**

- The assumptions are the **factors** that already exist in the programme's environment and that your organisation does not have control over.
- They are needed for the success of your programme.
- Express the beliefs and ideas you have about the external and internal environment of your programme; your targeted beneficiaries' behaviours, motivation and skills; and how your programme will work.

## Step 7: IF/THEN verification

*to-do*



# Congratulations!



- Make sure your logic model is clear and **concise**.
- **Update** your logic model **regularly** when programme reviews are done and when your programme environment is changing.

Thank You