

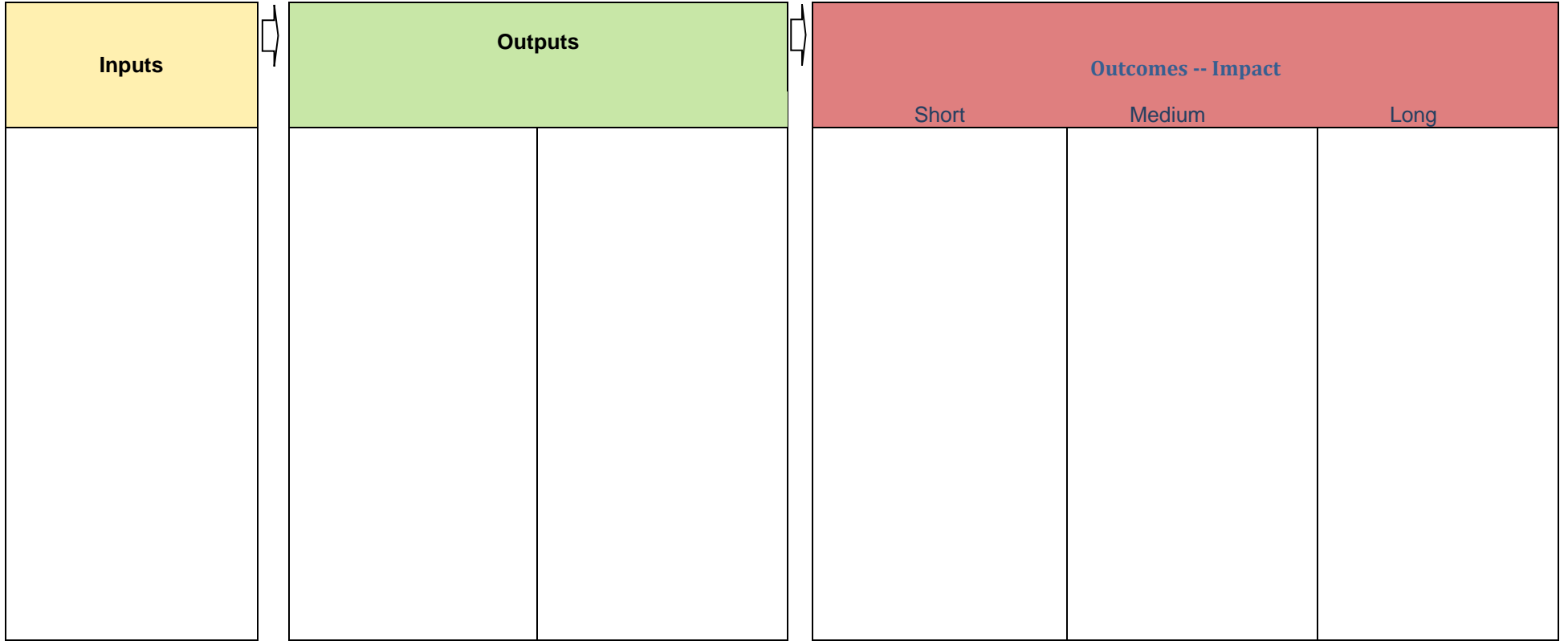
## Why Use a Logic Model?

A logic model is a visual way to present a plan of action or program. The one-page diagram helps build shared understanding about the program, shows how program components work together, identifies desired outcomes, and establishes timelines. Logic models are tools for program planning, management, and evaluation. Working through the process clarifies the steps for bringing about a desired change and can identify gaps. With increased accountability and emphasis on evaluation, grantors may require that the proposal include a logic model (a.k.a. theory of change, logical framework, or program matrix) to represent the plan for the project.

Steps to create a logic model:

1. Clearly articulate the problem or situation your proposal or program addresses.
2. Keep the end in mind. Determine your long-term desired outcome – what conditions change because of the chain of outcomes represented in the model.
3. Work backwards. Identify the outcomes and indicators leading to the desired outcome.
  - Intermediate outcomes are those outcomes that demonstrate actual change in behavior, practice, or policy that occurs with sustained effort.
  - Short-term outcomes reflect the most direct result of a program's activities and outputs. These include gaining the knowledge, awareness, and capacity building necessary immediately to achieve the desired change.
4. Work backwards. Determine the activities to be provided, produced, or completed so that the identified individuals or groups achieve the desired outcomes.
5. Work backwards. Identify resources needed to make sure the activities are accomplished.
6. Review the model to see if it shows a logical flow of activity and outcomes to reach the desired outcome. Identify gaps or errors and adjust.

Program: \_\_\_\_\_ (name) \_\_\_\_\_ Logic Model



**Assumptions**

**External Factors**