

LOGIC MODEL

ULTIMATE OUTCOMES: Usually represent the rationale for the National Development Outcomes. It is the highest level of change that can reasonably be attributed to the government realising its mandate or mission, values, and focus areas/priorities in a casual manner. It takes the form of a sustainable change of state among the beneficiaries. It is a:-

- Changed human condition
- Changed Civic condition
- Changed economic condition
- Changed environmental condition
- Changed state (eg. realized mission, vision, mandate)
- Changed quality of life
- Changed social condition
- Changed health vulnerability
- Changed prosperity level
- Changed living condition
- Changed employment rate
- Changed budget deficit/surplus
- Changed security level
- Changed rule of law index
- Changed corruption level

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES: Usually represent changes that are achieved by the mid-term assessment or at the end (ex-post). This constitutes a change in behaviour or practice among the beneficiaries (i.e. intermediate outcomes are changes the organisation **WANTS** to see over 2 – 5 yrs).
programme objectives

Example:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modified behavior • Changed policies • Changed regulations • Changed performance • Changed practice • Changed decisions • Changed social actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changed relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of products & services • Changed supply and demand • Changed success levels • Changed fiscal risks • Changed economic efficiency • Increased transparency and accountability | } | PROGRAMME
LEVEL
RESULTS |
|--|---|---|--|

At the Subprogramme level: measure immediate outcomes (as well as outputs)

IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES: Immediate outcomes are usually short-term and represent a change in skills, awareness, access or ability among the beneficiaries. This is a change that is directly attributable to the outputs of an organization's programmes (i.e. changes that you **EXPECT** to see in 1 – 2 yrs)

Example:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New knowledge • Changed opinions/value • Increased capacity • Increased skills • Changed attitudes • Improved processes and procedures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced systems • Changed innovations • Changed opinions and perceptions • Enhanced motivation and aspiration • Changed strategies | } | SUBPROGRAMME
LEVEL
RESULTS |
|---|---|---|---|

OUTPUTS: The direct products and services resulting from the activities during the implementation of an organization's subprogrammes (including projects and policies).

Example:

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of clients served • Number of life skills • Duration and frequency of attendance • Number of meals • Work done • Programme activities completed | <p>Objectives: -
 <i>To provide</i>
 <i>To give</i>
 <i>To do ...</i>
 <i>To make</i></p> | } | SUBPROGRAMME/
OPERATIONAL
LEVEL RESULTS |
|---|--|---|--|

LOGIC MODEL

PROGRAMME: _____

SUB-PROGRAMME: _____

Intermediate Outcome(s):



Immediate Outcome(s):



Output(s):



Activities:



Inputs:

LOGIC MODEL

PROGRAMME: _____

SUB-PROGRAMME: _____

Long Term Outcome(s):

(Impact) VISION 2030

Change in situation: **environment, social conditions, economic conditions, political conditions**

Intermediate Outcome(s):

(changes in 2-5 years)

Change in: **behavior, practices, policies, procedures**

Immediate Outcome(s):

(changes in 1 – 2 years)

Change in: **knowledge, skills, attitude, motivation, awareness**

Output(s):

What are the products and services produced from the completion of the activities?

- Workshops conducted
- Staff trained
- Equipment procured/serviced
- Programme developed
- Serviced improved

Activities:

What do we do to achieve output?

- Conduct/Coordinate
- Facilitate
- Procure
- Train

Inputs:

What do we invest?

- Time
- Money
- People
- Facilities
- Equipment