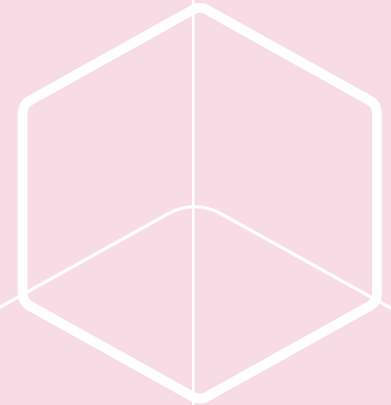




STEP 2  
**TASK 2.3**

# Logic model guide

A template designed to create an overview of the causal relationships that explain what changes are needed to achieve the intervention goal





# Overview



## Purpose

- **Helps you to describe** resources, activities and expected outcomes
- **Enables you to determine** and **map** the pathway to bring about change in the given context (theory of change)

## Who is involved?

- Core team
- Steering group.

## What is the output?

- A completed logic model
- Defined and agreed targets for your intervention.

# The logic model

## Developing a logic model

A **logic model** is a **roadmap** that presents the relationships between the resources, activities, outputs, outcomes and impact of your intervention.



**Developing a logic model will help you understand:**

- What the intervention should achieve
- The theory of change in your context
- What actions are needed in order to achieve the intervention goal.



**Consider the following to guide your logic model:**

### Assumptions:

The underlying beliefs behind the what and the how of the intervention

### Contextual factors:

Factors beyond the control of the intervention but that have a negative or positive impact on its success.

## Layout of a general logic model



Assumptions and/or contextual factors

### PROCESS

1

Inputs



2

Activities



3

Outputs

### OUTCOMES

4

Short-term outcomes



5

Intermediate outcomes



6

Long-term outcomes

**IMPACT**



**Assumptions** are the beliefs you have about the intervention and the resources involved. Assumptions include the way you think the intervention will work – this is the theory that you have used to develop the intervention.

1

**Inputs** are the resources that go into the intervention. They include financial, personnel and in-kind resources from any source.

2

**Activities** are events undertaken by the intervention and its stakeholders to produce the desired outcomes.

3

**Outputs** are the direct, tangible results of the activities you undertake. These early work products often serve to document progress, for example a partnership was entered into, training guidelines created and so on.

4

**Short-term outcomes** are the immediate effects of the intervention activities. They might focus on the knowledge and attitudes of the intended audience.

5

**Intermediate outcomes** are behaviour, normative and policy changes.

6

**Long-term outcomes** refer to the desired results of the intervention and can take years to accomplish.

**Impact** refers to the ultimate impact of the intervention. This could be achieved in a year or take 10 or more years to achieve. These may or may not be reflected in the logic model, depending on the purpose and audience of the logic model. A logic model may show expected long-term outcomes, such as a city-level system change, and impacts, such as a population-wide reduction in death rate.

## GUIDANCE

# Steps for developing a logic model

In this step, you will develop a visual model which robustly demonstrates how each statement is connected and will bring about the change and the results you want to see.



### A simple process

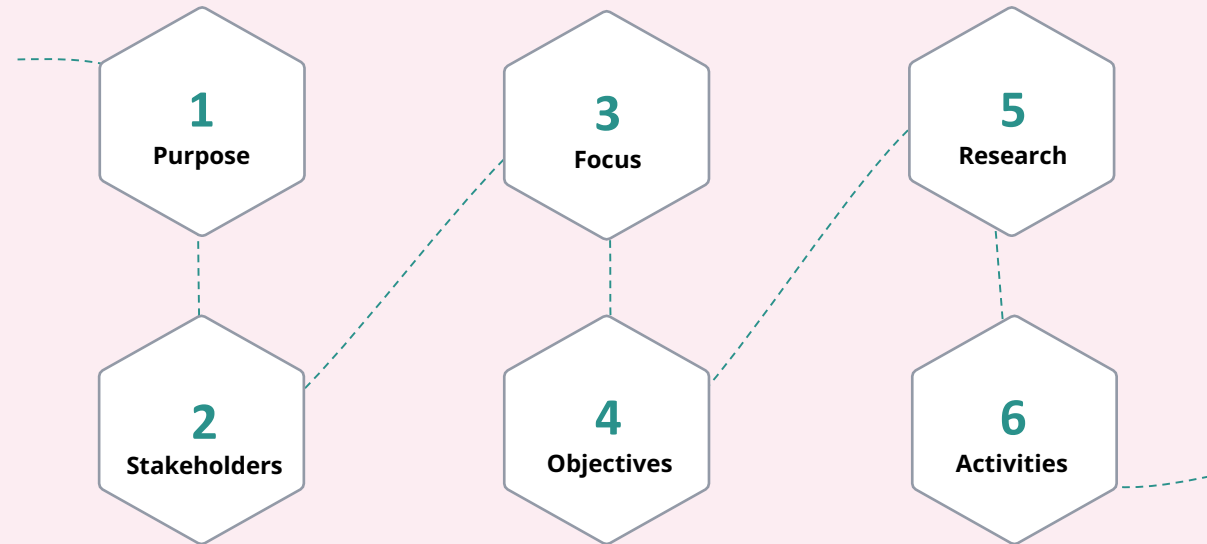
The process of building a logic model is quite simple. It just requires the user to consider their specific project and fill in a template. However, it will allow the details of the problem to be explored and a mechanism to be worked out for how an intervention will create change.

## Six steps for creating a logic model

**Determine the purpose** of the logic model – who will use it and for what? Is your purpose to develop a work plan, talk with stakeholders about the intervention or develop an evaluation plan?

**Determine a focus** for the logic model. Will the logic model be for a single intervention, a multi-year intervention or a comprehensive programme of several interventions? Determine what level of detail is needed to make this a useful tool.

**Explore the research**, the knowledge base and what others have done/are doing. Compile research findings and lessons learned, applicable programme theory and resources. Identify and discuss assumptions you are making and contextual factors.



**Convene stakeholders.** Who should participate? Planners and epidemiologists, and community groups with a stake in the intervention outcomes.

**Understand the situation and set objectives.** Use the problem statement and problem goal as your anchor to set objectives. Set priorities and clarify expectations.

**Construct a series of linked activities and outcomes** or statements using a *logical approach*. Then connect the activities with arrows to show linkages.

### The logical approach

If we have X and X...



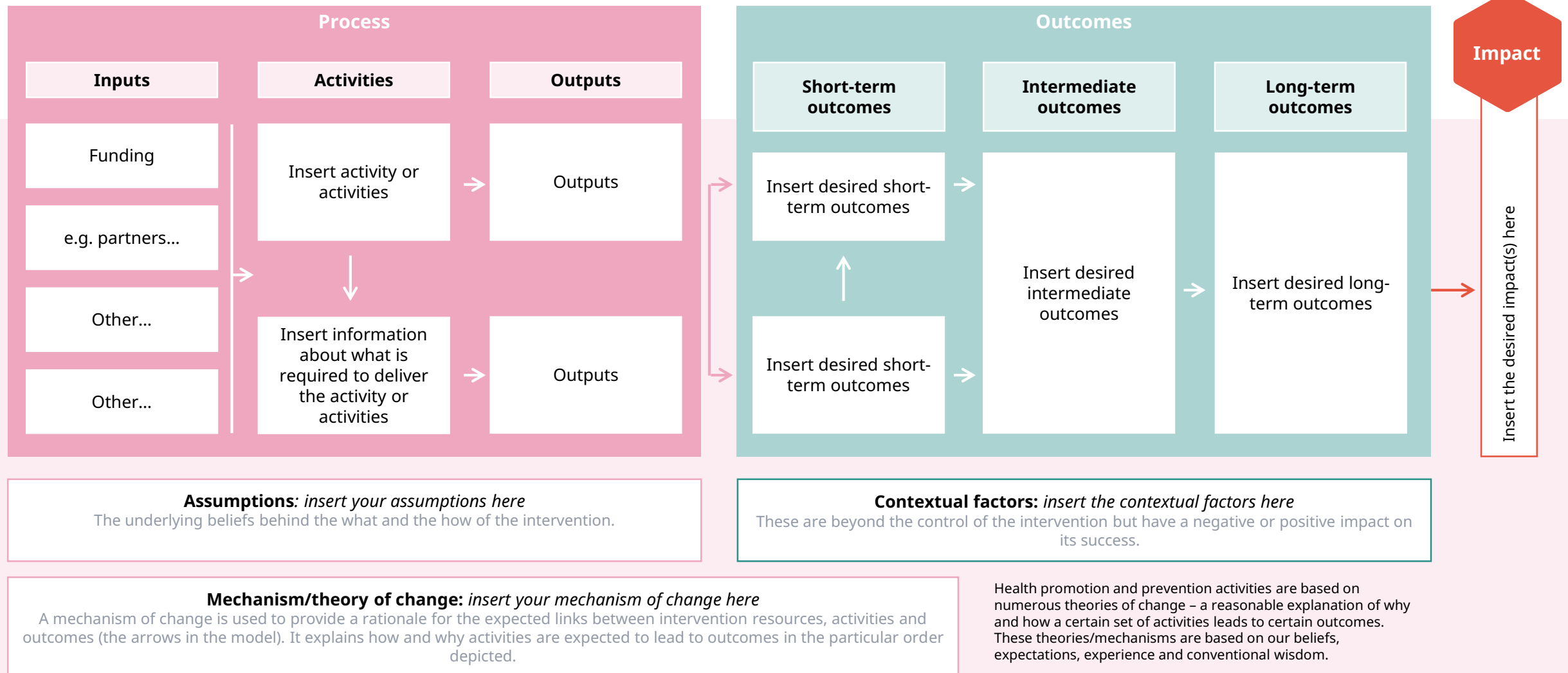
... then we can do/create/implement Y and Y,



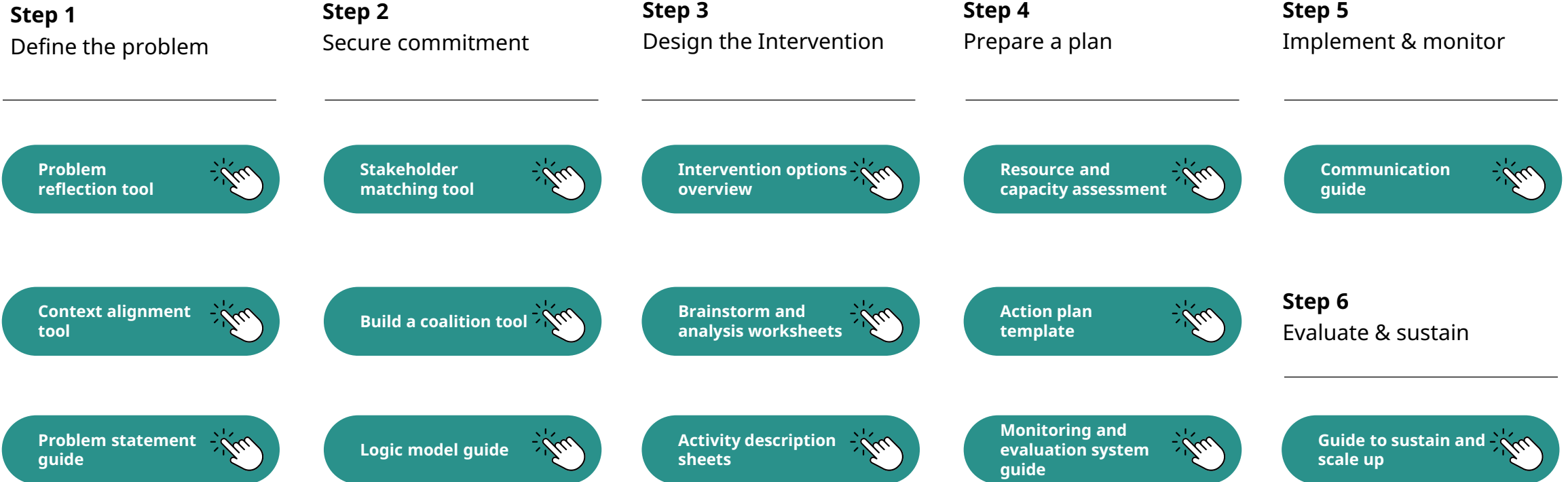
... which will result in or change Z and Z.

## WORKSHEET 1

# Logic model guide



# Other tools available from the Urban Diabetes Action Framework



# More information and feedback

Please share your experience of working with this tool so that we can develop and improve our tools to support the development of effective interventions.



Get in touch 

Urban Diabetes Action Framework 

[citieschangingdiabetes.com](https://citieschangingdiabetes.com)





PHILADELPHIA

# cities changing diabetes

The Cities Changing Diabetes programme works to map the problem of obesity and type 2 diabetes in cities, share learnings and act as a catalyst for meaningful action, which can help bend the urban diabetes curve.

In partnership, we are calling on every city to ask itself:

*'What will it take to bend the diabetes curve in our city?'*

## 30+

More than 30 partner cities

## 150m+

Representing more than 150 million citizens<sup>1</sup>

1. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision.