Logic Model

How-To Guide

*This How-To Guide is designed to help CT grant applicants and grantees develop and refine **logic models** and **theories of change**. 18 FAM 301.4-2 requires every program to create a logic model to articulate how and why the program is expected to contribute to achieving the stated CT program outcomes and CT Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS) goals and objectives. The logic model documents expected linkages between program inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes, and sets the foundation against which progress can be monitored and evaluated. It is a visual representation that maps and shows the sequence of related events connecting planned goals and objectives with desired outcomes.*

This visual "map" depicts the logical relationships between the need for the program, the resources (inputs), and activities that will address those needs, what will be produced or delivered or who will be trained from these activities (outputs), and the short- and medium-term changes deriving from these outputs (outcomes).

The logic model has several components, which are described below:

I. Logic Model: Components/Examples

Component	Explanation	Examples
Inputs *What are the resources you need*	The resources you will need to carry out the program activities and deliverables.	• Staff • Equipment • Facilities

Component	Explanation	Examples
to carry out the program?		
Activities *What activities will be conducted to meet the needs or address the problem?*	An action or process undertaken over a specific period by an organization. Activities convert inputs (resources) to products or services to achieve outputs and outcomes.	• Trainings • Meetings • Provision of equipment
Outputs *What will be produced or delivered or who will participate in activities?*	Direct products, services, equipment or other tangible results produced as a result of the activities.	• Participants • Trainings completed • Curricula completed • Equipment delivered
CT Outcomes *What changes do we expect the*	The outcomes for this program should already be written into the program's NOFO, and applicants should incorporate these into their proposal and, if the	*See "III. Logic Model: Example" below for illustrative CT outcomes.*

Component	Explanation	Examples
program to achieve?	applicant wins the award, into a SOW. Please also copy and paste those into your logic model.	
CT FBS Objectives	The CT FBS objectives should be written into the program's NOFO, and applicants should incorporate these into their proposal and, if applicant wins the award, into a SOW. Please also copy and paste these into your logic model.	*See CT FBS*
CT FBS Goals	The CT FBS goals should be written into the program's NOFO, and applicants should incorporate these into their proposal and, if applicant wins the award, into a SOW. Please also copy and paste these into your logic model.	*See CT FBS*
Assumptions *What factors need to occur, or which stakeholders or grantees need to be involved, for the*	Beliefs that the program and the people involved have about the ways in which the program will work. Assumptions frequently involve: the country's political, social, economic, and security conditions; skills and knowledge level of intended beneficiaries; organizational capacity; anticipated level of engagement	• Participants will be motivated to engage in the program activities. • Staff will have the necessary skills and knowledge to deliver the program effectively.

Component	Explanation	Examples
program to be successful?	by stakeholders, etc. If these hypotheses do not hold true, they can affect the progress or success of a program.	• Community partners will collaborate and support the program. • Relevant policies and regulations will remain stable throughout the program duration.
Theory of Change	A brief statement that ties a logic model together by summarizing why, based on available evidence and consideration of other possible paths, the changes described in the model are expected to occur. It explains why we believe our program activities will result in particular outcomes. These can be written as *"If X (activities),*	*See "III. Logic Model: Example" below for illustrative CT outcomes.*

II. Logic Model: Template

Use the template below to fill in each column to develop the logic model for your program.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	CT Outcomes	FBS Objectives	FBS Goals
Which resources will you need to carry out the program?	*Which activities will be conducted to meet the needs or address the problem?*	*What will be produced or delivered or who will participate in activities?*	[Add from the NOFO into proposal and, if applicant wins the award, into a SOW] *What are the changes we expect the program to achieve?*	[Add from the NOFO into proposal and, if applicant wins the award, into a SOW]	[Add from the NOFO into proposal and, if applicant wins the award, into a SOW]
***Assumptions**: Which factors need to occur, or which stakeholders or grantees need to be involved, for the program to be successful?*					
***Theory of Change:** Why do we think the particular changes described in our logic model are expected to occur?*					

III. Logic Model: Example

The following is an illustrative example of a logic model intended to provide additional guidance to applicants in preparing their proposals' logic model. Applicants should therefore view this as a reference tool rather than as a substitute to use in place of developing their own logic model.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	CT Outcomes	FBS Objectives	FBS Goals
Staff Equipment Facilities Partners	Training and technical assistance activities on rule of law are provided. Needs assessment conducted. Resident Legal Advisors, Intermittent Legal Advisors provide mentoring to partner nation officials. Events on rule of law across partners are coordinated.	Priority partner nation officials complete training courses. A curriculum is developed based on a needs assessment. Priority partner nation officials complete mentorship.	Outcome 2.1.1: Partner nation's ability to improve existing counterterrorism legislation strengthened. Outcome 2.1.2: Partner nation capacity to support effective implementation of counterterrorism legislation improved. Outcome 2.2.1: Increased ability of investigators and prosecutors to build counterterrorism cases based on strong and admissible evidence, and in accordance with international good practices. Outcome 2.2.2: Increased capacity of partner nation to effectively adjudicate counterterrorism cases within a human rights-respecting framework. Outcome 2.2.3: Partner nation's ability to effectively investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate terrorist crimes within a Rule of Law framework improved.	FBS Objective 2.1: Strengthen legal regimes, designate, and impose sanctions on terrorists, and use other tools to increase pressure on terrorist financing and facilitation networks. FBS Objective 2.2: Strengthen the capabilities of criminal justice practitioners in focus regions to investigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and incarcerate terrorist offenders.	FBS Goal 2: Sources of terrorist strength are severed, and safe havens are eliminated.

***Assumptions**:*
The threat of terrorism affecting the partner nation and the surrounding region will remain at or near levels experienced at the start of the program.
CT's levels of foreign assistance funding will remain at or near current levels.
CT, DoS, and the U.S. government will continue to prioritize CT rule of law programming.
Partner nation's political will support for the program will remain strong.

Theory of Change:
If partner nation officials' abilities to investigate and prosecute terrorist crimes are improved under a strengthened rule-of-law-based legislative framework, then successful conviction of terrorist suspects will increase.