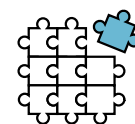


LOGIC MODEL

A GUIDE FOR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS



The logic model is an essential and easy-to-use tool that helps us:

- ▶ understand the **problem, desire or need** our organization aims to respond to.
- ▶ identify our **goals and** the **activities** we will implement to achieve those goals.
- ▶ define short and long-term **outcomes** that our organization is working towards.

In addition to the above, the logic model can be a helpful basis for **measuring and evaluating** what our organization set out to accomplish and actually changed.

LOGIC MODEL — TEMPLATE

PROBLEM A need or a desire that we want to respond to	GOAL How we will respond	INPUT Capacities we have, what we “put in”	ACTIVITY What we do, what actions we take	OUTPUT Direct and quantifiable results	OUTCOME Medium-term results and trends, changes in conditions	IMPACT Long-term changes as a result of the outcomes

The logic model is a set of interconnected elements and processes that helps us understand what kind of change we want to achieve. The scope of the model can be **organizational or project-level**. There may be overlap between the two, but the project-level is often more specific and detailed.

UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPTS

From the outside toward the inside, fields of the same colour are connected elements of the logic model. We will follow this order when explaining the concepts.



PROBLEM

Ideally, every non-profit organization or initiative is created to **respond** to a problem, which could be a need or desire. The scale of this problem can be local, regional, national, or global. It is important to know, however, that no non-profit can solve an entire problem on its own. By identifying the causes of the problem, we can determine our organization's focus and **which part of the problem** to address.

Tip: When describing the problem, we should be as specific as possible.



IMPACT

Once our organization has defined the problem, we should determine the impact, meaning the system-level **change** we want to achieve. Impact is a **long-term** positive change that is measured in attitudes, conditions, or trends, not in numbers and figures. Impact is aspirational but also realistic, as it is most often only achieved when surrounded by favourable systems and other non-profits with similar visions. Therefore, for a logic model dedicated to a single project, this impact field is less relevant, and it is sufficient to focus on outcomes.

Tip: If we are unable to separate the outcome and impact at first, then we should ask ourselves, what will change if we reach the desired outcomes?



GOAL

Depending on the scope of the logic model, goals can be **organizational or project-related**, although they usually overlap. To identify organizational goals, it is helpful to refer to the **mission**, where goals should already be formulated.

Tip: It is usually worth formulating several goals for a single problem.



OUTCOME

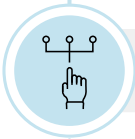
In the logic model, outcomes are understood as **medium-term** changes that occur as a result of direct, **quantifiable** results. These can be new processes, changes in conditions, or individual or group development trends.

Tip: If the scope of our logic model is a specific project, it is sufficient to focus only on the outcome, as the impact will likely be less relevant.



INPUT

Input is all of the **capacities** we use to help us carry out our activities. These include human resources, financial resources, material resources, tools, knowledge, etc.



ACTIVITY

Our organization's core activities, or in the case of a singular project, the activities planned during the project.



OUTPUT

Output is the direct result and outcome of activities. Outputs are **measurable in numbers**. This may refer to the target audiences reached, the "products" created, the events carried out, etc.

Tip: If the logic model's scope is a specific project, we should record in as much detail as possible, including the capacity we put in, the amount and frequency of activities, and the number of outputs. This can be an obvious basis for a project plan, schedule, or even a budget.

LOGIC MODEL – EXAMPLE*

MOZAIK JEWISH COMMUNITY HUB LOGIC MODEL (1 PROBLEM)						
PROBLEM A need or desire that we want to respond to	GOAL How we will respond	INPUT Capacities we have, what we “put in”	ACTIVITY What we do, what actions we take	OUTPUT Direct and quantifiable results	OUTCOME Medium-term results and trends, changes in conditions	IMPACT Long-term changes as a result of the outcomes
Lack of effective and impactful operation of community organizations. Partially due to the absence of advanced knowledge and skills	To provide collective and customized learning opportunities in advanced non-profit management and strategic planning	- Program manager - Program coordinator - JDC HU director with partial capacity - External trainers and consultants, locally and internationally - Dedicated budget - Infrastructure	- Trainings and workshops - Consultancy and mentoring for Hub members - Open access educational materials	20 participants from Hub members organizations in trainings and workshops 15 Hub member organizations and 40 professionals, lay leaders, activists participating in consultancy sessions - Approx. 100-200 professionals within and beyond the community using our resources regularly	- Higher level of confidence on an individual-professional level - Higher level of stability on an organizational level - Successful strategic planning processes and finished strategic plans with an ability for implementation and monitoring	Sustainable and highly professional community organizations with a greater impact

* The sample presented here is just one of many logic models with different approaches and methodologies. As with any practical tool, the key is to find the version that works best in your own organizational context.