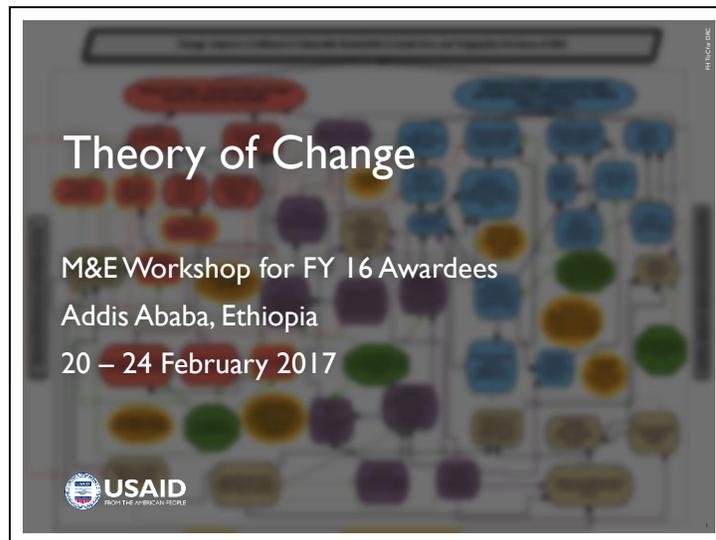


Session Slides

Slide 1



Slide 2

What is a Theory of Change?

A theory of change is a set of diagrams and complementary text that describe, in detail, how outputs from interventions interact with:

- the outputs and outcomes of other concurrent interventions and
- contextual conditions (environmental, meteorological, political and social)

to assure a series of changes to achieve the project's purposes and ultimate goal.

Slide 3

A Diagram or a Set of Diagrams

- A graphical road map that illustrates the pathways of change from intervention Outputs through a series of Intermediate Outcomes and eventually to the activity Goal.
- Conditions that are not addressed by the activity's interventions, outside the control of the activity, but necessary for hypothesized changes to occur.
- Contextual conditions and assumptions necessary for the desired changes to occur.
- Show how the Outcomes will be sustained.
- Depict the interventions that will influence population-level changes.

Slide 4

The Complementary Narrative

A complementary narrative that:

- Clarifies or define the terms used in the diagrams
- Elaborates assumptions
- Provides evidences to support the theories of change
- Identifies other actors who are intervening or will intervene to produce Outcomes or Outputs that are preconditions in a TOC pathway
- Provides an explanation of how the activity assumes an intervention with a limited number of beneficiaries will result in population-level change.

Do not repeat anything that is clearly illustrated and easily understood from the diagrams.

Slide 5

Why Do We Need a Theory of Change?

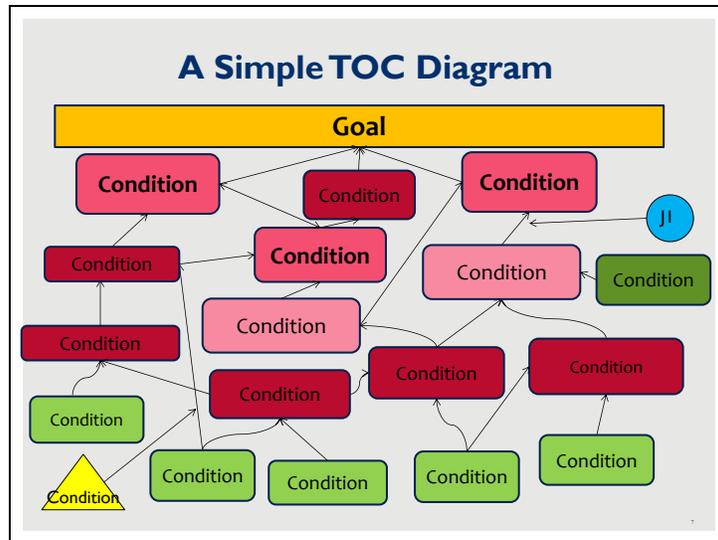
- To identify all the condition that are necessary and sufficient to attain the goal regardless whether they are within the activity's immediate scope or not.
- To explain the sequence in which the anticipated changes are anticipated to happen – beginning from the current situation.
- To state the assumptions (rationales and conditions) underlying the sequence of anticipated changes.

Slide 6

Why Do We Need a Theory of Change?

- To clarify how the project's actions are expected to contribute to the necessary conditions and changes
- To identify conditions and actions by other actors that are essential to assure that all conditions exist and changes occur when necessary
- To identify conditions that are currently missing (gaps), for which necessary pre-conditions, and there is no action underway to stimulate the necessary changes
- To be able to recognize and confirm progress toward the project's purposes and goal

Slide 7



Slide 8

Pre-conditions

- Pre-conditions are conditions that must exist in order for another condition to be achieved.
- The TOC includes all preconditions that are necessary and sufficient to assure that the following condition exists or can be accomplished.
- Certain pre-conditions depend on the actions that happen outside the project.
- Write pre-conditions as complete and measurable states.

Slide 9

Pre-conditions

Pre-conditions can be categorized as:

- Outputs
- Outcomes
- Contextual conditions

Slide 10

Interventions

An intervention is an action (transfer of goods, provision of services, training, organization of women's groups...) undertaken in order to promote a change necessary to reach the project's goal.

Slide 11

Outputs

Outputs are direct products of interventions:

Outputs can usually be counted:

- One training session conducted every month
- 200 households receive a kilogram of seeds each season
- 8 consultations achieved
- 25% of beneficiary households visited each quarter
- All children vaccinated by their sixth month

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Outputs

The theory of change should include all of the project's outputs as well all other conditions that must exist for the pathways to proceed to the goal – even if the conditions are not affected by the project actors.

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Slide 13

Outcomes

- Outcomes are conditions that result in directly from the outputs of the project's or others' interventions or from other changes in the context
- Results do not happen immediately after an intervention. They depend on more than the actions of project personnel. They require changes in knowledge, behavior and attitudes or evolutionary change in the environment.

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Slide 14

Outcomes: Examples

- **Households have income sufficient to meet their needs** can be an outcome that follows the use of skills developed through a training program (an output).
- **All men and women know the optimal practices for feeding infants** can be that follows the training sessions with mothers and fathers (outputs).
- **An increase in the use of health services** can be an outcome of increasing the number of trained personnel at health centers located near the target communities (output).

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Contextual Conditions

Contextual conditions are not affected by the project. Instead they may affect the project's outcomes.

For example:

- Outputs of others' interventions
- Rainfall (timing and quantity)
- Prices of basic commodities
- Level of conflict

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Assumptions

Assumptions are conditions that are not affected by the project but that must exist so that the conditions and pathways depicted in the theory of change are possible.

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Slide 17

Assumptions

A condition that the project seeks to influence is not an assumption. For example, the willingness of beneficiaries to change behavior and the level of people's interest in participation in project activities are not assumptions.

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Assumptions

- Assumptions are usually shown on the TOC diagram using a specific symbol.
- Some assumptions can be shown on the TOC diagram as external outcomes or outputs.
- Instead of describing an assumption, the TOC may use a reference to direct the reader to complementary text that details the assumption.

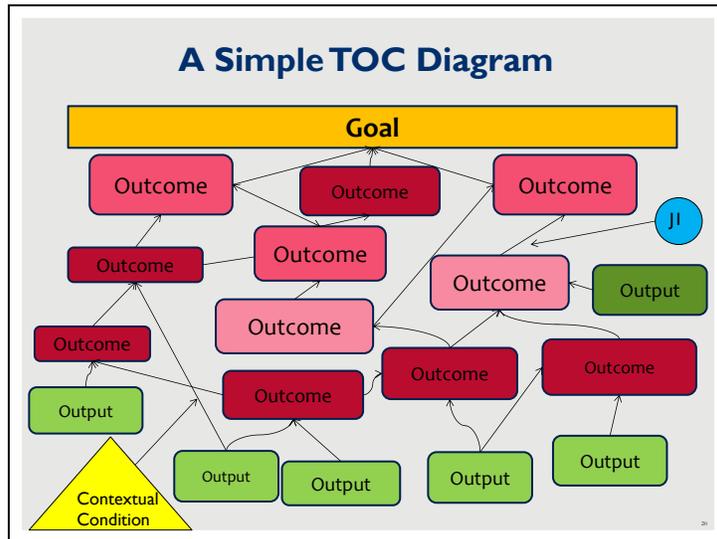
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Rationales

- Rationales present evidence that corroborates that a condition or set of conditions are necessary and sufficient for another condition to exist, for example references to reports of academic articles.
- The TOC diagram can show rationales in a unique symbol or use a reference to direct the reader to a detailed description in complementary text.

Slide 20

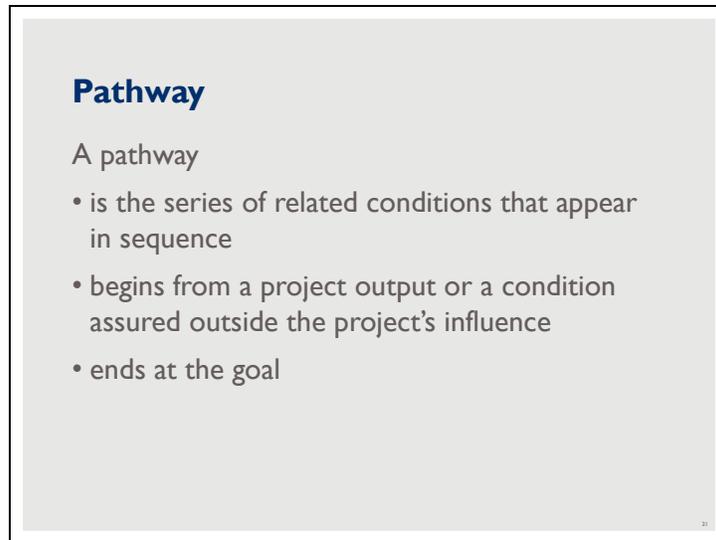


Slide 21

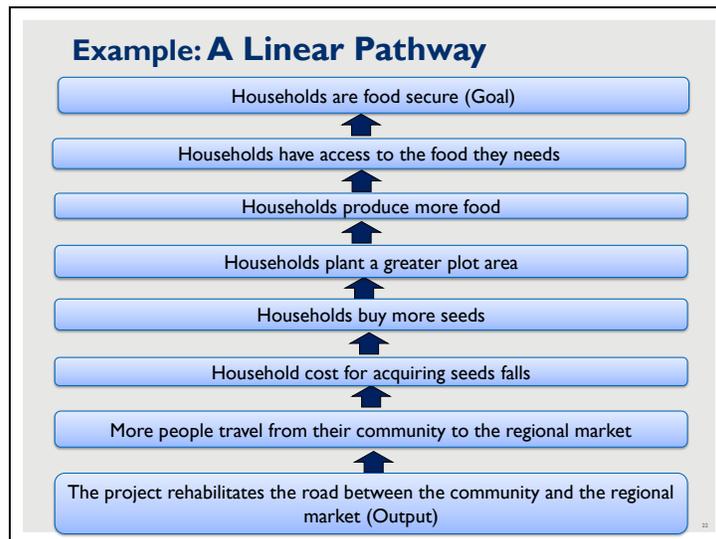
Pathway

A pathway

- is the series of related conditions that appear in sequence
- begins from a project output or a condition assured outside the project's influence
- ends at the goal



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Slide 23

Pathway

A pathway is represented with arrows that show:

- causal relationships among the outcomes, outputs, and contextual conditions
- the order in which outputs and outcomes happen

- *Arrows can point in both directions.*
- *A condition can be in multiple pathways.*

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What is a Results Framework?

What is the Difference Between a Results Framework and a Theory of Change?

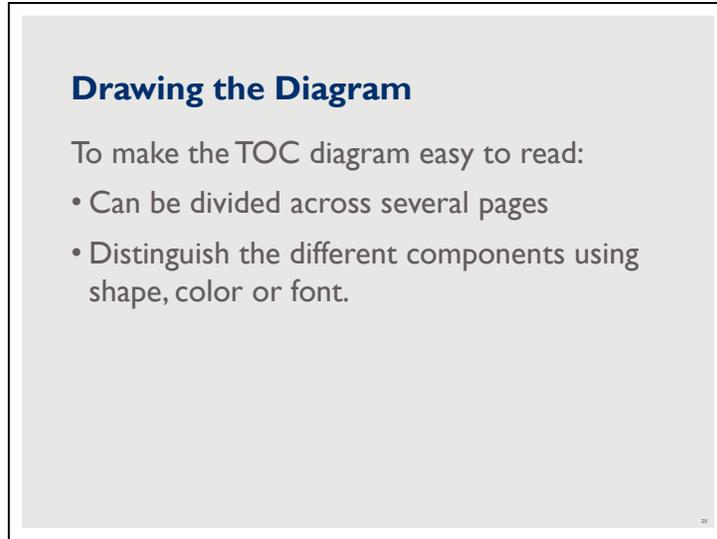
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Slide 25

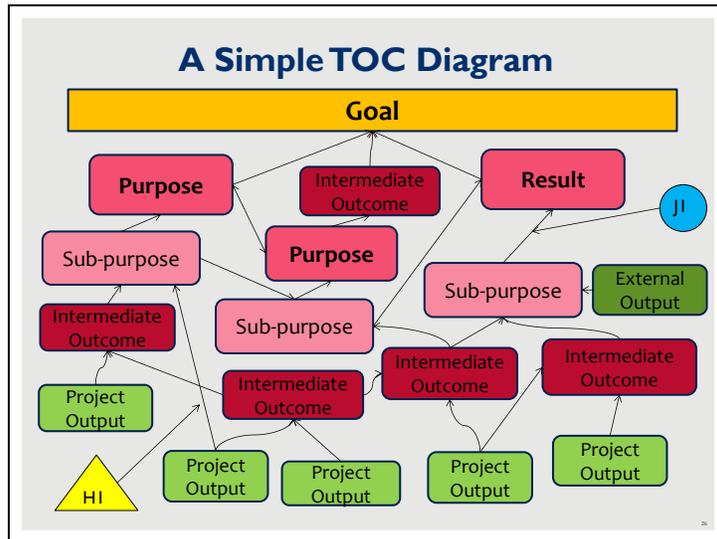
Drawing the Diagram

To make the TOC diagram easy to read:

- Can be divided across several pages
- Distinguish the different components using shape, color or font.



Slide 26



Slide 27

Verifying the Diagram

- Are conditions stated and connected correctly?
- The combination of pre-conditions sufficient to assure the condition that follows?
- At each level, are all of the pre-conditions portrayed necessary?
- Are there pre-conditions missing?
- Are all of the causal relationships among the conditions in the TOC depicted?

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Verifying the Diagram

- Is there any gap in the logic in a pathway? Would the addition of more intermediate outcomes make the pathways more understandable?
- Is there any need to add a rationale to explain or justify the presence of a condition or to add to the credibility of a causal relationship?
- Does the diagram include all of the various project interventions' outputs?
- Does the diagram show all the necessary external outcomes and outputs?

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TOC Narrative

The TOC narrative can be used to describe:

- why the identified assumptions are important to the TOC and an evaluation of the possibility that the assumption will fail
- references to evidence that supports the rationales
- the contributions of external actors: who, when, how much, and the level of confidence in their contribution
- how the interventions that benefit a limited number of beneficiaries is expected to produce a measureable change at the population level

Do not repeat anything that should be clearly understood from the diagram.

Slide 30

Resources

- USAID's Office of Food for Peace Policy and Guidance for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting for Development Food Security Activities
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PBAAF103.pdf
- The Theory of Change Training Curriculum developed by TANGO International includes slides and a facilitator's guide. The facilitator's guide is available on the Food Security and Nutrition Network (www.fsnnetwork.org).
- ActKnowledge ToC Technical Papers – Taplin, Clark, Collins and Colby; 2013
- TOPS ToC Workshop Materials – TANGO: Frankenberger & Downen; October 2014
- www.theoryofchange.org

Theory of Change Checklist

Theory of Change Checklist

- Based on your knowledge about the country, and the food and nutrition security conceptual framework, did the project identify all **NECESSARY** and **SUFFICIENT** conditions to achieve the outcomes and eventually the goal?
- Are your **PATHWAYS** logical and sound? Does each pathway lead to the associated intermediate outcome, sub-purpose, and sub-purpose?
- Did the project explicitly identify all the **CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS**? Assumptions, that if do not hold true, some of the outcomes **MAY NOT** be achieved?
- Did the project explicitly identify the activities or outcomes that are necessary but will **NOT** be **DELIVERED** by the project?
- Did the ToC provide any indication about the activities or outcomes that will increase the likelihood of **SUSTAINABILITY** of the outcomes?