

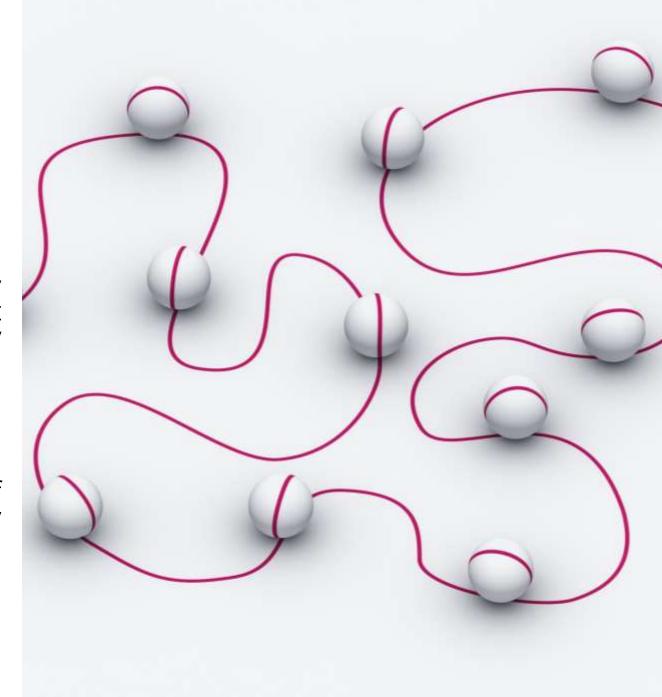
# Theory of change

Alex Hammond Seaman Tomislav Mikuš



## Theory of what?

- Theory of Change is a rigorous participatory process whereby groups and project stakeholders identify the conditions they believe have to unfold for their long-term goals to be met.
- These conditions are modelled as outcomes, arranged graphically in a causal framework.
- The methodology used to create a Theory of Change is also usually referred to as Theory of Change, or the Theory of Change approach.
- So, when you hear or say "Theory of Change", you may mean either the process or the product.







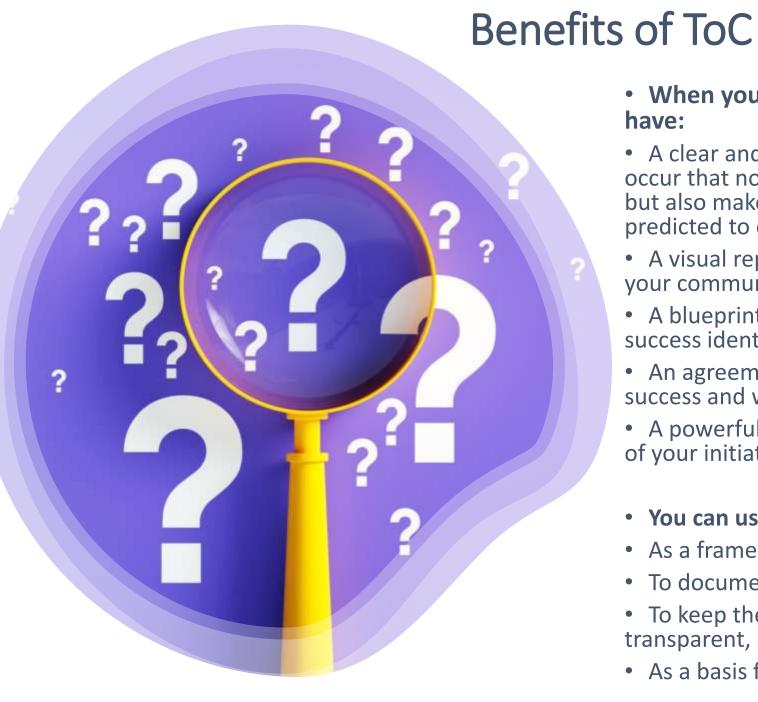
Like any good planning and evaluation method for social change, Theory of Change requires participants to be clear on long-term goals, identify measurable indicators of success, and formulate actions to achieve goals.



It is distinct from any other method of describing initiatives in a few ways:

- ✓ it shows a causal pathway from here to there by specifying what is needed for goals to be achieved.
- ✓ it requires you to articulate underlying assumptions which can be tested and measured.
- ✓ it changes the way of thinking about initiatives from what you are doing to what you want to achieve and starts there.



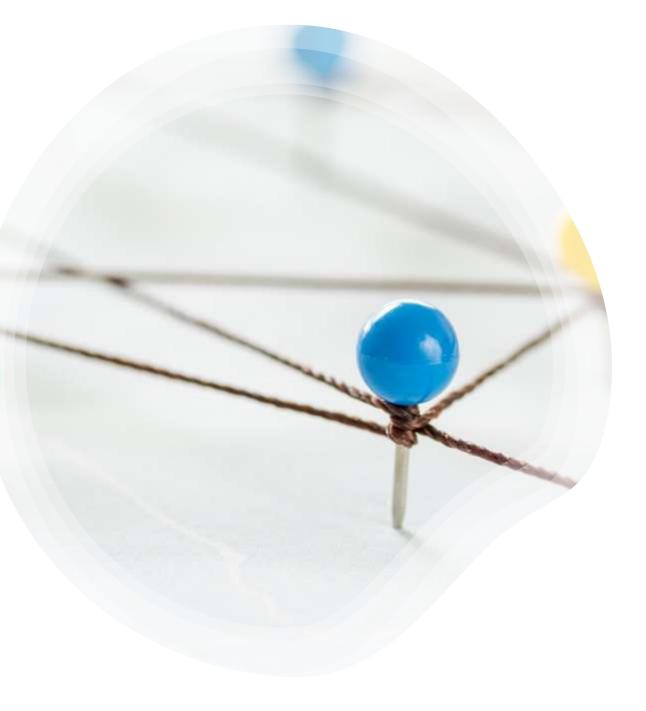


#### When you have a complete Theory of Change, you will have:

- A clear and testable hypothesis about how change will occur that not only allows you to be accountable for results, but also makes your results more credible because they were predicted to occur in a certain way;
- A visual representation of the change you want to see in your community and how you expect it to come about;
- A blueprint for evaluation with measurable indicators of success identified;
- An agreement among stakeholders about what defines success and what it takes to get there;
- A powerful communication tool to capture the complexity of your initiative.

#### You can use your theory:

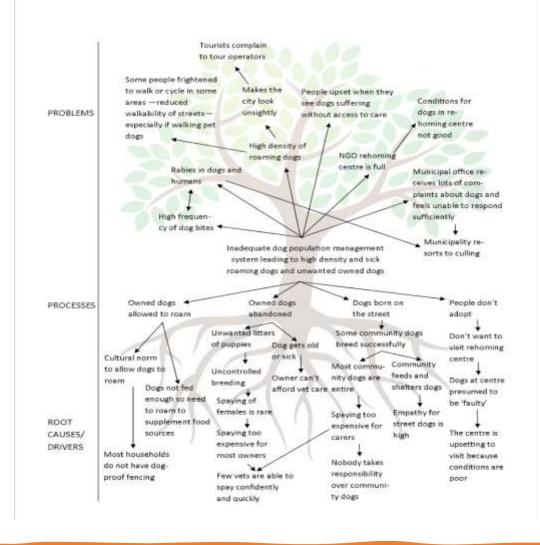
- As a framework to check milestones and stay on course;
- To document lessons learned about what really happens;
- To keep the process of implementation and evaluation transparent, so everyone knows what is happening and why;
- As a basis for reports to funders, policymakers, boards...

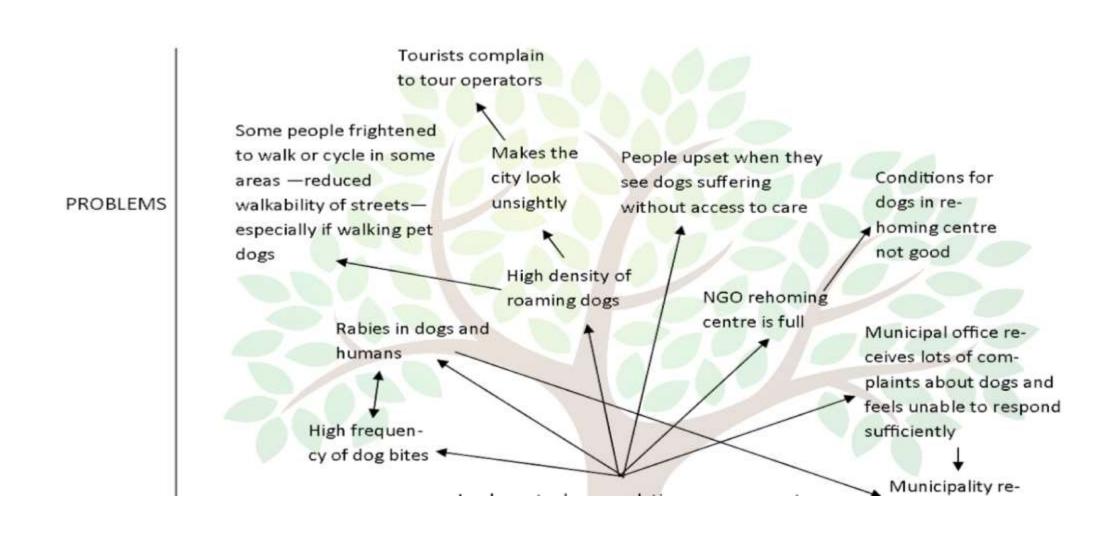


#### ToC maps out your initiative through 6 stages:

- 1.Identifying long-term goals
- 2. Backwards mapping and connecting the preconditions or requirements necessary to achieve that goal and explaining why these preconditions are necessary and sufficient.
- 3. Identifying your basic assumptions about the context.
- 4. Identifying the interventions that your initiative will perform to create your desired change.
- 5. Developing indicators to measure your outcomes to assess the performance of your initiative.
- 6. Writing a narrative to explain the logic of your initiative.

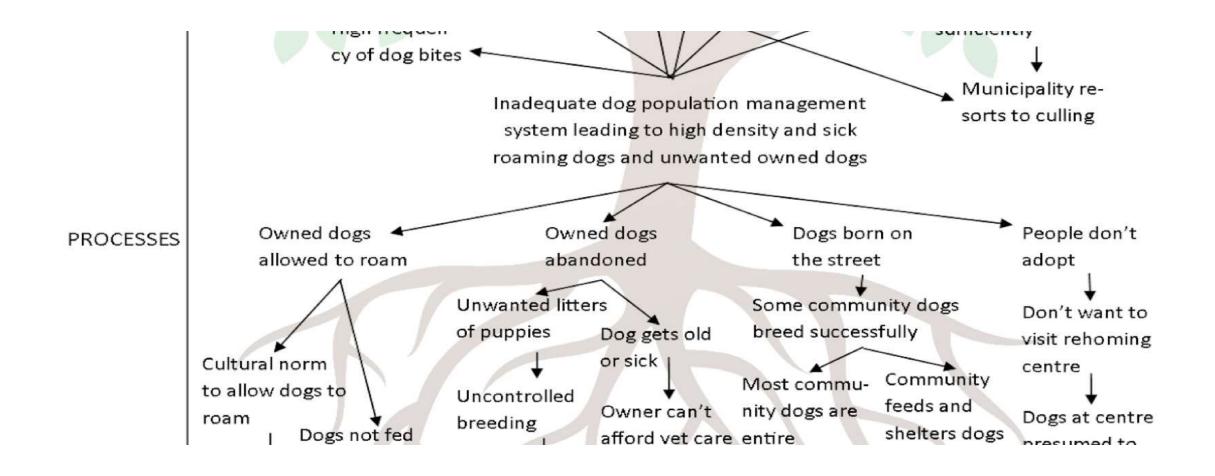


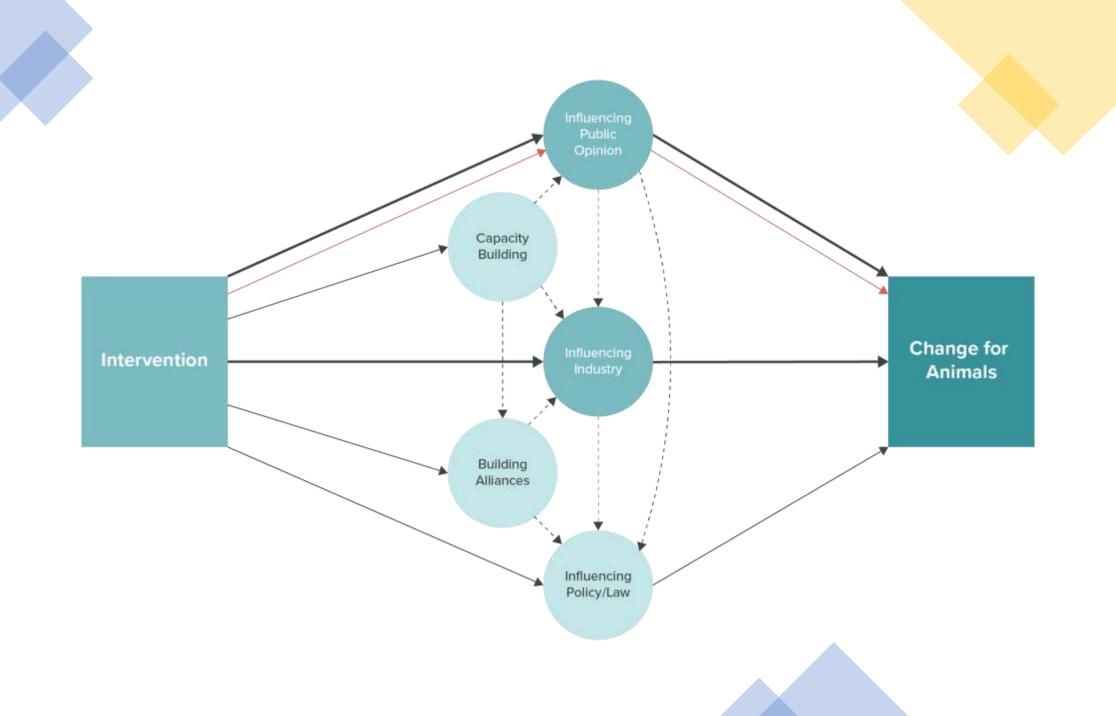


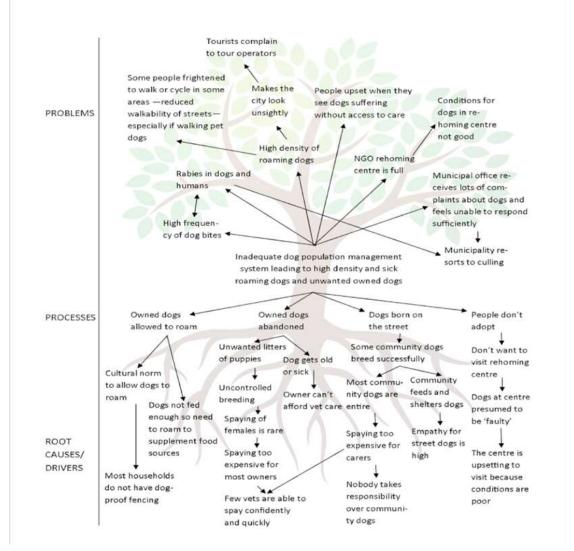


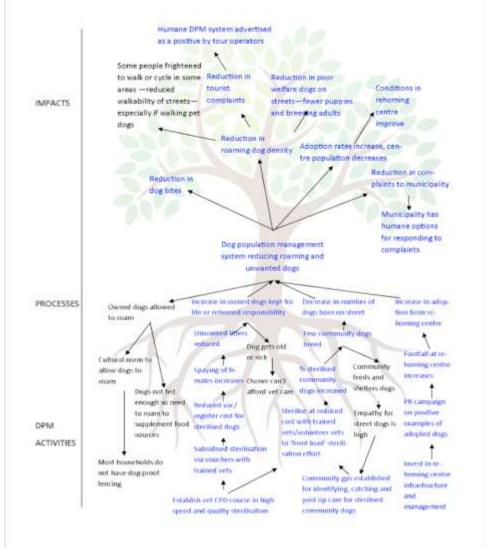
Unwanted litters Some community dogs Don't want to of puppies breed successfully Dog gets old visit rehoming or sick Cultural norm centre Community Most commuto allow dogs to Uncontrolled feeds and nity dogs are Owner can't Dogs at centre roam breeding shelters dogs Dogs not fed afford vet care entire presumed to enough so need Spaying of be 'faulty' to roam to females is rare Empathy for Spaying too supplement food street dogs is expensive for Spaying too The centre is sources high carers expensive for upsetting to Most households most owners visit because Nobody takes do not have dogconditions are responsibility Few vets are able to proof fencing poor over communispay confidently ty dogs and quickly

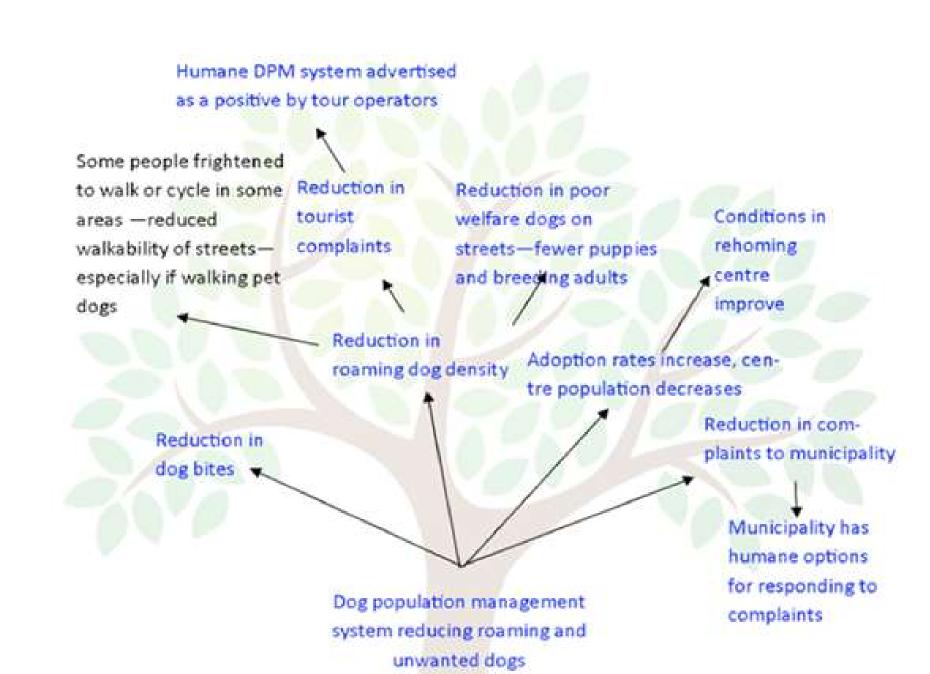
ROOT CAUSES/ DRIVERS



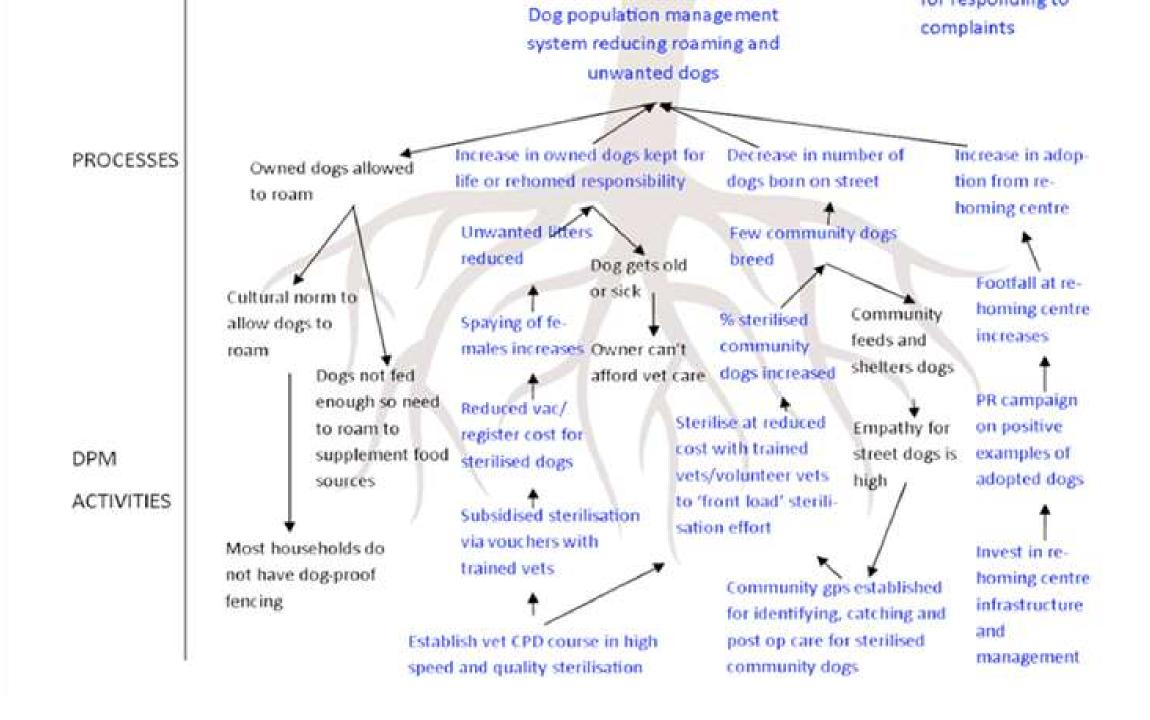




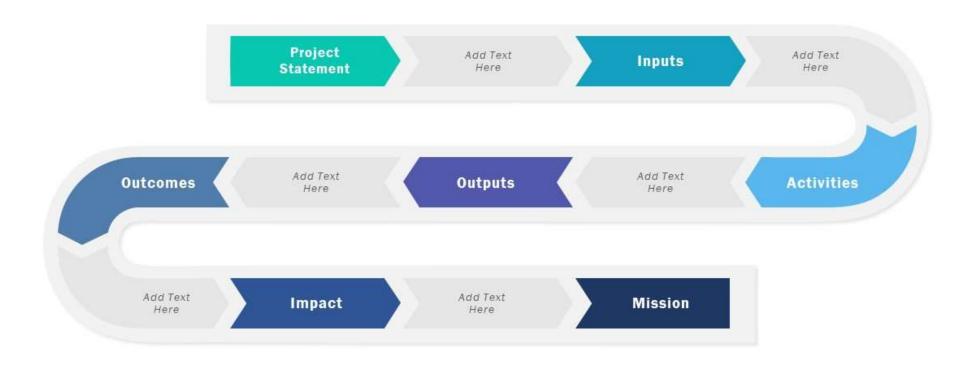




**IMPACTS** 



### **Theory Of Change Template**



Situation What is the context or reason for this change?	Aims	What will 'success' look like?
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Inputs and activities	Outputs	Change mechanisi	n	Outcomes	Impacts		
Inputs What financial outlay, staffin and other resources will be required?	What tangible results, products, lessons, inspections or improvements will be produced?	What actions will to achieve the chapsing behavior	ange(s)? Are ctions,	Short term What will be the benefits an wider outcomes, both leading and lagging?	with departmental and governmental		
Activities What will be delivered, such as training or guidance?				Long term What will be the sustainabl and lasting changes, and wh metrics will be used to measure these?			
Evidence assessment	What is the strength of the existing evidence base for this change?						
Assumptions	What is being assumed as part of the plan?	Possik conse		nintended ices	Are there any other outcomes that might result from this project?		

