

AES lunchtime seminar, November 18th 2008

Presented by Joanne Durham

Evaluability assessment

Notes to reconstructed project logic

The far left column of the model shows the project components. The drivers and co drivers for example, are the program triggers, for instance, availability and award of funding, fact finding/needs analysis. The processes are the project activities and the final component shown is the project outcome or result. The row of boxes along the top of the model show the stages of program implementation from identifying the community to developing materials and eventual program outcomes and impact. The model also incorporates Goodman and Steckler's (1989) six critical factors at three different levels or groups, namely: direct service providers; the refugee community; and the indirect service providers and shows that in order for the program to be successful each group must begin with an awareness and concern for the issue and then move through the various stages of being receptive to finding a solution to the availability and adequacy of a solution until finally a solution is integrated into standard operating norms (in this case, for example, issues related to refugee nutrition are included in Federal and State government policy, service providers are receptive to and use the materials developed and refugee groups develop good nutritional habits). Within each group there is normally a 'champion' who is an advocate for the issue to be addressed and keeps the momentum. The model also shows that in the initial stages of a project there is high investment, for example in this case, identifying a community, developing appropriate materials, and little impact. As the project progresses the investment is less but the impact is greater. In this case for example, the materials are developed and integrated into normal working procedures and the impact on the target group is higher, for instance more people take up the target behaviour.