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COURSE BROCHURE

# Results Monitoring, Theory of Change and Logframe Training Course

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# Results Monitoring, Theory of Change and Logframe Training Course

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Results Monitoring, Theory of Change and Logframe is a 1-week training course for project and initiative officers in public and non-profit organisations, ending with a results framework for one live initiative: its theory of change, logframe, indicators and monitoring schedule. Funders, boards and citizens now ask what changed because of an initiative, not only what was spent or delivered, so officers must plan and report in terms of outcomes. The course is delivered by Jupiter Prime Training.

## Why Results Monitoring, Theory of Change and Logframe Matters Now

Three groups are raising the bar on results. Funders and donors attach grants to evidence of outcomes and expect clear indicators from the proposal stage. Boards and oversight bodies want periodic reports that show progress against baselines. Communities served by an initiative increasingly expect to see whether promised benefits arrived. Organisations that design results logic well secure renewed funding and learn quickly from what does not work; those that skip it collect data nobody uses. The course rests on Results-Based Management RBM, the theory of change method and the Logical Framework Approach LFA.

## Who Gains Most from Results Monitoring, Theory of Change and Logframe

- Officers who write proposals and design the results logic of new initiatives
- Monitoring staff who define indicators, baselines and data collection routines
- Coordinators who compile progress and outcome reports for funders and boards
- Officers in grant-making bodies who appraise applicants' results frameworks
- Team members moving from delivery roles into planning and reporting duties

Units gain most when the officers who design an initiative and the staff who monitor it attend together and agree one shared results language.

## Results Monitoring, Theory of Change and Logframe Capabilities

Participants move from a loose list of activities to a tested chain of inputs, outputs, outcomes and impact, with indicators and evidence attached at each level.

- Build a theory of change with explicit assumptions — testing whether the initiative logic holds
- Design a logframe matrix linking objectives, indicators and means of verification — informing funder appraisal
- Specify SMART outcome indicators with baselines and targets — setting the yardstick for progress
- Plan data collection methods and frequencies — balancing evidence quality against field cost
- Communicate outcome results to boards and funders — supporting renewal and redesign decisions

- Apply learning reviews to monitoring findings — adjusting activities while the initiative runs

## Key Results Monitoring, Theory of Change and Logframe Terms

- Results chain — the causal sequence from inputs and activities to outputs, outcomes and long-term impact.
- Theory of change — a description of how and why an initiative is expected to bring about the intended change.
- Logframe — a matrix summarising objectives, indicators, means of verification and assumptions for an initiative.
- Outcome indicator — a measurable sign showing whether an intended change in behaviour, condition or capacity has occurred.
- Baseline — the value of an indicator before the initiative starts, used to judge later progress.
- Means of verification — the data sources and methods that will show an indicator's actual value.

## Results Monitoring, Theory of Change and Logframe Day by Day

### Day 1: Thinking in Results

- Results-Based Management Principles — Shifting Attention From Activities to Change
- Inputs, Outputs, Outcomes and Impact — Classifying Initiative Elements Correctly
- Stakeholder and Problem Tree Mapping — Defining the Change to Pursue
- Funder and Board Reporting Expectations — Aligning Results Language Early
- Health Outreach and Youth Employment Cases — Comparing Weak and Strong Results Logic

### Day 2: Building the Theory of Change

- Backward Mapping From Long-Term Outcome — Sequencing Preconditions
- Assumption Surfacing and Testing — Exposing Weak Causal Links
- Contribution Versus Attribution — Setting Honest Claims About Change
- Theory of Change Diagram Conventions — Communicating Logic on One Page
- Peer Challenge Sessions — Strengthening Draft Pathways

### Day 3: The Logframe and Its Indicators

- Logical Framework Approach Matrix — Translating Pathways Into Four Levels
- SMART Indicator Design — Choosing Measurable Signs of Change
- Baselines and Targets — Setting Realistic Yardsticks
- Means of Verification — Matching Data Sources to Each Indicator
- Risks and Assumptions Column — Recording Conditions Outside Control

## Day 4: Monitoring and Outcome Reporting

- Monitoring Plan and Data Collection Calendar — Assigning Who Measures What
- Survey, Interview and Administrative Data Choices — Balancing Cost and Credibility
- Indicator Tracking Tables — Showing Progress Against Baselines
- Outcome Report Structure for Funders — Telling the Change Story With Evidence
- After-Action and Learning Reviews — Adjusting Activities Mid-Course

## Day 5: Practising the Results Framework

- Theory of Change Build — Applying Day 2 Backward Mapping to a Live Initiative
- Logframe Drafting — Applying Day 3 Indicator and Verification Methods
- Monitoring Plan Exercise — Applying Day 4 Data and Tracking Choices
- Funder Appraisal Role Play — Defending the Logic Against Scrutiny
- Results Framework — Completing Theory of Change, Logframe, Indicators and Monitoring Schedule

## Applying Results Monitoring, Theory of Change and Logframe After the Course

- Rebuild the logframe of one current initiative and replace activity counts with outcome indicators.
- Hold a one-hour assumption review with the delivery team and update the theory of change.

## Results Monitoring, Theory of Change and Logframe Questions FAQ

### What is results monitoring with theory of change and logframe, and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of planning an initiative as a chain of intended changes and tracking evidence of those changes. Funders and boards increasingly ask for outcomes, not activity lists.

### Which roles gain most from results monitoring, theory of change and logframe training?

Officers who design initiatives, monitoring staff, report coordinators and grant appraisal officers in public and non-profit organisations gain most.

### How does results monitoring, theory of change and logframe differ from a competency-based management course?

This course plans and measures the results of initiatives. A competency-based management course defines the skills and behaviours expected of people in their roles.

## What do you bring back from results monitoring, theory of change and logframe training?

You bring back a results framework for one initiative, with its theory of change, logframe, indicators and monitoring schedule.

## Results Monitoring, Theory of Change and Logframe: The Way Forward

The results framework first informs which outcome indicators and baselines must be collected before the initiative's next reporting period. Initiative officers, monitoring staff and finance colleagues use it. After the first reporting cycle, revisit the assumptions in the theory of change, since early evidence often shows which causal links were weakest.