

## Special Projects of National Significance (SPNS) Program

Provide a logic model that describes the intervention and the outcomes that will be documented. Please include an outcome measurement framework to show how you will evaluate the impact of your program. See formats below.

**Logic Model** – a description of how the program theoretically works to achieve benefits for participants. The attached format has been developed by United Way of America and is being used by an increasing number of CARE Act grantees. The model provides a clear, step-by-step process for outcomes evaluation and helps clarify the difference between outputs and outcomes. It also differentiates initial, intermediate and longer-term outcomes.

<i>INPUTS</i>	<i>ACTIVITIES</i>	<i>OUTPUTS</i>	<i>OUTCOMES</i>		
			<i>INITIAL</i>	<i>INTERMEDIATE</i>	<i>LONG-TERM</i>

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## TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Inputs – resources a program uses to achieve program objectives. Examples are staff, volunteers, facilities, equipment, curricula and money. A program uses inputs to support activities.

Activities – what a program does with its inputs – the services it provides – to fulfill its mission. Examples are educating the public about HIV/AIDS prevention, training providers, medical examinations, tests, providing medications and therapy, specialty visits and other direct services.

Outputs – products of a program's activities, such as the number of providers trained, medical examinations provided tests completed, brochures distributed, or participants served. A program's outputs should produce the desired outcomes for the program's participants.

Outcomes – the results (positive or negative) for clients that may occur during or after their involvement with a program. Outcomes may relate to knowledge, skills, attitudes, values, behavior, condition, or status. Outcomes may be **client level**; IE, improved CD4 count or **system level**; IE, reduced rate of perinatal HIV transmission or improved rates of client adherence to combination antiretroviral therapy.

There can be various levels of outcomes, with initial outcomes leading to longer-term ones. An **initial** outcome for a pregnant woman with HIV might be knowledge that treatment is available that can help reduce transmission to her unborn child. An **intermediate** outcome would be beginning treatment or following the regimen to reduce perinatal transmission. A **longer-term** outcome would be completion of treatment and determination that the infant is HIV negative.