Appendix B

Special Notes Regarding Western SARE Logic Model

To assist you in writing your Western SARE proposal, may we remind you that this Call for Proposals (CFP) reflects USDA, OMB and Western Deans and Directors efforts to implement the “Logic Model” across all grant programs. You can learn more about the importance of “measurable outcomes” and the “Logic Model” at University of Wisconsin and other salient websites:

- [http://www.uwex.edu/ces/lmcourse/](http://www.uwex.edu/ces/lmcourse/)
- [http://www.uwex.edu/ces/pdande/evaluation/evallogicmodel.html](http://www.uwex.edu/ces/pdande/evaluation/evallogicmodel.html)

It is also important to remember that (as defined in the listed websites):

- **GOALS** are broad statements that describe the desired longer-term IMPACTS of what you want to accomplish.
- **OBJECTIVES** (i.e. desired OUTCOMES) are specific CHANGES expected in your target population(s) as a result of your program or research.
- **OBJECTIVES = DESIRED OUTCOMES.**
- **OBJECTIVES**, or desired OUTCOMES, usually result IN THE LONG TERM with changes in:
  - Knowledge (and/or)
  - Attitudes (and/or)
  - Skills (and/or)
  - Behaviors (and/or)
- **IMPACTS** are the social, economic, civic or environmental consequences of the program or research. IMPACTS tend to be longer term and so may be equated with GOALS.
- Thus, IMPACTS tend to be longer term than OUTCOMES.
- **OUTPUTS** are specific activities or research products that are generated through the investment of grant resources.
Standard Logic Model from University of Wisconsin

Inputs
Activities
Participation
Outcomes - Impact
Short Term
Medium Term
Long Term

What we do
- Conduct workshops, meetings
- Deliver services
- Develop products, curriculum, resources
- Train
- Provide counseling
- Assess
- Facilitate
- Partner
- Work with media

Who we reach
- Participants
- Clients
- Agencies
- Decision-makers
- Customers

What the short term results are
- Learning
- Awareness
- Knowledge
- Attitudes
- Skills
- Opinions
- Aspirations
- Motivations

What the medium term results are
- Action
- Behavior
- Practice
- Decision-making
- Policies
- Social Action

What the ultimate impact(s) is
- Conditions
- Social
- Economic
- Civic
- Environmental

Assumptions
External Factors
**Situation:** Sustainable agriculture first came to general awareness in the early 1980s because of concerns with rising costs and falling prices, impacts of agricultural chemicals on the environment and the effects of agricultural industrialization on farm families and rural communities.

Congressional directives: Congress defines sustainable agriculture as “…an integrated system of plant and animal production practices having a site-specific application that will, over the long-term: satisfy human food and fiber needs; enhance environmental quality and the natural resource base upon which the agriculture economy depends; make the most efficient use of nonrenewable resources and on-farm resources and integrate, where appropriate, natural biological cycles and controls; sustain the economic viability of farm operations; and enhance the quality of life for farmers and society as a whole.” SARE has been funded since 1988 in order to “…encourage research and education designed to increase knowledge and extend information about Sustainable Agricultural production systems that:
- maintain and enhance the quality and productivity of the soil;
- conserve soil, water, energy, natural resources, and fish and wildlife habitat;
- maintain and enhance the quality of surface and ground water;
- protect the health and safety of persons involved in the food and farm/ranch system;
- promote the well being of animals;
- increase the employment opportunities in agriculture.

SARE summarizes the above responsibilities as: **SARE works to increase knowledge about – and help farmers and ranchers adopt – practices that improve profits, environmental stewardship, and quality of life.**

SARE **Research and Education** (Chapter 1) funding supports projects that “…should be conducted to obtain data, develop conclusions, demonstrate technologies and conduct educational programs that promote agricultural production systems that reduce, to the extent feasible and practicable, the use of chemical pesticides, fertilizer, and toxic natural materials, improve farm management to enhance agricultural productivity, profitability, and competitiveness, and promote crop, livestock, and enterprise diversification.”

SARE **Professional Development Program** (Chapter 3) is designed to “…develop specific training and education activities to facilitate adoption of sustainable agriculture production systems and practices, as researched and developed under SARE, water quality, and other appropriate research programs at the USDA.”

**Priorities:** Facilitate and increase the scientific investigation and education of sustainable agricultural production systems.

**External Factors:**
- Funding from Congress
- Prices/economics (more/less favorable to conventional)
- Incentives
- Regulations
### Western SARE Logic Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES – What SARE does</th>
<th>PARTICIPANTS - Who we REACH</th>
<th>OUTCOMES - SHORT</th>
<th>OUTCOMES - MEDIUM</th>
<th>OUTCOMES - LONG-TERM</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;E Grants</td>
<td>Researchers, producers, and other collaborators</td>
<td>New/better knowledge of SA production and marketing practices; (including risks and certainties &amp; economic data)</td>
<td>Knowledge/research results disseminated</td>
<td>Improved conditions, e.g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interdisciplinary research</td>
<td>Satisfaction with granting process</td>
<td>New scientific knowledge (Including: research results)</td>
<td>Through direct project outreach</td>
<td>• Increased profitability and/or reduced risk</td>
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<td>On-farm experimentation including applied/participatory R&amp;E Grants</td>
<td>Participating farmers and ranchers (grantees &amp; collaborators)</td>
<td>New knowledge of SA production/marketing practices (including risks and certainties &amp; economic data)</td>
<td>Through linkage to Professional Development Program (SARE)</td>
<td>• Improved soil quality</td>
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<td>Satisfaction with granting process</td>
<td>Increased awareness</td>
<td>Through links to communications</td>
<td>• Improved surface water quality</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Increased knowledge</td>
<td>Dissemination knowledge to producers</td>
<td>• Increased healthful products available; increased access to locally grown food</td>
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<td>Increased skills</td>
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<td>• Healthier environment</td>
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<td>Increased learning</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Increased farm/ranch efficiencies (e.g. net grazing efficiency)</td>
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<td>• Improved quality of life/increased satisfaction with quality of life</td>
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