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1. Introduction
Since 2015, researchers in the University of Leeds, UK and University of Nigeria have used realist evaluation approach to assess the extent which and under what circumstances a community health worker (CHW) programme [1] promotes access to services and improves maternal and child health (MCH) outcomes in Nigeria [2].

We share lessons from using logic modelling as an essential part of realist evaluation design (see Fig. 1) to deconstruct the CHW programme.

2. What are logic models?
Logic models (LMs) are tools for planning, describing, communicating, managing and evaluating policies, programmes or interventions [3].

The LM offers a visual representation of the relationship between various programme components (see Fig. 2) and may state the underlying assumptions of how the programme is expected to produce change.

LMs vary in their complexity and take different forms including flowcharts, tables, pictures and diagrams that include different elements [4].

A coherent LM is a thread of evidence-based logic that integrates programme objectives, inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes with programme context.

3. Methods
Overall methodology for the realist evaluation involves three steps:

- Initial programme theory development,
- Theory validation,
- Theory consolidation and identification of lessons learned.

Details of methodology is available elsewhere [5].

The LM informed step 1. Between July and October 2015, we developed a LM for the CHW programme using multiple sources of data (see above timeline):

- 1st two weeks of July 2015: Face-to-face training meetings for researchers
- Aug 2015: Email discussions with key stakeholders (policy makers, implementers & researchers)
- Mid-Sept 2015: Technical workshop with researchers
- Oct. 2015: Review and finalization of LM
- Dec. 2015: Initial working theories approved by stakeholders

4. Key messages and lessons learned
- Creating a coherent LM requires in-depth knowledge of a programme’s goals, components and environment—often drawn from multiple sources of information.
- Developing a LM is a critical step for understanding of the contexts, mechanisms and outcomes (CMOs) and for identifying hypotheses/initial working theories of how a programme is intended to produce change
- Example of initial working theories that emerged from our LM is: Providing financial and non-financial incentives to health workers will make them feel valued, thereby improving staff motivation, job satisfaction, performance and retention (Os) in a country like Nigeria, that is otherwise characterised by irregular remuneration and poorly functioning facilities (C)
- Logic modelling provided stakeholders with a shared language and an approach for strengthening learning at local levels.
- The process of creating a LM fostered closer links among stakeholders
- The LM depicted a linear/simplified relationship between inputs, activities and outputs, or between outputs and outcomes of the programme. In reality, there are complex diagonal or vertical interrelationships between or among programme inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes.

5. References

For more information or questions this poster, please contact Dr. Bassey Ebenso at b.b.ebenso@leeds.ac.uk

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