

THE	STAGE 2. SETTING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	STAGE 3. PROGRAM OR POLICY DESIGN	STAGE 4. ACTION PLANNING	STAGE 5. PROGRAM OR POLICY IMPLEMENTATION	STAGE 6. EVALUATING OUTCOMES	STAGE 7. REASSESSMENT AND REVIEW
Need	Write goal statements.	Choose from different intervention options.	Identify resources needed.	Design instruments to collect monitoring data.	Develop outcome measures based on objectives.	Planning for Failure: exaggerated claims.
History m.	Write specific outcome objectives for each goal.	Program Design: • Define the target population. • Define target selection procedures. • Define program components and activities. • Write job descriptions of staff and skills required.	Plan to acquire or reallocate resources.	Designate responsibility to collect, store, and analyze data.	Specify the research design to be used.	Planning for Success: reassessment, learning, revision are crucial.
ential	Seek participation in goal setting.		Specify dates to complete implementation tasks.	Develop information system capacities.	Identify potential confounding factors.	Learning and Adaptation: Successful interventions adapt to change.
ious	Specify an impact model.		Develop mechanisms of self-regulation.	Develop mechanisms to provide feedback to stakeholders.	Identify users and uses of evaluation results.	Initiate the Program Design from Stage 3.
ant	Identify compatible and incompatible goals in the larger system.		Specify a plan to build support.		Reassess the entire program/ policy plan.	Initiate the Action Plan from Stage 4.
tems	Identify needs for interagency collaboration.	Policy Design: • Define the target population of the policy. • Identify the responsible authority. • Define the provisions and procedures of the policy.				Initiate monitoring of policy (Stage 5).
ers to supports						Collect and analyze evaluation data; provide feedback to stakeholders (Stage 6).
						Reassess the entire program/ policy plan and make modifications to increase effectiveness in the environment.