This document was developed as part of an evaluation of the USDA’s Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program (BFRDP) funding program. It highlights the many possible components that can go into programs that train beginning farmers and ranchers. This document can be used for developing logic models for evaluation or project development. Use this diagram as a tool to help think what you might include in a logic model of your current or planned programs or projects.

### RESOURCES

**Money**
- BFRDP grants
- 25% match

**Org Structure**
- Capacity Management type (NGO, extension, university, land grant)

**Org Connection**
- BFRDP partners
- Other partners
- Network cohesion (decision making, money flow)

### AUDIENCES

**Socially Disadvantaged**
- Racial and ethnic minorities
- Women
- Immigrant/refugee

**Stage of BFR**
- Aspiring
  - Start up (1-5 years)
- Established (6-10 years)

**Sector**
- Farming
- Ranching
- Non-industrial private forest land

**Focus**
- Serve only BFRs vs serve a larger audience

**Other**
- Urban
- Young
- Mid-career
- Small-scale
- New commodity

### ACTIVITIES

**Teaching Method**
- Class/workshop
- Field day/field trip
- Conference
- Retreat
- College course
- Short courses
- Apprentice/intern
- Long-term training
- Mentoring

**Land Support**
- Incubators

**Tech Support**
- TA, consulting or advising (financial assist, credit/loan/IDA, etc.)

**Support**
- Food hubs
- Land linking
- Other
- Learning circles
- Social media

**Resources**
- Curriculum
- Publications
- Information serv.
- Online docs
- Resource guides

**Social**
- Networking
- Matchmaking
- Listserv
- Learning circles
- Social media

### APPROACH TO ACTIVITIES

**Content**
- Horticulture
- Animal production
- Marketing
- Business
- Finance
- Sustainability

**Ed Theory**
- Formal/expert
- Social
- Experiential

**Level**
- Individual
- Institutional
- Community

**Location**
- Land based
- Classroom
- Distance ed

**Pieces vs Whole**
- A menu of multiple activities, or part of comprehensive program?

### OUTCOMES

**SHORT-TERM—Changes in knowledge, skills, attitudes or intentions**
- Gained needed skills and competencies
- Confident or prepared to take the next step
- Have increased access to information and resources (including culturally relevant resources), know where to find it
- Decided not to farm
- Plan to start farming
- Plan to continue farming
- Plan to continue in training

**MEDIUM-TERM—Changes in behaviour, action, or decision-making—or immediate impacts on economic, environmental or quality of life measures**
- Started farming or ranching
- Closer to starting farming or ranching
- Continued farming or ranching

**Economic**
- Increased profitability or acquired assets
- Increased productivity

**Environmental**
- Implemented practices (organic, IPM, etc.)

**Community development**
- Access to food/culturally appropriate food
- Developed leadership skills
- Improved social network/cohesion

**LONG-TERM—Changes in social, economic or environmental conditions, as well as medium-term outcomes for individuals that happen several years after the program**

**Individual**
- Farming successfully at 10 years
- Resilient (able to withstand shock)

**Environmental stewardship impacts**
- Healthier soils
- Beneficial pollinator habitat
- Water conservation

**Community development impacts**
- Rural and farming communities thriving

**Quality of life impacts**
- Farmers & ranchers have excellent quality of life
- Advancing our ability to fight hunger and ensure global food security

### INPUTS

**Philosophy**
- Theory of change

**Frameworks used**

**Context:**
- Region of US, access to land, price of land, access to capital, farming family background, access to labor, cost of compliance for food safety and other regulations, commodity grown, farm scale, position in farming continuum, access to markets, farmer personal characteristics (constitution for farming).