



Tool 10.3 Logical framework

Overview

This tool offers an explanation of the basic logical project framework (log frame) used in relation to planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating anti-trafficking and other projects.

What is a “log frame”?

A log frame is a tool for improving the planning, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of projects. The log frame is a way of structuring the main elements in a project and highlighting the logical linkages between them.

Simple log frame

Objectives and outcome	Outputs and key activities	Indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
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Objective:

Describe what the target group will achieve if it changes its behaviour (in some cases this is a tangible benefit, in other cases, this is a step towards a future benefit at a higher level)

Outcome:

Describe the desirable future behaviour of the target groups—in which way the target groups will use the potentials described in the outputs (e.g. application of knowledge, adoption of practices, use of technology, etc.)

Outputs:

Describe potentials (technical or human resource potentials) established by the project

Major activities:

Describe major activities which need to be implemented in order to accomplish each of the outputs. (Activities must be realistically defined considering the resources available.)

- → If activities are implemented, will outputs be produced?
- → If outputs are produced, will outcomes result?
- → If outcomes result, will the objectives be achieved?
- → Will the objectives achieved contribute to the larger goal?

Log frame matrix of the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom

Project structures	Indicators of achievement	Means of verification	Important risks and assumptions
Goal			
What are the wider objectives which the activity will help achieve? Longer-term programme impact	What are the quantitative measures or qualitative judgements whether these broad objectives have been achieved?	What sources of information exist or can be provided to allow the goal to be measured?	What external factors are necessary to sustain the objectives in the long run?
Purpose			
What are the intended immediate effects of the programme or project? What are the benefits, to whom? What improvements or changes will the programme or project bring about? The essential motivation for undertaking the programme or project	What are the quantitative measures or qualitative judgements by which achievement of the purpose can be judged?	What sources of information exist or can be provided to allow the achievement of the purpose to be measured?	What external factors are necessary if the purpose is to contribute to the achievement of the goal?
Outputs			
What outputs (deliverables) are to be produced in order to achieve the purpose?	What kind and quality of outputs and by when will they be produced?	What are the sources of information to verify the achievement of the outputs?	What are the factors not in the control of the project which are liable to restrict the outputs achieving the purpose?
Activities			
What activities must be achieved to accomplish the outputs?	What kind and quality of activities and by when will they be produced?	What are the sources of information to verify the achievement of the activities?	What factors will restrict the activities from creating the outputs?



Source: Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, *Tools for Development: a handbook for those involved in development activity* (2002):

www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/toolsfordevelopment.pdf