# Log frame matrix of the project

The logframe matrix should evolve during the project lifetime: new lines can be added for listing new activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and values will be regularly updated in the column foreseen for reporting purpose (see “current value”).

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|  | **Results chain** | **Indicators** | | **Baseline**  **(incl. reference year)** | **Current value**  **Reference date** | **Targets**  **(incl. reference year)** | **Sources and means of verification** | | **Assumptions** |
| **Overall objective: Impact** | The broader, long-term change which will stem from the project and a number of interventions by other partners. | Measure the long-term change to which the project contributes.  To be presented disaggregated by sex. | | Ideally, to be drawn from the partner's strategy |  | Ideally, to be drawn from the partner's strategy | To be drawn from the partner's strategy. | |  |
| **Specific objective(s):**  **Outcome(s)** | The direct **effects** of the project which will be obtained at medium term and which tend to focus on the changes in behaviour resulting from project  Outcome = Oc  (possibly) intermediary Outcome = iOc | Measure the change in factors determining the outcome(s).  To be presented disaggregated by sex | | The starting point or current value of the indicators. | The value of the indicator at the indicated date | The intended value of the indicators. | Sources of information and methods used to collect and report (including who and when/how frequently). | | Factors outside project management's control that may impact on the outcome-impact linkage. |
| **Outputs** | The direct/tangible **outputs** (infrastructure, goods and services) delivered by the project.  Output = Op  Op 1.1. (related to Oc 1)  Op 1.2. (related to Oc 1) (…)  Op 2.1. (related to Oc 2) (…) | Measure the degree of delivery of the outputs.  To be presented disaggregated by sex. | | Idem as above for the corresponding indicators. |  | Idem as above for the corresponding indicators. | Idem as above for the corresponding indicator. | | Factors outside project management's control that may impact on the output-outcome linkage. |
| **Activities** | *What are the key activities to be carried out, to produce the outputs? (Group the activities by result and number them as follows:*  *A 1.1.1. – "Title of activity "*  *A 1.1.2. – Title of activity "*  *(related to Op 1.1.)*  *A 1.2.1. – "Title of activity "*  *(…)*  *(related to Op 1.2.)*  *A 2.1.2. – Title of activity "*  *(…)*  *(related to Op 2.1.)*  *(…)* | | ***Means:***  *What are the means required to implement these activities, e. g. staff, equipment, training, studies, supplies, operational facilities, etc.*  ***Costs***  *What are the action costs? How are they classified? (Breakdown in the Budget for* the Action) | | | | | *Factors outside project management's control that may impact on the output-outcome linkage.* | |

The Coordinator may unilaterally amend the activities, outputs, all the indicators and the related targets, baselines and sources of verification described in this logical framework in accordance with Article 9.4 of the General Conditions. Any change must be explained in the reports, whenever possible anticipatively. In case of doubt it is recommended to check beforehand with the Contracting Authority that the proposed modifications do not impact the basic purpose of the action.

Although it is allowed to have more than one specific objective, essentially in complex programmes, it is a good practice to determine only one specific objective/(main) outcome. When necessary, intermediary outcomes with their related (outcome) indicators should figure in the line of the outcomes: the sequence of abbreviations in this case should be: Oc (main outcome); iOc1 (intermediary outcome 1) iOc2, (…); Op1.1. (output related to intermediary outcome 1), Op 1.2, Op 2.1., Op2.2. (…).

Definitions:

“Impact” means the primary and secondary, long term effects produced by the Action.

“Outcome” means the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an Action’s outputs.

“Output” means the products, capital goods and services which result from an Action’s activities.

“Indicator” is the quantitative and/or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure the achievement of the Results of an Action.

“Baseline” means the starting point or current value of the indicators.

“Target” (or results Goal) means the quantitatively or qualitatively measurable level of expected output, outcome or impact of an Action.

A “logical framework matrix” (or “logframe matrix”) is a matrix in which results, assumptions, indicators, targets, baselines, and sources of verification related to an action are presented.

The intervention logic tells how, in a given context, the activities will lead to the outputs, the outputs to the outcome(s) and the outcome(s) to the expected impact. The most significant assumptions developed in this thinking process are to be included in the logframe matrix.