

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The drafting of the Logical Framework matrix, in its simplified version, is optional and can be filled in and uploaded to the platform for each request for grant submitted.

The Logical Framework (LF or Logframe) is by its nature a useful tool for the preparation of the project proposal allowing to verify its feasibility and sustainability. It describes, schematically and understandably, the different elements in which the project proposal is divided, connected by a meaningful relation between the various points.

The Logical Framework (LF), in the simplified version, is presented as a matrix consisting of 4 rows and 3 columns:

The first column is the one that refers to the **Intervention Logic**, which is the basis of the LF. This column, to which all others refer, contains the following rows:

Activities: These are the actions that are intended to be carried out to create the outputs essential to achieve the intermediate objectives. Once the different actions have been identified, it will be necessary to describe each of them indicating the human and material resources that compose it. *Remember that a single activity can generate several intermediate results.*

Outputs namely goods, products and services directly generated by the project activities, also defined in relation to their actual use by the beneficiaries, must be included in the project proposal in relation to the activities and the corresponding intermediate results.

(e.g. of products: 2 wells built; 2 training courses carried out with 10 participants; the number of patients reached by the new physiotherapy service)

Outcomes: these are the effects generated by the activities on the target group, in terms of the changes in their skills, attitudes, behaviours, living conditions that each project action aims to determine.

(e.g. of intermediate results: 20 local farmers improve their skills in the organic farming sector, 100 students acquire eco-sustainable lifestyles, 10 young people receive a job offer within a year).

Specific objective: Refers to the unique, verifiable and quantifiable purpose of the project and describes the tangible improvement achieved by the final beneficiaries through the implementation of the project. *Remember that the specific objective is only one.*

(e.g. reduced the maternal-infant mortality rate in the XXX district by XXX%; increase in absolute value (TWh / year) of energy produced from renewable sources in the XXX district).

Overall goal: These are the medium and long-term benefits for the community produced by the project. *The general goal, unlike the specific one, identifies the connections existing between the project and the reference context.*

(e.g., Improved health conditions of the elderly population; counteracting climate change and mitigating its effects; promoting children's access to quality education)

The second column is the one that refers to the **Indicators**.

The **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** are quantitative and qualitative measuring tools that serve to prove objectively whether and to what extent the results and purposes have been achieved. They are placed in line with the overall goal, the specific objective and the intermediate results since they must provide a framework compliant with what the project intends to achieve.

The third column refers to the **Means of Verification**.

Means of Verification (MoV): indicate how and where to ascertain whether the project objectives and results have been achieved in the manner specified by the indicators.

MoV must indicate:

- How the data are collected;
- The format in which the information will be made available (progress report, accounting data, registers, official statistics, etc.);
- Who collects or makes the data available;
- Where they can be found;
- How often the information must be provided (monthly, quarterly, annually, etc.).