# Results framework

## Project name:

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| --- | --- |
| OVERALL GOAL | XX |
| INDICATORS | BASELINE DATA | TARGET (YEAR) | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | RISKS / ASSUMPTIONS |
| Outcome 1: XX |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.1: XX |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.2: XX |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activities | 1.2.3.4. |

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|  | INDICATORS | BASELINE DATA | PROJECT TARGET (YEAR) | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | RISKS / ASSUMPTIONS |
| Outcome 2: XX |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.1: XX |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.2: XX |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activities | 1.2.3.4. |

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|  | INDICATORS | BASELINE DATA | PROJECT TARGET (YEAR) | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | RISKS / ASSUMPTIONS |
| Outcome 3: XX |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.1: XX |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.2: XX |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activities | 1.2.3.4. |

How to think about the results framework/logical framework

The results framework/logical framework should explain the theory of change of the project in question. The suggested activities that are to be implemented should enable the project and organization to reach the stated outputs. The produced outputs should in turn enable the project to reach the identified outcomes. All these activities, outputs and outcomes should aim at reaching the overall objective of the project.

Activities 🡪 Outputs 🡪 Outcomes 🡪 Overall goal

**Activity**: The actions taken by a project towards the generation of outputs.

**Output**: A.k.a deliverables. The products, capital goods or services which result directly from the inputs and activities of a project or development intervention. These are directly attributable to the project/intervention. Note that outputs do not necessarily correspond to one activity. E.g. two activities can result in one output.

**Outcome**: The effect(s) of a development intervention that contribute(s) to other outcome(s) and/or a goal. Outcomes can be qualified as short-term, medium-term and/or long-term. Outcomes are changes among right holders and/or duty bearers. They are in the sphere of influence of the project, but not in its direct control.

**Indicator**: Indicators are used to measure the achievement of an output, outcome or goal. It is a quantitative or qualitative variable that indicates state, amount or degree of something. An indicator should be neutral, i.e. not contain targets or change. Note that indicators cannot be defined as simply the implementation of an activity, but should reflect its result.

**Baseline**: The status of each indicator at the start of the program.

**Characteristics of Effective—SMART—Indicators**

*Specific*: Indicators should reflect simple information that is communicable and easily understood.

*Measurable*: Are changes objectively verifiable?

*Achievable*: Indicators and their measurement units must be achievable and sensitive to change during the life of the project.

*Relevant*: Indicators should reflect information that is important and likely to be used for management or immediate analytical purposes.

*Time bound*: Progress can be tracked at a desired frequency for a set period of time.

*Source*: World Bank Group.

**Target**: The desired level of an achievement for an indicator. For longer projects, the target should be defined for each year of implementation in addition to the end target.

**Overall goal**: The overall impact that a development intervention is expected to contribute towards. It is unlikely that achievement of the goal could be directly or solely attributed to the intervention.

**Means of verification**: How and through which sources will the results be verified?