



Theory of Change and Logical Framework – Guidance note

Operational Policy and Results Division

December 2022

Introduction

This guidance note provides an overview of two key elements of IFAD project design: the theory of change (ToC) and the logframe. It is geared to IFAD and project staff and, in particular, staff and consultants working with a specific monitoring and evaluation (M&E) function. This note aims to: (i) provide basic knowledge about the ToC and logframe in terms of both concept and structure; (ii) support the formulation (at design), validation (at start-up) and updating and adaptation (implementation, midterm) of the project ToC and logframe; and (iii) provide guidance on how to deal with the logframe in the Operational Results Management System (ORMS).

This note is not intended as a substitute for formal M&E training and is specifically focused on the ToC and logframe as required in IFAD-financed projects.

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PART I: THEORY OF CHANGE

1. Theory of Change (ToC) concept

1.1. What is a ToC?

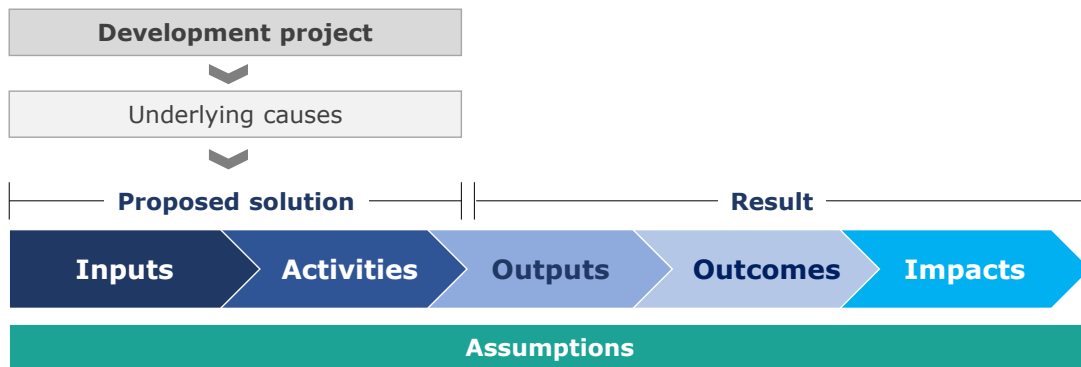
ToCs illustrate the causal pathways that project inputs and activities are expected to activate and the related outputs for achieving the intended results and impacts. A ToC describes the sequence of events expected to lead to a project's results and goals. It also determines the underlying assumptions for achieving the expected changes and considers unexpected results and factors that may influence the project.¹

1.2. Why do we need a ToC?²

To be effective, development interventions must be designed to address a development problem. Thus, they are a series of inputs and activities that are expected to lead to an output that should address the underlying development constraints. These inputs, activities and outputs embody the proposed solution. Assuming that they adequately address the underlying constraints to beneficiaries getting ahead, the expectation is that beneficiaries will respond in a manner that leads to the expected outcomes and hypothesized impact. In the pathway from inputs, activities and outputs to outcomes and impacts, a project should have an underlying logic, or *ToC*, that articulates why the proposed solution will bring about the desired result.

Consider figure 1, which illustrates the link between a development intervention (a project) and a development problem. Adequately addressing a development problem requires analysing the underlying causes of that problem. This allows for careful reflection on the sources of the problem and should point to potential solutions. The proposed solution should not only target the underlying development constraints but have a clear logic and be based on the available evidence of what has proven successful in overcoming the identified constraints. The expectation is that the proposed solution will be sufficient to yield a result that will ultimately address the problem.

Figure 1: Theory of change



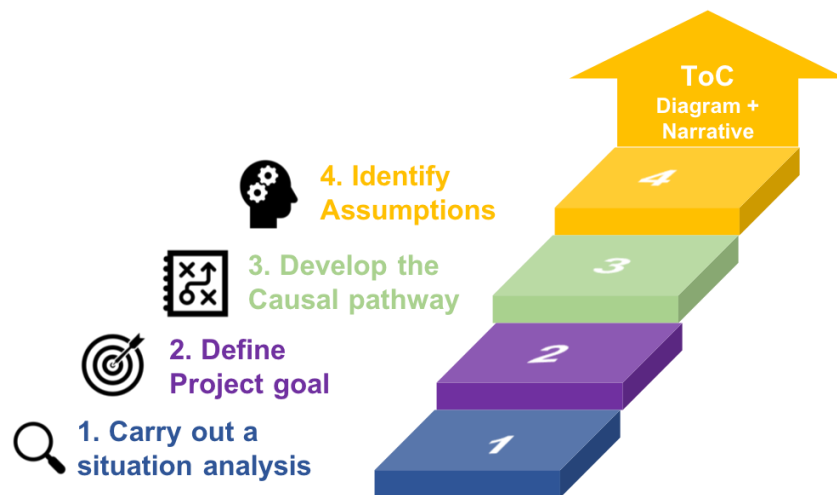
2. ToC formulation

Formulating the ToC is an iterative process. The ToC evolves during project design as the project goals and activities are refined. Developing the ToC is a collaborative process, and all stakeholders involved in the project should participate.

The formulation process ends with the production of the ToC diagram, accompanied by an explanatory narrative.

2.1. Steps in ToC formulation¹

The steps below should be followed when formulating a ToC:



¹ Source: Program in Rural Monitoring and Evaluation (PRIME) online training.

1. Conduct a situation analysis:

A situation and context analysis should be conducted to ensure a clear and common understanding of the issues to be addressed, based on the available data. This includes the following:

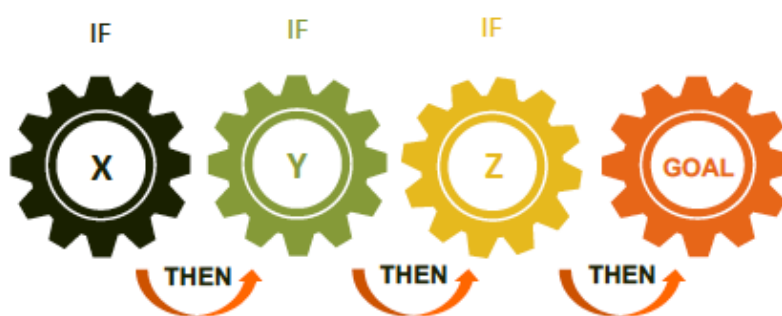
- Identifying the target beneficiaries and determining their needs and opportunities
- Identifying the existing barriers to achieving the expected results and their underlying causes
- Identifying the problem to be solved (development problem) and its underlying causes and consequences
- Mapping the relevant stakeholders
- Analysing the broader political and economic context

2. Define the project goal:

The definition of the project goal should be based on the analysis of the political and economic context, the situation analysis and the identified development project. It should reflect what the project aims to achieve and the expected changes for the beneficiary population.

3. Develop the causal pathway/results chain

Once the underlying constraints for the target beneficiaries have been identified and the project goal has been set, the causal pathway should be developed. The causal pathway connects and articulates the activities to be implemented and their related outputs to achieve the intended results and impacts. The causal pathway can be schematized as a series of "if.../then..." statements.²



4. Identify assumptions

Assumptions are hypotheses about **factors or risks** that could affect the progress or success of a project but are beyond the implementers' control. It is

² A problem-solution tree methodology could be used to develop the causal chains.

important to identify them along each step of the ToC to understand the factors that must be present for the project to reach the next step and the potential risks.

2.2. ToC formulation in IFAD projects

The ToC lays the foundation on which the design and logframe of IFAD projects are built. It should be developed at a very early stage of project design. The ToC diagram and narrative are already included in the project concept note and later in the design document.

The ToC is adjusted as the design progresses and the project design report (PDR) is reviewed. It should be developed by an **M&E specialist**³ in collaboration with the IFAD design team, the country team, the beneficiaries and other stakeholders involved in the project to ensure a common understanding of what the project is expected to achieve and how it intends to achieve it.

³ The M&E specialist is the individual responsible for M&E during the design process. This person can be an IFAD staff member or a consultant hired to produce the design.

PART II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Logframe concept

1.1. What is a logical framework?

A logical framework (logframe) is a project design and management tool that summarizes in a table what the project is expected to achieve (goal and development objective) and how it intends to achieve it (outputs and outcomes). It is closely linked to and derives from the project's ToC. The table below outlines the differences between the ToC and the logframe, including their formats, which also differ, as they serve different purposes. Converting a ToC to a logframe helps identify the key steps in the project that should be monitored.

Table 1. From theory of change to logical framework:⁴

	Theory of change	Logical framework
Scope and objective	Broad picture, including issues related to the environment or context Shows the different pathways leading to change	Description of the project showing how program activities lead to outputs, outcomes and goal
How?	Explains <i>how</i> and <i>why</i> change happens	Shows what the project intends to accomplish: "We plan to do X, which will yield Y result."
Representation	Usually presented as a diagram accompanied by narrative text with a flexible format, including cyclical processes and feedback loops	Linear representation in a matrix/table (see Table below)
Use	Tool for program design and evaluation	Tool for M&E

The logframe facilitates systematic assessment of the project intervention model, using the logic of "cause" and "effect". It defines the indicators that will be used to monitor progress and overall achievement, how these indicators will be monitored and where the data can be found. Moreover, it reflects the assumptions behind the logic of how activities will eventually contribute to meeting the goal, plus the associated risks to the project should the assumptions turn out to be incorrect.

Logframes associated with IFAD-financed projects must include three mandatory outreach indicators and the two mandatory stakeholder feedback indicators. Furthermore, project logframes are expected to include additional core indicators (see core indicator [CI]

⁴ Based on <http://www.tools4dev.org/resources/theory-of-change-vs-logical-framework-whats-the-difference-in-practice/>.

framework⁵) that are relevant to the activities the project focuses on, along with project-specific indicators.

IFAD logframe matrix: structure

Results hierarchy	Indicators				Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Midterm target	End target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	Indicator 1							
	Indicator 2							
	Indicator 3							
Project goal	Indicator 4							
	Indicator 5							
Development objective	Indicator 6							
	Indicator 7							
Outcomes	Indicator 8							
	Indicator 9							
Outputs	Indicator 10							
	Indicator 11							
	Indicator 12							
	Indicator 13							
Outcomes	Indicator 14							
	Indicator 15							
	Indicator 16							
Outputs	Indicator 17							
	Indicator 18							
	Indicator 19							
	Indicator 20							

1.2. Why do we need a logframe?

The logframe is a key element of a project M&E system and a key tool for project management. All IFAD projects must include one.

The logframe is a key element of project planning and design, establishing the indicators that the project's results will be measured against and their related targets. During project implementation, the logframe is used to monitor performance against set targets and helps assess whether the project is moving forward as planned in a determined period of time.

⁵ IFAD's core indicators framework is available in the Operations Manual. See: <https://xdesk.ifad.org/sites/opsmanual/index#manual-2-1>.

Box 1. Uses of ToC and logframe

The logframe and ToC are the key references for the development of the project M&E system, processes and tools.

■ Project design

The ToC and logframe can be used to examine the logic and completeness of the design.

■ Project visualization and communication

Since the ToC diagram is a visual representation of the project, it can easily be used as a communication tool. It can be shared with project implementers and other stakeholders to describe how the project works and develop a shared understanding of the project. In particular, the ToC diagram and logframe matrix can be used to share the project's logic with stakeholders at start-up and beyond.

■ Planning

The ToC and logframe serve as the basis for the preparation of the annual workplan and budget (AWPB). In fact, as schematized in the ToC, activities planned for in the AWPB are converted to results (outputs and outcomes). This link should be clear. Targets associated with activities, outputs and outcomes should be consistent.

■ Progress monitoring and presentation.

The logframe is a roadmap for project implementation. The logframe indicators clearly identify what the project needs to monitor for both reporting and discussions on lower-level results (outputs and short-term outcomes) during implementation. It facilitates the assessment of project progress by monitoring the progress of the indicators against set targets at all levels, visualizing them on an annual basis and over the course of the project. The logframe and other project information can be used to determine whether the ToC holds true at midterm and modify it, if needed.

■ Data collection tools and templates

The logframe serves as the basis for the preparation of the data collection tools and templates that are part of a project M&E system. Data collection tools and templates should include all the information required to measure the logframe indicators.

■ Effectiveness and achievement of the objectives.

The ToC and logframe are the basis for evaluation and make it possible to assess a project's effectiveness. They show progress toward achievement of the planned results and indicate whether changes have occurred as expected. The logframe, ToC and other relevant project information should be used to evaluate projects at completion.

2. Logframe's horizontal and vertical logic

For the logframe to be a good and reliable management tool, it must follow a specific vertical and horizontal logic.

2.1. Vertical logic: results hierarchy

Regarding the vertical logic, on the bottom row lie the project outputs. When the outputs are completed, we expect them to lead to tangible outcomes. All the outcomes together will help meet the project's development objective, which is the main reason why the project was conceived in the first place. The project's development objective will help meet one or more goals.

In practical terms, a vertical logic means that one thing leads to another:

- Outputs lead to tangible outcomes;
- Outcomes lead to attainment of the project's development objective;
- The development objective contributes to the attainment of the goal.

Figure 2. Project logic and logical framework

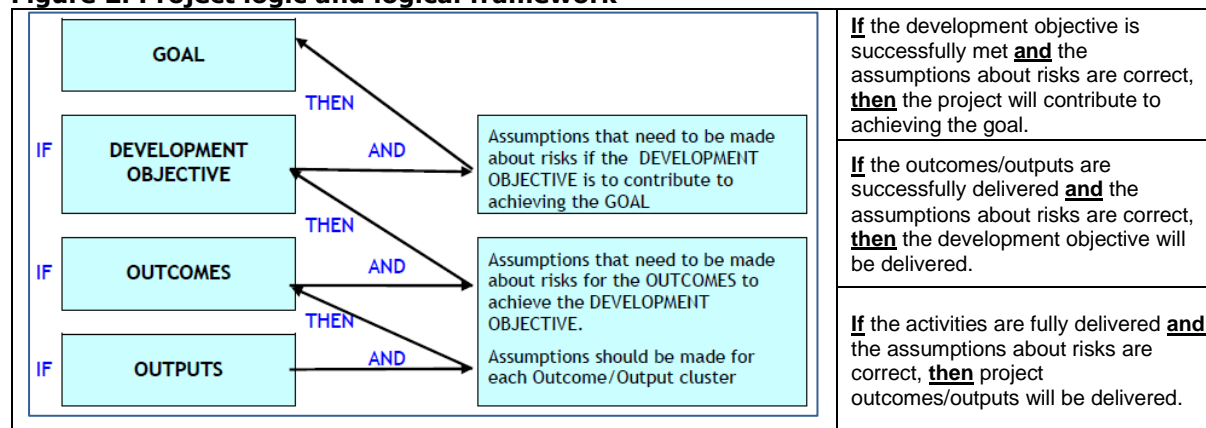


Table 2. Logframe results hierarchy

Outreach	Synthesis of the overall participants in the project, number of households involved and total number of household members.	WHO? How many people and households will benefit from the project?
Goal	The highest level of change to which the project can reasonably be expected to contribute, and a consequence of the achievement of the development objective. The goal should relate to a specific national objective.	WHY? Why does IFAD want to implement this project?
Development objective	The end result of the project, if all goes as planned (usually expressed as a sustainable impact on a target group or institution). It is a change that is logically expected to occur once one or more outcomes are achieved. The development objective is usually met by the end of project implementation.	WHAT? What changes in behaviour or circumstances are expected as a result of the project?
Outcome	A change directly attributable to one or more project outputs. Outcomes are obtained in the course of implementation and are usually related to a change in awareness, skills or access among project beneficiaries.	
Output	Direct products or services delivered by the project, for which the project management team can be held accountable.	WHAT? What products and services will the project team deliver to achieve the outcomes and development objective?

Outreach

At the top row of the logframe matrix lies the outreach. IFAD measures outreach through three mandatory CIs that measure the overall number of individuals participating in the project, the corresponding number of households and their estimated number of members. The table below provides a definition of these CIs. Further details are provided in the CI framework.

Table 3. IFAD outreach definition

Outreach1	Number of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project
<i>Definition</i>	The number of new individuals who have received services or participated in activities promoted or supported by the project during the year considered (annual reporting).
Outreach 1.a	Corresponding number of households reached
<i>Definition</i>	Relative to the previous indicator, the number of new households in which at least one member received services or participated in activities promoted or supported by the project during the year considered (annual reporting).
Outreach 1.b	Estimated corresponding number of total household members
<i>Definition</i>	An estimate of the total number of persons in the households supported by the project (<i>as reported under the previous indicator CI 1.a</i>) during the year considered (annual reporting). This estimate is based on the average number of persons per household reported in the country or, if available, in the project intervention area.

Goal

The goal is the higher-order objective that a project is intended to help meet.⁶ It is usually related to the SDGs and/or national poverty reduction strategy goals indicated in the country strategic opportunities programme (COSOP). The goal reflects the agreed priorities of the project and helps steer a clear course for future action. The goal establishes the macro-level context (national development objective) of the project and describes the long-term impact it is expected to contribute toward (*but not by itself achieve*). The goal should contribute to the realization of the IFAD country programme (COSOP).

Examples:

Improved food security

Lower levels of rural poverty

Development objective

The development objective (DO) describes the planned change produced by the project in the stipulated time with the resources available, if:

- The project team successfully implements the project as planned (i.e. activities and outputs are delivered)
- The outcomes are achieved, and
- The external factors beyond the control of the project team (i.e. the project risks) are those expected.

Examples:⁷

Increased household income

Increased household assets

Outcomes

Outcomes are the short- and medium-term effects of a project's outputs.⁸ They measure the changes that occur in the individuals, groups, households, organizations, systems or communities participating in the project. Changes can involve learning (new knowledge, skills, attitudes), actions (behaviours or practices, decision-making modalities, policies) and performance (efficiency of operations/resource utilization, outreach/quality of services). Outcomes are measurable, phrased in terms of the changes they are intended to achieve within the scope of what the project can deliver.

⁶ PRiME (<https://www.primetraining.global/>).

⁷ Both the development objective and outcome levels correspond to changes produced by the project intervention. Therefore, based on the project's characteristics and theory of change, a given indicator could be placed at the development objective OR outcome level. Bear in mind that the logframe is a linear representation of a more complex reality, following a fixed 5-level-structure.

⁸ PRiME.

Examples:

Producers' organizations strengthened

Adoption of new practices

Improved institutional performance

Other core outcome indicators

Outputs

Outputs can be described as the products, goods and services delivered by a project.⁹ They are the results that the project is expected to deliver within its resources and the timeframe stipulated; it must be measurable, tangible and a direct product of project activities. The combination of different outputs leads to a desired outcome-benefits for participants, households, communities or organizations – but are not themselves the changes the project is intended to yield. They help assess the project's progress, i.e. how well the project is being implemented.

Examples:

Number of farmers trained

Irrigation infrastructure built

Other core output indicators

2.2. Horizontal logic

The horizontal logic of the logframe matrix describes both how progress against each objective can be assessed, by defining indicators, targets and means of verification, as well as the external factors that must materialise in order to achieve the project objectives and goals (assumptions).

Indicators

Indicators are quantitative or qualitative factors or variables that provide a simple and reliable means of measuring achievement or reflecting the changes related to a project.¹⁰ Indicators provide the basis for monitoring progress in output delivery and outcome achievement.

When selecting the indicators of a new project logframe, the different means (and costs) of collecting information must be considered. In fact, although some indicators may provide

⁹ PRiME

¹⁰ PRiME

the right information, collecting the relevant data may prove impractical, too complex or expensive.

The indicators in the logframe are those considered the most useful for assessing results and a project's progress toward meeting its objectives, but they are not the only indicators in a project M&E system.¹¹ A project M&E system could track a multitude of indicators that, while important, would not be included in the logframe. It is important to strike the right balance in terms of the number of indicators included in the logframe, ensuring that it includes enough to provide a snapshot of project progress in all key areas without including so many that it cannot be used as a management tool.

All indicators should be **SMART**:

- **Specific** – Indicators must be specific and reflect the essential aspects of the result in precise terms.
- **Measurable** – Quantifiable indicators are preferred because they are precise, can be aggregated and allow for further statistical analysis of the data. They can be supplemented with qualitative indicators, which are useful for explaining the story behind numbers.
- **Attainable/achievable** – The indicator (or information) must be attainable/achievable in terms of cost, time and human resources, using an appropriate collection method.
- **Relevant** – Indicators should be relevant to the management information needs of the people who will use the data. They must also be selected to meet the management and information needs of all implementing partners.
- **Timely** – Information on an indicator needs to be collected and reported at the right time to influence management decisions.

Indicators at the output level should not involve changes in the behaviour of key stakeholders or institutions, while indicators at the outcome and development objective level generally will. All indicators referring to people should be disaggregated by sex, youth status¹² and indigenous people (if relevant). All indicators referring to households should at a minimum report the number of households, the percentage of households and the total number of household members.

¹¹ For instance, the project M&E system needs to collect data on the number of people trained in each project region, but only the indicator at the national level (aggregation of values from each region) is included in the logframe. Data at the regional level provide interesting information about project implementation across regions (some might be more performing than others, and causes for disparities should be investigated) and are necessary for aggregation and reporting purposes, but the inclusion of individual regional indicators in the project logframe is not required.

¹² The "number of young" multiplier is mandatory for all people-based core indicators included in the logframe of projects approved since the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD11) (January 2019 onward).

Box 2. Few tips on indicators definition

- Use as few indicators as necessary.
- Make sure that each indicator included in the logframe is a good means for measuring the result: will the data measured by each indicator enable you to determine whether a result (output, outcome) has been achieved?
- If direct assessment is not an option, use “proxy” indicators.
- Indicators at the development objective level measure the “end-of-project” situation and are generally related to the impact on primary stakeholders and sustainability.
- While output indicators should populate the output level, outcome indicators can be found at the outcome or development objective levels.¹³

Means of verification

The means of verification column indicates what kind of information will be collected, how and when it will be collected and who is responsible for its collection. The means of verification should be cost-effective (the cost of collecting the information can be justified) and readily available when needed. The information sources can already exist (e.g. official government statistics or statistics collected by partner organizations – in particular, service providers) or data specially collected for the project (e.g. through surveys).

The following questions may be of assistance in determining the means of verification:¹⁴

- **How** should the information be collected? (e.g. sample surveys, administrative records, national statistics [as in the census], workshops, focus groups, observation and participatory learning and action methods [e.g. participatory mapping]). Stories can also help provide a meaningful picture of a situation.
- **What** is the most appropriate source? (e.g. Who should be interviewed? Does the National Institute of Statistics already collect the required information? Is the source reliable and representative?)
- **Who** should do it? (e.g. extension staff, service providers, project management, an independent team?)
- **When** and how often should the information be collected, analysed and reported? (e.g. monthly, annually, by seasonal crop cycle, for example?)

¹³ Both the development objective and outcome levels correspond to changes produced by the project intervention. Therefore, depending on the project's characteristics and theory of change, a given indicator could be placed at either the development objective OR outcome level. Bear in mind that the logframe is a linear representation of a more complex reality, following a fixed 5-level structure.

¹⁴ Logframes usually mention only the main sources of indicator data (surveys, progress reports, M&E system) and not always for each indicator separately. More details should be provided in the project implementation manual (PIM) (at design and thereafter) and later in the M&E plan, once developed.

Assumptions and risk identification and assessment

Assumptions are hypotheses about factors or risks¹⁵ that could affect the progress or success of a project but are beyond the control of implementers.¹⁶

It is important to identify the assumptions along each step of the ToC and reflect them in the logframe:

- Factors are the elements that must be present for the project to reach the next step
- Risks are the elements that are known to potentially cause problems and against which mitigation measures should be adopted.

Every project team is faced with risks that influence the success or failure of the project and therefore must be considered as early as possible at project design and throughout the project cycle. During the project design phase, it is important to assess the probability and importance of the different risks that the project may encounter and specify any related assumption. During implementation, risks considered likely to happen and external factors that cannot be controlled but are important to the success of a project must be addressed in the assumptions included in the logframe and monitored.

3. Logframe formulation

3.1. Building a logframe

The logframe should be formulated at a very early stage in project design, with close collaboration between the IFAD design team and the counterpart (country) project design team¹⁷ to ensure a common understanding of what the project is expected to achieve and how it intends to achieve it. An IFAD M&E specialist should be in charge of formulating the logframe.



The project logframe is derived from its ToC and is a linear representation in a matrix/table of the latter. The logframe should adequately reflect the ToC, and the impact pathway

¹⁵ The risks identified in the logframe should be aligned with the risks detailed in the IFAD integrated project risk matrix (IPRM). Guidance on the IPRM is provided here: <https://xdesk.ifad.org/sites/opsmanual/Manual%20Library/Investment%20Projects/Design/Guidelines%20and%20Procedures/Programme%20Delivery%20Risk%20and%20IPRMs.pdf>.

¹⁶ PRiME.

¹⁷ Even though the project management unit has usually not been hired at the design stage, it is important to include all country-level partners involved in the design (country project design team).

between investments and activities through outputs, outcomes and impact should be clear and explicit.

A. Identify key and relevant aspects: Converting a ToC to a logframe¹⁸ requires the identification of key relevant aspects of the project that should be monitored and included in the logframe (see PART II/1. Logframe concept).

B. Organize the logframe matrix. Organizing the logframe requires the assignment and definition of a results hierarchy (outreach, output, outcome, development objective and goal) for each key aspect identified. The IFAD logframe matrix follows the structure presented in Table 1 of this guidance note and uses the vertical and horizontal logic described in the previous section.

C. Design SMART indicators for each level of results (goal, outcome, output). This means that the selected indicators should be specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and timely, as detailed in the previous section (PART II/2. Structure /2.2. Horizontal logic/indicators).

D. Set targets. The determination (or estimation) of baseline data and midterm and completion targets for each indicator is based on a detailed description of the project and aligned with the economic and financial analysis conducted at design. The targets set for midterm and completion should be specific and achievable with project resources and within the project timeframe. Target-setting for midterm and completion is already mandatory at the design stage (PDR stage). Baseline data are also mandatory at the design stage, even if based only on estimates, to be confirmed later on by the baseline survey that will be conducted during the first year of project implementation. The project management unit (PMU), in agreement with the IFAD PDT, sets the annual targets¹⁹ at project start-up, which are then entered in ORMS.

E. Define and explain the means of verifications and assumptions for each indicator or results level.²⁰ The means of verification column specifies the kind of information that will be collected, how, how often and who is responsible for collecting it, as detailed in the previous section (II: Structure /2.Horizontal Logic/Mean of verification). It is important to properly and carefully fill out this column, because it ensures that indicators can actually be measured in a cost-effective manner. It is also a way of assigning clear responsibilities for data collection. The details of data

¹⁸ See table 1: From ToC to logframe, presented in PART I, section 1.1.

¹⁹ Annual targets should be set at least for output indicators and for outcome and impact indicators, when feasible.

²⁰ The means of verification for the core outcome indicators (COIs) should be the COI survey, based on the COI measurement guidelines developed by IFAD, unless otherwise justified.

collection for each indicator will be further specified in the PIM and later in the M&E plan.

3.2. Integrating IFAD corporate requirements

IFAD has made several corporate commitments during the IFAD12 (2022-2024) Replenishment consultations in relation to project design and approval within the cycle. Some of these have implications for project logframes.

In particular, IFAD committed to ambitious targets for new IFAD projects as regards their responsiveness to the Fund's four mainstreaming themes: climate, gender, nutrition and youth²¹:

- **35%** of approved IFAD12 projects are to be **gender transformative**²²
- **60%** of approved IFAD12 projects are to be **nutrition sensitive**²³
- **60%** of approved IFAD12 projects are to be **youth sensitive**²⁴
- **At least 40%** of the projects and activities funded through the Programme of Loans and Grants (PoLG) during IFAD12 are to be **climate-focused**
- **10 projects** approved in IFAD 12 to include **Indigenous Peoples** as a priority target group at design.
- **5 projects** approved in IFAD12 to include **Persons with Disabilities** as a priority target group at design.

It is important to ensure that the mainstreaming themes are incorporated effectively in the logframe by inserting the relevant indicators and disaggregation for those projects. *In addition*, Stakeholder feedback outcomes indicators are also mandatory for all projects.

The following table presents the mandatory indicators for all new IFAD projects and it recaps all mandatory indicators for social inclusion and climate-focused projects by theme.

²¹ The specific criteria for a project to be gender transformative, nutrition sensitive and youth sensitive are detailed in IFAD Project Design Guidelines in [Annex VII: Mainstreaming Guidelines for Social Inclusion Themes](#) and [Annex VIII: IFAD Climate Finance Tracking Guidelines](#).

²² A **gender transformative** project actively seeks to transform gendered power dynamics by addressing social norms, practices, attitudes, beliefs and value systems that represent structural barriers to women's and girls' inclusion and empowerment.

²³ A **youth-sensitive** project generates long term youth employment opportunities and/or entrepreneurship by addressing context-specific challenges and potentials of rural youth.

²⁴ A **nutrition-sensitive** project addresses the underlying causes of malnutrition related to inadequate household food security, maternal and child care and environmental health.

Table 4. Mandatory logframe indicator requirements

Type of Project	CI OUTREACH	CI OUTPUTS	CI OUTCOMES
All projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C.I.1: Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total number of persons receiving servicesⁱ - Males - Females - Youngⁱⁱ - Indigenous people (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C.I.1.a: Corresponding number of households reached <p>C.I.1.b: Estimated corresponding total number of households members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For all people-based CI outputs: <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total number of persons receiving servicesⁱⁱⁱ - Males - Females - Young^{iv} - Indigenous people (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For all households-based CI outcomes: <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households - % of households - HH members <p>Stakeholders Feedback^v:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SF.2.1: Households satisfied with project-supported services <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SF.2.2: Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers
<p>Gender transformative projects</p> <p><i>At least 35% of projects approved in IFAD12</i></p>	<p>Same as All projects</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>At least 40% of project beneficiaries are women – for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C.I.1: Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project 	<p>Same as All projects</p>	<p>Same as All projects</p> <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IE.2.1: Individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment (IFAD empowerment index): <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total persons (number) - Total persons (%) - Females (number) - Females (%) - Males (number) - Males (%)
<p>Nutrition sensitive projects</p> <p><i>At least 60% of projects approved in IFAD12</i></p>	<p>Same as All Projects</p>	<p>Same as All Projects</p> <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C.I. 1.1.8: Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total persons participating - Males - Females - Number of young 	<p>Same as All projects</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Either one or both of the following nutrition indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CI 1.2.8: Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)^{vi} <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women (number) - Women (%)

ⁱ This number is automatically calculated by ORMS by adding the numbers of Males and the number of Females

ⁱⁱ The multiplier “number of young” is mandatory for projects approved in IFAD 11 onwards (starting January 2019)

ⁱⁱⁱ The multiplier “number of young” is mandatory for projects approved in IFAD 11 onwards (starting January 2019)

^{iv} The multiplier “number of young” is mandatory for projects approved in IFAD 11 onwards (starting January 2019)

^v The two stakeholder feedback indicators (SF 2.1 and 2.2) are mandatory for all except type-C and type Z projects, for which their inclusion in the project’s LF is highly recommended but not mandatory. Starting from projects created in Q2 2020, ORMS will automatically feed the Logframe with the two Stakeholders Feedback Indicators that will be included under a specific outcome-level component named “Stakeholders Feedback”.

^{vi} MDD-W is Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women. It assesses whether or not women 15–49 years of age have consumed at least five out of ten defined food groups the previous day or night.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of indigenous peoples (if relevant) - Number of persons with disabilities (if relevant) - Households - Household members benefitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members (number) <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CI 1.2.9: Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members
Youth sensitive projects <i>At least 60% of projects approved in IFAD12</i>	Same as All Projects	Same as All Projects	<p>Same as All Projects AND</p> <p>Mandatory for projects approved in IFAD12 onwards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CI 2.2.1: Persons with new jobs/employment opportunities^{vii} - Males - Females - Young - Indigenous (if relevant) - Persons with disabilities (if relevant) - Total number of persons with new jobs/employment opportunities
Targeting Indigenous People <i>10 projects approved in IFAD12 to include Indigenous Peoples as a priority target group at design</i>	<p>Same as All projects AND</p> <p>Indigenous people multiplier is mandatory for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C.I.1: Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project 	<p>Same as All projects AND</p> <p>Indigenous people multiplier is mandatory for all people-based CI outputs.</p>	<p>Same as All projects AND</p> <p>Indigenous people multiplier is mandatory for all people-based CI outcomes.</p>
	Same as All projects	Same as All projects	Same as All projects

^{vii} This indicator substitutes the RMF11 indicator CI 2.2.1 New Jobs created.

Targeting Persons with Disabilities <i>5 projects approved In IFAD12 to include Persons with Disabilities as a priority target group at design</i>	AND Persons with disabilities multiplier is mandatory for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C.I.1: Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project 	AND Persons with disabilities multiplier is mandatory for all people-based CI outputs.	AND Persons with disabilities multiplier is mandatory for all people-based CI outcomes.
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Type of Project	CI OUTREACH	CI OUTPUTS	CI OUTCOMES
Climate Finance <i>At least 40% of IFAD12 PoLG</i>	Adaptation Finance	Same as All Projects	Same as all Projects AND At least one of these core indicators (Outputs OR Outcomes) <i>(the higher a project's adaptation finance share, the more intervention-appropriate indicators and/or the more substantial targets should be adopted)</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CI 1.1.1: Number of beneficiaries gaining increased secure access to land. Mandatory multipliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total persons ▪ Females ▪ Males ▪ Young^{viii} ▪ Indigenous people (if relevant) ▪ Persons with disabilities (if relevant) ▪ CI 3.1.1: Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risk Mandatory multipliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Groups supported (Number) ▪ Total size of groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Females ▪ Males ▪ Young^{ix} ▪ Indigenous people (if relevant) ▪ Persons with disabilities (if relevant) ▪ CI 3.1.2: Persons provided with climate information services Mandatory multipliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons provided with climate information services (Total) ▪ Females ▪ Males ▪ Young^x ▪ Indigenous people (when relevant) ▪ Persons with disabilities (if relevant) CI 3.1.4: Land brought under climate-resilient management Mandatory multiplier: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hectares of land (Number) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CI 3.2.2: Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices Mandatory multipliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members ▪ CI 3.2.3: Households reporting a significant reduction in the time spent for collecting water or fuel Mandatory multipliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members
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^{viii} The multiplier “Young” is mandatory for projects approved since IFAD 11 (starting January 2019)

^{ix} The multiplier “Young” is mandatory for projects approved since IFAD 11 (starting January 2019)

^x The multiplier “Young” is mandatory for projects approved since IFAD 11 (starting January 2019)

	Mitigation Finance		<p>Same as <i>All projects</i> and, IF APPROPRIATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CI 3.1.3: Persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total persons accessing technologies ▪ Females ▪ Males ▪ Young^{xi} ▪ Indigenous people (if relevant) ▪ Persons with disabilities (if relevant) 	<p>Same as <i>All projects</i> AND</p> <p>CI 3.2.1: Tons of Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO₂e) avoided and/or sequestered</p> <p>Mandatory multipliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ tCO₂e/20y ▪ ha ▪ tCO₂e/ha ▪ tCO₂e/ha/yr
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^{xi} The multiplier "Young" is mandatory for projects approved since IFAD11 (starting January 2019)

4. Logframe use for project monitoring, management and IFAD reporting

The logframe is not only a prominent element in project design but a key tool for project monitoring and management. The indicators included in the logframe will be used to monitor progress and overall achievement. Project managers/coordinators are expected to take this information into account to make evidence-based decisions.

The logframe is also one of the most important reporting documents for IFAD. Corporate results (core output and outcome indicators) presented to the Executive Board through the Report on IFAD Development Effectiveness (RIDE) are an aggregation of the results reported through project logframes in IFAD's ORMS. It is extremely important that the data in ORMS be accurate and reflect actual project achievements.

4.1. Validation of the ToC and logframe at project start-up

During project start-up, the project ToC and logframe are reviewed and validated by PMU staff, in collaboration with the IFAD team, to ensure a solid understanding of the purpose of the project to be implemented. Project start-up is also an opportunity to ensure the ToC and logframe remain relevant in the project's current context, particularly in those cases where a long period of time has elapsed between project design and start-up.

4.2. Logframe yearly result reporting

- IFAD expects projects to report on the **output-level** results achieved every year through the logframe. This is expected to happen during every supervision mission and at least once a year. The data reported yearly in the logframe results correspond to the results of individual indicators during the reporting year indicated in the logframe up to the date of the mission. Project M&E officers are responsible for gathering, reviewing and providing such data to IFAD. During supervision, the mission M&E specialist will review and discuss the data provided with the project M&E officer. Once finalized, the results data should be inputted in ORMS by IFAD staff, as project staff do not have access to ORMS.
- Logframe results should also be updated and inputted in ORMS when IFAD receives the project's annual report. This makes it possible to complete the data collected during the mission and thus provide good annual data for corporate reporting. Data provided in the project's annual report are checked and uploaded to ORMS by the IFAD team.

- Supervision missions are also a good opportunity to cross-check data from previous years to ensure their consistency. In ORMS, data input for the current and previous reporting year is permitted at any time. Any changes in the data reported in prior years requires an explanation and also the running of the “Edit logframe past data” workflow³⁶ in ORMS to unlock past data and enable editing.
- At the outcome level, results at midterm and completion should be reported once the core outcome indicators survey has been conducted. Reported outcome results reflect the findings of the survey. After the midterm review (MTR) and until new data are available (at completion), the outcome-level results will remain those inputted at MTR.

4.3. Reviewing the logframe during implementation:

Supervision is an opportunity to review the logframe, ensuring that it is still fit to perform its project monitoring, management and reporting functions. The following elements should be examined:

- At the outreach level: ensure that the outreach indicators are properly reported according to their definitions (see CI framework for definitions and example) and review the numbers to avoid double counting; ensure that the yearly and cumulative values of person-based indicators included in the logframe do not exceed the yearly and cumulative values reported under CI 1.; ensure that the yearly and cumulative values of household-based indicators do not exceed the yearly and cumulative values reported under CI 1.a.
- Ensure that targets in the logframe are aligned with the targets set in the design report.
- Review logframe results and progress against design targets and AWPB and check consistency with previous data.
- Ensure that indicators already in the logframe - and their multipliers (disaggregation) – remain aligned with the project activities that are being/will be implemented. For example, if the logframe includes an indicator on “Government staff trained in value chain development,” make sure that the project indeed provides that type of training. Project-specific indicators that are no longer relevant can be deleted from the logframe, provided that a justification is provided in the supervision report. Special attention is required for core indicators. If the project has already reported results

³⁶ Guidelines to edit logframe past data
(<https://ictcat.ifad.org/documents/10180/418389/Guidelines+to+edit+past+data+04.03.22.pdf/2f9e7e1c-756d-4d11-ba34-d8a83751c10f?version=1.0>)

related to that indicator, the CI should not be deleted, as the results reported up to that point may have already been used for corporate reporting. If no results reporting has taken place, the CI can be deleted, provided that it is justified in the supervision report and that the CI is not mandatory (i.e. an outreach indicator or CI 1.1.8 for nutrition-sensitive projects). Likewise, if an indicator is still valid but has a multiplier that the project is not reporting on (e.g. Indigenous Peoples), the disaggregation can be deleted if it is not mandatory.

- If the project is implementing major activities not reflected in the logframe, consider adding an indicator measuring that activity. This is particularly important if the indicator is an IFAD core indicator used for IFAD corporate reporting.
- For nutrition –and youth-sensitive/gender-transformational/climate– and/or the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme + (ASAP+)-financed projects, check to ensure that all mandatory indicators and/or multipliers are included in the logframe (see table on mandatory logframe indicator requirements in the CI framework³⁷ and the ASAP+ mandatory reporting requirements).

5. Logframe in ORMS

Logframe creation in ORMS is mandatory from the project concept note stage. The logframe is further developed during design, and a more detailed version is required once the project reaches the PDR stage. At the PDR stage, the logframe should also include targets, which should be reflected in ORMS.

ICT quick reference cards are available³⁸ to explain and support logframe set-up in ORMS.

³⁷ CI Framework

(https://xdesk.ifad.org/sites/opsmanual/Manual%20Library/Investment%20Projects/Design/Guidelines%20and%20Procedures/CI%20framework-update_12.05.22%20-%20ENG.pdf)

³⁸ ICT logframe quick reference cards (<https://ictcat.ifad.org/logframe>)