



## GRENADA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND

### Log Frame

**Complete the table below.**

The Log frame essentially provides a summary of the project down to the activity level. For each level of expected result, define a reasonable and balanced number of effect and performance indicators. Indicators should be “SMART,” that is, specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time bound. The Log frame will be used by the GSDTF to monitor the project’s progress and to evaluate its success and achievement at the end

<b>Definition</b>	
<b>Goal:</b>	State the long-term social and/or economic (impact) benefits to which the project will contribute and describe why the project is important for the beneficiaries and for the society: The broad development impact to which the project contributes – at a national or sector level
<b>Purpose(s):</b>	State the expected outcomes, or direct effects, of the project. These are the benefits to be derived from the project. You should normally

	<p>have only one Purpose in a project. Experience has shown that it is easier to focus project Outputs on a single Purpose. If there are several Purposes the project efforts become diffused, and the design is weakened.</p>
Outputs:	They describe what the project will deliver.
Activities:	Indicative activities that will achieve the outputs; Good, people and services necessary to undertake the activities.
Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI):	<p>The OVI is a performance measure based on the principle that if you can measure it, you can manage it. The OVIs specify the performance standard to be reached to achieve the goal, the purpose, and the outputs. They are specified in terms of quantity, quality, time, target group and place. It is better to use few well targeted OVIs.</p> <p><b>Goal level indicators</b> - often describe the program or sector objectives to which this project and several others are directed. For this reason, the Goal level indicators may include targets beyond the scope of the project.</p> <p><b>Purpose level indicators</b> - Describe the returns on the investment and the benefits that the project will deliver. These indicators should be directly related to project outputs. Since outcome indicators define the criteria for assessing whether the project is successful, they should be realistic and achievable given your capacity and resources. Outcome indicators should only state what will be measured, rather than providing baseline data or target figures.</p>

	<p><b>Output level indicators</b> - describe the delivery of the products of the project.</p> <p><b>Activity level indicators</b> - are essential to understand the extent to which a project was delivered as planned, and to highlight obstacles to implementation. It is important that activity indicators capture those elements of the project that are essential for its success.</p>
Sources of Verification:	Describe the sources of information that will demonstrate what has been accomplished.
Assumptions:	Important events, conditions, or decisions which are beyond the control of the project management team, but which are necessary to accomplish the project; and which are necessary to produce the outputs. Assumption is things you assume are in place which will contribute to the success of the project. Assumptions and risks are external conditions that are outside the control of the programme. The success of the project depends on whether assumptions hold true, and the risks do not materialize.
Risks:	Events that can have an adverse impact on the project if they occur.

<b>Name of the Project:</b>			
<b>Submitted by:</b>			
<b>Logic of Intervention</b>	<b>Indicators (objectively verifiable)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions &amp; Results</b>
<b>Overall Objective (s):</b>			
<b>Specific Objectives:</b>			
<b>Expected Results:</b>			

<b>Activities:</b>			