

## Logical framework: objectively verifiable indicators (OVI) and means of verification - Examples

### Example 1 :

Project: Combating trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation in the municipality of San Borja, in Bolivia (CECASEM).

	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b><u>Result 1</u></b>  Rural families, whose young people actively participated in the project, produced healthy food (ie without using agrochemicals).	At least 60% of the quantity of bananas and 30% of the quantity of cassava produced in by 10 rural communities participating in the project were marketed collectively and sold in the cities of La Paz and Trinidad during the implementation of the project.	- Monthly reports on collective trade and the sale of products.  - Interviews with producers involved in the project.  - Interviews with the organizers of agricultural fairs in La Paz and Trinidad.	The demand for agro-ecological products continues to increase in the cities of La Paz and Trinidad and other neighboring cities.
	The quantities of bananas and cassava marketed collectively in the cities of La Paz and Trinidad during the project were sold at a higher average price than before the project (at least 150% for bananas and 100% for cassava).	-Monthly reports on collective trade and the sale of products.  - Interviews with producers involved in the project.  - Interviews with the organizers of agricultural fairs in La Paz and Trinidad.	
<b><u>Result 2</u></b>  Effective actions to prevent trafficking in human beings have been carried out to raise awareness among young people in urban areas, as well as to develop a sustainable plan to prevent this type of crime.	At least 60% of all the groups targeted by human trafficking prevention activities know and have assimilated the information transmitted in different ways during the project (face-to-face and non-face-to-face).	- Survey of all target groups.  - Monthly reports on awareness activities carried out and participants.	Local authorities in key sectors (education, health, police) support the project's actions to combat trafficking in human beings.
	At the end of the project, the municipality of San Borja approved a law against trafficking in human beings which emphasizes prevention	- Verification of the existence of the law by accessing copies of the document.	

## TOOLS – PHASE 1 : PROGRAMING

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	and provides a specific budget for its implementation.	- Official reports from the municipal government of San Borja.	
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### **Example 2:**

Project: Support for training and creation of a multi-purpose center in Thylla, Senegal (Jappo Liggeye).

	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>R1</b>	A building intended to accommodate the center of agricultural production and transformation is constructed, it is enclosed by a vegetable hedge and shade and fruit trees are planted.	Eight months after the start of project implementation, the building is constructed.  A vegetable hedge is installed and the center is fitted out	Copy of the site opening certificate, invoices, photos of the inauguration party and testimonials	Construction works are delayed for meteorological reasons (no work possible during the rainy season - from June to October).  Medium risk. Work will begin in the appropriate season.
<b>R2</b>	The multi-purpose center is fitted out and equipped for the processing of cereals.	During the last three months of construction of the center, the equipment is acquired and the center fitted out.	Invoice, delivery notes, visual aids, strategies document	Problems in selecting beneficiaries. (Low risk)  Difficulty in sourcing raw materials. (Low risk)
<b>R3</b>	A conference room is installed and equipped.	The teaching material is installed in the conference room for theoretical lessons (speakers, video projector and accessories). The expected duration of the installation/equipment is 7 months.	Invoices for the purchase of teaching and sound equipment	Difficulties in acquiring equipment related to the conference room  Medium risk. The material may not be available on the local market. However, it can be acquired in large cities.
<b>R4</b>	The beneficiaries are literate and trained in the processing of local cereals and the	Two months of literacy training are planned for 150 beneficiaries (future trainees	Pay or discharge sheets, account book, certificates	Lack of income to pay the trainers.

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	dyeing and sewing trades	<p>in transformation workshops).</p> <p>Literacy lessons will be given in the rooms of the primary school in the village</p> <p>70 people will be trained in grain processing techniques</p> <p>Each year, 20 participants receive training in dyeing and 60 in sewing for six months.</p>	issued by the trainers	<p>Medium risk as this included in the project budget.</p> <p>Lack of attendance at training sessions.</p> <p>Medium risk. Awareness meetings will be held with beneficiaries and sanctions will be put in place to motivate participants</p>
<b>R5</b>	Local cereals are processed in the multipurpose center (production, processing, and marketing)	1800 kg/year of peanuts and coffee beans are processed	Testimonials, visit the processing and production site, sales list	<p>Weak demand for processed products.</p> <p>Low risk. The various products that will be processed are among the products with high consumption by households.</p>