

## Logical framework - Example

### Example 1:

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

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions / assumptions
<b><u>Main objective</u></b>  Reduce the vulnerability of young people and adolescents in the municipality of San Borja (Bolivia) in the face of human trafficking and smuggling.	At least 50% of young people and adolescents in the municipality are aware of the risks and threats linked to human trafficking.	Survey of young people and adolescents in San Borja.	- The municipal authorities of San Borja encourage the creation of highly profitable productive enterprises among the young population.
	The number of young workers in highly profitable agricultural businesses increased by at least 100% in the first year of the project.	- Survey of young people and adolescents in rural areas of San Borja.  - Studies and monitoring of the implementation of collective trade around "healthy food".	- The civil society of the municipality of San Borja asks the local authorities to continue actions aimed at young people and adolescents aimed at combating trafficking in human beings.
<b><u>Specific objective</u></b>  Sustainable fight against trafficking in women in Bolivia by developing awareness-raising tools and strengthening the economic capacities of women.	At least 30% of the 100 students from rural secondary schools involved in the project actively participated in the development of actions to prevent trafficking in human beings and in the development of a collective business around the "healthy food" produced by their families. At least half of this 30% are women.	- Lists of students participating in the project.  - Studies and systemic follow-ups on the experiences of the project.  - Project reports on activities carried out for the prevention of trafficking in human beings.  - Register of young women and young men participating in the collective trade in "healthy food".	- The municipal authorities of San Borja assume their responsibilities in the prevention of trafficking in human beings, in accordance with national laws and the requests of local civil society.  - Young children from rural producer families in the municipality of San Borja agree to adopt agro-ecological practices to consolidate the positioning of their products on the main urban markets.

## TOOLS - PHASE 1: PROGRAMMING

	At least 80% of the 1,500 secondary school students from urban areas involved in the project have acquired solid knowledge on how to identify and protect themselves from human trafficking situations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lists of students participating in the project.</li> <li>- Surveys of young secondary school students participating in the project.</li> </ul>	
<b><u>Result 1</u></b>  Rural families, whose young people actively participated in the project, produced healthy food (ie not produced with agrochemicals).	At least 60% of the quantity of bananas and 30% of the quantity of cassava produced in the 10 rural communities participating in the project and marketed collectively, were sold in the cities of La Paz and Trinidad during the implementation of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study and monitoring of project progress in real time.</li> <li>- Monthly reports on trade in products.</li> <li>- Interviews with producers involved in the project.</li> <li>- Interviews with organizers of agro-ecological fairs in La Paz and Trinidad.</li> </ul>	Food demand for agro-ecological products continues to increase in the cities of La Paz and Trinidad and in 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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study and monitoring of project progress in real time.</li> <li>- Monthly reports on trade in products.</li> <li>- Interviews with producers involved in the project.</li> <li>- Interviews with organizers of agro-ecological fairs in La Paz and Trinidad.</li> </ul>	
<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	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study and monitoring of project progress in real time.</li> <li>- Survey of all target groups.</li> <li>- Monthly reports.</li> </ul>	Local authorities in key sectors to combat trafficking in human beings (education, health, police) support the actions of the project.

## TOOLS - PHASE 1: PROGRAMMING

well as to develop a sustainable plan to prevent this type of crime.	At the end of the project, the municipality of San Borja approved a law against trafficking in human beings which emphasizes prevention and provides a specific budget for its implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Verification of the existence of the law by accessing copies of the document.</li> <li>- Official reports from the municipal government of San Borja.</li> <li>- Monthly reports.</li> </ul>	
ACTIVITIES		BUDGET	
		€ 65.967,50	
<b>Result 1</b> Rural families, whose young people actively participated in the project, produced healthy food (ie not produced with agrochemicals).		€ 36,047.08	
<b>Activity 1:</b> Organize collective trading in "healthy food" with peasant families (now producers)  A1: Selection of producers interested in communities with production potential. A2: Selection of young children (young women and young men) from selected producers. A3: Organization of producer participation in collective trade. A4: Definition of basic operating rules with the organization of producers (conditions of participation, quality control of products, supply of labor, etc.). A5: Training of producers in operational and administrative problems of the organization. A6: Support the operational actions of the organization and the involvement of young people (meetings, visits to communities, council meetings, etc.).		€ 11.254.80	
<b>Activity 2:</b> Conclude agreements with agro-ecological fairs in the cities of La Paz and Trinidad for the trading of "healthy food"  A1: Research on the existence and functioning of ecological fairs in the two cities. A2: Selection of marketing options for products. A3: Definition (and signature if necessary) of the conditions of participation in certain fairs.		€ 2,302.51	
<b>Activity 3:</b> Implementation of "healthy food"		€ 13.507,27	

## TOOLS - PHASE 1: PROGRAMMING

<p>trade and commerce</p> <p>A1: Determine the marketable supply of bananas and cassava in the selected communities, by consulting the producers.</p> <p>A2: Establish a business and define the rules and standards in consultation with the producer organization.</p> <p>A3: Organize networks, product collection periods and their transport to La Paz and Trinidad on the basis of sales commitments concluded with fairs.</p> <p>A4: Buy the equipment necessary to market the products (scales, packaging, small supplies, etc.).</p> <p>A5: Sign agreements with transport companies to transport products.</p> <p>A6: Train producers (including young people) in product collection and trade, basic accounting and other topics related to collective trade.</p> <p>A7: Concretely carry out the marketing actions.</p>		
<p><b>Activity 4:</b> Train selected producers in agro-ecological practices, as well as their young children (young women and young men)</p> <p>A1: Make the current production techniques of the selected producers compatible with agro-ecological practices.</p> <p>A2: Reach an agreement with the families of producers on the process of adoption and consolidation of agro-ecological practices to be implemented during the production of bananas and cassava.</p> <p>A3: Prepare training content and materials.</p> <p>A4: Plan training activities, including field practices.</p> <p>A5: Implementation of the training plan.</p>	€ 8.982,51	
<p><b>Result 2</b></p> <p>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.</p>	€ 29,920.42	
<p><b>Activity 1:</b> Design prevention actions against human trafficking</p> <p>A1: Design non-face-to-face prevention activities for urban high schools (use of traditional media; development of an application for smartphones,</p>	€ 9.808,45	

## TOOLS - PHASE 1: PROGRAMMING

<p>differentiating between men and women).</p> <p>A2: Design face-to-face and non-face-to-face prevention activities for rural high schools (actions presented in class and use of traditional media, differentiating between men and women).</p> <p>A3: Design non-face-to-face prevention activities for families of rural producers (traditional media).</p> <p>A4: Design non-face-to-face prevention activities for civil society in the city of San Borja (traditional media).</p>		
<p><b>Activity 2:</b> Implement actions to prevent human trafficking based on the type of beneficiary population in rural or urban areas</p> <p>A1: Sign an agreement with the local educational authorities to approve the actions of the project in high schools.</p> <p>A2: Agree on prevention actions with each group of beneficiaries.</p> <p>A3: Plan prevention actions with each group of beneficiaries.</p> <p>A4: Rent “prevention spaces” in local radio and television stations.</p> <p>A5: Execute the prevention plan as defined with each group of beneficiaries.</p>	€ 14,491.25	
<p><b>Activity 3:</b> Train civil society in the municipality of San Borja to organize and conduct rallies and meetings to pass local law against the crime of trafficking, with an emphasis on prevention</p> <p>A1: Explain and agree on the need for a law against trafficking with civil society organizations.</p> <p>A2: Elaborate the law with the social organizations of the municipality.</p> <p>A3: Define an advocacy plan to have the anti-trafficking law adopted by the municipal government of San Borja.</p> <p>A4: Execution of this advocacy plan</p>	€ 5.620,71	