



THE GENDER MAINSTREAMED LOGFRAME

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The logical framework – or logframe – is a matrix used in project and programme cycle management, from design to monitoring and evaluation. The logframe helps organise the different elements of a project or programme (goal, objective(s), expected results and targets, indicators, activities, resources, conditions, assumptions, and risks) in a hierarchical and functional manner. A gender-sensitive logframe enhances accountability to gender results.¹

What is the purpose of this tool?

This tool helps to adopt a gender approach in a logframe of a project or programme or to assess the logframe of a project with a gender perspective.

When should this tool be used?

At project formulation stage.

Who should use this tool?

All those in charge of planning, designing, or assessing project/programme proposals, e.g.:

- Government staff responsible for planning of projects and programmes at local, regional or national level; Staff of civil society organisations in charge of planning and designing projects and programmes; Project developers and planners from different agencies, including bilateral, multilateral and private donor organisation; Monitors and evaluators.

Why is it important?

Including a gender perspective in the logframe is crucial in order to ensure that the programme/project is informed by a gender equality approach. If there is no reference to gender in the logframe, we describe such logframe as 'gender-biased': failure to address gender equality issues may contribute to the persistence of gender-based discriminations and inequalities. The performance of projects with a gender-biased logframe is likely to be very poor. A gender mainstreamed logframe increases the performance and quality of a project.

How it works

The matrix contains questions that help identify and address the gender dimensions of the different components of a LogFrame .

¹ This Tool is based on: European Commission, *Toolkit on mainstreaming gender equality in EC development cooperation*, chapter 6, Tool 6.7. Brussels, 3rd edition 2009.



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	Project description (What does the project want to achieve?)	Indicators (How do we know if it has achieved?)	Source of verification (Where to find the information on achievements?)	Assumptions/Risks (What pre-conditions for success? What the risks?)
1. Overall Objective (or General Objective)	Does the wider policy objective to which this project contributes address gender equality issues? Are there gender issues which will be affected by or have influence on the objective and its contribution to development?	What impact indicators can verify the achievement of gender-related goals in the Overall Objective? How to measure the long-term impact change for women and men that the project will produce?	Are the data for verifying the Overall Objective sex-disaggregated and analyzed using a gender approach? What gender-analysis tools will be used? (e.g. Rapid appraisal? Focus group discussions? Structured/semi-interviews? Questionnaires? Etc.)	What are the external factors necessary to sustain an Overall Objective that is gender-sensitive? What are the risks that would hinder the achievement of the Overall Objective and what measures will be/were put in place to mitigate them?
2. Specific Objective (or Purpose)	Does the purpose clearly identify the stakeholders/beneficiaries disaggregated by sex? Have any measures specified at institutional and policy level which address gender equality been considered? Has the project different outcome/benefits for women and men? Does the project address gender-specific as well as gender mainstreaming issues? Are practical and strategic gender needs/interests being addressed?	Which outcome indicators are relevant to measure the gender equality issues in the addressed sectors? Which outcome indicators are sex-disaggregated? How can we verify the achievement of equal benefits for women and men in target groups? How do we know if outcomes promote gender equally?	Are the data for verifying the project purposes sex-disaggregated and analyzed using a gender approach? What qualitative information is needed? What gender analysis tools will be used? (e.g. Rapid appraisal? Focus group discussions? Structured/semi-interviews? Questionnaires? Etc.)	What are the external factors that should be in place to achieve a gender sensitive project purpose? What are the risks that would hinder the achievement of the Overall Objective and what measures will be/were put in place to mitigate them?
3. Expected Results	Are the expected result produce a positive change in gender roles and relations? Are gender roles and relations taken into account in the description of the results that the project will deliver? Are project results specified separately for men and women?	What output indicators will be needed to verify the results of the project for both women and men? How to measure the different benefits for women and men that the project will produce?	Are the data for verifying the project results sex-disaggregated? What gender analysis tools will be used to verify? (e.g. Rapid appraisal? Focus group discussions? Structured/semi-interviews? Questionnaires? Etc.)	What are the external factors necessary to achieve gender-sensitive project results? What are the risks that would hinder the achievement of Expected Results and what measures will be/were put in place to mitigate them?
4. Activities	Do activities reflect gender differences in roles and responsibilities? Do activities include strategies to enhance equal access to and control over material and non-material resources of both male and female in target groups? Do activities enhance equal distribution of paid, unpaid and care work? Do activities promote gender balance in decision making? Do activities encourage voice and participation of both women and men?	Inputs: What goods and services do project beneficiaries contribute to the project? Are all contributions from both women and men accounted for? Do external inputs account for gender differentials in access to and control over resources, services and benefits?	Are the data to verify the implementation of project's activities sex-disaggregated? Are these data analyzed with a gender perspective (i.e. do they reflect both men's and women's practical and strategic needs/interests)? Is the monitoring system gender sensitive?	What are the important external factors necessary to implement the activities and ensure the continued engagement of men and women participants in the project? What are the risks that would hinder the implementation of the activities and what measures will be/were put in place to mitigate them?



A simple example of Engendered Logical Framework

Hierarchy Of Objectives	Expected Results	Reach	Performance Indicators	Indicative Targets Timeframe	Assumptions/ Risks
GOAL Improved livelihood of the country's poor in Uganda	Impact ICT sector developed in Uganda	Direct Beneficiaries Rural communities Indirect Beneficiaries Geographically disadvantaged, socially & culturally deprived, economically weak and infrastructural poverty	Impact Indicators # of communities # of users # of female users Ratio female/male users	4 years – 100% men in year 4, 50% women	Government remains committed to the sector; Women able and free to participate alongside men
PURPOSE Establish telecentres in rural Uganda	Effects Tele-centres established	Beneficiaries Rural communities, including women	Effect Indicators Expression of both men and women clientele	4 years – 100% men in year 4, 50% women	Government remains committed to the sector Community ownership is strengthened Men do not block women's participation
Resources and Activities Communication equipment Training & education Information, education & communication	Outputs Community centres established and equipped IEC materials provided	Beneficiaries Rural communities # of materials # of staff trained, 30% of whom are women	Output Indicators All tele-centers established by Year 4 Appropriate location Good management Staff available and motivated		

Source: African Development Bank Group. 2009. *Checklist For Gender Mainstreaming In The Infrastructure Sector*. Annex 2, p. 13.

Further reading

An ample collection of resources, guidelines and briefs on gender in development cooperation can be found in the **Knowledge Bank**. The Knowledge Bank consists of an annotated bibliography containing over 700 recent titles on a variety of topics related to gender mainstreaming.

- ISNAR, International Service for National Agricultural Research. *Engendering the Logical Framework*.
- EU Commission. 2009. *Toolkit on Mainstreaming Gender in EU Development Cooperation*.
- African Development Bank Group. 2009. *Checklist For Gender Mainstreaming In The Infrastructure Sector*.