

Example project goal

Reduce deaths and injuries related to disasters in the Eastern District.

Outcomes

“Outcomes” are “the primary result(s) that an intervention seeks to achieve, most commonly in terms of the knowledge, attitudes or practices of the target group”. The achievement of the outcome(s) should contribute directly to the achievement of the overall goal. Outcomes are the intended medium-term effects of an intervention’s outputs. You have less control over outcomes than outputs.

The outcomes will often be developed from the next level down in the objectives tree (see Figure 6, p. 24.). The goal and outcomes of an intervention are often taken directly from an organization’s strategic plan or influenced by it. Even when this is the case, the process of defining objectives based on analysis is nonetheless a vital step in order to check whether there are additional outcomes specific to the situation. It also acts as a necessary validation of the relevance of the wider strategy to the particular context in which the project/programme is being developed. One or more outcomes can be adopted, depending on the context of the intervention.

Example project outcome 1

The capacity of communities to prepare for and respond to disasters is improved.

Outputs

“Outputs” are “the tangible products, goods and services and other immediate results that lead to the achievement of outcomes”. They are the most immediate effects of an activity, the results over which you have most control.

The outputs should describe all the results that need to be achieved in order to achieve the outcome(s), no more, no less. Normally, the key outputs can be developed from the objectives statements at the next level down of the objectives tree, but it is necessary to verify whether there are any missing or unnecessary outputs.

Example outputs (for outcome 1)

- 1.1 Disaster Management Plans are developed by Community Disaster Management Committees.
- 1.2 Early warning systems are established to monitor disaster risk.
- 1.3 Communities' awareness of the measures to prepare for and respond to disasters is improved.

Activities

“Activities” are the collection of tasks to be carried out in order to achieve the outputs – the day-to-day actions that need to be carried out in order to achieve the project/programme outputs and, by extension, the outcome(s).

Activities are not always included in the logframe. Sometimes they are included in detail, sometimes in summary, and sometimes not at all. If they are only summarized or not included at all in the logframe, they are usually set out in more detail, along with an activity schedule (work plan), in a separate document (see Section 6.1, p. 42).

Example activities for output 1.1

- 1.1.1 Organize 10 community planning meetings.
- 1.1.2 Train peer facilitators and professional trainers.
- 1.1.3 Develop/translate disaster management awareness materials.

Inputs/resources, costs and sources

The inputs/resources are the materials and means needed to implement the planned activities. This concept includes the required personnel (number and profile), equipment, facilities, technical assistance, funds, contracted services, etc.

Example inputs

Space to hold meetings, trainers/peer facilitators, training materials. Costs/sources: CHF 20,000 (appeal), CHF 3,000 (locally raised funds), volunteer time, donated venue for meeting.