

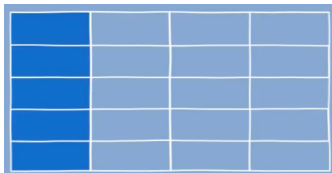


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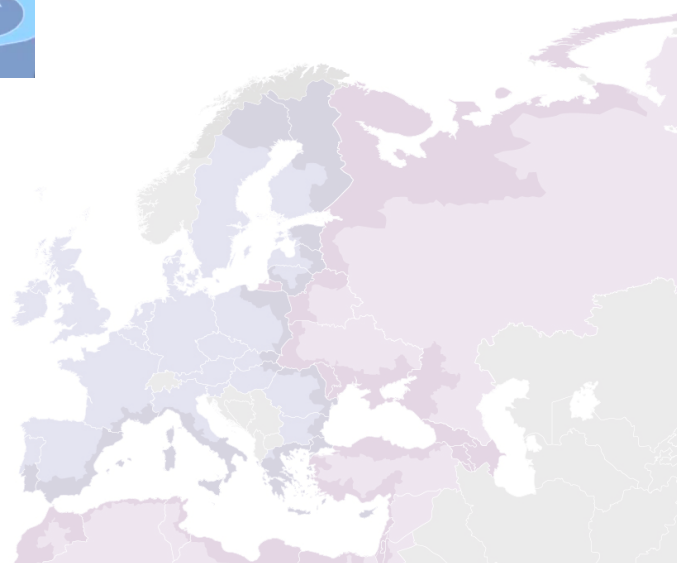
Technical support to the implementation and management of ENI CBC programmes

Project intervention logic

Supporting document to the Video tutorial on Project Development, step 5



Project intervention logic	
Impact/ Overall objective	Broader, long-term change <-> programme priority
Result/ Outcome/ Specific objective	What will change, who will benefit as a direct result from the project
Outputs	Services, goods, infrastructure produced
Activities	What you will do



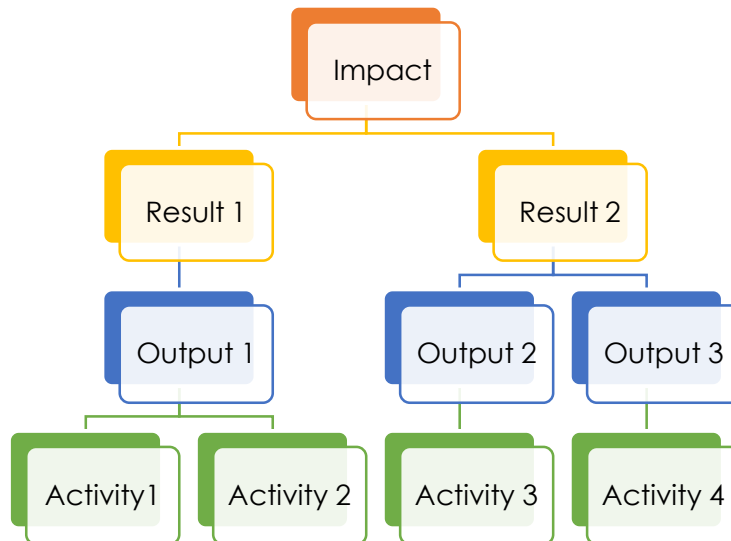
1. What is project intervention logic and why is it needed?

Project intervention is based on all previous analytical steps carried out, and it sums up what the project is going to achieve. It presents the cause-effect relations and the logic of the project.

Project intervention logic is a very powerful and useful tool, which can be used in multiple ways during the development, assessment and implementation of the project, as it clarifies links between the levels of objectives, helps to understand the project logic and provides an overview of the project at a glimpse.

2. How to develop project intervention logic?

In order to define the intervention logic of your project, you need to look at the strategy chosen in the previous step and order the objectives that you want to achieve in your project according to the intervention logic:



Project intervention shows the logical order of the project objectives¹, with the **activities** at the basis, implementation of which will produce the planned **outputs**, which, in their turn will allow the achievement of the **results**. The widest objective, to which the project will contribute, is defined at the **impact** level, and it has to provide a direct link with the objectives and priorities of

¹ Please note that the terminology used by your programme may vary from the one presented in this document (in particular for the "result" level, sometimes called "outcome" or "specific objective" level), however the logic remains similar

the cross-border cooperation programme to which you submit your project proposal. The intervention logic of your project has indeed to be coherent with the broader strategic framework.

When building the intervention logic of your project, make sure that the exercise involves project partners and, if possible, the key stakeholders, as this process benefits most from a participatory approach.

The following steps will help you in the development of the project intervention logic:

1. In the defined strategy, analyse **what can be realistically achieved by your project** – this will be the result level or the specific objective of your project

Results are short to medium term changes on the political, social, economic and environmental areas targeted by your project, as well as changes in behaviour of target groups of your project. So, when defining this level, it is particularly important to clearly identify the target group(s) and base on their needs. These changes need to be formulated as a result statement.

Ask questions:

- ❖ What will change as a result of the project?
- ❖ Who will benefit from the implementation of the project?
- ❖ How do we want to change the behaviour of our target group?

Examples of project results:

- ❖ *Improved coordination of the fire-fighting services to jointly respond to the forest fires in the border area*
- ❖ *Increased awareness of the local population about the waste sorting*

2. As the next step, **identify the outputs that are needed for the results to be achieved.**

Outputs are the direct products, services or goods delivered by your project activities, directly influencing the achievement of results.

Ask questions:

- ❖ What do we need to produce in the project in order to make the change defined on the result level happen?
- ❖ Will the change occur if we deliver the defined outputs, or are additional outputs needed for it to happen?

For example, development of a joint response strategy might not be sufficient to achieve the result of “Improved coordination of the fire-fighting services to jointly respond to the forest fires in the border area”, please see the

additional outputs in the example below:

Examples of project outputs:

- ❖ *Joint strategy for preventing and fighting forest fires*
- ❖ *Trained fire-fighter teams*
- ❖ *Equipment for the fire-fighters*
- ❖ *Fire-fighter's handbook*

3. Further on, **define the activities which need to be implemented in order to achieve the outputs**

Ask questions:

- ❖ What needs to be done to achieve the planned outputs?
- ❖ Is each activity linked to an output?
- ❖ Have we properly included activities related to project management and communication?

Examples of project activities:

- ❖ *Tender for procurement of experts for strategy development and training*
- ❖ *Tender for purchase of equipment*
- ❖ *Organise three 2-day joint training sessions for fire-fighters*
- ❖ *Arrange 5 meetings of the strategy development work group*
- ❖ *Develop training material and handbook*
- ❖ *Organise monthly coordination meetings*
- ❖ *Quarterly monitoring overview by all project beneficiaries*

4. Finally, define the **project impact**

Impact is the long-term effect to which the project contributes, and it will not be achieved by the project alone

Ask questions:

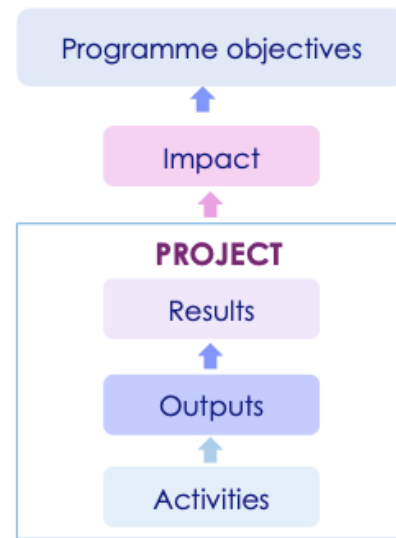
- ❖ What is the broader objective to which the project will contribute?
- ❖ Does the impact correspond to the objectives of the CBC programme?
- ❖ Does the impact show importance of the project for the wider society, i.e. does it go beyond the target group(s) of the project?

Examples of the project impact:

- ❖ *Reduced damage caused by forest fires*
- ❖ *Safe living environment in the border regions*

In this step you are starting to fill in the logical framework matrix, and the project intervention logic fits into the first column in the table.

Please remember that implementation of the activities and the delivery of the outputs is under the direct control of the project, achievement of results is under its direct influence, whereas the impact is subject to indirect influence of the project.



3. Video illustration

Below you will find the intervention logic example used in our video tutorial.

Impact / overall objective	Maintained biodiversity and species populations in the water bodies of the Rivala & Alavir regions
Results / specific objective / outcomes²	Oc: Reduced amount of land-derived nutrients reaching the Rivala & Alavir water bodies in run-off
	iOc 1: Reduced amount of excess use of fertilizer by farmers in the Rivala & Alavir border regions
	iOc 2: Larger proportion of nutrients in run-off intercepted by vegetation on lake and river shores in Rivala & Alavir regions
	iOc 3: Higher awareness among farmers, property owners, municipal and regional officials, and other stakeholders of causes, effects, and prevention of eutrophication and harmful algal bloom phenomena
	iOc 4: Enhanced capacity of authorities and NGOs for regular cross-border monitoring of oxygen, phosphorus and nitrogen levels in Rivala & Alavir key water bodies
Outputs	Op 1.1 Equipment for nitrogen and phosphorus soil testing available for use by farmers in 25 locations in Rivala & Alavir regions
	Op 1.2 Farmers trained on fertilizer use and soil testing equipment

² At the level of results, although it is usually allowed to have more than one specific objective, it is often good practice to determine only one specific objective (main outcome = Oc) with intermediary outcomes (iOc) when needed. However, **please remember to check carefully the template, terminology, definitions and requirements of your programme** to present each level of your project intervention logic in the logical framework matrix

	Op 2.1 Shores of rivers and lakes at selected places buffered with plants
	Op 3.1 Awareness raising campaigns delivered for each target group in Alavir & Rivala regions on causes, effects and prevention of eutrophication and harmful algal bloom phenomena
	Op 3.2 Project website created in 2 languages on eutrophication, harmful algal bloom and their prevention
	Op 4.1 Water analysis equipment available for cross-border monitoring
	Op 4.2 Shore water samples analysed for oxygen, phosphorus and nitrogen levels in both regions
	Op 4.3 Selected environmental NGOs and officials trained in relevant measurements and procedures for cross-border data exchange
	Op 5.1 Effective project management procedures in place
Activities	A 1.1.1 Purchase soil nitrogen and phosphorus testing equipment
	A 1.1.2 Set up scheme for rotating testing equipment among farmers
	A 1.2.1 Study and demonstrate economic and environmental gain of accurate use of fertilizer
	A 1.2.2 Inform farmers and train them on testing equipment
	A 2.1.1 Organise information events for waterside property owners
	A 2.1.2 Select and instruct property owners
	A 2.1.3 Put in place riparian buffer plants at selected properties and municipal areas
	A 3.1.1 Develop information and communication material on eutrophication and algal bloom phenomena for each target group: farmers, property owners, municipal and regional officials, other stakeholders
	A 3.1.2 Survey target groups' level of awareness on eutrophication and harmful algal bloom
	A 3.1.3 Organise information events with each target group
	A 3.1.4 Organise annual "Happy Water" event
	A 3.1.5 Develop active media campaign: newspaper articles and radio show in 2 languages on "water stories"
	A 3.2.1 Create a website in 2 languages with data, tips and hints on eutrophication, harmful algal bloom and their prevention
	A 4.1.1 Purchase measurement equipment for water analysis
	A 4.2.1 Take and analyse water samples in various parts of the shores
	A 4.3.1 Draft procedures and templates for regular cross-border exchange of data and measurements
	A 4.3.2 Select and train environmental NGOs and officials in measurements and procedures
	A 5.1.1 Organise steering and progress meetings of project partners
	A 5.1.2 Monitor project progress
	A 5.1.3 Draft project reports