**Sample Logic Framework**

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| Outcome Measures | Indicator | Source of data |
| **A woman’s access and control over land can improve if:** |
| i)      She gains access to more land | 1)       Average land holdings women own |  |
| 2)       Average land holdings women use |  |
| ii)     She gains access to land of higher quality or in a better location | 3)       Average distance/ time to land they regularly use |  |
| 4)       % of women by 'higher quality scale' of land they regularly use/ have access to  |  |
| 5) % of women by 'better location scale' of the land they regularly use/ have access to  |  |
| iii)   She gains additional rights over a plot of land to which she already had access | 6)       % of women who can identify the land rights they have on the land they currently access  |  |
| 7)       % of women who can sell the land they access |  |
| 8)       % of women who can bequeath the land they access |  |
| 9)       % of women who own the land they access |  |
| 10)     % of women who can rent out the land they access |  |
| 11)    % of women who can use the land they access as collateral/ mortgage |  |
| iv)   Her land rights become more secure. **A woman’s land rights are secure if:** |
| **iv (a)  they are legitimate; Legitinacy depends on** who recognizes these rights (family, clan, community) and the basis of those rights whether it is custom or law  | 12)    % of women who are legally married to their partners |  |
| 13)    % of women whose partners recognise that they have rights on land |  |
| 14)    % of women perceiving that their land rights are recognized by their children |  |
| 15)    % of women perceiving that their land rights are recognized by their partners family |  |
| 16)    % of women perceiving that their land rights are recognized by their partners clan leaders |  |
| 17)    % of women perceiving that their land rights are recognized by their natal families |  |
| 18)    % of women with knowledge that their rights to land are enshrined in law |  |
| 19)    % of women with knowledge that their rights to land are enshrined in custom |  |
| 20)    % of women percieving that the communities in which they live recognise their land rights |  |
| 21) Change in Prevailing perceptions on legitimacy of land rights among women |  |
| 22) Change in Prevailing perceptions on legitmancy of womens land rights among stakeholders |  |
| **iv (b)   they are unaffected by changes in her social status; i.e.** not vulnerable to changes in her family structure (death of father or husband, her husband taking a second wife); or, to changes in her clan or community, changes in the leadership who granted her those rights. | 23) % of women assessing that their land rights would be negatively affected by change in thier social status |  |
| 24)    % of women whose land rights status would be affected negatively if their partner died |  |
| 25)    % of women whose land rights status would be affected negatively if they divorced/ separated |  |
| 26)    % of women whose land rights status would be affected negatively if they moved place of residence  |  |
| 27)    % of women whose land rights status would be affected negatively if they moved place of residence  |  |
| 28) Change in Prevailing perceptions on the effect of social status on land rights among women |  |
| 29) Change in Prevailing perceptions on the effect of social status on women’s land rights among stakeholders |  |
| **iv (c)   they are granted for an extended period of time;** Rights that are granted for fixed period of time, the longer the period the more secure her rights are. | 30)    % of women reporting that land accessed through rentals is guaranteed through the period of the rental  |  |
| 31)    % of women reporting increased durations of land rental periods |  |
| 32) Average duration of land rental periods |  |
| **iv (d)   they are enforceable;** She will be able to enforce her rights if she is aware of where to present her claim, if she can easily get to that forum, if she has the ability/ the means to present her claim, if her case will be heard, if the overall process will not take a very long period of time, and if a decision in her favor will be implemented. | 33) % of women who know where to present claims/ matters on land rights |  |
| 34) % of women assessing that it is easy to get to the fora to present claims/ matters on land rights |  |
| 35) % of women expressing confidence that they would be able to present claims/ matters on land rights |  |
| 36) % of women assessing that their cases/ matters would be heard fairly in the fora |  |
| 37) Average duration of process from presentation of a matter to conclusion |  |
| 38) Average cost that women have to incur to engage with options |  |
| 39) % of women with confidence that decisions in their favour would be implemented |  |
| 40) Change in Prevailing perceptions enforceability of land rights among women |  |
| 41) Change in Prevailing perceptions enforceability of womens land rights among stakeholders |  |
| iv (e)  The woman’s ability to exercise them does not require an additional layer of approval that only applies to women. A woman’s land rights are more secure if they can be exercised without being subject to conditions that men are not asked to fulfill such as obtaining the approval and permission of her husband, father, or other male relative. | 42) % of women who can make independent decisions on matters concerning exercise of land rights |  |
| 43) % of women who can independently make a decision to sale land |  |
| 44) % of women who can independently make a decision to use land as collateral |  |
| 45) % of women who can independently make a decision to rent out land |  |
| 46) % of women who can independently make a decision to rent in land  |  |
| 47) % of women who can independently make decisions on how the land they access is used |  |
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| **Impact Measures** |
| **If a woman has better land rights then:** |
| 1. She is likely to invest more in production | 48) Level of income |  |
| 49) No. Of income options/ farm enterprises |  |
| 50) Acreage of land under cultivation |  |
| 51) No. Of times she has been able to use land as collateral to access credit |  |
| 2. Her children are likely to be in school | 52) No. Of school going children that are in school |  |
| 53) Rate at which school fees problems are experienced in the household |  |
| 3. Food security is unlikely to be a problem | 54) No. Of meals the women and her immediate dependents have in a day |  |
| 55) Rate at which they experience food scarcity in the household |  |
| 4. She is likely be insured against shocks | 56) No. Of times she/ household is unable to afford basic health care |  |
| 57) No. Of times she has experienced domestic violence |  |
| 58) Level of savings  |  |