



The Logical Framework Approach

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What is logical framework approach (LFA)?

- LFA is a systematic planning procedure for complete project cycle management
- It is a problem solving approach which takes into account the views of all stakeholders
- It is also agrees on the criteria for project success and lists the major assumptions
- It is also described as a tool to help designers of projects think logically about what the project is trying to achieve (the impacts) and what things the project needs to do to bring that about (the outputs) and what needs to be done to produce these outputs (the activities)



History of LFA



- Developed in response to poor planning and monitoring of projects development
- The first logical framework developed by USAID during the 1970s, but now every donor is using it in its proposal format
- Logframes are usually prepared by funding agencies and the implementing or executing agencies



Logical Framework Approach Process



- 1. Problem Analysis:** involves identifying what the main problems are and establishing the cause and effect relationships which result in, and flow from, these problems
- 2. Stakeholder Analysis:** having identified the main problems, the cause and effect relationship between them, it is then important to give further consideration to who these problems actually impact on most. What are the roles and interests of different stakeholders may be addressing the problems and reaching solutions?
- 3. Analysis of Objectives:** objective trees should be prepared after the problem tree has been completed and an initial stakeholder analysis has been undertaken. This will give an image of an improved situation in the future
- 4. Analysis of Strategies:** comparison of different options



Basic Logical Framework Matrix



Objectives	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Goals			
Purpose			
Outputs			
Activities	Inputs		Pre-conditions

Noted: It is recommended to use the log frame as the basis of the funding application and then throughout the project lifecycle to track progress and adapt to hanging situations. It can be used to review assumptions and implications, and to keep donors and other stakeholders informed of significant changes



Logical Framework Matrix



Strategic Intervention	Key performance Indicators	Means of Verification	External Factors Assumptions/ risks
<p>Impact: The ultimate objective this program will contribute to; the ultimate reason for its existence.</p>	<p>Indicators to measure overall program impact</p>	<p>The program evaluation system</p>	
<p>Outcomes: The near-term change in economic or social behavior resulting from the program's outputs and key assumptions.</p>	<p>Measures that describe the accomplishment of the major results</p>	<p>Sources of data for illustrating near-term results</p>	<p>(Results to Impact) Risk regarding program-level impact</p>
<p>Outputs: The goods or services the program produces and what it is accountable for</p>	<p>Indicators that measure the added value of implementation of the components</p>	<p>Supervising and monitoring system for program implementation</p>	<p>(Outputs to Results) Risk regarding design effectiveness</p>
<p>Activities: The main component clusters that must be undertaken in order to accomplish the outputs</p>	<p>Inputs: Budget by component monetary, physical, and human resources required to produce the Outputs.</p>	<p>Sources of data on project implementation</p>	<p>(Activities to Outputs) Risk regarding implementation and efficiency</p>



Real Project Example:

CEDEP I

Milled Rice and High Value Silk
Logical Framework Matrix





When and Why does DICO, L/O and Core Team need to attend to LFA?



When	Why
At the project formulation	As a project guideline
The project are being proposed to donor	Many donors followed LFA
The project are being screened by donor	Many donors followed LFA
At the project approval	A guideline for implementing the project
For the project implementation	A guideline to follow in implementing the project
For project Monitoring and Evaluation	A guideline to follow-up with implementing agencies or main implementing entities
At the project supervision mission	Donor will followed the progress of the project by using LFA



Completion of the logical framework



1. **Double check:** following completion of the log frame we will need to double check

Example:

- Whether the inputs and activities clearly lead to the outputs, required to achieve the purpose and contribution to the goal
- Will the indicators and means of verification effectively measure the progress of the project?
- Are the assumptions reasonable or do they indicate a level of risk, which suggests that the project is unlikely to get off the ground or be completed?
- Is the project staff committed to the objectives and indicators identified and see them as realistic and achievable?
- Are there any changes, which could be made which will make the project more practical and workable?



Completion of the logical framework (cont'd)



2. Write it up:

- When the log frame has been checked and it is truly logical, and representative of the project, type (or write) it up onto A4 sheets
- All the relevant stakeholders should have had a chance to contribute to (and agree) the completed log frame

3. Staying informed:

- LFA is a flexible tool for planning, managing, monitoring and reporting the project
- Project progresses and situations change, return to the log frame and revise it accordingly
- Agree to these changes with the donor and other stakeholders, keep everyone informed to keep up to date with current progress of future project direction



Conclusions

- Constructing a logframe is beneficial in refining program logic and developing a common understanding among stakeholders
- shifting the focus from activities and outputs to results and impacts
- The logframe incorporated risks and assumptions, helps identify external factors that contribute to the success or failure of a program



Thank You

Sources from BARRETO (2010)

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