Food for Peace Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop for FFP Development Food Security Activities

LogFrames

January, 2018 Kampala, Uganda

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Session Objectives

By the end of this session, participants will have:

- Understood the rationale for having a LogFrame
- Defined key LogFrame components
- Reviewed guidelines to strengthen LogFrames



What is a LogFrame?

"A rigorous methodology used for project design that focuses on the causal linkages between project inputs, outputs, and desired outcome (or purpose)" (USAID Automated Directives System [ADS])

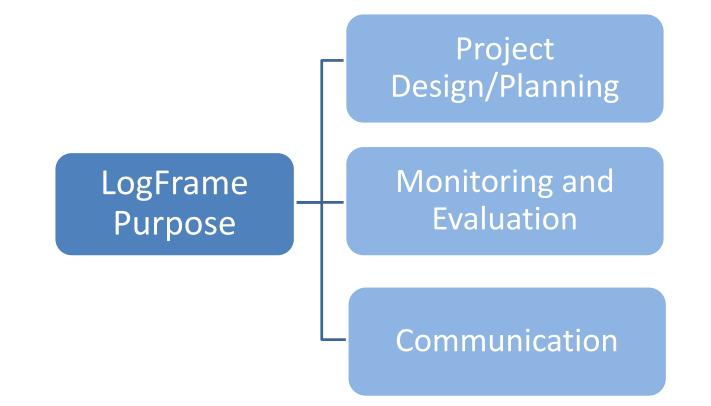


What is a LogFrame?

- Fosters a clearly stated, explicit, and measurable description of what will happen if a project is successful
- Clarifies what the project is responsible for accomplishing and why
- Displays key project elements and their relationship to each other to facilitate analysis, decision-making, and measurable impact

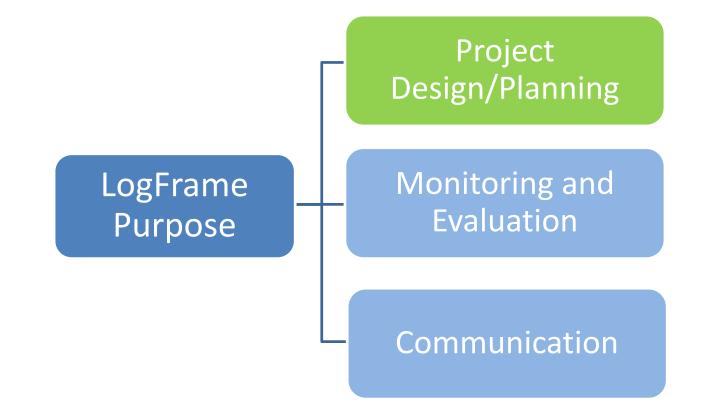


What Are the Basic Purposes of LogFrames?



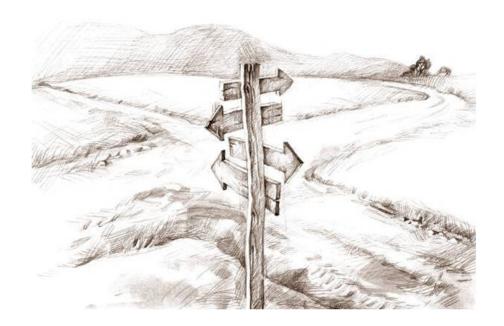


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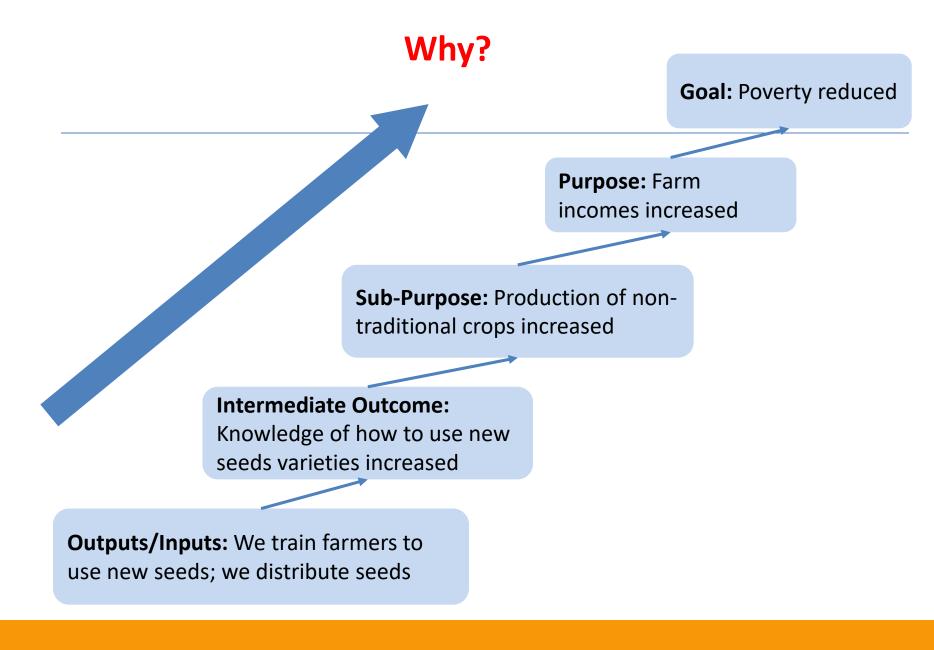


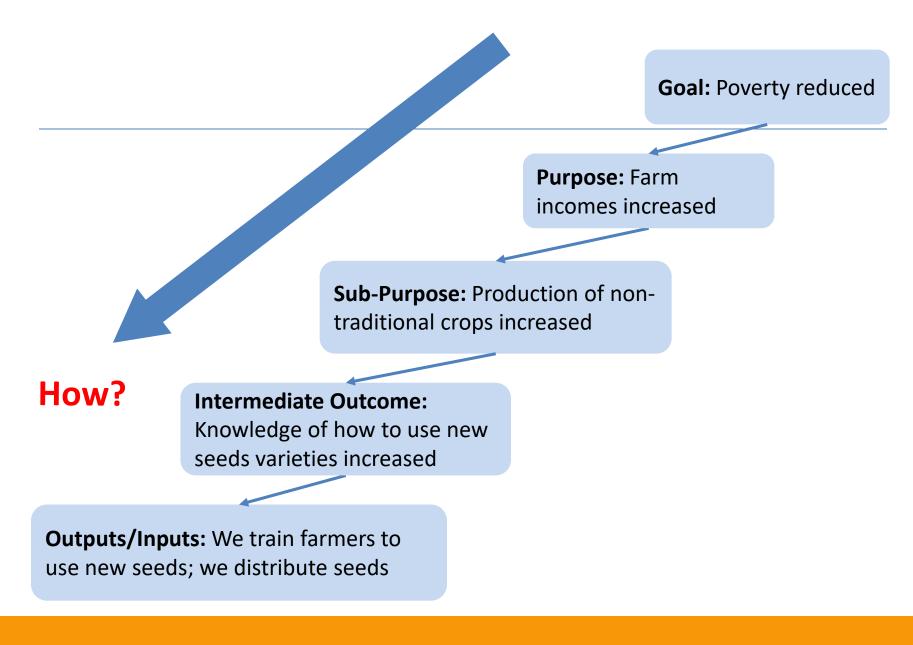
Some Projects Lack a Clear View of Their Destination



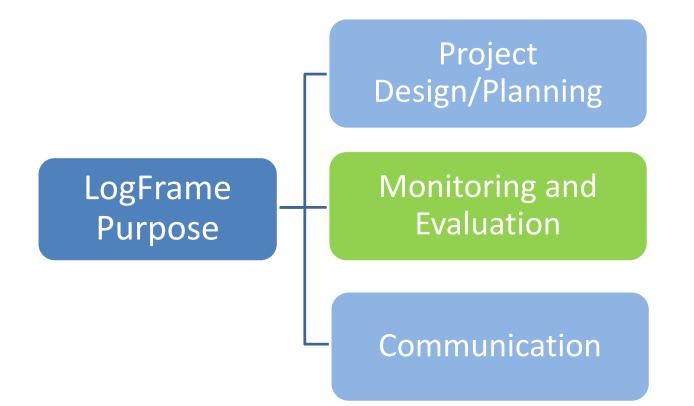
"If you don't know where you're going, any road will get you there."

-Lewis Carroll, Alice in Wonderland



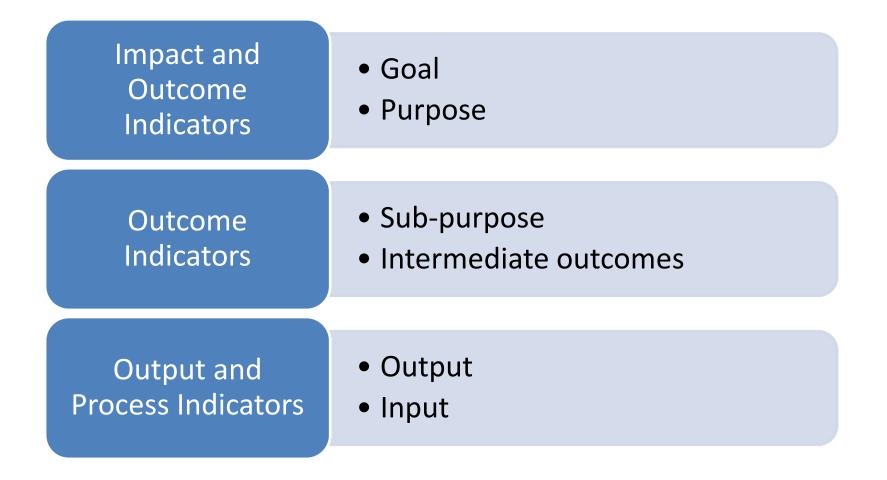


What Are the Basic Purposes of LogFrames?

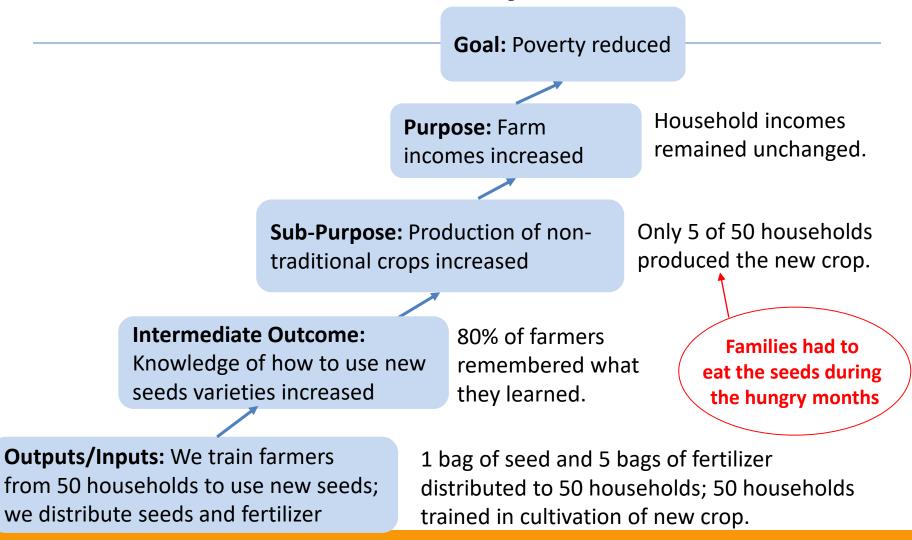




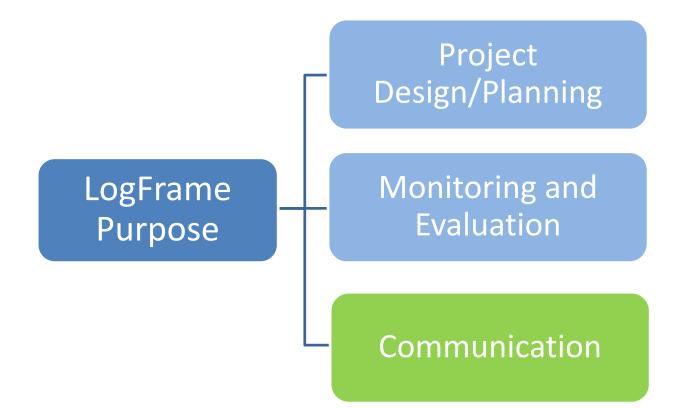
Approximate Correlation Between LogFrame and Indicator Levels



Monitoring at Every Level Helps Pinpoint Where a Barrier May Exist



What Are the Basic Purposes of LogFrames?

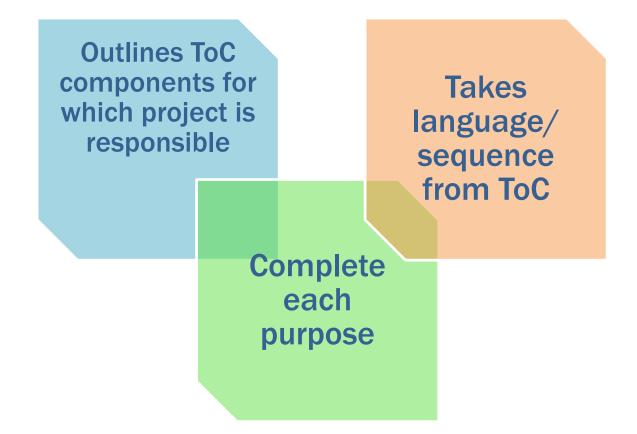




LogFrame Components

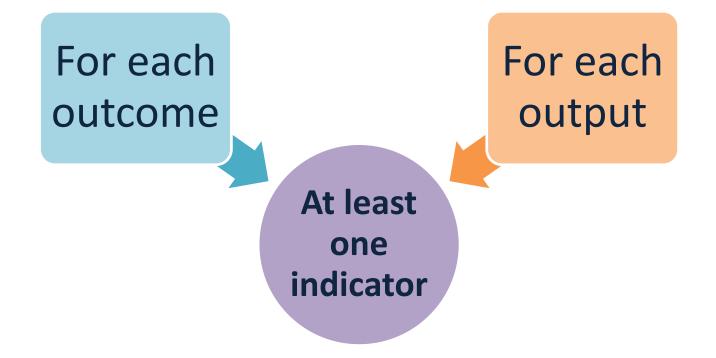
		Narrative Summary	Indicators (with targets)	Data Sources	Assumptions
Goal					
Purpose					
Sub-Purpo	se				
Intermediate					
Outcome					
Output					

LogFrame Components: Narrative Summary



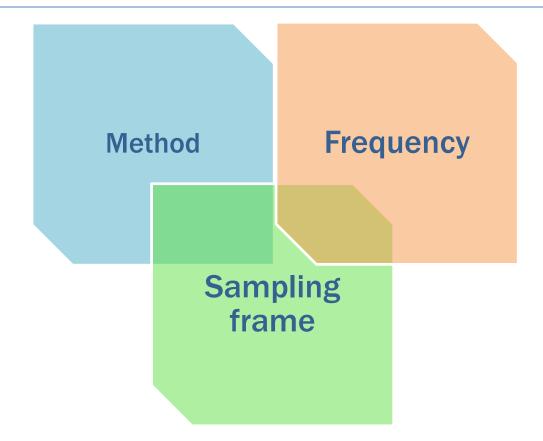


LogFrame Components: Indicators





LogFrame Components: Data Sources



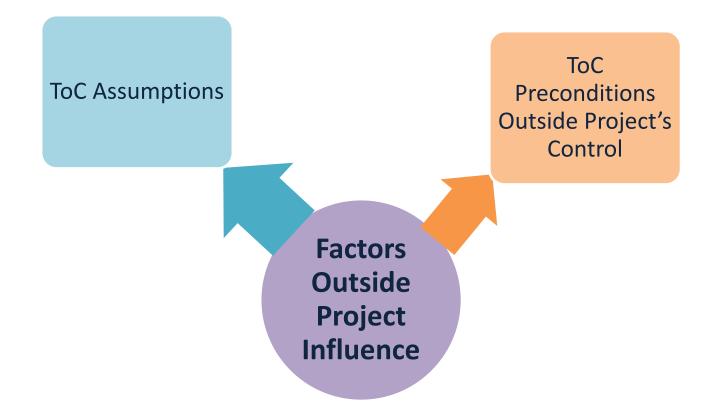


LogFrame Components: Data Sources—Example

"Annual survey of beneficiary communities"



LogFrame Components: Assumptions





Assumptions

Specific and measurable (if possible)

Verify validity

Assess importance

Evaluate risk

Mitigate risk

Monitor changes in the status of the assumption



Theory of Change and LogFrame

The LogFrame must:

- Be consistent with the ToC
- Use the same sequence, hierarchy, and language to organize outcomes/outputs
- Capture ToC purposes that the project will be responsible for



Theory of Change and LogFrame

The LogFrame cannot:

- Depict <u>all</u> ToC pathways (e.g., sub-purposes that contribute to more than one purpose):
- Show where ToC elements make the greatest contribution or where they are most critical
- Show interdependencies of same-level outcomes



Theory of Change and LogFrame

- ToC contains all project outputs.
- LogFrame can omit outputs that are limited in number and will be produced in a short period (e.g., market analyses conducted during the project's first year).



Activity 1: LogFrames Key Definitions (30 min. total)

	Narrative Summary	Indicators	Data Sources	Assumptions
Goal				
Project				
Purpose				
Sub-Purpose				
Intermediate				
Outcome				
Output				

Activity 2 (50 min. total)

- You may work alone or in pairs.
- In your folder, find the Activity 2 worksheet.
- On the worksheet, we have listed principles of sound LogFrame construction (see the LogFrame Checklist included in your materials). Beneath each principle, we provided two examples. One example correctly demonstrates the principle. The other is incorrect. Circle the correct example (A or B). (20 minutes)
- After you finish, we will reconvene as a group. We will ask for one volunteer per question to share their answer and explain the reason for their selection. (30 minutes)

Resources

- Excerpt from ADS (Automated Directives System) Chapter 201: Planning
- USAID Technical Note: The Logical Framework







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