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

LogFrames

January, 2018
Kampala, Uganda
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?

LogFrame Purpose

- Project Design/Planning
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Communication
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- Project Design/Planning
- Monitoring and Evaluation
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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
**Outputs/Inputs:** We train farmers to use new seeds; we distribute seeds

**Intermediate Outcome:** Knowledge of how to use new seeds varieties increased

**Sub-Purpose:** Production of non-traditional crops increased

**Purpose:** Farm incomes increased

**Goal:** Poverty reduced

**Why?**
We train farmers to use new seeds; we distribute seeds.

**Intermediate Outcome:** Knowledge of how to use new seeds varieties increased

**Sub-Purpose:** Production of non-traditional crops increased

**Purpose:** Farm incomes increased

**Goal:** Poverty reduced
What Are the Basic Purposes of LogFrames?

- LogFrame Purpose
  - Project Design/Planning
  - Monitoring and Evaluation
  - Communication
Approximate Correlation Between LogFrame and Indicator Levels

| Impact and Outcome Indicators | • Goal  
|                              | • Purpose |
| Outcome Indicators           | • Sub-purpose  
|                              | • Intermediate outcomes |
| Output and Process Indicators| • Output  
|                              | • Input |
Monitoring at Every Level Helps Pinpoint Where a Barrier May Exist

**Goal:** Poverty reduced

**Purpose:** Farm incomes increased

**Sub-Purpose:** Production of non-traditional crops increased

**Intermediate Outcome:** Knowledge of how to use new seeds varieties increased

**Outputs/Inputs:** We train farmers from 50 households to use new seeds; we distribute seeds and fertilizer

Household incomes remained unchanged.

Only 5 of 50 households produced the new crop.

80% of farmers remembered what they learned.

1 bag of seed and 5 bags of fertilizer distributed to 50 households; 50 households trained in cultivation of new crop.

Families had to eat the seeds during the hungry months.
What Are the Basic Purposes of LogFrames?

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# LogFrame Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Narrative Summary</th>
<th>Indicators (with targets)</th>
<th>Data Sources</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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<td>Goal</td>
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LogFrame Components: Narrative Summary

- Outlines ToC components for which project is responsible
- Takes language/sequence from ToC
- Complete each purpose
LogFrame Components: Indicators

For each outcome

At least one indicator

For each output
LogFrame Components: Data Sources

- Method
- Sampling frame
- Frequency
LogFrame Components:
Data Sources—Example

“Annual survey of beneficiary communities”
LogFrame Components: Assumptions

- ToC Assumptions
- Factors Outside Project Influence
- ToC Preconditions Outside Project’s Control
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 all 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)

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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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