**The task for 3rd seminar - Develop point 1.6 of the seminar work template - Logical Framework of the project.**

**Logical Framework Approach**

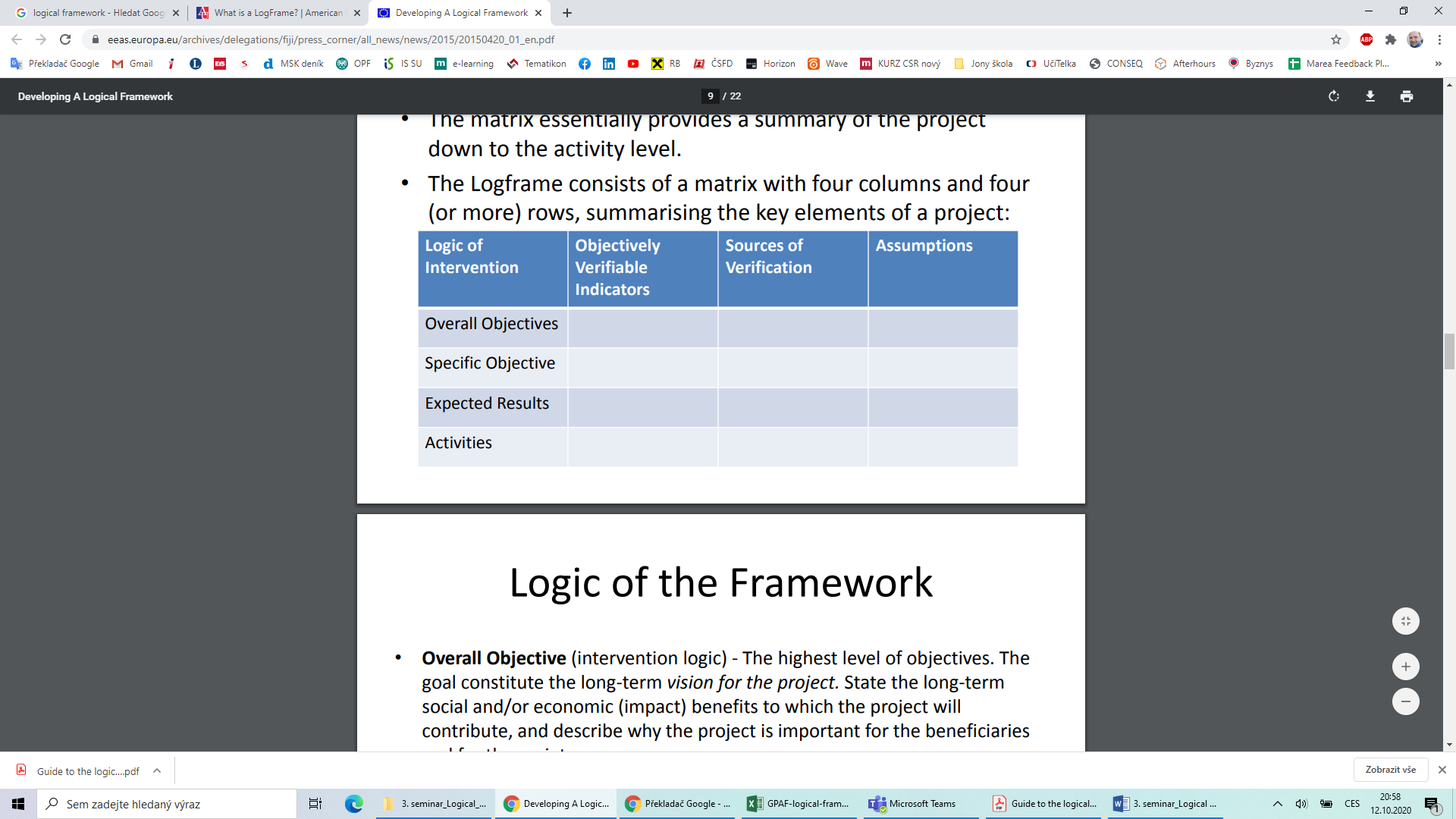
The logical framework method is a procedure that allows you to design and organize the basic characteristics of the project in context. The application of this methodology is important not only in the phase of project or program preparation, but it is also a key tool for its implementation and evaluation. It is a procedure with which we are able to describe the project concisely, clearly and comprehensibly.

**Purposes of a Logical Framework**

* A management / systematic tool - for designing, planning, implementing, and monitoring and evaluating a project (or programme).
* A tool for systematic thinking - for relating inputs to the implementation of activities, activities to the production of outputs, outputs to the achievement of a defined purpose, and purpose to a high-level goal or impact.
* A tool for identifying and assessing risks - by listing critical assumptions inherent in project design and implementation.
* A tool for measuring project progress - through objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification.
* A tool for developing consensus and communicating a project’s intent and strategy

**The Planning Stage: The Logframe Matrix**

* The results of the logical framework analysis are presented and further analysed in the Logframe matrix.
* The matrix essentially provides a summary of the project down to the activity level.
* The Logframe consists of a matrix with four columns and four (or more) rows, summarising the key elements of a project:



**Logic of the Framework**

* Overall Objective (intervention logic) - The highest level of objectives. The goal constitutes the long-term vision for the project. State the long-term social and/or economic (impact) benefits to which the project will contribute, and describe why the project is important for the beneficiaries and for the society.
* Specific Objective (project purpose) - States the expected outcomes, or direct effects, of the project. These are the benefits which the beneficiaries derive from the project. The purpose states why the project is needed by the beneficiaries. SMART.
* Expected Results (Outcome) - States the service(s) the beneficiaries will receive from the project. What the project will be responsible for delivering.
* Activities - Activities constitute the means to achieve the goals. The activities shall tackle the causes/reasons of the focal or core problem(s), the roots of the tree. The activities are the work that is done by those involved in the project.

**How it works**

The original logical framework was based on a simple grid. It described what a project needed to do to achieve its goal by outlining a hierarchy of objectives. A typical example is shown in the diagram (listed below).

Starting with the narrative summary column, the goal defines the longer-term impact that a project aims to contribute to. The goal may be designed to be achieved after completion of the project, and may depend on the actions of many different agencies, as well as changes in the external environment. The next row down deals with the objectives or purpose of the project– the changes it hopes to directly influence within its lifetime. The outputs row includes the tangible products or services the project aims to produce. The last two rows cover the activities of the project and the resources required (inputs).

The second column – objectively verifiable indicators – defines the information that needs to be collected to indicate whether or how far the goal, objectives and outputs have been achieved. The third column – means of verification – shows the methods that will be used to collect the indicators, such as interviews, observation or review of secondary sources. The final column identifies the key risks and assumptions that might influence the success or otherwise of the project.

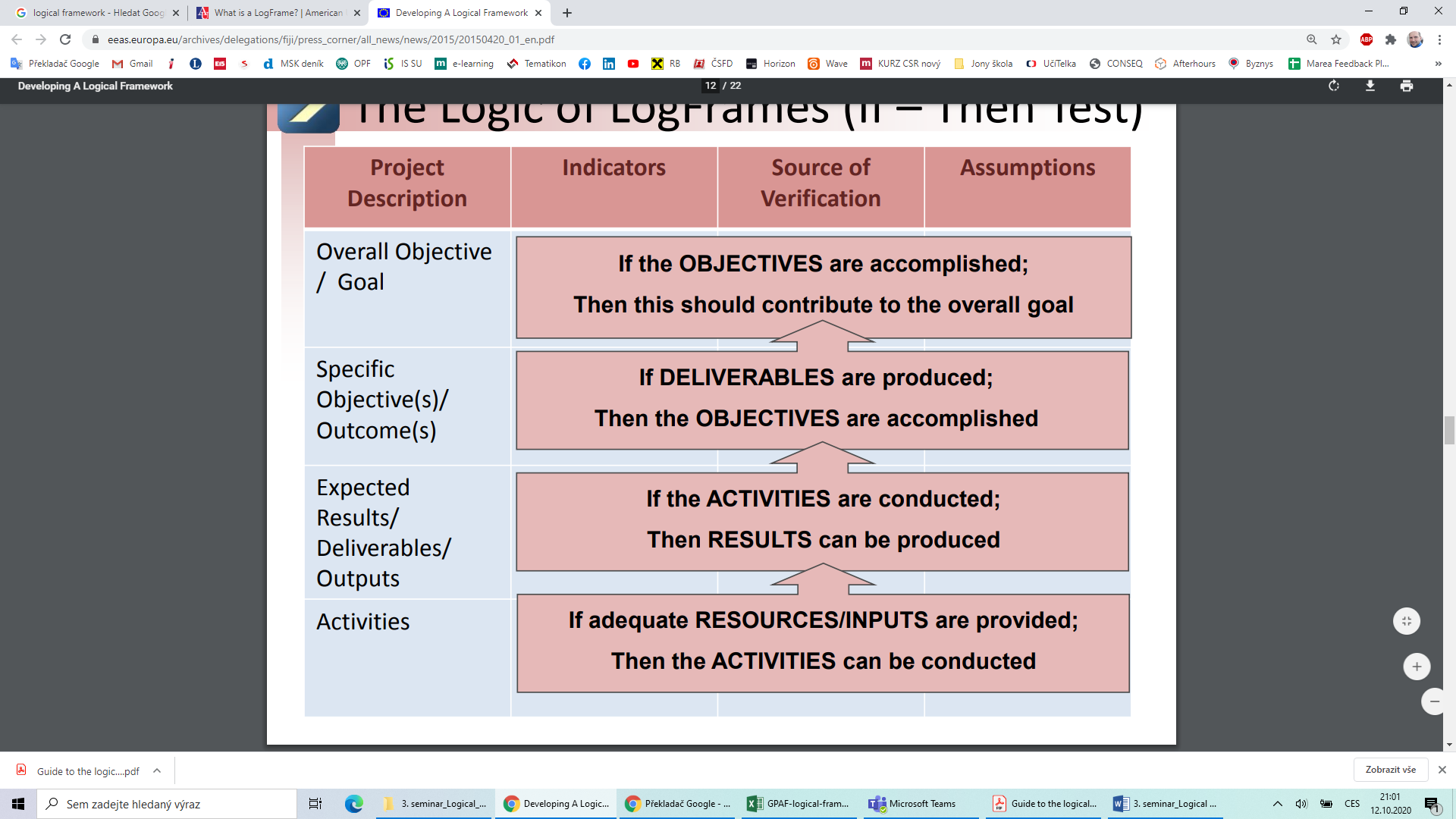
When developing a logical framework, it is normal to first work down the left-hand column by identifying the goal, objectives, outputs, activities and inputs. Theoretically, the assumptions column should then be filled in from bottom to top, followed by the middle two columns.

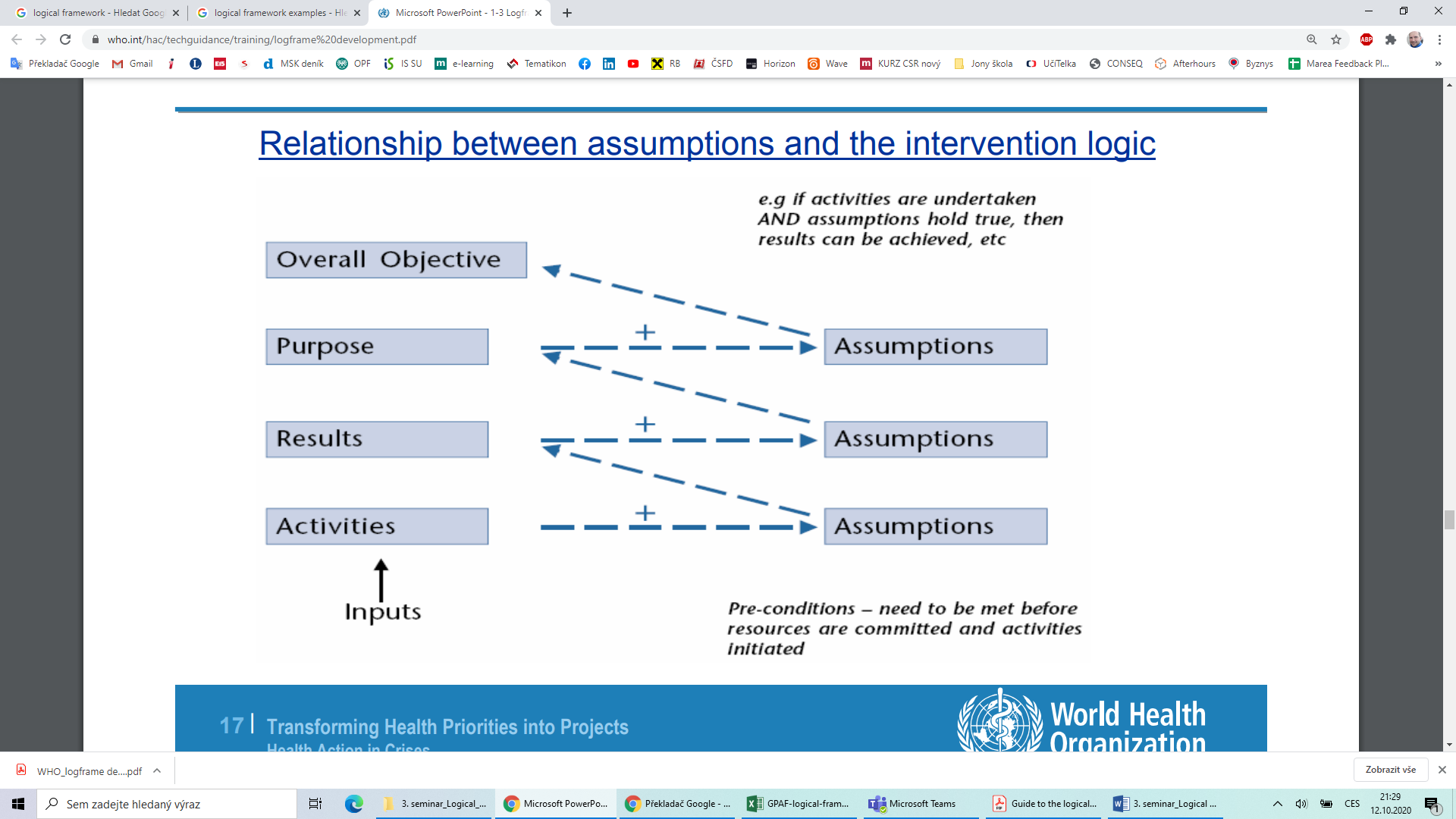
If a logical framework is done properly, the hierarchy of objectives should read logically from the bottom to the top. If the inputs are sufficient the activities can be carried out. If the activities are carried out then the outputs will be produced. If the outputs are produced then the objectives should be realised. And if the objectives are realised they should contribute to the ultimate goal.

However, the tool recognises that in social development work things do not always go according to plan, and there are many factors that may influence whether outputs translate into objectives or objectives into the goal. The purpose of the assumption’s column is to make these external factors explicit at the start of a project or programme, and encourage staff to take appropriate mitigating action. The logic of the logical framework is therefore as follows:

* IF the activities are carried out AND the assumptions are realised THEN the outputs should be delivered.
* IF the outputs are delivered AND the assumptions are realised THEN the objectives should be achieved.
* IF the objectives are achieved AND the assumptions are realised THEN the project or programme will contribute to the goal.

**The Logic of LogFrames (If – Then Test)**





**In which order?**

