

PROPOSAL PREPARATION USING THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK APPROACH

DAY 2

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Recap Day 1



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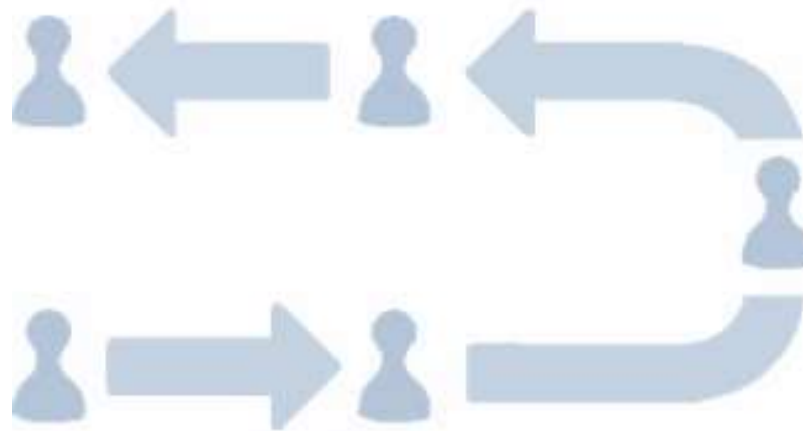
Day 2 overview

- Problem analysis
- Solution analysis
- Strategy analysis
- Introduction to the logframe matrix

- Breaks at 10:30am; 12:30pm;3:00pm
- Finish at 4:30pm



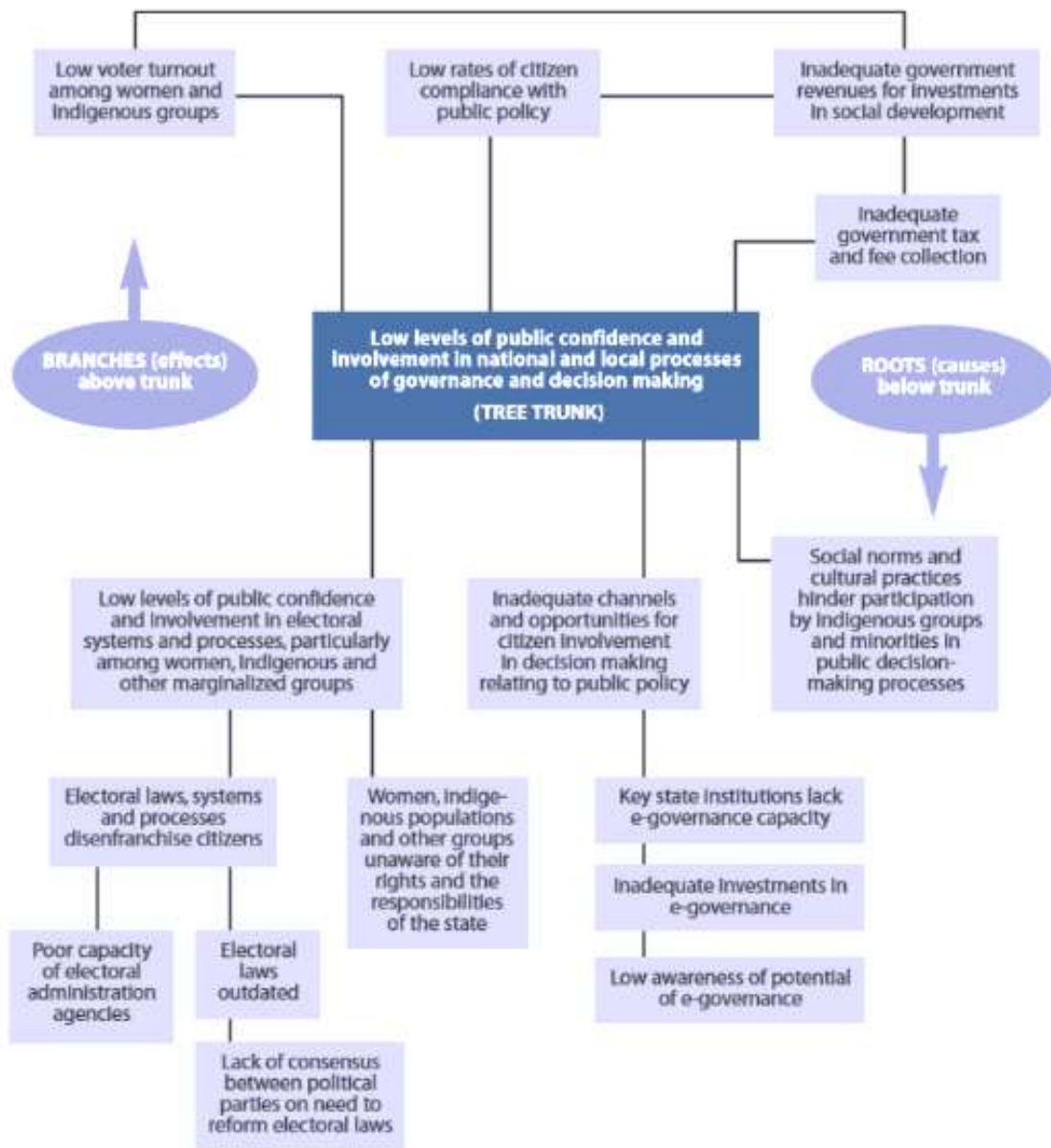
Storytelling



<http://office.microsoft.com/en-au/images/?CTT=97>

Problem analysis

- Why undertake a problem analysis?
 - Agree on the core problem
 - Identify the causes and effects to a core problem using stakeholder input
 - Helpful guide to thinking through a problem
 - Leads to the development of a solution tree
 - Lays the foundation for the development of a logframe



SOURCE: UNDP
PME HANDBOOK
p16



Project group activity

- Continued from Day 1.
- Undertake a problem analysis and develop a problem tree for the issue of concern.



Break



<http://office.microsoft.com/en-au/images/?CTT=97>

Project group activity

- Present your problem tree to the group



Step 3. Solution analysis

- Reframes the problem tree into a solution tree
- The core problem becomes the purpose (or core objective) of the project
- Negative statements rephrased as positive statements
- Cause-effect relationship becomes means-end
- Review the means-end relationship and add steps if required
- Articulates pathways to achieve the purpose- should reflect a theory of change based on evidence (stakeholder input, past practises etc.)

From problem tree to solution tree

Low attendance at training courses

High attendance at training courses

Training course not well advertised

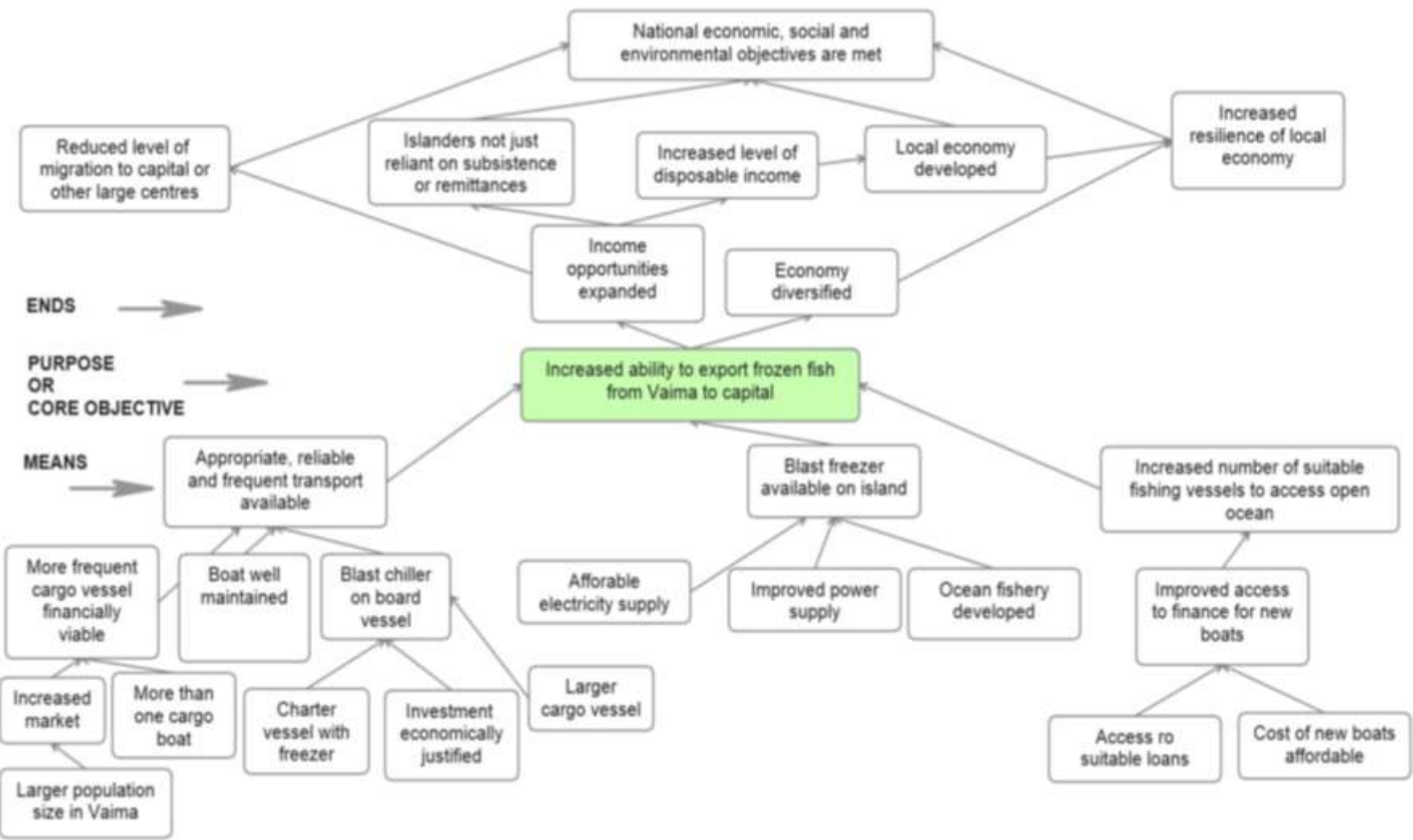
Bad reviews from past participants

Training course well advertised

Good reviews from past participants

Course boring and not targeted

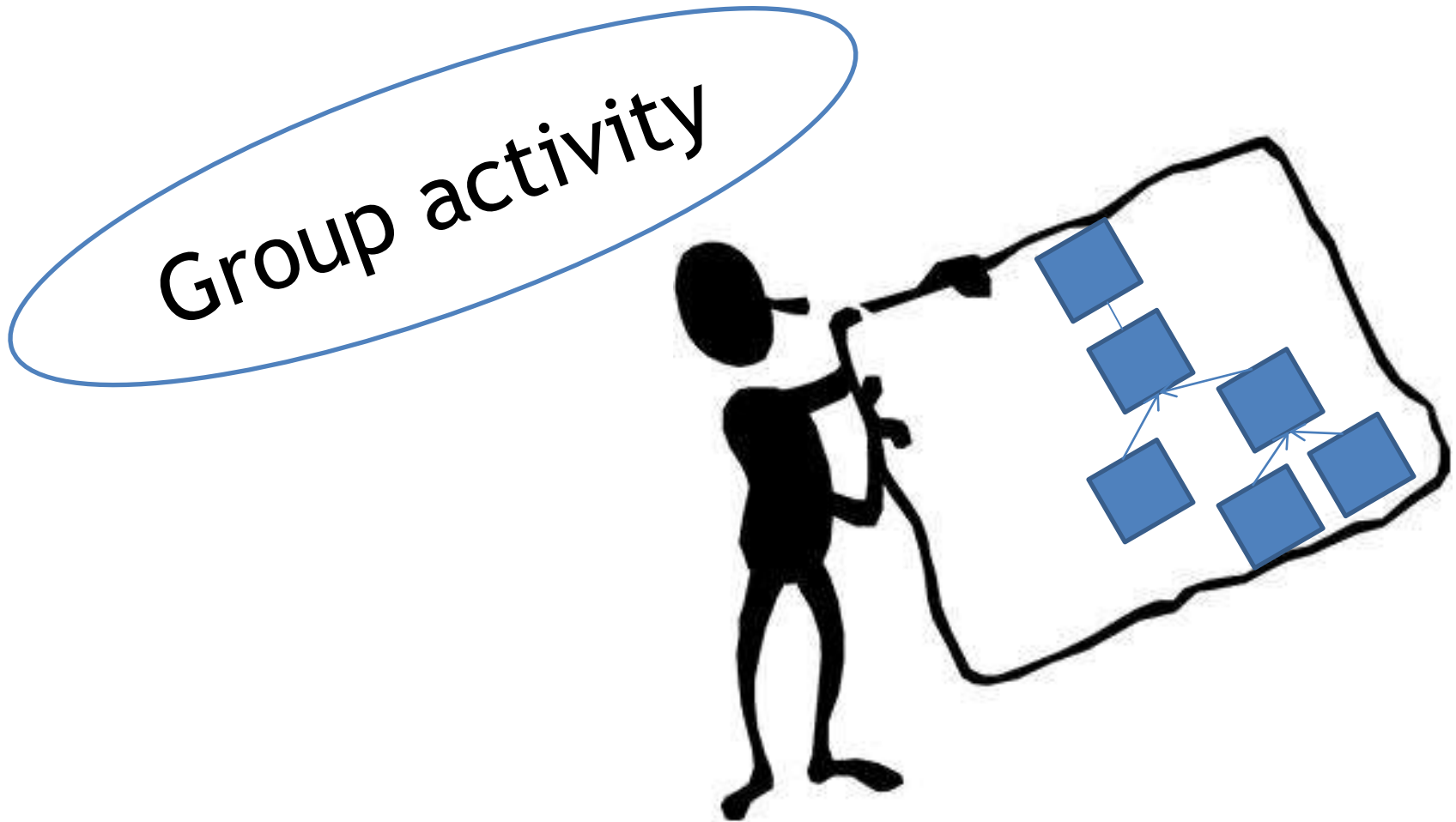
Course interesting and targeted



doveview.com model



Solution tree



Project group activity

- Undertake a solution analysis and develop a solution tree
 - Remember to check the logic of the means-end relationship.
 - Do you need to add steps?

Lunch

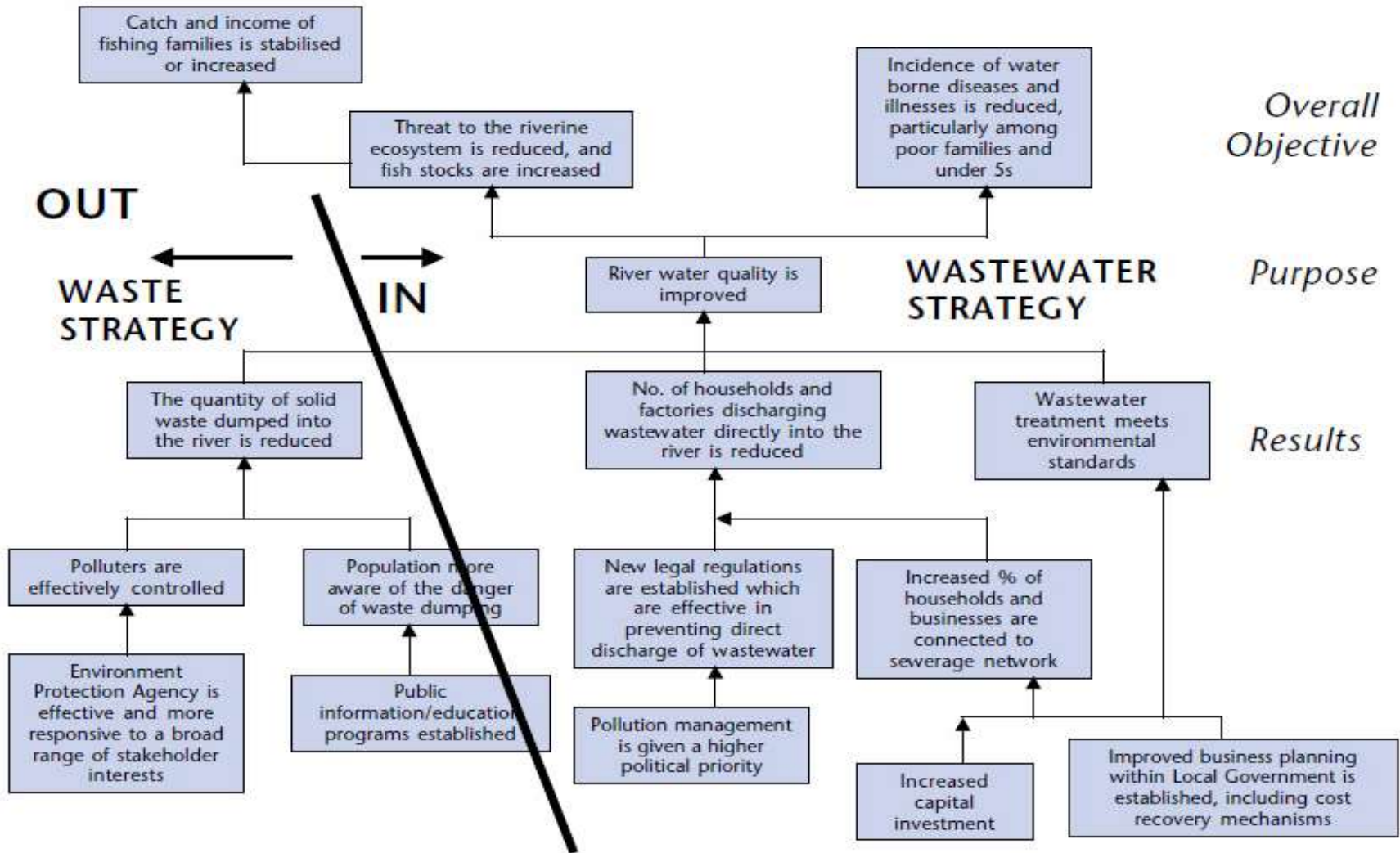


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Step 4. Strategy analysis

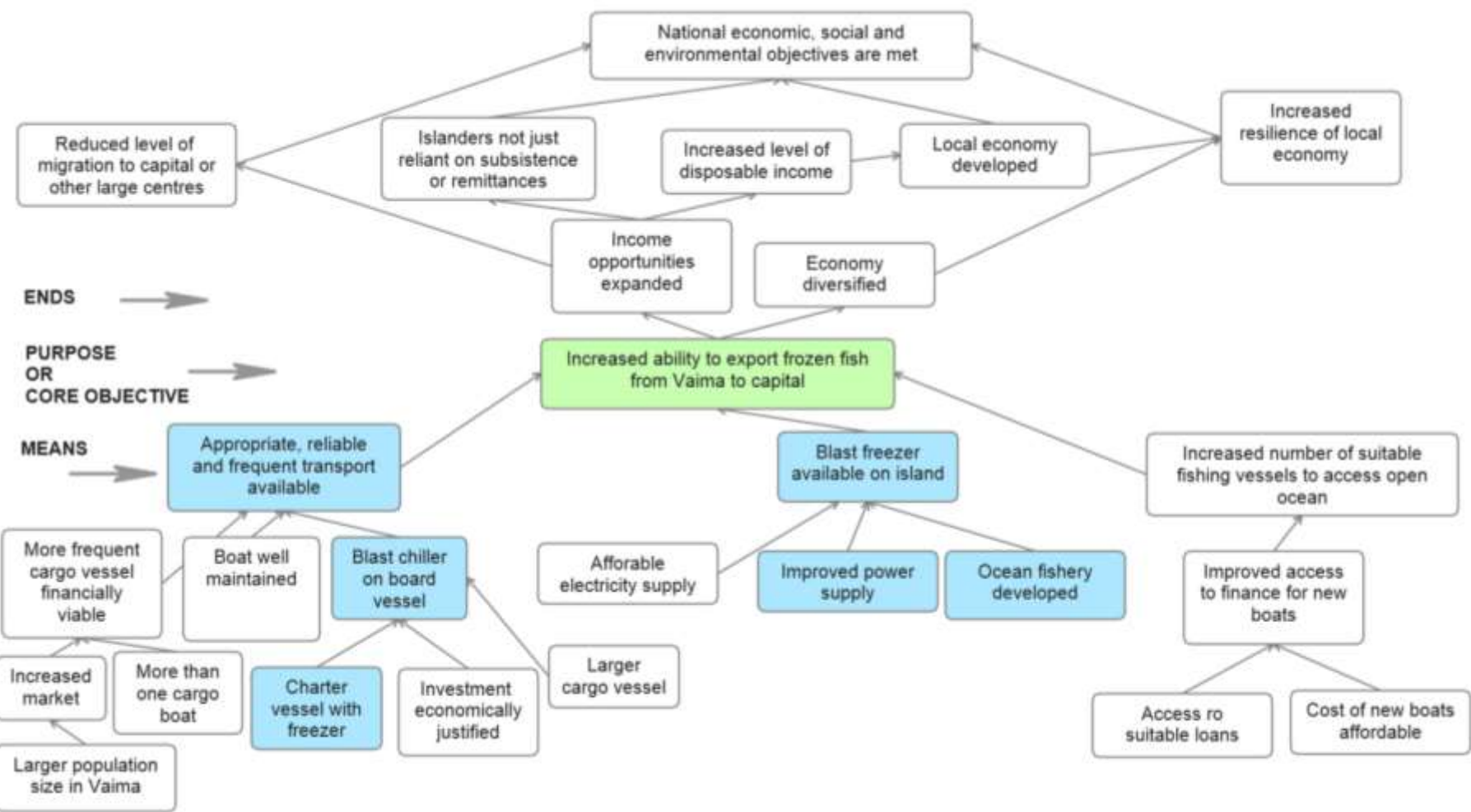
- Review the different pathways to achieve the core objective against a set of criteria
 - strategic objectives and priorities
 - complementarity with existing or planned projects
 - lessons learnt from previous projects
 - preferences of key stakeholders
 - benefits to the target group
 - cost efficiency and technical feasibility
 - environmental, social and economic impacts

Strategy selection



Source: EC Aid Delivery Methods, Project Cycle Management Guidelines 2004, p72





doview.com model



Project group activity

- Select the preferred strategy for your project
- Justify your preferred strategy by identifying the criteria you used



Break



<http://office.microsoft.com/en-au/images/?CTT=97>

Step 5. Logframe matrix

- Displays the key elements of a project design and their relationships to each other
- Generally 4x4 matrix
- Should provide enough detail for someone to understand ‘how’ the project will work
- Facilitates project analysis, and guides project implementation and monitoring and evaluation

Logframe matrix

	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
Goal / Overall objective	The 'greater why' ...		
Purpose / Core objective	Why you did it...		
Outputs / Results	What you delivered...		
Activities	How you did it...		

UNDP / OECD LOGFRAME

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks & Assumptions
Impact statement <i>(Ultimate benefits for target population)</i>	Measure of progress against impact				Assumptions made from outcome to impact. Risks that impact will not be achieved.
Outcome statement <i>(Short- to medium-term change in development situation)</i>	Measure of progress against outcome				Assumptions made from outputs to outcome. Risks that outcome will not be achieved.
Outputs <i>(Products and services—tangible and intangible—delivered or provided)</i>	Measure of progress against output				Assumptions made from activities to outputs. Risks that outputs may not be produced.
Activities <i>(Tasks undertaken in order to produce research outputs)</i>	Milestones or key targets for production of outputs				Preconditions for implementation of activities.

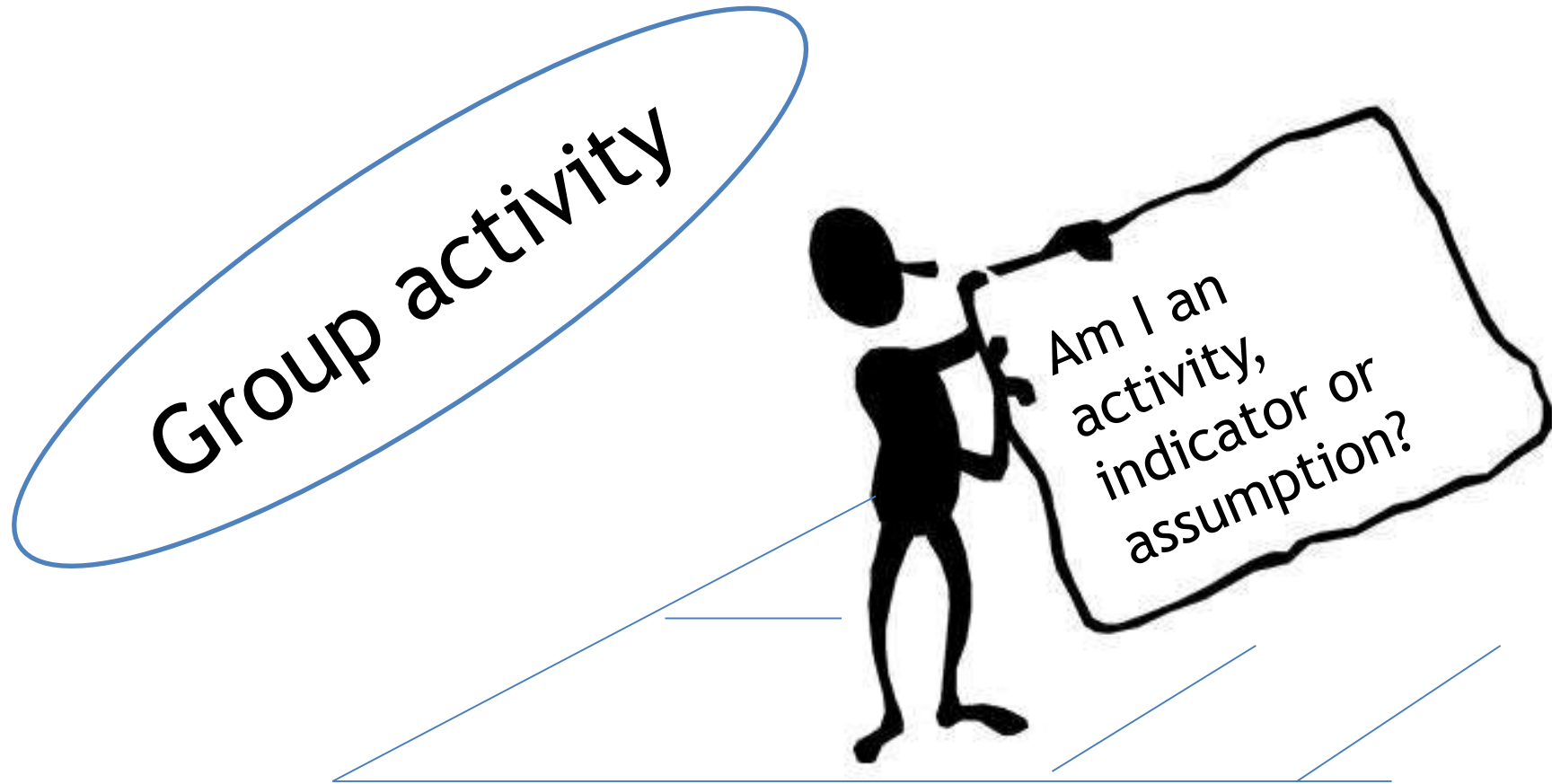
Logframe terminology: column headings

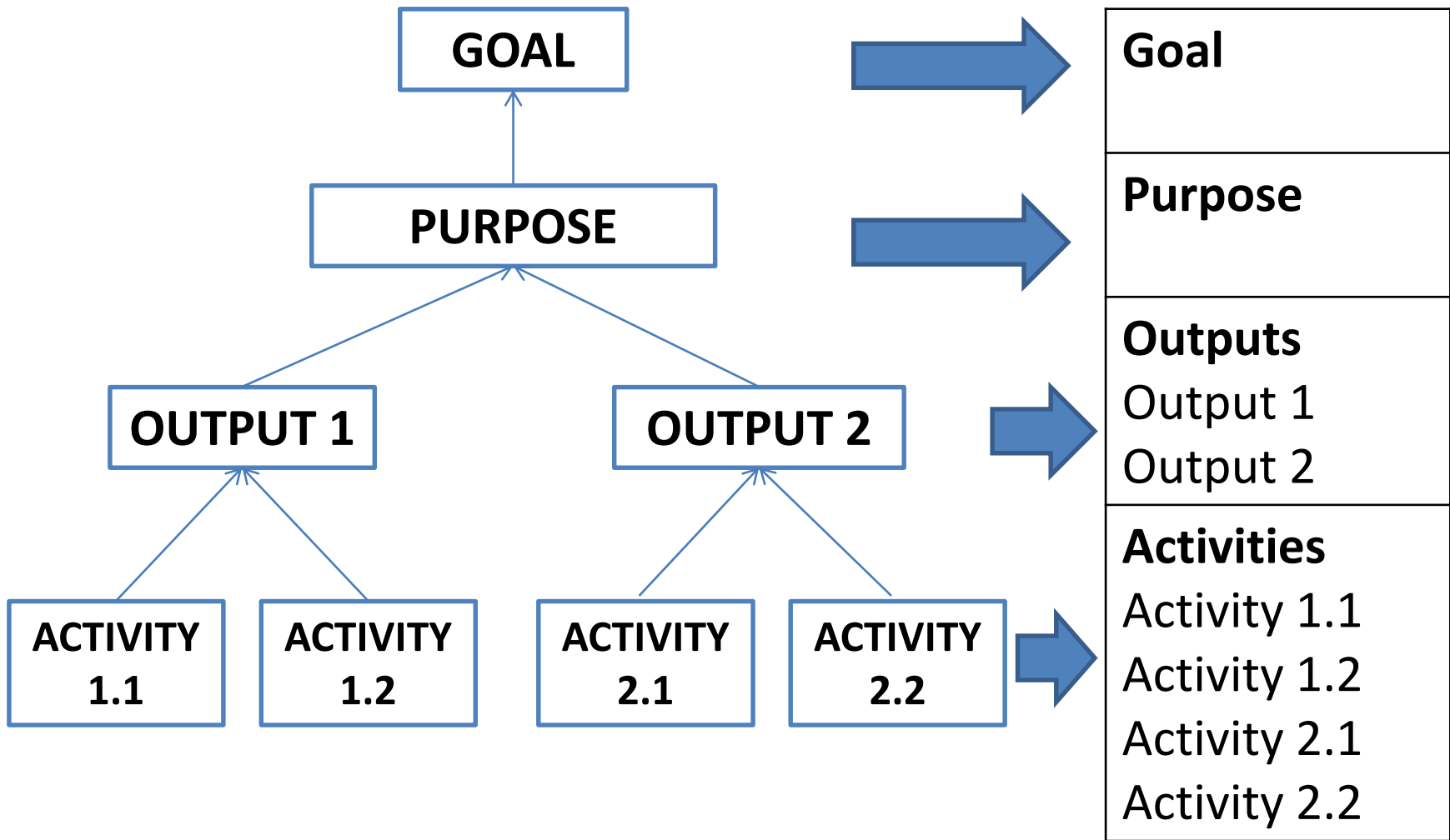
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project description • Narrative summary • Objectives column • Objectives hierarchy • Intervention logic • Results chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators • Objectively verifiable indicators • Performance indicators • Performance targets • Targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of verification • Means of verification • Monitoring systems • Source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumptions • Assumptions and Risks
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Project description	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
Goal (USAID, AusAID) Overall objective (EC, GIZ) Impact (AusAID, DFID) Vision statement (WWF) Overall goal (FAO)			
Purpose (EC, AusAID, FAO) Project purpose (GIZ) Specific objective (EC) Outcome (AusAID) Immediate objective Goal (WWF) Intermediate goal (FAO)			
Results (EC) Outputs (AusAID, DFID) Expected results (EC) Objective/Results (WWF)			
Activities (EC) Inputs (USAID)			



Human matrix





		Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
Goal / Overall objective	1	8	9	
Purpose / Core objective	2	10	11	7
Outputs / Results	3	12	13	6
Activities	4			5

Logframe matrix

- You may need to rewrite elements of the strategy when converting them to the logframe
- Refer to the funding agency guidelines and contact persons for specific terminology and format
- Should be used creatively and productively to help design good projects. If there is a specific need or reason to adapt/modify the format, this should be encouraged

Day 2 evaluation

1. What you liked best

2. What could be improved

3. What you want more of