

## Logical Framework (LogFRAME) Methodology

The logical framework or *logframe* is an analytical tool used to plan, monitor, and evaluate projects. It derives its name from the logical linkages set out by the planner(s) to connect a project's means with its ends. The logframe is only one monitoring and evaluation tool and its use does not pre-empt the use of other evaluation tools such as priority-setting or rate-of-return analysis.

The logframe was originally developed by the United States Department of Defense, and adopted by the United States Agency for International Development in the late 1960s. Since then, it has been applied and modified by many bilateral donors, including Germany, the United Kingdom, the European Union, Canada, and Australia.

Source: <http://www.isnar.cgiar.org/gender/hambly.htm> - International Service for Agricultural Research – “Engendering the Logical Framework – Helen Hambly Odame, Research Officer, ISNAR, August 2001

**Logical Framework (LogFRAME)**... has the power to communicate a project's objectives clearly and simply on a single page. Its power comes from the ability to incorporate the full range of views of all stakeholders of a project.

**LogFRAME** is a tool for summarising the key features of a project design at the time of project identification (*what is it?*) during definition (*what should we do?*) and appraisal (*should we do it?*). It is an up-front planner which provides the Project Team with essential planning information for the development of project plans.

**LogFRAME** is ideally suited for the definition and design of *soft* projects. Examples of soft projects include:

- Strategic Planning
- Corporate Restructuring
- Business Improvement Projects
- Quality Implementation Projects
- Business Planning
- Marketing Planning
- Methodology and Cultural Change Projects
- Commercialisation Projects

Such projects are termed soft because the deliverables of these projects are typically abstract (i.e. cannot *touch and feel* the results).

**LogFRAME** can also be used on *hard* projects as these often do have a soft perspective. Examples of hard projects include:

- Heavy Engineering Projects (eg Ship Building)
- Building Construction
- Installation of Computer Hardware
- Road and Bridge Construction
- Office Relocation/New Branch Office

Such projects are termed hard because the deliverables of these projects are typically physical (ie can *touch and feel* the results).

**The framework or structure behind the LogFRAME is a 4x4 matrix. That is, four rows and four columns.**

Source: Project Management Solutions (Aust) Pty Ltd <http://www.pmsa.com.au/LogFrame.htm>

## Example of Logical Framework for a Project

	Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Overall objectives</b>	What is the overall broader objective to which the project will contribute?	What are the key indicators related to the overall objective?	What are the sources of information for these indicators?	
<b>Project Purpose</b>	What are the specific objectives which the project shall achieve?	What are the quantitative or qualitative indicators showing whether and to what extent the project's specific objectives are achieved?	What are the sources of information that exist or can be collected? What are the methods required to get this information?	What are the factors and conditions not under the direct control of the project which are necessary to achieve these objectives? What risks have to be considered?
<b>Expected Results</b>	What are the concrete outputs envisaged to achieve the specific objectives? What are the envisaged effects and benefits of the project? What improvements and changes will be produced by the project?	What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?	What are the sources of information for these indicators?	What external factors and conditions must be realised to obtain the expected outputs and results on schedule?
<b>Activities</b>	What are the key activities to be carried out and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?	Means: What are the means required to implement these activities, eg personnel, equipment, training, studies, supplies, operational facilities, etc	What are the sources of information about project progress?	What pre-conditions are required before the project starts? What conditions outside of the project's direct control have to be present for the implementation of the planned activities?

(source: The European Commission's Delegation to India, Bhutan, Nepal and the Maldives  
[http://www.delind.cec.eu.int/en/csn/civil\\_society/eccp/eccp-logical\\_framework.xls](http://www.delind.cec.eu.int/en/csn/civil_society/eccp/eccp-logical_framework.xls))

### Logical Framework Case Study - Introducing PDP at Staffordshire University.

This case study looks at the development and implementation of an institutional learning strategy "*Building a Learning Community*" by Staffordshire University using a combination of Prince 2 and Logical Framework approaches.

<http://www.recordingachievement.org/downloads/100089.pdf>