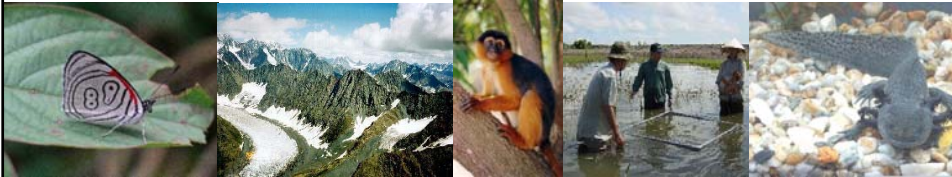


The Darwin Initiative



Logframe development




Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Introduction



- Purpose of this session
- Using a programme design tool
- What is the outcome of using these tools?
- Different types of planning tools
- Group Exercise (30 mins)
- Short introduction to SMART indicators

Why use a programme design tool?

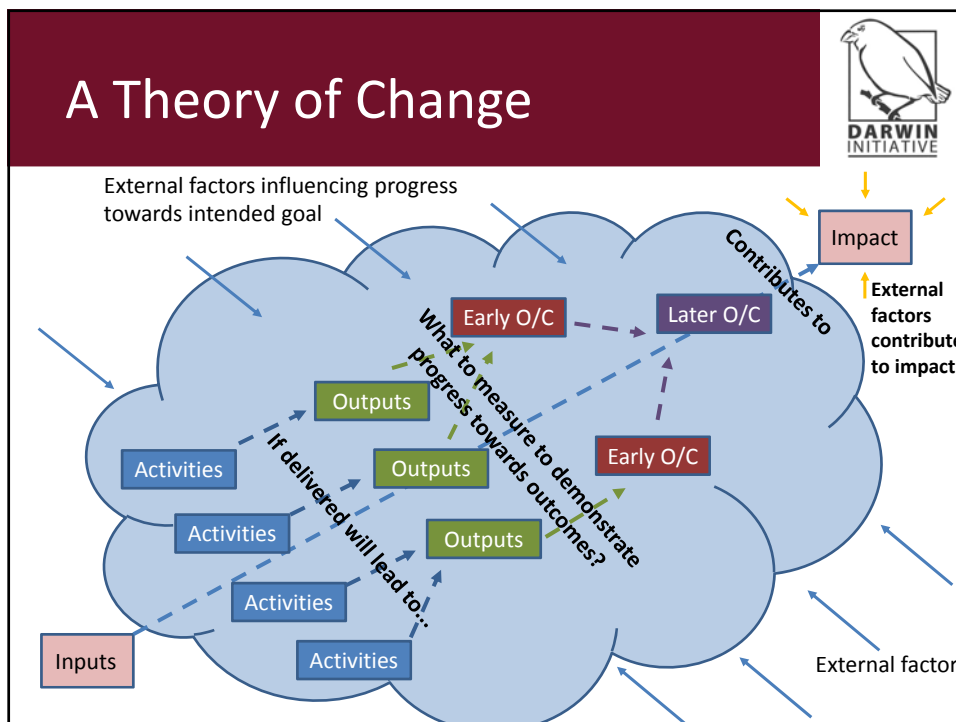
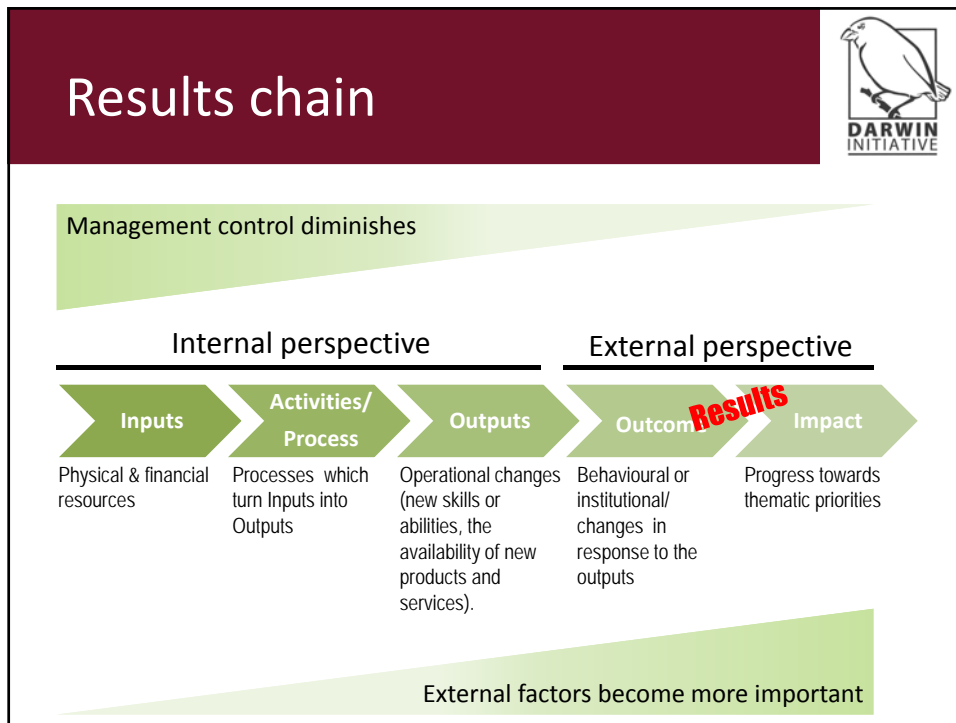


- Every project is different, but logical steps should be the same:
 - Strategic objectives
 - Actions required to deliver them
 - Project formulated to change from the current situation (consideration of the factors that have brought the current situation about)
 - To a desired new situation at some defined time in the future

Outcomes from tools



- Provides a clear statement of overall objective
- Identifies conditions necessary to achieve this objective
- Articulates realistic and achievable lower-level objectives(that can be monitored)
- Articulates the theory for and assumptions underpinning a project's design
- Identifies external factors critical to success or failure
- Builds common understanding across team
- Supports selection of the best solutions to address problems when causal factors are clear



Logframe



Project Summary <i>A meaningful, easily understood summary of what the project is about</i>	Indicator <i>A specific and measurable characteristic that can be used to gauge project progress towards the impact/outcome/output</i>	Means of Verification <i>The expected source(s) of information that can help answer the performance question or indicators.</i>	Assumptions <i>External factors that the project believes will positively or negatively influence the events of the project</i>
Impact <i>Higher level objective that the project will contribute towards achieving</i>			
Outcome <i>Changes expected from the project and who is expected to benefit</i>			
Output <i>Specific, direct deliverables of the project</i>			
Activities <i>The main, planned tasks that the project will carry out.</i>			

Diagram illustrating the causal relationship between levels in a Logframe:

- From **Activities** to **Output**: *If the activities are completed and the assumptions hold...*
- From **Output** to **Outcome**: *...then the output should be achieved ...*
- From **Outcome** to **Impact**: *...then the project should achieve its outcome*
- From **Outcome** to **Impact**: *If the outcome is achieved and the assumptions hold... then the project should contribute to its impact*

Key points to consider



- Can include “top down” or “bottom up” planning or a mixture of both
- Important to clearly identify the problems and the causal relationship between them
- Objectives are statements of how you want the world to look when you have fixed a particular problem
- Indicators to assess performance



<http://www.theoryofchange.org/what-is-theory-of-change/how-does-theory-of-change-work>

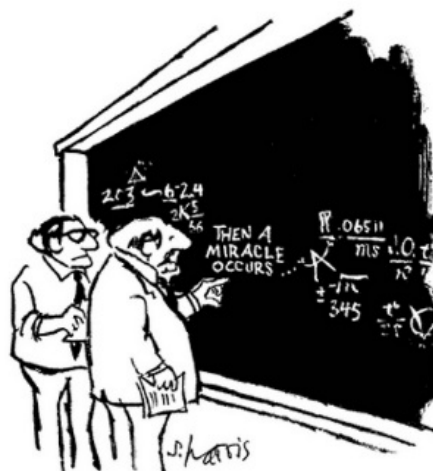
Group Exercise



- Divide into groups
- You will be given a packet with impact, outcome, outputs, activities and a problem for a project design (3 types of projects available!)
- Map them together to the project logframe



Group exercise



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

Indicators



Indicators should be SMART:

- S - specific
- M - measurable
- A - achievable
- R - realistic
- T - timebound

Indicators



- Activity does not necessarily demonstrate impact (i.e. 10 people trained does not necessarily show increased capacity to manage biodiversity)
- Production of a deliverable does not necessarily demonstrate impact
- Output indicators should be measurable on a yearly basis
- Activities are easy to discuss but should not be your only measure of progress

Take home work



- Guidance in hand-out on how to assess your own indicators within your proposal logframe
- Get outside review if they are SMART indicators