



CCJ-123-DASAR PENGEMBANGAN PERANGKAT LUNAK (PERTEMUAN-14)

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Dosen Pengampu :

5165-Kundang K Juman,

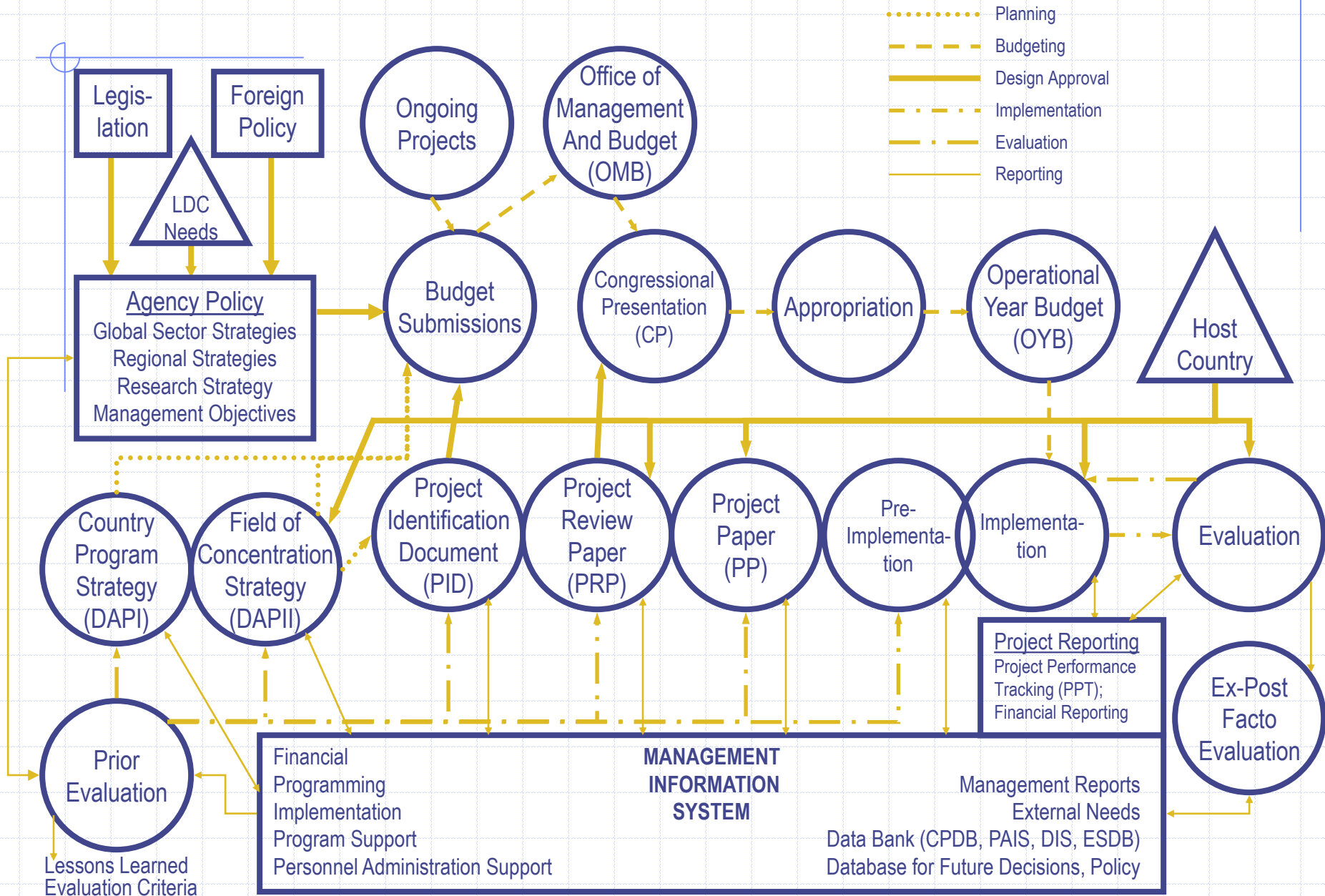
Prodi Teknik Informatika Fakultas Ilmu Komputer



The Logical Framework: “LogFrame”

Verifiable Indicators and the Contract

Interaction of Major Agency Processes



Contract Preparation Documents

- ◆ **US Agency for International Development**
- ◆ **Preparation Documents:**
 - ◆ - **Strategy Paper**
 - ◆ - **Concept Paper**
 - ◆ - **Project Identification Document (PID)**
 - ◆ - **Project Paper (PP)**

Contract Implementation Documents

◆ (From Donor To Host Country to Contractor)

◆ -Project Paper

◆ -Program

◆ Agreement*

◆ Technical

◆ Proposal

◆ Paper*

◆

* Donor contract with National Government or Parastatal Organization

◆ * Contractors to Donor

Contracts

- ◆ **Monitoring and Assessment Documents**
- ◆ - **Annual Work Plans**
- ◆ - **Financial Status Reports**
- ◆ - **Implementation Reports**
- **Interim and End of Project Evaluations**

Technical Assistance Contracting

Terms:

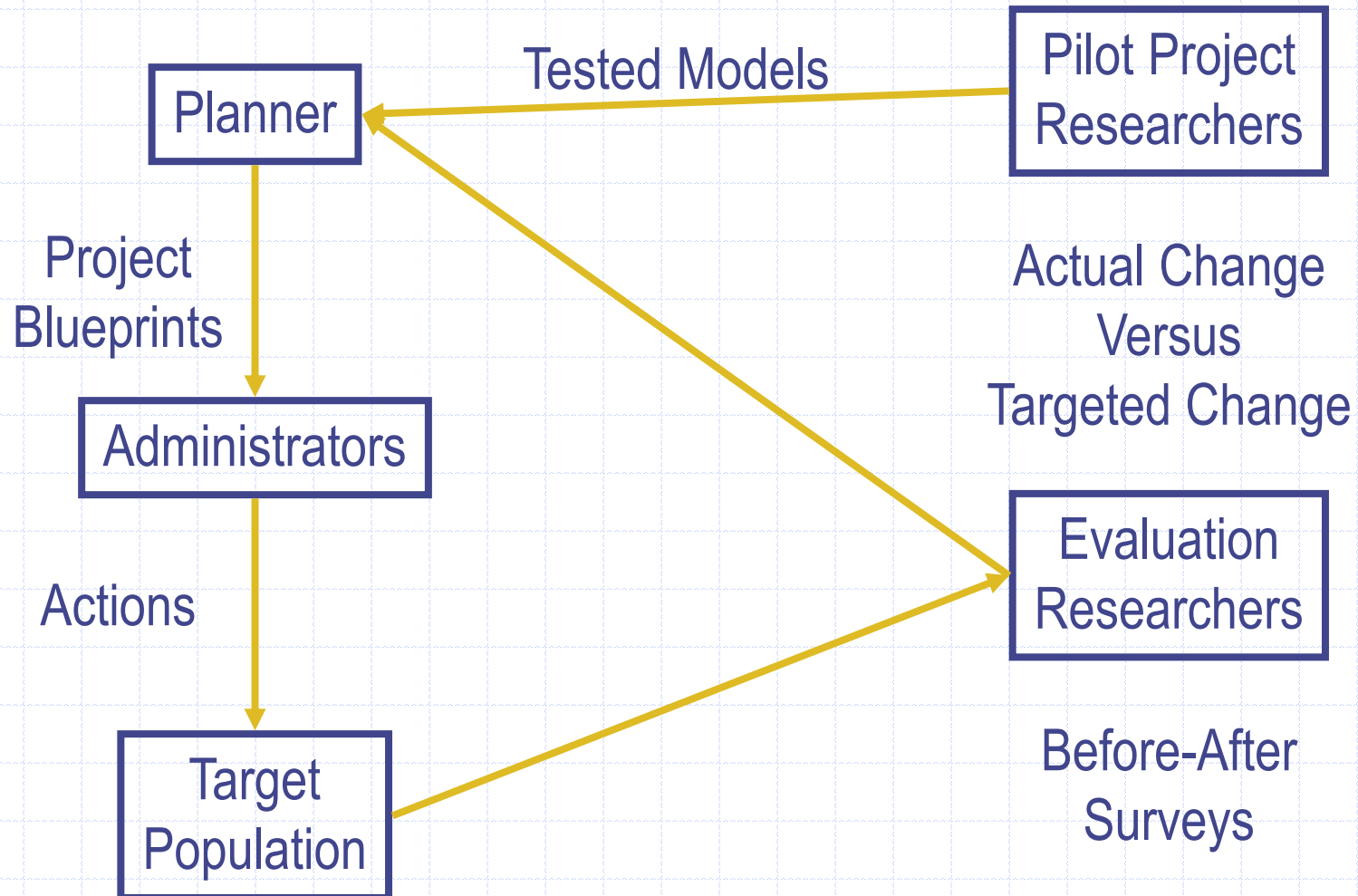
- ◆ 1. **Logical Framework: (Logframe) procedure to track outputs from inputs within the context of project purpose and overall assumptions**
- ◆ 2. **Direct Hire Foreign Service (or civil service)- permanent and pensionable)**
- ◆ 3. **Contractor- Legally bound to deliverables agreed upon with donor**
- ◆ 4. **Personal Services Contract- Individual limited term contract**

- ◆ **5. Advisor- non-line appointment in-country**
- ◆ **6. TDY- Temporary Duty Assignment (military origins)**
- ◆ **7. OPEXER- Operational Expert assigned to train counter-parts but temporarily operate within line authority**
- ◆ **8. Grants (and sub-grants) vs. contracts and sub-contracts**

Technical Assistance Terms

- ◆ 9. Cooperative Agreement
 - ◆ 10. Resources Support Services Agreement (RSSA-pronounced “RASA”-[1])
 - ◆ 11. PASA- Participating Agency Service Agreement[2]
- ◆ [1] These agreements are funded in Washington (for example by USAID) for continuing general support, usually provided to a central office and does not refer to a specific, readily measurable goal to be accomplished with a set time period.
- ◆ [2] These are issued (for example by USAID missions) for specific services or support tied to a specific project goal and performed within the specific time period. They are normally performed by another government unit rather than private firm or non-profit organizations.

Blueprint Approach to Development Planning



The Logical Framework

Figure I-1: The Logical Framework

PCI 724

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK
FOR
SUMMARIZING PROJECT DESIGN**

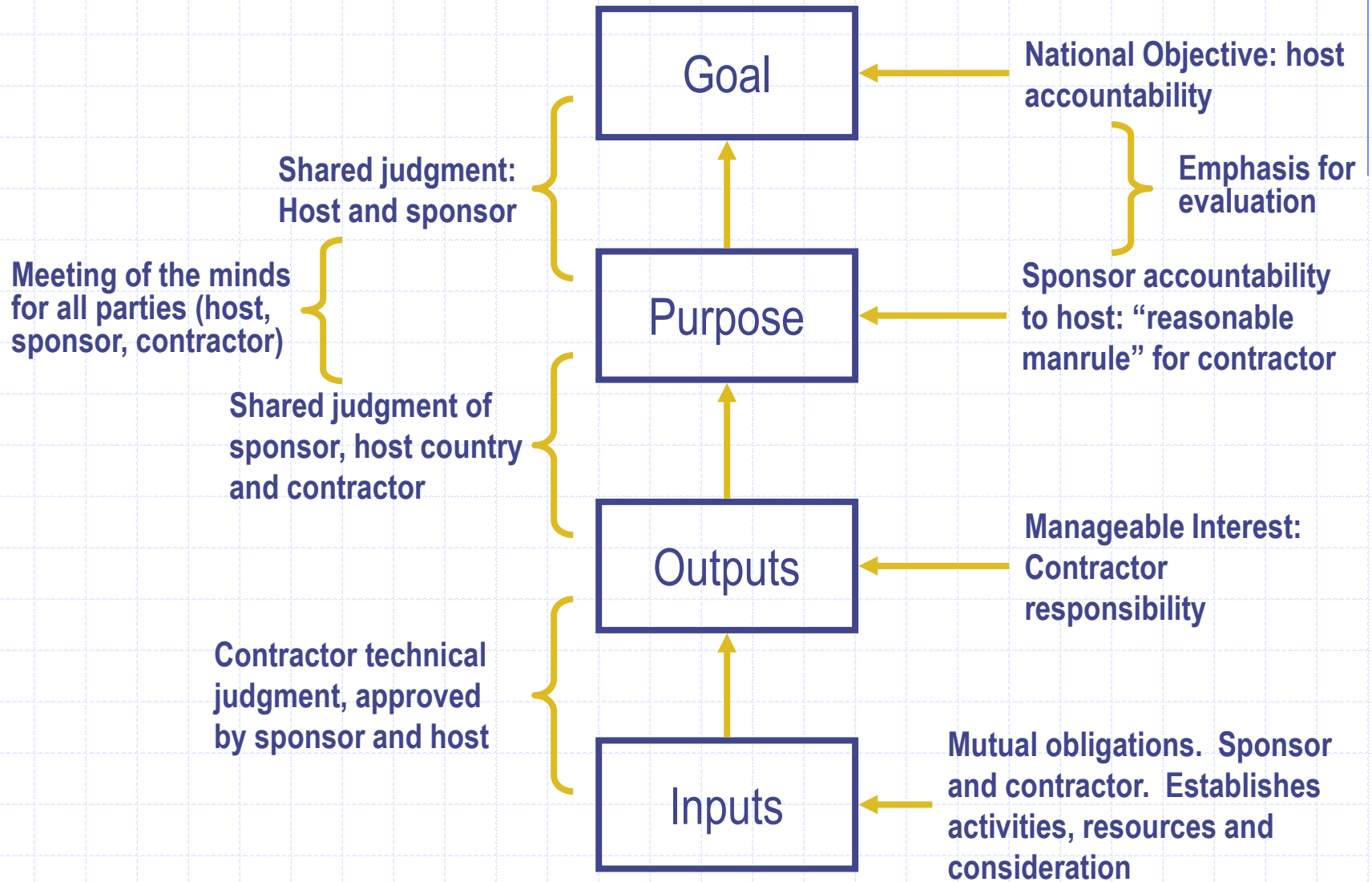
Est. Project Completion Date _____
Date of this Summary _____

Project Title: _____

	NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
	Program Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes:	Measures of Goal Achievement:		Concerning long term value of program/project:
DEVELOPMENT HYPOTHESES If Purpose, Then Goal	Project Purpose:	Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.		Affecting purpose-to-goal link:
If Outputs, Then Purpose	Outputs:	Magnitude of Outputs necessary and sufficient to achieve purpose.		Affecting output-to-purpose link:
MANAGEABLE INTEREST If Inputs, Then Outputs	Inputs: Activities and Types of Resources	Level of Effort/Expenditure for each activity		Affecting input-to-output link:

Source: Project Management Systems, Practical Concepts, Inc., Washington, DC. © Practical Concepts Incorporated, 1972
Washington, D.C. 1979

Building the Project Design



Project Design—The Logical Framework (LogFrame)

- ◆ LogFrame is a tool for organizing information and activities necessary to plan the project
- ◆ Arrangement of information at different levels serves to communicate:
 - Results for which management is held responsible
 - Elements outside control of management

Planning the Project: The Logical Framework

◆ “LogFrame”

- A set of interlocking concepts
 - ◆ To design effectively you need an objectively described, evaluable project
 - ◆ Design makes uncertainty explicit

Project Design—The Logical Framework (LogFrame)

- ◆ Assumptions affecting achievement at each level must be made explicit
- ◆ In order to measure achievement, we must determine appropriate “indicators” and “means of verification”

Project Design—The Logical Framework (LogFrame)

- ◆ Levels within LogFrame refer to:
 - Inputs—resources to be used
 - Outputs—results obtained by management using the inputs
 - Purpose—reason for the outputs
 - Goal—“higher” objective for the project

Planning the Project: The Logical Framework

◆ “LogFrame”

- Organizes information and activities so several points of view may be applied simultaneously and in complement rather than opposition
 - ◆ Program Management
 - ◆ Basic Scientific Method
 - ◆ Systems Analysis

Planning the Project: The Logical Framework

◆ “LogFrame”

■ Objectively Verifiable Indicators:

- ◆ Goals: Measures of Goal Achievement
- ◆ Purpose: End of Project Status
- ◆ Outputs: Magnitude
- ◆ Inputs: Level of effort/expenditure required (financial, material, human)

The “LogFrame”

◆ Questions about the LogFrame:

- What is a LogFrame?
 - ◆ What do you think that means?
- What is the difference between goals and assumptions?
 - ◆ Measures of goal achievement and means of verification?
- What is “end of project status?” What does the LogFrame mean by “means of verification?”

The “LogFrame”

◆ Questions about the LogFrame:

- What are outputs? What is an implementation target?
 - ◆ What is the significance of having quantitative implementation targets?
 - ◆ How does this effect the way a project might be managed?
- What do you think the LogFrame tells you about the design and implementation issues that relate to a project?
 - ◆ What does the LogFrame not tell you?

Planning the Project: The Logical Framework

◆ “LogFrame”

- Three levels of responsibility:
 - ◆ Inputs: resources, etc.
 - ◆ Outputs: results, products
 - ◆ Purpose: reason for the outputs

(Goal- above: the Management Hierarchy of Objectives)

Planning the Project: The Logical Framework

◆ “LogFrame”

- Basic Scientific Method: Indicates what VARIES between levels is the probability of success
 - ◆ Manager is responsible for ensuring inputs lead to outputs
 - ◆ The statement, "If Outputs then purpose," assumes factors outside manager's control
 - ◆ Uncertainty is so high that manager cannot be held accountable for achieving the purpose

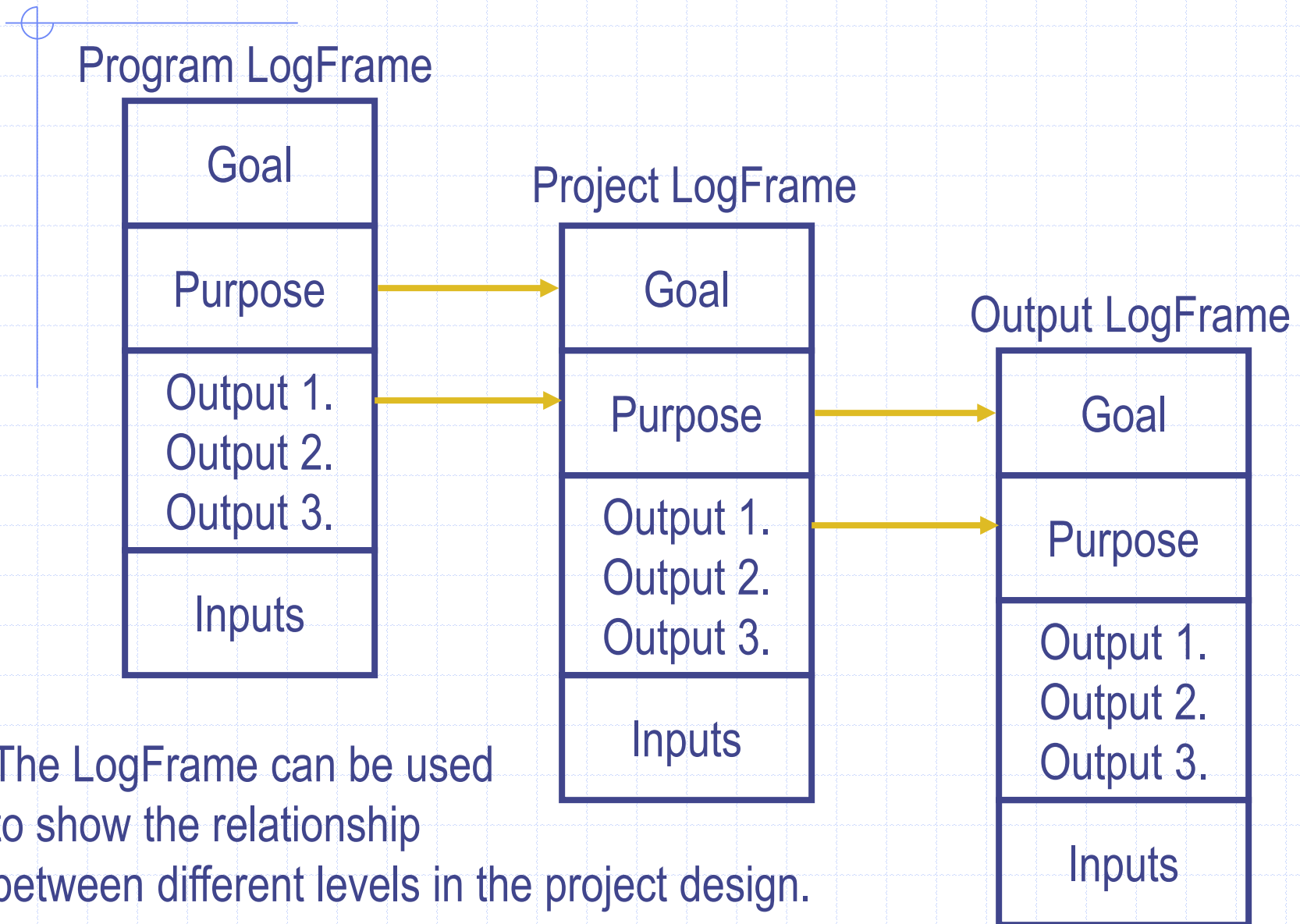
Planning the Project: The Logical Framework

◆ “LogFrame”

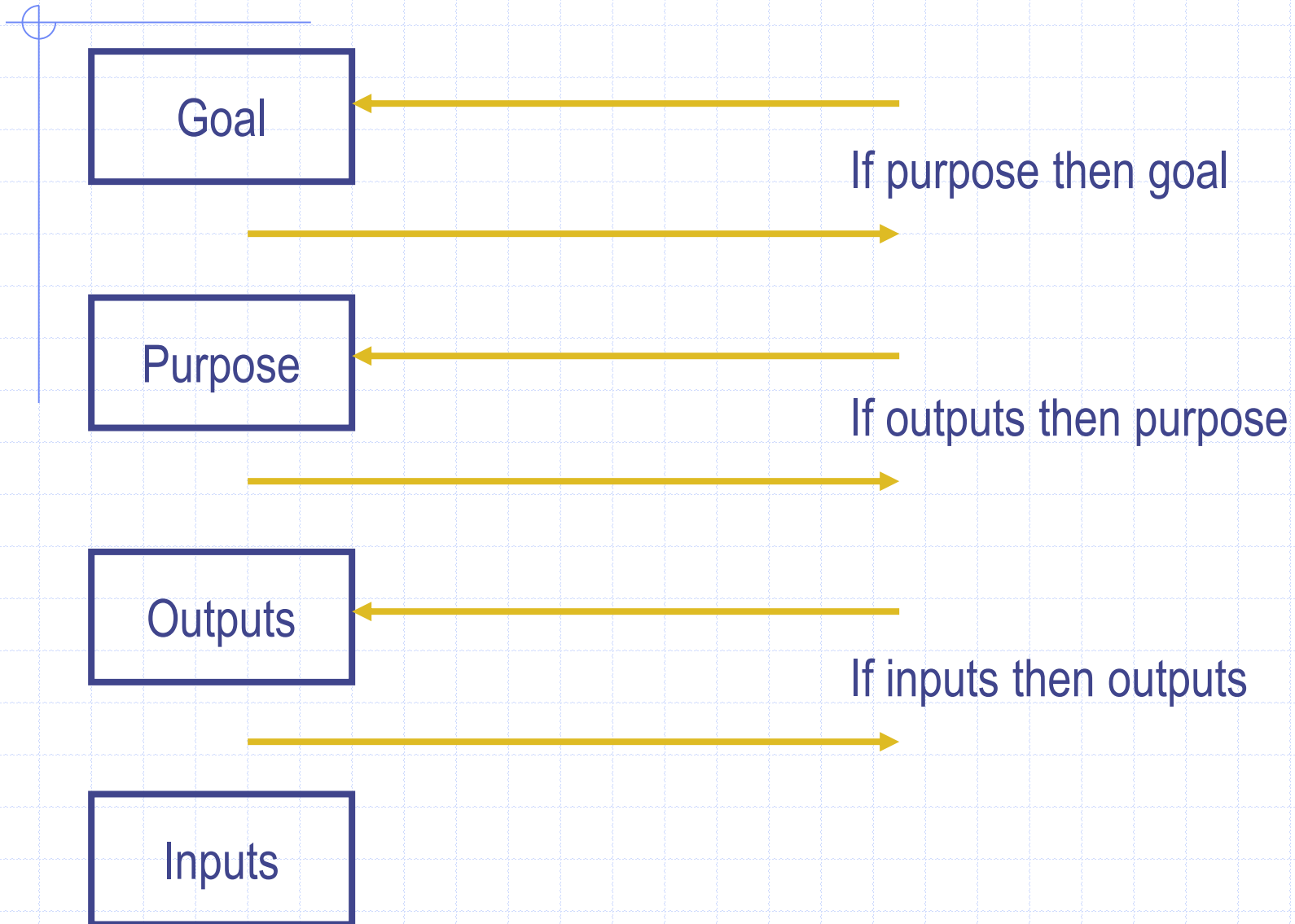
■ Systems Analysis:

- ◆ Requires that we add to the three levels of project management responsibility a higher level: GOAL
- ◆ This defines the larger system to which the project is defined

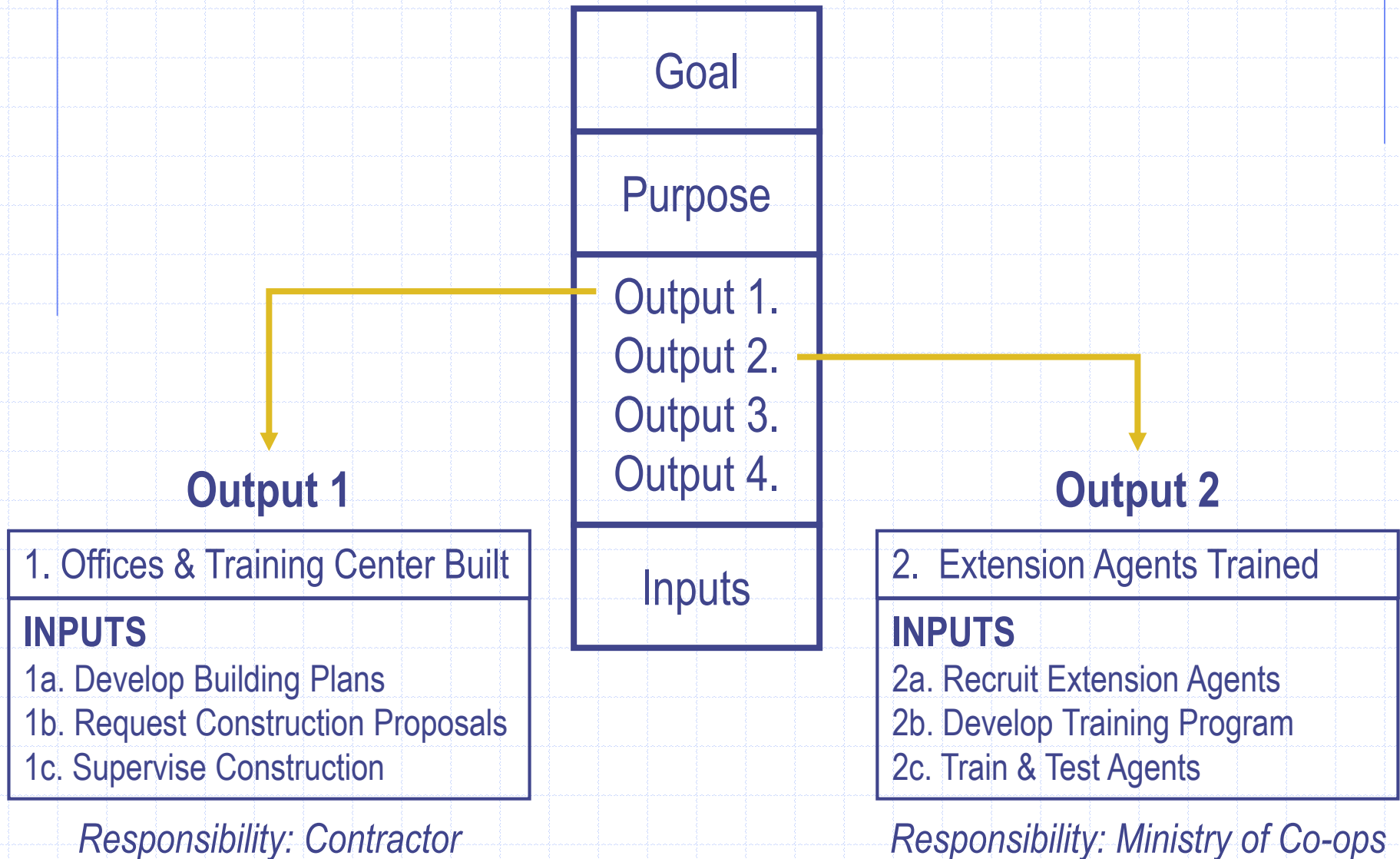
Building the Project Design



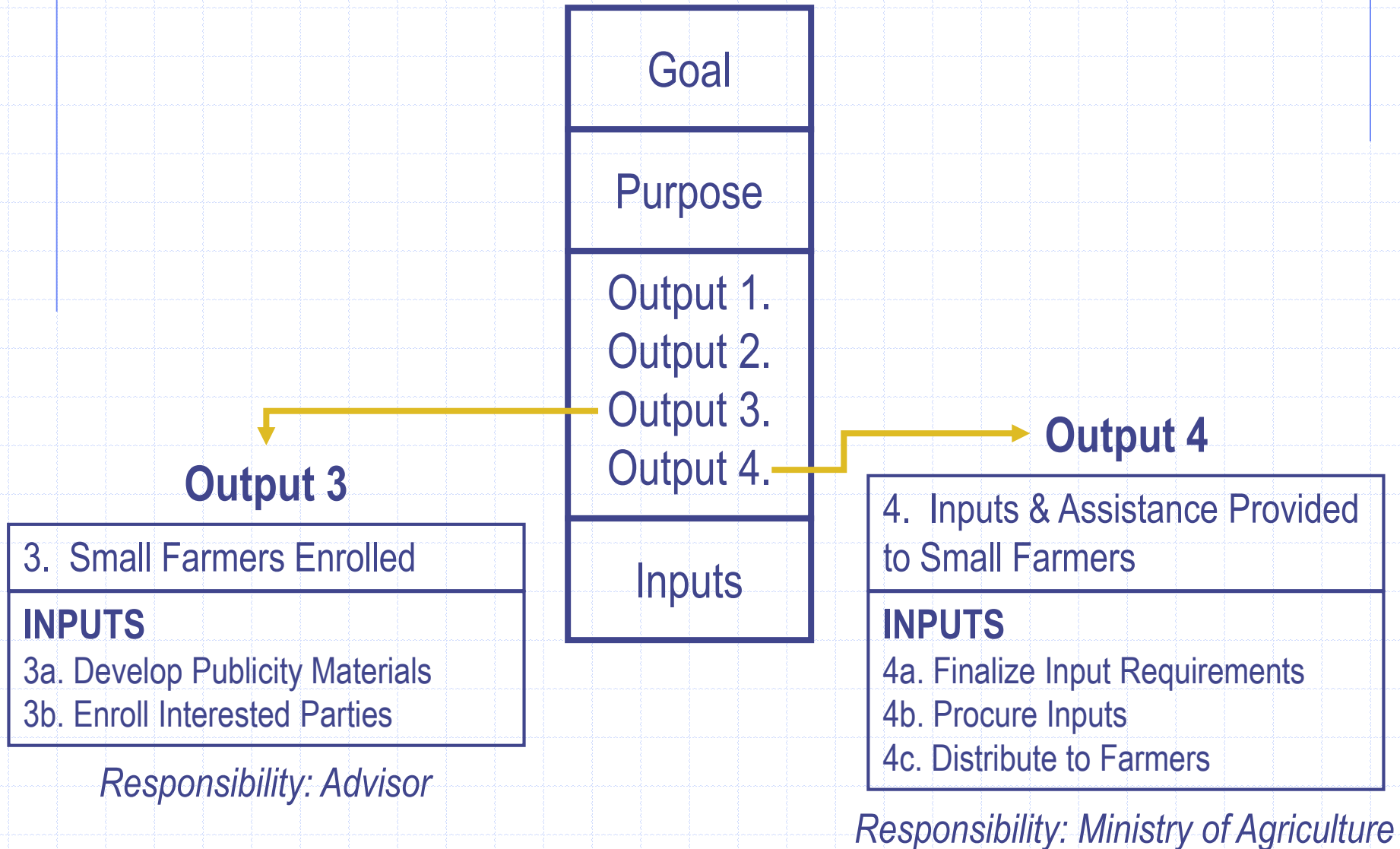
LogFrame Hypothesis Chain



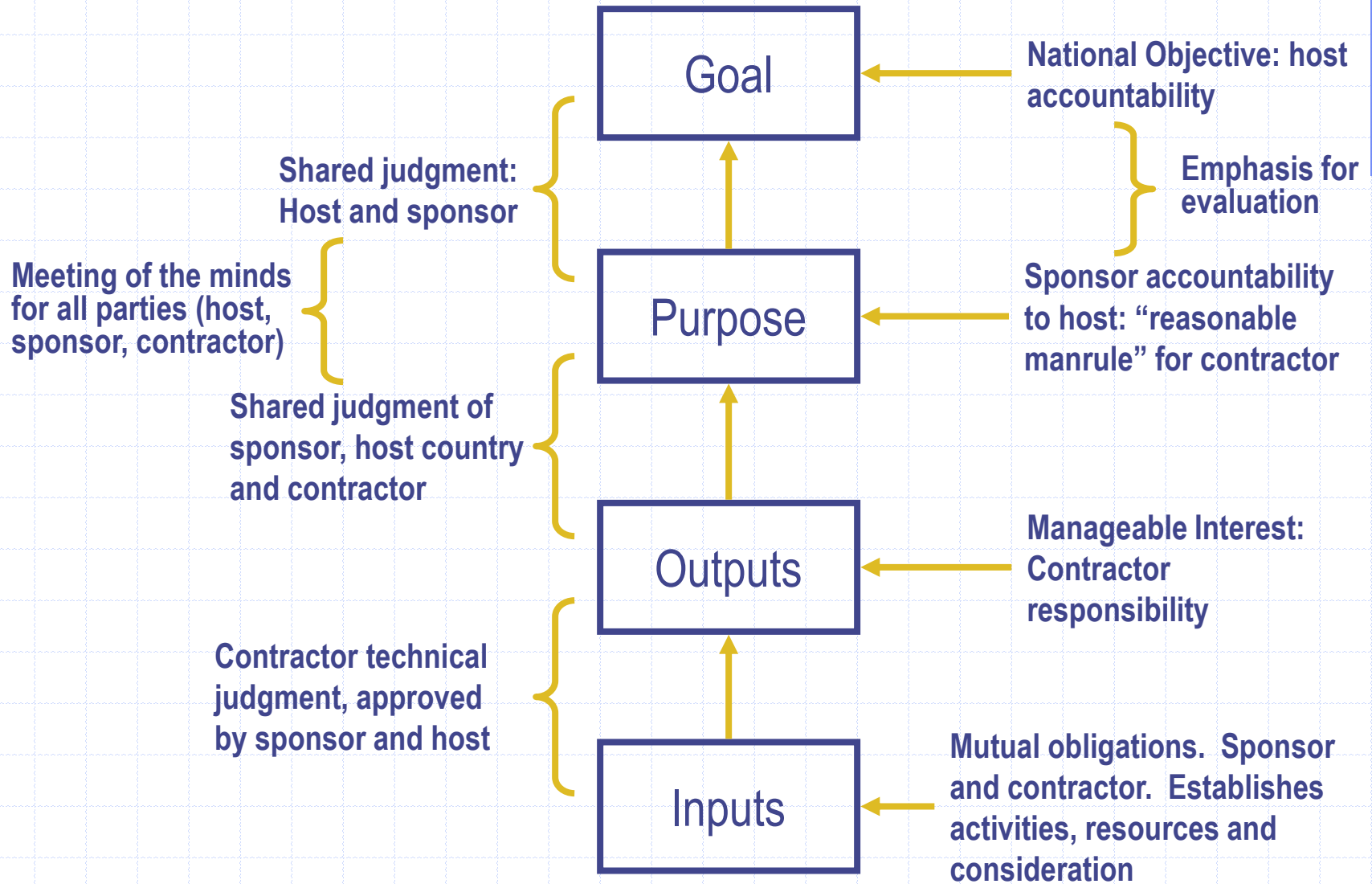
Basis for Defining & Delegating Project Responsibilities



Basis for Defining & Delegating Project Responsibilities



Building the Project Design



Building the Project Design

- ◆ LogFrame helps clarify responsibilities of:
 - Contractor
 - ◆ Producing outputs and making sound technical judgments regarding hypothesis
 - Sponsor and Host
 - ◆ Focus on purpose and goal

Project Management and Evaluation Program

◆ Preliminary Description Outline

- First ten questions are issues that need to be addressed in your final program assignment
- “Points to Consider” should be answered if possible, for they will affect real-life applicability of your design

Project Management and Evaluation Program

◆ Preliminary Description Outline

1. Target population: For whom is the project designed? Where are they located?
2. Specification of need: What need or problem of the target population is the project supposed to address?
3. Specification of means to satisfy need of target population: How will the need that you have identified be addressed?

Project Management and Evaluation Program

◆ Preliminary Description Outline, cont.

4. Indirect costs and benefits: What are some of the unexpected positive and negative consequences of the project?
5. What are the technical inputs (e.g. labor, physical capital, raw materials, technical skill) that are needed for the project?
6. What are the social inputs (e.g. government regulations, organizational capability, characteristics of the political system, cultural characteristics) needed for the project?

Project Management and Evaluation Program

◆ Preliminary Description Outline, cont.

7. Who are the stakeholders? What are the costs they pay? Benefits they receive?
8. Who is responsible for the analysis, implementation, and maintenance of the project?
9. What are the sources of funding for both the implementation stage and the maintenance stage (e.g. donor agencies)?
10. What is the time frame for your project?

Project Management and Evaluation Program

- ◆ Preliminary Description Outline, cont.
 - Additional points to consider:
 - ◆ How can you maintain flexibility in your project plan and make allowances for the unexpected?
 - ◆ What steps can you take to make sure information flows in such a way that your project manager is kept up-to-date?

Project Management and Evaluation Program

- ◆ Preliminary Description Outline, cont.
 - Additional points to consider:
 - ◆ Will your project still meet the need of the target population by its completion date?
 - ◆ How can you keep levels of interest and support *high* during the maintenance stage of your project, after the "newness" has worn off?