

African Centre for Project Management

Post Graduate Diploma-Monitoring and Evaluation

Assignment 4

By

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Q1: Explain the differences between a results framework and a logical framework (10mrks)

Difference between Logical framework and Result framework

Although both the logical framework and results framework are key tools in project design and management, the bare nuanced differences by their very definition, purpose and structure and contents as follows.

By definition

A Logical Framework, or “Log-Frame” is a planning tool that uses a matrix format that challenges teams to systematically organize operational goals, objectives, and indicators into ‘logical relationships.’ It helps teams to achieve sound project design with an enhanced likelihood of success. Log- Frames serve as a reporting and control mechanism in addition to the support they provide to the design process. (UNHCR, 2002) While a results framework is an explicit articulation (graphic display, matrix, or summary) of the different levels, or chains, of results expected from a particular intervention, project, program, or development strategy. The results specified typically comprise the longer-term objectives (often referred to as “outcomes” or “impact”) and the intermediate outcomes and outputs that precede, and lead to, those desired longer-term objectives. (UNDP, 2009)

By Purpose

The logical framework summarizes what the project intends to do and how, it summarizes the key assumptions, outputs and outcomes that will be monitored and evaluated (Levine, 2007) while the results framework provides a clarified focus on the causal relationships that connect incremental achievement of results to the comprehensive program impact. It clarifies project/program mechanics and factors’ relationships that suggest ways and means of objectively measuring the achievement of desired ends (Roberts & Khattri, 2012).

By structure

A logical framework is a table which presents a standardized summary of the project and its logic while a result frame is a diagram that identifies steps or levels of results and illustrate the causal relationships linking all levels of a program's objectives. Within the structures also, the labelling of the four log frame dimensions is slightly changed with impact and outcomes in the results framework replaced by Goals and Purpose (Levine, 2007).

By type of indicators used

Results framework uses aggregate max (reaching same people with multiple activities) and aggregate sum (unique people. No overlap when counting multiple activities) indicators. On the other hand other indicator types like the calculated target from actual, percent, numeric and qualitative indicators related more to the logical framework (Cummings, 2015).

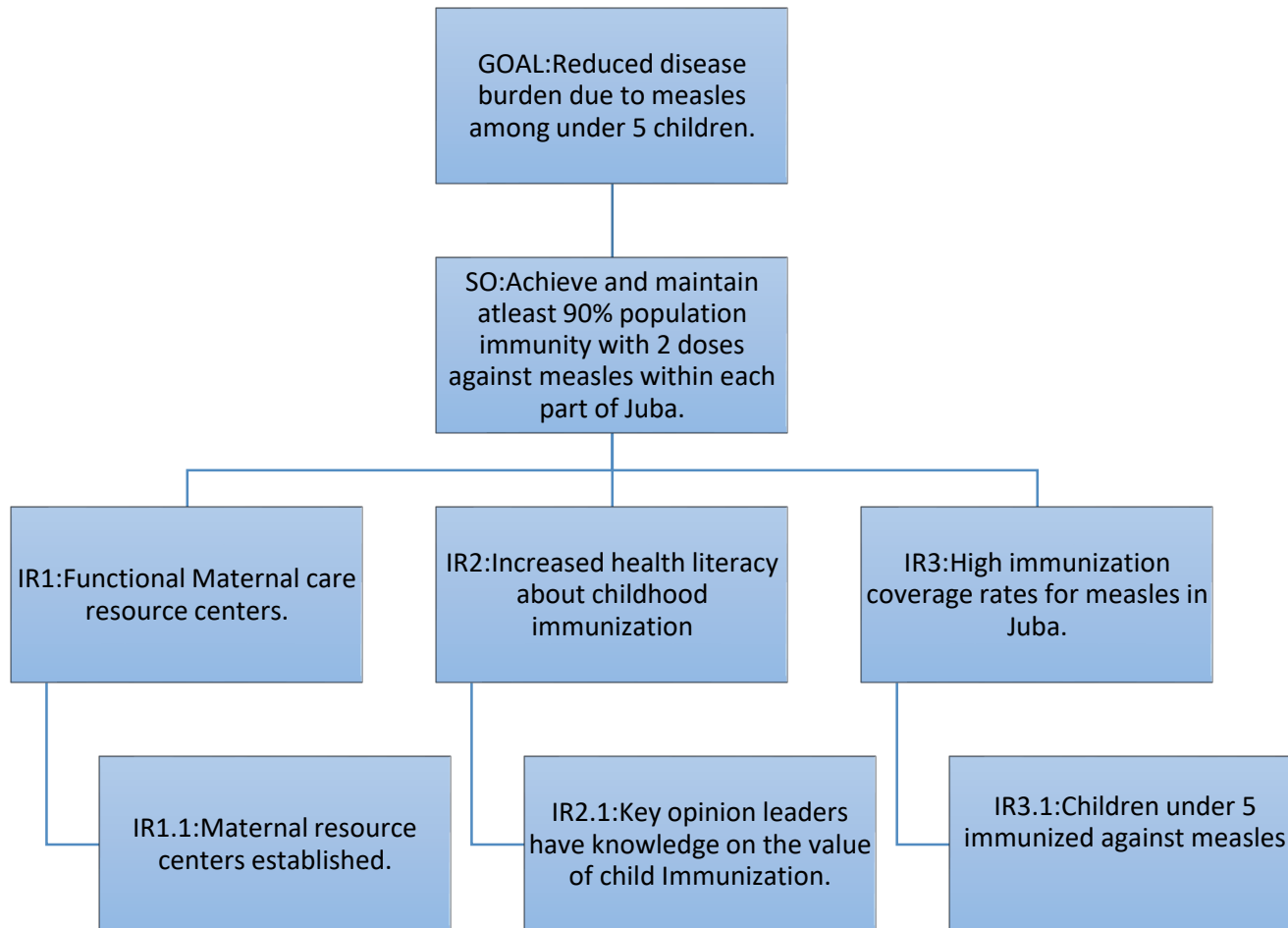
Q 2: Use the dummy project that seeks to roll out mass measles immunization campaign by organization XYT in Juba, South Sudan (ref: Module 2, **Q3**), to develop an M&E logical framework to facilitate both project management and M&E. (20 mrks)

INTERVENTION LOGIC			OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS		SOURCES OF DATA	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Overall Objectives	1	To reduce the disease burden due to measles among under 5 children.	1	Incidence rate for measles among children under 5 years	Surveys	Annual reports Evaluation report systems	Political Stability in the Country Environmental Stability (no natural disaster)
			2	Case fatality rate for measles among children Under 5 years	Medical records at facility	District health information systems	
Specific objectives	1	To ensure functional maternal care resource centers	1	Number of community members utilizing maternal care resource center	Household Surveys Community surveys	Annual reports	Availability of effective and affordable Vaccines Community support Funds are available for communication and awareness campaign
	2	To increase health literacy about childhood immunization	2	Percentage of community members able to mention at least one importance of child immunization.	Household Surveys Community surveys	Survey reports	

	3	To increase immunization coverage rates for measles in Juba	3	Proportion of pre-primary school children with full immunization status	School enrolment registers	Child immunization cards	.
Outputs	1	Trained key opinion leaders with knowledge on the value of child immunization	1	Number of key opinion leaders who have knowledge on the value of child immunization	Community surveys Record reviews	Survey reports	Community key opinion leaders have positive attitude towards learning
	2	Maternal resource centers established.	2	Number of maternal resource centers established	Health facility survey	Annual reports	Strong political support
	3	Children under 5 immunized against measles	3	Number of children under 5 immunized against measles	Surveys	Annual reports	
Activities	1	Setting up maternal care resource centers		Number of maternal care resource centers established per quarter.	Capital development registry	Quarterly reports	
	2	Providing information to		Number of campaign	Project records Surveys	Monitoring reports	

		key opinion leaders on value of child immunization		sections conducted.		Project Quarterly reports	
	3	Procurement of cold chain boxes		Number of cold chain boxes procured.	Project records	Monitoring reports	
	4	Development of IEC materials for the public sensitizations and actual immunization		Number of IEC materials developed for the public sensitizations and actual immunization	Project records	Monitoring reports Quarterly reports Annual reports	

Q 3: Making references to the elements of a results framework, use the dummy project in Q2 above to construct a results framework. (20mrks)



Q 4: Briefly explain, with examples, the key components of a logical framework (10 mrks)

Goal

Goal refers to the sectoral or national objectives to which the project is designed to contribute in a sustainable way. The goal helps set the macro-level context within which the project fits, and describes the long-term impact that the project is expected to contribute towards (but not itself achieve or be solely accountable for). For example, to improve access to justice for survivors of rape in conflict settings, increased incomes, improved nutritional status, reduced crime among others (MacArthur, 2009).

Purpose/objectives

Purpose refers to what the project is expected to achieve in terms of sustainable development outcome at the end, or soon after, the project life. The situations, conditions or behaviour that needs to be changed in order to contribute to the goal. Examples include: increased agricultural production, higher immunization coverage, cleaner water, or improved legal services. There should generally be only one purpose statement. (MacArthur, 2009)

Outputs

Outputs refer to the specific results and tangible products (goods and services) produced by undertaking an activities or series of tasks. Examples might include: water supply points constructed, children immunized, buildings or other infrastructure built, policy guidelines produced, and staff effectively trained. (Australian Government, 2009)

Activities

Activities refer to the specific tasks undertaken to achieve the required outputs Examples for a new community water supply might include: establishing water users' committee and maintenance procedures, site preparation, collection of local materials, tank construction and pipe laying among others.

Inputs

Inputs refer to the resources required to undertake the activities and produce the outputs. Examples include; personnel, equipment, and materials. (WEDC, 2011)

Risks and Assumptions

Assumptions refer to conditions which could affect the progress or success of the project but over which project managers have no direct control. An assumption is a positive statement of a condition that must be met in order for project objectives to be achieved. A risk is a negative statement of what might prevent objectives being achieved. Examples of an assumption include price changes, rainfall, land reform policies, non-enforcement of supporting legislation.

Indicators

Indicators refer to the information we need to help us determine progress towards meeting stated project objectives. An indicator should provide, where possible, a clearly defined unit of measurement and a target detailing the quantity, quality and timing of expected results. Examples are; Number of GBV awareness raising sessions conducted, condoms available for young people, number under-five children immunized against measles, among others

Means of verification (MOVs)

Means of verification should clearly specify the expected source of the information we need to collect. We need to consider how the information will be collected (method), who will be responsible, and the frequency with which the information should be provided. Examples of means of verification include, project training records, surveys, annual reports among others

Q5: A logical framework approach (LFA) provides the structure for logical thinking... Explain what this phrase means.

LFA as a Way for Logical Thinking

The LFA is understood more as a set of ideas and way of thinking. The value lies in working through a hierarchy of objectives, ensuring that you consider appropriate indicators and take account of the risks and assumptions. How you go about this process can be quite flexible and does

not necessarily need to be captured in a matrix. 'The LFA should be us to challenge ourselves intellectually and help us think.' The LFA provides the structure for logical thinking in a sense that it helps in 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. In that IF one that in done well THEN the next one will be achieved. For example, if we acquire the necessary inputs for the project such as finances, skilled human resource, seeds and tools in a farming project then we can be able to carry out our activities as planned and the goes on until we achieve our ultimate goal. (Levine, 2007).

References

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