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

A framework is a vital structure for supporting something else such as a skeletal support used as the basis for something being constructed such as a written work. It is also a sets of assumptions, concepts, values, and practices that constitutes a way of viewing reality. Therefore, a framework is a very vital structure in M&E as well as in the realization project(s). There are different types of frameworks and we are going to look at the main differences between Results Framework and Logical Framework.

To begin with, Results framework are frameworks used to describe program activities and its intended achievements. A logical Framework also known as Logframe is a planning tool consisting of a matrix which provides an overview of a project's goal, activities and anticipated results. The Logframe approach was developed in the late 1960s in order to assist the US Agency of International Development (USAID) as a working tool.

Secondly, unlike Logical Framework Results frameworks are used to provide guidance on the specific target results. This information is summarized in form of results framework. It is presented diagrammatically, to identify steps, or levels, of results, and illustrate the causal relationships linking all levels of a program 's objectives. Focus is on the END result(s) and the strategies that we can use to achieve them. RMs identifies the logic and links behind programs and to identify necessary and sufficient elements for success. Meanwhile, Logical Framework are tools used to outline detailed planning with well-defined objectives that can be monitored as well as with clear managerial responsibility. It also pre-determined evaluation process in the sense that it provides a structure for logical thinking in project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. This enables the project logic explicit, provides the means for a thorough analysis of the needs of project beneficiaries and links project objectives, strategies, inputs, and activities to the specified needs.

Lastly, the main components or elements which must be found in result framework are goal statement. For example what are the change in environmental degradation that we hope to achieve. We also have Strategic or key Objective(SO) which enable to depict the main result that will help achieve a goal and for which this can measure change. Again, Intermidiate Results assist to outline the things that need to be in place to ensure achievement of the SO as well as

Strategies and activities show what a project does to achieve its intermediate results that contribute to the objective.On the other hand,a Logframe is focus with what a project is trying to achieve(goal/aim),how it aims to do this(strategy/activities), what is needed to ensure success(inputs/outputs) and also ways of measuring progress and the potential problems along the way (performance indicators, per project level▷ output, outcome, impact).In short, a logical framework purpose to summarize what the project intends to do and how, summarize key assumptions and finally summarize outputs and outcomes that will be monitored and evaluated.

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)

mass measles immunization campaign in Juba

Project description	Indicators	Verification	Assumptions
Goal:Reduce measles infection on children under the age of five	50% reduction of children under age five affected with measles	-Governmental control board validated the reduction of measles by 50% to children under five years.	This is possible so long as we engage the entire community.
Purpose: Measles infection on children under 5 years reduce to 95%	-95% of children under age five with measles were immunized -90% of children under age five in juba were vaccinated against measles	-Government hospitals and other health centres show that 95% of children under five years were immunized. Results from health centers show 90% of infected children with measles receive vaccines as treatment.	Possibility to immunized almost 100% of children under five years.
Results: Capacity of the Community of Juba to prepare for and respond to Measles has improved	-102000 information and preventives measures booklets was shared and explain to about 95% of inhabitants from Juba who in return have proven knowledge to prevent of measles in children -97% of opinion	-Statistic South Sudan (SSS) show that 97% of opinion leaders in Juba have information on the value of child immunization.	Increase awareness and preventive knowledge about measles.

	leaders receive information on the value of child immunization		
Activities: -Setting up material care resource centers - providing information to key opinion leaders on value of child immunization; - procurement of cold chain boxes; - development of IEC materials for the public sensitizations and actual immunization	**-**169 material care resources centers were set up with the different neighbourhoods in Juba. -213 cold box chain was procured	-Approved by Juba Municipality**.** Approved and follow up by Juba municipality and USAID	Increase distribution of matearials and procurement of cold chain boxes.

Q3: Organization XYT, based in Juba, South Sudan is funded by DFID to roll out mass measles campaign targeting all children under the age of 5. Key activities include setting up maternal care resource centers, providing information to key opinion leaders on value of child immunization; procurement of cold chain boxes; development of IEC materials for the public sensitizations and actual immunization; working from the known to the unknown, develop a project outline, with a maximum of 3 output indicators; 3 outcome indicators and 2 impact indicators

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)

As illustrated above a logical framework is very vital tool for M&E as well as for the realization of projects. There are the key components of a logical framework.

One of the key component of a logframe is a Project description.A project description is vital because it provides a narrative summary of what the project intends to achieve and how. In other words it describes the means by which desired ends are to be achieved.

Again, purpose is a key component because it refers to what the project is expected to achieve in terms of development outcome. For example a purpose might include increased immunization coverage, cleaner water, or improved local management systems and capacity.

More still, in cases where the project/program is relatively large and has a number of components, it is useful to give each component an objective statement. These statements should provide a logical link between the outputs of that component and the project purpose. This is so

because poorly stated objectives limit the capacity of M&E to provide useful assessments for decision-making, accountability and learning purposes.

Furthermore, outputs are also key components of a logical framework. This is so because outputs are specific results and tangible products (goods and services) produced by undertaking a series of tasks or activities. Each component should have at least one contributing output, and often have up to four or five. The delivery of project outputs should be largely under project management's control.

Apart from the above, activities are also key components of logframe.Activities here are all the specific tasks undertaken to achieve the required outputs. There are many tasks and steps to achieve an output. However, the logical frame matrix should not include too much detail on activities because it becomes too lengthy. If detailed activity specification is required, this should be presented separately in an activity schedule/Gantt chart format and not in the matrix itself.

 In addition, inputs as a key component of Logframe refer to the resources required to undertake the activities and produce the outputs, e.g., personnel, equipment and materials. The specific inputs should not be included in the matrix format.

Besides,assumptions are another key component which refer to conditions which could affect the progress or success of the project, but over which the project manager has no direct control, e.g. price changes, rainfall, political situation, etc.In other words an assumption is a positive statement of a condition that must be met in order for project objectives to be achieved.

Last but not the least indicators are also a key components of LFA.It refer to the information that would help us determine progress towards meeting 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. Indicators should be relevant, independent and can be precisely and objectively defined in order to demonstrate that the objectives of the project have been achieved (see below).

Lastly,Means of verification as a component of Logframe 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. In short MOVs specify the means to ensure that the indicators can be measured effectively, i.e. specification of the indicators, types of data, sources of information, and collection techniques

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

The development of the logical framework in the US in the 1960s did not only enhance USAID as a developmental structure but also many more national and international organisations around the globe. It is said that a logical framework approach provides a structure for logical thinking. The above assertion is true in the sense that a logical framework approach provides a structure for logical thinking in project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.In addition, LFA also makes the project logic explicit, provides the means for a thorough analysis of the needs of project beneficiaries and links project objectives, strategies, inputs, and activities to the specified needs.In other words it enhances a detail comprehension of a project and makes it easy to understand the needs of beneciaries while at the same time it links the project objectives,strategies,inputs and activities to specified needs.Lastly, a logical framework approach also provides the structure for logical thinking because it indicates the means by which project

achievement may be measured.Thus, it enhances our understanding of what a project is trying to achieve, how it aims to do this, what is needed to ensure success and finally the ways of measuring progress and any eventual problems long the way such as performance indicators, per project level, output,outcome and impact.