



School of online and distance learning

**COURSE: PGD IN MONITORING AND
EVALUATION**

MODULE FOUR ASSESSMENT TEST

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

The main difference is that the labelling of the four LogFrame dimensions is slightly changed with Impact and Outcomes replacing Goals, and Purpose.

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. Although the World Bank has used the term “results framework” over the last decade, similar conceptual tools, also designed to organize information regarding intended outcomes and results, are used across different agencies: logical frameworks, logic models, theories of change, results chains, and outcome mapping. Thus, the results framework captures the essential elements of the logical and expected cause-effect relationships among inputs, outputs, intermediate results or outcomes, and impact. (*Designing A Results Framework for Achieving Results: A How-To Guide, 2012 Independent Evaluation Group, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank*)

Whereas, the logical framework or logframe is a document that gives an overview of the objectives, activities and resources of a project. It also provides information about external elements that may influence the project, called assumptions. Finally, it tells you how the project will be monitored, using content/indicators. All this information is presented in a table with four columns and four rows – although variations on this basic scheme do exist.(
<https://www.logframer.eu/content/what-logical-framework>)

Question 2:

Project Description	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Goal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Immunization all children under the age of 5 in and around Juba City Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The percentage of high children immunized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The % turnout for the immunization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rainfall ❖ Insecurity
Outcome(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Change of attitude and perception towards vaccines hence a larger turnout (over 85%) in Juba city ❖ High percentage of children vaccinated against measles (Over 89%) in Juba 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Larger turn out for immunization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The % of children immunized against measles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rainfall ❖ Insecurity
Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Change of attitude and perception towards vaccines hence a larger turnout (over 85%) in Juba city ❖ High percentage of children vaccinated against measles (Over 89%) in Juba 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Larger turn out ❖ Eradication of measles among the target group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The % turnout for the immunization ❖ The % of non-responders because of perception issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Insecurity
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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 ❖ the actual immunization of children under the age of 5 years against measles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Well informed population with adequate information ❖ High number of children immunized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The number of health workers trained ❖ The number of cold chain boxes procured ❖ The number of person reached with sensitization messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rainfall ❖ Insecurity ❖ Increase of prices

Question 3.

Project Description	Indicators	Target	Source (means) of verification	Assumptions
Goal Statement : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Immunization all children under the age of 5 in and around Juba City Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The percentage of high children immunized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To immunize more than 85% of children under the age of 5 years in Juba City Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The % turnout for the immunization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rainfall ❖ Insecurity
Strategic Objective : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Eradicate measles in and around Juba City Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Zero case of measles by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ At least zero measles cases by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The % of children immunized against measles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rainfall ❖ Insecurity
Intermediate Results : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Change of attitude and perception towards vaccines hence a larger turnout (over 85%) in Juba city ❖ High percentage of children vaccinated against measles (Over 89%) in Juba 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Larger turn out ❖ Eradication of measles among the target group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ At least 80 % of the population should be reached with awareness messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The % turnout for the immunization ❖ The % of non-responders because of perception issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Insecurity
Strategies Activities : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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 ❖ the actual immunization of children under the age of 5 years against measles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Well informed population with adequate information ❖ High number of children immunized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of information to most part of the population ❖ Procurement of cold boxes before the start of the immunization exercise ❖ Training of at least 100 community mobilizers to carry out awareness campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The number of health workers trained ❖ The number of cold chain boxes procured ❖ The number of person reached with sensitization messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rainfall ❖ Insecurity ❖ Increase of prices

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

A Logical Framework has several functional components which without one, the Framework can't work as efficient as required. For this assignment, all examples will be derived from the mass measles immunization campaign by organization XYT in Juba, South Sudan (ref: Module 2). Below are some of the key components of a Logical Framework: -

Project description: This provides a narrative summary of what the project intends to achieve and how. It describes the means by which desired ends are to be achieved. For example, in the mass measles immunization exercise, the project intends to eradicate measles by immunizing all children under the age of 5 years.

Goal: Refers to the sectoral or national objectives for which the project is designed to contribute, e.g. increased turnout by the population for the immunization exercise in order to eradicate measles in and around Juba City. It can also be referred to as describing the expected impact of the project. The goal is thus a statement of intention that explains the main reason for undertaking the project.

Purpose: This component refers to what the project is expected to achieve in terms of development outcome. Examples may include higher immunization coverage and turnout.

Component Objectives: 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. For example, in the XYZ immunization project, the higher the immunization coverage, the better chances are that measles will be eradicated from Juba city.

Outputs: These are specific results and tangible products (goods and services) produced by undertaking a series of tasks or activities. E.g. Change of attitude and perception of the population towards vaccines hence a larger turnout during the vaccination exercise (over 85%) in Juba city

High percentage of children vaccinated against measles (Over 89%) in Juba Each component should have at least one contributing output, and often have up to four or five. The delivery of project output should be largely under projects management's control

Activities: This refers to 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. For example, 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 the actual immunization of children under the age of 5 years against measles

Inputs refer to the resources required to undertake the activities and produce the outputs, e.g., personnel required to carry out the immunization, equipment and materials for awareness etc.

Assumptions: This refers 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 or insecurity etc.

Indicators: 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. For example, the percentage turnout during the immunization exercise and number of children vaccinated can be an indicator for the eradication of measles.

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. For example, the number of health workers trained, the number of cold chain boxes procured, the number of persons reached with sensitization messages and even the total number of children vaccinated.

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

The argument sounds valid and justified in a sense that Logical Framework Approach (LFA) sets the stage for the successful implementation of the project cycle. It summarizes what the project intends to do and how, what the key assumptions are, and how outputs and outcomes will be monitored and evaluated. On the same note, the (LFA) is an analytical process and set of tools used to support objectives-oriented project planning and management. It provides a set of interlocking concepts which are used as part of an iterative process to aid structured and systematic analysis of a project or programme idea.

The LFA has since been adopted as a project planning and management tool by most donors, multilateral and bilateral development agencies. Even though different agencies/donors modify the formats, terminology and tools used in their LFA, the basic analytical principles have remained the same. The LFA is a very effective analytical and management tool when understood and intelligently applied. However, it is not a substitute for experience and professional judgment and must also be complemented by the application of other specific tools

(such as Economic and Financial Analysis and Environmental Impact Assessment) and through the application of working techniques which promote the effective participation of stakeholders. (*Guide to the Logical Framework Approach, A Key Tool for Project Cycle management, European Integration Office, 2011*)

<http://www.evropa.gov.rs/Evropa/ShowDocument.aspx?Type=Home&Id=525>

References:

1. Designing A Results Framework for Achieving Results: A How-To Guide, 2012
Independent Evaluation Group, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank)

https://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTEVACAPDEV/Resources/designing_results_framework.pdf

2. (*Guide to the Logical Framework Approach, A Key Tool for Project Cycle management, European Integration Office, 2011*)

<http://www.evropa.gov.rs/Evropa/ShowDocument.aspx?Type=Home&Id=525>