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Module 4 Assignment

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

Both results frameworks and logical frameworks should be part of the project design process and should be created before a project begins. They are often required by donors as part of your project proposal. According to the article *Designing A Results Framework for Achieving Results: A How-To Guide* by the Independent Evaluation Group (2012) generally a results framework is completed before a logical framework.

In a results framework, the focus is the end results and how they are going to be achieved while a logical framework has a much more detailed and specific outline.

A results framework will outline:

* The overall goal
* The strategic objective to achieve that goal
* The intermediate results to achieve the strategic objective
* The strategies and activities that are done to achieve the intermediate results

A logical framework will outline:

* The overall goal
* The activities on how it will achieve the goal
* The inputs and outputs needed to ensure success
* The outputs, outcomes and impact to measure progress and potential risks that may arise

Therefore, we can see that a logical framework is much more specific and detailed that a results framework.

A results framework will focus on the end results while a log-frame will also focus on the activities to reach the end result, the expected outputs and outcomes, the measuring tools for each of those and the possible risks and assumptions associated with each.

A log-frame is also much more interconnected than a results framework, it will show us a more detailed outline of how each are interrelated. A results framework will flow in one direction, while a log-frame will connect back and forth between all elements of the framework. Visually, a results framework can be outlined in a vertical manner, while a log-frame is in a tabular format and will flow both vertically and horizontally.

Results Framework:

Log-frame:

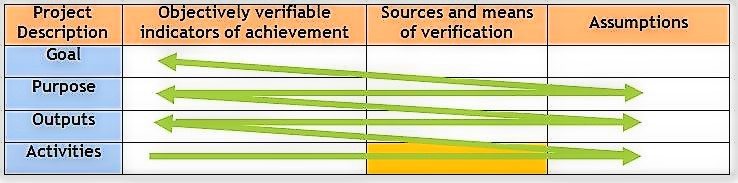


Figure Barreto 2019

Overall, the main differences between a results framework and a log-frame are what the framework is focused on, the level of detail included in each, and the flow and interconnectedness of the framework.

**Q2.** 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)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators** | **Means of Verification** | **Assumptions and Risks** |
| **Goal:** Eradicate measle related deaths in South Sudan. |  |  |  |
| **Purpose:** To reduce measles related deaths in the country by ensuring adequate support and resources. | * South Sudan will see a decrease of 53% in measles related deaths in children under 5 which will continue to increase over the following years. | * Project evaluation reports * National reports | * Continued funding |
| **Results:**   1. Provision of measles immunizations for all under 5-year olds. 2. Continued access to measles immunizations. 3. Increase awareness on the importance of measles vaccinations. | * Access to measles immunizations will increase by 90% throughout the country due to it being readily available and easily accessible. * A change in policy will result in South Sudan being able to import measles vaccinations from 2021 onwards. * Knowledge and attitudes of the public to the importance of immunizations will shift and see a positive influence towards acquiring the vaccinations. | * Project progress reports. * Monthly monitoring visits. * National policy. * Testimonies from public members. | * Parents will bring their children for immunizations. * Measles immunizations will be continuously available and accessible. * New policies will be implemented. * Successful awareness increases among community members and leaders. |
| **Activities:**   * 1. Set up maternal care resource centres.   2. Procurement of cold chain boxes.   3. Procurement of sufficient measles immunizations for all government and non-government clinics.   4. Establish a secure supply chain for further immunizations.   5. Provide information to key opinion leaders on the importance of immunization.   6. Develop IEC materials for the public. | * An additional 2 maternal health care resource centres will be established in each region. * A cold chain box will be procured for 67% of all health care facilities. * 85% of children under 5 throughout South Sudan will receive measles immunization. * 82% of all health care facilities will have sufficient immunizations until the new policy is in place. * Training seminars saw 75% of elders, chiefs and relevant stakeholders informed on the importance of immunization. * IEC materials will be made available for the public throughout each local dispensary, clinic and hospital. | * Project progress reports. * Monitoring and evaluation visits. * National statistics and reports. * Attendance lists. * Focus groups following trainings. * Pre-post questionnaires. | * Procurement of land and supplies for centres are readily available. * Cold chain boxes are available and sufficient. * Policy makers are willing to develop new policies to procure immunizations. * Community members and leaders are willing to attend trainings. * IEC materials are suitable for the audience. |

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

**Q4:** Briefly explain, with examples, the key components of a logical framework (10 mrks)

The following are the key components of a logical frame:

* Goal: This will explain the overall main reason for undertaking the project and the expected impact of that project. For example, reduced nutritional related deaths.
* Purpose: This is similar to the goal but with a little more detail e.g. improvement in nutritional status among under 5-year olds in the country.
* Results: The results will lead directly back to the purpose and overall goal and will highlight the breakdown of how they will be achieved. Fore example, increased knowledge in nutrition, accessibility to a more varied diet.
* Activities: For each result, there will be a number of activities detailing what will be done to achieve that specific result. Activities may include meetings, trainings, provision of items or supplies etc.
* Objectively Verifiable Indicators: These are indicators that will show that the purpose, results and activities are being achieved and are often a clearly defined unit of measurement, e.g. a percentage or number.
* Means of Verification: This will detail how progress and success will be tracked. E.g. project progress reports, monitoring visits, evaluation reports, questionnaires, focus groups.
* Assumptions and Risks: This section will detail all possible reasons why the purpose, results and activities may not succeed, and/or the assumptions made as to why it will succeed. For example, continued funding for the project, willingness of community members to participate.

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

The logical framework approach provides a structure for logical thinking in the design of the project, in the implementation of the project and in the monitoring and evaluation of the project.

Rationale must be incorporated in an LFA as each level is interconnected and reliant on one another, both vertically and horizontally.

*“The levels of objectives and the linking assumptions should be coherently connected, in a vertical logic. At each level the objectives and indicators should be coherently connected too, as the horizontal logic.”* Gasper, 2000.

Here, Gasper has outlined clearly how logical thinking is required for the use of a logical framework due to the necessary requirement that all key components are interconnected.

Furthermore, it’s important to note that a logframe is not a static ‘blueprint’ and should be revised according to any changing circumstances so that it remains relevant. IFRC, 2011.

**References**

Barreto, L. 2019. *Logical Framework Approach.* <https://sswm.info/planning-and-programming/decision-making/planning-community/logical-framework-approach>

Gasper, D. 2000. *Evaluating the ‘logical framework approach’ towards learning-oriented development evaluation.* Public Administration and Development 20. 17-28 (2000).

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