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| Post Graduate Diploma in Monitoring and Evaluation |
| Module 4 Assignment: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework |
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**Q1: Explain the differences between a results framework and a logical framework (10 marks).**

Frameworks enable the operational technical worker to construct a programme and an intervention that would well-structured, pertinent and effective. There are, however different types of frameworks that enable an organisation, when constructing a project, to focus on different priorities and concepts. Two examples of these frameworks are the results framework and the logical framework.

The results framework is a schematic thought process outlined in a diagram that outlines the process of reaching an intended result through activities. As indicated by the School of Public Health of the University of Ghana, its purpose is to provide focus on the causal relationships that the achievement of predisposed results to the overall programme impact. Furthermore, it clearly states the methodologies needed to fulfil said results. A results framework diagram is divided in four “hierarchies”: the goal statement, aka the overall result hoping to be achieved; the strategic objective(s), the measurable results; the Intermediate results, are what is achieved by the fourth level, the activities.

While a results framework can assist in creating appropriate interventions according to the results wanted. A Logical framework, instead assists an organisation to clearly identify the more managerial side of a project. The logframe in fact, defines the roles and the tasks needed to fulfil the project and can give an outline of the timeframe and indicators apt to carry out monitoring and evaluating activities.

Results and logical frameworks differ in their purpose, one conceptual while one more practical, in their form, one existing as a diagram while the other as a table, and in their end-result. However, a programme officer would lack fundamental insight if they do not consider both frameworks at the conception point and the intervention might suffer from it in the long term.

**Q2: Use the dummy project that seeks to roll out mass measles immunisation campaign by organisation XYT in Juba, South Sudan to develop an M&E logical framework to facilitate both project management and M&E. (20 marks)**

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| Descriptor | Description | Indicators | Means of Verification | Assumptions |
| Goal | Measles is eradicated for all children in South Sudan | % child mortality rate | National Survey;  Ex-post evaluation | The governmental and environmental situation is conducive to the project. |
| Purpose | Introduction of measles vaccination | XX members of the community become active members of the vulgarisation on child immunisation;  % of children registered in health centre following immunisation | Community initiatives organised spontaneously; follow-up visits, etc.);  Database of day-patients and vaccination registers; |  |
| Results | R1: Children receive vaccine  R2: Community leaders have acquired knowledge on the value of immunisation;  R3: health centre have the resources to take care of young patients | XX maternal care resource centre are established;  XX focus groups on child immunisation carried out involving leaders, teachers and youth leaders;  % children are immunised; | Registration forms;  Activity sheets; Presence lists;  Database of vaccination registry. |  |
| Activities | A1: Establishment of X maternal care centres;  A2: X campaigns for sensitisation on immunisation  A3: X focus groups for community leaders  A4: delivery X col-chain boxes | X maternal care centres are established;  X vaccination kit delivered  X children vaccinated  X informative campaigns organised  X focus groups organised  % knowledge acquired in focus groups  X cold-chain boxes delivered | Registration forms;  Delivery form; Stock register;  Database;  Leaflets, banners, photos, presence lists;  Photos, presence lists, feedback sheets;  Pre- and post-test;  Delivery form, photos. |  |

**Q3: Making references to the elements of a results framework, use the dummy project in Q2 above to construct a results framework (10 marks).**

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

As explained by Barbera (2016) the logical framework begins with the general objectives, explaining why the intervention if importance to the target population and of efficient sustainability for the stakeholders. An example could be the Sustainable Development Goal 11: sustainable cities and communities.

What follows is the specific objective, more clearly the sustainable benefits for the population of beneficiaries. It should express the equal distribution of benefits for all genders and age. An example could be “the population of X communities acquire knowledge for their economic independence and development”.

Following the specific objective are the results, or outputs, which are the combined results obtained by the activities carried out by the project (the last step of the logical framework). In a logical framework there should be multiple results, so to cover different areas of impact, for example “the students of X communities have the resources to be nutritionally independent” and “the teachers of X community schools can run team-based activities and income-generating activities”.

Finally, the activities are the most “practical” parts of the logical framework as they clearly state what is needed to achieve all the above-mentioned, including material and costs (although this depends to the individual donor). Activities could be “the creation of a school plan nursery”, “training for X teachers and X parents on the importance of team building and the tools for financial management and responsibility”.

All of these characteristics need to be accompanied by indicators and methods to measure these indicators, along with possible assumptions or hypothesis that would allow the intervention to be implemented as planned. Certain logrames, as all donors have a different version, could require baseline data, so that indicators could point to a realistic result.

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

A logical framework is not called so for naught. It is a tool that enables project developers and MEAL officers to develop, in fact, a methodological approach towards the implementation and monitoring of the intervention. By well defining the expected outcome at four different stages (goal, specific objectives, results, and activities), the organisation staff is able to outline the timing of the operation and to set realistic goals.

Furthermore, a logical framework approach clearly outlines the indicators, something that is not clear in a results framework. Indicators can be thought of as progress bars, steps that show the implementing staff, the stakeholders and partners whether the outlined goals are being met. A logical framework also details *how* these indicators should be measured, clearly describing tools that could collect the information required in the specific context.

A logical framework approach does provide the structure for logical thinking because it spells out every step of the project’s life. It does not leave room for interpretation and allows anyone, even with an outsider’s perspective, to comprehend the aim and the methodology the intervention is set to be carried out. This facilitates coordination, monitoring and evaluation throughout the entire programme life cycle.

**References**

Barbera, G. (2016). Project Cycle Management and Logical Framework [Ebook]. International Volunteerism Organisation for Women, Education, Development.

School of Public Health, University of Ghana (n.d.). *Monitoring and Evaluation: Frameworks for Malaria Programs*.