

# **Building M & E Frameworks**

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# FRAMEWORKS...

- An open set of tools for project planning, design, management, and performance assessment.
- Frameworks help to identify project elements (goals, objectives, outputs, outcomes)...
- ... their causal relationships, and the external factors that may influence success or failure of the project.
- A framework matrix provides an easy overview of key project information that allows assessment of project logic as well as performance monitoring and evaluation

Type of Framework and Brief Description	Program Management	Basis for Monitoring and Evaluation?
<b>Conceptual-</b> Interaction of various factors	Determines which factors the program will influence	No. Can help to explain results.
<b>Results-</b> Logically linked program objectives	Shows the causal relationship between program objectives	Yes – at the objective level
<b>Logic model-</b> Logically linked inputs, processes, outputs, and outcomes	Shows the causal relationship between inputs and the objectives	Yes – at all stages of the program from inputs to process to outputs to outcomes/ objectives

# SOME FRAMEWORKS/APPROACHES IN M&E

1. Theory of Change
2. Logic Model
3. Logical Model
4. Results Framework

# THEORY OF CHANGE

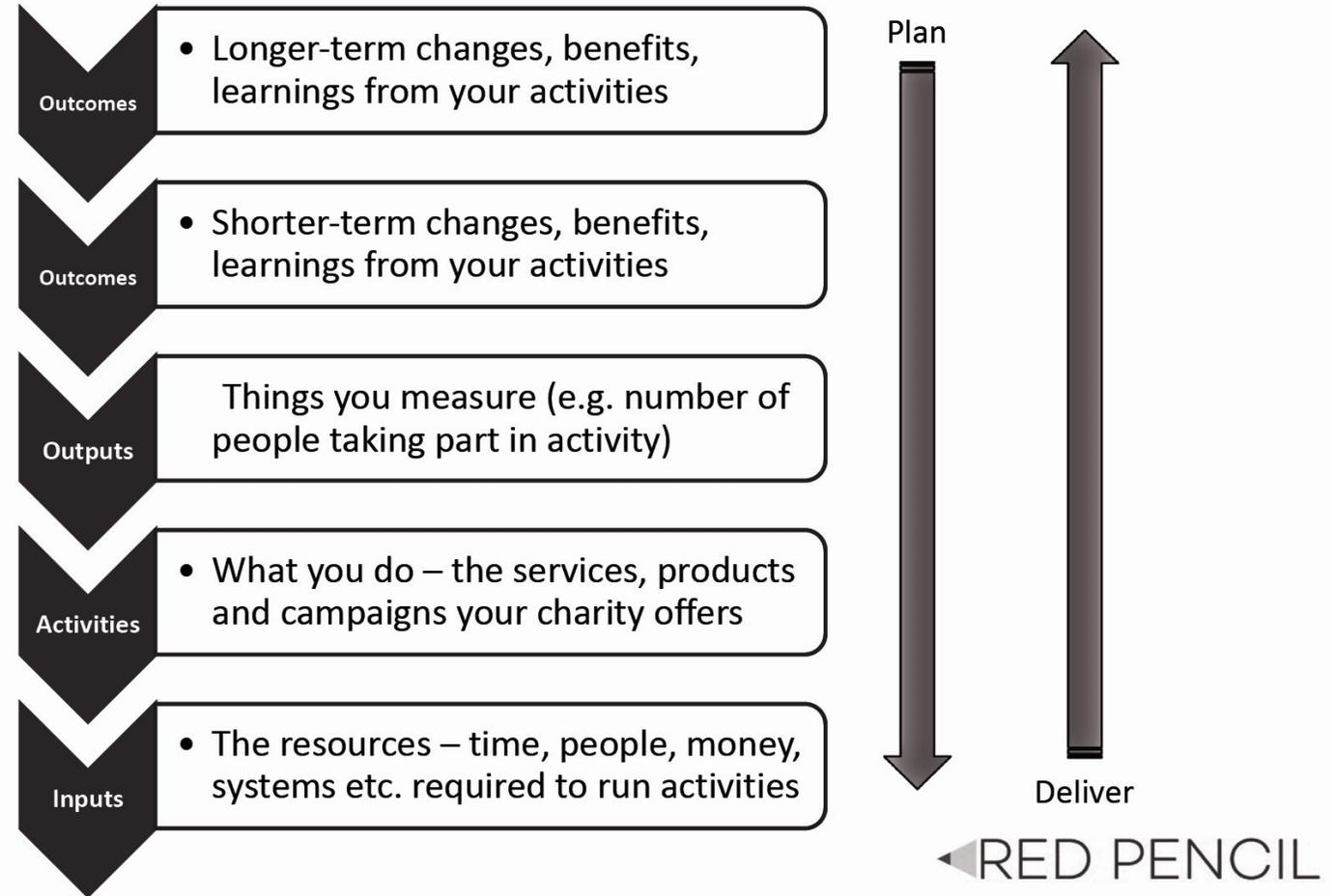
- It describes **how a project is supposed to work**, the partnerships and networks necessary to achieve the changes,

- and the stakeholders and beneficiaries of the project.

- The causal (or cause-effect) logic, with sound theoretical underpinnings,

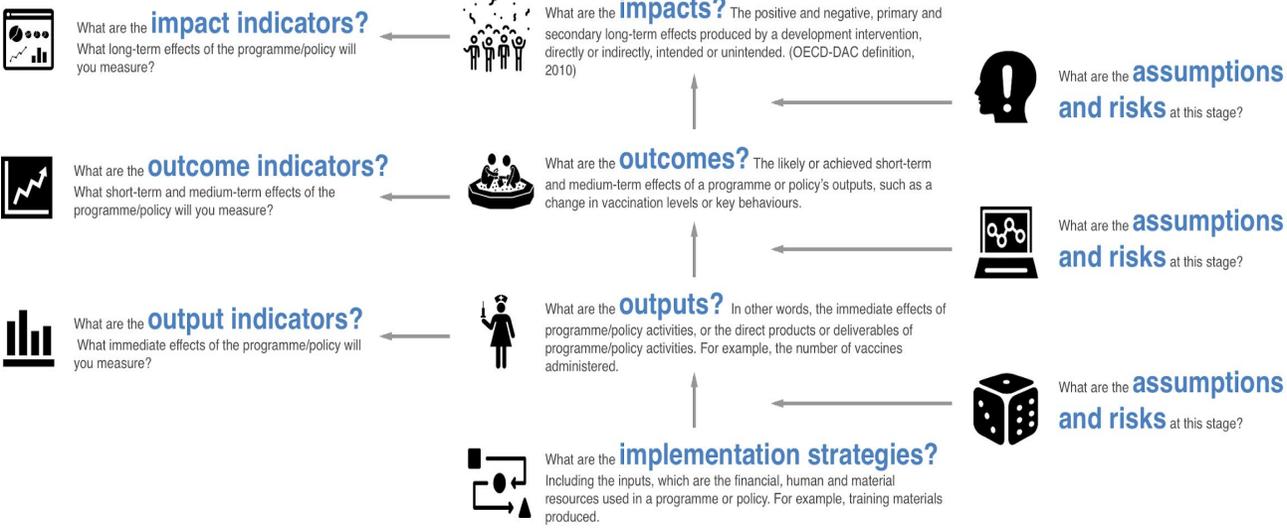
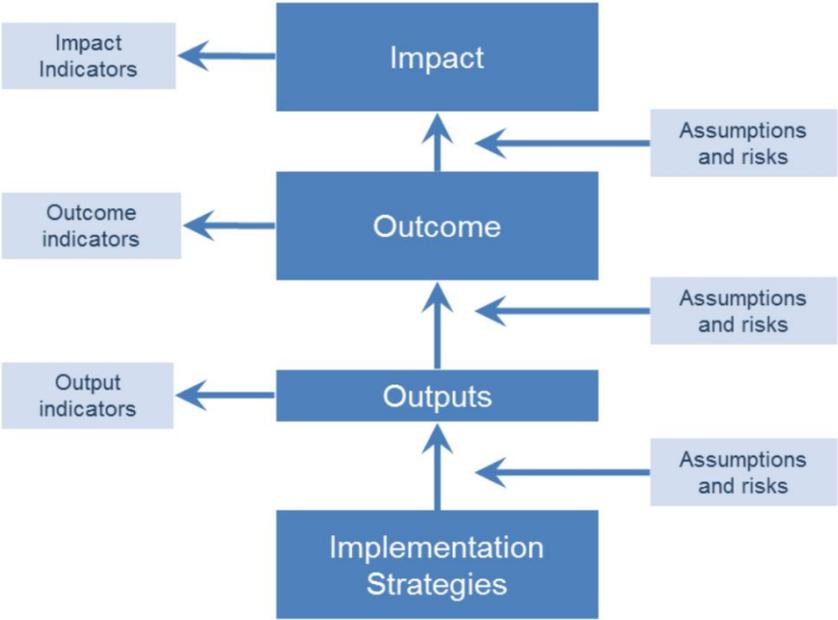
- that links research activities to the desired changes in the desired groups of people in a project or program.

## What's in a Theory of Change



# THEORY OF CHANGE

## box and arrow model visualization



## "Storified" model presentation

# LOGIC MODEL

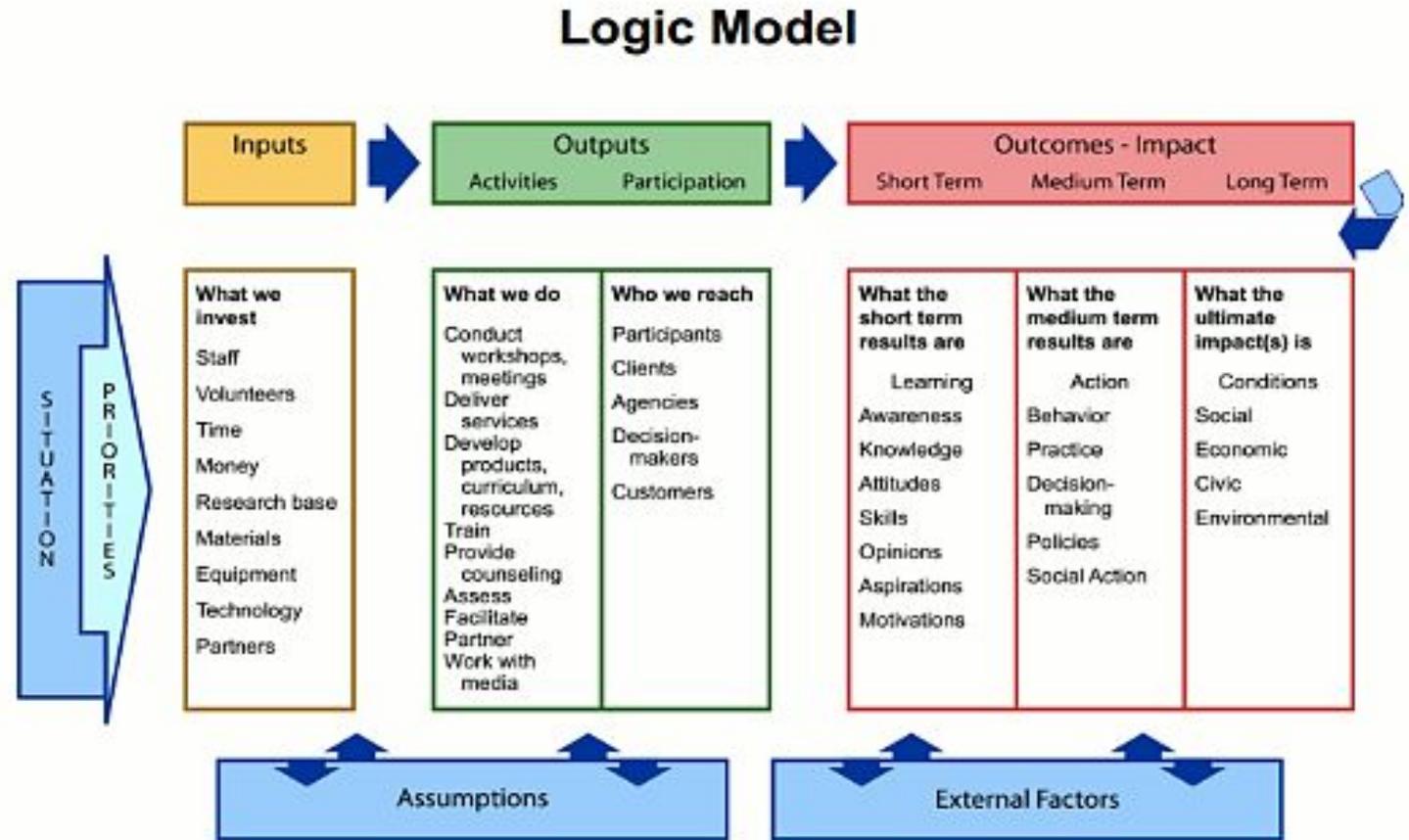
- A tool that **describes the main elements of a program**

- and how these elements work together to reach a particular goal.

- The basic elements in describing the implementation of a program and its effects are:

- inputs, activities or processes, outputs, outcomes, and impacts.

- A logic model graphically presents the logical progression and relationship of these element



# LOGIC MODEL

- A description of their underpinning causal logic, linking **research activities to the desired changes** the project will effect or contribute to, articulated in a table format.
- An outcome logic model contains several outcome pathways, one per group of actor the project wishes to influence, which describe the changes desired and the strategies the project intends to use to bring about the changes.
- After each outcome pathway there is an outcome narrative, which describes the process in the pathway.
- At the end there is another logic model narrative, which describes the ideas, or logic behind the project and its corresponding Outcome Logic Model.

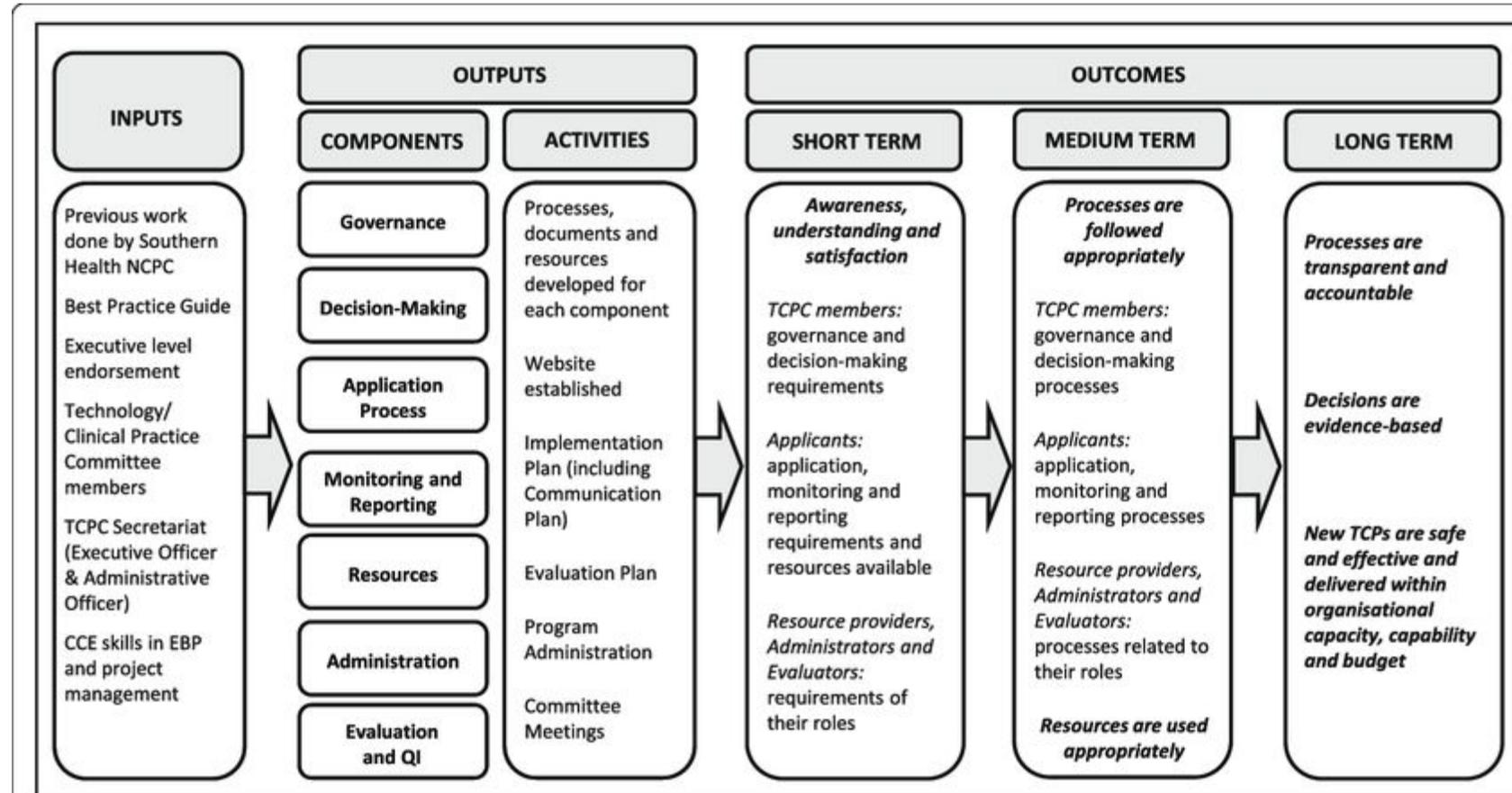
# LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

- A tool that **logically relates the main elements in program and project design**

- and helps ensure that an intervention is likely to achieve measurable results.

- It helps to identify strategic elements (inputs, outputs, purposes, goal) of a program, **their causal relationships,**

- and the external factors that may influence success or failure.



- It can provide the basis for monitoring progress achieved and evaluating program results

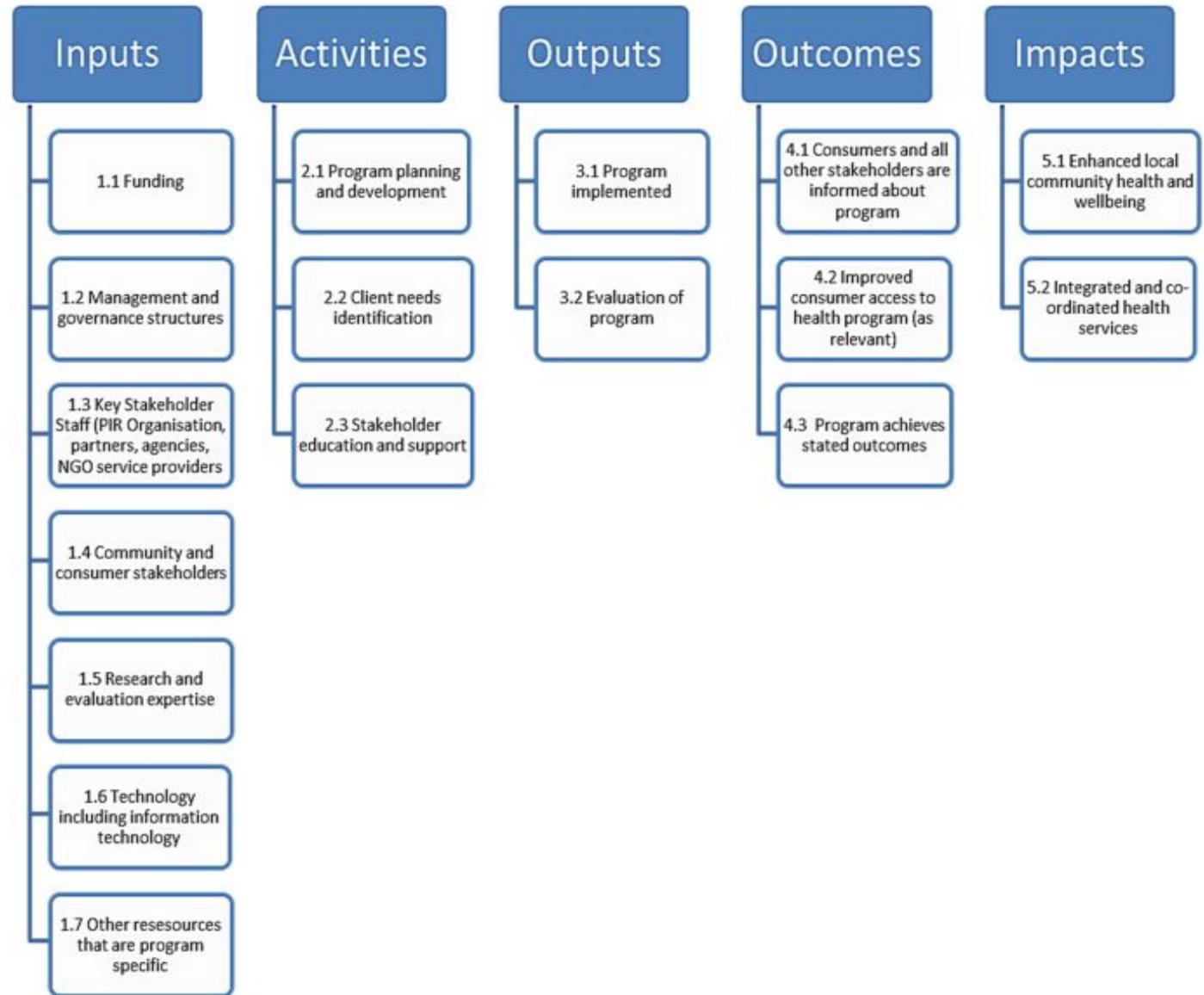
# RESULTS FRAMEWORK

- A framework that **explains how a project's strategic objective (SO) is to be achieved;**

- including those results that are necessary and sufficient,
- as well as their causal relationships and underlying assumptions.

- It is usually depicted with the main program goal at the top;

- each of the main objectives in its own box under the goal,
- and the results feeding into each objective from the bottom to the top



# Take Home Test

- Compare and contrast the **Logic Model**, **Logical Model** and the **Results Framework**.
- How do they relate with a project Theory of Change?