# Mod. 2: Program Matrix



Randy S. Balaoro, CE, MM, PMP



MEKONG
INSTITUTE
Connective Development for Recipital Convention and Interest

# Design and Monitoring Framework

#### Also known as:

- Logical Framework
- Logic Model
- Program Matrix
- ☐ a tool used most often by managers and evaluators of programs to evaluate the effectiveness of a program.



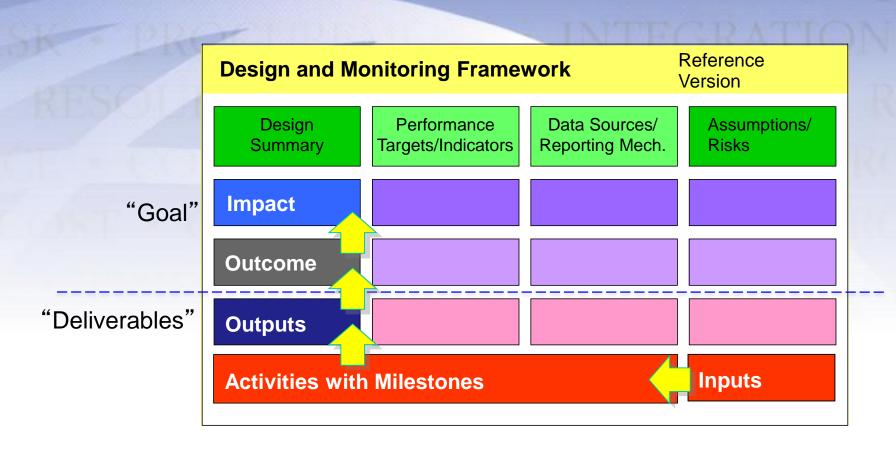
# Advantages of the DMF

- ☐ Problems are analysed systematically
- □ The objectives are clearly formulated, logical and measurable
- ☐ The risks and conditions for success of a project are taken into account
- ☐ There is an objective basis for monitoring and evaluation

Your project proposal will be coherent



# Design and Monitoring Framework



#### Results Chain



### **Impact**

- Refers to the sectoral, subsectoral, or in some cases national objectives
- Also called Goal or long-term objective
- Impact is wide in scope
- Impact will be felt medium to long-term after project completion
- Impact is influenced by many factors other than the project itself



**Impact** 

The long-term effect of the program

e.g. better employment opportunity for the people

Outcome

Outputs

Activities

**Inputs** 



### **Project Outcome**

- Describes what the project intends to accomplish
- Limited to one succinct statement to ensure clarity and focus
- Expressed in "change" language instead of "action" language to reflect accomplishment
- Phrased as an improvement over a baseline situation
- Reasonably achievable
- Necessary but not sufficient to achieve the impact



**Impact** 

The long-term effect of the program

e.g. better employment opportunity for the people

Outcome

The changes or benefits that result from the program

e.g. technical skills/knowledge increased

Outputs

Activities

**Inputs** 



#### Outputs

- The physical and/or tangible goods and/or services delivered by the project
- Necessary to achieve the outcome



**Impact** 

The long-term effect of the program

e.g. better employment opportunity for the people

Outcome

The changes or benefits that result from the program

e.g. technical skills/knowledge increased

**Outputs** 

What is produced through those activities

e.g. training programs & certifications conducted

Activities

**Inputs** 



#### Activities

- Specific tasks to be accomplished in a project
- Defined in the WBS
- Measurable
- Time-bound



**Impact** The long-term effect of the e.g. better employment opportunity for the people program The changes or benefits e.g. technical skills/ Outcome that result from the knowledge increased program Outputs What is produced through e.g. training programs & those activities certifications conducted e.g. development of Activities What activities the materials, training program undertakes programs

Inputs



#### Inputs

Main resources required to undertake the activities

- Consulting Services
- Personnel
- Civil Works
- Equipment
- Materials
- Operational Funds



**Impact** The long-term effect of the e.g. better employment opportunity for the people program The changes or benefits e.g. increased skills/ Outcome that result from the knowledge program Outputs What is produced through e.g. training programs & those activities certifications conducted e.g. development of Activities What activities the materials, training program undertakes programs Inputs What resources go into a e.g. money, staff, equipment program



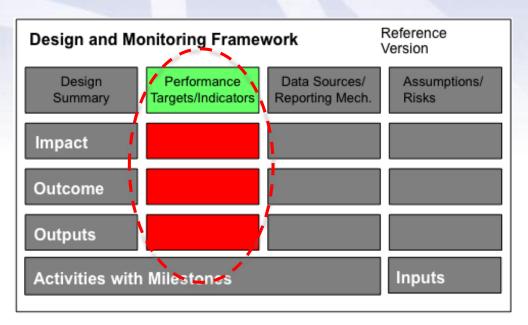
#### Performance Targets/Indicators

 Quantitative and Qualitative specifications for the desired project results

Indicators outlines what will be measured

Performance target specifies quantity and

time





### Performance Targets/Indicators

Determine basic indicator. What is to be measured?

Decide on the quantity.

How much increase/decrease?

Describe the quality. What kind of change?

Add the time-frame. By when?

More and better-trained students graduates



The number of graduates increased from 10,000 to 25,000

Graduates passing the national standard examination



Annually starting at year 4 of project implementation



### **Economic Development Indicators**

Average annual household income Average weekly/monthly wages Employment, by age group Unemployment, by age group, by gender Employment, by occupation, by gender Government employment Earned income levels Average length of unemployment period Default rates on loans Ratio of home owners to renters Per capita income Average annual family income % people below the poverty line Ratio of seasonal to permanent employment Growth rate of small businesses Value of residential construction



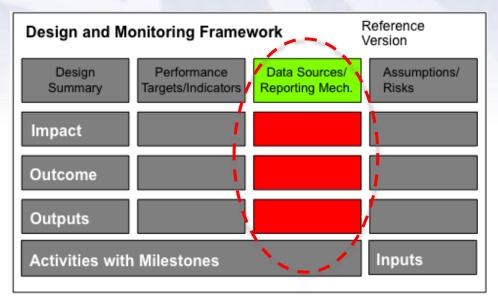
# Social Development Indicators

Death rate Life expectancy at birth Infant mortality rates Causes of death Number of doctors per capita Number of hospital beds per capita Number of nurses per capita Literacy rates, by age and gender Student:teacher ratios Retention rate by school level Public spending per student Causes of accident Dwellings with running water Dwellings with electricity Number of violent crimes Infant mortality rate



## Data Sources/Reporting Mechanisms

- Data Sources show where information on the status of each indicator can be obtained
- Who provides the information
- How the information is collected, e.g. surveys
- Reporting Mechanisms state where the information is documented.





## Data Sources/Reporting Mechanisms

Where is the information obtained?

Who provides the information?

How is the information collected?

Is the information documented? Where?

From accredited technical training centers



Ministry of Labor and Employment



From published reports

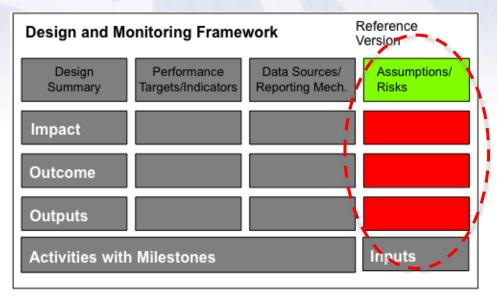


Annual report of the Ministry of Labor and Employment



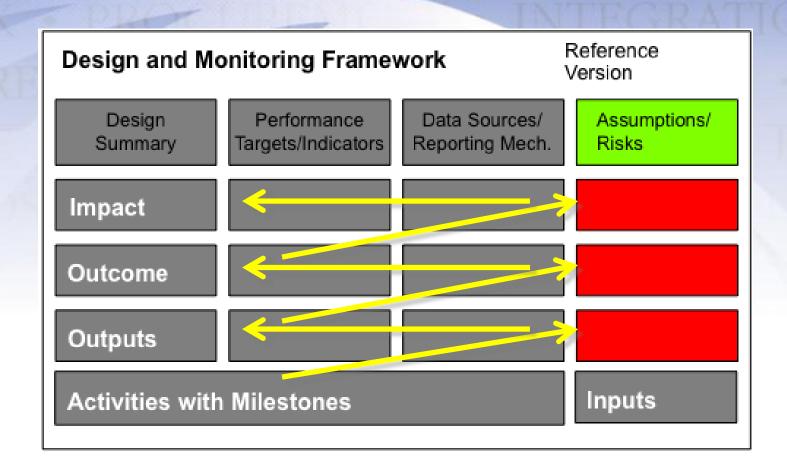
#### Assumptions/Risks

- Assumptions are positive statements of conditions, events, or actions that are necessary to achieve the results at each level of the DMF
- Risk are negative statements of conditions, events, or actions that would adversely affect or make it impossible to achieve the intended results





## Assumptions/Risks



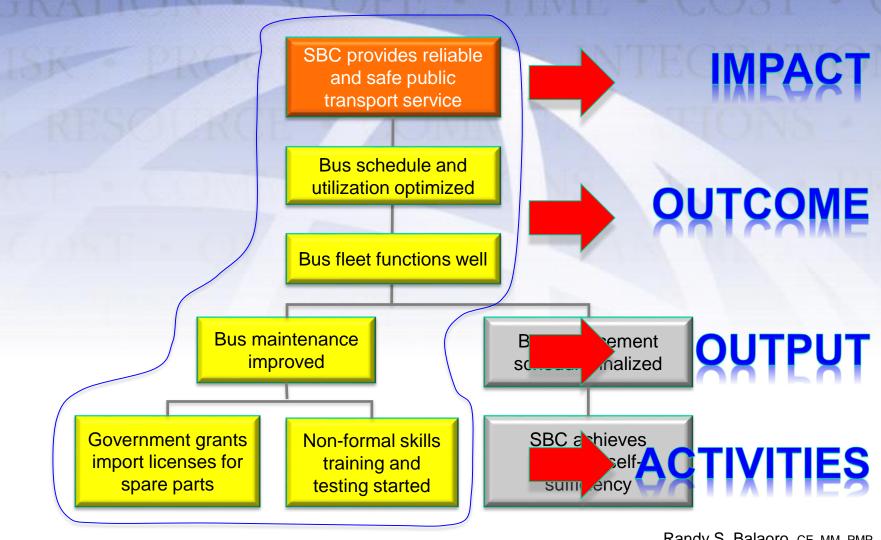


#### **DMF Guide Questions**

Design Summary	Indicators and Target	Data Source	Risk
Impact  • What is the long-term effect of the proposed project or program to national development and GMS regional cooperation?	<ul> <li>What indicators can you use to monitor the long-term effect of the project or program?</li> <li>What number (increase or decrease) do you set as a target and within what timeframe?</li> </ul>	• Where and how can you obtain this information?	<ul> <li>What are the events at the Outcome level that may hamper realization of the Impact?</li> <li>How can you avoid the negative impact of the event?</li> </ul>
Outcome  • What are the changes or benefits that is expected to happen as a result of the project or program?	<ul> <li>What indicators can you use to monitor the changes or benefits due to the project or program?</li> <li>What number (increase or decrease) do you set as a target and within what timeframe?</li> </ul>	• Where and how can you obtain this information?	What are the events at the Output level that may hamper realization of the Outcome?     How can you avoid the negative impact of the event?
<ul> <li>Output</li> <li>What is the proposed project or program?</li> <li>Why are you proposing this particular project or program?</li> <li>Who are the major beneficiaries of the project or program?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What indicators can you use to monitor the changes or benefits due to the project or program?</li> <li>What number (increase or decrease) do you set as a target and within what timeframe?</li> </ul>	• Where and how can you obtain this information?	<ul> <li>What are the events at the         <u>Activity level</u> that may hamper         realization of the <b>Outcome</b>?</li> <li>How can you avoid the negative         impact of the event?</li> </ul>
Activities  • What are the major components of the project or program?			



## Linkage from Alternatives Analysis





#### **End of Presentation**



