



Performance Measurement Framework

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Purpose

This session will

- ❖ Describe briefly the components of a Performance Measurement Framework (PMF)



Reminder: Performance Measurement Framework

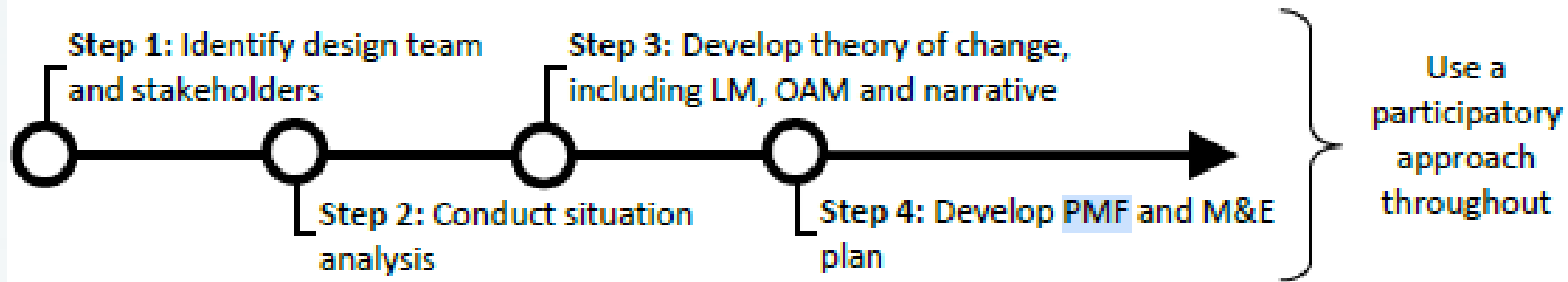
- Used by the Global Affairs Canada agency, among other the PMF is defined as:
- The process and systems of **selection, development** and on-going **use** of performance **measures** [indicators] to guide decision-making.
- The PMF, in many cases, is the final tool used by managers to monitor in a very decision-making focused the success (or lack of) of project and program. If logframes are more adapted to use in projects, the PMF could be built for use in monitoring programs.

Template Performance Measurement Framework

Narratives or statements	Indicators	Baseline data	Targets	Data sources	Data collection methods	Frequency	Responsibility
From higher to lower levels	Appropriate indicators for each level: SMART	Different sources: national or project related	Realistic and according to date	Accessible, diversified, credible, and reliable	How will the data be gathered?	According to reporting requirements	Who will collect? and does the entity have the capacities?

Results-Based Management Steps and PMF

There are four main steps to results-based project planning and design.



The final step of results-based project planning and design is the development of tools that will enable the gathering and analysis of the information needed for proper Results-Based Management of the project throughout its implementation.

Components of the PMF

- **Targets:** A target specifies a particular value, or range of values, that you would like to see in relation to one performance indicator by a specific date in the future. It is also a means of ensuring compliance to national and regional goals at the level of program outcomes.
- **Data sources:** the sources needed to validate indicators from the project or program levels. They can be project specific or national produced sources.
- **Data collection methods:** there are numerous methods either qualitative (ex. Focus group discussions) or quantitative (ex. Survey) illustrated in the next presentation. The objective of all methods is to produce the most reliable information or data in an efficient way.

Components of the PMF

- **Outcome statements:** they must be identical in all documents: logic model, logframe, and PMF. In RBM managers must determine results from the higher levels to the lower ones.
- **Indicators:** the PMF does not change the definition of indicators, they remain measurement tools, best suited to assess if the cause and effect relations have been validated.
- **Baseline data:** it is defined as the specific value for an indicator at the **outset** of a project or program. Baseline data is collected at one point in time, and is used as a point of reference against which progress on the achievement of outcomes will be measured or assessed.

Components of the PMF

- **Frequency:** setting in the PMF the timeliness of indicators' data or information makes sure that all stakeholders involved in decision-making will have all that it required to make an evidence-based decision.
- **Responsibility:** assigning responsibility for data/information gathering makes sure that the monitoring will be feed regularly at the lowest cost possible. The responsible stakeholder can be individuals, organizations, or divisions. In all cases, the responsible will make sure indicators are reliable and the information system if robust.

The PMF works through the logic model, a logframe, if one is produced, and stakeholders' expectations and requirements, to operationalize the monitoring system and assign roles for planners and M&E staff.

The key to success is that these divisions **work together**.

• “ **BAYARLALAA** ”





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