

PROPOSAL PREPARATION USING THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK APPROACH

Cook Islands

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Welcome

Fakaalofa lahi atu

Hello

Bula vinaka

Kia ora

Kia orana

Malo e lelei

Talofa lava

Talofa



<http://office.microsoft.com/en-au/images/?CTT=97>

Overview of the training

Day 1	Introduction to the LFA Project Management Cycle Step 1. Stakeholder Analysis Step 2. Problem analysis
Day 2	Step 3. Solution Analysis Step 4. Strategy Analysis - Selecting solutions Step 5. Logframe Matrix
Day 3	Step 5: Logframe Matrix Guest Speaker presentation
Day 4	Step 6: Activity Scheduling Step 7: Resource Scheduling Proposal Writing Donor agencies Celebration and group performances



Training objectives

- To build participant capacity in proposal preparation using the logical framework approach. By the end of the four days, participants will be able to:
 - describe and perform all the steps of the Logical Framework Approach to develop a verified quality logframe matrix
 - describe and complete the key components of a funding application by pulling relevant data from the logframe matrix.
 - more aware of the donors and grant funding programs that can be accessed by PSIS to fund climate change adaptation projects.



Day 1 overview

- Introductions
 - Harvesting the collective knowledge
 - Introduction to LFA & proposal writing
 - Project ideas
 - Stakeholder analysis
 - Problem analysis
-
- Breaks at 10:30am; 12:30pm; 3:00pm
 - Finish at 4:30pm



Introductions

Conversation
Quiz



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Collective wisdom



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What is the Logical Framework Approach?

What is the Logframe Matrix?



“These concepts and processes [stakeholder analysis, problem/solution analysis, strategy selection] are far more important to sector analysis and project design than the mere mechanical use of the 16-box frame to describe and summarize the major elements of a project”

ADB Guide to LFA (1998)

“In order to help avoid common problems associated with the use of the LFM....

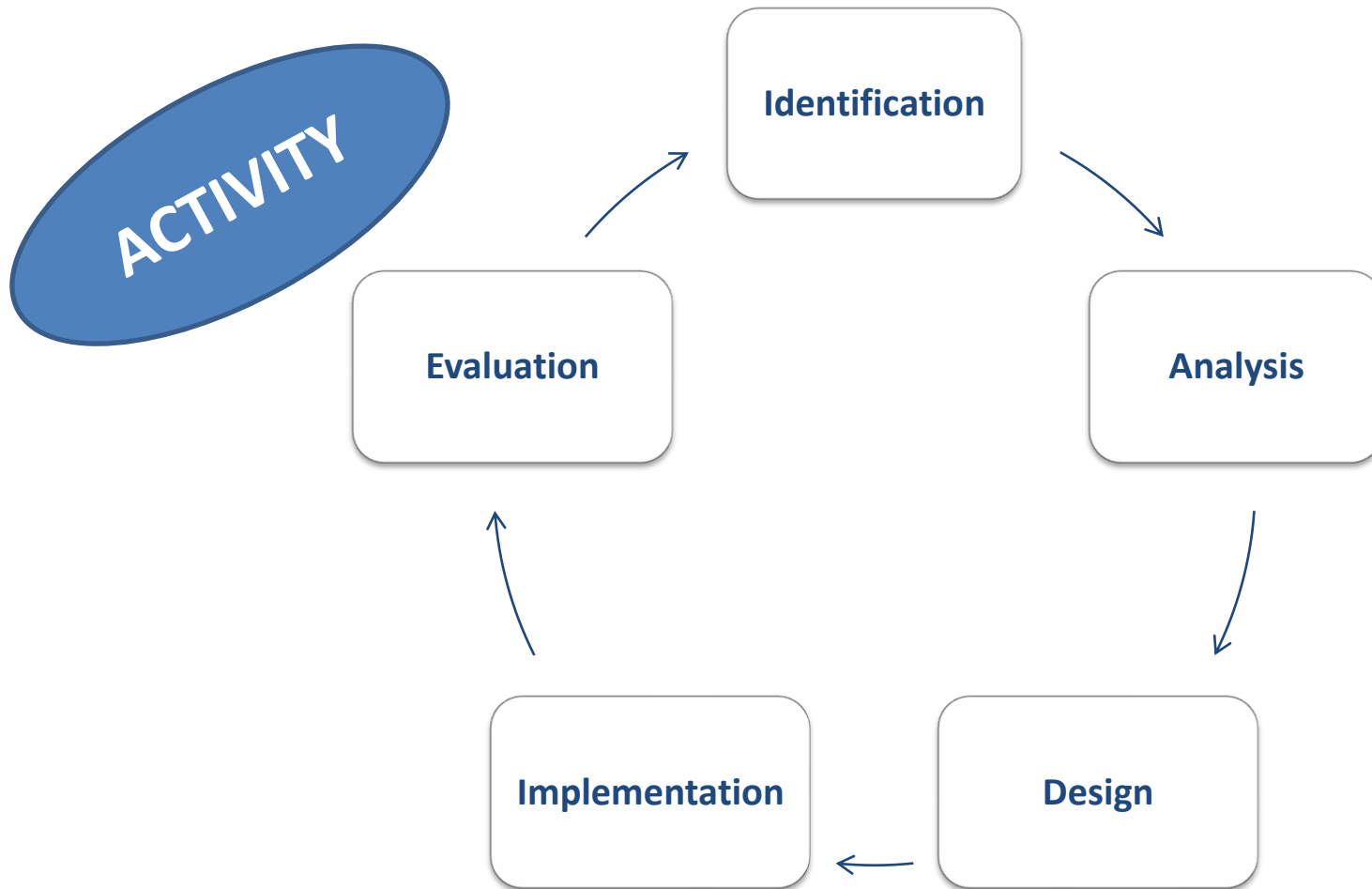
→ emphasise the importance of the LFA process at least as much as the matrix product

→ ensure it is used as a tool to promote stakeholder participation, dialogue and agreement on activity scope, rather to impose ‘external’ concepts and priorities”

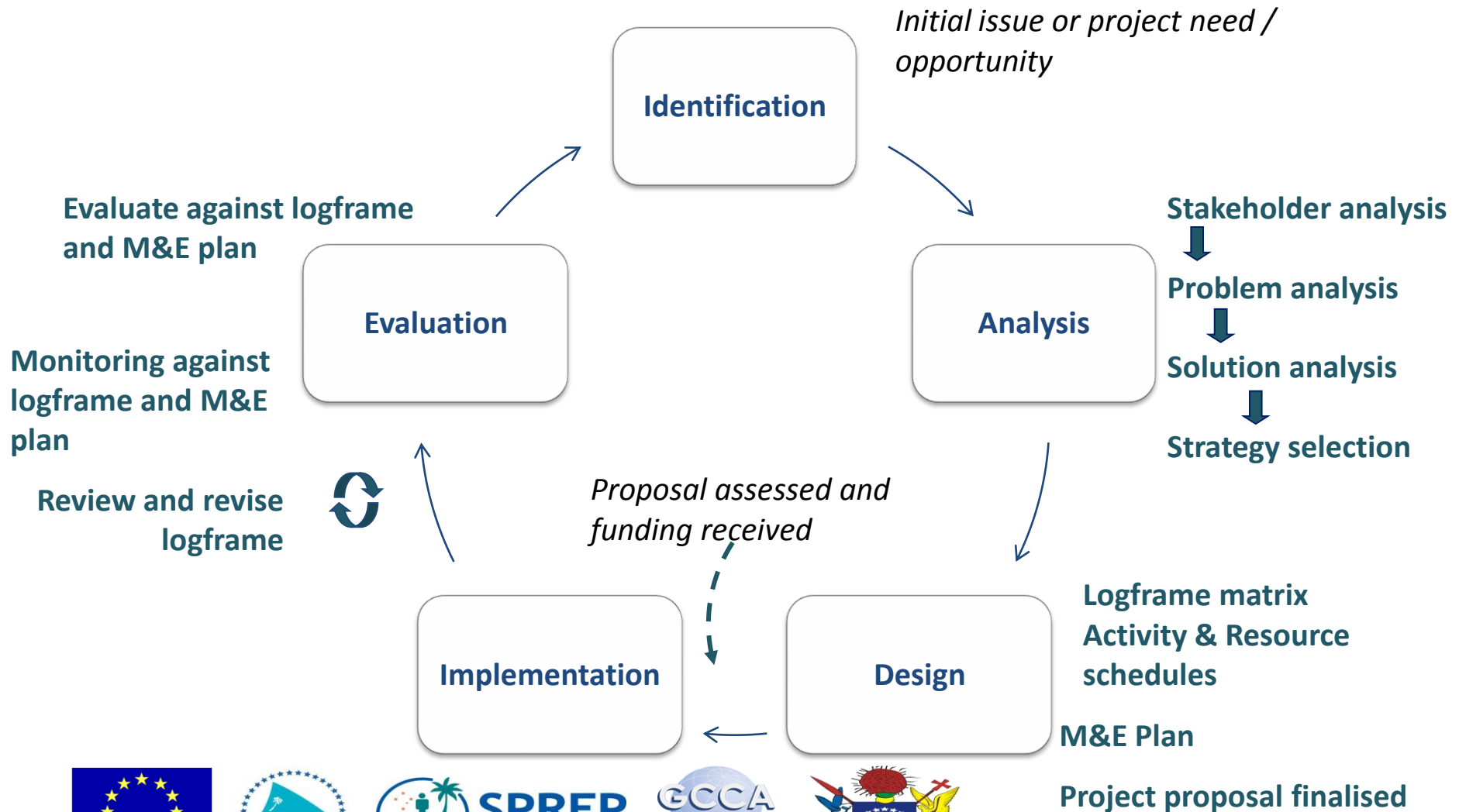
AusGuideline 3.3 (2005)



Project Management Cycle



LFA & Project Management Cycle



Break

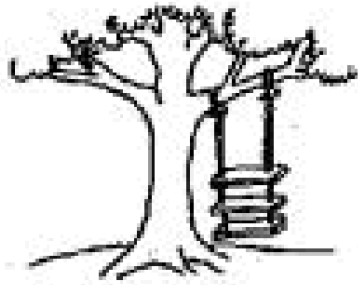


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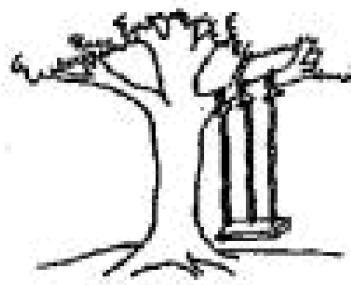


Why use the Logical Framework Approach?

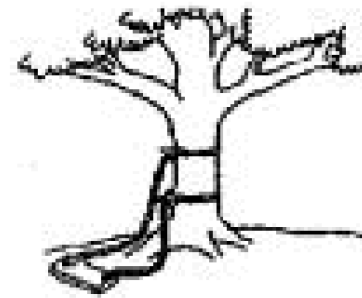




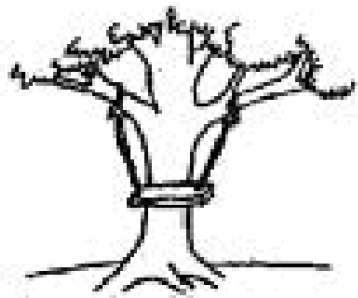
**As proposed
by the project
sponsor.**



**As specified
in the project
request.**



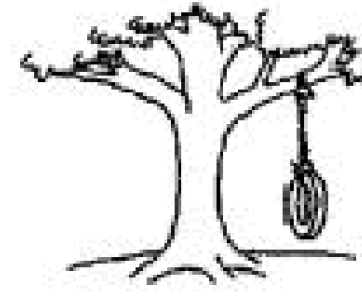
**As designed
by the senior
architect.**



**As produced
by the
engineers.**



**As installed at
the user's
site.**



**What the
customer
really wanted.**

<http://www.effectiveeng.com/en-100701.htm>



Critiques of the LFA

- Reduces **complex** situations to dot points and linear structure.
- Complex problems are about experiments that make sense in hindsight, yet LFA sets up projects to be judged by criteria of what they set out to achieve, rather than emergent outcomes
- For more on complexity:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cynefin>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N7oz366X0-8>





If only I had used the LFA...



Take Note

The logframe matrix is only as good as the process that led up to it

The logframe matrix is a simplification and should only be seen as such

The logframe matrix should be revised regularly, and changes can be used to inform the evaluation



Project ideas



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Logframe Rhapsody



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Step 1. Stakeholder analysis



Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder description	Interest and how they are affected	Capacity and motivation to change	Opportunities to address stakeholder interests	Relationship with others



SWOT

Strengths

What advantages does your organisation have in relation to the project?
What is your organisation particularly good at?

Weaknesses

What is your organisation not so good at?
What could be improved upon?
What necessary skills are missing that you might need for delivering the project?

Opportunities

Where do you see the best forthcoming opportunities for the project?
What is changing in the outside world that might create new opportunities for the project in the near future?

Threats

What obstacles does the project face?
What are others doing that might create problems for the project in the near future?
What high-risk things are you doing that might make you vulnerable to external impacts?



Lunch



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Stakeholder analysis

- Role play
 - Who are the stakeholders?
 - Conduct a stakeholder analysis.
 - How may they define the problem differently?



Project group activity

- Develop a stakeholder matrix for the issue of concern



Recap



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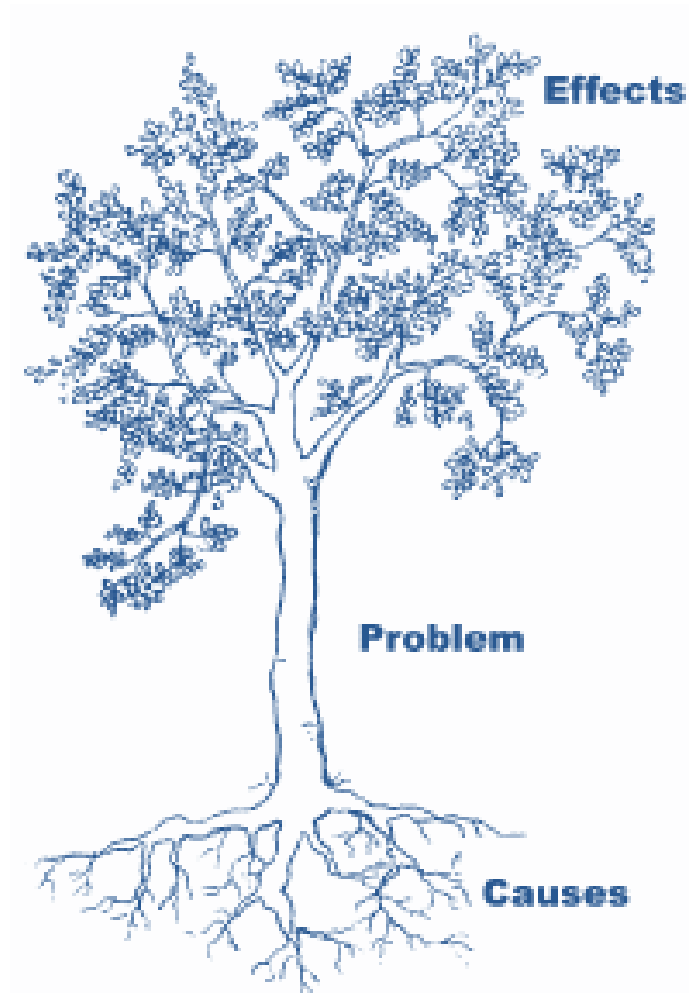
Break



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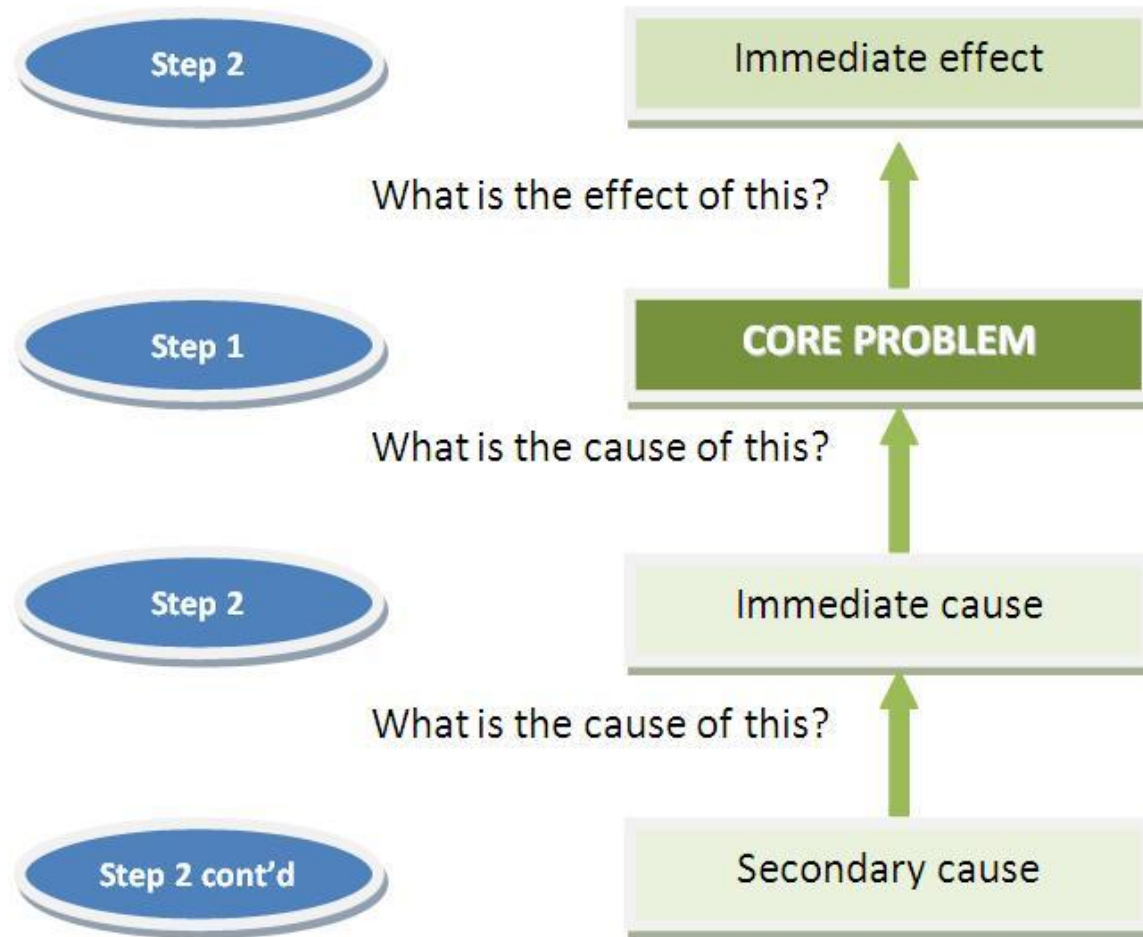
Step 2. Problem analysis



Creating a
problem tree



Problem analysis

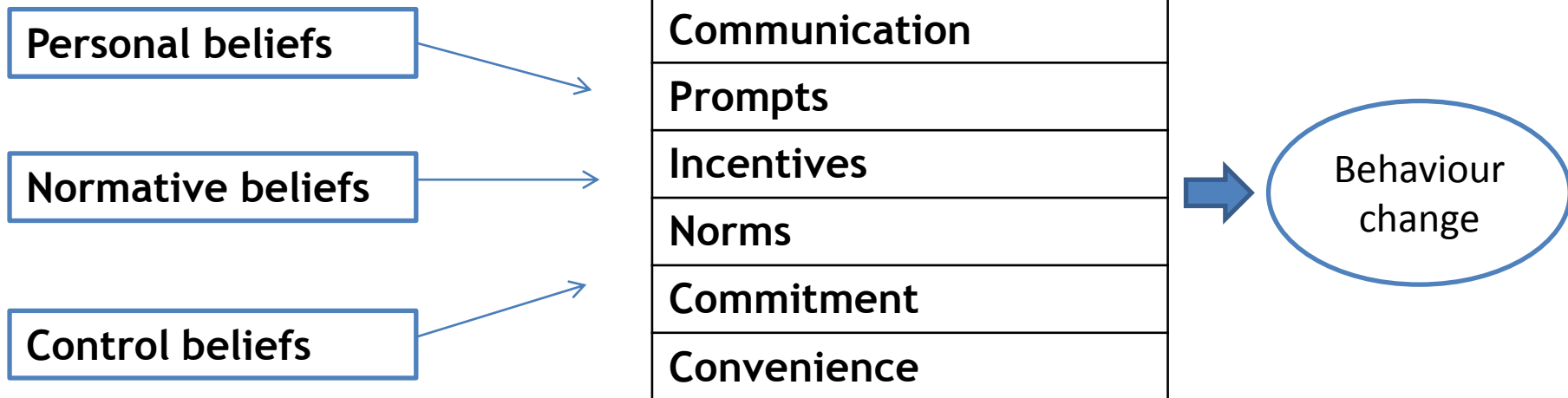


Changing behaviours

- Changing the human condition is not simple
- Need to think beyond building knowledge

Theory of planned behaviour

Community-based social marketing



Problem analysis activity

- Issue of concern is low success rate in funding applications. This is believed to result from not demonstrating use of the logical framework approach in proposals.
- Create a problem tree.



Day 1 evaluation

What you liked best

What could be improved

What you want more of

