
Operational Planning 1 (LFA)

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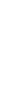
Strategic Plan Implementation

- Operational plans translates strategic plans into action programs or projects

- Strategic Plans Strategies



- Operational Plans Programs



Projects

Logical Framework Analysis

- LFA is an approach to program and project design and planning that is widely used by international development organizations;
 - Belongs to the “objective oriented project planning” ;
 - Based on the notion that planning must be guided by a vision of the future and by one or more desirable objectives;
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Strengths of LFA

- LFA is a problem and objective oriented approach that can be used to structure complex projects and secure a certain amount of consistency in program, project planning
 - LFA improves planning by highlighting linkages between project elements and external factors and stakeholders
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Strengths of LFA

- LFA provides a basis for systematic monitoring and analysis of the effects of projects
 - LFA facilitates common understanding and better communication between project partners and stakeholders
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Strengths of LFA

- LFA can help identify :
 - ❑ Groups participating in the project- participation analysis
 - ❑ Central problems that the project seeks to address-problem analysis
 - ❑ Objectives of the project- objective analysis
 - ❑ Possible strategies to choose in order to reach the objectives- alternative analysis
 - ❑ Simple frame for the project- project matrix
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Limitations of LFA

- Time consuming and requires considerable resources
 - Can be rigid and not always best to use in situations with constant change
 - Exclusively objective based planning can lead to a strong focus on results rather than on process and sustainability
 - Because of these should only be considered as 1 tool among several that can be used in project planning. Can be used with target group analysis, cost benefit analysis, participatory approaches
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LFA Forms

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Program:		Team:		
NO.	NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	Goal:			
	Purpose:			
	Component Objectives:			

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK
(Component Objective I:)

Program:

Team:

NO.	NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Outputs)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS

Project Elements	Indicators	Assumptions
<p>Development Objective</p> <p>The long term changed situation for the target group.</p>	<p>Measurable indicators that are used to indicate whether the development objective will be reached.</p>	<p>Conditions, events, decisions that are outside the control of the project but are necessary for reaching the development objective</p>
<p>Immediate Objectives</p> <p>The short term effect that the project will lead to after its successful implementation.</p>	<p>Measurable indicators that are used to indicate whether the immediate objectives have been, or will be, reached.</p>	<p>Conditions, events, decisions are outside the control of the project but are necessary for reaching the immediate objectives.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>Specific outputs or the product that the project will produce.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>Outputs</p>	
<p>Activities</p> <p>The actions that will lead to the outputs of the project.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>Input</p>	