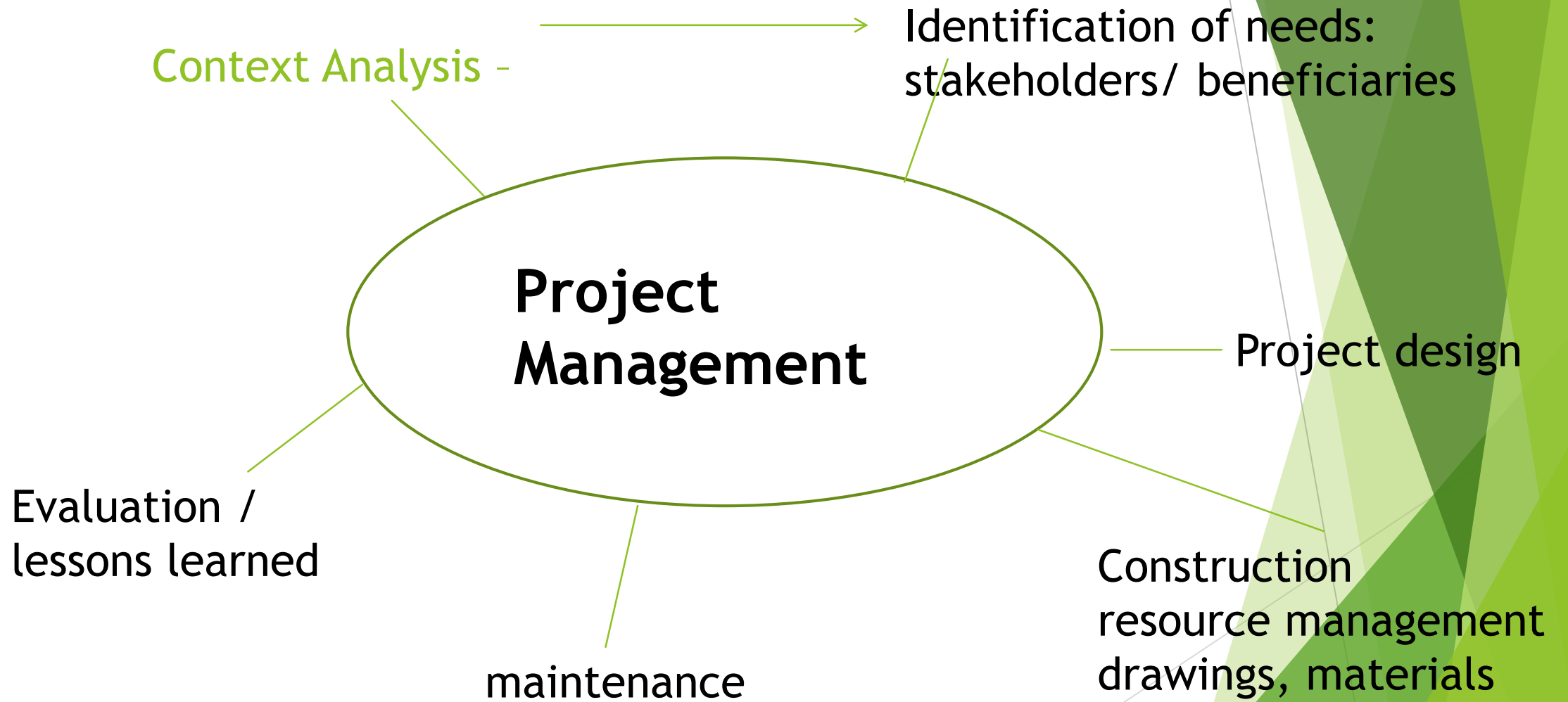


EUAID Volunteers

Needs assessment with

Build up Nepal

Mette Bloch Hansen



Project Clarification

- ▶ This presentation will address the necessary analysis and key aspects of the project formulation phase and project management/implementation.
- ▶ The clearer the project is formulated, the easier it is for organisations to implement the project and evaluate it.
- ▶ Clarity and transparency in project formulation and implementation require careful consideration of several aspects.

- ▶ *An objective/problem tree may offer multiple project opportunities or approaches*
- ▶ *Stakeholder analysis, target group analysis, Resource analysis Risk analysis etc.*
- ▶ *The task is hereafter to identify a way to the right approach by using the Logical Framework Approach, LFA.*

Key Considerations

- Ambition – Are the objectives realistic and do they have good indicators or success criteria?
- Target group - Is it well-defined and realistic? Who are the primary / secondary target groups?
- Strategy - Why execute the project in a certain way – have other options been considered?
- Context – Have factors outside the project been taken into account? What other organizations or individuals will be affected / involved?
- Resources – Is the project realistic in relation to own and the partner organization's resources?

Logical Framework Approach (LFA)

- ▶ The Logical Framework Approach is a method, which has been used in development work for many years
- ▶ It is useful in creating an overview of the different processes and considerations related to a project.
- ▶ LFA is designed to support planning and implementation of development projects - i.e. activities that are planned to achieve specific objectives within a defined budget and within a stipulated time period
- ▶ LFA is used as a basis for various donor organisations - including Danida the EU's development funds etc.

project concept

- ▶ The discussion of the project concept could start from the formulation of a series of questions that relates to the problems of community,
- ▶ A fundamental project problem may be phrased as a question:
 - *Why is there such deep poverty, low living standards and health problems?*
 - *Why are access to clean/safe water a re-occurring challenge?*
- ▶ *Afterwards it is rephrased into an objective ...ensure safe water reduce poverty*
- ▶ Analysis of objectives .. will achievement contribute in solving problems,
- ▶ Analysis of Resources of organisation, partners and donors
 - ▶ financial resources, human resources, organisational/institutional

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

- ▶ The purpose of the stakeholder analysis is to provide a description of the persons, organisations and institutions with a stake in the project. Stakeholders are mapped on the basis of reflections as to
 - ▶ who might be interested in the project issue to be addressed.
 - ▶ the categories with which we want to operate, for instance, whether it is relevant to divide an overall group - such as farmers - into women and men, or into land-owners and landless.
- ▶ The analysis focuses on the stakeholders' relation to the intervention, their interest (motivation), their fears regarding the project, as well as potential strengths and weaknesses.
- ▶ It is important to include:
 - ▶ The people intended to benefit from the project
 - ▶ The people to be involved in implementing the project
 - ▶ Organisations and institutions with direct or indirect influence on the project
 - ▶ Decision-makers who indirectly exert significant influence on the project

Stakeholder Analysis

Primary stakeholders	Involve ment in the project	Interest in project	Fear of project	Strengths	Weaknesses /Risks
Village inhabitants Male/female/					
Ministries					
Councils					
Local authorities					
other					

Target Group Analysis

Primary Target Group / Beneficiaries	Involvement in the project I	Interest in project	Fear of project	Strengths	Weaknesses/risks
Village inhabitants Male/female/ children					
Educational institutions staff/students					
Etc.					

LFA matrix

Project elements	Description	Indicators and means of verification	Assumptions
Development objective			
Immediate objective			
output			
activities			
inputs			

Terminology

- ▶ Development objectives, goal to which project is contributing in achieving in the long term attribution not only to specific project
- ▶ Immediate objectives, goals to be obtained by project
- ▶ Outputs or projects to be produced by end of project a changed situation to be verified time, location, target group, substantial qualitative change and quantitative change.. / asking when, where, who, what how much
- ▶ Actions are the concrete events taking place as part of project
- ▶ Inputs financial, equipment and human resource contributions
- ▶ Indicators to be relevant, specific and measurable / reliable
- ▶ Assumptions / external conditions for which the project do not have control but on the other hand rely on for successful realisation
- ▶ Assumptions are to be assessed importance relevance and importance of assumptions

