

Streamlined approach for building trees and the logical framework

C – Starting to plan the project (logical framework)

Logical framework = table (4 lines x 4 columns)

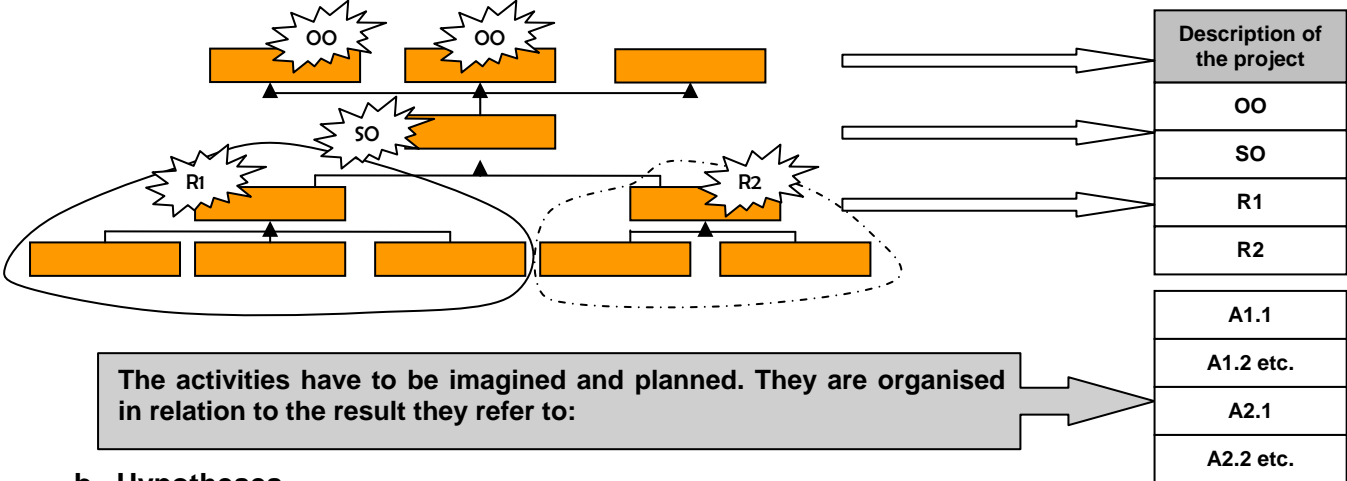
- summing up the project response strategy
- creating an outline of the project planning process
- featuring the key facets of the external risks the project is faced with.

a – Description of the project (or intervention logic)

Features an outline of the project strategy :

- *Overall objectives* : high-level objectives to which the project makes a contribution
- *Specific objective* : the project's central objective in terms of the lasting benefits for the target groups
- *Results* : Outcome of the activities undertaken
- *Activities* : Tasks carried out as an integral part of the project so as to produce results

OO, SO, and R may be derived from the objective tree :



b –Hypotheses

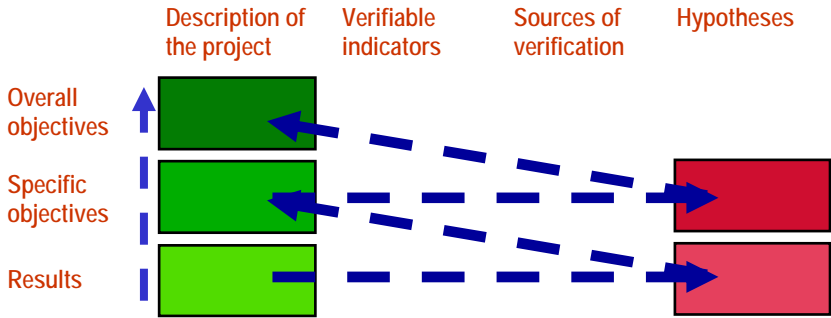
The hypotheses provide a basis for undertaking the risk analyses and may be related to various factors such as:

- the actions of stakeholders not directly involved in the project management
- the reaction of the target groups to the services provided by the project
- the effective coordination of the financial backers and the disbursement of the resources
- price fluctuations for products required for the projects or its proceeds
- a government change of policy

It should be stressed that the hypotheses are expressed positively, whereas the risks are expressed negatively

A hypothesis is a precondition:

- for the success of the project
- that is not under the control of the project managers;
- that is uncertain but likely
- that has to give rise to a follow-up



"At each level of the intervention logic, if the objectives are reached and the preconditions checked, then, ..."