Logical Framework Approach (LFA)

The Logical Framework Approach provides assistance to all the stages in the project cycle from planning to evaluation. The purpose of LFA is to ensure the planning and implementation of a functional project and a useful evaluation process. In LFA there are two main phases: analysis and planning.

1) Analysis phase
   - Stakeholder analysis - define the different social characteristics, interests, needs, fears, expectations, gender roles, positions, strengths, weaknesses, and interdependence of various stakeholders
   - Problem analysis - identify the problems in the current situation and the major obstacles of development, create causality between the problems. The result of this is a Problem tree.
   - Objectives analysis - transform the problems into objectives (desired and intended situations), the causality turns into the hierarchy of objectives. The result of this is an Objective tree.
   - Strategy analysis - critically examine the alternative pathways provided by the Objective tree. Select the way of implementation, the most relevant strategy.

2) Planning phase
   - Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) - define the objectives of the project: development objective (overall objective/goal), the purpose (objective) of the project, the results (outputs) and activities (inputs). Determine the indicators and sources of information. Identify the risks and assumptions.
   - Project Schedule - set up a schedule for the activities of the project and identify the responsibilities for implementation
   - Resource identification - identify the resources (human, material and financial,) needed for the implementation of the project

The logical Framework Matrix answers to these questions, among others:
- What are the desired objectives of the project?
- What activities are needed to reach these objectives?
- What resources are needed to reach these objectives?
- What are the potential problems?
- How are the results measured and what are the sources of information?