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Black Sea Hotspots

Black Sea CROSS BORDER COOPERATION

Common borders. Common solutions.

Improving municipal wastewater management in coastal cities

Objective oriented planning

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Objective oriented planning

The **Objectives Oriented Project Planning** (OOPP) is a management tool mainly used in the design, monitoring and evaluation of development projects. It is also widely known as **Goal Oriented Project Planning** (GOPP) or the **Logical Framework Approach** (LFA).

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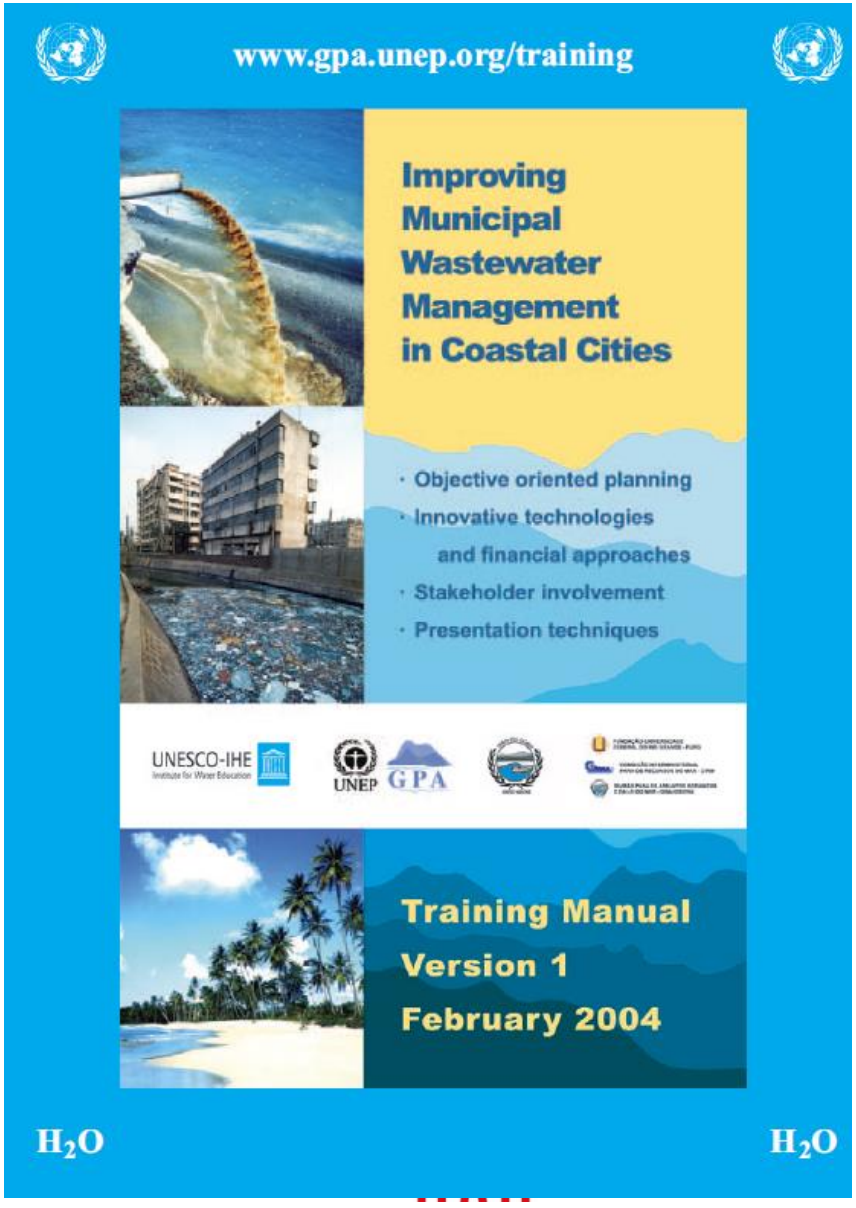

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Objective oriented planning - outline

Content:

I. Problem analysis
II. Objectives analysis
III. Stakeholder analysis
IV. Options analysis

The Stages of developing a project

	ANALYSIS PHASE		PLANNING PHASE
Identify / analyse	**Problem analysis** – Identification of problems; determining cause and effect relationships	Define the project logic	**Logframe** – defining the project structure, testing its internal logic, formulating objectives in measurable terms, defining means and cost (overall)
Identify / analyse	**Objective analysis** – developing objectives from the identified problems; identifying means to end relationships, assessing acceptability of identified relationships. **Stakeholder analysis -** Identifying stakeholders, their key problems, interests	Specifying and operationalising	**Activity scheduling** – determining the sequence and dependency of activities; estimating their duration, setting milestones and assigning responsibility
Select the most appropriate option	**Option analysis** – identifying the most suitable strategy to achieve objectives; Appraisal of different strategies	Specifying and operationalising	**Resource scheduling** – from the activity schedule, developing input schedules and a budget Logframe Approach

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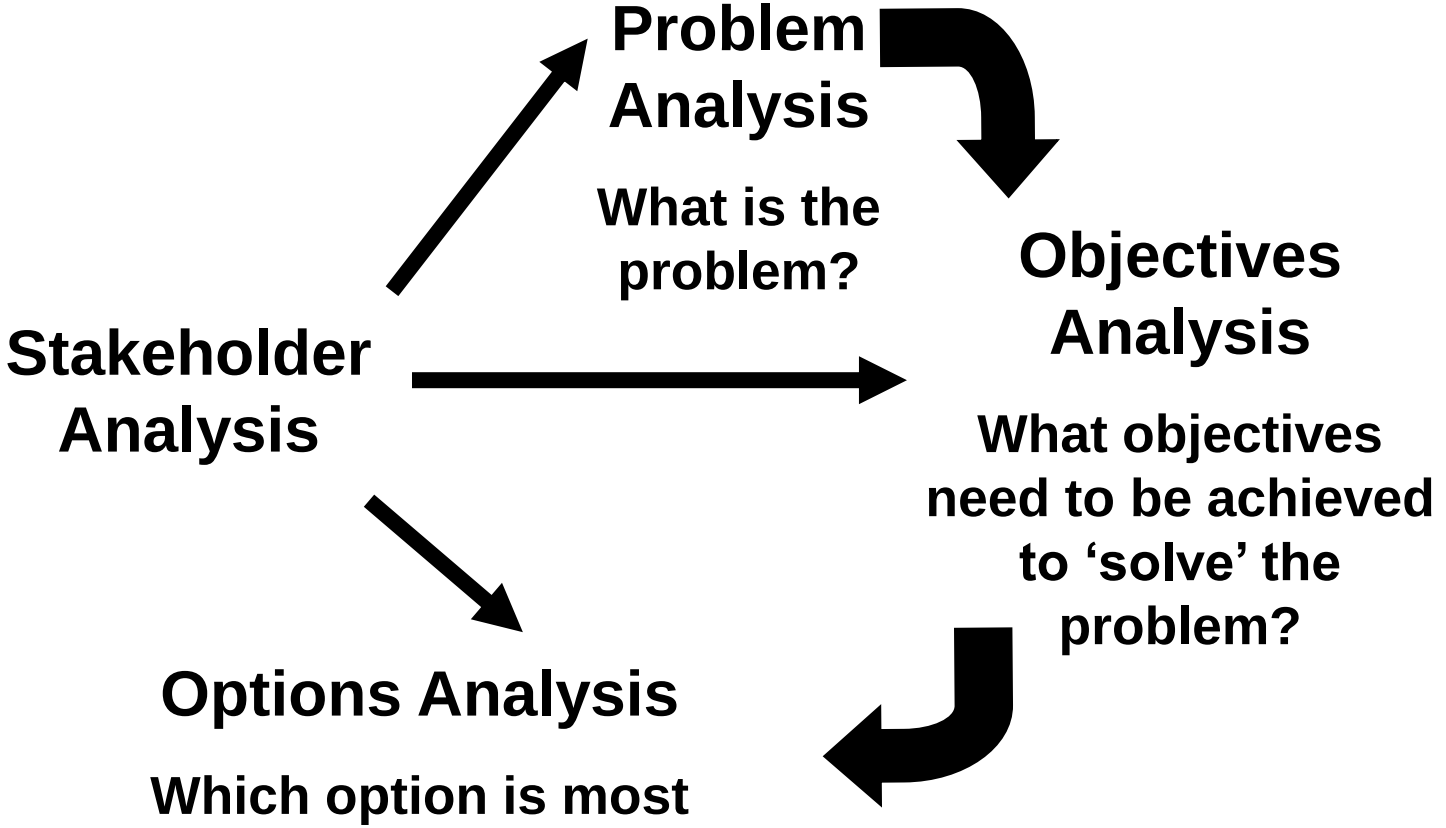
The Analysis Phase of OOP



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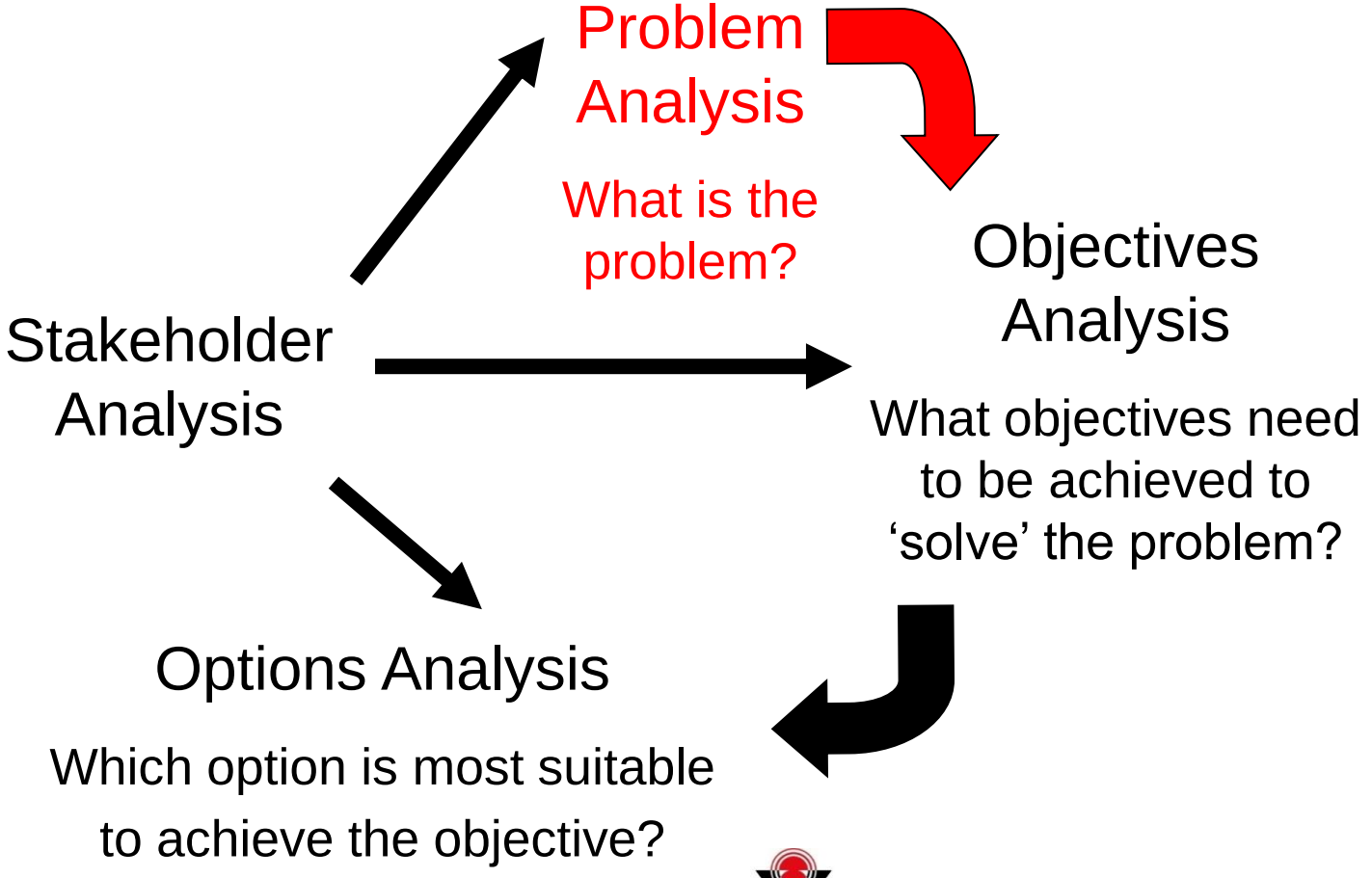
The Analysis Phase of OOP



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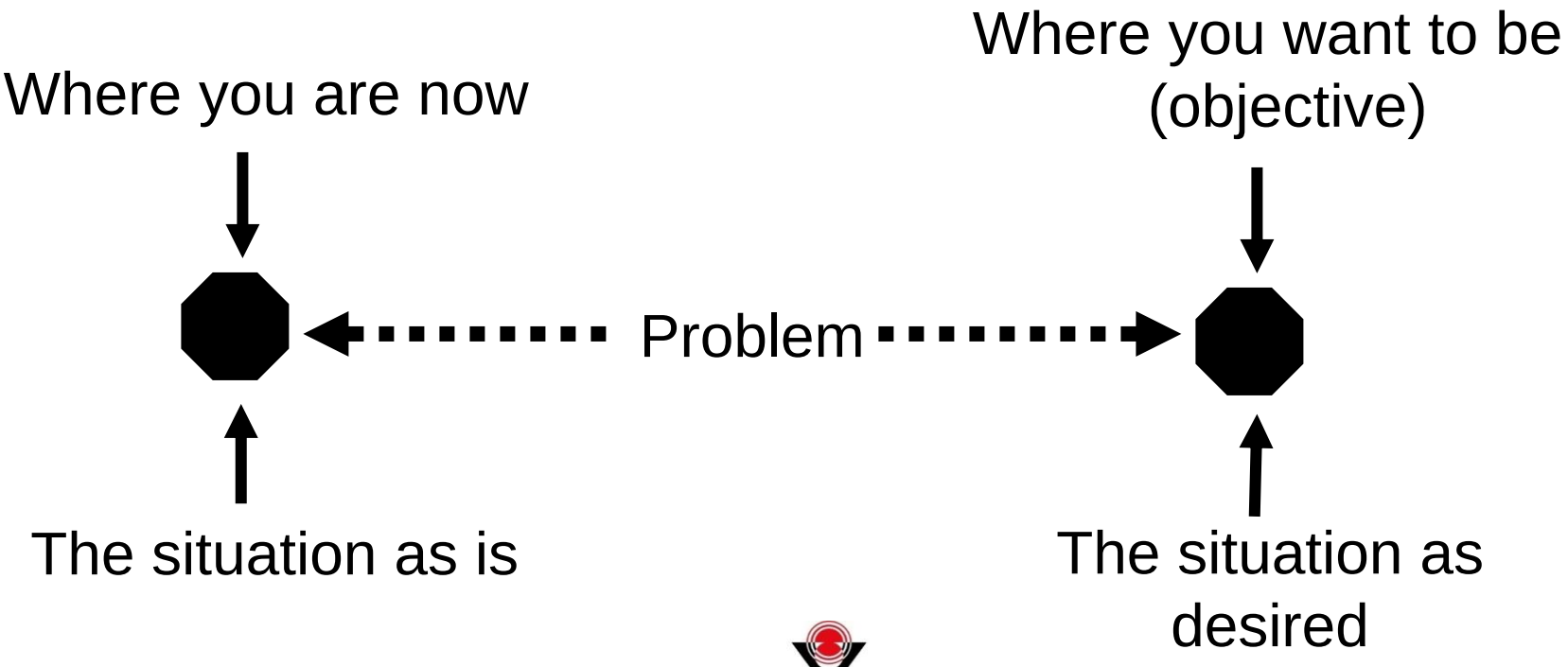
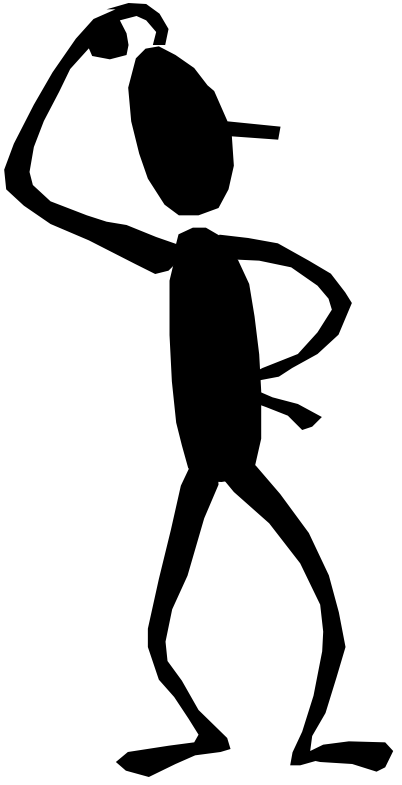
The Definition of a Problem

A problem is the discrepancy between the desired situation and the existing situation



When is a Problem a Problem?

- **What some people view as a problem may not be a problem at all to someone else.**
- **Different stakeholders will have different ideas about what is a problem.**



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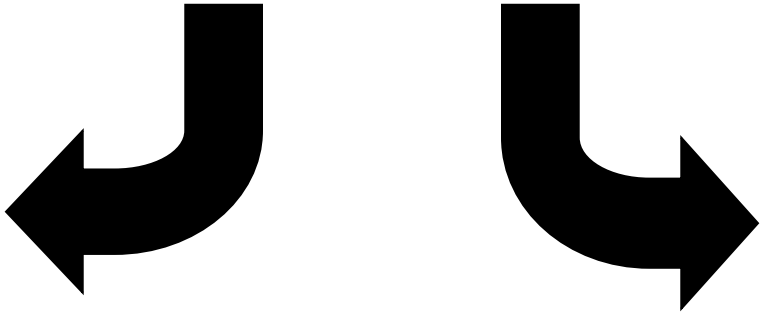
When is a Problem a Problem?

Situation: It is raining



Yes

- Tourist: holiday is ruined
- Shops in the market: customers stay at home
- Sportsfan: Football game is cancelled

No

- Seller of umbrellas: good business
- Farmer / gardener: rain is good for the crops / garden
- Bowling alleys/cinemas

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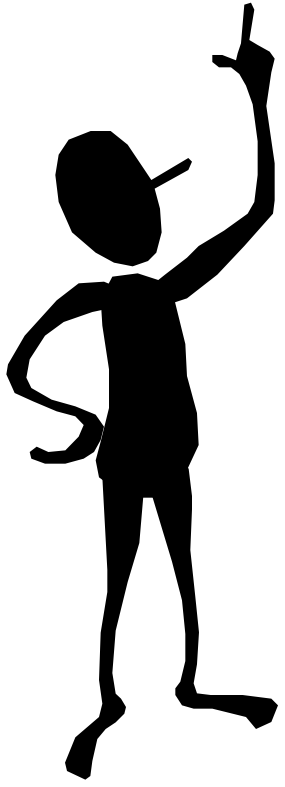
The Steps in a Problem Analysis

1. **Identify major existing problems, based on available information**
2. **Select one main problem for the analysis**
3. **Identify important direct causes**
4. **Identify important and direct effects of the focal problem**
5. **Review the entire problem tree**

Step 1: Identify the Existing Problems

- **At the start of the problem analysis list all the problems that you can identify.**
- **List only existing problems.**



Example:Water Service Condition in Lembang

Population	**128,175**
Water Supply Connections	**1,823**
Service Coverage	**10%**
Installed Capacity	**32 L/s**
Idle Capacity	**6 L/s**
Unaccounted-for-water	**29%**

Possible problems:
- low service coverage
- idle capacity
- unaccounted-for-water
- consumers believe water services should be free
- consumers believe water is of bad quality

Step 2: Select the Focal Problem

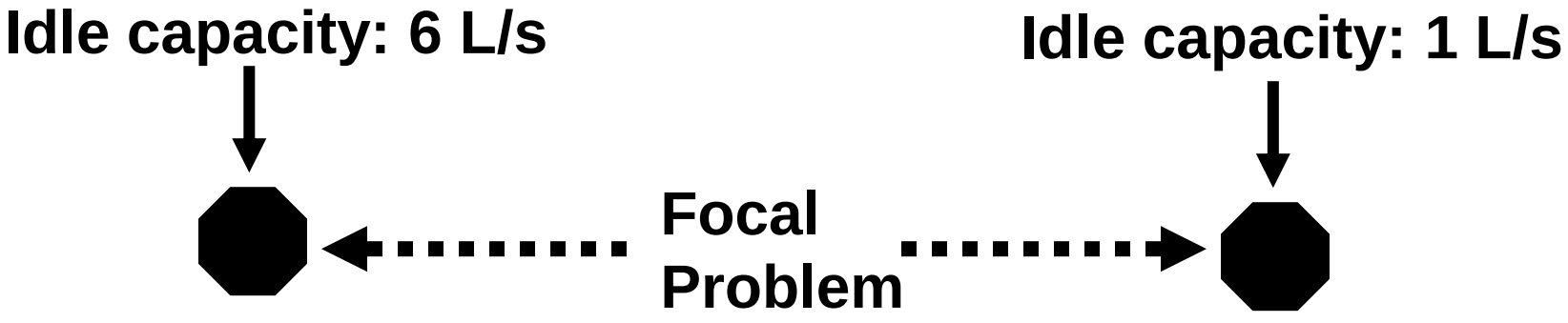
- **Determine which of the problems you have listed is your main problem. In other words the problem that your project will try to solve or will address.**

Step 2: Select the Focal Problem

- A survey was conducted to investigate why the different households were unwilling or unable to obtain household connections.
- Main reasons for not connecting to the network;
  - the unaffordability of the connection fees
  - The feeling that that water is simply a public good and should be provided for free
  - The beleive that quality of water provided by the water supply company is only good for cattle but not for drinking, cooking, washing, and other human activities. "What we have now is […] better than piped water"

Example : Lembang

The main focal problem, according to the utility managers, is that the company has an idle capacity of drinking water



Step 3: Identify the Causes of the Problem

Identify the causes by asking the question: Why?

In determining the causes of the focal problem it is important to make sure that we do not skip any steps in the relationship between the problem and the causes of the problem !

Peter was bored yesterday → Peter asked John to play outside → John played outside with Peter → John did not study for his exam → John was not prepared for his exam → John failed his exam

Peter was bored yesterday → John failed his exam

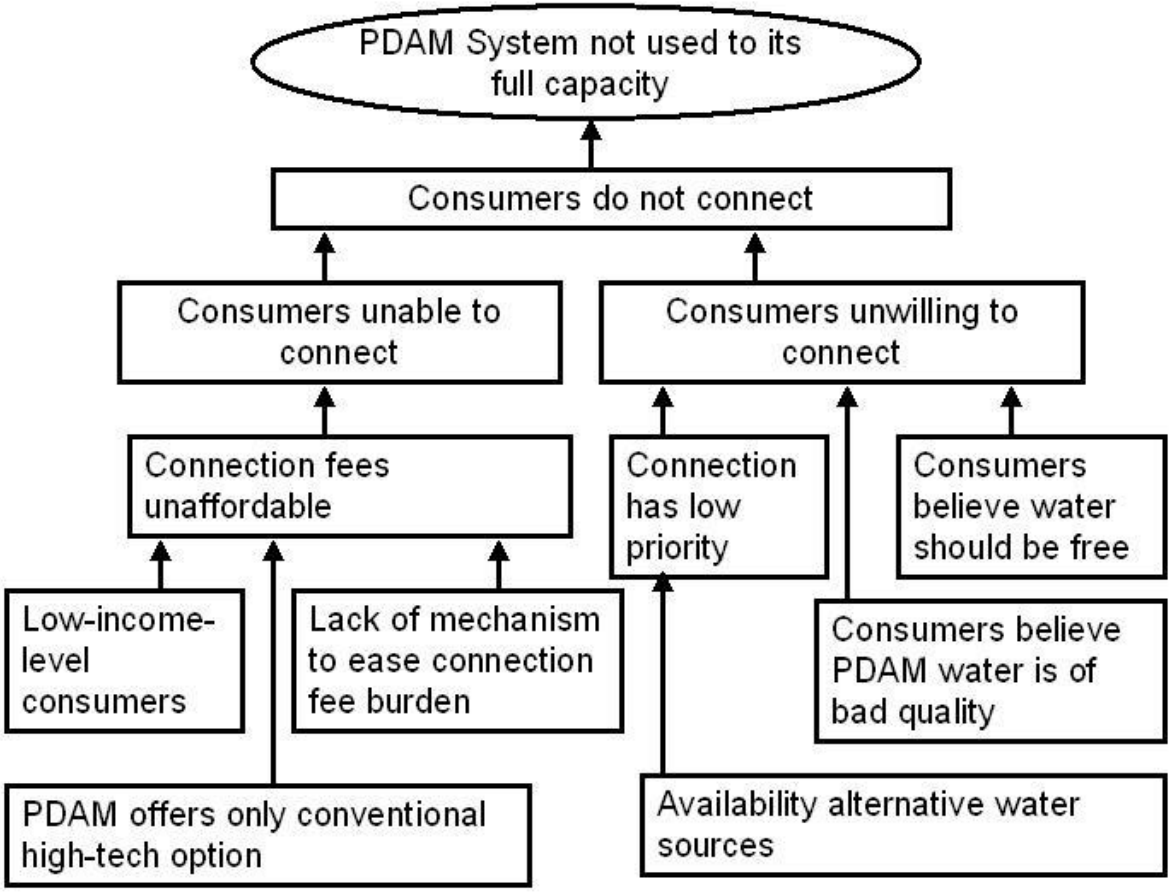
Step 3: Identify the Causes of the Problem

Place the cause and effect relationships in a pr
be

The problem tree will allow us to give a clear overview of the different causes and effects of the main problem.

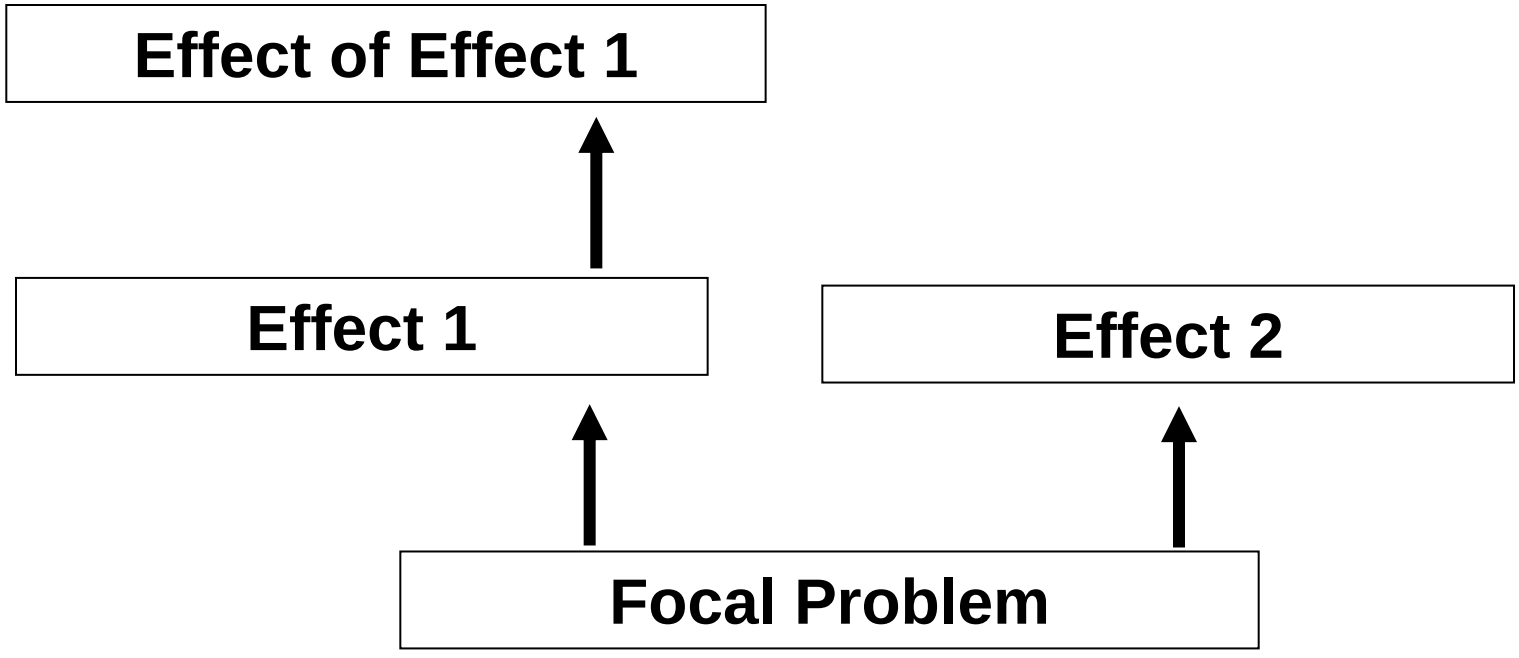
Cause to Cause 2

Example: Lembang Case

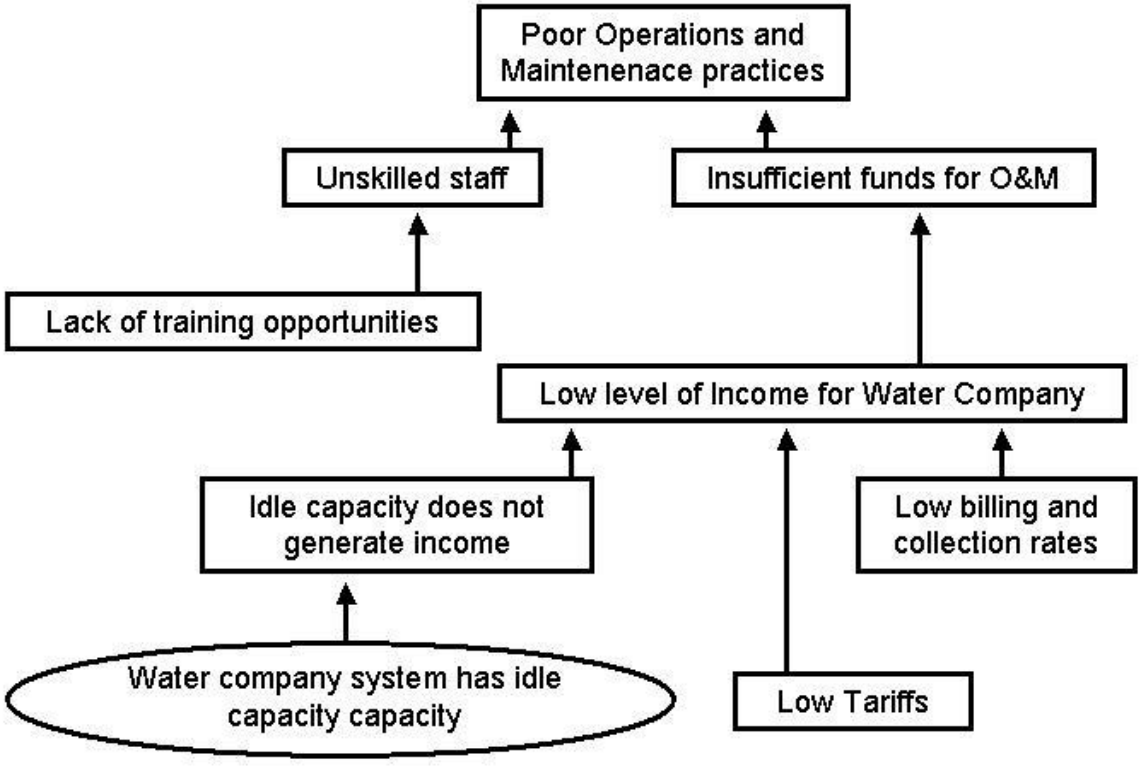


Step 4: Identify the Effects of the Problem

This step is similar to step 3…but instead of asking "why?" a problem exists, the question is what does this problem lead to?



Example: Lembang Case



Step 5: Review the entire problem tree

In the final step, the entire tree should be reviewed to make sure that it is valid and complete.

The tree should 'read' like a logical sequence of cause and effect relationships

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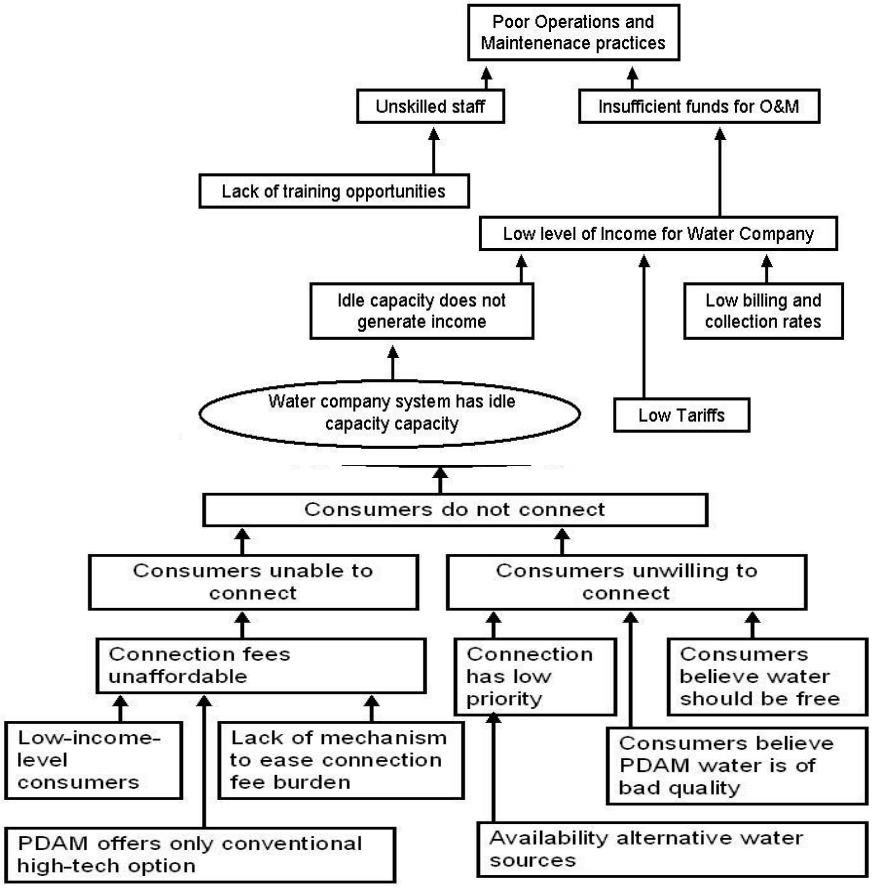
Example: Lembang Case



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…The Steps in a Problem Analysis

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Assignment: Develop your own problem analysis

1. **Develop a problem analysis consisting of a long list of problems you identified, selection of the main problem, causes of the problem, effects of the problem.**
2. **Afternoon at 14:00 Presentation lasting no more than 5 min (5 min questions)**