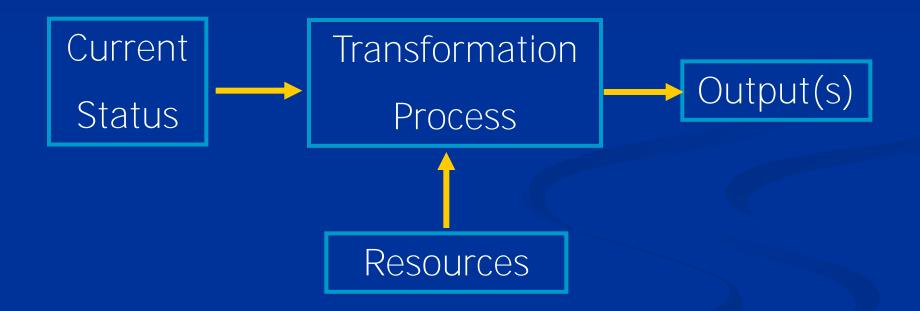
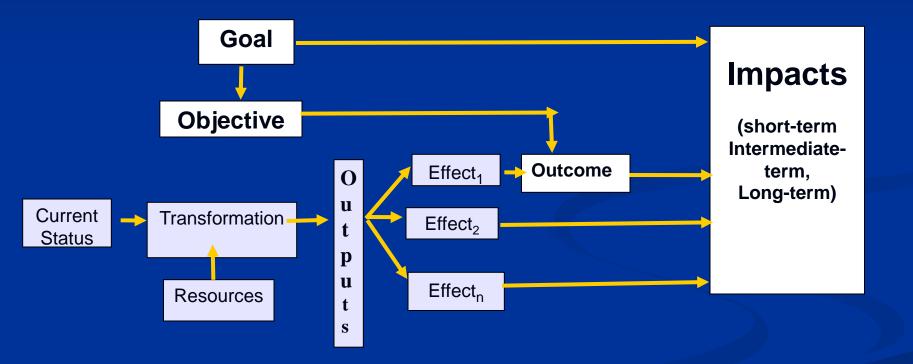
# 5. Operational Framework

Assessments, Needs, Plans, Interventions, and Evaluations using the Logic Model

## Logic Model/Production Process



## Logic Model/Production Process



### Output vs. Outcome vs. Impact

- Outputs (effects) ≠ Outcomes
- Outputs result from Production Process
- Outcomes are effects *related* to Objectives
- Impacts relate to the Goals <u>and</u> effects on affected populations
- All interventions may produce positive and/or negative outputs (effects) and impacts
- Some outputs may be undesirable and/or unexpected

### Needs "Assessments"

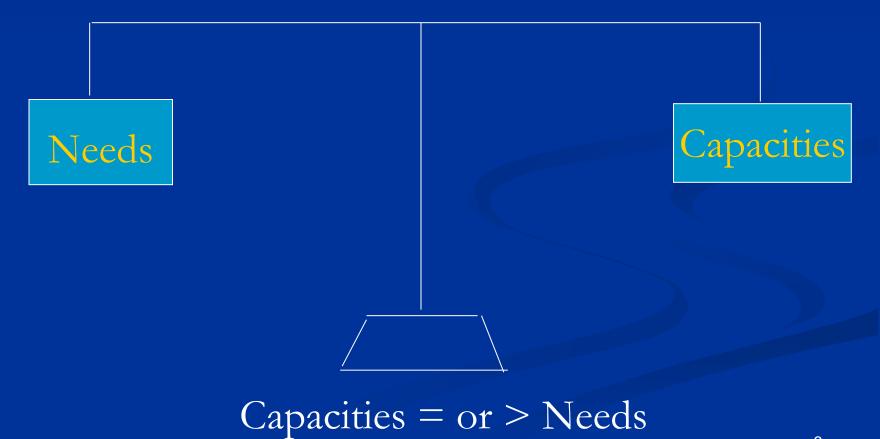
Identification of Needs is not a single assessment, but a *synthesis* of:
 Damage assessments

Functional assessments

- Conditional needs
- Available resources
- Demands
- Other assessments

As currently used, "needs assessment" is a misnomer

### Usual Pre-Event Status



### Needs Suddenly Increase

### Capacity Remains Same

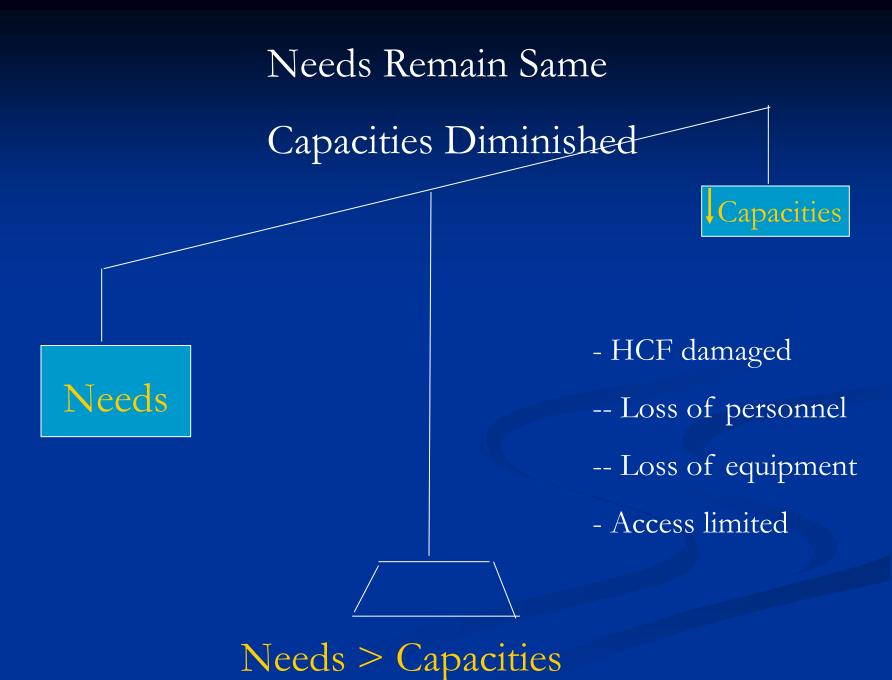


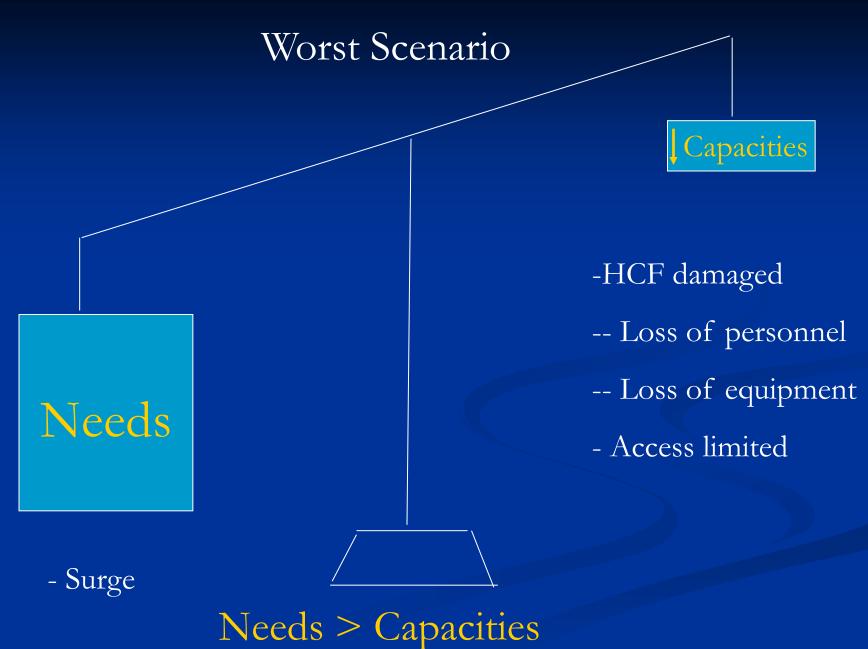


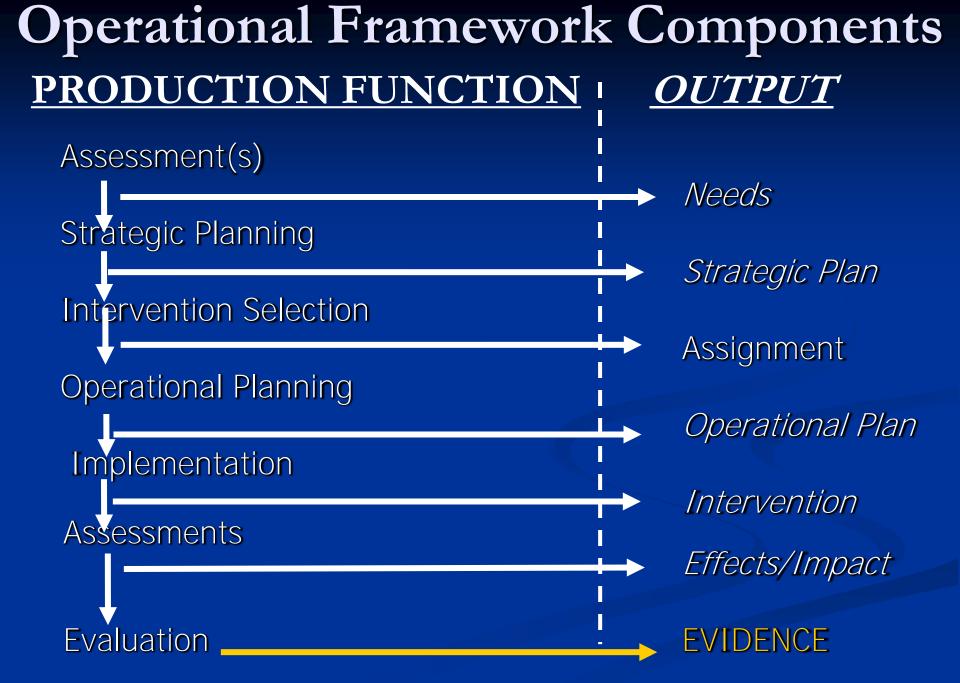
Needs > Capacities

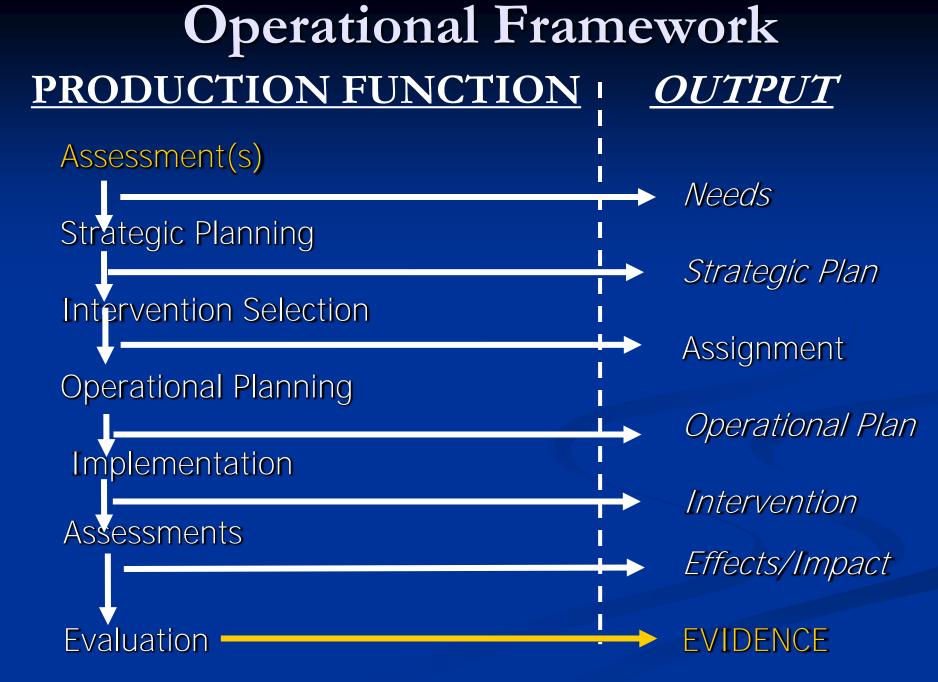
Capacities

7









### **Assessment Process**

1. Need to Know 2. Define Goals/Objectives 3. Select Appropriate Indicators 4. Define Methods (tools) 5. Develop/test Plan 6. Train/Brief Data Collectors (culture, climate, language) 7. Gather/Collect Data (input) 8. Synthesize Data (Transformation) 9. Produce Information (output) 10. Compare with Goals/Objectives

### **Assessment Process**

1. Need to Know 2. Define Goals/Objectives 3. Select Appropriate Indicators 4. Define Methods (tools) 5. Develop/test Plan 6. Train/Brief Data Collectors (culture, climate, language) 7. Gather/Collect Data (input) Production 8. Synthesize Data (transformation) Process 9. Produce Information (output) 10. Compare with Goals/Objectives

### Assessments

- Pre-Event Status
- Current Level of FUNCTION
- Type/amount /location of DAMAGE
- DEMANDS of victims
- Current interventions
- Climate
- Culture
- Geography
- Politics
- Surge

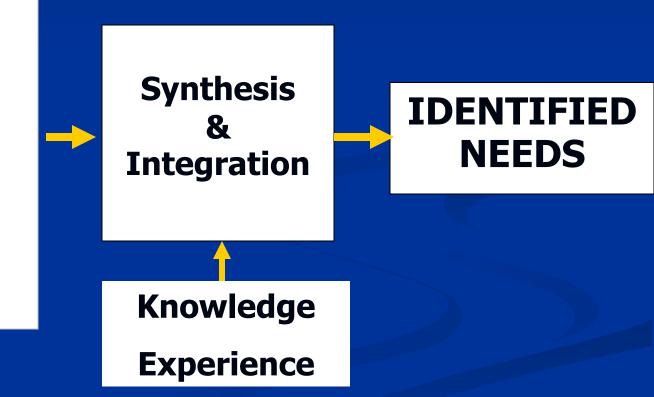
### **Determination of Needs**

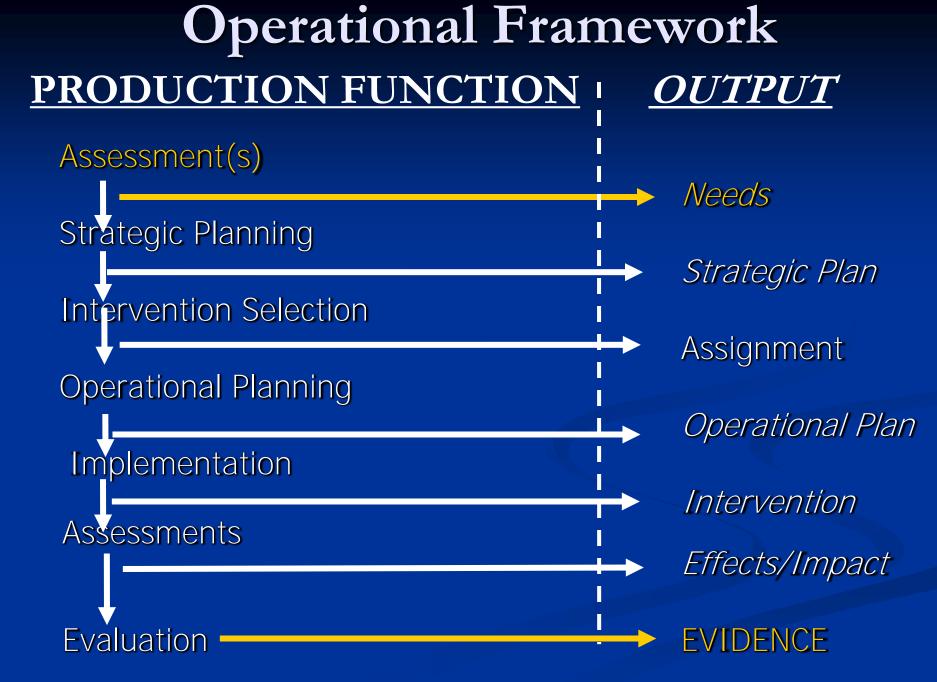
A <u>transformation process</u> in which assessments of damage, changes in function, and other information yield <u>needs</u> as an output

### **Process of Needs Identification**

#### Assessments

Pre-Event Level of FUNCTION Type/amount of DAMAGE DEMANDS of victims Current interventions Climate Culture Geography Politics Surge



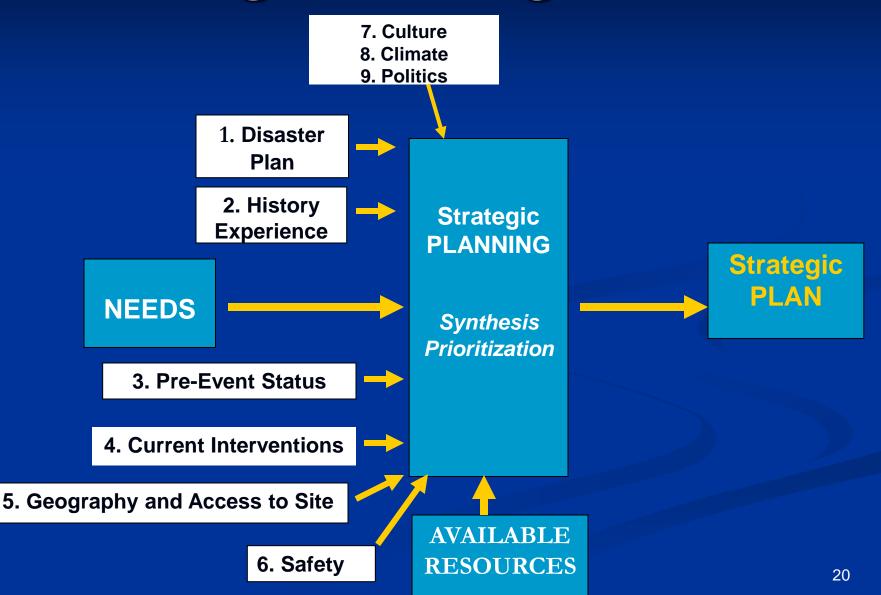


Needs Identification Leads to Development of Strategic Plans

## Strategic Planning

- Strategic Planning arranges and coordinates the needs with resources in accordance with priorities
  - Production Process identifies personnel, supplies, equipment, and financial resources required to bring society back to pre-event status

### Strategic Planning Process

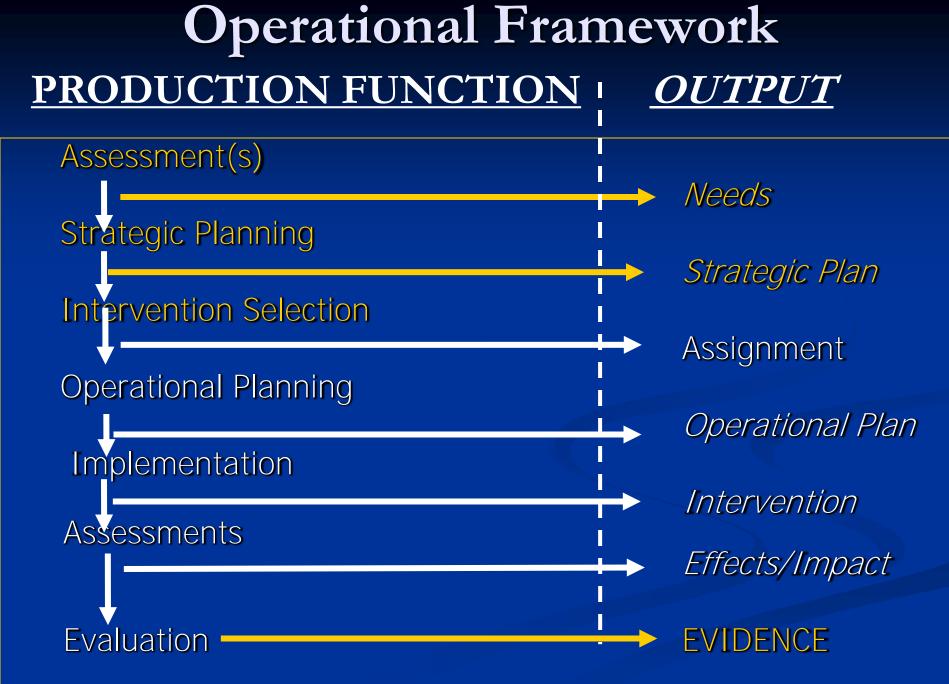


### Plan

A scheme, program, or method worked out before hand to accomplish an objective Must define a Goal(s) and/or Objectives A plan should be ■ Simple ■ Specific ■ Realistic ■ Complete Adaptable

## Strategic Plan

- Plan of action intended to accomplish a specific goal; a plan that includes all actions, and their order, that are required to achieve the overall goal
- Identifies available resources
- Sets Priorities
- Identifies Indicators of function



### Prioritization

 Priorities set by Coordination and Control

Triage - getting the most important benefit given available resources

### Prioritization

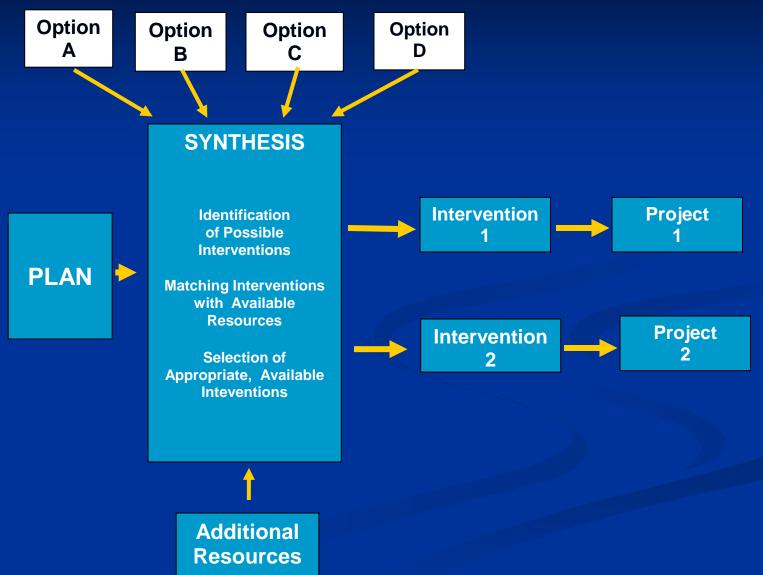
- Factors affecting priorities
- Needs
- Available resources
- History
- Experience
- Pre-event status
- Current interventions
- Geography and access to site
- Culture
- Climate
- Politics

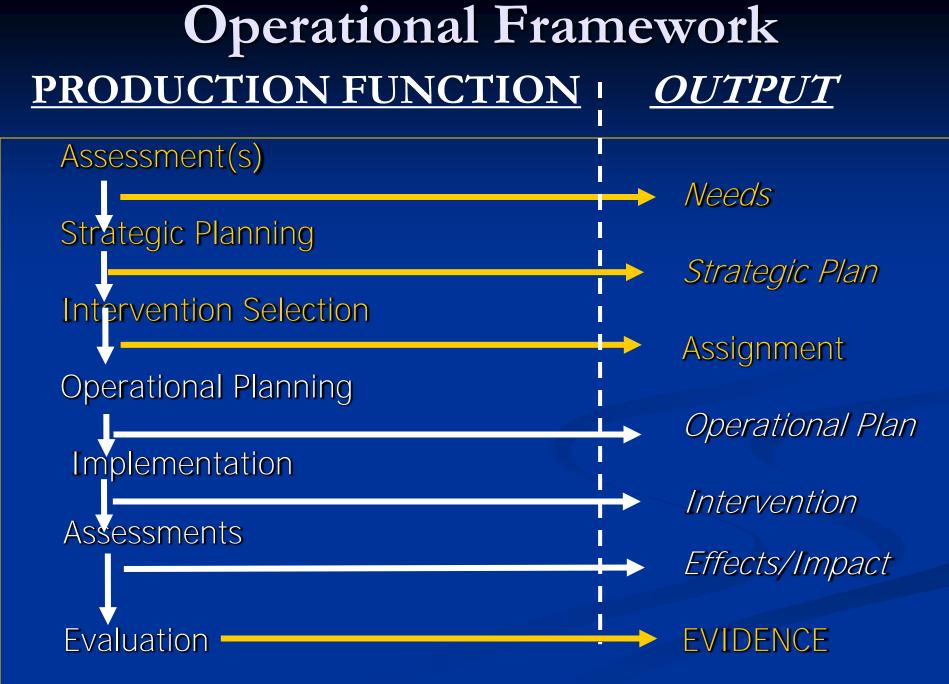
Selection Interventions

(to meet a specific goal)

- 1. Identify available interventions most likely to meet a specific goal
- 2. Compatibility with other interventions
- 3. Develop new options
- 4. Identify available and other required resources
- 5. Match goals with resources
- 6. Weight for ability to meet the goals
- 7. Coordinate with ongoing/planned activities
- 8. Select most appropriate options
- 9. Provide timelines and reporting structure
- 10. Establish evaluation methods
- 11. Complete Contracts and MOUs

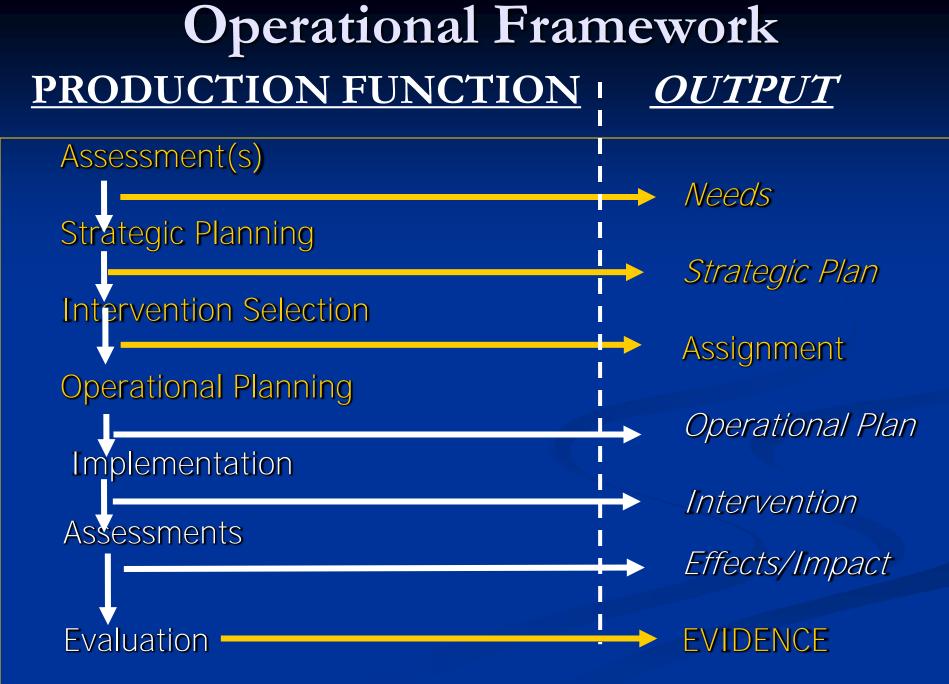
### Selection of Intervention(s)





## Assignment of Intervention

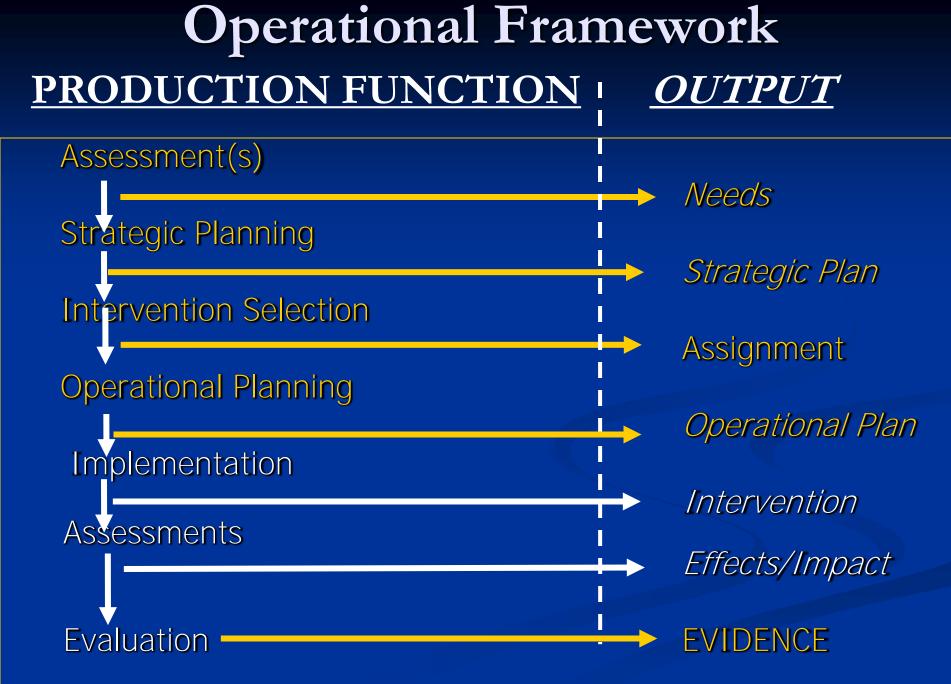
Selection of organization for Project
Identification of objectives
Verification of ability to provide intervention
Completion of contract/MOU



## **Operational Planning**

- 1. Develop implementation plan— "Project"
- 2. Assign roles and responsibilities
- 3. Identify resources
- 4. Acquire funding
- 5. Organize resources
- 6. Prepare for transport to site/storage
- 7. Assure self-sufficiency
- 8. Arrange for personnel

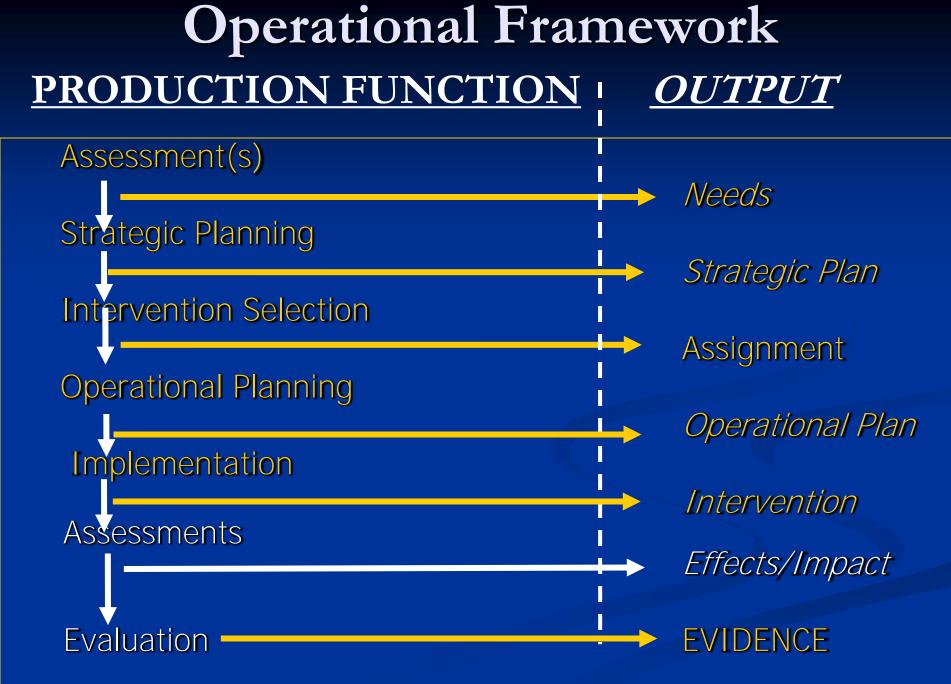
**Operational Planning - 2** 9. Security (personnel/equipment/supplies) 10. Reassess and confirm needs 11. Coordinate with other projects 12. Coordinate with other BSFs 13. Communicate with community leaders 14. Agree on contents of progress reports 15. Establish operational benchmarks & timelines



## **Operational Plan**

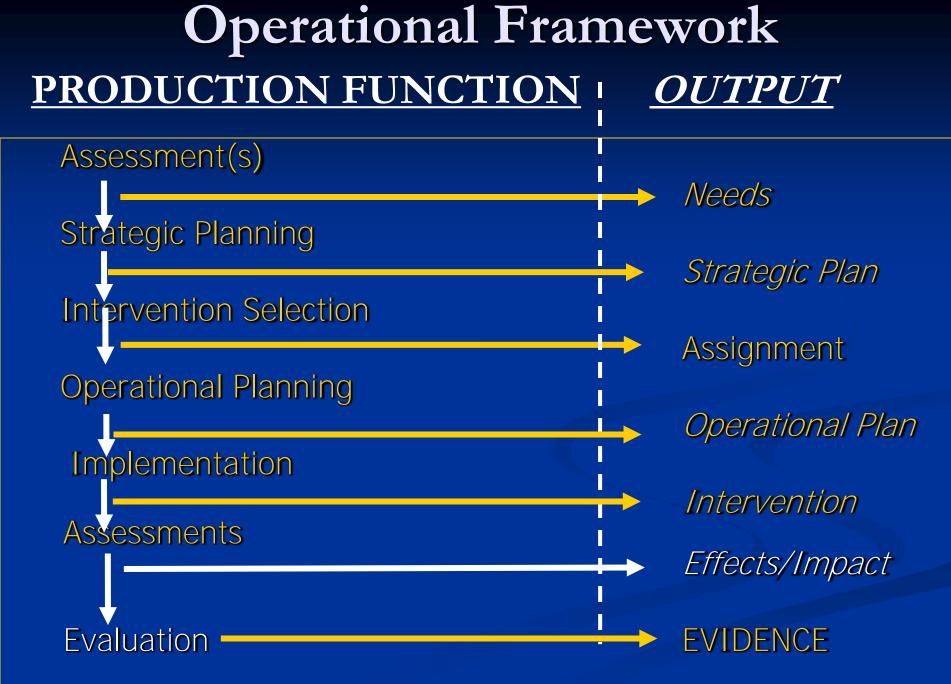
- Defines Objectives
- Identifies indicators of function
- Plan to obtain Funding
- Management methods
- Reporting methods
- Designates logistics and transportation needs and methods to be used
- Outlines Needs for personnel, equipment, and supplies required to be self-sufficient
- Defines security arrangements
- Identifies coordination mechanisms
- Provides timelines and benchmarks

Frequency of assessments and format of progress reports
Exit strategy



### **Implementation of Interventions**

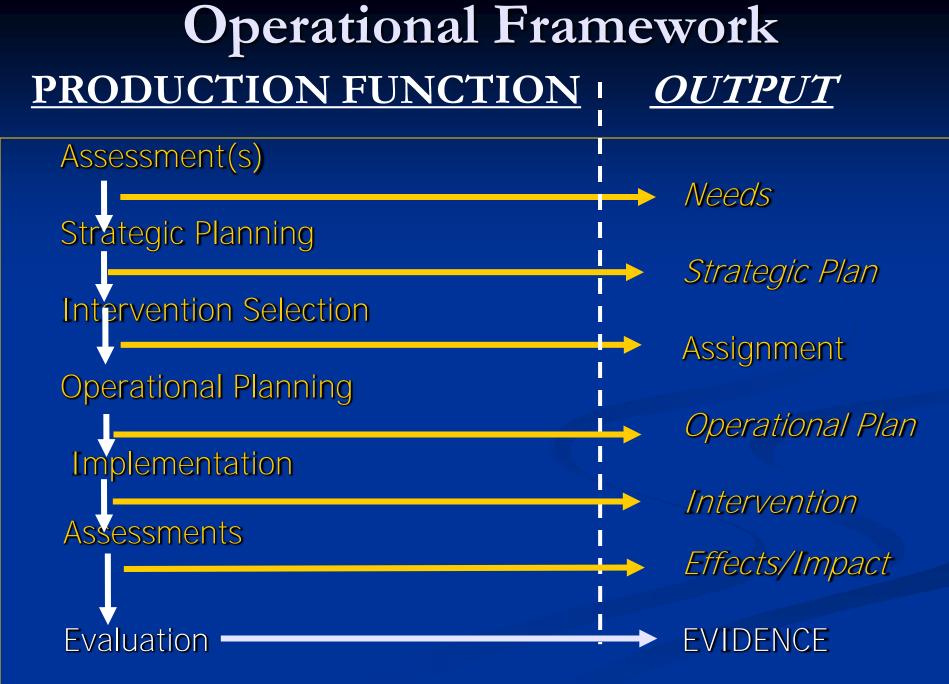
- Initiate Intervention
- Report start
- Provide intervention
- Monitor Project Progress
- Provide Progress Reports
- Complete Project
- Exit strategy



### Assess Effects (Outputs)

#### Identify Outcomes

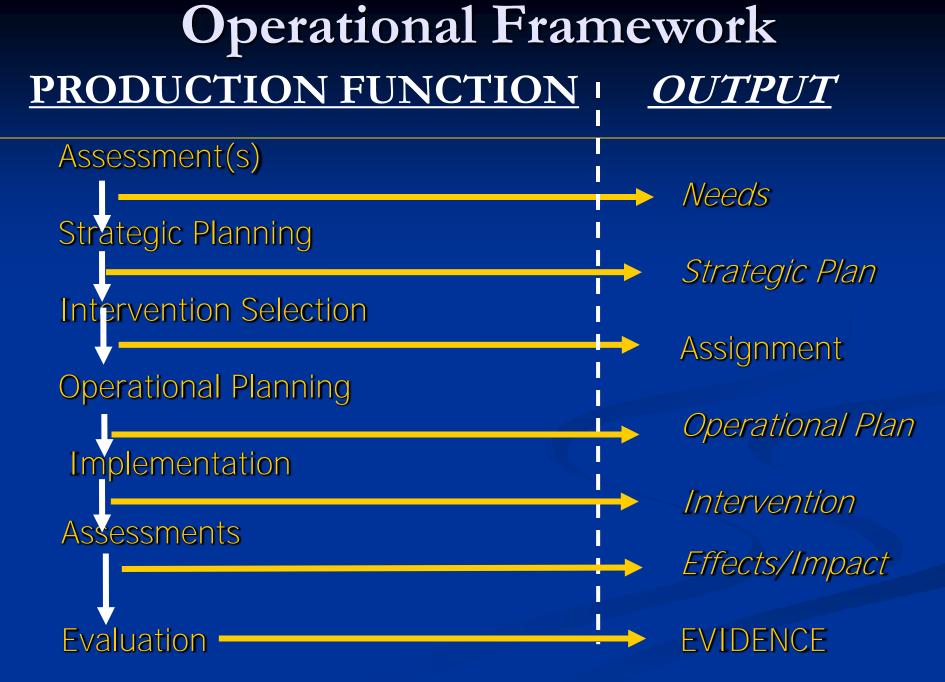
- Effects/results relative to goals/objectives
- Use <u>same</u> indicators of function as in pre-event assessments as outlined in Operational Plan
- Identify ALL Effects/Products of intervention (Outputs)
- Inventory ALL costs
  - Human
  - Material
  - Environmental
  - Economic
  - Opportunity



### Effects, Outcomes, Impacts

#### Synthesis of Assessments to determine

- Effects
- Effectiveness in meeting objectives
- Accomplishment of objectives (Outcomes)
- Contributions to Goal (Impacts)
- Costs
- Efficacy
- Identify barriers
- Recommendations

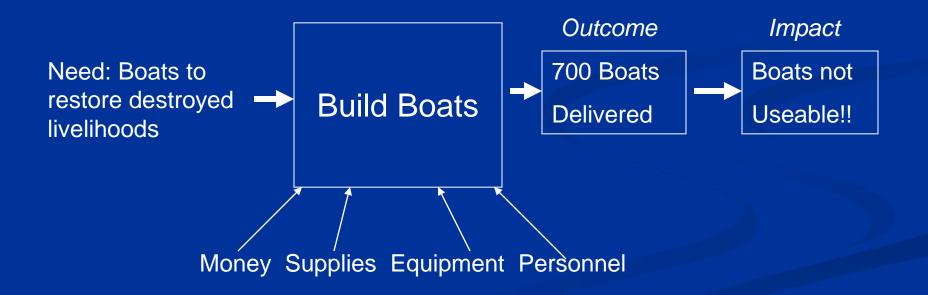


#### Evaluation → Evidence

Process Evaluation Identify critical points of success Identify critical points of failure ■ Assess performance Complete Final Report Prepare Data for Publication Submit for Publication

#### Impact of an Intervention

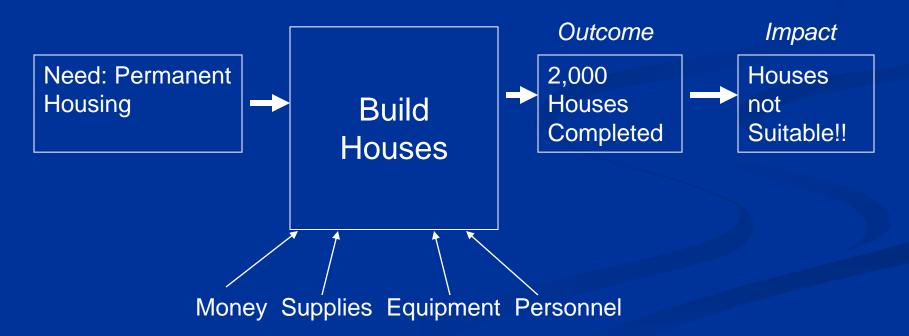
Goal: Restore fishing industry Objective: Build replacement boats



#### **Impact of Intervention**

#### Goal: Move IDPs from temporary to Permanent Residences

Objective: Build Permanent Housing



# Achievement indicators do NOT contribute to EVIDENCE

## **Evaluation of Interventions**

- EVALUATE ALL INTERVENTIONS
- Interventsions aimed at a specific need or set of needs
- Explicitly defined and stated goals/objectives prior to implementation
   Without stated goals/objectives, cannot evaluate an intervention

## **Evaluations of Interventions Important Questions**

- All or part of the Goals met?
- Objective(s) of the intervention accomplished?
- Appropriate Indicators used?
- Best possible data collection methods?
- Effects?
- Outcomes vs. Goals?
- External validity—Can I apply findings?
- Supported by other studies?
- Where and How do findings apply?

#### Summary

Set of complex processes—each open for evaluation/research/comparisons
To learn, look for:

Critical points in the process
Success
Failure

Document process using frameworks
 Needs are dynamic → frequent reassessments