Program Planning Tools

Situational Analyses Summary

Partners In Health

Before starting a mental health program it is important to develop a program's goal, activities and anticipated results. Outlining the goals, responsibilities, timelines, and strategic upfront can be helpful for consensus and project implementation. Furthermore, implementation challenges and gaps can arise,so regular review and adjustment of project plans and timelines is critical. Tools such as work plans, GANTT charts, Logframes, and Theory of Change templates can be helpful structures to develop the components of a program and its activities including relating them to one another. These tools also help identify the measures by which the anticipated results will be monitored.

There are numerous program planning tools that exist in the global mental health field. Below are a few such examples that PIH uses, which can be adapted to your context as helpful.

Logframes

The Logical Framework is a set of "if-then" relationships that, if implemented as intended, should lead to the desired outcomes. Logframes help teams think through program details at a higher level (overall goals) and step-by-step (outcomes, activities, and inputs) to and develop a plan that is easily understandable to internal and ext.

- PIH Mental Health Logframe Example

IMC Health Facility Primary Integration Checklist

This tool is used to assess to what extent mental health is integrated into Primary Health Care (PHC). An adapted and extended version of the WHO Mental Health PHC Integration Checklist has been developed by IMC (2017) and is available for download here.

Stakeholder Analysis

This tool is designed to help identify individuals and organizations who may be involved in a project or who have interests that may be affected by a project and to analyze these individuals'/organizations' needs. It can help with developing strategies for engaging and managing stakeholders to contribute to the success of projects.

SWOT Analysis Matrix

This tool helps understand an organization's current position before making decisions about programming or projects by assessing Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. PIH has used this during Theory of Change workshops.

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

	Low Interest	High Interest
High Power	Keep Satisfied	Encourage and Influence
Low Power	Monitor	Keep Informed

SWOT ANALYSIS

Internal Factors

Strengths (+)	Weaknesses (-)

External Factors

Opportunities (+)	Threats (-)