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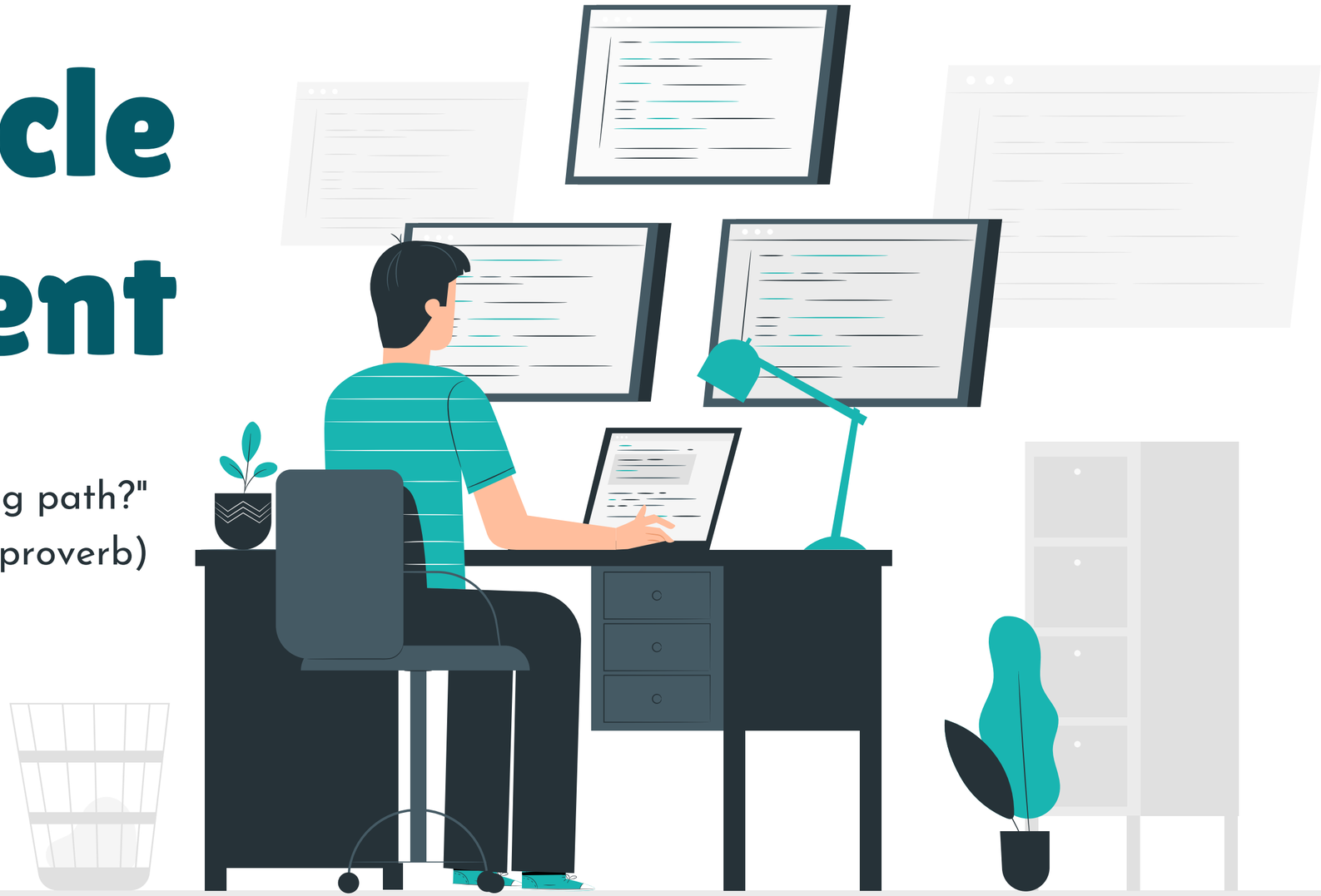
Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme

Project Cycle Management

"What's the point in running on the wrong path?"
(German proverb)



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What is a Project? And what are the different phases of a Project?

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IT IS AN INITIATIVE

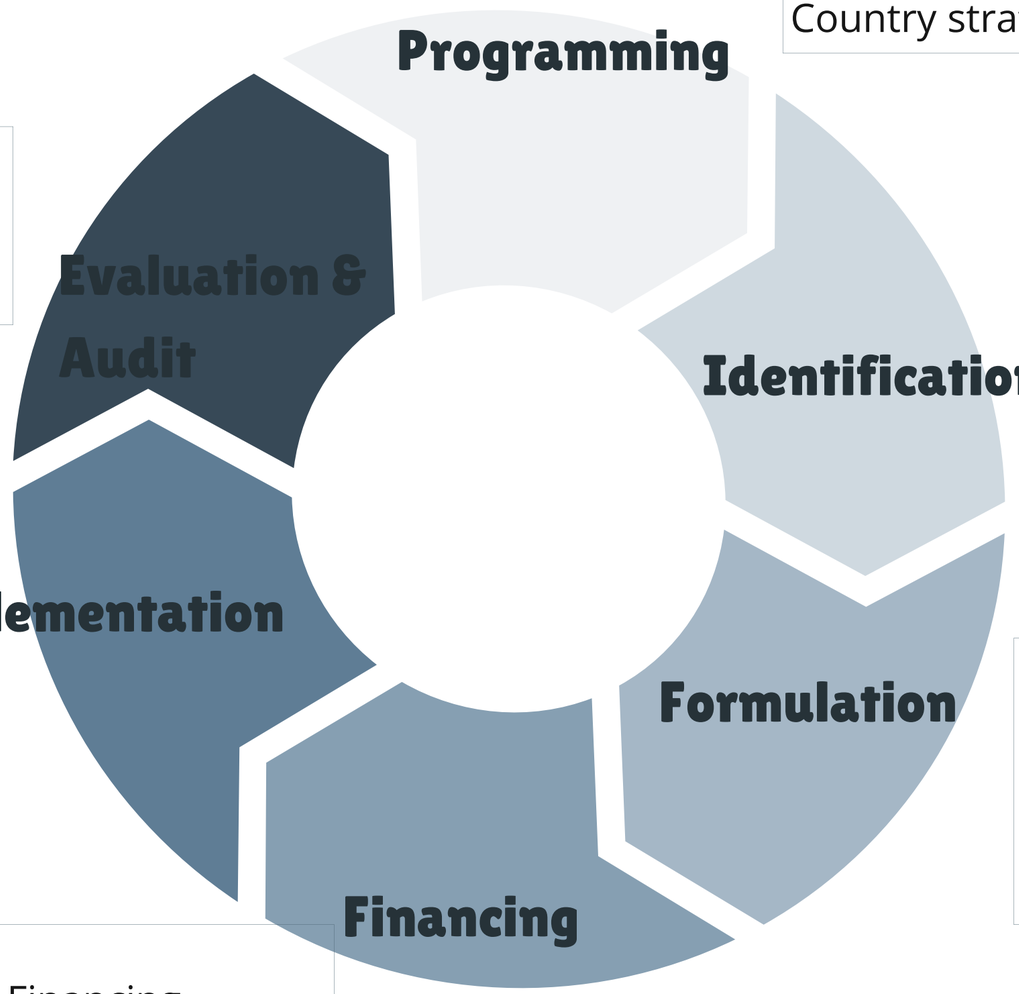
- Planned to achieve a specific goal
- Realistic, concrete
- Time - and space - limited
- With a precise budget
- Complex
- Individual or collective

ABOUT THE PROJECT

- Unique
- That could present risks and unexpected events
- That in every phase should be exposed to critical evaluation
- That foresees a coordinate set of linked actions

That is why we talk about CYCLE of a project...

THE PROJECT CYCLE



Country strategy papers, national programmes...

Analysis of the state of the art, problems & solutions (in accordance with guidelines)

I choose and develop the idea. Is it practicable (guidelines, National programmatic documents)? Sustainable? If so, I prepare the proposal

Financing, contract with the donor

Realization of the activities, administrative and financial management coordination of the consortium, relations with the donor

Monitoring, Evaluation (internal/external)

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So...how do I approach a project?

THE PROJECT LOGIC:
the logical framework approach (LFA)

1. ANALYSIS

Analysis of the current situation, the future situation to be achieved and possible solutions for obtaining it.

Objective

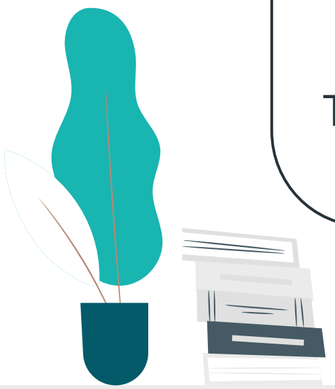
The project idea must be coherent with the analysis

2. PLANNING

Development of the project in the dedicated form.

Objective

To ensure the sustainability and feasibility of the initiative.



THE PROJECT LOGIC: LFA

1. ANALYSIS

Stakeholder analysis

- Stakeholders identification
- Analysis of their ability and expertise

Problems Analysis

- Problems analysis and their hierarchy

Objectives Analysis

- Identify the objectives starting from the problems
- Identify the means and actions to achieve the objectives

Strategies Analysis

- Identify the various strategies available to solve the problems

2. PLANNING

Developing the Logical framework matrix

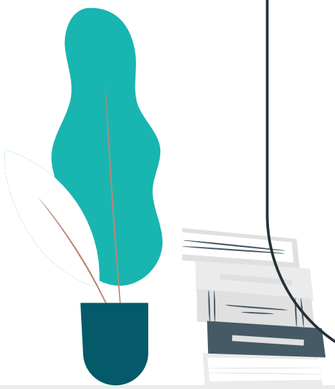
- Define the project frame
- Verify logic and risks
- Formulate measurable objectives

Activities plan

- Determine the sequence and interrelation of the activities
- Estimate the duration
- Allocate responsibilities

Resources Plan

- Develop a budget coherent with the business plan



THEORY OF CHANGE

INPUTS

Physical and financial resources committed for the activities

ACTIVITIES

Use of assets to generate products and services

DELIVERABLES

Products, goods or services resulting from the activities

MIDDLE-TERM EFFECTS (SO)

Behavioural change of the target group: effect gained in the short/medium term by outputs

IMPACT (GO)

Long term change: primary and secondary effects produced by the action but not during the project life

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THANKS !

For any further question or doubt, please contact me!

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