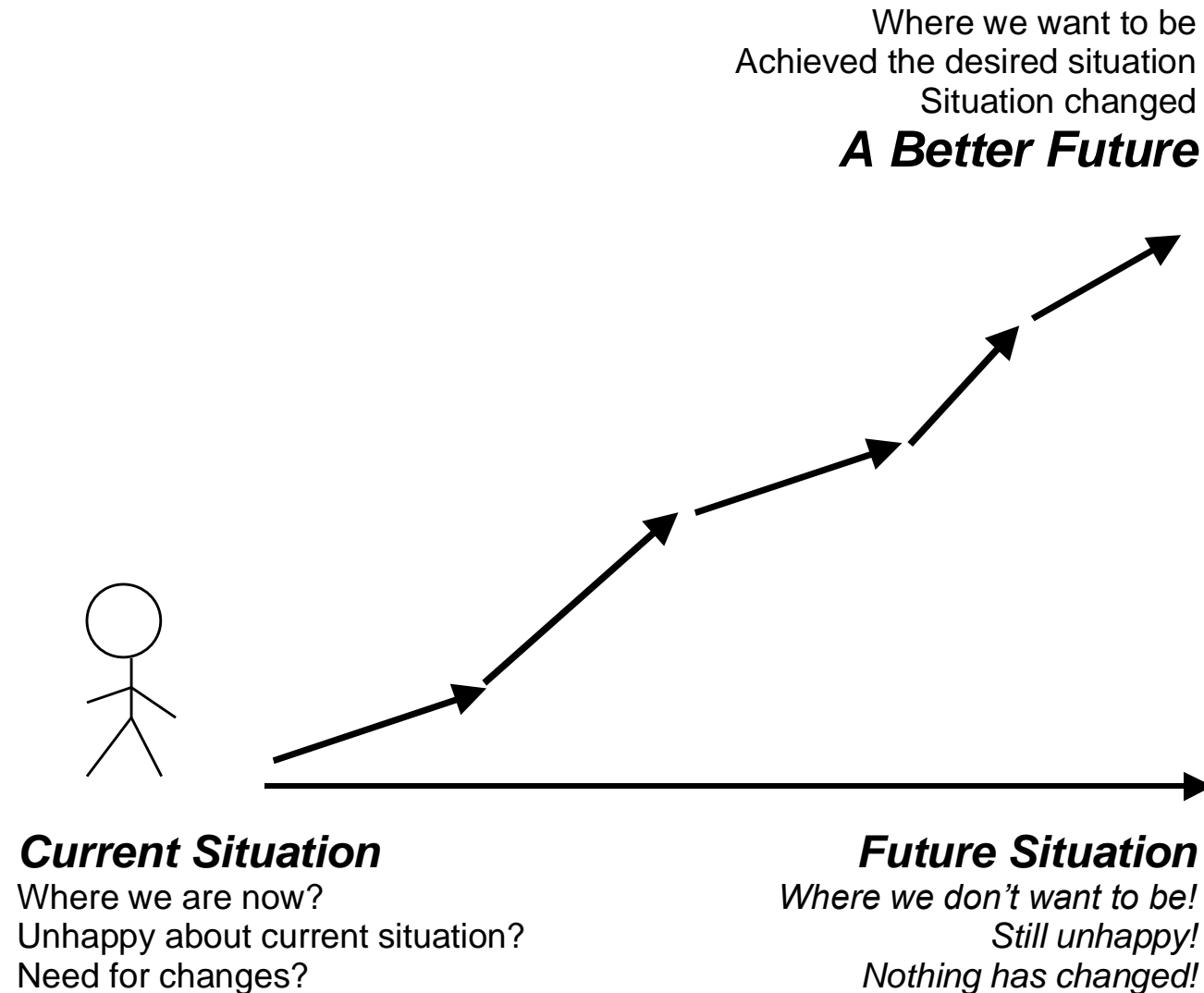


# Project Cycle Management

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# The Situation we face



# A Project

- A project is *temporary* in that it has a defined **beginning** and **ending** in time, and therefore defined **scope** and **resources**.
- **Create/develop** something '**new**', rather than simply support ongoing activities

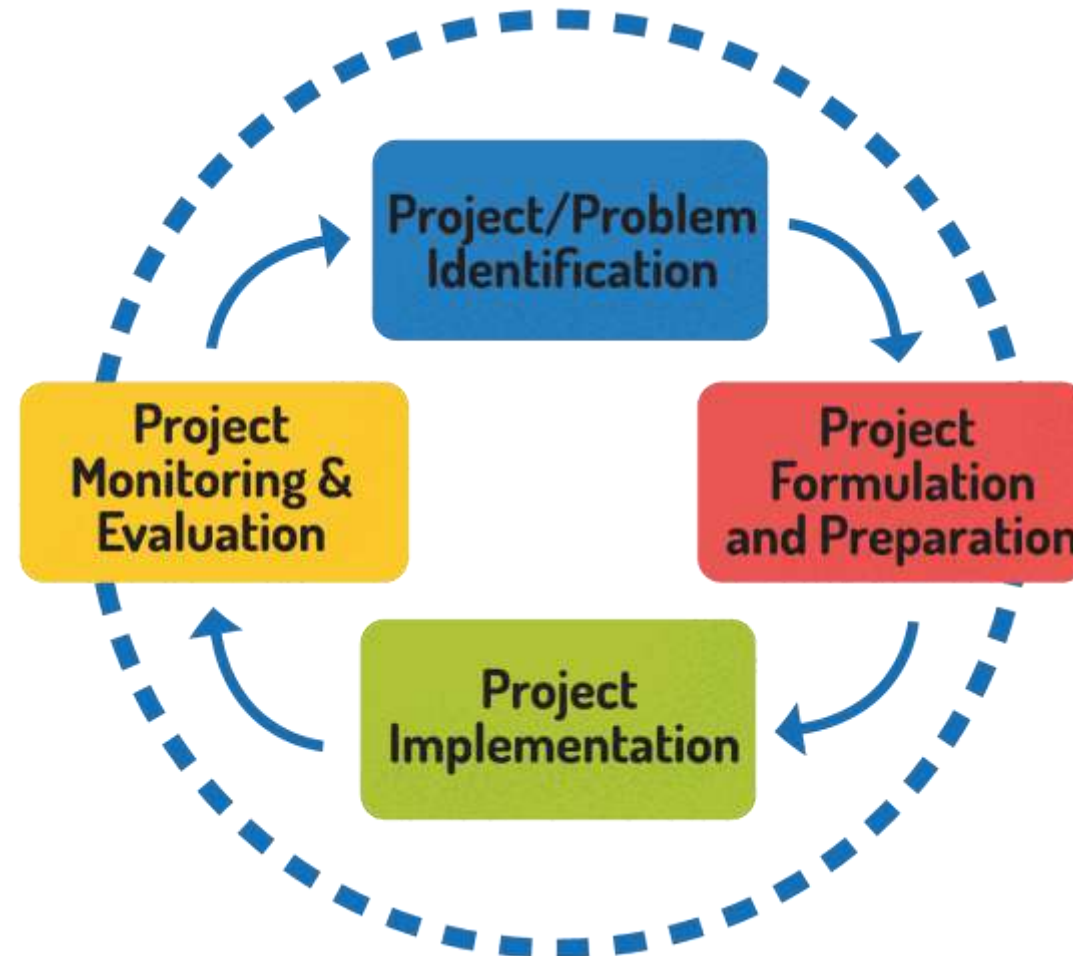
And have ...

- clearly defined **objectives** which address identified needs
- a clearly identified **target group(s)**
- clearly defined **management responsibilities**
- a clearly defined **task sharing** within the project team,
- a specified set of **resources** and **budget**

# Project Cycle Management (PCM)

- Is useful in designing, implementing and monitoring a plan or a project
- A clear concise visual presentation of all the key components of a plan and a basis for monitoring
- It clarifies:
  - How the project will work
  - What it is going to achieve
  - What factors relate to its success
  - How progress will be measured

# Project Cycle Management



# Stakeholder Terms

**Stakeholders** are individuals or institutions that may – directly or indirectly, positively or negatively – affect or be affected by the outcomes of projects or programmes.

**Beneficiaries** are those who benefit in whatever way from the implementation of the project. Here an important distinction may be made between:

- (a) **Target group(s)** are the group or entity who will be directly positively affected by the project at the Project Purpose level
- (b) **Final beneficiaries** who are those who benefit from the project in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large, e.g. “children” due to increased spending on health and education, “consumers” due to improved agricultural production and marketing

**Project partners** are those agencies who implement the projects with the support of the donor directly

# Management tools

## **Logical Framework** Approach

- A methodology for analysing, planning, managing and evaluating programmes and projects,
- Using tools to enhance participation and transparency.

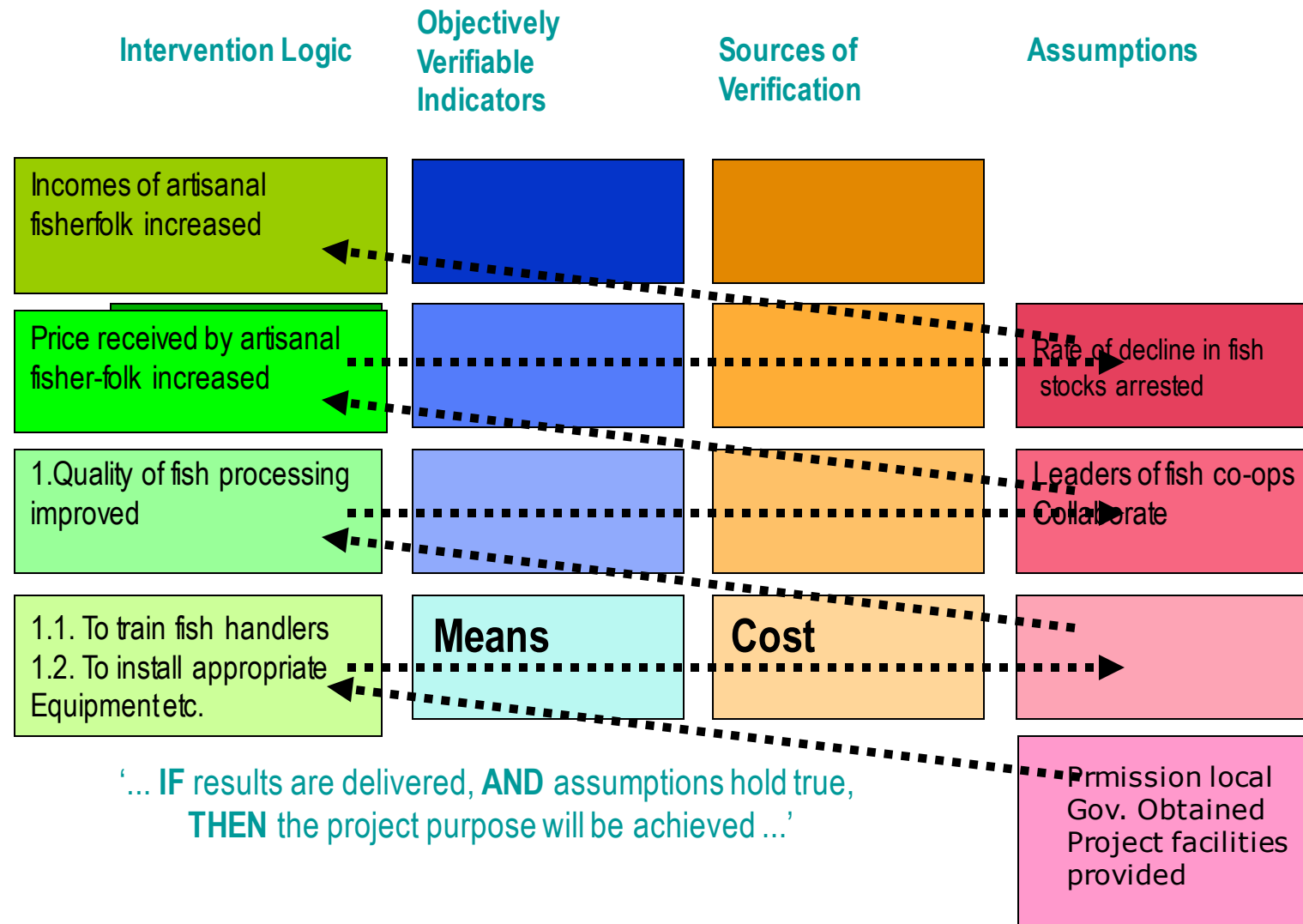
# The Logical Framework?

The **Logical Framework Matrix** provides a summary of:

- **why** a project is carried out
- **what** the project is expected to achieve
- **how** the project is going to achieve it
- **which** external factors are crucial for its success
- **where** to find the information required to assess the success of the project
- **which** means are required
- **what** the project will cost



# Logframe Basics



# Indicators

**Indicators** are clues, signs or markers that measure one aspect of a program and show how close a program is to its desired path and outcomes.

- **Types of Indicators**
- Quantitative Indicators (Output Indicators)
- Qualitative Indicators (Outcome / Performance Indicators)

# Quantitative Indicators (Output Indicators)

Indicators that tell us whether the activities and actions we have planned are actually happening as intended are known as **Output Indicators**.

Examples of Quantitative Indicators can be:

- The number of people attending a training
- The weight of fish caught
- No. of Community Organizations
- The average rice harvest per hectare
- The cost of transport to market
- Increase in household income

# Qualitative Indicators (Outcome / Performance Indicators)

When information can't be measured or reproduced, then it is typically qualitative.

Examples of Qualitative or Performance Indicators are as follows:

- Greater freedom of expression
- Ease of access to a facility
- Participation in Youth Groups
- Women's participation in decision making
- Improved working relations among staff
- Level of Satisfaction with the services

# Importance of Team Work

The success of project cycle management depends on effective team-work between stakeholders:

- ✓ **Respecting** different knowledge, skills and roles
- ✓ Establishing **responsibilities** of different team members
- ✓ Giving adequate time to the **process**, while still focusing on **results** (time management)
- ✓ **Communicating** clearly

# Civic Involvement Projects (CIP)

CIP that are concurrently with a part of participatory democracy programme, are designed projects to make people realized, understood and implemented their responsibilities against society.

## People involved in CIP

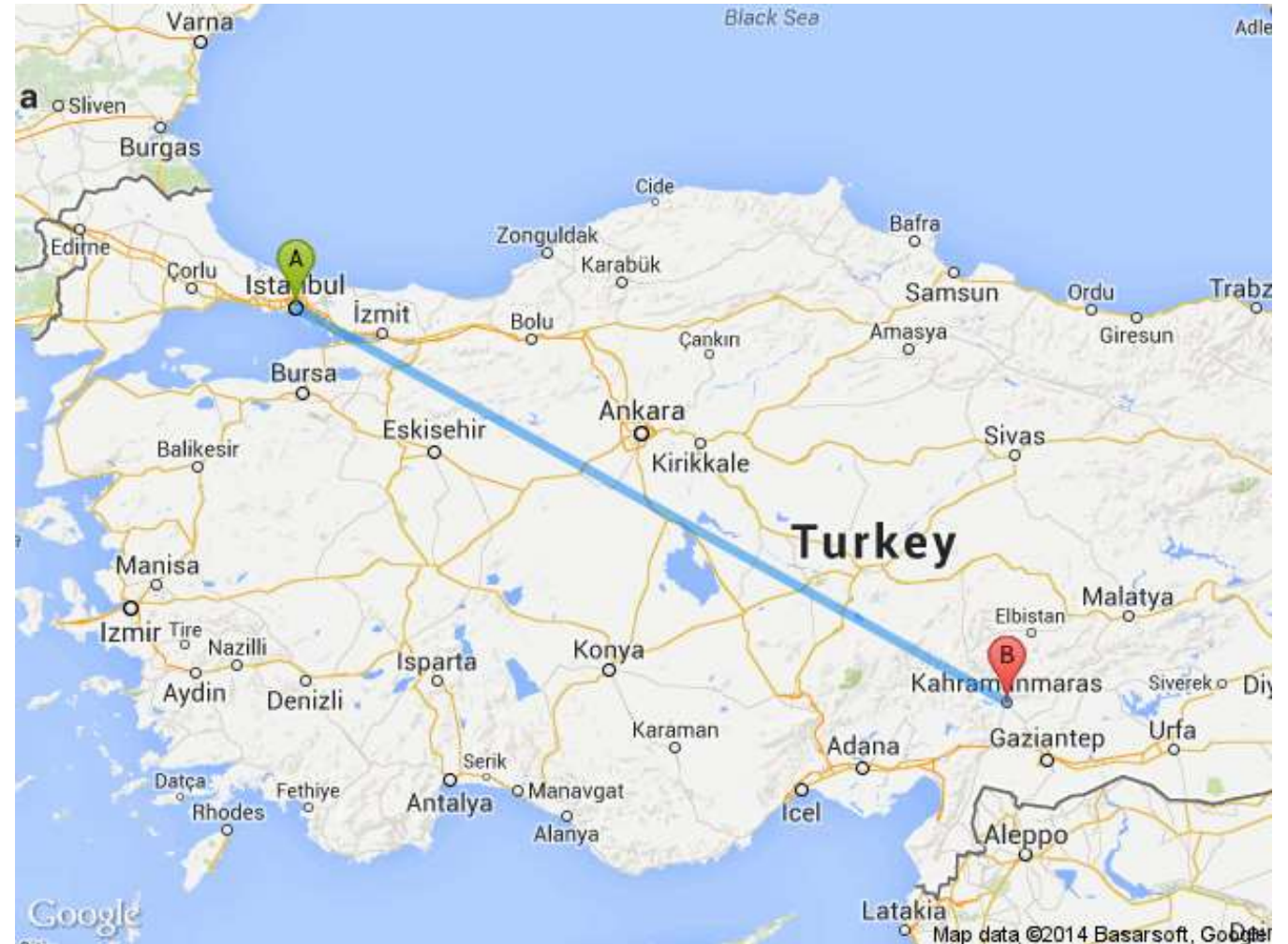
- can make empathy between individuals by team working,
- have knowledge and skills about project cycle management,
- have strong communication and organizational skills,
- not only participate into actual projects, can develop their own project ideas and offer their own solutions suggestions,
- comprehend civil society power,
- understand their environment lived at all points,
- see differences in society as diversity.

# Gaziantep City

- Population: 2.005.515
- Located southest of the Anatolia Region in Turkey.
- Gaziantep is well-known for its long gastronomic history which has been at the core of its cultural identity since the Iron Age.
- Approximetly **400.000** Syrians in Gaziantep
- **2100** Syrian Students are studying at the **Gaziantep Universiy**



**GAZİANTEP  
UNIVERSITY**





## Examples of CIP

Rhythm, choir and dance courses were opened. Turkish, Syrian and international students attended the courses together.

At the end of the courses, they performed their skills by taking stage in the international student festival.



Fashion Show



# We make Kids Smile

Paintings were made on the garden walls in a primary school where Turkish and Syrian students were studying together.



# Awareness Activities

To carry out awareness and information activities together on a common topic decided.

- Fighting with addiction of cigarette, alcohol, tobacco and drug
- Fighting against child abuse
- Explaining the rights of refugees
- Explaining the rights of women

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TVr1wEEpG60&fbclid=IwAR0jORlYzghq6N6TrkgrsVJAInkS9LkUmHqNj9QBxkOY\\_40ff7RXocG2uh4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TVr1wEEpG60&fbclid=IwAR0jORlYzghq6N6TrkgrsVJAInkS9LkUmHqNj9QBxkOY_40ff7RXocG2uh4)