Project Cycle Management (PCM)

• PCM
  – Is a methodology for the preparation, implementation and evaluation of projects based on the principles of the **logical framework approach**

  – It describes management activities and decision-making procedures used during the life cycle of a project (key tasks, roles and responsibilities, key documents and decision options)
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
The project cycle

- Programming
- Identification
- Formulation
- Implementation
- Evaluation

Financing decision
The three PCM principles

• Decision making criteria defined at each phase

• The phases in the cycle are progressive

• Project identification part of structured feedback
PCM is result based

- PCM requires the active *participation of key stakeholders* and aims to promote local ownership.

- PCM incorporates *key assessment criteria* into each stage of the project cycle.

- PCM requires the production of good quality *key documents* in each phase to support decision making.
PCM tools

• The logical framework approach
• Quality assessment criteria
• Institutional capacity assessment
• Economic and financial analysis
• Promoting participatory approaches
PCM helps to ensure that

• Projects are part of the country policy objectives
• Projects are relevant to the real problems of target groups / beneficiaries
  – Clearly identified stakeholders (primary target groups and final beneficiaries)
• Projects are feasible (objectives are realistic)
  – Clearly defined coordination, management, financing arrangements, monitoring and evaluation
• Benefits generated by projects are likely to be sustainable