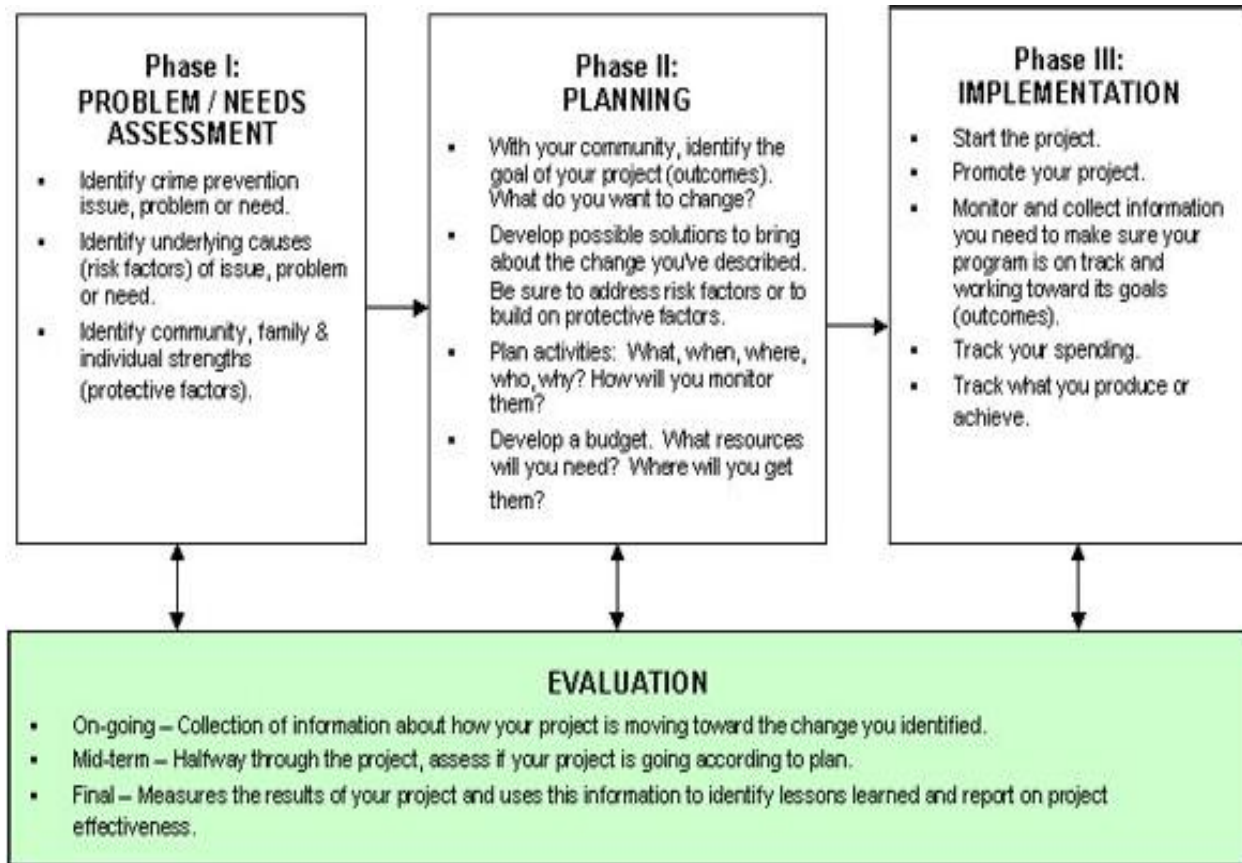


Project life Cycle: Phases of Project Life Cycle



Phase 1: Needs assessment

Your group knows there are some crime problems/issues in the community, but you do not know how big the problems are, whom they affect or what should be done about them. This is the very beginning of the project lifecycle, Needs Assessment, and it could be the focus of a project.

The following are questions that you will need to answer in order to build a plan and submit a project proposal for this phase. By answering the questions you will give structure to your project objectives and determine the necessary inputs and activities.

On what specific crime or victimization issue in your community will this project focus?

- How the issue was first identified? (Who noticed it? When? Why?)
- How do you know there is a need to develop a project to respond to this issue?

- What are some of the risk factors and protective factors linked to this issue?
- Which of these risk factors do you think you can change?
- Upon which of these protective factors do you think you can build?
- Who can you contact or where can you go to get information, feedback or suggestions to develop project ideas or activities?

Phase 2: Project planning

Your community has already identified the specific crime or victimization problem/needs in your community and now wants to plan specific crime prevention activities to address those issues. This is the second phase of the project lifecycle, Project planning, and it could be the focus of a project.

You will need to answer the following questions before assembling the comprehensive project plan:

- Who will be the focus of the project (e.g. youth, women)?
- What is the overall goal of your crime prevention project? What do you want to change?
- What are possible solutions to address the identified issue, need or problem in your community?
- Which solutions seem most realistic and suitable?
- What are the objectives of your crime prevention project? What type of activities would achieve your objectives? What are the different steps you will have to take?
- What products, goods or services do you expect to produce or deliver as part of your project (e.g. training sessions, manuals, pamphlets, curriculum, CD/DVD, video, database, website, reports, etc.)?

- What will be the short-term results or outcomes of your activities? These will in turn contribute to achieving your objectives and overall goal(s).

After you identify what your crime prevention project could do, make a plan to put it into action:

- When will you do what? (Draw up a schedule of activities with start and end dates for each.)
- Where will the activities take place?
- Who will participate in each activity? How many? How will you get people to participate?
- What resources will you need (e.g. staff, volunteers, work space, photocopying, advertising, supplies, phone, computer equipment, transportation, etc.)? (These resources will need to be listed in your budget; see the Budget guidance document which can be found in the Applicants Guide.)
- How will you get these resources (e.g. donations of products or services, financial support)?
- How will you get the community (and in particular, members of the priority group) involved in developing the project?
- How will you find partners? Who will be your partners? What will they contribute (e.g., money, materials, volunteers, training, etc.)?
- How will you share information about your project? With whom? How will the community learn about it?
- What is your evaluation plan? How will you monitor the progress of your project? How will you collect information? (See explanation under Evaluation later)
- What are some possible challenges you might face in doing your project? How will you deal with them?

Phase 3: Implementation

Your group knows the problems/issues in your community, you have consulted the community and developed a project plan with specific crime prevention activities to address those problems/issues and you are ready to start the project. This is the third phase of the project lifecycle, Implementation, and it could be the focus of a pr

This is the phase of the project lifecycle where your crime prevention project comes to life.

How will you start the project?

1. Do you have a clear project work plan?
2. Is everything accounted for in your budget?
3. Do you have things in place to carry out, monitor and evaluate your project?

Evaluation planning-

Evaluation planning comes down to two questions:

- What are the desired outcomes of your project?
- How will you measure them?

It is about building benchmarks and accountability into your plan, and using them to evaluate the plan as you go and after the project is finished. It gives your project a more strategic structure, provides evidence for your results and, importantly, contributes to the knowledge base about effective crime prevention.

Classification of Projects

Every Project is different from one another. Projects can be classified based on several different points. The classification of projects in project management varies according to a number of different factors such as complexity, source of capital, its content, those involved and its purpose. Projects can be classified based on the following factors.

1. According to complexity:

- **Easy:** A project is classified as easy when the relationships between tasks are basic and detailed planning or organizations are not required. A small work team and a few external stakeholders and collaborators are common in this case. The tasks of the projects can be undertaken by a small team.
- **Complicated:** The project network is broad and complicated. There are many task interdependencies. With these projects, simplification where possible is everything. The task of executing this type of project requires proper planning. Cloud-based apps such as Sinnaps will immensely help to simplify complicated projects by automatically calculating the project's best work path and updating any changes introduced through its use of different types of project management tools. Here, the importance of project management and how an effective tool could help you!

2. According to the source of capital:

- **Public:** Financing comes from Governmental institutions.
- **Private:** Financing comes from businesses or private incentives.
- **Mixed:** Financing comes from a mixed source of both public and private funding.

3. According to Project content:

- **Construction:** These are projects that have anything to do with the construction of civil or architectural work. Predictive methods are used along with agile techniques which will be explained later on. Furthermore, construction is an engineering project and the process of planning its execution must be painstakingly done to achieve the desired outcome.
- **IT:** Any project that has to do with software development, IT system, etc. The types of project management information systems vary across the board, but in today's world are very common.

- **Business:** These projects are involved with the development of a business idea, management of a work team, cost management, etc., and they usually follow a commercial strategy.
- **Service or product production:** These are projects that involve the development of an innovative product or service, design of a new product, etc. They are often used in the R & D department.

4. According to those involved:

- **Departmental:** When a certain department or area of an organization is involved.
- **Internal:** When a whole company itself is involved in the project's development.
- **Matriarchal:** When there is a combination of departments involved.
- **External:** When a company outsources external project manager or teams to execute the project. This is common in digital transformations, process improvements and strategy changes, for example.

5. According to its objective:

- **Production:** Oriented at the production of a product or service taking into consideration a certain determined objective to be met by an organization.
- **Social:** Oriented at the improvement of the quality of life of people. This can be in the form of rendering corporate social responsibility (CSR) to the people.
- **Educational:** Oriented at the education of others. This is always done to make them better.
- **Community:** Oriented at people too, however with their involvement.
- **Research:** Oriented at innovation and the gaining of knowledge to enhance the operational efficiency of an organization.