Department of Gender Studies Faculty of Behavioral and Social Sciences University of the Punjab, Lahore Course Outline



Program	BS Gender Studies	Course Code	GS-132	Credit Hours	3
Course Title	Gender Project Cycle Mana	gement			

Course Introduction

Project Cycle Management (PCM) is the process of effectively planning and managing projects, programmes and organizations. It is used widely in the development and humanitarian sectors. This course will focus on the development of project proposals as well as on the management of projects. This will allow to provide a clear and precise work methodology in terms of progression/ dimension/ elements, based on best practices. Moreover, the course will Analyse key concepts and guidelines for an effective project management through tangible examples based on lessons learned.

Learning Outcomes

After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

- Enhance their understanding of the concept of Project Cycle Management;
- Know the instruments, actors, procedures, participatory planning, methods, and tools in Project Cycle Management;
- Assess a logical framework: objectives, assumption, indicators, main features of budgeting and assessment of budgets Gender sensitivity and project cycle management.

Course Content		Assignments/Readings	
Week 1	IntroductionProject Cycle Management: Concept and Meaning		
Week 2	Steps in participatory project design	Derbyshire, Helen (2003). Gender Manual: A Practical Guide for Development Policymakers and Practitioners. Social	

	 Empowerment Iteration Contextual understanding User advocacy 	Development Division, DFID, UK.	
Week 3	Problem Identification and Analysis: Gender perspective Different tools of problem identification, prioritization, and analysis		
Week 4	Problem Identification and Analysis: Gender perspective (Continued) • Ranking matrix, pie chart, transit walk social mapping etc.		
Week 5	 Vision, Goal and Objectives: Gender perspective Writing Strategic Objectives Consistency with identified problem Acceptability in community Addressing practical and strategic needs 		
Week 6	Vision, Goal and Objectives: Gender perspective (Continued) • Selection of intervention strategies and steps		
Week 7	Introduction of Logical Framework • Developing intervention logic		

	 Assessing feasibility, external factors, and risks 		
Week 8	Local visit to an organization		
Week 9	Risk Matrix • Assumptions and mitigation plans		
	Indicators and its importance		
	Monitoring		
Week 10	Monitoring Process		
	Difference between monitoring and		
	evaluation		
	Monitoring (Continued)		
Week 11	Impact assessment		
	Output and Outcome		
	Introduction to Budgeting		
Week 12	Activity and result based budgets		
	Gender Budgeting		
Week 13	Gender and Project Cycle Management Different steps of gender sensitive project development	Pinkerton, W. (2003). <i>Project Management</i> . McGraw Hill. World	
	 Gender mainstreaming in project cycle management 		

Gender and Project Cycle Management (Continued) • Gender Need Assessment	
Gender and Project Cycle Management (Continued) • Gender and Planning	
Gender and monitoring and evaluation Overview of the course	
	 Gender Need Assessment Gender and Project Cycle Management (Continued) Gender and Planning Gender and monitoring and evaluation

Textbooks and Reading Material

Derbyshire, Helen (2003). Gender Manual: A Practical Guide for Development Policymakers and Practitioners. *Social Development Division, DFID,* UK.

GEM (2012). Gender Evaluation Methodology

Meredith, J. K., Mantel, S. J. & Shafer, S. M. (2016). Project Management: A managerial approach

Pinkerton, W. (2003). Project Management. McGraw Hill. World

Teaching Learning Strategies

- 1. Working on Assignments
- 2. Presentations
- 3. Group Discussions
- 4. Individual Assessment
- 5. Quizzes.

Assignments: Types and Number with Calendar

- 1. Assignments: Week 1, week 6
- 2. Quizzes: Week 3, week 12
- 3. Group presentations and project submission: Week 15 and week 16

Assessment

Sr. No.	Elements	Weightage	Details
•	Midterm Assessment	35%	Written Assessment at the mid-point of the semester.
•	Formative Assessment	25%	Continuous assessment includes: Classroom participation, assignments, presentations, viva voce, attitude and behavior, hands-on-activities, short tests, projects, practical, reflections, readings, quizzes etc.
•	Final Assessment	40%	Written Examination at the end of the semester. It is mostly in the form of a test, but owing to the nature of the course the teacher may assess their students based on term paper, research proposal development, field work and report writing etc.