
2.3. PHASE II: RECONNAISSANCE AND PRELIMINARY PROJECT DESIGN / FEASIBILITY STUDY

Step 3 - analysis / diagnosis of the situation from an overall perspective;

Step 4 - analysis / diagnosis of the situation from the perspective of the stakeholders;

Step 5 - assessing the future returns from the project

Step 6 - outline specification of the project.

The output of this phase is the preliminary design of a project, including identification of its main features, such as location, type of participants, main activities, size, timing, organizational structure, and management system. It may be called a project reconnaissance and preliminary design report and also called a project prefeasibility study.

2.4. PHASE III: PROJECT DESIGN

Step 7 - detailed technical and socio-economic investigations,

Step 8 - more precise definition of project objectives, targets and design criteria,

Step 9 - design of individual project components,

Step 10 - design of project organization, structure and management arrangements, and

Step 11 - project cost and revenues estimation and financing closure proposal and alternatives available.

The output of the phase is a full description and costing of the project, together with a proposed financing plan.

2.5. PHASE IV: ANALYSIS OF EXPECTED RESULTS

Step 12 - financial and sensitivity analysis,

Step 13 – socio-economic analysis,

Step 14 – market and competitor analysis, and

Step 15 - environmental impact analysis such as pollution, carbon credits, CSR etc.

The output of the phase is the determination of effects and impacts of the project.



2.6. PHASE V: PROJECT DOCUMENTATION AND SUBMISSION

Step 16 - project documentation and submission.

The output of the phase is the project document.

2.7. PHASE VI: NEGOTIATING THE PROJECT

Step 17 - project appraisal and negotiation with all the stakeholders.

The output is a project fully ready for implementation.