

26-28 September
Training edition 2 (Rome)
Lazio – Abruzzo – Molise - Campania

Tools and strategies for developing and managing projects

Training Module 2 – DAY 1

- Introduction
- Project planning “philosophy”
- EU funding opportunities for public health in Europe: key funding programmes
- EU funding opportunities for public health in Europe: cross sectional features

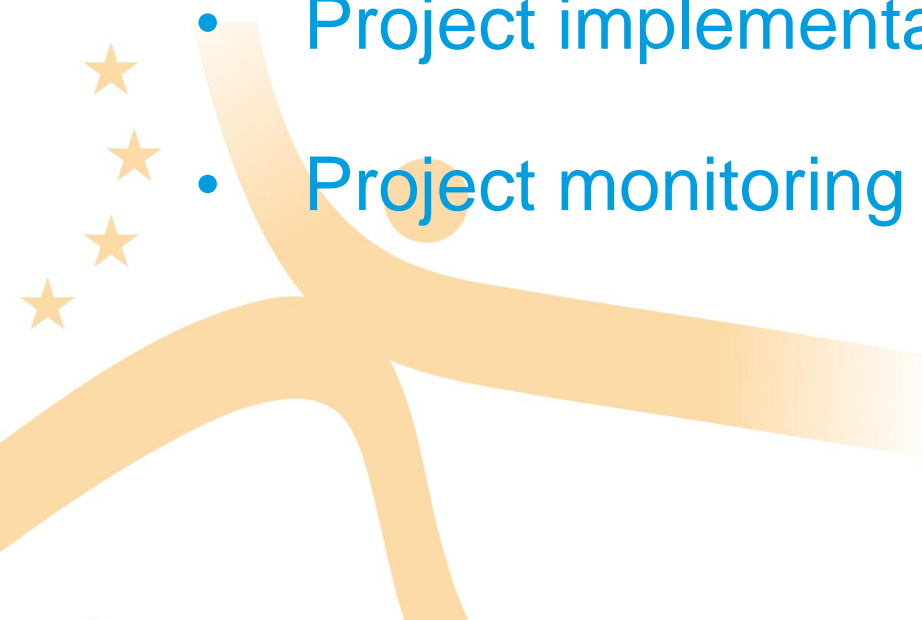
Training Module 2 – DAY 2

- Funding programmes: Calls for proposals, application forms, necessary documents
- Project planning instruments: from needs assessment to definition of objectives
- Developing a logical framework
- Project drafting: group work

Training Module 2 – DAY 3

Project management instruments:

- Planning of activities
- Project implementation
- Project monitoring and evaluation



What you should know after the course

- Be aware of the basic principles of project management
- Understand the objectives and functioning of the key EU funding programmes for public health
- Use the different funding opportunities in line with national/ regional/ local public health objectives

Tools and strategies for developing and managing projects Day 1

Introduction

Introduction

- Short presentation of the trainer
- Short presentation of participants



Introducing myself

- Greek nationality
- Studies in law (Sorbonne) and public administration (ENA)
- Career in Greek public service (Internal affairs and health)
- Direct management experience (CEO of Cancer centre)
- Consultancy at the international level
- EU health programme implementation

Your turn!

- Institution
- Area of responsibility
- Knowledge background
- Expectations from your participation to this training



Tools and strategies for developing and managing projects Day 1

Project management “philosophy”



Directorate-General for
Health & Consumers



Executive
Agency for
Health and
Consumers

Project management “philosophy”: what is a project

- A temporary & one-time effort
- A method of organizing work which is different from routine
- Potential: as an effective way to produce a given result
- Risk: assimilation to ad hoc or improvised actions
- This result is unique, within a specified time period, a given cost and specific quality constraints

Types of projects

- Research projects - increasing knowledge to serve as basis for "evidence based" decisions
- Development projects - development and pre-testing of an intervention/method to address a particular problem in a particular population or target
- Implementation projects - wider dissemination and implementation of an existing intervention in a particular target group or population
- Combined projects

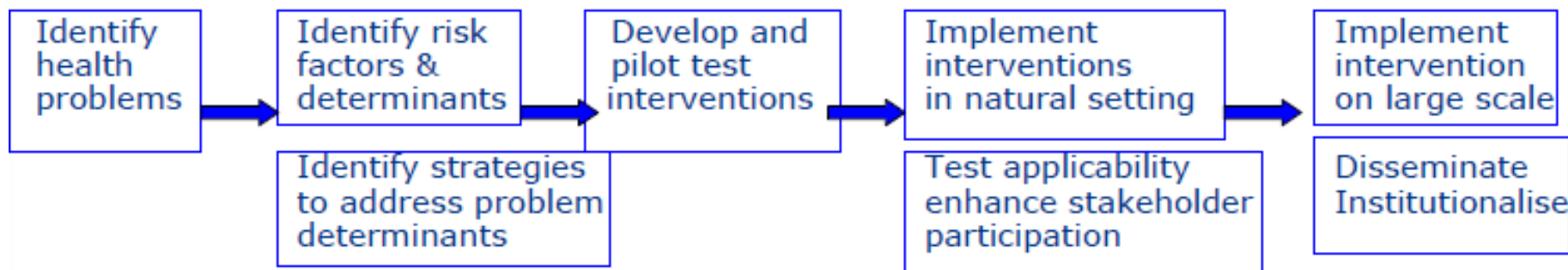


Research projects

Development projects

Implementation projects

Execution projects



Universities
PH Institutes
International
Organisations

Universities
NGO's

NGO's
Government
Local partners

NGO's
Government
Local partners

Research Programme

Public Health Programme

Project and “routine” management / example

HIV/ AIDS prevention:

- Objective: reduce infections with HIV/ AIDS;
- Effect: reduced mortality due to HIV/ AIDS
- Evidence base measures: monitoring and surveillance of at-risk groups; promoting behaviour change
- Specific actions: induce less risky behaviours; distribution of syringes to IDUs; availability of condoms; regular follow-up and testing

Project and “routine” management / example (2)

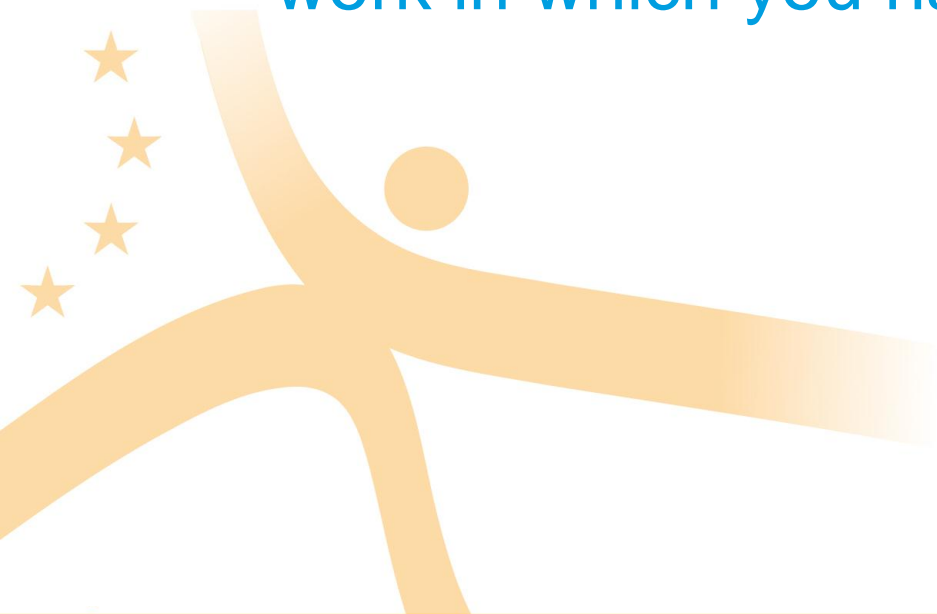
- Who is responsible (Ministry/ local authorities public service?)
- Is the specific intervention “routine”, integrated in the annual activities of the responsible unit?
- Does it have dedicated staff/ resources in the operational budget of the organization

Project and “routine” management / example (3)

- A global intervention programme
- With clear organizational/ budgetary responsibility and multi-annual allocation of resources
- Made up of: routine actions; “mini-projects”; ad hoc actions
- Working, on a project basis, with other stakeholders

Question to participants

- Please provide examples of project related work in which you have participated



Elements of a project plan: A technically sound approach

- Problem analysis & need for action
- Evidence base of the proposed intervention, project, programme
- Main and specific objectives
- Methods and means: adequateness with the selected target groups
- Outcomes, outputs and deliverables
- Indicators

Elements of a project plan: Policy and contextual relevance

- Policy relevance (you all are in the public sector)
- Adequateness of proposed action and methods with broader socio-cultural context
- For participation in EU-wide projects: EU added value

Elements of a project plan: Management of the project

Planning:

- Definition of tasks
- Description of work packages, deliverables and timetable

Execution:

- Selection of partners and staff
- Management structure, skills and capacity,
- Risk analysis and contingency planning