

**17 – 19 October**  
**Training edition 5 (Milan)**

# **Tools and strategies for developing and managing projects**

# Training Module 2 – DAY 1

- Introduction
- Project planning “philosophy”: what is a project
- 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
- Administrative and budgetary aspects of the EU Health Programme

# 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”: what is a project



Directorate-General for  
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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: a project may fail to deliver
- 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" policies or actions/ interventions
- 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

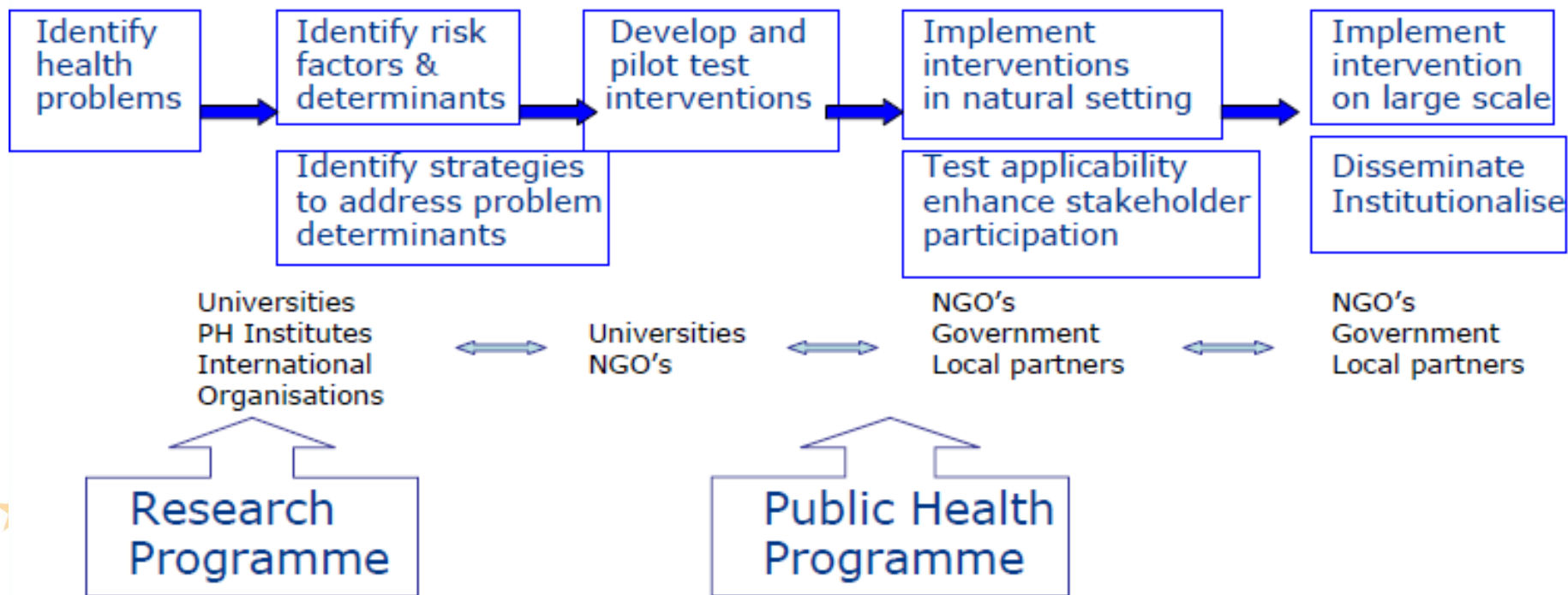


### Research projects

### Development projects

### Implementation projects

### Execution projects



# Why a project?

- Particularly useful to introduce innovations, address new challenges or find solutions for problems for which the existing procedures and routines do not accommodate

# Project and routine work: the example of patient safety

- Regular committee in hospitals, to monitor issues related to the patient safety agenda
- Participation in a national project on ICUs (**GiViTI Margherita Project**)
- Introduction of a new technique to reduce mortality in ICUs (called bundling)

# Project and routine work: other examples of project led-innovation

- Clinical setting: participation in clinical trials versus regular clinical work
- Health prevention/ health promotion programmes and activities:
  - Drug addiction: introduction of methadone units
  - Migrant health: regular monitoring & specific prevention campaigns, ex. Dental health



# Project and routine work: Greek health-sector reform 2000-2001

## Wide scope of reform

- 6 laws from hospital management to financing healthcare

★ Completeness of intervention: from law drafting to full implementation

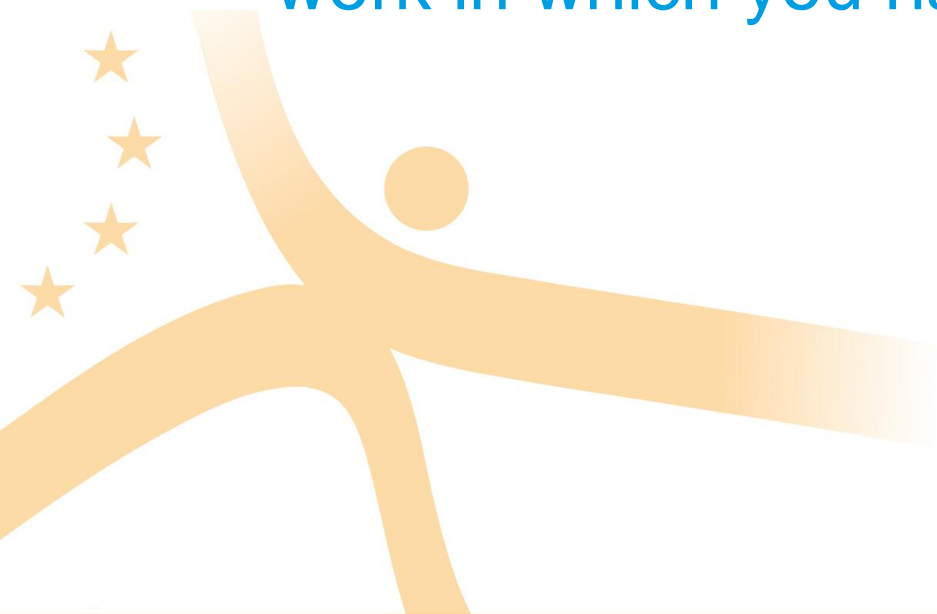
- ★ • Operational setup of new institutions

★ Project management tools and “regular” administrative processes

- 6 thematic and 13 regional PMT

# Question to participants

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



# Project and “routine” management / example

## HIV/ AIDS prevention:

- Objective of interventions: reduce infections with HIV/ AIDS;
- Effect of interventions: reduced mortality due to HIV/ AIDS
- Methods & means: use of evidence base measures targeted to at-risk groups (IDUs, sex workers, etc.); from monitoring to promoting behaviour change or prevention measures

# Project and “routine” management / example (2)

## Types of interventions:

- Specific actions to limit the effects of risky behaviours: distribution of syringes to IDUs; availability of condoms; regular follow-up and testing of at-risk group members



# Project and “routine” management / example (3)

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

# 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