

Κατερίνα Θεοφανίδου

- BSc Βιομηχανική Διοίκηση & Τεχνολογία
- ΜSc Διαχείριση Ενέργειας & Προστασία Περιβάλλοντος
- Ιδιοκτήτρια της projectyou (Est. 2009)
- Πιστοποιημένη στο Project Management IPMA-D
- Πιστοποιημένη εκπαιδεύτρια ενηλίκων από τον ΕΟΠΠΕΠ και το DIHK
- Σύμβουλος υφιστάμενων και startup επιχειρήσεων πάνω από 2.000 επιχειρηματίες
- Εκπαιδεύτρια ενηλίκων από το 2007: Project Management, Microsoft Project, Επιχειρηματικότητα, Καινοτομία, Εκπαίδευση εκπαιδευτών, Soft Skills, Τεχνικές παρουσιάσεων, Επικοινωνία και γλώσσα σώματος
- 20+ έτη εργασιακής εμπειρίας (projectyou, DEKRA Akademie, Alpha TV (RTL), EPT A.E., BP Hellas κλπ)
- Πρόεδρος PM Greece Ελληνικό Δίκτυο Διαχειριστών Έργων (μέλος του IPMA)
- Γενική Γραμματέας του ILME Ινστιτούτο Logistics Management Ελλάδας





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Να γνωριστούμε;

- Ονοματεπώνυμο
- Εταιρεία / Τίτλος
- Σχέση με το αντικείμενο

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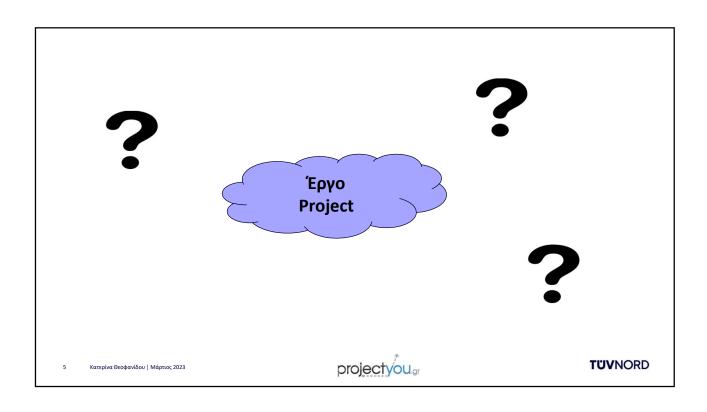
ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΑ

- Ορισμοί οφέλη
- Project Programme Portfolio
- Οι επάρκειες του Project Manager
- Οργανωτικές δομές
- Η διαδικασία του Project Management
- To Microsoft Project
- Critical Path Method (CPM)
- Τα Σχέδια του Project Management
- CASE STUDIES



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Παραδείγματα έργων Οργάνωση πάρτυ γενεθλίων Διπλωματική εργασία Εκδρομή στη Νότια Ιταλία Ολυμπιακοί Αγώνες Αθήνας Κατασκευή Αττικής Οδού Αντιμετώπιση πανδημίας COVID-19 Η ζωή μας! τυννορο

Ομαδική άσκηση:

Εκδρομή στη Νότια Ιταλία

Τι – Πού – Πώς – Πότε – Πόσο – Ποιος – Γιατί



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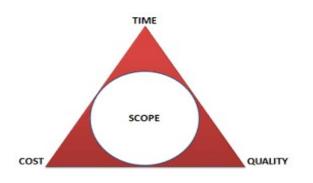
Ομαδική άσκηση:

Προκλήσεις – δυσκολίες



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Το Τρίγωνο του Project Management





Ο Στόχος του Project Management είναι να υλοποιήσει το Αντικείμενο του Έργου εντός των περιορισμών Κόστους, Χρόνου και Ποιότητας

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Definitions of Projects

- «....Δραστηριότητες με ειδικά χαρακτηριστικά...»
 (πολυπλοκότητα, μοναδικότητα, επικινδυνότητα, κλπ)
- «.... Εγχείρημα σε μοναδικές συνθήκες....»
- «....Το σύνολο των διοικητικών <u>καθηκόντων, οργάνωσης, τεχνικών, και εργαλείων</u> για την εκτέλεση ενός Έργου....»
- «....Εγχείρημα περιορισμένης διάρκειας που αναλαμβάνεται για να δημιουργηθεί ένα μοναδικό προϊόν ή υπηρεσία....»
- «....η Εφαρμογή γνώσεων, ικανοτήτων, εργαλείων και τεχνικών στις δραστηριότητες του Έργου για να την υλοποίηση των <u>απαιτήσεων του Έργου</u>...»

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Τύποι projects

Αλυσίδα έργων – Chain of projects

Ένα σύνολο διαδοχικών χρονικά έργων (πχ. μελέτη – κατασκευή – λειτουργία)

Χαρτοφυλάκιο έργων – Portfolio of projects

Το σύνολο των έργων ενός εργοκεντρικού φορέα σε μια δεδομένη χρονική στιγμή. Η σύσταση του χαρτοφυλακίου μεταβάλλεται με την πάροδο του χρόνου.

Δίκτυο έργων – Network of projects

Μια ομάδα έργων με κάποιο κοινό κριτήριο ομαδοποίησης: πχ. κοινή τεχνολογία, κοινή γεωγραφική περιοχή, κοινός πελάτης κλπ.

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Τα οφέλη του Project Management

- Κάνει τα πολύπλοκα έργα εφικτά
- Διασφαλίζει ποιοτικά αποτελέσματα μέσα από ολιστική προσέγγιση
- Διασφαλίζει την αποδοχή των αποτελεσμάτων μέσα από την ομαδική εργασία και το project marketing
- Επιτυγχάνεται σύντομη διάρκεια υλοποίησης
- Επιτυγχάνεται υψηλή ακρίβεια στο σχεδιασμό
- Βελτιστοποιούνται τα κόστη αποφεύγοντας καθυστερήσεις και πληρωμή ρητρών και τόκων
- Παρέχει διαφάνεια μέσω της τεκμηρίωσης
- Διασφαλίζει την εταιρική γνώση μέσα από reflections και feedback
- Αναπτύσσονται εποικοδομητικές σχέσεις μεταξύ των ενδιαφερομένων μερών

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Το πλαίσιο του Project

Η φάση pre-project

Η φάση post-project

Άλλα σχετικά projects

Η στρατηγική της εταιρείας

To Business Case για την επένδυση που υλοποιείται με το project



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Programme

Ένα σύνολο σχετιζόμενων projects με τα οποία επιδιώκεται ένας στρατηγικός στόχος

.....ένα εργαλείο για την υλοποίηση μιας στρατηγικής αλλαγής

Τα χαρακτηριστικά του programme:

- Μερικά έργα δεν έχουν καθοριστεί στην αρχή του προγράμματος
- Τα μεταγενέστερα έργα σε ένα πρόγραμμα εξαρτώνται από τα αποτελέσματα προηγούμενων
- Τα περιεχόμενα των έργων διαφέρουν μεταξύ τους
- Συνεχώς ελέγχονται τα έργα αν συνεχίζουν να είναι σχετικά με τη στρατηγική

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Portfolio of projects

Ένα σύνολο projects, μη απαραίτητα συσχετιζόμενα μεταξύ τους, των οποίων γίνεται κοινή διαχείριση με σκοπό τον Έλεγχο, Συντονισμό και Βελτιστοποίηση, διότι στηρίζονται σε μια κοινή δεξαμενή περιορισμένων πόρων (Budget, Ανθρώπινο δυναμικό, Μηχανήματα, Χρόνος, κλπ).

Ο στόχος είναι να επιτευχθεί η καλύτερη απόδοση με χρήση των περιορισμένων πόρων.

....Το Portfolio management ευθυγραμμίζει το portfolio με τους στόχους της οργάνωσης και θέτει προτεραιότητες μεταξύ όλων των projects και programmes

Εργαλεία που χρησιμοποιούνται στο Portfolio management:

- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
- balanced scorecard
- Common format reports
- Executive summary report
- Integrated project management information systems
- Portfolio management office
- Priority setting committee

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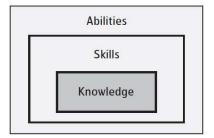
Βασικές Αρχές Ατομικών Δεξιοτήτων για Διαχείριση Έργου, Προγράμματος και Χαρτοφυλακίου

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Τι σημαίνει «επάρκεια – competence»;

Ατομική επάρκεια είναι η εφαρμογή γνώσεων δεξιοτήτων ικανοτήτων για την επίτευξη των επιθυμητών αποτελεσμάτων.



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Τι σημαίνει «επάρκεια – competence»;



Ικανότητα: η αποτελεσματική εφαρμογή γνώσεων και δεξιοτήτων σε ένα συγκεκριμένο πλαίσιο. Πχ. να μπορώ να αναπτύξω και να διαχειριστώ επιτυχώς το χρονοδιάγραμμα ενός έργου.

Δεξιότητες: συγκεκριμένες τεχνικές ικανότητες-προσόντα που δίνουν τη δυνατότητα σε κάποιον σε υλοποιήσει μία εργασία. Πχ. να μπορώ να σχεδιάσω ένα διάγραμμα Gantt.

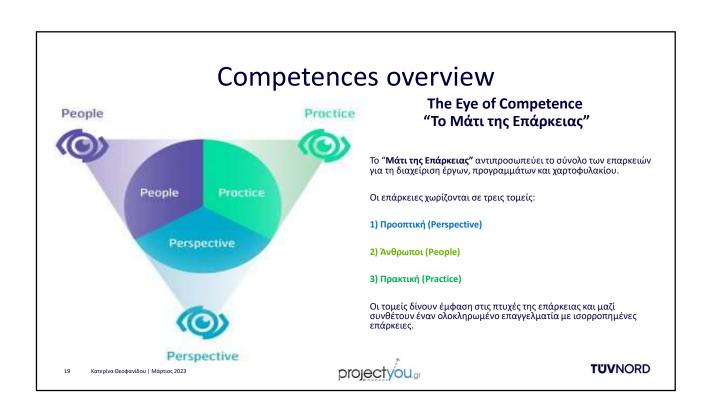
Γνώσεις: το σύνολο των πληροφοριών που κατέχει κάποιος. Πχ. να κατανοώ την έννοια του διαγράμματος Gantt.

Να έχω μια δεξιότητα προϋποθέτει να έχω κάποιες σχετικές γνώσεις.

Να έχω μια ικανότητα **προϋποθέτει** να έχω σχετικές γνώσεις και δεξιότητες, αλλά επιπλέον να μπορώ να τις χρησιμοποιώ στην πράξη, με το σωστό τρόπο και στο σωστό χρόνο.

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Τι επάρκειες απαιτούνται από τους εμπλεκόμενους σε projects



Τομείς επάρκειας	Project Director %	Project Leader %	Project Manager %	Project Team Member %
Practice (Πρακτική)	40	50	60	70
People (Άνθρωποι)	30	25	20	15
Perspective (Προοπτική)	30	25	20	15

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4.3. Προοπτική (Perspective)

Το πλαίσιο ενός έργου. Τα έργα επηρεάζονται από το οργανωτικό, κοινωνικό και πολιτικό πλαίσιο.

5 στοιχεία επάρκειας:

- Στρατηγική
- Διακυβέρνηση, δομές και διαδικασίες
- Συμμόρφωση, πρότυπα και κανονισμοί
- Εξουσία και συμφέροντα
- Κουλτούρα και αξίες





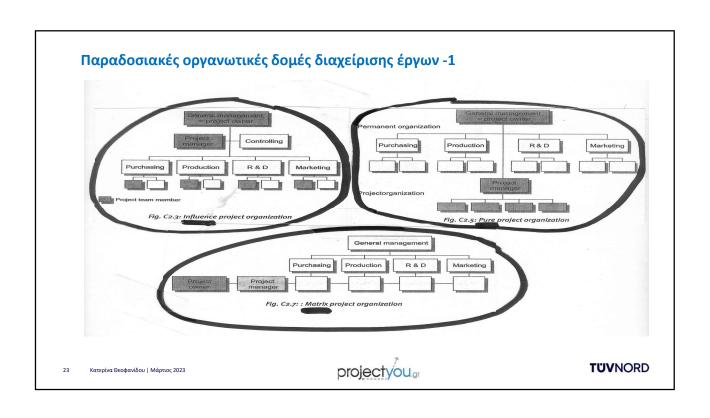
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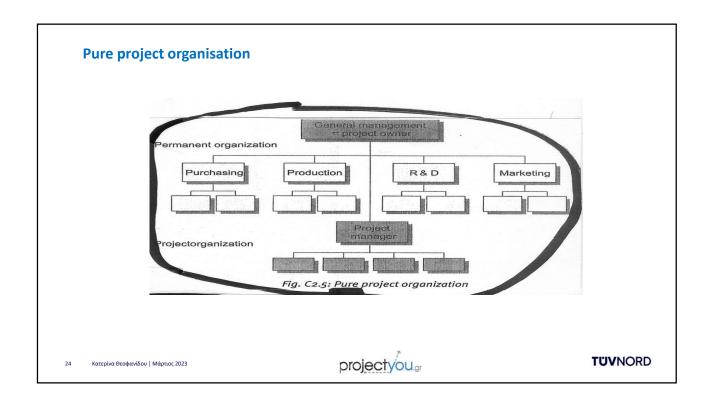
Η οργανωτική δομή των projects

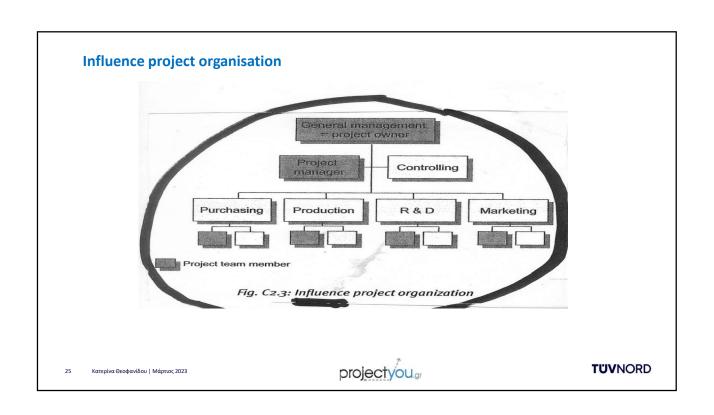
Χαρακτηριστικά	Κλίμακα						
Συχνότητα	συνεχής	μοναδική	μοναδική				
Διάρκεια	μικρή	μεσαία	μεγάλη				
Σημαντικότητα	μικρή	μεσαία	μεγάλη				
Αντικείμενο	μικρό	μεσαίο/μεγάλο	μεγάλο				
Πόροι	μικροί	μεσαίοι	μεγάλοι				
Κόστος	χαμηλό	μεσαίο	υψηλό				
Συμμετοχή Οργανώσεων	λίγες	αρκετές	πολλές				
Τύπος Οργάνωσης	μόνιμη δομή	project	programme				

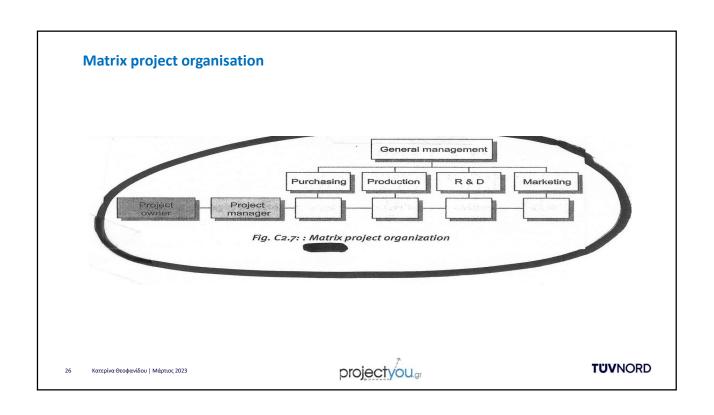
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Παραδοσιακές οργανωτικές δομές διαχείρισης έργων -2

Η Matrix οργάνωση είναι η πιο δημοφιλής διότι διασφαλίζει:

- τη φιλοξενία της Ομάδας Έργου στο χώρο της μόνιμης οργανωτικής δομής
- τη συμμετοχή των διευθυντών των τμημάτων στα διευθυντικά θέματα που σχετίζονται με το έργο

Η <u>Pure</u> οργάνωση χρησιμοποιείται για:

- μικρά projects
- μυστικά projects
- επείγοντα projects

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4.4 Άνθρωποι (People)

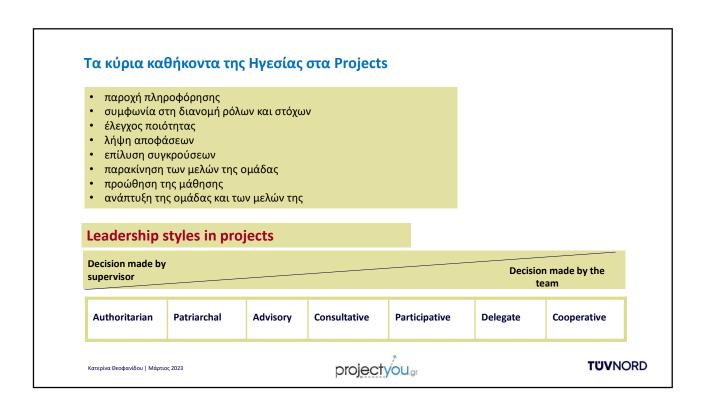
Οι προσωπικές και κοινωνικές δεξιότητες του ατόμου. 10 στοιχεία επάρκειας:

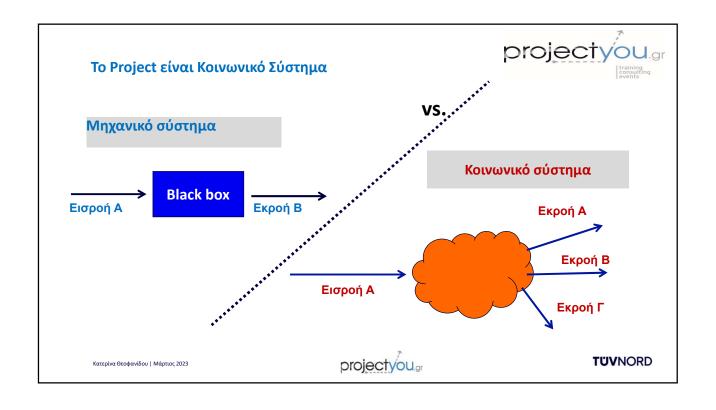
- Αναστοχασμός και αυτοδιαχείριση
- Προσωπική ακεραιότητα και αξιοπιστία
- Προσωπική επικοινωνία
- Σχέσεις και δέσμευση
- Ηγεσία
- Ομαδική εργασία
- Διαχείριση συγκρούσεων και διαχείριση κρίσεων
- Επινοητικότητα
- Διαπραγμάτευση
- Προσανατολισμός στο αποτέλεσμα

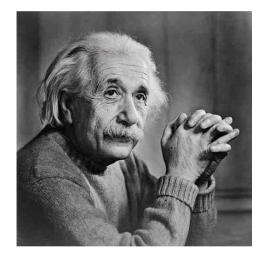












"Insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results."

Albert Einstein

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Το Project ως Κοινωνικό Σύστημα

- <u>Ορισμός</u>: Σύστημα είναι κάθε τι που μπορεί να διαχωριστεί το «μέσα του» από το «έξω του»
- Χαρακτηριστικά των κοινωνικών συστημάτων:
- Κοινωνική πολυπλοκότητα (social complexity)
 Δυναμική (dynamics)
 Αυτο-προσδιορισμός (self-reference)



- Ουσιώδης <u>παράμετρος</u> του Κοινωνικού Συστήματος είναι η Επικοινωνία
- Η <u>Πολυπλοκότητα</u> μπορεί να μειωθεί με το σχηματισμό κοινωνικών συστημάτων, αλλά μπορεί και να αυξηθεί!

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4.5 Πρακτική (Practice)

Οι βασικές δεξιότητες διαχείρισης έργων.

13 στοιχεία επάρκειας:

- Σχεδιασμός έργου
- Απαιτήσεις και στόχοι
- Πεδίο
- Χρόνος
- Οργάνωση και επικοινωνία
- Ποιότητα
- Χρηματοοικονομικά

- Πόροι
- Προμήθειες
- Σχεδιασμός και έλεγχος
- Κίνδυνοι και ευκαιρίες
- Ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη
- Αλλαγή και μετασχηματισμός

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Ρόλοι και αρμοδιότητες στα Projects

Project Owner:

- υλοποιεί τα ενδιαφέροντα της εταιρείας
- συντονίζει τα ενδιαφέροντα του Έργου
- αναθέτει το Έργο
- καθοδηγεί τον Project Manager
- υποστηρίζει την Ομάδα Έργου

Project Manager:

- υλοποιεί τα ενδιαφέροντα/στόχους του Έργου
- καθοδηγεί την Ομάδα Έργου/συνεργάτες
- εκπροσωπεί το Έργο εξωτερικά
- αναπτύσσει/προσαρμόζει την τεκμηρίωση του Έργου



Project team member:

- υλοποιεί τα ενδιαφέροντα/στόχους του Έργου
- εκπροσωπεί το Έργο εσωτερικά
- υλοποιεί τα «πακέτα εργασίας» του Έργου

Ο ρόλος είναι ένα σύνολο από προσδοκίες

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Sustainable (or Green) Project Management

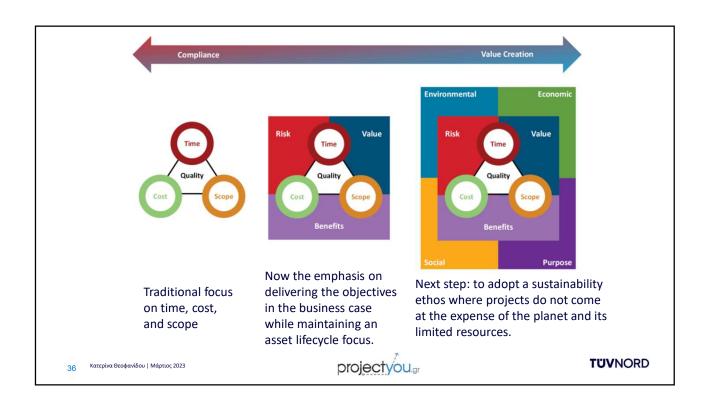
Sustainable Project Management is the application of methods, tools, and techniques to achieve a stated objective while taking into account the project outcome's **entire lifecycle** to ensure a net **positive environmental, social, and economic impact**.

As the project management profession matures, it is changing its view of what project success is

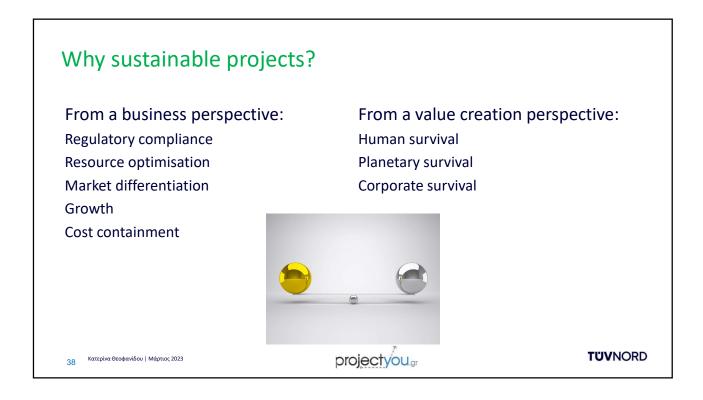
The world we live in and that we are borrowing from future generations should be able to regenerate and be sustained.

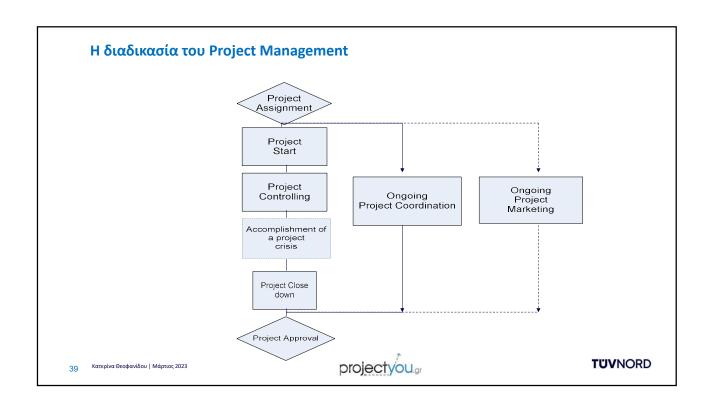
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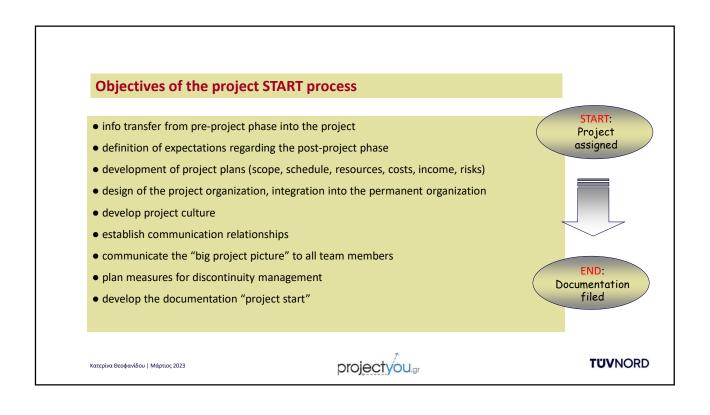


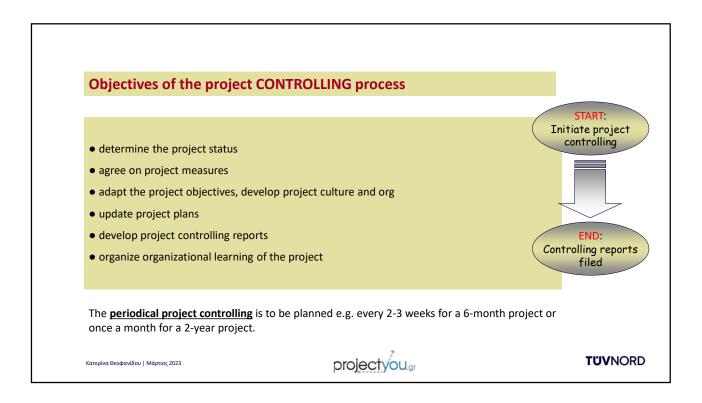


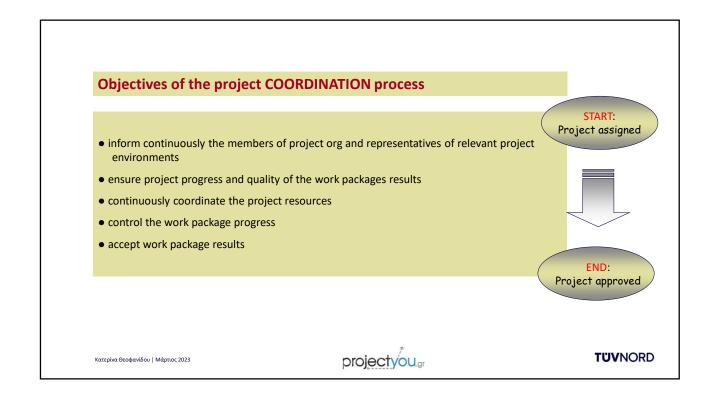


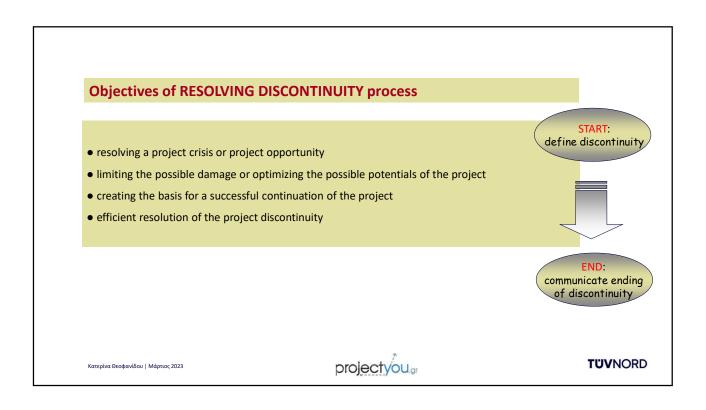


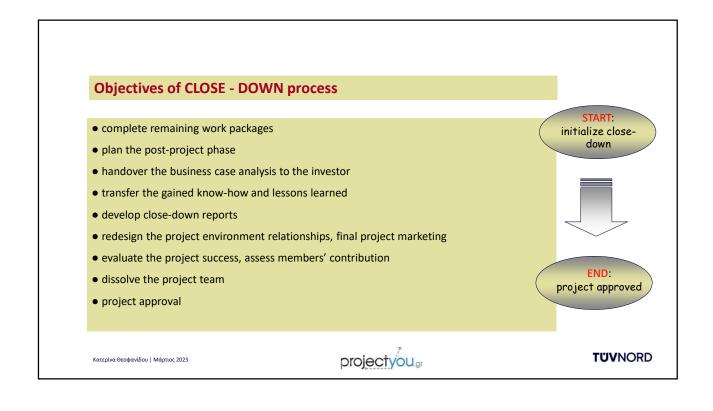












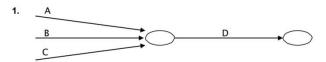
Objectives of project MARKETINGDo well and talk about it! • ensure appropriate management attention • ensure adequate resources for the project • ensure acceptance of (intermediary) results • minimize conflicts • promote the identification of the project members with the project Project Success (S) is the product of Quality (Q) and Acceptance (A) S = Q X A Either Q or A is zero, S is zero

Objectives of project ADMINISTRATION • ensure traceability of personnel-, customer-, and supplier-related documents and correspondence • ensure immediate access to personnel, customer and supplier data Project administration is not a subtask of PM but an additional task. In projects with high complexity the project administration can be performed by a project administrator, while in small projects can be performed by the PM Project management Project administration Project controller Project administrator Project administrator

Basics on CPM: Critical Path Method

Critical Path Method depicts a project through a $\frac{1}{2}$ network diagram where activities are displayed as arrows and events as node s.

Basic Rules



Activities A, B and C have to be completed before activity D starts.

2. A Wrong!

Loops are not allowed in a network diagram.

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3. A Wrong!

Only one activity can exist be tween two events.

Events: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Activities: A, B, C, D, E, F

Durations: 3, 4, 5, 2, 3, 4 days (or weeks, months etc)

- 5. CPM diagram is designed from the left to the right.
- 6. Only one start event and only one final event can exist in a diagram.

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How to resolve a CPM network diagram

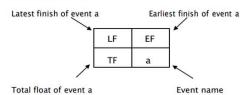
Resolving a CPM diagram means defining its time data expressed in time units (days, weeks, months etc).

Time data of a project include:

- the project's total duration

- the earliest time that an activity can start
 the latest time that an activity can start (so that project will not delay)
 the earliest time that an activity can finish (EF)
 the latest time that an activity can finish (so that project will not delay)
 (LF)
- the total float of an event (the maximum time interval that an event can delay without affect ing the project duration) (TF)

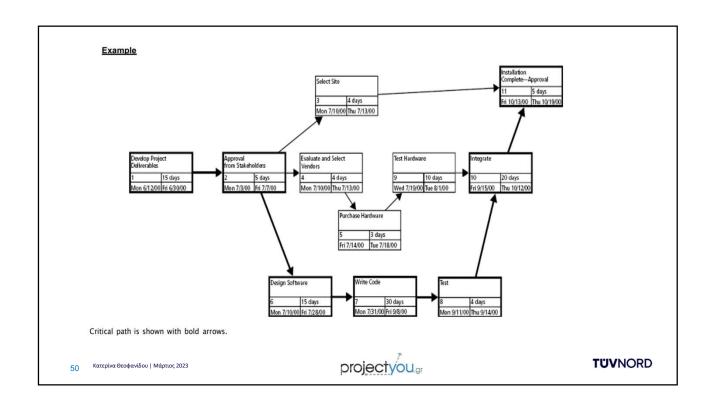
Every event is depicted as follows:

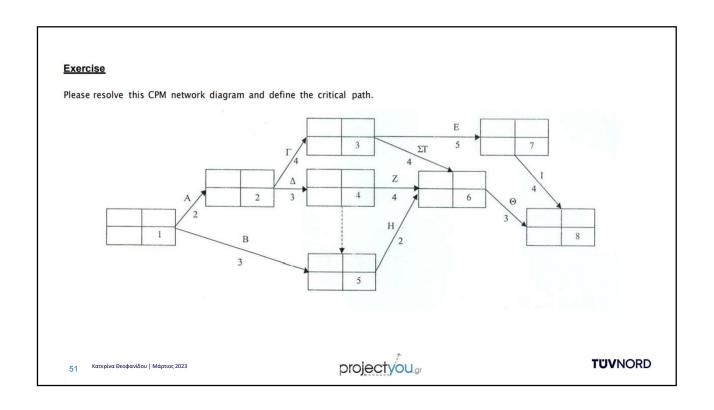


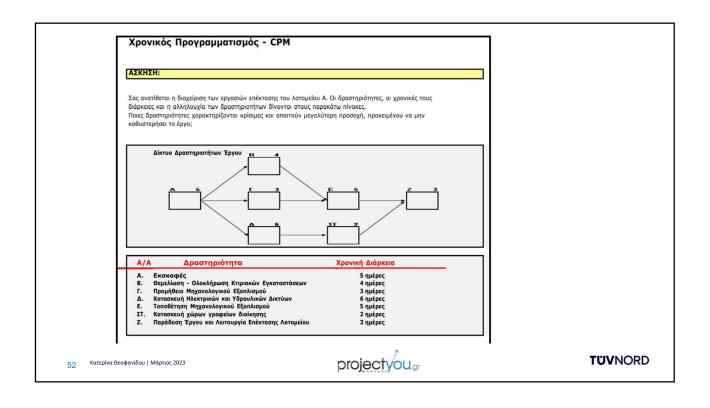
<u>Critical path</u> is the path that contains all tasks that cannot be delayed without affecting the project finish date.

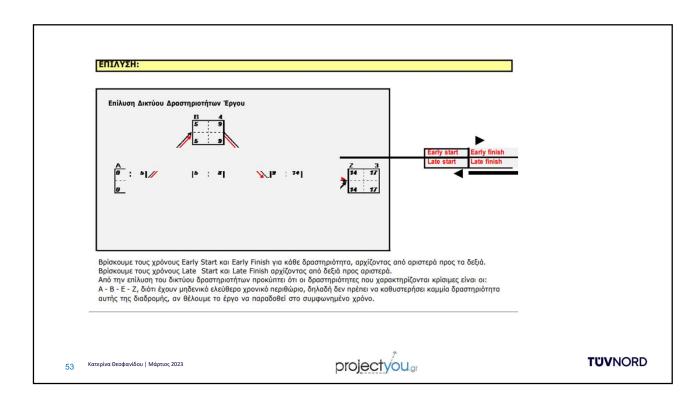
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Building a project schedule

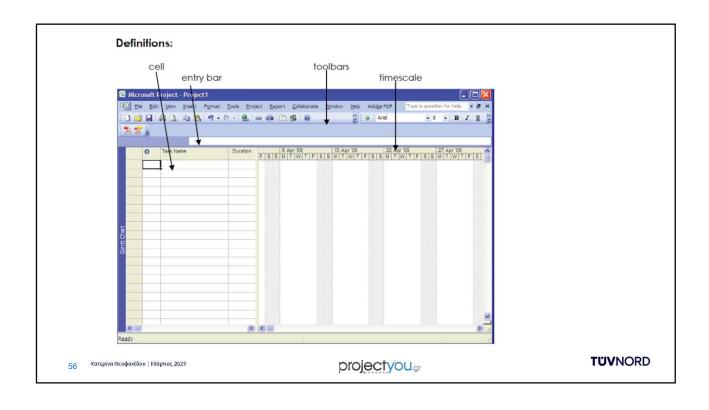
Before you begin:

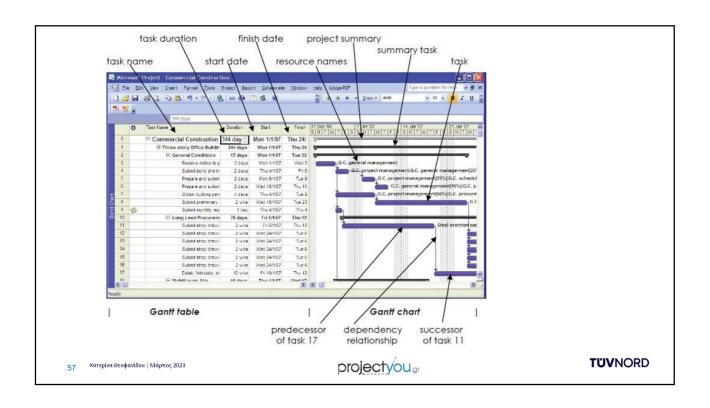
- You must understand the overall <u>goal and scope</u> of the project so that you can clearly see the steps that lie between you and that goal.
- Write down the <u>major steps</u> of the project without worrying about the order of the tasks at this point.
- 3. After you have prepared a list of major tasks, break them into more <u>detailed</u> tasks. How detailed should you get? Include tasks that management should know about, because you'll use the Project schedule to report progress.
- 4. Include <u>milestones</u> to mark off points in your project. A milestone marks a point in time by which you want to have made a major decision. If that time comes and goes and you haven't made a decision, will it affect other subsequent tasks? If so, including that milestone could be vital to your success.

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5. After you have an idea of the tasks that are involved in your project, you need to have some idea of the timing of these tasks.
6. You also need to know what resources are available to you, as well as their costs, You don't necessarily need to know these resources by name, but you should know, for example, that your construction project needs three engineers at a cost of \$75 per hour and one piece of earthmoving equipment at a daily rental cost of \$450.
7. Be aware of relationships among tasks. If your project faces issues involving the order and relationships of tasks, you will save yourself some headaches down the line and build a more realistic schedule if you can identify these obstacles now.

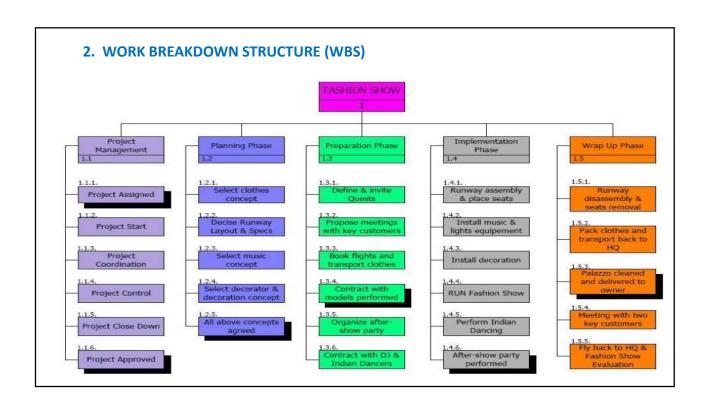




Tα βασικά Σχέδια του Project 1. OBJECTIVES plan 2. WBS plan 3. MILESTONES plan 4. ORGANIZATION plan 5. ENVIRONMENT plan 6. RESOURCE plan 7. RISK plan 8. COMMUNICATION plan 9. COST plan TOTOLOGY METERING Θεοφανίδου | Μάρτιος 2023

< Project name> < Project no.>	PROJECT OBJECTIVES		
Type of objective Project object	ives Adjusted pro	roject objectives as of	
o bjectives: Main objectives			
Additional objectives			
Non-objectives	·		

SMART Objectives Specific (Συγκεκριμένα) Measurable (Μετρήσιμα) Achievable (Εφικτά) Realistic (Ρεαλιστικά) Time-limited (Χρονισμένα)



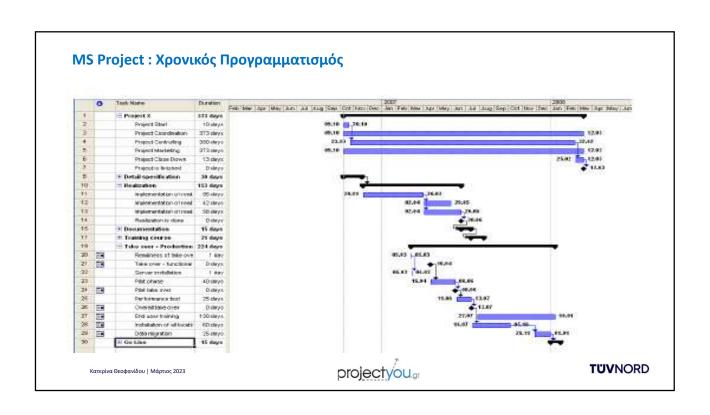
Πώς βοηθά το WBS

To WBS είναι:

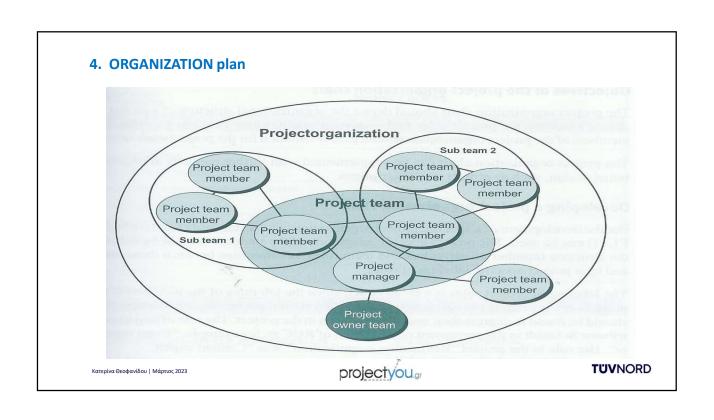
- Η βάση για το σύστημα αρχειοθέτησης
- Κοινή βάση για το Time plan (Χρονοδιάγραμμα), Resource plan (Πλάνο Πόρων) και Cost plan (Προϋπολογισμό)
- Η βάση για την ανάθεση εργασιών στα μέλη της Ομάδας Έργου
- Ένα κεντρικό όργανο επικοινωνίας για το Project
- Παρέχει κοινή αντίληψη στα μέλη της οργάνωσης του project
- Συντελεί στην αξιοποίηση της ορολογίας του project
- Αναπτύσσει τη δέσμευση μεταξύ των μελών της ομάδας
- Εγκαθιστά όρια και εξαρτήσεις μεταξύ των πακέτων εργασιών
- Σε επαναλαμβανόμενα έργα μπορεί να τυποποιηθεί

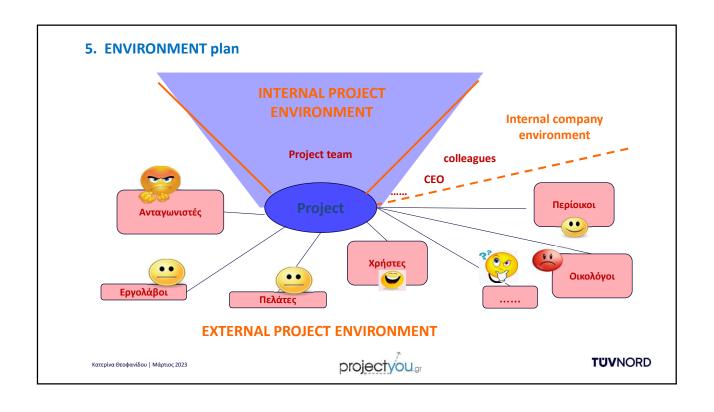
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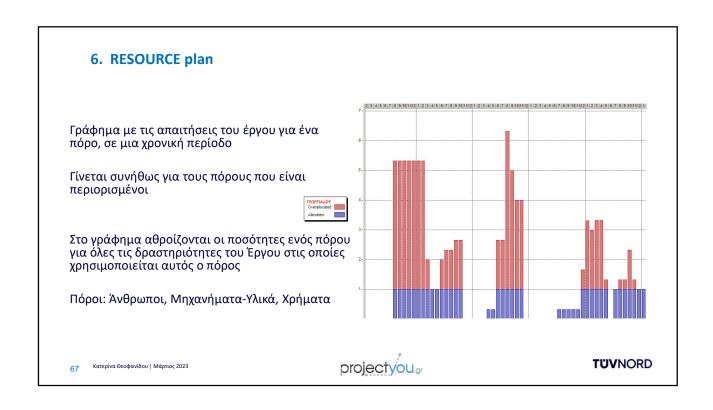
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< Proje	ect name> ect no.>	MILE	STONEPLAN			
WBS- Code	M ileston e		Plan date	Revised date	Actual date	







< Proje	ect name> ect no.>	Re	esource Pla	an			
WBS- Code	Phase/Work- package	Type of resource	Planned quantity (days)	Revised quantity (days)	Actual quantity (days)	Deviation (days)	
							- -
							- -
							- -

7. RISK plan

Οι στόχοι του Risk Management:

- Έγκαιρος και πλήρης εντοπισμός των κινδύνων
- Ελαχιστοποίηση των επιπτώσεωνΜεγιστοποίηση πιθανών ευκαιριών

Τα βήματα του Risk Management:

- Ανάλυση κινδύνων (Risk Analysis)
- Σχεδιασμός και υλοποίηση μέτρων

 - Για αποφυγήΓια μείωση πιθανότητας να συμβεί
 - Για μείωση επιπτώσεων αν συμβεί
 - Για αντιμετώπιση αν συμβεί
- Έλεγχος κινδύνων
 - Έλεγχος εφαρμογής των μέτρων
 - Ανάλυση πρόσθετων κινδύνων
 - Λήψη μέτρων για τους πρόσθετους κινδύνους

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Qualitative Risk Matrix



Impact = Risk (how serious is the risk?)

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Risk **Probability** X **Impact**

8. COMMUNICATION plan

Στόχοι της προφορικής επικοινωνίας

- Ενημέρωση των μελών της ομάδας ΈργουΥποστήριξη της λήψης αποφάσεων
- Επίλυση συγκρούσεων

Τύποι της προφορικής επικοινωνίας■ Meeting με PM και ομάδα έργου

- Project meetingProject workshops
- Project presentations

Παράμετροι των meetings σχεδιασμού του πλάνου επικοινωνίας

- Τύπος συνάντησης
- Στόχοι
- Συμμετέχοντες
- Συχνότητα

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9. COST plan

<project name=""> <project no.=""></project></project>		PROJECT COST PLAN					
WBS-Code, WP-Title	Type of Cost		Planned cost	Revised cost	Actual cost	Deviation	
	Personnel						
	Material						
	External services						
	Other						
	Total						
	Personnel						
	Material						
	Externalservices	3					
Š	Other						
	Total						

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Basic Glossary of Terms TUVNORD

Business case analysis/Cost-benefit analysis (of investment)

The business case analysis encompasses the description of the costs and benefits of an
investment, a calculation of these costs and benefits, possibly a financial investment analysis
and financial simulations as well as the presentation of the financial ratios of the investment.
(S. 453)

Chain of processes

 There are relationships between processes. A process can be performed before or after other processes. These relationships between processes can be illustrated in chains of processes. (S. 46)

Chain of projects

 A chain of projects is a number of sequential projects for the performance of several business processes. A chain of projects is viewed over a period of time. (S. 30)

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Context analysis

- Of relations to company strategies: In the analysis of the relationships between the company strategies and the project under consideration it should be clarified whether the strategy of the company caused the performance of the project and in which form and to what extent the project contributes to the realisation of the company strategies. Furthermore, it should be established whether or not the project influences the company strategy. (S. 238)
- Of pre- and post-project phase: The objective of the analysis of the pre-project phase and
 the post-project phase is to make activities and decisions from the pre-project phase as well
 as expectations from the post-project phase transparent. This creates the basis for an
 appropriate structuring of the project. (S. 239)
- Of relations to other projects: The objective of the analysis of the relationship between a
 project and other projects being performed at the same time is to determine if there are
 synergies or conflicts in regard to the objectives, the results to be achieved and/or the
 methods and resources to be used. The result of the analysis forms the basis for using the
 synergies and for avoiding conflicts. (S. 238)

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CPM (critical path method)

 The critical path method (CPM) schedule is a graphic representation of a project or part of a project which visualizes the position in time and the duration of the work packages as well as their relationships to each other. (S. 219)

Deviation trend analyses

 Deviation trend analyses are graphic representations of deviations expected at controlling dates. Trend analyses can be made for different objects. Usually, they are made for the project cost, the project income or the project schedule. They represent the results of the adaptations at the controlling dates. (S. 332)

Earned value analysis

 In the earned value analysis the relationship between progress, cost and schedule is considered. An integrated analysis of these objects can be made for the entire project, but also for project phases and individual work packages. The earned value analysis is, above all, a controlling method. On the basis of the earned value analysis the planned costs can be adapted. (S. 318)

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Expert pools

- It is the objective of Expert Pools to provide sufficient, appropriately qualified experts for
 projects and programmes. It is a further objective to ensure the prerequisites for efficient
 implementation of the business processes in the projects by means of professional process
 management. (S. 504)
- The tasks to be fulfilled in the Expert Pool are personnel management, process management and knowledge management tasks. (S. 504)

Investment proposal

The investment proposal serves the purpose of describing an investment to be applied for.
 The investment proposal summarises the problem formulation and the reason for the investment, the investment objectives, a description of the investment object, the required first payments for the investment, the contributors of the investment for realising the financial objectives, the contributors to realising the other objectives of the project-oriented organisation and the organisation form for the initialisation of the investment. (S. 450)

Investment portfolio score card

An investment portfolio score card is a method for analysing the investment portfolio. The
total of all planned investments and of investments currently initialised can be defined as the
investment portfolio of an organisation. (S. 453)

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Management by Projects

 The organisation simultaneously performs projects for internal and external customers, small projects as well as projects of medium or high complexity, and project with different objectives. Management by Projects uses as leadership strategy the motivational and personnel development functions of projects.(S. 27)

Map of process

 Graphical overview of most relevant business processes of a company and about their interdependencies. The map is an essential communication instrument in business process management.

Network of projects

Are social networks of closely-coupled projects. The coupling of projects into networks of
projects can result from the cooperation of the individual projects with the same partners or
suppliers, the performance of services for the same customer, the performance of project
services in the same region, the use of the same technology, etc. Networks of projects do not
have any clear boundaries. The network partners of networks of projects are organisations,
which communicate with each other. (S. 483)

Post-project phase

Expectations regarding the post-project phase could be, for example, the application of the
project results for reference purposes, the establishment of a long-term customer
relationship, career advancements for the project team members, etc. Expectations regarding
the post-project phase can be influenced. (S. 239)

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Pre-project phase

 Projects often have long histories. Information about the concrete reasons which led to a project, about actions and decisions before the formal project start are important for understanding a project. (S. 238)

Process

 A process is a sequence of tasks with clear boundaries which are performed by several organisations. The elements of processes are tasks and decisions and their relationships. (5, 45)

Process boundaries

· The start and end, the objectives and non-objectives of a process.

Process flow-diagram

A graphical presentation of the tasks of a process and their interrelationships.

Programme

 A programme is a temporary organisation to fulfil a unique and complex business process of large scope and is limited in time. (S. 357)

Programme management

- Programme management is a process of the project-oriented company which includes the sub-processes programme start, programme coordination, programme controlling, possibly of the management of the programme discontinuity and programme close-down.(S.359)
- Programme management is to perform in addition to the management of the individual projects which make up the programme. (S. 360)

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Project

 A project is a temporary organisation of a project-oriented company (organisation) for the performance of a relatively unique, short to medium term, strategically important business process of medium or large scope. (S. 41)

Project assignment

The decision to initialize an investment in a project form. A project assignment is to be made
in writing and be signed by the project manager and the project owner team and serves the
purpose of summarising the agreements on objectives between the project owner team and
the project team. (S. 465)

Project bar chart/Gantt chart

 The bar chart is a graphic representation of the project and/or a project phase which depicts the work packages as time-proportional bars. (S. 217)

Project close-down process

 The project close-down process is one sub-process of the project management process. It starts with the initiation of the close-down process and ends with the approval of the project by the project owner.(S.166)

Project communication plan

- In a project communication plan meetings and workshops used in a project are planned with regard to their type, objective, participants and frequency.
- With the help of the project communications plan the objectives, participants and frequency
 of project meetings and project workshops are planned and agreed. Through the use of the
 different forms the project communications can control the energy in the project. (S. 256)

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Project controlling process

- The project controlling process is one sub-process of the project management process, which
 is performed several times. The periodical project controlling is to be planned subject to the
 project duration. (S. 148)
- In the project controlling changes are to be promoted, deviations are to be viewed as learning chances. (S. 149)

Project coordination process

- · The project coordination process is one sub-process of the project management process.
- The project manager performs the project coordination process by communicating with the
 project owner team, project team members and project contributors as well as
 representatives of relevant project environments. (S. 148)

Project cost plan

 A cost plan is a model of a project from the cost perspective. Cost plans ca be developed for individual work packages, for indiv idual objects of consideration, for internal assignments and for the entire project. (S. 223)

Project discontinuity

A project crisis or a project chance are considered as discontinuities in projects. A
discontinuity can be understood as a bifurcation, that is, a phase of instability in which the
organisation 's possible paths of development branch out. Discontinuities offer the possibility
of a higher development, but they also offer the possibility of a catastrophe.
 (S. 51) The existence of a project discontinuity cannot be measured on the basis of objective
criteria, but is to be defined by means of a communication process in the project. (S. 335)

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Project environment analysis/Stakeholder analysis

The project environment analysis considers the relationship of a project to its relevant social
environments. It is assumed that the relevant environments of a project cannot be changed.
 The management of these relationships is a project management task. (S. 241)

Project folder

 Project marketing can be defined as project-related communication with relevant project environments. Project marketing focuses on the communication of the project.
 Instruments of project marketing are for example print media like project folder, project newsletter, etc. (S. 175)

Project handbook

 The project handbook is a part of project documentation. It includes the project plans and the project progress reports. It is an instrument of project marketing. (S. 175)

Project income plan

- The development of a project income plan is only relevant for external projects, since internal
 projects cannot have income.
- Project-related income can, on the one hand, be payments from customers for services, but also sponsoring or subvention payments. The timing of the payments depends on the payment agreements which have been made. (S. 227)

Project logo

 The use of a project logo seems to presuppose time-consuming design work. It is, however, rarely necessary to create a picture as a project logo. Often it will suffice to use the project name as word logo, e.g. written in italics and in colour. (S. 260)

Project management certification

 The certifications of project managers prove the individual project management competences. The certifications are to guarantee a project management standard to be

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followed by the project management personnel of the project-oriented company.

Project management certifications can be performed either within the organisation or externally. (S. 560)

Project management process

The objective of the process of project management is the professional management of projects. A prerequisite for the realisation of the project content objectives is the professional fulfilment of the sub-process of project start, project coordination, project controlling, (possibly) resolving of a project discontinuity and project close-down. (S. 137)

Project milestone plan

A milestone plan lists the dates of central events in the progress of a project, so-called project milestones. A project milestone plan contains no more than 8 or 9 milestones. The objective of milestone planning is to determine the dates of important project events. Those provide orientation for the members of the project organisation. (S. 215)

Project name

- A project name should make a project and all project related information recognisable and assignable. It should furthermore make the identification of the project type possible and promote associations with the project objectives. (S. 259)
- · It is a method for project culture development.

Project objectives plan

Projects can be viewed as goal-determined organisations. In projects, above all, the objectives being related to content, schedule and budget are to be realised. In the project objectives plan the project content-related objectives are specified. (S. 204)

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Project organisation chart

In a project organisation chart the roles in the project organisation and their relationships are depicted. Projects organisation charts show the organisational structure of a project at a given point in time. It is to be developed during the project start process. (S. 92)

Project owner team

The project owner team assigns a project to a project team in the project start process to realise the project objectives, and releases the project team with the project approval in the project close-down process. The project owner team provides the project team with context information makes strategic project decisions and gives the project team feedback on the (intermediary) results which have been achieved. (S. 76)

A project portfolio is the set of all projects of a project-oriented organisation. A project portfolio takes into consideration all the current (and planned) projects and programmes at a given point in time. (S. 443)

Project portfolio database

The project portfolio database forms the basis for project portfolio management. A project portfolio database is a database of information accumulated from projects and programmes. The project portfolio database can encompass data concerning current, planned, interrupted, stopped and completed projects. (S. 471)

Project portfolio group

The Project Portfolio Group presents a specific, permanent communication structure of medium-sized and large project-oriented organisations. Members of the Project Portfolio Group should be managers of the project-oriented organisation with holistic responsibility and

strategic orientation. (S. 506)

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Project portfolio management

 The general objective of project portfolio management is the optimisation of the project portfolio results. (S. 444)

Project portfolio reports

 Typical project portfolio reports are, for example, a project portfolio bar chart, a project portfolio budget, a project portfolio personnel timetable or a profit-risk matrix. In the form of project portfolio reports, the results of the analyses can be processed differently for various target groups. (S 475)

Project portfolio score card

The project portfolio score card presents an essential project portfolio report. It is an
integrative instrument that compiles all the important criteria regarding the management of
the project portfolio. (S. 475)

Project presentations

 Project marketing can be defined as project-related communication with relevant project environments. Project marketing focuses on the communication of the project. Instruments of project marketing are for example project-related events like project vernissage, project presentation, etc. (S. 175)

Project progress report

A project progress report is a description of the project status at a controlling date. For each
object of consideration of project management (project objectives, project scope, project
schedule, etc.) possible deviations are to be interpreted and the agreed directive measures
documented. The appendix of the project progress report also contains adapted project
plans. (S. 330)

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Project proposal

The project proposal is the basis for the decision to initialise an investment by a project. The
project proposal is developed by defining the boundaries and the context of a project. (S.
462)

Project related events

Project related events, such as outdoor weekends, project vernissages, are further elements
for the development of the project culture. The use of such events is dependent on the size
and strategic importance of the project, since these all incur additional costs. But even in
small projects it is recommended, for example, for the project team to mark the end of the
project start workshop with a social event. (S:262)

Project resource plan

- A Project resource plan is a tabular and/or graphic representation of the requirements of a resource for a project over a period of time.
- In project resource planning not all the resources can be planned, just the so-called "bottleneck resources". Bottleneck resources are those resources which are scarce for the project and therefore have an influence on the achievement of the project objectives. Bottleneck resources can be for example personnel, machinery, finances, material, storage space, etc. (S. 229)

Project responsibility chart (matrix)

 A responsibility matrix is a method for planning and documenting the tasks, the project roles and projects environments involved in the fulfilment of individual work packages. (S. 254)

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Project risk analysis

 In the project risk analysis risks are to be analyzed, measures to avoid and to promote risks are to planned and implemented and provisions for risks have to be made. For a risk analysis only those phases and work packages are to be selected where risks are expected. It is not necessary to consider all phases and work packages. (S. 267)

Project role

- A project role is a set of expectations which are bound to the fulfilment of the role. Project
 roles can be described through the objectives, the organisational position, the tasks to be
 fulfilled, the formal authority and the relationships to relevant project environment. (S. 75)
- It is possible to differentiate between project roles which are performed by individuals (project owner, external project owner, project manager, project team member) and project roles which are performed by teams (project owner team, project core team, project team, project sub team). (S.75)
- A distinction can be made between permanent and temporary roles within project-oriented companies (organisations). (S. 553)

Project rules

 Project rules should give the members of the project organisation orientation for their actions in the work they do on the project. The project rules enable their work in the project to be efficient and cooperative. (S. 258)

Project scenario analysis

- A project scenario is a possible future state of a project. In applying the scenario technique in
 project management possible development alternatives of a project are conceptualized. In
 addition to the planned scenario at least a "worst-case" and "bestcase" scenario are also
 defined and described. (S. 287)
- The objective of scenario technique is to develop alternative consistent pictures of the future.

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Project score card

 The project score card is a project management method for describing method for describing and communicating the project status on a controlling date. It provides a holistic view of the project status. The status of the individual objects of consideration of project management is scored in an integrated form. Relationships between the criteria can be considered. (S. 328)

Project slogan

Project slogans should communicate what is important in the project and/or what is
especially important in a project phase. Project slogans can only be formulated for an entire
project or for individual project phases. (S. 262)

Project start process

- The project start process is one sub-process of the project management process. It starts with the internal project assignment and ends when the initial project management documentation is filed. (S. 141)
- A professional project start is to be performed in order to ensure adequate project management quality. (S. 141)

Project types

 Project types can be differentiated by branch, location, content, investment phase, degree of repetition, duration and relationship to business processes. The differentiation of project into different types makes it possible to analyse specific challenges and potentials for project management and to develop standard project plans. (S. 62)

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Resolving a project discontinuity

 The resolution of a project discontinuity is a project management sub-process in its own right. This sub-process is to be performed in case an acute project discontinuity arises. (S. 334)

To Do-List

The To-Do list is a method for project coordination. It is to be used as a supplement to the
work breakdown structure, as it contains detailed activities (to-dos) for the fulfilment of the
work packages. (S. 299)

Project values

Project values provide benchmarks for what is viewed as good, valuable and desirable in a
project. They determine the behaviour of the members of the project organisation
consciously and unconsciously and provide orientation for their actions. Project values are
therefore an important leadership instrument in projects. (S. 260)

Work breakdown structure (WBS)

The work breakdown structure depicts the scope to be fulfilled in the framework of a project
and segments the scope into sub-units which can be planned and controlled, so-called work
packages. It is the common structural basis for the scheduling, cost and resource planning.
(S. 206)

Work package specification

 Work package (WP) specifications are quantitative and qualitative descriptions of the scope to be fulfilled in the framework of a work package. Work package specifications can also specify the method of measuring the progress of work package performance. (S. 211)

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