# PROJECT-MANAGEMENT



A more sustainable and safe handling of chemicals is a clear trend in chemicals' policy.

Module 1 15. - 19.7.2024 Module 2 16. - 20.9.2024 Module 3 18. - 21.11.2024

### PROGRAM

#### INTERACTIVE & ENGAGING LEARNING

Module 1 provides an overview about the global regulatory situation, actors and connecting points for Green Chemistry

Information given in module 2 enables the GCCM to better understand legal, political and practical aspects

Module 3 will focus on the practical implementation of green and sustainable chemistry in a company

#### In cooperation with

 Federal Ministry Republic of Austria Climate Action, Environment, Enversy, Mebility, Innovation and Technology
 Federal Ministry Republic of Austria Labour and Economy

organized by



### INTRODUCTION MARILYN HAMMINGER



#### 23 Years of Experience in International Organizations

- . IT and Telecommunications
- . Self employed since 2013

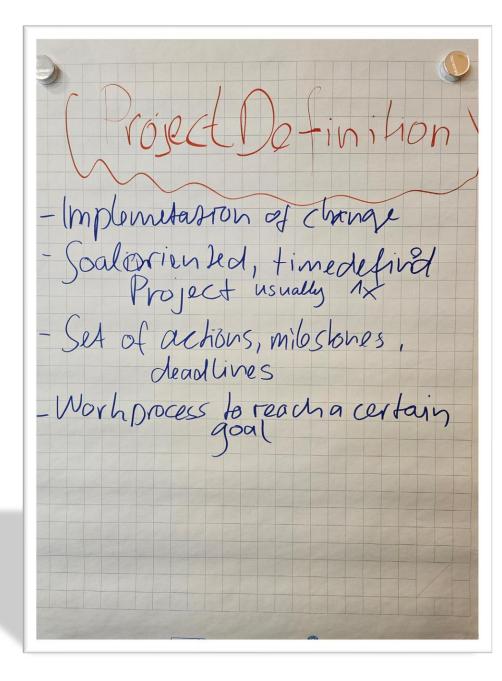
### KNOWLEDGE IN BUSINESS COACHING - TRAINING - CONSULTING:

 Studies Marketing and Sales extra-occupational Business Degree MSc. - Executive Management, specializing in business coaching and training Certified Project Manager Traditional and Scrum Certified NLP Master and Trainer Certificate in solution-oriented consulting - by Steve de Shazer, VirginiaSatir, Fritz Perls, Frank Farrely... Systemic Dynamic Integration -Family constellation by Bert Hellinger organizational constellation – and behaviour Member and Secretary of the International Coach Federation Certified Mental Trainer by ITA and ECNLP Certified Consultant for Fit2Work Certification in the use of the Work Ability Coaching AVEM - Work-related behavior

## CONTENT

- Definition
- Making projects as easy as possible
- Roles in Projects
- Lifecycle in Projects
- Success factors of projects
- Stakeholder Management
- Traditional, Hybrid, Waterfall or Scrum?
- Risk Assessment which approach to use?
- Resource Allocation Management
- Communication Plans
- Compare user stories What were the best use cases
- Day II Work out one specified Business Example

### DEFINITION





### DEFINITION

- A Project is a task with specific characteristics
  - Goal orientated (tasks, deadlines, resources, costs)
  - Limited to a specific time (has a beginning and an end)
  - Complex and dynamic (mix of subtasks, many influencing factors, many changes during the project period)
  - Interdisciplinary and over several departments (Different departments and organizational units - including external ones - are involved.
  - New and risky

### DEFINITION

*Project Lifecycle*: Project
management involves several
distinct phases that make up the
project lifecycle, typically
including:

- \*Initiation\*: Defining the project scope, objectives, stakeholders, and project charter. - \*Planning\*: Developing a detailed project plan that outlines tasks, timelines, resources, budgets, and risk management strategies.

 \*Execution\*: Implementing the project plan by coordinating people and resources while ensuring alignment with the project goals.  \*Monitoring and Controlling\*: Tracking progress, measuring performance against the project plan, and making necessary adjustments to stay on track.  \*Closure\*: Finalizing all project activities, delivering the completed project to stakeholders, and reflecting on lessons learned.

### **PROJECT TYPES**

lypes - Feasability Studies - Building a new house - Implementing - Implementing - Legal requirements - Dweloping a more Sustainable Substance



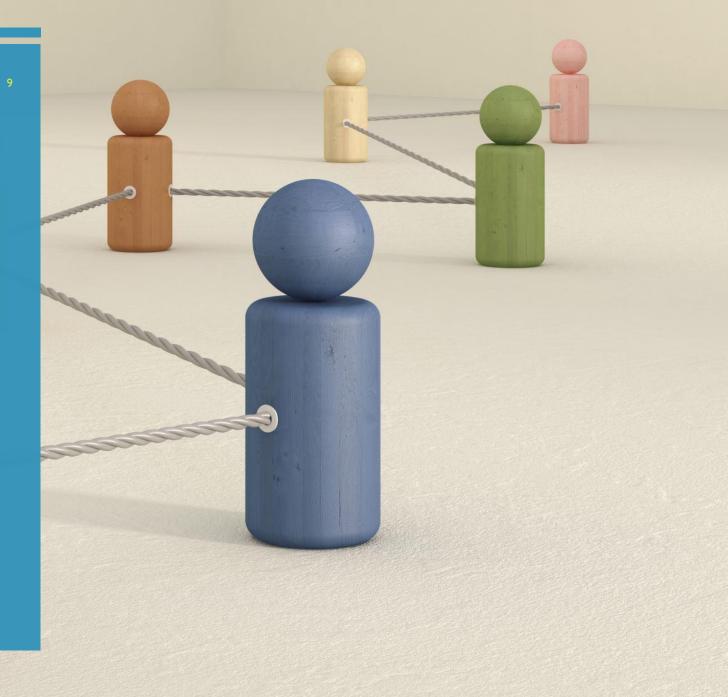
### **PROJECT TYPES**

#### Green Chemistry Projects

- \*Sustainable Synthesis\* Eco-friendly syntheses using renewable resources.
- Maximizing atom economy in reactions.
- \*Renewable Energy\* Biofuel production from biomass.
- Efficient solar energy materials.
- \*Waste Reduction\*
- Development of green solvents.
- Waste valorization into valuable products.
- \*Safer Alternatives\*
- Toxicity reduction and safer chemical alternatives.
- Sustainable pharmaceuticals.
- \*Biodegradable Materials\*
- Creation of biopolymers and eco-friendly packaging.
- \*Process Optimization\*
- Energy-efficient chemical processes.
- Implementation of continuous flow chemistry.
- \*Green Analytical Methods\*
- Reducing hazardous solvents in analysis.
- Real-time monitoring of chemical processes.
- \*Education & Outreach\*
- Green chemistry curricula and community workshops.
- \*Industry Collaboration\*
- Sustainable product design and corporate initiatives.
- \*Research Centers\*
- Dedicated green chemistry research institutes.

### **PROJECT TYPES**

- Content / Economic activity / Industry
- Cause
- Participation or initiation
- Complexity
- Repetition level



# MAKING PROJECTS AS EASY AS POSSIBLE

Budget - Clear Goals - Assign Goals to specific Pelsons Incentives Define non-Gauls - Milstones - Deliverables - Deadline -Actions -Process - Roles TL + Team

# MAKING PROJECTS AS EASY AS POSSIBLE



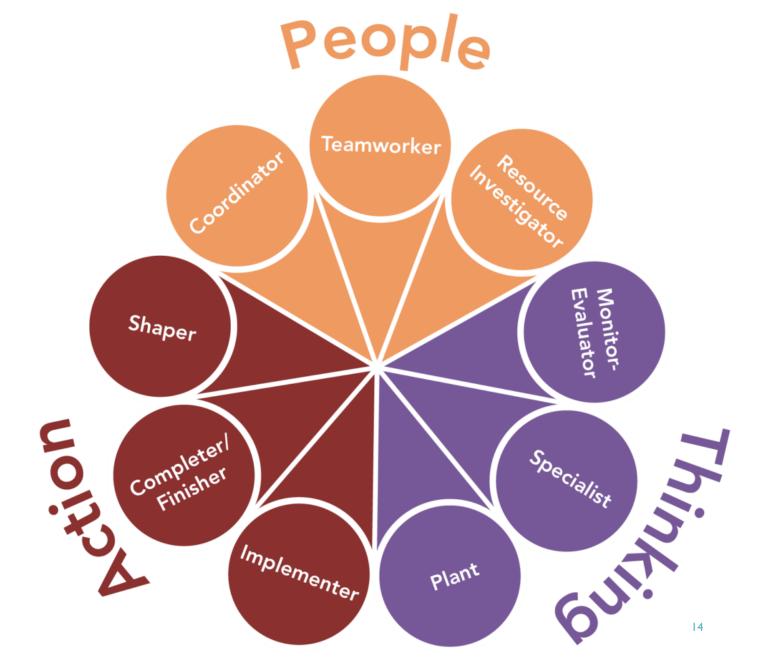
## GOALS



## ROLES IN PROJECTS

-lam Lead -Team - Sponsor - Clients - stakeholders - steering Commette - Project Controlling Legal representation Finance ocumenter to both at 100 mg c

# ROLES IN PROJECTS



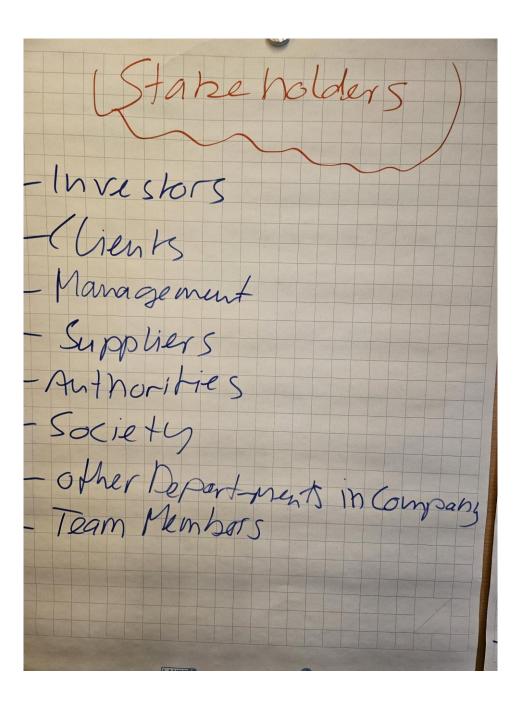
# SUCCESS FACTORS OF PROJECTS

L Succes Factors - Meet Budget - Meet Ded Line - Shope - Clear definition of Goals and Objectives - Experienced People and the right people - Emmunication Min. of Decicion Makers - Feeling of Achievement being Valued LANDOF

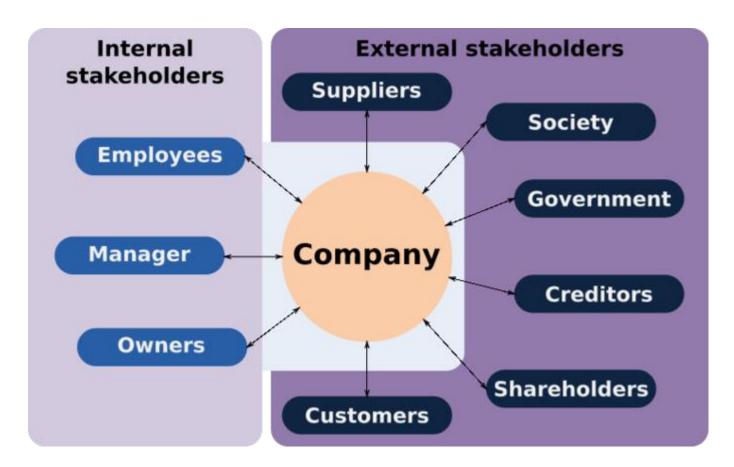
## SUCCESS FACTORS OF PROJECTS



## STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT



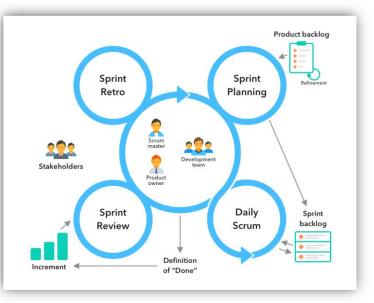
## STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT



# TRADITIONAL, HYBRID, WATERFALL OR SCRUM?

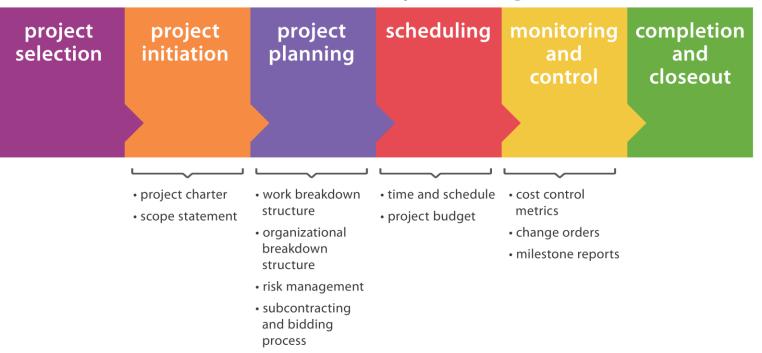






### TRADITIONAL, HYBRID, WATERFALL OR SCRUM?

### **Traditional View of Project Management**

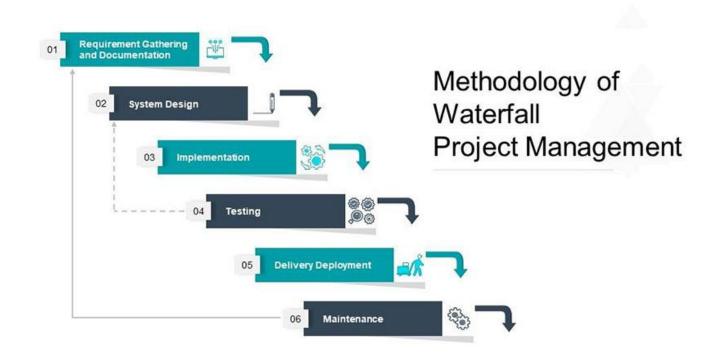


# TRADITIONAL, HYBRID, WATERFALL OR SCRUM?

### Scrum process



# TRADITIONAL, HYBRID, WATERFALL OR SCRUM?



### PROJECT MANAGEMENT TOOLS



WHAT ARE THE PHASES OF A TRADITIONAL PROJECT? Goals

- Partial Steps
- Results
- Interfaces
- Ressources Needed
- Budget

# RISK ASSESSMENT – WHICH APPROACH TO USE?

- Define Risk
- Find examples of risks of your Projects and how to assess them

### RISK ASSESSMENT – WHICH APPROACH TO USE?

- Identify possible risks
- Which Goals could be in danger of not being achieved
- What is the focus (customer, internal)
- Form a Risk Hypothesis
- Who can assess the risks according to priorities

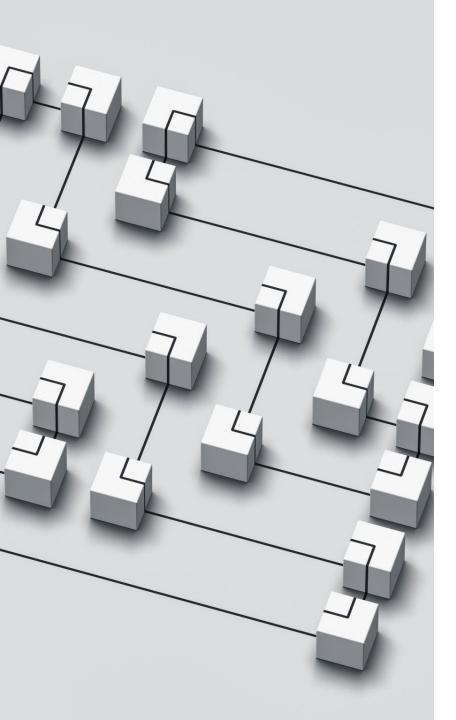
Find examples of risks of your Projects and how to assess them

# RISK ASSESSMENT – WHICH APPROACH TO USE?

Assessment - Losing focus - Accountability - RHing registration overestimating apabilities failed sequencing missing experience Surong people miscommunication not handling identified Buget OVershart unclear gogls No Ran B No Macket Preservations ()

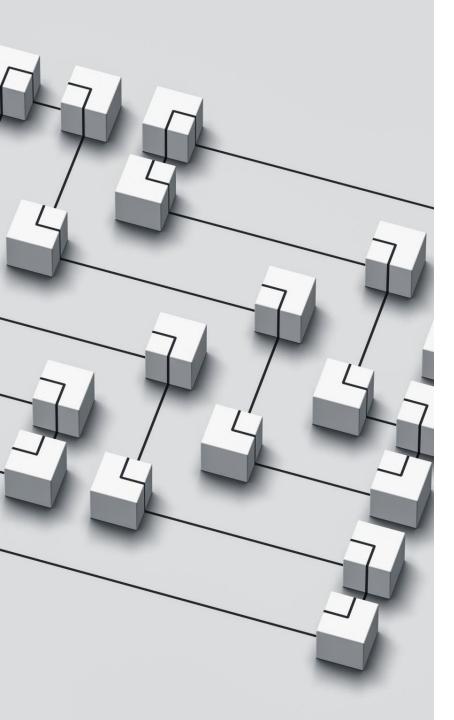
## ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE IN PROJECTS





### ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE IN PROJECTS – IN SMALL ORGANISATIONS

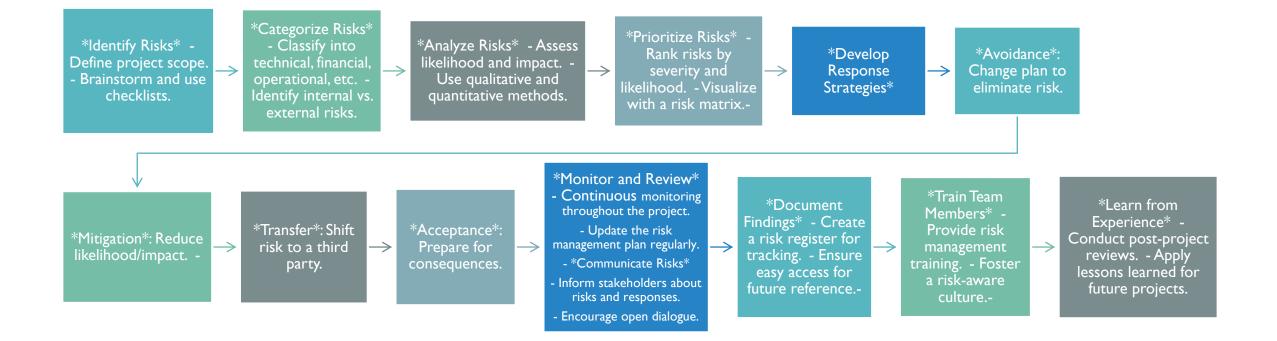
- \*Flat Structure\* Few or no levels of middle management. Direct communication between employees and ownership. Encourages employee involvement and quick decision-making.
- \*Functional Structure\* Departments based on functions (e.g., marketing, sales, production). - Each department has a specific role but works closely together.
- \*Team-Based Structure\* Employees are grouped into teams based on projects or tasks. - Flexible and adaptable to change; promotes collaboration.
- \*Matrix Structure\* Combines functional and team-based structures.
   Employees report to both functional managers and project leaders.



### ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE IN PROJECTS – IN LARGE ORGANISATIONS

- \*Hierarchical Structure\* Clear chain of command with multiple levels of management. - Typically involves many departments and sub-departments.
- \*Matrix Structure\* Employees have dual reporting relationships—functional and project-based. - Enables resource flexibility and efficient project management.
- \*Divisional Structure\* Divided by product lines, regions, or customer types. Each division has its own resources and objectives.
- \*Global Structure\* Common in multinational corporations; organizes business based on global operations, regions, and markets. - Focuses on local responsiveness while maintaining global efficiency.
- \*Process-Based Structure\* Organized around the flow of processes and value chains rather than functions or departments. - Emphasizes efficiency and performance optimization.
- \*Network Structure\* Relies heavily on external partnerships and alliances. Core business at the center, outsourcing other functions to specialized partners.

### RISK ASSESSMENT – WHICH APPROACH TO USE?





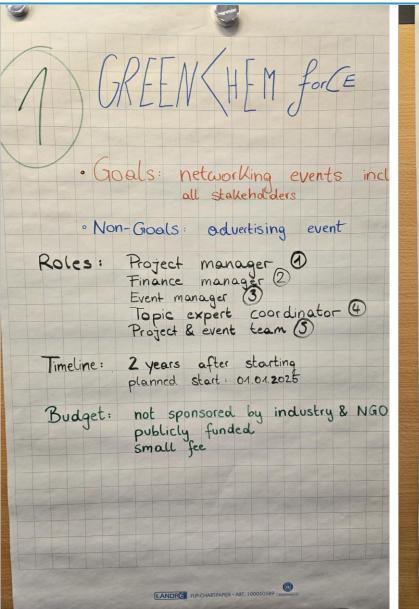
- How do you generally see projects
- What was your all time favourite project and why?

# COMPARE USER STORIES – WHAT WERE THE BEST USE CASES

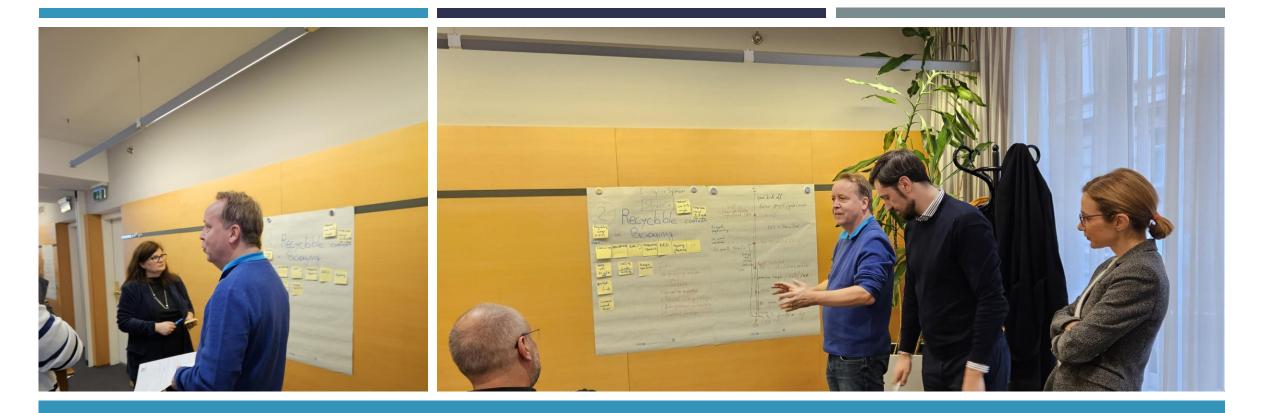




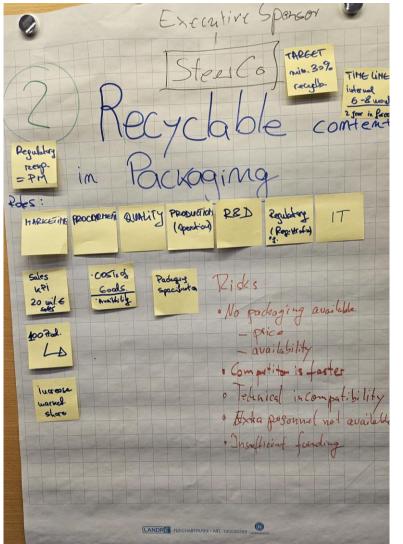
### COMPARE USER STORIES – WHAT WERE THE BEST USE CASES

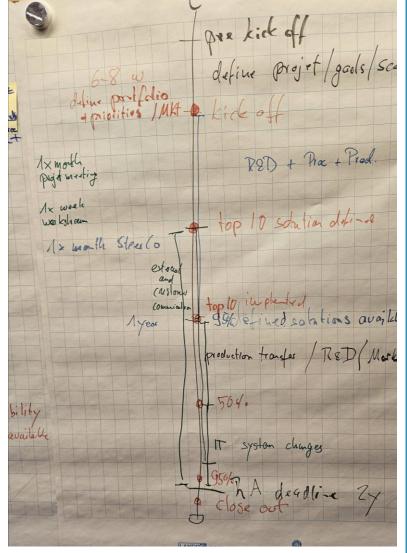


Stakeholders : · External : Industry, NGOs, Scientists, Regulatory, General Public · Internal : other teams of the organizing catering, technical staff, room (moderator), speakers, mater panelists Milestones Assignment of the roals (1)
Event planned (1-5)
Event (13,5) Follow up of the event (1,5)
(• Adjustments over the next few events)
• Institutionalized (1) :> 5 full time equivalents ( could be way more (3) Budget -> 1/3 covered by small fee ( e.g. 100 c -> for fust event - controlled budget for . -> catering (~ 50 E p. P. max) LANDRE FUP-CHART-PAPIER + ART. 100050589



## COMPARE USER STORIES – WHAT WERE THE BEST USE CASES





## COMPARE USER STORIES – WHAT WERE THE BEST USE CASES



## COMPARE USER STORIES – WHAT WERE THE BEST USE CASES

Circu Belt Goals lor transferling a bill dams and downsizing to standard truch size (containers) - The Recording per-se - extending the conjego bet like Re-Josign cenveyor d Scope - Having A Pilotmine (open pit mine) - Having a (transferable) concept (adaptable) to other mines Timeline: 2 years from 19. M. 24 1000 - Mangement ustomers (mines) Rothers - Marketin - Public / Sociel. Firanze & Cont Transport compon 10/Liscencina

Tasks - Team Building -Internal funding apsing Republi - Case Study Exhanded Res Connsizing methods Bailding the core for furthe Partabase of partness grave yard of Fundament for building a case Comparign proportion for annuals & functionet 3) - Selection of method & partners Getting esternal funding - Getting to trial stage Reflection & aljustments 6)

Project culture - Waterfall -scrum & Hybrid ->scrum - each sum has a specific sub-team regular update meetings for each sub-teams - try to implement a "learning from mishabes Culture Set fixed dates ((bi-)weekly, quar Outlook,

COMPARE USER STORIES – WHAT WERE THE BEST USE CASES

DAY II WORK OUT SPECIFIED BUSINESS EXAMPLE

### <u>Chemical Leasing</u>

DAY II WORK OUT 3 SPECIFIED BUSINESS EXAMPLES

### Chemical Leasing

Initiate a Chemical Leasing Project for a **Bayer Product** of your choice

#### CHEMICAL LEASING AT GLANCE

#### CHEMICAL LEASING AT A GLANCE

**Know-how:** More efficient and safer application of chemicals to the specific process

Benefit: Long-term business relation and better market competitiveness, higher profit, experience

CHEMICAL SUPPLIER A manufacturer/distributor/trade of chemicals Benefit: Long-term business relation and better market competitiveness, higher profit, experience

Provides not only chemicals but also expertise and service to optimize chemical use.

#### MOTIVATION IS ALIGNED:

Both partners are interested in achieving better performance and desired quality by using LESS CHEMICALS

Pays for function services rendered by chemicals and not for the volume.



CHEMICAL USER A company that uses chemicals in operations

**Know-how:** Specifics of the process where chemicals are used

**Benefit:** Economic, environmental, health and safety benefits; sustainable chemical management, specific knowledge

## WRAP UP

## QUESTIONS?

Thank you! Marilyn Hamminger

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