Project Management in Academia

Hiwa Målen, PhD

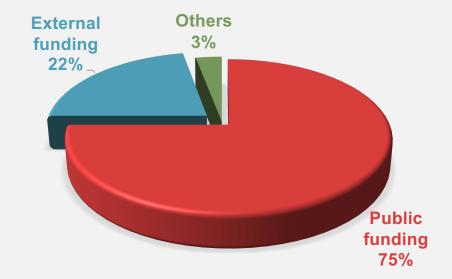
Coordinator of NARMA capacity building program 11.03.2024



Why do need to talk about project management in academia?

The University of Bergen – Annual budget – 2022

UiO - 32%



UiO - 69%

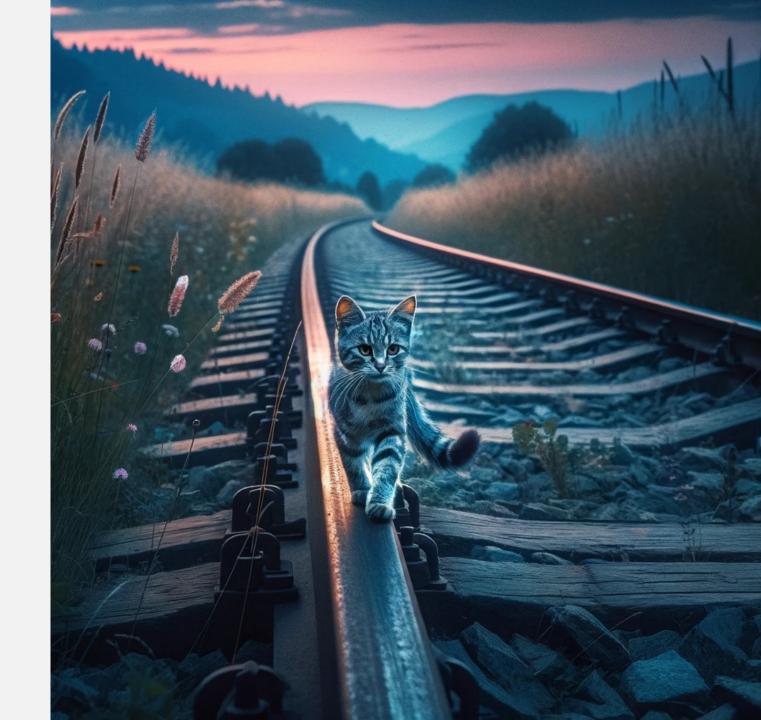
The shifting landscape of research funding

Despite this massive influx of funding, researchers are still struggling to fund their activities. With public funding declining, the industry is stepping in to fill the gap, making it even more crucial to have deep understanding of project management in all its forms and shapes.

Research project management is a complex

Researchers often are been left alone to take on the responsibility of initiating, organizing, and performing research projects

Possible transition..



Project defintion

An individual or collaborative enterprise that is carefully planned to achieve a particular aim.

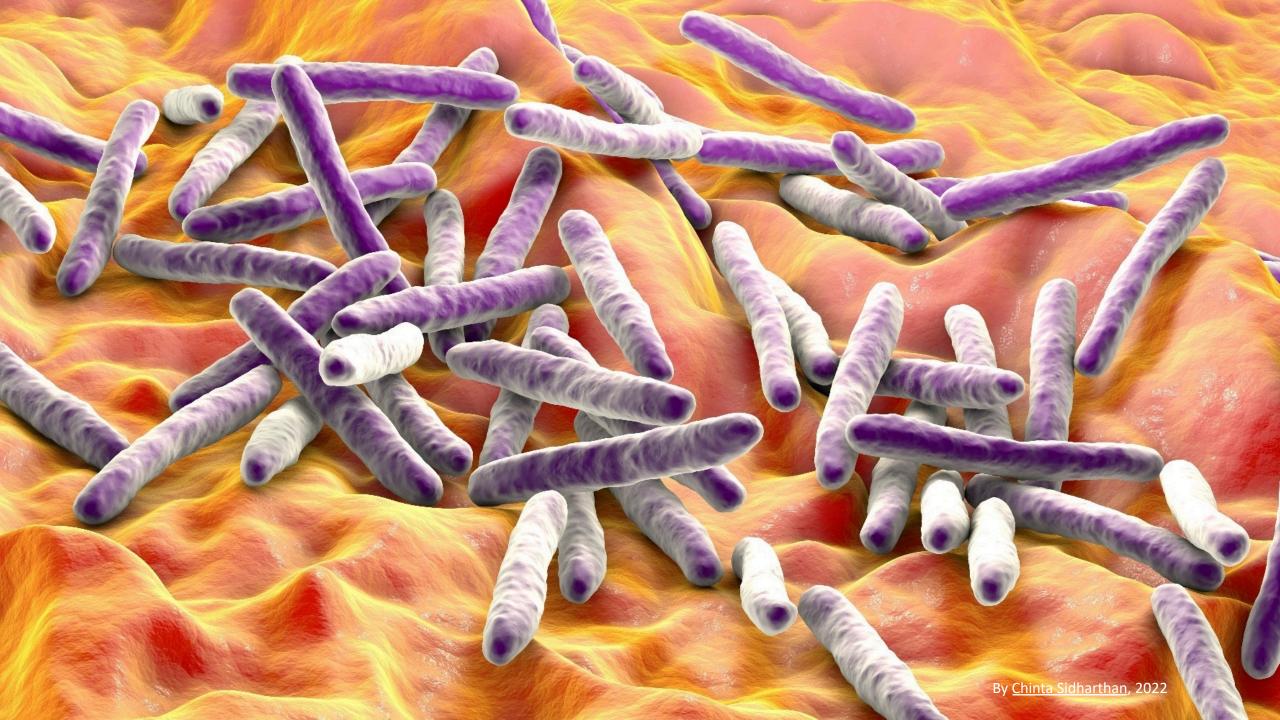








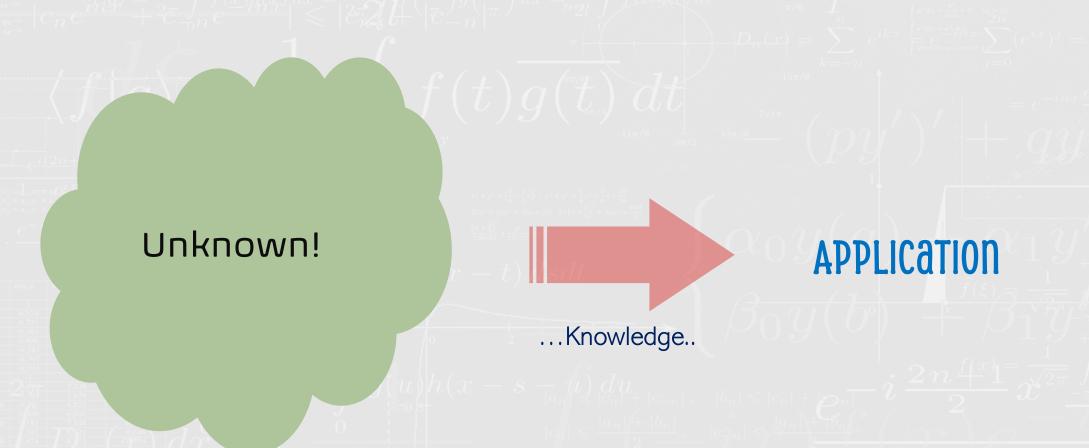


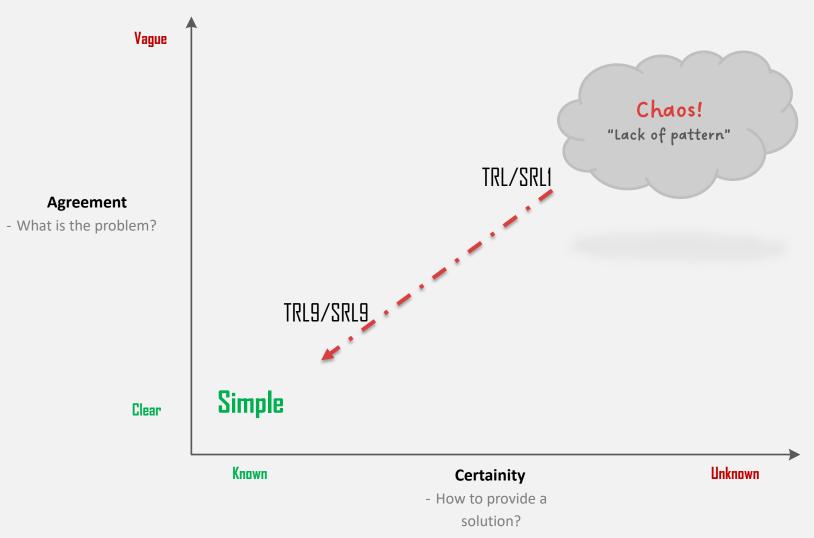


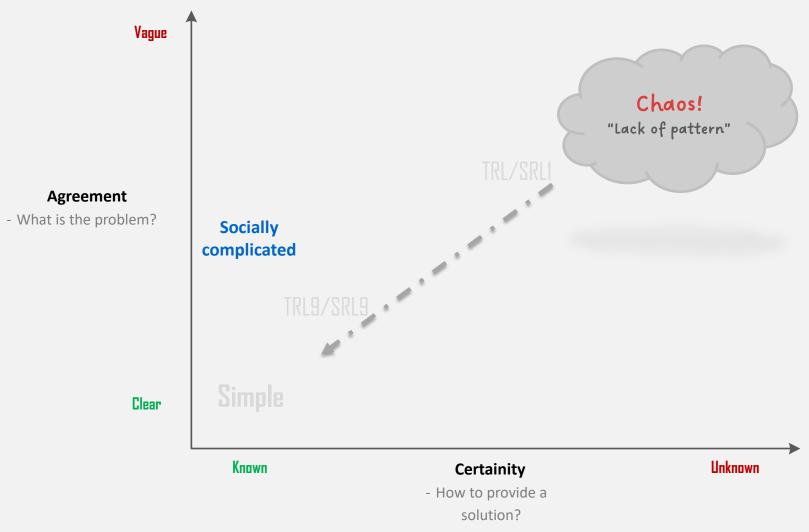


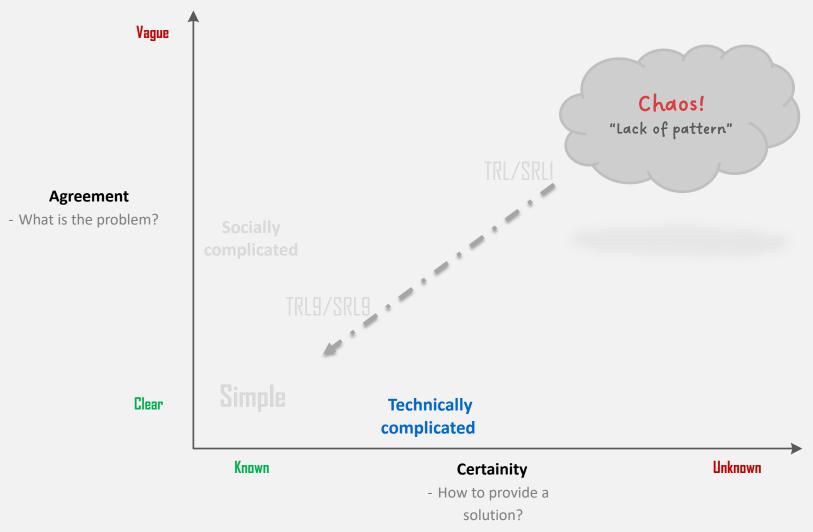
Let us get philosophical!

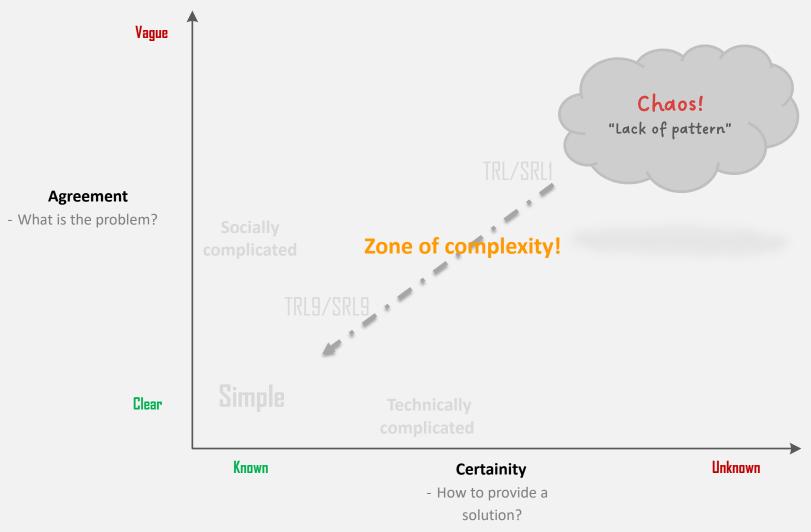
The Human Experience

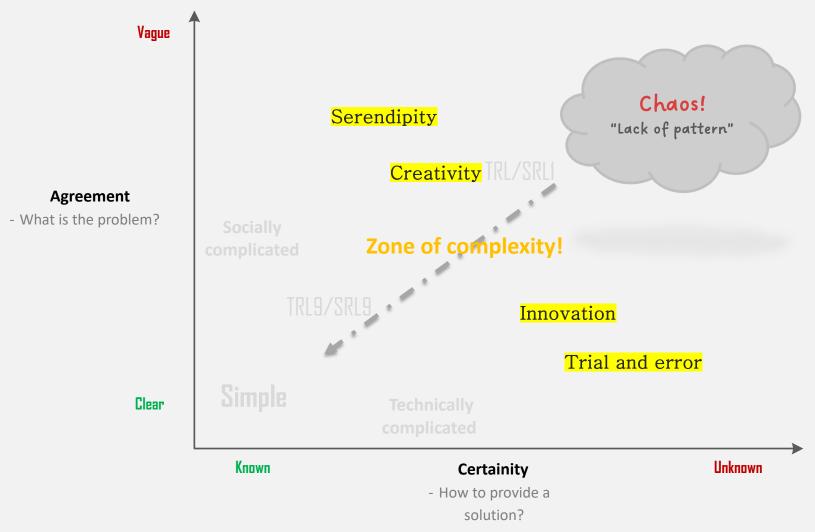


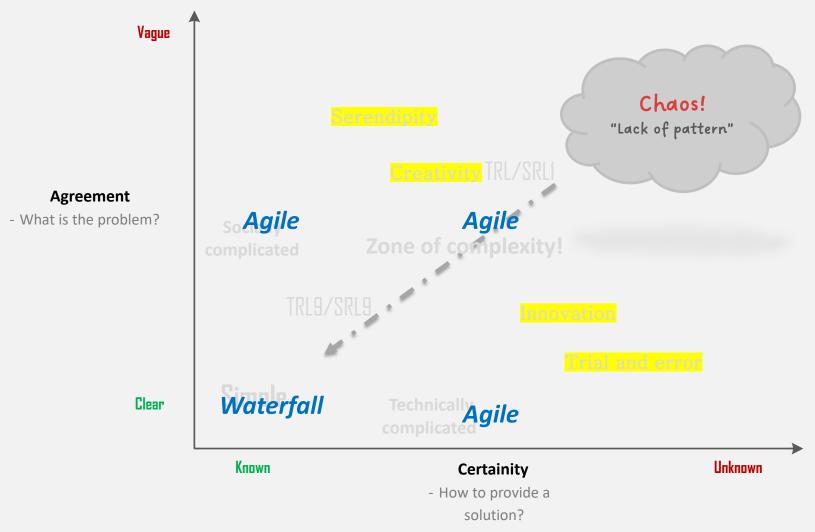












Development of COVID-19 Vaccine: From Chaos to Application

Chaos:

- Global crisis with no vaccine or treatment
- High uncertainty, low agreement on solutions

Pattern:

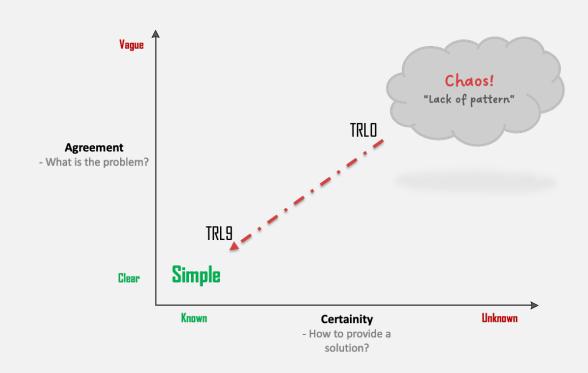
- Global data sharing by researchers
- Identification of virus structure and transmission patterns

Knowledge:

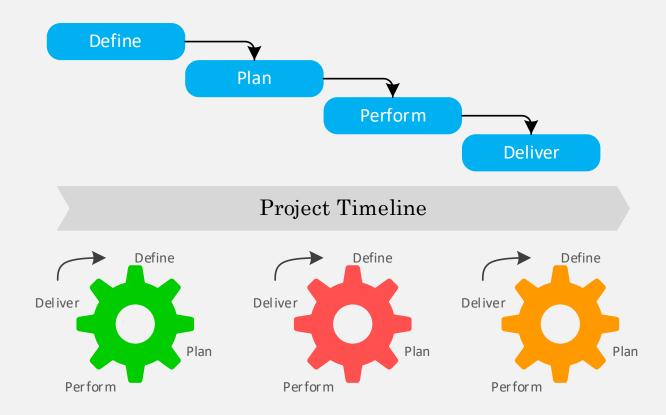
- Collaborative efforts accelerated vaccine target identification
- Multiple vaccine candidates developed

Application:

- Rapid development, testing, approval, and global distribution
- Systematic approach transformed crisis into health solutions



Waterfall project



Agile project

Waterfall project management

Linear, sequential, each phase must be completed before moving onto the next.



Agile project management

Flexible and iterative, emphasizes collaboration, and continuous improvement.



A few references...

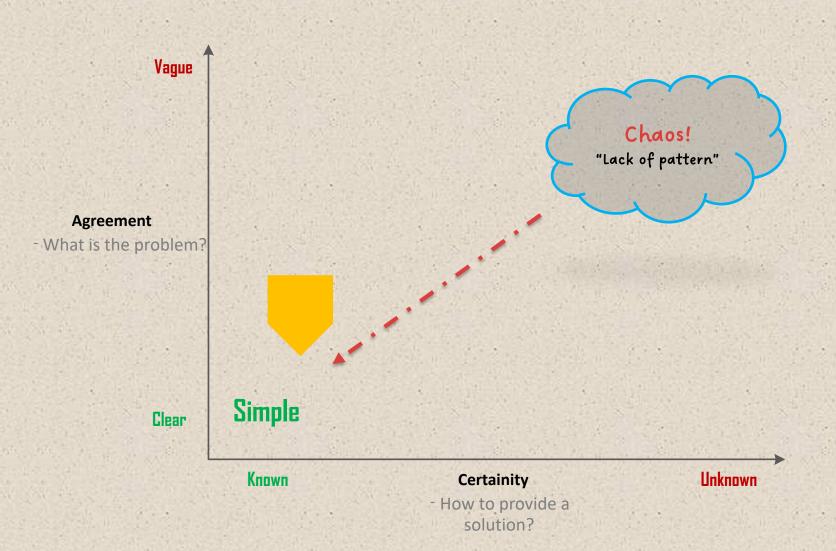
Project Management Theory and the Management of Research Projects - CBS Research Portal. Author: Erik Ernø-Kjølhede. URL: https://research.cbs.dk/en/publications/project-management-theory-and-the-management-of-research-projects

Adapting Scrum to Managing a Research Group. Authors: Michael Hicks and Jeffrey S. Foster. URL: http://www.cs.umd.edu/~mwh/papers/score.pdf

Complexity and Creativity in Organizations. Author: Ralph Stacey. URL: https://www.amazon.com/Complexity-Creativity-Organizations-Ralph-Stacey/dp/1881052893



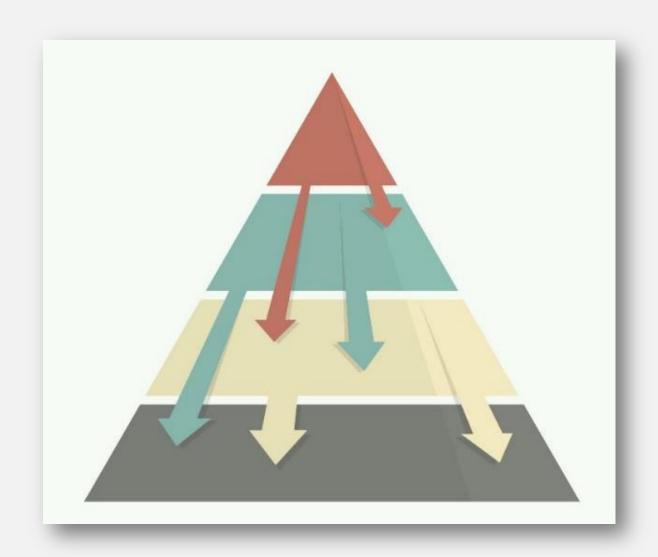
Project management in industry.





Top-down, strategic alignment, problem or need driven!

Decision Gate System..



Project genesis in industry

Underlying business challenge or opportunity is determined, a solution is defined, a project concept is formed, suitable project implementation method is chosen, and a project team is appointed to deliver the solution to the customer.

Toolbox for me and my Team!

Ensure streamlining of all project activities across the corporate:

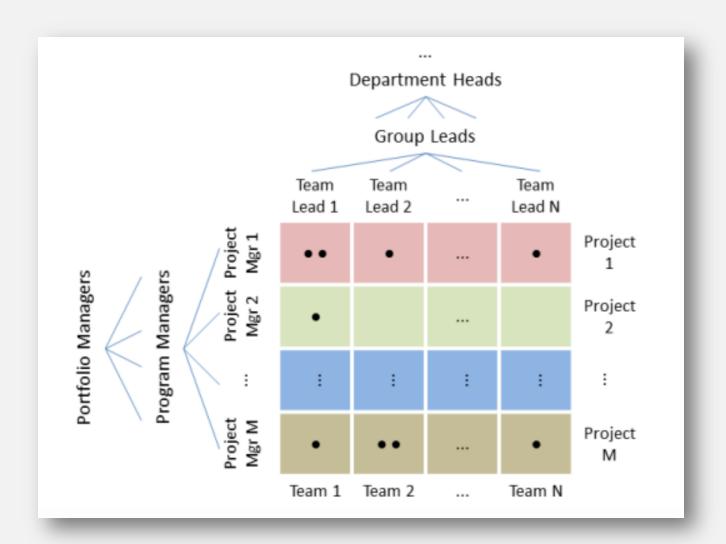
- Reproducibility
- Efficiency
- Improvements
- Reputation
- Knowledge transfer
- •





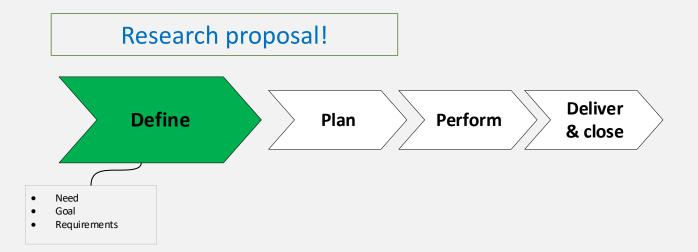
My Projects Teams!

- Multidisciplinary
- Clear roles and responsibilities
- Clear line management
- Clear career path
- Excellent support from baseorganization!!
- Normally co-localized!



Life Cycle of Typical Projects

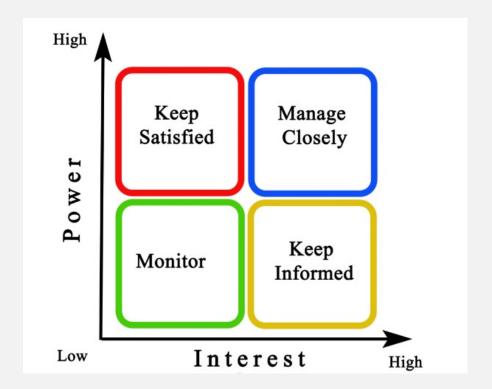
Phase 1



Landscape and the rules of the game!

Stakeholder analysis

Project stakeholders are individuals and organizations that are directly involved in the project, or whose interests may be affected as a result of project execution or project completion.



Phase 2

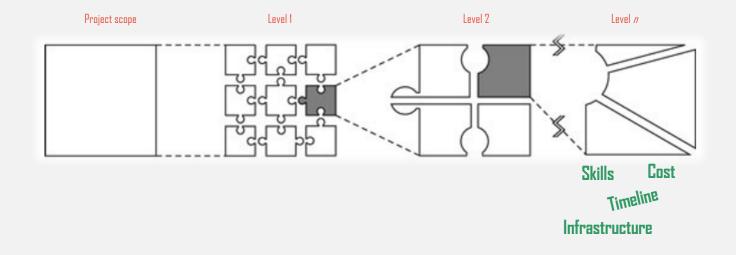


What is your battle plan? What would you do if something goes wrong?

Project scope decomposition to smaller pieces!

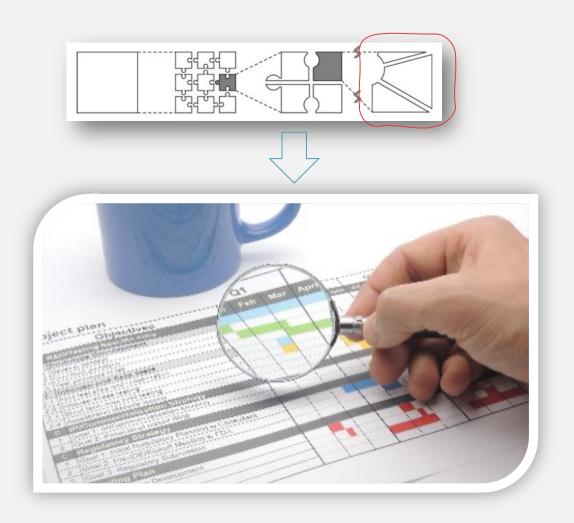
A hierarchical decomposition of the total scope of work to be carried out by the project team to accomplish the project objectives and create the required deliverables.

More points to accurately measure progress.



Project duration

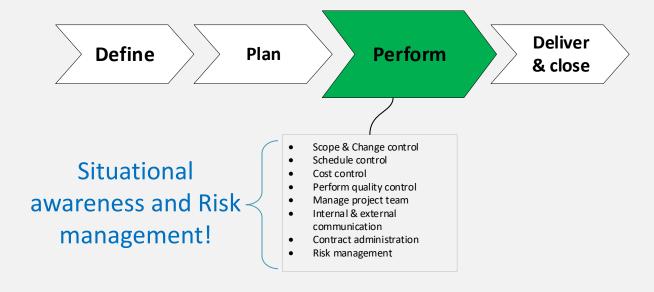
Gantt chart: A visual view of tasks scheduled over time.



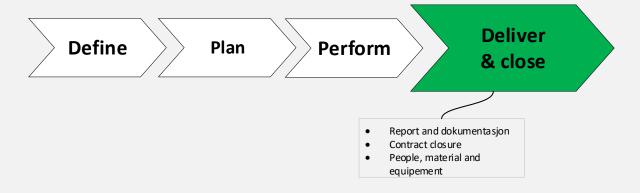
Project Cost Estimation

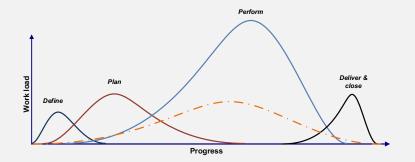


Phase 3



Phase 4

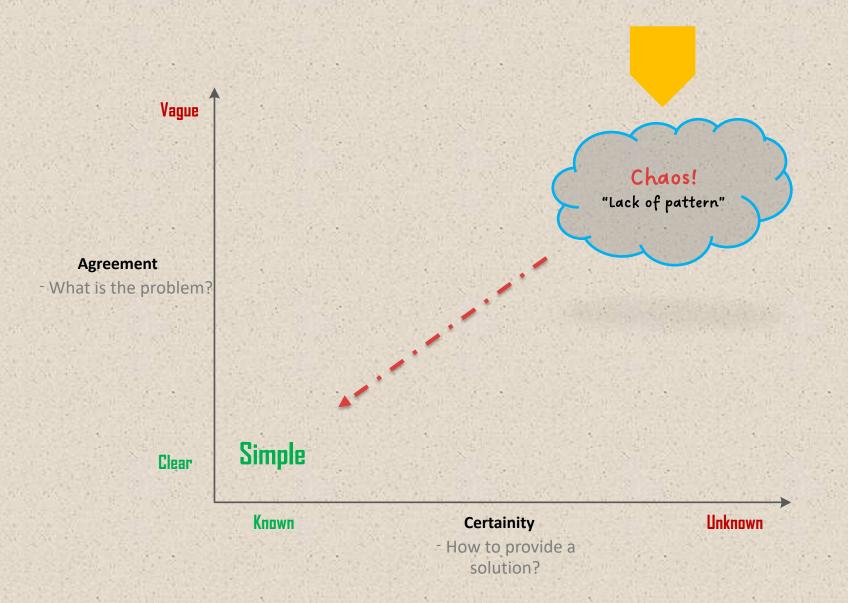




Source: Hiwa Målen



Project management in academia

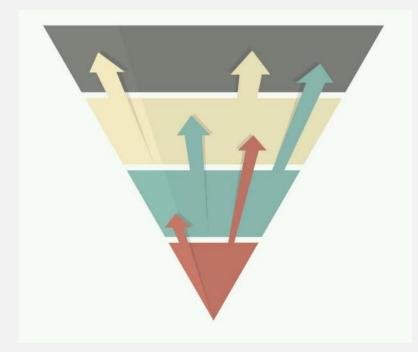




Bottom-up, mainly motivated by curiosity!

The PI determines if the project is worth undertaking.

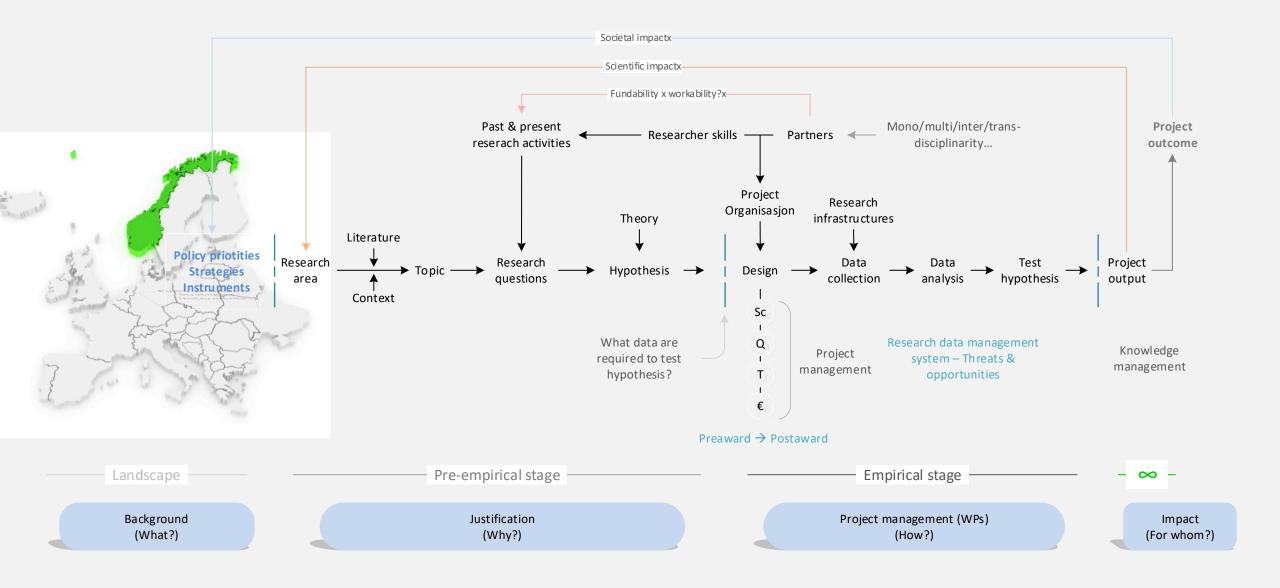
No/limited decision gate system..



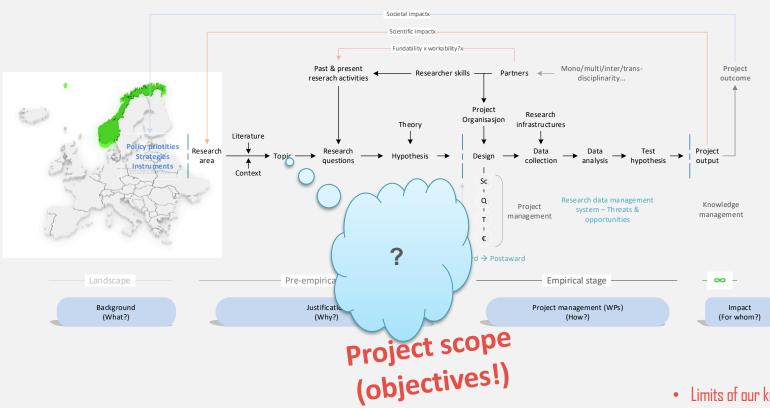
Project genesis in academia

Knowledge gap identified by PI, research question is developed, suitable methods are defined, and a project team is appointed move the existing boundaries of state-of-the-art of the cumulative knowledge of humankind!

Genesis of research projects



Genesis of research projects



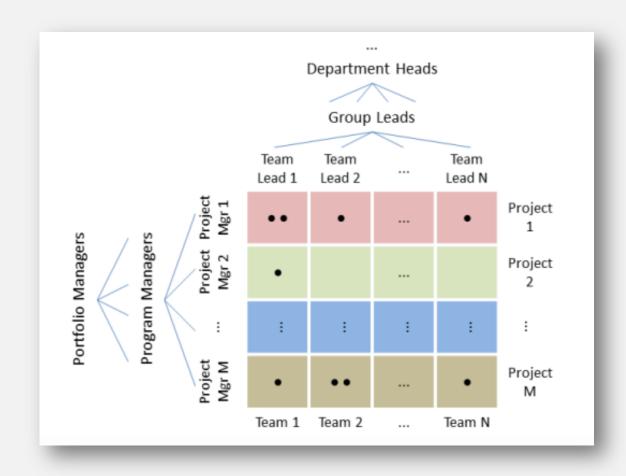
- Limits of our knowledge and key research question
- Project objectives based on State-of-the-Art moving knowledge boundaries
- Rigorous methodology
- End-goal \rightarrow Short-term \Leftrightarrow Long-term Impact

Human Resource Management

- Talent recruitment and retainment.
- Continuous skills development to ensure quality and competitiveness.
- Career plan for critical personnel..
- Institutionalized knowledge transfer mechanisms from project to project..

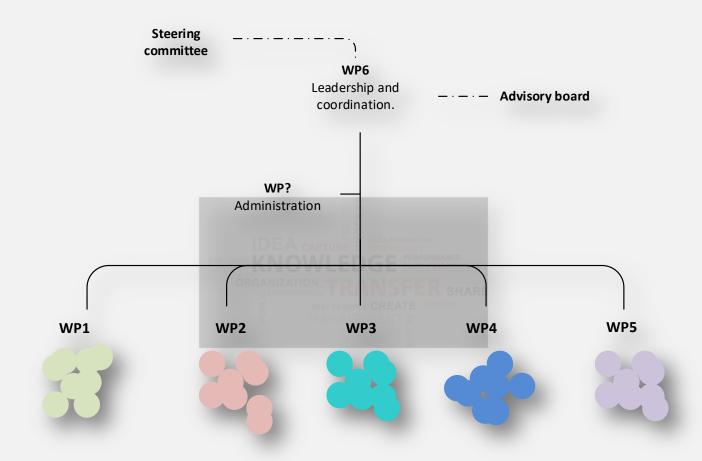
Supervisor → You are committed to research for the rest of eternity

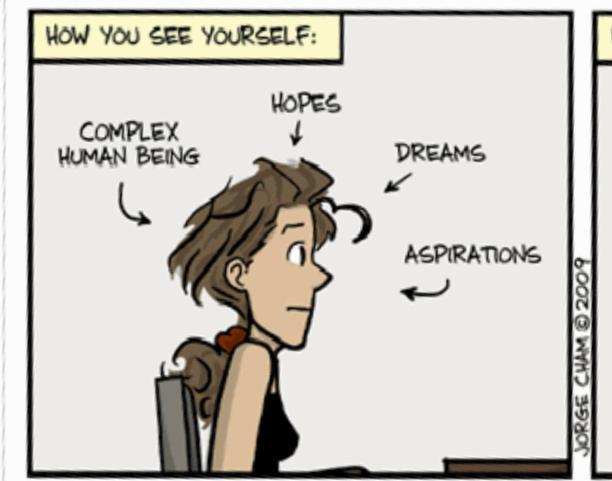
UiB → We are not committed to provide you with a permeant position for the rest of eternity..

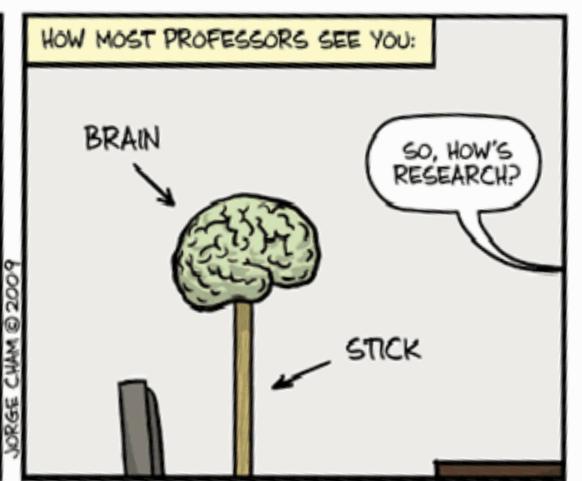


Putting together a collaborative team

- Excellent academics! Not interested in management.
- Line management, only on paper.
- Formal and informal leadership
- To kind of team members: Permanents and NOT permanents.
- Common goals? Maybe or maybe not..

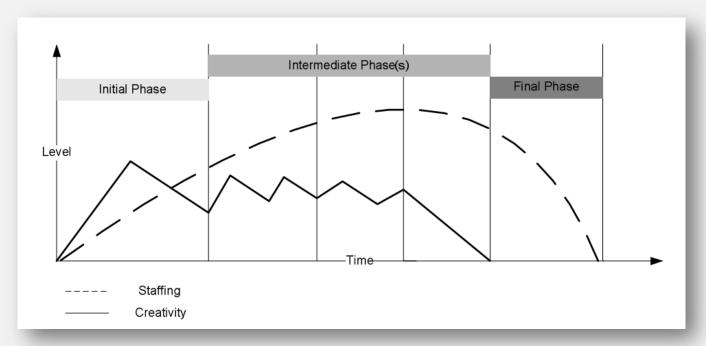


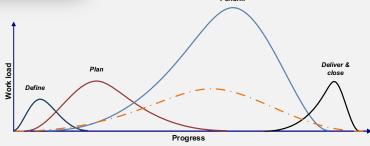




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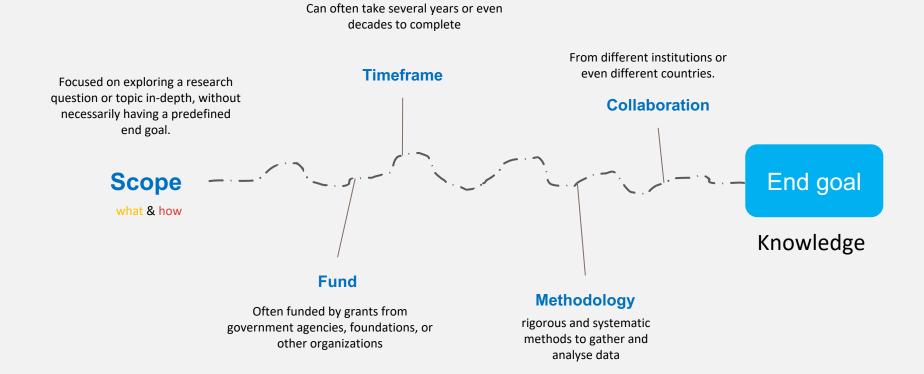
Creativity in research projects





Research projects compared to other types of projects

Research Projects



Other Projects

productivity. Collaboration with external Typically completed on a much shorter partners is often limited to specific needs or timeframe, as there is a greater emphasis objectives, such as sourcing materials or on meeting immediate business needs. accessing expertise that is not available inhouse **Timeframe** Collaboration Tend to have a clearly defined scope Scope End goal what & how **Application Fund** Methodology

Geared towards

maximizing efficiency and

productivity

Typically funded by the organization itself or through

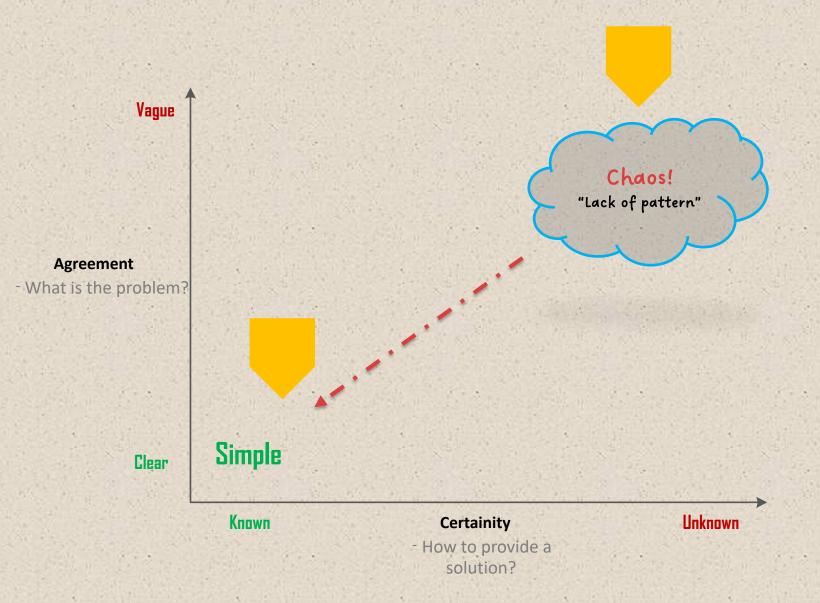
partnerships with other

companies

Teams within the same organization, with a focus on maximizing efficiency and



A universal key for project management!



5 key questions!

- i. What problem are you trying to solve?
 - ii. Who are interested?
- iii. Are you familiar with the state-of-the-art?
- iv. What happens if the project is not funded?
- v. Why you and do you have the best network to undertake this work?

Small projects

[Project Title]

Date: [Insert Date]

Prepared by: [Your Name/Team Name]

Executive Summary

Briefly describe the project's background, the problem it aims to solve, and the expected outcomes.

Project Objectives

- i. Objective 1: Description \rightarrow KPIs \rightarrow Tasks
- ii. Objective 2: Description \rightarrow KPIs \rightarrow Tasks
- iii. Objective 3: Description \rightarrow KPIs \rightarrow Tasks

Background and Rationale

Provide context for the project, explaining the current situation, the identified problem or opportunity, and the rationale behind the project's initiation.

Project Scope

Define the scope of the project, including the key deliverables, features, and boundaries.

Methodology / Approach

- Research Design: Overview of the research methodology.
- Data Collection: Sources and methods of data collection.
- Analysis: Techniques for data analysis.
- Implementation Plan: Steps to implement the project.

Timeline & Budget

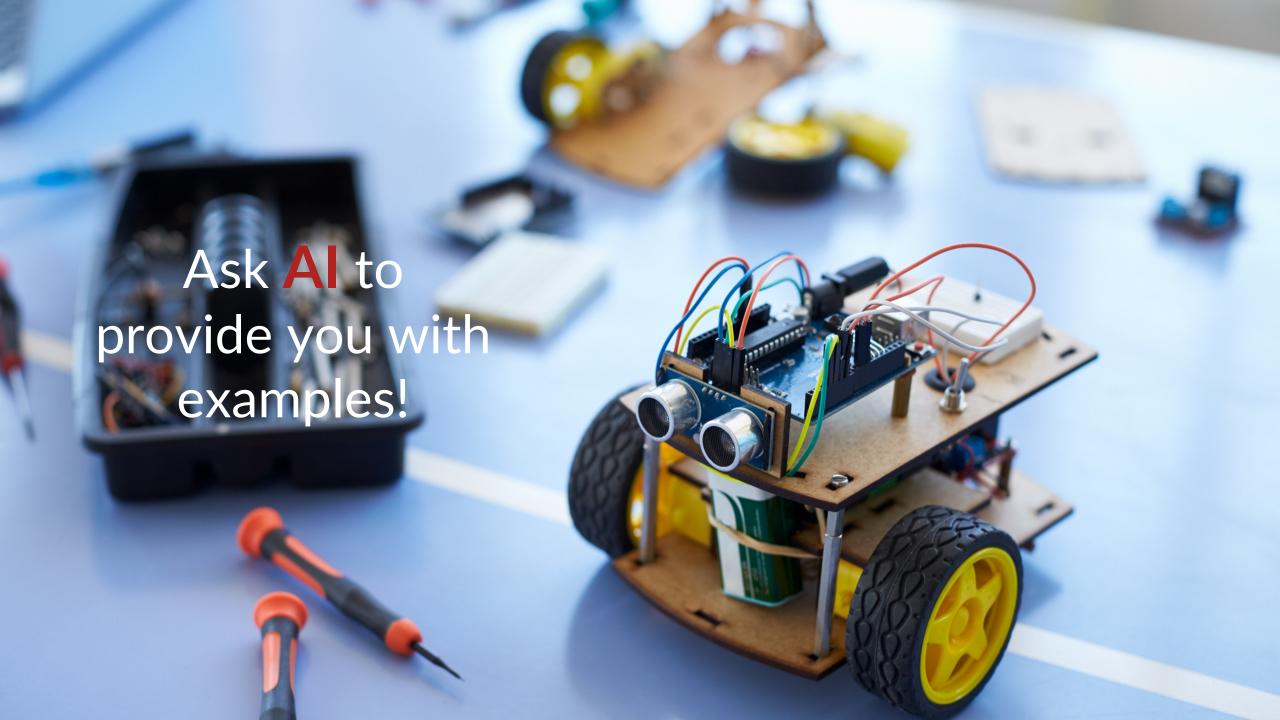
Outline the project timeline, highlighting key milestones and their expected completion dates. Provide an estimated budget, detailing the costs associated with each aspect of the project.

Expected Outcomes and Impact

Detail the expected outcomes of the project and its impact on the field, stakeholders, or community.

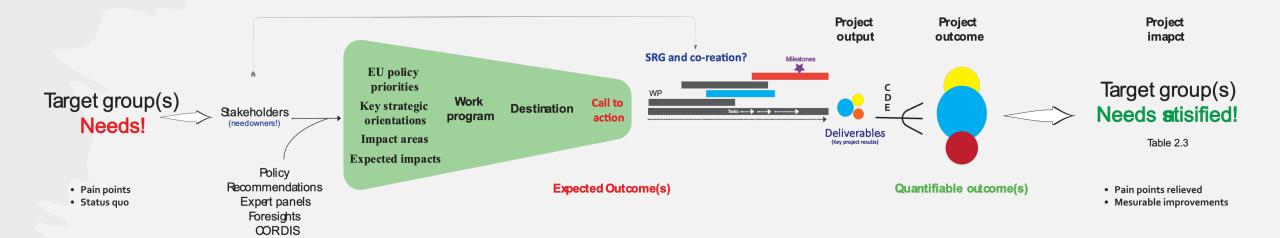
Conclusion

Summarize the proposal, emphasizing the project's significance and the positive change it aims to bring.



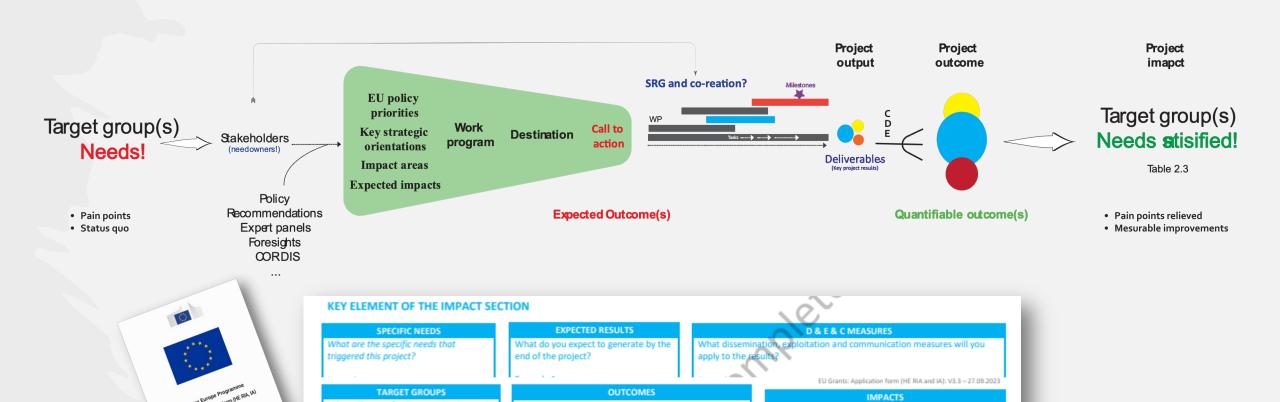
Large Projects





Large Projects





What change do you expect to see after successful

target group(s)?

dissemination and exploitation of project results to the

What are the expected wider scientific, economic and

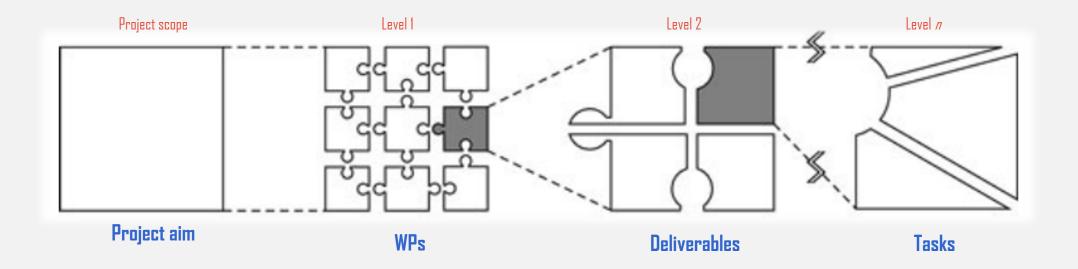
societal effects of the project contributing to the expected impacts outlined in the respective destination in the work

Who will use or further up-take the results

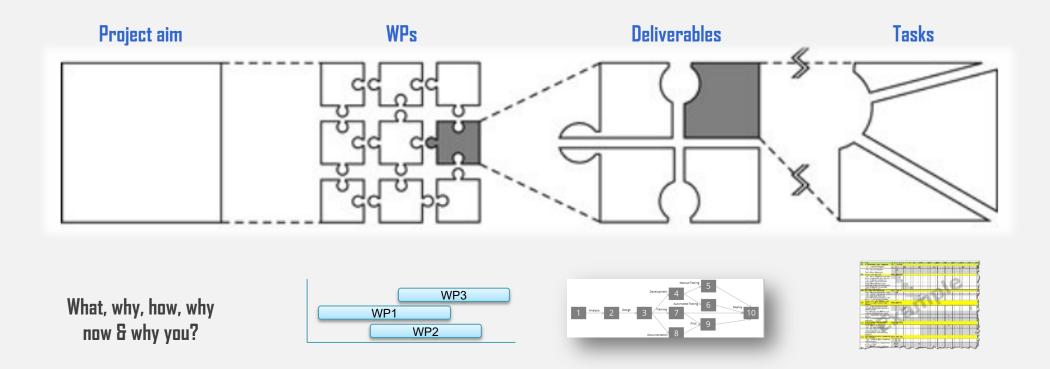
of the project? Who will benefit from the

results of the project?

Two-dimensional decomposition

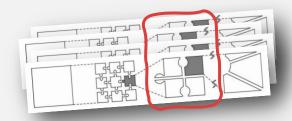


Two-dimensional decomposition

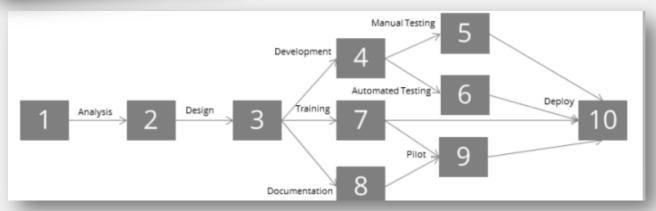


Risk management \rightarrow What can og wrong?

I. Program Evaluation Review Technique or PERT



An excellent tool for early involvement and expectation management!



- Is the work plan of good quality and effective?
- Does it follow a logic structure (for example regarding the timing of work packages)?
- Are the resources allocated to the work packages in line with their objectives and deliverables?

PERT in practice

An example from a non-academic setting.

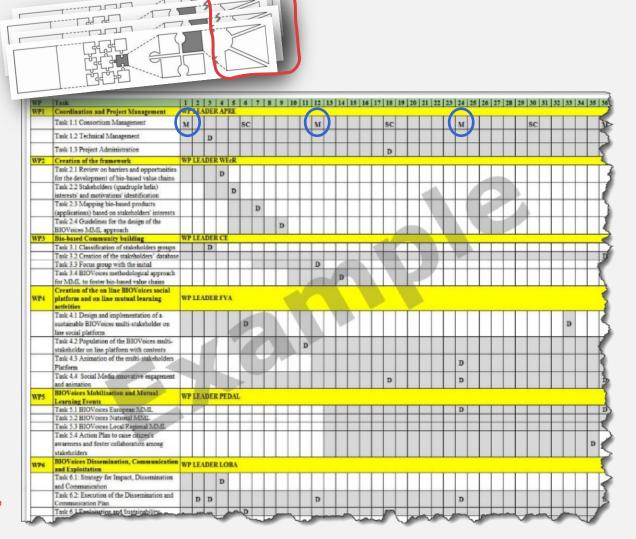
Example from a complex, multidisciplinary, multi-million NOK projects..



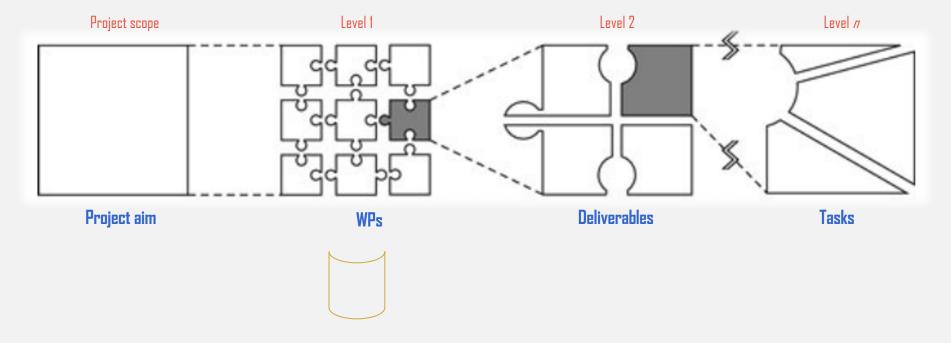
II. Gantt chart - a logical timeframe

Crucial when creating the project schedule, tracking
how work progresses
throughout the project
lifecycle.

A logical sequence of events! Includes WPs, deliverables, tasks, milestones, interdependencies.



Does it include quantified information so that progress can be monitored?

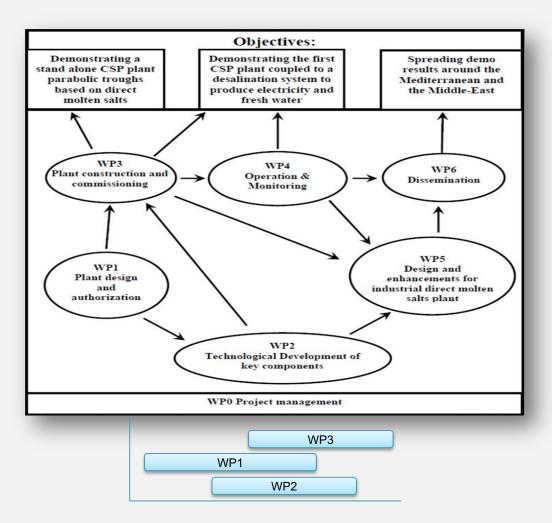


- Should be easily described and understood by project participants.
- A meaningful unit of work where specific responsibility and authority can be assigned to a responsible individual(s).
 - It should be possible to estimate duration and cost to complete.

The number of work packages should be proportionate to the scale and complexity of the project.

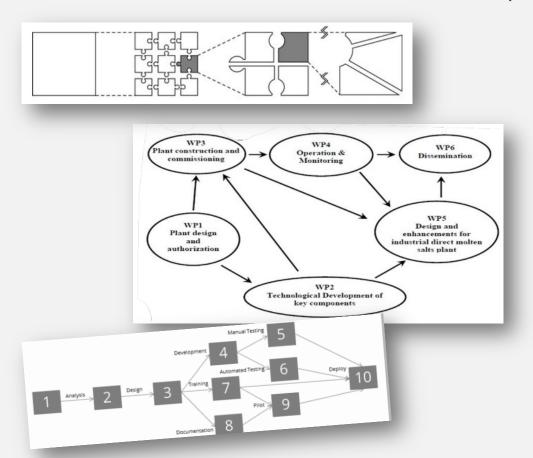
Work package relationships

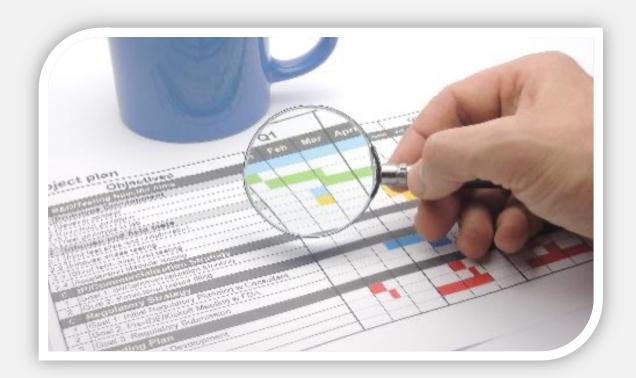
- Explicitly defines and makes visible dependencies and relationships between the work breakdown structure elements
- Where feedback is needed to/from
- Reduces overlapping of activities and tasks



How to Manage Risk?

Start with a clear and precise definition of what your project plans to deliver.

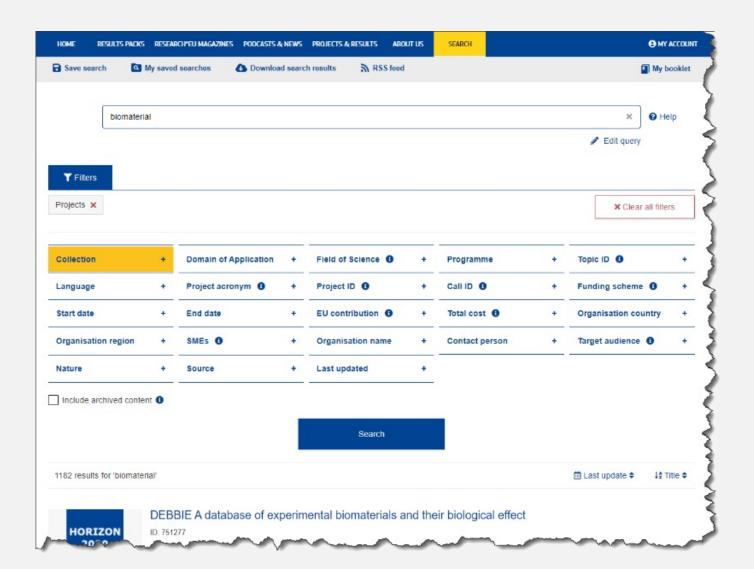


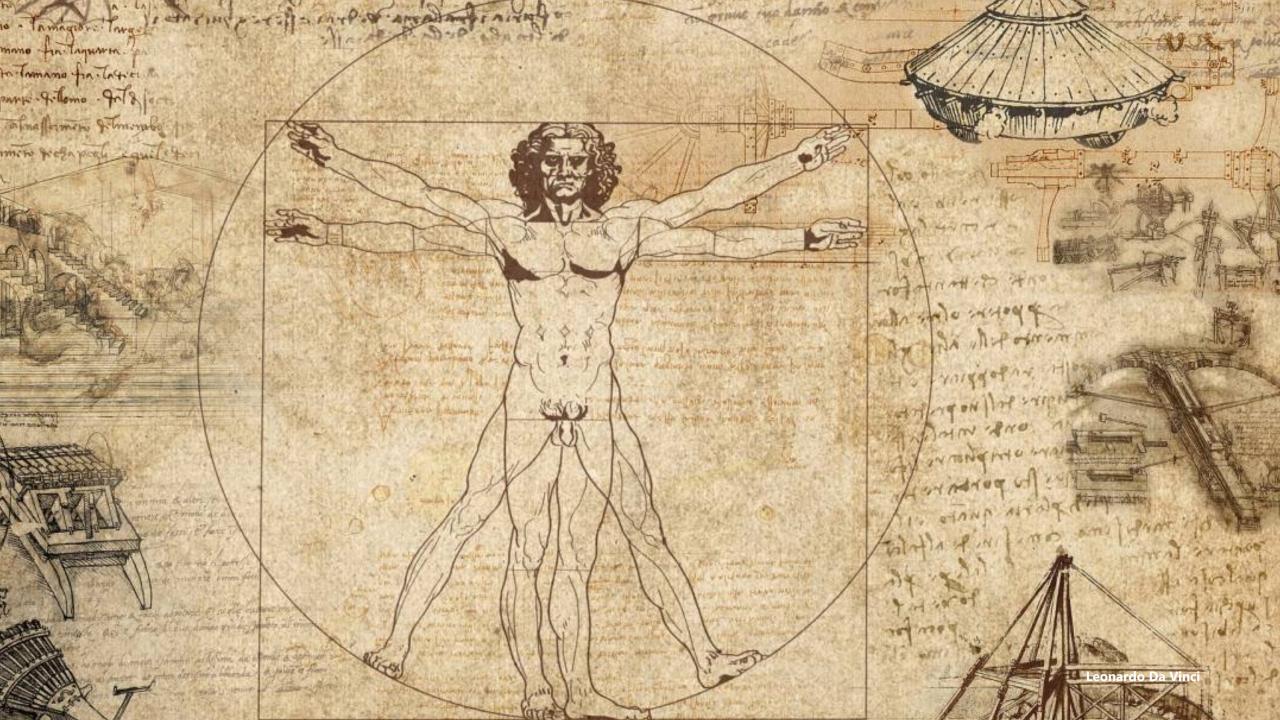


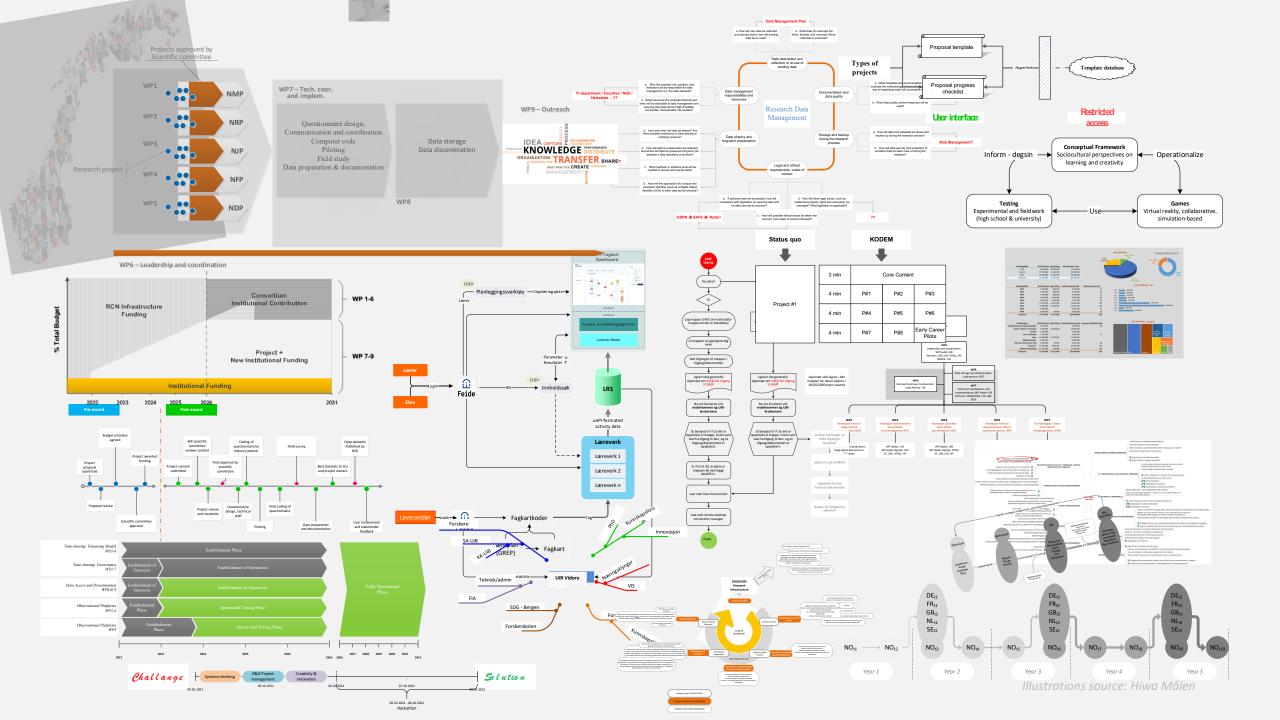


cordis - EU research results

The Community Research and Development Information Service (CORDIS)







Time management

The Eisenhower Matrix

Urgent and Important

(Do First)

Urgent but Not Important

(Delegate)

Important but Not Urgent

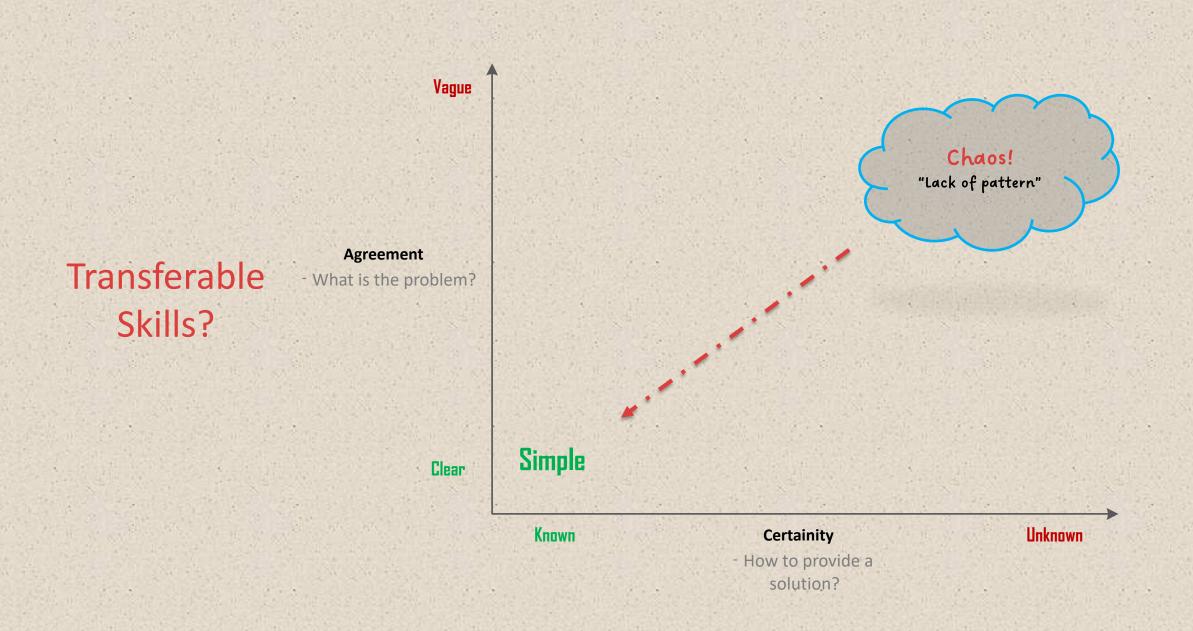
(Schedule)

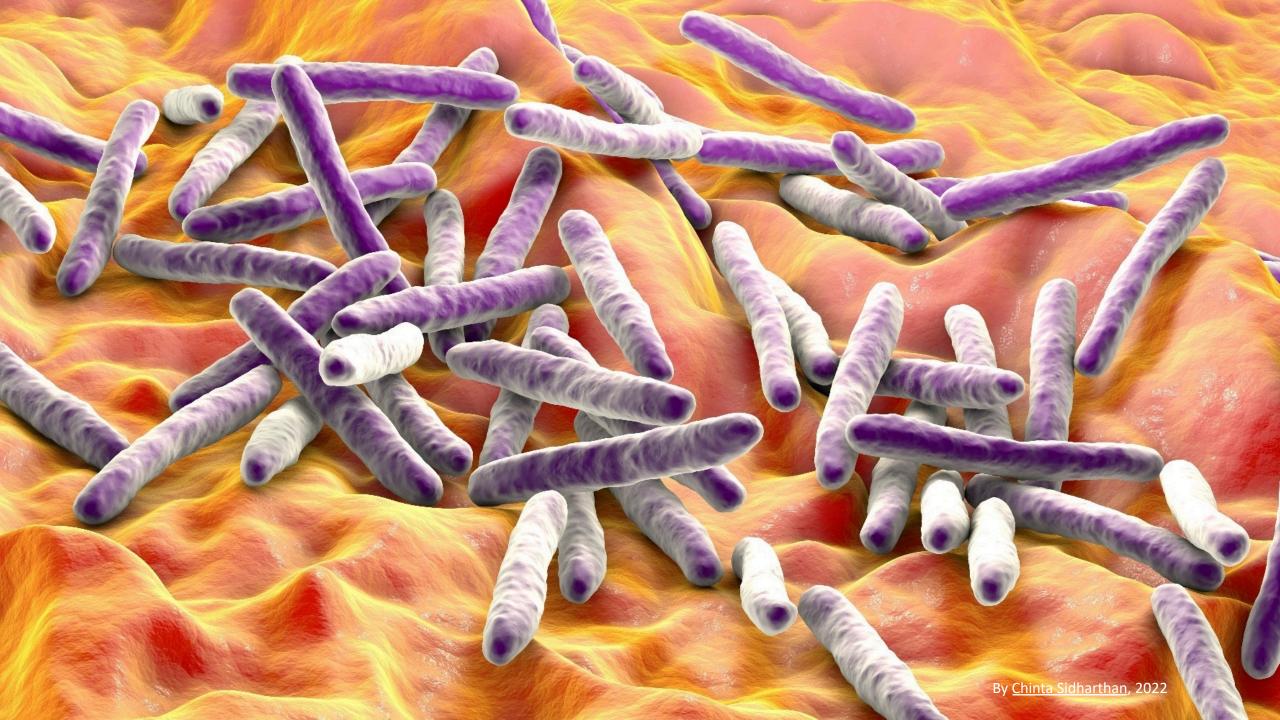
Neither Urgent nor Important

(Eliminate)

(Schedule)

(Eliminate)





PhD knowledge

