



International IAPP Project Management put to Life

How to implement Project Management Tools in a Multidisciplinary International Project

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Objectives

There is an abundance of Project Management Tools on the market or being trained in courses for all stages of project management expertise. But do these tools really work in a "life" project?

Starting and implementing a project is risky. We have the dilemma to share our precious time among: line management and daily work – project scientific work – project management work – project strategic work. All these parts do not function without each other. However, scientists want to concentrate on science, administrators on administration, financial advocates on cash flow, directors on policy.

What do we really need?

How many tools do we need?

Is the Mantra "the more – the better" true?

Which is the golden track to success? The formal method or the light method?

We need tools that are simple, known to all, not requiring complicated software and – above all – taken out of the drawer and used on very regular bases. The simpler they are, the more they will be used.

Experiment

Project management tools were selected for this multinational advanced project. A minimum number of tools was selected, however used regularly. It will be evaluated, if the number of tools is adequate for the project size, and if the project progress can be secured. This evaluation will end in 2015, after the completion of the project.



ChangeHabitats 2:

Network for Habitat Modelling and Monitoring by Airborne-supported Field work – an innovative and effective process in implementation of the Habitat Directive.

January 1st 2011 – December 31st 2014

Objectives: ChangeHabitats 2 is the intersectoral and international network between industry and academia in the field of environmental monitoring. It will develop operable, time and cost effective procedures, and (software) solutions for monitoring habitats using modern innovative airborne data acquisition techniques. Two complementary innovative data acquisition methods, currently becoming established in the market, will be used: airborne laser scanning and airborne hyperspectral imagery. Both methods will be evaluated for potential manual and automatic derivation of habitat parameters – an unsolved problem so far.

Tight integration of data producers, data processors, and end users, building the network both from industry and academia will work towards success. Eight partners from four countries, three universities and five SMEs will cooperate and network for four years. The project will support EU's NATURA 2000 directive, prescribing repeated monitoring of over 50 million ha of habitat sites across Europe. The complexity and importance of habitat monitoring by airborne techniques will ensure close cooperation within the network beyond the project duration.

Cost savings in an order of up to 3.4 Billion Euros on European level could be achieved by reducing expensive and laborious field work for habitat mapping by automated analysis of airborne sensed data, cheaper in acquisition and more homogeneous than subjective perception in the field. The contributing SMEs will gain economic benefits and clear competitive advantages. For device manufacturers a new market for data acquisition devices will open, and for service providers faster and more accurate habitat mapping will result in enlarged project execution capacity, supporting national and regional administrative bodies in environmental protection duties.

