

PROJECT MANAGEMENT & KNOWLEDGE MOBILISATION

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Project management

A goal without a plan is just a wish Antoine de Saint-Exupery (1900-1944)

The application of knowledge, skills, tools, techniques to a broad range of activities to meet requirements of a particular project. (Project Management Institute)

5 stages



Plan

- *Initiate* research question, background, design, patient population, intervention, control, outcomes, safety reporting, analyses
- *Plan* number of patients/hospital sites, recruitment period, follow up required, study tool including data capture forms, data systems, funds, staff, stakeholder management

Monitoring and control

- Execute –ethical and regulatory requirements, site initiation and activation, education and training of sites, recruitment, data collection, stakeholder management
- Control oversight of timelines, control over slippages, risk management, on-site monitoring, source data verification, audit, stakeholder management

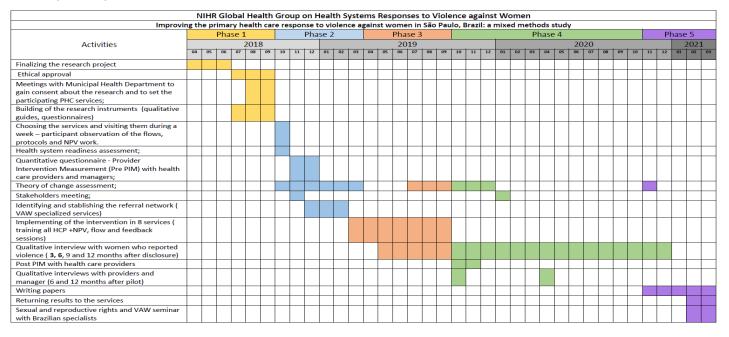
Implement

• *Close* – analyses, write up results, close study sites formally, present results, produce manuscript, research into practice, stake holder management, refine research question, start cycle again

Plan

- Operational/project plan (more than a protocol)
- Timing and sequence of events and components of action to reach objectives

Timescales (Gantt chart)



Clear role definition of team members (including intervention and evaluation tasks)

Team building

 Turn to your neighbour and come up with 3 activities or strategies to build/strengthen your team

Monitoring and control

- Quality assurance of data collection and storage
- Standard operating procedures
- Risk management

Risk management

In each team, discuss (and record) risks to delivery of your programme.

Then write a possible mitigation/reduction strategy against each risk.

Monitoring and control

- Quality assurance of data collection and storage
- Standard operating procedures
- Risk management
- Control of timelines and management of slippages
- Financial monitoring and reporting
- Appropriate management of team
 - Role/task review
 - support
 - appraisal
- Continuing relationship with stakeholders

Closure

- Analysis
- Writing up
- □ Knowledge mobilisation

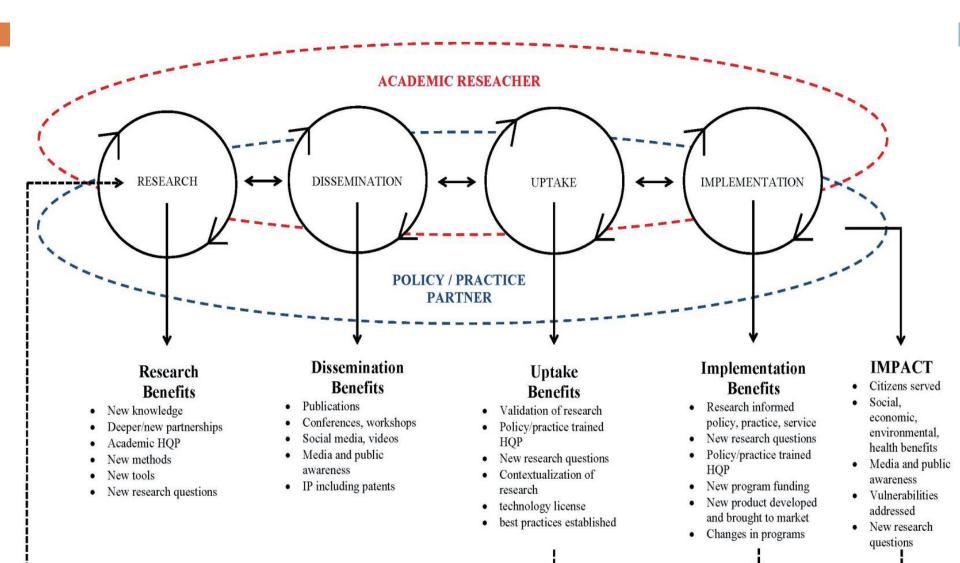
Knowledge mobilis(z)ation



Knowledge mobilisation

Knowledge mobilisation involves making knowledge readily accessible – and thereby useful to any number of individuals and groups in society – by developing ways in which groups can work together collaboratively to produce and share knowledge.

Knowledge mobilisation



Knowledge mobilisation (from the ground floor)

In teams, discuss the key components of your KM strategy in terms of opportunities and obstacles:

- Partner/stakeholder communication
- Academic conferences
- Other conferences
- Peer reviewed publications
- Other publications
- Social media (blogs, Twitter, web site)
- Further research (?intervention re-development,
 ?evaluation, ?trials)