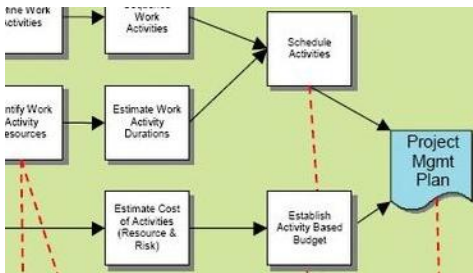# Project management light

Project management is concerned with planning, managing and controlling one-off, large-scale, time-limited operations (known as projects).

The planning, implementation and evaluation of a tent camp, for example, could be the content of a project management. "Light" because "real" project management is much more extensive and complex than the model presented here

Planning

The planning is first about the who, when, where, how and the material used:

- Who will be involved in the project? How many people are needed? Who is the project leader?
- WHEN - preparation of a timetable.
- WHERE will it be implemented? Is the location suitable überhaupt für the project?
- How is it going to proceed? Plan the course of action.
- MATERIAL - What is needed? List of materials must be prepared.

When planning, it is also important to consider any risks that may arise from the project or the place where it is taking place.

The implementation

The project is started according to the planning. In the process, should be analyzed again and again, möglichst in each case according to größeren project phases,

- whether the implementation is still on schedule,
- whether the material is still sufficient for the following project phases,
- whether the safety of all participants is guaranteed and
- how it is about the general working atmosphere of the team.

Through the analysis, often early time bottlenecks, additional material requirements, risks and internal team conflicts or dissatisfactions can be identified and averted. Thus, in case of foreseeable time bottlenecks, additional help can be requested in order not to come under time pressure at the end of the project, additional material can be procured before it runs out and empty runs occur, risks can be counteracted and internal team conflicts can be solved before it possibly comes to "the big bang".

The evaluation

In order to achieve a learning effect and not to make the same mistakes again in subsequent projects, it is worth taking some time after a project to evaluate it. Thereby it can be analysed if the intended goals were reached, if the planning was right or if there were possible deviations, how optimal the implementation was and how it could be improved. By means of person- or role-related feedback, everyone can also receive specific feedback on their role in the project and thus learn how to do things even better in the future