**File Name:** Care project design manual.pdf
**Size:** 3165 KB
**Type:** PDF, ePub, eBook
**Category:** Book
**Uploaded:** 30 May 2019, 13:42 PM
**Rating:** 4.6/5 from 729 votes.

# Download Now!

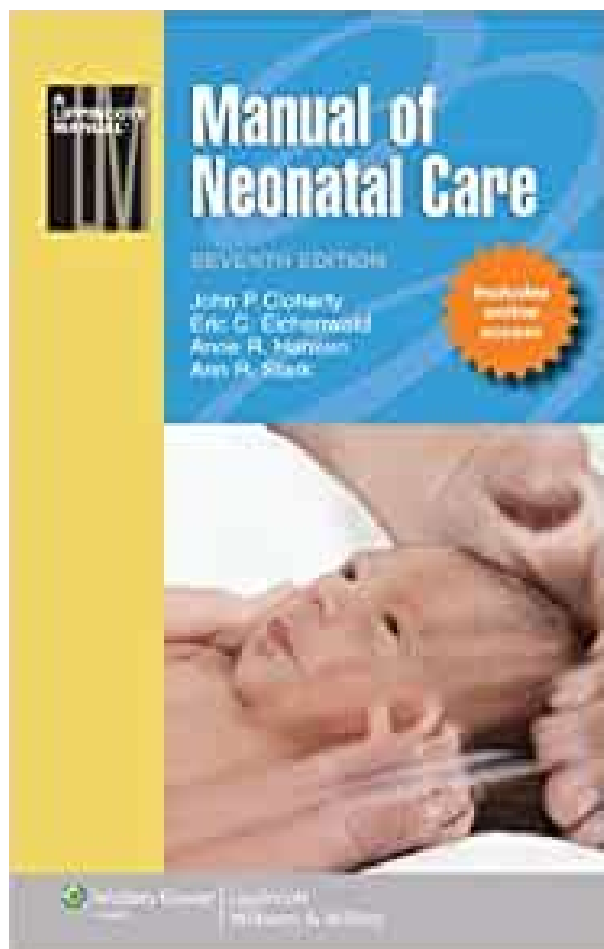Please check the box below to proceed.

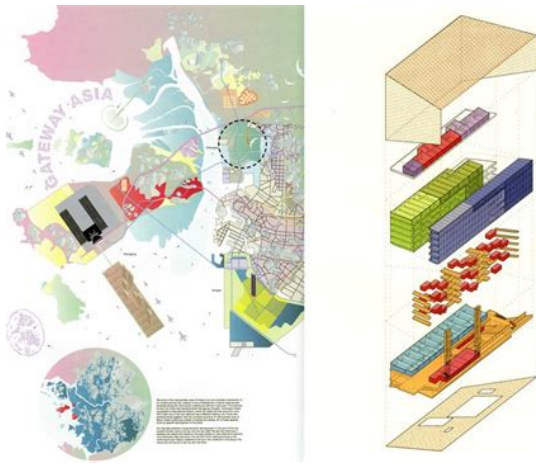I'm not a robot

reCAPTCHA
Privacy - Terms

**Book Descriptions:**
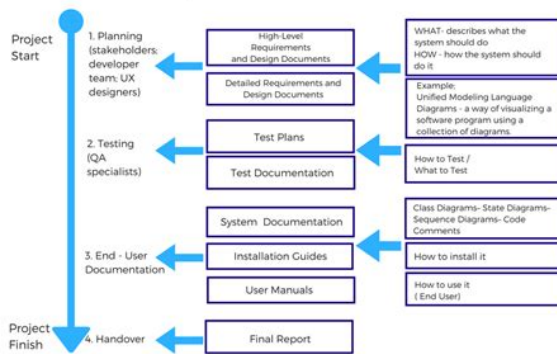
# Care project design manual



A stepbystep tool to support the development of cooperatives and other forms of selfhelp organizations. The manual provides cooperatives and other types of selfhelp organizations with practical guidance to formulate project proposals that are economically, socially, politically and environmentally viable. It covers all the steps of project design from the identification of the main problem to be addressed, to the planning of the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The project design approach is based on the widely accepted planning methods known as project cycle management PCM. PCM tools help cooperatives to take advantage of business and development opportunities while using a coherent and participatory approach to management. This in turn involves using resources wisely, integrating common values, and thinking ahead about results. Each opportunity can give birth to a new project, and sound projects have a better chance of finding the required financial resources, either through the competitive advantage that they bring to the market, or from banks and other financing institutions or donors. It provides an annotated bibliography for field practitioners and technical advisors whose projects utilise diverse interventions to achieve sustainable development goals. CARE's Resilient Market System work aims to make crisisaffected market systems more resilient,.It argues that climate change exacerbates existing gender inequalities. The report calls for more women's leadership and greater financial support for.Despite this, the analysis also reveals how.This study, drawing on CARE's response to the 2018 earthquake and tsunami in Sulawesi, Indonesia, aimed to explore what.The research focused on the following questions What does resilience.Focusing explicitly on adaptation within the agriculture sector, the paper describes various cases where gender equality outcomes have been

sought.This report highlights how the implementation of an Integrated Risk.



We put women and girls in the centre because we know that we cannot overcome poverty until all people have equal rights and opportunities. Refer to FM33 and the contracts in the Online Repository of Approved Contract Templates when hiring design professionals. Some projects may be designed by inhouse staff see FM1 . The Professional Services Agreement is used for these services. All interested parties should participate in the predesign conference. At this stage in a project, the design professional describes the project threedimensionally. A range of alternative design concepts are explored to define the character of the completed project and an optimum realization of the project program. Plan arrangements, specific space accommodations, equipment and furnishings, building design, materials and colors, and complete definitions of all systems serving the project are developed. All design decisions are completed during this phase in order to prepare the subsequent construction documents. The edition of CCR, Title 24, California Building Standards Code, in effect on that date will be applied for the duration of a project see 4.1 and RD6.4. The construction documents describe the quality, configuration, size, and relationship of all components to be incorporated into the project. Construction documents must be consistent with the project program, the construction budget, and the project schedule. Design professional must incorporate all resulting changes into the 100% documents prior to submitting the final backcheck set. However, it's one stage that's often rushed or overlooked. For your project to be successful, you must first understand the steps involved in project design, as well as how to document them. During project design, an outline of the project is created, including This will help ensure important details are included, and that your project is realistic and achievable.
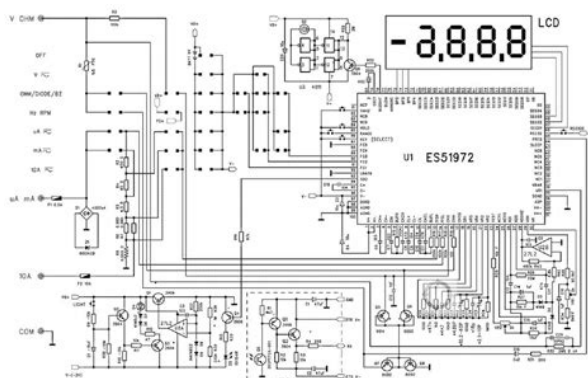
Project Documentation

Your project design should be carefully documented, and a variety of visual aids may be incorporated, as well. See Smartsheet in action. Regardless of your industry, however, there are some basic steps you should follow during the project design phase. These steps will help you create an effective project design document, and work more effectively with all parties involved. This might be the product that is going to be developed, the service that will be provided, or the problem your project will solve. Make sure your team members weigh in on the accuracy and feasibility of the goals you define, as well. Remember, the more of this you can figure out ahead of time, the easier your project will be to manage later. In some industries, such as nonprofit and education, these pieces are objectives or outcomes—for example, solutions to problems that have been identified for the population you're trying to help, or learning goals that students need to achieve. In other industries, such as project management and software development, the smaller pieces may be deliverables, such as a marketing plan, or a prototype of the software. It's up to your organization to decide what works best. Make sure they are Provide specific guidance on which resources are involved and their roles. This way, you'll be able to measure results and track progress. Document any risks and constraints on budget, time, or resources that could affect your team's ability to reach goals, milestones, and outcomes. Then try to resolve as many of these problems as you can. This will help prevent delays once the project is underway. At the start of the project, the scope for assumptions is unlimited. Smart project managers capture these within the design process, then deal with them in a very disciplined manner.

" That way, if the person who makes the schedule discovers the equipment isn't available until a later date, you'll be informed and can adjust the timeline and budget accordingly— before the actual work begins. Visualizations are particularly common in the creative, construction, nonprofit, and software development verticals.In project management, Gantt charts, mind maps, and whiteboard drawings are often used to visualize earlystage project designs. Prototypes or models may be created for product development projects. While flow charts are common in the nonprofit realm. Download Project Design Cycle Diagram Template for Excel Even if you don't have a complete picture of the costs and incomes your project will generate, create a budget in as much detail as you can. The clearer you can be about your budget during the project design phase, the less likely you are to experience unexpected cost overruns later. If the cost is more than your client, customer, funding source, or partnering entity can spare, the project can't realistically be undertaken. List the criteria you'll use to judge whether deliverables, outcomes, and the final product have been achieved. You should also determine what processes must be followed in order for the project and its elements to be approved, and who is responsible for approval. What the sponsors and stakeholders want is. So I spend a tremendous amount of time understanding what success means to them." Performing this stage can save a lot of time and money if the test isn't successful.In project management, the output of the design phase may be as simple as a Gantt chart, flow chart, work chart, or hierarchy chart that is carried into the project planning phase. However, many projects do
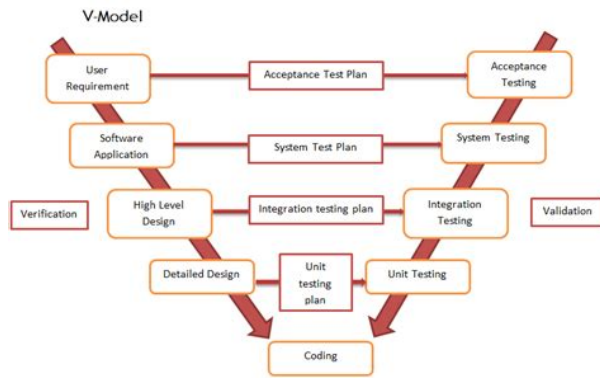
not have a formal design phase. Instead, there is an initiation phase, in which a detailed project plan, project charter, or project initiation document PID is created. The approach you take will depend on your organization.
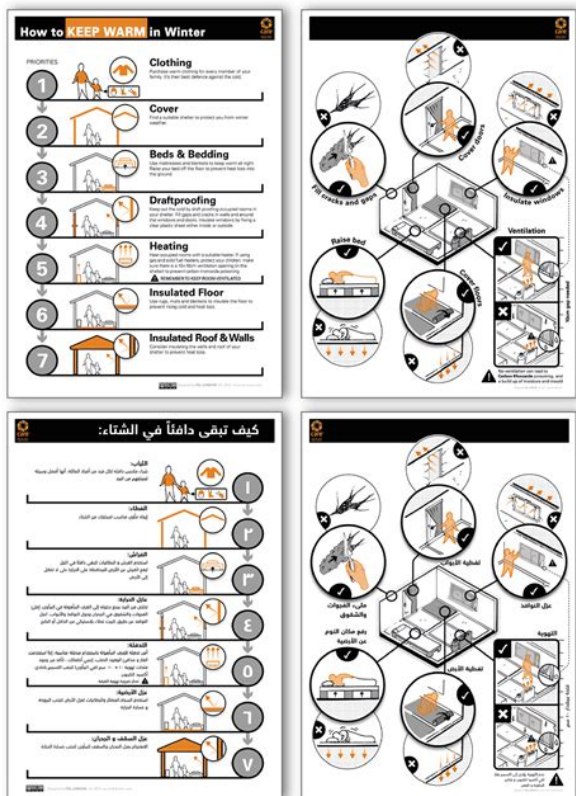
These documents more closely resemble a project plan or SOW, and serve to identify goals and outcomes, deliverables, team members, budget, scope, and schedule. Briefs may also include industryspecific sections, such as information about the target audience for a campaign. However, there are some elements common to most nonprofit projects, which we'll cover here. Based on information from United Nations agency the International Labour Organization, renowned nonprofit the International Youth Foundation, and other industry experts and resources, here is the basic approach to nonprofit project design Your target population includes direct recipients—those who will benefit from the immediate outcomes of your project—as well as the ultimate beneficiaries, or those who will be impacted by your project in the long term. Look at demographics, social and cultural factors, politics, the local infrastructure, economic conditions, and any other issues unique to the area or population.This exercise will help you identify which problems your organization could have the greatest impact on, and prove the need for your project to donors and stakeholders. One cause of the problem might be poor education about disease prevention. The effects could include higher mortality and unemployment rates. If your organization excels at educating people about proper health care, you have an opportunity to reduce the impact of this problem. Your next step is to identify and analyze other current and potential stakeholders, which may include your organization's funding sources, local and regional government agencies or entities, and other nonprofit groups working in the area. Entities or organizations that can help you better reach your target population are known as "entry points," and should be identified as such in your project design documentation. It will also reveal Now that you know the problems, identify the solutions your project will provide.

V-Model

As with any project, you should first identify the ultimate goal or outcome of your project and then break it into smaller outcomes and objectives that will help you reach that goal. Some organizations only identify "immediate objectives," while others also include "intermediate objectives" that serve as a bridge between the longest and shortestterm goals. Then, phrase them as positive statements that demonstrate how your organization will decrease or eliminate the impact of the problem for your target population. For example "Implement a program to educate 1,000 people in a rural town in Uganda about how to protect themselves from communicable diseases by the end of the project." Here, you'll outline the activities that need to be performed in order to achieve outcomes. Identify the long and nearterm objectives the activities will impact, as well as any outputs they will produce. The activities should also meet SMART criteria. It's a good idea to put these activities in a timetable, as this will make scheduling easier. Using this information, you can create a preliminary budget. Be sure to work with your organization's financial specialist to ensure your budget estimates are accurate. Nonprofits are accountable to stakeholders and donors and therefore must closely monitor and evaluate the results of their work. "Monitoring" refers to tracking whether activities are being properly executed on a regular basis. "Evaluation" means quantifying the impact of the activities and inputs on the project's outcomes and outputs. Evaluations are done less frequently—usually at the end of key phases or milestones. To create a plan, choose "indicators" characteristics that will show whether the desired results have been achieved and "targets" the amount of progress you expect to make toward completing an objective in a certain amount of time. These should be specific and quantifiable, and may align with project milestones. Also define the process for potential followup actions.

http://cocoonproperty.com/images/cadillac-cts-2005-manual.pdf

For further guidance, download our nonprofit project design template. Some schools are breaking out of the test and textbookbased format, and turning to alternative teaching models that emphasize achieving learning objectives over grades and test scores. There are several models and frameworks that can be used to design education projects, but all of them involve a focus on results. In projectbased learning, teachers help students learn necessary knowledge and skills by designing projects that engage them in independent research and inquiry, resulting in the presentation of a final learning product. These steps are based on information from the Buck Institute for Education BIE—a renowned nonprofit that helps educators teach projectbased learning—as well as on testimony from industry experts. The projects you design should impart students with important knowledge and skills that help them achieve learning outcomes. These outcomes should be based on learning standards, and must cover key subjects for the class and grade level. The project should also facilitate teaching and assessment of the skills students need most to succeed in the modern world i.e., problemsolving, collaboration, communication, and the use of technology. Identify the primary skills and outcomes that your project will help students achieve. With NLID, instructors and project designers first determine the learning outcomes and content they want to teach. Then they work backwards to determine the course material, evaluations, and performance criteria that will be used. His organization takes a similar, outcomesbased approach to project design, which he describes as a backward design process. Upon completing the project, students should arrive at the answer to a "driving question" that helps them achieve the intended learning outcomes. In order to encourage critical thinking, the question should be reasonably challenging for students in their respective grade levels to answer.

It should also be openended, with more than one "right" answer, so students have the freedom to inquire and explore. They should be phrased in clear, specific language so they are easy to understand. Perhaps most importantly, driving questions should inspire passion and excitement about answering them. Not only should your project help students answer a driving question that you supply, it should also provoke them to ask and answer questions of their own. Remember, all project design involves breaking larger components of work into smaller ones that contribute to achieving the ultimate goal. Therefore, students should use the driving question to brainstorm

smaller questions that help them arrive at the ultimate answer. This pattern of discovery and exploration continues throughout the life of the project, until the driving question is answered. It can also be helpful to focus on realworld questions that affect students' lives; this will better engage the class and drive learning goals home. This helps the project feel more meaningful to individual students. Instead of simply giving students a textbook to look up the answers in, they should be encouraged to drive their own research and find their own answers through sources they choose. These sources could include anything from watching a documentary film to talking with members of the local community. Both during and after the project, incorporate opportunities for students and teachers to reflect on the learning, give and receive feedback, and make necessary revisions. Include guidelines in your project design document for when, how, and with whom reflection and feedback sessions should occur. Sessions should be wellstructured, and should occur at key points throughout the project life cycle. The goal is to help students understand what they're doing right, what needs improvement, and how the project relates to greater learning outcomes.

https://trucraftsmanship.com/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/162731e62810f3---briggs-and-stratton-manual-search.pdf

For example, you may want to include things like whether sessions will involve individuals or the whole class; what tools students should use to record reflections and feedback such as a log, journal, or software program; and what format should be used for these sessions such as a discussion, focus group, or survey. The result of a successful education project design is a learning product that students present to the public. This could be a report, presentation, service, performance, or anything else that allows students to explain what they learned, how they conducted their work, and why they made certain choices. By presenting their product to an audience outside the classroom, the project becomes more authentic to students and gives them valuable experience for the real world. List any resources such as personnel, equipment, or facilities students will need. Include what the product's content will be, and which learning outcomes and skills will be evaluated. These project designs have a broad range from simple diagrams or descriptions of requirements and functions to long, detailed documents outlining every technical specification of the application or system. These are recorded in what is commonly referred to as a Project Design Document PDD; this may also be known as a "software design document" or "software design description." He starts by identifying one primary outcome for example, enabling software users to send email invitations, and then breaks that outcome down into smaller deliverables, such as a feature that allows users to add attachments to email invitations. This section may include information about control states which control the program's operations, buttons or menu items, animations, and anything else the user can interact with. Milestones may coincide with the completion of certain functionality, modules, or applications.

dispatchplus.com/ckfinder/userfiles/files/casio-ctk-551-manual-usuario.pdf

He suggests referring to the client's brand standards or guidelines, responsive design best practices, and client industry research to guide you when creating your documentation. These are emissionreduction projects governed by the Kyoto Protocol, which allow countries to trade credits in order to meet emissionreduction targets. CDM projects follow special project design processes and methodologies. The PDD must be reviewed by the Department of Energy DOE to make sure it meets validation requirements. The document and the registration request are then submitted by the DOE to the CDM Executive Board for approval. Largescale and smallscale afforestation and reforestation projects; and Programmes of Activities which allow you to register the implementation of an emissionreduction measure, goal, or policy. These projects have specific guidelines regarding content, attachments and revisions, deviations, and public availability of PDDs. These five tips will help you create effective project design documents for any industry. As we've discussed, perhaps the most important thing to remember when designing projects is to start with the ultimate goal or

outcome and work backwards. Identify the end result you want your project to achieve, and then break it into smaller chunks that each contribute to the ultimate goal. In too many projects, the teams get jammed up by the desire to want to create something cool or innovative, but then find the project failing due to no understanding of what the intended outcomes are.It's important that all parties involved be consulted during the project design phase. Hold regular team meetings, and make sure to include all relevant stakeholders in at least the initial session. On countless projects, suggestions or questions come from the most unsuspecting folks, which can help to redefine the whole project." She suggests meeting at least every other week to discuss any issues.

"Most projects fail not because the intent, design, or idea was not viable, but because the team was lacking in communication and understanding," she says. "Work with your stakeholders to agree on the goal, the process, the risks, and the responsibilities.". Pay close attention to the client's brand standards, if provided.". Planning Pod's Kear recommends finding online project management resources for your industry or specialty to guide you during the project design phase. There is no substitute for learning from an experienced professional." Regular team meetings are a cornerstone of project management. These meetings keep everyone on track as the project design phase progresses, and allow you to consult with staff members who can inform the process. Your organization's internal documentation may also provide you with useful information. Also, communicate heavily, and ensure you follow your organizations approval processes." Outline initial steps for each person, and the process of how they work together. Maybe a weekly debrief meeting is best.Project design is a complicated process, and your design documentation may need to be updated and edited as you go. Don't get frustrated if you find yourself making changes, as this is standard practice. Its a way to look at the project from every possible angle and perspective to achieve the solution. If you just sit down to a blank canvas and try to paint an entire scene, it can get overwhelming." If you need more help, there are third parties that can assist you in designing projects more effectively. For software or product development projects, consultants can help you come up with designs, or they may create several that you can choose from. They can also conduct "health checks" throughout the project life cycle to ensure it is progressing according to plan. And all permits and inspections should be timely, accurate, and complete.

" For CDM projects, there are a variety of online resources, and the CDM Executive Board can also be consulted. For example, the Sustainability Ambassadors is a professional development organization for educators, students, and community leaders who want to educate people about sustainability and the environment. This group hosts a Project Design Lab workshop where attendees learn how to design a project, make proper use of sources, follow performance measures when designing course material, and more. Nonprofit, education, and software development projects in particular should use detailed project design documents to help team members and stakeholders collaborate and communicate more effectively about project goals and requirements. You can use Smartsheet to create more effective project design documentation, starting with some of the premade templates pointed out in this article. With automatic Gantt charts, easy file attachments, and alerts and reminders, you can build a central repository where anyone can access the project design document in real time. Smartsheet is ideal for managing projects for multiple verticals, and can improve your organization, planning, and document management. Visualize your data differently using Smartsheet's extensive range of smart views, or create a dashboard. Whether you are a project manager, educator, or software designer, Smartsheet empowers you to achieve more. See for yourself. The goal of Whole Building Design is to create a successful highperformance building by applying an integrated design and team approach to the project during the planning and programming phases. Disclaimer. Current drafts of pending changes to the first four chapters of the DCM provided at the bottom of the page. Chapter 2 revisions were adopted by the Anchorage Assembly in November of 2017 and became fully effective in 2019. The drafts of the three other chapters are provided below.

Plans are underway to prepare the remaining chapters for review and comment. PrintWindow.document.close; How can I get involved in LEAP. LEAP Forms Events and Resources GrantFunded Job Training Pruning Removals Stop Tree Topping Urban Forest Manual Canopy Cover Tree FAQs How can I get involved in LEAP. Pruning Removals Stop Tree Topping Urban Forest Manual Canopy Cover Tree FAQs Wastewater Dentistry Guide to New Dental Amalgam Rule In Lieu of Assessment or Connection Charge Pharmaceutical Waste Sewer Backups and Flooding Wastewater Permits and Manuals Wastewater Services Where the Water Goes Septic Systems Tips for Septic Systems What Not to Flush Grease Goes in the Garbage Wastewater System Central Wastewater Treatment Plant North End Wastewater Treatment Plant Private Side Sewers Tacomas Wastewater History Sewer Conservation Loan Program Working for Environmental Services Equity and Human Rights Why Equity.City Council Adoption The project team assembled a list of recommended changes to reflect that input. The Committee directed staff to implement the recommended changes and adopted a Do Pass recommendation to the full City Council. The scope includes development of a draft complete streets vision, draft streetscape design guidelines, and an analysis of existing conditions, feasibility and implementation issues. The Planning Division and Public Works Department are partnering on this project, with the collaboration of a broad range of City departments, public agencies and citizens. This project is intended to provide the City Council with welldeveloped, staff recommended street design guidelines for a complete streets approach tailored to Tacoma, along with ample analysis to understand the issues, costs and tradeoffs if any of adopting those guidelines.

Should the City Council so direct, adoption of these guidelines would lead into a second phase potentially including code review, development of engineering standards implementing the guidelines, and other implementation steps. When this project began in 2008, the objective was to develop guidelines for streets located within Tacoma's Mixeduse Centers. Next, interest grew in developing guidelines for the City's residential areas. As work progressed, it became increasingly clear that the City would be best served by a comprehensive citywide set of design guidelines—now the project's ultimate objective. Different types of streets serve different needs, users and destinations, and should be designed accordingly. The City's Complete Streets Guidelines will include a range of street typologies tailored to the goals, functions and typical conditions found in different areas of the City. The bulk of work to date has focused on Mixeduse Centers streets—draft guidelines are now available for public review and comment. Our next objective is residential streets—these guidelines are currently being developed. Later in 2009, the project team will work toward guidelines for other areas, including industrial areas and major connector streets. Also in 2009, as the City's Strategic Mobility Master Plan effort gets underway, additional guidelines will be developed for pedestrian and bicycle features. Complete streets also foster a sense of place in the public realm and incorporate green features including trees, landscaping and, in some cases, low impact development stormwater features. Complete streets principles support multiple City policy priorities, including the City's Transportation policies, the recommendations of the Green Ribbon Task Force on Climate Change, the City's Downtown, Mixeduse Centers and residential goals, the City Manager's Make Tacoma Safe and Clean Initiative and others.

"Complete" city streets means providing walkable, transit and bicycleoriented streets and sidewalks that safely and comfortably accommodate users of all ages and abilities. A complete street provides a broad range of benefits, including public health and safety improvements; supporting land use and growth goals; supporting neighborhoods and businesses; and, fostering a healthier environment. For additional information on complete streets, two good sources are the National Complete Streets Coalition and the Walkable Communities. The report is now available for download—we welcome your input and questions. The Mixeduse Centers were the first focus for the City's Complete Streets Project.Tacoma's MixedUse Centers are areas where development will be directed, concentrated and served by a broad range of transportation options. The Centers vision emphasizes creating a

safe, comfortable and interesting walking and biking environment through the efficient use of land and by providing streets and sidewalks that are comfortable and safe for all users. Over the past several years, the City has conducted an extensive update of the Centers vision and policies and is currently reviewing the implementing regulations. The Centers vision and policies are contained in the Generalized Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan. The City identified the Mixeduse Centers as high priority areas for complete streets approaches. While all streets are important, this emphasis on Centers streets is based on their role in achieving Tacoma's longrange growth vision. Also, Centers streets are more complex in terms of accommodating the broadest range of features and travel options. Click here to view a map of Tacoma's Mixeduse Centers. The City is now developing complete streets guidelines for residential streets, with support from AHBL, Inc., partner agencies, and community stakeholders. Draft guidelines are expected to be available for public review in summer of 2009.

http://superbia.lgbt/flotaganis/1649390045