Chapter 19 Chapter of Projects by Considering the Principles of Sustainable Development Case Study: Transforming the Project Hospital North

Roland Gareis

WU Vienna, Austria & Roland Gareis Consulting, Austria

ABSTRACT

Permanent organizations, such as companies, divisions, profit, and cost centres, as well as temporary organizations, i.e. projects and programmes, change. Reasons for changes might be new values of organizations such as transparency, empowerment, stakeholder participation, risk-orientation, etc., which are values on which sustainable development is based. Different change types, namely organizational learning, further developing, transforming, and radical re-positioning can be identified and can be described by specific chains of processes. For performing change processes of permanent organizations projects and programmes can be applied. The processes for managing the different changes of projects, in which the principles of SD might be considered, are described. The focus is on the management of transforming a project. The case study: Transforming the Project Hospital North is based on a comprehensive analysis of this project transformation in the book Project Management & Sustainable Development Principles by Roland Gareis, Martina Huemann, and André Martinuzzi (all WU Vienna) published by PMI (Gareis et al. 2013).

INTRODUCTION

The relationships between change management and projects were analyzed in a special issue of the International Journal of Project Management edited by the author and Martina Huemann (Gareis/

Huemann 2010). There the focus was on changes of permanent organizations, such as companies, divisions or profit centers, by projects or programs. The potential of projects and programs to deliver changes was demonstrated. Here the focus is on changes of projects. Not only permanent

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-4666-4177-8.ch019

organizations but also temporary organizations, i.e. projects and programs, are subject to change. Change management approaches can also be applied to projects and programs¹.

Projects are perceived as change objects and dimensions of projects to be changed are identified. SD principles might be a reason for changing a project. Different types of project changes, namely learning of a project, further developing a project, transforming a project, and radically new-positioning a project are introduced. These different change types require different approaches for their management. SD principles might be considered in managing changes of projects.

The case study: Transforming the *Project Hospital North* is based on a comprehensive analysis of this project transformation in the book "Project Management & Sustainable Development Principles" by Roland Gareis, Martina Huemann and André Martinuzzi (all WU Vienna) published by PMI (Gareis et al. 2013).

MANAGEMENT OF CHANGES OF PERMANENT ORGANIZATIONS

The term "change" relates to an important and basic development. Changes are of different intensity and speed, and can occur at the individual, the group, the organizational, or the societal level (Kasper/Mayrhofer 2002). Change has a strategic dimension, as it is "the movement of a company away from its present state toward some desired future state to increase its competitive advantage" (Hill/Jones 2001: 486). Different change types, namely learning, further developing, transforming, and radical new-positioning, which are requiring a different change management approaches, can be differentiated.

Change management is the management of a change. Change management tasks are to

• Define the change type, the change object and the change dimensions.

- Define the required change process.
- Design the change organization (change roles, communication structures, etc.) and culture.
- Plan and control the change processes and the change methods to be applied.
- Manage the transitions between the processes in a chain of change processes.
- Perform the change communication with internal and external stakeholders.

Change Objects and Reasons for a Change

Permanent organizations, such as companies, divisions, profit and cost centres, are objects of change. The internal structures and the contexts of these social systems define their identities. Dimensions of the internal structures of an organization are its objectives and strategies, its services, products, and technologies, its organizational structures and culture, its personnel and infrastructure as well as its budget and financing. Context dimensions are its stakeholders, its contribution to the higher social system it belongs to, as well as the history of the organization and its expectations regarding the future.

These identity dimensions are possible objects of change of an organization. The perception of an organization as a social system promotes this holistic consideration of it as a change object. The success of a 2nd order change depends on an integrated consideration of the prieviously mentioned change dimensions (Whitington et al. 1999). For managing a change successfully, the change objects have to be clearly defined. This creates a basis for designing the change and planning the required change management interventions.

From a systemic point of view reasons for a change can either be interventions from stake-holders of an organization (e.g. its shareholders, clients, suppliers) or its internal dynamics, based on the self-organizational capabilities of a social system. Self-organizational processes of a com-

15 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/changes-projects-considering-principlessustainable/76828

Related Content

Concurrent Design of Green Composites

Muhd Ridzuan Mansor, S.M. Sapuan, Mohd Azli Salim, Mohd Zaid Akop, M. T. Musthafahand M. A. Shaharuzaman (2019). *Green Business: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications (pp. 643-663).* www.irma-international.org/chapter/concurrent-design-of-green-composites/221071

Seed Production System in Romania: Levels and Correlations for Main Cereal Crops Najah Naiem Mutlak (2013). *International Journal of Sustainable Economies Management (pp. 1-11).*www.irma-international.org/article/seed-production-system-romania/77338

The Interactive Effect of Control of Corruption and Government Health Expenditure on Health Outcomes

Abdul-Latif Mohammed, Ibrahim Nandom Yakubuand Iliasu Abdallah (2024). *Examining Corruption and the Sustainable Development Goals (pp. 266-278).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-interactive-effect-of-control-of-corruption-and-government-health-expenditure-on-health-outcomes/342350

Convergence Anatomization of Aquaculture Production in Leading Fish-Producing Countries During the Period of 1997-2013

Ramesh Chandra Das, Kamal Ray, Utpal Dasand Bankim Chandra Ghosh (2019). *International Journal of Social Ecology and Sustainable Development (pp. 1-15).*

 $\underline{www.irma-international.org/article/convergence-anatomization-of-aquaculture-production-in-leading-fish-producing-countries-during-the-period-of-1997-2013/215423$

Revenues of the EU ETS Auctioning and Their Impact on Budgetary Allocation: The Case of Poland

Kamilla Marchewka-Bartkowiakand Klaudia Jarno (2021). *Handbook of Research on Climate Change and the Sustainable Financial Sector (pp. 34-51).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/revenues-of-the-eu-ets-auctioning-and-their-impact-on-budgetary-allocation/280958