

Evaluation grid for organizations in charge of projects

Function

Using these criteria, you can assess whether and how systematically your institution or any other body in charge deals with quality issues in health promotion and prevention projects. The grid may indicate specific strengths and potential for improvement.

Scale

- -- No signs of systematic quality assessment
- First signs are available

1. Quality management

- + Some elements are implemented, but not systematically or comprehensively
- ++ Yes, quality development is fully and systematically implemented

Criteria

How is	the quality of projects developed, assured and promoted?				
	q, -: p, -: p, -: p, -: p, -: p	•••••			
			-	+	++
1.1	Standard project management tools are used.				
1.2	The process of <i>planning of</i> projects is defined.				
1.3	The process of <i>managing</i> projects is defined.				
1.4	The process of <i>evaluation</i> of projects is defined.				
1.5	The process of <i>dissemination</i> of project results is defined.				
1.6	Projects are regularly and systematically reviewed and improved, using quality criteria.				
1.7	Major stakeholders in the projects (e.g.multipliers) are involved in the systematic reflection on and improvement of the projects.				
1.8	Experience of quality development in projects is exchanged with other organizations.				
1.9	The time and financial resources are sufficient to allow high quality projects.				
1.10	All processes affecting the management of the project are regularly reviewed and adapted if necessary.				
1.11	Comprehensive quality management is established in the organization.				

Notes:						
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	Criteria for projects what basis is the quality of projects reflected and evaluated in the organization					
••••••		••••••	•••••	••••••	••••••	
			_	+	++	
2.1	Uniform and binding criteria are used for the systematic reflection and evaluation of project quality.					
2.2	The criteria take into account aspects of project justification, planning, implementation and evaluation.					
2.3	The criteria take into account values and principles of health promotion (equal opportunities, empowerment, settings approach, participation).					
2.4	For each project a quality profile is created on the basis of quality criteria, and a description of the strengths and areas for improvement.					
2.5	The quality profiles of all projects are compared and periodically evaluated across projects.					
2.6	On the basis of recurring cross-project evaluations, systematic deficits will be identified and measures taken to overcome them (e.g. support, qualifications).					
2.7	The adequacy of the quality criteria used for systematic reflection and evaluation of projects will be reviewed periodically.					
Not	es:					
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	Templates, tools and documentation at templates and tools are used and how is the documentation process organ	nized?	··········			
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3.1	Standardized parameters and tools are used for the planning, management and		-	+	++	
	evaluation of projects.					
3.2	A tailor-made IT solution (e.g. the project management tool provided by quint-essenz) is used for project management.					
3.3	Projects and their systematic reflections and evaluations are documented according to standardized parameters.					
3.4	The documentation of the projects and the systematic reflections and assessments can be viewed by all relevant staff.					

Not	es:	•••••		••••••	••••••
Ηοι	Employees w is it ensured that employees have optimal qualifications for the challenging ject work?	g task	s invo	lved i	n
•••••		•••••		••••••	
				+	++
4.1	Employees who are responsible for projects have specific qualifications for intervention projects in health promotion and prevention.				
4.2	The qualification requirements for employees is regularly reviewed. The quality profiles of the projects for which these employees are responsible are taken into account.				
4.3	Employees who need further qualifications are helped to attend relevant training or education opportunities.				
4.4	The employees benefit from an occupational health management programme in their organization.				
Not	es:			•••••	
•••••		••••••		••••••	•••••
•••••					
5.	Closing question				
	ich of the following two statements is more relevant for the assessed organiz	zation	?		
The organization tends to manage fewer projects but invests in quality.					
The organization tends to manage a lot of projects at the expense of quality.					
Not	es:	•••••		······································	•••••
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