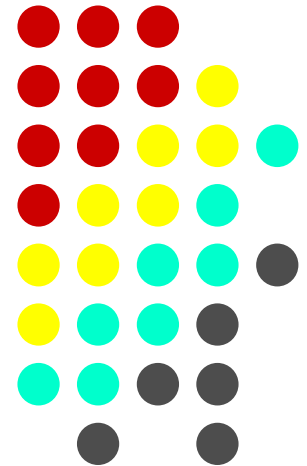
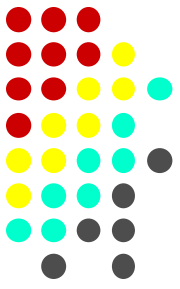


Project Identification & Selection in MOH

Dr Ali Munawar
Planning Division MOH
10TH Oct 2016



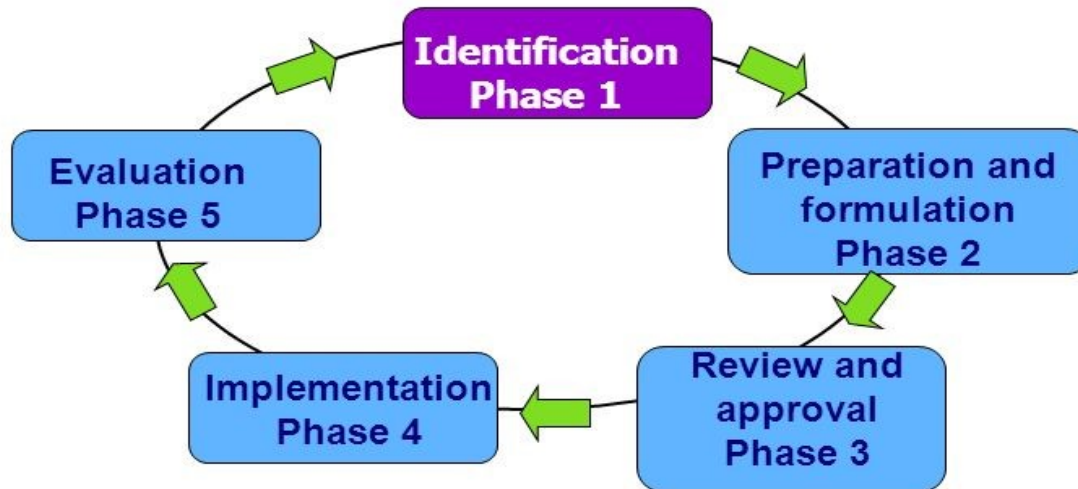


Introduction

- A project may be seen as an investment activity where financial resources are expended to create capital assets that produce benefits over extended period of time.
- Project identification is the initial phase of the project development cycle.
 - It begins with the conceiving of ideas or intentions to set up a project.
 - These ideas are then transformed into a project.

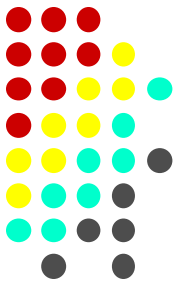


Phase 1 Project Identification



- Situation analysis
- Identification test

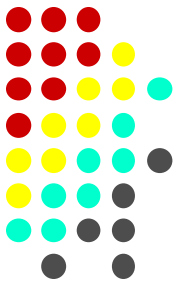




Phase 1: Identification

The purpose of the identification stage is to:

- Problem analysis (Problem tree)
- Needs assessment of target groups to respond to problems (Objective tree)
- Identify project ideas that are consistent with target group's needs
- Assess the relevance and likely feasibility of these project ideas



Project Identification & Selection in MOH

Parties Involve:

1. District Level
 - District Health Officers
 - Hospital Directors etc.
2. State Level
 - State Health Directors



.....Project Identification & Selection in MOH

Parties Involve:

3. MOH Level

- Planning & Development Committee
- Planning & Development Division

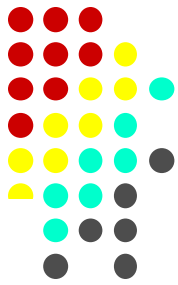
4. Central Agencies

- Economic Planning Unit (EPU)
- Treasury

Project identification can occur at all levels



**Ministry of Health
Malaysia**





Health Sector Planning Process





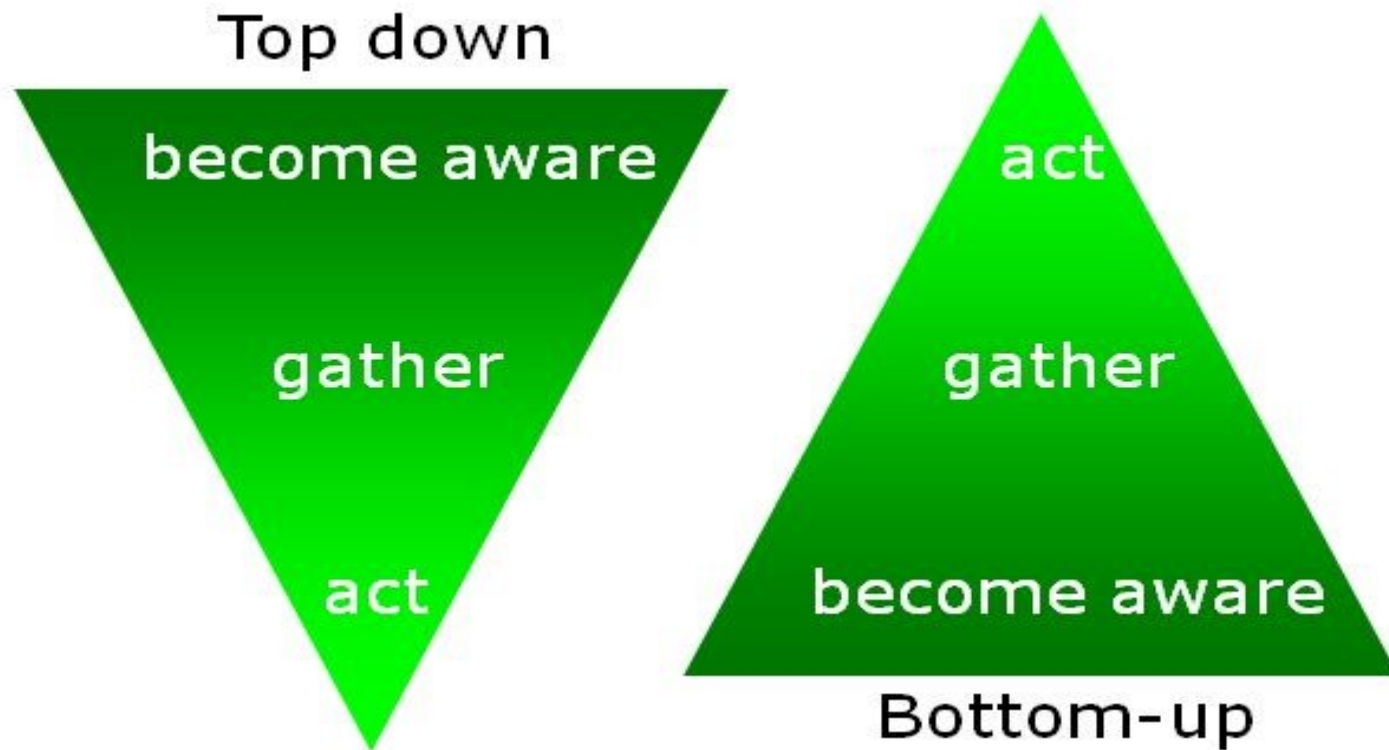
Approaches to project identification

There are two major approaches to project identification

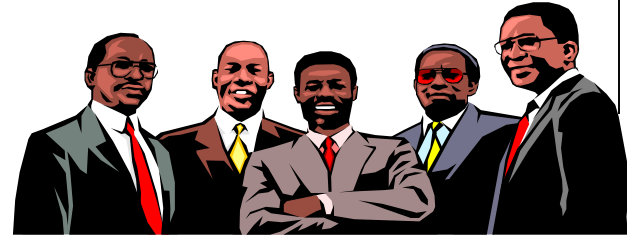
- (a) Top-down approach
- (b) Bottom-up approach



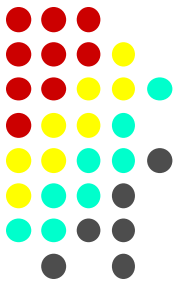
Approaches to project identification



Top-Down Approach



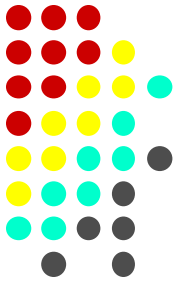
- Projects are identified based on demands from beyond the community.
- This may include directives from:
 - international institutions or NGOs that have determined particular priorities and thus projects e.g. CDC, NCFS
 - national policy makers identifying projects that pertain to national plans e.g. - K1M, KK in UTC/RTC/PLKN
- Walkabouts



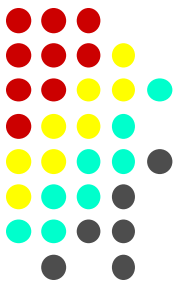
Advantages of Top-Down Approach

- It may be a **rapid response** to disasters like floods or outbreak because there is limited time and chance to consult the beneficiaries.
- It can be **effective** in providing important services like education, health, water, roads etc.
- It can **contribute to wider** national or international objectives and goals
 - and therefore potentially be part of a wider benefit (as in the case of trans-boundary resources)

Bottom-Up Approach

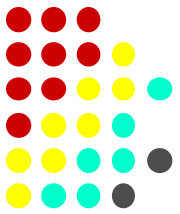


- In this approach community/beneficiaries are encouraged to identify and plan the projects themselves with or without outsiders.



Advantages of Bottom-Up Approach

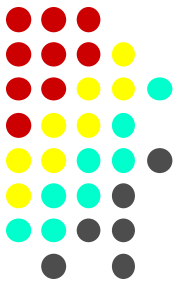
- Develops people's capacity to identify problems and needs and to seek possible solutions to them.
- Provides opportunities of educating people.
- Helps people to work as a team and develop a "WE" attitude - makes project progressive and sustainable.
- Resources are effectively managed; dependence reduces, there is increased equity, initiative, accountability, financial and economic discipline.



© Mike Baldwin/Cornered



“OK, good. I just wanted to be sure you were still on top of it.”



Project ideas conceived by:

- Individuals
- Groups of individuals (community)
- Local leaders
- NGOs
- Policy makers
- Planners
- International development agencies

Project ideas may be due to:

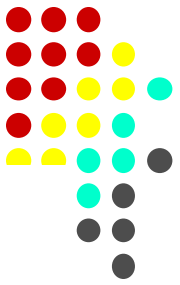
- prevailing problems in a given area.
- availability of resources in a given location.



Essential characteristics of projects

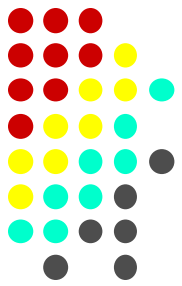
For projects to be properly conceived, the scopes below must be clearly defined:

- Objectives
- Expected outputs
- Extended outcome of the project
- Principle stakeholders
- Financial plan and source of financing
- Human resource



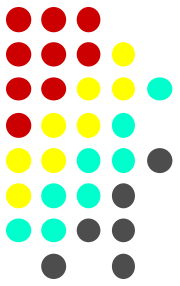
Example of a Logical Frame





FORMAT FOR PREPARATION OF A PROJECT BRIEF

- 1. Title-a description of the project which reflects its function, scope and location**
- 2. The scope of the project**
- 3. Components**
land, building, equipment
- 4. Cost – estimates**
- 5. Schedule of implementation (realistic)**
- 6. Justification**
 - evidence based**
 - benefits**

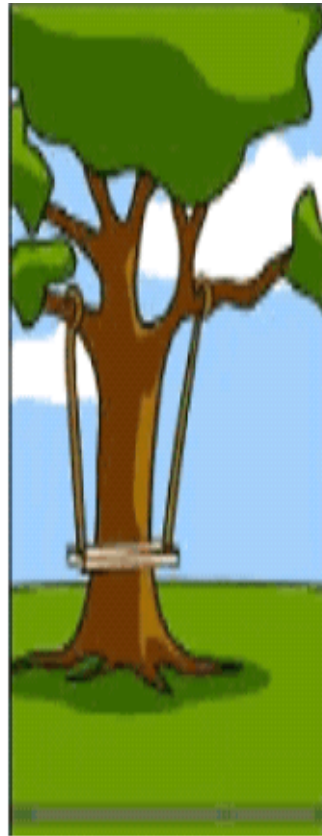


Project identification

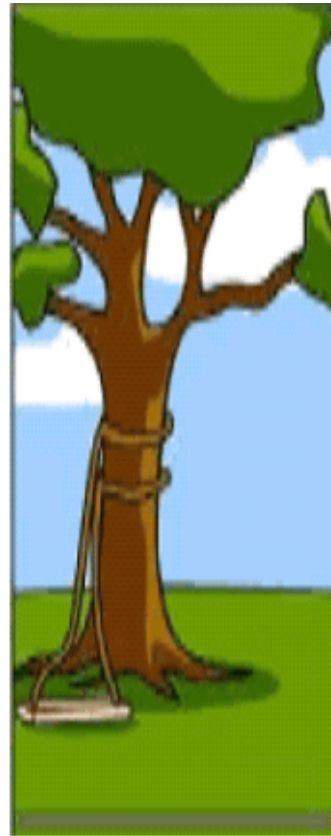
- Clear project identification allows us to answer questions like:
 - a) How do the projects come about?
 - b) Where do projects come from?
 - c) Where they are?



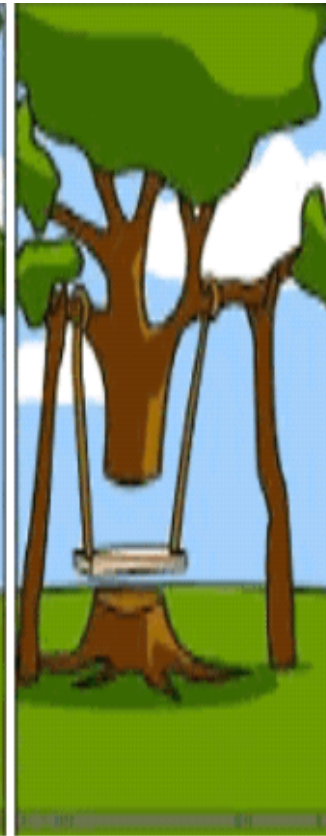
What marketing suggested



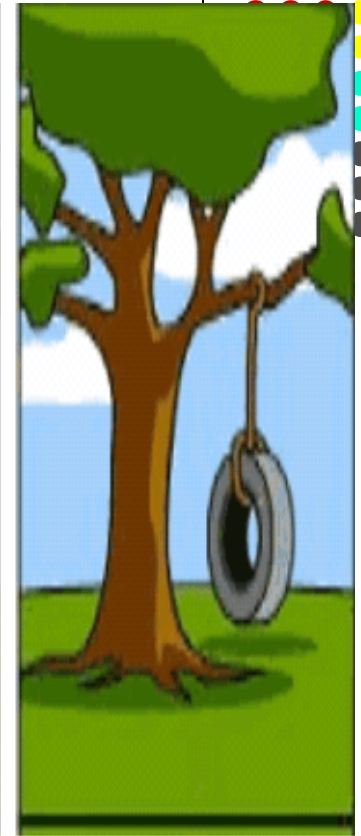
What management approved



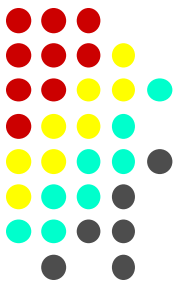
What was designed



What was delivered

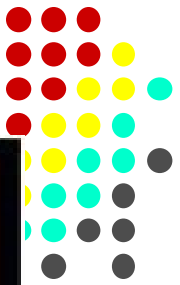


What the customer needed



Issues, challenges and solutions

1. Extended scopes due to:
 - healthcare service development ;- HDU in KK
 - new clinical requirements:- Zika virus
 - new Mechanical and Electrical requirements:-
upgrading old hospital/clinicsolution: Logical Framework Approach (LFA)
2. Budget constraints
solution: Prioritization at every levels
3. Human resource
solution: - Multitasking
- NBOS:- My Beautiful Malaysia (MyBM)



**I think we need a good Project Manager
to coordinate our efforts...**

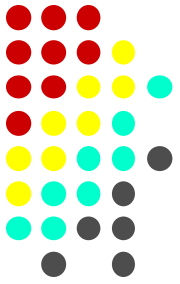


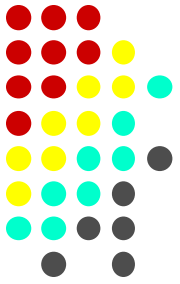
Summary

- This session gives introduction and approaches to project identification. It looks at:
 - the context within which projects are developed including national and state plans
 - e.g. UPE, MOH, UPEN, JKN, and PKD.
- It also looks at identification and prioritization of needs and problems of different stakeholders.
- Relook at the project lists for each Rolling Plans (RP) and reprotiatise.

Solutions

1. Comprehensive Project Brief
2. Logical Framework Approach (LFA)
3. Prioritization at every levels
4. National Blue Ocean Strategy (NBOS)





Thank you