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Interdisciplinary project

Project Development

Key Points in developing project which include electric  
mobility

PhD Mihone Kerolli Mustafa

IBCM

International Management and Leadership

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**Partnership for Promotion and Popularization of Electrical Mobility through  
Transformation and Modernization of WB HEIs Study Programs/PELMOB**

Call: ERASMUS-EDU-2022-CBHE-STRAND-2

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# Introduction to Electric Vehicles in Public Transportation



## Mitrovica EV Overview

The introduction of electric vehicles (EVs) in public transportation aims to enhance sustainability and reduce emissions in the Mitrovica region. This initiative aligns with global trends towards greener transport solutions.



## Significance of EVs

Electric vehicles play a crucial role in decreasing air pollution and promoting energy efficiency in urban areas. Their adoption is essential for achieving environmental goals and improving public health.



## Advantages of EV Adoption

EVs offer lower operational costs compared to traditional vehicles, leading to significant savings for public transport systems. Additionally, they contribute to quieter and cleaner urban environments.



## Initial Implementation Steps

The first steps include assessing the current public transport infrastructure and identifying suitable routes for EV deployment. Collaboration with local authorities and stakeholders is vital for successful integration.



## Project Background and Context Analysis



### Current Public Transport Status

Public transportation in Mitrovica is currently limited, with a reliance on traditional fuel-based vehicles.

This results in increased traffic congestion and air pollution in urban areas.



### Need for Electric Vehicles

There is a growing demand for electric vehicles (EVs) to reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality.

Transitioning to EVs can enhance the sustainability of public transport systems.



### Environmental and Community Impact

Implementing EVs is expected to significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions, benefiting the local environment.

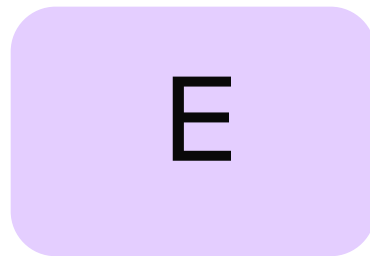
The shift to cleaner transport options will improve community health and promote a greener urban landscape.

## External Environment and Forces



### Political

- Government regulations and policies can significantly impact project implementation, especially in environmental management.
- Political stability in the region influences investment decisions and project feasibility.



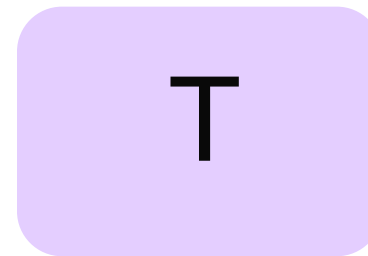
### Economic

- Economic conditions, such as inflation rates and economic growth, affect funding availability for projects.
- The financial health of stakeholders can also determine their ability to invest in or support initiatives.



### Social

- Public awareness and attitudes towards environmental issues can drive project support or opposition.
- Community engagement and stakeholder participation are crucial for project success.



### Technological

- Advancements in technology can enhance project efficiency and effectiveness, particularly in data collection and analysis.
- The availability of innovative tools can facilitate better project management practices.



### Environmental

- Environmental regulations and sustainability considerations are critical in project planning and execution.
- Projects must assess their impact on local ecosystems and comply with environmental standards.



### Legal

- Compliance with local, national, and international laws is essential for project legitimacy.
- Legal frameworks governing environmental protection and resource management can shape project strategies.

# Conducting a Situational Analysis



## Data Collection

Begin by gathering relevant data from various sources, including academic literature, reports, and databases. Ensure that the data is current and applicable to the project's context.



## Stakeholder Interviews

Identify key stakeholders involved in the project and conduct interviews to gather their insights and perspectives. This step helps to understand their needs, concerns, and expectations regarding the project.



## Environmental Assessments

Perform environmental assessments to evaluate the potential impacts of the project on the surrounding environment. This includes analyzing ecological, social, and economic factors that may be affected.



## Analysis Techniques

Utilize various analysis techniques, such as SWOT analysis or PESTLE analysis, to interpret the collected data and insights. This will help in identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to the project.

## SWOT Analysis of the Project

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### Strengths

Strong emphasis on environmental management and sustainability, ensuring projects align with current ecological standards.

Diverse skill set among team members, allowing for comprehensive project planning and execution.

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### Weaknesses

Limited resources for extensive data collection and analysis, which may hinder project depth.

Potential gaps in stakeholder engagement, affecting project support and implementation.

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### Opportunities

Growing demand for sustainable projects presents new funding and partnership opportunities.

Advancements in technology can enhance data processing and project management efficiency.

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### Threats

Regulatory changes may impose additional constraints on project execution and timelines.

Economic fluctuations could impact funding availability and project viability.

## Stakeholder Analysis and Engagement



### Stakeholder Identification

Identify key stakeholders involved in the project.

Categorize stakeholders based on their influence and interest levels.



### Interest Assessment

Assess the interests and needs of each stakeholder.

Determine how stakeholders may impact the project outcomes.



### Engagement Strategies

Develop tailored communication plans for different stakeholders.

Establish regular updates and feedback mechanisms to keep stakeholders informed.



## Problem Analysis and Identification



### Environmental Challenges

Increasing pollution levels affecting air and water quality.

Loss of biodiversity due to habitat destruction.



### Transportation Inefficiencies

Congestion leading to longer travel times and increased emissions.

Limited public transport options reducing accessibility for communities.



### Community Concerns

Lack of engagement with local residents in project planning.

Fear of displacement due to new developments.



### Public Health Impacts

Higher rates of respiratory issues linked to poor air quality.

Increased stress and anxiety from traffic congestion.



### Economic Consequences

Rising costs associated with environmental degradation.

Loss of productivity due to transportation delays.

## Objective Analysis and Goal Setting



### Project Vision Alignment

Ensure that all project objectives are directly linked to the overarching vision of sustainability and environmental management.

Regularly review project goals to maintain alignment with the vision throughout the project lifecycle.



### Short-term Goals

Establish immediate objectives that can be achieved within the first few months of the project.

Focus on initial data collection and stakeholder engagement to lay the groundwork for future phases.



### Long-term Goals

Aim for sustainable outcomes that contribute to environmental resilience over the project's duration.

Develop strategies that ensure the project's impact continues beyond its completion, fostering ongoing community and ecological benefits.

# Planning and Scheduling Activities



## Activity Timelines

Establish a clear timeline for each project phase, detailing start and end dates for all activities.

This ensures that all team members are aware of deadlines and can plan accordingly.



## Milestone Identification

Identify key milestones throughout the project to track progress.

These milestones serve as checkpoints to assess whether the project is on schedule.



## Key Deliverables

Define the key deliverables for each phase of the project.

These deliverables should be specific, measurable, and aligned with project objectives.



## Resource Allocation

Allocate necessary resources, including personnel, budget, and materials, to ensure that each activity can be completed effectively.

Proper resource management is crucial for meeting timelines and deliverables.

## Resource and Inputs Planning



### Financial Resources

Identify the budget required for the project, including all costs associated with implementation.

Allocate funds to various project phases to ensure timely execution.



### Human Resources

Determine the necessary skills and expertise required for project tasks.

Assign roles and responsibilities to team members to optimize productivity.



### Technological Resources

Assess the technology needed for project execution, including software and hardware.

Ensure access to necessary tools and platforms for effective project management.



# Indicators and Measurement of Objectives



## KPI Development

Identify specific, measurable objectives that align with project goals.

Establish benchmarks to evaluate progress and success.



## Measurement Techniques

Utilize quantitative methods to assess performance against KPIs.

Incorporate qualitative assessments for a comprehensive evaluation.



## Data Collection Methods

Employ surveys and interviews to gather stakeholder feedback.

Use automated data collection tools for efficiency and accuracy.



## Analysis Strategies

Analyze data trends to identify areas for improvement.

Utilize statistical methods to validate findings and inform decisions.

# Assumptions and Risk Analysis



## Assumption Evaluation

Identify key assumptions that underpin the project, such as resource availability and stakeholder engagement.

Assess the validity of these assumptions through data analysis and stakeholder feedback.



## Risk Identification

List potential risks that could impact project success, including environmental, financial, and operational risks.

Utilize tools like SWOT analysis to systematically identify and categorize risks.



## Mitigation Strategies

Develop strategies to minimize identified risks, such as diversifying resource suppliers or enhancing stakeholder communication.

Establish contingency plans to address risks if they materialize, ensuring project resilience.

## Risk Management Strategies



### Risk Identification

Identify potential risks that could impact the project. This includes analyzing internal and external factors that may pose threats.



### Risk Assessment

Evaluate the identified risks to determine their likelihood and potential impact. This helps prioritize which risks need immediate attention.



### Response Planning

Develop strategies to mitigate or eliminate high-priority risks. This may involve creating contingency plans or allocating resources to address these risks.



### Monitoring Risks

Continuously track identified risks and the effectiveness of response strategies. Regular reviews ensure that new risks are identified and managed promptly.

## Research Methods for Data Collection



### Qualitative Techniques

Interviews and focus groups provide in-depth insights into stakeholder perspectives on energy efficiency projects.

Case studies allow for detailed examination of successful energy efficiency implementations.



### Quantitative Approaches

Surveys can gather numerical data on energy usage and efficiency perceptions from a larger population.

Statistical analysis helps in evaluating the effectiveness of energy efficiency measures through measurable outcomes.



### Energy Efficiency Focus

Data collection methods should prioritize metrics that reflect energy savings and environmental impact.

Combining qualitative and quantitative data enhances the understanding of energy efficiency project outcomes.



## Data Collection: Secondary Resources



### Types of Secondary Data

**Census Data:** Comprehensive demographic information collected by government agencies.

**Surveys and Questionnaires:** Data gathered from individuals to understand opinions and behaviors.



### Sources of Secondary Data

**Government Agencies:** Official statistics and reports from national and local authorities.

**Academic Institutions:** Research papers and publications from universities and research centers.



### Data Validation Methods

**Cross-Verification with Primary Data:** Comparing secondary data with primary sources for accuracy.

**Statistical Analysis:** Using statistical techniques to assess the reliability of the data.

## Analyzing Data and Monitoring



### Data Processing

Collect and organize the raw data gathered from various sources. Ensure that the data is cleaned and formatted for analysis.



### Data Interpretation

Analyze the processed data to identify trends, patterns, and insights. Use statistical methods and tools to derive meaningful conclusions from the data.



### Progress Monitoring

Continuously track the project's progress against established benchmarks. Adjust strategies and actions based on the insights gained from the data analysis.



### Reporting Findings

Compile the analyzed data and insights into a comprehensive report. Present the findings to stakeholders, highlighting key outcomes and recommendations for future actions.

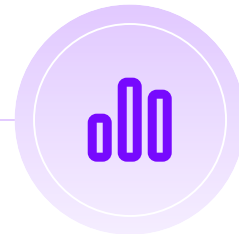
## Action Research and Field Study



### Field Data Collection

Begin by identifying the research question and objectives to guide the data collection process.

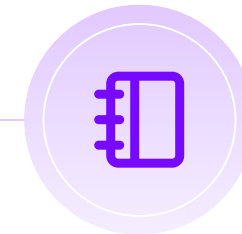
Utilize various methods such as surveys, interviews, and observations to gather relevant primary data from the field.



### Research Methodologies

Select appropriate research methodologies that align with the objectives, such as qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods.

Ensure that the chosen methodologies facilitate effective data analysis and interpretation.



### Fieldwork Techniques

Implement specific fieldwork techniques, such as participatory observation and structured interviews, to enhance data reliability.

Document findings systematically to support thorough analysis and reporting.

# Data Processing and Presentation

## Visualization Techniques

Utilize charts and graphs to represent data visually, making complex information more accessible.

Incorporate infographics to summarize key findings and enhance audience engagement.

## Data Clarity

Ensure that data is presented in a straightforward manner to avoid confusion.

Use consistent formatting and labeling to enhance understanding of the information.

## Presentation Tools

Leverage software like PowerPoint or Google Slides for effective data presentation.

Explore specialized tools such as Tableau or Microsoft Power BI for advanced data visualization.

## Project Goals

Clearly define project objectives to guide data presentation efforts.

Align visualizations with project goals to ensure relevance and focus.



## Selection of Topics and Brainstorming



### Idea Generation Techniques

Utilize Mind Mapping to visually organize thoughts and ideas, facilitating connections between concepts.

Apply SCAMPER to modify existing ideas by substituting, combining, adapting, modifying, putting to another use, eliminating, and rearranging elements.



### Evaluation Methods

Conduct a SWOT Analysis to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to potential topics.

Perform a Cost-Benefit Analysis to weigh the financial implications and benefits of each project idea.



### Brainstorming Strategies

Implement Round Robin to ensure all participants contribute ideas in a structured manner.

Use Starbursting to focus on generating questions about an idea, covering who, what, when, where, why, and how.

# Environmental Management in Project Design



## Sustainable Practices

Implementing eco-friendly materials and technologies in project design to minimize environmental impact.

Encouraging energy efficiency and resource conservation throughout the project lifecycle.



## Impact Assessments

Conducting thorough environmental impact assessments to identify potential risks and benefits of projects.

Utilizing findings from assessments to inform decision-making and enhance project sustainability.

## Trade-offs and 'Do No Harm' Approach

### Project Benefits

- Projects can lead to economic growth, job creation, and improved community services.
- They often enhance infrastructure and provide long-term advantages to stakeholders.

### Negative Impacts

- Projects may cause environmental degradation, displacement of communities, and resource depletion.
- There is a risk of undermining local ecosystems and cultural heritage if not managed properly.

## **Economic Potential and Benefits**



### **Cost Savings**

Transitioning to electric vehicles (EVs) in public transportation can significantly reduce fuel costs, leading to substantial savings for municipalities.

Lower maintenance costs associated with EVs compared to traditional vehicles further enhance overall financial efficiency.



### **Job Creation**

The shift to EVs will create new job opportunities in manufacturing, maintenance, and infrastructure development, stimulating local economies.

Training programs for technicians and engineers will be essential, fostering a skilled workforce in the green technology sector.



### **Economic Growth**

Investing in EV infrastructure can attract businesses and boost tourism, contributing to regional economic development.

The increased use of EVs can lead to a cleaner environment, enhancing public health and reducing healthcare costs, which supports long-term economic stability.

## Stakeholder Participation and Awareness



### Engagement Strategies

Utilize participatory workshops to gather input from stakeholders on project design and implementation.

Implement feedback mechanisms to ensure stakeholder voices are heard throughout the project lifecycle.



### Communication Plans

Develop clear messaging that outlines project goals and benefits to stakeholders.

Utilize multiple channels, including social media and community meetings, to disseminate information effectively.



### Awareness Activities

Organize community events to raise awareness about environmental issues and project initiatives.

Create educational materials that highlight the importance of stakeholder involvement in environmental sustainability.

## Conclusion and Summary of Key Points

### Project Significance

The project plays a crucial role in addressing current environmental challenges in the Mitrovica region. It aims to deliver tangible benefits that align with local strategic goals.

### Environmental Impact

A thorough assessment of potential environmental effects has been conducted, with strategies in place to mitigate any negative impacts. The project also aims to enhance local biodiversity and promote sustainable practices.

### Stakeholder Engagement

Key stakeholders have been identified, and effective communication strategies are being implemented to ensure their involvement. Feedback from stakeholders is essential for the project's success and adaptability.

### Sustainability Focus

The project is committed to achieving sustainability goals that ensure long-term viability and resilience. Innovative practices are being integrated to promote environmental stewardship and resource efficiency.

### Regional Development

This initiative is expected to stimulate local economic growth by creating jobs and enhancing skill development opportunities. It will also contribute to improving regional infrastructure, benefiting the community as a whole.