

BASIC PROJECT MANAGEMENT TRAINING IN THE PHILIPPINES

**Practical Project Planning, Coordination, Execution, Monitoring, and Completion for
Beginning Project Leaders and Team Members**

**A Practical and Customizable Corporate Training Program by Making Strong Success
Corporation**

TRAINING OVERVIEW

Organizations regularly implement projects to introduce new products and services, improve processes, deploy technology, organize events, address compliance requirements, renovate facilities, develop employees, support customers, launch campaigns, implement strategic initiatives, and solve operational problems.

However, many employees are assigned to lead, coordinate, or participate in projects without receiving formal training in project management.

They may be technically competent in their respective roles but still experience difficulty with:

- Clarifying project objectives
- Defining project scope
- Identifying deliverables
- Breaking work into manageable tasks
- Estimating realistic timelines
- Assigning responsibilities
- Coordinating people from different departments
- Managing stakeholders and expectations
- Identifying risks before they become problems
- Monitoring progress
- Handling project delays and changes
- Communicating project status
- Completing and turning over project outputs properly

Without a structured approach, projects may begin with vague instructions, incomplete requirements, unrealistic deadlines, unclear ownership, insufficient resources, weak communication, and limited accountability.

These conditions may lead to:

- Missed deadlines
- Repeated revisions
- Scope confusion
- Unclear responsibilities
- Duplicated work
- Delayed approvals
- Resource conflicts
- Poor coordination

- Cost overruns
- Quality problems
- Stakeholder dissatisfaction
- Unfinished deliverables
- Projects that never close formally

Project management does not have to be unnecessarily technical or complicated.

For beginning project leaders and team members, effective project management starts with understanding a few essential questions:

- Why is the project necessary?
- What result must be achieved?
- What is included and excluded?
- What outputs must be delivered?
- Who must participate, approve, support, or receive updates?
- What activities must be completed?
- In what sequence should the work happen?
- What resources are required?
- What risks may affect the project?
- How will progress be monitored?
- How will changes and issues be handled?
- How will the project be completed and evaluated?

This **Basic Project Management Training in the Philippines** provides participants with a practical introduction to the complete project life cycle—from project initiation and planning to execution, monitoring, control, and closing. The program helps participants understand fundamental project-management principles and use simple tools for defining objectives, identifying stakeholders, clarifying scope, developing task plans, preparing schedules, assigning responsibilities, managing risks, monitoring deliverables, reporting status, handling changes, and completing projects successfully.

It is designed for participants who have little or no formal project-management training and who need immediately usable tools rather than complex certification-level concepts.

This program is ideal for organizations searching for:

- **Basic Project Management Training in the Philippines**
- **Fundamental Project Management Training in the Philippines**
- **Essential Project Management Training in the Philippines**
- **Project Management Fundamentals Training in the Philippines**
- **Project Management Essentials Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on Basic Project Management in the Philippines**
- **Training on Project Management Fundamentals in the Philippines**
- **Training on Fundamental Project Management in the Philippines**
- **Training on Essential Project Management in the Philippines**
- **Training on Project Management Essentials in the Philippines**

- Practical Project Management Training
- Project Coordination Training
- Project Management for Beginners
- Introduction to Project Management Training
- Project Management Skills Training

Following the MSS **EnterTRAINment®** methodology, participants will not merely listen to project-management lectures. They will analyze realistic project situations, define project requirements, prepare a project charter, map stakeholders, break down deliverables, create a schedule, assign responsibilities, identify risks, respond to project issues, prepare status updates, evaluate changes, and develop a complete basic project plan.

TRAINING GOAL

To equip participants with practical foundational knowledge, tools, and habits for planning, coordinating, implementing, monitoring, controlling, and completing projects more effectively.

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

By the end of the program, participants will be able to:

1. Explain what a project is and how it differs from routine operational work.
2. Identify the major stages of the project life cycle.
3. Explain the responsibilities of project sponsors, project leaders, team members, stakeholders, and approvers.
4. Clarify the business or organizational need behind a project.
5. Define clear project objectives and expected outcomes.
6. Identify project scope, exclusions, assumptions, and constraints.
7. Determine major project deliverables and acceptance requirements.
8. Identify stakeholders and assess their interests, influence, expectations, and communication needs.
9. Break project deliverables into manageable activities and tasks.
10. Arrange activities according to sequence and dependency.
11. Establish realistic milestones and deadlines.
12. Identify required people, information, budget, equipment, materials, technology, facilities, and approvals.
13. Clarify project roles and accountability.
14. Develop a simple project communication plan.
15. Identify and assess project risks.
16. Prepare preventive, mitigating, and contingency actions.
17. Distinguish project risks, issues, assumptions, constraints, and changes.
18. Monitor project progress using practical tracking tools.
19. Prepare clear project status updates.
20. Manage project issues and changes systematically.
21. Conduct more focused and action-oriented project meetings.

22. Complete project turnover, acceptance, documentation, and lessons learned.
23. Apply the B.A.S.I.C. Project Management Framework.
24. Develop a practical Project Management Action Plan.

FROM POINT A TO POINT B

Point A: Common Project-Management Challenges	Point B: Desired Project-Management Capability
Projects begin with vague instructions	Projects begin with a clear purpose, objective, scope, and deliverables
Team members have different interpretations of the project	Requirements and expectations are clarified before execution
Activities are performed without an organized sequence	Work is broken down, sequenced, assigned, and scheduled
Responsibilities overlap or remain unassigned	Ownership, accountability, consultation, and approval are clarified
Deadlines are based mainly on urgency	Timelines consider effort, dependencies, resources, risks, and approvals
Stakeholders receive information only when problems occur	Communication requirements and reporting arrangements are planned
Risks are discussed only after problems happen	Risks are identified, assessed, assigned, and monitored early
Project meetings consume time but produce few commitments	Meetings end with decisions, action owners, and deadlines
Progress depends mainly on verbal updates	Deliverables, milestones, risks, issues, and actions are tracked visibly
Changes are accepted informally	Changes are assessed for impact before approval and implementation
Delays immediately lead to blame	Teams examine causes and agree on corrective and recovery actions
Projects are considered finished when activities stop	Deliverables are accepted, turned over, documented, and evaluated
Lessons are forgotten after completion	Project experience is captured and applied to future initiatives

ORGANIZATIONAL BENEFITS

This **Project Management Fundamentals Training in the Philippines** can help organizations:

- Build a common understanding of basic project management
- Improve project planning and preparation
- Clarify project objectives, scope, deliverables, and success measures
- Strengthen ownership and accountability
- Improve coordination across departments and functions
- Reduce delays caused by unclear requirements and responsibilities
- Improve project scheduling and milestone management
- Strengthen resource planning
- Improve stakeholder engagement and communication
- Identify project risks earlier
- Improve project-meeting effectiveness
- Strengthen issue resolution and escalation
- Reduce uncontrolled project changes
- Improve progress monitoring and status reporting
- Strengthen project documentation
- Improve project completion and turnover
- Develop employees who can participate more confidently in projects
- Promote a more proactive and results-oriented project culture

ONE-DAY BASIC PROJECT MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAM OUTLINE

Recommended Schedule: 8:00 AM–5:00 PM

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
8:00–10:00 AM	MODULE 1: UNDERSTANDING PROJECTS AND BUILDING A CLEAR PROJECT FOUNDATION Understanding Projects • Definition and characteristics of a project • Projects versus routine operations • Temporary work, unique deliverables, defined timelines, stakeholders, resources, and constraints • Examples of organizational projects across different industries and functions	Project or Operations Challenge Participants classify sample workplace situations as projects, routine operations, recurring activities, or project-related tasks. Project Definition Workshop Teams convert a broad project idea into a clearly stated organizational need, objective, scope, exclusions, deliverables, and success measures. Outputs:

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	Understanding the Project Life Cycle • Initiating • Planning • Executing • Monitoring and controlling • Closing • Why skipping a stage creates project risk Key Project Roles • Project sponsor • Project leader or coordinator • Project team members • Subject-matter experts • Stakeholders, users, beneficiaries, suppliers, and approvers • Clarifying authority, responsibility, and escalation boundaries Defining the Project Need • Business problem, operational need, strategic initiative, customer requirement, compliance obligation, or improvement opportunity • Connecting the project to organizational value Developing the Project Objective • Defining the intended result • Distinguishing objectives from activities • Establishing clear and measurable success criteria Clarifying Project Scope • What is included • What is excluded • Major deliverables • Assumptions and constraints • Preventing scope ambiguity and uncontrolled expectations	• Project Fundamentals Self-Assessment • Project Concept Brief • Basic Project Charter

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
10:00–10:15 AM	Morning Break	Participants take a short break before proceeding to the project-planning workshops.
10:15 AM–12:00 NN	MODULE 2: PLANNING PROJECT TASKS, SCHEDULES, RESOURCES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES Breaking Down Project Deliverables • Deliverables, activities, tasks, and work packages • Converting large outputs into manageable work • Avoiding missing, duplicated, or unnecessary tasks Sequencing Project Activities • What must happen first • Tasks that may happen at the same time • Dependencies and handoffs • Approval and decision points Developing the Project Schedule • Estimating task duration • Setting milestones and deadlines • Considering availability, workload, approvals, and scheduling buffers • Understanding basic Gantt chart concepts Planning Project Resources • People and expertise • Information and records • Budget and procurement requirements • Equipment, materials, facilities, and technology • External suppliers and service providers Assigning Roles and Responsibilities • Task owner versus accountable decision-maker • Responsible, accountable, consulted, and informed parties	Work Breakdown Challenge Participants break a sample project deliverable into logical activities and specific tasks. Project Scheduling Laboratory Teams arrange tasks, identify dependencies, estimate timelines, and establish project milestones. Responsibility Assignment Exercise Participants identify task owners, accountable decision-makers, people to consult, and stakeholders to inform. Outputs: • Project Work Breakdown • Basic Project Schedule • Milestone Plan • Responsibility Assignment Matrix • Project Communication Matrix

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	• Avoiding unclear ownership and shared accountability without leadership Establishing Project Communication Arrangements • Information needed by each stakeholder • Communication channel, frequency, format, and sender • Meetings, progress reports, decision requests, and escalation communications	
12:00–1:00 PM	Lunch Break	Participants take their lunch break and prepare for the afternoon project-execution and monitoring simulations.
1:00–3:00 PM	MODULE 3: EXECUTING THE PROJECT AND MANAGING STAKEHOLDERS, RISKS, AND ISSUES Moving from Planning to Execution • Conducting the project kickoff • Aligning the project team • Confirming objectives, roles, timelines, standards, and immediate priorities • Coordinating tasks and handoffs Managing Project Stakeholders • Identifying stakeholder interests, influence, expectations, and concerns • Keeping sponsors, approvers, users, team members, and affected groups appropriately engaged • Avoiding undercommunication and information overload Building Project-Team Accountability • Clarifying commitments • Following through on assigned work • Raising concerns early • Coordinating without micromanaging	Stakeholder Mapping Exercise Participants identify key stakeholders and determine how each should be engaged throughout the project. Project Risk Challenge Teams identify potential project risks, assess their probability and impact, and develop preventive and contingency actions. Project Issue Simulation Participants respond to a realistic situation involving delayed inputs, unavailable resources, incomplete requirements, conflicting priorities, or stakeholder resistance. Outputs: • Stakeholder Map • Project Risk Register • Risk Response Plan • Project Issue and Corrective-Action Log

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	Understanding Project Risks • Future uncertain events that may affect the project • Schedule, resource, budget, technology, quality, supplier, communication, compliance, and stakeholder risks • Assessing probability and impact Planning Risk Responses • Avoiding the risk • Reducing probability or impact • Transferring responsibility where appropriate • Accepting the risk consciously • Preparing contingency actions and triggers Managing Active Project Issues • Distinguishing a risk from an issue • Recording, analyzing, assigning, escalating, and resolving issues • Identifying root causes instead of repeatedly treating symptoms Communicating Project Concerns • Reporting delays, resource problems, risks, and decisions clearly • Escalating with facts, impact, options, and recommendations	
3:00–3:15 PM	Afternoon Break	Participants take a short break before the final monitoring, change-management, and project-closing module.
3:15–5:00 PM	MODULE 4: MONITORING PROGRESS, MANAGING CHANGES, AND CLOSING THE PROJECT Monitoring Project Performance • Comparing planned and actual progress • Tracking deliverables, milestones, deadlines, responsibilities, risks, issues,	Project Status Review Simulation Teams analyze a project status report, identify performance concerns, and recommend corrective actions. Project Change Decision Challenge Participants assess the impact of a proposed

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	and decisions • Recognizing early warning indicators • Using simple project status dashboards Preparing Project Status Updates • Overall project status • Completed and pending deliverables • Schedule condition • Major risks and issues • Decisions and support required • Next-period priorities Conducting Effective Project Meetings • Defining the purpose and desired decisions • Reviewing commitments and progress • Addressing obstacles • Assigning action owners and deadlines • Documenting decisions and follow-through Managing Project Changes • Scope, schedule, resource, budget, requirement, and quality changes • Determining why the change is needed • Assessing impact before agreeing • Obtaining approval • Updating the plan and communicating the decision Recovering Delayed or At-Risk Projects • Identifying the cause of delay • Reprioritizing tasks • Adjusting sequence and resources • Renegotiating commitments responsibly • Establishing a recovery plan Closing the Project Properly • Confirming completion of deliverables • Securing acceptance or sign-off • Completing turnover and	change on scope, schedule, resources, quality, risks, and stakeholders. Project Closing Workshop Teams determine whether a project is genuinely ready for completion and identify the required turnover, acceptance, documentation, and lessons-learned activities. Final Outputs: • Basic Project Status Dashboard • Project Status Report • Change Request and Impact Assessment • Project Recovery Plan • Project Completion Checklist • Personal Project Management Action Plan

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	documentation • Resolving remaining items • Releasing resources and communicating closure • Recognizing project contributions Capturing Lessons Learned • What worked • What did not work • What should be repeated, changed, or avoided • Applying learning to future projects Applying the B.A.S.I.C. Project Management Framework • Integrating project foundation, planning, stakeholder coordination, implementation control, and project closure	

THE B.A.S.I.C. PROJECT MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

B – Build a Clear Project Foundation

Begin with a shared understanding of why the project exists and what it must achieve.

- Define the organizational need
- Clarify the objective
- Identify the expected outcome
- Establish success measures
- Confirm authority and sponsorship
- Avoid beginning execution with vague instructions

A – Arrange the Scope, Activities, Schedule, and Resources

Convert the project objective into an organized and realistic plan.

- Define project scope and exclusions
- Identify deliverables
- Break the work into tasks
- Sequence activities
- Establish milestones and deadlines
- Determine required resources

S – Set Stakeholder, Team, and Communication Responsibilities

Ensure that everyone understands how they contribute to project success.

- Identify stakeholders
- Clarify roles and accountability
- Establish decision and approval authority
- Determine communication requirements
- Coordinate tasks and handoffs
- Address conflicting expectations early

I – Implement, Identify Risks, and Intervene Early

Execute the plan while anticipating and responding to possible problems.

- Conduct the project kickoff
- Coordinate project work
- Identify and assess risks
- Prepare preventive and contingency actions
- Record and resolve issues
- Escalate concerns before they become crises

C – Control Progress, Changes, and Completion

Keep the project aligned with its intended result until formal closure.

- Monitor deliverables and milestones
- Compare planned and actual progress
- Report status clearly
- Evaluate proposed changes
- Implement corrective and recovery actions
- Complete acceptance, turnover, and lessons learned

BASIC PROJECT MANAGEMENT TOPICS COVERED

The program may cover the following topics depending on the client's requirements:

1. Project-management fundamentals
2. Projects versus operations
3. Project life cycle
4. Project roles and responsibilities
5. Project sponsorship
6. Project objectives
7. Scope and exclusions
8. Project deliverables
9. Success measures
10. Assumptions and constraints
11. Stakeholder identification

12. Stakeholder communication
13. Work breakdown
14. Task sequencing
15. Project dependencies
16. Milestones and deadlines
17. Basic project scheduling
18. Resource planning
19. Responsibility assignment
20. Project kickoff
21. Project teamwork
22. Project risk identification
23. Risk assessment and response
24. Issue management
25. Project monitoring
26. Status reporting
27. Project meetings
28. Change management
29. Delay recovery
30. Project closing
31. Turnover and acceptance
32. Lessons learned

COMMON BASIC PROJECT-MANAGEMENT MISTAKES COVERED

Participants learn how to avoid:

1. Beginning a project without clarifying its purpose
2. Confusing an activity with a project objective
3. Failing to define project success
4. Allowing stakeholders to interpret the scope differently
5. Accepting every request as part of the project
6. Ignoring exclusions, assumptions, and constraints
7. Developing a schedule before identifying all major tasks
8. Assigning deadlines without estimating effort
9. Ignoring task dependencies
10. Assigning several people without identifying one responsible owner
11. Leaving approval authority unclear
12. Failing to involve important stakeholders early
13. Depending entirely on verbal instructions
14. Holding meetings without decisions or assigned actions
15. Reporting only after a deadline has already been missed
16. Treating risks and issues as the same thing
17. Identifying risks without assigning owners or responses
18. Hiding project problems to avoid criticism

19. Escalating concerns without facts or recommendations
20. Accepting changes without assessing their impact
21. Updating the schedule without informing affected stakeholders
22. Focusing only on task completion and ignoring quality
23. Assuming that a delayed project can recover without intervention
24. Declaring a project complete without acceptance or turnover
25. Failing to document lessons learned

SAMPLE PROJECT SITUATIONS

Training activities may use projects involving:

- Launching a new product or service
- Implementing a new system
- Improving an organizational process
- Organizing a corporate or institutional event
- Conducting an employee-development initiative
- Implementing a customer-service improvement
- Developing a communication campaign
- Renovating or improving a facility
- Introducing a new policy or procedure
- Supporting a compliance initiative
- Implementing a quality-improvement project
- Conducting a research or development initiative
- Coordinating a community or corporate social responsibility program
- Introducing new equipment or technology
- Managing a cross-functional organizational initiative

Cases may be customized according to the client's industry, workforce, strategic priorities, and common project challenges.

TRAINING METHODS

Consistent with the MSS **EnterTRAINment®** approach, this **Project Management Essentials Training in the Philippines** minimizes lengthy lectures and maximizes practical planning, collaboration, simulation, problem-solving, coaching, and workplace application.

Training methods include:

- Interactive facilitator-led discussions
- Project-versus-operations exercises
- Project-definition workshops
- Project-charter development

- Stakeholder mapping
- Work-breakdown activities
- Project-scheduling exercises
- Responsibility-assignment workshops
- Project-risk analysis
- Issue-management simulations
- Status-reporting activities
- Project-change challenges
- Project-closing exercises
- Team presentations
- Peer feedback
- Facilitator coaching
- Workplace action planning

TARGET PARTICIPANTS

This **Basic Project Management Training in the Philippines** is suitable for:

- Beginning project managers
- Project coordinators
- Project team members
- Supervisors
- Team leaders
- Managers
- Department representatives
- Committee and task-force members
- Technical and functional employees
- Administrative and support personnel
- Employees assigned to cross-functional initiatives
- Employees preparing for future project-leadership responsibilities
- Professionals with little or no formal project-management training

The program may be customized for mixed employee groups, new project leaders, functional teams, emerging supervisors, cross-functional committees, or employees managing small to medium-sized organizational projects.

EXPECTED PARTICIPANT OUTPUTS

Participants will complete:

1. Project Concept Brief

Containing:

- Project need
- Intended result
- Beneficiaries
- Expected organizational value
- Initial stakeholders
- Major concerns requiring clarification

2. Basic Project Charter

Including:

- Project title
- Background and purpose
- Objective
- Scope and exclusions
- Deliverables
- Success measures
- Assumptions and constraints
- Sponsor and project leader

3. Project Work Breakdown

Showing:

- Major deliverables
- Activities
- Tasks
- Task sequence
- Dependencies
- Required inputs

4. Basic Project Schedule

Containing:

- Activity
- Task owner
- Start date
- Target completion date
- Duration
- Dependency
- Milestone

5. Responsibility Assignment Matrix

Identifying:

- Responsible person
- Accountable decision-maker
- People to consult
- Stakeholders to inform
- Approval requirements

6. Project Risk Register

Showing:

- Project risk
- Possible cause
- Probability
- Impact
- Priority
- Preventive action
- Contingency response
- Risk owner

7. Project Issue and Corrective-Action Log

Containing:

- Active issue
- Project impact
- Root cause
- Required decision
- Corrective action
- Responsible person
- Target resolution date
- Current status

8. Project Status Report

Summarizing:

- Overall project status
- Accomplished deliverables
- Upcoming milestones
- Delayed or at-risk tasks
- Major risks and issues
- Required decisions
- Priorities for the next reporting period

9. Change Request and Impact Assessment

Identifying:

- Proposed change
- Reason for the change
- Scope impact
- Schedule impact
- Resource or cost impact
- Quality impact

- Risk implications
- Required approval

10. Project Completion Checklist

Covering:

- Deliverable completion
- Quality verification
- Stakeholder acceptance
- Turnover
- Pending items
- Documentation
- Resource closure
- Lessons learned
- Final communication

DELIVERY OPTIONS

The program may be delivered as:

- Onsite or face-to-face in-house training
- Live instructor-led online training
- Hybrid training
- Half-day introduction to project management
- One-day Basic Project Management workshop
- Two-day Project Management Fundamentals program
- Project Management Essentials for Employees
- Project Management for New Project Leaders
- Basic Project Management for Cross-Functional Teams
- Basic Project Management for Supervisors and Managers
- Project Coordination Skills Training
- Customized project-planning workshop

A two-day version is recommended when participants need more time to develop an actual project plan, practice stakeholder and project-team communication, analyze more complex project risks and changes, and receive detailed facilitator review and coaching.

RECOMMENDED CUSTOMIZATION INPUTS

The client may provide nonconfidential information regarding:

- Types of projects commonly undertaken
- Project size and duration

- Existing project-management practices
- Current project templates
- Organizational structure
- Approval and decision-making processes
- Common causes of project delays
- Recurring stakeholder concerns
- Existing project reports and dashboards
- Resource and scheduling challenges
- Desired project-management standards
- Target participant experience

Confidential project data, sensitive financial information, proprietary technical records, and personally identifiable employee information are not required.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is Basic Project Management Training?

Basic Project Management Training in the Philippines provides participants with foundational knowledge and practical tools for initiating, planning, executing, monitoring, controlling, and closing organizational projects.

Who should attend Project Management Fundamentals Training?

The program is designed for new project managers, coordinators, team members, supervisors, committee members, functional employees, and professionals who manage or support projects without formal project-management training.

Is this suitable for complete beginners?

Yes. The program uses practical language, guided worksheets, realistic workplace cases, and simple project-management tools. No previous project-management certification or technical background is required.

What is the difference between a project and routine operations?

A project is temporary and produces a defined, unique result or deliverable. Routine operations are ongoing and repetitive activities required to sustain the organization.

Does the training include project scheduling?

Yes. Participants learn how to break down work, sequence activities, identify dependencies, estimate timelines, establish milestones, and prepare a basic project schedule.

Does the training cover risk management?

Yes. Participants identify possible project risks, assess probability and impact, assign owners, and develop preventive and contingency actions.

Does the training include Agile or Scrum?

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This basic program may introduce the difference between predictive and adaptive approaches when relevant. A separate Agile Project Management and Scrum Training program provides more detailed coverage.

Does the program include Microsoft Project?

The training introduces basic scheduling concepts that may later be applied using Microsoft Project or another project-management tool. A separate hands-on Microsoft Project Training program is recommended for software-specific skills.

Can participants work on an actual company project?

Yes. Participants may apply the tools to a nonconfidential actual or planned organizational project supplied by the client.

Is this a project-management certification course?

No. This is a practical corporate skills-development program. Certification-review programs require separate content, eligibility requirements, examination alignment, and authorized training arrangements.

Can this program be delivered online?

Yes. It may be delivered through live online training using digital worksheets, breakout-room planning activities, shared project schedules, risk exercises, case simulations, and facilitator coaching.

RELATED TRAINING PROGRAMS

Organizations may also consider:

- Project Planning and Scheduling Training
- Agile Project Management and Scrum Training
- Project Risk Management Training
- Project Monitoring and Evaluation Training
- Project Leadership and Stakeholder Management Training
- Project Management for Non-Project Managers
- Project Cost Management and Budgeting Training
- Microsoft Project Training
- Project Management Office and Governance Training
- Change Management Training
- Problem-Solving and Decision-Making Training
- Strategic Planning Training
- KPI Design Training

WHY CHOOSE MSS CORPORATION?

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Making Strong Success Corporation delivers practical and customizable corporate training programs based on actual organizational, project, leadership, communication, performance, and operational challenges.

Our approach combines:

- Practical project-management principles
- Simple and immediately usable tools
- Realistic project situations
- Project-charter development
- Work-breakdown and scheduling exercises
- Stakeholder and responsibility mapping
- Project-risk and issue simulations
- Status-reporting and change-management activities
- Facilitator coaching and peer feedback
- MSS EnterTRAINment® learning methods
- Workplace action planning

This **Project Management Fundamentals Training in the Philippines** is designed not merely to teach participants project-management terminology. It helps them clarify what the project must achieve, organize the required work, coordinate the people involved, anticipate possible problems, monitor progress, manage changes, and complete projects successfully.

REQUEST A CUSTOMIZED PROGRAM

Organizations searching for **Basic Project Management Training in the Philippines, Fundamental Project Management Training in the Philippines, Essential Project Management Training in the Philippines, Project Management Fundamentals Training in the Philippines, Project Management Essentials Training in the Philippines, Training on Basic Project Management in the Philippines, Training on Project Management Fundamentals in the Philippines, Training on Fundamental Project Management in the Philippines, Training on Essential Project Management in the Philippines, or Training on Project Management Essentials in the Philippines** may request a customized program based on their projects, participants, organizational structure, existing practices, and desired outcomes.

Start with clarity. Plan the work. Align the people. Manage the risks. Monitor progress. Deliver the result.