

**MSS SUCCESS SPACES**

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INTERMEDIATE PROJECT MANAGEMENT TRAINING IN THE PHILIPPINES

Strengthening Integrated Project Planning, Execution, Monitoring, Control, Stakeholder Alignment, and Successful Delivery

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

TRAINING OVERVIEW

Employees who already understand basic project-management concepts often discover that knowing how to prepare a project charter, task list, schedule, or risk register is not enough to manage increasingly complex projects successfully.

At the intermediate level, project leaders and team members must integrate several project elements simultaneously. A decision involving scope may affect the schedule, resources, budget, quality, risks, stakeholders, procurement requirements, and expected benefits.

Projects may still encounter difficulties even when a plan exists because:

- Project requirements continue to change
- Dependencies are overlooked
- Resource availability is overestimated
- Several projects compete for the same people
- Activities are completed without producing the required deliverables
- Stakeholders provide conflicting instructions
- Project risks are documented but not actively managed
- Issues remain unresolved because decision authority is unclear
- Progress reports describe activities but do not reveal actual project health
- Delays are detected too late
- Project teams repeatedly revise schedules without addressing root causes
- Changes are implemented without assessing their total impact
- Quality concerns are discovered only during final turnover
- Meetings generate updates but few decisions
- Project sponsors become involved only when the project is already in difficulty

Intermediate project management requires more than following a checklist. It requires project leaders to think across the entire project system, recognize relationships among project elements, manage competing demands, use performance information, facilitate decisions, influence stakeholders, and intervene before risks and delays become serious.

This **Intermediate Project Management Training in the Philippines** strengthens the capability of participants who already possess foundational project knowledge and need more advanced, integrated, and analytical tools for managing projects of greater complexity, visibility, uncertainty, or cross-functional involvement.

The program develops practical competence in:

- Project governance and decision authority
- Requirements and scope validation
- Work breakdown and dependency analysis
- Schedule development and critical-activity management
- Resource and workload planning
- Cost and budget control
- Quality planning and acceptance criteria
- Procurement and external-provider coordination
- Stakeholder engagement and influence
- Project-team accountability
- Risk analysis and response planning
- Issue escalation and decision management
- Performance monitoring and forecasting
- Integrated change control
- Project recovery and corrective action
- Formal closing, benefits transition, and lessons learned

This program is ideal for organizations searching for:

- **Intermediate Project Management Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on Intermediate Project Management in the Philippines**
- **Project Management on Intermediate Level Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on Project Management on Intermediate Level in the Philippines**
- **Managing Projects on Intermediate Level Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on Managing Projects on Intermediate Level in the Philippines**
- Intermediate Project Management Skills Training
- Applied Project Management Training
- Project Execution and Control Training
- Integrated Project Management Training
- Project Management for Experienced Coordinators
- Project Management for Supervisors and Managers
- Project Planning, Execution, and Control Training

Following the MSS **EnterTRAINment®** methodology, participants will not merely listen to lectures. They will analyze integrated project cases, validate project requirements, build dependency-based schedules, address resource conflicts, assess stakeholder influence, evaluate project risks, interpret project-performance information, respond to changes, recover delayed projects, and develop a practical project-control plan.

TRAINING GOAL

To strengthen participants' ability to manage moderately complex and cross-functional projects by integrating scope, schedule, resources, cost, quality, risks, stakeholders, communication, changes, and performance controls throughout the project life cycle.

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

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

1. Explain how intermediate project management differs from basic project coordination.
2. Assess whether a project is sufficiently defined and ready for detailed planning.
3. Clarify project governance, sponsorship, decision authority, accountability, and escalation arrangements.
4. Validate objectives, requirements, scope, exclusions, assumptions, constraints, deliverables, and acceptance criteria.
5. Develop a more complete work breakdown structure.
6. Identify logical, resource, approval, and external dependencies.
7. Estimate activity duration using available evidence and responsible assumptions.
8. Identify critical and near-critical activities requiring closer management attention.
9. Develop realistic milestones, scheduling buffers, and recovery options.
10. Assess resource capacity, availability, workload, and competing priorities.
11. Develop basic project cost estimates, budgets, and cost-control arrangements.
12. Establish quality requirements and deliverable-acceptance criteria.
13. Identify procurement, supplier, and external-provider requirements.
14. Analyze stakeholders according to influence, interest, impact, attitude, and engagement needs.
15. Strengthen project-team accountability, coordination, and decision-making.
16. Develop practical project communication and reporting arrangements.
17. Conduct qualitative project-risk analysis.
18. Develop preventive, mitigating, contingency, and fallback responses.
19. Distinguish risks, issues, changes, decisions, assumptions, and constraints.
20. Interpret planned versus actual project performance.
21. Use variance, milestone, trend, and forecasting information for management action.
22. Conduct structured project-status and decision meetings.
23. Evaluate the integrated impact of proposed changes.
24. Develop corrective, preventive, and project-recovery actions.
25. Close projects through acceptance, turnover, documentation, evaluation, and transition.
26. Apply the A.D.V.A.N.C.E. Intermediate Project Management Framework.
27. Develop a Project Management Improvement and Application Plan.

FROM POINT A TO POINT B

Point A: Common Intermediate-Level Project Challenges	Point B: Desired Project-Management Capability
A basic project plan exists, but its elements are not integrated	Scope, schedule, resources, cost, quality, risks, and stakeholders are managed as one system
Requirements remain open to different interpretations	Requirements, deliverables, exclusions, and acceptance criteria are validated

Point A: Common Intermediate-Level Project Challenges	Point B: Desired Project-Management Capability
Tasks are listed without analyzing dependencies	Logical, resource, approval, and external dependencies are identified
All activities receive the same management attention	Critical and high-risk activities receive closer monitoring
Timelines are repeatedly extended	Delays are analyzed, forecast, and addressed through recovery actions
Employees are assigned without checking capacity	Resource availability, workload, capability, and competing priorities are considered
Risks are recorded but not actively managed	Risks have owners, responses, triggers, contingency actions, and review schedules
Stakeholders receive generic communication	Engagement is adapted to stakeholder influence, interest, attitude, and information needs
Project meetings focus mainly on reporting activities	Meetings produce analysis, decisions, actions, owners, and deadlines
Actual performance is compared only with final deadlines	Variance, trends, milestones, risks, and forecasts are monitored throughout execution
Changes are accepted through informal requests	Changes undergo impact assessment, approval, documentation, and communication
Quality is inspected only at the end	Quality requirements and acceptance criteria are built into project execution
Project problems are addressed separately	Root causes and interconnected impacts are considered
Projects close after the last activity	Deliverables, records, turnover, benefits transition, and lessons learned are completed formally

ORGANIZATIONAL BENEFITS

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

- Strengthen project planning beyond basic task lists
- Improve the integration of scope, schedule, resources, cost, quality, and risks
- Clarify project governance and decision authority
- Improve project estimates and scheduling reliability
- Identify critical dependencies and possible bottlenecks
- Improve resource allocation and workload planning
- Strengthen budget and cost awareness
- Improve project-quality planning and acceptance
- Strengthen supplier and external-provider coordination
- Improve stakeholder engagement
- Increase project-team accountability

- Improve risk ownership and response implementation
- Strengthen issue escalation and decision-making
- Improve project-status reporting
- Detect project delays and performance concerns earlier
- Reduce uncontrolled changes
- Improve corrective and recovery planning
- Strengthen project closure and organizational learning
- Develop more confident and capable project leaders
- Increase the likelihood of delivering projects within agreed requirements and constraints

ONE-DAY INTERMEDIATE 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: STRENGTHENING PROJECT DEFINITION, GOVERNANCE, SCOPE, AND REQUIREMENTS Moving from Basic to Intermediate Project Management • Basic coordination versus integrated project management • Managing relationships among scope, schedule, cost, resources, quality, risks, and stakeholders • Recognizing project complexity, uncertainty, and organizational impact Assessing Project Readiness • Organizational need and expected value • Strategic or operational alignment • Sponsor commitment and decision authority • Availability of requirements, information, resources, and stakeholders • Readiness concerns that must be resolved before full execution Strengthening Project Governance • Project sponsor, project lead, steering group, decision-maker, approver, and	Project Readiness Diagnostic Participants evaluate whether a sample project is sufficiently defined, sponsored, resourced, and authorized for detailed planning and implementation. Requirements and Scope Validation Workshop Teams identify unclear requirements, conflicting expectations, missing exclusions, unsupported assumptions, and weak acceptance criteria. Governance Mapping Exercise Participants clarify decision authority, approval levels, escalation routes, and reporting responsibilities. Outputs: • Project Readiness Assessment • Enhanced Project Charter • Requirements and Scope Validation Matrix • Project Governance and Decision Map

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	team member responsibilities • Governance levels and escalation paths • Decision rights, approval limits, and reporting expectations • Avoiding delayed or conflicting decisions Validating Project Objectives and Outcomes • Desired result, deliverables, benefits, and success measures • Objectives versus activities, outputs, and outcomes • Confirming alignment among project goals and stakeholder expectations Managing Requirements and Scope • Gathering, clarifying, validating, prioritizing, and documenting requirements • Scope inclusions, exclusions, boundaries, and interfaces • Assumptions, constraints, dependencies, and acceptance criteria • Requirement traceability and preventing scope ambiguity Establishing Deliverable Acceptance • Quality standards and completion requirements • Who verifies and who accepts • Evidence required for sign-off	
10:00–10:15 AM	Morning Break	Participants take a short break before proceeding to integrated project-planning and control activities.
10:15 AM–12:00 NN	MODULE 2: INTEGRATED PLANNING OF WORK, SCHEDULES, RESOURCES, COST, AND QUALITY Developing a Stronger Work Breakdown Structure	Integrated Planning Laboratory Participants transform project deliverables into work packages, activities, estimates, dependencies, milestones, and control points.

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	• Deliverable-oriented decomposition • Work packages, activities, and tasks • Avoiding missing, duplicated, excessively broad, or unnecessarily detailed work • Confirming responsibility and completion criteria Analyzing Project Dependencies • Logical dependencies • Resource dependencies • Approval and decision dependencies • Supplier and external dependencies • Identifying constraints and bottlenecks Developing More Reliable Estimates • Expert judgment and historical information • Analogous, bottom-up, and three-point thinking • Assumptions, uncertainty, and estimating bias • Documenting the basis of estimates Strengthening the Project Schedule • Activity sequence and network logic • Milestones and control points • Critical and near-critical activities • Float, scheduling buffers, and deadline risk • Compression, overlapping work, and their possible consequences Planning Project Resources • Capability, capacity, availability, and workload • Resource conflicts and competing priorities • Resource substitution, leveling, prioritization, and escalation Project Cost and Budget Fundamentals	Schedule and Bottleneck Challenge Teams identify critical activities, resource conflicts, scheduling risks, and possible recovery options. Resource and Budget Alignment Exercise Participants assess whether the available people, funds, equipment, suppliers, and time are sufficient for the proposed project plan. Outputs: • Detailed Work Breakdown Structure • Dependency and Critical-Activity Map • Integrated Project Schedule • Resource and Capacity Plan • Preliminary Project Budget • Quality and Acceptance Plan

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	• Labor, materials, technology, facilities, procurement, contingency, and indirect requirements • Cost estimates and project budget • Cost baseline, commitments, actual expenses, and forecast Planning Quality and Acceptance • Quality requirements and standards • Verification, review, testing, correction, and acceptance • Preventing defects rather than relying only on final inspection Planning Procurement and External Support • Make-or-buy considerations • Supplier requirements, lead times, dependencies, deliverables, and monitoring	
12:00–1:00 PM	Lunch Break	Participants take their lunch break and prepare for the afternoon project-execution, stakeholder, and risk-management simulations.
1:00–3:00 PM	MODULE 3: LEADING EXECUTION, ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS, AND MANAGING RISKS AND ISSUES Activating the Project Plan • Conducting an effective project kickoff • Confirming objectives, roles, commitments, work standards, communication, and immediate priorities • Establishing project routines and controls Strengthening Project-Team Accountability • Clear commitments and handoffs • Visibility of assigned work • Follow-through without	Stakeholder Influence Simulation Participants respond to conflicting stakeholder expectations, resistance, delayed decisions, and competing organizational priorities. Project Risk Analysis Laboratory Teams assess risks according to probability, impact, urgency, and proximity and develop appropriate responses, triggers, contingency actions, and ownership. Project Issue and Escalation Challenge Participants prepare an escalation communication containing verified facts,

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	micromanagement • Addressing missed commitments and recurring coordination problems • Building psychological safety for early reporting of risks and issues Analyzing Project Stakeholders • Influence, interest, impact, expectations, attitude, and decision authority • Supportive, neutral, resistant, and high-impact stakeholders • Stakeholder engagement assessment Developing Stakeholder Engagement Strategies • Informing, consulting, involving, collaborating, and securing decisions • Managing competing expectations • Influencing without direct authority • Handling resistance, delayed approvals, and changing priorities Managing Project Communication • Status, decision, issue, change, risk, technical, and executive communication • Matching detail, format, frequency, and channel to the audience • Communicating difficult project information responsibly Intermediate Project-Risk Management • Risk identification by category and project phase • Probability, impact, proximity, urgency, and detectability • Prioritizing risks requiring management attention • Avoidance, reduction, transfer, acceptance, contingency, and fallback responses • Risk owners, action owners, triggers,	project impact, options, recommendations, and required decisions. Outputs: • Stakeholder Engagement Assessment • Stakeholder Communication and Influence Plan • Prioritized Project Risk Register • Risk Response and Contingency Plan • Issue, Decision, and Escalation Log

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	and residual risks Managing Active Project Issues • Issue definition, impact, cause, ownership, priority, escalation, and target resolution • Converting decisions into accountable actions • Avoiding repeated treatment of symptoms Maintaining Decision and Assumption Records • Documenting major decisions and their basis • Tracking assumptions requiring validation • Recognizing when an invalid assumption becomes a risk or issue	
3:00–3:15 PM	Afternoon Break	Participants take a short break before the final project-control, change-management, recovery, and closing module.
3:15–5:00 PM	MODULE 4: CONTROLLING PERFORMANCE, MANAGING CHANGES, RECOVERING PROJECTS, AND CLOSING EFFECTIVELY Establishing the Project Performance Baseline • Approved scope, schedule, cost, quality, resource, and delivery expectations • Why progress must be assessed against an agreed plan Monitoring Integrated Project Performance • Planned versus actual deliverables • Milestone status and schedule variance • Resource and workload conditions • Cost commitments, spending, and forecast	Project Performance-Control Simulation Participants interpret a project dashboard, identify deviations and trends, forecast likely outcomes, and recommend management actions. Integrated Change-Control Challenge Teams assess a proposed change and determine its effect on scope, time, cost, resources, quality, risks, stakeholders, and expected value. Project Recovery Workshop Participants diagnose the causes of a delayed project and prepare a realistic recovery plan with revised priorities, responsibilities,

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	• Quality results, defects, rework, and acceptance • Risk exposure and issue status • Stakeholder and decision concerns Using Project Trends and Forecasts • Detecting repeated slippage • Identifying early warning indicators • Estimating likely completion conditions • Distinguishing isolated delays from systemic performance problems Preparing Management-Level Project Reports • Overall project health • Progress against baseline • Key accomplishments • Critical deviations • Major risks and issues • Required decisions and support • Forecast and next-period priorities Conducting Effective Project-Control Meetings • Reviewing exceptions rather than reading reports aloud • Determining root causes • Deciding on corrective and preventive actions • Confirming owners, deadlines, and follow-through Applying Integrated Change Control • Identifying and documenting the proposed change • Assessing impact on scope, schedule, cost, resources, quality, risks, benefits, stakeholders, and contracts • Evaluating urgency, value, feasibility, and alternatives • Approval, rejection, deferral, or conditional acceptance	milestones, and controls. Final Outputs: • Integrated Project Performance Dashboard • Management Project Status Report • Change Request and Integrated Impact Assessment • Project Recovery and Corrective-Action Plan • Project Closing and Transition Checklist • Intermediate Project Management Application Plan

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	- Updating baselines and communicating approved changes Recovering Delayed or At-Risk Projects - Diagnosing root causes - Reprioritizing and resequencing work - Reallocating resources - Reducing or renegotiating scope responsibly - Fast-tracking, crashing, and their risks - Establishing a recovery baseline and stronger controls Closing and Transitioning the Project - Final verification and acceptance - Turnover to operations, users, clients, or process owners - Completion of contracts, records, finances, and pending items - Benefits ownership and post-project follow-through - Team recognition and resource release Conducting Lessons-Learned and Project Evaluation - Results achieved versus intended outcomes - Planning, execution, stakeholder, risk, quality, and governance lessons - Improvements for future projects Applying the A.D.V.A.N.C.E. Intermediate Project Management Framework - Integrating project alignment, planning, execution, monitoring, control, and organizational learning	

THE A.D.V.A.N.C.E. INTERMEDIATE PROJECT MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

A – Align Objectives, Outcomes, Scope, and Governance

Ensure that the project has a clear organizational purpose and reliable decision structure.

- Confirm the project need and expected value
- Align objectives with organizational priorities
- Validate scope and requirements
- Clarify sponsorship and decision authority
- Establish governance and escalation routes

D – Decompose Deliverables and Determine Dependencies

Translate the project into complete and manageable work.

- Break deliverables into work packages
- Define activities and tasks
- Identify completion criteria
- Analyze logical and external dependencies
- Recognize bottlenecks and critical activities

V – Validate Estimates, Resources, Cost, Quality, and Risks

Test whether the project plan is realistic and sufficiently supported.

- Validate task-duration estimates
- Assess resource capacity and capability
- Establish cost and budget requirements
- Define quality and acceptance standards
- Identify and analyze project risks

A – Activate the Team and Advance Stakeholder Engagement

Move the project into execution with clear accountability and support.

- Conduct the project kickoff
- Confirm roles and commitments
- Establish communication routines
- Engage stakeholders according to influence and need
- Address resistance and conflicting expectations

N – Navigate Execution, Issues, Decisions, and Changes

Guide the project through uncertainty while maintaining control.

- Coordinate work and handoffs
- Resolve issues
- Escalate decisions appropriately
- Validate assumptions
- Assess and control proposed changes

C – Control Performance, Correct Variance, and Recover Delivery

Use reliable performance information to protect the intended outcome.

- Monitor against approved baselines
- Analyze variance and trends
- Forecast likely completion
- Implement corrective and preventive actions
- Recover delayed or at-risk projects

E – Evaluate Results, Close Properly, and Embed Learning

Complete the project formally and strengthen future performance.

- Verify and accept deliverables
- Complete turnover and transition
- Evaluate achieved results
- Document lessons learned
- Apply improvements to future projects

INTERMEDIATE PROJECT MANAGEMENT TOPICS COVERED

Depending on the client's requirements, the program may cover:

1. Intermediate project-management principles
2. Integrated project management
3. Project complexity and readiness
4. Project governance
5. Sponsorship and decision authority
6. Requirements gathering and validation
7. Scope definition and control
8. Deliverables and acceptance criteria
9. Work breakdown structures
10. Dependency analysis
11. Activity estimation
12. Critical and near-critical activities
13. Schedule buffers
14. Resource planning and leveling
15. Project cost estimation
16. Budget development and control
17. Quality planning
18. Procurement and supplier coordination
19. Project-team accountability
20. Stakeholder analysis
21. Stakeholder influence and engagement
22. Project communication
23. Qualitative risk analysis
24. Risk-response planning

25. Contingency and fallback planning
26. Issue and decision management
27. Performance baselines
28. Variance and trend analysis
29. Forecasting
30. Management status reporting
31. Integrated change control
32. Corrective and preventive action
33. Project recovery
34. Project closing and transition
35. Benefits follow-through
36. Lessons learned

COMMON INTERMEDIATE PROJECT-MANAGEMENT MISTAKES COVERED

Participants learn how to avoid:

1. Assuming that an approved idea is automatically ready for execution
2. Beginning detailed planning without sufficient requirements
3. Leaving decision authority unclear
4. Defining scope without explicit exclusions
5. Accepting ambiguous completion and acceptance criteria
6. Preparing task lists that are not deliverable-oriented
7. Ignoring approval, supplier, and resource dependencies
8. Treating every task as equally critical
9. Using deadlines as estimates
10. Assigning the same resource to several overlapping activities
11. Failing to document the basis of estimates
12. Preparing budgets without contingency considerations
13. Inspecting quality only at final turnover
14. Engaging stakeholders only when approval is needed
15. Sending the same report to every stakeholder
16. Recording risks without developing executable responses
17. Assigning a risk owner without assigning action owners
18. Failing to identify risk triggers
19. Allowing issues to remain open without decisions
20. Escalating problems without options or recommendations
21. Monitoring activity completion without verifying deliverables
22. Reporting percentages without explaining what they represent
23. Updating schedules repeatedly without analyzing root causes
24. Implementing changes through verbal instructions
25. Assessing a change only according to its schedule impact
26. Taking corrective action without checking secondary effects
27. Compressing the schedule without assessing quality and risk

28. Declaring a project complete while turnover remains unfinished
29. Failing to assign ownership for post-project benefits
30. Documenting lessons learned without applying them

SAMPLE INTERMEDIATE PROJECT SITUATIONS

Activities may involve projects such as:

- Cross-functional process improvement
- Enterprise system implementation
- Product or service development
- Facility expansion or renovation
- Organizational transformation
- Compliance or regulatory implementation
- Digitalization and automation
- Customer-experience improvement
- Major corporate or institutional events
- Quality-management initiatives
- Supply-chain or procurement projects
- New-site or branch implementation
- Learning and development initiatives
- Marketing and communication campaigns
- Research and innovation projects
- Multi-stakeholder community programs
- Projects involving external suppliers or contractors
- Projects requiring phased implementation
- Delayed or at-risk projects requiring recovery

Cases may be customized according to the client's industry, project environment, organizational structure, recurring challenges, and target-participant experience.

TRAINING METHODS

Consistent with the MSS **EnterTRAINment®** approach, this **Training on Managing Projects on Intermediate Level in the Philippines** emphasizes analysis, planning, simulation, collaboration, decision-making, coaching, and practical workplace application.

Training methods include:

- Interactive facilitator-led discussions
- Project-readiness diagnostics
- Requirements and scope workshops
- Governance-mapping exercises

- Work-breakdown development
- Dependency and schedule analysis
- Resource and budget exercises
- Stakeholder simulations
- Risk-analysis laboratories
- Issue and escalation challenges
- Project-dashboard interpretation
- Change-impact workshops
- Project-recovery simulations
- Team presentations
- Peer evaluation
- Facilitator coaching
- Workplace application planning

TARGET PARTICIPANTS

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

- Project managers with basic experience
- Project coordinators
- Project officers
- Project team leaders
- Supervisors and managers leading projects
- Functional managers involved in cross-functional projects
- Technical and subject-matter specialists with project responsibilities
- Project-management office personnel
- Program and initiative coordinators
- Process-improvement personnel
- Quality-management professionals
- Employees who have completed basic project-management training
- Employees preparing to manage larger or more complex projects

Participants should ideally possess foundational knowledge of project objectives, scope, task planning, schedules, stakeholders, risks, monitoring, and project closing.

EXPECTED PARTICIPANT OUTPUTS

Participants will complete:

1. Project Readiness Assessment

Evaluating:

- Organizational alignment

- Sponsor commitment
- Decision authority
- Requirements
- Resources
- Stakeholder availability
- Risks and constraints
- Readiness for planning and execution

2. Enhanced Project Charter

Containing:

- Business or organizational need
- Objectives and outcomes
- Scope and exclusions
- Deliverables
- Benefits and success measures
- Assumptions and constraints
- Governance structure
- Approval and escalation arrangements

3. Requirements and Scope Validation Matrix

Showing:

- Stakeholder requirement
- Priority
- Source
- Deliverable supported
- Acceptance criterion
- Scope status
- Required clarification
- Approval

4. Integrated Project Schedule

Containing:

- Deliverable
- Work package
- Activity
- Dependency
- Estimated duration
- Responsible owner
- Milestone
- Criticality
- Scheduling buffer

5. Resource and Capacity Plan

Identifying:

- Required capability
- Assigned resource
- Availability
- Competing commitments
- Capacity gap
- Required action
- Escalation requirement

6. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Showing:

- Stakeholder
- Influence
- Interest
- Impact
- Present attitude
- Desired engagement
- Communication approach
- Responsible project representative

7. Prioritized Project Risk Register

Containing:

- Risk event
- Cause
- Potential impact
- Probability
- Impact rating
- Urgency or proximity
- Response
- Trigger
- Contingency
- Owner

8. Integrated Project Performance Dashboard

Showing:

- Scope condition
- Milestone and schedule status
- Resource condition
- Cost condition
- Quality status
- Major risks
- Major issues
- Required decisions
- Forecast

9. Change Request and Integrated Impact Assessment

Evaluating:

- Reason and business value
- Scope impact
- Schedule impact
- Cost impact
- Resource impact
- Quality impact
- Risk impact
- Stakeholder impact
- Alternatives
- Recommendation
- Required approval

10. Project Recovery and Corrective-Action Plan

Containing:

- Performance concern
- Root cause
- Required recovery action
- Responsible owner
- Revised milestone
- Required resources
- Risk implications
- Monitoring measure

DELIVERY OPTIONS

The program may be delivered as:

- Onsite or face-to-face in-house training
- Live instructor-led online training
- Hybrid training
- One-day Intermediate Project Management workshop
- Two-day Applied Intermediate Project Management program
- Project Execution and Control Training
- Integrated Project Management workshop
- Intermediate Project Management for Supervisors and Managers
- Intermediate Project Management for Cross-Functional Teams
- Project Recovery and Change-Control workshop
- Customized actual-project planning and review workshop

A two-day format is strongly recommended when participants must develop or improve an actual project plan, perform deeper scheduling and resource analysis, conduct extensive stakeholder and risk simulations, and receive detailed facilitator coaching.

RECOMMENDED CUSTOMIZATION INPUTS

The client may provide nonconfidential information regarding:

- Common types and sizes of projects
- Existing project-management methodology
- Project-charter and planning templates
- Governance and approval structure
- Existing schedules and status reports
- Resource-allocation practices
- Cost and budget controls
- Quality and acceptance procedures
- Procurement and supplier arrangements
- Risk and issue records
- Change-control process
- Recurring causes of delay
- Common stakeholder concerns
- Target participants' prior experience
- Desired project-management improvements

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

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is Intermediate Project Management Training?

Intermediate Project Management Training in the Philippines develops participants' ability to integrate and control project scope, schedules, resources, cost, quality, risks, stakeholders, issues, and changes.

How is it different from Basic Project Management Training?

Basic training introduces the project life cycle and essential tools. Intermediate training develops deeper competence in project governance, dependency analysis, resource planning, risk prioritization, performance control, integrated change assessment, project recovery, and stakeholder influence.

Who should attend this program?

It is designed for employees with basic project-management knowledge or practical project experience, including project managers, coordinators, supervisors, managers, project officers, technical specialists, and cross-functional project leaders.

Is prior project-management training required?

Formal training is helpful but not mandatory. Participants should already understand basic concepts such as project objectives, scope, tasks, timelines, stakeholders, risks, monitoring, and closing.

Does the training include critical-path concepts?

Yes. Participants learn to identify critical and near-critical activities and recognize how dependencies and delays may affect overall project completion.

Does the program cover resource management?

Yes. Participants assess capability, availability, capacity, workload, competing commitments, and possible resource conflicts.

Does the training cover project budgeting?

Yes. It introduces practical cost-estimation, budgeting, commitments, actual costs, contingencies, and forecast considerations. A separate Project Cost Management Training provides deeper financial coverage.

Does the training include project risk management?

Yes. Participants conduct qualitative risk analysis and develop preventive, mitigating, contingency, fallback, ownership, and monitoring arrangements.

Does the program cover project changes?

Yes. Participants evaluate proposed changes across scope, time, cost, resources, quality, risks, stakeholders, contracts, and expected project value.

Does it teach Earned Value Management?

The program may introduce basic integrated performance concepts when appropriate. Detailed Earned Value Management computations are better covered through an advanced project-control or project-cost-management program.

Can participants use an actual project?

Yes. Nonconfidential actual or planned projects may be incorporated into the exercises, provided sufficient information is supplied before the workshop.

Is this a certification-review program?

No. It is a practical corporate training program focused on workplace capability. Certification-preparation programs require separate examination alignment and authorized arrangements.

RELATED TRAINING PROGRAMS

Organizations may also consider:

- Basic Project Management Training
- Advanced Project Management Training
- Project Planning and Scheduling Training

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

WHY CHOOSE MSS CORPORATION?

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

Our approach combines:

- Integrated project-management principles
- Realistic workplace projects and cases
- Project-readiness diagnostics
- Requirements and scope validation
- Dependency and schedule analysis
- Resource and cost planning
- Stakeholder and risk simulations
- Performance-control activities
- Change-impact analysis
- Project-recovery exercises
- Facilitator coaching and peer feedback
- MSS EnterTRAINment® learning methods
- Workplace action planning

This **Intermediate Project Management Training in the Philippines** is designed not merely to give participants additional templates. It develops their ability to see how project elements affect one another, interpret project conditions, facilitate responsible decisions, anticipate performance concerns, manage changes, and maintain control from project definition through final transition.

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Intermediate Level Training in the Philippines, or Training on Managing Projects on Intermediate Level in the Philippines may request a customized program based on their project environment, organizational structure, methodology, participant experience, recurring project challenges, and desired outcomes.

Integrate the plan. Engage the people. Anticipate the risks. Control the changes. Correct the variance. Deliver the intended value.