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DEPARTMENT OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY

COURSE CODE & NAME: 19FTT202 & Food Plant Layout and
Management

II YEAR / IV SEMESTER

UNIT : II PROJECT PROFILE ANALYSIS

TOPIC 1 : Basic concepts – Project profile



PROJECT PROFILE



A project profile is a simplified description of an eventual project.

In addition to defining the *purpose and ownership of the project*, it presents a *first estimate of the activities involved and the total investment that will be required, as well as the annual operating costs and, in the case of income generating projects, the annual income.*



PURPOSE OF THE PROFILE



1. It helps to ensure that the members of the community or group involved understand the probable implications of their proposal in terms of investment and operating costs, labour requirements, scale of operations and other factors.
2. It helps eliminate wasted effort in preparing detailed projects that are incoherent, lacking support among the applicants, or which fail to meet basic tests of viability.
3. The participation of group members in the preparation and assessment of the profile is an important stage in the ownership process for the specific project, as well as increasing the confidence of the participants in their ability to identify and develop real solutions to their problems (or responses to opportunities).
4. Together with the other stages in the RuralInvest approach, it contributes to a more successful implementation process.



KEY ASPECTS TO CONSIDER IN PREPARING A PROJECT PROFILE



Despite its simplified nature, there are a number of key factors (or parameters) that must be understood and considered by the applicants if they are to adequately complete the project profile.

These include:

- (a) the level and nature of the demand for the eventual project;
- (b) the relevance of supply constraints (where applicable);
- (c) the definition of project operations, such as the units of production and the production cycle; and
- (d) the types of costs involved.



CATEGORIZING COSTS



There are three principal types of costs to be considered in preparing a project profile:

- Investment costs
- Production or Operating costs
- General costs or Overheads



ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



1. Environmental sustainability deals with the impact of the proposed project on the natural resources and environment in the area of the project.
2. If it is intended to use a small stream to irrigate a large area, the amount of water needed might be more than could be drawn from that source during the dry period of the year.
3. As a result, the irrigation system could fail, or there could be insufficient drinking water available to communities downstream. Such a project would not be sustainable.
4. There are projects that may cause environmental damage if poorly designed, but will not if the design is properly thought out. This often involves considering 'mitigation' measures that will reduce the environmental impact.

An example might be a slaughterhouse producing much waste material, which would pollute the waters of the river into which the effluent is pumped. Here the inclusion of wastewater treatment tanks may permit the water to be purified before entering the river, and thus eliminate the problem.



DPR



PROJECT OPERATIONS PLAN



1. A project operations plan shows the company's strategy for carrying out a project.
2. Contractors and sub-contractors typically use these plans on large public works projects. Government agencies often request a project operations plan before approving any work.
3. A project operations plan prevents any unplanned action that may not succeed in accomplishing project goals.
4. The plan includes a predetermined and documented course of action on the project, which allows the effected government agencies to review the project goals and determine the effectiveness of the plan.



The Purpose and Description section of the plan outlines the goals of the project and the methods by which the contractor seeks to accomplish those goals. This section addresses the needs the project is intended to meet and specifies the project's participants, such as contractors, sub-contractors and public works agencies.

The Purpose and Description section also may include the history of the project, budget estimates and steps each party will take when and if the nature of the project changes.



The Operations and Management section lists the project participants and their respective roles.

These roles include the project manager, field operations leader, advisers and technical support crew.

This section also includes the duties and job descriptions of each member of the project team.

For instance, the project manager directs the overall project and sends progress reports to the client, while the field operations manager coordinates the efforts of the workers at the job site.



The Health and Safety Plan lists the precautions the contractors will take to ensure the safety of workers, supervisors and the general public in and around the project area.

For large projects with multiple contractors and sub-contractors, the client often will list their minimum worker health and safety requirements, but may also request a separate Health and Safety Plan from each participant.

The implementation of a Health and Safety Plan reduces legal exposure for both the contractor and the client.



Environmental Impact

1. Public works projects carry a strong environmental impact on their local communities.
2. Some projects include sampling of the air, soil and groundwater in and around a project area.
3. The project operations plan includes procedures for measuring the quality of environmental factors and how the project will impact the quality of the surrounding environment.

Eg: For instance, the operations plan for a project that involves digging will include methods for testing the soil, surface water and groundwater.



WHAT DOES "SUSTAINABILITY" MEAN IN BUSINESS?

In business, sustainability refers to doing business without negatively impacting the environment, community, or society as a whole.

Sustainability in business generally addresses two main categories:

- *The effect business has on the environment*
- *The effect business has on society*



Examples of Sustainability in Business

- Many successful organizations participate in sustainable business practices, however, no two strategies are exactly the same.
- Sustainable business strategies are unique to each organization as they tie into larger business goals and organizational values.
- For instance, sustainability in business can mean:
 1. *Using sustainable materials in the manufacturing process*
 2. *Optimizing supply chains to reduce greenhouse gas emissions*
 3. *Relying on renewable energy sources to power facilities*
 4. *Sponsoring education funds for youth in the local community*



WHY IS SUSTAINABILITY IMPORTANT?

Beyond helping curb global challenges, *sustainability can drive business success*. Several investors today use environmental, social, and governance (ESG) metrics to analyze an organization's ethical impact and sustainability practices

According to McKinsey, the strongest motivating factors to adopting a sustainable mindset in 2017 were to align with a company's goals, missions, or values; build, maintain, or improve reputation; meet customer's expectations; and develop new growth opportunities.

The overlap between social and environmental progress and financial gain is called the shared value opportunity. In other words, “doing good” can have a direct impact on your company's ability to “do well.” Due to this opportunity, it's clear why many businesses have adopted these practices.













THANK YOU..."