1. **Explain the objectives of the AstraZeneca Project.**
2. Due to rising of the covid-19 around the world in the spring season of the year 2020, so AstraZeneca company wanted to produce an effective vaccine to defeat the coronavirus or Covid-19.

The main objective of the company provides vaccines all over the world rapidly and it was done with proof of the manufacturing and supply chain.

They have taken pledged to provide vaccines at cost or on a non-profit basis and the vaccines would be accessible to low-income countries.

1. **Explain the difference between the traditional vaccine project and the Astrazeneca project.**
2. Unlike other conventional vaccines for drug development, the AstraZeneca vaccine has a global need that has given this effort importance.
3. **What are the initial challenges in developing the AstraZeneca Project?**
4. **Risk:** There was a reputational risk of the company’s need for speedy demands of vaccines in a large which was itself a bigger which might affect the reputation of the company.

**Complexity:** Due to the excessive speed needs of the vaccine creates complexity in the project like managing the testing and trial while continuously manufacturing the vaccines on the other side. As new countries or customers or the government produce its own regulatory requirements it also leads to an increase in the complexity of the project.

**Visibility:** Due to the higher need for vaccines there was universal pressure on the company like higher authorities from countries around the world questioning their vaccine status which was an immense challenge during that period.

1. **What are the four key responsibilities of PMO in this project.**
2. There were four key responsibilities which were given priority by the Dixons Team are:
   1. Integration of Schedule and Budget: Adapting the enterprising system which gives support to the US government billing and setting up the code of the cost for time entry.
   2. Contract Management: Centralizing the resources which were provided to the team members and the functional owners who have to study the terms and conditions of the contract with various governments and other entities.
   3. Team Process Guidance: For client confidentiality, the PMO developed training and guidance for the team members regarding the working of the different contracts of the government.
   4. Risk Management: Understanding and managing the risk to the Case study: Saudi Aramco - Offshore Construction in Crowded Waters Link: Saudi Aramco Offshore Construction | PMI
3. **Explain the risks identified in the project.**
4. The risks that were identified in the project are:

* **Staffing the project:** There was one person who had worked for this company and also helped the other company on which strategy company works on the government which there was the risk of leaking the information about the vaccines.

1. **What is the lesson learned from this project case study?**

A. The main project management difficulty was adaptability. As governments from all over the world lined up to become consumers, the project was constantly confronted with shifting conditions.

**Case study**: **Refurbishing Heathrow Airport Terminal 1, On Time, On Budget, With No Disruptions to Travelling Public|PMI**

**Link:** [heathrow-airport.pdf (pmi.org)](https://www.pmi.org/-/media/pmi/documents/public/pdf/case-study/heathrow-airport.pdf?v=18822290-0c76-443c-ad74-cadbea4447dd)

1. **Explain the business value of the project mentioned in your case study.**
2. Heathrow Airport is the busiest international airport which keeps the terminal open to 20 million travelers who travel annually. Due to the excessive number of travelers at Heathrow, BAA took the task of refurbishment the terminal which resides in Heathrow airport to maintain its business values and integrity.
3. **Explain methodologies used to attain the key results.**
4. There were numerous amounts of problems raised during the refurbishments of Terminal 1 at Heathrow airport such as health and safety, implications of communication, budgetary problems, and so on. There was certain solution that was used in response to the challenges that occurred are:

* **The People:** Due to a greater number of stakeholders in the project, the project manager ensures the good quality of work to be produced. That was done only when the suppliers and the contractors work fairly on the project through a competitive tender process by ensuring the best people worked on the project. A non-hierarchical method was used to ensure the maximum knowledge and value from the skills contributing to the project.
* **The Planning:** There was a strict rule implemented to the contractors to complete the small works on time.
* **Budget Changes:** Early on in the project, predicting costs and creating a budget proved to be highly difficult tasks, especially when it came to determining the proper ratio between tasks that would be done during the day and those that would be done at night. Because nighttime work is far more expensive and less productive, this had a considerable influence on the project's budget.
* **Technological Challenges:** The system was essential to the project's delivery because of the numerous contractors working both on- and off-site. The specially developed software would send a problem directly to the project manager, who could immediately approve or reject any requests, if groups working offshore discovered a problem, such as one with the budget.

As a result, the project was able to save a significant amount of time and go forward with less delay than it would have otherwise.

* **Electrical Risk:** The evaluation and application of project risk management were key components of creating a solution for the asbestos issue. For this project, there were two main risk management schedules that were created and maintained, one dealing with strategic and leadership issues and the other with day-to-day risk concerns.