

MERITS OF CONTEMPORARY PROJECT MANAGEMENT



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Outline

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- The Brave New World of Project Management
- Project Management Institute
- Project Management Body of Knowledge
- PM Maturity and How To Get It

Projects in Perspective...

“CEOs from 236 companies report that product development is the most important source of future growth and profit” (Smith and Reinerstsen, p. 242).

“Projects are the means by which new products are developed. As a result, a company’s ability to successfully manage projects has become a critical factor in overall performance and profitability”

Why Convert On-Going Operations Work Into Projects?

- Work done in teams; allows flatter organizations; reduces bureaucracy
- Project objectives easier to define; projects are temporary; more motivating
- More adaptable to changing environment
- Easier focus on customer requirements
- Easier integration of interdisciplinary work
- More efficient use of resources

Result:

- Number of projects that are done simultaneously in the organization grows exponentially
- Project driven organizations
- Project management maturity-managing by projects

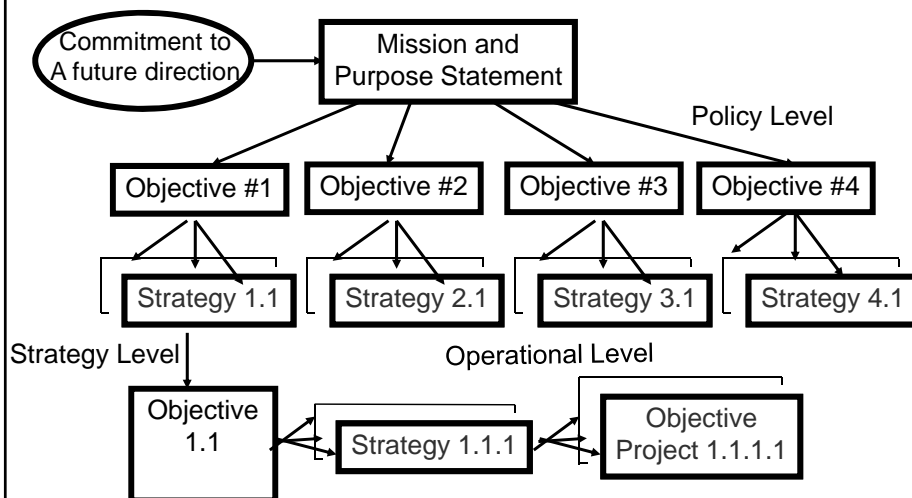
Definitions

- Project
- Program
- Portfolio

Let Us Not Forget!...

- **Projects are done:**
 - To solve a problem, or to take advantage of an opportunity (micro view)
 - To achieve corporate objectives (macro view)
 - To change a business process (macro view)
- **The reason usually specified in a "Need Statement"**

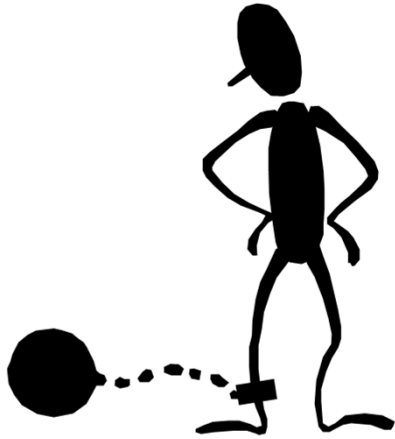
Objectives → Strategies → Projects



Adapted from paper: "What CEO's Must Demand To Achieve Effective Project Management" by Russel D. Archibald, PMP

What Can Cause a Project to Fail?

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Traditional vs. Contemporary Project Management

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Project Management

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*“Project Management is the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities in order **to meet** the project requirements.”*

- Guide to PMBOK™ 5th Edition

The Project Management Institute

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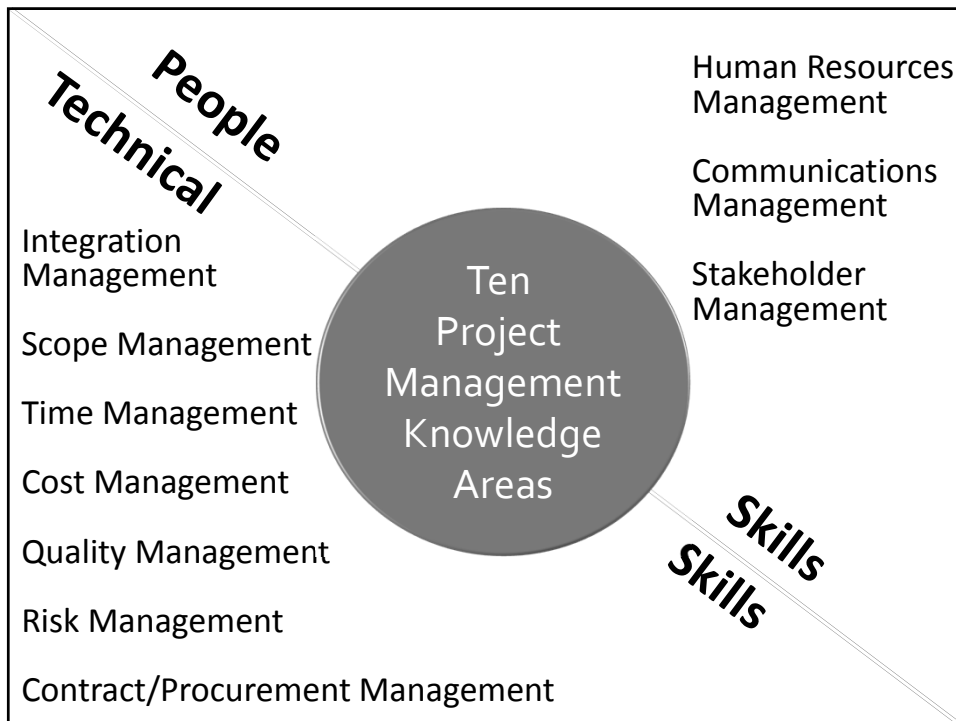
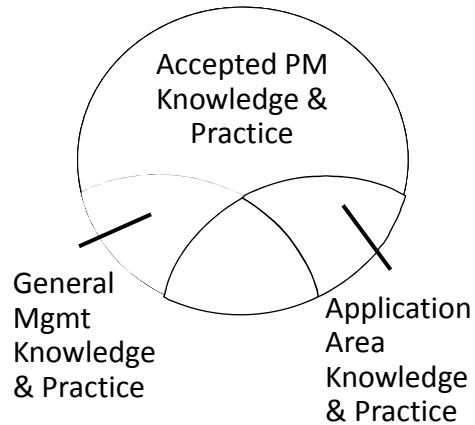
Project Management Institute

Since its founding in 1969, Project Management Institute (PMI®) has grown to be the non profit professional organization of choice for project management professionalism. PMI® establishes project management standards, provides seminars, educational programs and professional certification that more and more organizations desire for their project leaders.

www.pmi.org

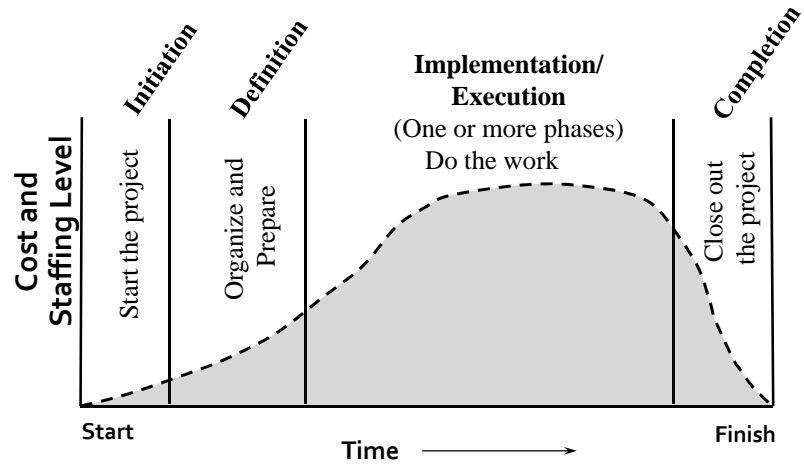
Project Management Body of Knowledge

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Integration - The Project Life Cycle

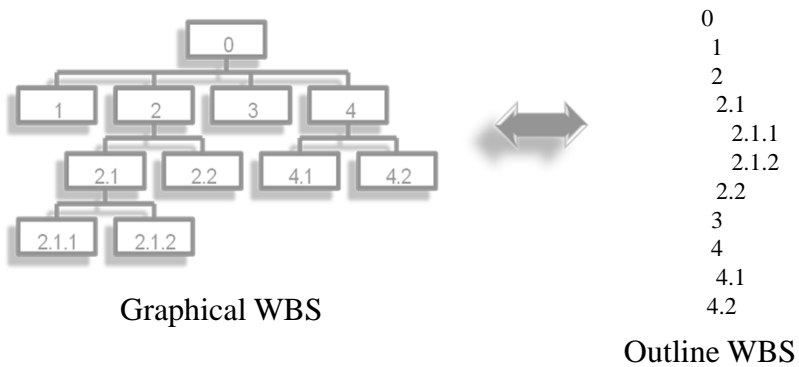
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Adapted from *PMBOK™ Guide Fifth Edition*

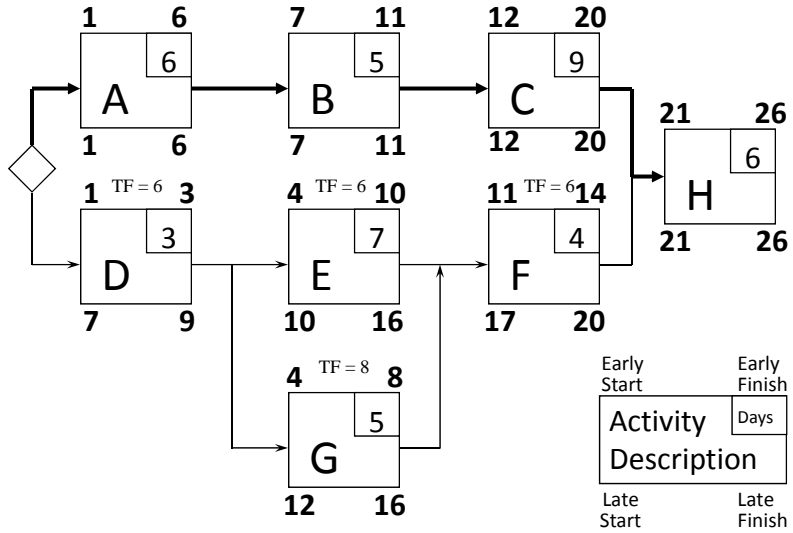
Scope - Work Breakdown Structure

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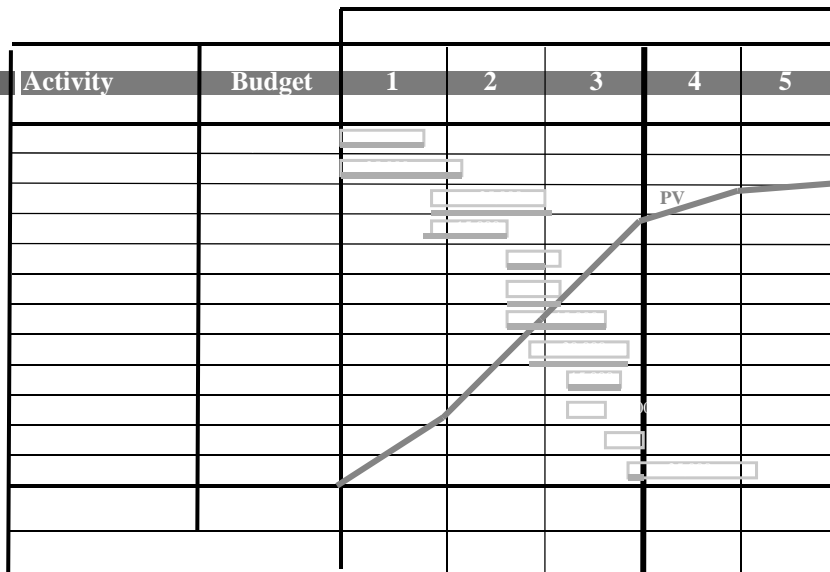


Time - Logic Diagram

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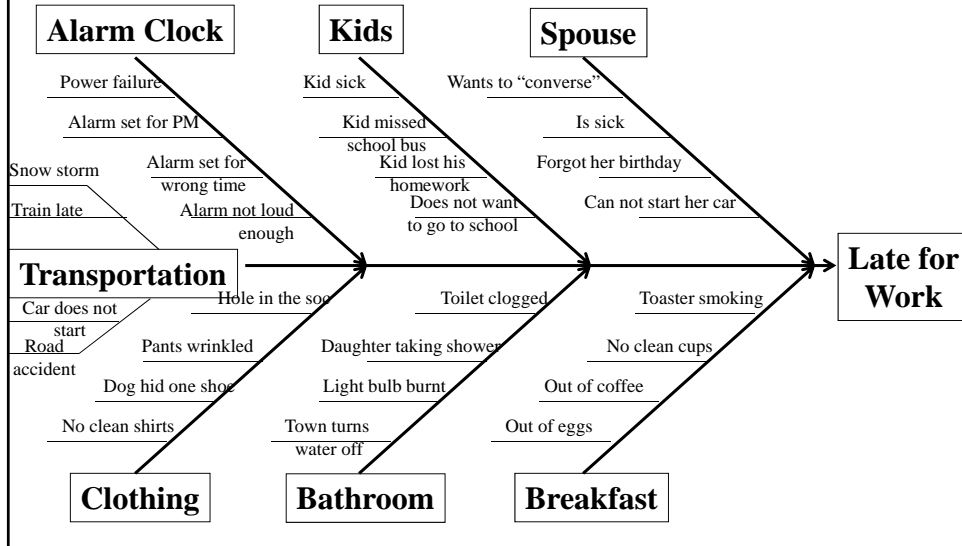


Cost - Earned Value



Quality – Cause and Effect Diagram

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Risk Register

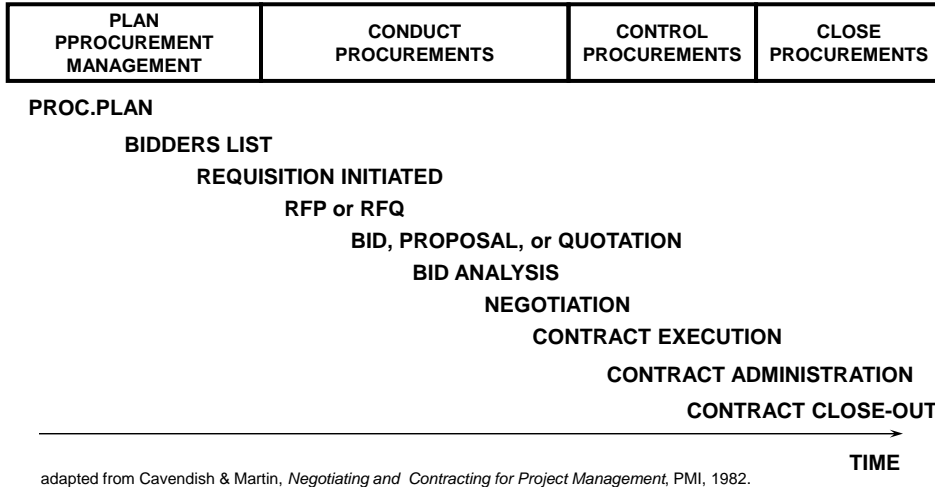
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Risk Register

Risk Event	Probability of Risk Low, Moderate, High	Consequence of Risk Low, Moderate, High	Recommended Action Accept, Avoid, Transfer, Reduce	Description of Action
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

The Procurement Process

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Human Resources – Responsibility Matrix

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Team Member	Project Sponsor	External Client	Project Manager	Procurement	Design Consultants	Contractors	Remarks
Task							
Contracting							
Project Management							
Design							
Municipal Approvals							

A = Approves, R=Responsible, W = Does the work, P = Participates, I = Provides Information, V = Verifies

Communications/Reporting Plan

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Communications/Reporting Plan

This document outlines the formal communication and reporting requirements for the primary project stakeholders. It should include the nature of the communication required (meeting, written report, conference call, etc.), the frequency, the level of detail, and any sign-off requirements that may result.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Form/Level of Detail of Communication (Meeting, Report, etc.)	Frequency/Date	Originator	Distribution/Information Flow	Comments

FUNCTIONAL MANAGEMENT

Form/Level of Detail of Communication (Meeting, Report, etc.)	Frequency/Date	Originator	Distribution/Information Flow	Comments

PROJECT TEAM

Form/Level of Detail of Communication (Meeting, Report, etc.)	Frequency/Date	Originator	Distribution/Information Flow	Comments

CLIENT

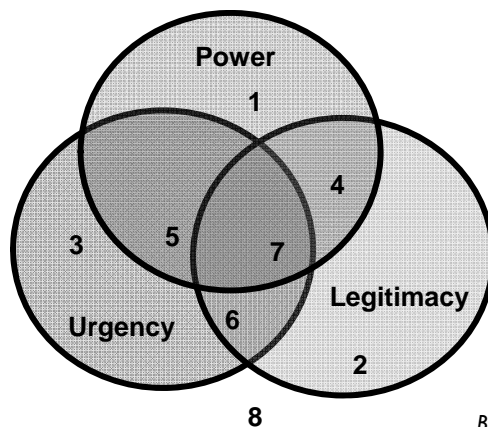
Form/Level of Detail of Communication (Meeting, Report, etc.)	Frequency/Date	Originator	Distribution/Information Flow	Comments

OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

Form/Level of Detail of Communication (Meeting, Report, etc.)	Frequency/Date	Originator	Distribution/Information Flow	Comments

Stakeholders - Salience Model

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1. Dormant stakeholder
2. Discretionary stakeholder
3. Demanding stakeholder
4. Dominant stakeholder
5. Dangerous stakeholder
6. Dependent stakeholder
7. Definitive stakeholder
8. Non stakeholder

By Puneet Kuthiala, 2009

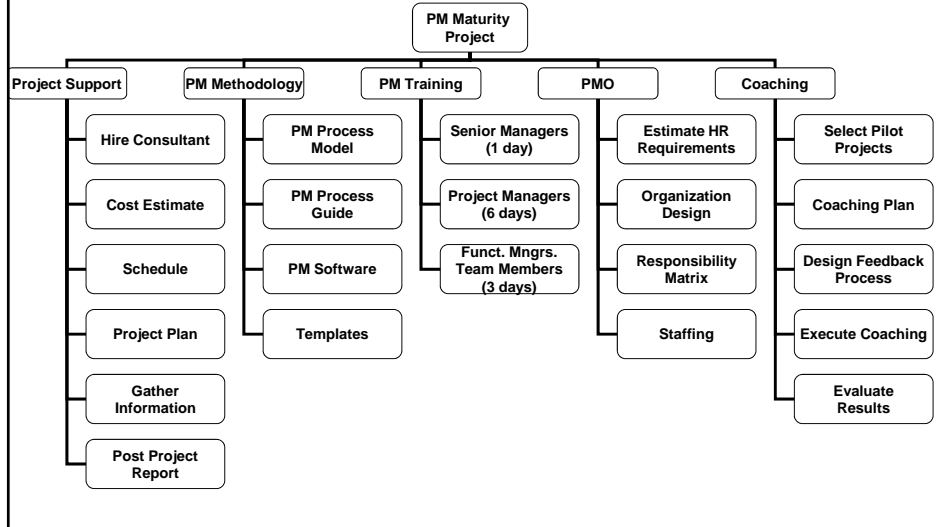
Applying Project Management

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- Repetitive vs. Unique
- Long vs. Short
- Simple vs. Complex

PM Knowledge Areas	PM Processes	Initiating (2)	Planning (24)	Executing (8)	Monitoring & Controlling (11)	Closing (2)
Integration (6)		• Develop Project Charter	• Develop Project Management Plan	• Direct and Manage Project Work	• Monitor /Cntrl Project Work • Perform Integrated Change Control	• Close Project or Phase
Scope (6)			• Plan Scope Management • Collect Requirements • Define Scope • Create WBS		• Validate Scope • Control Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PM Essentials: Part 1 ▪ New or expanded on in PM Essentials: Part 2 ▪ New or expanded on in PM Essentials: Part 3 ▪ New or expanded on in Project Contracting and Procurement Mngmt ▪ New in BA for the PM
Time (7)			• Plan Schedule Management • Define Activities • Sequence Activities • Estimate Activity Resources • Estimate Activity Durations • Develop Schedule		• Control Schedule	
Cost (4)			• Plan Cost Management • Estimate Costs • Determine Budget		• Control Costs	
Quality (3)			• Plan Quality Management	• Perform Quality Assurance	• Control Quality	
Human Resources (4)			• Plan Human Resource Management	• Acquire Project Team • Develop Project Team • Manage Project Team		
Communication (3)			• Plan Communications Management	• Manage Communications	• Control Communications	
Risk (6)			• Plan Risk Management • Identify Risks • Perf. Qualitative Risk Analysis • Perf. Quantitative Risk Analysis • Plan Risk Responses		• Control Risk	
Procurement (4)			• Plan Procurement Management	• Conduct Procurements	• Control Procurements	• Close Procurements
Stakeholder Management (4)	• Identify Stakeholders	• Plan Stakeholder Management		• Manage Stakeholder Engagement	• Control Stakeholder Engagement	

PM Maturity Project WBS



Let us help you
achieve your
goals.

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