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Project Management Life Cycle

Course Code: CIS 223

Module Title: Project Management Essentials

PROJECT ECOSYSTEM

Every project is dependent upon processes, people, and tools and they determine how the work gets done. But these three essential elements are not equals. Each has its own strengths and weaknesses, and provides different values to projects.

- Process
- People
- Tools

PROJECT ECOSYSTEM

Process - The policies and procedures and the roles and responsibilities required in managing development projects. Processes determine how the work needs to be accomplished.

People - The skills and capabilities of the people in charge of managing the project, and whether or not they follow the processes and procedures to ensure quality of the services provided by the organization.

Tools - The techniques and devices selected by the organization with the purpose to facilitate the management of the project.

PROJECT ECOSYSTEM

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"My team has created a very innovative solution, but we're still looking for a problem to go with it."

PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

- A development project has to manage four basic constraints; <u>scope</u>, <u>schedule</u>, <u>budget</u> and <u>quality</u>.

- The success of a project depends heavily on the ability, skills and knowledge of the project manager to take into consideration these constraints and develop the plans and processes to keep them in balance.

PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

Scope, the boundaries of the project

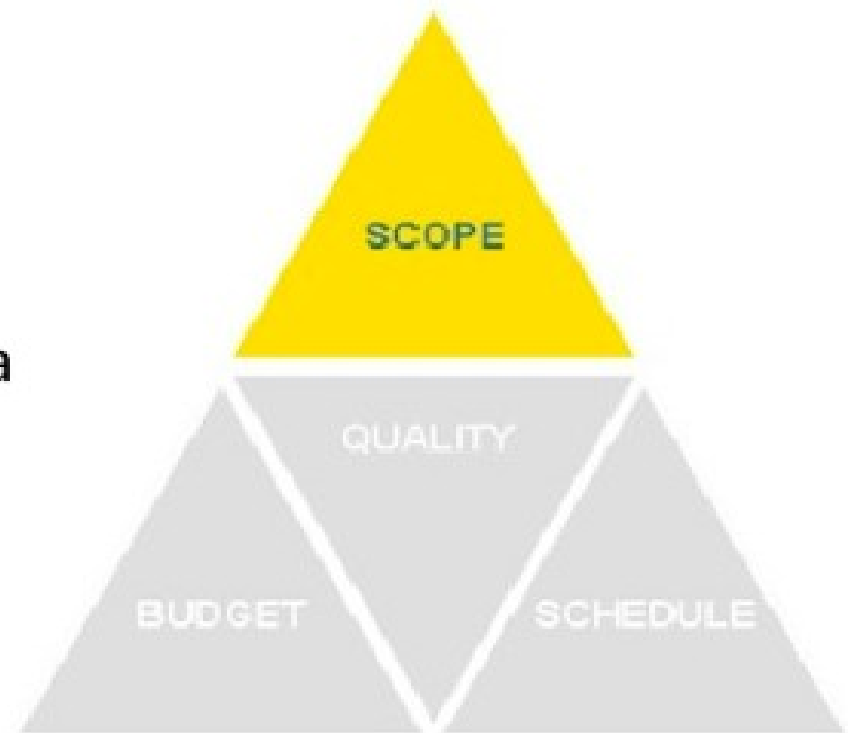Schedule, the time to complete the project activities

Budget, the funding available to cover all expenses of the project

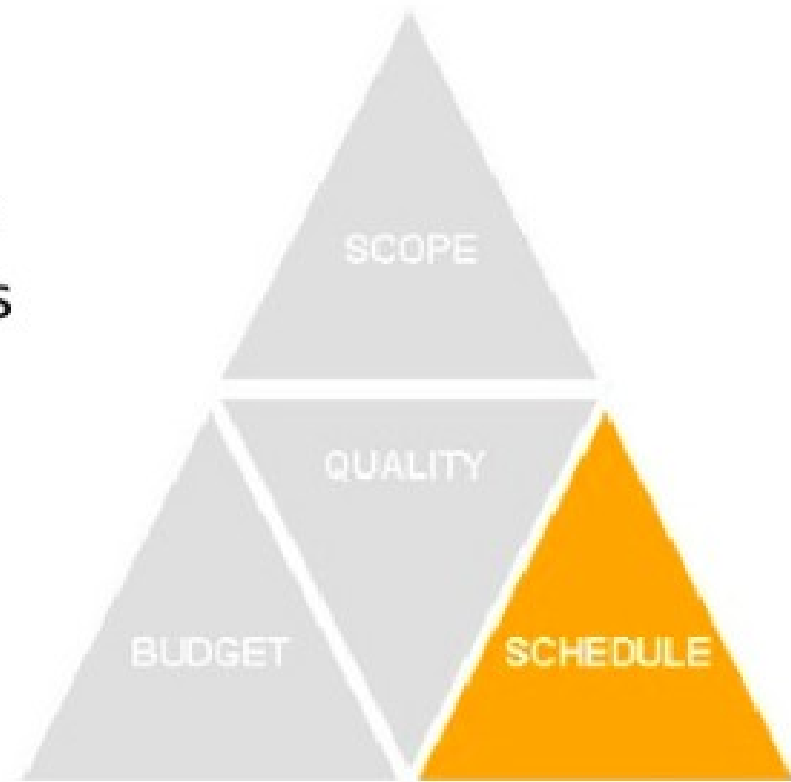Quality, achieving the expectations of the stakeholders

PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

Scope, is what the project is trying to achieve, it entails all the work involved in delivering the project outcomes and the processes used to produce them. Scope is the boundary of a project, it is what the beneficiaries, and the donors expect from the project.

PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

Schedule, is defined as the time required to complete the project. It is an approximation of the duration of all activities in the project. Schedule constraints include specific dates to deliver an activity or complete the project.

PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

Budget, are the funds approved for the project, they include all the required expenses needed in order to deliver the project within scope and schedule. A number of constraints, financial, political, and organizational, may dictate the methods by which resources such as personnel, equipment, services and materials are acquired.

PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

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PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

Quality, is the fourth constraint and it is defined as delivering the project outcomes according to the stated or implied needs and expectations of the project beneficiaries and the donor agency. Quality is also defined as the conformance to requirements or fitness for use.
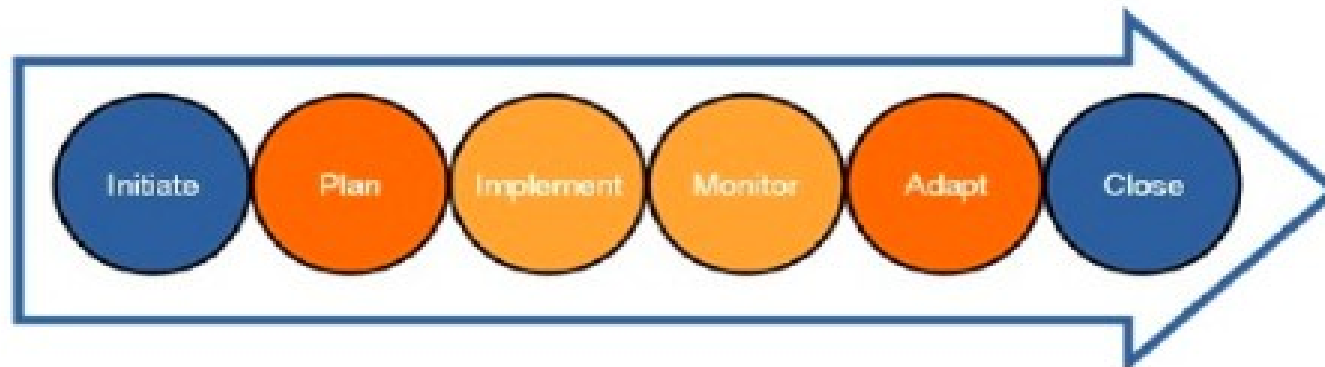
PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

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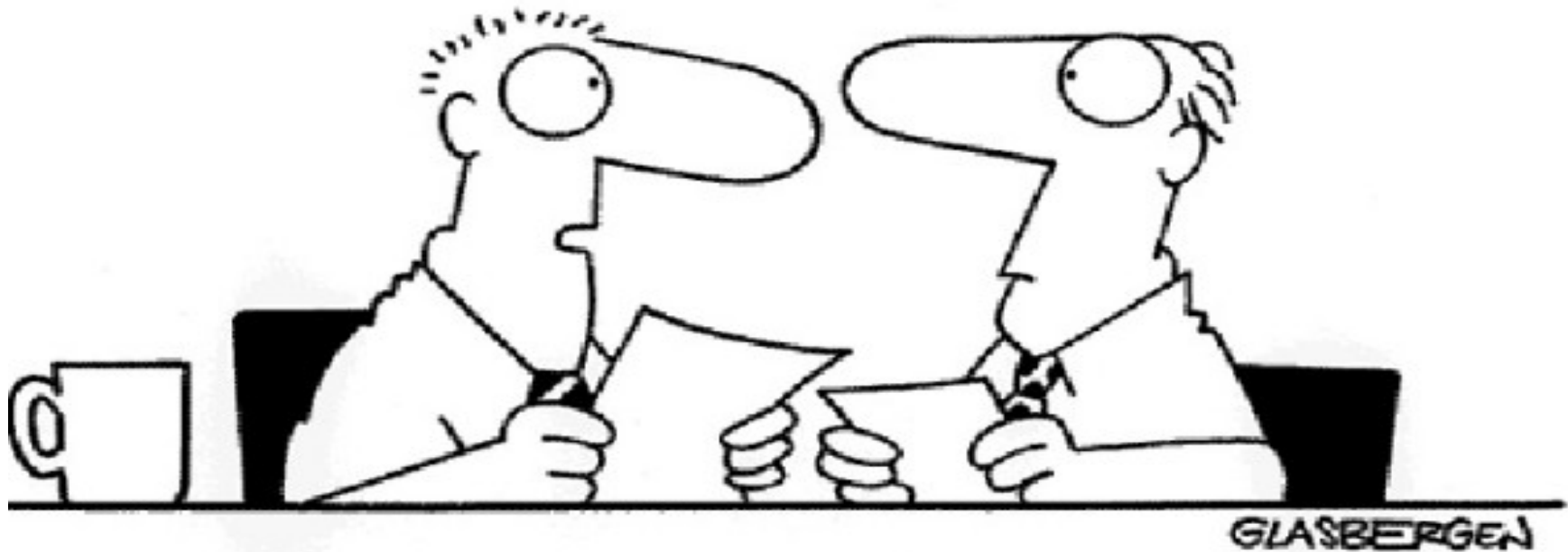
"My new approach to effective team development will take a bit longer. In my plan, we raise them from birth."
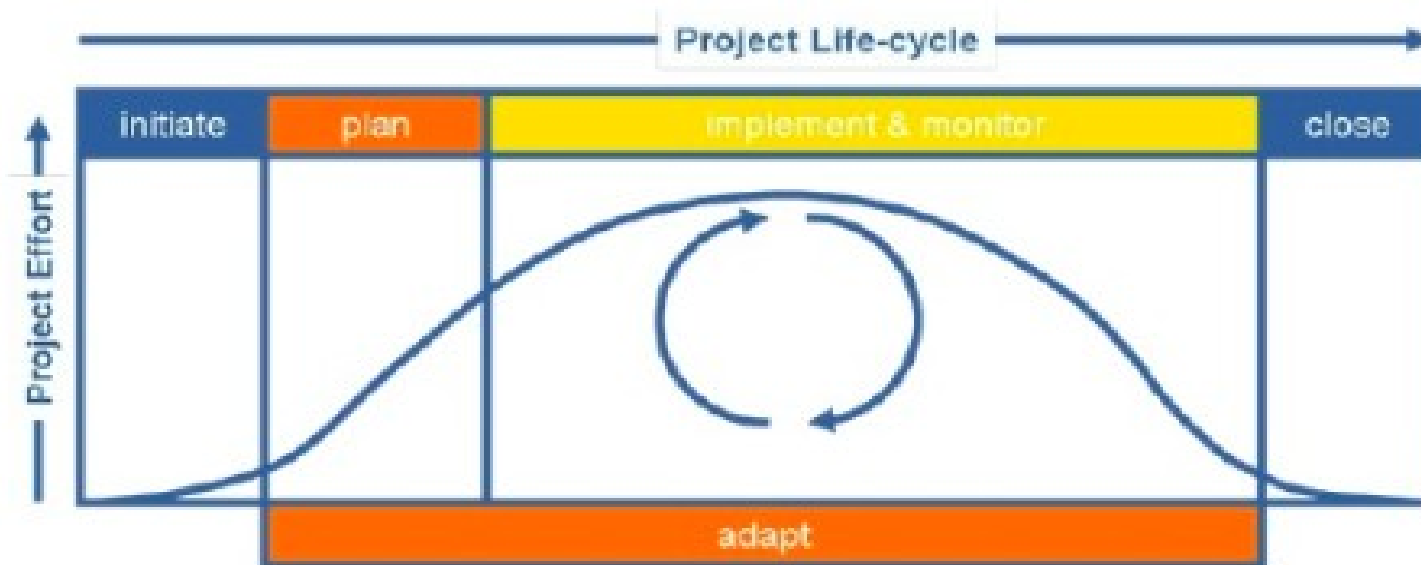
PROJECT CYCLE

Project Management consist of six distinct Phases; **initiation, planning, implementation, monitoring, adapting** and **closure**.
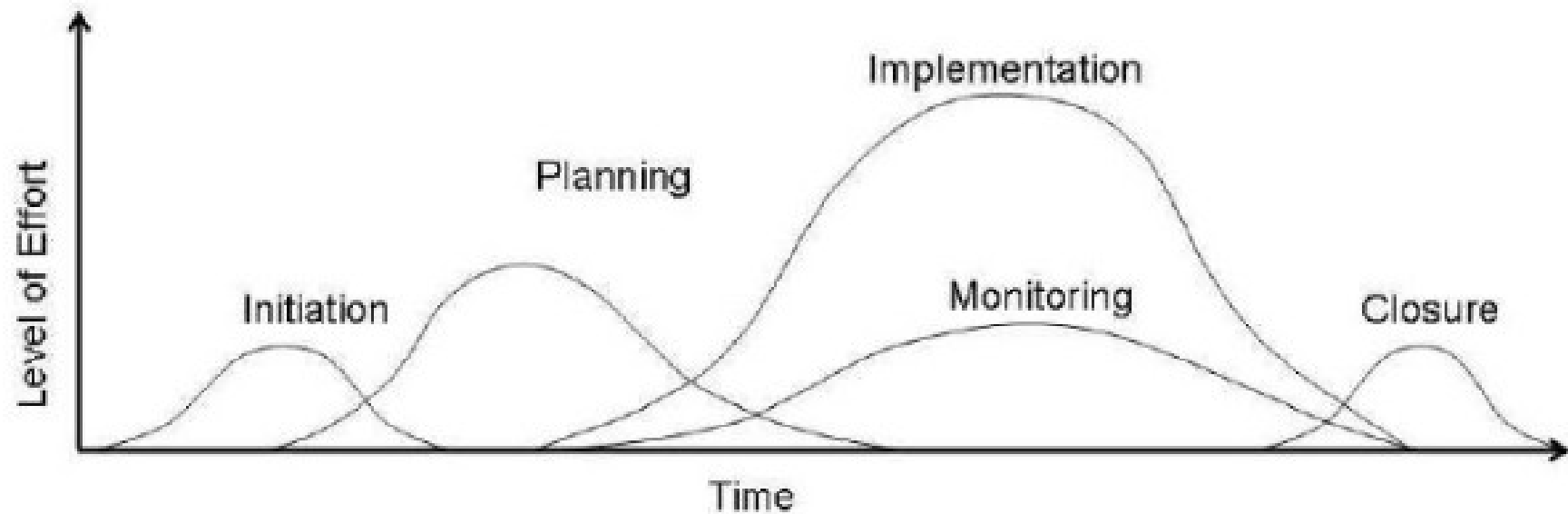
PROJECT MANAGEMENT CYCLE

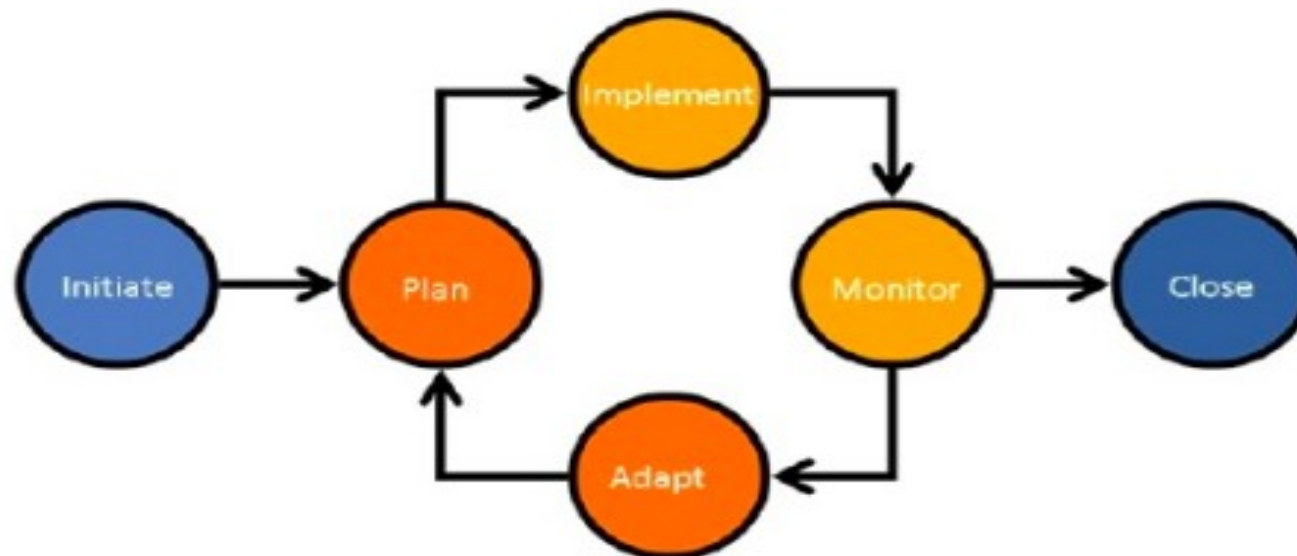Project phases and project effort during the project life cycle.

PROJECT PHASES

PROJECT MANAGEMENT CYCLE

Project phases relate to each other in a linear rationale rather than a cyclical manner.

PROJECT INITIATION

Initiation Phase. This phase is where an idea or a concept is authorized and funded as a project. It includes some planning and estimating to clarify its objective and scope. The major steps during the Initiation include:

2. Project Concept

3. Concept Approval

4. Project Proposal

5. Proposal Approval

6. Project Negotiations

7. Project Contract

PROJECT INITIATION
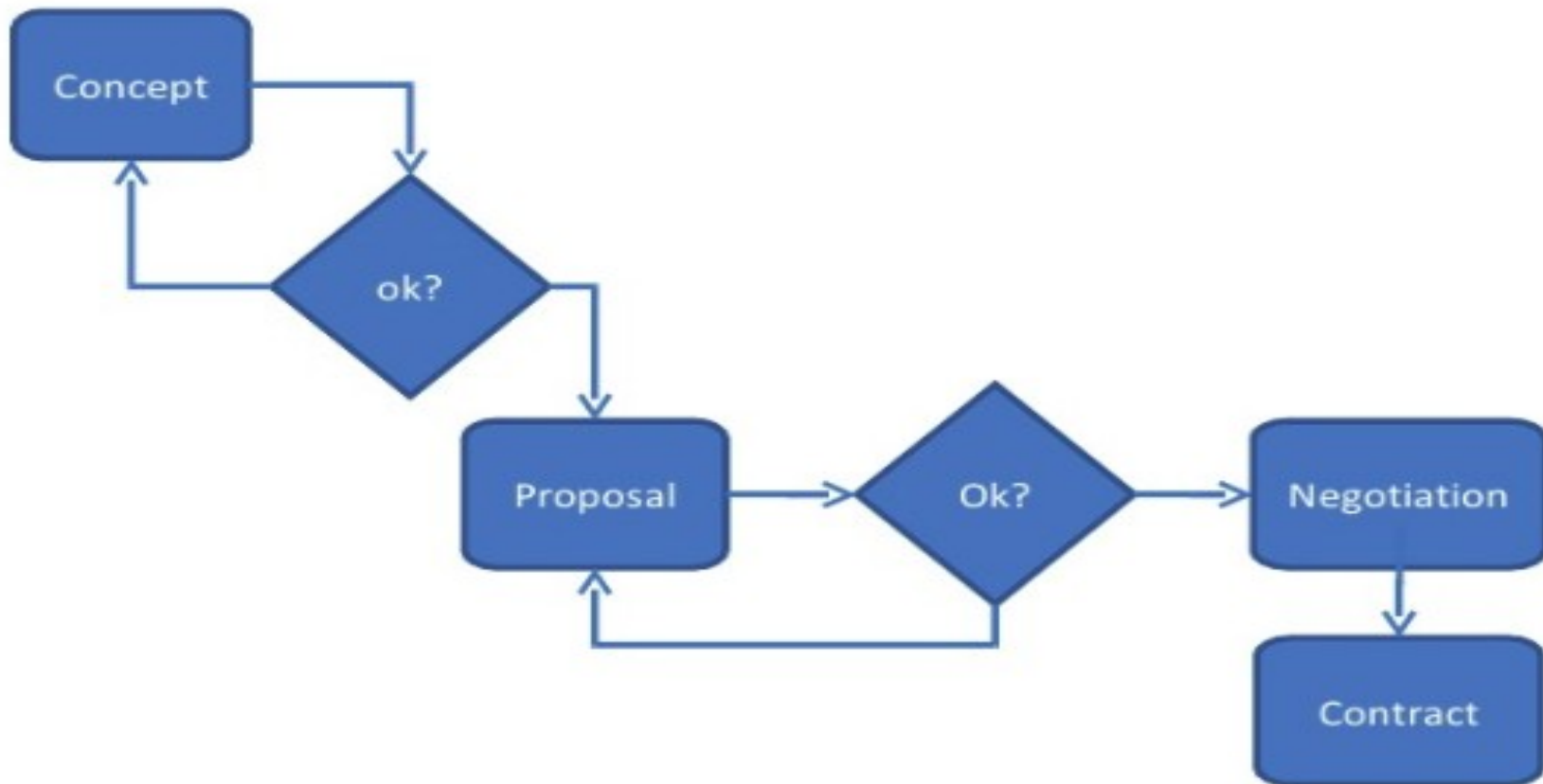
PROJECT PLANNING

Planning Phase. This phase includes the development of detailed plans required to manage the implementation of the project. Major steps during planning include:

2. Project Charter

3. Organize Project team

4. Project Kick off

5. Project Management Plans

6. Project Plan Approval

7. Communicate plans

PROJECT PLANNING
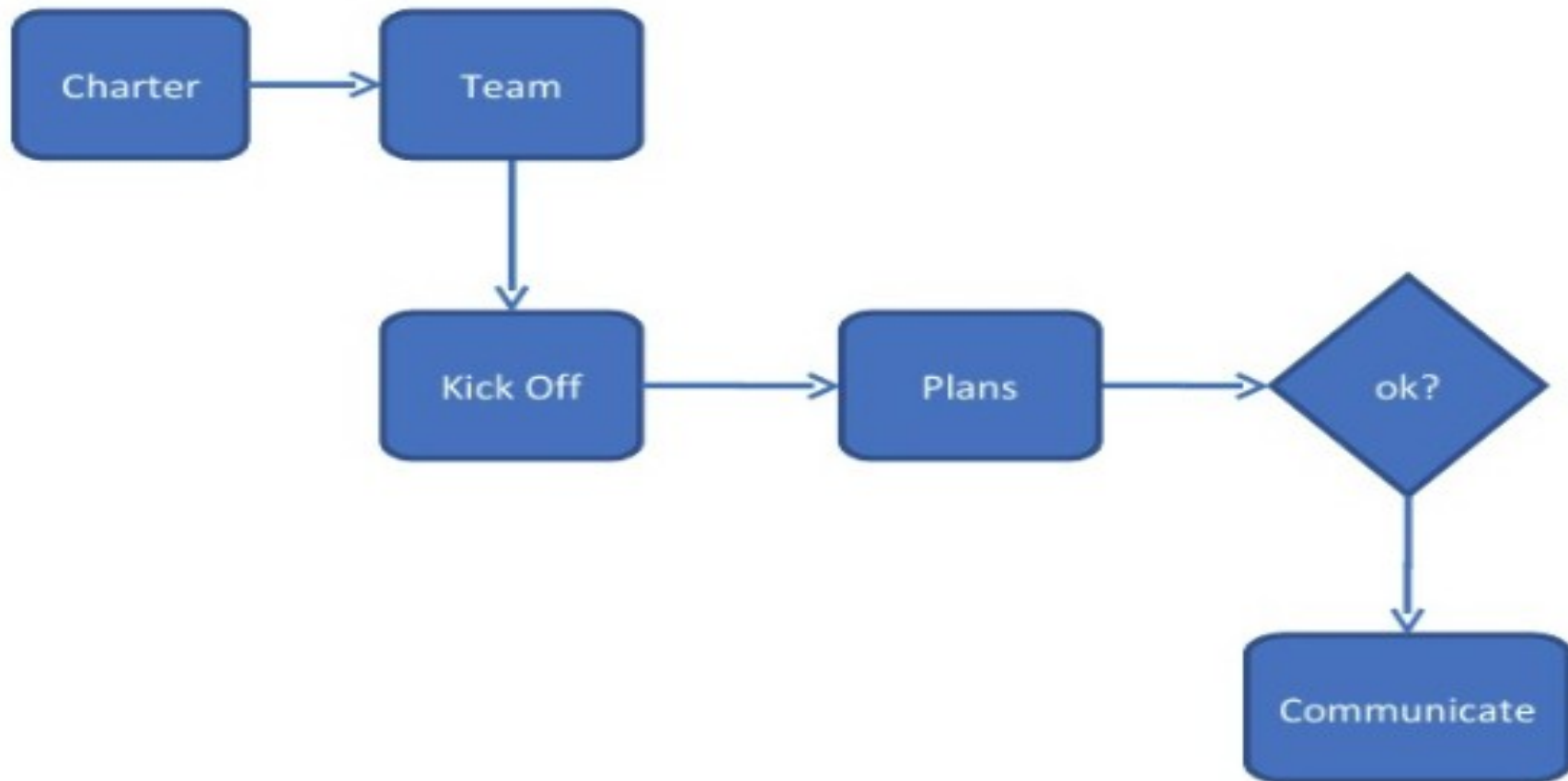
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

EU=IP+MP

Implementation Phase. The implementation phase includes taking all necessary actions to ensure the activities in the project plan are completed and the outputs of the plan are delivered. Steps in this phase include:

2. Develop Project Team

3. Assign Work

4. Contract Management

5. Procurement Processes

6. Quality Assurance

7. Communications

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
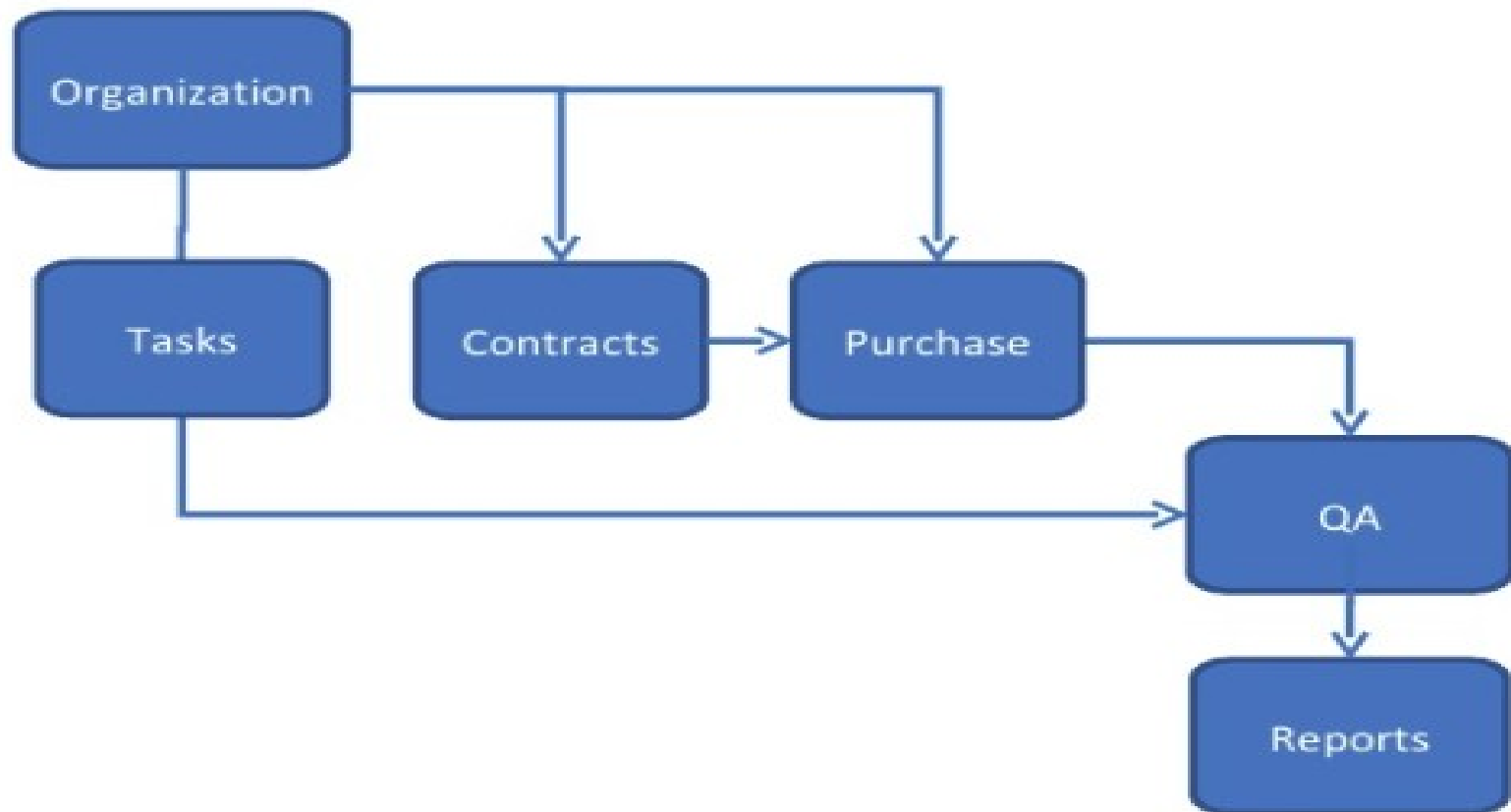
PROJECT MONITORING

Monitoring Phase. Monitoring is about measuring the progress of a project against its objectives, looking at deviations from the plan, and recommending corrective steps to put the project back on track. Steps in this phase include:

2. Evaluate Project Reports.

3. Quality Control

4. Issues/Risk Monitoring

5. Team Evaluation

6. Variance Analysis

7. Determine need for Changes

PROJECT MONITORING

PROJECT ADAPTING

Adapt Phase. The Adaptation phase refers to the process by which the project manager learns and adapts the methods, plans, and approaches and determines what works best for the project. Steps in this phase include:

1. Review Performance Reports
2. Review Change Requests
3. Develop Proposals for Changes
4. Approval of Proposed Changes
5. Update Project Plans
6. Capture Lessons Learned

PROJECT ADAPTING
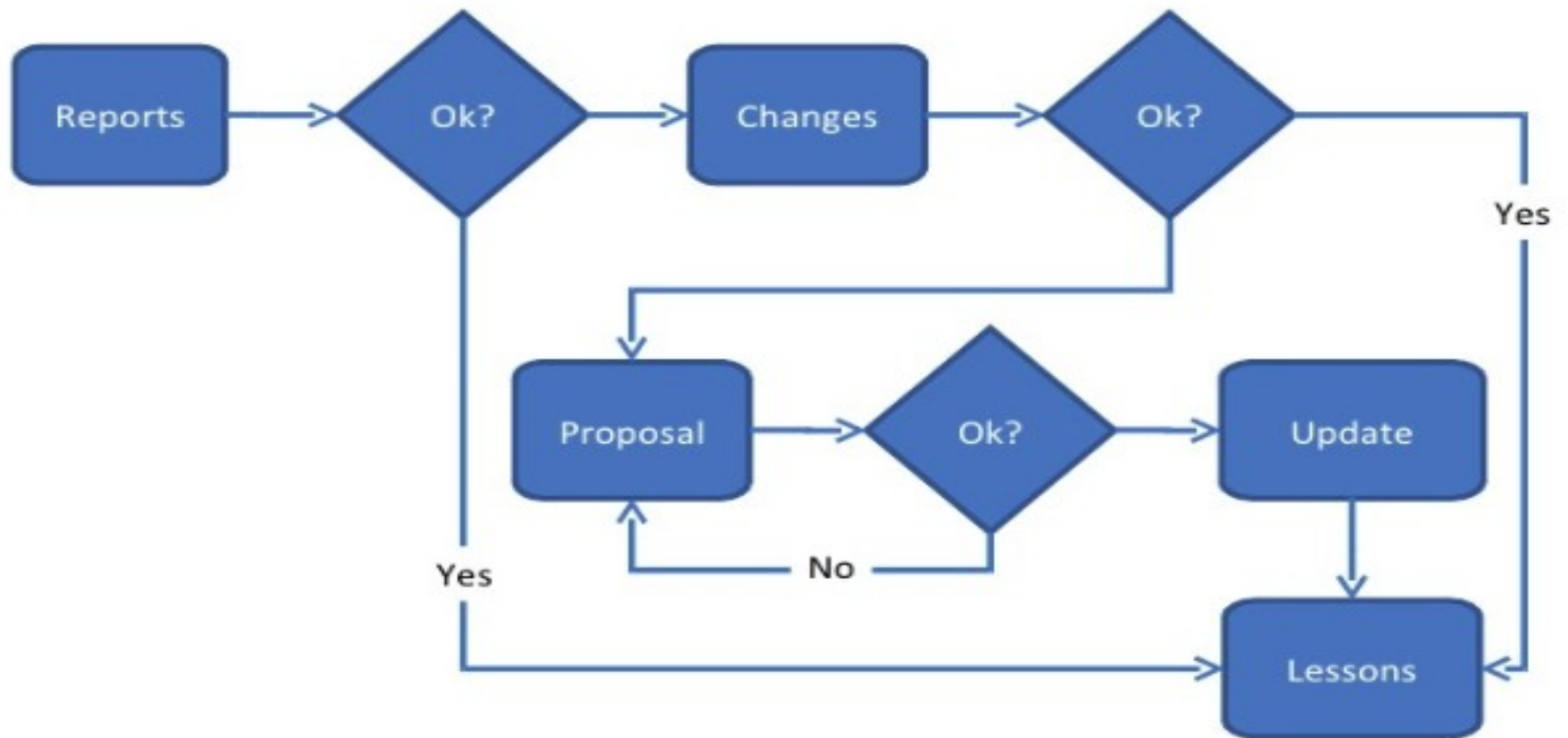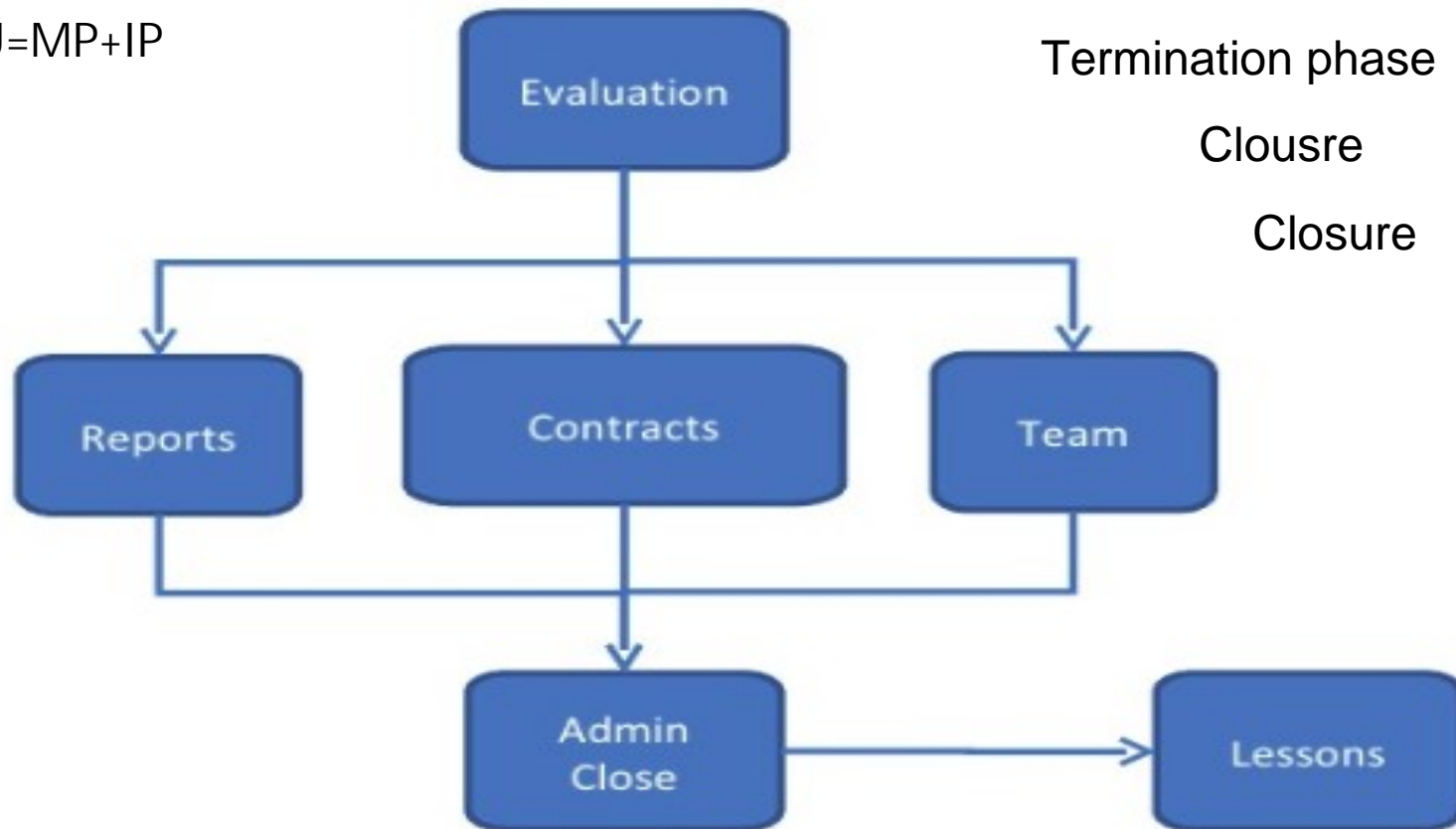
PROJECT CLOSING

Closing Phase. The closing phase of the project is when the project has achieved the planned objectives and all deliverables have been completed. Steps in this phase include:

1. Project Evaluation
2. Project Final Reports
3. Closing Contracts
4. Administrative Close
5. Team Reassignments
6. Distribute Lessons Learned

PROJECT CLOSING

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Termination phase

Clousre

Closure

PROJECT CYCLE

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"Let's form a committee to create a task force to develop a team to determine the fastest way to deal with the problem."