

A PERSPECTIVE ON PROJECT AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (BEST PRACTICES)



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INTRODUCTION



- ❑ A project as defined by PMI is a temporary endeavour, embarked on to create a unique product, service or result.
- ❑ Projects can generate deliverables that go into other projects, or become itself a finished product.
- ❑ **The application of knowledge, skills, and techniques of project activities to meet project requirements is known as project management.**



PROJECT MANAGEMENT PROCESS GROUPS



- ❑ **Initiation:** The processes involved in committing the organisation to begin the project after signing the contract
- ❑ **Planning:** This is the process undertaken in the preparation of the project. This process is very important in a project, as it could determine the success or failure of the project.
- ❑ **Execution:** This the process used to carry out the project management plan, It is called Project Plan Executing processes
- ❑ **Control and Monitoring:** These are processes that is used to check and measure the project performance against defined baselines.
- ❑ **Closing:** This process is used to formally terminate the project or project phase activities, when the defined project processes have all been completed.



PROJECT MANAGEMENT KNOWLEDGE AREAS



- **Project Integration Management:** processes required for co-ordinating the various elements of a project
- **Project scope management:** processes that ensure that only the work required to complete the project is included in the project.
- **Project Time Management :** processes are followed to ensure timely completion of the project.



PROJECT MANAGEMENT KNOWLEDGE AREAS [CONT'D]



- **Project Cost Management:** processes that are employed to ensure that the project is completed within the budgeted cost.



- Project Quality Management :** Processes for ensuring that the project meets acceptable quality standards
- Project human resource management :** processes for successfully leading and direct the project team, the customers, project partners, contributors and any other stakeholders, to meet the project objectives

PROJECT MANAGEMENT KNOWLEDGE AREAS (CONT'D)



- **Project Communication Management** : processes that ensure the timely and appropriate development, generation, collection , dissemination, storage, and ultimately disposition of project information
- **Project Risk Management**: processes for identifying risks, planning risk management, performing both qualitative and quantitative risk analysis, planning the responses to risk
- **Project Procurement Management**: processes required to purchase or acquire the products, services, or results needed from outside the project team to perform the work.



PROJECT VS PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT



- Project management and program management, are related but they are not the same.
 - ***A program is a group of related projects managed together to achieve specific organisational objectives that may not be achieved if these projects were managed individually***
 - Project managers are assigned to these projects while an overall programme manager supervises them
 - The success of a programme is therefore dependent on the success of the individual projects within the programme
- The Program Manager is responsible for ensuring that all the individual projects are running towards achieving the overall goal of the programme but he /she is not involved in the day to day activities of the projects, The responsibilities is that of the project managers.



PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

The processes of programme management include the following:

- ❑ Setting the baseline,
- ❑ Agreeing roles and responsibilities,
- ❑ Programme planning,
- ❑ Project prioritisation,
- ❑ Stakeholder communication,
- ❑ Progress reporting,
- ❑ Managing benefits,
- ❑ Quality management,
- ❑ Risk management,
- ❑ Issue management,
- ❑ Programme closure



WHY PROJECTS FAIL



A project is considered to have failed when it does not meet the schedule, budget, and the products does not meet customer requirement.

- ❑ Lack of Knowledge
- ❑ Lack of organisational policy
- ❑ Underestimating the complexity of a project
- ❑ Poor Team selection
- ❑ Unrealistic Scheduling
- ❑ Unclear or Understated Objectives
- ❑ Lack of change control mechanism



THE BENEFITS OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT

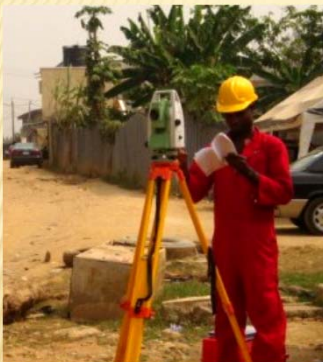


Project management presents some benefits for both large and small projects some of them include:

- Efficiency
- Client Satisfaction
- Competitive Edge
- Growth and Expansion
- Management Flexibility
- Clarity of goal
- Capacity building
- Risk assessment and management



APPLYING PROJECT MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES IN SURVEYING PROJECTS.



Surveying projects face the same challenges faced by engineering or construction projects.

Applying project management principles to the execution of surveying projects follows the application of the processes across the knowledge areas

- Consider the organisational structure
 - Develop the project charter
 - Develop the project management plan
 - Decompose the scope of work into work-packages and activities and prepare a realistic schedule
 - Put in place a control and monitoring plan
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- Plan Communication and information system for the project
 - Have a contingency plan that takes care of every aspect of the project.
 - Define quality standards and plan quality control processes



MAXIMIZING ORGANISATIONAL GOALS THROUGH EFFECTIVE PROJECT MANAGEMENT



- ❑ Organizational goals and business strategy can be leveraged if projects are managed effectively. Projects should be designed and managed to meet organisational objectives.
- ❑ The ability of a project to align with organisational objectives attract more support from top management.



- ❑ To beat the effects of economic recession , a paradigm shift is required to from technology to organisational process assets that facilitate effective delivery of projects
- ❑ Value engineering uses a systematic approach to optimise the project life cycle cost, while saving time and improving quality,
- ❑ value engineering in projects is highly recommended in this period of recession.
- ❑ Meeting organisational objectives through project management also entails knowing which project to accept and the one to turn down.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✦ Project management is a management discipline, an individual competency and an organizational culture that underpins much economic activity, Manu (2007).
- ✦ In facing the many global challenges in today's world as Geomaticians, The success of many gigantic projects will depend on the precision and accuracy of the information we provide as Surveyors. The need to build capacity in the skills of project management and develop strategy in the successful completions of our works can not be over emphasized.
- ✦ Finally, Surveying firms and the geo-spatial industry in general have the need to remain in business with a competitive edge. Like other business organisations they are established for profit as well as economic development. It has become imperative that, as an industry that spearheads physical development, surveying projects from the small one to the very large and complex one should be managed effectively for optimum performance.
- ✦ Project management procedures, principle and affirmed best practises are indispensable tools in achieving this goal.



END

THANK YOU !

