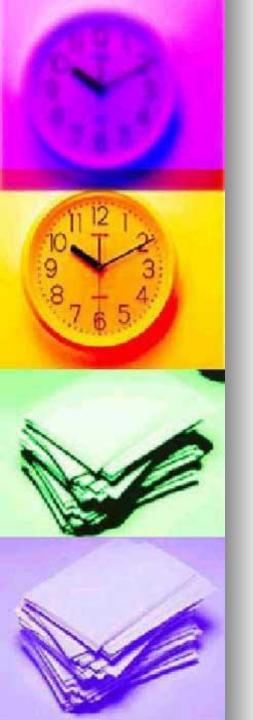




### Objective of the Chapter

- Understand the concept of Project Planning & Control from the perspective of PM's responsibility.
- Understand the functions of Integrated Project Planning & Control.
- Understand the Project Objectives & Scope.
- 4. Understand the project initiation (which included Project Charter & Project Summary Plan).



#### Introduction

- Triad of Project Management Concepts:
- Identified points of integrative project responsibility.
- Integrative & predictive project planning & control.
- Identifying, managing & leading the PT to integrate the efforts of all contributors to the project.



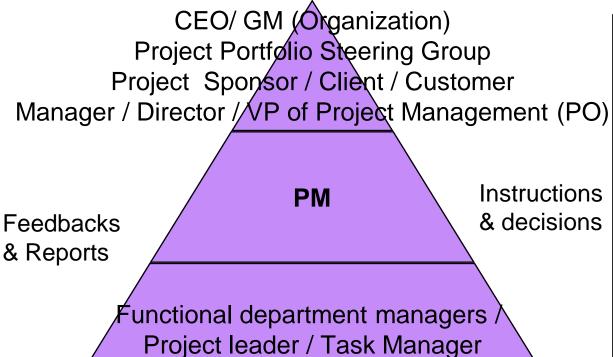
#### Identified Points of Integrative Project Responsibility

 Several levels within organization (involved project) where persons must be identified that hold integrative responsibilities for projects.



#### ...1. Identified Points of Integrative Project Responsibility

#### **Executive Level**



Hierarchical structure of an Organization consists of PO & PT



# 2. Integrative & Predictive Project Planning & Control

- Each project be planned & controlled on an integrated basis (organization, PO, PT) through out the project (information, time, cost, technical, risk).
- Sometimes, organizations are faced with the need to plan & execute many projects simultaneously using same common resources pools (5M).
- This need to use 1 common project planning & control system for all projects to achieve appropriate integrated & coordinated.



# Identifying, managing & leading the PT

- Every individual contributing to a project is a member of PT.
- Project consists of many diverse tasks that require expertise & specialist internally or externally.

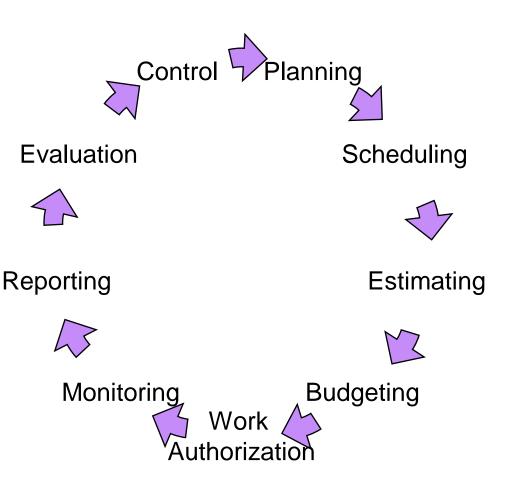


## 6.1 PM's Planning & Control Responsibilities

- Understand the actual use of appropriate methods & procedures.
- Key planning work at the master schedule level.
- Give adequate direction to those involved in detailed planning & control work.
- Establish & maintain effective control of project.
- Assure all plans & schedule are adequate & valid.
- Assure planning & control functions are perform properly.



### PM's Management Skills





## Integrated Planning & Control (IP&C)

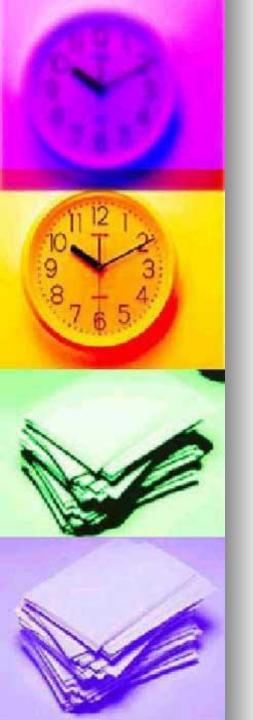
- IP&C: Putting together all essential elements of information related to the products / results of the project (time, cost, 5Ms) for life cycle phases of the project.
- Obj:
- a) Documents current plans, schedules & budget.
- b) Compare actual results with forecasted / planned.
- c) Continually forecast total project time & cost at completion.
- d) Further evaluation.
- e) Making proper & accurate decisions.
- f) Follow up decisions made.



#### ...IP&C

#### How to establish IP&C?

- Setting objectives & goals.
- Defining task to be performed.
- Planning & scheduling tasks based on required & available resources.
- Measuring progress & performance
- Taking proper corrective actions (when progress is not meeting plans / plans must be changed).
- Resolving schedule & resource conflict.



### 6.2 Project Planning & PLC

- Project planning begins since the early conceptual phase.
- Questions in conceptual phase:
- a) How the project will be carried out?
- b) How much it will cost?
- c) When it can be accomplish?
- d) What is the expected result?



#### PLC

- PLC = 4 phases of Project
- 1. Concept
- 2. Definition (proposal)
- 3. Execution
- 4. Close out



# The Important of Adequate Project Planning

- "If you fail to plan, you plan to fail"
- Inadequate planning cause project failure.
- Causes of inadequate planning:
- a) Aversion (dislike)
- b) Reluctant
- c) Lack of knowledge & skills
- d) Complexity of planning methods, techniques & tools
- Comprehensive planning ensure:
- Required resources assured & committed on time.
- b) Commitment from PT.



## Rules for Effective Project Planning & Execution

- Assure each PT member is personally signed on / attached to the project.
- Work out a detailed project plan involving key personnel.
- Reach agreement on the plan among PT.
- Obtain commitment from PT members.
- Obtain commitment from management.
- Define measurable milestones.
- Attract & hold good performed people.
- Establish controlling authority for each work task.
- Detect problems early.



## 6.3 Project Objectives & Scope

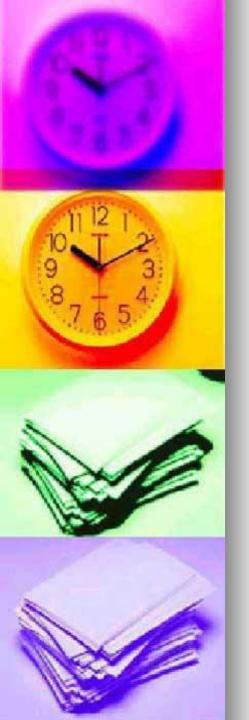
#### Objectives & Strategies

- Objective: Description of where we want to go.
- Strategies: Statements of how we are going to get there.
- Strategies are carried out & objectives are reached.
- Most organization have develop their long term plans, objectives & strategies.



### ...Objectives & Strategies

- It is important to understand not only the project objectives, but also the organizational objectives & strategies.
- This understanding can be the best trade-off decisions be made when the conflicts (time, cost, technical) occur.
- Fig 1.1 pg. 9



### Defining Project Objectives

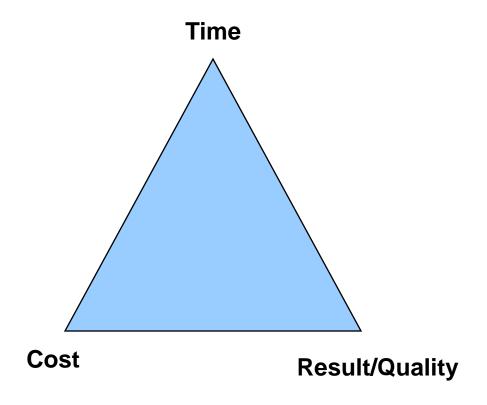
It is a description of the desired outcome of the project.

#### Look into:

- What is proposed to be created
   & targeted date for its creation.
- When the results should be available.
- How much it costs in accomplishing the project



#### ...Defining Project Objectives



 This 3 dimensions form the core of the project objectives



#### ...Defining Project Objectives

**Project Objectives** 

Hard / Soft Dimension

Acceptable / Excellent Dimension



#### Hard / Soft Dimension

Hard Dimension	Soft Dimension -How the task is accomplish
<ul><li>Tangible</li><li>Measurable</li></ul>	<ul><li>Intangible</li><li>Hard to measure</li><li>Subjective</li><li>Used in evaluating performance</li></ul>
Ex: Time, cost, resources, technical standard	Ex: Attitude, skills, behavior, expectation of client



## Acceptable / Excellent Dimension

- Standard of the performance.
- The willingness of PT to continually strive to exceed expectation & improvement in all aspect of the project "within the limits that have been established" (time & cost).
- Ex: doing things quickly, efficiently,



### Defining Project Scope

- Project Scope:
- (a) Space / opportunity for unhampered motion, activity / though.
- (b) Extend of treatment, activity / influence.
- (c) Range of operation
- (d) A documented description of the project as to its output, approach & content



### ...Defining Project Scope

- The statement of scope must include:
- (a) Project result
  - -What will be created (technical performance, operating specifications).
- (b) The Approach to be used
  - -Technology (new / existing & internal / external resources)
- (c) Content of the project
  - -What is include & what is exclude in the work



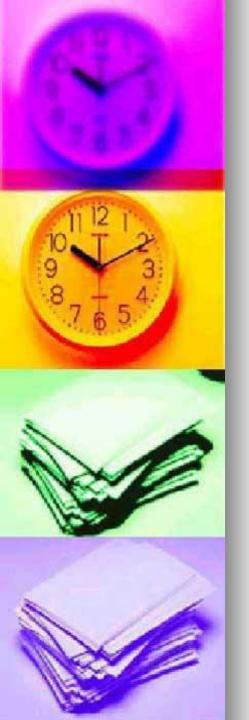
#### 6.4 Formal Project Initiation

- It is the starting stage of project.
- The document most commonly used for this is the project charter & project summary plan.



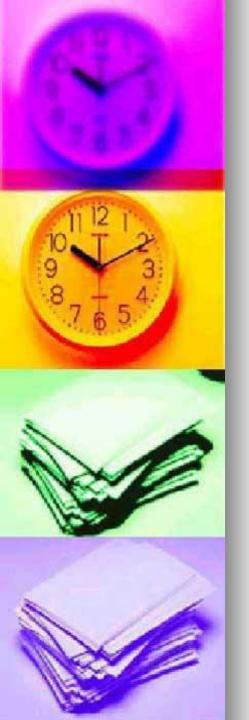
### **Project Charter**

- It is used by project sponsor & PM to gain the needed commitment & support from PT members.
- It provides the authority needed to issue the various authorizing documents (project release, task work orders & contracts).



#### ...Project Charter

- Project Charter: A document that formally authorizes a project.
- A good charter will include:
- (a) Statement of project objectives & scope.
- (b) Business case for the project.
- (c) Higher level strategic objectives that project supports.
- (d) Major assumptions & expectation.
- (e) Milestone & key dates.
- (f) Major deliverables & key performance objectives.



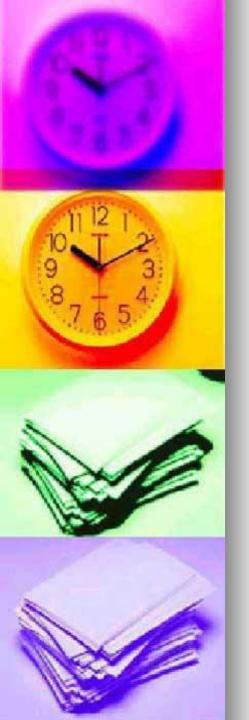
### ...Project Charter

- Functions:
- (a) Identify the project's relationship to corporate project portfolios
- (b) Describe the scope & limitation to PM's authority.
- (c) Indicate specific corporate project life cycle management process that is to be applied to the project.
- (d) Describe the major known risk & constraints to the project success.



### Project Summary Plan (PSP)

- Prepared by PM prior to / at the time that work on the project is started.
- PSP should cover topics like:
- (a) Project Scope
- (b) Objectives (technical, profit)
- (c) Approach (management, technical, make / buy).
- (d) Contractual requirements (deliverable item).
- (e) End item specification to be met.
- (f) Target schedules.
- (g) Required resources.
- (h) Major contributors.
- (i) Financial limitations & possible problems.
- (j) Risk areas (penalties, default, act of god).



#### ...PSP's Flow

Plan is completed

Submit to management

**Approved** 

PM get authority to execute & control the project to completion