

Fundamentals of Project Management

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- Definition
- History and Origin

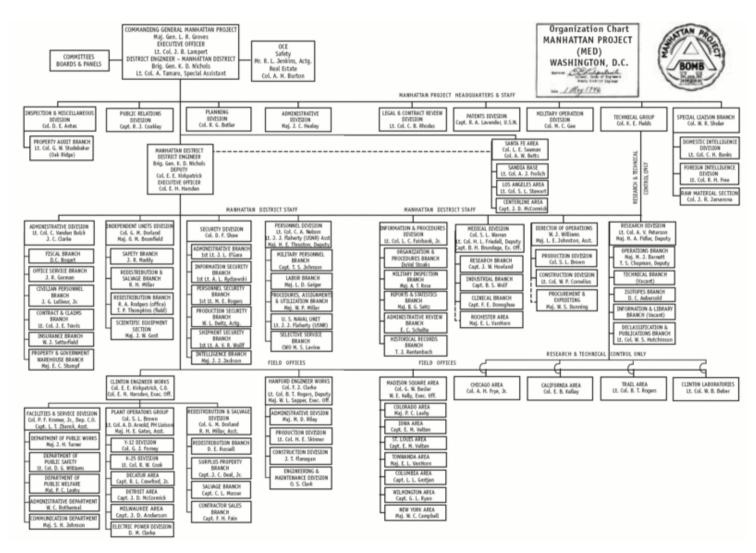
- A project is a temporary endeavour undertaken to create a unique product, service or result. (Project Management Institute (Ed.), 2013)
- A project is a unique, transient endeavour, undertaken to achieve planned objectives, which could be defined in terms of outputs, outcomes of benefits. A project is usually deemed to be a success if it achieves the objectives according to their acceptance criteria, within an agreed timescale and budget. (Association for Project Management, 2012)

First 'Project' of modern times:
 Manhattan Project



- Development of first nuclear weapons
- 1942-1946
- 130,000 people, 2bn \$
- A success?





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Projects are as old as humanity!



What is **NOT** a project?

Everyday, routine tasks

- Creating the iPad vs producing it
- Designing a new plane vs building it commercially

Communalities of Projects

- Team Effort
- Establishing a common baseline
- Coordination of different workloads and resources
- Achievement of specific goal in a given time and budget (TCQ)

Programs and Projects

Programs consist of a number of related projects, executed over a certain timeline to achieve a defined goal.

Examples:

- Passing a module vs passing your degree
- A cure for cancer vs a treatment for a certain cancer

The Project Manager

In charge of the Project, performance and success
Organises and coordinates resources
Responsible for the Project Team
Directly linked to customer

The right people at the right time, doing the right things right.

The Project Manager: Problems

- The Project is given
- Resources are assigned
- Management makes decisions for you

You are still getting blamed.

The Project Lifecycle

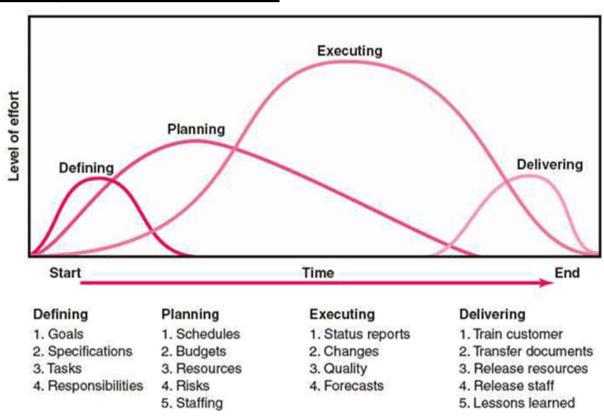


Figure 1.1 Project Life Cycle (Gray & Larson, 2006, p6)

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The four stages in the Project Lifecycle

- 1. Defining: Goals, Team formation
- 2. Planning: Project Plan, Schedule, WBS, Budget
- 3. Execution: Reporting, Changes
- 4. Closure: Delivery, Resource redeployment, Review

<u>Project Management – A Snapshot</u>

- 242 Million results on popular search engine
- Projectification of the firm (Midler, 1995)
- Infrastructure Project expenditure \$4 trillion (2012)
 Source: PWC
- Project Failure rates of 70% (Balogun and Hope Hailey, 2008), Waste of resources (Langley, 2014)

What is driving Project Management?

Shorter product life cycles

Explosion of knowledge

Globalisation

Downsizing

Increased Competition and Customer Focus

Additional Demands (CSR, Tripple Bottom Line...)

Small Projects – Big Problems

Implications for Modern (Strategic) Project Management

- Time, cost quality no longer good enough
- Innovation is mandatory
- Resources are scarce
- Too many Projects

Conclusion:

Only Projects that contribute to Strategy will be executed. The birth of Strategic Project Management on a global scale

Establishing a central function to organise and manage Projects. The implementation of Project Management Office (PMO)





- Organisational Context
- Organisational Structure
- Project Selection

Sources

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Thank you for your attention!