MANAGEMENT

7. Project Management

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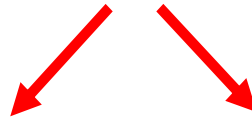
Content

MVŠO ›› **KNOWLEDGE** FOR THE FUTURE

1. Introduction to Project

What is the project???

Activities within organization

operations   project

1. Introduction to Project

What is the project???

operations and project activities

- Identity characteristics:
    - executed by people;
    - limited by limited resources;
    - planned, executed and controlled.

- Different characteristics:
    - unique time limited (clearly and unique defined start and finish)
    - unique outputs (new-unique products or services).

1. Introduction to Project

What is the project???

Definition of project:

time-limited effort made to create a unique product or service.

1. Introduction to Project

- Project maker:
  - individual;
  - team;
  - organization.

- Examples of projects:
  - developing a new product or service,
  - change of processes within the company,
  - construction of a building,
  - voting campain.

1. Introduction to Project

Project versus program

- Project:
  - focuses on a single target.

- Program:
  - focuses on a many targets.

1. Introduction to Project

- Types of projects:
  - investment;
  - non-investment;
  - scientific research;
  - educational;
  - innovative;
  - grant, etc.

1. Introduction to Project

- Characteristics of all projects:

  - the specificity (uniqueness) of the goal;

  - coordinated management of interrelated activities;

  - susceptibility to risks;

  - realism;

  - time and local conditionality;

  - complexity;

  - collectivity (teamwork);

  - assessability;

  - follow-up of individual steps.

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1. Introduction to Project

- Project three-dimensional:

    - quality

    - time

    - costs

1. Introduction to Project

Objectives versus benefits

- Project objectives (targets):

    - the impact of the project on the organization's internal environment- ie what will be achieved by the realization of the project;

    - example: the construction of a factory building.

- Project benefits:

    - the impact of the project on its surroundings - ie what will be changed by the realization of the project.

    - the creation of new jobs by the company that moves into the factory..

2.   Introduction to project Management

- Project:

  - time-limited effort made to create a unique product or service.

- Management:

  - the summary of all activities to ensure the continuous running of organization.

- Project management:

  - capabilities and skills that make the project feasible and real;

  - the management of time-bound and comprehensive set of activities and processes aimed at introducing, creating, or changing something specific

2. Introduction to Project Management

- The life cycle of the project:
    - the timeframe of the project representing formulation, termination, and evaluation;
    - the life cycle of the project can be divided into individual project phases;
    - the individual phases of project are logically connected;
    - it defines which activities are to take place in every stage, including the definition of the persons involved in these activities.
    - in general, the project phase can be divided into:
        - **initial**
        - **medium**
        - **final**

2.   Introduction to Project Management

- The phase of the project:

    - the integral part of the life cycle of the project;

    - we have this phases:

        - **project preparation (initiation phase);**

        - **project planning;**

        - **project realization;**

        - **project completion;**

        - **post-project phase.**

3.   Methodologies and standards for project management

- To issue of project management at international level are dedicated various professional organizations or organizations issuing standards. The most important organizations in this field are: PMI, IPMA, AXELOS Limited. There are also many industry and partial methodologies for project management.

3. Methodologies and standards for project management

- Generally, the best known and most widely used methodologies and standards for project management are:

  - PMBOK (Project Management Body of Knowledge) – issued by PMI;

  - PRINCE2 (PRojects IN Controlled Environments) - issued by AXELOS Limited.

- These methodologies are in a way de-facto standards including everything needed to manage projects of different character and various sizes.

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3. Methodologies and standards for project management

- Deciding which method to choose for project management depends primarily on three factors:

  - The organization (type, culture, maturity, size, type of control, etc.) in which the project takes place;

  - The specification of the project (the very purpose and goals, finance, schedule, priorities, capacity, risks, link to the portfolio of projects, etc.);

  - The project manager who manages the project (and thus on the experience with a specific methodology).

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3. Methodologies and standards for project management

- In relation to project management, ISO standards shall also be applied. These allow to certify a project management system in an organization:

  - ISO 10006 (ISO Standard for quality management system)

  - ISO 21500 (preparing ISO standard Guidance on project management)

3.   Methodologies and standards for project management

- The best known and most widened certification of project managers are:

  - Project manager certification according to IPMA (IPMA - International Project Management Association)

  - Project manager certification according to PMI (PMI - Project Management Institute)

  - Project manager certification according to PRINCE2 (AXELOS Limited)

4.   Project Management Methods

- Project management methods are described and validated procedures and an organized effort to solve the complexity of realization and management of defined set of activities.

- The purpose of project management is to ensure effective management of this set of activities to bring the expected results and benefits.

- The subject of project management is a project.

- Project management is thus an application of knowledge, skills, activities, tools, and techniques to the project so that the project will meet the imposed requirements to reach its goals.

4.   Project Management Methods

- Through the project, various types of supplies (products) to customers or different activities within the organization can be realized.

- There are organizations that implement supply of its products to customers by way of a project, for example, the construction companies, companies focused on unit production, or IT companies which realize delivery of the implementation of various information and communication technologies (ICTs).

4.   Project Management Methods

- There are also organizations for which the delivery of their products through a project is complementary; that does not mean that they would not be appropriate to project management.

- Most organizations are in fact concerned with project management, whether they realize it or not. It is only about its use and intensity. Every organization makes organizational changes or changes to its information system and these are, by their nature, integrated sets of activities designed to bring the change, therefore, the projects.

4.   Project Management Methods

- Project management in an organization inherently belongs to the matrix organizational structure, which is associated not only with the balance of authority and responsibility of a project manager to another project or line managers.

- But also with the authority and responsibility of all staff taking part in the project, thus the entire project team.

Thank You for Your attention