

# Project Management

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# Stakeholders

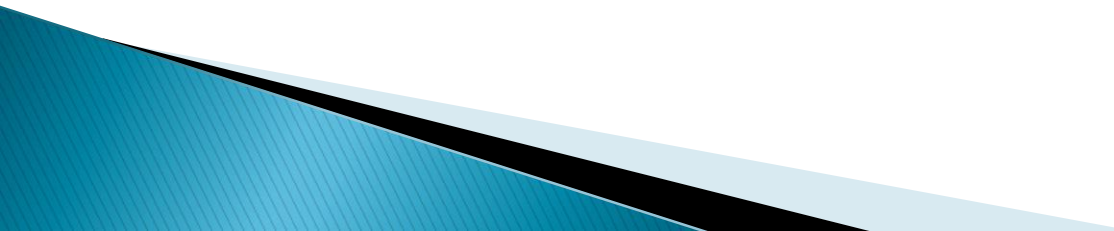
- ▶ “A person or group of people who have a vested interest in the success of an organization and the environment in which the organization operates”

# Exercise 2

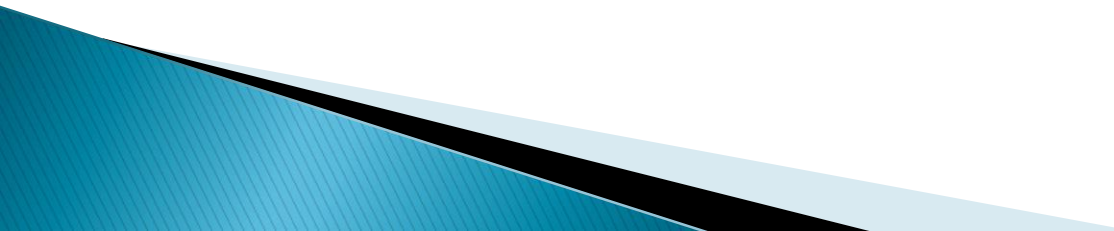
- ▶ Write down three typical project stakeholders



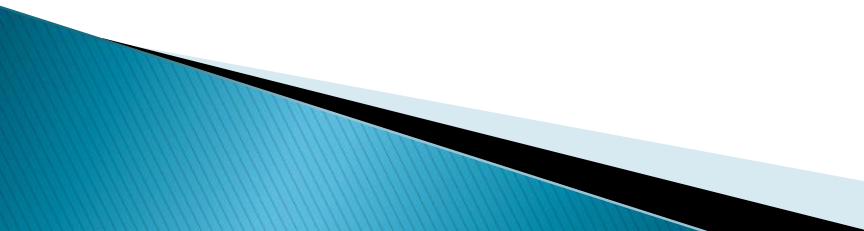
# Typical Stakeholders

- Sponsor
  - Funding Body
  - Customer
  - Suppliers
  - End User
  - Maintenance Team
  - Neighbours / Community / Shareholders
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# Stakeholder Engagement process

- ▶ Identify Stakeholders
  - ▶ Assess needs
  - ▶ Define actions
  - ▶ Establish communication channels
  - ▶ Gather feedback
  - ▶ Monitor and review
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# Key Points in Project Setup

1. Create Project Management Plan (PMP)
  2. Be clear of scope and objectives
  3. Establish clear statement of what is to be done (WBS)
  4. Suggest Risks to be Managed
  5. Establish Costs
  6. Establish Resources Required
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# Project Lifecycle



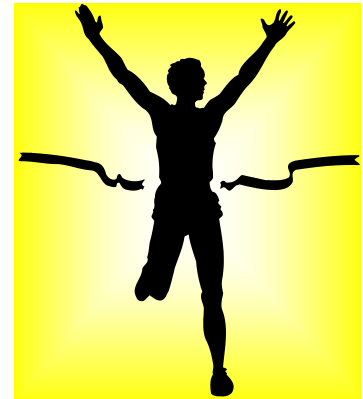
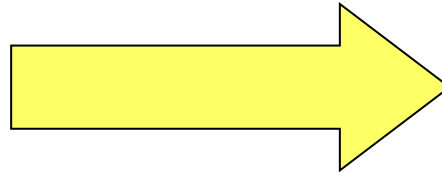
# Project Planning





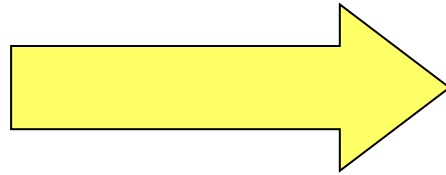
# Project Planning

- ▶ Adequate planning leads to the correct completion of work



# Cont..

- ▶ Inadequate planning leads to disappointment towards the end of the project & poor project performance



# Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)

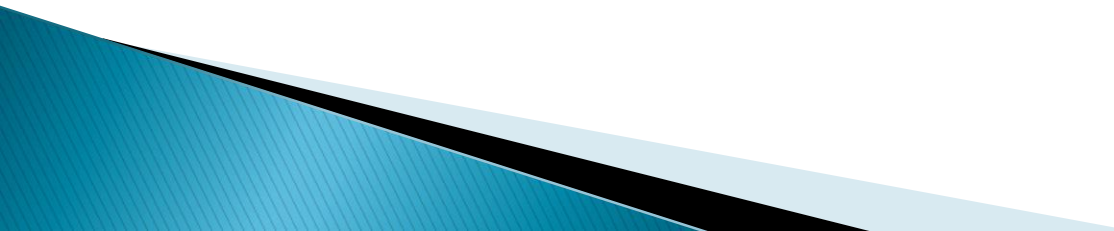
- ▶ “A Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) is a hierarchical (from general to specific) tree structure of deliverables and tasks that need to be performed to complete a project.”

# Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)

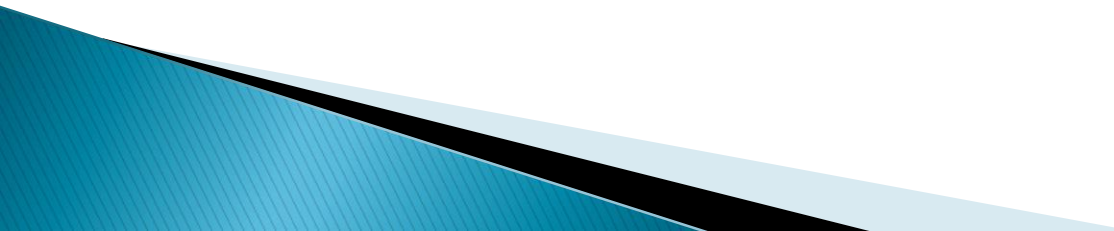
- ▶ The Work Breakdown Structure is the foundation for effective project planning, costing and management.
- ▶ It is the most important aspect in setting-up a Project
- ▶ It is the foundation on which everything else builds



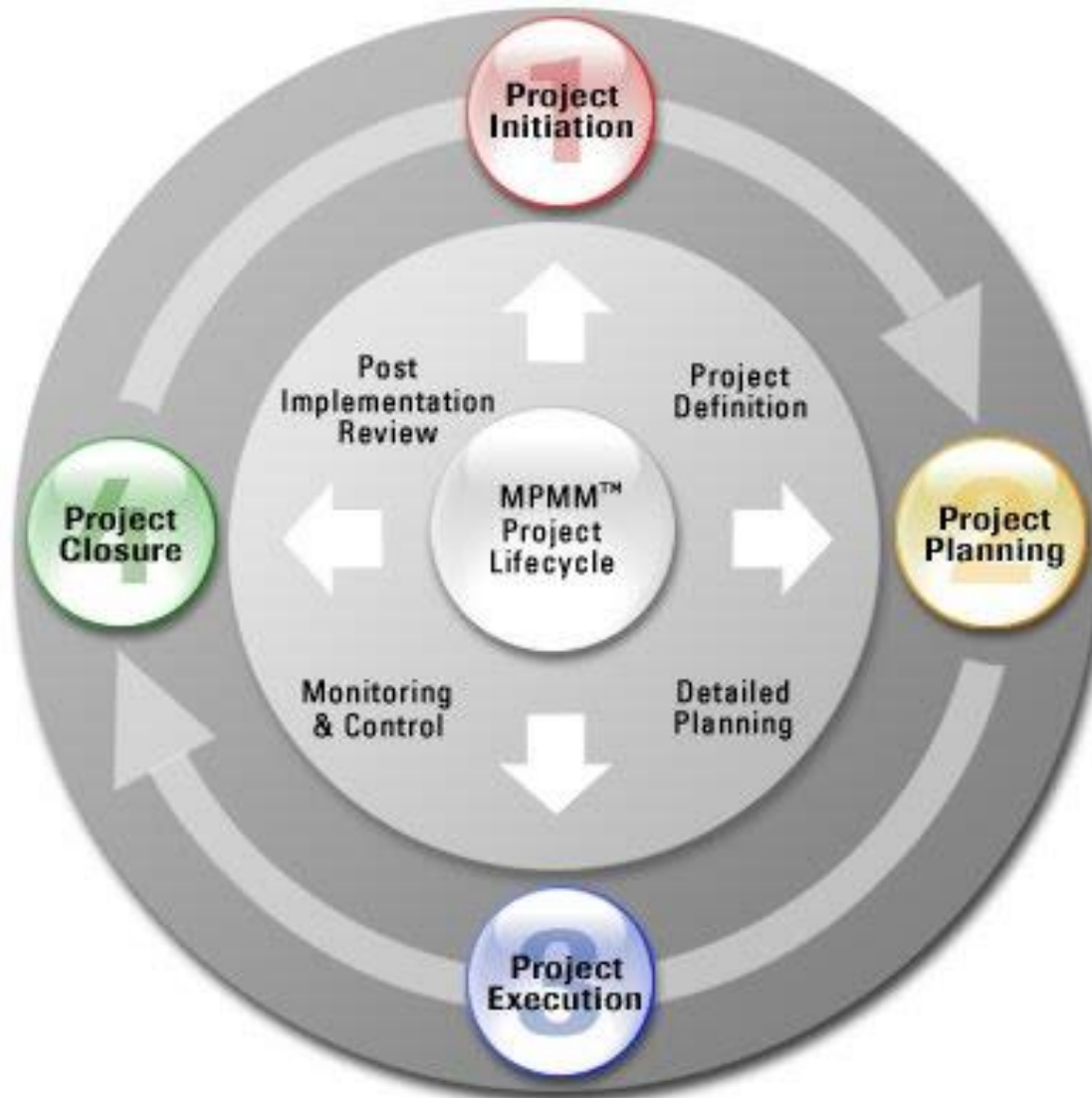
# Lowest Level of WBS is the Work Package (WP)

1. WP can be clearly defined to assign cost, schedule and resource the package.
  2. WP contains a list of Tasks to be Performed that form the basis for the Schedule
  3. WP allows assignment of responsibilities (Work Package Manager, WPM)
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# Project Planning – Key Points

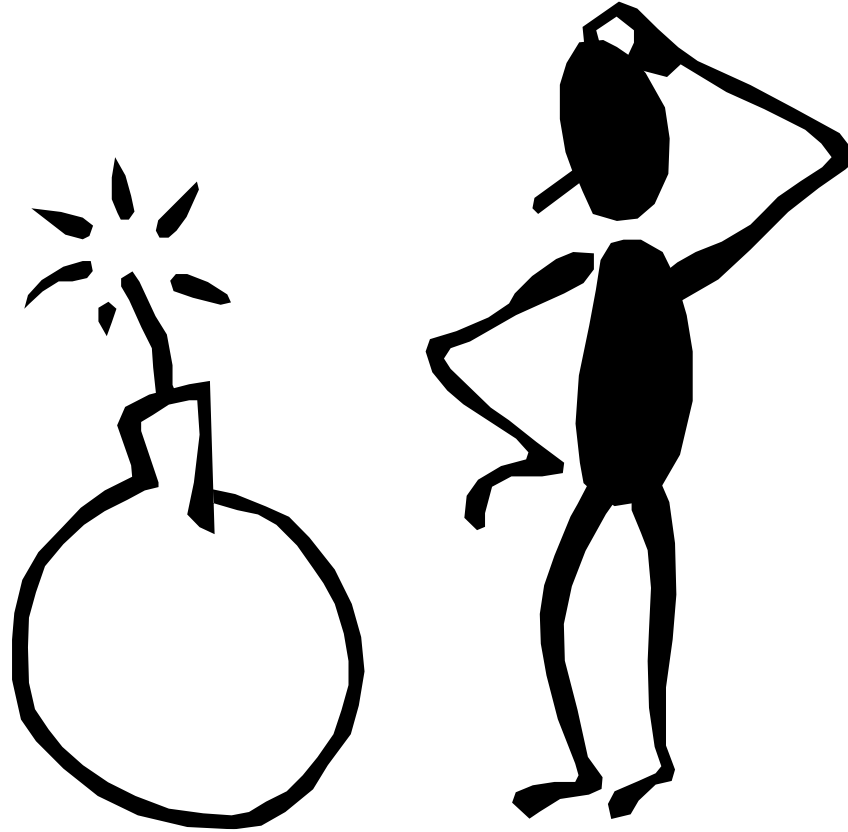
- ▶ Recognise that adequate project planning is essential
  - ▶ Use the framework provided by the Project Management Plan (PMP) template
  - ▶ Involve the right people
  - ▶ Allow enough time
  - ▶ Be systematic
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# Project Management lifecycle





# Project Risk Management





# Project Risk

“Project risk is an uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, has a positive or negative effect on a project objective”

“A combination of the probability of a defined threat or opportunity (Likelihood) and how will effect to the project objectives.”

# Risk Impact

Threat → Scope → Poor Quality Product

Threat → Schedule → Late Delivery

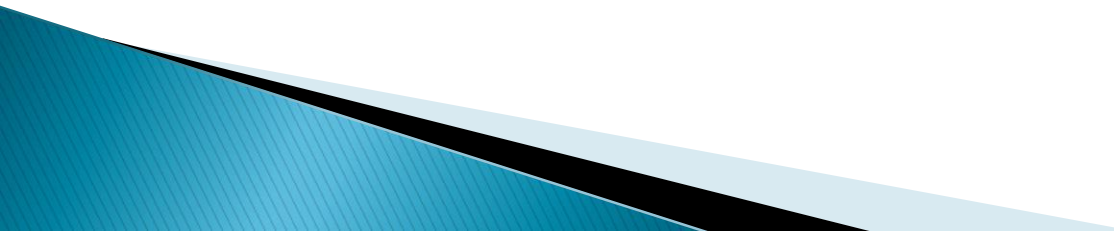
Threat → Cost → Overspend

- ▶ In addition there are health, safety and environmental threats that must be managed

# Risk Management Process

- ▶ Identify Risks
  - ▶ Assess likelihood and impact of risk
  - ▶ Rank risks and prioritise
  - ▶ Define risk management approach & actions
  - ▶ Implement actions
  - ▶ Monitor & review
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# Risk Management – Key Points

- ▶ Make the management of risk integral to the way the project is managed
  - ▶ Ensure that cost and time contingencies are consistent with identified risks
  - ▶ Focus on the “significant few” – don’t try to manage too many risks
  - ▶ Be vigilant and proactive
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# Project Risk Management

