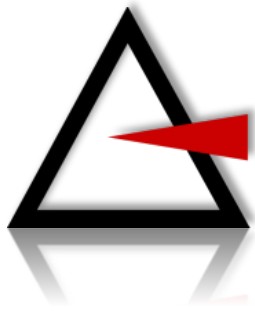


Project Management

Topic 1.6 Project Life Cycle

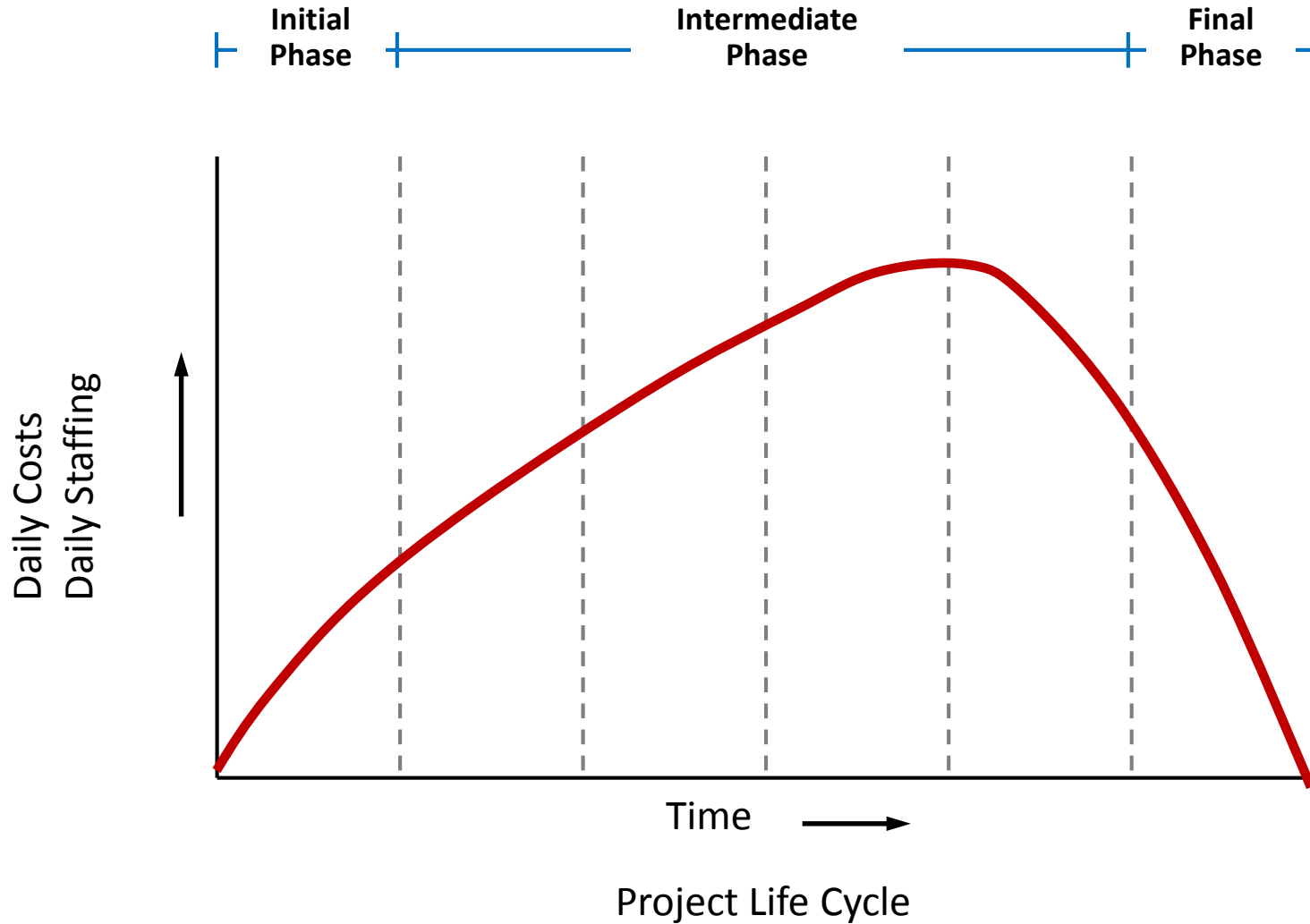


FULCRUM *EDGE*, INC.

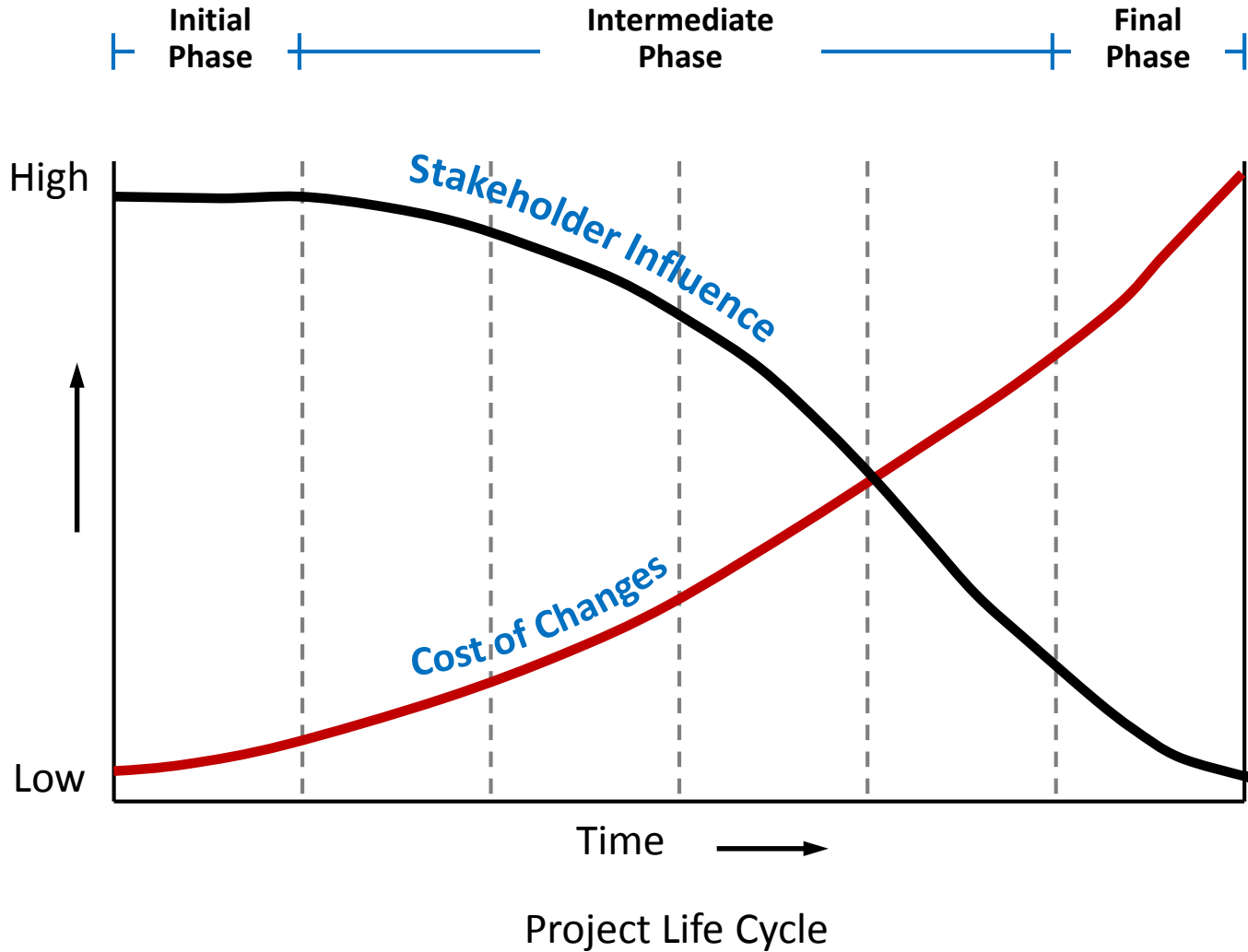
Project Life Cycle Characteristics

- Cost
- Staffing
- Stakeholder influence
- Cost of Changes
- Risk
- Sunk Costs

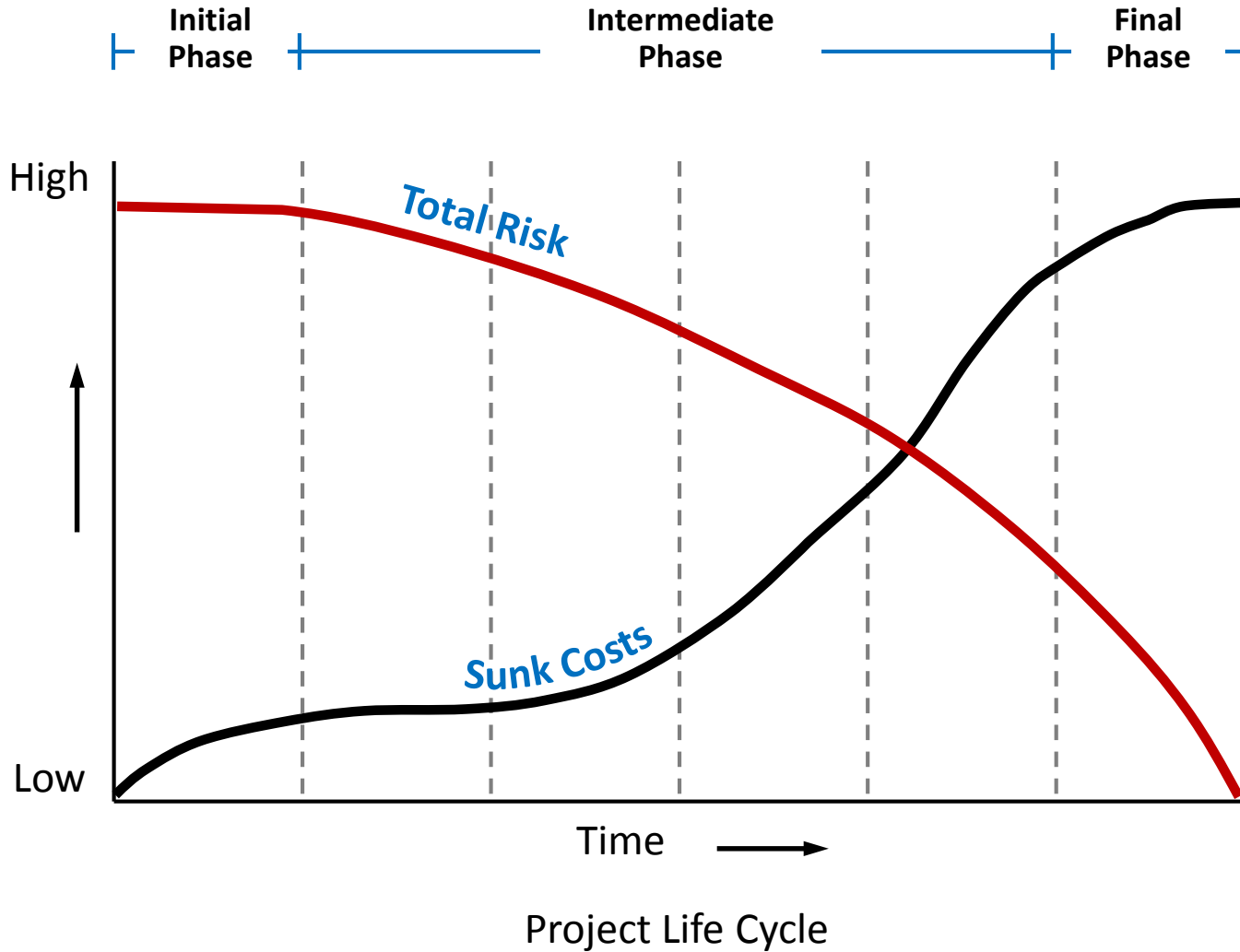
Daily Cost & Staffing



Impact of Stakeholders & Changes



Total Risk & Investment



Project Life Cycle

- Framework for managing the project regardless of the work involved.
- Collection of sequential and sometimes overlapping project phases.
- Organizations involved determine phases based on their requirements.

Project Phases

- A Phase is a division within a project to manage completion of major deliverables
- There is no ideal structure
- Small projects may have one phase while large projects generally have many phases.
- Work is distinct from other phases
- A Phase is not a Process Group!
- All Process Groups apply to each phase
- Phase end is a natural point to reassess

Examples of Project Phases

Lead

Manufacture

Start up

Research

Assemble

Train

Specify

Transport

Buy off

Procure

Site Prep

Ramp up

Engineer

Install

Warranty

1.6.1 Team Exercise



Project Phases

Learn by Doing Project Management
Pages 18-19

Generic Four Phase Life Cycle Structure

Regardless of size or complexity, all projects can map into four phases.

1. Starting

2. Organizing and preparing

3. Completing the work

4. Closing

Phases in Large Projects

- Large projects are divided into phases which are a subset of the total project
- Some phases are best managed using operational methodology
- If the phase is customer focused and unique use Project Management philosophy
- If the phase is on going or repetitive use Company organizational framework

Interfacing Project & Operational Phases

- Identify specific deliverables and dates for operations to meet
- Integrate these dates as external inputs to the project schedule
- Follow up regularly with operations to ensure deliverables and dates are met