



PMP® EXAM PREP BOOTCAMP

Session 8

**PMI
Authorized Training Partner**

ATTENDENCE TRACKING

Percipio Users:

Name is based on your log in information in Percipio

Using Zoom:

Enter your first and last name

BREAKS

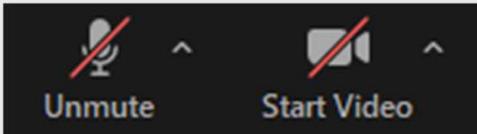


Yes! We will have periodic breaks.

For attendance purposes, please stay logged in during all breaks.

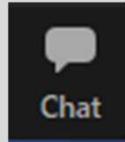


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WAYS TO PARTICIPATE

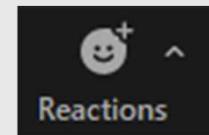
Find the **Chat option** in your Zoom command bar



Change the **To:** field in the blue box to **Everyone**.



Explore the **Reactions option** in your Zoom command bar



This is a fun way to provide quick and easy feedback

CHAT vs Q & A

Please use the **Chat** for:

- **Greetings** before the session starts and during breaks
- Once the session starts , the chat may be closed or changed to *Hosts & Panelists Only* to minimize disruptions and focus on important information.
- The instructor may open the chat during the session for student **to respond to the instructor's questions** and create a group dialog.



CHAT vs Q & A

Please use the **Q&A** for:

- **Technical assistance** – Begin with: Percipio or Non-Percipio student
- Guidance on how to **access course material** – Begin with: Percipio or Non-Percipio
- Clarification and **questions on lecture points**, if not answered by instructor
- The Q&A may be open and closed throughout the session to allow us to address questions/issues in a timely manner.
- **Please be very patient, the support team responds to many inquiries per session**



IS LIVE ATTENDANCE REQUIRED?

- **YES**, if you are taking this training to register for the PMP exam
- You are **allowed to miss up to two sessions IF** you make up the sessions by **watching the video replays**.
- A **missed session means** you were disconnected for **more than a total of 15 mins** for the duration of the session.
- If you **miss three or more sessions**, you will need to make up the missed time by **attending live in another 8-day cohort**.
- *Please see the Bootcamp Calendar for information about upcoming sessions at: <http://calendar.skillsoft.com/>



ACCESSING THE

VIDEO REPLAYS

1. Go to: <https://github.com/Skillsoft-Content/PMPReplay>
2. Replays will be available within 2 business days after the session ends.
3. Click on the Excel file for the year you attended the Bootcamp. You won't see a *file open* option, but it is selected.
4. Click the *Download raw file* button on the far left-hand side.
5. Open the downloaded file using this password: pmpB00tcampReplay!

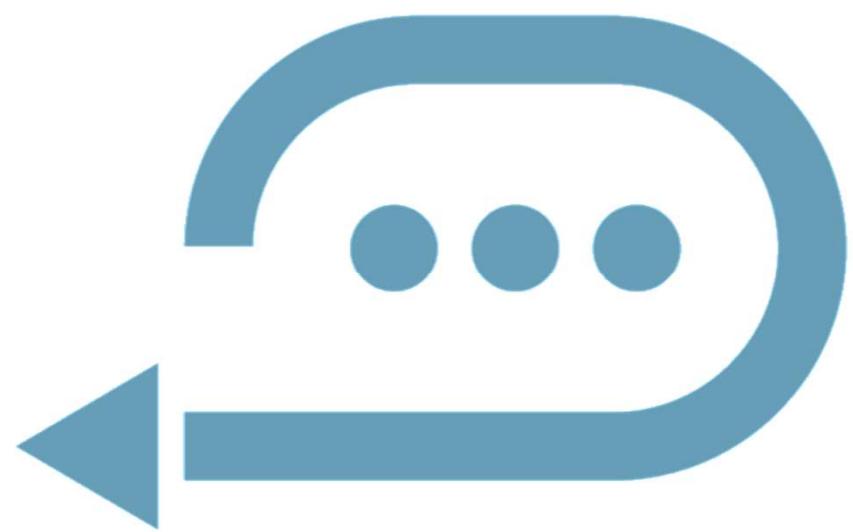
Those are zero's not the letter O. The password is case sensitive.

7. Locate and open the worksheet tab that corresponds with the bootcamp you attended
8. Make a note of the passcode.
9. Paste the provided link into your browser.
10. Complete the required registration steps
11. Input the passcode when prompted
The password to open the Excel file is NOT the passcode to access the replay.

Note: Replays will be available for 1 year.
They are not available for download.

No limit to watch replays to study





Mapping this course to the Student Workbook

	Business Environment Lesson 1	Start the Project Lesson 2	Plan the Project Lesson 3	Lead the Project Team Lesson 4	Support Project Team Performance Lesson 5	Close the Project/Phase Lesson 6
Topic A	(1A) Foundation	(2A) Identify and Engage Stakeholders	(3A) Planning Projects	(4A) Craft Your Leadership Skills	(5A) Implement Ongoing Improvements	(6A) Project Phase/Closure
Topic B	(1B) Strategic Alignment	(2B) Form the Team	(3B) Scope	(4B) Create a Collaborative Project Team Environment	(5B) Support Performance	(6B) Benefits Realization
Topic C	(1C) Project Benefits and Value	(2C) Build Shared Understanding	(3C) Schedule	(4C) Empower the Team	(5C) Evaluate Project Progress	(6C) Knowledge Transfer
Topic D	(1D) Organizational Culture and Change Management	(2D) Project Approach	(3D) Resources	(4D) Support Team Member Performance	(5D) Manage Project Issues and Impediments	
Topic E	(1E) Project Governance		(3E) Budget	(4E) Communicate and Collaborate with Stakeholders	(5E) Manage Project Changes	
Topic F	(1F) Project Compliance		(3F) Risks	(4F) Training, Coaching and Mentoring		
Topic G			(3G) Quality	(4G) Manage Conflict		
Topic H			(3H) Integrate Plans			

LESSON 5

SUPPORT PROJECT TEAM PERFORMANCE

- Implement Ongoing Improvements
- Support Performance
- Evaluate Project Progress
- Manage Issues and Impediments
- Manage Changes

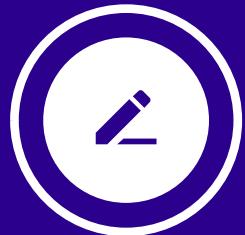
Version 3.2 | 2023 Release



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Learning Objectives

- Explain the various methods for implementing improvement.
- **Explain the various methods for performance measurement.**
- Compare these methods with a focus on communication and accountability.
- **Identify the methods for implementing a project and the issues and impediments that arise during a project.**
- **Describe the methods for implementing changes during a project.**

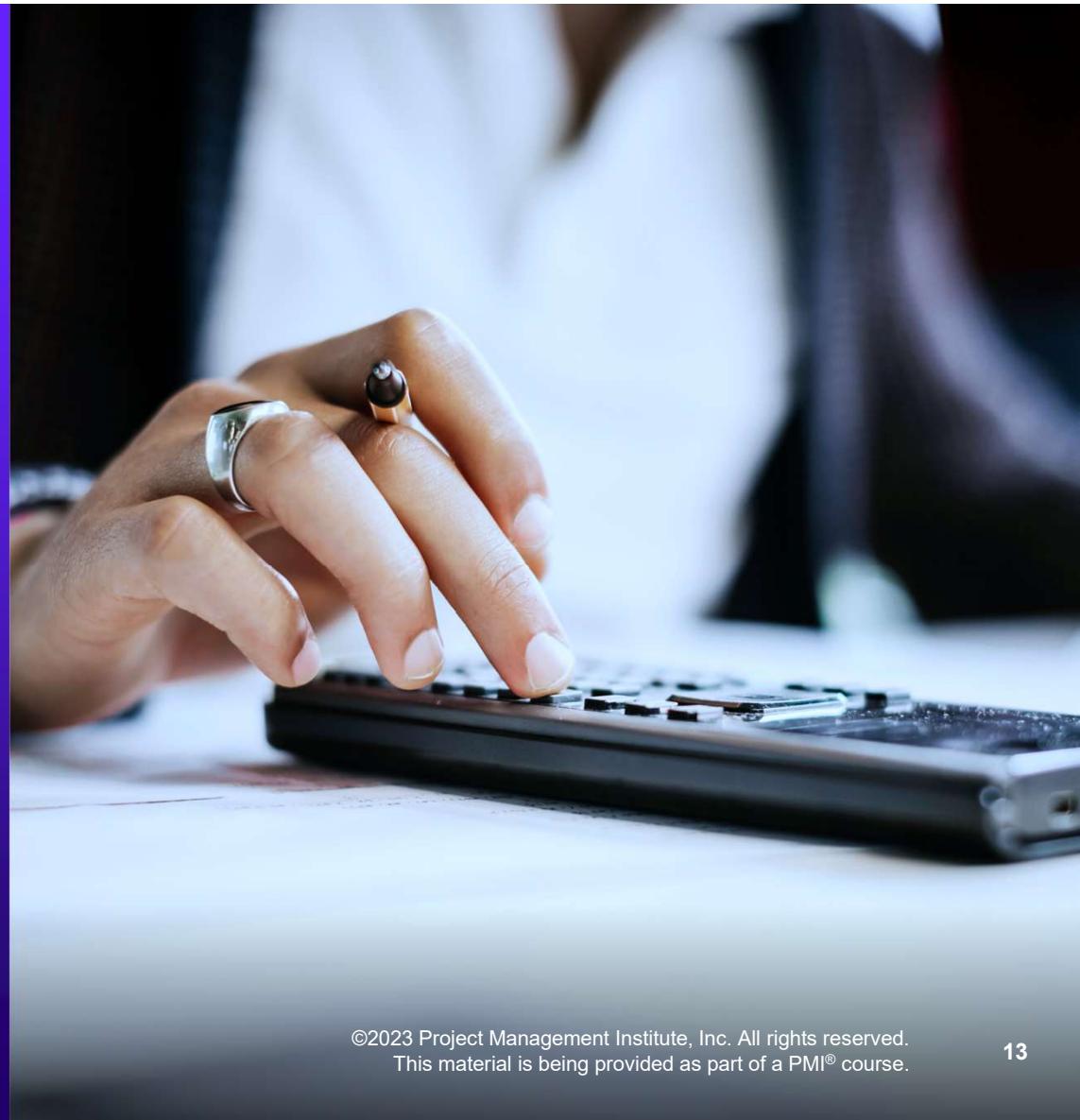


Evaluate Project Progress

TOPIC C

Budget Challenges

- New/changed project requirements
- New risks, or changes to the probabilities or impacts of existing risks
- Changes to cost estimates



Earned Value Management (EVM)

- Measure project progress by comparing actual schedule and cost performance against planned performance, per the schedule and cost baselines
- Evaluate progress of schedule and budget
- Prevent further degradation of budget or schedule



Earned Value Management (EVM)

Visual

VARIABLES

PV

Planned Value

The authorized budget assigned to scheduled work

EV

Earned Value

The measure of work performed expressed in terms of the budget authorized for that work

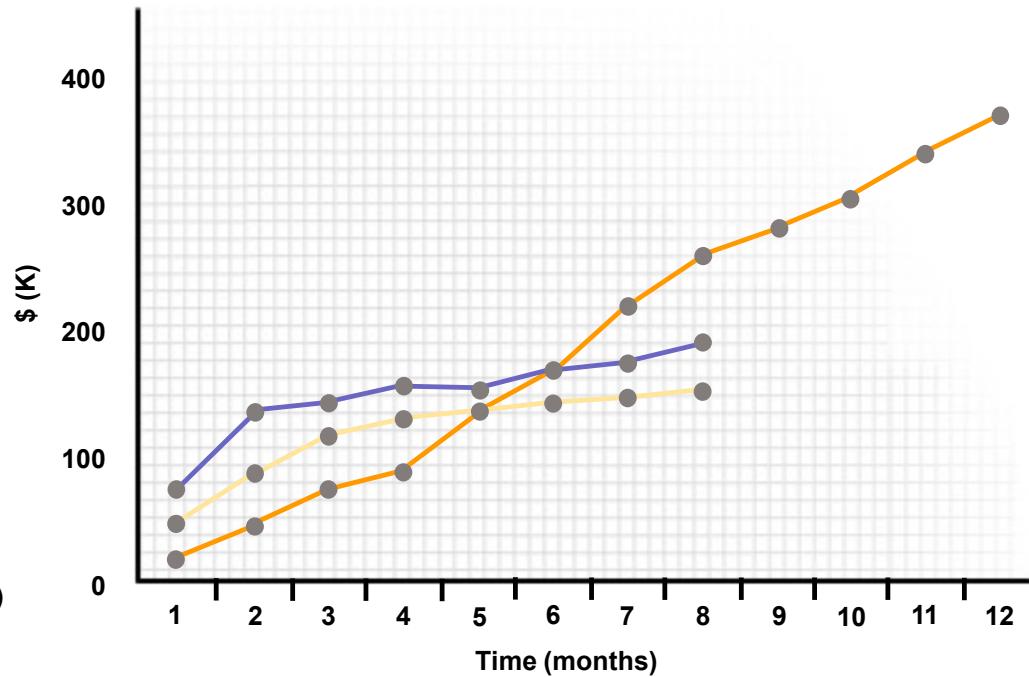
AC

Actual Cost

The realized cost incurred for the work performed on an activity during a specific time period

- Planned Value (PV)
- Earned Value (EV)
- Actual Cost (AC)

EV = % work complete to date x budgeted cost

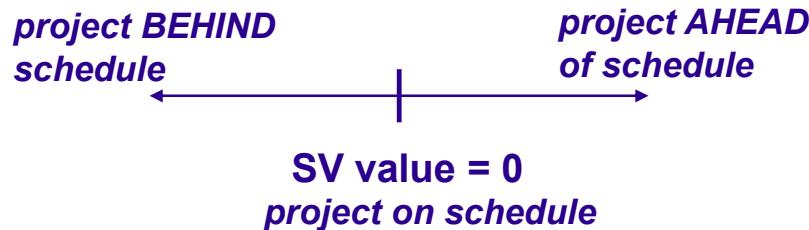


EVM Measures for Schedule Control

Is the project progressing on schedule?

Schedule variance measures performance
– by calculating the difference between EV and PV

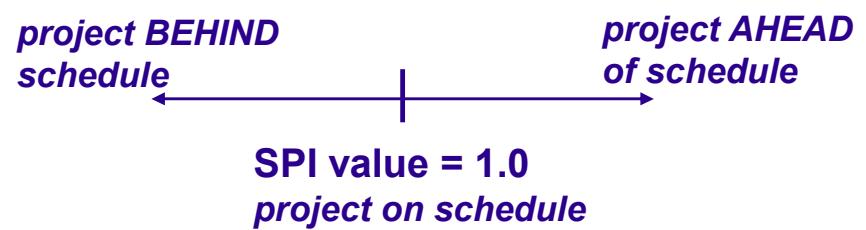
$$SV = EV - PV$$



How efficiently is the team working?

Schedule performance index measures efficiency by calculating the ratio of EV to PV

$$\text{SPI} = \text{EV} / \text{PV}$$

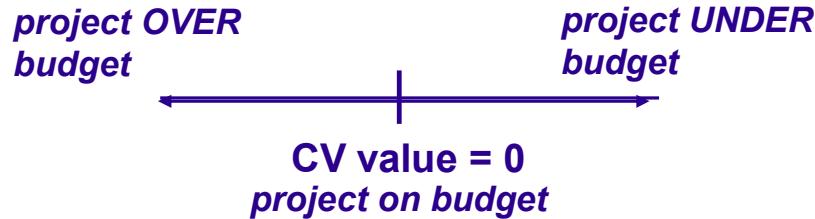


EVM Measures for Cost Control

Is the project on budget?

Calculate **cost variance (CV)** to find the current amount of budget deficit/surplus

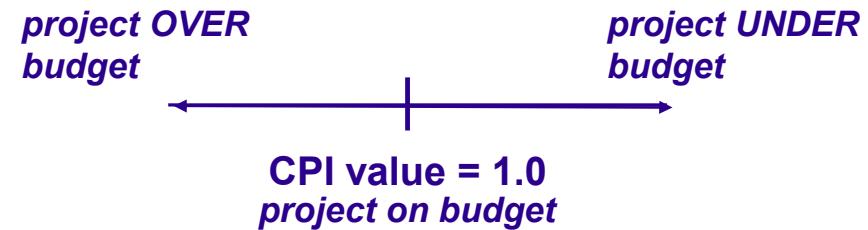
$$CV = EV - AC$$



How efficient is my project?

Calculate **cost performance index (CPI)** to measure the cost efficiency of budgeted resources

$$(CPI = EV / AC)$$



EAC/ETC Analysis



Are more funds required?

What will the project cost in total?

Use **Estimate At Completion (EAC)**

Based on:

- CPI: current spending efficiency
- BAC: budget at completion

Formula

$$EAC = \frac{BAC}{CPI}$$

How much more cost is required to complete the remainder of the project?

Use **Estimate To Complete (ETC)**

Based on:

- CPI
- AC – actual cost

Formula

$$ETC = EAC - AC$$

EVM

Enables comparison of release plan against the actual work done



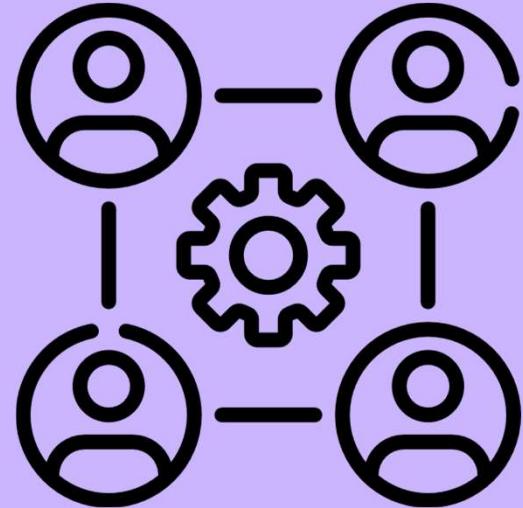
Helps teams spot any problem areas and ensure they stay on schedule and within budget.

Example Process:

1. Establish a performance measurement baseline (PMB) to create a reference point for the metric
2. Answer three questions:
 - How many iterations are planned?
 - How many story points are there?
 - What is the release budget?
3. Collect data at the end of every iteration:
 - **Planned value (PV):** Budget for planned work in an iteration
 - **Earned value (EV):** Budget for completed work in an iteration
 - **Actual cost (AC):** Actual cost incurred to complete an iteration deliverable

Manage and Lead Resources

- Include team and external contractors
- Monitor for risks — e.g., cost overruns, schedule delays or potential disputes
- Conduct checks on contracts:
 - Procurement process compliance
 - Periodic progress or activity reports
 - Required advance notification and acknowledgment to suppliers
 - Formal acceptance of contracted deliverables
- Notify accounts payable of completed work so that payments can be made



Consult the communications management plan and contract terms and conditions for vendor/supplier working provisions.

Physical Resource Management

-
- Means physical resources (not human)
 - Equipment
 - Materials
 - Facilities
 - Infrastructure
 - Ensures assigned resources are available “just in time” (JIT) and released when no longer needed
 - Ensures physical resources assigned are available as planned
 - Monitors planned vs actual utilization of resources
 - Performs processes throughout the project

Update Resource Allocation



-
- What has been used to date?
 - What is still needed?
 - Review performance usage to date, including:
 - Monitoring expenditures
 - Identifying and dealing with resource shortage/surplus in a timely manner
 - Ensuring resource use and release
 - Informing stakeholders of issues with relevant resources
 - Influencing factors that can create changes in resource utilization
 - Managing changes as they occur
 - Changes that impact schedule or cost baselines must be approved through Perform Integrated Change Control.

Handle Changes and Contract Disputes

When change is required, follow your project's change process:

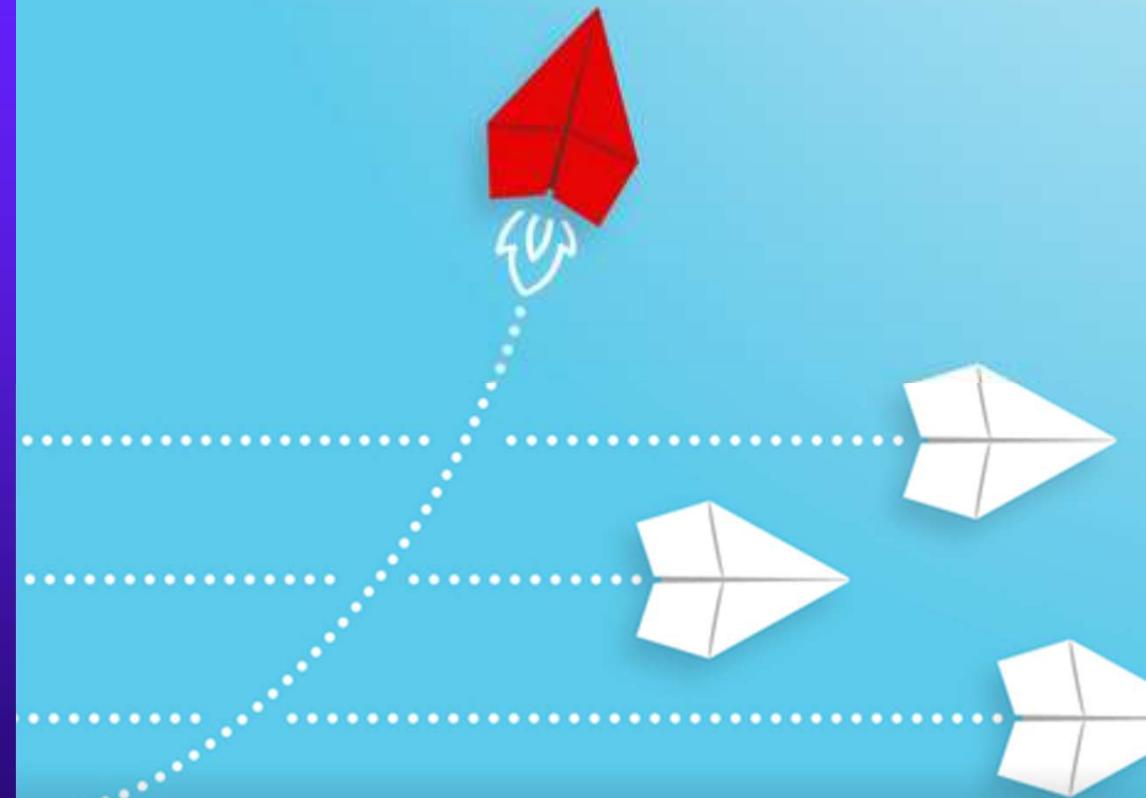


Perform Integrated Change Control



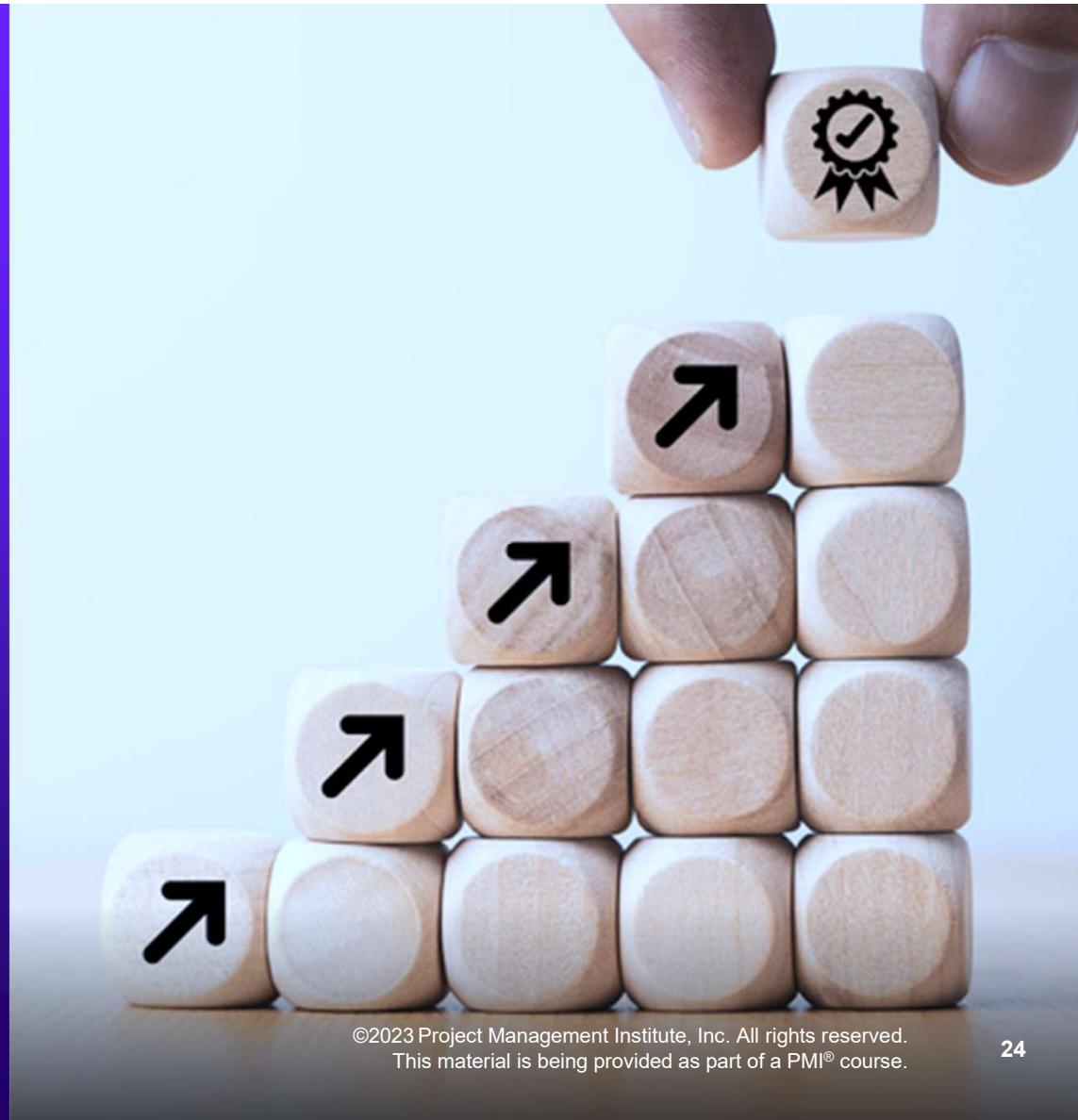
Backlog reprioritization

For contract disputes, consult OPAs and the contractual agreement first



Quality Management Guidelines

- Assess quality of project approaches and activities
- Evaluate deliverable quality through inspection and testing
- Evaluate quality of project activities and processes through reviews and audits
- Focus on detecting and preventing errors and defects



Evaluate and Manage Quality



- Project manager uses Control Quality process to:
 - **Verify** that deliverables meet functional and nonfunctional requirements
 - **Identify and suggest improvements**
 - **Verify alignment** with compliance requirements
 - **Give feedback** on any identified variances
 - **Identify potential approaches** to cure defects or other noncompliance
- And continuously monitors quality **reports** and **recommendations!**



- Team, customer and product owner are responsible for setting and meeting quality goals and metrics
- Feedback from iterations continuously monitor quality
- Measure performance of quality with:
 - Service-level agreements (SLAs)
 - KPIs
 - Contractual measures
 - Quality methods/frameworks — e.g., Lean Six Sigma

Quality Audit*

May be scheduled or conducted ad hoc

Topics include:

- Quality management policy
- Collection and use of information
- Analytical methods
- Cost of quality
- Quality process design



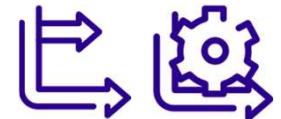
Use audits to enhance or formalize the quality management complement in adaptive development approaches.

Control Quality Tools



Data gathering

- Checklists/check sheets
- Statistical sampling
- Questionnaires and surveys



Data analysis

- Performance reviews
- Root cause analysis

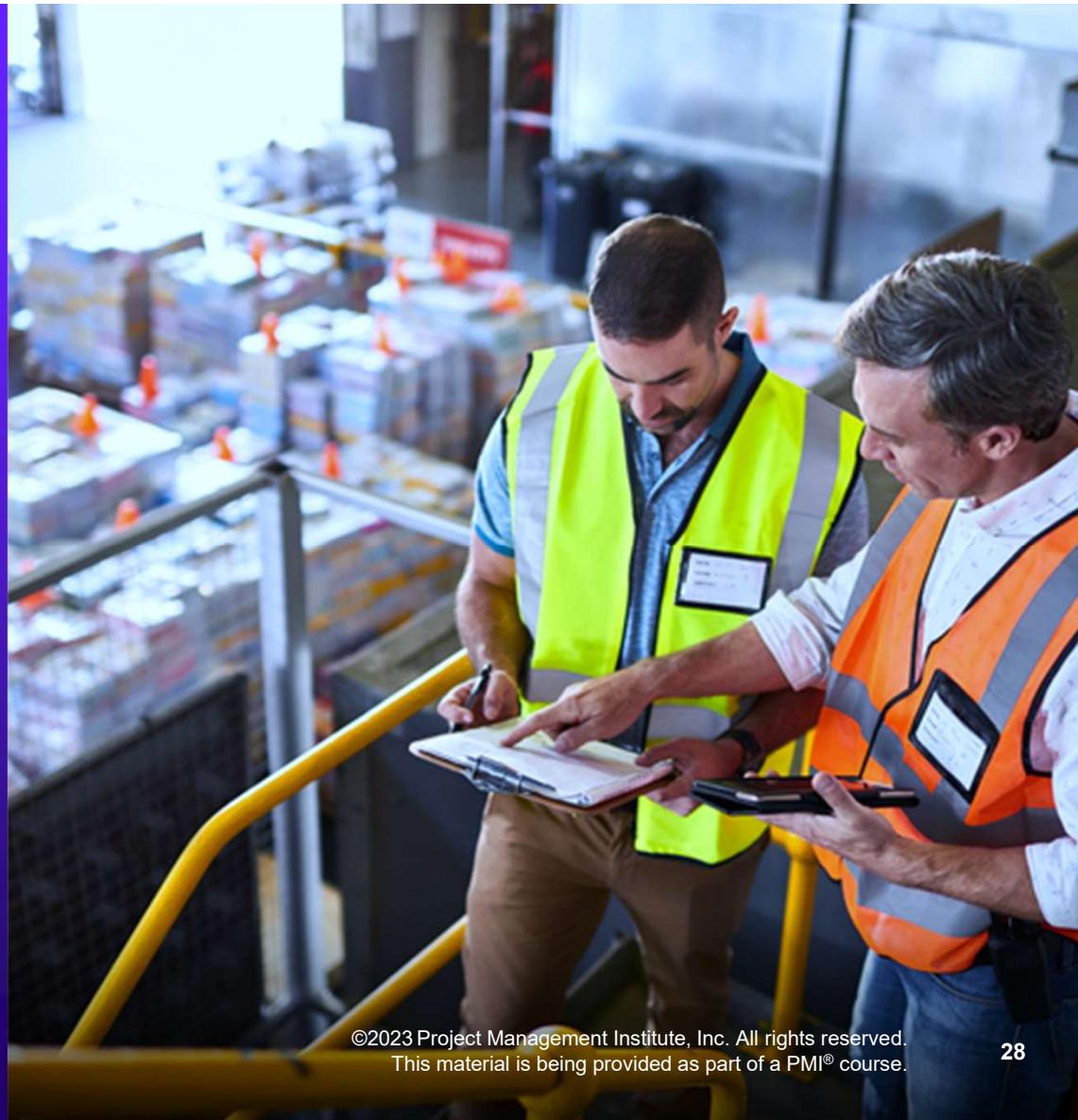
Data representation

- Cause-and-effect diagram
- Scatter diagrams
- Control charts
- Histograms
- Pareto chart

Control Quality Process

Example

1. Use check sheets to collect data
2. Plot data on a histogram
3. Understand the significant ones using the Pareto chart (80/20 rule)
4. Use the cause-and-effect analysis on the chosen problems/solutions
5. Finally, perform a scatter analysis to understand the correlation

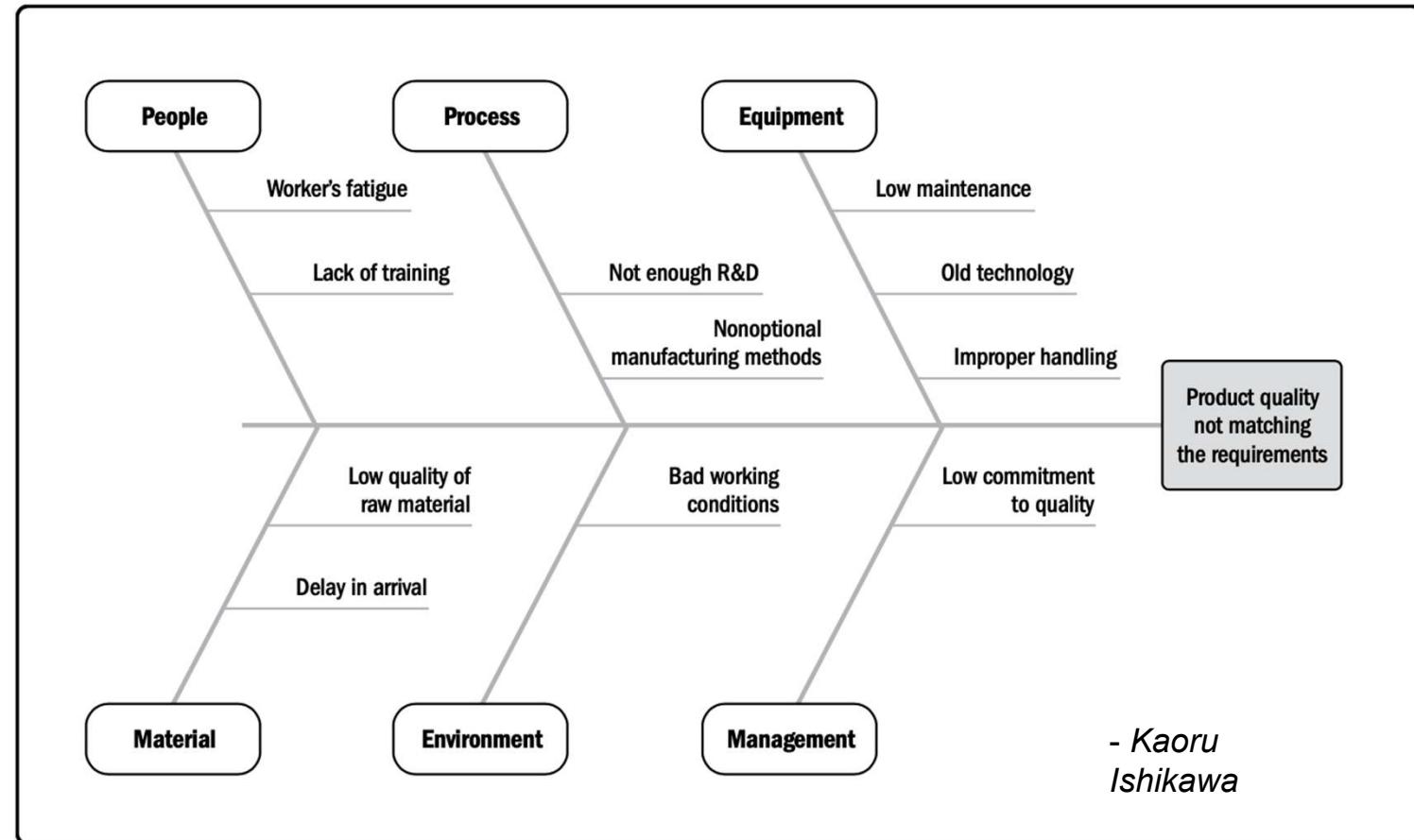


Data Visualization

Quality Tool - Cause and Effect Diagram

Break down the problem statement to identify causes in discrete branches

Keep asking “why” to help identify the main or root cause of the problem



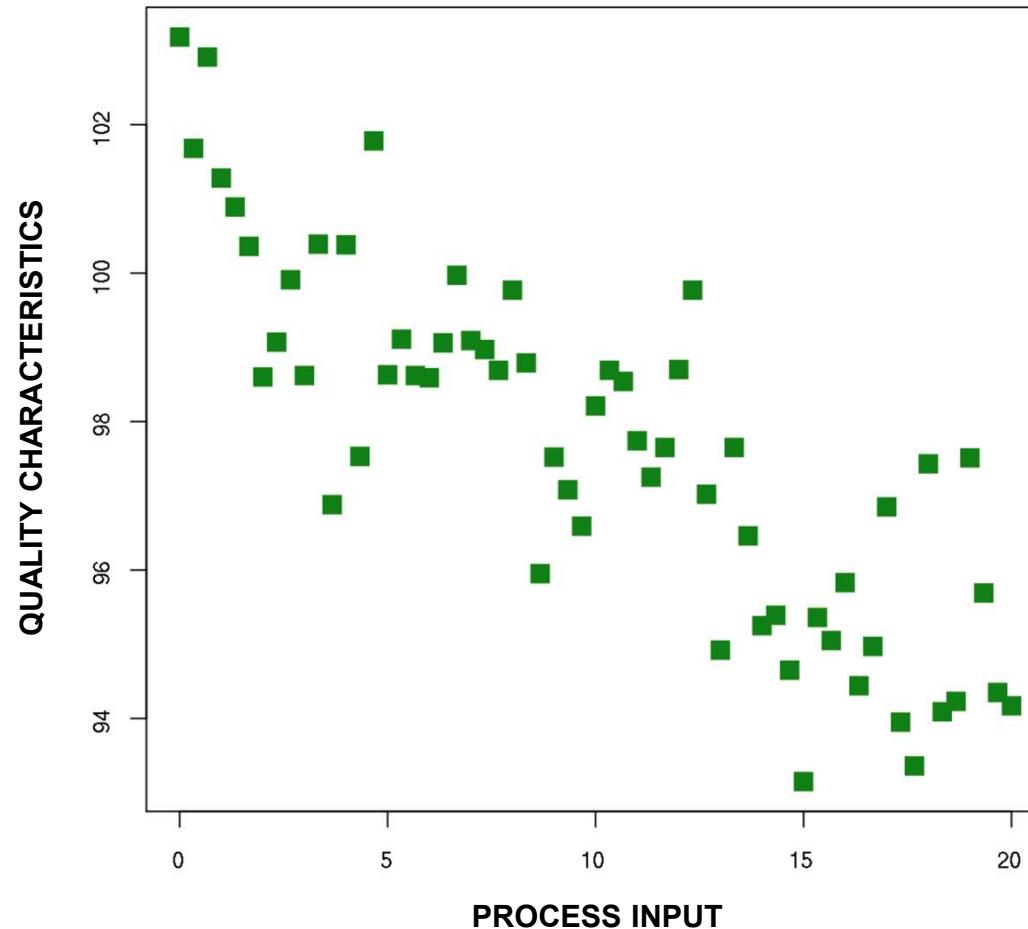
Example fishbone diagram (aka Ishikawa or Why-Why)

Data Visualization Quality Tool

Scatter Diagram

Shows the relationship between two variables

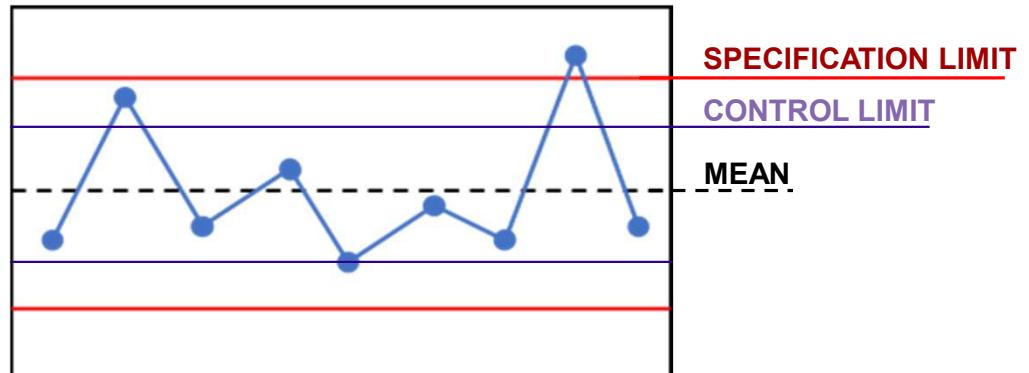
Demonstrates relationships among any element of a process, environment, or activity on one axis and a quality defect on the other



Data Visualization Quality Tool

Control Chart

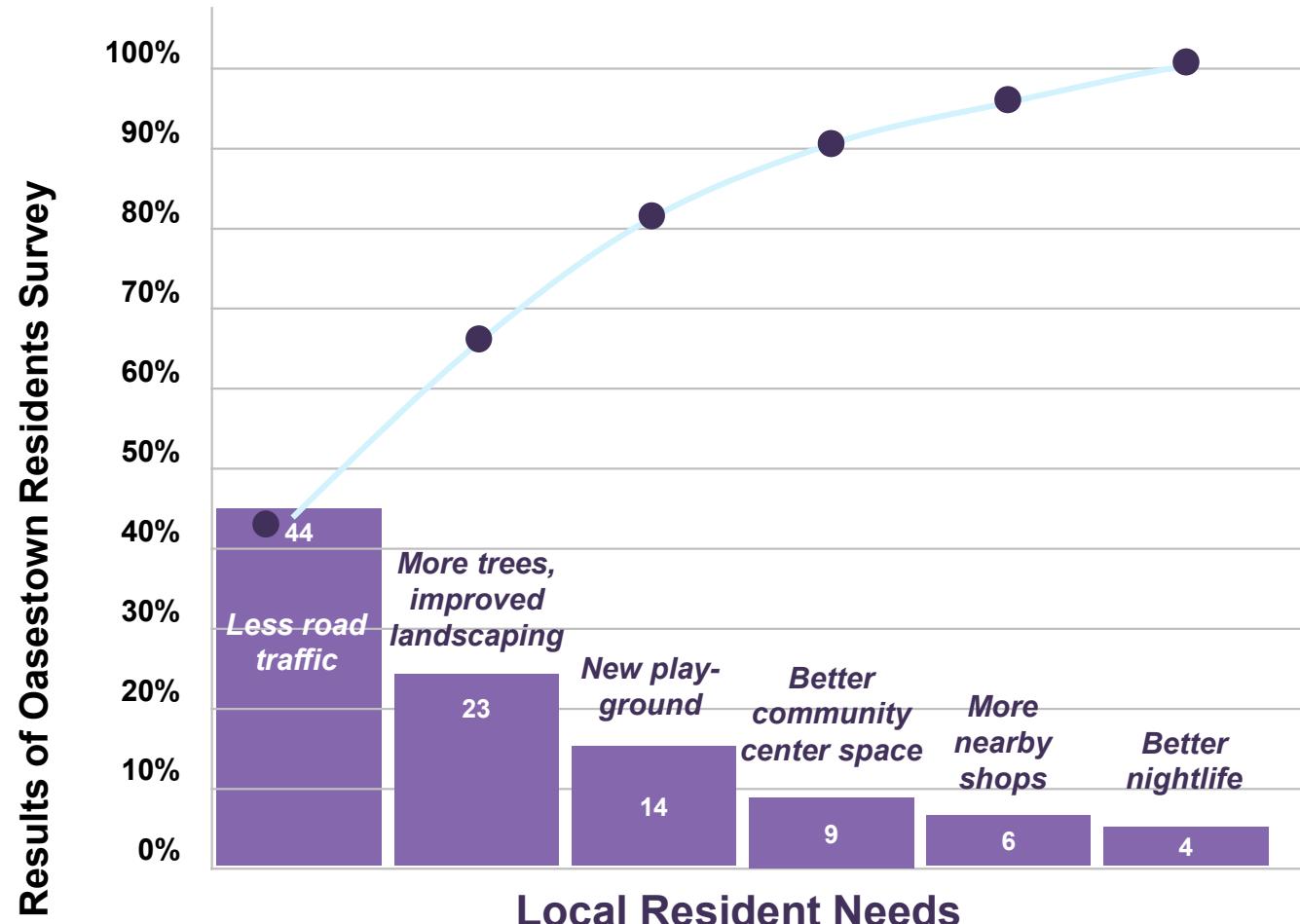
- A tool used to determine the predictability, behavior and stability of a process over time
- Ideal for repetitive processes with predictable results
- Shows a **mean** and established **control limits** and **specification limits**
- Follow the “rule of seven” = investigate increases/decreases of seven consecutive points, indicating a trend/potential issue



Data Visualization Quality Tools

Histogram and Pareto Chart

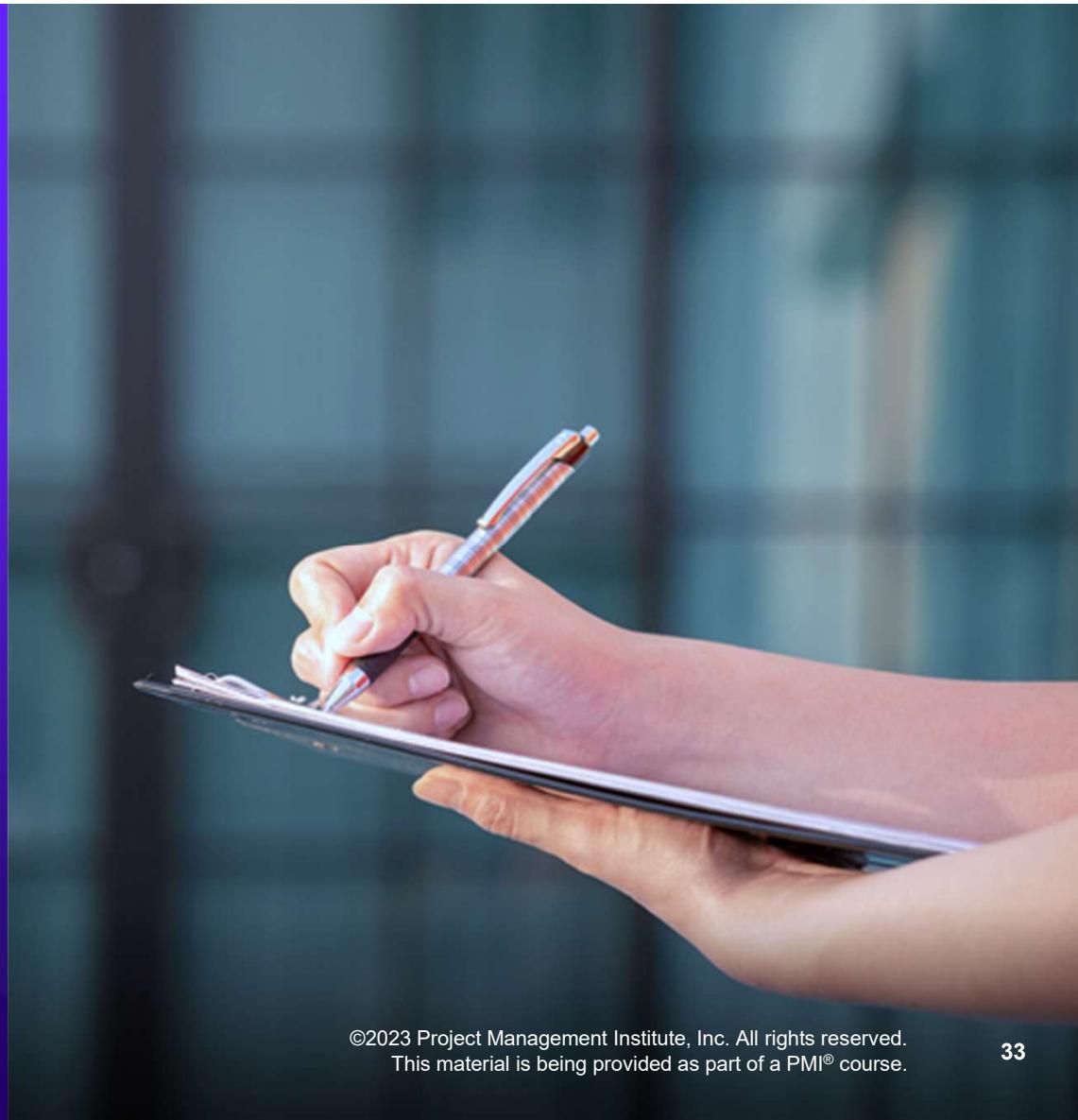
- A Pareto chart is a type of **histogram**
- Uses **80/20 rule**
- Demonstrates frequency of problem occurrence
- Analyzes data sets related to a specific problem or issue, but does not define the root cause of a problem



Ensure Quality of Processes and Product

Quality is closely linked to the product acceptance criteria, as described in the statement of work (SOW) or other design documents.

Update these criteria as experimentation and prioritization occur and then validate them as part of the acceptance process.



Verify Deliverables



- Project team verifies deliverables based on quality standards and requirements:
 - Quality metrics
 - Tolerance
- The verified deliverables are presented to and accepted (validated) by the customer – resulting in accepted deliverables
- Measure products and outputs against the project's quality standards
- Implement corrections and controls when quality standards are neither met nor within acceptable ranges
 - Iteration H (agile) – quality assurance cycle
 - Sprint/iteration review in Scrum

Evaluate and Manage Risk



Adaptive development approaches incorporate risk management in iterative and incremental practices.



Predictive risk management approaches are methodical.



(Optional)
Can you identify some typical risk management practices or use cases for each approach?



Monitor Risks



GUIDELINES

- Enable decision-making based on current information about overall risk exposure and individual risks
- Continuously monitor status, probability and impact
- Identify new risks
- Reassess current risks
- Close outdated risks
- Perform on a regular basis
- Continuously improve risk effectiveness

QUESTIONS TO ASK

- Are project assumptions still valid?
- Have risks changed or been retired?
- Are risk management policies and procedures being followed?
- Have contingency reserves been modified?
- Do we need a risk audit?

Review your Reserves



Reserve analysis:

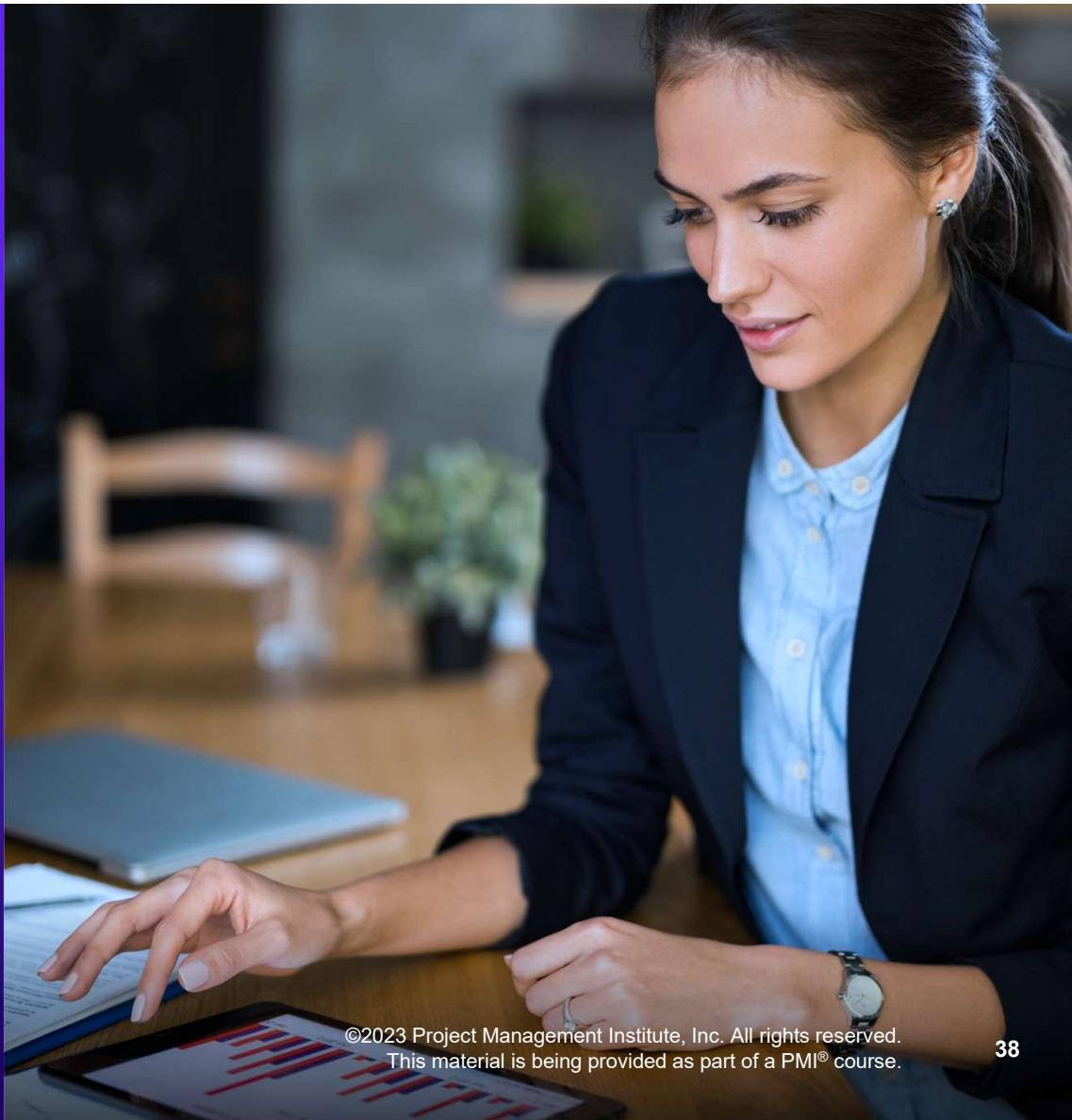
- Establishes the amount of contingency and management reserves needed
- Is performed throughout the project
- Compares amount remaining to determine if adequate
- May be communicated with a burndown chart

Risk Register

- Add risks raised during status meetings, standups or daily scrums, iteration reviews, retrospectives – or even informally – to the risk register
- Update newly identified and existing risks based on the current knowledge and situation



Agile teams may use a risk list or log, similar to a risk register



Interactive/Discussion



*When you think about risks in a project,
which do you think are the most serious?*

How do you know?



Manage Compliance as the Highest Priority

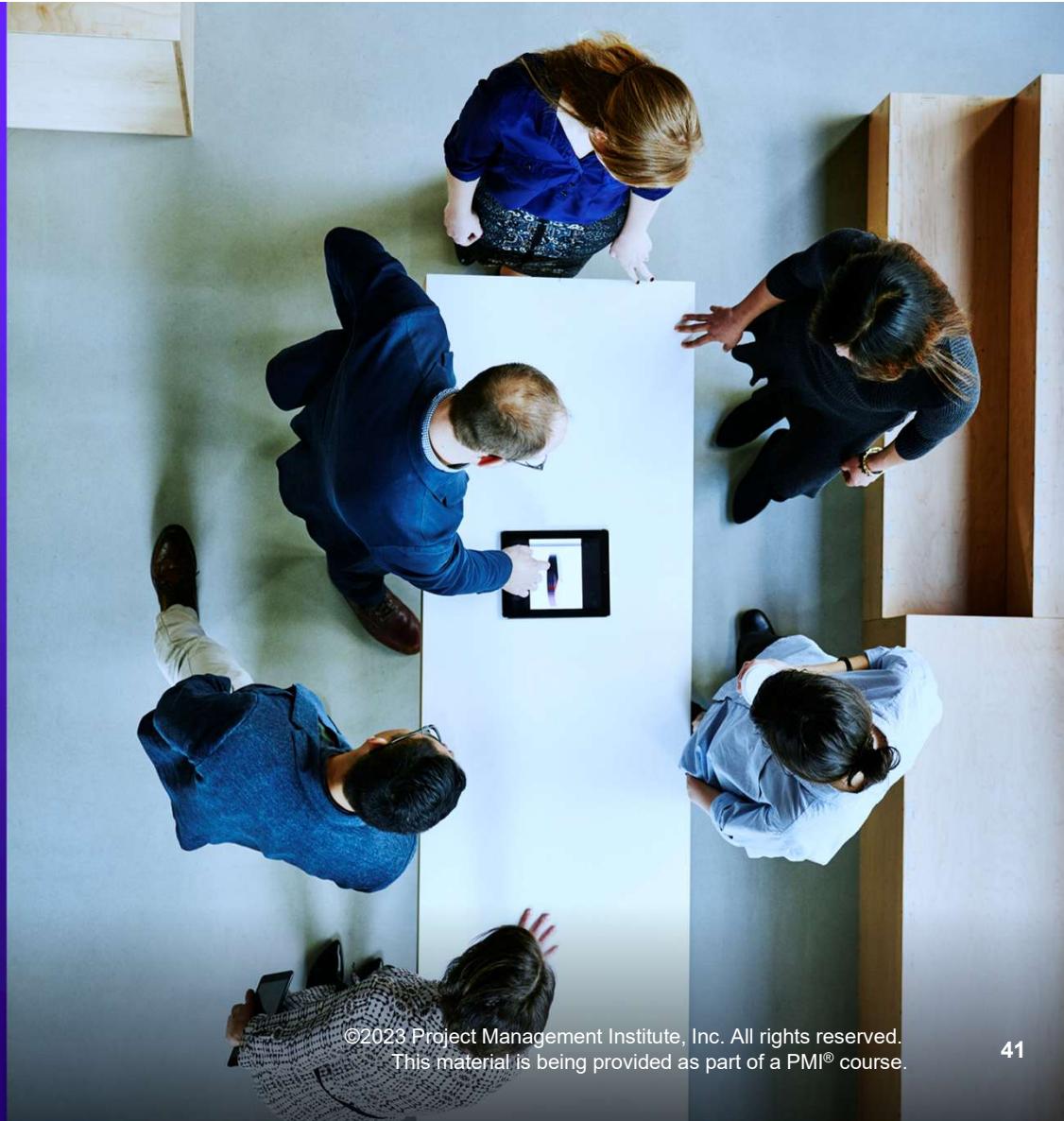
-
- Test and validate deliverables (continuously and at project/ phase end)
 - Identify authorized stakeholders to approve
 - Remediate compliance issues to avoid:
 - Negative impact on the timeline
 - Cost overruns
 - Increased risks
 - Benefits of compliance sign-off:
 - Early warning of potential threats to compliance
 - Ability to capture variances and take action

Examine Business Value

- Connects Ways of Working with Business Acumen
- Tailor work processes, approaches and tools along with leadership skills to examine and improve value delivery



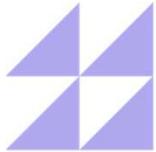
How often and how well does your project team really focus efforts on examining the business value of the project?



ECO Coverage

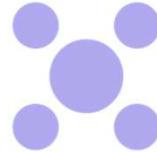
2.8 Plan and manage scope

- Monitor and validate scope (2.8.3)



2.6 Plan and manage schedule

- Measure ongoing progress based on methodology (2.6.4)
- Modify schedule, as needed, based on methodology (2.6.5)
- Coordinate with other projects and other operations (2.6.6)



2.5 Plan and manage budget and resources

- Monitor budget variations and work with governance process to adjust as necessary (2.5.3)



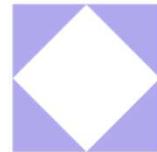
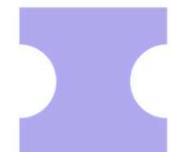
2.1 Execute project with the urgency required to deliver business value

- Examine the business value throughout the project (2.1.2)



2.7 Plan and manage quality of products/deliverables

- Continually survey project deliverable quality (2.7.3)
- Recommend options for improvement based on quality gaps (2.7.2)



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Manage Project Issues and Impediments

TOPIC D

Problem Vocabulary

Impediments, Obstacles and Blockers

Obstacle removal. Since it is the project team who generates the majority of business value, a critical role for the servant leader is to maximize delivery by removing **impediments** to their progress. This includes solving **problems** and removing **obstacles** that may be hampering the project team's work. By solving or easing these **impediments**, the project team can deliver value to the business faster.



*'Impediment' and 'blocker' are synonyms; they both mean, "an **obstacle** that prevents the team from achieving its objectives."*

Remove obstacles (Step 5 in the Process for Leading Change)

All change comes with **obstacles**. Sometimes the **obstacles** are outdated processes, sometimes they are based on the organizational structure, and sometimes they are people resistant to change. Regardless, all **obstacles** need to be addressed.

- PMBOK® Guide – 7th Edition

Issue or Impediment? Just Solve the Problem!

-
- **Issue:** A condition or situation that may have an impact on the project objectives.
 - **Impediment:** An obstacle that prevents the team from achieving its objectives.
Also known as a blocker.



Predictive teams use the term issue log



Adaptive teams tend to use an impediment log.



This term is related to Scrum.

Risks and Issues



- Focused on the future
- Can be positive or negative
- Are documented in the risk register
- Response is called a “risk response”

- Focused on the present
- Will always be negative
- Are documented in the issue log
- Response is called a “workaround”

Issues



Issue Resolution Guidelines

Track problems, inconsistencies or conflicts and conduct investigation towards resolution



- As issues arise, promptly add them to the **issue log**.
- Assign an owner to each issue
- Give realistic due dates
- Discuss issues at every status meeting
- Limit open issues to a manageable number
- Don't hesitate to escalate if effects are major!

ID	Description	Opened	Due Date	Priority	Owner	Response	Status	Comments
25	Truck strike	15 Jan 20xx	01 Feb 20xx	High	A. Fen	TBD	Open	Tasks are on the critical path
26	Glazing service down	15 Jan 20XX	01 Feb 20xx	Med	Gen Contractor	working	open	Looking into another supplier
27	Josie Bynoe dissatisfied	15 Jan 20xx	01 Feb 20xx	High	A. Fen	working	open	Risks board withholding operating funds

Discover and Solve Impediments Using Scrum

Steps:

- Discover the problem/cause
- Solve it. The scrum master is responsible for finding a resolution with concerned parties:
 - Often involves dealing with conflict somewhere in the organization
 - Resolution can help the organization grow in agility



Remove Impediments

Overview

- Track impediments
- Reprioritize product backlog
- Use daily standup meeting
- Be a servant leader



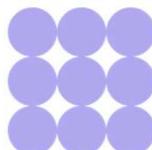
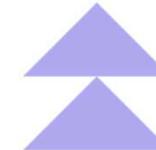
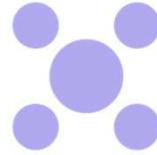
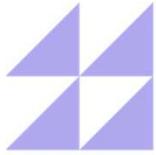
Discussion



How does your team solve problems?



ECO Coverage



2.15 Manage project issues

- Recognize when a risk becomes an issue (2.15.1)
- Attack the issue with the optimal actions to achieve project success (2.15.2)
- Collaborate with relevant stakeholders on the approach to resolve the issues (2.15.3)

1.7 Address and remove impediments, obstacles, and blockers for the team

- Determine critical impediments, obstacles, and blockers for the team (1.7.1)
- Prioritize critical impediments, obstacles, and blockers for the team (1.7.2)
- Use network to implement solutions to remove impediments, obstacles, and blockers for the team (1.7.3)
- Re-assess continually to ensure impediments, obstacles and blockers for the team are being addressed (1.7.4)



Manage Project Changes

TOPIC E

Interactive/Discussion

- *What constitutes a change in a project?*
- *Can a change come from anywhere?*
- *How does the life cycle and development approach affect our response to change?*

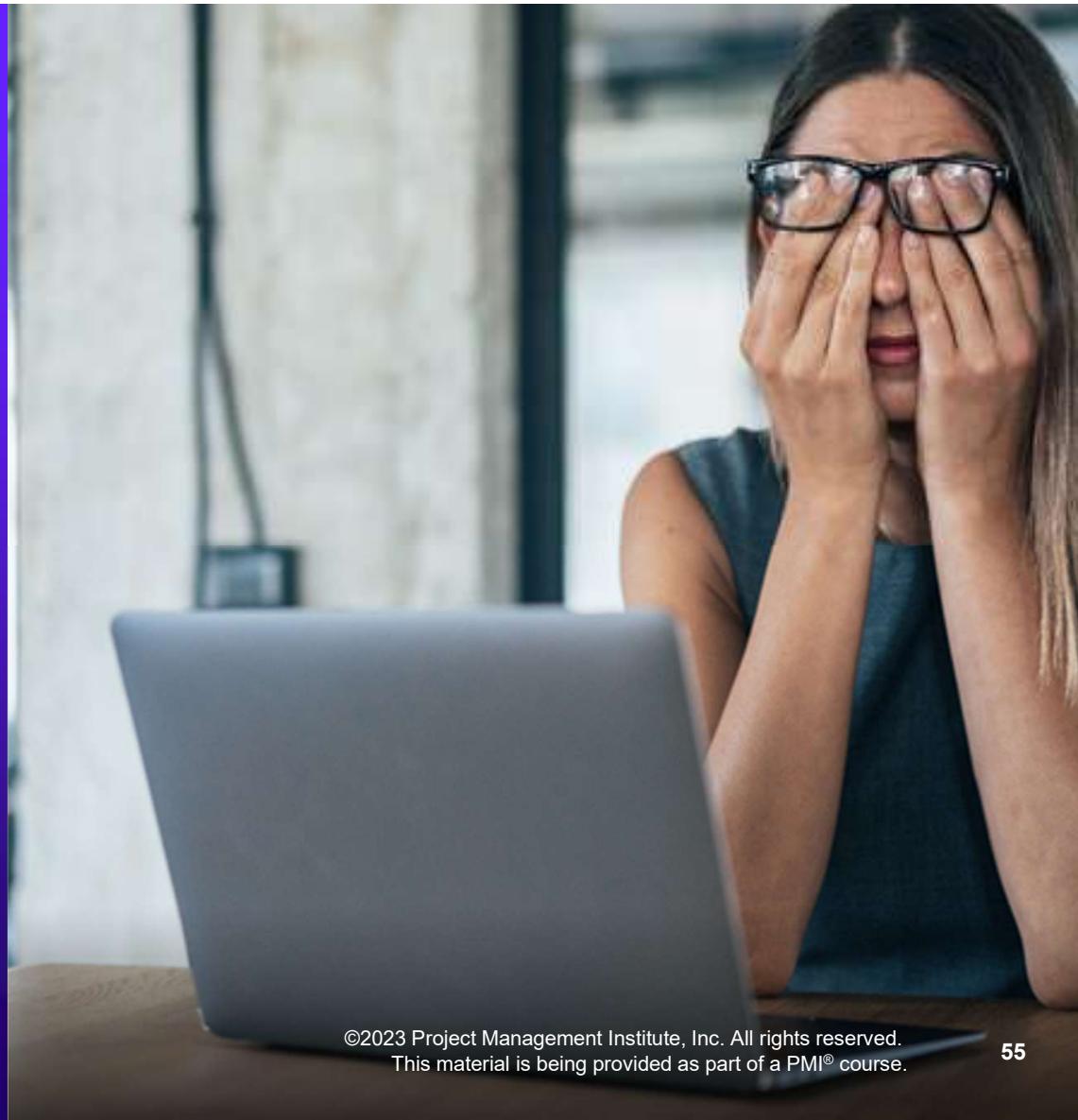


Causes of Project Changes

- Inaccurate initial estimates
- New regulations
- Missed requirements
- Specification changes



Are any of these also causes of changes in adaptive projects?



Be a Changemaker and a Change Leader



Which of the project management principles deal with the subject of change?

- a. Be a diligent, respectful and caring steward
- b. Recognize, evaluate and respond to system interactions
- c. Navigate complexity
- d. Create a collaborative project team environment
- e. Demonstrate leadership behaviors
- f. Optimize risk responses
- g. Effectively engage with stakeholders
- h. Tailor based on context
- i. Embrace adaptability and resiliency
- j. Focus on value
- k. Build quality into processes and deliverables
- l. Enable change to achieve the envisioned future state



Monitor the External Business Environment

Change can bring negatives as well as positives, such as opportunities to add or extend value!

- Monitor the external environment
- Remain vigilant for threats
- Constantly update the risk register and thresholds
- Use tools



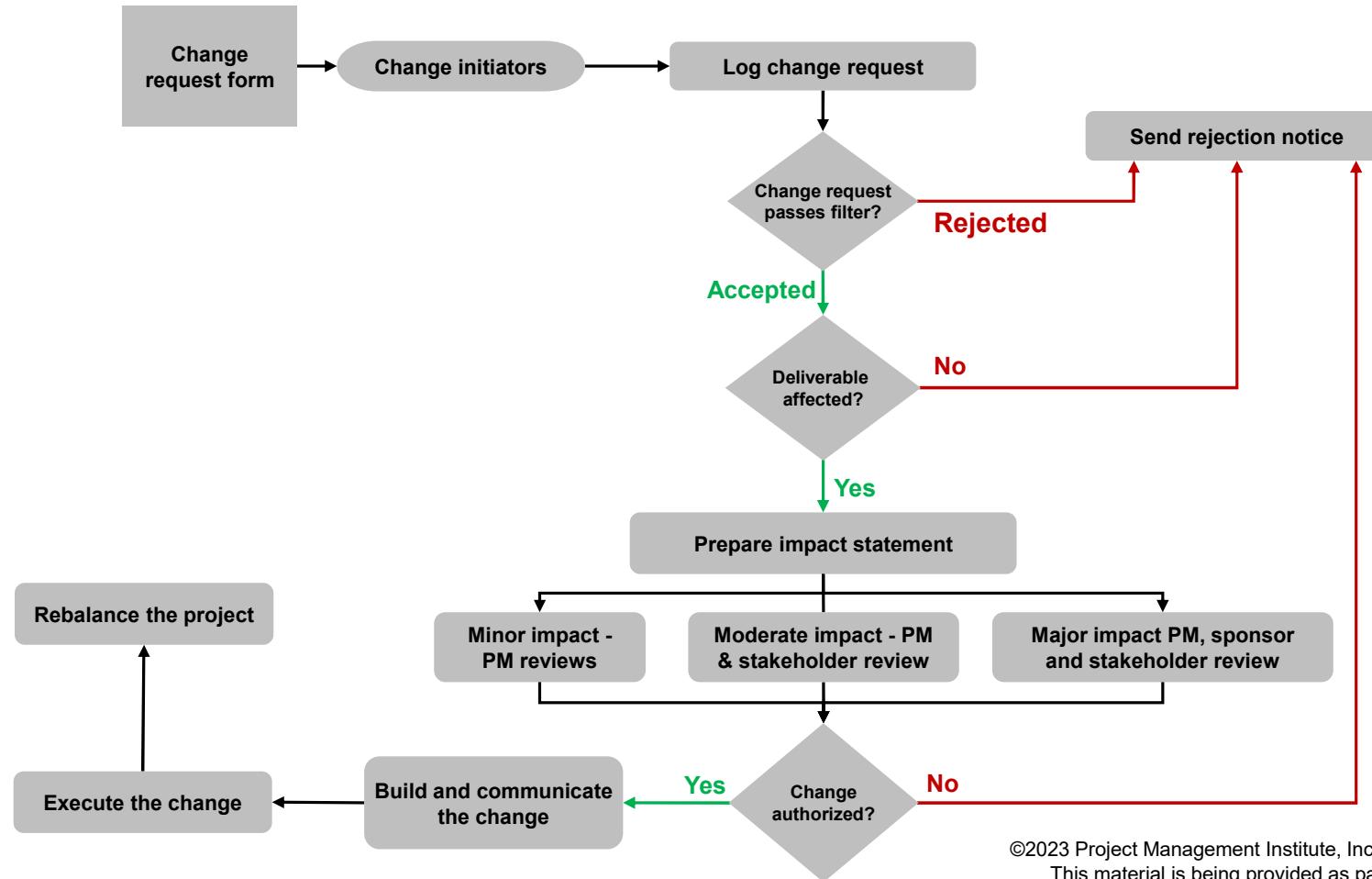
- PESTLE
- TECOP
- VUCA

Manage Change

Overview and Controls

Overview	Controls
Perform Integrated Change Control linear process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perform Integrated Change Control process• Change request process• Change control board (CCB)• Artifact management (updates)
Feedback and development cycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Product owner role - key decision maker and runs backlog• Everyone participates in backlog refinement• Use demos to understand requirements• No changes allowed during a sprint
	Any of the above 

Change Management Process Flowchart



Change Requests

Four Types



Can you think of examples of each kind for the Shawpe project?



- **Corrective action** - Adjusts the performance of the project work with the project management plan
- **Preventive action** - Ensures future performance of the project work with the project management plan
- **Defect repair** - Modifies a nonconformance within the project
- **A change** - Modifies a project baseline

Change Control Systems

Change Control Board

Forms, tracking methods, processes, and approval levels required for authorizing or rejecting requested changes.

One approval level may be the **Change control board (CCB)** which handles *some* change requests based on the approval levels documented in the change management plan.



Manage Contract Changes and Resolve Problems

- Work with the vendor to manage contract changes
- Work with partners in the organization (procurement, finance, functional departments) and take action within the project manager's or team's domain/threshold
- Legal problems that are serious enough to cause issues may need expert help

Contract Change Control System

The system used to collect, track, adjudicate and communicate changes to a contract



-
- Might be a component of the integrated change control or a separate organizational system
 - Specifically dedicated to control contract changes
 - Specifies contract change
 - Includes documentation, dispute-resolution processes and approval levels

Types of Contract Changes



Which kinds of changes do you think are more likely to cause conflict?

Why? How can these be avoided?

Component	Description
Administrative changes	Non-substantive changes, usually about contract administration method
Contract modification	Substantive change to contract requirements or product requirements
Supplemental agreement	An additional agreement related to the contract but negotiated separately
Constructive changes	Changes made by the buyer through action or inaction
Termination of contract	Vendor default or buyer's need changes

Legal Concepts When Managing Disputes



Seek legal advice if the terms of a contract have not been met.

Negotiate settlements to arrive at a final equitable settlement of all outstanding issues, claims, and disputes by negotiation.

Legal Issue

Description

Warranty

A promise, explicit or implied, that goods or services will meet a pre-determined standard. The standard may cover reliability, fitness for use, and safety.

Waiver

A legally binding provision in which one party in a contract agrees to forfeit a claim without the other party becoming liable, even inadvertently.

Breach of contract

Failure to meet some or all the obligations of a contract. It may result in damages paid to the injured party, litigation or other ramifications.

Cease and desist (C&D) letter

A letter sent to an individual or a business to stop (cease) allegedly illegal activities and to not undertake them again (desist). Often used as a warning of impending legal action if it is ignored.

Process, Adjudicate and Communicate Claims

- Contested changes and potential constructive changes, including:
 - Lack of agreement on compensation for change
 - Lack of agreement that change occurred
- If not resolved, handle through alternative dispute resolution (ADR) established in contract
- Settlement through negotiation is preferred
- The "last resort" is litigation

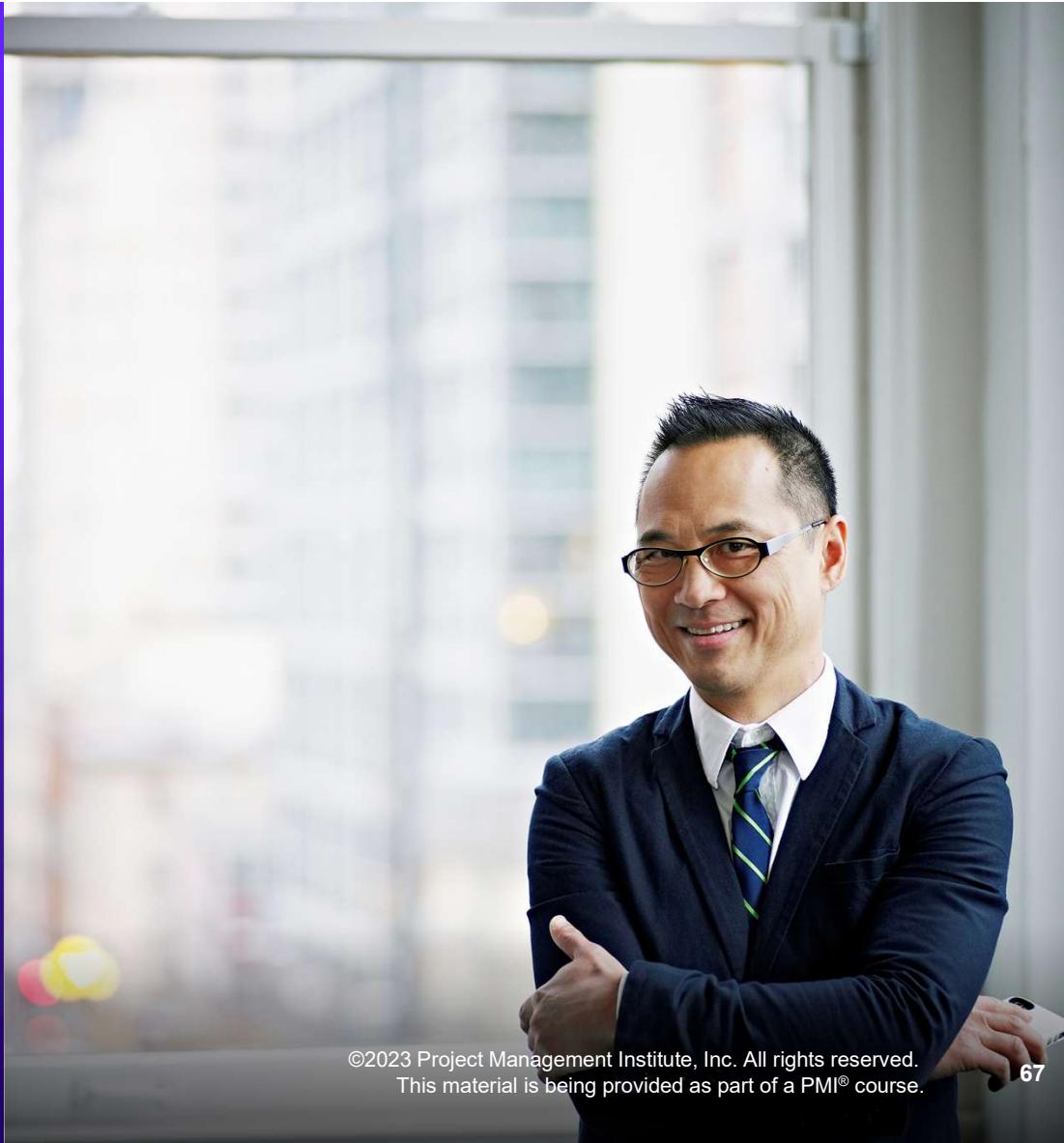
Update Project Management Plan

Based on the scope of changes, you may need to update:

- Scope
- Timelines
- Work packages
- Team member assignments



Agile teams might remove lower-value deliverables from the scope to make room for the change.



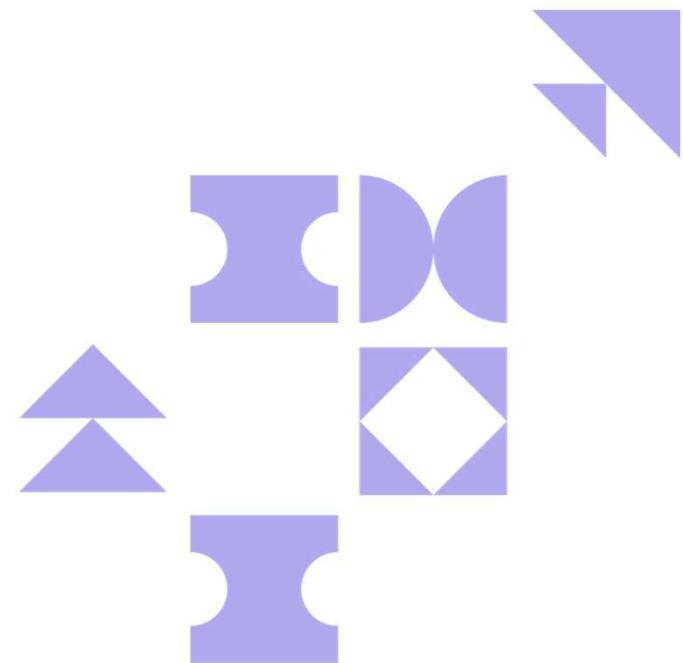
ECO Coverage

3.3 Evaluate and address external business environment changes for impact on scope

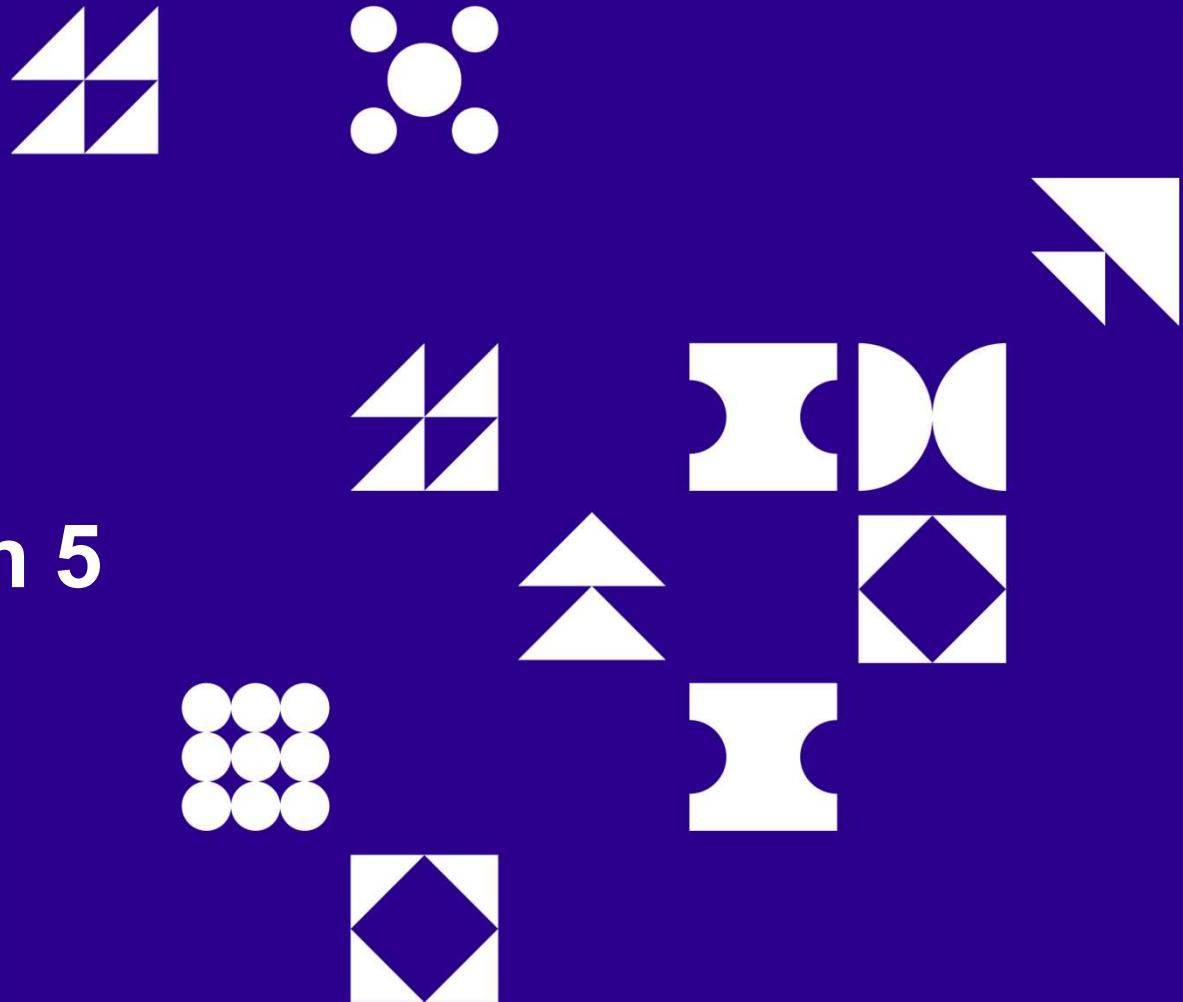
- Survey changes to external business environment (e.g., regulations, technology, geopolitical, market) (3.3.1)
- Assess and prioritize impact on project scope/backlog based on changes in external business environment (3.3.2)
- Recommend options for scope/backlog options (e.g., schedule, cost changes) (3.3.3)
- Continually review external business environment for impacts on project scope/backlog (3.3.4)

2.10 Manage project changes

- Anticipate and embrace the need for change (e.g., follow change management practices (2.10.1))
- Execute change management strategy according to the methodology (2.10.3)
- Determine a change response to move the project forward (2.10.4)



End of Lesson 5



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LESSON 6

CLOSE THE PROJECT/PHASE

- Project/Phase Closure
- Benefits Realization
- Knowledge Transfer



Learning Objectives

- Define the reasons and activities related to the closure of a phase or a project.
- Explain the benefits gained from a project or phase, and how they are managed, sustained, etc.
- Examine the reasons for knowledge transfers and how they relate to the closure of a phase or project.



Project/Phase Closure

TOPIC A

Why Projects or Phases Close

Fulfillment



Stakeholders accept deliverables based on **acceptance criteria** established at the beginning of the project in the **project management plan**

Acceptance criteria may be modified during a project life cycle

Use the **requirements traceability matrix** to ensure completion and approval of all requirements



At the end of an iteration, the team and stakeholders assess the product/service against their mutually agreed **definition of done (DoD)**

Final acceptance occurs prior to product release.



Acceptance criteria and definition of done (DoD) express the same status of stakeholder satisfaction with the product. Teams may use the terms interchangeably.

Why Projects or Phases Close

Premature or Forced Closure



Can anyone share an example of a forced project or phase closure?

-
- Requirements/needs change
 - Project/deliverable is no longer feasible
 - (Internal) Organization makes a change to the business case.
 - (External) A legal or regulatory change prohibits progress.
 - Project/deliverable is no longer desirable
 - Impediment encountered
 - Financial support is not available to complete the requirements
 - Risks with significant consequences make successful completion impossible

Close Project or Phase Activities

- Acceptance of deliverables or product by customer
- Transition of deliverables or product to customer
- Notify enterprise and organizational functions; update OPAs
- Prepare **final report**
- Conclude external obligations, including legal, regulatory, contractual — e.g., transfer of liability, closure of all accounts in financial system
- Archive project information
- Release resources (human, financial and physical assets)



These activities are part of the Close Project or Phase process and are typically included in the project management plan and in the WBS, under the project management function.

Transitions (Handovers)



- Some organizations use a rollout or transition plan.
- *This is not a project management plan component.*



Deliverables are handed to the customer or owner.
Transition/handover specifications for deliverables are in the **project management plan**.



A tailored solution that delivers value — most likely in an incremental way — to the organization.



Every iteration output is handed to the product owner.

Transition / Handover Readiness

Ensure your customer is ready for change and success!

Readiness may require additional change management activities to **ensure adoption** and **overcome resistance**.



Especially critical if an existing product or service is being upgraded.

Assess the readiness of all parties:



End
Users



The
Business



Project
Team



Support
Staff

Transition / Handover Activities

Effective transitions or handovers of deliverables or products enable end-user awareness, increasing the likelihood of successful adoption and, therefore, of **benefits realization**.

Transition requirements can include:

- Training on the new product or service
- Documentation for the product/deliverable
- Effective communication between the project team and the organization
- Post-implementation support (aka “hypercare”)



Where are the transition requirements recorded in a predictive project?

Interactive / Activity



Do you remember the difference between explicit and tacit knowledge?

Discuss the importance of transferring both kinds of knowledge from the project team to the customer.

Give an example of how your team has done it in the past.



Paying and Closing Contracts



DO

- Notify the appropriate entity (usually accounts payable) when work has been fulfilled and contracts can be paid
- Pay suppliers or vendors in accordance with contract terms

DON'T

- Delay payments until project or phase closure, unless specified in the contract

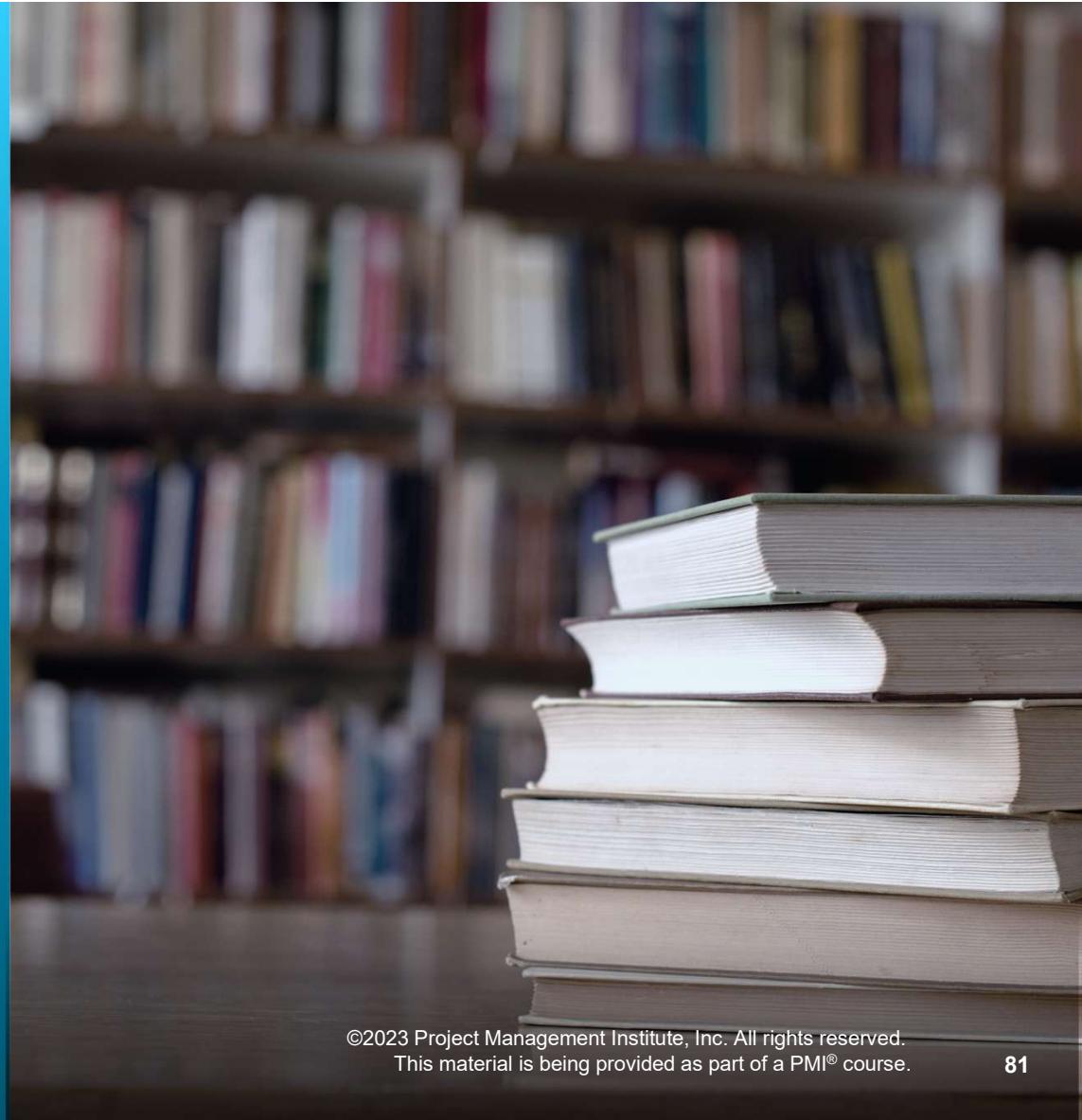
Some payments may have been made during the project and the contract may have been closed



Finalizing Contracts

Archiving contracts means collecting, indexing and filing:

- Contract schedule
- Scope
- Quality
- Cost performance
- Contract change documentation
- Payment records and financial documents
- Inspection results
- “As-built” or “as-developed” documents, manuals, troubleshooting and technical documentation



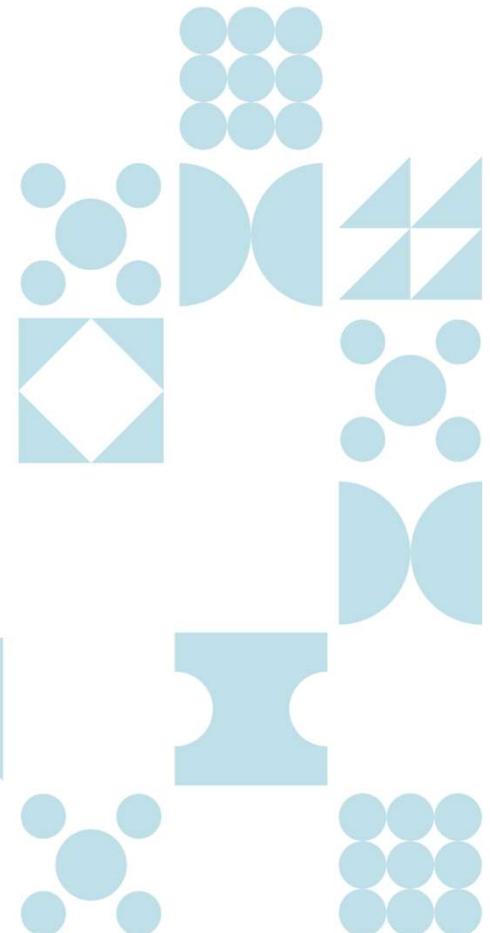
ECO Coverage

1.8 Negotiate project agreements

- Verify objective(s) of the project agreement is met (1.8.3)

2.17 Plan and manage project/phase closure or transitions

- Validate readiness for transition (e.g., operations team or next phase) (2.17.2)
- Conclude activities to close out project or phase (e.g., final lessons learned, retrospectives, procurement, financial, resources) (2.17.3)





Benefits Realization

TOPIC B

Early and Long-Term Benefits Realization

Some benefits are immediate while others could take a few months to years!

Benefits accrue at various stages depending on:

- Project life cycle used
- Nature of the project work
- Intended outcomes



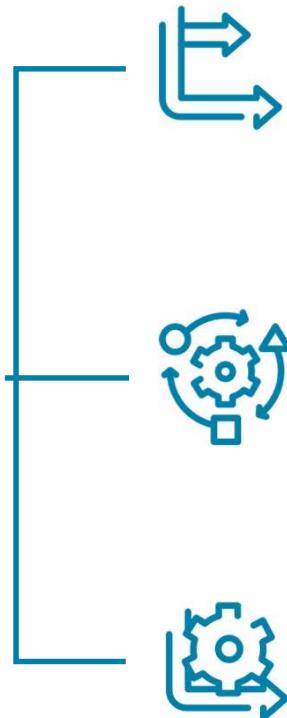
Can you identify a type of project in which value is delivered very early?

And a project in which value is delivered months or even years after transition?

Benefits Transition and Sustainment

Responsibilities

- Handover/transition
- Review of the **benefits management plan**



Any improvement or modification to delivered benefits is a new project

Any improvements or modifications to delivered benefits are proposed as work for the next/future iteration and placed/reprioritized on the backlog

Organizations and teams tailor solutions for benefits realization and sustainment — e.g., post-implementation support (aka “**DevOps**” or “hypercare”)

Benefits Transition and Sustainment

An Explanation

Project Team	Customer	Product Owner or Project Manager
Delivers benefits to customer organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensures continued generation of improvements and delivered benefits Captures additional customer inputs 	Works with customer to identify work required for desired improvements
Provides planned performance data	Compares actual performance to planned performance, including KPIs	Uses metrics chosen with team to measure performance
Works with business owner to suggest benefits realization metrics, including frequency and monitoring responsibilities	Implements benefits realization metrics at suitable intervals, tailored to needs	Collaborates with team to determine suitable metrics
Determines if any remaining risks might prevent benefit achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies risks, processes and tools needed to ensure continued benefits realization Monitors risks affecting delivered benefits 	Monitors risks on impediments log and collaborates with team about response
Provides technical information required to use the product or service	Updates technical information – e.g., FAQs	Collaborates with team to update technical information

Benefits Management Plan

A **business document** developed by the organization to define potential benefits from the project effort



- Is a major input to authorizing the project
- Examines the requested benefits and determines if both the tangible and intangible business value will be realized from the project
- Determines the time frame for short- and long-term benefits realization
- Identifies a benefits owner responsible for achieving the benefits, including:
 - Metrics or measurements to be used
 - Which individuals or groups measure results



In the plan, determine whether any remaining project risks might prevent benefit achievement.



When key stakeholders are identifying desired project benefits, let them suggest how the benefits should be measured.

Benefits Owner

- Works with project manager/team lead during the project to ensure planned benefits are managed as they are delivered
- Assists in transitioning the requested benefits to the receiving organization
- Ensures that measurement metrics and methods are established and monitored
- Reports to management on the realized results (value) of the delivered benefits

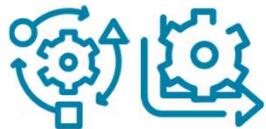


A benefits owner may be a business analyst, sponsor or operations manager.



The product owner is responsible for making sure project work reaps benefits for the organization.

Verify Benefits Realization



- Using the chosen metrics, the product owner reports on progress for each tangible benefit
- For intangible benefits, a subjective (qualitative) determination may be more useful
- Reporting should include:
 - For tangible benefits—progress toward being met
 - Any benefits at risk of not being realized as planned
 - Any resulting negative impact on strategic objectives
 - Potential ending of the project team's support

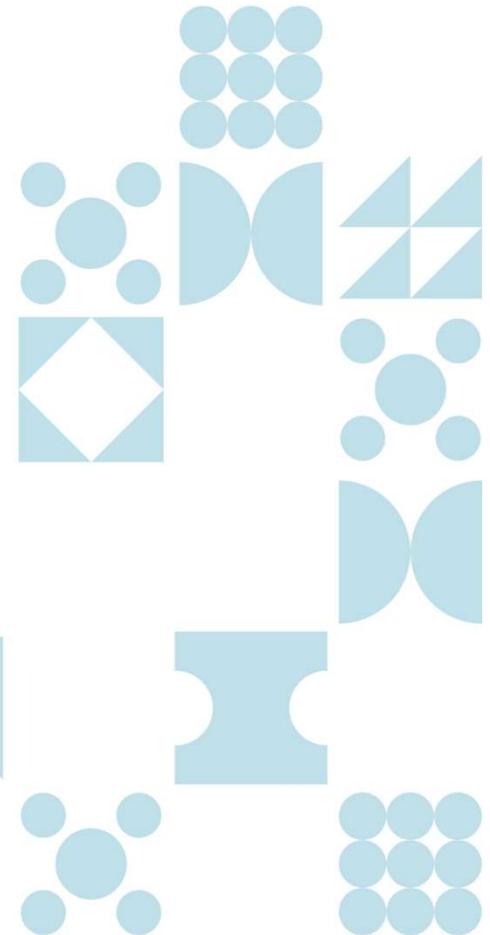


In a predictive project, once the transition is complete, who is responsible for verifying that benefits are realized?

ECO Coverage

3.2 Evaluate and deliver project benefits and value

- Document agreement on ownership for ongoing benefit realization (3.2.2)
- Verify measurement system is in place to track benefits (3.2.3)





Knowledge Transfer

TOPIC C

Knowledge Management During Closing

- **Conduct retrospectives or final lessons learned meetings**
- **Archive all project information**
- **Finalize lessons learned register**
- **Add the lessons learned to the knowledge management/lessons learned repository**
- **Transition knowledge from project team to the customer**



Conduct Project Retrospective



-
- Internalize learning about the work product and process
 - Capture key successes and challenges
 - Consider qualitative (people's feelings) and quantitative (measurements) data
 - Use data to find root causes, design countermeasures, and develop action plans for next time
 - Praise, congratulate and motivate the team
-



An agile team might conduct a final retrospective, while a project manager holds a final “all-hands” meeting for the team in a predictive life cycle. These are similar ceremonies for closing a project or phase.

Finalize Lessons Learned

Include the following topics from the project's lessons learned register in the final report:

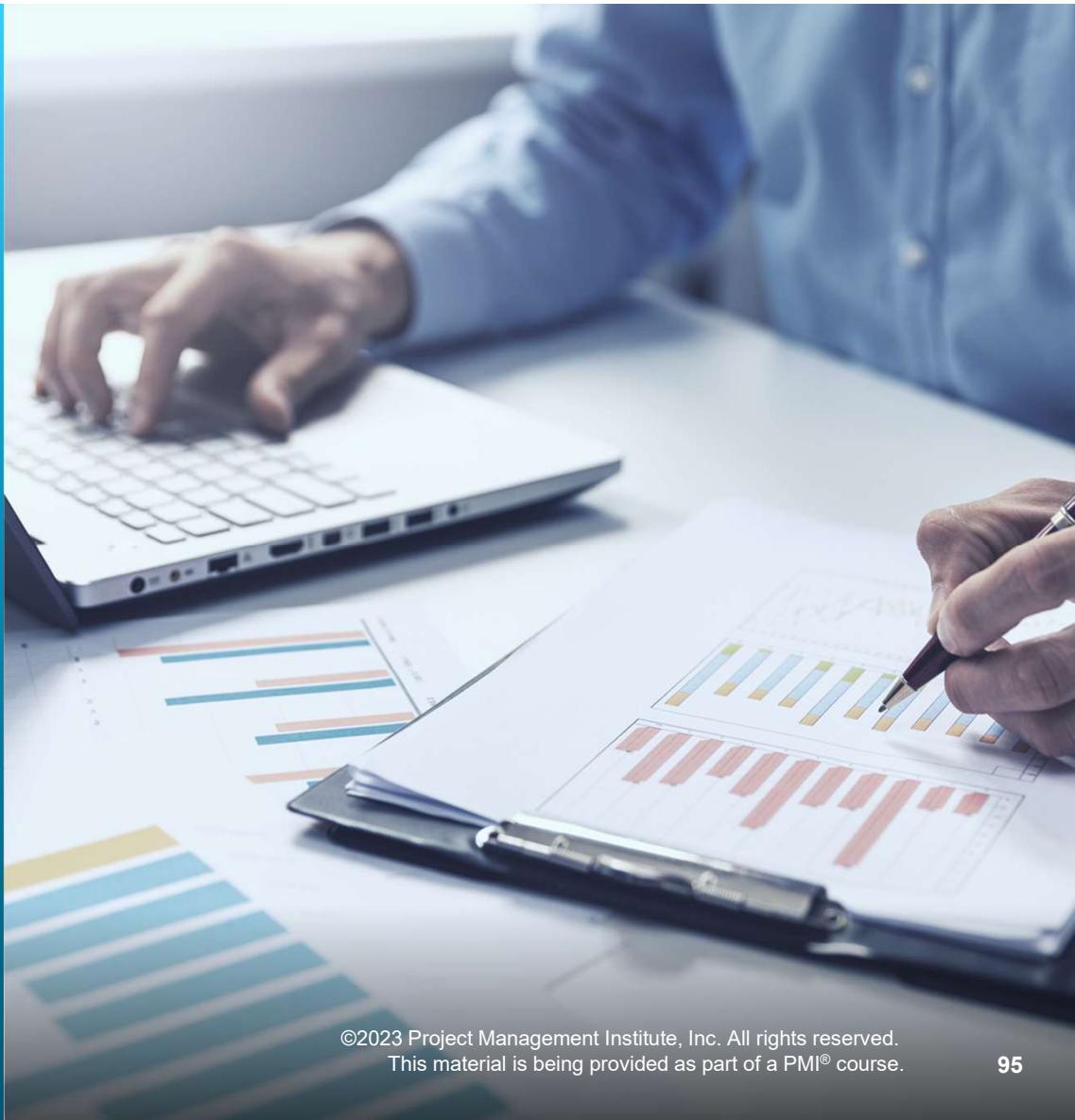
- Scope changes
- Schedule impacts
- Risks and issues
- Stakeholder relationships
- Vendor relationships
- Artifacts
- Recommendations

Consolidating Lessons Learned

The following categories of lessons learned information are especially important at the end of a project:

- Scheduling
- Conflict management
- Sellers
- Customers
- Strategic
- Tactical

Transfer these into the **lessons learned repository**.



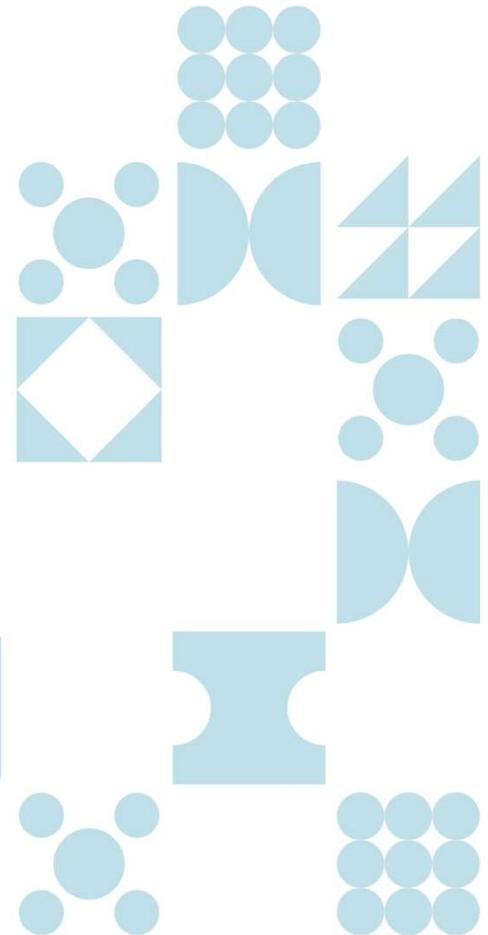
Final Report: Summary of project/phase performance result

	Description	Describe activity undertaken, including deliverables or milestones
	Scope objectives	Document scope evaluation criteria and give evidence of met completion criteria
	Quality objectives	Describe evaluation criteria for project and product quality. Verify objectives are met, give actual milestone delivery dates and reasons for any variances
	Cost objectives	Restate acceptable cost range, give actual costs and reasons for any variances
	Validation information	Include required approvals for final product, service or result—e.g., user satisfaction survey results
	Schedule objectives	Verify project objectives were completed on time; report on any variance and effects of the variance
	Benefits realization	State how the final product, service or result achieved the business needs and expected benefits; if partial, give details of variance and fulfillment schedule
	Risks or issues encountered	List risks and issues and state how they were addressed

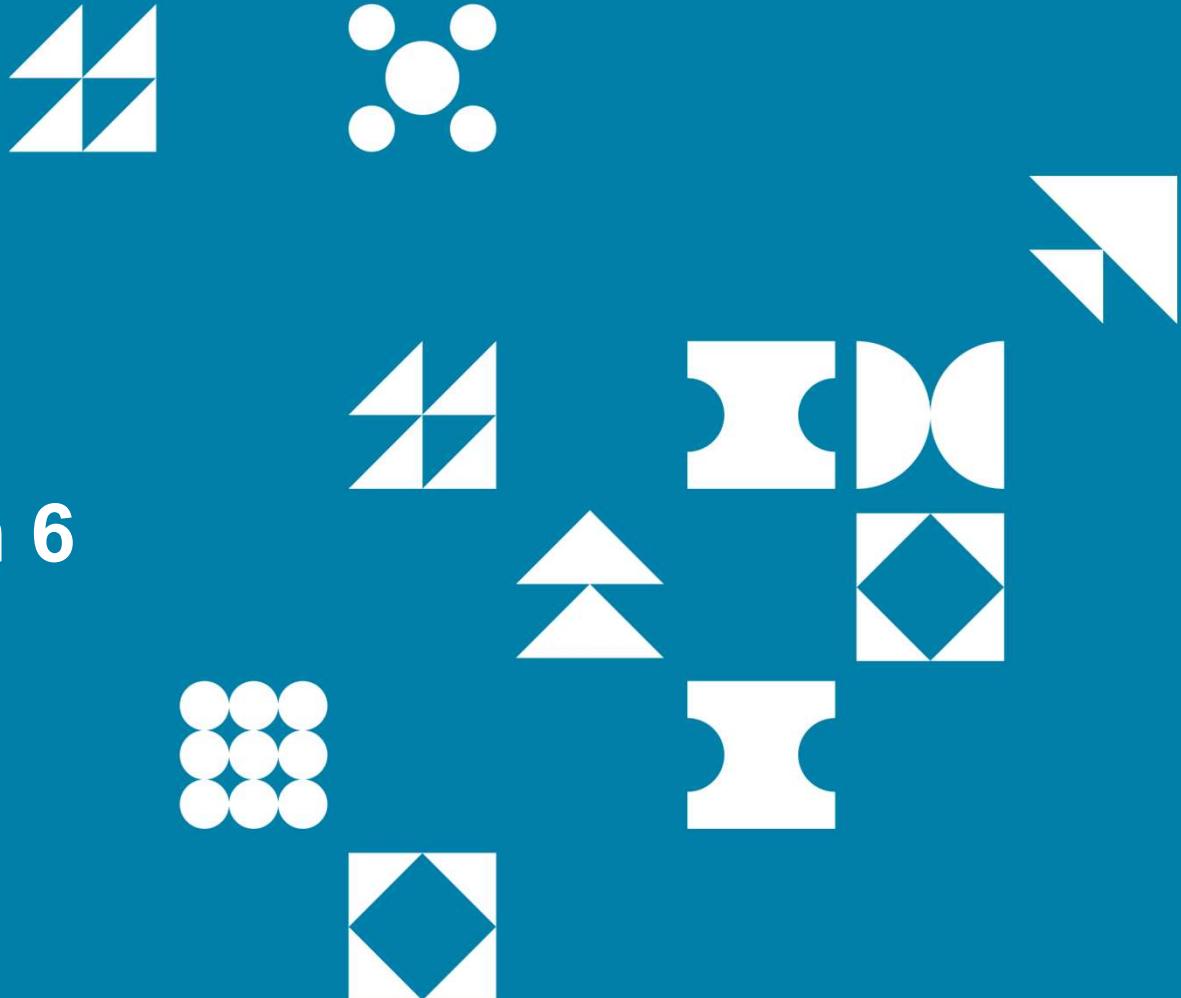
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2.16 Ensure knowledge transfer for project continuity

- Confirm approach for knowledge transfers
(2.16.3)



End of Lesson 6



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<https://github.com/Skillsoft-Content/PMP5Day>

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1. Click <> Code
2. Download Zip.
3. Right click to unzip the downloaded .zip file.
4. Access the files in the folders.



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- If you have **recommendations**, share those too!

We sincerely value your opinion!

Survey Scale

This Scale: 0 not at all likely- 10 extremely likely

likely are you to recommen

4

5

6

This Scale: 0 not at all likely - 10 extremely likely

7

8



VARIANCE ANALYSIS

A technique for determining the cause and degree of difference between the baseline and the actual performance.



QUALITY AUDIT

A structured, independent process to determine if project activities comply with organizational and project policies, processes, and procedures.



HISTOGRAM

A bar or column chart that graphically represents numerical data—for example, the number of defects per deliverable, a ranking of the cause of defects, the number of times each process is noncompliant, or other representations of project or product defects.



RESERVE ANALYSIS

A method used to evaluate the amount of risk on the project and the amount of schedule and budget reserve to determine whether the reserve is sufficient for the remaining risk.



ISSUE LOG

An issue is a current condition or situation that may have an impact on the project objectives. An issue log is used to record and monitor information on active issues. Issues are assigned to a responsible party for follow up and resolution.



CHANGE CONTROL BOARD (CCB)

A formally chartered group responsible for reviewing, evaluating, approving, delaying, or rejecting changes to the project and for recording and communicating such decisions.



ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

A set of conditions that is required to be met before deliverables are accepted.



DEFINITION OF DONE (DoD)

A team's checklist of all the criteria required to be met so that a deliverable can be considered ready for customer use.



FINAL REPORT

A summary of the project's information on performance, scope, schedule, quality, cost, and risks.



BENEFITS MANAGEMENT PLAN

The documented explanation defining the processes for creating, maximizing, and sustaining the benefits provided by a project or program. It also describes how and when the benefits of a project will be derived and measured. Both the business case and the benefits management plan are developed with the benefits owner prior to the project being initiated. Additionally, both documents are referenced after the project has been completed. Therefore, they are considered business documents rather than project documents or components of the project management plan.



DevOps

A collection of practices for creating a smooth flow of delivery by improving collaboration between development and operations staff.



BUSINESS DOCUMENT

An input that includes the business case for the project and the benefits management plan.



LESSONS LEARNED REGISTER

A project document used to record knowledge gained during a project. The knowledge attained can be used in the current project and entered into the lessons-learned repository for subsequent use.



LESSONS LEARNED REPOSITORY

A central store of historical lessons learned information from various projects across jurisdictions.