



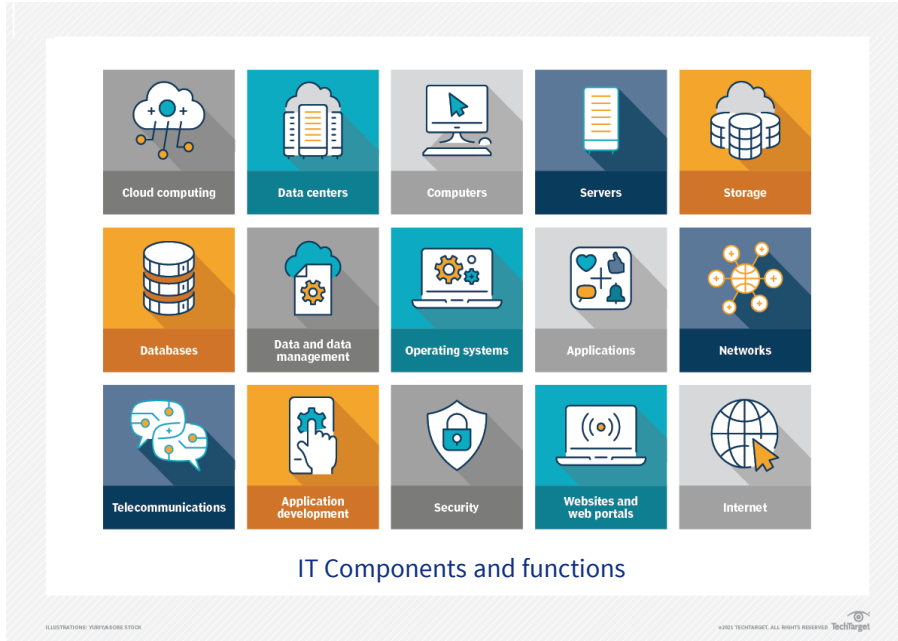
Project Management Principles

[Olivier ESNAULT](#) 2024

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Different project delivery models

Challenges of IT in a Company – The starting point for projects



- ➔ Business: TTM, digitalization, digital transformation
- ➔ Technological: Obsolescence, Technical debt
- ➔ Security: Leakage, attacks, fraud
- ➔ Operational: QoS, SLAs
- ➔ Financials: TCO, Inflation, costs optimization
- ➔ HR: People Management, flex ratio, Sourcing strategy

Delivery models can rely on 3 pillars



Waterfall

Agile Delivery

DevOps

Internal
workforce


Time &
Material


Fixed Price


(Target) Operating
Model

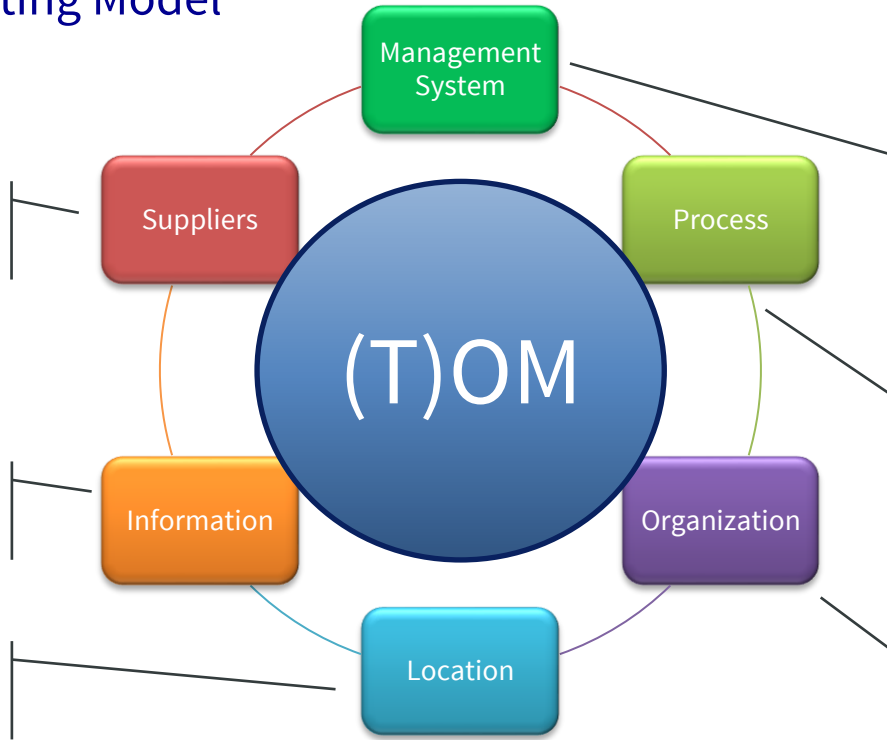
(Target) Operating Model




 The suppliers outside the organization that are needed to support the work


 Information System that support and enable the work

 Location where the work is done



Transversal support and governance to ensure the organization runs smoothly 

Standard steps to deliver activities in order to deliver the expected service 

The people who do this work and how they are organized 

Internal workforce and External providers

The notion of Outsourcing



Contractual model : Time and Material vs Fixed Price

Different ways to deliver projects



	Time & Material	Fixed Price
Description	Capacity based	Results oriented
I buy	People, Expertise and Material	A project team
I pay	Number of Mandays per Manday Rate	A lumpsum
I manage	People, activities, budget, perimeter, risks	A contract and relationship with a Provider
My advantages	Flexibility on the project scope, design-to-cost	Commitment on scope, planning, budget, penalties
My disadvantages	Heavy involvement, no guaranty to deliver OTOBOS	Rigid format, long preparation time, tricky negotiations for amendments

Outsourcing, xShoring, Bestshoring

Example in relation to North America ⁽²⁾



Sample Cost Savings From Outsourcing

	In-house Developer	Offshore/Nearshore Developer
Number of Developers	10	10
Man Hours Needed	20,000	20,000
Hourly Rate	\$60	\$35
Employee Benefits	✓	✗
Taxes	✓	✗
Training, Retention	✓	✗
Travel	✗	✓
Estimated Cost	\$1.6 Million Minimum	\$700k + Travel

Onshore, Nearshore, Offshore comparison



ONSHORE OUTSOURCING

Your business and your team are located in the same country or region.



Pros

- same time zone
- no language barriers
- no cultural differences

Cons

- hourly pay rate is high
- possible talent shortage

cost ●●●
quality ●●
risks ●

eleks®

NEARSHORE OUTSOURCING

Your development team is located in a neighboring country.



Pros

- little to no time difference
- time and cost efficiency
- extensive talent pool

Cons

- higher rates comparing to offshore

cost ●●
quality ●●●
risks ●

OFFSHORE OUTSOURCING

You work with a team from another country with a different time zone.



Pros

- global talent pool
- time and cost efficiency

Cons

- management challenges
- cultural differences
- possible language barriers

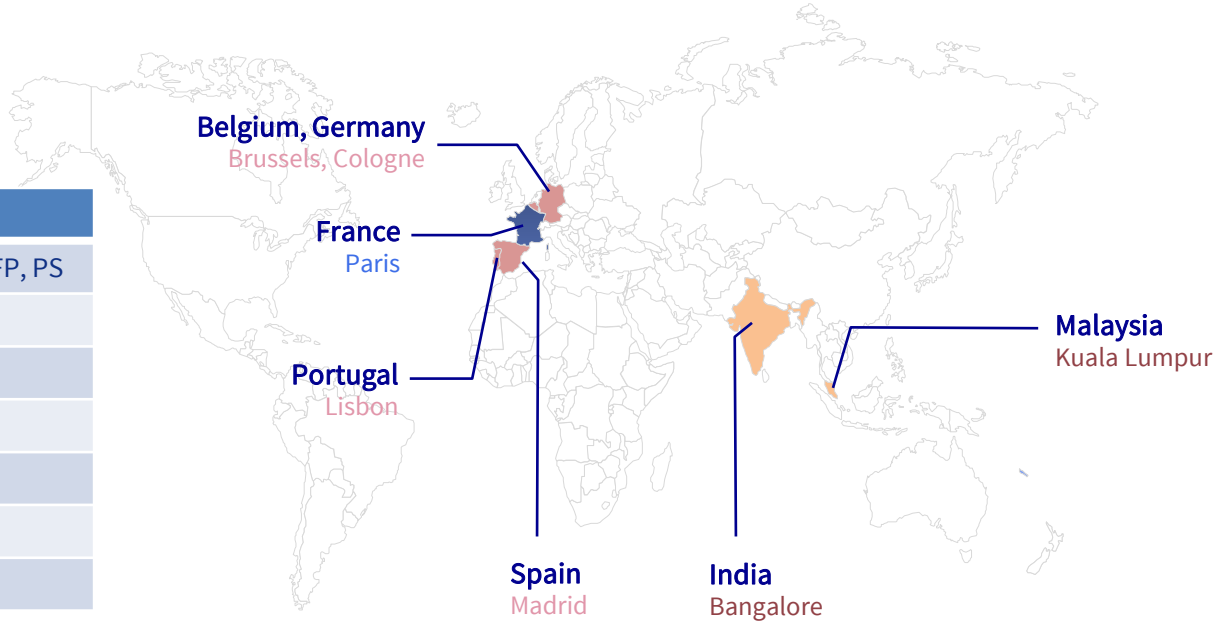
cost ●
quality ●●
risks ●●●

Different Contractual models

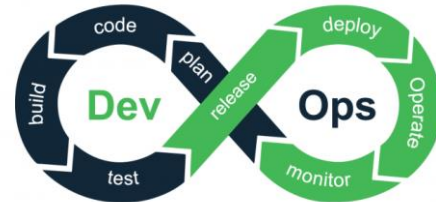
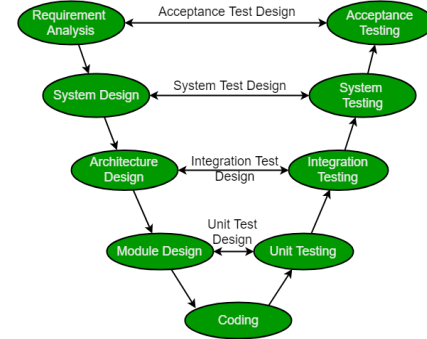
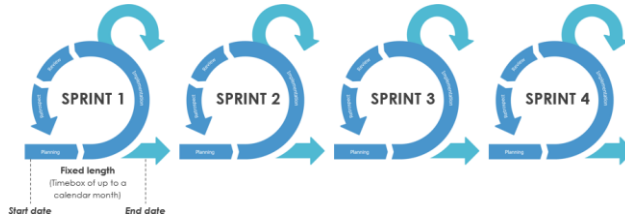
An concrete example of IT delivery in an International Company



Country	Contract type
France	Internal, T&M, FP, PS
Belgium	Internal
Germany	Internal
Portugal	Internal, T&M
Spain	Internal, T&M
India	FP, T&M
Malaysia	Internal, T&M



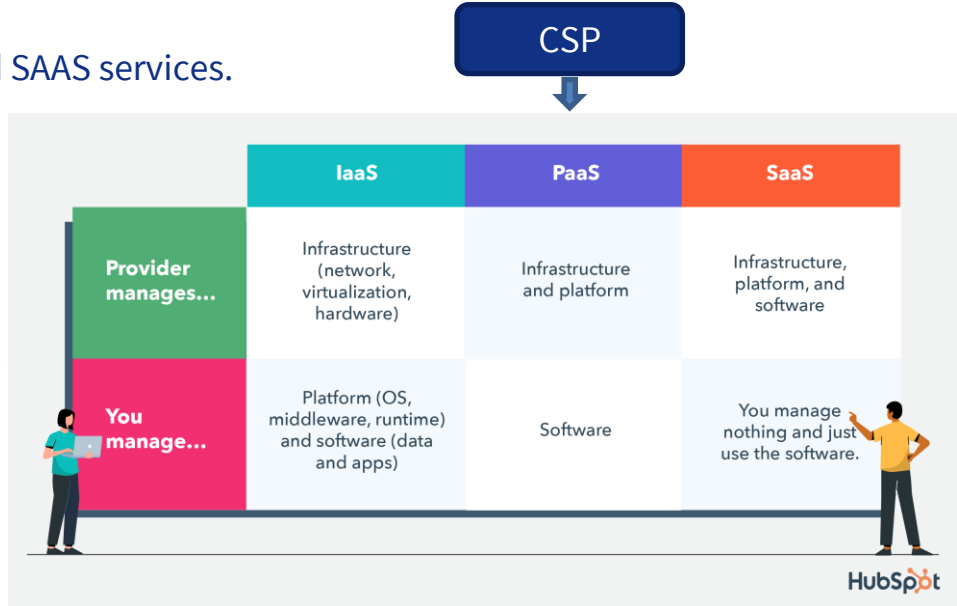
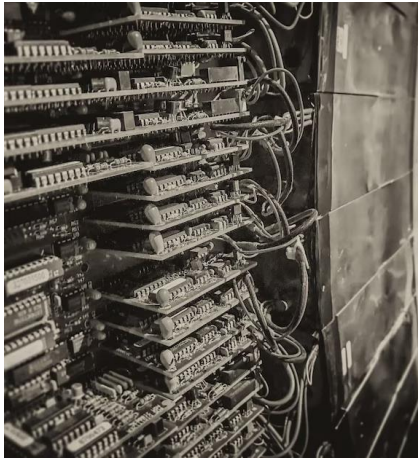
Operational delivery models



Outsourcing to Cloud – Cloud computing

“Cloud computing is using a network of different servers that host, store, manage, and process data online.”

From On premise to IAAS, PAAS and SAAS services.



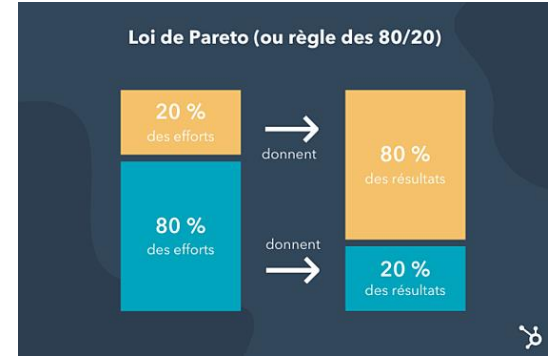
Pareto Law

« 80% of consequences come from 20% of causes »



Can be applied / has been observed in many circumstances :

- ➔ 80% of lands were owned by 20% of the population in Italy (19xx)
- ➔ 80% of the related errors and crashes in a given system would be eliminated by fixing the top 20% of the most-reported bugs (MS 2002) ^(A)
- ➔ 20% of video rentals represents 80% of the revenues
- ➔ Distribution of the world GDP (1989)



- ➔ But as well in your daily activities
- « 80% of results will come from 20% of your effort »

Distribution of world GDP,
1989^[B]

Quintile of population	Income
Richest 20%	82.70%
Second 20%	11.75%
Third 20%	2.30%
Fourth 20%	1.85%
Poorest 20%	1.40%

Appendix

Table of Reference

#2 Different delivery models

- (1). [Operating model](#)
- (2). [Software-outsourcing-onshore-offshore-nearshore.](#)

French correspondance of covered concepts

#2 Different delivery models

Concept	French correspondance / usage
Target Operating Model: TOM	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. TOM2. Modèle opérationnel cible
Time and Material: T&M	Régie
Fixed Price contract: FP	Forfait
Manday, Mendays: MD	Jours homme : j.h.
Manday Rate: MDR	Taux Journalier Moyen : TJM
OTOBOS(OQ) : On Time, On Budget, On Scope, On Quality	OTOBOS(OQ)
User Acceptance Test: UAT	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Recette utilisateurs2. Vérification d'Aptitude au Bon Fonctionnement : VABF