

Project Case Study on Selection of Plot and Construction of a Flight Training School

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1. Background of the Project

Brisbane is experiencing growth. Is emerging as a significant city, in Australia particularly within the aviation industry. The demand for pilots is high. The existing flight training schools in the city are either at capacity or lack up to date training programs. Establishing a flight training school in Brisbane would address the shortage of pilots generate employment opportunities and bolster the economy. This institution would utilize training techniques adhere to standards and attract aspiring aviators from diverse backgrounds. Moreover, it would inspire individuals to pursue careers as pilots. In essence the establishment of a flight training school would elevate Brisbane's status as a hub, for aviation education.

1.1. Project Location & Site Plan

Close proximity, to Brisbane Airport, which is known as one of the airports in Australia brings benefits to a new flight training school. It allows for access, to a range of flight paths and important aviation amenities.

In addition, upon reviewing the three plot options my suggestion would be to go with Plot C. Despite its size and the need for land clearance it offers access to the runways a crucial necessity for a flight training school. Moreover, the spaciousness of Plot C allows for flexibility, in accommodating growth and expansion of the flight training school.

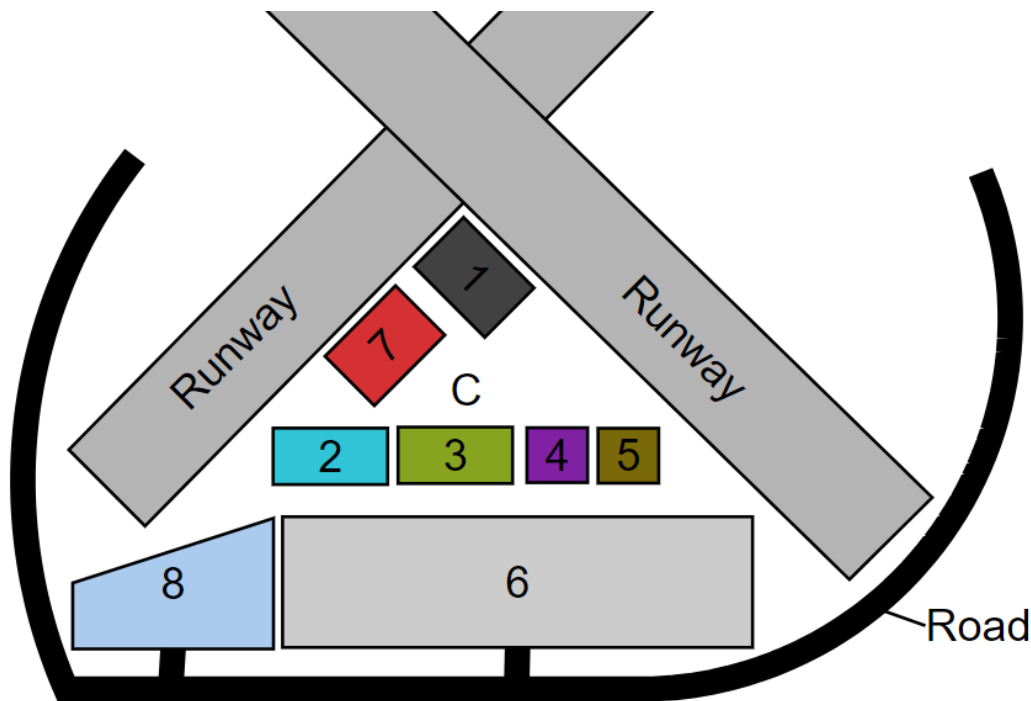


Fig 1. Site Plan

(1-Hanger, 2-Classroom, 3-Accommodation, 4-Bathroom, 5-Kitchen, 6-Parking, 7-Aircraft refueling, 8-Utilities)

1.2. Requirements

To make sure the project is successful there are four conditions that need to be met. The necessary criteria, for the Flight training school project are outlined in Table 1.

Proximity to Brisbane Airport	The flying school should be situated near Brisbane Airport to take advantage of the aviation facilities and offer students flying practice in a bustling airspace.
Modern Classrooms and Training Rooms	The center ought to have classrooms, for teaching on the ground and rooms for planning and reviewing flights creating a setting, for learning.
Advance Flight Simulators	The school ought to include state of the art flight simulators, for types of aircraft to offer training in a controlled and lifelike setting.
Experienced Instructors	The aviation academy needs to hire flight teachers who are officially certified and have flying experience along, with a foundation in aviation instruction to guarantee top notch learning and guidance, for aspiring pilots.
Regulatory Compliance and Accreditation	The flying academy needs to have the approval of the aviation bodies, like the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA), in Australia and its instructional courses should align with both global guidelines.

Table 1. Flight Training School Essentials

1.3. Outcomes

This initiative is anticipated to bring about results, for the residents of Brisbane. The specifics of these results are outlined in the chart provided below.

Highly Skilled Pilots	The aviation academy aims to train pilots with the expertise and experience necessary to navigate aviation settings thereby making valuable contributions, to the worldwide aviation sector.
Employment Opportunities	Upon completion of the flight training school program students will enjoy improved job opportunities, in both global airlines contributing to the alleviation of the shortage of pilots and bolstering the expansion of the aviation industry.
Economic Growth	Starting a flight academy will boost the economy of the community by generating employment opportunities drawing students globally and nurturing collaborations, with businesses and sectors.
Enhanced Aviation Safety	By offering training programs that meet guidelines the flight training school aims to enhance aviation safety by equipping new pilots with thorough preparation and a solid understanding of best practices and safety procedures.
Aviation Hub Development	The aviation school will play a role, in positioning Brisbane as a center for aviation, in Australia. This will boost Brisbane's standing in the aviation industry drawing investments into sectors and infrastructure development.

Table 2. Flight Training School Outcomes

2. Project Risk Management

The Flight Training School Projects Risk Management Plan focuses on recognizing, evaluating, and addressing obstacles that may impede the projects progress. It details a method, for recording risks and notable threats as plans and measures to manage and oversee them efficiently. Moreover, a thorough Risk Register will be kept to monitor identified risks from start to finish.

2.1. Risk Identification

To effectively manage risks, it's crucial to record both external risks linked to the project. Risks can stem from factors, such, as project components and outside factors. To address risks, in flight training school operations the team. Classified them using the VUCA (Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity and Ambiguity) model, which encompasses variables that could hinder the projects progress.

The VUCA meter employs an approach to assess project risks. It achieves this by evaluating events that exhibit volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity. [1]

By applying principles to the risk assessment process, the Flight training school Project can better. Address risks in its ever-changing environment. This proactive strategy allows the project team to predict disruptions, with precision adjust to evolving circumstances put risk mitigation plans into action swiftly and handle events or new risks efficiently.

- Exploring how the VUCA approach could support the projects objectives.

Volatility

In the setting of a project fluctuations can be unpredictable and challenging to manage, especially when they encompass changes, like shifts in the market and advancements in technology. Detecting these risks on is key to anticipating and addressing threats, to the projects stability.

Assessing risks becomes tricky when the outcomes are uncertain. Professionals who specialize in risk analysis can pinpoint risks by examining the factors in obstacles, changes, in regulations and political influences.

Uncertainty

Complexit

The Flight School Projects complexity stems from its variety of systems and stakeholders which enables the recognition of risks associated with coordination, communication, integration and conflicts.

Uncertainty, in project details can result in issues such as conflicting stakeholder assumptions and gaps, in decision making underscoring the risks associated with varying requirements and perspectives.

Ambiguity

2.2. Risk Justification

The Flight training school has pinpointed the five risks that could greatly affect project goals, such, as viability, budget management, timing setbacks, reputation, and stakeholder wellbeing. These risks bring in doubts regarding funding availability, rising costs, project timelines, community responses and safety standards. It is crucial to implement risk management approaches to reduce these effects and enhance the likelihood of achieving project results. [2]

The tables, below outline the five risks identified for the project including details, on their occurrence, potential impacts, VUCA measures and justifications.

Occurrence	Changes, in circumstances inflation, living expenses limitations, federal and Victorian government funding channels and governmental responses, to conditions can all contribute to heightening this risk.
Potential Impact	Insufficient funding could cause delays, in the project compromises in quality and limitations, on resources, which may impact functionality or change objectives. In the situation a lack of funding could lead to either postponing or even canceling the project.
Uncertainty (VUCA)	Navigating the world of funding can be quite unpredictable, with uncertainties surrounding the availability and ease of access, to funds.
Reasoning	The availability of funding presents a risk as it can impact viability, allocation of resources and the advancement of projects. On the hand insufficient funding sources may lead to delays compromised goals or even the termination of a project.

Table 3. Funding Availability Risk

Occurrence	Escalation may arise from various sources, including inflation, fluctuations in material costs, changes to project requirements, supply chain disruptions, or unexpected circumstances.
Potential Impact	Escalating costs can significantly impact any company leading to budget exceedances, compromised objectives, financial limitations, scope reduction, quality concerns or the requirement, for sources of funding.
Uncertainty (VUCA)	Cost increases can happen because of shifts, in the market limited resources and changes in project needs leading to uncertainty, about cost predictions.
Reasoning	The rise, in costs presents a challenge to projects as it can have effects on budgets, financial viability and resource distribution. Hence efficient management of costs is crucial, for finishing any project within its designated resources and financial plan.

Table 4. Cost Escalation Risk

Occurrence	Delays, in the schedule can happen due to factors such as changes in design, unforeseen circumstances, limitations in resources or challenges, with coordinating stakeholders.
Potential Impact	Delays, in the project schedule can lead to consequences such as expenses disagreements over contracts, compromised goals, damage to reputation and interruptions, in future stages and deadlines.
Uncertainty (VUCA)	Project delays introduce uncertainty into the project schedules and milestones resulting in stakeholder's expectations not being met.
Reasoning	Delays, in the schedule present a risk that cannot be fully mitigated, jeopardizing the advancement of the project violating commitments and changing project objectives. Consequently, it is crucial to employ planning, monitoring, and problem-solving tactics to reduce schedule disruptions.

Table 5. Schedule Delay Risks

Occurrence	Resistance, from the community frequently stems from locals, environmental groups or other involved parties because of consequences, challenges with acquiring land or worries about noise pollution.
Potential Impact	Community opposition may result in actions, demonstrations, delays, in obtaining permits higher project expenses, harm to the reputation of the parties involved and a requirement, for community involvement efforts.
Uncertainty (VUCA)	The uncertainty arises from the resistance, within the community, which can lead to reactions from community members changes in stakeholder priorities and adjustments, in demands.
Reasoning	Resistance, from the community can greatly affect project schedules, budgets, and public perception. To address this challenge and prevent it from derailing project goals it is crucial to engage stakeholders and manage community relations proactively.

Table 6. Community Resistance Risk

Occurrence	In projects risks, to health and safety may arise due to safety precautions, accidents or occupational hazards found in work settings.
Potential Impact	Health and safety hazards may lead to harm legal responsibilities, delays, in projects, endangerment of project team members and stakeholders harm, to reputation and increased project expenses.
Uncertainty (VUCA)	The intricacies of construction tasks changing regulations and the possibility of encountering hidden dangers, in project sites all contribute to the health and safety challenges faced introducing layers of uncertainty to these concerns.
Reasoning	Recognizing the importance of health and safety hazards is crucial, due to their potential to harm project team members affect stakeholder contentment and hinder project outcomes. Emphasizing the creation of work settings enforcing safety protocols and performing frequent inspections are vital steps, in effectively reducing these risks.

Table 7. Health & Safety Risk

2.3. Risk Management Strategies

By putting into action and carefully keeping an eye on the suggested plans and steps the Flight training school Project can effectively reduce recognized risks such, as funding availability, rising costs, delays in schedule, opposition from the community and concerns regarding health and safety. This proactive method aims to lessen effects on project goals and increase the chances of a completion. Table 8 offers a summary of the strategies, for managing risks in this project.

Risk	Risk Mitigation	Risk Prevention	Risk Transfer	Risk Acceptance
Funding Availability	Diversify funding sources, establish contingency funding, and monitor economic conditions and government policies.	Thorough financial planning, regular communication, and engagement with funding entities.	Partnerships, Public-private collaborations.	Contingency plans for funding limitations, Flexibility to adjust scope or timeline.
Coast Escalation	Robust cost control measures, regular monitoring of Change control process, thorough market research.	Comprehensive cost estimation, early procurement activities, and fixed-price contracts.	Insurance, contractual mechanisms.	Contingency reserves, regular budget review.
Schedule Delays	Detailed project schedule, progress monitoring and analysis, communication, and coordination.	Thorough risk assessments, effective communication, and coordination mechanisms among stakeholders.	Contractual mechanisms for penalties.	Flexibility in project planning, contingency plans, and buffers for schedule deviations.
Community Resistance	Stakeholder analysis, effective communication channels, proactive addressing of concerns.	Comprehensive environmental and social impact assessments, incorporate feedback and manage expectations.	Partnerships and collaborations with community organisations or advocacy groups,	Contingency plans for delays or modifications.
Health & Safety	Robust health and safety policies, regular training programs, and safety committees.	Thorough risk assessment, preventive measures such as PPE, and equipment maintenance.	Insurance coverage.	Safety culture, just culture, reporting of incidents.

Table 8. Risk Management Strategies

2.4. Risk Register

At every step of the Flight training school Project, it's crucial to create and maintain a risk registry. This registry should clearly list all the risks identified during the project along, with their chances of happening, consequences and who's responsible for managing each risk (Leva et al.,


2021). Keeping this register up, to date is important to spot dangers and effectively handle existing ones as the project progresses.

Risk ID	Risk Description	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential Impact	Risk Owner
R1	Funding Availability	High	Project delays, compromised objectives	Project Manager
R2	Cost Escalation	High	Budget overruns, reduced scope, compromised quality	Financial Manager
R3	Schedule delays	High	Higher cost, contractual disputes	Project Manager
R4	Community resistance	Medium	Legal proceedings, increased project cost, reputational damage	Stakeholder Manager
R5	Health and safety issues	High	Injuries legal liabilities, project disruption	Health and Safety Manager
R6	Scope creep	High	Project delays, increased costs, compromised objectives	Project Manager
R7	Resources constraints	High	Delays, compromised project outcomes	Resource Manager
R8	Environmental impact	Low	Regulatory compliance, issues, reputational damage	Environmental Manager
R9	Technology failure	Medium	System downtime, project delays	IT Manager
R10	Stakeholder conflicts	Medium	Disruptions, project delays	Stakeholder Manager
R11	Regulatory changes	Low	Compliance issues, project delays	Compliance officer
R12	Social media bad publicity	Low	Reputational damage control	Marketing Manager
R13	Supplier issues	Medium	Delayed deliveries, compromised quality	Procurement Manager
R14	Cybersecurity attack	Low	Legal and regulatory penalties, reputational damage	IT Manager
R15	Labor shortage	Medium	Delayed project progress, compromised quality	Resource Manager
R16	Weather conditions	Medium	Project delay, safety risks	Project Manager
R17	Inadequate project planning	Medium	Poor resource allocation, missed deadlines	Project Manager
R18	Political Instability	Low	Policy changes, project disruption	Government relationship manager
R19	Economic Downturn	Medium	Budget constraints, reduced funding option	Financial Manager
R20	Legal disputes	Low	Financial losses	Legal Counsel

Table 9. Risk Register

2.5. Risk Monitor & Maintenance

A risk register serves as the repository, for cataloging all known risks detailing their probabilities and consequences and specifying the individuals. [3]



ESTABLISH A RISK MANAGEMENT TEAM: Establish a risk management group comprising of individuals, with the skills to monitor risks associated with the project.

ESTABLISH AN INITIAL RISK MANAGEMENT REGISTER AT THE OUTSET: Prior, to commencing a project create a risk register that outlines all identified risks and their possible consequences. This record must recognize, evaluate and mitigate these hazards to guarantee the implementation of project goals.

DEFINE RISK EVALUATION CRITERIA: Set standards to assess and prioritize risks taking into account aspects such, as probability, consequences, seriousness and immediacy. This will allow team members to impartially assess risks.

CONDUCT REGULAR RISK ASSESSMENTS: Make sure to set up risk assessment meetings to go over and revise the risk log. These meetings should take place on a basis whether monthly, quarterly or whenever necessary. Should take into account the projects advancement, external factors insights gained and input, from stakeholders.

UNCOVER NEW RISKS: Get your team members and stakeholders involved in reporting any evolving risks. Organize brainstorming sessions, review project documents visit sites and seek advice, from subject matter experts when necessary.

EVALUATE AND ANALYSE RISKS: After spotting risks it's essential to apply set standards to gauge their effects. Assess how probable and severe each danger is to decide on the urgency of taking steps to reduce them without delay.

UPDATE THE RISK REGISTER: Upon discovering risks and revising ones include them in the risk log. Make sure to outline the characteristics of each risk its possible consequences and the necessary steps, for mitigation.

ESTABLISH RISK OWNERS: Ensure that each risk is assigned to an individual or team to establish accountability, for monitoring progress and responding promptly. The designated individuals or teams should be in charge of overseeing response strategies and keeping track of any changes, in status.

COMMUNICATE AND SHARE RISK REGISTER: Make sure to provide an updated list of risks to the project stakeholders to keep them informed and promote an approach, to managing risks.

3. Executive summary

This is executive summary of proposed Flight Training School project to be undertaken by Brisbane Airport Corporation with Department of Infrastructure and transport as sponsor to the project. The project is aimed at meeting growing demand for aviation training. The outlined analysis presents cost, benefit, work breakdown and projected scope of the project. The assessments presented here are indicative only.

3.1 Project Overview:

- Scope: Establishment of a new Flight Training School
- Budget: Estimated at 200\$ Million Dollars.
- Timeline: Expected to complete within defined project schedule.
- Risk Assessment: Moderate to high risks have been identified and will be managed throughout the project lifecycle.

3.2 Anticipated Benefits:

- Meet increasing aviation training demand
- Generate revenue streams for BAC.
- Produce world class pilots.

3.3 Recommendation

- Brisbane Airport Cooperation should prudently proceed with the initial design planning, primarily focusing on meeting regulatory compliance and ensuring their commitment with strategic goals

4. Project Delivery System

4.1. Design-Build Method

The project of the Flight Training School will be developed through a design-based approach. In this case, the Department of Transport and Infrastructure will take care of engineering design work and assume full responsibility for construction and procurement — all stages entirely in its own hands. This method is advantageous for several reasons. It helps to have a better control over costs and predictability that ease budget management since it clearly defines costs, which, in turn, ensures effective administration of flight training. Moreover, this approach also aims at

coordination rationalization (as an important aspect to successfully finalize project in due time). Management Framework is shown in Figure 1.

Figure Management Framework

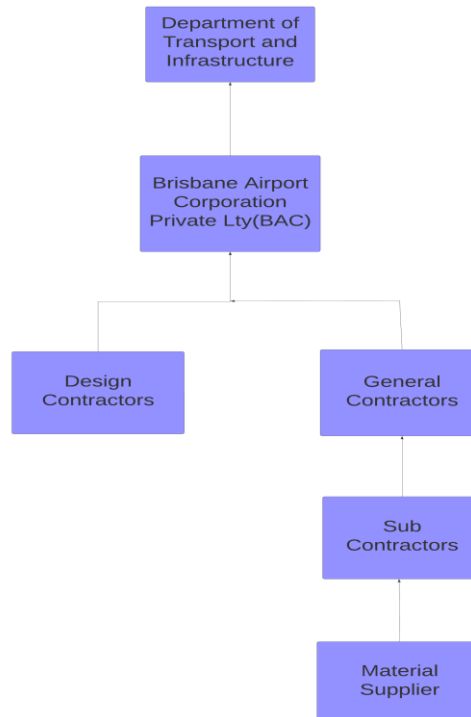


Fig 2. Management Framework

4.2 Single Point of Contact

The sole point of contact for all the parties to this project will be the Brisbane Airport Corporation. This therefore calls for a design-build project delivery system that clearly defines lines of communication and minimizes any miscommunications or gaps in information among stakeholders. Therefore, through BAC acting as intermediary to the project, coordination is guaranteed, which helps in integrating activities to avoid delays and possible conflicts that may arise when groups operate without proper interaction and synchronization.

4.3 Dispute Resolution

To resolve conflicts, the Design-Build Project delivery system makes sure that all contractors report directly to BAC during the early stages of engineering design. Thus, it becomes possible to identify and resolve these differences and disagreements before they become practical problems such as discrepancies, misalignments, or inconsistencies. By doing this, trust is built, teamwork encouraged, and the possibility of any disagreement reduced by a notable percentage.

4.4 Ease of Decision-Making

When all responsibilities are delegated to BAC, the design and build methodology centralizes the system thereby making BAC a single point of contact. This simplifies management, boosts efficiency while improving project organization and effectiveness.

4.5 Established Design-Build Project Delivery System

Brisbane Airport Corporation is leading the Flight Training School project, which was initially valued at AUD 200 million and adopted through design-build. The reason they were chosen was due to their experience, credibility of the projects handled previously, and expertise in the government sector funding Brisbane's aviation.

4.6 Increased Delegation of Authority (DOA)

BAC is given freedom of choice and the flexibility to change project requirements under the design-build system, which enhances delegation of authority. In it, contractors participate in designing and creating a work with an eye for possible changes that might affect it. At the same time this tactic facilitates effective managing change since scope adjustments go a long way in reducing conflict of disagreement.

5. Project Control System

The management system, for the Flight Training School Project covers the framework and procedures for overseeing and supervising its elements. It includes arranging, supervising, and regulating activities to guarantee the project is completed on schedule within budget and in accordance, with safety and quality requirements. Important aspects of this system consist of:

5.1. Project Governance

BAC will carry out the Flight Training School proposal, with the Department of Infrastructure and Transport serving as the project sponsor. This governing framework, which has been successfully used for runway constructions, at Brisbane airport features established governance structures designed to ensure the smooth and timely completion of large-scale transportation projects.

5.2. Project Planning and Scheduling

To make this happen we need to create a project schedule that clearly sets out the goals, results, and constraints. This involves allocating resources organizing tasks in order of importance and establishing deadlines to help steer the project. BAC is currently seeking approvals, from both the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments dealing with issues related to planning,

environmental matters, and other legal necessities crucial, for the Flight Training School project preparation.

5.3. Cost Control

To effectively manage and oversee project costs it's important to establish a budget monitor expense and identify any deviations, in costs. This requires expense reporting and the use of control methods to track expenditures.

5.4. Performance Monitoring

Controlling a project involves keeping an eye on how the project's doing compared to indicators and set benchmarks. This means checking on the progress spotting any areas where performance is lacking and making corrections.

5.5. StakeHolders

The success of this project heavily relies on effective communication and cooperation among stakeholders. Although secondary stakeholders may not be directly involved, they significantly influence the project's trajectory. A core responsibility of BAC is to ensure collaboration and address the needs and expectations of all stakeholders. An initial stakeholder matrix is provided in Figure 2. Figure 3 gives the detailed distribution of all the stakeholders involved in this project.

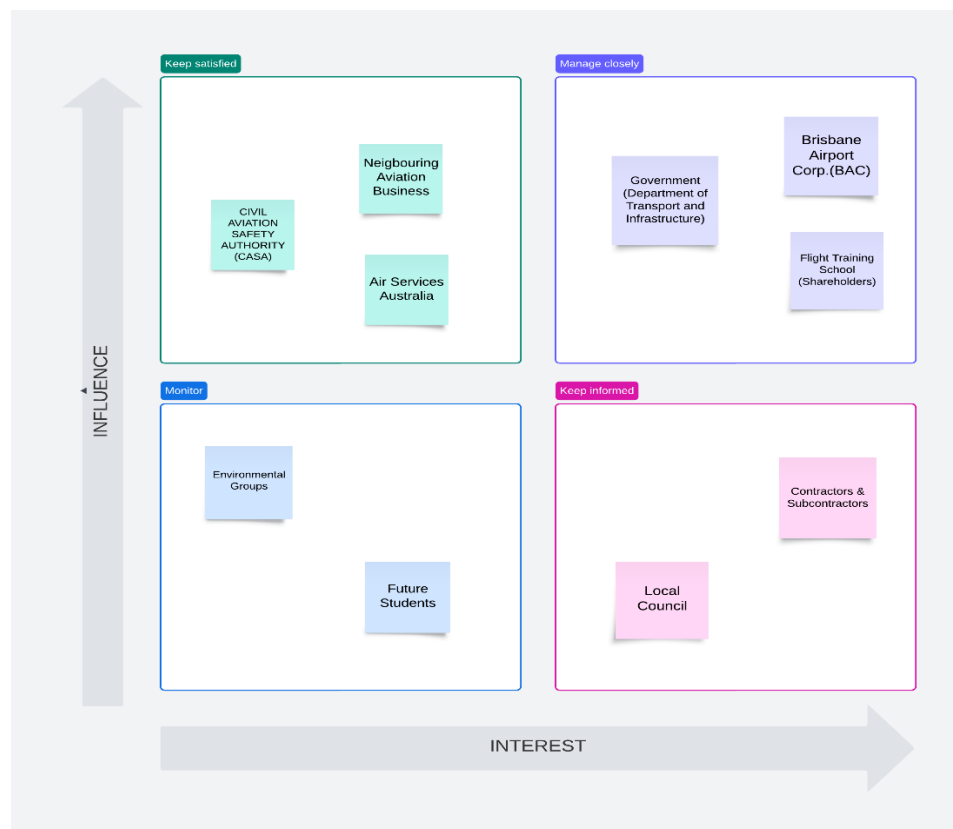


Fig 3. Stakeholder Matrix.

6. Stakeholder Analysis

- **Brisbane Airport Corporation**

BAC oversees all "on-airport" activities, including new runways and infrastructure, and will consult internal stakeholders on operational matters and community suggestions. Prioritizing environmental, social, and governance factors over financial gain, BAC will lead the project from start to finish.

With High Influence and High Interest

Manage Closely

- **Shareholders of Flight Training School**

Shareholders are one of the key components of the projects. They require positive returns for their investment, and they see BAC as an organization that can materialize those results. Shareholders will remain supportive as long as they don't see a risk towards their investment. They can influence the decisions regarding the project.

With High Influence and High Interest.

Keep Satisfied

- **Government (Department of Transport & Infrastructure)**

Government departments at the federal, state, and local levels possess significant influence over the project through their authority to approve land use and legal documentation. Their ability to halt the project at any stage necessitates maintaining their approval and satisfaction.

With High Interest and High Influence

Manage Closely

- **Contractors & Sub-Contractor**

Contractors and subcontractors are involved in design, planning, and construction work. They are involved from the start to the finish of the project and its maintenance. They possess moderate influence and high interest in the project.

Keep Satisfied

- **Local Council**

The local council can voice concerns regarding environmental impacts, noise pollution, air quality, and safety issues, notwithstanding the advanced aviation training provided by the flight training school.

Low Influence and low interest

Keep Informed

- **Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA)**

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) is the government body responsible for regulating the safety of civil air operations in Australian territory [4]. BAC must maintain compliance with certification requirements for BNE and secure approval from CASA to operate the new Flight Training School.

High Influence low interest

Keep Satisfied

- **Air Services Australia (ASA)**

Airservices Australia, as the governing authority for airspace in Brisbane, holds responsibility for approving airspace designs and providing air traffic and other services. Their decisions significantly impact airspace management and air traffic control for all operations at BNE.

Moderate influence high interest

Keep satisfied.

- **Neighbouring Aviation business**

As the training school is being constructed near Brisbane International Airport, which operates 24 hours and serves numerous major airlines, it is essential to avoid disrupting their aviation services. Effective communication between the airport and the training school is necessary to ensure smooth coordination and minimize any potential disruptions to flight operations.

High Influence and low interest

Keep Satisfied

- **Future Students**

Prospective aviation students will generate revenue for the school and enhance its reputation. While students typically do not influence the project directly, leveraging social media platforms to monitor and share project progress can serve as a promotional campaign, stimulating early applications and bolstering enrollment.

Moderate interest and low influence.

Monitor & keep informed.

- **Environmental Groups**

Environmental groups may express concerns about noise pollution, air and water pollution, carbon emissions, and ecological impact resulting from the flight training school's activities. They advocate for mitigation measures like preserving local ecosystems and implementing sustainable practices. Addressing their concerns and demonstrating environmental safety are vital to safeguarding the project's reputation in the face of potential protests.

Low to moderate influence & low interest

Monitor closely.

7. Project Planning and Scheduling

To accomplish this, a complete project plan and timeline that includes the project's objectives, outcomes, and limitations must be developed. To guide the execution of the project, it involves steps including assigning resources, prioritising activities, and creating timetables.

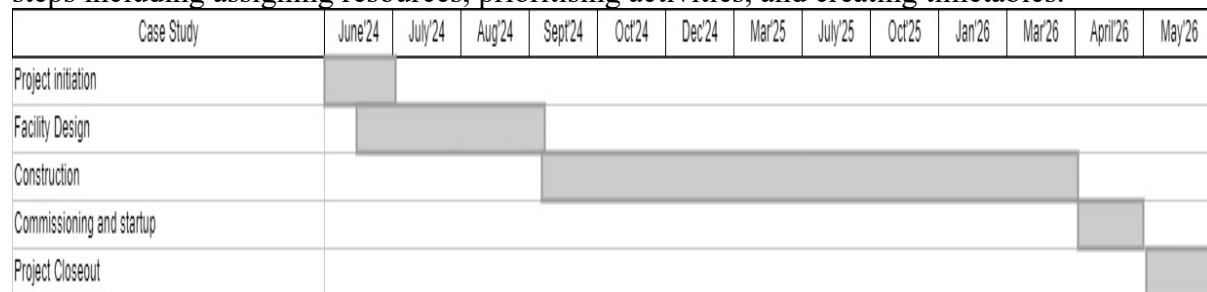


Fig 4. Gantt Chart of the Project

7.1 Earned Value Management (EVM) [5]

Project management tool earned value management (EVM) is used to track progress against a plan that includes time and budget. It helps managers to identify problems earlier and take necessary actions for the project to remain on course. Here are the key points:

- A comparison of planned work (schedule & budget) to actual work done.
- These measures include Earned Value which indicates whether the project is ahead or behind schedule and cost.
- They also allow for foresight into future performance so that one can avoid surprises.

Managers who use EVM can actively manage their projects better and make informed decisions on how best to deliver them.

7.2 Work Breakdown Structure:

A work breakdown structure (WBS) is a fundamental tool used in project management to plan and organize projects. It essentially breaks down a complex project into smaller, more manageable components, making the project easier to understand and execute. [6]



Fig 5. WBS of the Project

7.3 Critical Path Method [7]

Critical Path Method (CPM) is an approach to project scheduling that stresses on identification of the most important jobs for timely completion of a project. Here is a simple analysis:

- Identify tasks that matter and their relationships: Chart all the moves as well as how they are linked.
- Determine critical path: The CPM method identifies the longest series of activities that must be completed within specified time limits so that no delay in the entire program occurs; this is what could be viewed as project's bottleneck.
- Concentrate on critical tasks: They receive special emphasis and are closely monitored to reduce any overall holdups of the project.

In fact, it helps them identify those tasks which can be adjusted and those which must kept constant to get things done at the right time. The table below illustrates the activities related to the Flight Training School, its duration, and predecessors for developing critical paths.

Activity	Depends on	Time requirement	Early Start	Early Finish	Late Start	Late Finish
Project initiation		1	0	1	21	22
Facility Design		3	0	3	0	3
Construction	Facility Design	17	3	20	3	20
Commissioning and Startup	Construction	1	20	21	20	21
Project Closeout	Construction, Commissioning and Startup	1	21	22	21	22

Fig 6. CPM of the Project.

7.4 Key Performance Indicators [8]:

A Key Performance Indicator (KPI) is a measurable quantifiable that monitors advancement towards a definite target. Simply put, it shows you if you are doing well in the right direction. The central idea may be summarized as follows:

- Measures progress: KPIs use figures to gauge your performance.
- Relates to aims: They determine something significant for reaching your targets.
- Knowledgeable understanding: Aids in identifying areas requiring improvement as well as informing decisions on data.

Think of KPIs as milestones, which keep you on track and informed in the direction of triumph.

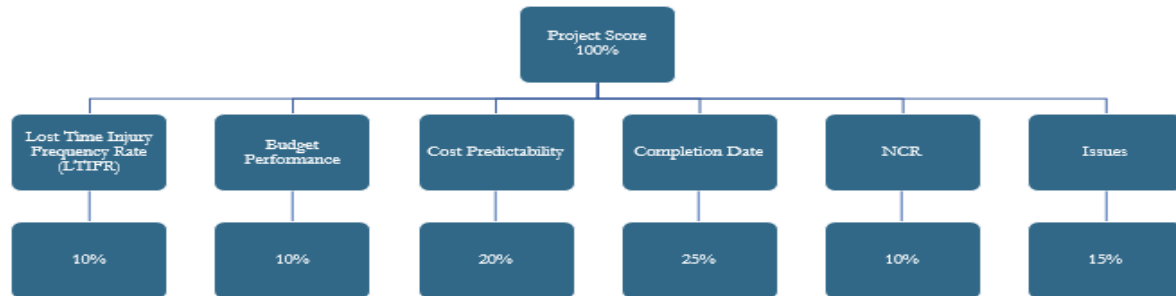


Fig 7. KPI of the Project.

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