

Project Management Plan

for

Asia Pacific College Clinic System

Version 1.0

Prepared by Team Cobala

Asia Pacific College

1/30/2017

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**Document Change Control**

This section provides control for the development and distribution of revisions to the Project Charter up to the point of approval. The Project Charter does not change throughout the project life cycle, but rather is developed at the beginning of the project (immediately following project initiation approval, and in the earliest stages of project planning). The Project Charter provides an ongoing reference for all project stakeholders. The table below includes the revision number (defined within your Documentation Plan Outline), the date of update/issue, the author responsible for the changes, and a brief description of the context and/or scope of the changes in that revision.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Revision Number** | **Date of Issue** | **Author(s)** | **Brief Description of Change** |
| 1 | 01/16/17 | Team Cobala | Initial project plan |
| 1.1 | 02/05/17 | Team Cobala | Chapter 1 draft |
| 1.1 | 01/07/17 | Team Cobala | Chapter 2 draft |
| 2.0 | 03/12/17 | Team Cobala | Chapter 1 final |
| 2.0.1 | 03/13/17 | Team Cobala | Chapter 2 final |

# Overview

/\*The project will focus on improving the current system of Asia Pacific College (APC) clinic system by making the current workflow "paperless" to minimize the work load of the clinic staff and also to utilize it in order for the users to enhance their productivity.

## Project Purpose, Objectives, and Success Criteria

**Project Purpose:** The purpose of the project is to alleviate the operational burden of users of the APC clinic such as manually encoding of monthly reports, log information, and emergency cases for the organization to focus on more important things such as improving the health care and wellness of the students, staffs and faculty of Asia Pacific College.

**Project Scope:** The scope of the project will be limited to the APC clinic and will use its current system as basis and improve it within the 3rd semester 2016-2017. The processes that the team would improve are the following:

Log information

Emergency cases

Required Appointments

Monthly report

Medicine tracking

Up to date contact information

**Project Objectives:** The objectives of the project is to improve the current APC clinic system and make it "paperless" by automating the current processes that causes delay and inefficiency within the end of 3rd semester 2016-2017

**Project Success Criteria:** The improved business processes of the APC clinic must be met and thoroughly tested and be completed within the end of 3rd semester 2016-2017 and also the client must be satisfied with the improved APC clinic system.

## Project Deliverables

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Deliverable | Recipients | Delivery Date | Delivery Method | Comments |
| Adviser Form | Class Professor | 01/20/17 | Hard copy |  |
| SWOT Analysis | Class Professor | 01/31/17 | Hard copy |  |
| Project Charter | Class Professor | 02/07/17 | MS Planner |  |
| Work Breakdown Structure | Class Professor | 02/07/17 | MS Word |  |
| Project Plan | Class Professor | 04/05/17 | MS Word | Chapter 1 and 2 finished |

## Assumptions, Dependencies, and Constraints

**Assumptions:**

* The project will be completed using tools and techniques prescribed by Asia Pacific College
* Additional information needed for the completion of the project will be given by the client.

**Dependencies:**

* The team member’s need’s existing database from the ITRO.
* Business workflow of the APC system will be given by the client.

**Constraints:**

* Client meetings will be scheduled depending on the availability of the clinic personnel
* Timeframe of the project is limited

## References

For the reference of the project, the team based it on the current APC clinic system current system being handled by the ITRO. For the documents used as sources of information for this plan, refer to this link: Team-Cobala/Documentation/Software-Development-Project-Proposal.docx

## Definitions and Acronyms

**Asia Pacific College** (**APC**) was established in 1991 as a non-profit joint venture between [IBM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM) Philippines and the [SM Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SM_Prime_Holdings). It was envisioned as a learning institution that produces graduates who fulfill [information technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_technology) industry demands. Asia Pacific College is one of the four [Centers of Excellence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commission_on_Higher_Education_(Philippines)) in IT Education in the Philippines.

**Information Technology Resource Office (ITRO) -** Technical operations of APC where all of the systems of is being maintained.

**Clinic** - is a healthcare facility that is primarily focused on the care of outpatients.

## Evolution of the Plan

The team would thoroughly analyze the project plan every time there’s an improvement or delay on the requirements specification or certain major project update for the team to balance the scope, time, and budget of the project. If ever the plan on a certain requirement is not followed such as delays, the team would immediately correspond with the changes. If updates are made, the team would present it to their adviser and client in order to maintain the scope and the quality of the project. Once the change is approved, the team will update the project.

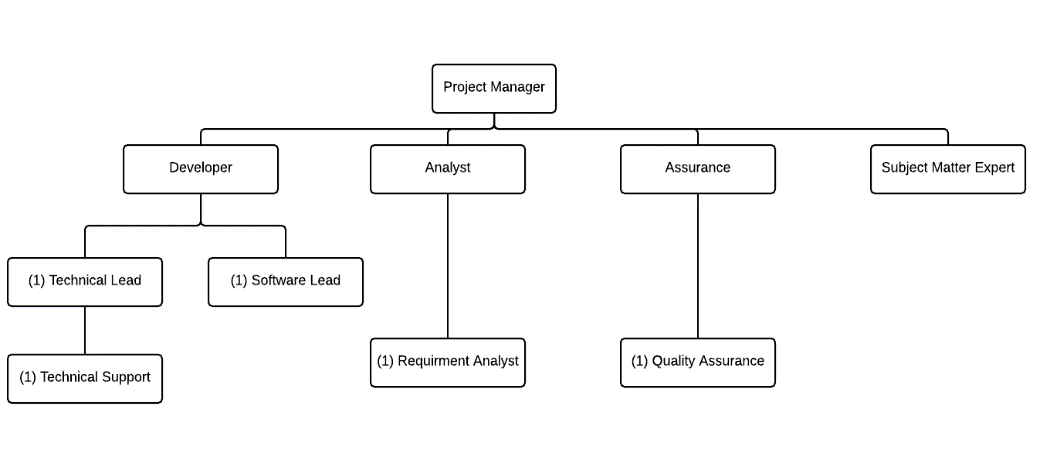
# Project Organization

<This section describes interfaces to entities outside of the project, identifies the internal project structure, and defines roles and responsibilities for the project.>

## External Interfaces

The weekly meeting will be about new changes and updates regarding the project plan. A planner was also made in Office365 to see what the team is currently doing. Schedule of the meeting will depend on the availability of the clinic department. For the advisor weekly meeting is required for the team.

## Internal Structure



## Roles and Responsibilities

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Role** | **Responsibility** |
| Felix Gregorio III | Project Manager  Technical Lead | * Plan and execute the project * Prototype development |
| Justine Mark Siccion | Technical Support  Software Lead | * Support in prototype development * Maintain the porotype |
| Armerson Caguiao | Requirements Analyst | * Gather requirements and analyze |
| Daveson Romblon | Quality Assurance | * Maintain quality of the project |
| **Relevant stakeholders:** |  |  |
| **Name** | **Role** | **Responsibility** |
| Nurse and Doctor of clinic | Client | To give relevant information of the current APC clinic system |
| Rhea-Luz Valbuena | Project Management Adviser | Guide the team towards the success of the project |
| Joe Gene Quesada | Project Adviser  Subject Matter Expert | Assist and supply ideas for the project |
| Mr. Eric Salalima, | Software Team Leader (ITRO) | Initial requirements for the prototype |

# Managerial Process Plans

<This section defines the various project management plans and activities for the project. >

## Start-Up Plans

<This section specifies plans that will lay a solid foundation for a successful project. Depending on the size and scope of the project, you may incorporate these plans directly in this section, or each section may simply contain a reference or hyperlink to a separate document.>

### Estimation Plan

<This section describes how project estimates will be prepared, including:

* *The methods, tools, and techniques that will be used to estimate project size, effort, cost, schedule, and critical computer resource requirements*
* *The timing of the estimates*
* *Who will participate in the estimation process*
* *How the estimates will be documented, reviewed, and reported*

You can include the actual estimates in this section or they can be stored elsewhere. For each estimate made, document the estimation method used, the assumptions made, and the confidence level for the estimate. Describe the rationale behind contingency buffers incorporated into estimates. Specify the methods to be used periodically to re-estimate the cost, time, and resources needed to complete the project. >

### Staffing Plan

<Specify the number of staff needed by skill area or project role (see section 2.3), along with required skill levels, and the duration for which each staff member is needed. Describe the anticipated staffing profile (the mix of skills and effort levels needed at various times in the project), when people will be added to the project or depart from it, and how new team members will be brought up to speed. Specify the sources of the staff: internal from your department, internal from another department within your organization, hiring of a new employee, or hiring of contractors. Document the following information in this section:

* *Available internal candidates, their skill sets, and dates of availab**ility*
* *Requirements for external candidates, including job classifications and descriptions*
* *Selection of candidates and assignments to tasks*
* *Availability and duration of assignment for all candidates**>*

### Staff Training Plan

<This section specifies any training that will be needed to ensure the necessary skill levels needed for the project. The types of training, number of people to be trained, and the training methods should be specified. The Project Manager’s responsibilities include identifying training requirements and working with local sources to provide training.>

### Resource Acquisition Plan

<This section specifies the plan for acquiring the resources other than personnel needed to successfully complete the project. Describe the resource acquisition process. Specify the points in the project schedule when the various acquisition activities will be needed. List any constraints, such as contention for shared resources (e.g., test facilities). Address any known resource issues. Non-human resource categories are:

* *Development resources: the software and hardware tools required to execute the project (number and size of computers, operating systems, databases, software tools needed, network connectivity needed, CM and other support tools)*
* *Test resources: the software and hardware tools required to test the software and integrated products (number and size of computers, operating systems, software products, tools for test case management and test automation, test equipment, and network connectivity); details could appear in the Test Plan*
* *Product resources: memory, disk, and other resources required by the final product. At the end of development and engineering testing, this product will have its operating environment resources identified so they can be included in the user documentation that will be part of the product distribution.>*

### Project Commitments

<Record commitments that the project as a whole is making to external parties, as well as major commitments that one individual or group within the project team is making to another. This gives those involved a clear, shared understanding of their commitments and allows project participants to track whether or not commitments are being fulfilled. A table such as the one below is a convenient way to record these commitments. Describe how project commitment changes will be communicated to the affected parties.>

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Commitment | Made By | Made To | Due Date | Comments |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## Work Plan

<Specify the various work activities required to produce the project’s major deliverables, including contents and timing of the activities. Use a work breakdown structure or a table to depict the work activities, corresponding deliverables, and the relationships among the activities. If the work breakdown structure is stored in a separate location, such as a project tracking tool, provide a reference or link to that location here. For each work package, specify factors such as staff, budget, and other resources needed, estimated duration, work products to be produced, and predecessor tasks. Decompose tasks to a degree that will permit accurate estimation and will reveal risks and complexity.

Identify major progress milestones at sufficient granularity that tracking against these milestones will indicate whether significant deviations are taking place from the planned objectives. Early milestones provide visibility to see if the project is straying off course.>

## Control Plan

<This section describes how the project will control and report on the project status and activities. Specify the frequency at which the various project status indicators are to be monitored and specific events that could trigger a status evaluation.>

### Data Control Plan

<Describe how the project will manage its data, including deliverable and non-deliverable documents, project status metrics, reports, specifications, and so on. Address the following:

* Types of data to be managed
* Content and format description where pertinent (such as templates to be used)
* Data requirements lists for suppliers
* Privacy requirements
* Security requirements and procedures
* Mechanisms for data collection, retrieval, distribution, and archiving>

### Requirements Control Plan

<Specify the mechanisms for measuring, reporting, and controlling changes to the product requirements. Describe how to assess the impact of requirement changes on product scope and quality, and on project schedule, budget, resources, and risk factors. If a separate change control process is being followed, refer to that here. If changes in requirements affect project schedule or other commitments, update this Project Management Plan, other plans, estimates, and commitments to reflect the changes. Incorporate the tasks and effort to perform the requirements control steps into the project’s work breakdown structure and schedule.>

### Schedule Control Plan

<Specify the control mechanisms used to measure the progress of the work completed at milestones. Specify the methods and tools used to compare actual schedule performance to planned performance and to implement corrective action when actual performance deviates from planned or required performance. A project schedule in the form of a Gantt chart should be created, preferably in a project tracking tool. Describe how contingency buffers will be tapped and revised when actual performance falls behind estimates. Describe how and when schedules will be modified and how agreement and commitment to the revised schedules will be achieved.>

### Budget Control Plan

<Specify the control mechanisms used to measure the cost of work completed, compare actual to budgeted cost, and implement corrective actions when actual cost deviates excessively from budgeted cost. Specify the intervals or points at which cost reporting is needed and the methods and tools that will be used to manage the budget. For example, you might say that the Department Manager is responsible for forecasting and controlling budgets and expenses on an annual basis, and the Project Manager is responsible for tracking actual hours and for reporting actual and estimated project hours by milestone to the Department Manager.>

### Communication, Tracking, and Reporting Plan

<Identify the regular reports and communications expected of the project, such as weekly status reports, regular reviews, and as-needed communication. The exact types of communication vary between groups, but it is useful to identify the planned means at the start of the project. Specify the reporting mechanisms, report contents, and information flows used to communicate the status of requirements, schedule, budget, quality, risks, and other status indicators both within the project and to external stakeholders. Special communication issues, such as offshore outsourcing, require particular attention. A table such as that below is a convenient way to describe the communication expectations.>

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Communication | Communication Schedule | Typical Communication Mechanism | Who Initiates | Recipient |
| Status Report | every Friday | team meeting | Project Manager | Project Team |
| Schedule and Effort Tracking Report | weekly | email | Project Manager | Program Manager |
| Project Review | monthly | face to face | Project Manager | Project Team |
| Risk Mitigation Status | as mitigation actions are completed | email | responsible team member | Project Manager |
| Requirement Changes | as changes are approved | email and change control tool | CCB Chair | affected Project Participants |
| Supplier Management Review | at project life cycle gates | videoconference | Program Manager | Project Manager, Program Manager, Subcontract Manager |

### Metrics Collection Plan

<Specify the methods, tools, and techniques used to collect and retain project metrics. The metrics to be collected, the collection frequency, and how the metrics will be validated, analyzed, reported, stored, and used should all be addressed.>

## Risk Management Plan

*<This section specifies the plan for identifying, analyzing, prioritizing, and controlling project risks. It should describe the procedures for contingency planning and the methods used in tracking risks, evaluating changes in individual risk exposures, and responding to those changes. Include a plan for ongoing risk identification throughout the project’s life cycle. Document the risks in a separate risk list (possibly an appendix to this Plan), not in this section. A large project should create a separate risk management plan. Identify the risk management tasks to be performed, who is responsible for each, and the target date for completion of each task. Estimate the percentage of project effort or the number of hours planned for risk management activities. Incorporate risk management tasks into the project schedule and budget.>*

## Issue Resolution Plan

<Describe how problems, issues, and action items that arise on the project will be documented, resolved, and tracked to closure. Identify the project’s decision-makers for issues such as requirements baselining, requirements changes, resource contention, priority conflicts, etc.>

## Project Close-Out Plan

*<This section describes the actions necessary to ensure an orderly closeout of the project. Address staff reassignment, archiving of project materials, recording of metrics, holding a project retrospective, and preparation of a final report to include lessons learned and analysis of project objectives achieved.>*

# Technical Process Plans

<This section describes the technical approaches to be used on the project. Depending on the size and scope of the project, these plans may be incorporated directly in this section, or each section may simply contain a reference or hyperlink to an external plan. For example, nearly every project should create separate Configuration Management and Quality Assurance Plans.>

## Process Model

<Describe the product development life cycle that the project will use. Examples include waterfall, iterative, and incremental (e.g., evolutionary, spiral, or agile). If an iterative or incremental model is used, identify clear milestones and provide the planned iteration number for each task in the work breakdown structure. The project’s Gantt chart should reflect the model used. Identify checkpoints at which management reviews are needed.>

## Methods, Tools, and Techniques

<This section describes the design and development methodologies, programming languages, software and hardware tools, and operating environments to be used, as well as pertinent technical and management standards and procedures. Describe the following:

The hardware, OS, and network environments for development, test, and operation

Software tools including those for requirements management, design modeling, source code and document version control, compiler or IDE, build automation, and so on

Development methodologies, including requirements development practices, design methodologies and notations, programming languages, coding standards, documentation standards, and system integration procedure

Quality assurance practices, including methods of technical peer review, unit testing, debugging tools, defect tracking, integration and system testing, and test automation. The details of these approaches will appear in a separate QA Plan or Test Plan.>

## Configuration Management Plan

*<This section could contain the configuration management plan for this project. For any but very small projects, this section should refer to a separate document. The CM plan should describe the activities and methods used for configuration identification, control, status accounting, auditing, and release management. The configuration management plan should address the initial baselining of work products, logging and analysis of change requests, change control board procedures, tracking of changes in progress, and procedures for notifying concerned parties when baselines are established and changed. Estimate the percentage of project effort or the number of hours planned for configuration management activities. Incorporate CM tasks into the project schedule and budget. List the personnel responsible for establishing the baselines, maintaining the configuration management system, and conducting CM reviews and audits.>*

## Quality Assurance Plan

*<This section could contain the quality assurance plan for this project. For any but very small projects, this section should refer to a separate document. The QA plan should describe the activities and methods used to build a high-quality product by the sensible application of an appropriate process. The plan should indicate the relationships among the quality assurance, testing (or verification and validation), peer review, audit, and configuration management activities. Identify the quality-related tasks to be performed, who is responsible for each, and the target date for completion. Estimate the percentage of project effort or the number of hours planned for quality assurance activities. Incorporate QA tasks into the project schedule and budget. List the personnel responsible for performing identified QA tasks.>*

## Documentation Plan

<Describe the plans for creating system documentation deliverables, including installation and maintenance guides, user guides, reference manuals, on-line help systems, release notes, and so forth. List the documents to be created. For each type of documentation, describe: any pertinent template, standard, or conventions to be followed; who will prepare it; who will review it; target dates for initial delivery and baselining; and information about recipients, distribution, or storage. A table like the one shown below is a convenient way to record this information.>

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Document | Template or Standard | Created By | Reviewed By | Target Date | Distribution |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Process Improvement Plan

*<This section describes plans for assessing the project and its processes, determining areas for process improvement, and implementing improvement plans without seriously disrupting an ongoing project. Each project should address at least one process improvement activity, selected from the following list:*

New procedure or a new example of how to implement an existing procedure or process

Improved procedure or template based on lessons learned

New tool or improved use of a current tool

*List the specific new process approaches to be tried and the anticipated impacts on the project. As the project progresses, track how the new approaches are being used, how they are affecting the project, and whether they had to be modified. Capture lessons learned from these experiences during the project retrospective (see section 3.6).>*

Revision History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Date | Reason for Changes | Version |
| <author> |  | initial draft | 1.0 draft 1 |
|  |  |  |  |