



Learning Outcomes By the end of this topic, students will be able to: Explain what strategy is and its importance; Give examples of approaches to project management strategy; Give examples of techniques and tools; Apply strategy to a project management scenario through tools or techniques; Undertake lifecycle and phase analysis, evaluation and conclusion; Present findings.

What is Strategy? Strategy is: "..the pattern or plan that integrates an organisation's major goals, policies and actions into a cohesive whole" (Cadle & Yeates 2001:24) Many definitions of strategy exist: "There is no single, universally acceptable definition of strategy". (Cadle & Yeates 2001:24)

Observation Project Identification - 1 On-going, evolving process Across all levels of an organisation Encouraging all employees through daily activities to identify potential projects Organisations should have formal procedures in place Standard forms/report format Named staff member to receive proposals Formal processes following submission (timescales/research/decisions)

Project Management Strategy

 Any organisation involved with projects should have a strategy in place for how to select and proceed with each project.

Applied IT Project Management Topic 4 - 4.7

- The project approach is dependant on the organisation's priorities: Strategic or Organisational
- Need to balance long and short term needs.
 Example:
 - Observation
 - Four stage selection pyramid
 - Always start at top of pyramid
 - Variation on a theme





Four Stages Explained - 1 Conscious process approach Strategic Planning Documentation of organisation's strategic goals/objectives Projects should align Projects chosen should be based on value Business Analysis Identifying which business areas support strategic goals Undertaking projects that align with business areas

Four Stages Explained - 2 Project Planning Initial Project Selection Identifying projects that align both in strategy and business Preliminary Project Scope Statement Resource Allocation Final project selection based on findings from 3 previous stages Organisation's willingness to allocate required resources will affect selection

Techniques and Tools - 1 Many techniques and tools exist Choices made are important; these should add value to process The techniques and tools chosen are dependant on the priorities of the organisation Strategic priority will demand a differing approach to organisational priority

Techniques and Tools - 2 • Examples - SWOT - Boston Consulting Group Matrix (BCG) - Porter's 5 Forces - Net Present Value Analysis (NPV) - Return on Investment (ROI) - Balanced Scorecard - Weighted Scoring Model

Project Authorisation Based on strategic priority an approved project will usually fall within: Market demand Strategic opportunity e.g. Increase market share Customer request Technology advancement Legal requirement

Project Management Strategy - 1 • After a project is authorised, strategy continues throughout the life of the project • Approach: Program vs. Individual • Program involves managing similar projects together • Greater control/ Potential benefits • e.g. a program group for all software development projects

Project Management Strategy - 2 - Individual projects - Potential to have several projects aiming to achieve the same objectives - Many complete lifecycle quicker due to less liaison - Often dependant on organisation size - Dependant on how many projects an organisation is undertaking

Project Management Strategy - 3 Ongoing observation of fulfilment of organisation requirement Continued alignment with strategic goals/ business objectives Long-term projects more susceptible Software projects at risk due to nature of industry Important that project manager liaises with department's and organisation's management team

Project Management Strategy - 4 • Managing strategy through a project's lifecycle • PRINCE2 • PRojects IN Controlled Environments • Widely used in UK government and international private sector • Structured project management methodology • Organised and controlled start, middle and end • Framework based, process driven approach • Flexible and adaptable • Based on good practice

PRINCE2 • Business case focused • Business justification and rationale • Throughout project, not just at start of project • Drives all project processes (phases) • Philosophy • Right project, right reasons, right time • Defined Roles • Structured to incorporate developing organisation as well as clients, users etc.



