

# ICT Project Management

*Bridging Policy, Finance, and Technology for  
Better Governance*

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# Why ICT Project Management Matters

- ICT projects are key drivers of Digital Bangladesh.
- Many fail due to unclear scope, weak planning, or poor communication.
- Strong project management ensures value for money and citizen impact.

# Your Role as Senior Officials

- Approve budgets and evaluate project proposals.
- Monitor execution and ensure compliance.
- Align ICT projects with national goals and service delivery outcomes.
- Keep design documents and source code safe

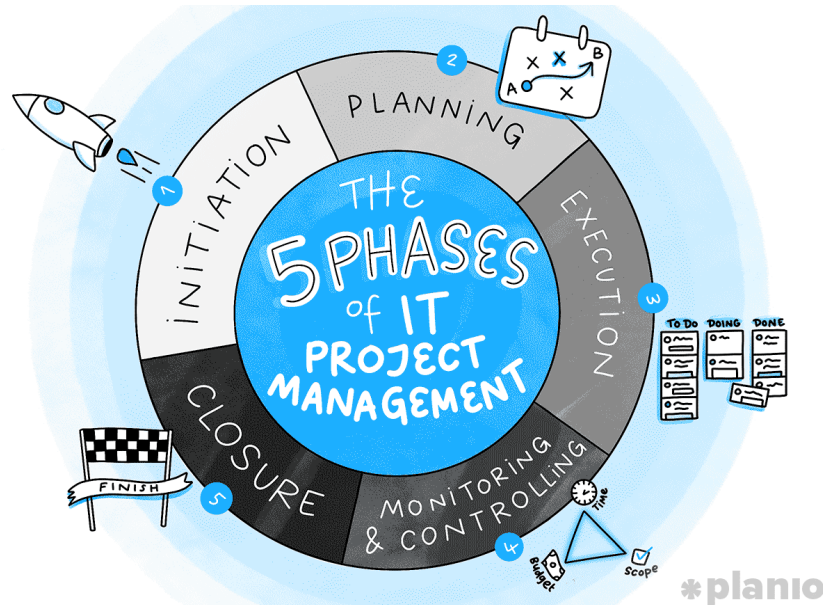
# What is ICT Project Management?

- A structured process to plan, execute, monitor, and close ICT projects.
- Balances technology, people, and resources to achieve defined goals.
- Ensures accountability and efficiency in government ICT spending.

# ICT Project Life Cycle

- **Initiation:** Identify project need and objectives.
- **Planning:** Define scope, budget, timeline, and team.
- **Execution:** Develop and implement ICT solutions.
- **Monitoring:** Track progress, manage risks, adjust plans.
- **Closure:** Deliver outcomes, document lessons learned.

# ICT Project Life Cycle

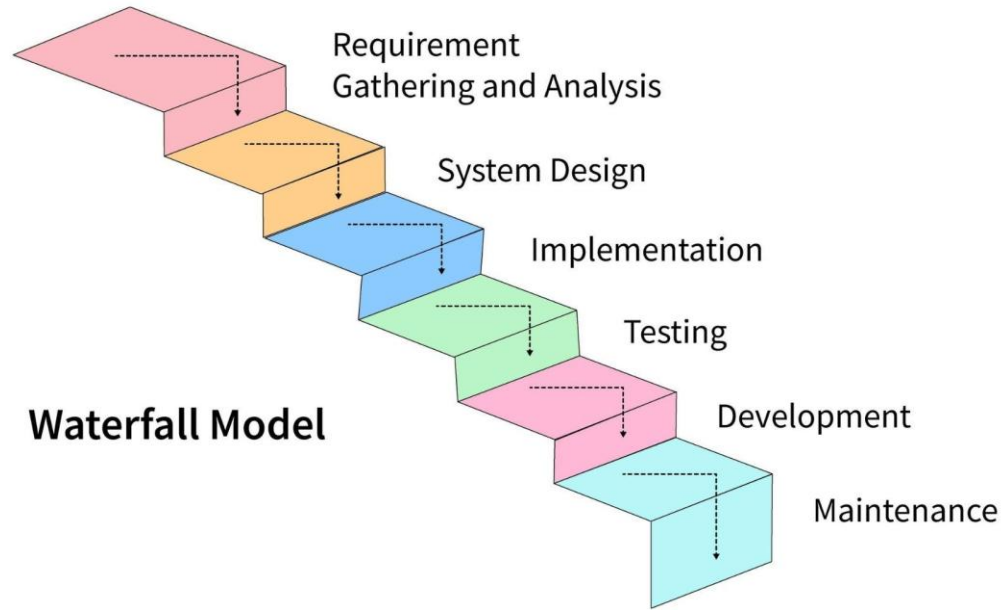


Source: [plan.io/blog/it-project-management/](https://plan.io/blog/it-project-management/)

# Project Methodologies Overview

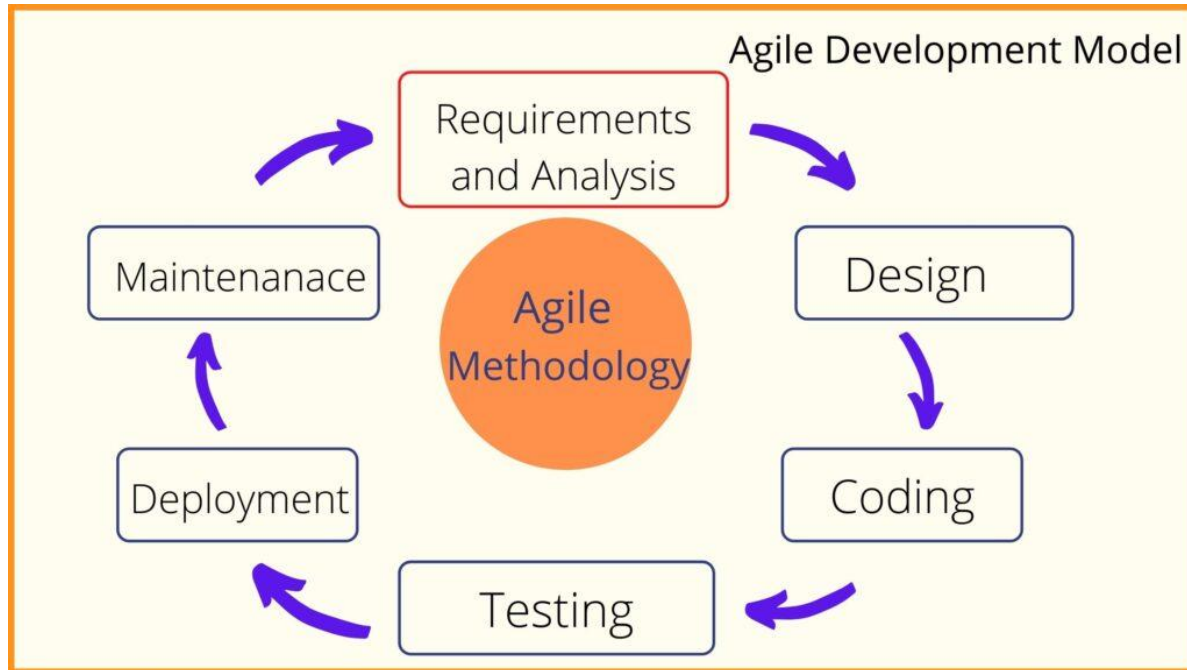
- **Waterfall:** Sequential, step-by-step model.
- **Agile:** Iterative and flexible approach.
- **DevOps:** a set of practices that combines software development (Dev) and IT operations (Ops) to provide continuous delivery with software quality.
- **V-Model:** A model where the testing phase is planned in parallel with the corresponding development phase

# Waterfall Model in ICT Project

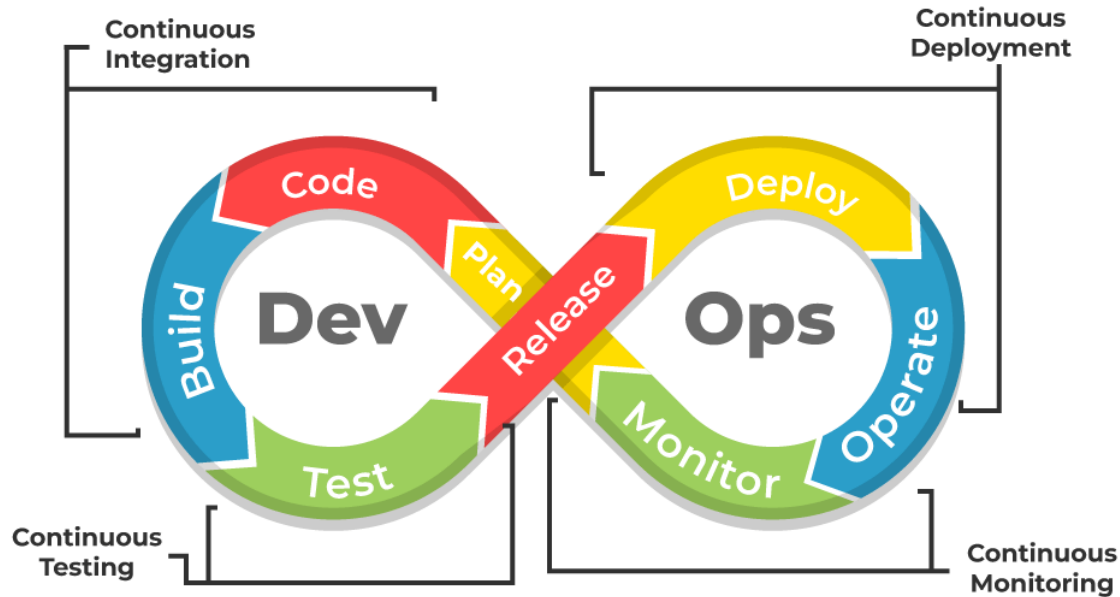




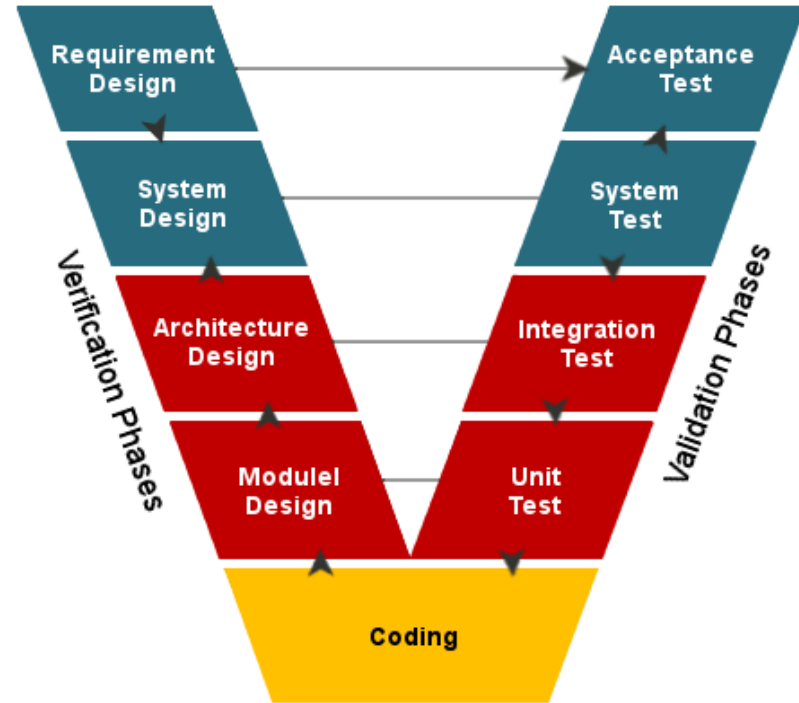
# Agile Model in ICT Project



# DevOps Model in ICT Project



# V-Model Model in ICT Project



# Requirement Analysis

- The foundation of any successful ICT project.
- Involves identifying what the system should do.
- Sources: user interviews, government rules, process studies.
- Clear requirements reduce rework and cost overruns.

# Software Requirement Specification (SRS)

- It is the Official Contract/Blueprint
- Differentiates Functional and Non-Functional Requirements
- Defines What the System Will Do
- Ensures Alignment with Your/Govt. Needs
- Reduces Miscommunication and Risk
- Supports Accountability and Auditing

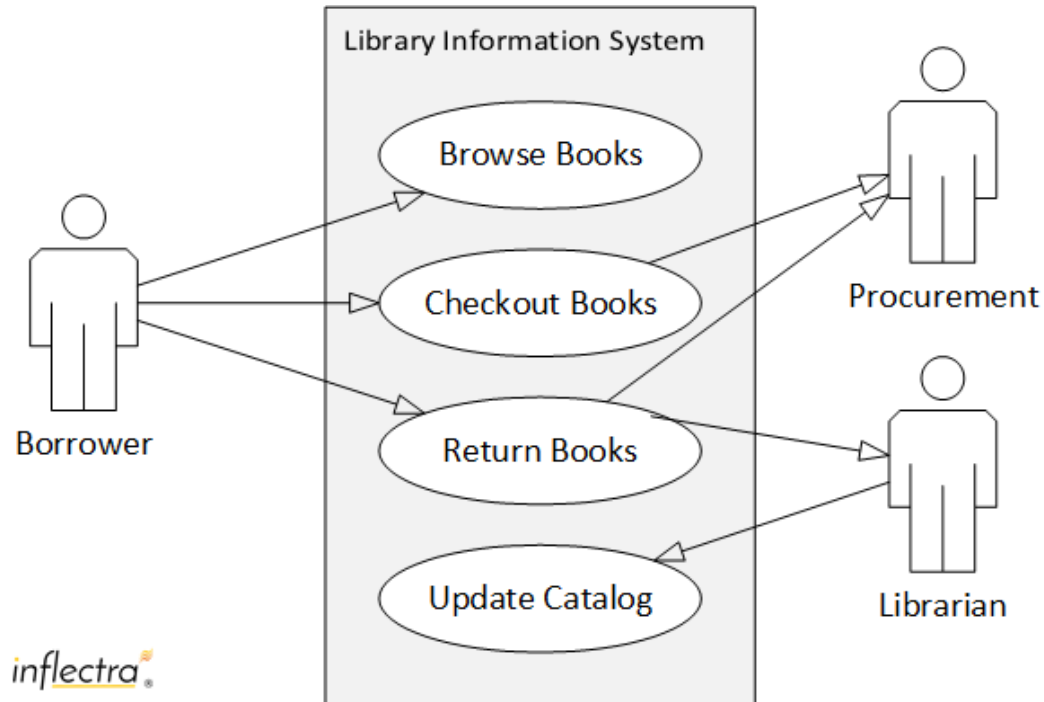
# SRS Document

- Introduction:
  - Describes project background, objectives, and target users.
- Overall Description:
  - Outlines the system environment, users, and constraints.
- Functional Requirements:
  - Lists specific system features and how they should behave.
- Non-Functional Requirements:
  - Covers performance, reliability, security, and usability standards.

# SRS Document

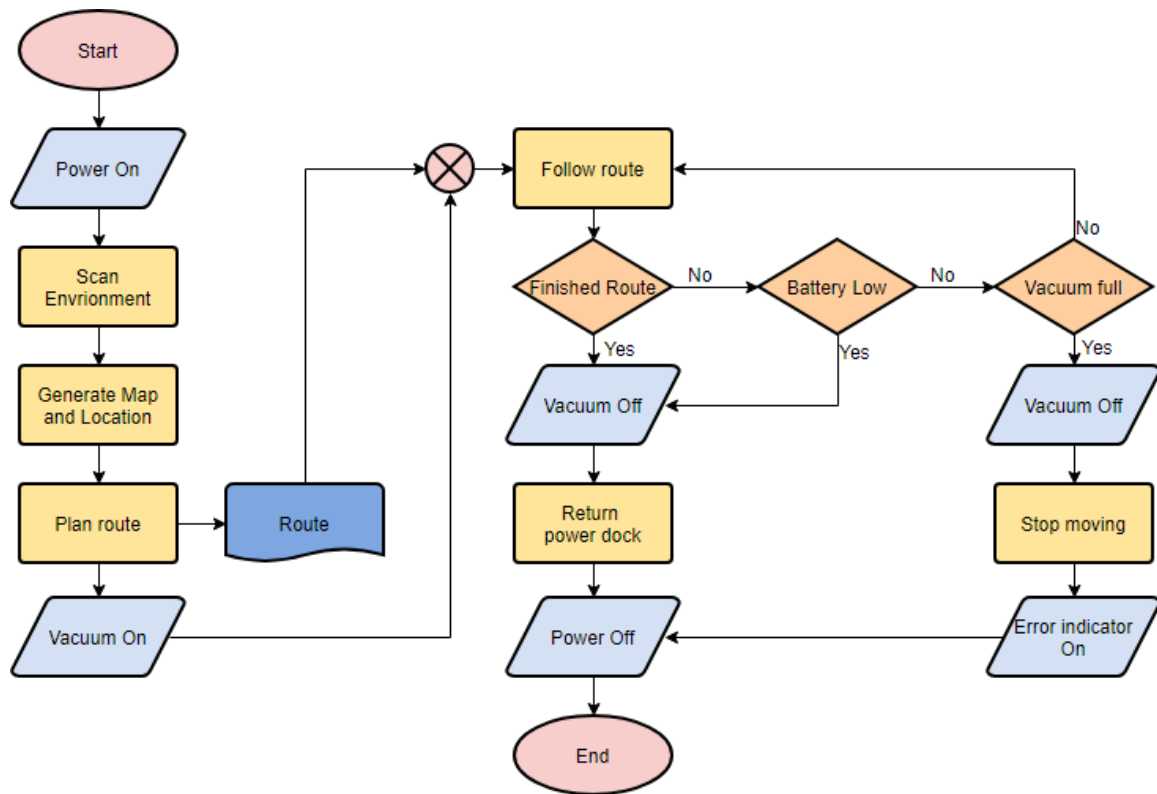
- System Models and Diagrams:
  - Use Case, Flowcharts, or ER diagrams for easy visualization.
- Data Requirements:
  - Defines what information the system will store and process.
- External Interfaces:
  - Describes how the system connects with other government databases.
- Assumptions and Limitations:
  - Lists known constraints, risks, and dependencies.
- Approval and Sign-off Section:
  - Ensures all stakeholders agree before development starts.

# Use Case Diagram

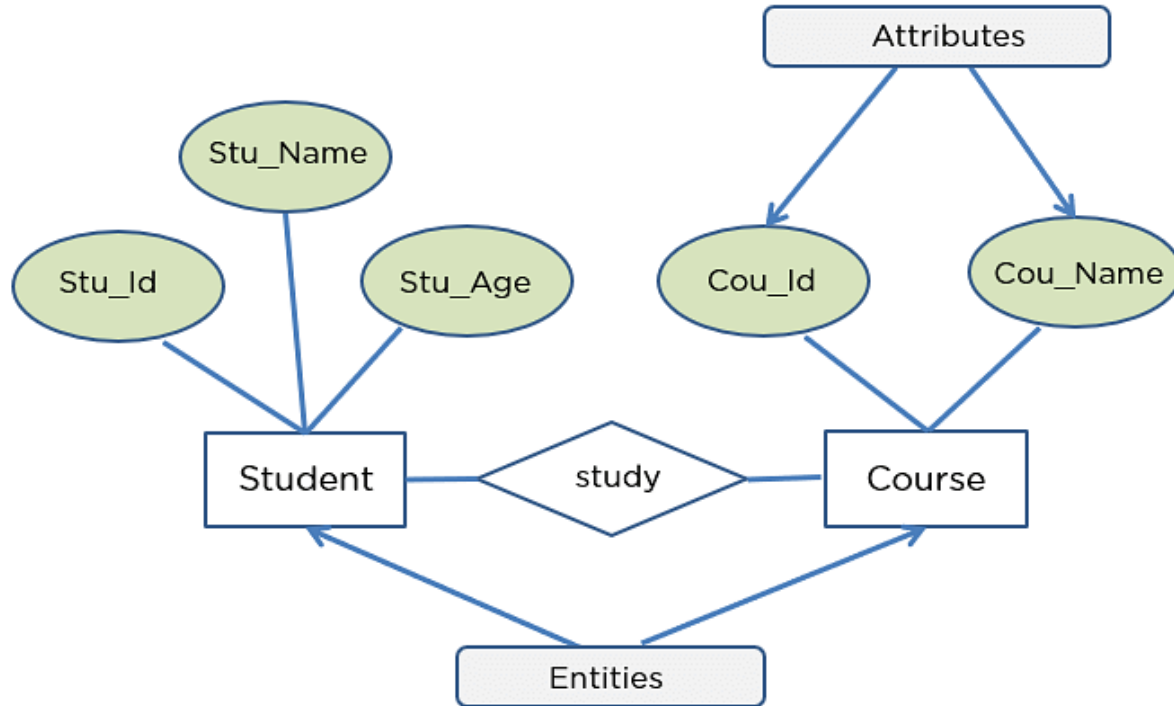




# Flowchart Diagram



# ER diagrams



# Tools for Software Design

- <https://app.diagrams.net/>
- <https://www.lucidchart.com/>
- <https://plantuml.com/>

Thank You