



# PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

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# PROJECT LIFE CYCLE

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**EAEQ 4206: LESSON THREE**



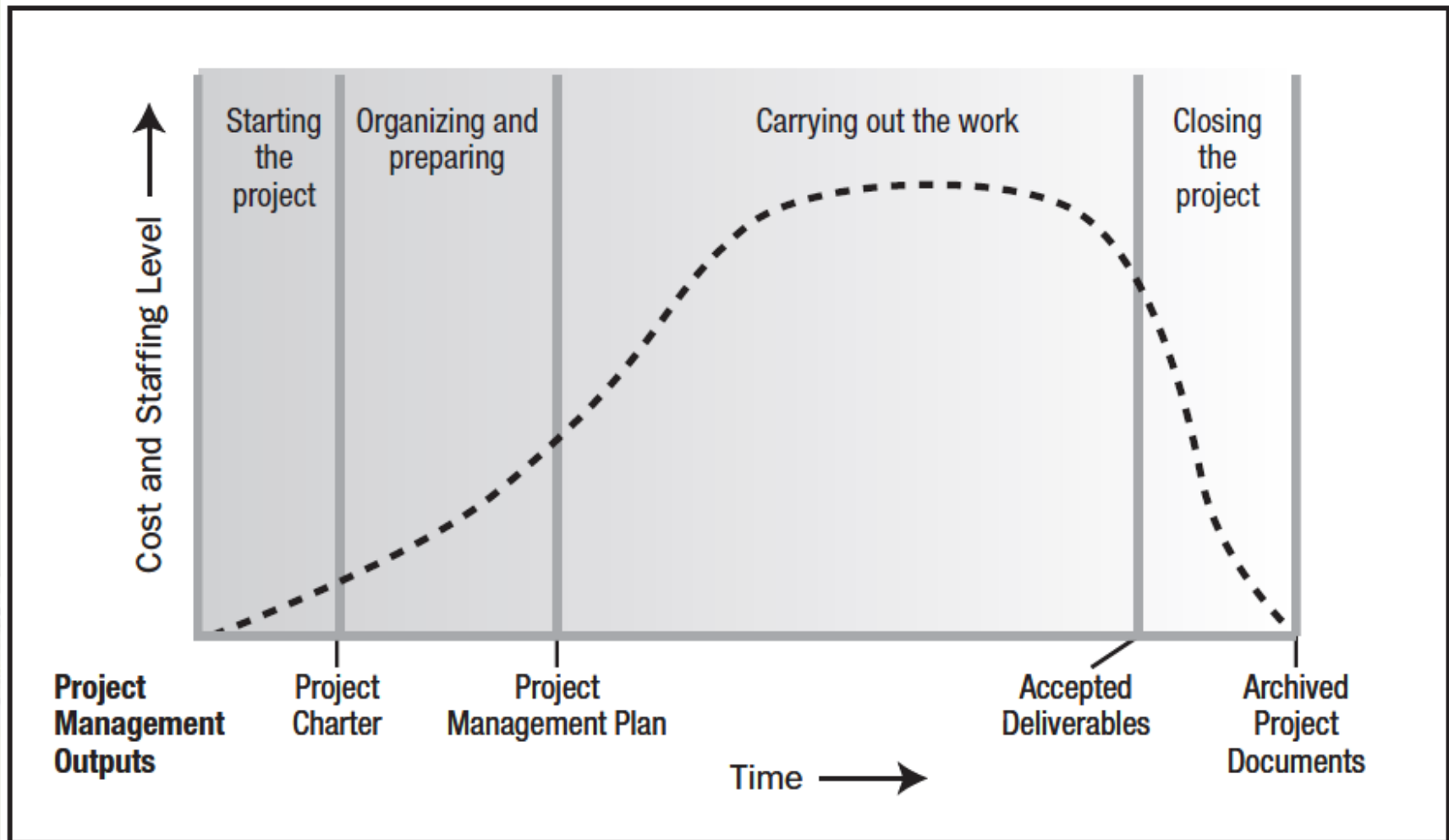
# Project Life Cycle

- Project life cycle provides the sequence of the project phases.
- Used as management tool for management of project and deliverables
- The phases are many depending on the project itself and these need to be documented.
- The number of phases depend on the size, complexity of the project and the impact of the project.
- The phases may overlap.
- Pre-project works or feasibilities may some times be treated as separate work before the project or as the first part of the project.
- Provides the framework for project management.
- A generic Project Life cycle by the PMBOK GUIDE is as follows:
  - Starting the Project
  - Organizing and preparing
  - Carrying out the project work
  - Closing the project



# Project Life Cycle

## PMBOK GUIDE 4<sup>th</sup> Edition





# 1- Starting the project

- The project management output is the project charter
- The cost and staffing level is low
- Problem statement.
- Develop vision
- Write mission statement
- What is the end; product, service or result to be livered
- What are the options available to achieve the product, service.
- What provides the best return
- The way you define a problems indicate how you will solve it
- If you have the wrong definition, you will come up with the right solution for the wrong problem
- Projects fail at the definition rather than at the end



## 2- Organizing and Preparing

- Project management output is the project management plan
- The cost and staffing level is increased.
- This is the planning stage of the project.
- You answer the questions: What, whom, how much, how, when, how,
- Develop strategy
- Implementation planning
- Risk management planning





## 3- Carrying out project work

- Project management output is accepted deliverables
- The cost and staffing level is high
- This is implementing the plan.
- There must be monitoring and control to ensure the plan is followed to achieve the objectives.
- The progress should be measured.
- If you veer off the plan, mechanism should be in place to take you back on track.
- If implementation of the plan is not possible, there should be mechanism to review the plan to make implementation possible



## 4- Closing the project

- Project management output is archived project documents
- The cost and staffing level is decreased.
- Once the project is finished it is closed.
- You carry out an audit to document the project and the learning points.
- What was done well,
- How can it be improved
- Other learning points



# Project Life Cycle as management tool



- Project phasing allows the project manager to effectively management the process
- Allows the PM to work within the project constraints the best way to deliver the project and in planning process
- Allows for project control, each phase is distinct
- Each phase having its deliverable it allows for the closure of the phase and beginning of another phase of deliverable
- Allows phases to be closed to progress to the next phase
- Who to deliver what, resources and methodology what to be delivered and the monitoring of that process
- Allows for project reviews



## Further Reading

1	Project Management Institute, 2008	A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK GUIDE) 4th Edition
2	James P. Lewis 2007	Fundamentals of Project Management, Third Edition, AMACOM, New York
3	Eric Verzuh 2003	The Portable MBA in Project Management, John Wiley & Sons, inc.
4	John M. Nicholas, 2004	Project Planning for Business and Engineering, Principles and Practice, Second Edition, Elsevier Butterworth–Heinemann
5	F. Lawrence Bennet 2003	The Management of Construction, A Project Life Cycle Approach,