

# Project Monitoring and Control Cheat Sheet

by Natalie Moore (Natalie Moore) via cheatography.com/19119/cs/2243/

### The project control life cycle (PCLC) steps

- 1. Produce project plan
- 2. Monitor progress against plan
- Compare actual progress with planned progress
- 4. Identify variations from the plan
- Apply corrective action as / if necessary

Steps 2 - 5 should be repeated to continue the control cycle

### Taking corrective action

PMs role is day to day to apply minor corrections as required

Major corrections need to be referred to superiors

Tolerance – PMs authority to make changes or apply corrective action

Exception report – outlines problem and options for solution, given to the project board. Includes:

- Background
- Reasons why the exception arose
- Options
- Risks
- Exception plans showing how the project needs to be amended to implement suggestions
- Amended business case
- Recommendations

Contingency pool – set of resources controlled by PM and can be allocated by PM as needed

# Recommendations may include:

Work Solve a short term problem or harder, meet a deadline. Tired, stressed longer and demotivated staff. Increased or costs if overtime paid

### Taking corrective action (cont)

Increase Adding more people in IT does resources not often increase productivity, often it decreases. Training takes time and uses current resources. Expensive.

Replan Reallocate the time on tasks which took shorter than expected. Internal movement of staff at no extra cost.

Extend Sensible option. Common the time choice, requires negotiation. scale Extending deadline often seen as weak management or the project being out of control.

More expensive

Reduce Deliverables removed or scope delayed until later. Does not reduce costs, but value to the user may be reduced

Terminate If no other option is ok, this the maybe the only sensible thing project to do. Maybe politically unacceptable

### **Gantt Chart Example**

	wk 1	wk 2	wk 3	wk 4	wk 5	wk 6	wk 7	wk 8	wk 9	wk 1	0 wk 1
A. Allocate room		1000	.:.:								
B. Recruit staff											
C. Analyse business processes					**						
D. Install infrastructure		·							: : :	• • •	
E. Design interface			ħ								
F. Draft acceptance test cases				: : : :		::::	::::			: : :	
G. Write software										7	
H. Devise usability tests								• • • •		1	
I. Carry out usability tests										**	
J. Carry out acceptance tests											***

## Monitoring progress

What	Progress toward deliverables,
should	products and milestones.
we	Progress in the WBS. %
monitor?	complete. Resource usage.
	Expenditure. Scope and size of
	deliverables. Watch out for
	scope creep. Monitor quality.

#### How should we monitor?

Formal	Lay frequency, content and
	format out at the beginning of
	the project.

- Advantage: get commitment from people in writing and establish routines
- Disadvantage: reports maybe seen as an unproductive overhead. Staff need to be convinced of the value
- Types: Written progress reports, email, progress meetings

# Informal Manager have an awareness of what team enduring

- Advantage: more honest and faster communication of problems
- Disadvantage: need to avoid micro managing
- How: Chats with the team individually

### **Purpose of Team meetings**

AKA Checkpoint meetings

Weekly / agile might be daily

Report from team leader to PM will be prepared. AKA Checkpoint report

Agenda typically

- Each team members progress against their plans
- Reasons for variances
- Expected progress what each team member will do next



faster

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#### Purpose of Team meetings (cont)

- Current problems or issues
- Possible future problems may include risks from the risk register

Issues log: record issues in an issues log, which will be updated as they are resolved

Backlog list: In an agile project a backlog list of tasks completed and to be done would be updated

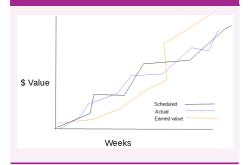
# Programme board / steering committee meetings

Projects are sometimes grouped into programmes, where a number of projects contribute to a set of overarching objectives

Freq Less frequent

Agenda Less detailed. More of a business focus than a project focus

# Cumulative value chart with earned value



### Applying control

No point in monitoring without control

Do through the reporting cycle

- Problems reported in progress
- Apply controls to bring it back on course (Move resources from non-critical to critical)
- Review allocation of resources
- Reduce scope

# Important to understand

The people responsible for the project have the right to change the project objectives, not the project manager

# Reporting structure

## Highlight report

The report to the steering committee
Intervals and topics in report need to
conform to requirements of the recipients
and the importance of what is being
conveyed.

Obtain formal agreement on reporting procedures from all parties involved

### Purpose of Project board meetings

Attendees	PM and project board members, perhaps a secretary
Freq	~monthly. Larger projects probably has less frequency of catch ups
Agenda	Similar as for team meeting
Report	Highlight report, supplied by PM

Highlight report - typically includes the following information

- Details of progress against project plan
- Current milestones achieved
- Deliverables completed
- Resource usage
- Reasons for any deviations from the plan
- New issues and unresolved issues
- Changes to risks assessments
- Plans for the next period and products to be delivered
- Graphical representations of progress information

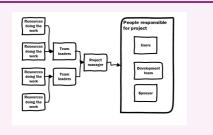
# Graphical representation of progress information

# Graphical representation of progress information (cont)

- Aka S curve chart
- Data points: Expected expenditure & Actual expenditure

### Earned value analysis (EVA)

- See if we are ahead or behind time, and above or below budget
- EVA shows budget originally allocated to completed items
- When completed we can say value is earned



Reports should be concise and relevant. Sent only to those who need them.



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# Gantt chart

You will need to compare the current situation with the original plan, so the details on the Gantt chart need to be baselined

- Take a snapshot of the schedule at key points
- Maybe several but an important one will be the final agreed schedule at the beginning of the project

### Cumulative resource chart

- Present usage details

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