

## KPM Enterprise Project Management A High Level Overview









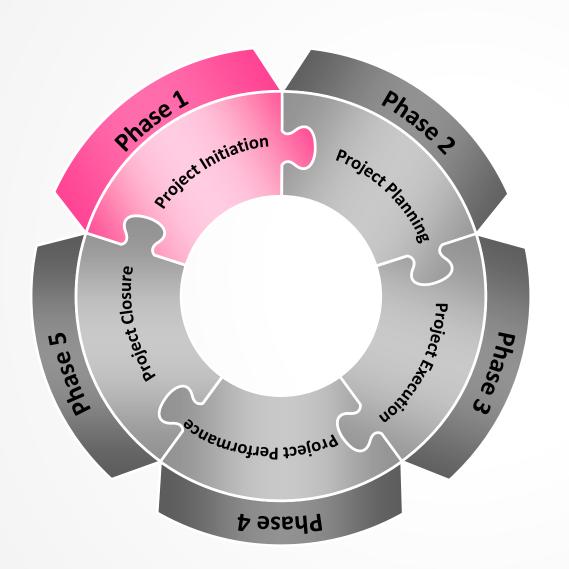
Even the most industry-savvy organizations rarely have the time or the capacity to manage telecom projects - large or small - effectively. With competing priorities and the day-to-day operational issues, it is hard to assign the right resources and keep them focused. As a result, time and costs rise exponentially without the proper oversight, and many organizations find themselves in an atmosphere of vendor delays, extended schedules, contingency and risk mitigation, and even significant cost overruns. Ultimately, organizations don't achieve their desired results, and end up with less than optimal deliverables.

KPM Enterprise Project Managers have the industry-knowledge and real-world know-how to drive successful telecom projects and implementations to completion. On time. One target. On budget.

At KPM Communications, we are fully committed to making your telecom projects work and freeing up your staff to do what they do best - keep your environment operating efficiently and effectively during the change. Recognizing the telecom project bumps, potholes, and pitfalls, we have designed our Enterprise Project Management solutions to provide the exact services needed, staffed fully to make your projects work smarter, go smoother, and are driven to on-time completion.

At the root of any successful project is a project manager (PM) worth his or her weight in gold. While some people think a project manager's sole job is to remind everyone about deadlines and set up status meeting, that's simply not the case.

There is a science to what they do -- they have a deep understanding of and can perfectly execute the five phases of project management. In this presentation, we'll cover what each of these phases entail.

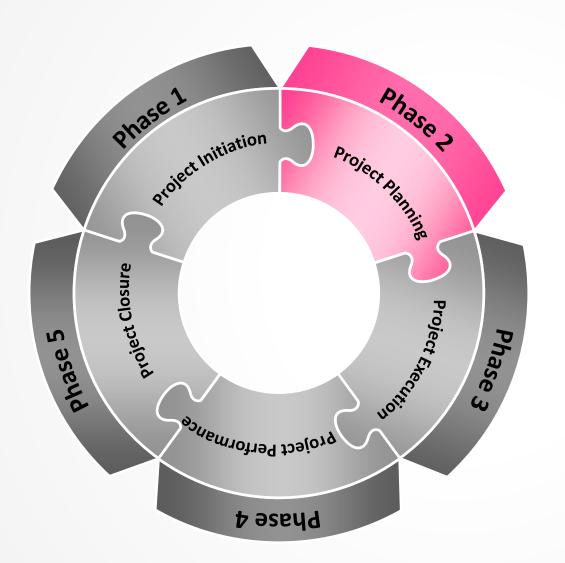


## Project Conception / Initiation

This is the start of the project, and the goal of this phase is to define the project at a broad level.

A project initiation document will be created and will outline the purpose and requirements of the project.





### S.M.A.R.T. Goals

At this time, roles and responsibilities are clearly defined, so everyone involved knows what they are accountable for.





#### S – Specific

When setting a goal, be specific about what you want to accomplish. Think about this as the mission statement for your goal. This isn't a detailed list of how you're going to meet a goal, but it should include an answer to the popular 'w' questions:

Who – Consider who needs to be involved to achieve the goal

What – Think about exactly what you are trying to accomplish and don't be afraid to get very detailed.

When -Set a time frame.

Where – If there's a location or relevant event, identify it here.

Which – Determine any related obstacles or requirements.

Why – What is the reason for the goal?



#### M - Measurable

What metrics are you going to use to determine if you meet the goal?

#### A – Achievable

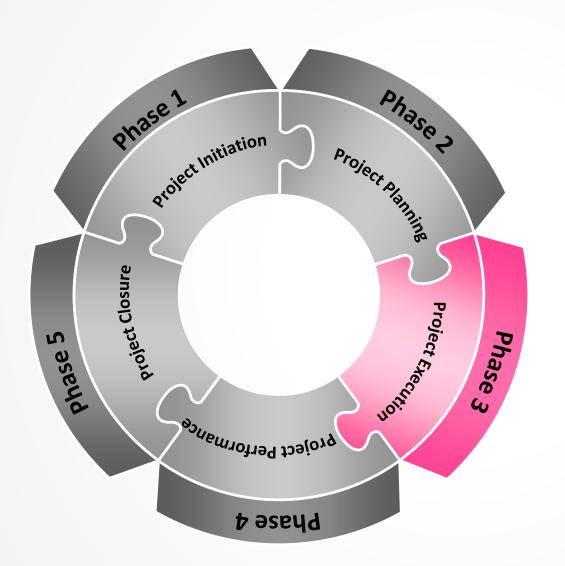
What tasks need to be completed and what needs to happen to complete the task?

#### R - Relevant

Relevance refers focusing on something that makes sense with the broader business goals.

#### T - Time-Bound

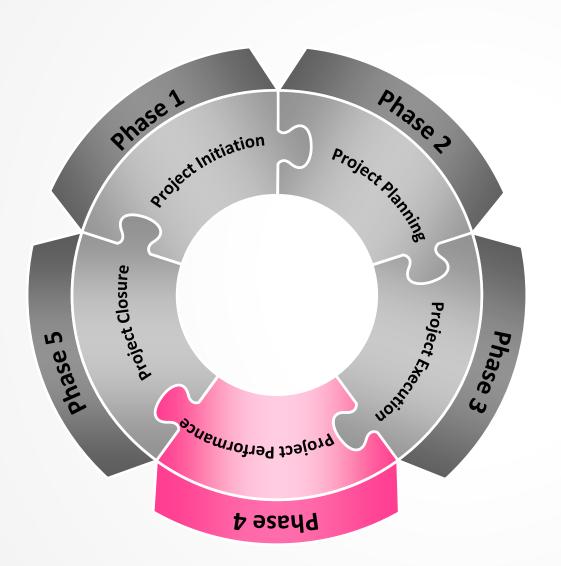
Anyone can set goals, but if it lacks realistic timing, chances are you're not going to succeed. Providing a target date for deliverables is imperative. Ask specific questions about the goal deadline and what can be accomplished within that time period.



## **Execution**

This is the phase where deliverables are developed and completed. This often feels like the meat of the project since a lot is happening during this time, like status reports and meetings, development updates, and performance reports. A "kick-off" meeting usually marks the start of the Project Execution phase where the teams involved are informed of their responsibilities.





## **Project Monitoring**

This is all about measuring project progression and performance and ensuring that everything happening aligns with the project management plan. Project managers will use key performance indicators (KPIs) to determine if the project is on track.





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**Project Objectives**: Measuring if a project is on schedule and budget is an indication if the project will meet stakeholder objectives.

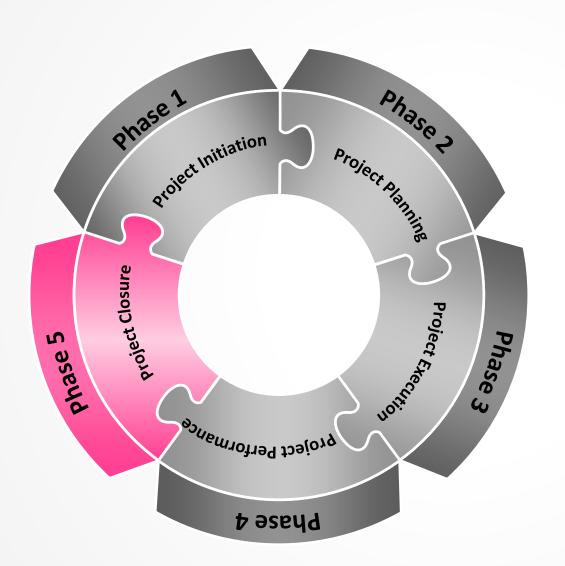
Quality Deliverables: This determines if specific task deliverables are being met.

**Effort and Cost Tracking:** PMs will account for the effort and cost of resources to see if the budget is on track.

This type of tracking informs if a project will meet its completion date based on current performance.

**Project Performance:** This monitors changes in the project. It takes into consideration the amount and types of issues that arise and how quickly they are addressed. These can occur from unforeseen hurdles and scope changes.

During this time, PMs may need to adjust schedules and resources to ensure the project is on track



## **Project Closure**

This phase represents the completed project. Once the project is complete, PMs will need to create a project punchlist of things that didn't get accomplished during the project and work with team members to complete them. Perform a final project budget and prepare a final project report. Finally, they will need to collect all project documents and deliverables and store them in a single place.











# Thank you!

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