Project Work Performance Domain: PMBOK 7th Edition Edition

This presentation will explore the essential Project Work Performance Domain within the PMBOK Guide, 7th Edition. It will guide you through key processes, benefits, and integration, emphasizing the critical role of the project manager.

Project Performance Domain

Project Work Performance Domain: A Foundation for Foundation for Success

The Project Work Performance Domain focuses on managing and optimizing the project's execution and delivery.

Project work is associated with establishing the processes and performing the work to enable the project team to deliver the expected deliverables and outcomes.

It covers processes related to planning, executing, monitoring, controlling, and closing project activities. It ensures the project meets its objectives within budget and schedule.

Project Work Performance Domain: A Foundation for Foundation for Success

PROJECT WORK PERFORMANCE DOMAIN

The Project Work Performance Domain addresses activities and functions associated with establishing project processes, managing physical resources, and fostering a learning environment.

Effective execution of this performance domain results in the following desired outcome;
- Efficient and effective project performance.
- Project processes are appropriate for the project and the environment.
- Appropriate communication with stakeholders.
- Efficient management of physical resources.
- Effective management of procurements.
- Improved team capability due to continuous learning and process improvement.

Key Processes Within the Domain

1 **Managing**

the flow of existing work, new work, and changes to work;

2 **Keeping**

the project team focused;

3 **Establishing**

efficient project systems and processes

4 **Communication**

With stakeholders

5 **Managing Material**

Equipment, supplies, and logistics

6 **Working**

Working with contracting professional and vendors to plan and manage procurements and contracts

7 **Monitoring**

changes that can affect the project; and

8 **Enabling**

Project learning and Knowledge Transfer

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Initiating: Develop Project Charters

Define Objectives

The project charter sets the project's purpose and goals.

Establish Authority

It clarifies roles and responsibilities for key stakeholders.

Outline Scope

It defines the project's boundaries and deliverables.

Authorize Project

It formally authorizes the project's initiation.

Initiating: Identify Stakeholders

Internal Stakeholders

Project team members, functional managers, and senior executives.

External Stakeholders

Clients, suppliers, regulators, and the public.

Stakeholder Analysis

Evaluating stakeholder needs, influence, and potential impact.

Planning: Validate Scope

1

Review Scope Document

Ensure alignment with project objectives and stakeholder needs.

2

Obtain Formal Approval

Secure sign-off from stakeholders, formally confirming project scope.

3

Document Approval

Maintain records of scope validation and any necessary revisions.

Executing: Manage Work

1

Assign Tasks

Delegate tasks to qualified team members.

2

Track Progress

Monitor task completion and provide regular updates.

3

Resolve Issues

Address any roadblocks or obstacles hindering progress.

4

Communicate Effectively

Ensure consistent information flow to stakeholders.

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Managing Resources: Team and Physical

Team Resources

Managing project team members, skills, and expertise.

Physical Resources

Managing equipment and materials.

Managing Physical Resources

Reduce or eliminate the material handling and storage on site.

Eliminate wait times

Minimize scrap and waste, and

Facilitate a safe work environment.

All this work is integrated with the master project schedule to provide clear expectations and communications for all parties involved.

Executing: Conduct Procurements

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Planning Procurement Procurement

Defining procurement requirements, including scope and budget.

Conduct Procurement

Soliciting bids, evaluating proposals, and awarding contracts.

Administer Procurement Procurement

Managing contracts, monitoring performance, and making payments.

Close Procurements

Formalizing closure of procurement activities.

Bid Process: Conduct Procurements

Request for Information (RFI) (RFI)

A request for information is used to gather more information from the market prior to sending out bid documents to a set of selected vendors.

Request for Proposal (RFP)

This bid document is used for complex or complicated scope where the buyer is looking for the vendor to provide a solution.

Request for Quote (RFQ)

This bid document is used when price is the main deciding factor, and the proposal solution is readily available

Choosing the _best vendor_, sometimes known as **source selection**, is often based on a number of criteria, such as experience, references, price, and timely delivery.

Executing: Manage Project Knowledge

1 **Capture Knowledge**

Documenting project processes, decisions, and lessons learned.

2 **Share Knowledge**

Disseminating knowledge to relevant stakeholders and team members.

3 **Apply Knowledge**

Leveraging knowledge gained for future projects and improvements.

Executing: Manage Communications

Communication Planning

Identifying stakeholders and their communication needs.

Information Distribution

Sharing project updates, status reports, and relevant information.

Performance Reporting

Providing regular progress reports and performance metrics.

Issue Management

Addressing and resolving communication-related issues.

Monitoring and Controlling: Control Scope

Scope Verification

Formalizing acceptance of project deliverables.

Scope Control

Managing changes to project scope, ensuring alignment with approved requirements.

Change Management

Establishing procedures for requesting, evaluating, and approving changes.

Monitoring and Controlling: Control Schedule

Schedule Baseline

Establishing a plan for project activities and deadlines.

Schedule Monitoring

Tracking progress against the schedule and identifying variances.

Schedule Control

Managing schedule changes, ensuring adherence to the plan.

Monitoring and Controlling: Control Costs

1

Cost Baseline

Establishing a budget for project activities and resources.

2

Cost Monitoring

Tracking actual costs against the budget and identifying variances.

3

Cost Control

Managing cost changes, ensuring adherence to the budget.

Monitoring and Controlling: Control Quality

1

Quality Planning

Defining quality standards and processes for the project.

2

Quality Assurance

Ensuring adherence to quality standards throughout the project.

3

Quality Control

Inspecting and verifying the quality of deliverables.

Monitoring and Controlling: Control Risks

Risk Monitoring

Tracking identified risks and evaluating their status.

Risk Control

Implementing risk responses and adjusting strategies as needed.

Monitoring and Controlling: Control Resources

1 **Resource Allocation**

Assigning resources to project tasks and activities.

2 **Resource Monitoring**

Tracking resource availability and utilization.

3 **Resource Control**

Adjusting resource allocation and managing resource conflicts.

Monitoring and Controlling: Control Stakeholder Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder Engagement Planning

Identifying stakeholder needs and developing strategies to engage them.

Stakeholder Engagement Monitoring

Tracking stakeholder satisfaction and identifying any issues or concerns.

Stakeholder Engagement Control Control

Addressing stakeholder concerns, adjusting engagement strategies, and ensuring ongoing communication.

Monitoring New Work and Changes

1 **Identify Change Requests**

Documenting any changes or deviations from the original plan.

2 **Evaluate Change Requests**

Assessing the impact of changes on project goals, budget, and schedule.

3 **Approve Changes**

Formalizing the acceptance or rejection of change requests.

Monitoring New Work and Changes - Predictive Project

1 — **Adaptive Project**

there is an expectation that work will evolve and adapt. As a result, new work can be added to the product backlog, as needed. However, if more work is added than is being completed, or if the same amount of work is added that is being completed, the project will continue without end.

2 — **Predictive Projects**

the project team actively manages changes to the work to ensure only approved changes are included in the scope baseline.
Any changes to the scope are then accompanied by appropriate changes to the people, resources, schedule, and budget. Scope changes can add to uncertainty; therefore, any change requests should be accompanied by an evaluation of any new risks that are introduced due to the addition to or change in scope.

Monitoring and Controlling: Control Changes - Predictive

Change Control Process

Formalizing procedures for requesting, evaluating, and approving changes.

Change Request Management

Documenting and tracking change requests, ensuring thorough assessment.
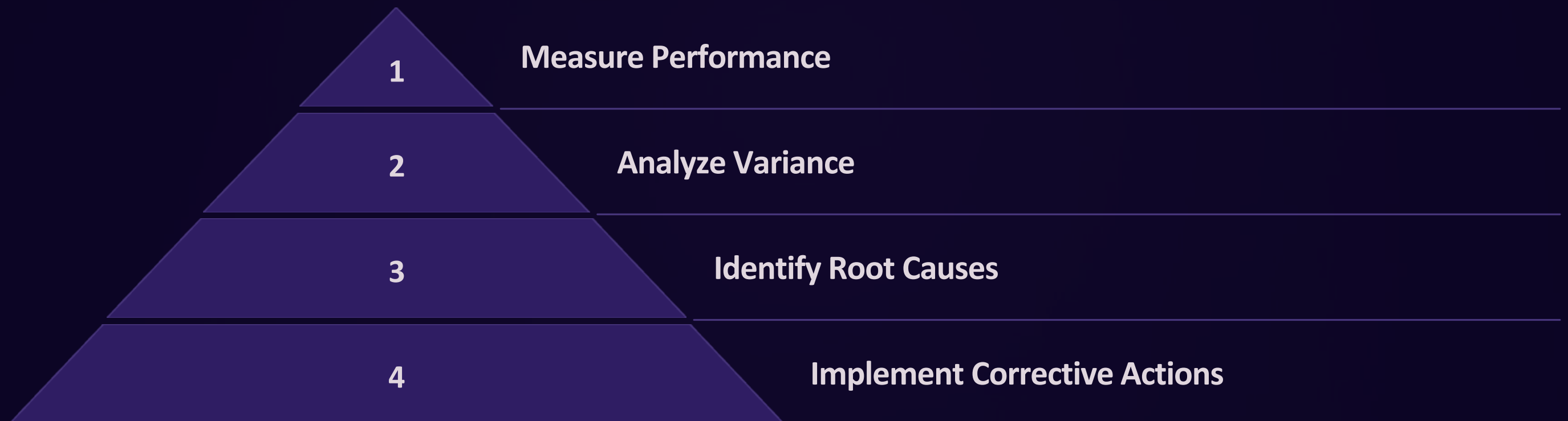
Change Implementation

Implementing approved changes and updating project plans.

Change Control Board (CCB)

A group responsible for reviewing and approving change requests.

Closing: Close Project or Phase

Formal Acceptance

Receiving formal approval from stakeholders for project completion.

Project Documentation

Finalizing project documentation, including lessons learned.

Project Closure

Officially concluding the project and releasing resources.

Benefits of the Project Work Performance Domain

1

Improved Efficiency

Optimizing project execution, streamlining processes, and reducing waste.

2

Enhanced Communication

Ensuring clear communication channels and effective information sharing.

3

Increased Stakeholder Satisfaction

Meeting stakeholder expectations and managing their involvement.

4

Reduced Risks

Proactively identifying and mitigating potential risks.

Aligning the Project Work Performance Domain

1

Project Management Plan

Integrating the Work Performance Domain with other project management plans.

2

Project Scope

Ensuring alignment with project objectives and deliverables.

3

Project Resources

Matching resources with project requirements and capacity.

Integration with Performance Domains

The Project Work Performance Domain interacts and enables other performance domains on the project. Project work enables and supports efficient and effective planning, delivery, and measurement. It provides the environment for project team meeting, interactions, and stakeholder engagement to be effective. Project work support navigating uncertainty, ambiguity, and complexity; and it balances their impacts with the other project constraints.

The Role of the Project Manager

Leadership and Direction

Guiding the project team, setting goals, and motivating members.

Communication and Collaboration

Facilitating communication, resolving conflicts, and fostering teamwork.

Checking Results

Table below identifies the outcomes on the left and ways of checking them on the right.
Checking Outcomes – Project Work Performance Domain

Outcome	Check
Efficient and effective project performance.	Status reports show that project work is efficient and effective.
Project processes that are appropriate for the project and the environment	Evidence shows that the project processes have been tailored to meet the needs of the project and the environment. Process adults and quality assurance activities show that the processes are relevant and being used effectively.
Appropriate communication and engagement with stakeholders	The project communications management plan and communication artifacts demonstrate that the planned communications are being delivered to stakeholder. There are few ad hoc request for information or misunderstandings that might indicate engagement and communication activities are not effective.

Checking Results

Table below identifies the outcomes on the left and ways of checking them on the right.
Checking Outcomes – Project Work Performance Domain

Outcome	Check
Efficient management of physical resources.	The amount of material used, scrap, discarded, and amount of rework indicate that resources are being used efficiently.
Effective management of procurements	A procurement audit demonstrates that appropriate processes utilized were sufficient for the procurement and that the contractor is performing to plan.
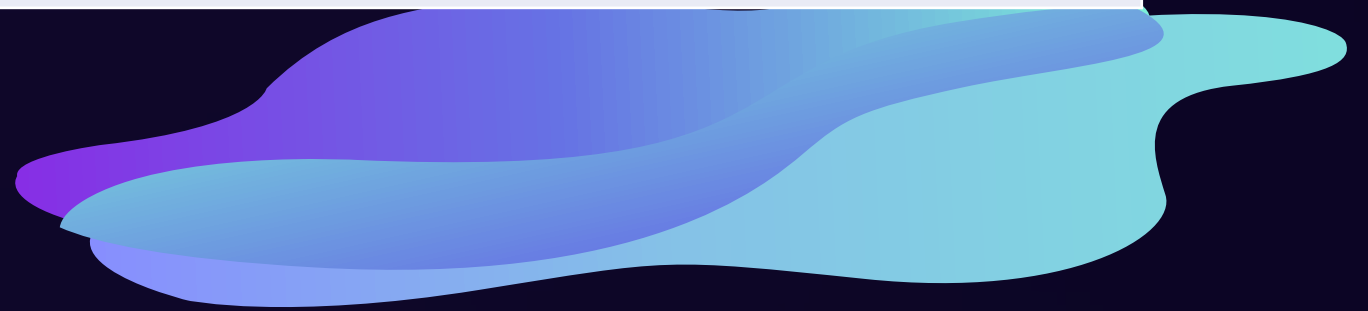
Key Takeaways

Foundation for Success Success

The Project Work Performance Domain provides a structured approach to managing and optimizing project execution.

Integrated Processes

Key processes within the domain are interconnected and must be integrated for effective project management.

Project Manager Role

The project manager plays a crucial role in leading, coordinating, and monitoring project activities.