CHAPTER 3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND QUALITY

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- Many excellent organizations seek to define the customers' project requirements rather than determining customers' needs and expectations.
- This frequently results in an isolation from the customer, with the ultimate consequence of leaving the deliverable on the doorstep for the customer. Such organizations do not keep close to their customers.



- The project team must represent both supplier and customer.
- CDPM uses the total quality management emphasis on continuous process improvement, people involvement through teams, quantitative methods, and customer focus, and it stresses the project management methods for planning, controlling, and delivering successful deliverables.



- Customer-driven project management (CDPM) is a management approach that focuses on producing deliverables that achieve total customer satisfaction.
- In many of today's organizations, the total quality management and project management approaches are separated. This restrains the organization's ability to achieve total customer satisfaction.



Customer- driven project management applies in any activity where:

- A project deliverable can be defined.
- A customer or customer's voice can be identified.



- Projects include three kinds of planned, short-term activities:
 - ✓ Those producing complex technical products
 - ✓ Those producing quality improvements of any kind from teamwork, and
 - ✓ Those resulting from natural work teams



Why Customer-Driven Project Management?

- Customer-driven project management expands both project management and total quality management approaches to meet the challenges of the global economic environment.
- Customer-driven project management provides an approach to confront the challenges today and in the future.

Today's world



Yesterday's world	Today's world
Paper world	Internet
United States as top economic power	United States as one of players
Make it, it sells	Rabid competition
Certainty	Uncertainty
Reasonable cost	Lowest possible cost
Large budgets	Optimizing budgets
Stable technology	Rapidly changing technology
Waste: many resources	Conservation: limited resources
Quality is supplier-driven	Quality is customer-driven
Reasonable time to market	Accelerated time to market
Hard copy/space/distance controlled	Telecommunications/information controlled

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- Adapting to today's economic world with an eye to the future requires an organization to be totally responsive to customers.
- Continuous improvement of processes, people, and products aimed at customer satisfaction is essential.
- The "if it's not broke, don't fix it" attitude does not promote the critical thinking necessary for growth. Continuous improvement is the only way to survive.

Focus on the future

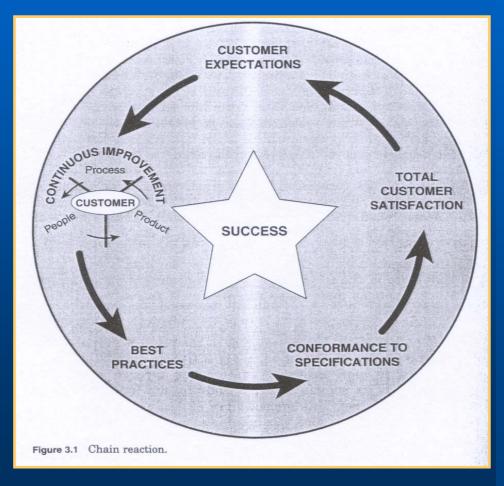


- Customer-driven project management focuses on the future.
- The vision is always aimed toward excellence. The objective is total customer satisfaction, both internal and external.
- This means meeting or exceeding customer expectations, and requires establishing and maintaining a customer-driven organizational culture focused on doing whatever it takes to add value for the customer.

Focus on the future



Chain Reaction

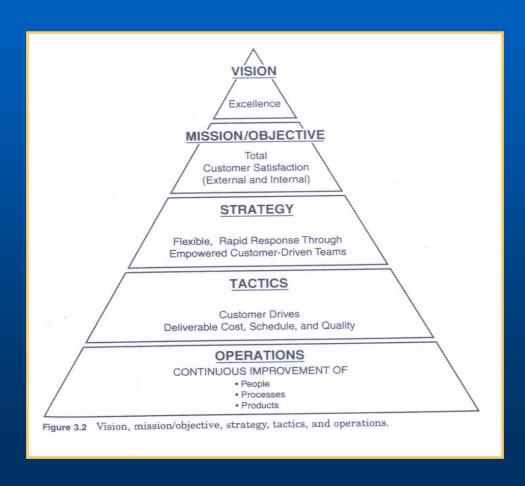


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Focus on the future



Vision, Mission, Strategy, Tactics, Operations





Customer-Driven Project Management

- Customer-driven approach focuses an organization on determining and acting on the internal and external forces that influence the customer.
- CDPM gears an organization to improving quality, increasing productivity, and reducing costs to satisfy its customers.



Customer-Driven Project Management

- Customer-driven project management stresses:
 - Constant training and education,
 - Right-sized and team-based organizations, and
 - Use of people's full capabilities to add value while maximizing the human resource



- Scientific approach to management was derived and promoted by Frederick Taylor, Henry Fayol, and Max Weber to support the concept of efficiency and control.
- The management of things was the emphasis, and the production output was the major focus. Project management grew out of this kind of thinking.
- The psychologists concluded that it was not the monotony of the work that caused employee dissatisfaction, but rather management's lack of interest in the workers.



- Dr. Walter Shewhart's statistical approach, called statistical quality/process control, is the foundation for the quality management approach.
- Total quality management (TQM) includes a wide range of management practices, methods, tools, and techniques.



- Some of the major contributors include W. Edwards Deming, Joseph M. Juran, Armand v: Feigenbaum, Kaoru Ishikawa, Genichi Taguchi, Philip B. Crosby, Peter Drucker, Tom Peters, H. James Harrington, A. Richard Shores, and many others.
- The new millennium has introduced a new stage in the development of project management-we call it "Embedded Project Quality."



- Project management became necessary because traditional organizations structured around functional activities, such as engineering, manufacturing, support, finance, and human resources, could not meet the demands of complex projects.
- As technology increasingly became the basis for economic development, project management prospered as the dominant mode of organization

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According to project management standards, a successful project is one that is completed on *time* and within *cost* and meets *performance criteria*.

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CDPM- Definition



- Customer-driven project management is a management philosophy, a set of guiding principles, a methodology, and a set of tools and techniques that stress customer-driven deliverables, including products and services.
- It applies the proven techniques of project management, continuous improvement, measurement, people involvement, and technology.

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CDPM- Definition

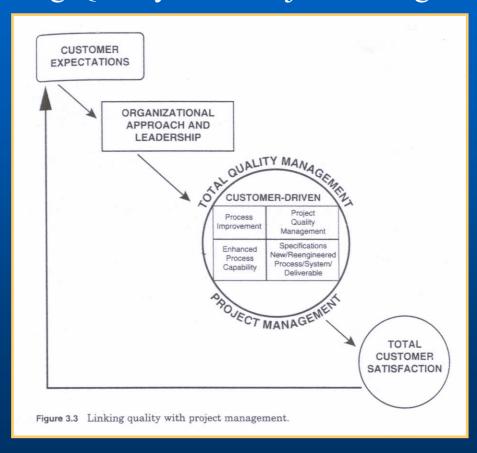


- It integrates project management, total quality management, and a customer-driven structure.
- CDPM is a process that is wholly driven by the customer at every turn and which places the customer in the role of project leader from start to finish.
- The essence of CDPM is that quality is defined by the customer's total satisfaction.





Linking Quality with Project Management



CDPM- Definition



- Customer-driven project management involves the following:
 - The project is determined by cooperation between customer and supplier through a structured process.
 - The customer drives the project.
 - Customer-driven teams link the customer, process owners, and sup- pliers.
 - Customer-driven teams are fully empowered to perform and improve the project.
 - A disciplined customer-driven project management methodology is used.

CDPM- Definition



A further understanding of customer-driven project management:

<u>Customer-driven</u> means the customer or customer's voice is the primary focus.

Project is any series of activities that has a specific end or objective.

Management involves optimizing resources, that is, getting the most out of both technology and people.

CDPM- Philosophy



- CDPM- Philosophy requires a confidence in the development of a joint understanding of customer needs and expectations along with internal processes of the supplier's organization.
- The philosophy stresses a systematic, integrated, consistent, disciplined approach involving customers, process owners, and suppliers through all the phases of the project.

CDPM- Philosophy



- There must be a basic belief in cooperation as the primary means to success. Also, rewards and recognition must be acknowledged as essential elements.
- Involvement of everyone, creativity and innovation, Vision and leadership are the essentials.

CDPM- Principles



- CDPM requires the creation and maintenance of an environment of integrity, ethics, trust, open communications, teamwork, empowerment, pride of accomplishment, and commitment.
- Everyone is empowered to perform and improve the project. Everyone is focused on prevention of defects, reduction of variability, and elimination of waste and losses.
- Optimal life-cycle cost is the goal.

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The unique aspects of customer-driven project management include:

Traditional project management	Customer-driven project management
Selected by customer and bid out	Selected by structured cooperation between customer and project supplier
Customer is an outsider to the project team	Customer is driver-leader of project team
Concept phase defines project details	Concept phase performs quality improvement analysis; project details specified in design phase
Project teams perform tasks in functional organizations and "handoff"	Customer-driven teams fully empowered to perform tasks and improve processes to satisfy customers
Project manager has role of controller	Customer has role of leader
Improvements target one-shot modifications of deliverables	Continuous improvement of processes and the deliverable by customer- driven teams

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CDPM- Process



- The customer-driven project management process involves the following:
 - A total quality management environment .A project management system
 - A customer-driven management team structure

CDPM- Process



Elements of the Customer-driven project management process



CDPM- Life Cycle

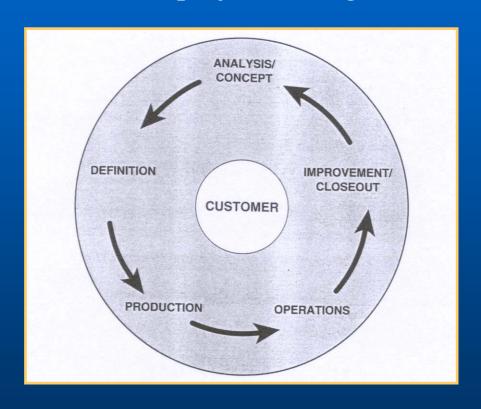


- The customer-driven project management life cycle includes:
 - Concept
 - Definition
 - Production
 - Operations
 - Continuous improvement/closeout
- In customer-driven project management, the aim is to avoid closeout as long as possible through continuous improvement.





Customer-driven project management life cycle







The customer-driven project management improvement methodology forms the disciplined, structured process for ensuring that a deliverable totally satisfies the customer.

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CDPM- Methodology

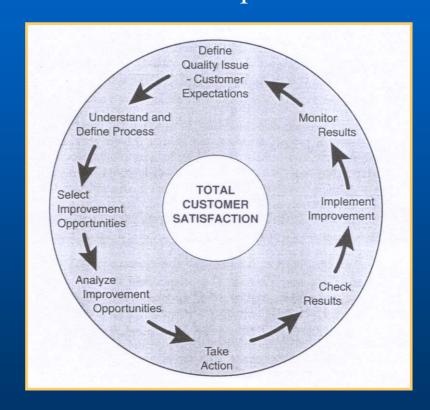


- The CDPM improvement methodology consists of the following eight steps:
 - 1 Define quality issues.
 - 2 Understand the process.
 - 3 Select improvement opportunities.
 - 4 Analyze the improvement opportunities.
 - 5 Take action.
 - 6 Check results.
 - 7 Implement the . improvement.
 - 8 Monitor the results for continuous improvement.





The CDPM continuous improvement methodology





Chapter 4 Historical Perspective on Project Quality Management