Project Portfolio Management Overview

SIUE PM Symposium

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Daugherty Business SOLUTIONS

EXPERIENCE BEYOND.

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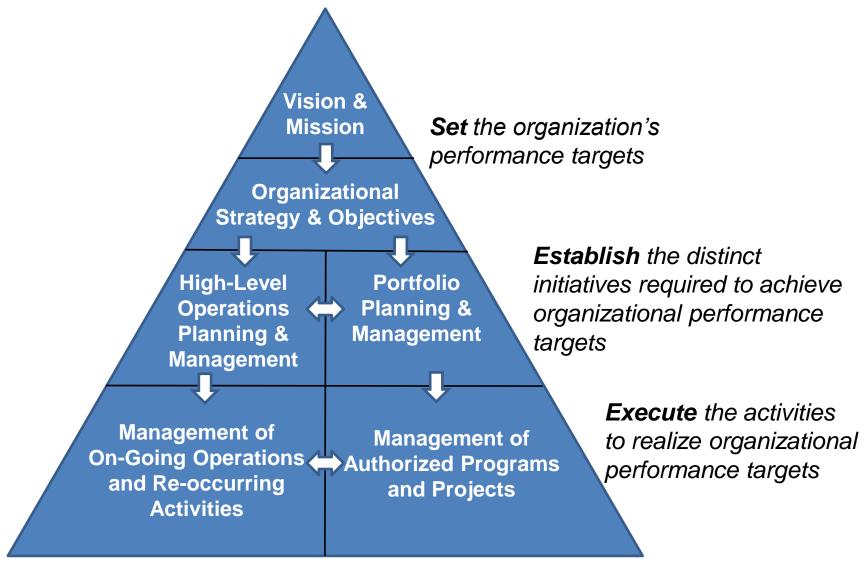
What is a Portfolio?

 A portfolio is a collection of projects or programs and other work that are grouped together to facilitate effective management of that work to meet strategic business objectives.*

*The Standard for Portfolio Management – Second Edition



Portfolio Management and Organizational Strategy





Portfolio vs. Program Management

- Program Management: The centralized, coordinated management of a group of related projects to achieve strategic objectives and benefits
- Portfolio Management: The coordinated management of portfolio components (projects and programs) to achieve specific organizational objectives

Programs have a distinct end and beginning; a Portfolio is ongoing.



Responsibilities of Portfolio Manager

- Establishing and/or maintaining a framework and methodology for portfolio management within the organization
- Establishing and/or maintaining relevant portfolio management processes
- Guiding the selection, prioritization, and balancing of the portfolio to ensure the components align with strategic goals and organizational priorities
- Establishing and maintaining appropriate infrastructure and systems to support portfolio management processes
- Continuously reviewing, reallocating, reprioritizing



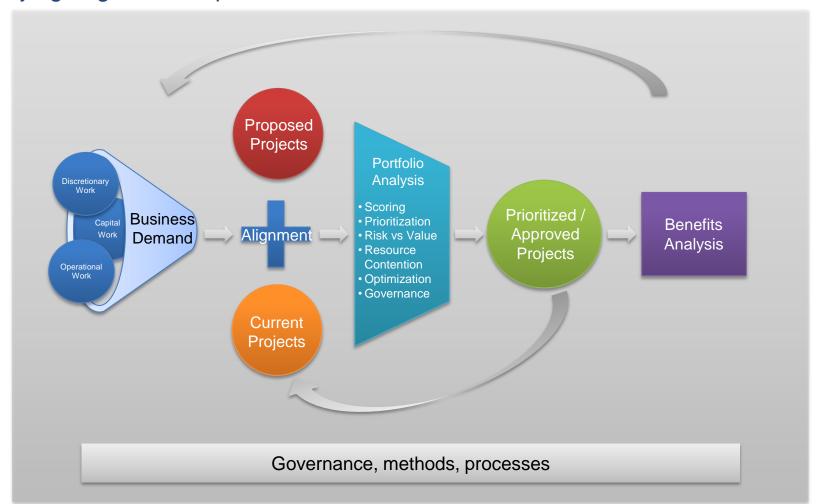
Portfolio Manager – Required Skill Sets

- Understanding of organization's strategic direction and objectives
- Strong financial and analytical skills
- Strong leadership skills
- Ability to communicate at multiple levels executive leadership, program/program managers, organizational partners
- Ability to articulate a clear direction and bring people along on the journey



Project Portfolio Management (PPM)

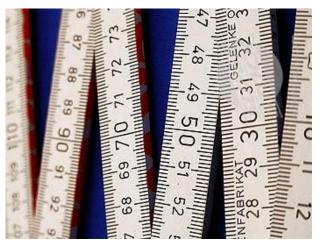
PPM includes several key components, which companies execute to widely varying degrees of sophistication.





Establishing Clear Portfolio Objectives

- Key Success Measures
 - Time-to-money
 - Development cost
 - Gross profit margin
 - Profitability index
 - Time targets



What will you use to measure the success of this portfolio?

- Metrics allow managers to tailor actions to target problems
- Metrics allow stakeholders to more easily monitor portfolio performance
- Metric Solution Set needs to be designed for a specific portfolio

What gets measured receives attention and gets improved



Portfolio Planning Challenges

Common Issues

Emotion, Not Facts



General Chaos



Black Hole



Ignorance



Timeline / Outcomes

A Few Days

- · No (or assumed) business case
- Informal/no prioritization; possible that wrong projects executed
- Knee-jerk resource movements
- Poor investment
- · No questions asked or allowed

Undisclosed

- · Unknown delivery schedule
- Unknown resource commitments / contentions
- Budget overruns, contracts signed w/o funding

Months / Years / Never

· Request never seen again

Months / Years / Never

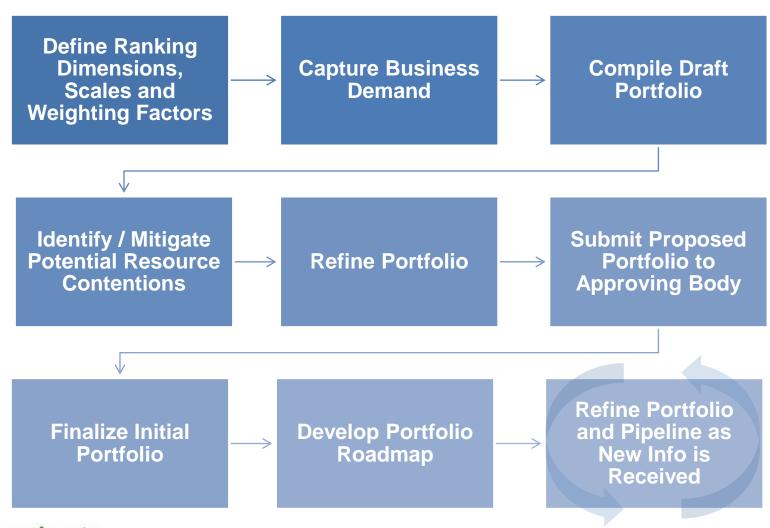
- · Ignore it, maybe it will go away
- Escalate to loudest advocate
- · Black hole, or general chaos





Portfolio Planning Approach

A structured approach enables developing a complete multi-year roadmap.



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Portfolio Planning Tools

A formal portfolio planning approach, based on leading practices, will improve a company's ability to align development initiatives to business objectives and to rationalize / prioritize resources.

- **Strategic alignment:** aligns development initiatives and their related spend to overall corporate / organization strategic objectives
- Objectivity: enables decision making based on more objective criteria--reducing some of the emotion commonly associated with hard tradeoffs
- Demand management: highlights potential resource contentions early so they can be mitigated
- Mix alignment: provides investment mix insights (e.g., using Gartner Run / Grow / Transform definitions) to identify differences between current and desired mix
- Planning effectiveness: increases planning effectiveness and schedule / budget / resource predictability
- **Spend analysis:** identifies potential opportunities for savings or deferral on lower-value initiatives—including those that are inflight
- Decision support: informs scope / schedule / budget trade-off decisions, particularly in less clear-cut scenarios
- Process rigor: develops an objective, efficient and repeatable process to use for future planning



Executing on Portfolio Planning

Using a portfolio planning model is a dynamic approach to portfolio planning that uses objective and agreed-upon measures to enable real-time decision making.

What these models do:

- Objectively assess each program or project on a limited number of dimensions and attributes
 - Each dimension is composed of a limited number of key measures
 - Weighting factors used, if needed, to highlight distinctions between programs/projects
 - Project ratings are revised, as needed, in real time to keep model current
- Provide a dashboard that visualizes key distinctions among projects

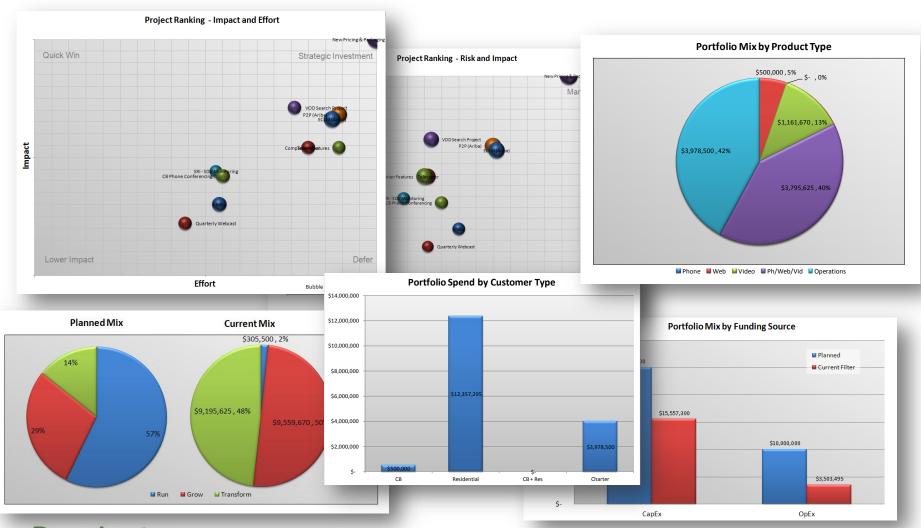
Use structured data about each project that enables comparing projects in a

variety of ways DAUGHERTY



Visualizing Portfolio Components

Using a relatively small number of inputs yields various ways to aid decision making by visualizing and summarizing the results.



Visualizing Portfolio Strategic Mix

Evaluating potential initiatives against a desired investment mix—before investment decisions are made—can help direct focus on strategic objectives.

Run (Keep the lights on)

 Supports or improves essential, non-differentiated business functions that do not directly produce revenue. Includes compliance projects.

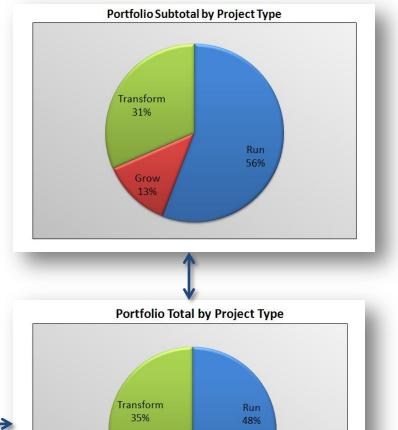
Grow (Generate more revenue and profit in core business)

 Enhances, extends or differentiates existing business capabilities related to products, services or markets.

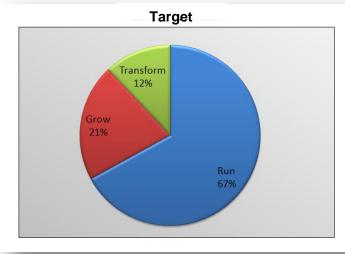
Transform (Revolutionize)

 Potentially moves the business into entirely new markets or industries.

Source: Gartner



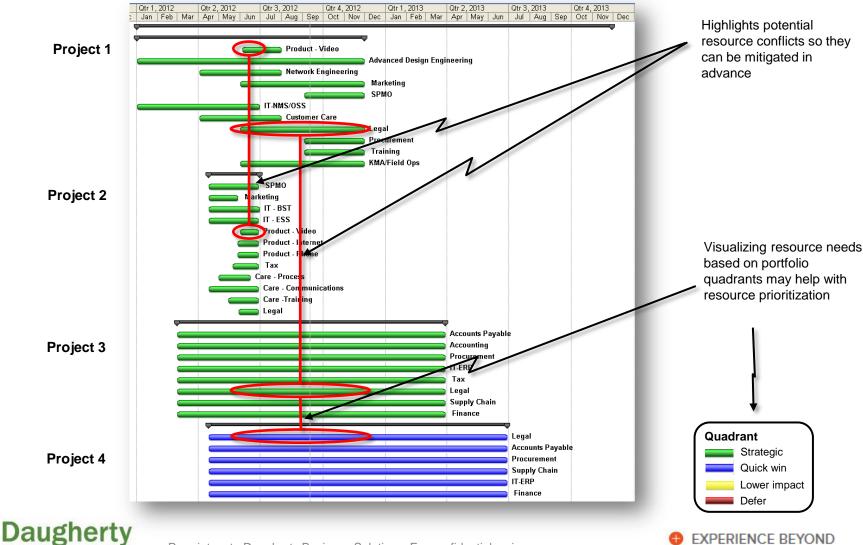
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Compare

Visualizing Resource Needs

A key benefit of upfront portfolio planning is early identification of potential resource conflicts.



Portfolio Planning Leading Practices

To be most effective, portfolio planning and management requires following a few key guidelines.

- First gain executive agreement and commitment, including on the dimensions and measures
- Use objectives measures whenever possible; this will reduce interpretation errors
- Use the model to enable decision making, not to replace it
- Evaluate projects in periodic batches to better evaluate across the portfolio
- Include major initiatives for context and completeness, even if they are foregone conclusions
- Use the dashboard to look for broad distinctions; for projects that are closely grouped, additional discussion and analysis outside the model is warranted
 - Use the dashboard as guidance; don't rely on hard, numerical scores
- Focus on relative positioning, not absolute positioning
- Use a small group of project-independent resources to score projects
 - Makes scoring more consistent
 - Reduces potential scoring bias

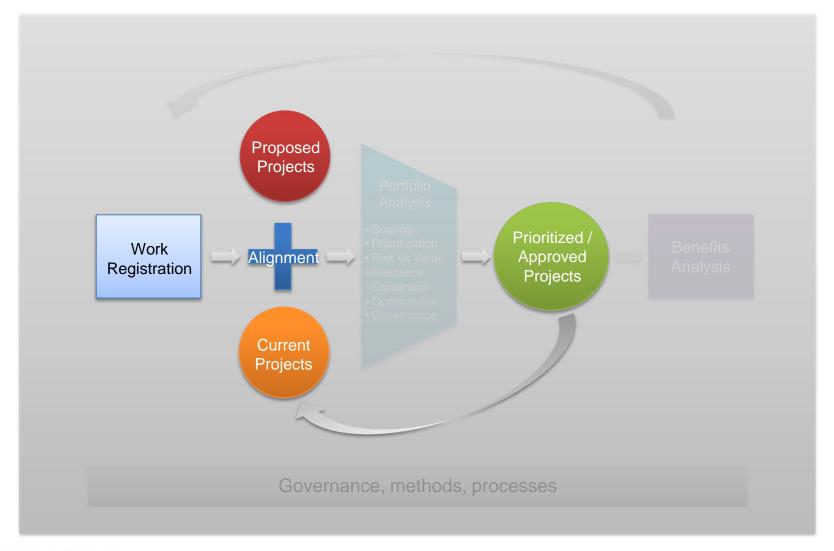


Appendix



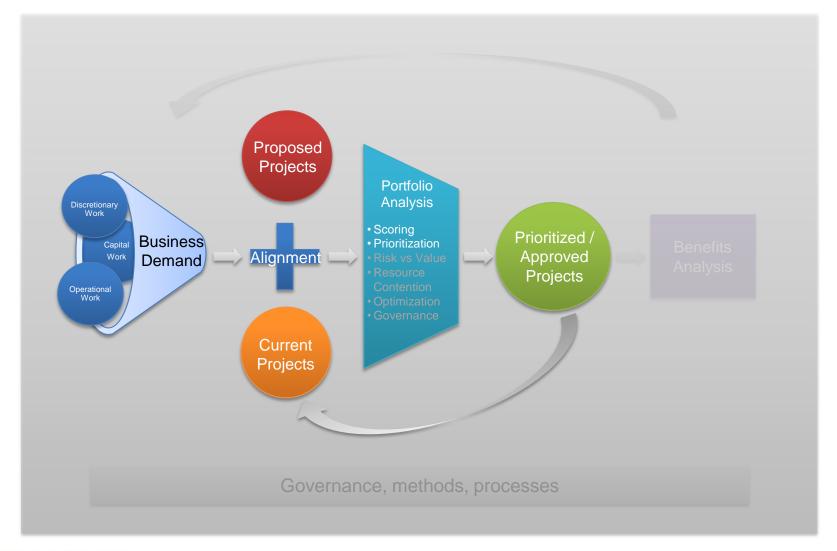
Proprietary to Daugherty Business Solutions. For confidential review.

PPM Maturity - Basic



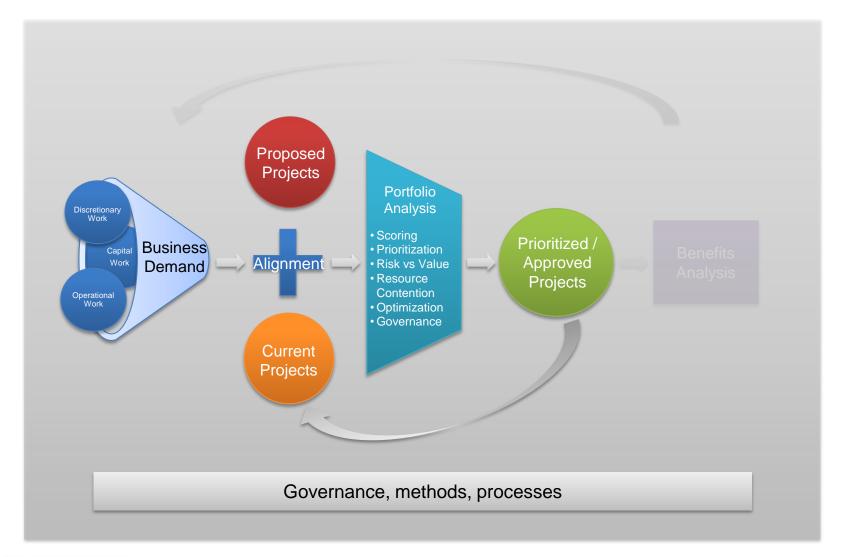


PPM Maturity - Emerging





PPM Maturity - Mature





PPM Maturity - Leading

