

# Project Management For Information Systems in Higher Education (PM FISHE)

Presentation to the HERUG  
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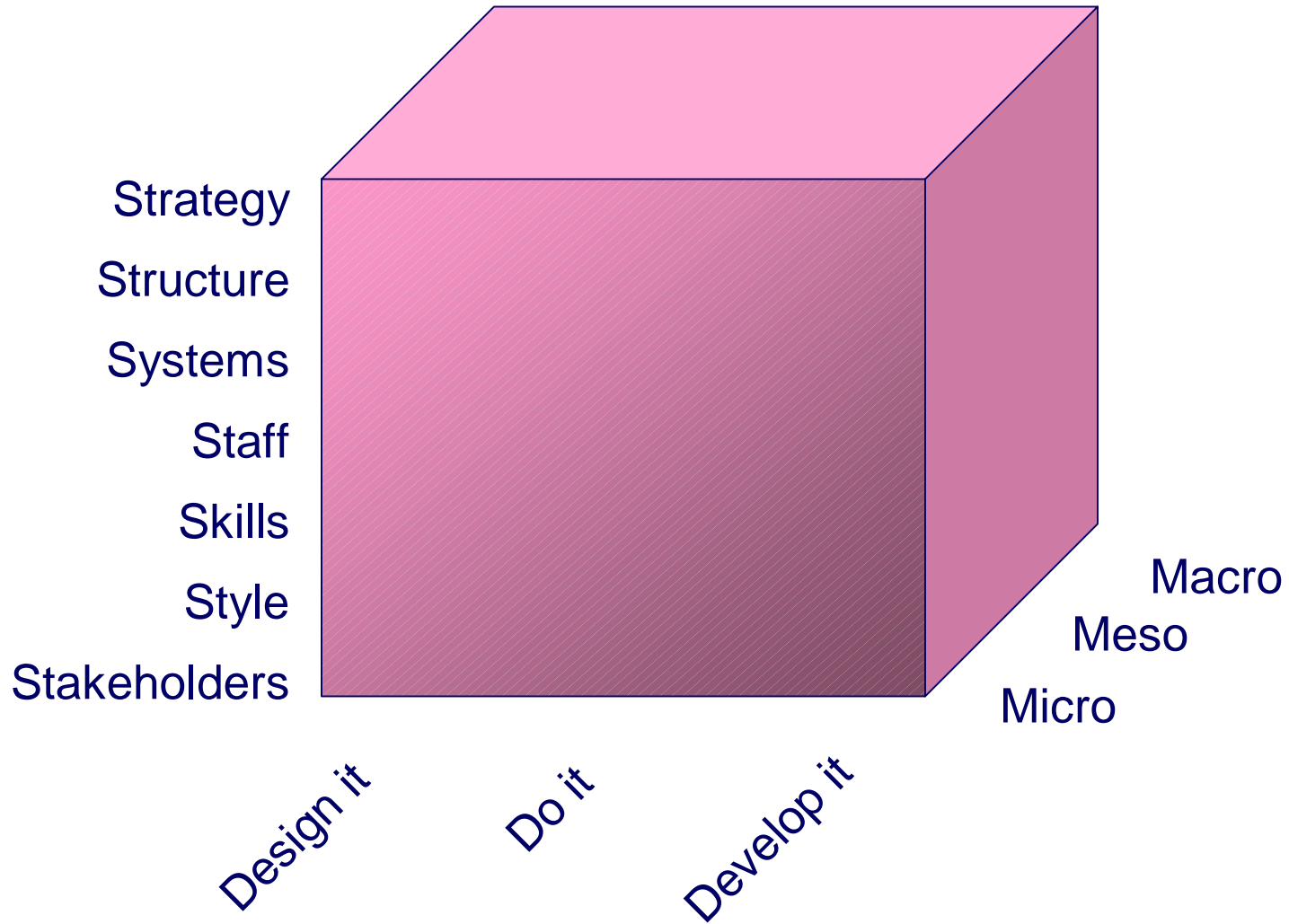
# The problem: CAPSA

- “It was a severe disappointment that ORACLE were not more appreciative of the **massive size** of the project and the **enormous complexity** of University operations. KPMG should have been more alert to the **potential problems** of massive loading on the system.” (Professor Longair Chair CAPSA Steering Cttee, Cambridge U, University Reporter, 18-10-00)
- “Even if the ORACLE system that the University has bought had been a good one, **the programme for its implementation** would have justified calling this Discussion, because it **contained every mistake that it was possible to make...** training programme... caused maximum disruption whilst still failing to give those who would have to use the new system the basic information.... no pilot scheme.... no back-up plan.... not adequately tested. All this was not only eminently predictable, but actually foreseen.” (Professor J R Spencer, Professor of Law and Fellow at Selwyn College, Cambridge U, University Reporter, 18-10-00)

# What's it all about?

- HEFCE Good Management Practice
- Universities installing large scale, packaged information systems
- Little experience of such systems
- Learning on the job
- Collect and systematise the PM issues and good practice arising
- Create Project Management *Framework*

# Scope



# What we have done?

- Set up Project
- Literature Review (universities, PM, IS)
- Over 20 taped and (partially) transcribed interviews in:
  - Newcastle
  - Northumbria
  - Leeds
  - Leicester

# What we have yet to do

- Realisation Phase
  - Create Web-based ‘toolkit’ of techniques for University IS Project Managers
  - Test it in Newcastle University
- Dissemination
  - Publicise the findings and toolkit
- Exit Strategy
  - Identify a vehicle to take work forward

# Some possible constraints

- Focus on SAP to exclusion of other vendors
- Focus on project team and sponsors not end users
- Looking at period mid 1990s-2000 (too retrospective?)
  - ERP type solutions - will it happen again?
  - Y2K driver - will it happen again?
  - Focus on admin (Finance/HR) but future is to do with systems dealing with academics and outside world (CM/CRM)?

# Looking forward

- CM, CRM, MLE
- More engagement with the academic staff and departments
- More need for change management skills ...
- ...and less emphasis on technical issues?

# Critical Success Factors

	Strategic	Tactical
Organizational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustained management support</li> <li>• Effective organizational change management</li> <li>• Adequate project team composition</li> <li>• Good project scope management</li> <li>• Comprehensive Business re-engineering</li> <li>• Adequate project champion role</li> <li>• Trust between partners</li> <li>• User involvement and participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dedicated staff and consultants</li> <li>• Appropriate usage of consultants</li> <li>• Empower decision makers</li> <li>• Adequate training program</li> <li>• Strong communication inwards and outwards</li> <li>• Formalized project plan/schedule</li> <li>• Reduce trouble shooting</li> </ul>
Technological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid customisation</li> <li>• Adequate ERP implementation strategy</li> <li>• Adequate ERP version</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate software configuration</li> <li>• Legacy systems management</li> </ul>

Source: Esteves, 2000

# A flavour of the fieldwork

- “Project management is not an easy fit culturally in a university environment” (Programme Director)
- “You get good ideas from people like X... but in terms of the translation of that into something concrete that the University could actually use, I think that there is a massive gap there” (Technical Consultant)
- “The steering group was charged with getting the system up and running on time, not with aligning the project with university strategy. The mechanism for doing *that* is not well developed yet” (Finance Director)

# ...and more quotable quotes

- “The decision making process is slow and people on committees don’t understand the importance or implications of the decisions that they make”  
(Programme Administrator)
- “Vendors don’t really know what happens under the skin of a university and are too quick to make allegories to what happens in other sectors”  
(Programme Manager)
- “There is no body... which is the keeper of all these initiatives and is able to ask people for a business case for all the things that they want to do and then prioritise them” (Technical Director)

# Project Management vs the University

	<b>Project Management</b>	<b>Universities</b>
<b>Strategy</b>	Clear Corporate and IS Strategy	Complex, not defined
<b>Structure</b>	Clear Line Responsibilities	Responsibilities overlapping, gaps, diffuse
<b>Systems</b>	Established formal systems of control	Diverse, often informal systems for control
<b>Staff</b>	Project Man' + Secondees	No tradition of PM
<b>Skills</b>	Use consultants to plug gap + Transfer Knowledge	No clear TK from consultants
<b>Style</b>	Task oriented	'Loosely coupled', Existential
<b>Stakeholders</b>	Small number of coherent groups, clear communication	Large number of diverse groups, difficult communication

# Tentative conclusions

- Not a project solution but a process solution?
- Adapting the university for PM and/or adapting PM for the university?
- Creating *university* (IS) Project Managers?
- Providing them with suitable tools?
- Developing wider awareness of PM in Universities?

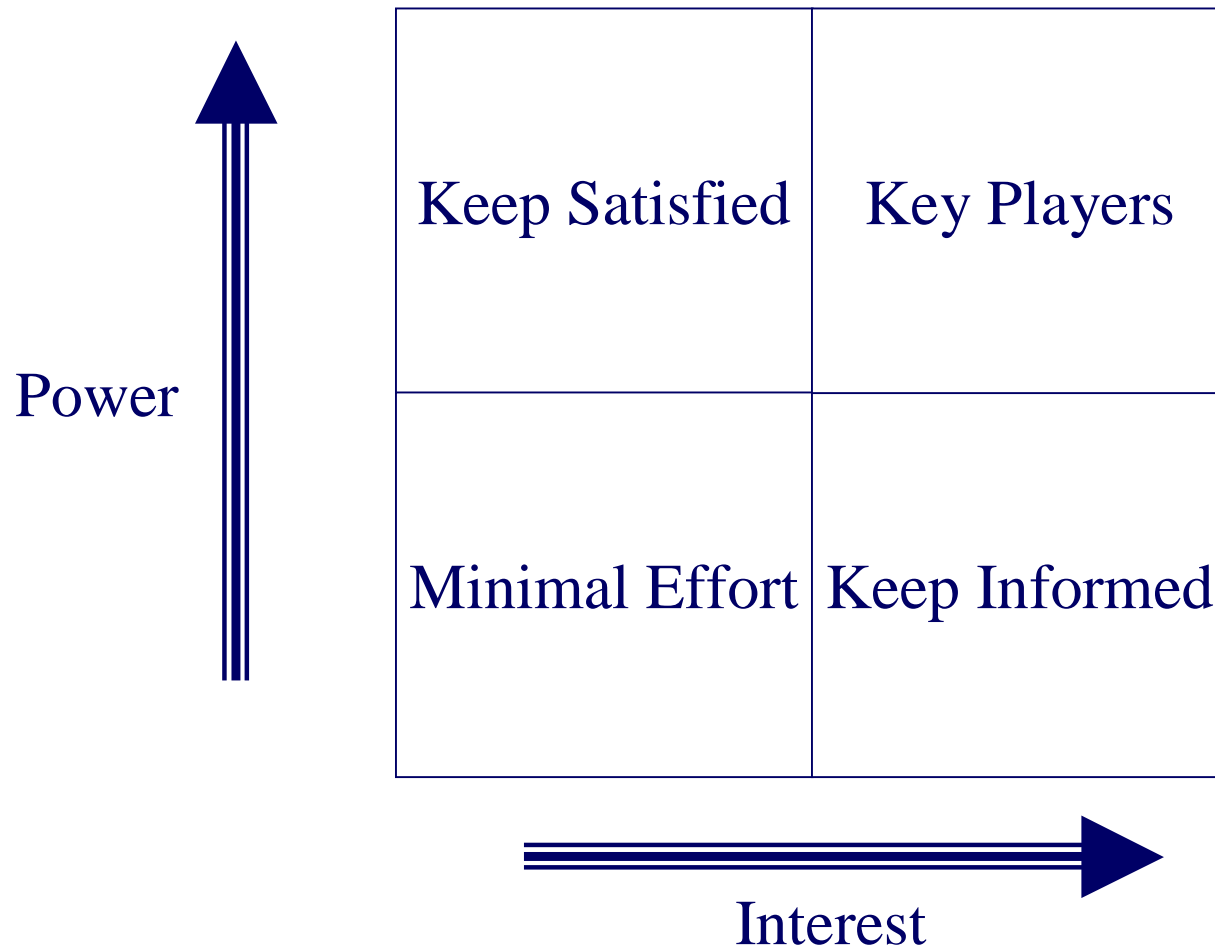
# Realisation Phase

- Create generic toolkit of techniques to support development of university IS PM competence
- Built around the 7S framework
- Focus on the Change Management Elements of PM
- Web based interface
- Scope process/institution to maintain and develop toolkit

# Example: Stakeholder Mapping

- Universities are complex with many potential stakeholders
- Large scale IS project have many stakeholders
- Project Managers need tools to
  - identify stakeholders
  - manage stakeholders
- Stakeholder mapping as an example

# Stakeholder Power/Interest Matrix



# Identifying Stakeholders

- **Originator** (Person who suggested the project)
- **Owner** (Person who created the need for the project)
- **Sponsor** (Individual or group who authorises expenditure)
- **Champion** (Person who makes the project happen)
- **Users** (People who will operate the system)
- **Customers** (People who will pay for and/or receive benefits from the system)
- **Project Team** (Team members who deliver the system)
- **Senior Management** (Senior managers within the University)
- **Functional Managers** (Managers who will supply project team members)
- **Colleagues** (Peers elsewhere in the organisation)
- **Contractors/Consultants** (External individuals or groups providing specialist advice)
- **Suppliers/ Vendors**( External suppliers of equipment and resources)
- **Regulatory Authorities** (Health and Safety Executive etc.)
- **Government Agencies** (UCAS, HESA, etc.)
- **Trade unions** (AUT, MSF etc.)
- **Special Interest Groups** (CVCP, JISC, HERUG etc.)
- **Lobby Groups** (NUS etc.)
- **Media** (Local and national media, specialist/industry press etc.)
- **Other Individuals** (Students, parents, staff, Senate/Council members etc. if not covered above)

# Assessing Power and Influence

- Source of Power

- Hierarchy (formal)
- Control of Resources
- Influence (informal)
- Knowledge/Skills
- Control Environment

- Indicators of Power

- Status
- Claim on resources
- Representation
- Symbols

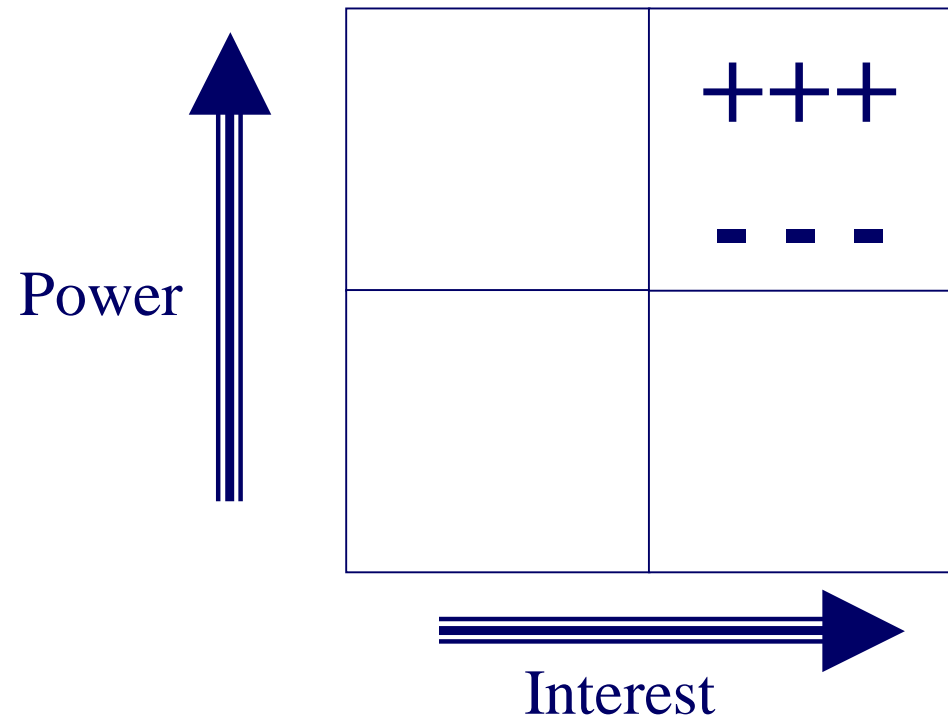
- Assessing Influence

- Use multiple sources
- Don't rely on public protestations
- Critical test: will the stakeholder support (+) the project, oppose it (-) or ignore it (?)

# Managing stakeholder relationships

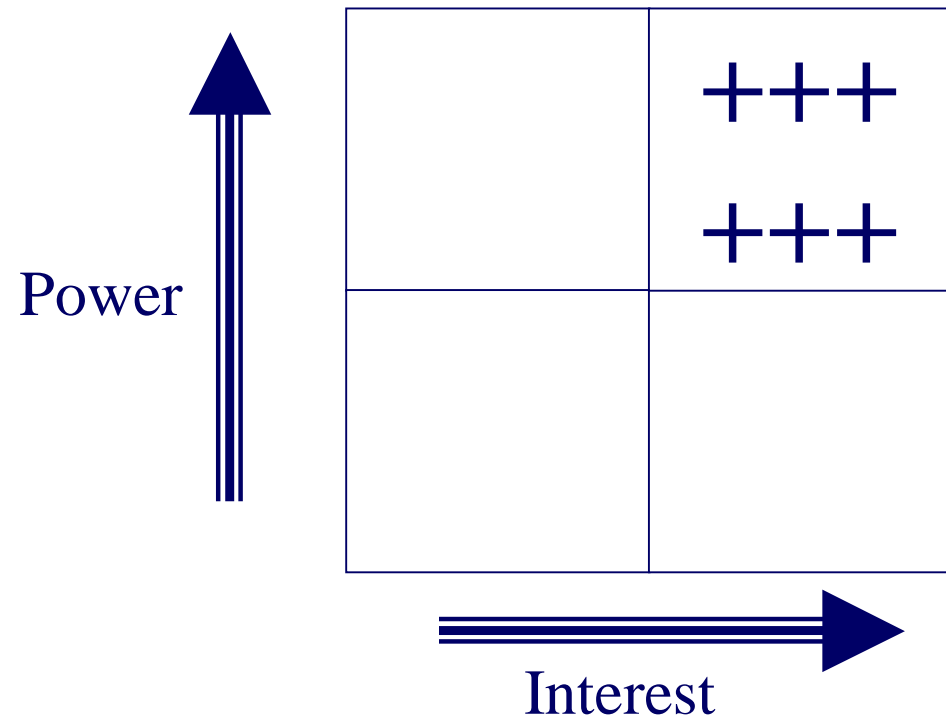
Style	Means/context	Benefits	Problems
Education and communication	Mutual trust/respect; small group briefings	Overcoming lack of information or misinformation	Time consuming
Participation	Small group/taskforce involvement	Increases ownership of decision or process; may improve decision making	Time consuming
Intervention/manipulation	Control retained but aspects of process delegated	Process is guided/controlled but involvement takes place	Risk of perceived manipulation
Direction	Use of authority to set direction	Clarity and speed	Risk of lack of acceptance
Coercion/edict	Exploit power through edict or imposed change	May be successful in crisis or state of confusion	Least successful unless crisis

# The Political Battleground



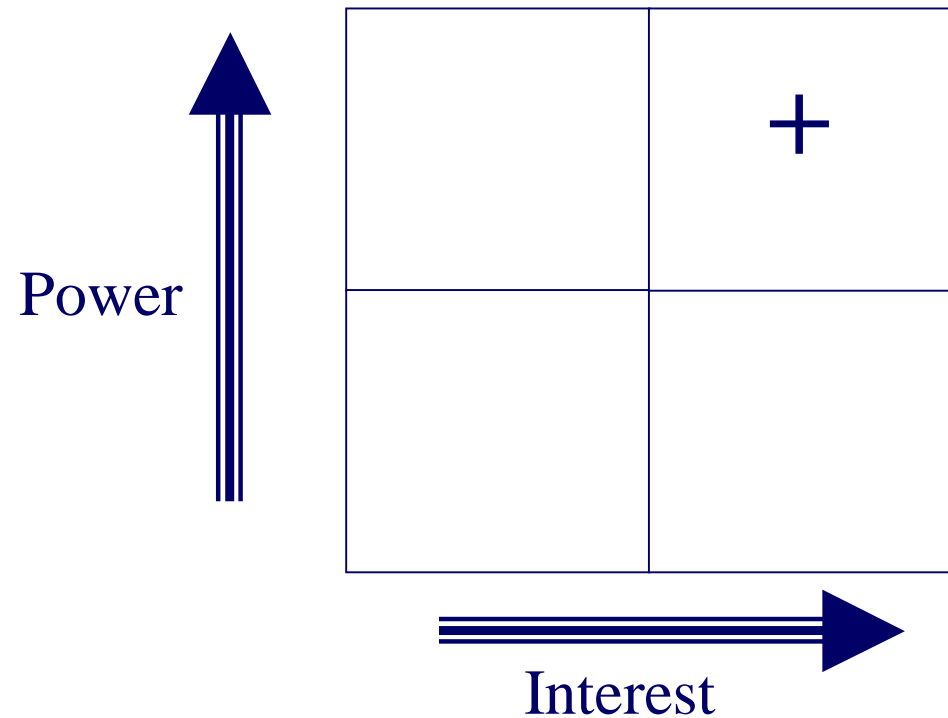
- Key Feature: Strong supporters and opponents of the project
- Key Danger: Limbo
- Key Strategy: Build resource base; overcome resistance; divide and rule

# The Dream Ticket



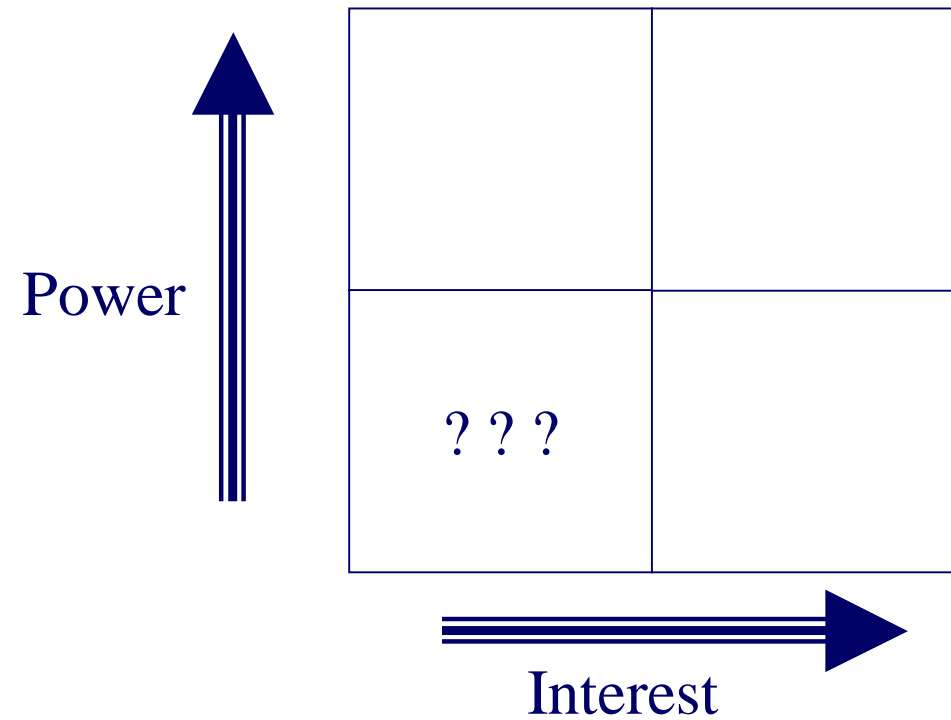
- Key Feature: Several Champions, no opponents
- Key Danger: Complacency
- Key Priority: Keep stakeholders informed and satisfied
- Key Mechanism: Alliance building and maintenance

# The Lone Champion

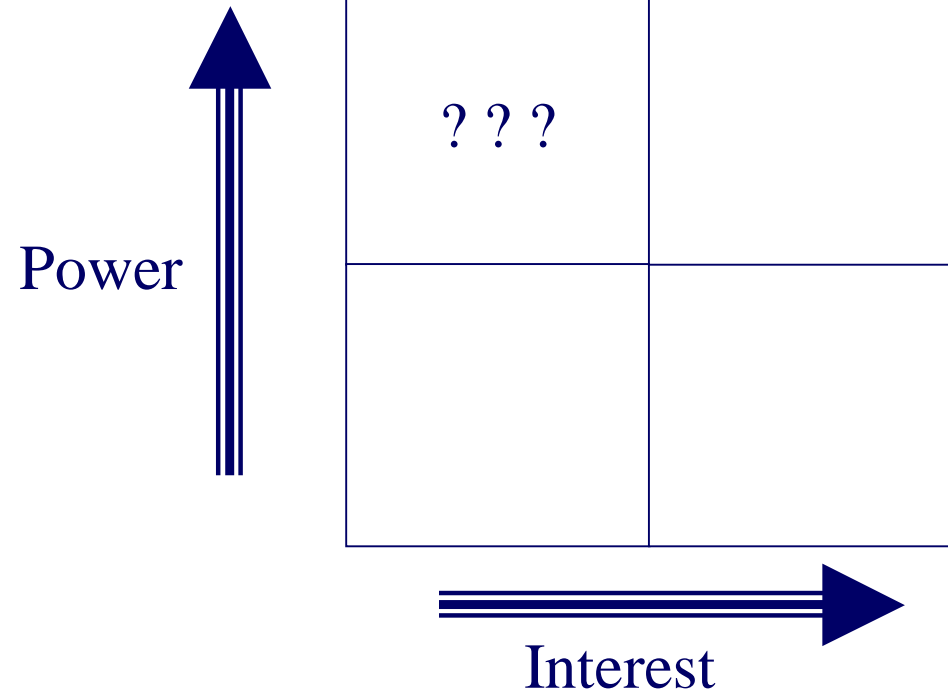


- Key Feature: One champion, no opponents
- Key Danger: Champion is lost
- Key Priority: Keep on board and broaden support base
- Key Mechanism: Maintain participation; foster interest and momentum from other stakeholders

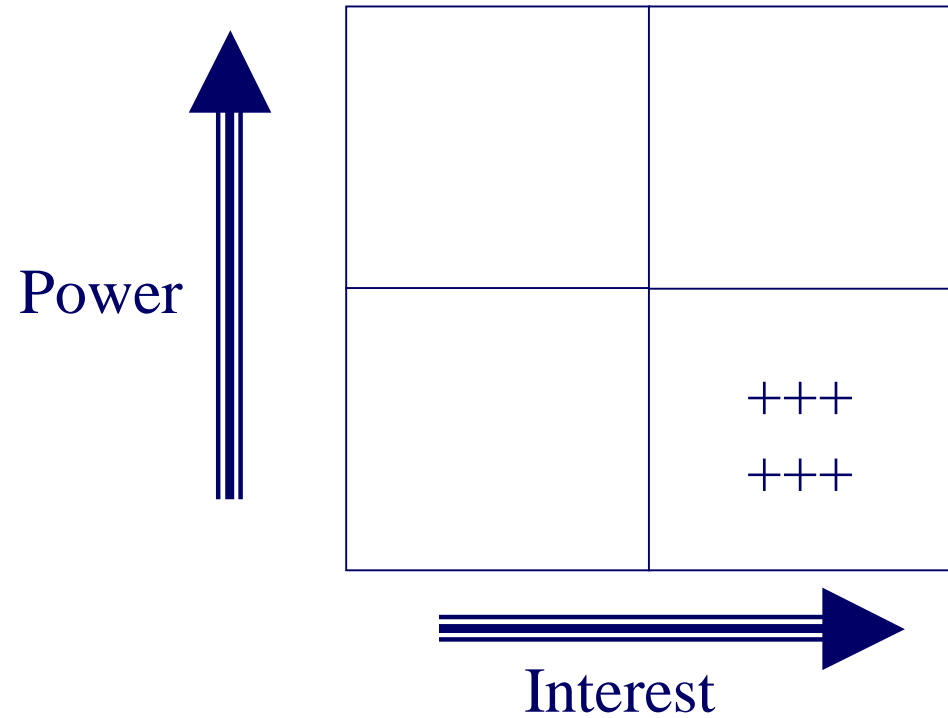
# The Autocrats Dream



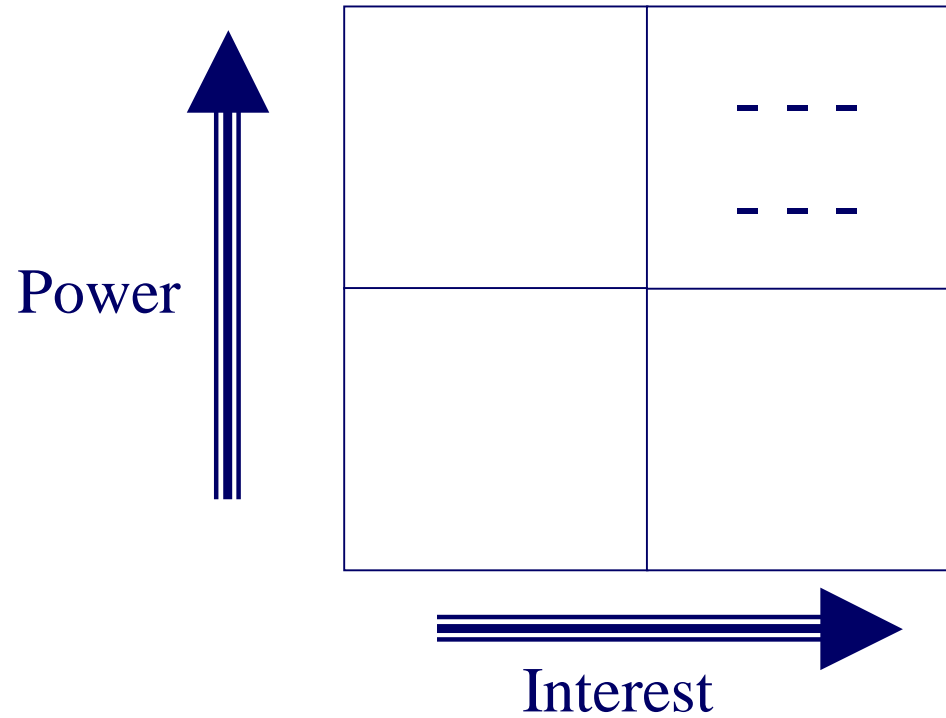
# The Political Trap



# The Worthy Cause



# The Potential Lost Cause



# More Questions than Answers

- Do you recognise the picture painted?
- What are the implications of CM and CRM (not to mention MLEs) for your University?
- What kind of PM framework would help you to handle CM, CRM etc.?
- Are tools like Stakeholder Mapping *part* of the answer?
- What else is required for better PM?