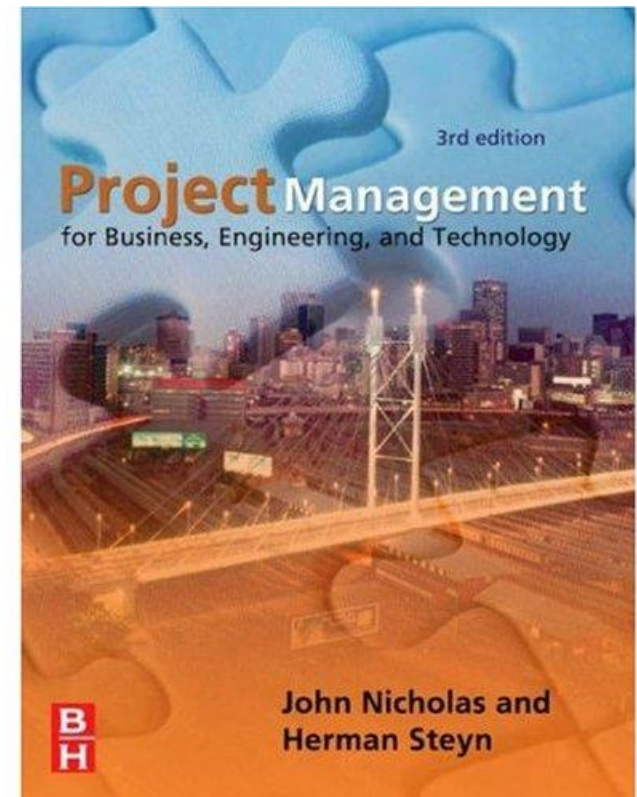


Chapter 13

Project Organizations

Project Management for Business,
Engineering, and Technology

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University of Pretoria



Project Organizations

- Ideally created to best suit the project
 - (form follows function)
 - A project team is a temporary structure
 - Usually multi-functional/multi organizational
 - Led by project manager or project coordinator
-

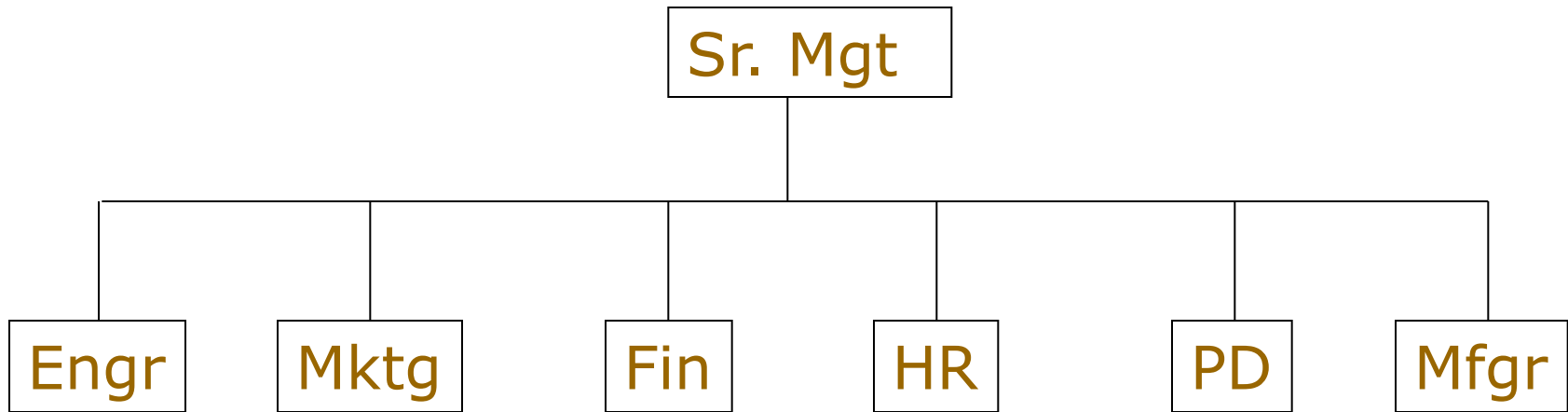
Project Organizations, Basic Variations

- Traditional pyramid organization (hierarchical)
 - Single function vs. cross-functional task team
 - Task force within traditional pyramid
 - Pure project (project arm and stand alone)
 - Matrix
-

Organization Structures

- The “perfect” structure does not exist
 - Any structure can be made to work
 - Not all structures equally good – it’s horses for courses
 - And its about more than just structure
-

Traditional Pyramid Organization

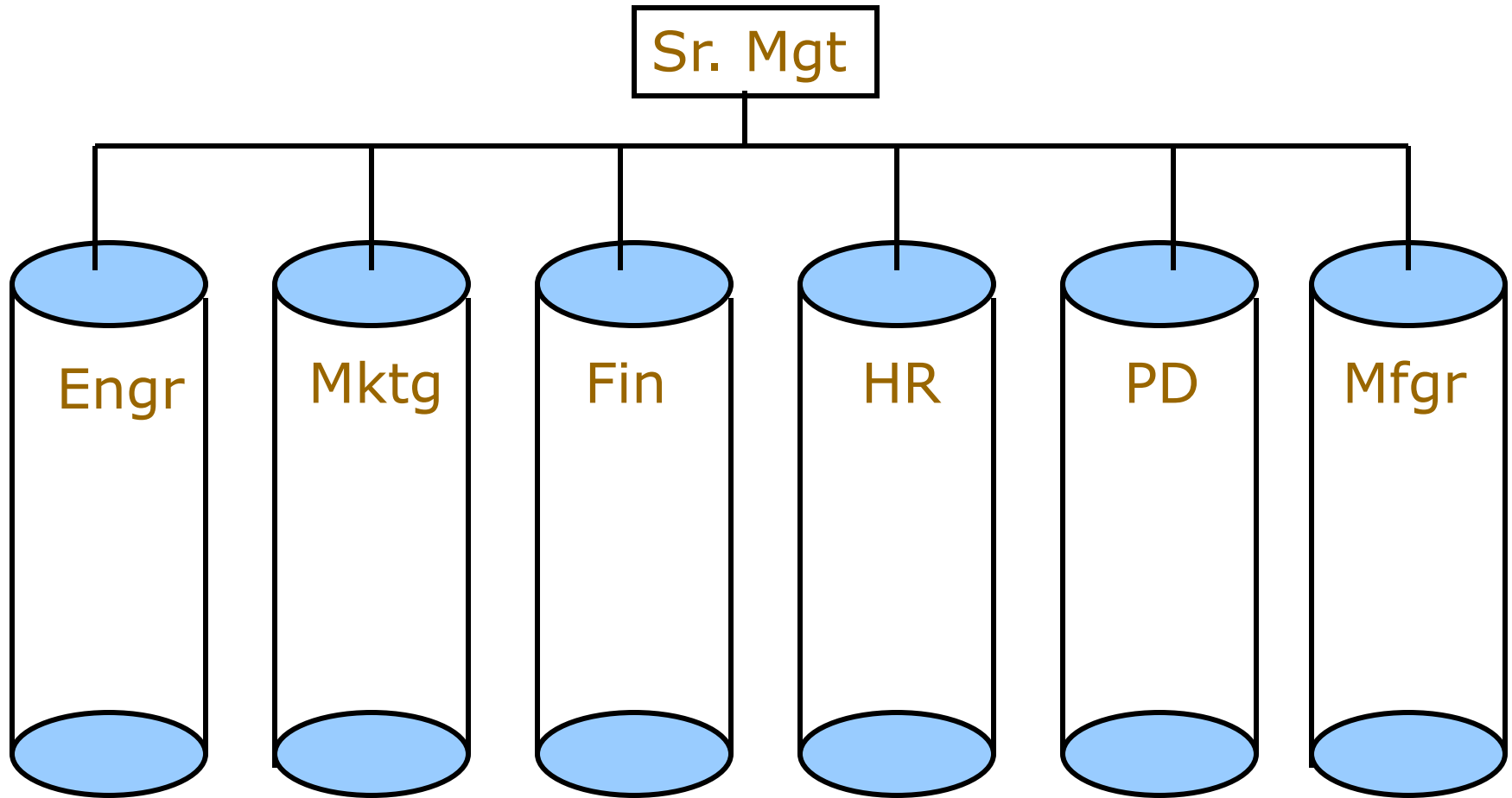


Traditional Pyramid Organization

The reason: Differentiation

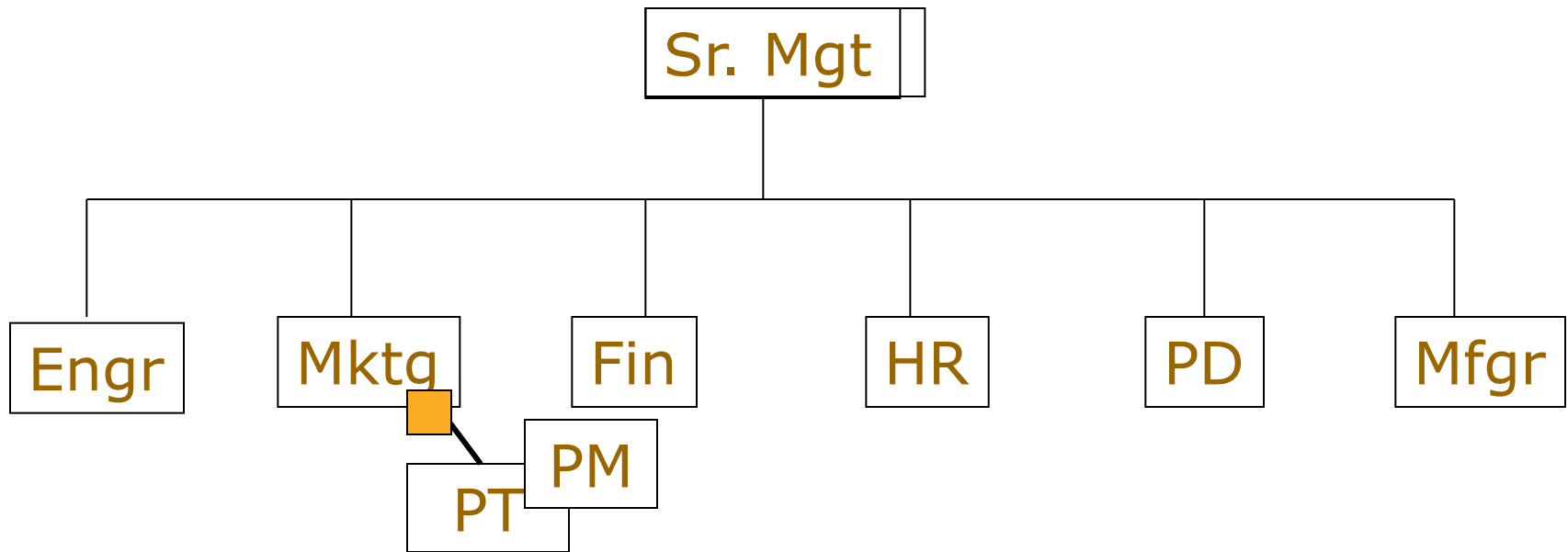
- Specialization necessitates differentiation
 - Different bases of differentiation:
Subject matter, Products, Geographic etc.
 - Problem with differentiation / specialization:
 - Lack of integration
 - Losing sight of the bigger picture
-

Traditional Pyramid Organizations: Silos



Reason for silos: A manager is responsible only for *one part* of the organization's goal

Project within a Traditional Organization: Single Function Project



PM = Project manager, team leader or coordinator

PT = Project team

Project within a Traditional Organization

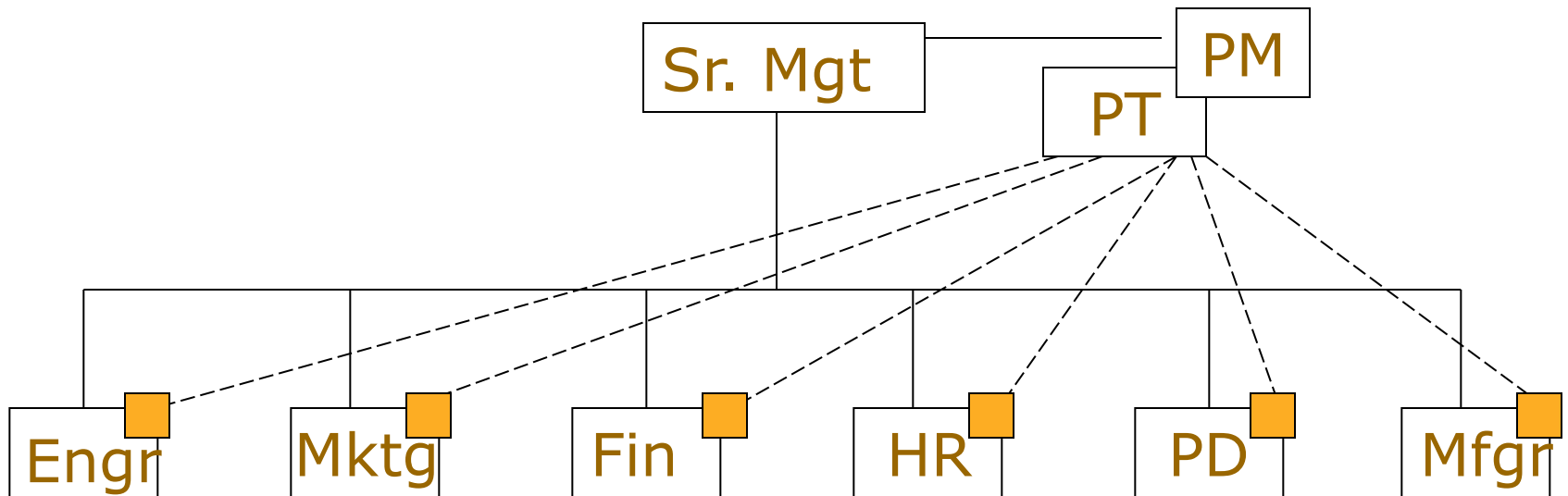
- Pros

- Functional units develop competencies
 - Good for single-function projects
 - because functional areas tend to be highly specialized and competent
-

Project within a Traditional Organization

- Con
 - Poor for cross-functional efforts
 - No coordination among functional areas
 - Functional areas tend to be self-serving
 - No project accountability
-

Project within a Traditional Organization: Multifunctional Task Force



Multifunctional Task Force (cont'd)

- Pros

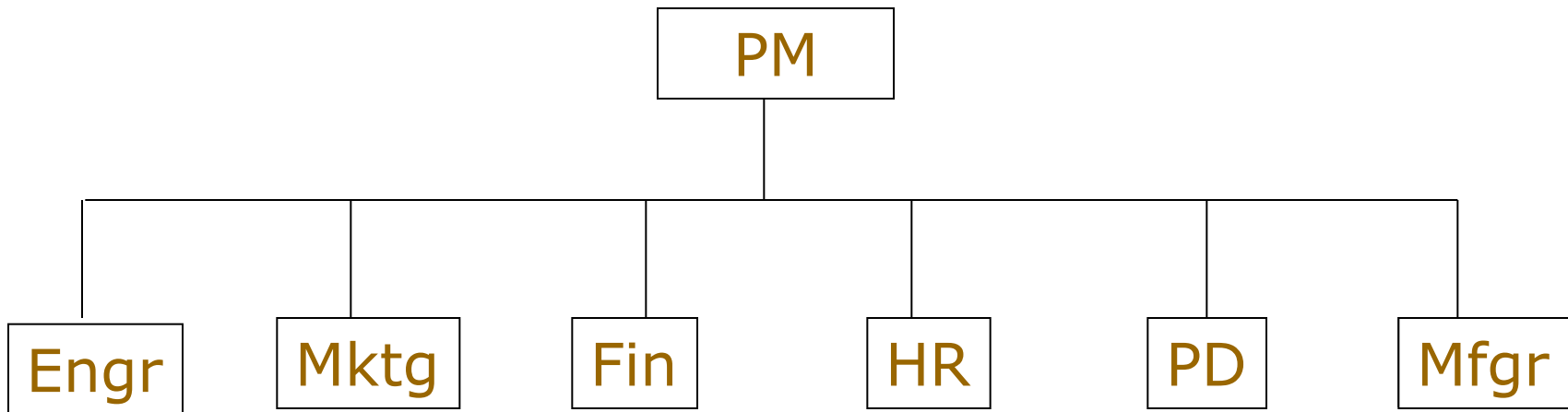
- Project expeditor or coordinator oversees project work, schedules meetings, etc.
 - Expertise drawn from all areas contributing to or affected by the project
-

Multifunctional Task Force (cont'd)

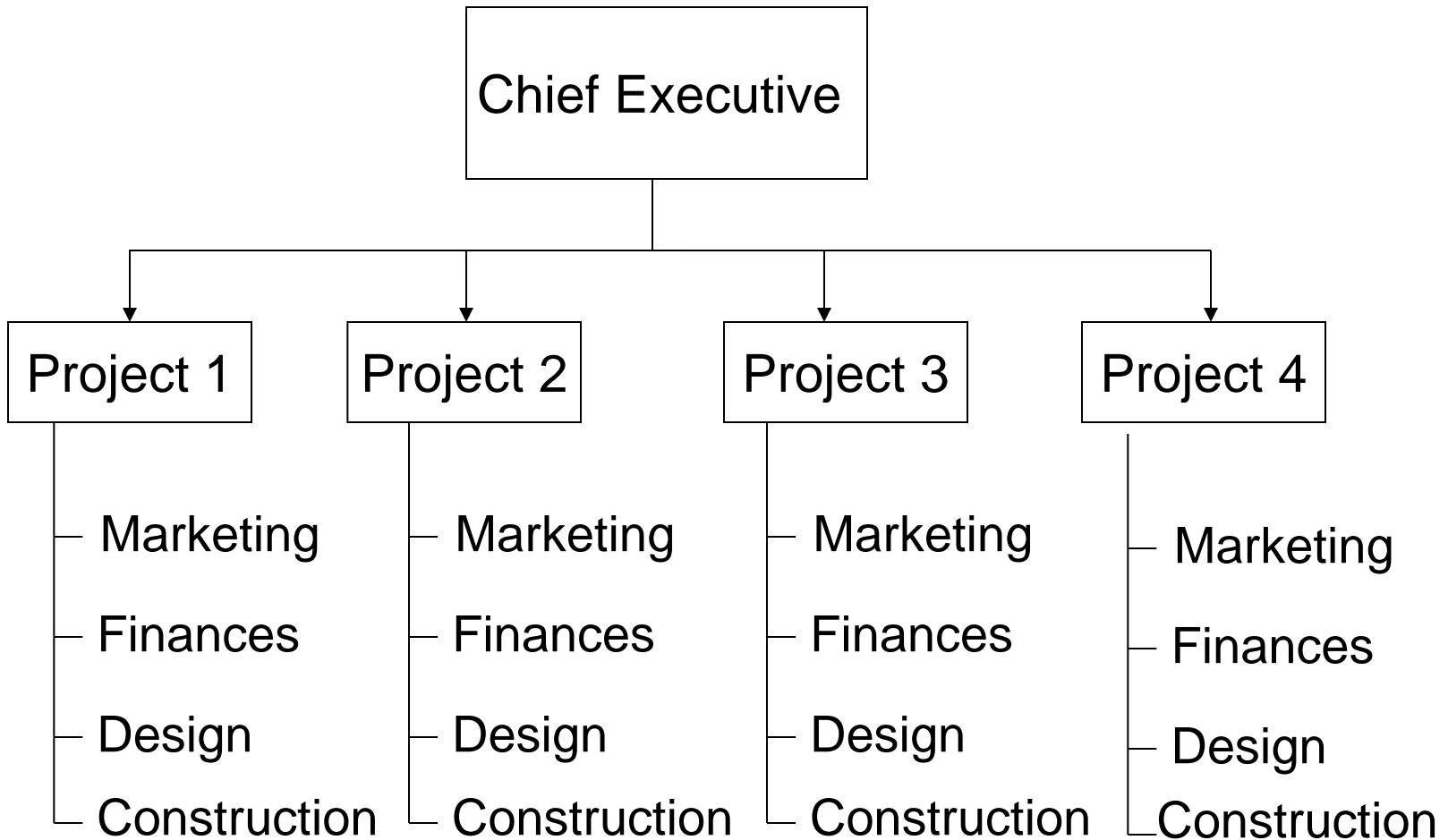
- Cons
 - Authority of project leader is weak/ineffectual
 - Project is side-job for team members
 - Potential lack of focus, motivation
-

Pure Project—Stand Alone

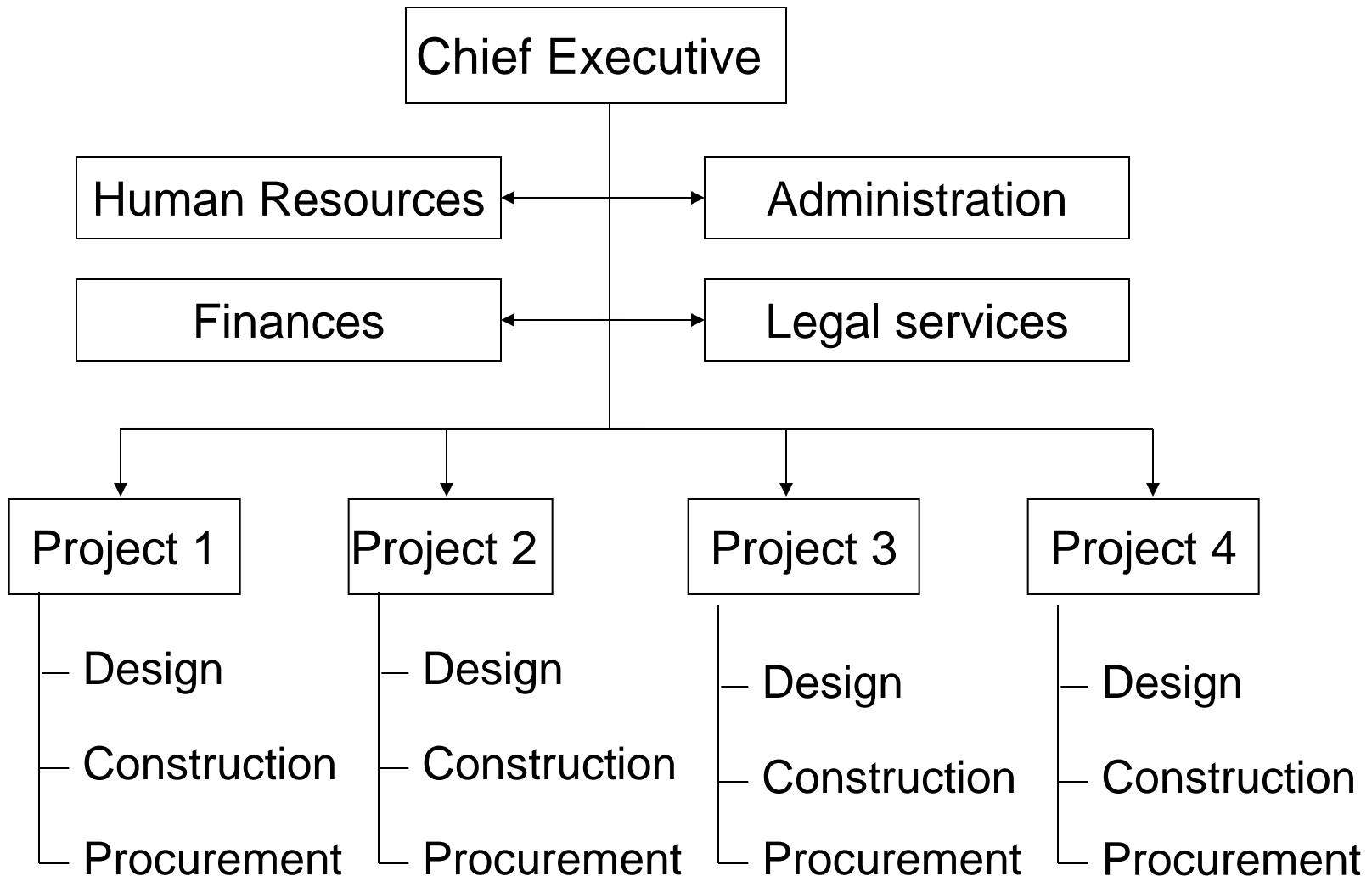
The project IS the organization



Pure Project—Stand Alone



Pure Project - with Staff Functions Centralized

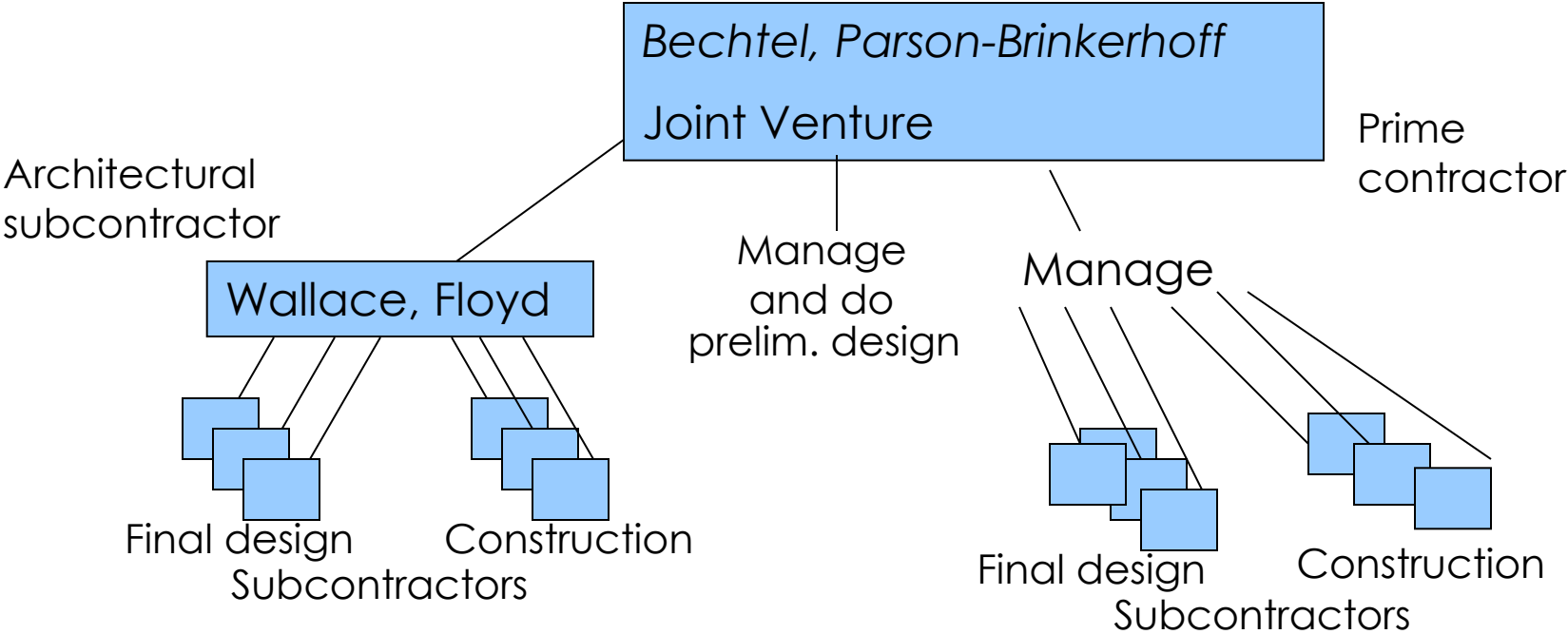


Pure Project—Stand Alone: Boston's Big Dig

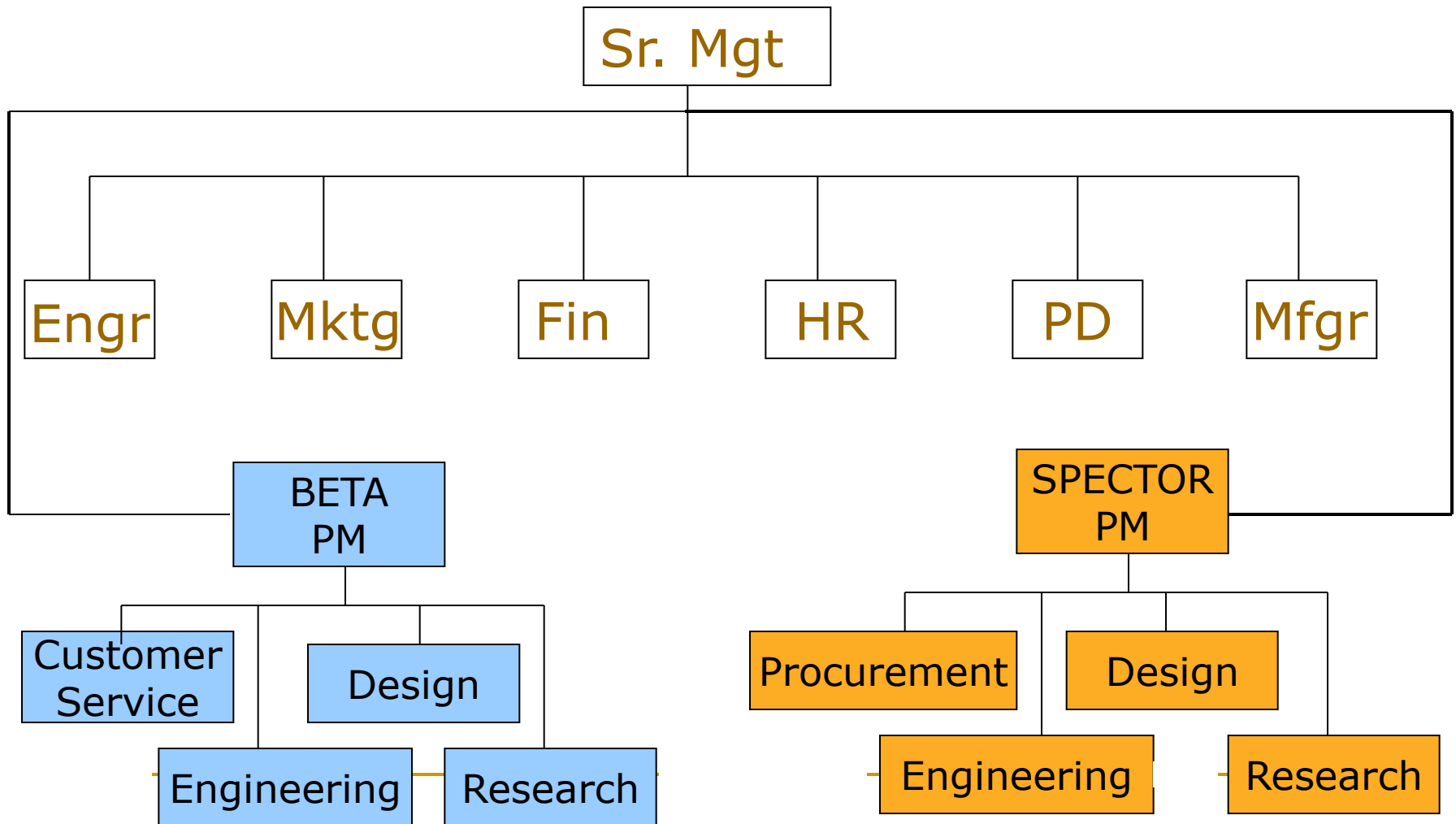


Pure Project—Stand Alone

Boston's Big Dig



Pure Project—Projects as “Arms” to Parent Organization



Pure Project & Pure Project “Arms”

- Suitable when
 - Project has high strategic importance
 - Project is large
 - Project has long duration
-

Pure Project & Pure Project “Arms”

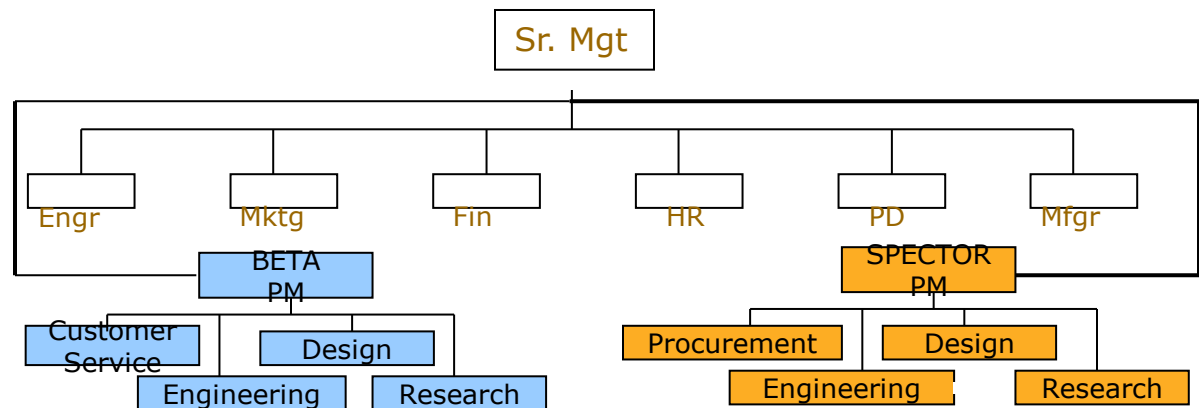
■ Pros

- Project manager has high authority
 - Work of team is entirely devoted to the project
 - Necessary resources are procured/made available
 - Motivation, focus and team spirit
-

Pure Project & Pure Project “Arms” (cont’d)

■ Cons

- ❑ Costly duplication of effort in multi-project organizations
- ❑ Lack of inter-project knowledge sharing
- ❑ Personnel gain experience of one project only
- ❑ Development of competencies neglected (subcontract specialized work)
- ❑ Hiring/layoff cycle: low morale, high expense



The Problem of Integration

- In the traditional organization: lack of integration between functions
- In projectized structures: lack of integration between projects (On its own, the projectized structure creates “project silos”)

The focus should be:

The mission of the entire organization

Ways to Achieve Integration

Alternatives:

- The CEO integrates
 - Informal structures
 - Individuals with integrative role (system eng.)
 - Task forces & permanent teams /committees
 - Matrix
-

Achieving Integration: The Matrix

Both functional and projectized structures have specific advantages (and disadvantages)

Why not exploit the advantages of both?

Matrix Structure

A design to enable a dual focus:

Focus on specific functions

Plus

Focus on projects

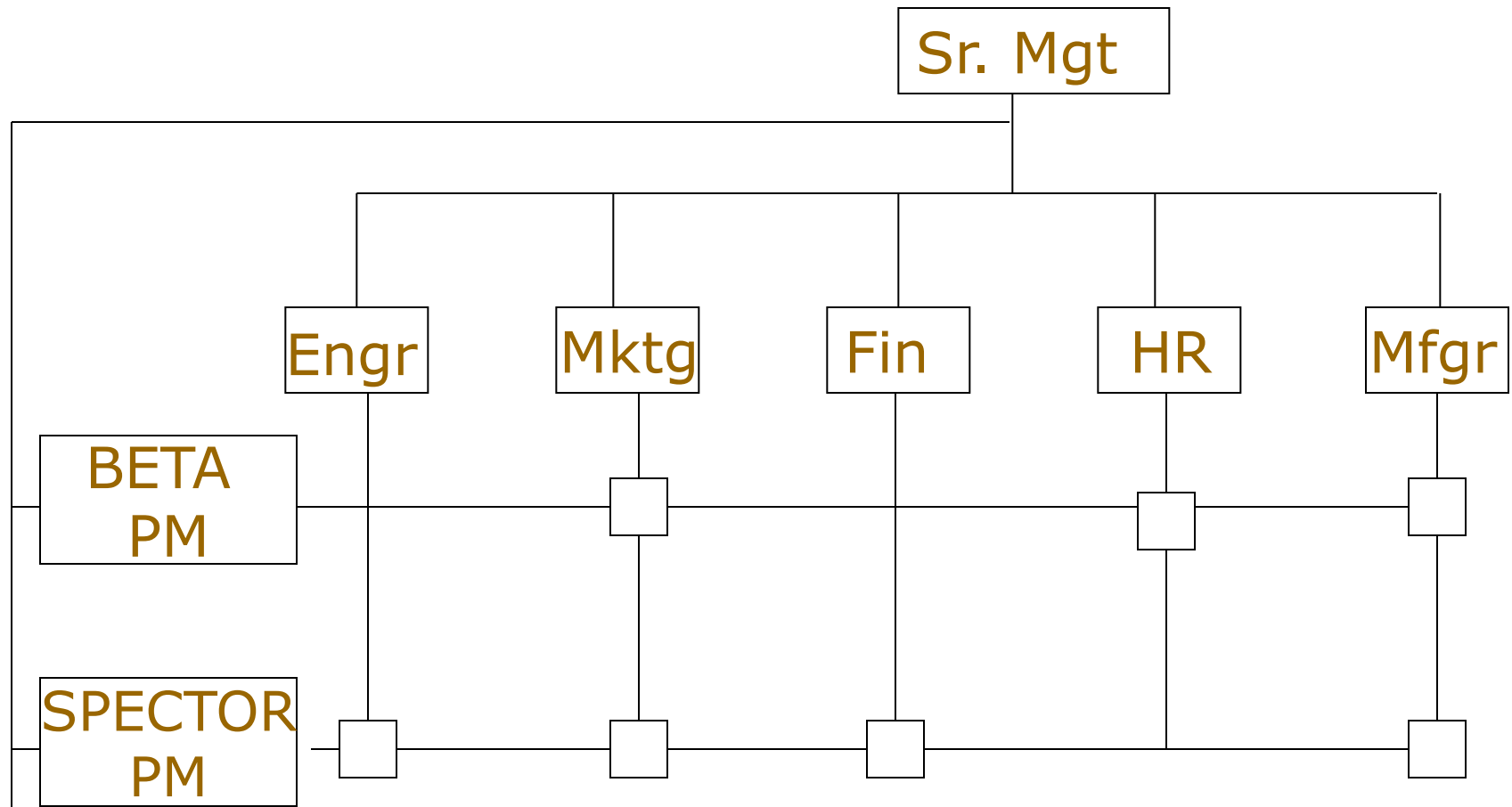
Matrix Structure

Superimposed structures

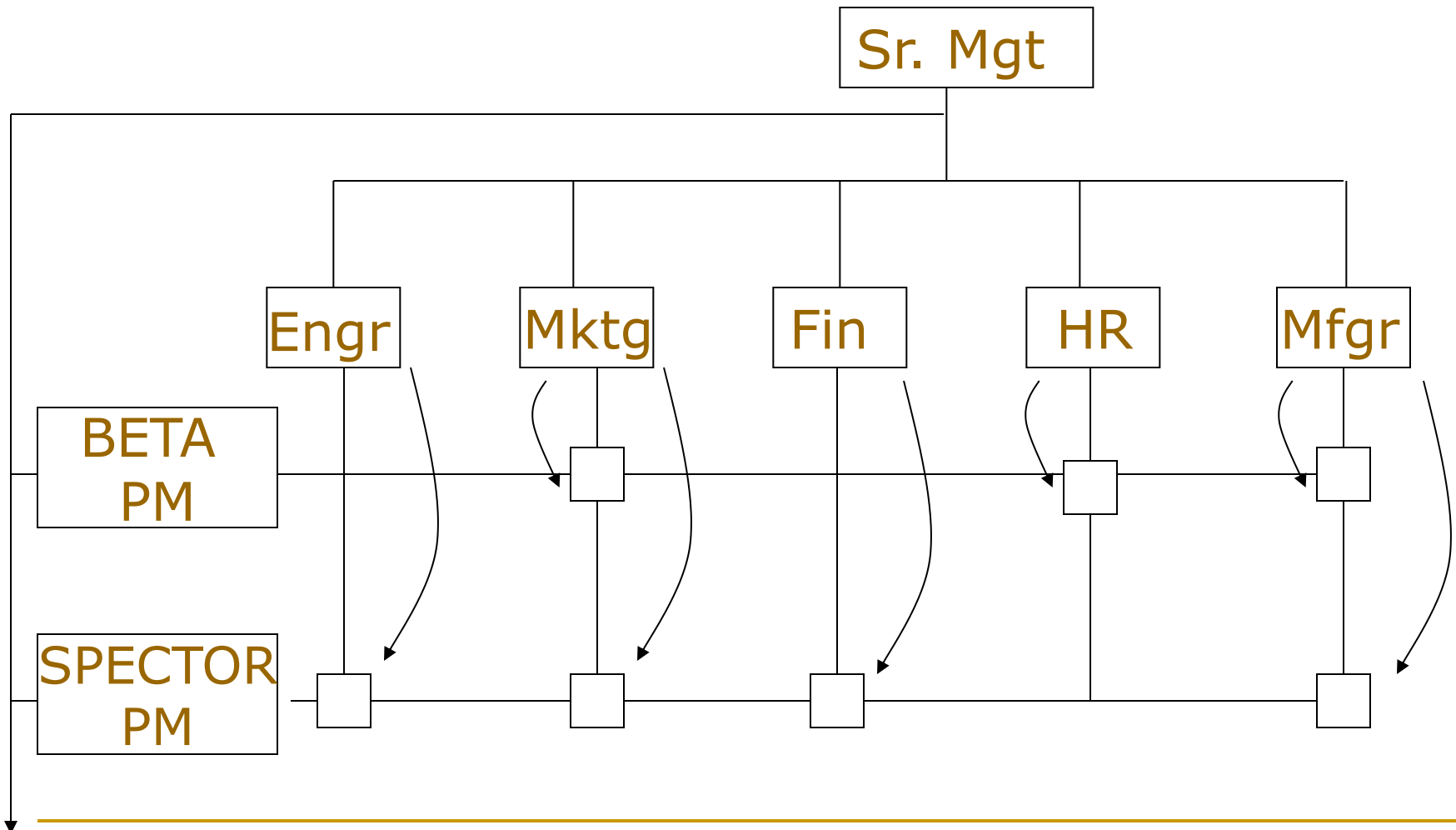
For simultaneous focus:

Differentiation / specialization (Functions)
&
Projects

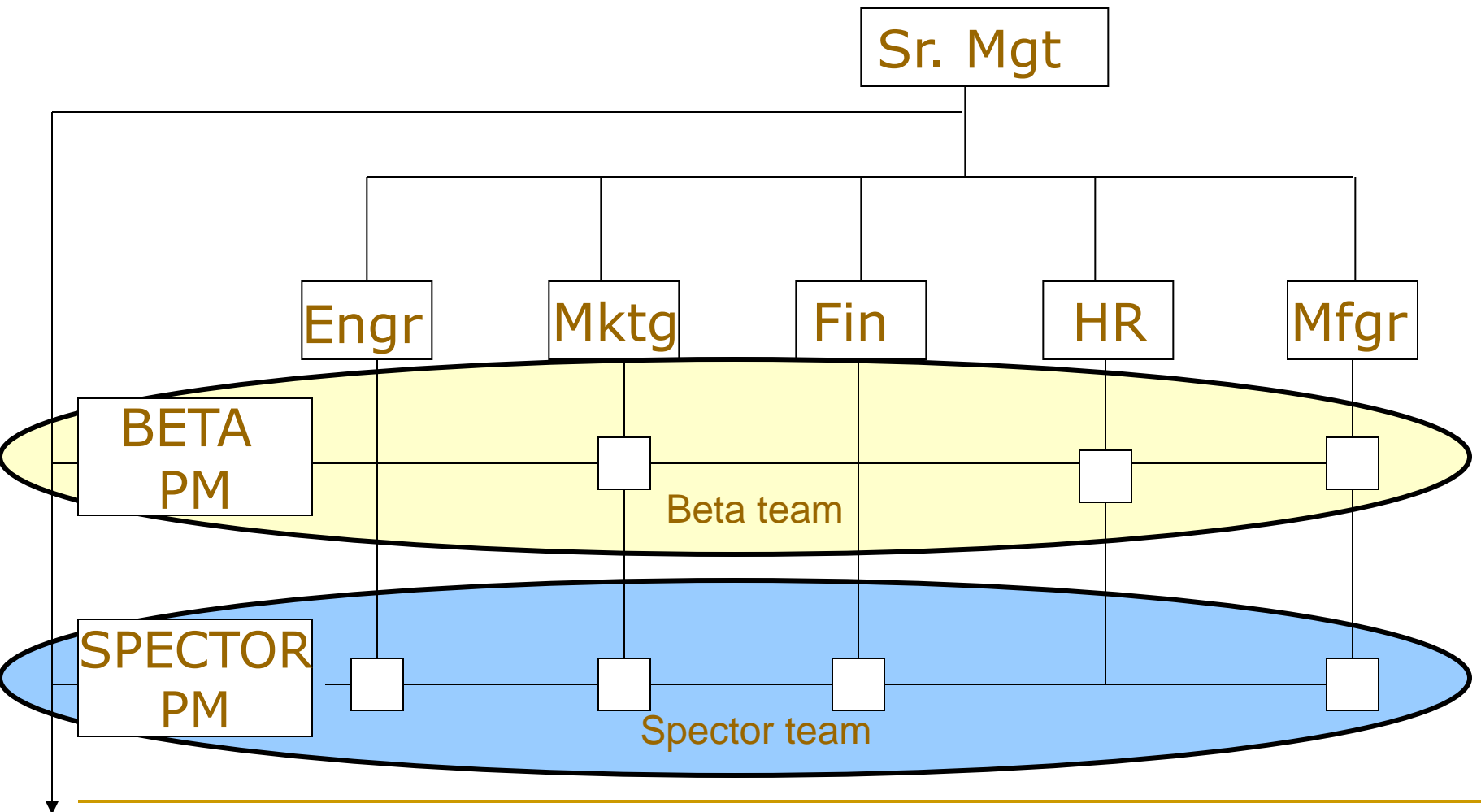
Matrix



Matrix



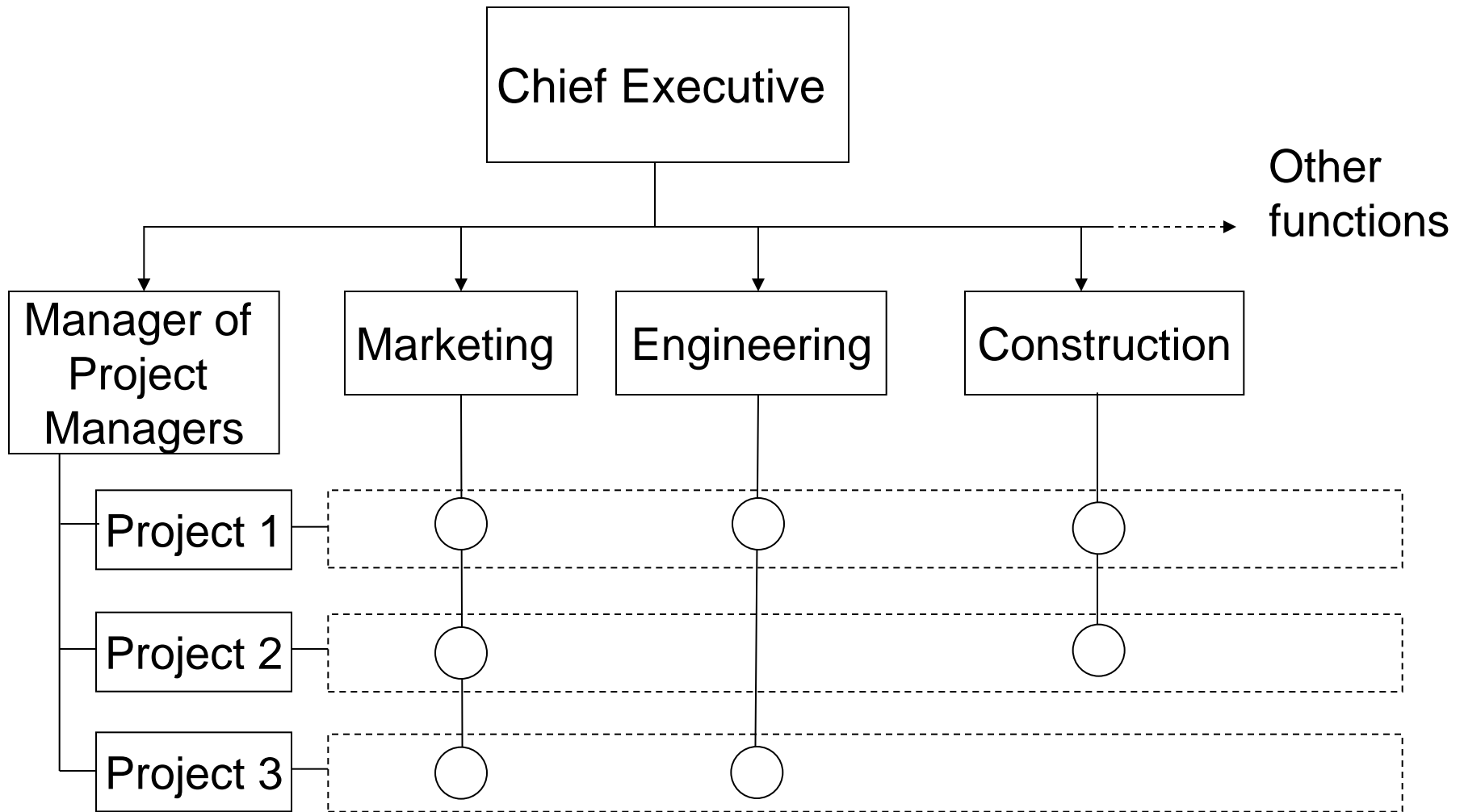
Matrix



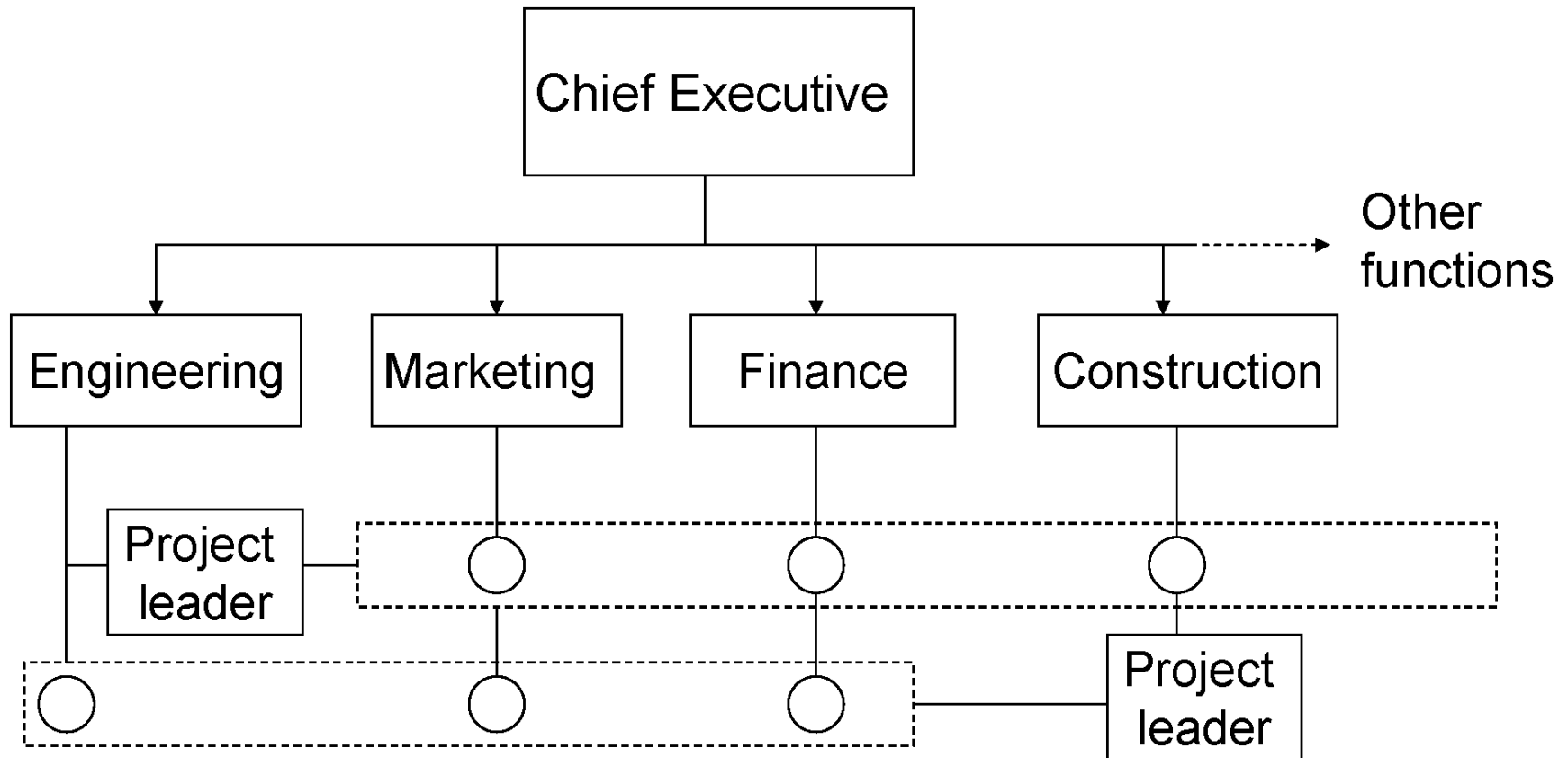
Matrix Structures and Power

- Strong matrix: More power to project
 - Balanced matrix: Balance of power
 - Weak matrix: More power to functional
-

A Strong Matrix Structure

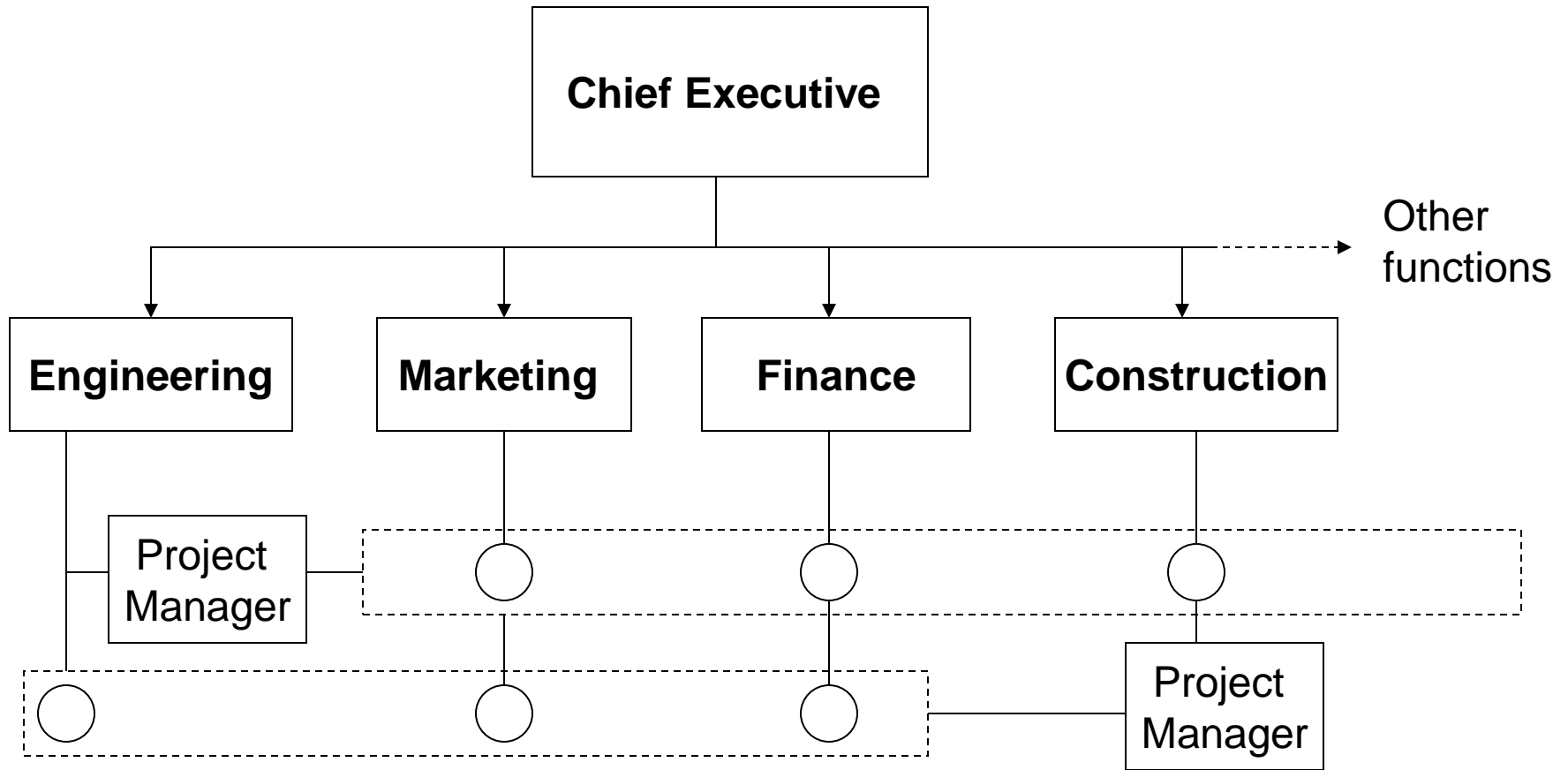


A Weak Matrix Structure



Project Leader is a part-time position

A Balanced Matrix Structure



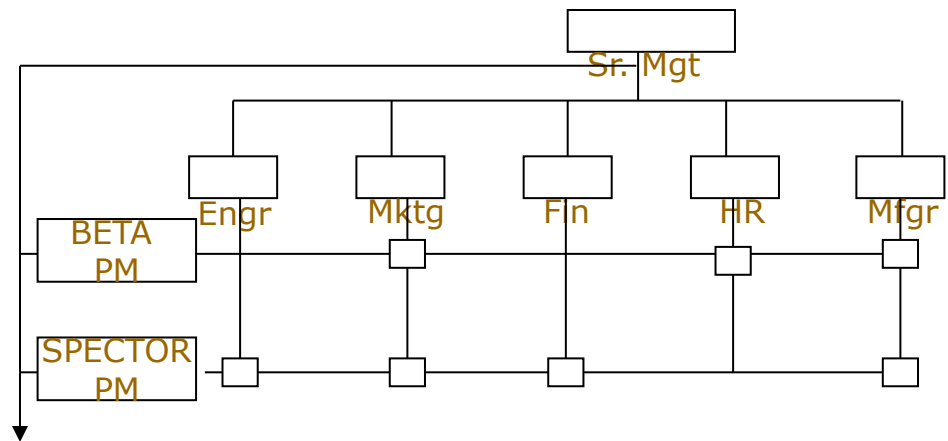
Project Manager is a full-time position

Matrix, Pros

- ✓ Emphasis on the bigger picture
 - ✓ Focus on functional specialization as well as on projects
 - ✓ Synergies within each function are exploited
 - ✓ Synergies between projects are exploited
 - ✓ Often used in complex, interdependent & changing situations
 - ✓ Enriched information processing
-

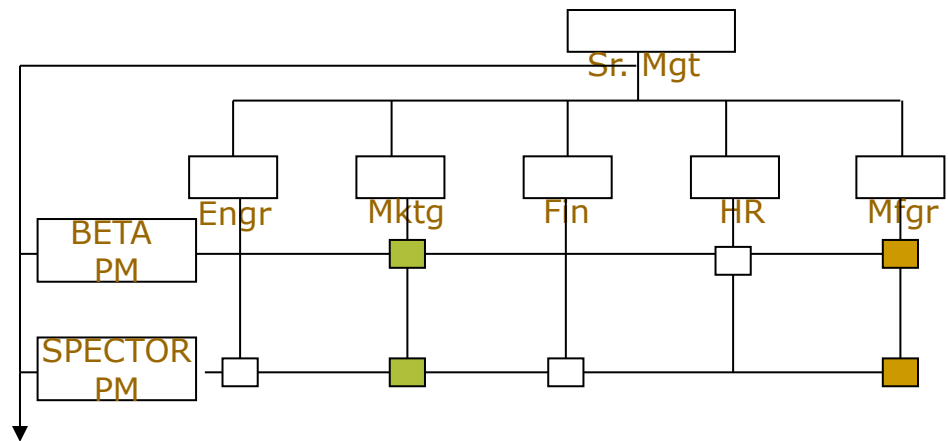
Matrix, Pros (cont'd)

- Functional areas serve as resource repository
- Each project has dedicated PM
- Necessary resources are procured/made available



Matrix, Pros (cont'd)

- Personnel have a functional “home”—a “place to go”;
 - inter-project knowledge sharing
 - people work on multiple projects but associate with people on other projects

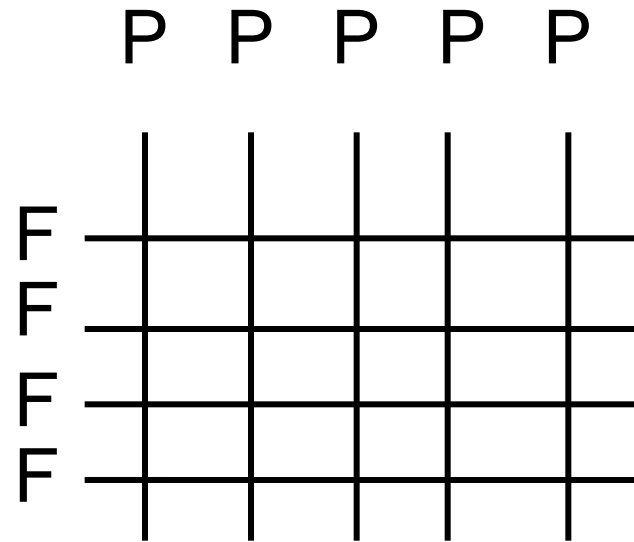
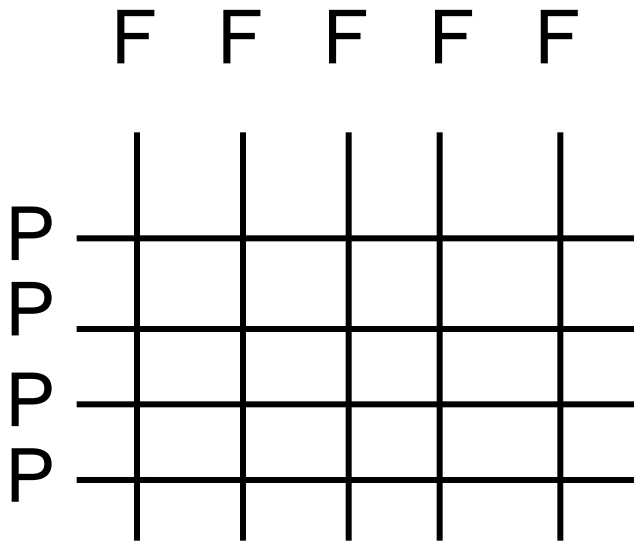


Matrix, Cons

Power struggles

(between functional and project structures)

Who has more power?

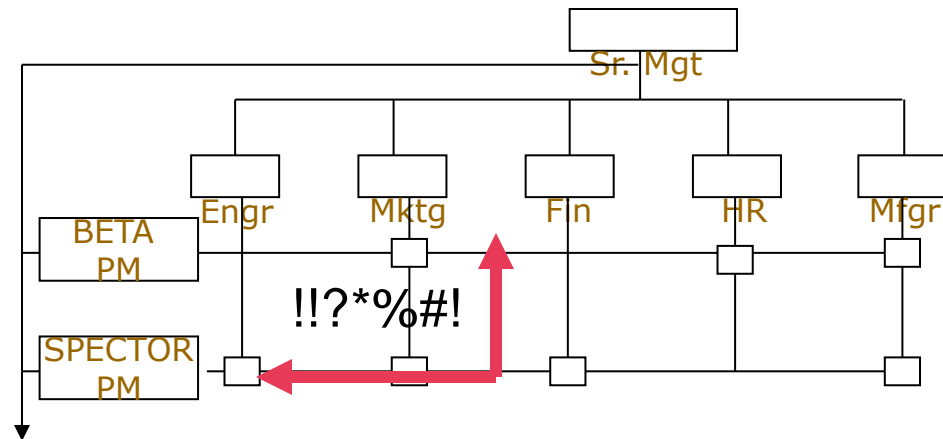


In a strong matrix the role of functional managers is reduced, especially if the manager of PMs control funds

Matrix, Cons (cont'd)

Power struggles

(between functional and project structures)



Conflicts about resources:

- ❑ between PM and functional managers
- ❑ between managers of different projects

Matrix, Cons (cont'd)

- The multi-boss situation
 - Unclear responsibilities and accountabilities
 - The 2-hat problem
 - Requires new **roles** and new ways of thinking
 - Implementing is problematic & often involves resistance to change
-

Matrix, Cons (con'td)

- Role conflict of personnel working multiple projects:
 - Confusion over priorities: how to determine priorities in resource allocation?
 - Requires horizontal/vertical accounting and information processing **systems**; most organizations have only vertical
-

Matrix – more than a structure

A focus on processes & systems

$$\text{Matrix Organization} = \text{Matrix Structure} + \text{Matrix Systems} + \text{Matrix Culture} + \text{Matrix Behavior}$$

Davis & Lawrence

Systems to support a matrix

Matrix – more than a structure - Systems

Matrix Organization = Matrix Structure + **Matrix Systems** + Matrix Culture + Matrix Behavior

Systems facilitate collaboration towards common goals

- Information systems of functional structure
- Information systems of project structures
- Systems to reach agreements regarding resource allocation

Matrix – more than a structure – Culture & Behavior

Matrix
Organization = Matrix
Structure + Matrix
Systems + Matrix
Culture + Matrix
Behavior

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women
merely players

William Shakespeare
As You Like It

It's about roles

Roles in a Matrix

Built-in conflicts:

The role of people in the functional structure

VS.

The role of the people in the integrating structure

Different jobs, *but* with common goals

Constructive conflict

Roles in a Matrix

Depend on ***relationships***

Roles in a Matrix

The formal structure is *not* the only determinant of roles & influence

Project managers often have to make commitments without having positional power

It's a different paradigm

Roles and Power in a Matrix

Structure: Positional power (legitimate power): can give rewards and can coerce

✓ ***Personal power:***

- ✓ Expert power (knowledge, judgment, experience)
 - ✓ Referent power (*relationships*)
 - ✓ Rational persuasion
 - ✓ Team power
-

Roles in a Matrix

It's not only a structure,

It's also a frame of mind.

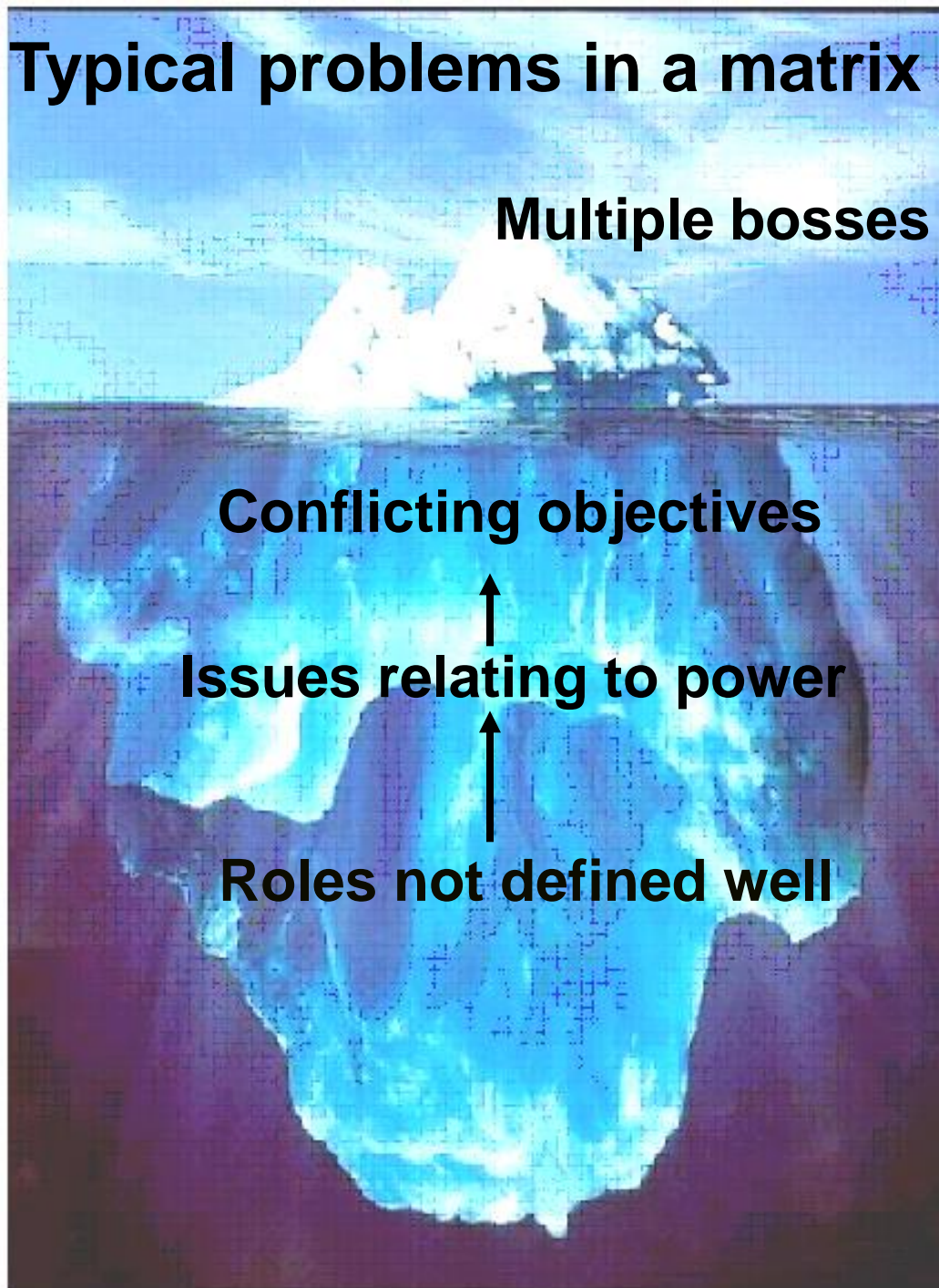
Typical problems in a matrix

Multiple bosses

Conflicting objectives

Issues relating to power

Roles not defined well



Roles in a Matrix

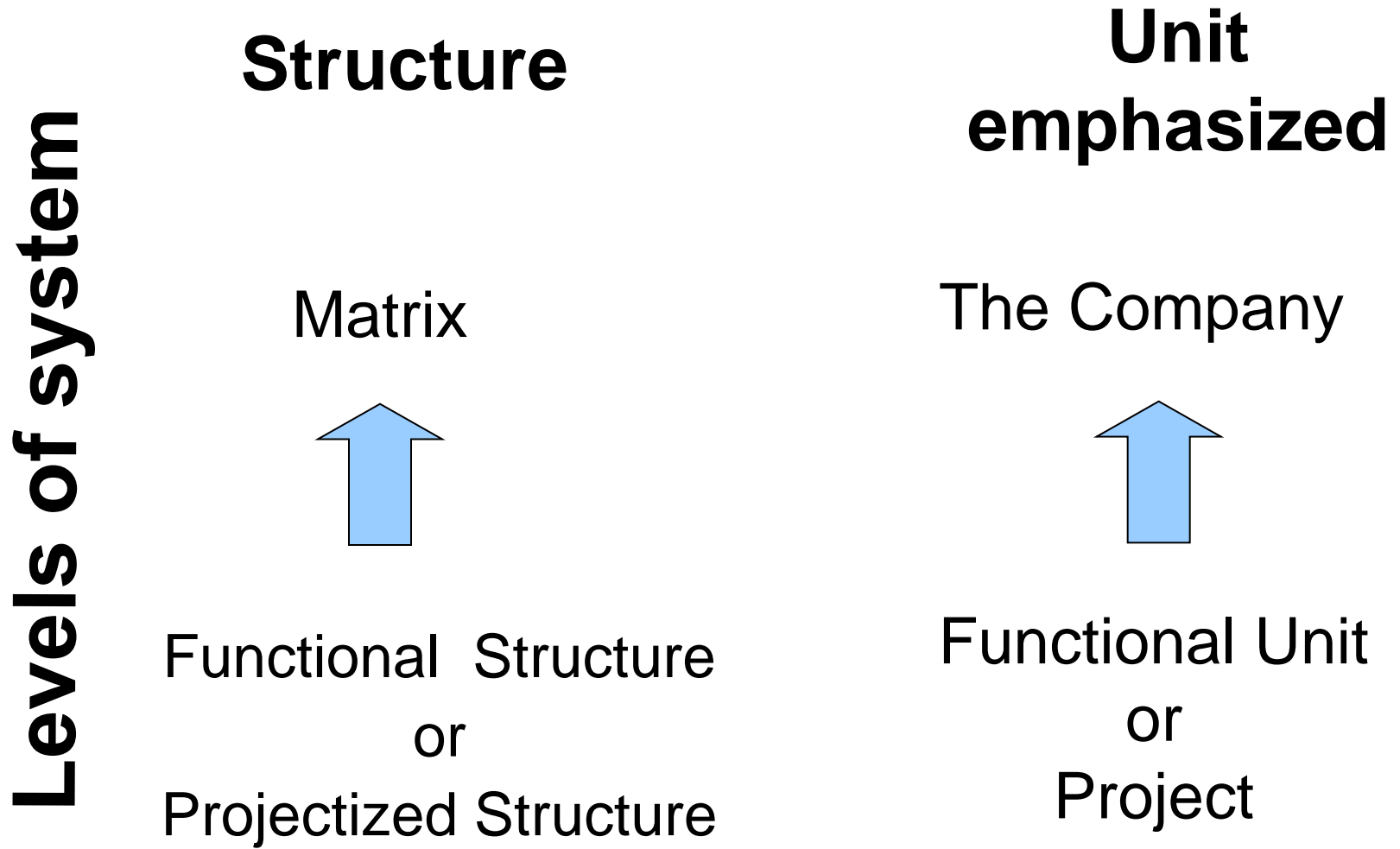
Well-defined roles reduce issues relating to power

Clarifying roles contributes to finding solutions to conflicting objectives (and to focus on common goals)

Culture & Behavior in a Matrix

- More collaborative / team effort
- Focus on common goals / corporate strategy
- More negotiation (selling rather than telling)
- More communication – lateral, vertical and joint
- Communication sometimes less formal
- Less emphasis on a bureaucratic (paternalistic) hierarchy than with traditional hierarchy
- More reliant on interpersonal relations

Matrix: Conclusion – the bigger picture



Matrix: Conclusion

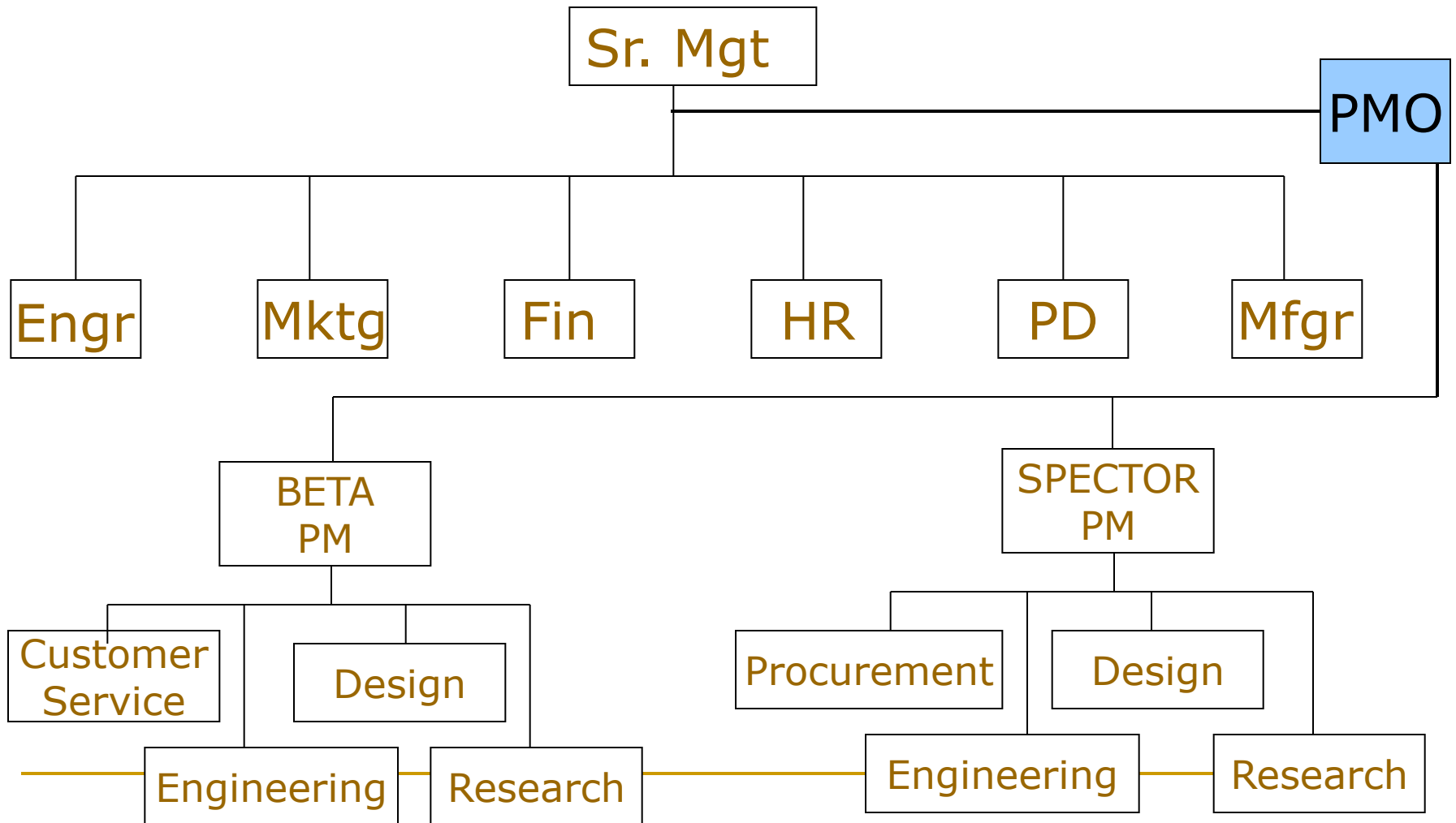
- A matrix is more than just a structure – a new way of doing, *supported by specific systems*
- Implementation does take time & effort

Any structure can be made to work

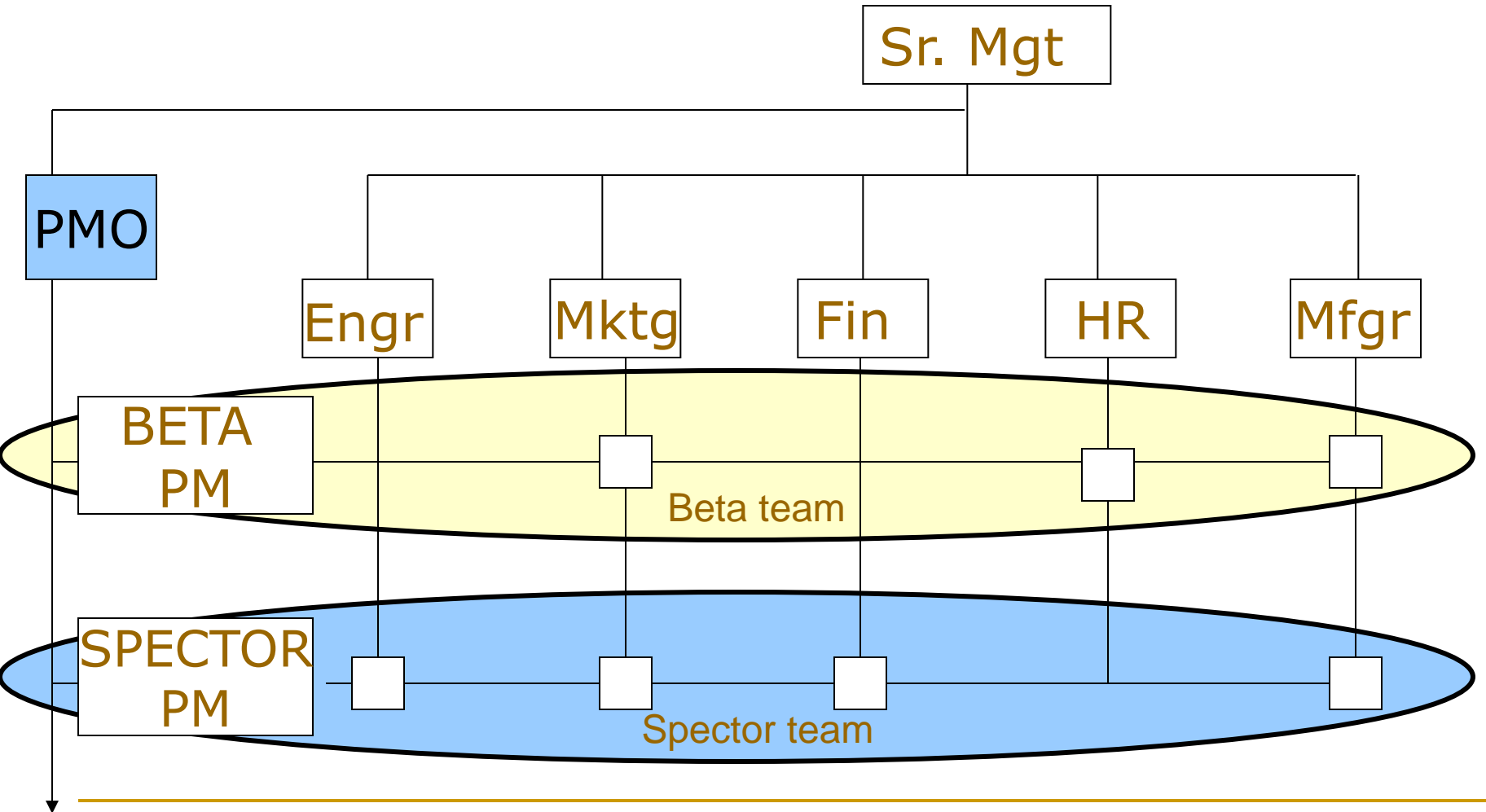
PMO Role in Pure Project and Matrix Organizations

- Assist PMs to determine resource requirements for each project
 - Keep track of resources constraints
 - Assign resources to projects based upon project priorities, resource requirements, and resource constraints
- Work with Project Review Board or Steering Committee to determine project priorities
-

PMO and Pure Project “Arms”

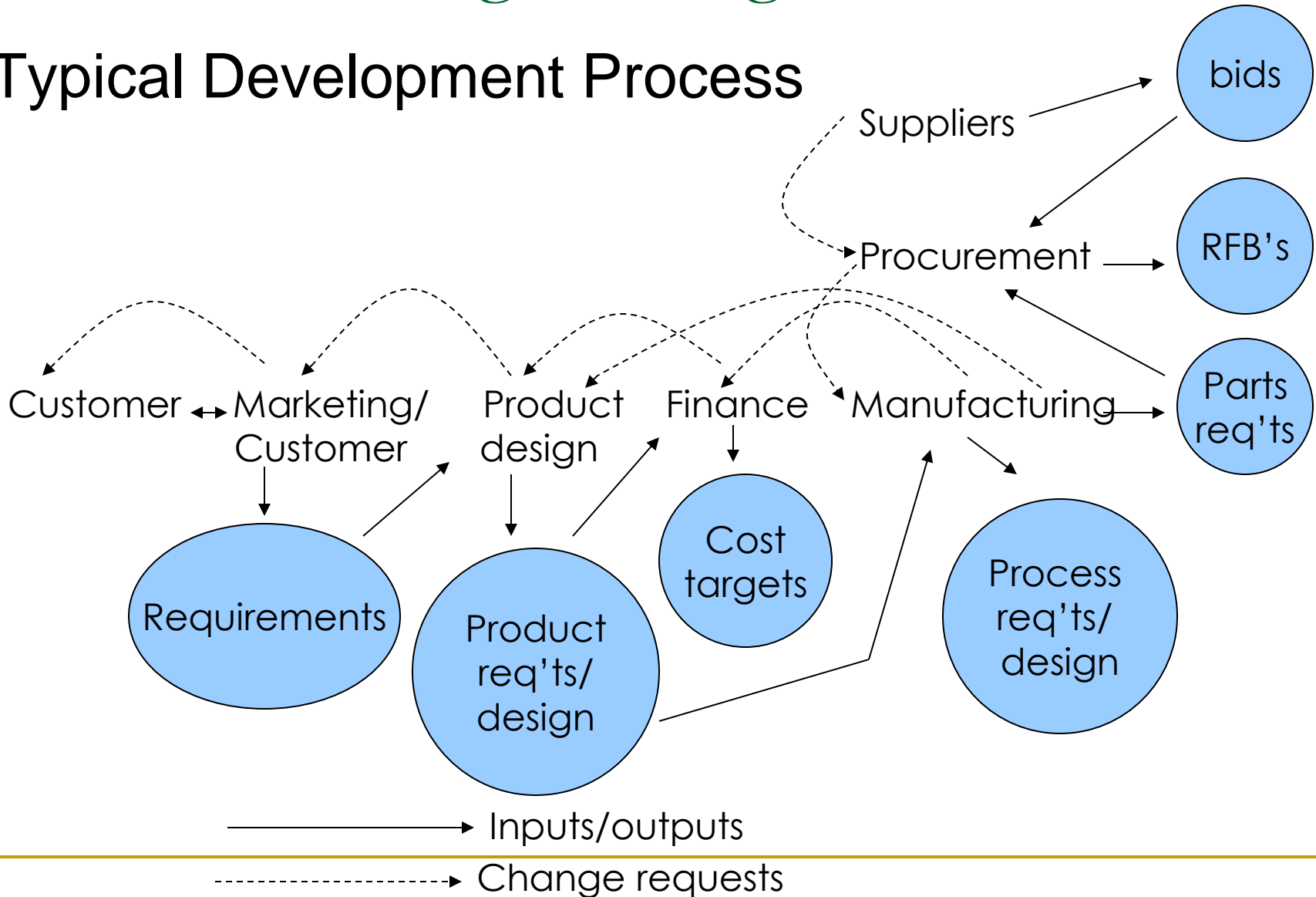


Matrix



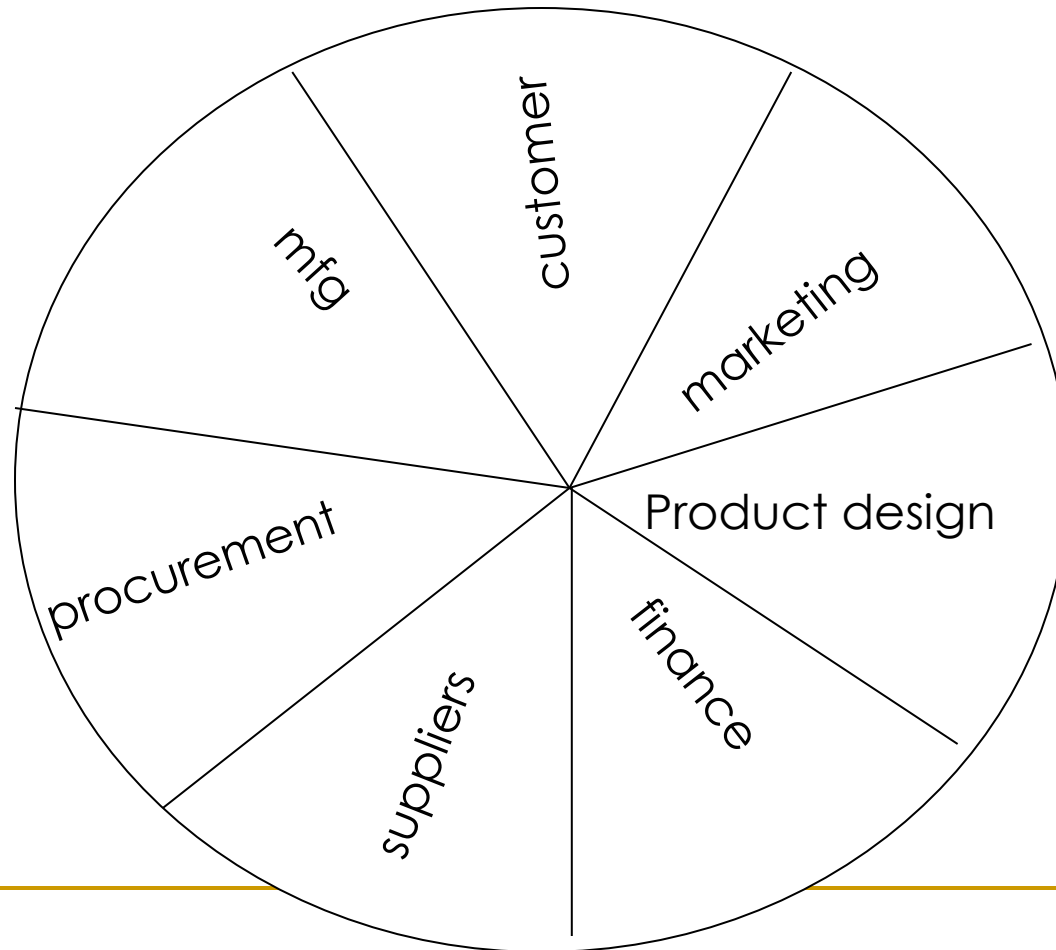
Concurrent Engineering

■ Typical Development Process



Concurrent Engineering (cont'd)

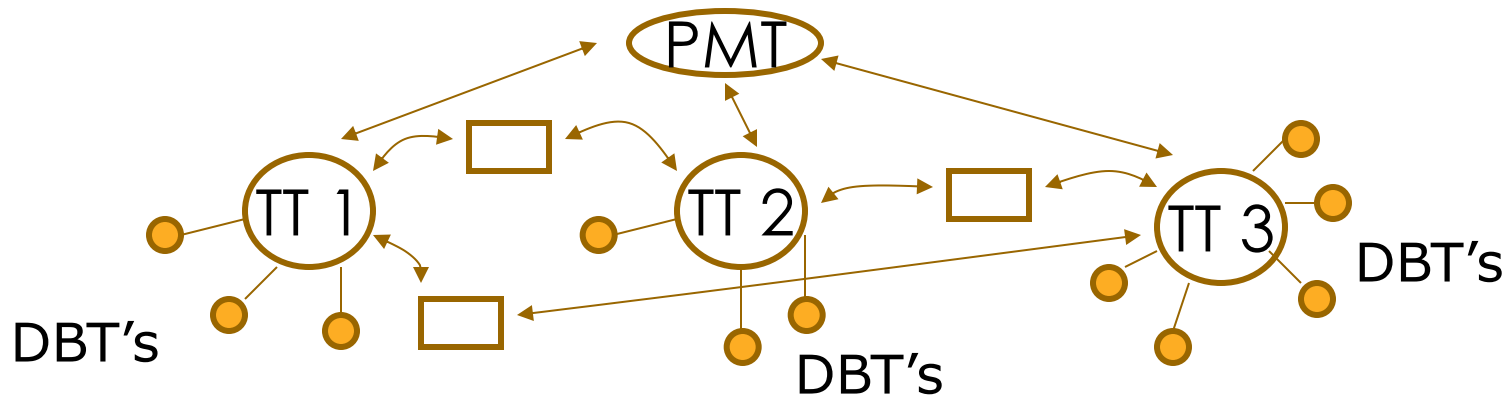
- Team approach



Concurrent Engineering/Integrated Product Development Teams

- For large projects/programs, three levels
 - Program Management Team (PMT): oversight, planning, resource allocation
 - Technical Teams (TT): one for each major system or assembly
 - Consistency among Design/Build Teams, DTB's
 - Design-build Teams (DTB's)
 - One for each component, subsystem, or subassembly
-

Concurrent Engineering/Integrated Product Development Teams (cont'd)



 Integration Teams: integration among major systems and assemblies

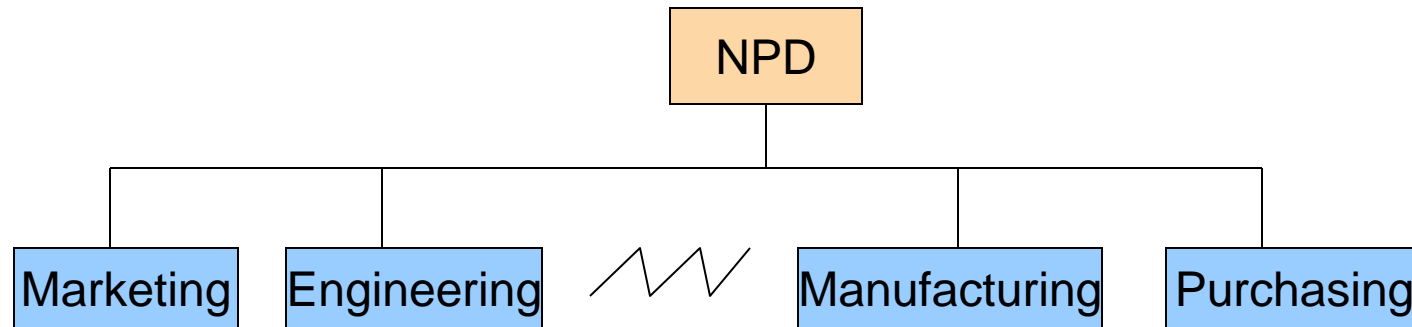
Choosing a Project Manager

Pinhole Optics Case 14.2

- Functional managers serve as project manager
 - When project resides in one area
 - and requires little cross-functional cooperation
-

Pinhole Optics Case

- Problems with FM serving as PM on cross-functional projects:
 - Narrow perspective; bias toward own functional area



- Insufficient “domain competency”
- Lack of time (department gets priority over projects)
- Lack of cooperation from other managers

Pinhole Optics Case

- Where to get PM?
 - Hire outsider with experience in NPD and industry knowledge
 - “Groom” PMs internally
-