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1. Project management critical success factors

**Time**

Since the definition of a project requires it to be temporary, having a defined beginning and end, the completion date is almost always of critical importance.  Someone, like the project sponsor, has commissioned the project and is awaiting its results.

**Cost**

Likewise, every project has a defined scope, that is, the work that is part of the project.  By definition then, it has a defined cost, and this cost is not usually allowed to roam free.

**Quality**

The meeting of quality standards is quite often a critical success factor for a project.  In fact some projects have quality as their most critical element, such as space flight projects or nuclear reactor construction projects.

**Stakeholders**

It goes without saying that stakeholders need to be satisfied, but this is a surprisingly elusive goal to achieve in practice.

**Project Changes**

Very few projects are completed within the original scope of the project.  Scope changes are inevitable and have the potential to destroy the entire project if not kept under strict controls.  Scope changes must be held to a minimum and those that are required must be approved by both the project manager and the end user/owner.

**Performing Organization**

Also, a project should not alter the main work flow of the organization.  It is not always possible to completely separate a capital project from the owner organization, and project managers should strive to manage within the [strategy](http://www.projectengineer.net/corporate-strategy-how-to-get-a-competitive-edge/), policies, procedures, rules, and directives of the parent organization.

2.

A] Development and clarifying mission, policies and objectives of the agency or organization.

B] Selecting, motivating, training, and appraising staff

C] Securing funds and managing budgets ;evaluating accomplishments