



The Australian Institute of Project Management (AIPM) is the leading project management body in Australia. It was formed in 1976 as the Project Managers' Forum. The AIPM has been instrumental in progressing the profession of project management in Australia for the past 30 years.



Australian Institute of Project Management

The AIPM is the largest organisation in Australia focused on encouraging excellence through professionalism in Project Management. To this end they have certified nearly 4000 RegPM's and have nearly 10,000 members.

RegPM, PRINCE2® & MSP® Compared

As the RegPM levels range from Project Practitioner, Project Manager and Project Director, it is important to include both the PRINCE2 certification and the Managing Successful Programmes (MSP) certifications. There is one fundamental difference between the certifications and that is PRINCE2 and MSP are both achieved through examination, whereas the RegPM certification is competency based and achieved through proof of work and assessment. However the PRINCE2 and MSP certifications should assist in the underpinning knowledge component of an AIPM assessment.

The AIPM's RegPM certification covers 9 core functions of Project Management fundamentals, where the OGC's PRINCE2 and MSP are both based around 7 project management Principles, 7 Themes and 7 Processes. This document maps between the 9 core functions and the OGC methods.

The ILX blended training will ensure that the relevant knowledge is imparted to the delegate, so that they can attain the required RegPM Level, through the AIPM's assessment process.

Certified Practising Project Practitioner (CPPP) is complimented by the Team Managers role within the PRINCE2 method and the Foundation level certification.

Certified Practising Project Manager (CPPM) is complimented by the PRINCE2 method and the Practitioner Level Certification.

Certified Practising Project Director (CPPD) is complimented by both the PRINCE2 and the MSP method, to Practitioner Level Certification.

RegPM Levels

The following links provide information on the AIPM and their certification levels

AIPM Brochure

www.aipm.com.au/html/aipm-brochure.cfm

RegPM Levels

www.aipm.com.au/html/aipm-brochure.cfm

PMBOK - Project Integration Management

PRINCE2

The PRINCE2 Process – Integrates all of the project management activities, themes, deliverables and techniques.

Plans Theme – Covers Project, Stage & Team Plan

Progress Theme – Covers the way in which the plans are monitored & Controlled

Change Theme – Determines how change should be managed

Issues Register – Records the changes

Configuration Management Strategy

– Determines the specifics of how the project will handle change and deal with it through the organisation.

PMBOK - Project Scope Management

PRINCE2

Project Product Description – Provides a clear description of the expectation of the end goals of the project.

Progress Theme – Defines the concepts of scope tolerance and how it is to be used and defined within the project.

Project Brief – Provides a definition of the expectations of the project, stating what is in scope and what is outside of the scope.

Project Initiation Document – Provides a definition of the project, stating what is in scope what is outside of the scope and what the tolerance of the scope is.

Starting Up a Project – Provides process activity to describe where the scope is captured and who is involved.

Initiating a Project – Provides process activity to describe where the scope is captured and who is involved.

Managing Stage Boundaries – Reviews the scope of the project as the project moves from stage to stage.

Change Theme – Ensures that scope creep does not occur, due to a clear strategy on how change requests and issues should be handled.

Directing a Project – Controls the concept of scope creep at a Project Board level.

PRINCE2

- Plans Theme** – Provides guidance on how the estimates for the work can be defined at the various planning levels. There are definitions and examples of the estimating techniques to use. The Product Based Planning Technique enables the work to be estimated effectively.
- Work Packages** – A defined way to hand out work to teams so that there is agreement on what must be done within the cost, time and quality constraints.
- Managing Product Delivery** – This process shows how the team manager or team member receives and agrees to the work, this includes the estimates of effort and duration for the work to be carried.
- Controlling A Stage** – Explains how Work Packages are provided to Team Managers with clearly defined time estimates for the work to be completed. Explains how as work is carried out time is reported back to the Project Manager through Check Point reports. This shows what was estimated to do, what was carried out and what time is left. The process shows how this work is captured in the schedule and reviewed to assess the current status of the work and the stage. Re-assessment of the effort and the schedule is also defined here.
- Managing Stage Boundaries** – This process enables the project manager to re-assess the estimates for the following stage and for the rest of the project. It also enables exception plans to be created.
- Directing a Project** – Review and assess the schedule with the project board, prior to proceeding to the next stage of work.
- Highlight Reports** – Provide status of the project, including the amount of time spent to date and time to go through the next period.
- Closing a Project** – On closing the project a review of the time spent on the development of the deliverables is assessed into lessons learned for future projects.

PRINCE2

- Plans Theme
- Business Case
- Project/Stage/Team Plan
- Managing Stage Boundaries
- Closing a Project
- Directing a Project

PRINCE2

- Communications Theme** – Provides guidance on stakeholder engagement and how this should be planned for a Project.
- Organisation Theme** – Provides clarity over some of the key stakeholder responsibilities for communicating the organisational change, and the reporting requirements within the project structure.

PRINCE2

- Quality Theme** – Covers Quality Management Strategy and approach for managing the quality of the project. Provides definitions of Quality Audit, Review, Assurance, Management Systems and Control.
- Project Product Description** – Provides clarity over the Acceptance Criteria.
- Product Based Planning** – Defines the Quality of the deliverables and includes them into the Project, Stage and Team schedules by default.
- Quality Review Technique** – Provides a clear and prescriptive approach for reviewing products. Also provides role descriptions for the people involved.
- Quality Register** – Provides a clear way in which the quality is tracked within the project.
- Organisation Theme** – Provides role definitions
- Lessons Log** – Provides a place to store lessons that can be fed back into the improvement of future stages of the project and future projects.
- Managing Stage Boundaries** – Provides a point to review lessons and quality approaches to improve.
- Managing Product Delivery** – ensures that deliverables are produced “fit for purpose”
- Checkpoint Reports** – produced by the Team Manager show how the deliverables are being produced “fit for purpose”.
- Highlight Reports** – are produced by the Project Manager showing how the deliverables are produced “fit for purpose”.

PRINCE2

- Risk Theme** – Defines the strategy for handling the risks within the project, defines strategies that can be used for risk assessment and management.
- Risk Register** – Provides a storage medium and clear description of what must be captured.
- Progress Theme** – Provides a definition of the tolerance and reporting that is performed to handle risks
- Exception and Highlight Reporting** – Provides reporting for the risks to the Project Board.
- PRINCE2 Process** – Key areas where risk assessment should and must take place.

PRINCE2

- Plans Theme
- Business Case
- Project/Stage/Team Plan
- Managing Stage Boundaries
- Closing a Project
- Directing a Project

PMBOK - Project Procurement Mgt
PRINCE2

Not fully covered by the processes.

CPPD, PRINCE2® & MSP® Compared

Certified Practicing Project Director (CPPD) is compared to both PRINCE2 and the MSP, to Practitioner Level Certification. While the PRINCE2 process provides the planning, management and control of the projects within a portfolio. The Managing Successful Programmes (MSP) method provides the means of defining, directing and controlling the programme and portfolio of projects known as the project dossier.

The MSP method is constructed of Programme Management Principles, Governance Themes, Transformational Flow and Information (deliverables). Together they provide the certified Practicing Project Director with the relevant knowledge to be applied.

The following table provides a quick view of how MSP compares to Certified Practicing Project Director competency levels

	Project Director (Direct and Manage)	MSP Method
Function Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define, plan and direct program/ project scope throughout life cycle Direct program/ project scope Direct scope change activities Direct program/ project exit criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined through the vision and blueprint themes and delivered through the programme definition document. Project scope is defined through benefit maps and through the project dossier. The scope changes are delivered through the issues management strategy.
Function Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop project/program schedules Direct project/program schedules Analyse time management outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivered through the programme plan, incorporating the transition management plans. The Delivering Capability and Managing tranches processes analyse the time management outcomes
Function Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct project/program budget development Direct program/ project costs and accounting Direct program/ project budget reconciliation including at completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The organisation them incorporates the financial management capability into the programme. The Programmes budget is defined in programme definition and managed through the managing the tranches process. Project Budgets are defined in Delivering Capability process and reconciled back to the programme budget. The benefits and return on investment are managed through the Realising the benefits process and managing the tranches process. This is tracked through the programme plan in the transition management plan.
Function Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify quality requirements Conduct program/ project quality assurance Manage the quality management process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Quality Management defines the strategy for the programme. This will determine the frequency of internal and external assurance and audits on the programme and the projects. The quality theme integrates through the rest of the themes to ensure quality across the programme.
Function Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective human resource systems Ensure effective systems for project organisation and staffing Ensure effective systems for staff performance management process Manage organisational change implications Understand program participants and other stakeholders Provide program team leadership Monitor program team workload Monitor and maintain program team and individual performance Build program team cohesion Develop project staff Assess human resource outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Planning and control them develops the resource management strategy, determining what resources will be required and how they will be acquired, used, shared and manage effectively. This strategy will include staff on the program. The strategy will define how the resources will be developed through the programme. The stakeholder engagement strategy develops stakeholder profiles that will be used to help manage and communicate with all stakeholders involved on the programme. This includes developing staff and cohesion. The Transition Management Plan integrates with the resource management strategy to ensure that the transition of business resources is effective. The Organisation Theme determines the appropriate staff and team to help transition the business including people to the new capability.

Project Director (Direct and Manage)

Function Communications

- Plan program/ project communications
- Direct program/ project information
- Direct program/ project communications
- Analyse communications management outcomes

Function Risk

- Plan for the management of risk
- Direct program/ project risk
- Assess risk management outcomes

Function Procurement

- Plan program/ project contracting and procurement
- Direct set up of contract and procurement
- Direct contract and procurement process
- Direct finalisation of contracts

Function Integration

- Direct integration of all functions of project management
- Direct the internal program/ project environment to meet external needs & expectations
- Guide and direct program/ projects throughout project life cycles

MSP Method

- The Stakeholder Engagement Theme drives the programme communications plan, which in turn drives the projects. Linked with the PRINCE2 communications strategies.
- The managing the tranches process enacts the programme communications and interfaces through delivering capability and realising the benefits processes to ensure project communications are effective.
- The Stakeholder engagement strategy determines the types of feedback mechanisms that will be enacted to ensure that the programme and project communications are effective.

- The risk management theme produces a risk management strategy defined in the defining a programme process to ensure that the risks identified and captured within the risk register are managed through the programme plans.
- Tolerance management and categorisation of risks ensure that good risk profiles are achieved and escalated throughout the programme structure.

- The resource management plan identifies the requirement for procurement and contract management within the programme.
- Linkages to corporate policies and strategies for procurement are defined in the resource management strategy.
- The sub-process in managing the tranches “Procurement and contracts” handles this.

- Integration of the functions of project management is handled through the delivering the capability process and realising the benefits.
- The MSP transformational flow (process) integrates the all of the programme and project management activities, themes, information and techniques.
- The organisation structure with clearly defined roles and responsibilities linked to the MSP transformational flow and information requirements provide the appropriate authority to guide and direct the program/projects.

Are you currently considering any combination of Portfolio, Programme or Project Management training?

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