



Ops and Project Management

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Intro

Alex Nichita
Operations TeamLead @ORTEC
Supply Chain Planning Europe Division
e-mail: alexandru.nichita@ortec.com



Anca Cinzeaca
Project Manager @ORTEC
Supply Chain Planning Europe Division
e-mail: anca.cinzeaca@ortec.com

ORTEC.

Data-driven decisions.

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We help many of the world's best-run organizations make better data-driven decisions. Our decision support software and data science expertise enable companies to improve their business results and make a positive impact on the world.

Supply Chain Planning

Supply chain planning involves strategically managing the flow of goods, services, and information from raw material sourcing to product delivery, aiming to optimize efficiency and meet customer needs.

ORTEC's Supply Chain focus industries:

- Retail & Wholesale
- Transportation & Storage
- Manufacturing
- Energy



How to PM





The PM definition and key responsibilities

A Project Manager is responsible for planning, executing, and overseeing the successful completion of projects within an organization. The role of a PM is crucial for ensuring project success, meeting organizational objectives, and maintaining stakeholder satisfaction.

Key responsibilities

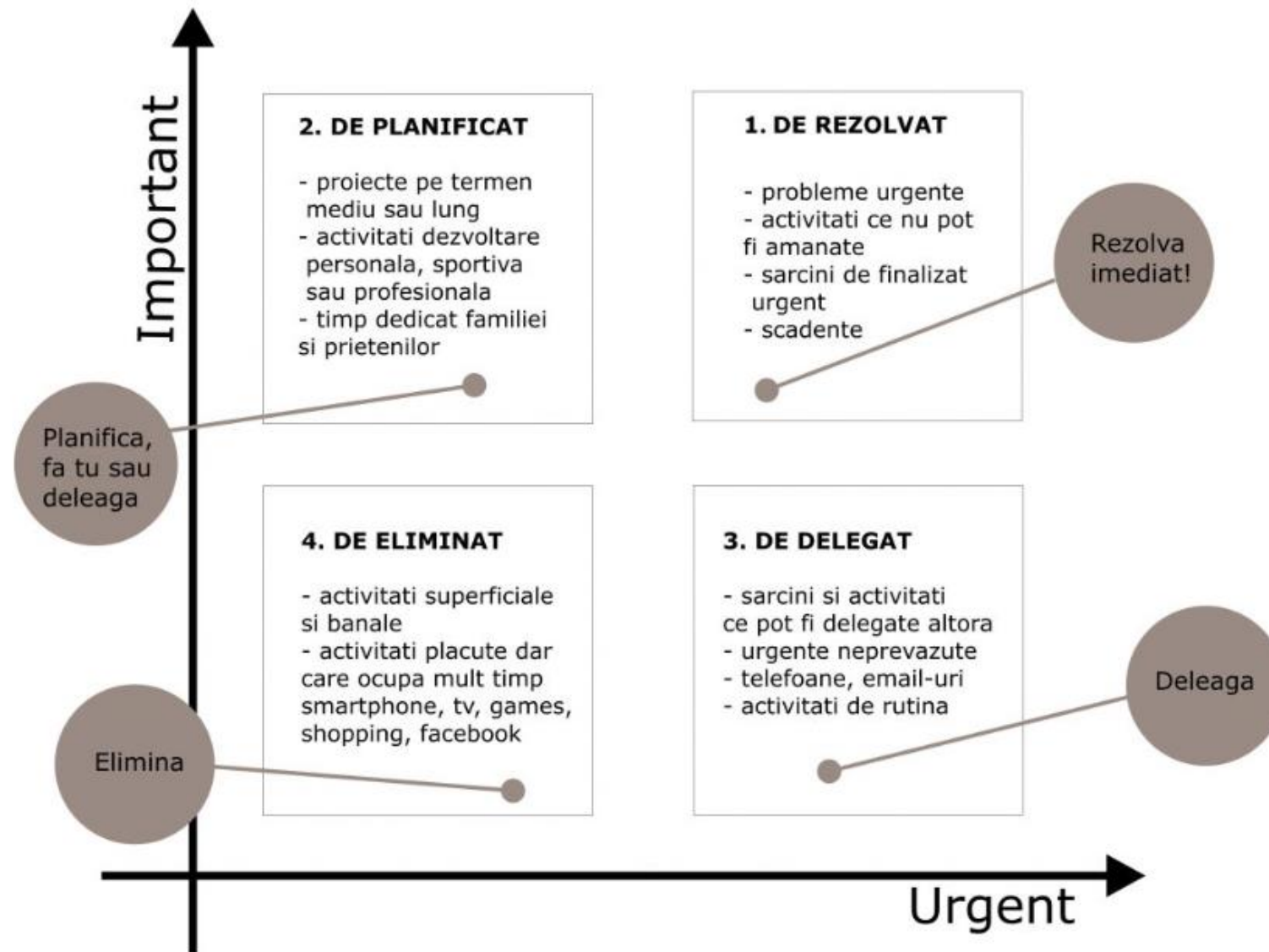
1. Coordinate resources
2. Manage timelines
3. Scope management
4. Facilitate communication
5. Identify and mitigate risks
6. Maintain high standards of quality
7. Stakeholder satisfaction

The more boring part of the job

Sometimes a PM is also responsible with the less exciting administrative processes, that are crucial to ensure a smooth the smooth short- and long-term operations such as:

1. Facilitating meetings between various stakeholders
2. Organizing and maintaining recurrent alignments
3. Chasing people to update tasks
4. Send reminders to keep the deadlines
5. Manage the project effort against the budget
6. Invoicing

Matricea Eisenhower



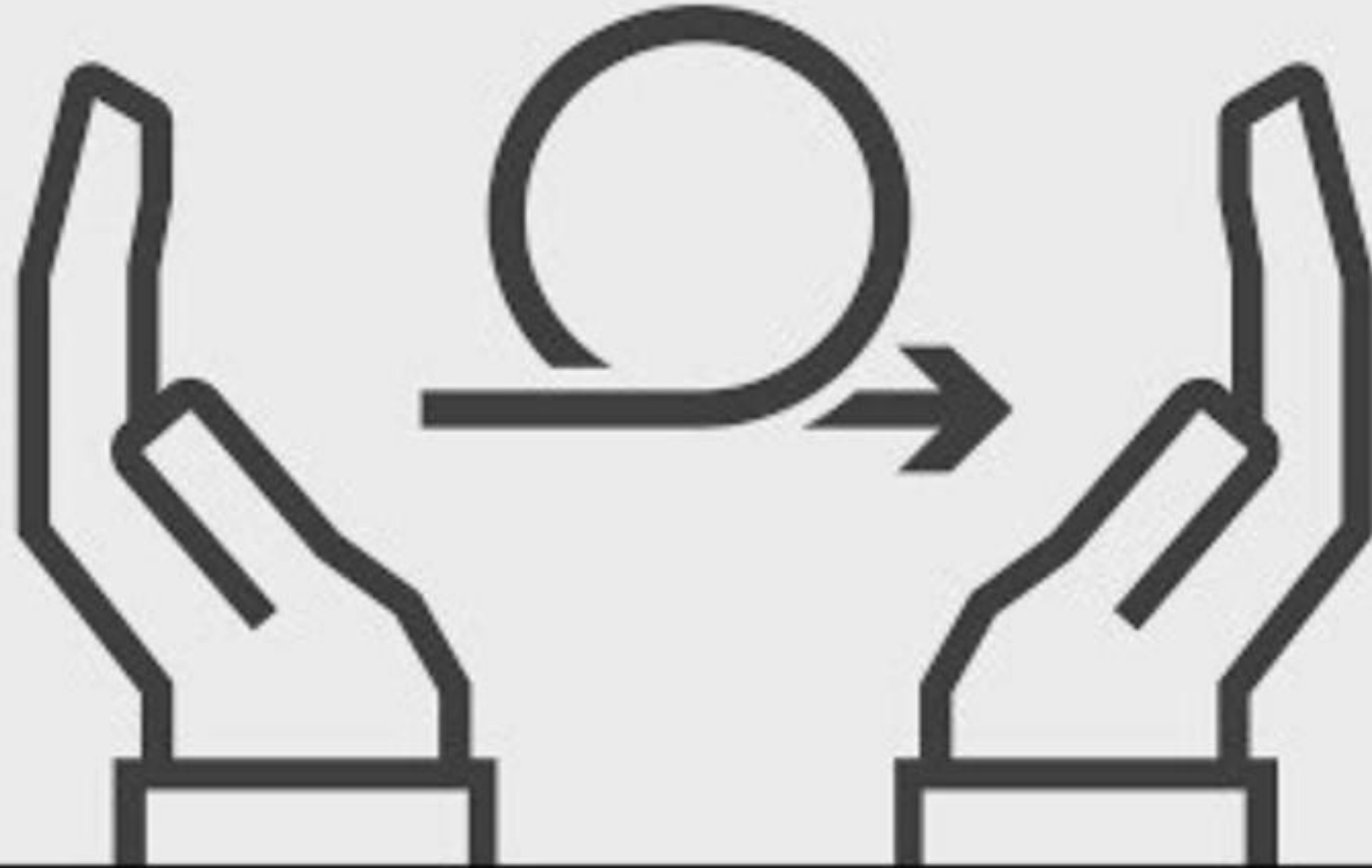
NO!
The Agile Way.

We will go for
Waterfall!

Project
Management



AGILE DEVELOPMENT



Choosing the right methodology

Agile

1. **Iterative and Incremental:** Agile emphasizes iterative development, with small, incremental releases that allow for continuous improvement and flexibility to adapt to changing requirements.
2. **Adaptive Planning:** Planning and requirements evolve throughout the project, enabling teams to respond to customer feedback and adapt to evolving needs.
3. **Collaborative Approach:** Agile encourages close collaboration between cross-functional teams and stakeholders, with a focus on customer involvement and feedback throughout the development process.
4. **Embracing Change:** Agile welcomes changes in requirements even late in the development cycle, allowing for quick adaptation to new insights and priorities.
5. **Continuous Improvement:** Agile promotes a culture of continuous improvement, with a focus on delivering high-value features early and frequently, while addressing potential issues as they arise.

Waterfall

1. **Sequential Approach:** Waterfall follows a linear, sequential approach to software development, with distinct phases for requirements gathering, design, implementation, testing, deployment, and maintenance.
2. **Comprehensive Planning:** Extensive planning and documentation are completed upfront before moving to the next phase, with minimal flexibility for changes once the project is underway.
3. **Rigid Structure:** Each phase has well-defined deliverables, and progress moves to the next phase only after the previous one is completed.
4. **Limited Customer Involvement:** Customer involvement typically occurs at the beginning and end of the project, with less opportunity for feedback and adjustments during development.
5. **Risk Management:** Risks are addressed early in the project, and changes late in the development cycle can be complex and costly.

Life of a team lead



Sometimes it's just about being there...

As a team lead your mainly responsible for overseeing a group of employees, provide direction, support and mentorship.

Sometimes you are there to take in their joy or complaints, stick up for your team when they need to, or push them forward when they need a nudge.

Ensures:

1. Access to growth mechanisms
2. Collaboration
3. Balance



Just a few team lead challenges...



The big picture

What are the Operations?

- Development
- Implementation
- Support

Some of the roles:

Software developer, QA Engineer, Scrum master, Product Owner, Product Manager, Software Architect, Implementation Consultant, Project Manager, Solution Architect, Optimization expert, Team lead, Operations Manager, Support Consultant, Problem analyst





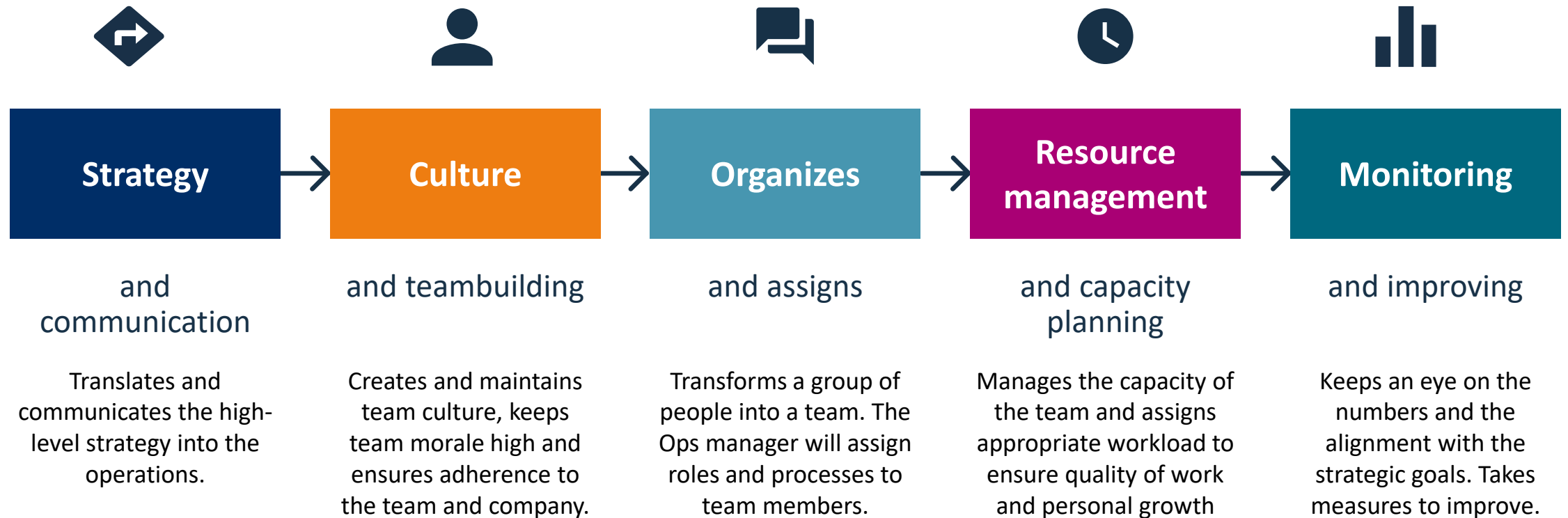
From A to B to ...

What does an Ops Manager do?

Oversee and coordinate operational activities to ensure efficiency, productivity and the **achievement of business objectives**.

- Leadership
- (Re)organizes processes | Continuous improvement
- Resource allocation
- High-level (performance) monitoring
- Strategic planning
- Communication and (inter-departmental) collaboration
- **Escalation**

Some of the processes (of Ops Mng)





“

*Excellence is not a skill,
it's an attitude.*

”

Ralph Marston

