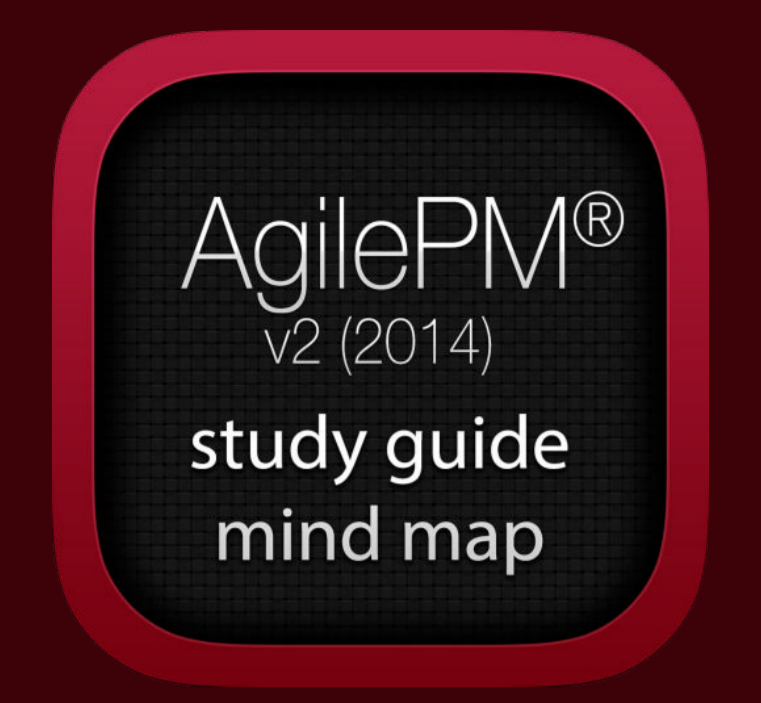


AgilePM® V2 Project Phases vs Products vs Roles vs Responsibilities Matrix



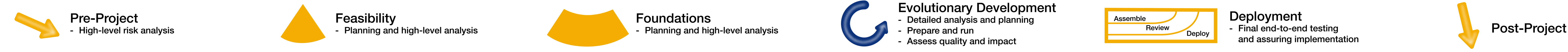
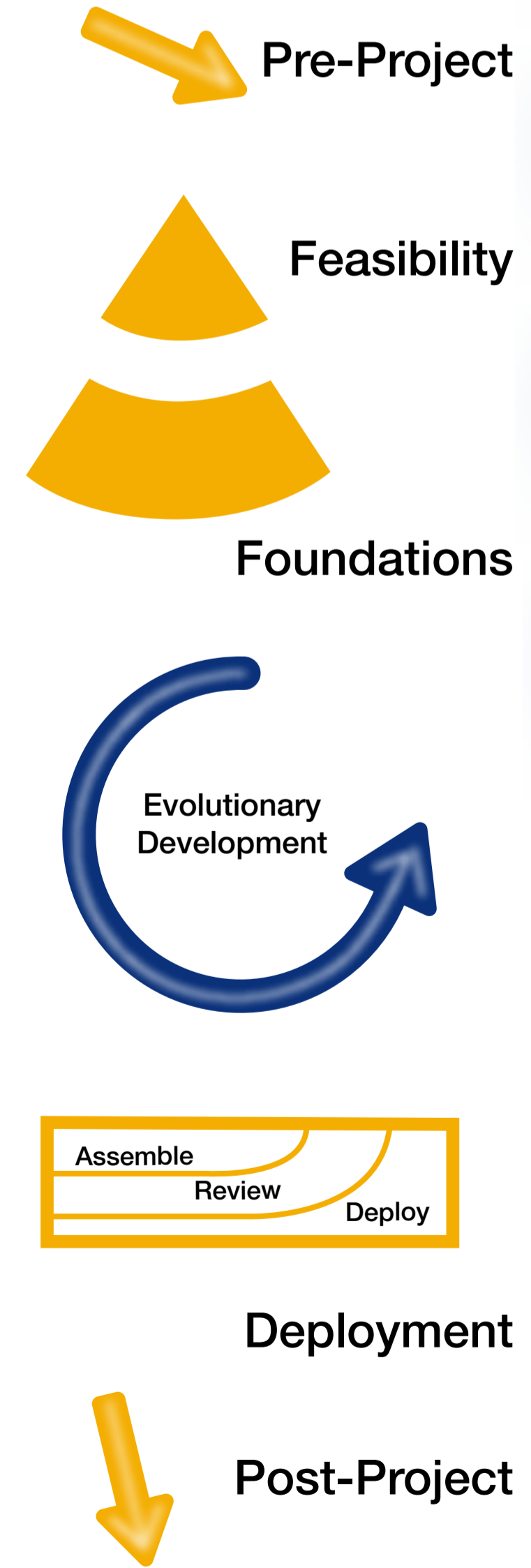
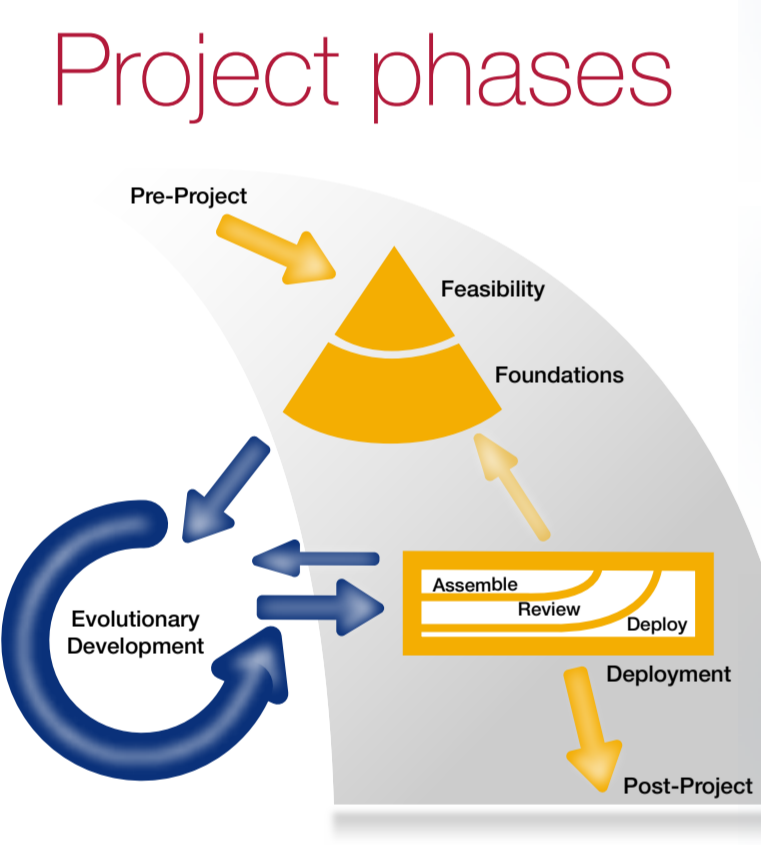
AgilePM® V2 mind map
www.mindmeister.com/287712070

AgilePM® V2
An agile (iterative, incremental and adaptive) project management method created by DSDM Consortium in 2010.

AgilePM® was derived from another method called DSDM® (Dynamic Systems Development Method®) from its version 5 called Atern®. AgilePM® V2 is aligned with newest version of DSDM® called DSDM® AgilePM® and is seen as a general agile project management method in comparison to DSDM® which originally was dedicated to software development.

Both DSDM® and AgilePM® are seen as a hybrid methods which combines project delivery / management with product development into one complete method.

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Pre-Project	Feasibility	Foundations	Evolutionary Development	Deployment	Post-Project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the business problem / needs (not just requirements) - Describe high level definition of the business driver - Assign Business Sponsor (BS), Business Visionary (BV) and Project Manager (PM) to the project - Confirm project is in line with business strategy - Budget, scope, plan and resource allocated for the Feasibility phase - Put initial project governance in place, e.g. Project Board or Steering Committee - Create Terms of Reference (ToR) - First requirement of the project is its objective, expressed in outline in the Terms of Reference (ToR) - Position the project within a portfolio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initial project shaping and tentative schedule - Identify benefits - Outline possible approaches for delivery - Assess the feasibility of the project both from a business (BV and BS) and a technical perspectives (TC) - Develop strategies for sourcing the solution and project management - Describe organization and governance aspects (PM) - Develop first-cut estimates of timescale and costs - Plan and resource the Foundation phase (not the whole project) - Very high level requirements (Objectives / OKRs and Themes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline high level requirements and set priorities - Describe business processes (where appropriate) - Identify information used, created and updated by solution - Describe strategies of solution deployment - Detail the Business Case - Design solution architecture (a.k.a. HLD) - Define technical implementation standards (TC) - Describe quality assurance - Establish appropriate governance and organization - Describe the solution development lifecycle - Baseline the schedule for development and deployment - Describe, assess and manage risk - High level prioritised requirements (Epics and User Stories) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Iteratively and incrementally investigate detailed business requirements (using Timeboxes) - Refine the Evolving Solution to meet acceptance criteria - Elaborate on the Prioritized Requirement List (PRL) - Explore the full detail of the business needs - Provide detailed requirements with MoSCoW priorities - Develop models how the solution works (if applicable) - Communicate early view of the solution - Create functional solution and test it - Detailed requirements (detailed User Stories and Tasks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirm ongoing performance and viability of the project - Assemble - final assembly point for the solution (consolidation of all artefacts deemed relevant for the deployment) - Review - quality gate for approval, correctness, completeness - Deploy - (increment of) the solution to live environment - Training end users and/or provide support documentation - Training support staff and/or provide documentation for operations - Assess whether the deployed solution is likely to deliver the business benefits - Opportunity for retrospect (release retrospectation) - After final deployment - close and review the project from effectiveness and performance perspectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Takes place after the last planned Deployment phase - Starts as soon as the value can be measured - Assess whether the benefits describes in the Business Case have actually been achieved - Benefits may be assessed for individual releases (in which case the assessment of benefit should start before the Post-Project phase is reached)

Pre-Project		Feasibility		Foundations		Evolutionary Development		Deployment		Post-Project											
Project-level roles (Management/Governance)		Solution Development Team(s) (SDT) (Product/Features Development)		Project-level roles (Management/Governance)		Solution Development Team(s) (SDT) (Product/Features Development)		Project-level roles (Management/Governance)		Solution Development Team(s) (SDT) (Product/Features Development)											
BS	BV	TC	PM	TL	BA	SD	ST	BAMB	TADV	BADV	BS	BV	TC	PM	TL	BA	SD	ST	BAMB	TADV	BADV

Product	Pre-Project	Feasibility	Foundations	Evolutionary Development	Deployment	Post-Project
Terms of Reference (ToR)	AP	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC
Outlined Business Case	AP	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC
Outlined Prioritised Requirements List (PRL)	P	AP	AC	C	AC	AC
Outlined System Architecture Definition (SAD)	P	AP	AC	AC	AC	AC
Outlined Development Approach Definition (DAD)	AP	AC	AC	P	AC	
Outlined Management Approach Definition (MAD)	AP	C	P	C		
Outlined Delivery Plan	AP	C	P	C		
Feasibility Assessment	AP	P				
Foundations Summary	AP	P				
Evolving Solution (i.e. product/service being build)	AP	AP	AC	P	P	P
Timebox Plan (multiple)	AP	AP	AC	P	C	AC/C
Timebox Review Record (created after each Timebox)	AP	AP	AC	P	C	AC/C
Deployed Solution	AP	AC	AC	AC	P	P
Project Review Report	AP	AC	AC	AC	P	P
Benefits Assessments	AC	AC				

- Focus on the business need
- Deliver on time
- Collaborate
- Never compromise quality
- Develop iteratively
- Build incrementally from firm foundations
- Communicate continuously and clear
- Demonstrate control

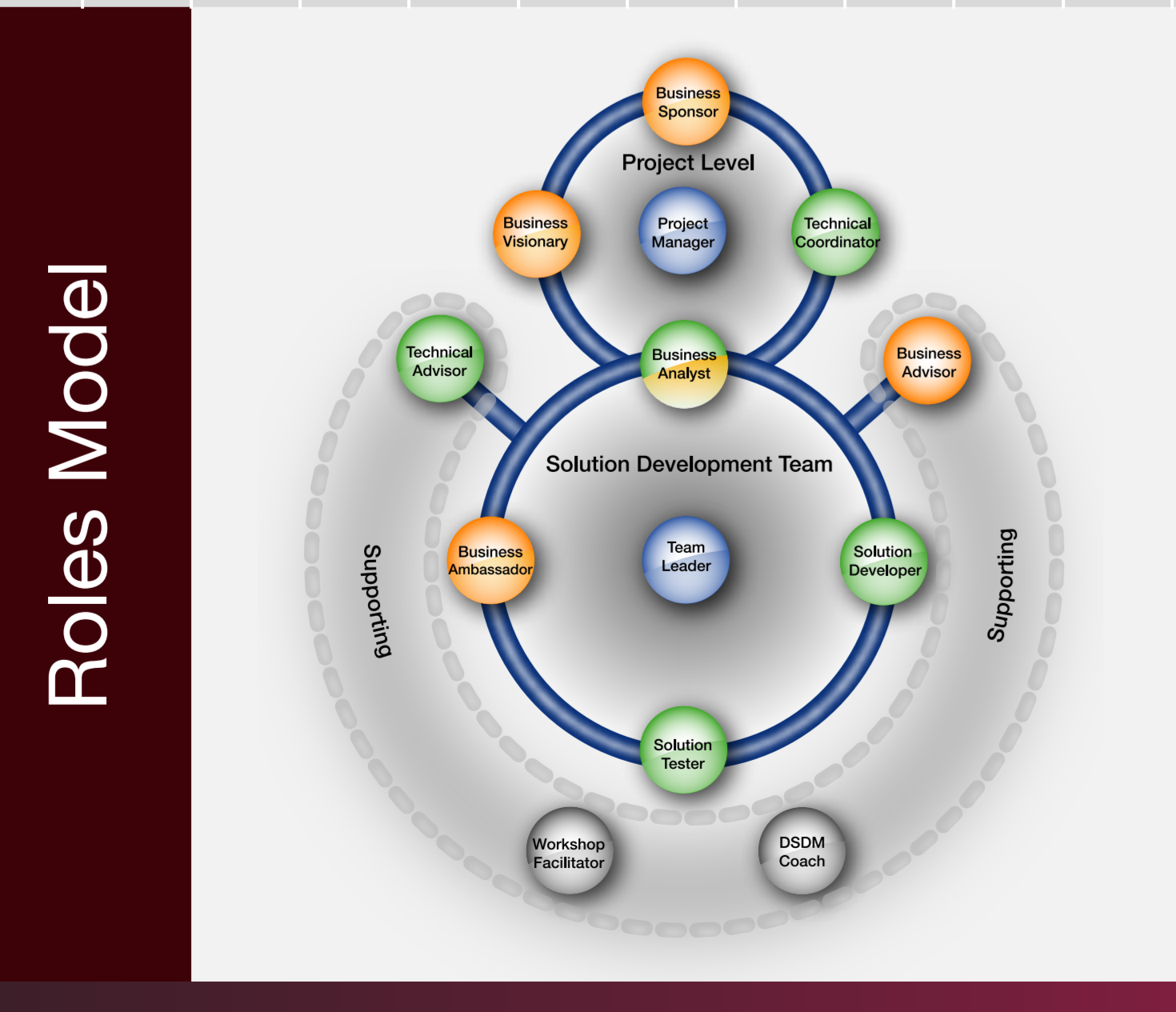
Similar (but not the same concept) as Scrum's Product Backlog

Just like classic Roadmap with Release Plan

- Embracing the DSDM Approach
- Effective Solution Development Team
- Business Engagement - Active and Ongoing
- Iterative Development, Integrated Testing and Incremental Delivery
- Transparency

Timebox is a similar (but not the same concept) as Scrum's Sprint

Timebox + PRL is a similar (but not the same concept) as Scrum's Sprint + Sprint Backlog



Roles	Responsibilities
BS Business Sponsor	WF Workshop Facilitator
BV Business Visionary	DC DSDM Coach
TC Technical Coordinator	
PM Project Manager	
TL Team Leader	
BA Business Analyst	
SD Solution Developer	
ST Solution Tester	
BAMB Business Ambassador	
TADV Technical Advisor	
BADV Business Adviser	

Responsibilities	Products
AP Approves	Business-focused products
AC Accepts	Project management products
P Produces	Products contributing to Solution (or Solution itself)
C Consulted	

Products

- Business-focused products
- Project management products
- Products contributing to Solution (or Solution itself)

Responsibilities

- AP Approves
- AC Accepts
- P Produces
- C Consulted

*Responsibilities are only suggestions but give an indication of what product responsibilities could be allocated to the people in each role.

Products

- TOGAF® 8&9 Certified
- CRISC
- CISM
- CISA
- ITIL® Expert

G 'G' for Governance. A milestone products are created within a phase and typically fulfill a specific purpose within that phase, serving as a checkpoint or to facilitate governance processes.