After the bidding process is finished, the construction phase can then start:

1. Initiation

Before the project starts, a project manager must develop and evaluate the business case to determine if the project is feasible and worth undertaking. Stakeholders may be asked to do their due diligence and to conduct feasibility testing, if needed. When all parties agree to proceed with the project, the project manager writes a project charter or project initiation document (PID), which includes both the business needs and the business case.
Project Management

2. Planning

Next, the project team develops a road map for all involved. This includes the project management plan (PMP), a formal, approved document created by the project manager to guide execution and control, as well as set baselines for scope, cost, and schedule. You can also expect to see these documents in the planning phase:

**Scope statement and scope documentation:**

This defines the project’s business need, benefits, objectives, deliverables, and key milestones.

**Work breakdown structure (WBS):**

This document breaks down the scope of the project into visual, manageable chunks.

**Communication plan:**

This outlines all aspects of communication, from goals and objectives to roles to tools and methods. The communication plan creates a common framework that everyone can work from to avoid misunderstandings or conflict.

**Risk management plan:**

This helps project managers identify risks beforehand, including time and cost estimates that may not be met, potential budget cuts, shifting requirements, and a shortage of committed resources.
Project Management

3. Execution

Now the work begins. Typically, all parties hold a kickoff meeting, then the project team begins the crucial work of assigning resources, implementing project management plans, setting up tracking systems, completing tasks, updating the project schedule, and if necessary, modifying the project plan.

4. Performance and Monitoring

The monitoring phase often happens concurrently with the execution phase. This phase is necessary to measure progress and performance and to ensure that items are in line with the overall project management plan.

5. Closure

This final phase marks the project’s completion. To mark the conclusion, project managers may hold a post-mortem meeting to discuss what parts of the project did and didn’t meet objectives. The project team then creates a punch list of any lingering tasks, performs a final budget, and issues a project report.
About SDT

SDT international was established in 1991 as an engineering consultancy company that provides comprehensive range of services in the Structural, Mechanical, Electrical, Infrastructure, Environmental and Plumbing design.

For the past 22 years, we have been a pioneering force in the planning, design and implementation of development projects in the Middle East, UK and Australia.

With six offices in six countries, we employ high caliber specialized engineers capable to apply innovative approaches to design and deliver practical and cost effective solutions.