The Meaning of Risk in an Uncertain World

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Session # GBS03



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Introduction

- Structure of Presentation
 - Understanding Risk
 - Variability & Risk Events
 - Case Studies
 - Wembley Stadium
 - Terminal 5 Heathrow
 - Risk Attitudes (People and Organisations)
 - Conclusions



Understanding Risk

- PMBOK Definition:

 An uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, has a positive or negative effect on a project's objectives
- Key elements
 - Uncertainty + Effect
 - Risks = Uncertainties that matter!



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Understanding Risk

- Dimensions of uncertainty
 - Positive -v- Negative (manage both)
 - Variability -v- Events (or 'knowns')
- Understanding & managing 'knowns'
 - $\ Known \ knowns \ (treat \ or \ accept \ risk \ / \ contingencies)$
 - Unknown knowns (make into 'known knowns')
 - Known unknowns (contingencies or mitigate)
 - Unknown unknowns (organisational reserves)



Understanding Risk

- Understanding and managing variability
 - **Every** process has inherent variability
 - · Variability in cost estimating
 - Variability in scheduling (time estimating)
 - Variability is not a 'risk'!
 - The uncertainty is how much variability?
 - And the 'risk' is the level at which the variability starts to matter

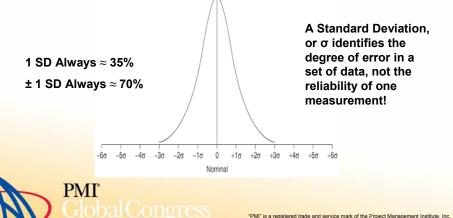


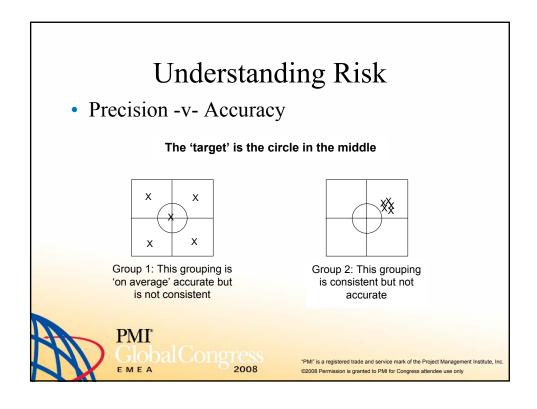
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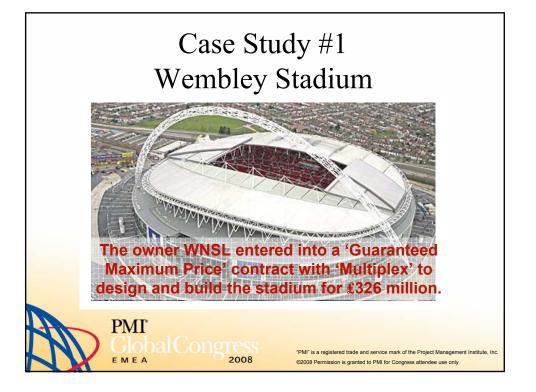
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Understanding Risk

• Normally this follows earner maniability bution







Case Study #1 Wembley Stadium

- The consequences of Multiplex's 'low bid'
 - £150 million loss
 - Multiple disputes with subcontractors
- The failure of 'contracting out' of all risk
 - WNSL lost £430 million
 - Stadium completed 18 month late
 - Everyone 'walked away' from the fight!

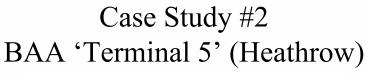


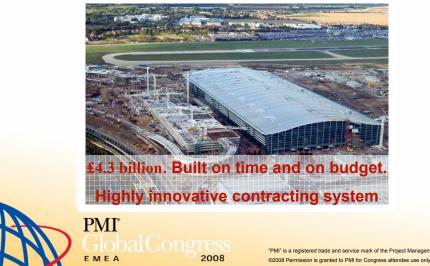
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Case Study #1 Wembley Stadium

- The detrimental impact of 'feedback loops' making a bad situation worse:
 - Multiplex's management became focused on 'the fight' to save/recover time and cost
 - The GMP contract "left no flexibility for problem-solving" (WNSL)
- But the opening was a great success!!







- BAA accepted <u>ALL</u> construction risks
 - Innovative project wide insurance
 - Paid for builders errors and mistakes
- The BAA 'risk attitude' (alliance contracts)
 - Confront and manage risks early
 - Invest in communication and team building
 - Reward success (but don't punish mistakes)



• Focus on the terminal roof



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Case Study #2 BAA 'Terminal 5' (Heathrow)

- Terminal roof identified as a Major Risk
 - BAA paid for a prototype built early off site to understand 'the risks' (cost £2.4 million)
 - Improved erection processes were identified (serendipity)
 - Major cost and time savings achieved in the erection of main roof (3 months and £millions)



- During construction BAA worked to mitigate Negative issues and exploit opportunities
- Construction risks were managed proactively
 - But these are tangible
 - The industry understands its risk profile
- Then there was the opening!!!!



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Case Study #2 BAA 'Terminal 5' (Heathrow)

- What went wrong?
 - BAA (builder) has problems with the baggage handling software (control systems)
 - Inadequate testing under full load ? New owners saving costs???
 - BA (operator)
 - Did not train staff properly
 - Did not test peripheral systems (staff car parking)
 - Did not have fallback plans and spare staff



- What went wrong and why?
 - The 'Halo Effect' great project, nothing can go wrong (but it did)
 - BA management appear risk averse / ignorant
 - Did not plan properly (where were the contingencies?)
 - Ignored warning from staff (not adequately trained)
 - Appeared to focus on 'saving money'
 - The cost to date over £20 million + Reputation



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The Case Studies

- During construction:
 - BAA actively managed its risks
 - WNSL tried to avoid 'all risk'
- At the opening:
 - WNSL celebrated a great stadium (but stadiums are relatively simple)
 - BA and BAA created a disaster through
 - inadequate planning and testing, and
 - inadequate risk management



The Case Studies

- Both are great buildings: but the <u>Risk</u>
 <u>Attitudes</u> of the three organisations heavily influenced outcomes
- One of the key problems with most management cultures is their inability to live with uncertainty (risk agnostics?).
- They expect people working for them to guarantee the future.....



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Managing Variability In Estimates

- Every estimate is wrong!
- But how many managers expect accuracy?
- Identifying the likely range of outcomes
 - Based on the PMBOK
 - ROM = -50% to +100%
 - Detailed cost estimate -10% to + 15%
 - Schedule estimates are significantly less accurate

See: Float - Is It Real? www.mosaicprojects.com.au/Resources_Papers_043.html



Managing Variability In Estimates

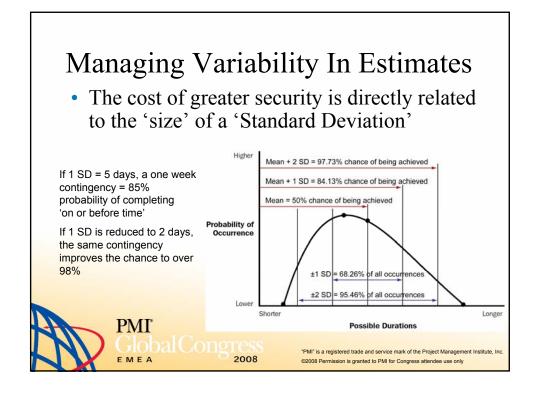
- Factors to reduce variability
 - Knowledge of the work being estimated (data)
 - Well defined processes (precision)
 - Time to check evaluate and review (QA)
- Realistic acceptable risk limits
 - +/- 5% is not realistic
 - Proper contingencies are needed

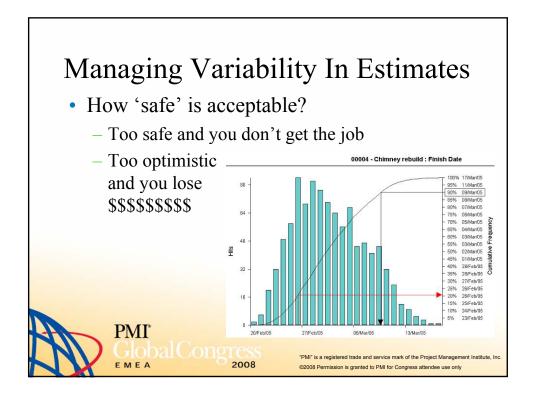


Managing Variability In Estimates

- The cost of a 'Standard Deviation'
- 1 SD is a fixed measure in any 'population'
- To reduce the 'size' of 1 SD the process creating the 'population' needs to be improved (greater precision)
- This <u>ALWAYS</u> costs money!
- It should generate greater savings







Managing Variability In Estimates

- The cost of reducing variability -v- the value of contingencies
- Consider the value of converting a 'budget estimate' to a 'detailed estimate' for a \$500,000 project:
 - Budget +25% / -10%
 - Detailed +10% / -5%
 - 80% certainty required by management



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Managing Variability In Estimates

The **'Budget Estimate'**:

Optimistic cost = \$500,000 - 10% = \$450,000

Most Likely cost = \$500,000 + 25% = \$625,000

Therefore the expected Mean (50% probability of being achieved) = (a + 4b + c)/6 = (\$450,000 + 4 * \$500,000 + \$625,000)/6 = \$512,500

The Standard Deviation for the set = (c - a)/6 = (\$625,000 - \$450,000)/6 = \$29,167

And an 84.13% probability of the project completing at or below a planned cost is achieved by adding one standard deviation to the Mean =

\$512,500 + \$29,167 = \$541,667



Managing Variability In Estimates

The 'Detailed Estimate':

Optimistic cost = \$500,000 - 5% = \$475,000 Most Likely cost = \$500,000

Pessimistic cost = \$500,000 + 10% = \$550,000

Therefore the expected Mean (50% probability of being achieved) = (a + 4b + c)/6 = (\$475,000 + 4 * \$500,000 + \$550,000)/6 = \$504,167

The Standard Deviation for the set = (c - a)/6 = (\$550,000 - \$475,000)/6 = \$12,500

And an 84.13% probability of the project completing at or below a planned cost is achieved by adding one standard deviation to the Mean =

\$504,167 + \$12,500 = \$516,667



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Managing Variability In Estimates

- Required Contingency =
 - Budget Est. \$541,667 \$500,000 = \$41,667
 - Detailed Est. \$516,667 \$500,000 = \$16,667
- Reduction in Contingency = \$25,000
- But what if doing the detailed estimate was going to cost \$30,000?



Managing Uncertain Events (The Risk Register)

- Risk Registers are totally useless... Unless
- All of the risks are listed and prioritised
- And Action is taken to treat the key risks
 - Avoid / Exploit
 - Mitigate / Transfer
 - Share / Enhance

And there's a regular review of the current risk profile

Accept (Reserves / Contingencies)

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Managing Uncertain Events (The Risk Register)

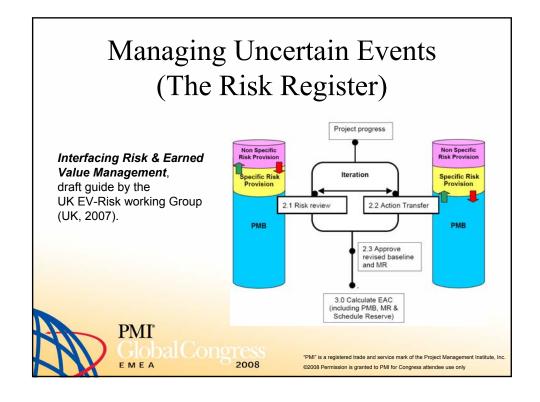
- The PMBOK risk processes
 - Plan / Identify / Analyse / Plan Response / Control
- Potential enhancements
 - Add an overt step to 'treat' risks (implied in RP)
 - Focus on the 'action' of treatment and the risks associated with implementing this 'action'
 - Integrate the requirements to update cost plans and schedules, etc

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Managing Uncertain Events (The Risk Register)

- Managing contingencies and reserves
 - Policies required to allow
 - Project Manager to manage known risks
 - The organisation to support unknown risks
 - This is better than blaming people
- Linking Risk to Earned Value Management for complete visibility





Different Focuses

- Risk Attitudes need to be adjusted for different levels of an organisation
- Internally:
 - At the portfolio level, total risk avoidance
 no business
 - The project level needs to focus on minimising uncertainty



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Different Focuses

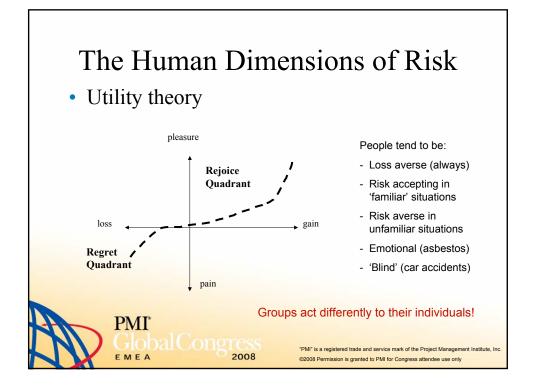
- In a Contract situation (eg T5):
 - The project team should focus on achieving an 'optimistic' outcome (stretch target)
 - The contracting organisation on achieving the 'Mean' or most likely outcome
 - The client on a 'safe outcome' including appropriate contingencies
- But in an open and trusting relationship



The Human Dimensions of Risk

- Understanding your stakeholders
 - People are the source of many risks
 - In business projects, over 90%
 - Engineering projects ?????
 - Stakeholder identification and mapping
 - Standardised process (eg *Stakeholder Circle*®)
 - Requires organisational maturity (eg SRMM®)
 - Risk tolerance and 'risk -v- reward' tradeoffs





The Human Dimensions of Risk

- Managing stakeholder expectations
 - Identifying and managing expectations
 - Effective communications are the key
 - The importance of trust in developing confidence
- The benefits of 'open engagement'
 - Unrealistic expectations are unlikely to be fulfilled

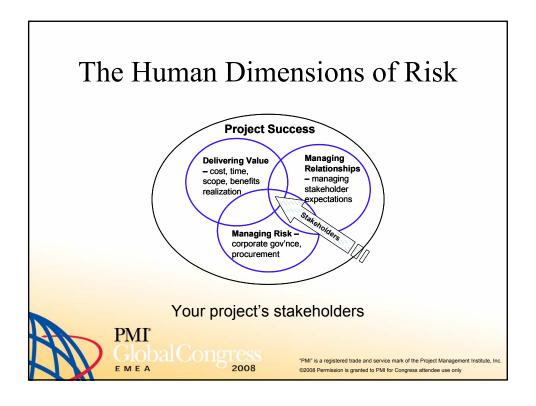


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The Human Dimensions of Risk

- Effective communications influence expectations and change actions / outcomes
 - Schedule changes work performance
 - Cost plan changes procurement options
- 'Complexity Theory' offers new insights
- But in the end, its still all about people





Conclusions

- All projects are 'risky' ie, the outcome is uncertain
- Attempts to avoid 'all risk' are impossible and doomed to fail
- Managing risk is safer than ignoring risk
- Balancing risks and rewards is the key to success



Conclusions

- Organisations need to aim to win overall, attempting to win every time is impossible
- The primary commercial advantage of any organisation is its ability to manage the risks inherent in its environment better than its competitors



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Conclusions

- The key is a mature risk attitude
 - At all levels of management
 - But appropriate to the organisation



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