# Deriving Certainty from Uncertainty (Value from Project risk and Contingency Management)

PGCS Canberra 20 & 21 August 2019



Understand and manage your risk

### **Outline**

- · Why undertake PROJECT risk management?
- · Value Some thoughts on measurement
- · KISS processes
- · KISS toolsets
- Contingency
- Integration Management and Governance
- Cost
- Value Summary



# Quick poll

- Who is operating at:
  - Project Manager level?
  - Programme or Portfolio Level?
  - Enterprise Risk Managers?
  - Any CFOs?
- · Is your organisation an:
  - Asset Owner?
  - Contractor?
  - Consultant?



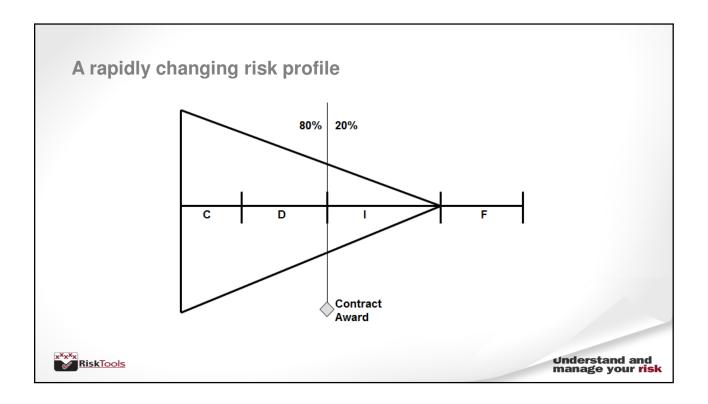
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# Why PROJECT risk management?

Project risk management requires a different approach to "Operational" risk management:

- A rapidly changing risk profile



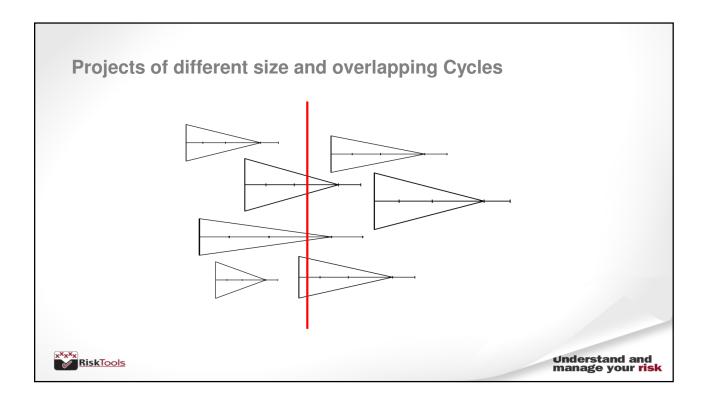


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# Why PROJECT risk management?

Project risk management requires a different approach to "Operational" risk management:

- A rapidly changing risk profile
- Projects of different size and overlapping cycles
- Management at various levels project, programme, portfolio and executive
- Consumes precious capital



# Why undertake PROJECT risk management?

- Improved decisions (better information)
- Ability to make decisions earlier
- · Improve the potential for project success



Risk Management Maturity		
Continuum	Capability Attributes	Method of Achievement
Optimising	(Continuous feedback) Risk management a source of competitive advantage	<ul> <li>Increased emphasis on exploiting opportunities</li> <li>"Best of class" processes</li> <li>Knowledge accumulated and shared</li> </ul>
Managed	(Quantitative) Risks measured/managed quantitatively and aggregated enterprise wide	<ul> <li>Rigorous measurement methodologies/analysis</li> <li>Intensive debate on risk/reward trade-off issues</li> </ul>
Defined	(Qualitative/Quantitative) Policies, processes and standards defined and institutionalised	<ul> <li>Process uniformly applied across the organisation</li> <li>Remaining elements of infrastructure in place</li> <li>Rigorous methodologies</li> </ul>
Repeatable	(Intuitive) Process established and repeating; reliance on people continues	<ul><li>Common language</li><li>Quality people assigned</li><li>Defined tasks</li><li>Initial infrastructure elements</li></ul>
Initial	(Ad Hoc/Chaotic) Dependent on heroics; institutional capability lacking	<ul><li>Undefined tasks</li><li>Relies on initiative</li><li>"Just do it"</li><li>Reliance on key people</li></ul>
RiskTools	Source: Protiviti 2006	Understand an manage your

# Value – some suggested ways of measuring

- · Efficient:
  - processes
  - toolsets
- · Effective: Processes and toolsets that enable:
  - Informed decisions
  - Timely decisions
  - To be made at the right management level
- At an appropriate cost



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# So let's start with process

· What do you record in your risk register?



# Risk management

- The AS/NZS 4360 or ISO 31000 have the same founding process:
  - Context
  - Identification of a risk
  - Analysis
    - · Likelihood (of occurrence)
    - Impact (on objectives)
  - Treatment(s)
    - · Monitoring (responsibility) and
    - Control (action/review date)
- The key is that you do not need anything else! (KISS is our mantra!!)



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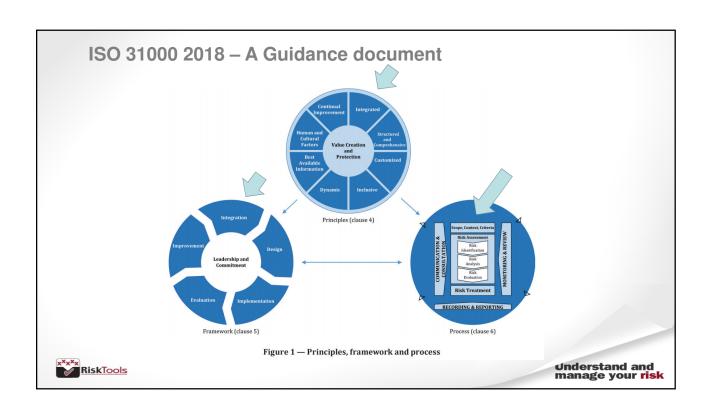
### You do not need items such as:

- Residual risk
- Risk Owners
- Exposure
- Risk Appetite
- Aggregation will touch on this shortly
- Consequence tables etc
- · to manage risks effectively
- and certainly do not need them if you want to manage risks efficiently!!
- You will get resistance it is not why any of the above may be needed the question should be can I manage risks without them.



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RiskTools

### Describing a risk

The Guide to the old AS/NZS 4360 had a very succinct (KISS!!) way of describing a risk:

 (Something happens) leading to (outcomes expressed in terms of impact on objectives)

One essential component that is often missing is Objectives.

 ISO31000 definition of Risk – effect of uncertainty on Objectives.

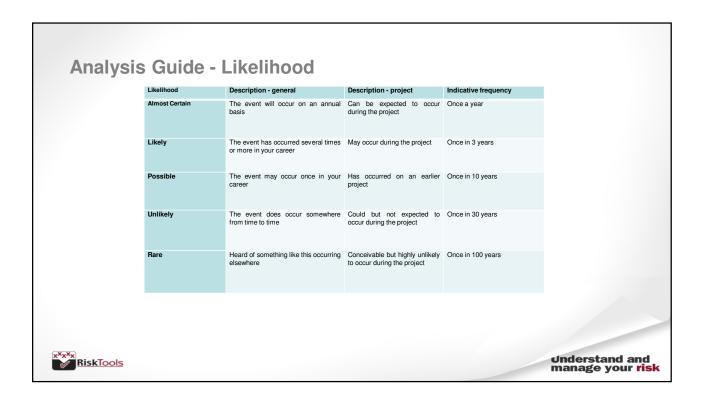


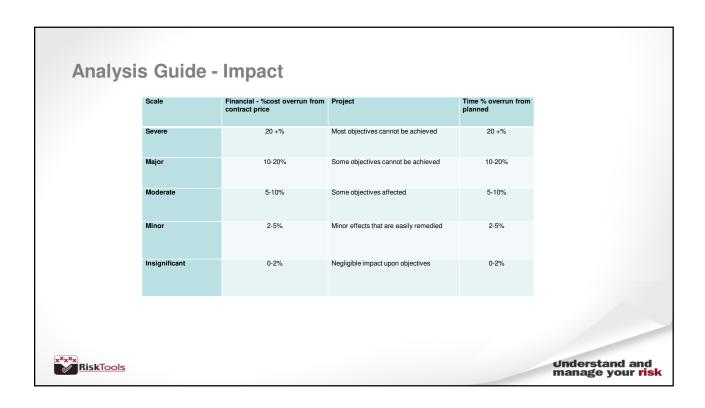
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# Objectives – what should they look like?

- · SMART?
- Whatever your definition two aspects are essential:
  - Measurable (how else do you know what you are trying to achieve and demonstrate you have achieved it)
  - Time bound (when are you going to complete the activity/project)
- Analysis enables objectives to a key part of the process:
  - Impact (if a risk occurs) on objectives







### **Treatments**

- · Each Treatment must have:
  - An Owner
  - An Action/Review date
- After workshops Treatments are where the real risk management occurs!!



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# Integration - the role of Objectives

- · Project Objectives will:
  - Be more detailed than Programme objectives
  - Be subordinate to but support Programme objectives
- · Programme Objectives will
  - Be more detailed than Executive (eg Business plan) objectives
  - Be subordinate to but support Executive objectives
- · Similarly for Portfolios
- Objectives enable an updating of the Analysis of those risks that are rolled up to the next level.
- · Note this is not a process that can be automated!!!



# **Effectiveness (and benefits)**

- RBS
  - Consistent approach workshops structured with ownership and improved understanding of project by stakeholders
  - Ability to cut and dice information (eg identify systemic risks)
  - Can be applied to any Risk Management in an organisation
- Objectives
  - Process helps to refine objectives and stakeholder understanding
  - Integrates Project with other management levels (eg Programme)
  - Overcomes the problems associated with the one size fits all of Consequence tables

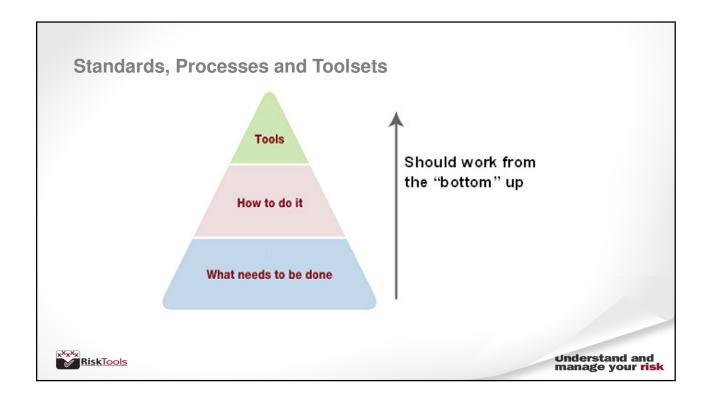


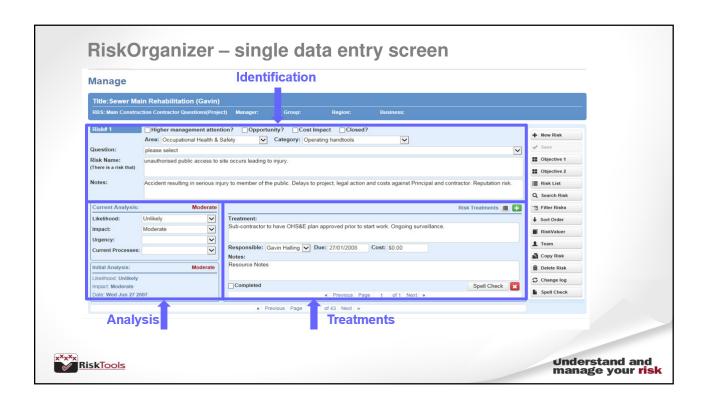
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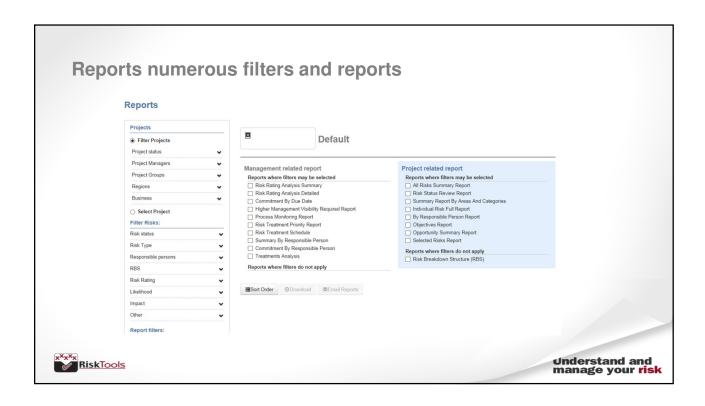
# The need for a specific toolset includes:

- Easy collection of data particularly in a workshop environment (ie one screen for data entry)
- · Easy updating of data
- Ensuring data integrity (ie single responsibility for data but wide spread access to reports)
- Ready sharing of data (internally and externally)
- Reports that enable effective management
- · Being readily accessible wherever and whenever people might be working
- · Etc etc.....
- All of which points to a Cloud database solution.









# Effectiveness – How software assists

- · Reports that focus on:
  - Project risks and
  - Management of risks
- · Reports that can be filtered to suit specific requirements
  - Analysis or rating
  - Status of Treatments
  - Inter-project comparison
    - Who needs support?
  - RBS
    - Programme Managers
    - · Line Managers
- Access at any time ie when information is needed



# Contingency

#### A quick poll:

- Who is undertaking cost contingency?
- · It has been a driver of cost management since 2008:
  - Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government
  - Best Practice Cost Estimation for Publicly Funded Road and Rail Construction
- · More recently:
  - Risk Engineering Society and Engineers Australia
  - Contingency Guideline (2<sup>nd</sup> edition Feb 2019)



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# Contingency

- Contingency = cost of carrying risk
- · Two elements:
  - Contingent risk those risks that <u>may</u> happen derived from qualitative workshops
  - Inherent risk those risks associated with work that <u>has</u> to be done to undertake the project as detailed in the project estimate. Inherent contingency reflects the uncertainty associated with the estimate (quantities and/or rates).



# **Example of how some are assessing Contingent risk**

- Take likelihood (eg 40% probability)
- Assess worse case (eg \$100,000)
- Combine (40% \* 100K = \$40,000 contingency allowance)
- · What's wrong with this?
  - 60% of time risk will not occur
  - Worse case rarely occurs and certainly not for all risks

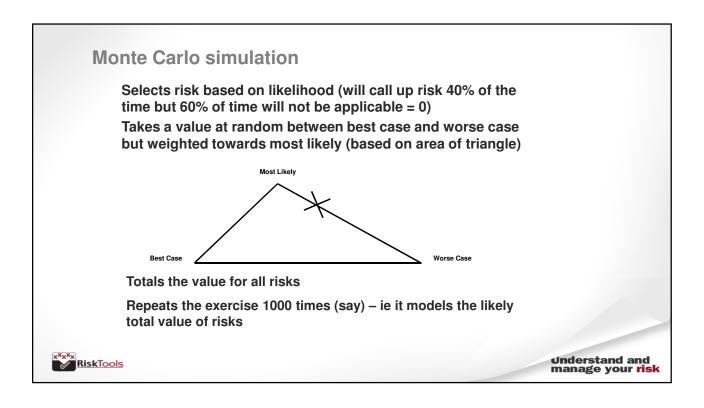


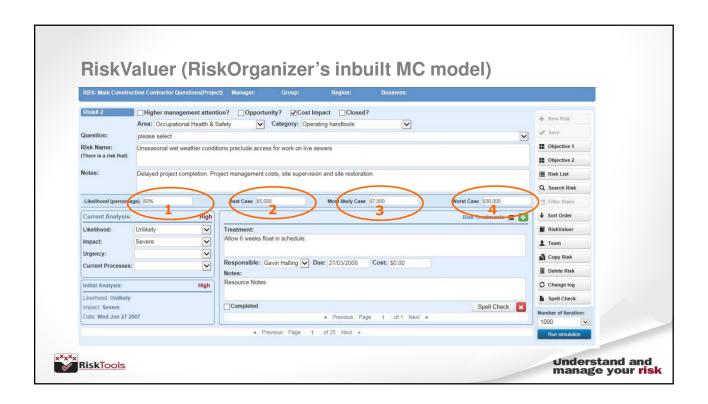
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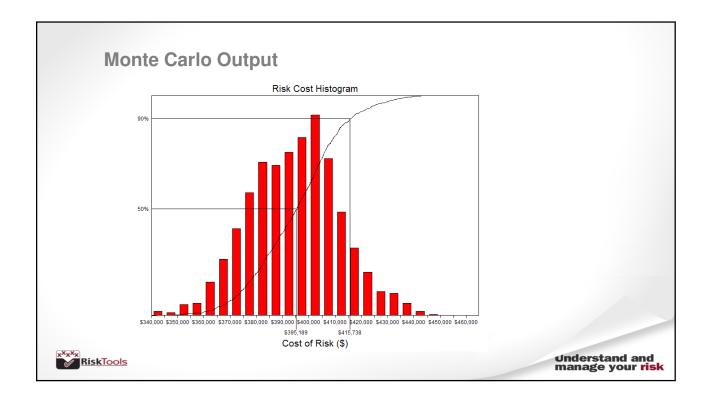
# **Contingent risk**

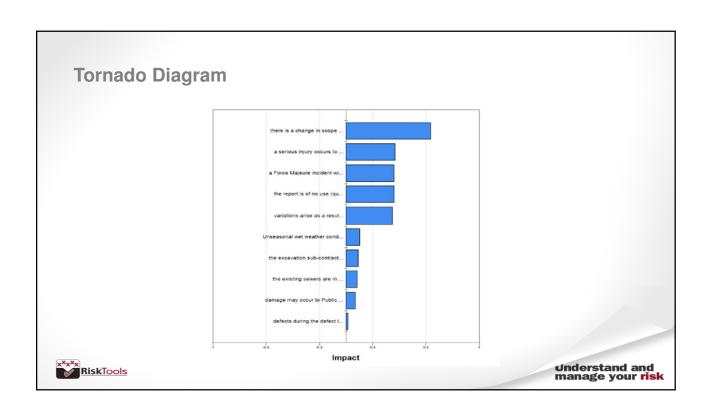
- How to assess?
  - Same as before:
    - Assess likelihood (eg 40%)
    - Assess worse case (eg \$100,000)
  - But also assess:
    - Best case and most likely values
- · Only consider risks with direct cost implications
- Undertake a Monte Carlo simulation







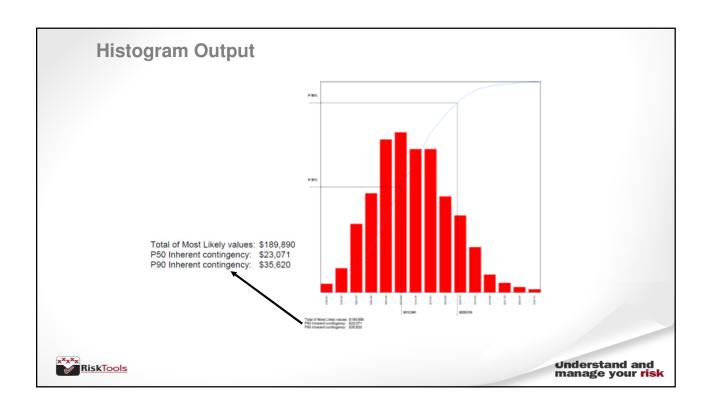




# Inherent risk contingency

- Develop a model that enables a range of quantities and rates to be assessed (ie Best case and Worst case for each item in the estimate)
- The Most Likely value will be the original estimate value
- Hold an "inquisitorial" workshop so that data accuracy may be tested and potentially omitted items identified.





#### **Estimates**

- The above processes quantify the costs of Contingent and Inherent contingency
- Need to ensure no "double dipping" within and between the two processes (eg LDs)
- P50s and P90s may then be added from both processes to obtain an assessment of the most likely cost of carrying risk
- (Values other than P90 can also be selected)



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### Use of P50 and P90

- The P50 value represents the expected cost of carrying risks
  - At a point in time (when the simulation is run)
  - The actual end result may be a little over or under P50
  - More conservatively the P90 is that point below which 90% of the iterations fell.
- · Usage depends on your business
  - A Tenderer will probably use P50
  - An Asset Management company may use P90 for Board approval
  - The Project Manager will normally only be authorised P50 for risk. The difference between the P90 and P50 may be held by senior management as a reserve.
  - If the Project Manager requires additional funding to cover risks, then an additional approval processes is required to access this "reserve" fund.



### **Benefits**

- · A simple process that is easy to follow and quickly undertaken
- Visibility in the values used for deriving contingency
- The ability to see which risks have the greatest effect on the bottom line.
   This helps to prioritise which risks should be addressed first
- · Improved stakeholder confidence due to a visible process
- The ability to amend and update data very quickly to accommodate changes
- Reduced stress levels (if someone doesn't like the bottom line they can suggest and take responsibility for changing the inputs!)



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### **Efficient and Effective**

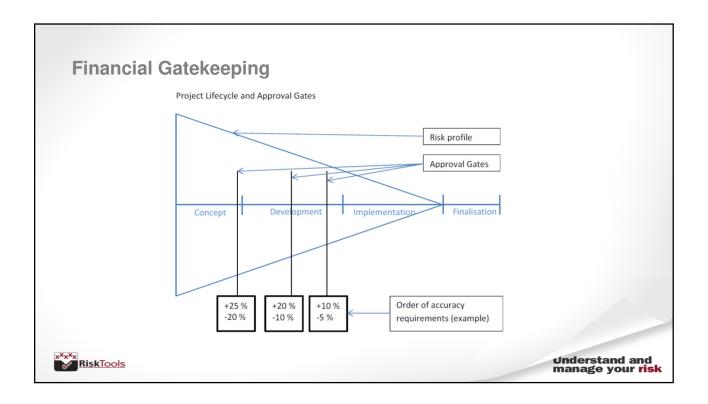
#### Efficient:

- · Data management and simulation all in the hands of the project team.
- With CE others can also run simulation at any time and for any combination of projects.
- Can run simulation whenever you want at anytime.

#### **Effective**

- Encourages a team approach shared understanding and ownership
- Produces immediate results and enables a focus on what to work on next
- · Visibility improved stakeholder confidence





# **Example**

- · Inherent outputs:
  - Total of Most Likely values (ie the base estimate) \$190,000
  - P50 Inherent Contingency

\$ 20,000

- To this needs to be added the P50 for Contingent risks.
  - Let's say this was \$25,000.
- Hence, total Contingency would be \$45,000
  - some 24% of the base estimate.
  - OK for first Gate but exceeds the boundaries for the second and third gates.
- · So what would you do?



# Capital funding & Cash flow management

- Normally PMs hang on to any Contingency for as long as possible (just in case....).
  - Single project may not be a big issue but
  - over many projects a substantial amount of money may be held within projects that does not get released until each of them is completed.
- · Easy and regular Contingency updating
  - the amount held within projects may be reduced much sooner than waiting until the end.
- Over a programme of projects can mean the release of some sizeable funds. Could then commit to (say) a new project or projects much earlier than would otherwise be the case.



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# Risk Management Requirements – Project Level

- Meeting Gatekeeping obligations (Risks and Budgets)
- Monthly reporting
- Monitoring/management of Treatment activities
- Prioritising work (eg High/Significant, Timeline for Treatments, risks with large financial impact)
- Once approved forecasting project end cost
- Also those risks that may impact next level of management (eg Programme)



# Risk Management Requirements Programme/Portfolio level

- Specific Programme level risks (may be a separate part of RBS) such as:
  - Integration of projects in programme
  - Funding
  - Resources
  - Stakeholders
  - Communication
  - Timelines etc
- Specific risks of projects within programme:
  - Higher Management Attention (eg affecting programme objectives)
  - High/Significant risk in projects
  - Systemic risks across programme (through RBS filter eg Commercial)
  - Managing programme contingency



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# Risk Management requirements – Executive level

- Focus is on Governance:
  - Gatekeeping
  - Ongoing assurance that risk management is being undertaken
  - Management of cash and capital
- · No surprises!



# **Efficiency**

- Least amount of data that enables risk management
- · Repeatable, visible processes
- · Simple intuitive toolset for entering and updating data
- Visible risk and contingency with reports designed to support ongoing Risk Management
- Minimum formal reporting needed as information may be obtained by anyone (with access) at anytime and tailorable to achieve specific needs
- · Cloud based solution so wider Project team (eg outside organisation) can see data.



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### **Effectiveness**

- · Consistent approach workshops and ongoing management
- · Prioritisation of risks
  - Through risk analysis
  - Contingency outputs
- Integration
  - RBS
  - Objectives and risk through Management levels
  - Data may be uploaded to an Enterprise system (via a .csv file of User filtered data)
- · Easy to use intuitive software
  - Saves time
- · Visibility of risks and contingency
  - Stakeholder confidence
  - Improved assessment of capital requirements and cash flow management



#### Costs

- · RiskOrganizer starts at \$49 per month per User
- ContingencyEstimator start at \$20 per month per User
- Cost per User drops as User numbers increase \$15 per month per User for both toolsets for 50 Users
- · Real cost in project risk management is:
  - Inefficient processes which waste time (take too long, require rework, give incorrect results)
  - Cost of participants in workshops
  - O
  - Not undertaking risk management!!!



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# Value

- You now have some thoughts on how you can get value from Project risk and Contingency Management.
- What about your situation? Is what has been outlined an improvement on what you are doing - ie is it:
  - More Efficient?
  - More Effective?
  - And at least cost?
- · If your answer is yes then.....



# Steps for you to consider

- · Review the data you collect to manage risks
  - (is it really essential!)
- · Throw away spreadsheets and get some purpose built software
- Document process
  - What, Why and How
- · To help:
  - Leave your contact details
  - I will send you:
    - · My eBook "Project Risk Management A KISS approach"
    - Include you in Tip series
  - We would be happy to help so contact us (we will not chase you!)



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### Questions?

If questions arise later I may be contacted at:

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More information is also available from the website:

www.risktools.com.au

Thank you for your time.

