

We're with you all the way.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Finding the hidden risk



Agenda





What is a risk?

"An uncertain event that may have an effect on the achievement of one or more of the project's objectives"



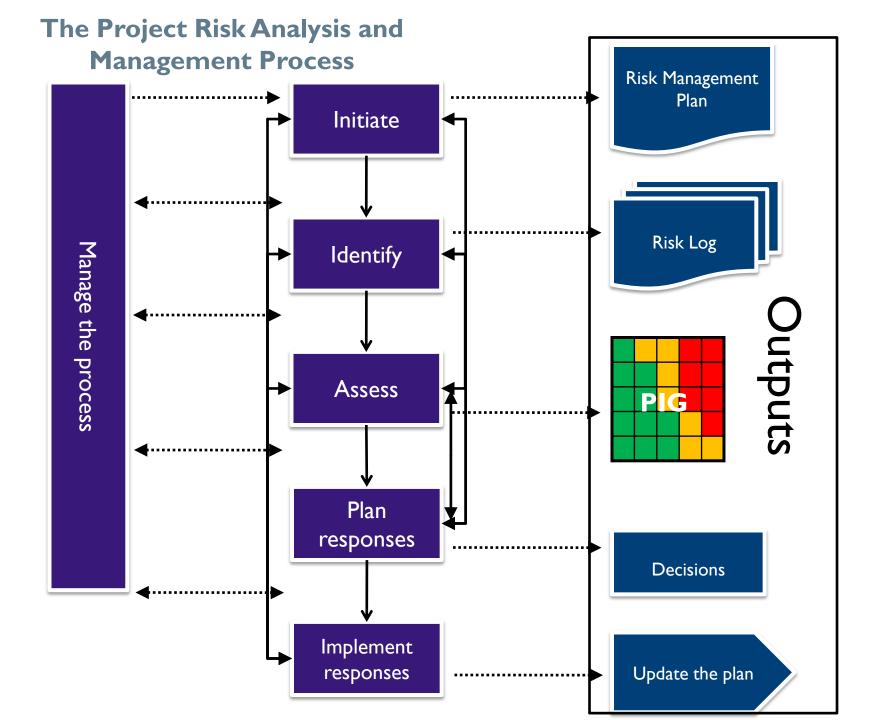


Case Study Review

Consider the case studies in groups

- ı. Orlyval
- Dartford second crossing
- 3. Eden Project
- 4. Wembley Stadium

- What (if anything) went wrong?
- What realistic recommendations would you make for future projects?
- Who should implement these recommendations?





Cause - Risk - Effect

Cause

Root cause of the risk

e.g. Inability to recruit sufficient skilled people

Risk

What could happen

e.g May result in insufficient resources for a testing programme

Effect

Consequences for the project objectives

e.g. Failure to deliver critical product on time

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Risk Identification (part I)

- Brainstorming
- Check lists
- Prompt lists
- Assumptions analysis
- Root cause analysis
- Previous experience





Identification (part 2)

Once a risk has been identified it must be recorded on a risk register which includes:

- Identification number
- Description
- Category
- Owner
- Potential Impact
- Probability
- Risk reduction actions





Qualitative Risk Assessment

Most common form of risk assessment is a

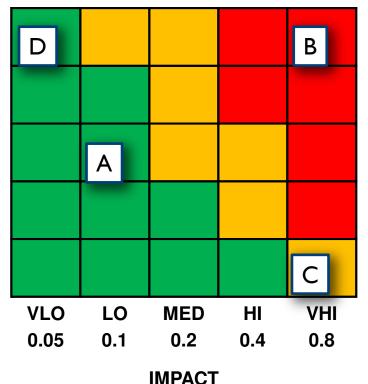
PROBABILITY

probability impact grid

Evaluate the risk against two axis probability and impact

Five levels of assessment

Calculate a severity score for each risk VHI 0.9 HI 0.7 MED 0.5 LO 0.3 VLO 0.1



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Response Planning

Once the specific responses have been decided upon they should be included within the project plan:

- Risks are integrated into the project plan
- They are included in the WBS, schedule, budget and contingency.
- Risk process needs to be live.





Responding to risks? What treatments?

Before Risk Event

After Risk Event

Reduce Probability

Reduce Impact

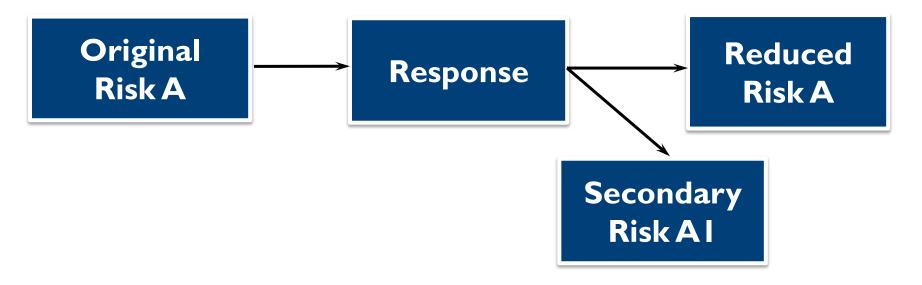
Avoid	Reduce	
Transfer/ Share	Insure / Protect	Fallback Plan



Secondary Risk

Beware of secondary risks:

contingent on taking a response





Risk response owners

- □ Best placed to manage risk effectively
 - Project team
 - Other department
 - Customer/client/user
 - Subcontractor
- Empowered
 - Responsibility with authority
- Accountable

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Strengths and Weakness of Traditional Approach

Strengths

- Procedural
- Detailed
- Structured approach
- Scientific?
- Priority on largest risks?
- Codified in standards
- Auditable

Weaknesses

- Focus on identification and analysis, **not action**
- Many risk are already managed as part of day to day management action.
- Record keeping can become more important than action
- Can ignore critical risks.



Risk Attitude

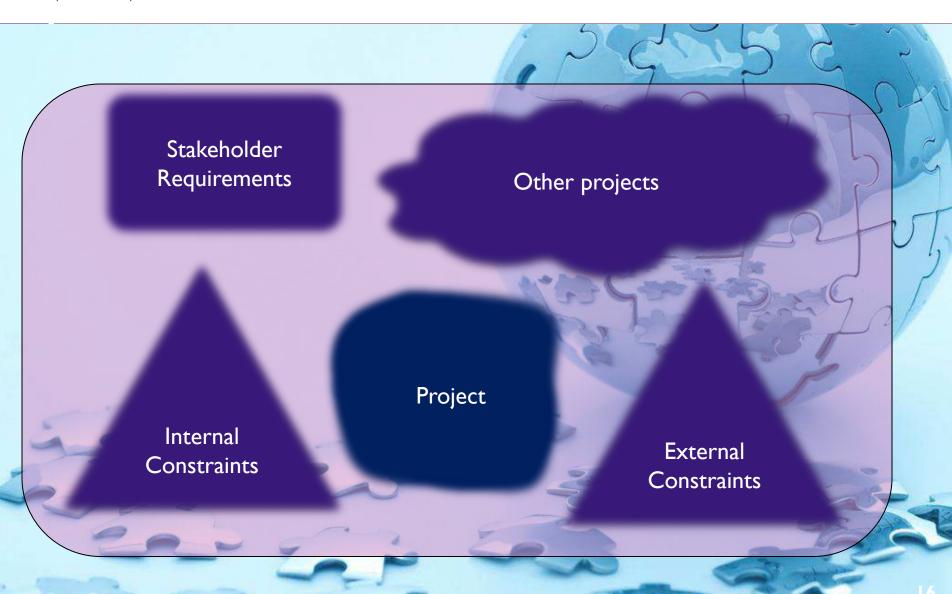


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Abilene Paradox

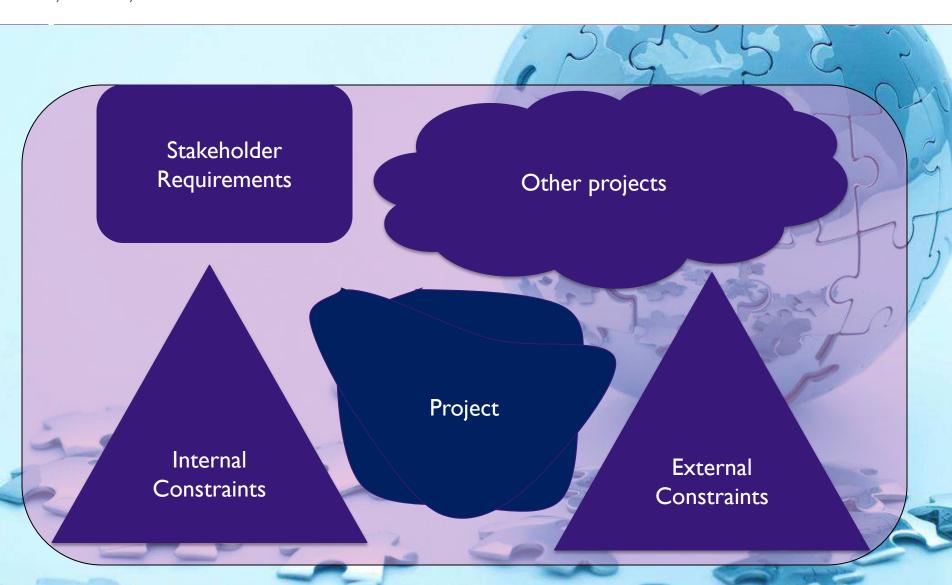


Business Risk Ecosystem



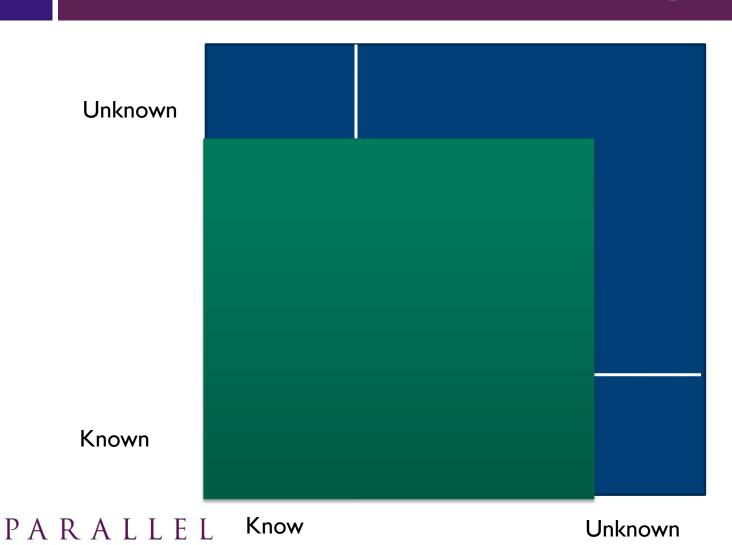


Business Risk Ecosystem



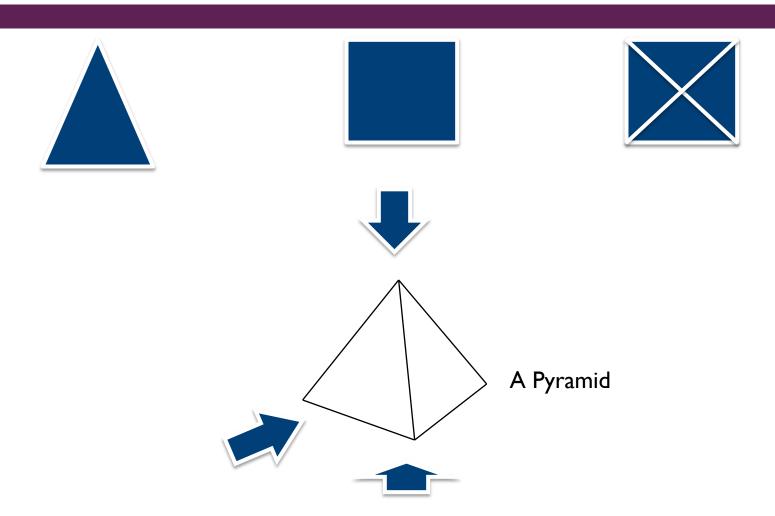


Nature of Uncertainty and Forecasting





Define Objectives



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Project Objectives

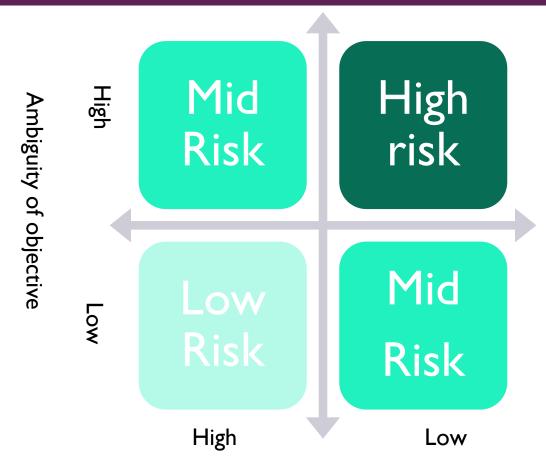


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Harrison
Head of Project Risk & Value Management, Network Rail



Mason and Mitroff Analysis



Control over objectives

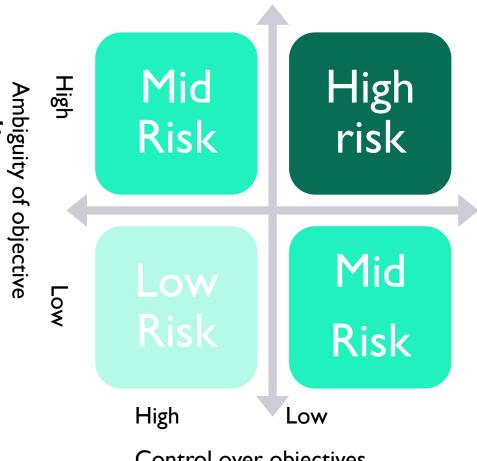
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Strategic Assumptions Surfacing and Testing



Case Study Analysis

- □ Review the project objectives
- Identify the degree of influence over the project objectives
- □ Complete a Mason and Mintroff analysis



Control over objectives



Benefits of Identifying Real Risks

- □ Clarity about the project objectives.
- Understanding of the project from stakeholders viewpoints.
- □ Focuses of attention on the 'important' risks.
- □ Streamlines risk process.
- Builds on work done for similar projects.
- Increased chance of project success.



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