

#### Welcome:



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Passionate about improving the professionalism of project risk management and decision making.

25+ years experience on complex engineering and technology projects.

Registered mentor with AACE.
Principal for training company Synchrony











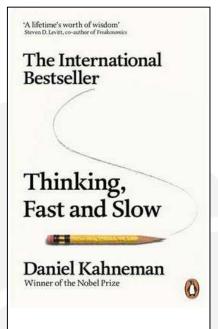
## Why – Risk Management and Decision Making

## **Decision Making**

There are two ways we make choices:

Fast, intuitive, automatic thinking (System 1)

Slow, rational, calculating thinking (System 2)

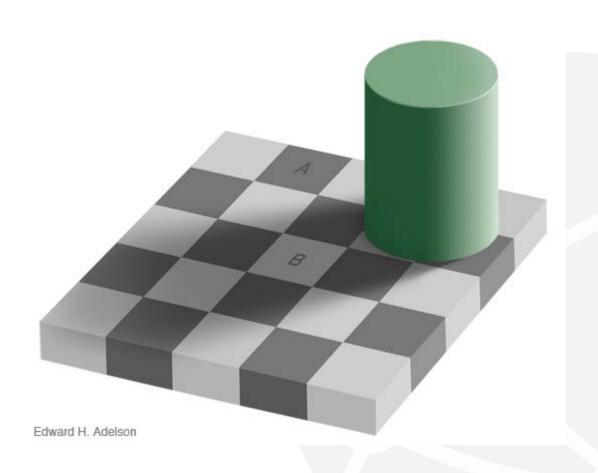


Our minds are flawed by errors and bias. This is particular evident when dealing with risk based problems involving probability and statistics.

Complex projects by their nature involve high levels of risk.

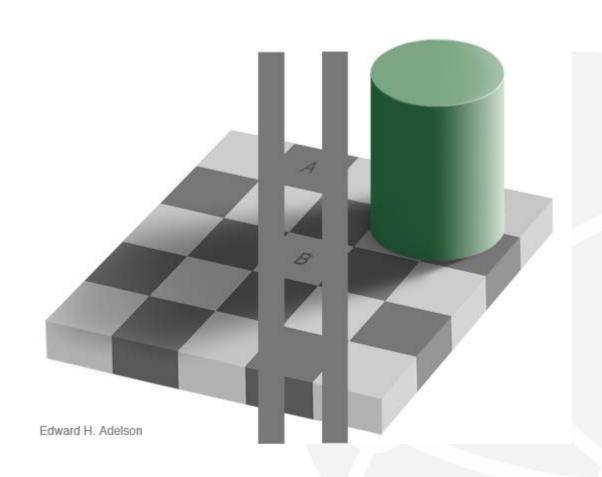


# **Perceptions**





# **Perceptions**



### **Bias in Decision Making**

Human psychology can have a big impact on managing complex projects.

We make 'cognitive' errors.



#### **Bias in Decision Making**



#### Anchoring

 Clinging to an irrelevant earlier piece of information such as a number



#### Framing

 Considering issues based on how they are formulated (framed)



#### Fundamental attribution error

 The tendency to blame others when things go wrong



#### Loss aversion

Responding more strongly to losses than to gains



#### Herding

Doing what everyone else seems to be doing

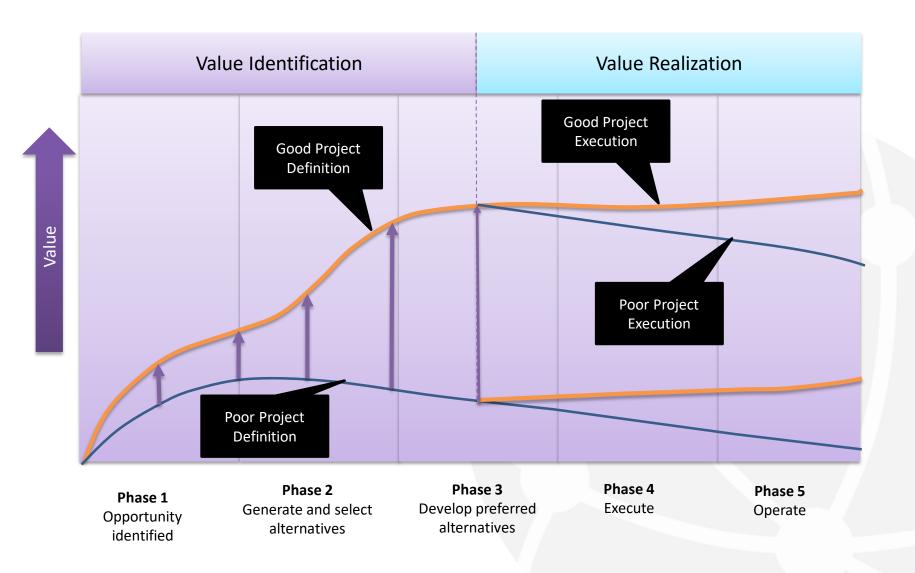


# Bias in Decision Making - The Perfect Storm



#### **Generating Value**

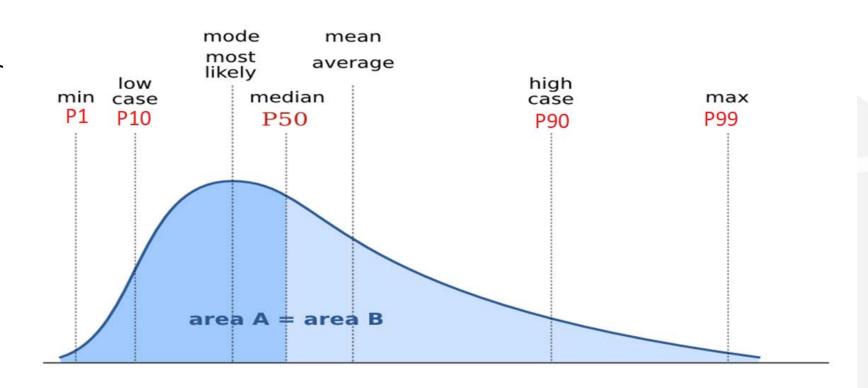






### What is risk management? **Thinking Probabilistically**

**Probability** 



Estimated Cost / Schedule



# What is the probability of achieving this milestone on schedule?

10 days

Commission Power System (P50)

Commission Water System (P50)

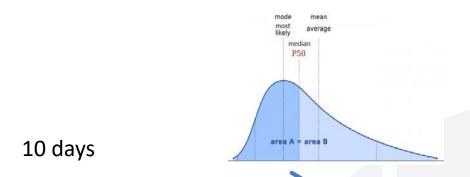
Commission Control System (P50)

Each system has a 50% chance of finishing in time.

So what is the probability that all three systems will finish in time?



# What is the probability of achieving this milestone on schedule?



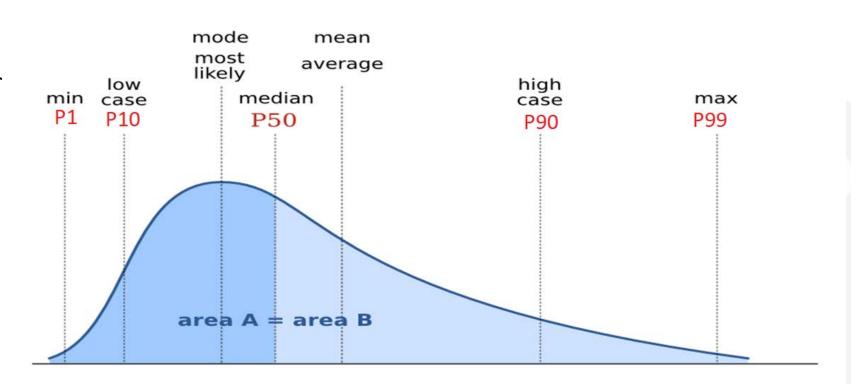
Commission Power System (P50)

Commission Water System (P50)

Commission Control System (P50)

Probability of achieving this milestone on time is only 12.5%.

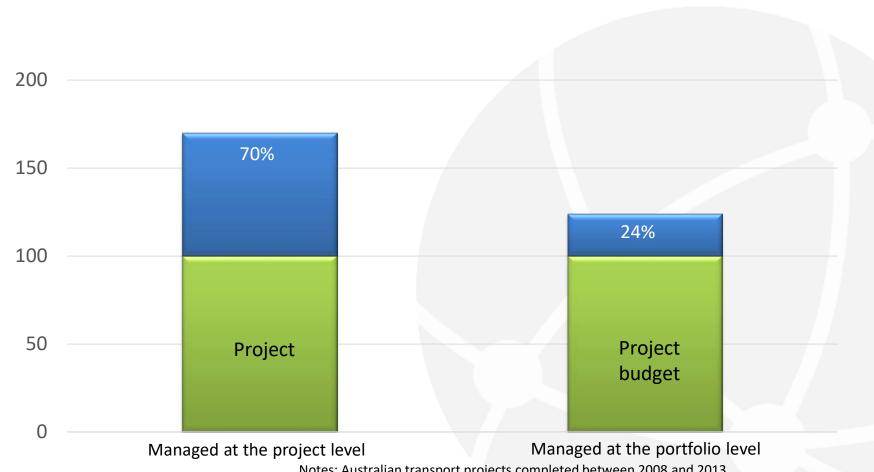
$$(0.5^3 = 0.125)$$



**Estimated Cost** 



### What are levels of contingency?



Notes: Australian transport projects completed between 2008 and 2013. Source: Investment Monitor; Grattan analysis.

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#### How to manage risk on complex projects

Introduction – Why its important to make Complex Projects more predictable

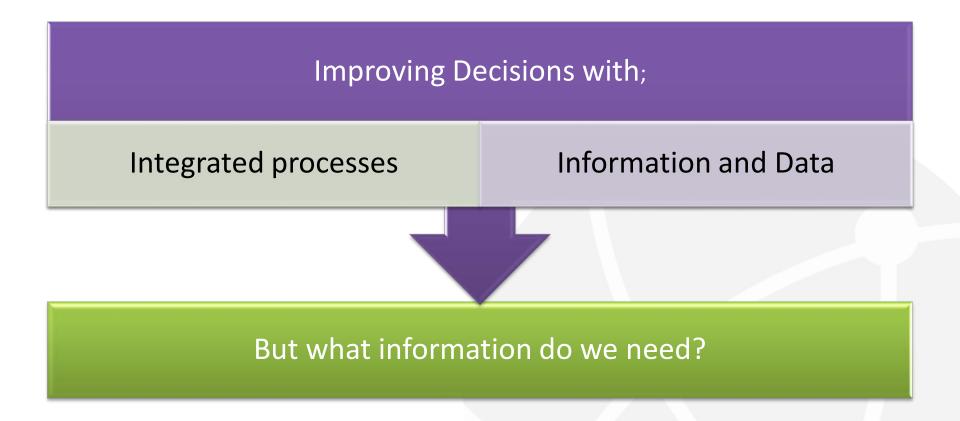
Followed by 5 key tips on how to make them more predictable



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#### Tip 1: Measure what matters





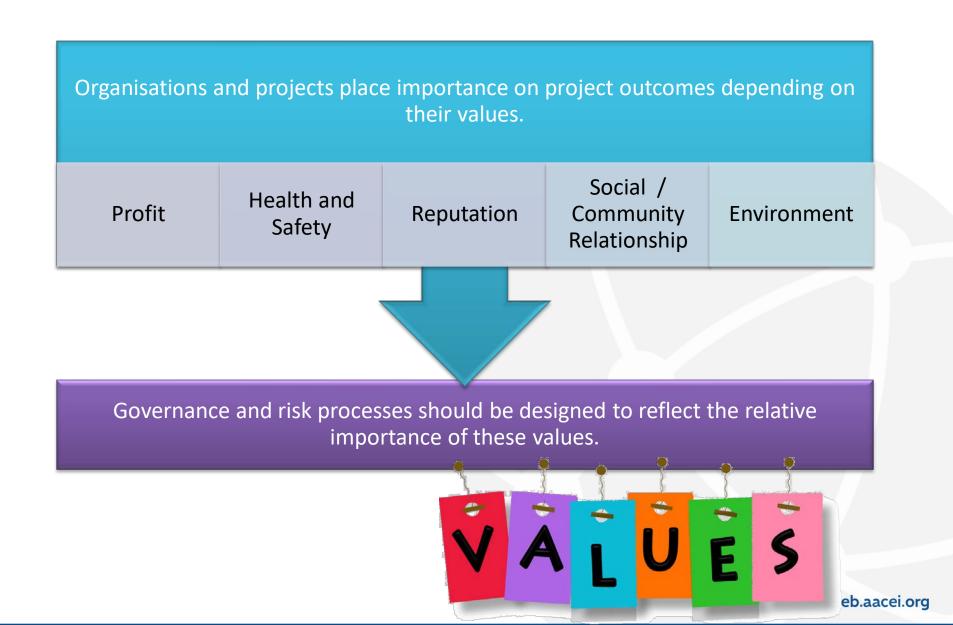


## **Values Based Leadership And Decisions**



When we identify and communicate our values we empower teams to make better decisions

#### Choose what to measure based on values





## **Values Expressed Through Risk Ratings**

	Value Category			
Consequence Rating	Asset / Financial	Health & Safety	Environment	Social / Community /Reputation
Catastrophic	> \$10M	Multiple fatalities, multiple permanent disabilities or ill- health.	Permanent or widespread long term damage to the environment. Collapse or complete shift of ecosystem processes.	Demand for government inquiry
Major	Between \$1M and \$10M	Single death &/or long-term illness or multiple serious injuries	Long term, significant impact with an extreme change to both ecosystem structure and function.	Adverse and extended national media coverage
Moderate	Between \$100k and \$1M	Injury; Possible hospitalisation & numerous days lost	Ecosystem function altered to an unacceptable level with some function or major components now missing &/or new species are prevalent.	Adverse capital city media coverage
Minor	Between \$10k and \$100k	Minor injury; Medical treatment & some days lost	Maximum acceptable level of change in the environment structure with no material change in function.	Adverse local media coverage only
Insignificant	< \$10k	No or only minor personal injury; First Aid needed but no days lost	Measurable but minor change in the environment or ecosystem structure but no measurable change to function	Negligible impact
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## Consider the Information Needs of

#### different customers

- Hierarchy of data and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
- Agreed summarisation of data from operational to strategic
- Reporting rolled up at various levels
- Work progress, time, safety and cost data entry at bottom
- Consider Sponsor's information needs
- Consider user groups or customers' information needs





#### **Behaviours (Values Based)**

Best for program decisions

Effective governance and decision making

Shared understanding and allocation of risk

It is safe to fail (calculated risk taking, innovation)

No surprises, good sharing of information

Collaboration and diverse inputs

Performance driven

Teams ask for help when it is needed

Celebrate success and learn from failure





## Tip 2: Making it safe for people to fail

Complex projects often involve doing things that haven't been done before

Teams may need to take risks and experiment in order to do the work





## Tip 2: Making it safe for people to fail

Teams should not be punished if calculated risks fail – as long as basis for decision was ok





#### **Tip 3: Do it virtually**

Projects can be modelled in 3D, 4D and 5D BIM.

Scenarios can be modelled and shared virtually prior to making decisions Great for value engineering and constructability workshops.



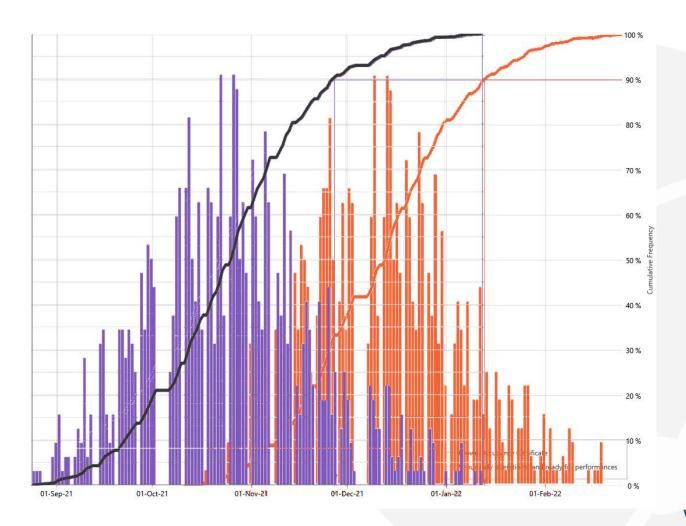






P90 Schedule Scenarios monte carlo analysis before and after risk mitigation is applied.





#### Tip 4: Mix up the team

Decisions drive projects and diverse teams make better decisions.

Decision making and change management processes should consider;

- Strategic benefits
- Customer impacts (satisfaction/benefits)
- Safety and Security
- Environment
- Other values

#### As well as the traditional delivery parameters of;

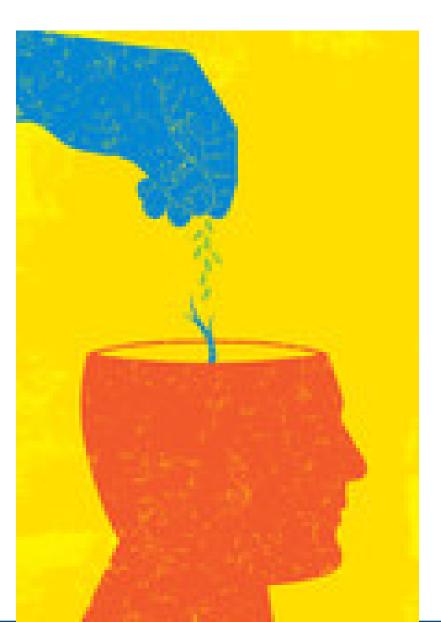
- Project Cost (lifecycle)
- Project Schedule
- Project risk profile







#### **Tip 5: Educate and Influence**



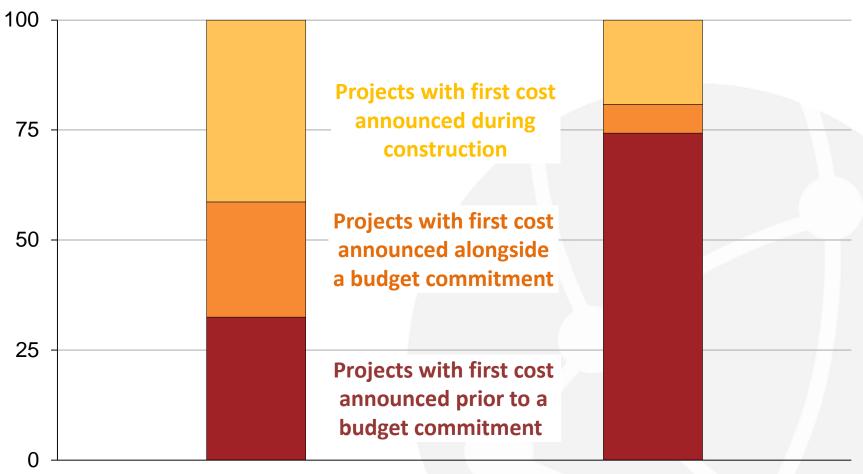


Awareness of Risk.
Awareness change management.
Life long learning



### What happens when analysis isn't done

### early



Percentage of projects

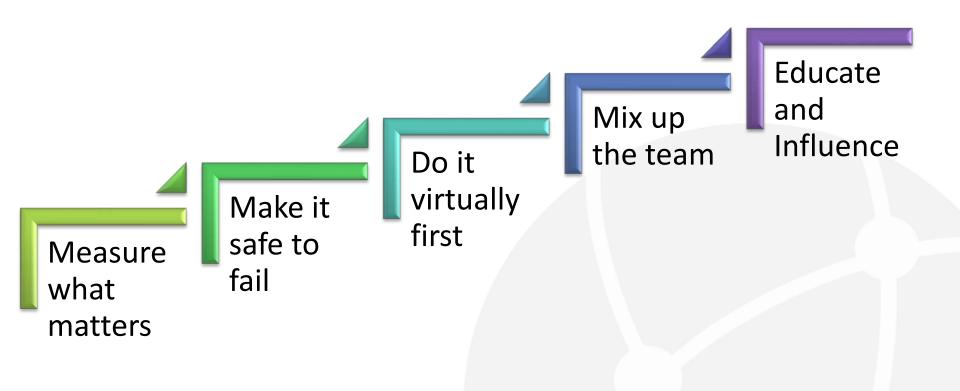
Percentage of the cost of cost overruns

Notes: Australian transport projects completed between 2001 and 2015. Source: Investment Monitor, Grattan analysis



- The problem Systemic risks. Competency and capability
- The solution Improve the team's capability in risk analysis, planning and control
- Competency programs, skills and knowledge can help teams and people improve their capability







#### **THANK YOU**

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