

The Role of Risk Management in Success / Failure of Megaprojects

Presented by:

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35 Years of Global Experience –

Australia, NZ, HK, Middle East, India

MTech (Civil Engineer), FIEAust, CPEng, RPEQ; Certified Practising Project Director; Finishing CPA (2019)

Worked as a Contractor, Consultant and Client

Project Highlights

- Ipswich Motorway D2G
- + Sydney Metro; Cross River Rail & ETCS; Inland Rail ARTC
- + BHP Olympic Dam; Rio Tinto Coal Australia
- + AWHC Auckland Second Harbour Crossing NZ
- + Black Point Power Plant HK
- + LAND400; LAND121; Tindal Australian Defence
- Abbot Point T0 Coal Terminal
- + Oil & Gas: Qatar, Oman, KSA





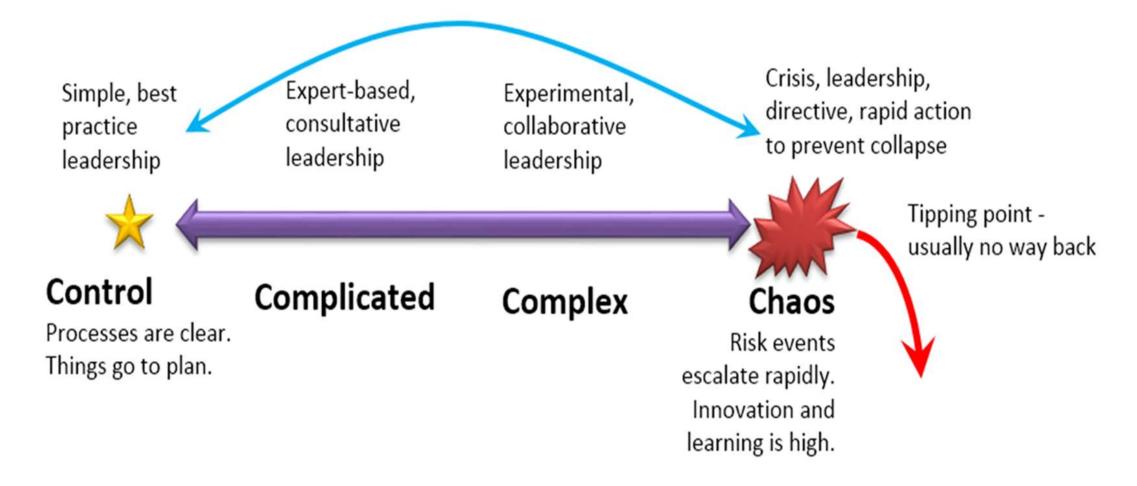
Defining the problem

- + With the increase in size, most **multi-discipline projects are becoming more complex** and "failure rate" of projects is going through the roof.
- + The traditional industry **practices are inadequate** and unsuitable for a complex and irrational environment.
- + **Long-term value is inadvertently sacrificed** in the pursuit of short-term cost savings. The result is repeated instances of projects failing to deliver their intended outcomes.
- + Risk Leadership needs a thorough revamp and **radical changes** to enhance the probability of success rate.





Defining Complexity





Complicated v. Complex

Complicated



Complex







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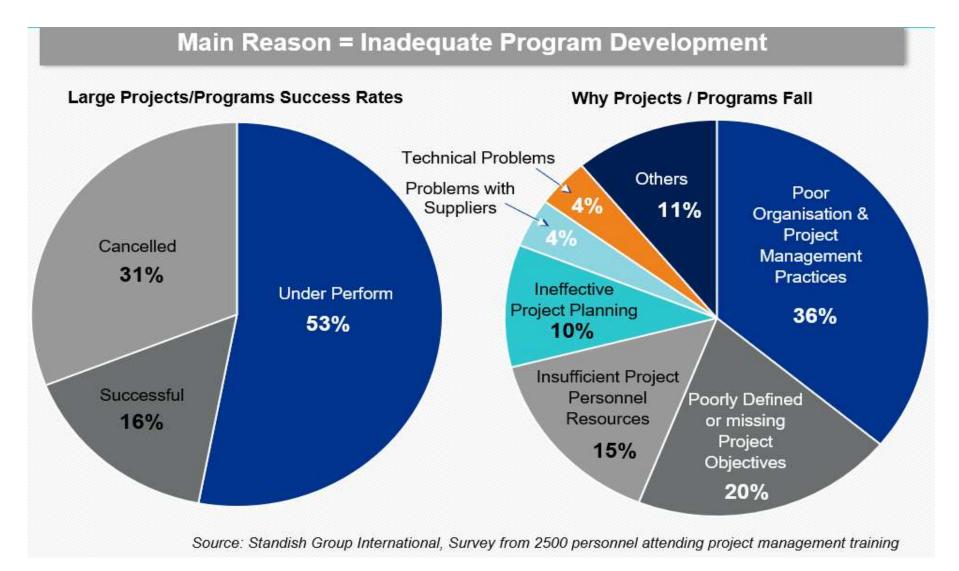
Complicated v. Complex

Characteristics	Complicated	Complex
Causality	Linear cause-and-effect	No clearly distinguishable cause-and-effect pathways
Linearity	Output has a proportionate input	Outputs are not proportional or linearly related to inputs
Decomposability	Can be broken down into structural parts; piecemeal	Never fully understand these inter- relationships
Controllability	Problems can be diagnosed and permanently solved	Rarely able to distinguish the real problem.
Freedom	Limited or constrained interactions	Complex systems are nested such that they are part of larger scale complex systems
Foreseeability	Fully known or can be modelled	Not dependent on the amount of available data or knowledge
Adaptability	Need an external force to introduce change.	Able to observe themselves, learn and adapt. Innovation is the key driver.





Why Projects / Programs Fail?



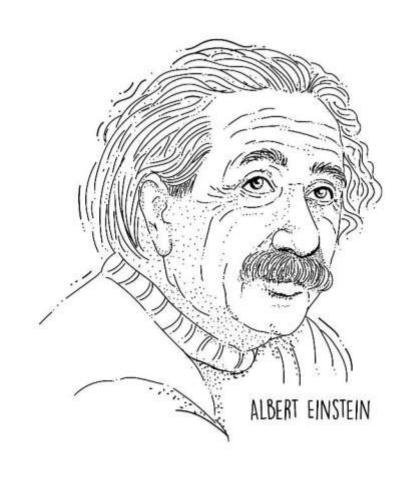


Key Drivers in Project Failure



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1. Insanity



Insanity: doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results.

- ALBERT EINSTEIN



2. Who defines Value?

Denver, Colorado's biggest city won the bid to host the 1976 Winter Games, but its citizens decided they had other priorities.

Denver rejected the Olympics in favour of the environment and economics.



2. Who defines Value? (Contd..)







Alaskan Way Viaduct replacement tunnel (aka Bertha Seattle Tunnel)

- + 2.7km long
- + 17.5m dia World's largest

\$2.8B Budget; \$4B Actual – 45%



2 years delay

Makes traffic even worse

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3. Optimism Bias

- + Under-estimation
 - Scope
 - Cost
 - Time
- + Over-estimation
 - Benefits
 - NPV/IRR

3. Optimism Bias (Contd..)

+ Road Projects: 20% ft cost overrun 9 out of 10

+ Bridges and Tunnels: 35% 1 cost overrun

+ Rail Projects:

Underestimation of budget:

Overestimation of demand:
51%
51%

+ Olympics: Average cost overrun: 179% 10 out of 10

Jacobs

3. Optimism Bias (Contd..)



Cost Blowout: 1,400%

Budget: \$7 million; Actual: >\$100 million

14 Years to construct - 10 Years Late

Most expensive cost blowout in the history of megaprojects around the world

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3. Optimism Bias (Contd..)

The longest tunnel in Australia - Airport Link in Brisbane.

Business Case: \$2.3B;

Final Cost: \$4.8B; 109% Cost Blowout

+ Underestimation of costs

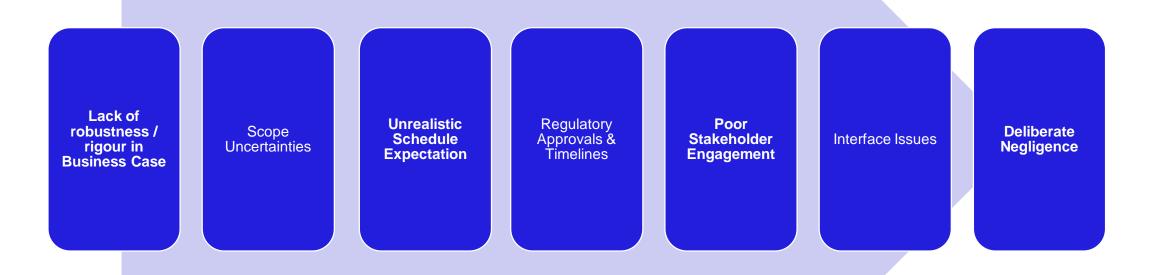
Forecasted Traffic 170,000 vehicles a day

Actual <50,000 vehicles a day (**70% \$\rightarrow\$** than the forecast)

+ Over estimation of benefits



4. Lack of rigour in Development Phase



Setting the Project up for Failure



4. Lack of rigour (Contd..)

Sydney Metro (CBD to Randwick and Kingsford), 2019 Original \$1.6B; Cost to date: \$3B (**100% † cost Overrun**) Currently **running late by 1 Year**

PPP Acciona / ALTRAC slammed a claim for \$1.1 B alleging

Government has misled over the project's complexity - "misleading or deceptive conduct" over the cost of replacing powerlines in the CBD"

Result: \$576M in settlement



5. Transfer of Owner's Risks to other Parties

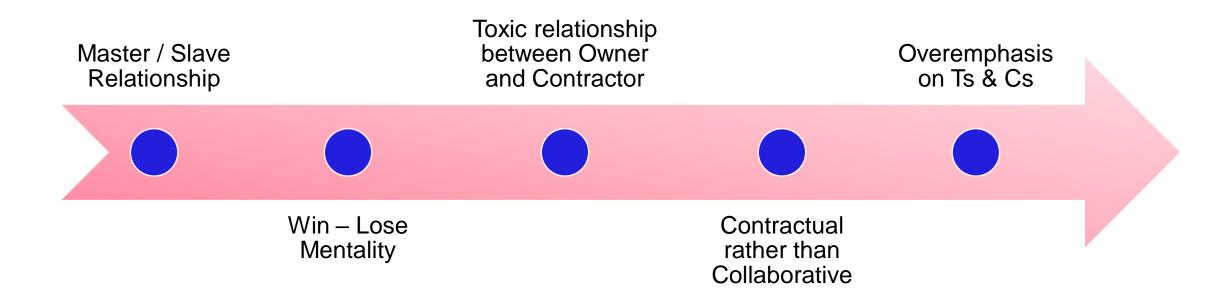
"The client may, therefore, pay for risk twice -

- + once to pay the supply chain for holding or managing the risk, and
- + then to bear the actual costs of the risk when its transfer ultimately proves impossible."

Infrastructure and Projects Authority Major capital programmes: a discussion document based on insights from recent experience, 2016.



6. Win-Lose Mentality / Misalignment





7. Transactional Leadership



Contractual



How to recover losses and enhance profits?



Reactive / Lag indicators



Win – Lose Mentality

8. Lack of Innovation / Low Productivity

Too late for Innovation!!!

Project Leaders

- Risk Averse
- Time Pressure
- Fire Fighting
- Lack of Knowledge
- No Incentive No Motivation



8. Lack of Innovation / Low Productivity

"Construction productivity has been flat for decades, according to McKinsey research.

In manufacturing by contrast productivity has nearly **doubled** over the same period and **continuous improvement** has been the norm."



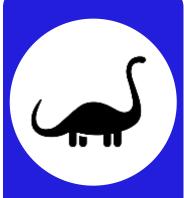
9. Poor Execution: B-Team



A-Team not available for deployment - Fire fighting elsewhere due to project delays!



No alternative high-calibre replacement available



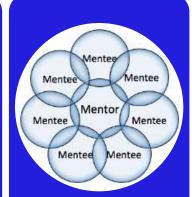
Resumes are great on paper



Lack of Skills and Experience on high-stress / high-value projects



Lack of Internal Controls



Lack of mentoring / Upskilling / Lessons Learnt

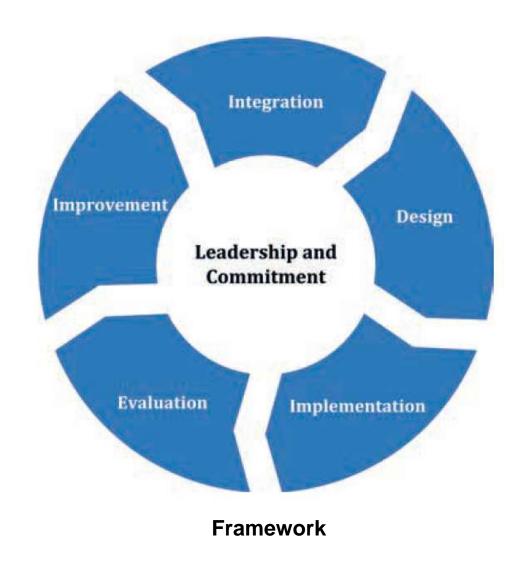


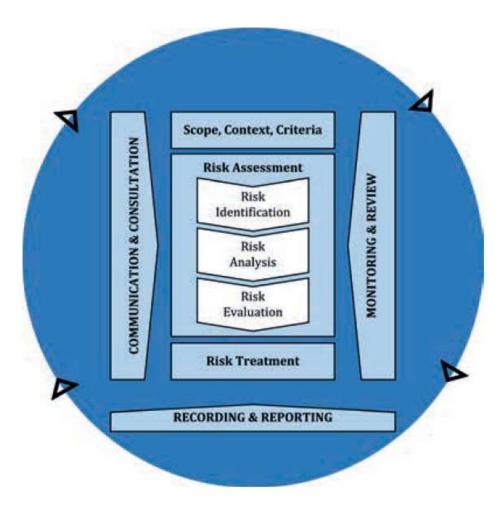
Jacobs Challenging today.
Reinventing tomorrow.

How to enhance the chances of Project Success?



ISO31000:2018 Risk Management - Guidelines





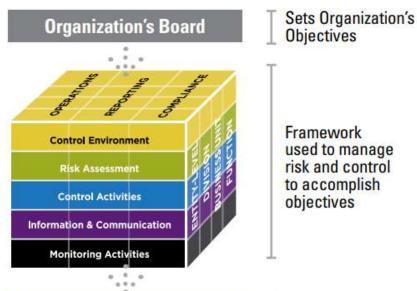
Process

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Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)

Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission

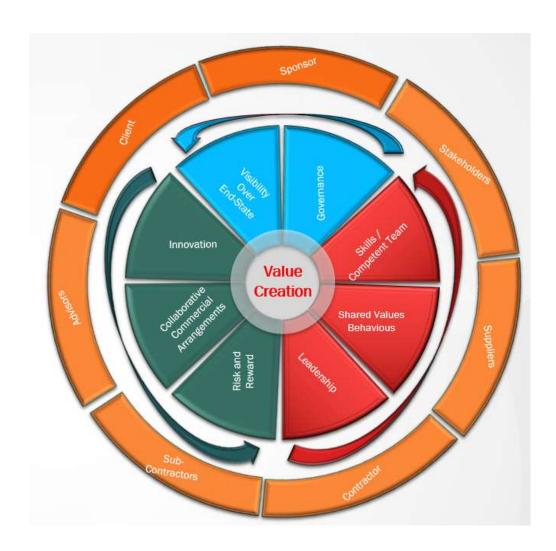








Wheel of Value Creation



- Governance & Alignment
- Collaborative Environment
- Leadership & Shared Values



Business As un Usual

Business Case Phase

- Don't let Politicians define 'Value'
- Address Optimism Bias
- · Engage with Stakeholders
- · Don't fudge numbers for the sake of funding
- · Identify Owner's risks

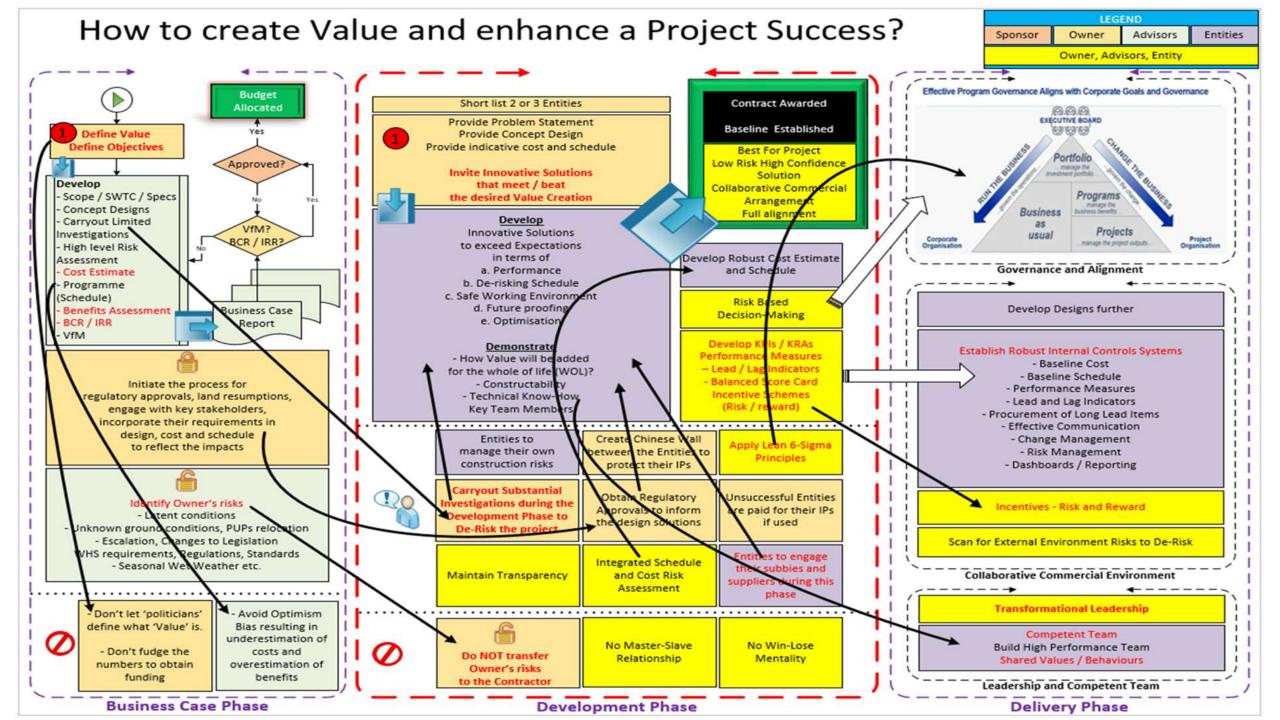


- · Short list 2 or 3 Entities
- Innovative Solutions that meet / beat desired Value Creation
- Carryout substantial investigations
- · Whole of Life approach
- Collaborative Commercial Environment
- Demonstrate Team Capability
- · Don't transfer Owner's Risks to Entities
- Develop incentive scheme risk and reward

Delivery Phase

- Governance and alignment
- Establish robust Internal Controls System
- Transformational Leadership, Shared Values & Behaviours
- Collaborative Environment
- Risk and Reward









Thank you

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