DOCUMENT NO. 16005 VERSION 1.1

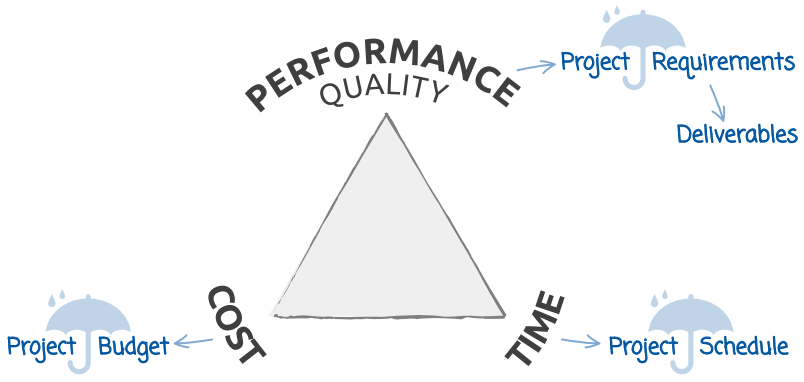
Project Risk Management with openSE

Part 4

Table of Content

Project Risk Management

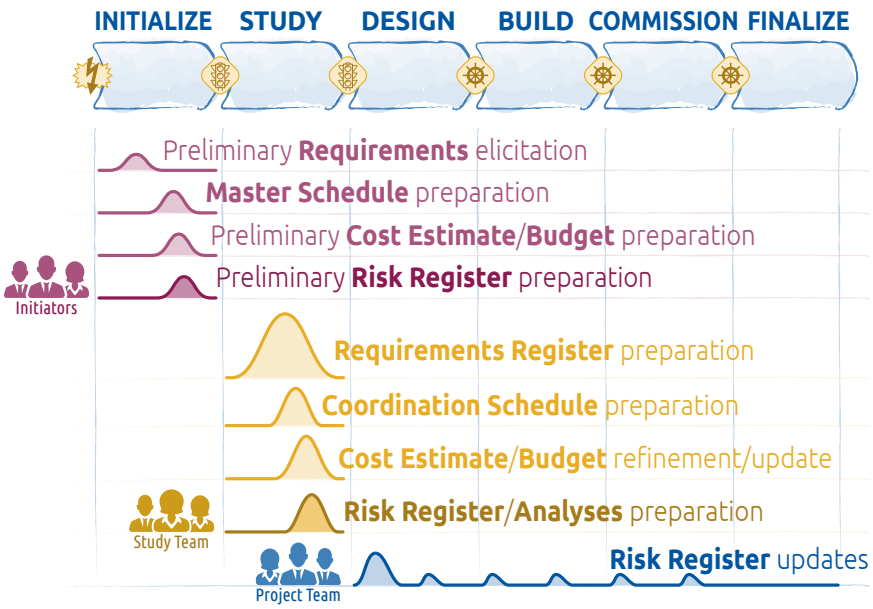
"Project triangle"



Pierre Bonnal

Project Risk Management

When and which effort?



Risk Definitions

Risk

Definition

The effect of uncertainty on objectives.

ISO 31000:2009 § 2.1

Can be seen as:

- **Threats**, i.e. with negative impact → common/regular meaning
- **Opportunities**, i.e. with positive impact → often forgotten!

Risk
Etymology

- From ancient Latin: *risicare* = reef ⇢ ***risk-snag***
- From (ancient) Greek: *ρίζα* = root ⇢ ***risk-snag***
- From (ancient) Latin: *rixa* = quarrel, brawl ⇢ ***risk-action***
- From ancient Greek: *ριζικόν* = soldier's pay ⇢ ***risk-action***

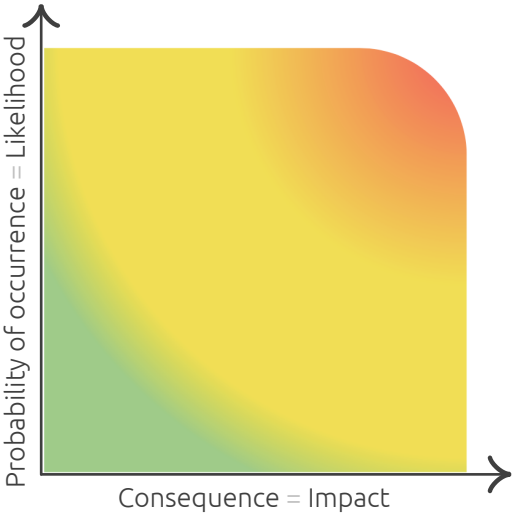
Risiko, Risiken in German

risk-snag
vs.
risk-action

Fabio Sabelli (mars 1999) Les risques de l'économie, l'économie des risques. Le point de vue de l'anthropologue. présentation donnée lors du 7e Congrès de la Société suisse de management de projet à Lausanne, Suisse

Risk
Heatmap

Likelihood × Consequences



Risk Management

Enterprise RM vs. Project RM

ERM

Strategic risks
Operational risks
Financial risks
Reputational risks
Safety risks
Environmental risks

PRM

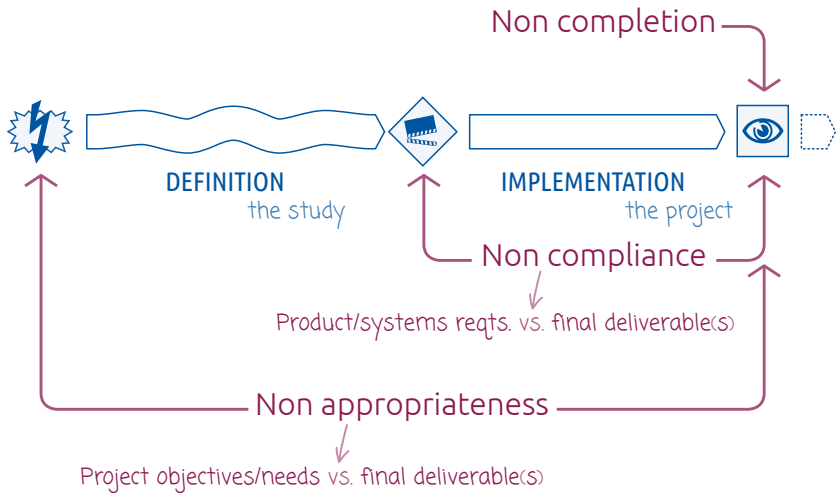
Technical risks
↓
related to the **system/product** being developed, incl. technical **reqts.**

Programmatic risks
↓
related to the **project**: on schedule, on budget

External risks
↓
for which the project team has no real control

Project Risk Management

Concept of lifecycle



Project Risk Management
Standards and methodologies

PMBoK	Ch. 11 pp. 309–354 + *Practice Standard*
PRINCE2	Ch. 8 (4th theme) pp. 75–88
HERMES 5.1	*Rôle* pp. 54–57 + *Tâche* pp. 104–105
ISO 21500:2012	§§ 2.13, 4.2.3.8, 4.3.28, —.29, —.30, —.31
NASA Systems Engineering Handbook NASA/SP-2007-6105 Rev1	§ 6.4 pp. 139–150
INCOSE SEBoK	sebocwiki.org/wiki/Risk_Management
ECSS European Coordination for Space Standardisation	ECSS-M-ST-80C July 2008
openSE	§ IV.3.5 p. 50

Project Risk Management with openSE
3 levels of implementation

3. **Advanced** approach
2. **Intermediate** approach
1. **Simple** approach

The preferred project risk management approach shall be defined in the Project Management Plan

The ‘very basic toolbox’

Project Risk Management
The ‘very basic toolbox’

SIMPLE approach

Simplified
Risk Register

→ Bullet list consisting of risk statements:

- ⟨risk⟩, *however* ⟨response⟩

examples

- Unsufficient funding, *however* initial investigations have shown that stakeholders are likely to fund this proposed project
- Unrealistic master schedule, *however* discussions in conferences and workshops have shown that one year to have an experimental setup in operation is realistic
- Technical problems with instrumentation, *however* according to a few interviewed experts, the solutions considered are totally feasible
- Enhanced experimental setups by other labs, *however* our scientific watch shows that this set-up will be very competitive

The ‘intermediate toolbox’

Project Risk Management
The ‘intermediate toolbox’

INTERMEDIATE approach

Regular
Risk Register

→ Spreadsheet table consisting of **risk scenarios**:

RISK SCENARIO	RISK MAGNITUDE	RISK RESPONSE

Project Risk Management

A 5-step process

INTERMEDIATE approach

1. Agreeing a risk management approach for the project ✓
   ↑ risk management planning
2. Identifying risk scenarios
   ↖ risk searching
3. Evaluating their magnitude
   ↖ risk sorting
4. Defining responses to these risk scenarios
   ↖ risk treatment or risk planning
5. Following up the risks as the project progresses
   ↖ risk monitoring

Step 1 - Risk Management Planning

Project Risk Management

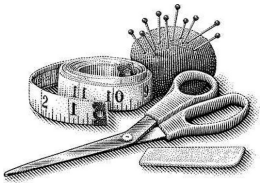
1 Risk Management Planning

INTERMEDIATE approach

Shall be discussed with Project Board

§ 3.6 of the **Project Management Plan**

⚠ Risk aversion vs. Risk appetite



Consider tailoring

Step 2 - Risk Identification

Project Risk Management

2 Risk Identification

INTERMEDIATE approach

How to identify all appropriate risk scenarios ?

Project Roadmap
Project Management Plan
Requirements Register
PBS, WBS, RACI Matrix
Project Coord. Schedule
Project Budget Document
Risk Checklists, *Vademecums*
Subject matter experts

Doc. screening
Interviews
Delphi panels
Six-hats, etc.

Risk scenario column of the **Risk Register**

Project Risk Management

INTERMEDIATE approach

3 project **risk categories**

Technical risks
↓
risks related to the **systems/product** being developed: appropriateness and compliance

Programmatic risks
↓
risks related to the **project** itself: completion on schedule and on budget

External risks
↓
"project strategic risks"
macro-economic risks
natural hazards
regulatory risks
"PESTLE-risks"

Step 3 - Risk Evaluation

Project Risk Management

3 Risk Evaluation

INTERMEDIATE approach

Project Roadmap

Project Mngt. Plan

Subject matter experts

Risk scenarios from the **Risk Register**

Risk Level Matrix
FMAC Analysis, etc.

Risk Register with magnitude columns populated

Risk Level Matrix

Probability	*P*
Very unlikely	.1
Rather unlikely	.3
Possible, plausible	.5
Rather likely	.7
Very likely, quite certain	.9

Consequences	*C*
Negligible	.05
Marginal	.1
Significant	.2
Major, critical	.4
Catastrophic, crisis	.8

Risk Level Matrix

Consequences	C	on budget	on schedule
Negligible	.05	$\Delta C \approx 0$	$\Delta D \approx 0$
Marginal	.1	$1\% < \Delta C \leq 5\%$	$1\% < \Delta D \leq 5\%$
Significant	.2	$5\% < \Delta C \leq 10\%$	$5\% < \Delta D \leq 10\%$
Major, critical	.4	$10\% < \Delta C \leq 20\%$	$10\% < \Delta D \leq 20\%$
Catastrophic, crisis	.8	$\Delta C > 20\%$	$\Delta D > 20\%$

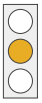
Risk Level Matrix

Consequences	C	on the project performance
Negligible	.05	Minimal or no consequence
Marginal	.1	Small reduction of the performance
Significant	.2	Significant degradation of the performance
Major, critical	.4	Technical goals cannot be achieved
Catastrophic, crisis	.8	Project cannot be completed

Risk Level Matrix

$$S = P \times C$$

$S < 0.05$  low risk

$0.05 \leq S < 0.20$  medium risk

$S \geq 0.20$  high risk

Risk Level Matrix

P \ C	.05	.1	.2	.4	.8
.9	.05	.09	.18	.36	.72
.7	.04	.07	.14	.28	.56
.5	.03	.05	.10	.20	.40
.3	.02	.03	.06	.12	.24
.1	.01	.01	.02	.04	.08

Step 4 - Risk Treatment

Generic Response Types

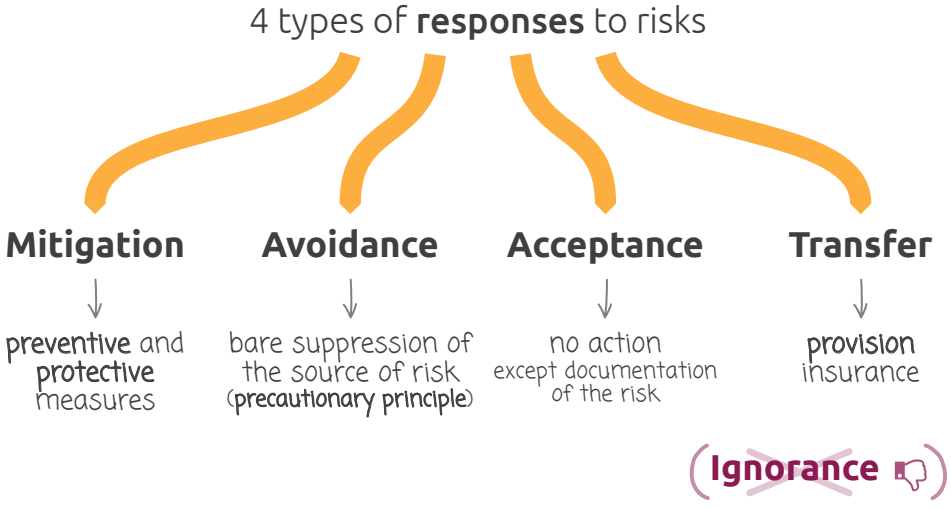
Type of response	Method of handling
Modify objectives	Reduce or raise performance targets; change tradeoffs between objectives
Avoid	Plan to avoid specified sources of risk/uncertainty
Influence probability	Change the probability of potential variations, i.e. prevent
Modify consequences	Modify the possible consequences of variations, i.e. protect
Transfer consequences	Transfer consequences to another party, e.g. contract provision, insurance
Develop continuity plans	Set aside means or make other plans to provide a reactive ability to cope
Keep options open	Delay choices and commitments, choosing versatile options
Monitor	Collect and update data about sources of uncertainty
Accept	Acknowledge and accept uncertainty
Remain unaware	Ignore uncertainty, take no action to identify, evaluate or handle it
Optimize all the above	Explicitly recognise the value of selecting an optimal combination

Stephen Ward, Chris Chapman (2011) How to Manage Project Opportunity and Risk: Why Uncertainty Management can be a Much Better Approach than Risk Management (3 ed). Wiley

Generic Response Types

In practice

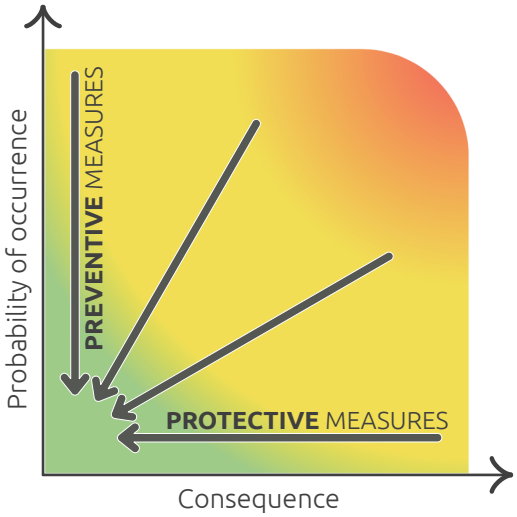
INTERMEDIATE approach



Risk

Heatmap

Prevention vs. Protection



Project Risk Management

4 Risk Treatment

INTERMEDIATE approach

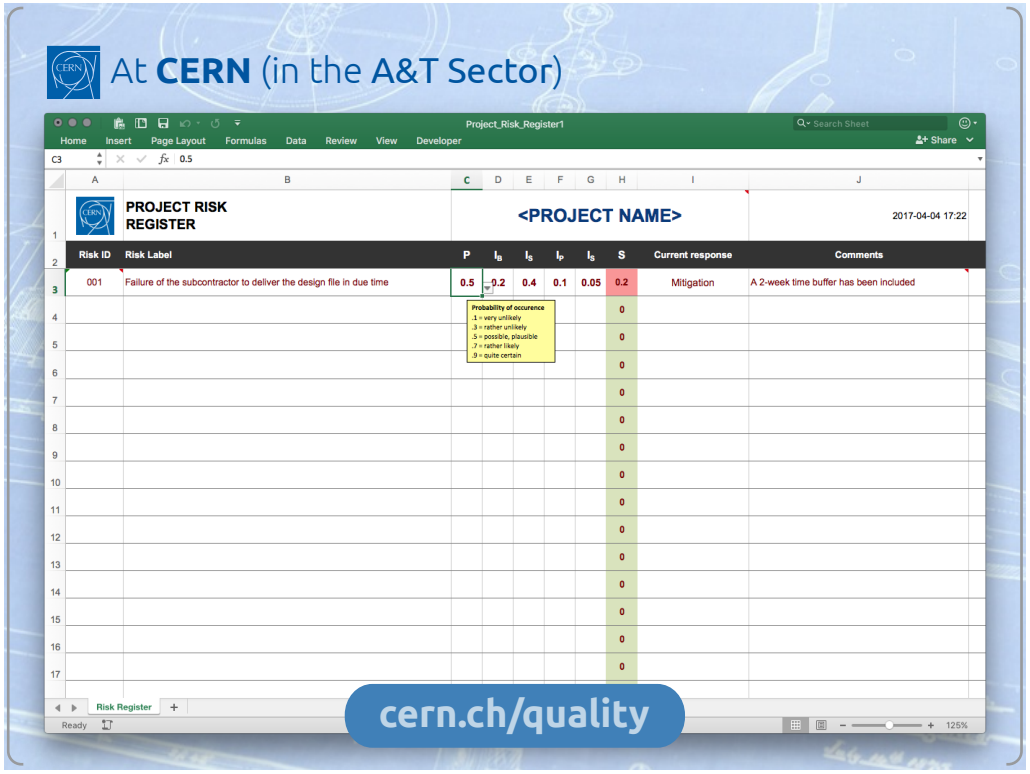
Project Roadmap | **Project Mngt. Plan** | Subject matter experts | Lessons learned | **Risk Register**

Doc. screening
Interviews

Delphi panels
Six-hats, etc.

Risk Register with response columns populated

Continuity Plan(s)



Step 5 - Risk Monitoring

Project Risk Management

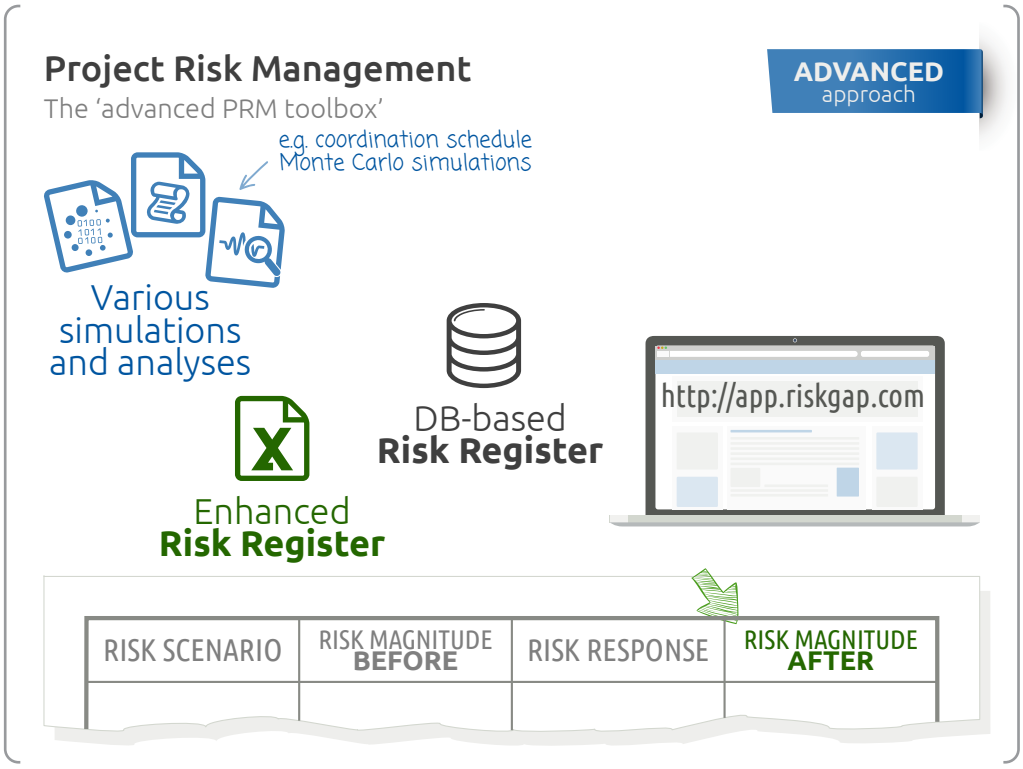
5 Risk Monitoring

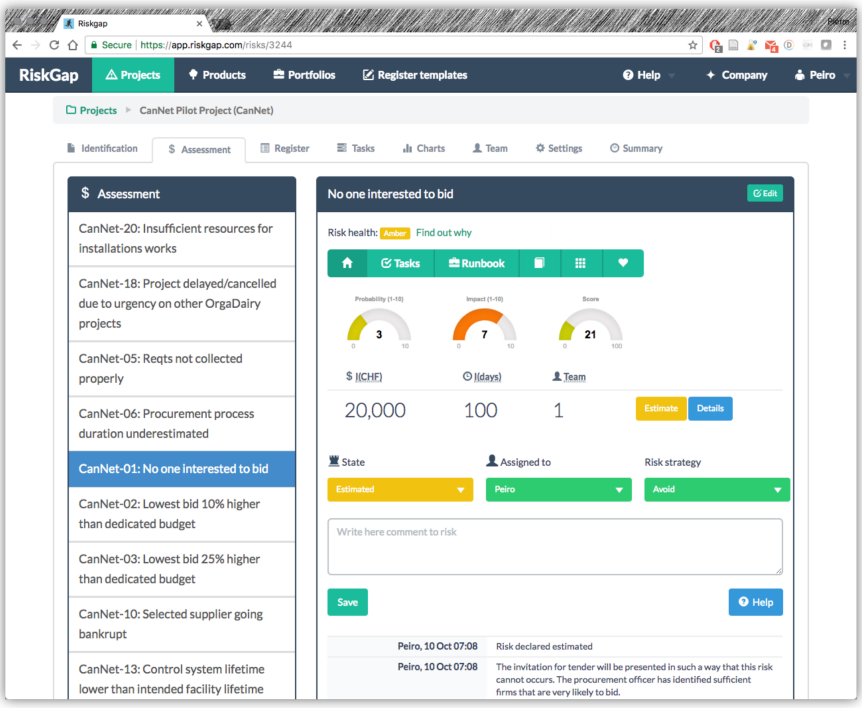
INTERMEDIATE approach

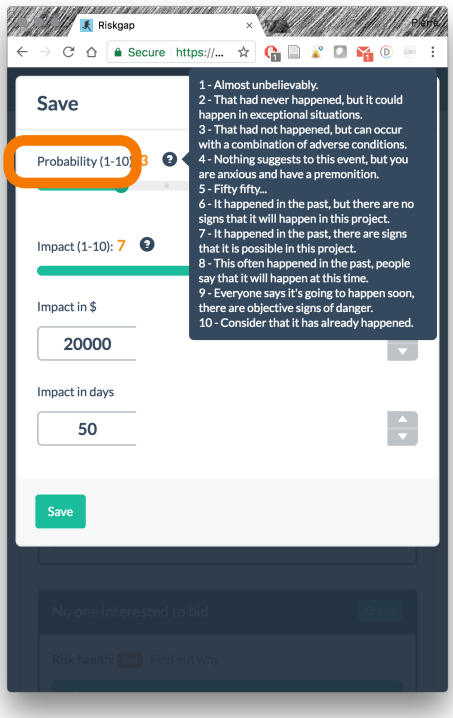
Consists of:

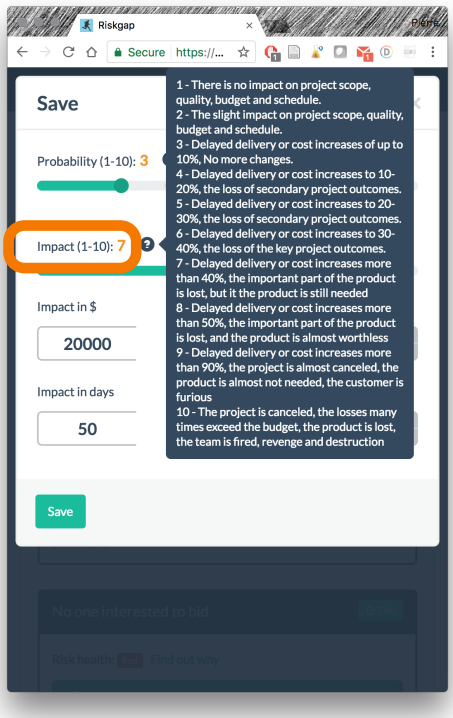
- Following up the identified risk scenarios
- Detecting the emergence of **residual risks** and engaging the appropriate actions or Continuity Plans
- Following up the implementation of Continuity Plans, appraising their efficiency
- Scrutinizing the emergence of **new risks** (i.e. these risks that were not identified during the Study Phase or the early Design Phase of the project), evaluating them, integrating them in the Risk Register, and deciding relevant responses

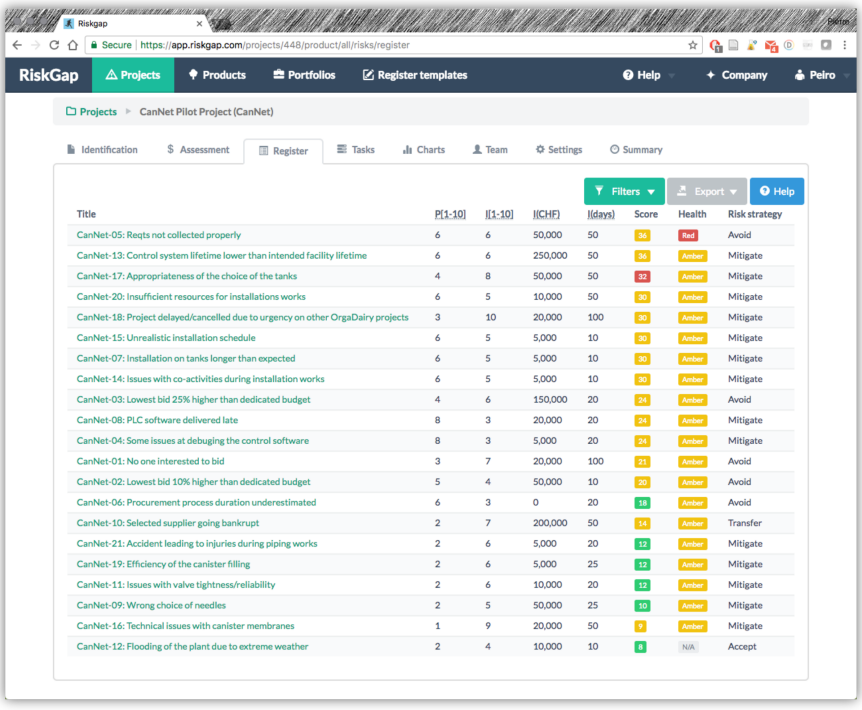
The 'advanced toolbox'






Riskgap
Secure https://...
Save
Probability (1-10): 3
Impact (1-10): 7
Impact in $
20000
Impact in days
50
Save
1 - Almost unbelievably.
2 - That had never happened, but it could happen in exceptional situations.
3 - That had not happened, but can occur with a combination of adverse conditions.
4 - Nothing suggests to this event, but you are anxious and have a premonition.
5 - Fifty fifty...
6 - It happened in the past, but there are no signs that it will happen in this project.
7 - It happened in the past, there are signs that it is possible in this project.
8 - This often happened in the past, people say that it will happen at this time.
9 - Everyone says it's going to happen soon, there are objective signs of danger.
10 - Consider that it has already happened.


Riskgap
Secure https://...
Save
Probability (1-10): 3
Impact (1-10): 7
Impact in $
20000
Impact in days
50
Save
1 - There is no impact on project scope, quality, budget and schedule.
2 - The slight impact on project scope, quality, budget and schedule.
3 - Delayed delivery or cost increases of up to 10%, No more changes.
4 - Delayed delivery or cost increases to 10-20%, the loss of secondary project outcomes.
5 - Delayed delivery or cost increases to 20-30%, the loss of secondary project outcomes.
6 - Delayed delivery or cost increases to 30-40%, the loss of the key project outcomes.
7 - Delayed delivery or cost increases more than 40%, the important part of the product is lost, but it the product is still needed
8 - Delayed delivery or cost increases more than 50%, the important part of the product is lost, and the product is almost worthless
9 - Delayed delivery or cost increases more than 90%, the project is almost canceled, the product is almost not needed, the customer is furious
10 - The project is canceled, the losses many times exceed the budget, the product is lost, the team is fired, revenge and destruction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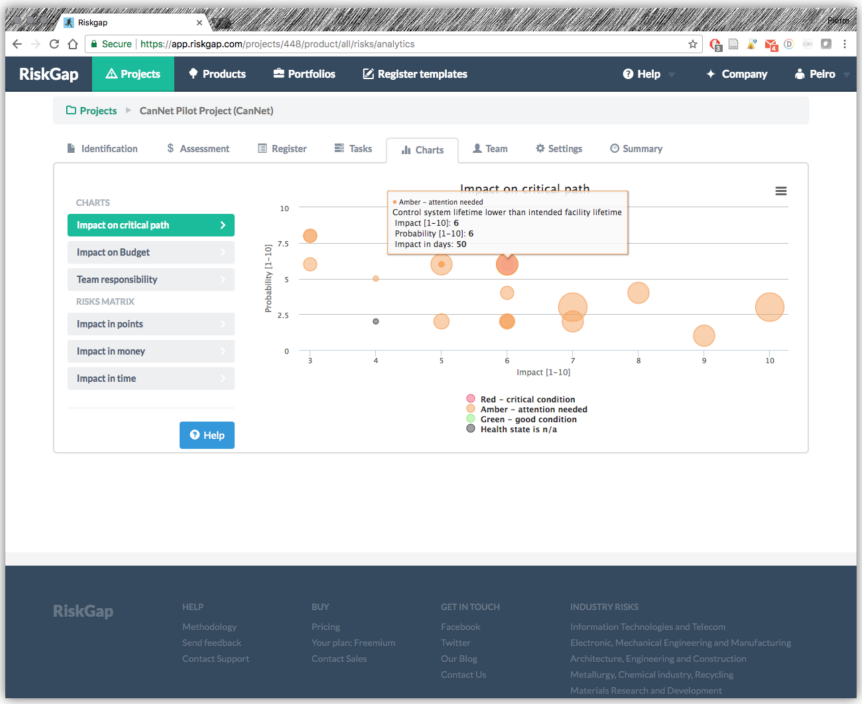
RiskGap
Projects
Products
Portfolios
Register templates
Help
Company
Peiro
Projects ▸ CanNet Pilot Project (CanNet)
Identification
Assessment
Register
Tasks
Charts
Team
Settings
Summary
Filters
Export
Help
Title | P[1-10] | I[1-10] | I(CHF) | I(days) | Score | Health | Risk strategy
CanNet-05: Reqts not collected properly | 6 | 6 | 50,000 | 50 | 36 | Red | Avoid
CanNet-13: Control system lifetime lower than intended facility lifetime | 6 | 6 | 250,000 | 50 | 36 | Amber | Mitigate
CanNet-17: Appropriateness of the choice of the tanks | 4 | 8 | 50,000 | 50 | 32 | Amber | Mitigate
CanNet-20: Insufficient resources for installations works | 6 | 5 | 10,000 | 50 | 30 | Amber | Mitigate
CanNet-18: Project delayed/cancelled due to urgency on other OrgaDairy projects | 3 | 10 | 20,000 | 100 | 30 | Amber | Mitigate
CanNet-15: Unrealistic installation schedule | 6 | 5 | 5,000 | 10 | 30 | Amber | Mitigate
CanNet-07: Installation on tanks longer than expected | 6 | 5 | 5,000 | 10 | 30 | Amber | Mitigate
CanNet-14: Issues with co-activities during installation works | 6 | 5 | 5,000 | 10 | 30 | Amber | Mitigate
CanNet-03: Lowest bid 25% higher than dedicated budget | 4 | 6 | 150,000 | 20 | 24 | Amber | Avoid
CanNet-08: PLC software delivered late | 8 | 3 | 20,000 | 20 | 24 | Amber | Mitigate
CanNet-04: Some issues at debuging the control software | 8 | 3 | 5,000 | 20 | 24 | Amber | Mitigate
CanNet-01: No one interested to bid | 3 | 7 | 20,000 | 100 | 21 | Amber | Avoid
CanNet-02: Lowest bid 10% higher than dedicated budget | 5 | 4 | 50,000 | 10 | 20 | Amber | Avoid
CanNet-06: Procurement process duration underestimated | 6 | 3 | 0 | 20 | 18 | Amber | Avoid
CanNet-10: Selected supplier going bankrupt | 2 | 7 | 200,000 | 50 | 14 | Amber | Transfer
CanNet-21: Accident leading to injuries during piping works | 2 | 6 | 5,000 | 20 | 12 | Amber | Mitigate
CanNet-19: Efficiency of the canister filling | 2 | 6 | 5,000 | 25 | 12 | Amber | Mitigate
CanNet-11: Issues with valve tightness/reliability | 2 | 6 | 10,000 | 20 | 12 | Amber | Mitigate
CanNet-09: Wrong choice of needles | 2 | 5 | 50,000 | 25 | 10 | Amber | Mitigate
CanNet-16: Technical issues with canister membranes | 1 | 9 | 20,000 | 50 | 9 | Amber | Mitigate
CanNet-12: Flooding of the plant due to extreme weather | 2 | 4 | 10,000 | 10 | 8 | N/A | Accept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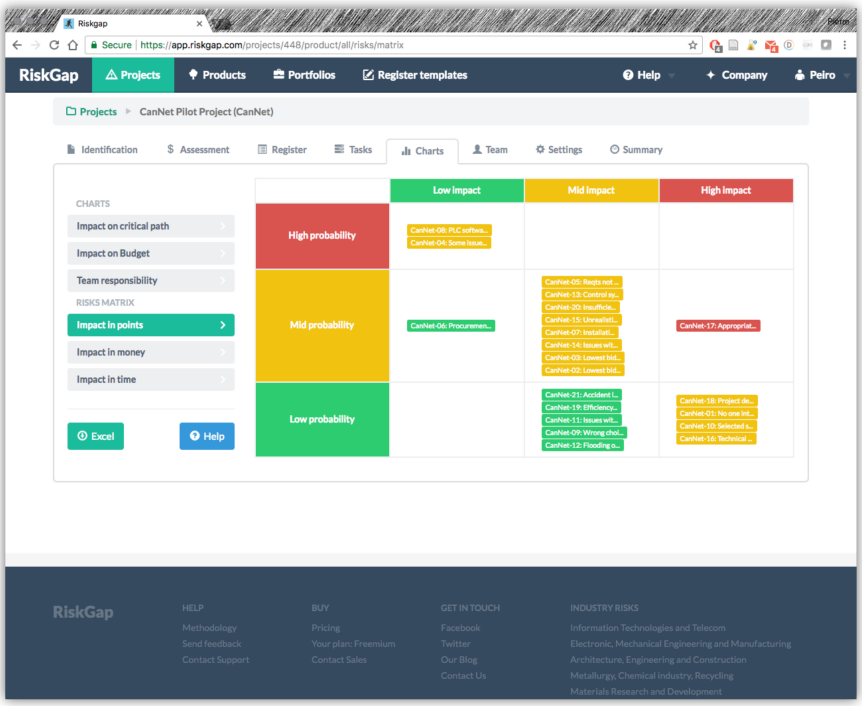
Assessment
Register
Tasks
Charts
Team
Settings
Summary
CHARTS
Impact on critical path
Impact on Budget
Team responsibility
RISKS MATRIX
Impact in points
Impact in money
Impact in time
Help
Impact on critical path
Amber – attention needed
Control system lifetime lower than intended facility lifetime
Impact [1–10]: 6
Probability [1–10]: 6
Impact in days: 50
Probability [1–10]
Impact [1–10]
Red – critical condition
Amber – attention needed
Green – good condition
Health state is n/a
RiskGap
HELP
Methodology
Send feedback
Contact Support
BUY
Pricing
Your plan: Freemium
Contact Sales
GET IN TOUCH
Facebook
Twitter
Our Blog
Contact Us
INDUSTRY RISKS
Information Technologies and Telecom
Electronic, Mechanical Engineering and Manufacturing
Architecture, Engineering and Construction
Metallurgy, Chemical industry, Recycling
Materials Research and Development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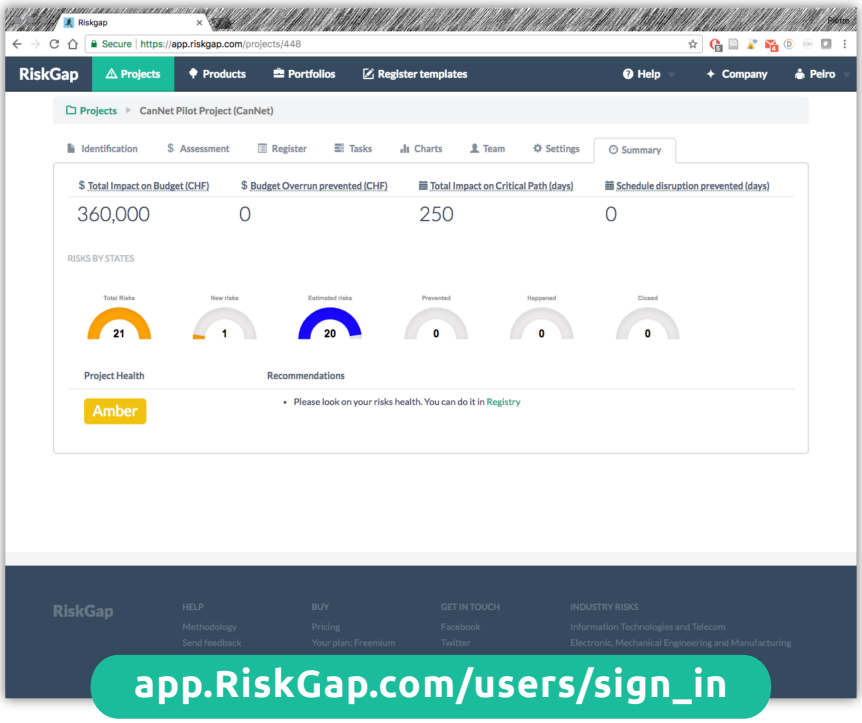
Team responsibility
RISKS MATRIX
Impact in points
Impact in money
Impact in time
Excel
Help
Low impact
Mid impact
High impact
High probability
Mid probability
Low probability
CanNet-08: PLC softwa...
CanNet-04: Some Issue...
CanNet-06: Procuremen...
CanNet-05: Reqts not ...
CanNet-13: Control sy...
CanNet-20: Insufficie...
CanNet-15: Unrealisti...
CanNet-07: Installati...
CanNet-14: Issues wit...
CanNet-03: Lowest bid...
CanNet-02: Lowest bid...
CanNet-17: Appropriat...
CanNet-21: Accident l...
CanNet-19: Efficiency...
CanNet-11: Issues wit...
CanNet-09: Wrong choi...
CanNet-12: Flooding o...
CanNet-18: Project de...
CanNet-01: No one ini...
CanNet-10: Selected s...
CanNet-16: Technical ...
RiskGap
HELP
Methodology
Send feedback
Contact Support
BUY
Pricing
Your plan: Freemium
Contact Sales
GET IN TOUCH
Facebook
Twitter
Our Blog
Contact Us
INDUSTRY RISKS
Information Technologies and Telecom
Electronic, Mechanical Engineering and Manufacturing
Architecture, Engineering and Construction
Metallurgy, Chemical industry, Recycling
Materials Research and Development



Project Risk Management

A 7-step process

ADVANCED approach

1. Agreeing a risk management approach for the project ✓
2. Identifying risk scenarios ✓
3. Evaluating their magnitude *(before)* ✓
4. Defining responses to these risk scenarios ✓
5. **Re-evaluating their magnitude** *(after)* ✓
6. **Running relevant simulations and conducting risk analyses**
   ↖ risk quantification
7. Following up the risks as the project progresses
   Running additional risk simulations
   and conducting additional risk analysis ✓

Step 6 - Risk Quantification

Risk quantification

Four approaches for dealing with probabilities:

- **Classical** approach
- **Mathematical** approach
- **Frequentist** approach
- **Bayesian** approach

Risk quantification

Four approaches for dealing with probabilities:

- **Classical** approach:

The probability P(*A*) of an event *A* is the property that determines its frequency of occurrence.

E.g.:
P(head) = P(tail) = 1/2
P(⚀) = P(⚁) = 1/6
P(⚅ and ⚅) = 1/36

Risk quantification

Four approaches for dealing with probabilities:

- **Mathematical** approach:

P(A) is a number that obeys the many axioms of the theory built up by A. Kolmogorov in the '30s:

$0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$
$P(A \text{ v } B) = P(A) + P(B)$
$\sum P(A_i) = 1$
…

Risk quantification

Four approaches for dealing with probabilities:

- **Frequentist** approach:

P(*A*) is a limit over a set, when the number of elements of this set tends to ∞

Risk quantification

Four approaches for dealing with probabilities:

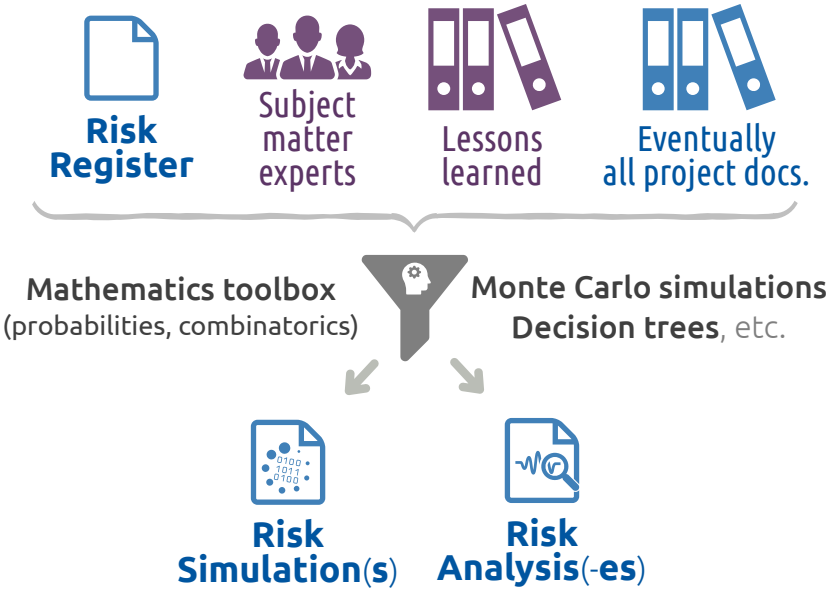
- **Bayesian** approach:

P(*A*) is the degree of belief in the occurrence of an event

Project Risk Management

6 Risk Quantification

ADVANCED approach



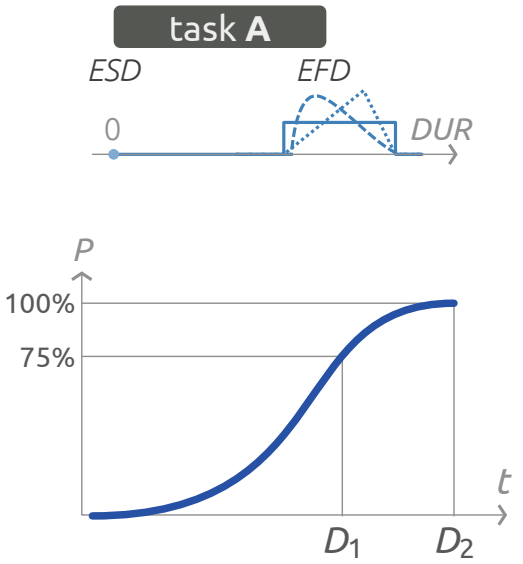
Step 6' - Risk Analyses

Probabilistic Project Scheduling

Monte Carlo-based schedule assessment

ADVANCED approach

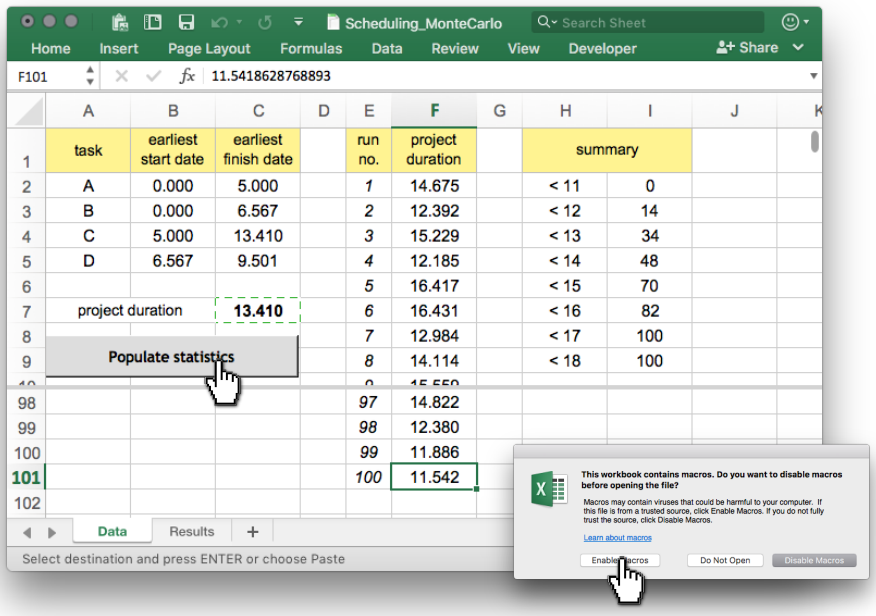
1. Identifing a **probability distribution function** for each **activity duration**
2. Using a **random number generator** for setting activity duration based on their PDF, then **computing the activity network several thousand times**
3. **S-curves** (cumulated PDFs) can be generated from the computed data for a few relevant **milestones**



Probabilistic Project Scheduling

Monte Carlo-based schedule assessment

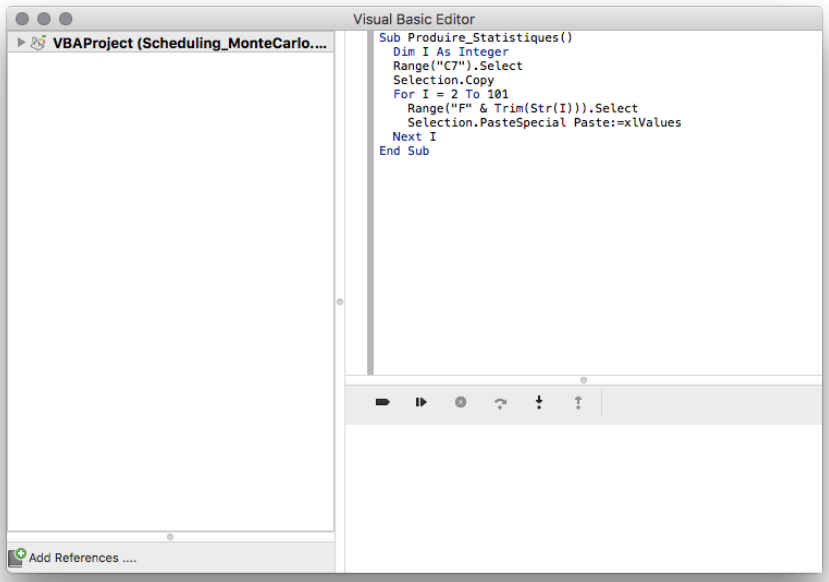
ADVANCED approach



Probabilistic Project Scheduling

Monte Carlo-based schedule assessment

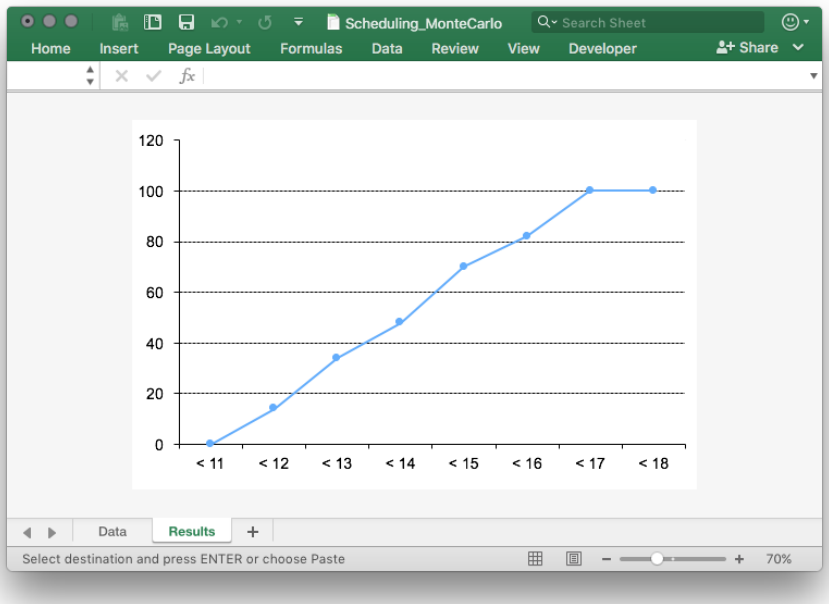
ADVANCED approach



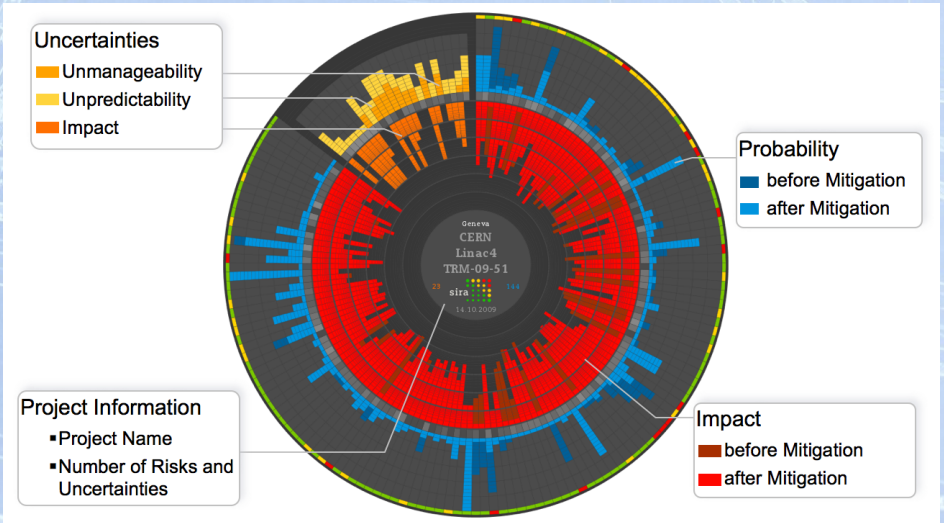
Probabilistic Project Scheduling

Monte Carlo-based schedule assessment

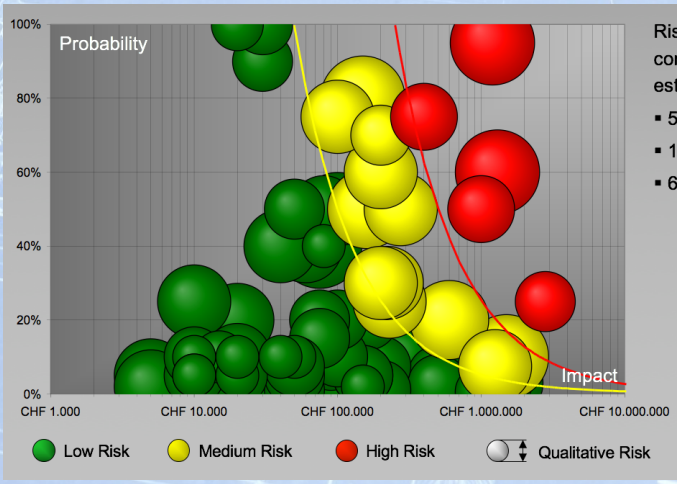
ADVANCED approach



At **CERN** (in the A&T Sector)
Linac4 Project Risk Analysis
Conducted in 2009 using the Siemens' SIRA methodology



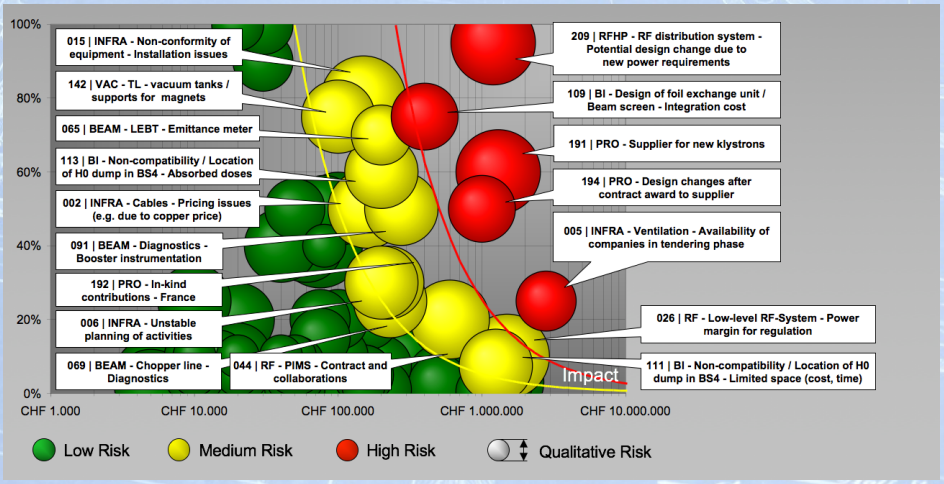
At **CERN** (in the A&T Sector)
Linac4 Project Risk Analysis
Overview of cost impact before mitigation



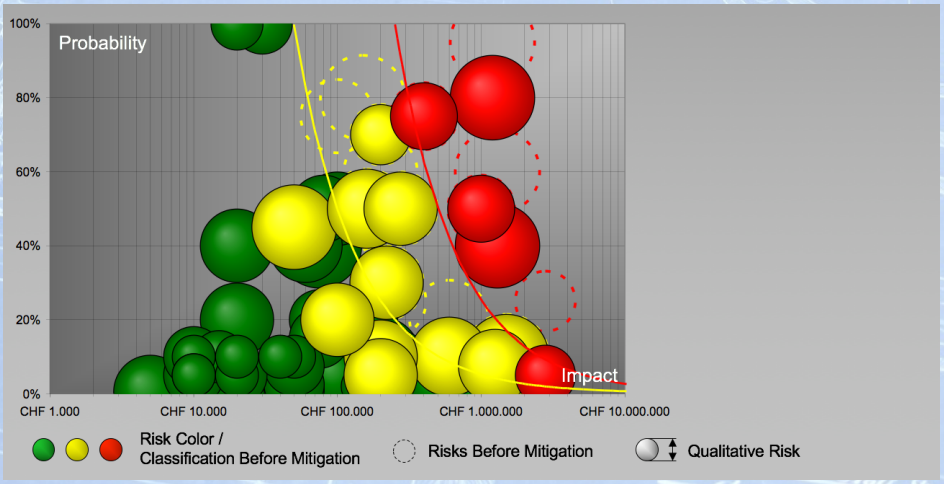
Risks of **budget overrun** compared to overall project cost estimate (baseline 2009):

- 5 high risks
- 12 medium risks
- 63 low risks

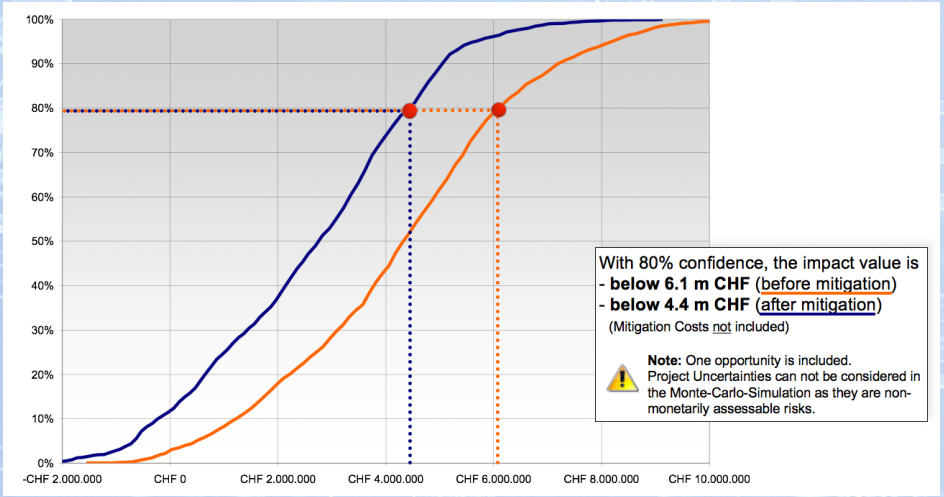
At **CERN** (in the A&T Sector)
Linac4 Project Risk Analysis
Overview of cost impact before mitigation



At **CERN** (in the A&T Sector)
Linac4 Project Risk Analysis
Overview of cost impact **after** mitigation



At **CERN** (in the A&T Sector)
Linac4 Project Risk Analysis
Monte Carlo simulation on cost impact



At **CERN** (in the A&T Sector)
Linac4 Project Risk Analysis
Uncertainties