

Complex Project Management Conference

Maximising ROI

Through project governance clarity within a strategic management context

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Maximising (ROI)

Maximising Return on Project Investment involves fixing the things that don't work

What are the things that don't work in projects

- 1. Business Strategy doesn't always drive projects
- 2. Project/Program governance is often inefficient
- 3. Organisational Learnings not captured

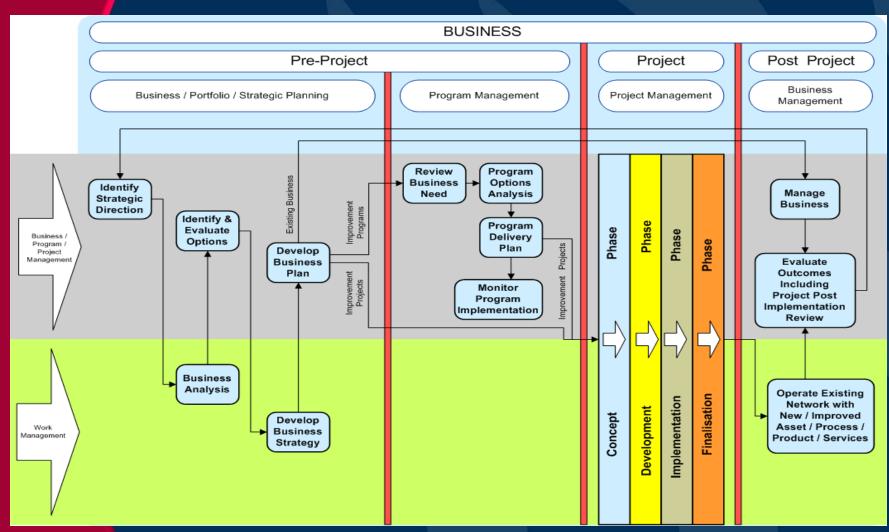


1. Business Strategy

- Separating Business Strategy from project concept phase is vital for maximising ROI/benefits realisation
- This is a major source of confusion in some project methodologies & in their application
- Another is attempting to design project & program governance processes to match existing governance processes



Business flow diagram





Program Management

- The OnQ project option analysis template is most commonly used in determining projects to be included in programs.
- Where a higher level strategy is in place driving the need for individual projects, and these are collected together for administrative convenience only, then an options analysis for the program may not be necessary.



Example

Torres Strait Maritime & Aviation Infrastructure Program

(Transport Infrastructure Development Scheme) (TIDS)



Waier Islet — a Volcanic plug near Murray Island





Organisational Strategy

To improve Maritime and Aviation transport safety and access for Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Communities



Hammond Island Finger Pier (Pre Upgrade)



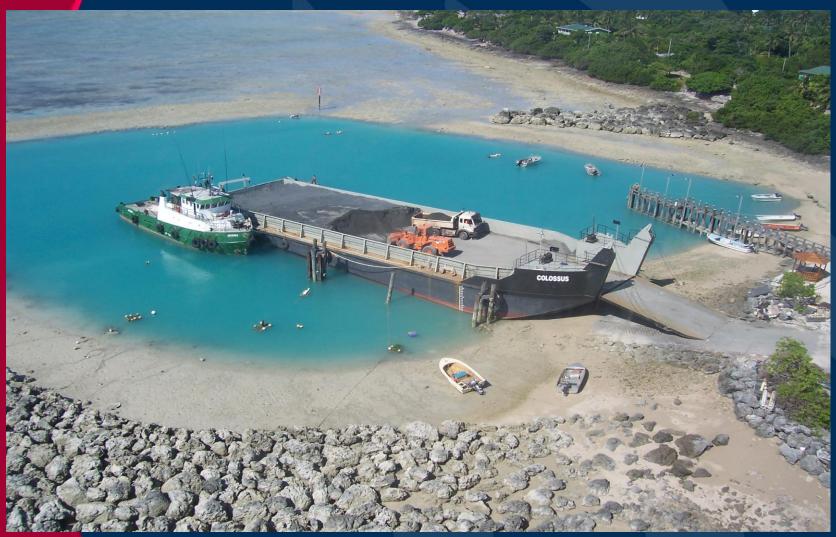


Hammond Island — Old Berthing Dolphins





The Colossus at Warraber Barge Ramp





Iama – Yam Island (750m)





Program Strategy

Focus on most transport disadvantaged namely the Island communities

- (i) Emergent works to remedy safety problems
- (ii)Work to improve access, initially for passengers and freight
- (iii)Work to improve access for other purposes



Program Prioritisation

- Serves a disadvantaged/ remote/ isolated group
- Strategy determines categories/projects
- > Political priorities
- Equity/Equality between groups or geographic areas
- > The state of project concept development
- > Funding Constraints
- > Critical Resource availability
- > Whole of life costs



Program Options Analysis

- > Airports continue sealing one airstrip a year
- Repair & Maintain/Enhance Finger Piers
- Progressively replace Barge Ramp Berthing Dolphins
- Replace Navigation Aids with Dolphin works
- Develop a transport plan & Dredging strategy



Torres Strait Transport Program

- > Established Governance Model
- Leveraged Funding arrangements
- > Got stakeholder agreement
- > Negotiated obtaining construction resources
- ➤ Retained design, planning & project management consultants in Cairns



2. Organisational Project Governance challenges

- > Failure to identify the real customer
- > Inadequate customer involvement
- Leaving it to the technical experts (typical IT problem)
- > Inefficient/complex governance
- Not considering the whole project lifecycle & subsequent operations
- Absence of a strategic management context
- Not recognising that project management requires different skills

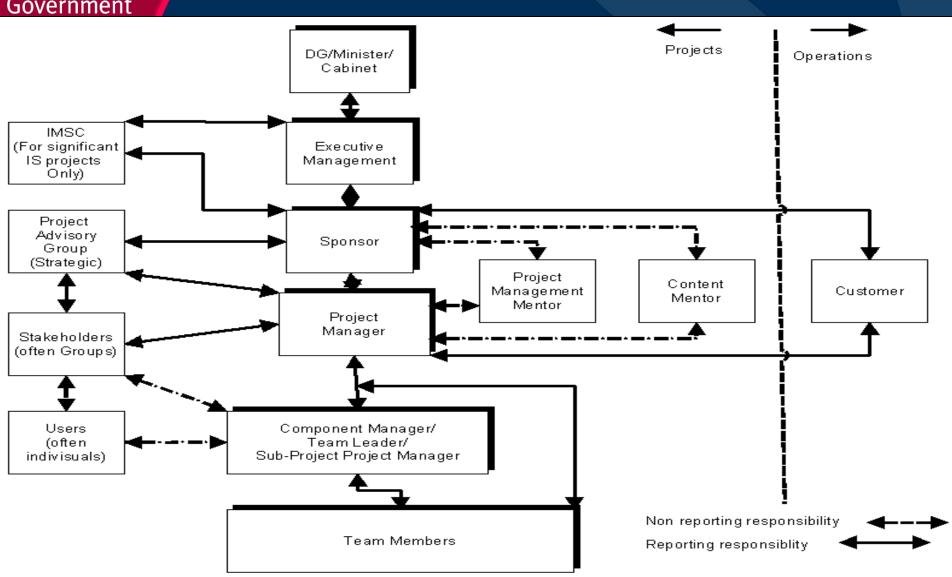


Governance Issues at a Project level

- Customer & Sponsor are not the same role/person
- ➤ The customer is not necessarily the End User
 - Building a house
 - Building a road network element
 - Building a prison
- > Steering Committees



Project Governance Model





Roles & Responsibilities for OnQ

- **Customer** a person with authority, nominated to represent the organisation(s) that receives the business benefit of the project.
- Sponsor a person with authority nominated to represent the organisation(s) delivering the project.
- Project Management Mentor a person nominated to assist/advise the project manager by providing project management oversight to the project.
- Content Mentor a person nominated to assist/advise the project manager by providing content oversight to the project.
- Project Manager a person appointed to manage a project from initiation through until project finalisation.
- Component Manager a person who manages a project component.
- Project Advisory Group the group advising the sponsor and project manager.
- Users people and organisations that will use the output of the project.

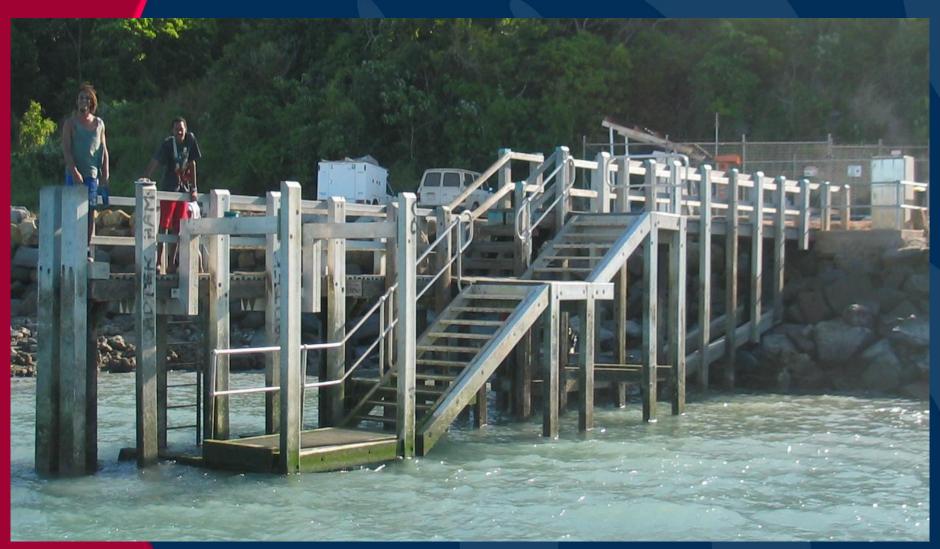


Delivery Issues

- Dispersed customer role
- Resources to work in remote area
- Constrained by Island water supply & accommodation
- > Ferry
- > Weather



Hammond Island Finger Pier (Post Upgrade)





Yam Island Finger Pier





Hammond Island Dolphins





Poroma – Coconut Island (740m)





Warraber Island (700m)





3. Organisational Learnings

- > Learnings Register
- > Completion Reports
- > Knowledge Management
- > Training



Learnings Register

No#	Category	Description	Learning	Date	Author	Sections Affected
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						



Project Completion Report

This report reviews:

- Project governance (customer, sponsor, committees & gates)
- Project Performance against project success criteria
- Product performance since handover
- Project management effectiveness against nine elements
- Lessons Learned



Knowledge Management

- Queensland Transport was and is an operator & regulator
- That had some significant project pain
- > Which led it to recognise that
- Where ever business improvement was required, there was a project
- This led it to record its corporate process learnings in OnQ



Training

Queensland Transport also

- Recognised there is a difference in the skills required between general management and project management, and
- Developed training packages for project manager, executive level and team member training



Skills Overlap

General Management

Project Management



Differences between general & project management

Factor	Project	General/Production
Change		Evolutionary
Time		Ongoing
Quality		Continuous imp
Risk		Stable
Resource		Continuous
Nature		Repetitive
Scope		Exact and detailed
Cost management		Exact and known
Customer involvement		Minimal in production
Org structure		Hierarchical



Project Management vs General Management

Factor	Project	General/Production	
Change	Revolutionary	Evolutionary	
Time	Finite	Ongoing	
Quality	Quantum leaps	Continuous imp	
Risk	Uncertain	Stable	
Resource	Temporary	Continuous	
Nature	Unique	Repetitive	
Scope	Defined	Exact and detailed	
Cost management	Degree of uncertainty	Exact and known	
Customer involvement	Very high	Minimal in production	
Org structure	Loose organic flexible	Hierarchical	



Training

For training to be effective at least the first three of the following factors are needed:

- 1. A project management framework including a methodology that is
- 2. Accepted & valued at the project manager level and
- 3. Is strongly supported by senior management and through
- 4. Project Management Mentoring

For culture change to be effective, all four are necessary



Training Pitfalls

- > The temptation is to do the easy thing (training) first.
- Care is needed to ensure "valuing our people" is not interpreted as
- Blaming them and providing training to fix the problem and
- Avoiding fixing the much less comfortable governance issues



Yorke Island (Mastg) (940m)





What is a OnQ

It is a Project Management Framework

Specifically designed to:

- assist in avoiding the above problems
- Place projects in an organisational context
- > Tailored to asset/outcome owners
- > Covers the full project lifecycle
- > Provides templates & gates



OnQ Outcomes

OnQ proposes that:

- Projects should be developed & delivered to provide the benefits (return) the organisation is seeking.
- ➤ This benefit can be either profit, return, lower operating cost or a broader qualitative outcome.
- > The benefit can accrue to either the organisation or the community
- > All projects must have a customer

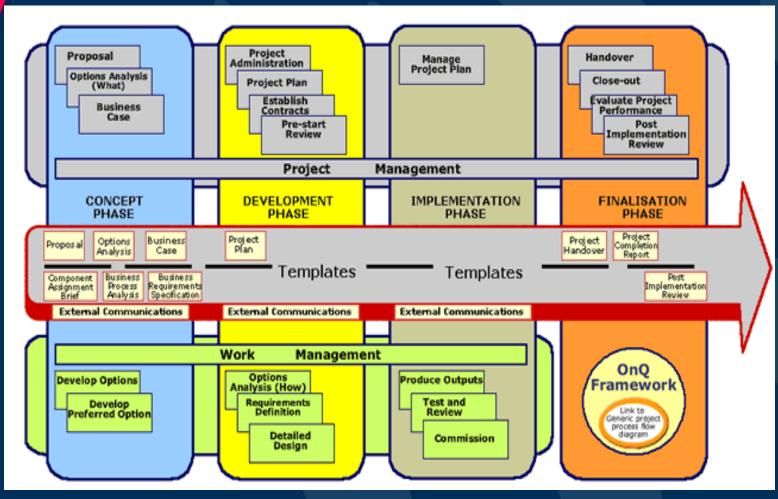


On-Q *Project Management*Framework based on PMBoK





OnQ Project Methodology





Principles

- 1 Both customer and team must be committed to the project
- 2 Measures of success must be pre determined
- 3 Planning first plan, then do
- 4 There must be a single point of responsibility for both the customer representative and the project manager
- 5 Control procedures must be established before the commences
- 6 Trade-Off —Scope, Time, Cost and Quality must be mutually consistent and attainable
- 7 The organisational cultural environment must support project teams

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Thursday Island





Web Address

OnQ is available on the internet at:

www.transport.qld.gov.au/onq

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