

# Arup Driving Change through Strategic Programme Management

**Limpopo Department of Public Works  
Learning Network Session  
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# AGENDA

- Arup Overview
- Project Management Overview
- What is a Project?
- What is Project success?
- Why Do Projects Fail?
- Management techniques

# OVERVIEW

- Founded in 1946 in London by Sir Ove Arup
- **Total design** culture
- Independence
- All elements of the built environment
- Key market segments
  - Social infrastructure
  - Property
  - Transport
  - Energy, Resources & Industry



# OVERVIEW

## Arup today

- multi-disciplinary design
- implementation
- specialist skills & technology

In South Africa, Arup (Pty) Ltd employs over 400 people and has a track record of over 50 years

Globally, we employ more than 11,500 people  
92 Offices and > 38 Countries  
An annual turnover exceeding R11 billion





# OVERVIEW



# Arup – An Extensive Range of Services

## Technical Consultancy

**Feasibility Studies**  
**Pre-acquisition Audits**  
**Site Search & Selection**  
**Master-planning**  
**Relocation Management**  
**Environmental Audits**  
**Regulations & Planning**  
**Procurement Strategy**  
**Logistics Studies**

## Multi-Disciplined Design Services

**Urban Design**  
**Facilities Design**

- Architecture
- Civil/Structural
- Mechanical Systems
- Electrical Systems

**Process Design**  
**Process Utilities Design**  
**Value Engineering**  
**Controls & Instrumentation**  
**Security**

## Specialist Skills and Technology

**Fire Safety Engineering**  
**Acoustics & Vibration**  
**Seismic & Geotechnical**  
**IT & Communications**  
**Environmental Engineering**  
**Façade Engineering**  
**Safety & Risk**  
**Data Centres & Mission Critical**  
**Pipe Stress Analysis**

## Project Implementation

**Project Management**  
**Cost Management**  
**Schedule Control**  
**Design Management**  
**Move Management**  
**Procurement Management**  
**Construction Management**  
**Site Management**  
**Commissioning**  
**Quality Assurance**

## Operational Consultancy

<b>Strategic planning Feasibility</b>	<b>Operational Optimisation</b>	<b>Technology Audits</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>
<b>Supply Chain Management</b>	<b>Process Layout and Design</b>	<b>Systems Integration</b>	<b>Supply Chain Logistics</b>
<b>Economic Analysis</b>	<b>Equipment Specification</b>	<b>Waste Strategy</b>	<b>Materials Handling</b>

# Across All Sectors

## Property

- New masterplans
- Urban regeneration
- New build
- Retrofitting



## Utilities

- Gas
- Water
- Wastewater
- Electricity
- Telecoms



## Energy

- Conventional
- Renewable
- Waste to energy



## Transport

- Airports
- Highways
- Rail
- Ports



## Social Infrastructure

- Health
- Education
- Leisure
- Accommodation
- Regeneration



# Programme Management

## Planning and Strategic Management of Capital Investment Projects

- Strategic and techno-economic assessment /analysis of viability of projects
- Effective communication and liaising with other key Ministries
- Resilient planning and budgeting process for capital intensive programme and projects

## Assessment of Existing Programmes

- Due diligence/quality assessment of existing projects
  - Initiation
  - Planning, resourcing and procurement
  - Execution
  - Monitoring and control
  - Close-out
- Management of troubled projects
- Introduction of a Major Projects system and Framework
- Integrated reporting system to Stakeholder Ministries

## Programme Management

- Provision of quality systems: procurement and bidding for Capital Projects.
- Benchmarking of projects against international norms.
- Robust Project management Information and Control System.
- Better control of projects (through better measurement of progress/success)



# Project Management Overview

Purpose of presentation:

- To provide a high level overview of project management

Why??

- To Increase the likelihood that projects will :
  - be done on time and within budget
  - meet people's expectations
  - be done well
- Proper project management saves the province money and time
- Improve service delivery

# What is a Project?

Any planned, temporary endeavour undertaken to create a unique product, service or outcome

- Temporary – beginning and an end
- Unique – each project differs from other similar endeavours & has a single definable purpose

# Common Characteristics of a Mega Project

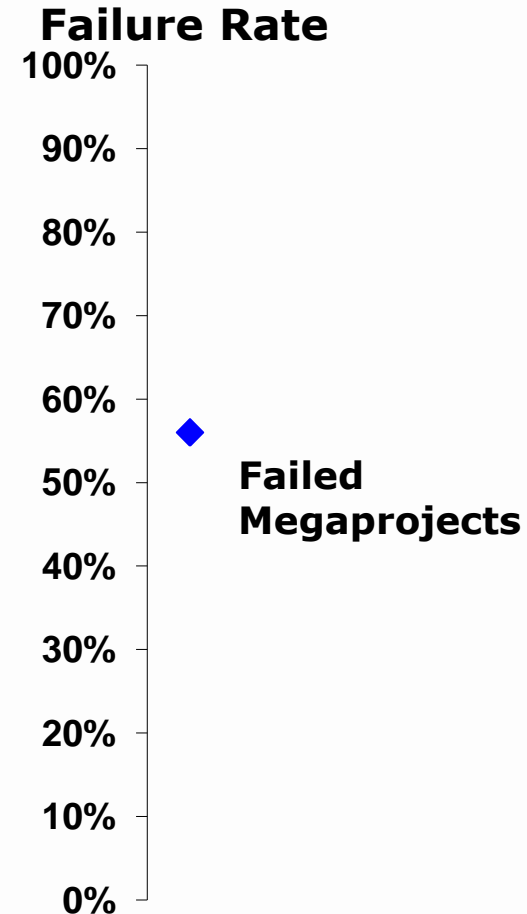
- ✓ Have **long schedules** that result in more **team member turnover** than typical projects and higher intrinsic risk
- ✓ Often have a **host government** or government company as a partner
- ✓ Comprise **several functional** areas with separate project managers, schedules, and budgets
- ✓ Include **several major contractors**, each with distinct contracting objectives
- ✓ Have **complicated** communication matrices among functional areas, contractors, business, local government, etc.

# Defining Megaproject Success and Failure

- A project is deemed to be a failure if one or more of the following occurred:

Costs grew	25% +
Schedule Slipped	25% +
Overspent ( <i>Absolute Measure</i> )	25% +
Severe and Continuing Operational Problems ( $\geq 1$ yr)	Yes

- Of the projects that failed (56 %):
  - 42 % failed on one criterion
  - 32 % failed on two criteria
  - 21 % failed on three criteria
  - **5 % failed on all criteria**

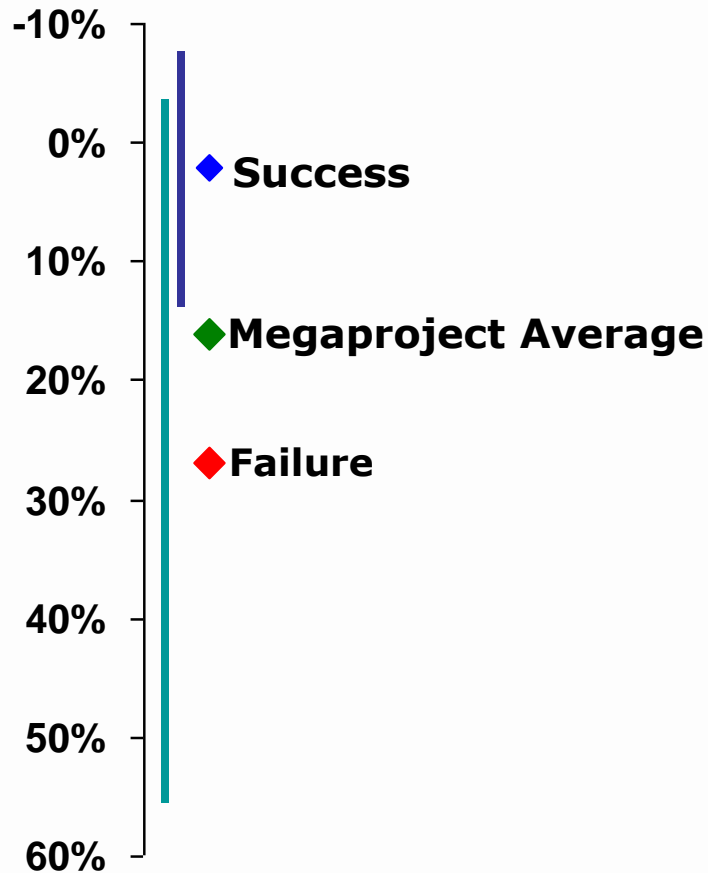




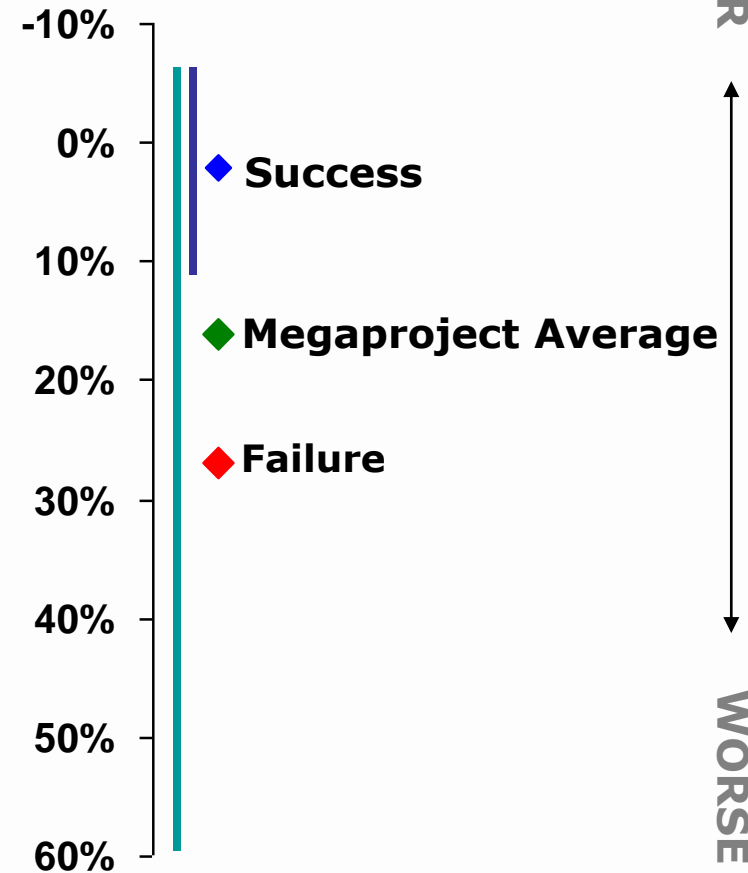
# What does MegaProject Success Look Like?

## *Cost and Schedule Predictability*

**Cost Deviation**



**Execution Schedule Slip**

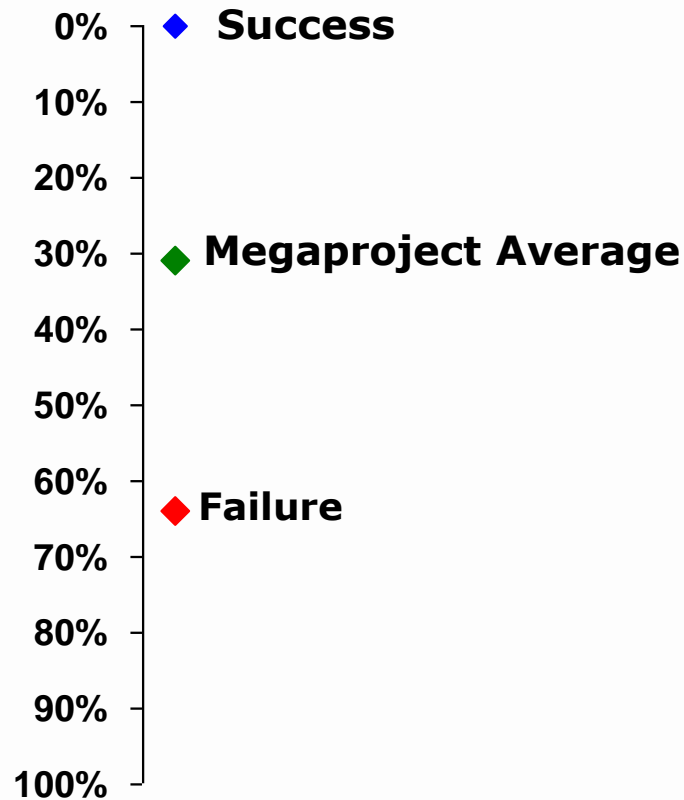


BETTER  
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# What does MegaProject Success Look Like?

## *Cost and Schedule Predictability*

### Megaprojects With Operational Problems



# Project Management Process

## Initiation

- Project Charter
- Stakeholder Identification and Management

## Planning

- Project Execution Plan
- Scope, Time, Cost, Quality Management Plan
- Procurement, Risk, Resource, Communication, Integration

## Execution

- Project Team, structure and Organisation
- Level of integration between processes, systems and tools
- Assessment of Schedule Performance Index (SPI), Cost Performance Index (CPI) and Earned Value (EV)

## Monitoring and Control

- Tools and techniques used
- Change Control ⇒ Cost ⇒ Scope ⇒ Time ⇒ Contracts
- Reporting and Analysis Format

## Close-out

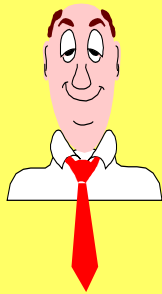
- Commissioning and Handover
- Procurements Close-out
- Financial and Commercial Reconciliation
- Customer Review

# What is Project Success?

Project success occurs when we have:

Objectives

*Project Success*



Time

Cost

A delighted client (*expectations met*)  
Delivered the agreed objectives  
Met an agreed budget - \$, resources etc.  
Within an agreed time frame

Done it all professionally &  
without killing the team



# Why do Projects Fail?

- Changing Scope
- Insufficient planning
- No risk or issue management
- Poor communication
- Lack of commitment & responsibility by stakeholders
- Incompetent service providers

# Best Practices

To increase the likelihood of project success, one must manage:

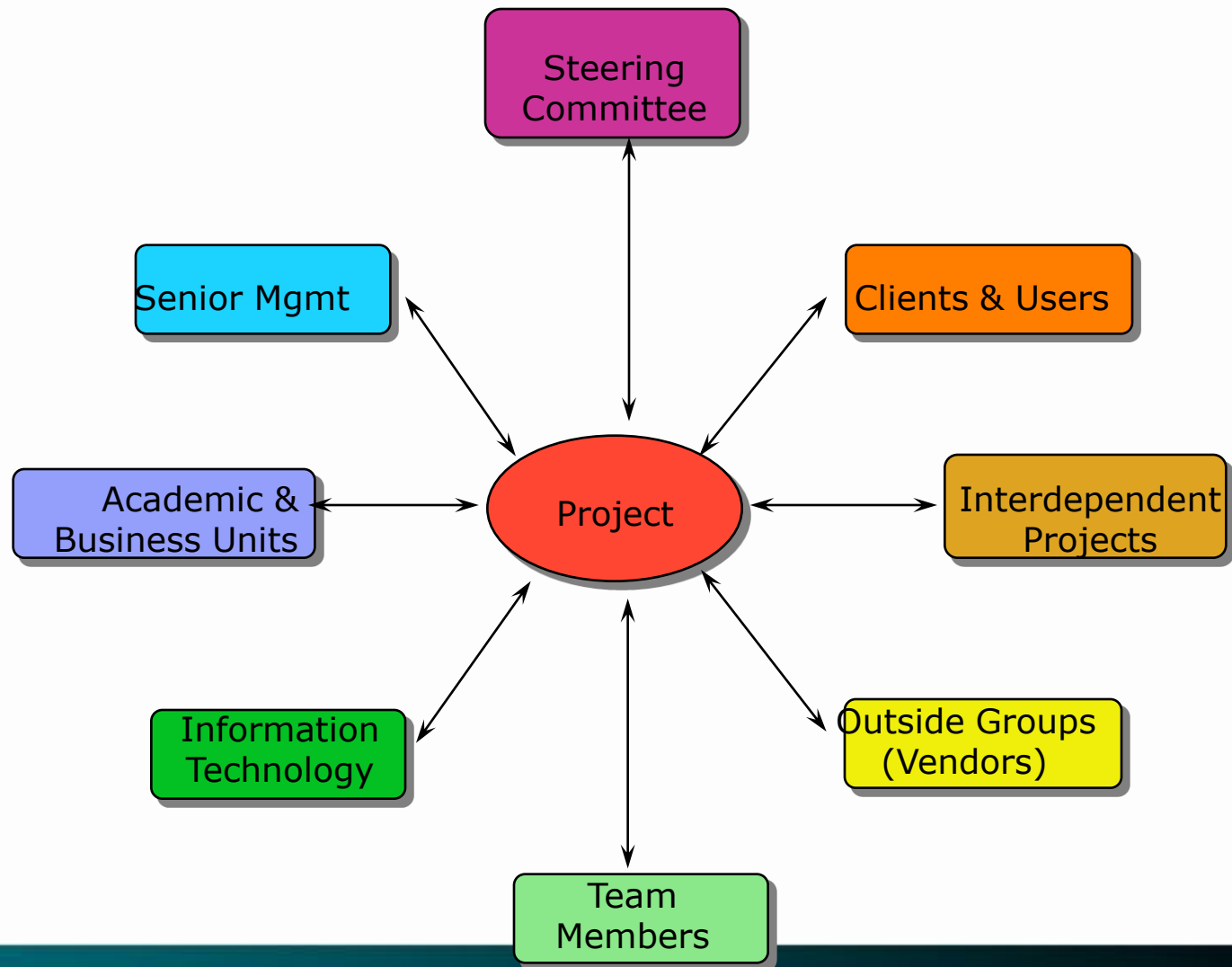
- Stakeholders
- Risks
- Issues
- Changes

# Managing Stakeholders

A stakeholder is any person or group who, if their support or involvement is withdrawn may cause the project to fail

- Get them involved
- Keep them informed
- Get their endorsement

# Who are stakeholders?





# Managing Stakeholders?

- Identify stakeholders
- Involve in planning
- Establish expectations / accountabilities
- Formal communication
- Gain sign-off
- Change and issues resolution
- Project reviews
- Define project completion

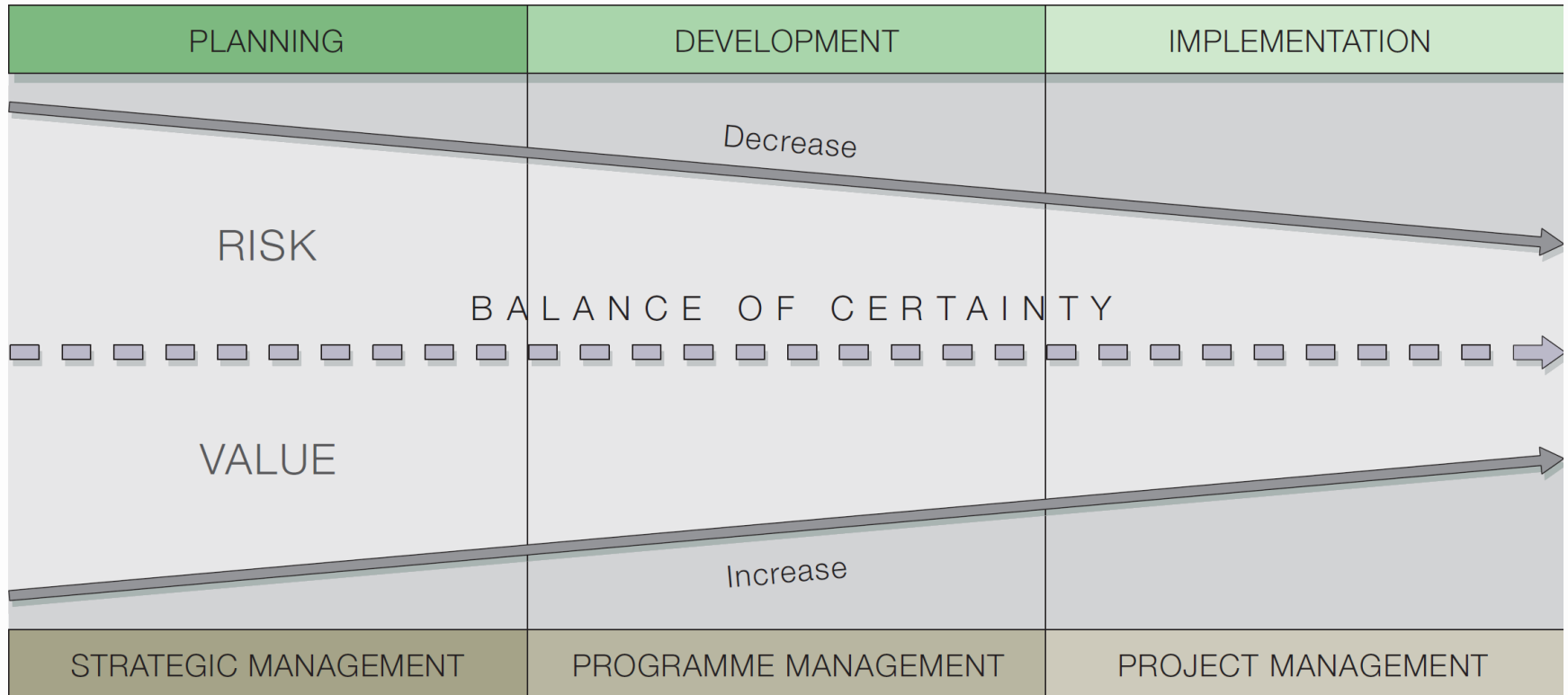
# Managing Risk

What is “risk”?

Any factor capable of causing the project to go off track.

- Develop and monitor a Risk Plan

# Managing Major Projects - AMP System



# Managing Issues

Unresolved issues will drive a project towards failure and consume a significant part of a project manager's time.

Stakeholders play key role in issues management and resolution

- Establish Issues log, review, escalation process



# Change Management

Uncontrolled changes to a project will probably account for up to 30% of a project's total effort.

If these changes are not managed, the project will be viewed to be over time and over budget.

- Establish a Change management process

# 9 Knowledge Areas of Project Management

Recommended approach/tool – PMBok:-

*Project **Integration** Management*

*Project **Scope** Management*

*Project **Time** Management*

*Project **Quality** Management*

*Project **Procurement** Management*

*Project **Communications** Management*

*Project **Human Resources** Management*

*Project **Cost** Management*

*Project **Risk** Management*

# Picture Gallery





# Picture Gallery





# Picture Gallery





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