

Governing to Create Value: the vital connection between controls and governance

- 1. It is impossible to govern or manage effectively without accurate controls data
- 2. Good governance is needed to <u>allow</u> the creation of accurate controls data



Presentation Outline

- What is the difference between management and governance
- How does governance and controls interact
- How ISO 21505 and the GAO Schedule
 Assessment Guide will help
- Conclusion

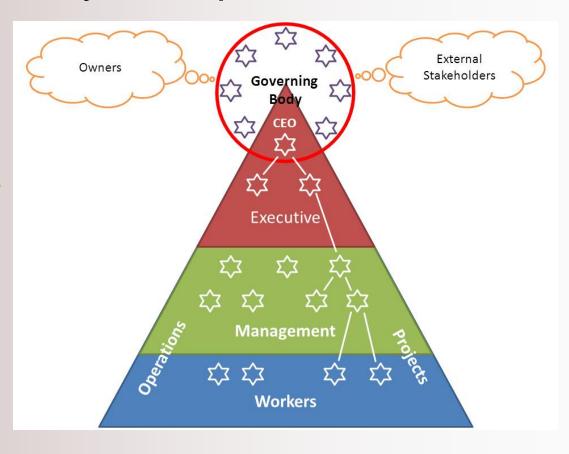


- Governance and Management are different functions
- Governance sets the rules and objectives for the organisation
- Management works within the rules to achieve the objectives



The governing body is responsible for

governing the organisation to achieve Conformance and Performance

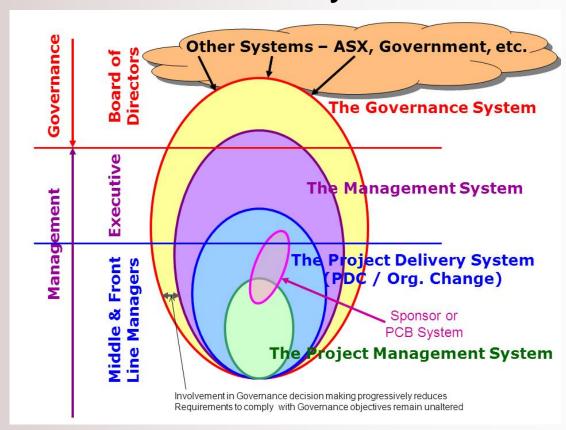




Some governance functions may be

delegated to management

- The governing body remains accountable
- Delegations must be designed



See: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1084_Governance_Systems.pdf

Functions of Management

- Henri Fayol (1841 1925) defined the five functions of management in Administration Industrielle et Generale
 - To forecast and plan
 - To organise
 - To command or direct subordinates
 - To coordinate
 - To control (our type of control)
- These functions are 100 years old!

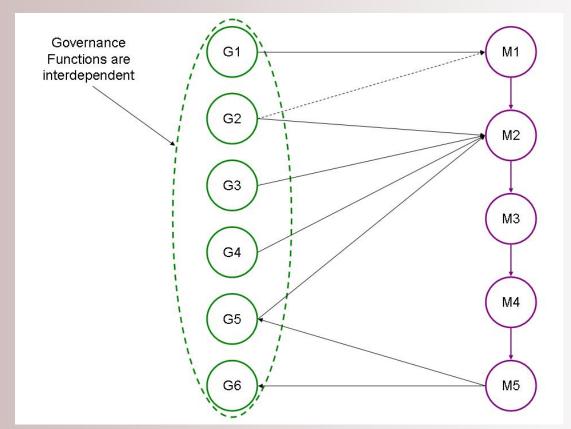
See: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1094_Defining_Management.pdf

Functions of Governance

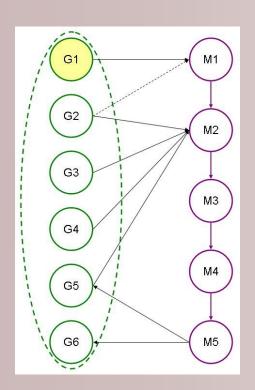
- Dr. Lynda Bourne proposed six functions of governance in 2014
 - Determining the objectives of the organisation
 - Determining the ethics of the organisation
 - Creating the culture of the organisation
 - Designing and implementing the governance framework for the organisation
 - Ensuring accountability by management
 - Ensuring compliance by the organisation

See: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1096_Six_Functions_Governance.pdf

 Governance and management systems are dependent on each other



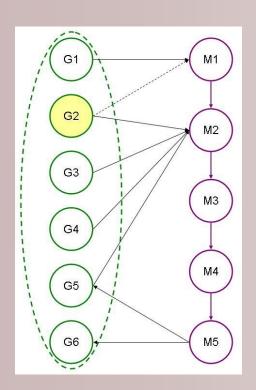
G1 – Set Objectives



- The Governing Body determines the objectives of the organisation:
 - Vision and mission statements
 - Strategic objectives



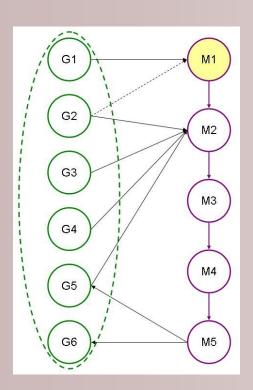
G2 – Determine the ethics



- The Governing Body sets the ethical standards of the organisation by:
 - Policies and statements
 - 'Walking the walk'
 - Employing ethical people
 - Sanctioning unethical behaviour
- Ethics start at the top



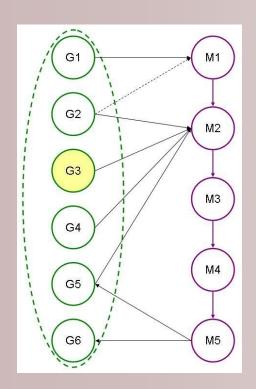
M1 – Forecasting & Planning



- Strategic planning (Joint responsibility)
- Tactical planning
- Operational planning
- Portfolio management
- Project and program planning



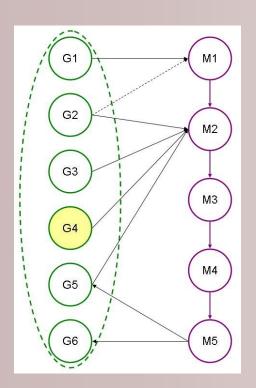
G3 - Culture



- Designing and developing the culture of the organisation
- The right people
- The right way of working
- The right approach to stakeholder engagement
- Honest & truthful reporting



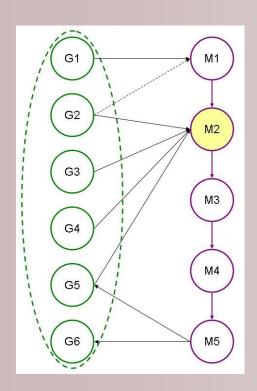
G4 – Governance Framework



- Designing the organisation
- Accountabilities and responsibilities
 - For management and mangers
 - For delegated governance functions
 - For decision making
 - For reporting and escalation routes



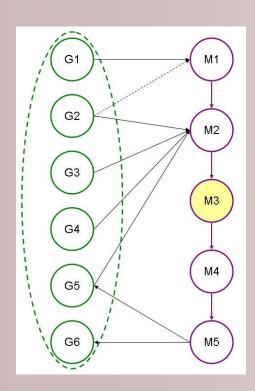
M2 – Organising



- Developing the organisation's structure based on governance requirements
- Maintaining the organisation
 - Ethics
 - Culture
 - Capabilities
- PMOs and 'management of projects'



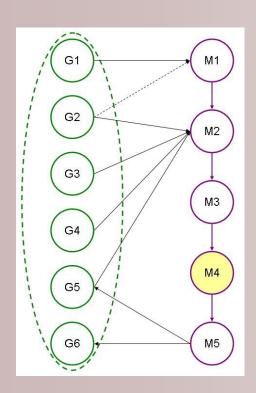
M3 – Directing the Work



- Directing and leading lower level managers and workers
- Ensuring subordinates conform to standards
 - Ethics
 - Culture
- Decision making, risk and issues management
- Stakeholder engagement



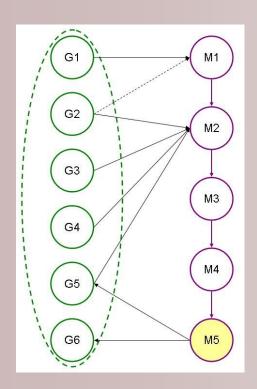
M4 – Coordination



- Balancing competing needs and issues
- Ensuring the other 'functions of management' integrate and support each other
- Ensuring performance and conformance of the organisation and its people



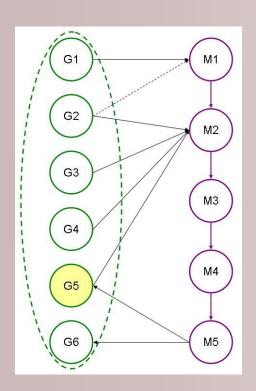
M5 – Controlling



- Ensuring the 'right plans' are in place and in use
- Comparing actuals against the required standards at appropriate intervals
- Taking corrective and preventative actions
- Reporting on performance and conformance



G5 – Accountability

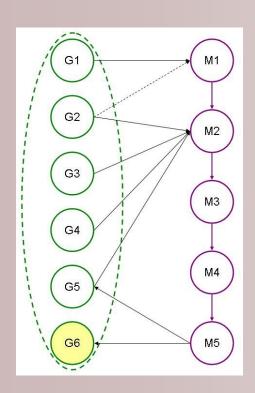


- Holding management to account
- Requiring improvements in the organisation (M2)
- Taking other corrective and preventative actions
- Based on reports
 - Ensuring the right information is available at the right time is a key governance issue

Governing to Create Value

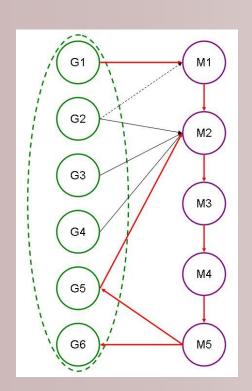


G6 – Compliance



- Providing stakeholders with assurance on the organisation's
 - Conformance
 - Performance
 - Future directions
- Conforming to regulatory and other requirements
 - SOX, etc.
 - CSR, etc.





- If projects and programs are a significant element in the organisations activities...
- Project controls are a critical element in the overall cycle
- Both for management and for governance
- But we need a well governed organisation to operate effectively!

- Most project failures are caused by management failures (not PM failures)
 - The projects are set up to fail!
 - But the PM gets the blame
- Allowing bad management to exist in an organisation is a governance failure
 - Allowing inadequate, incomplete or dishonest planning and reporting
 - Allowing managers to ignore information

See: https://mosaicprojects.wordpress.com/2012/03/25/project-or-management-failures/



- Good management needs good information to support decision making
- Good governance needs good information to support decision making
- Good governance requires management to invest in obtaining good information
 - Skills and training
 - Adequate time to do the work properly
 - Proper support (particularly if the news is 'bad')



- Bad management is becoming increasingly untenable:
 - Legislation SOX, etc (world wide) require predictions based on supportable evidence
 - ISO 21505 defines 'PPP Governance
 - GAO Schedule Assessment Guide (Dec.2015)
 - PMI's Guide on Governance



- Project, programme and portfolio management - Guidance on governance
- Final international review in progress
- Publication late 2016 / early 2017
- Provides guidance on the framework and principles for the governance of projects, programmes and portfolios from pre-project considerations to post-project evaluations



- Governance Guidelines
 - Establish and maintain framework
 - Enable Performance
 - Support ethics and sustainability
 - Support information integrity, security and disclosure
 - Respect stakeholders
 - Establish and monitor management policies (risk, safety, etc.)



- Typical ISO standard
 - Describes 'what' is needed
 - Does not go into 'how' it is achieved
- The existence of an ISO standard will remove the option for management 'not to know'
 - Failure to conform will expose management to negligence claims / class actions

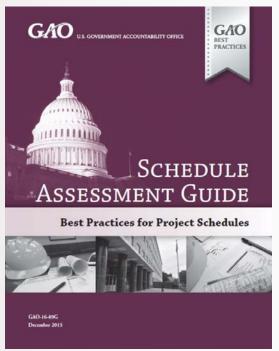


- 21505 also provides project controls professionals (PMO managers, etc) with a leaver to start organisations on a journey towards better information systems
 - The final DIS (draft international standard)
 will be released for comment soon
 - The final standard will be very similar
- 21505 = 'What', we also need 'How'



- Published on 22nd December by U.S.
 Government Accountability Office (GAO)
- Schedule Assessment Guide:
 - **Best Practices for Project Schedules** (GAO-16-89G)
- Companion to GAO Cost
 Estimating and Assessment
 Guide (2009)

Download (free) from: http://www.gao.gov/products/gao-16-89g





- Applies to civilian and defence projects managed by either government entities or private contractors in the USA
- Ten best practices + audit guidelines for each
- Consistent with ISO 21505
- Moves beyond technical conformance towards objectives



- Best practices:
 - Capturing all activities
 - Sequencing all activities
 - Assigning resources to all activities (except summaries and milestones)
 - Establishing the duration of all activities
 - Verifying that the schedule can be traced horizontally and vertically



- Best practices:
 - Confirming that the critical path is valid
 - Ensuring reasonable total float
 - Conducting a schedule risk analysis
 - Updating the schedule using actual progress and logic
 - Maintaining a baseline schedule
- This is not 'rocket science' but does represent good practice



PMI's Governance Guide

- Practice Guide for the Governance of Portfolios, Programs, and Projects
- Published 2 weeks ago
- Free download from <u>www.pmi.org</u>
- Focus on the implementation of the <u>management</u> of PPP (not governance)
- For my initial views see:
 https://mosaicprojects.wordpress.com
 (scroll down to locate)



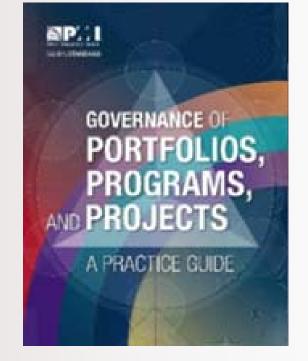
PMI's Governance Guide

Very confused document!

 But does offer some useful guidance on the complex area of 'managing project

management'

 And does require good controls information to inform management decision making





Conclusion

- The political landscape is changing
- Not having good project controls is becoming untenable – managers will be sued!
- Bad practices such as falsifying reports will become increasingly risky
 - As will failing to act on controls information



Conclusion

- We can use this opportunity to enhance the status of project controls
 - Increase professionalism through training and certification
 - Become strategic as well as tactical
 - Chief 'project officer' in the 'C-suite'
 - Improved tools and techniques
- The next couple of years will be interesting!



Questions Please



Patrick Weaver PMP

Email: patw@mosaicprojects.com.au

Tel: 03 9696 8684

Web: www.mosaicprojects.com.au

Mosaic's Scheduling home Page www.mosaicprojects.com.au/Planning.html

