



Project Data Analytics. Hype or Reality?

Presentation to PMO Flashmob 21 March 2019



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Experience



Professional Accreditation



Fellow

Registered Project Professional



Chartered Engineer

Roles

Project Manager \$1bn

Programme Director \$0.6bn

Portfolio lead \$10bn

Sectors







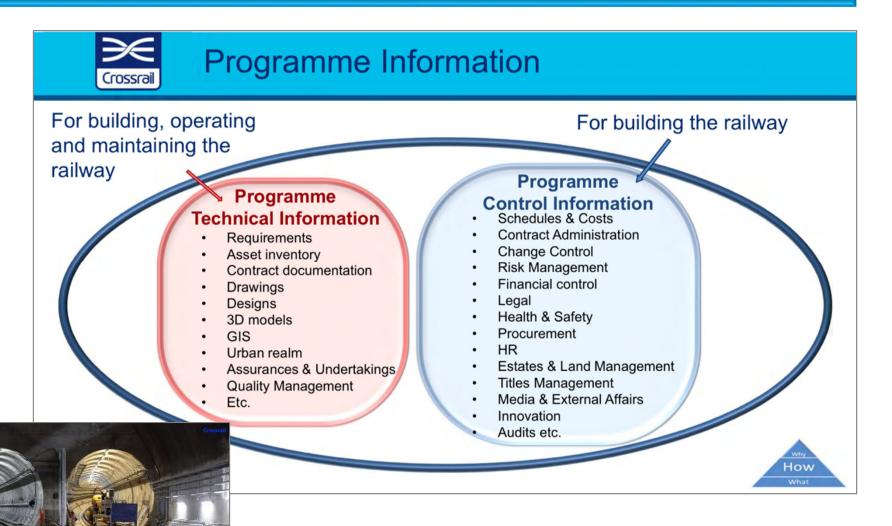




Icon credit: Icons8

Crossrail





An Example: Crossrail



Programme Control Information

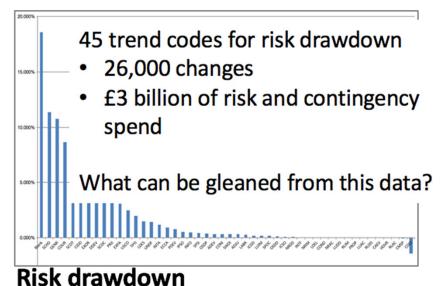
- Schedules & Costs
- Contract Administration
- Change Control
- Risk Management
- Financial control
- Legal
- Health & Safety
- Procurement
- HR
- Estates & Land Management
- Titles Management
- Media & External Affairs
- Innovation
- Audits etc.



What Happens to the Data?







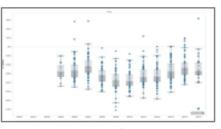


Installation reports

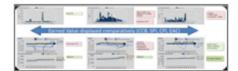


Observations reports





Cost data



Earned value data



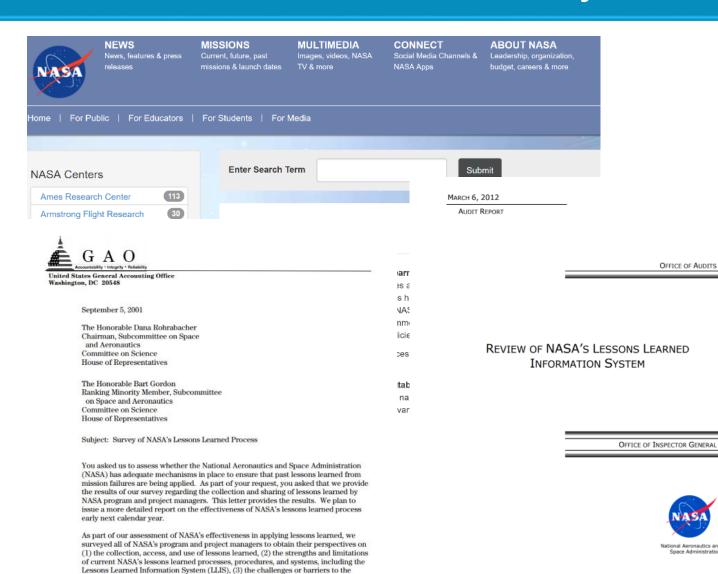
Dashboards and progress reports



Images courtesy of Crossrail

NASA Lessons Learned System





2001

- Limited sharing of lessons
- Dissatisfaction with processes
- Barriers
 - Culture
 - Lack of time

2012

- Not routinely used.
- Ill defined strategies
- Inconsistent funding
- Lack of monitoring

REPORT No. IG-12-012 (ASSIGNMENT No. A-11-010-00)

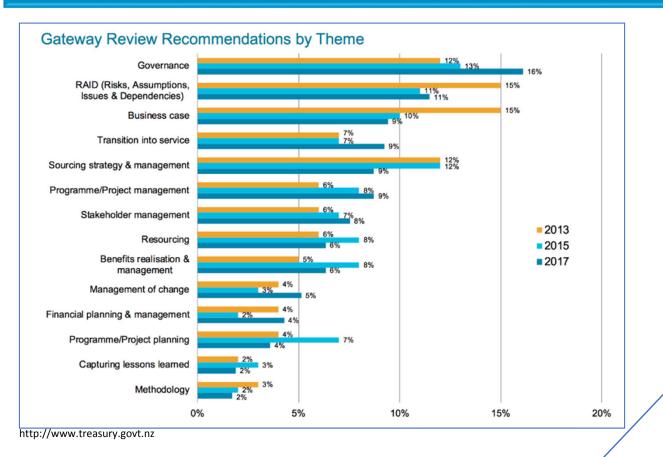
sharing of lessons learned, and (4) suggested areas of improvement. This represented 192 managers overseeing about 240 programs and projects. On August 6 and 8, 2001, we briefed your staff on the results of our survey and this report summarizes those results. The briefing slides are included as enclosure I.

objectives, scope and methodology.

We conducted our work from September 2000 through July 2001 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Enclosure II describes our

Existing Lessons Learned Analysis







Information Sharing Lessons Learned from Gateway Reviews: Gate 3 – Investment Decision Review

October 2013

The purpose of this document is to share lessons learned to support agencies to better identify opportunities to improve productivity and efficiency and to help make project teams more aware of alternative approaches to project delivery that may increase the realisation of benefits.

This document presents the lessons learned from Gate 3 – Investment Decision Reviews held since the Australian Government's implementation of the Gateway Review Process in 2006 and are drawn from the three project types: ICT, Procurement and infrastructure. Regardless of their origin, the lessons learned are beneficial and provide good practice that can be applied across all project types.

The Gate 3 – Investment Decision Review provides assurance on the supplier selection and that the business needs are likely to be met through the project and contract management controls. It also assures that processes are in place for contract delivery and that benefits management strategies and plans have been incorporated.

The lessons learned provided in this document are a subset of all recommendations and are grouped into the Gate 3 Key Focus Areas. The percentage distribution for all recommendations is as follows: Business Case and Stakeholders (21 per cent); Assessment of the Proposed Solution (15 per cent); Review of Current Phase (29 per cent); Risk Management (14 per cent); and Readiness for Next Phase (21 per cent); Risk Management (14 per cent); and Readiness for Next Phase (21 per cent); Risk Management (14 per cent); and Readiness for Next Phase (14 per cent); and Readiness for Next Phase (15 per cent); Risk Management (15 per cent); Risk Management (16 per cent); Risk Management (16 per cent); Risk Management (17 per cent); Risk Management (18 per cent); Risk Management (

Business Case and Stakeholders

Update the Business Case and manage benefits – ensure that the proposed solution continues to meet business needs and will realise the previously outlined benefits.

Proactively manage stakeholders – update Stakeholder Management Plans and provide feedback to stakeholders on consultations.

Effectively updating the Business Case and managing benefits involves:

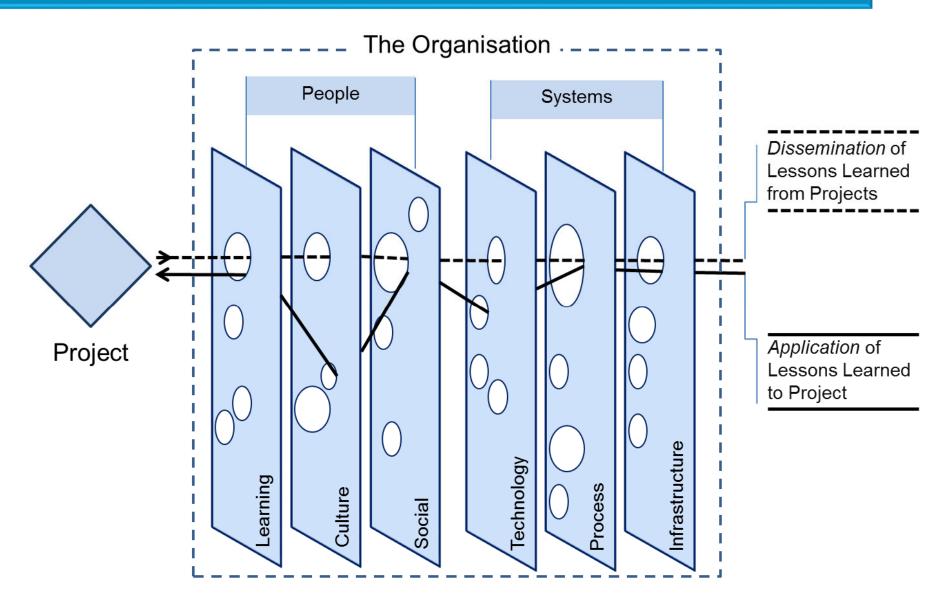
- updating the Business Case to reflect the Project's progression, key milestones, revised benefits (if applicable), risks and task level objectives;
- reflecting any changes to the Business Case in all relevant project documentation;
- seeking, where appropriate, that the Project Steering Committee formally affirm the Business Case including validation of revised costs, budget, benefits, risks and contingencies prior to recommending entering into a contract with a supplier;
- maturing the Benefits Management Plan, particularly relating to baseline establishment, benefits profiling (including key non-financial outcomes), measurement processes and assigning ownership for benefits realisation activities;

Page 1 of 5

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Research: Stephen Duffield





Our Own Research: Research Paper



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PROJECT MANAGEMENT LESSONS LEARNED

"THE ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM"

ABSTRACT: A significant challenge for government and business project delivery organisations is to ensure that lessons are learned and that mistakes of the past are not repeated. This study has established that project, programme and portfolio management lessons learned methods vary significantly, implementation is inconsistent and fails to deliver results. The study used a prominent inductive, qualitative multiple case study approach representing the phenomenological paradigm of realism. Research data was collected from participating organisation's, open sources and via the freedom of information process. There is a significant amount of literature published on lessons learned, and refinement of the methods to date has failed to deliver the step change that is required. A decision now exists for the P3M community on whether to accept this direction of travel or assess whether a change in approach can deliver a measurable benefit that enables investment in a new framework. The study proposes a Leveraging Experience conceptual framework as a viable alternative

Keywords: Lessons Learned, Project Management, Knowledge Management, Organisational Learning, P3M, Leveraging Experience

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Dr Stephen Duffield, MPM. FAIPM, AFALARA, CPPD.

1 Introduction

The study is concerned with the effectiveness of lessons learned systems within a project, programme and portfolio management (P3M) delivery environment. The need to learn and apply lessons from project delivery is well researched. The project management literature pays little attention to the effectiveness of the lessons learned process (Duffield & Whitty, 2015; Patton, 2001). Instinctively, it is evident that future projects will benefit from leveraging the experience of the past (Burr, 2009; Shergold, 2015). Yet it remains a major impediment for the P3M profession, where organisational learning from projects rarely happens, and when it does it fails to deliver the intended results (Atkinson et al., 2006; Keegan & Turner, 2001; Kerzner, 2009; Klakegg et al., 2010; Milton, 2010; Schindler & Eppler, 2003; Shergold, 2015; Williams, 2008). In project management, lessons learned is the 'elephant in the room', that needs to be acknowledged and discussed. The lessons learned 'elephant', is reinforced by project management literature. Milton (2010) highlights a significant dissatisfaction with project lessons learned processes. Lessons from projects might be identified, but not many are learned when it comes to picking up on early warning signs in problem projects (Klakegg et al., 2010). Out of 74 organisations that attempted lessons learned processes, 60 per cent were dissatisfied (Milton, 2010). In another study, 62 per cent of 522 project practitioners responded that they had a process for learning lessons, and of that only 11.7 per cent followed the process (Williams, 2007). Furthermore, while the lessons learned process is accessible, it fails to deliver the intended results as lessons are identified and are often not followed through and integrated into the organisation (O'Dell & Hubert, 2011a).

Following this introduction, the remainder of the paper is organised as follows. We commence with identifying the research problem, review the literature, discuss and reflect the current practice of the research problem. We then identify the research gaps, revisit the research problem, develop the research proposition and associated research issues. The next few sections describe the research methodology, develop an initial conceptual framework and describes the research cycle. The results and findings based on the initial conceptual framework are provided followed by a discussion section that answers the research issues. The conceptual framework is revised in line with the results and findings. Finally, the last sections outline the limitations and challenges, future research and conclusion.



https://bit.ly/2T7yKnL

The Technology

Overview: What is Al?



Narrow (ANI)	General (AGI)	Super (ASI)		
A B C B F C H A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A				
Performs one task	Performs many tasks. Equivalent to a human	Surpass most abilities of a human		
Chess	Machines that perform reasoning	Hal (2001)		
Widely adopted	Predicted 20-100 years away	Imminently after AGI		

Al, ML and Deep Learning



Artificial Intelligence (AI) The parent term encompassing any technique that allows a machine to act like a human

Machine Learning (ML) An Al technique that focusses on **learning from experience**

Deep Learning A **subset of ML** that uses neural networks based on the brain

Why the Hype?





Data



Cloud

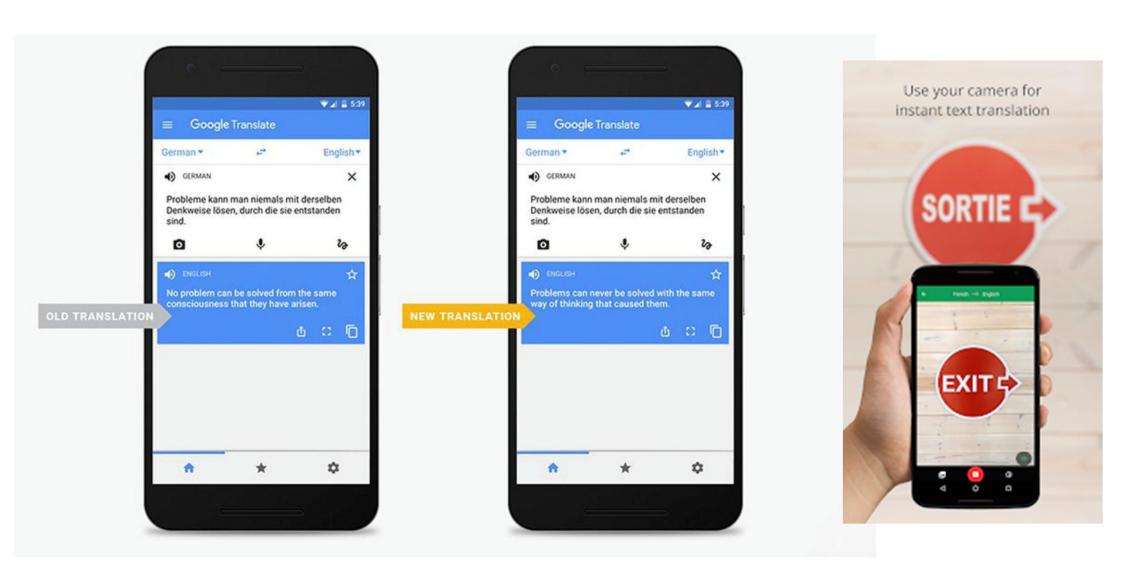


Algorithms

In 2016, 90% of the world's **data** (that's 90% of all the **data** ever created) had been created in the previous two years (IBM).

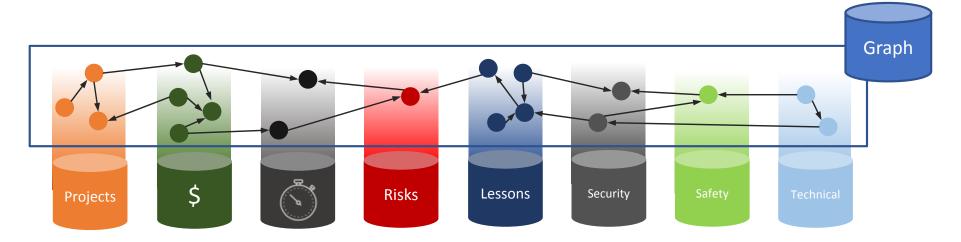
Algorithms



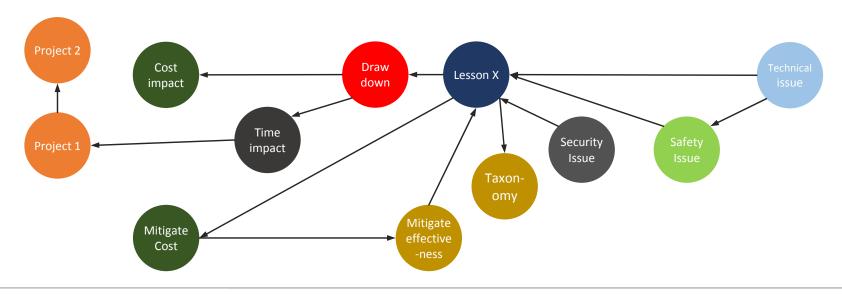


Some Foundations: Graph Databases



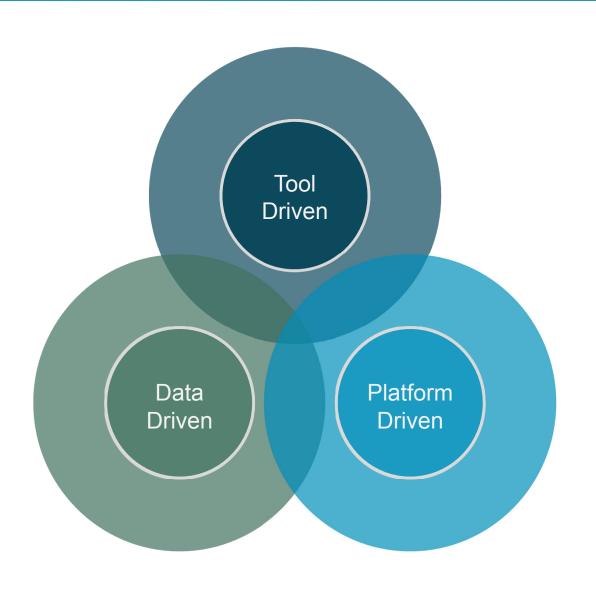


Data Stored in Silos



Some Foundations: Tool/Platform/Data





Tool Driven

Implementation strategy driven by tool selection.

Primavera/ASTA, Risk Tool, BIM etc.

Considerable tool integration challenge.

Platform Driven

A platform that integrates multiple tools. A one stop shop that integrates database and tools for a project management or BIM centred use case. Vendor lock in.

Data Driven

Connected data is at the core of the solution.

Tools and platforms are used to capture, ingest, process, visualise and provide insights.

Plus integration with other corporate tools and data

Some Foundations: Python, Flow, PowerApps and Power BI









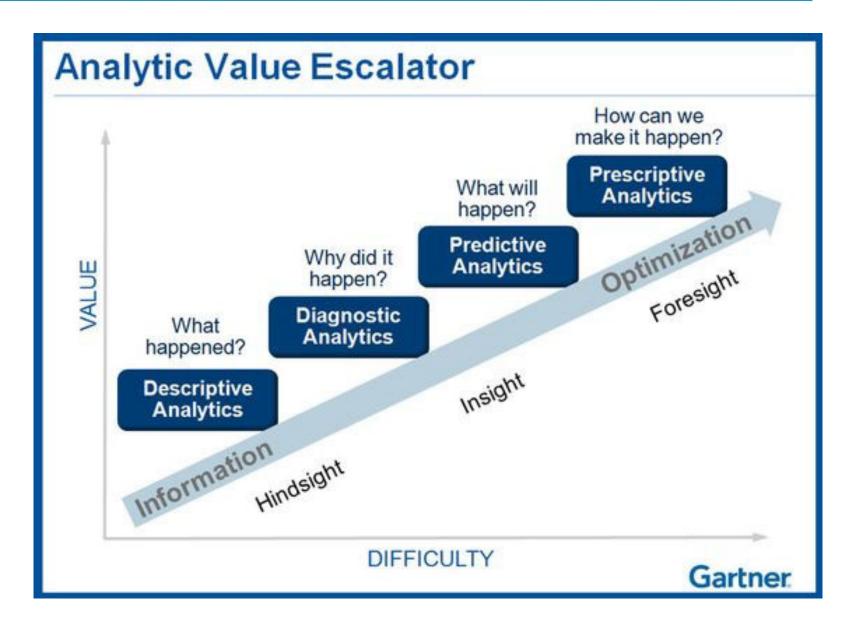
Available as part of your current services. Leverage your current investments.



Opportunity to tailor to your business, use cases and integration of different systems

Some Foundations: Extracting Value from Data





Fundamentally:



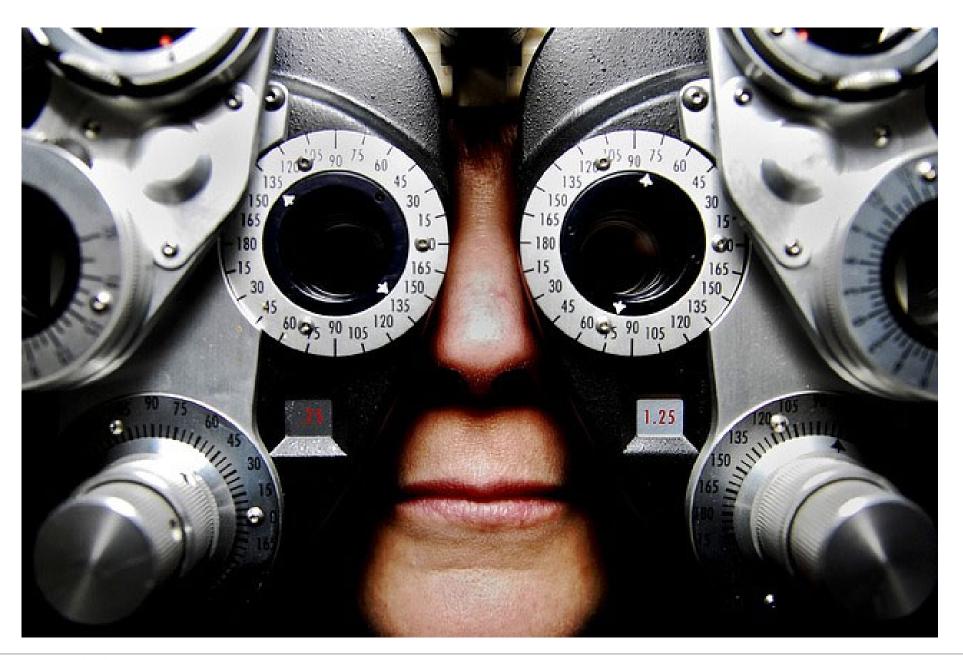
- What is the predisposition of the work to variance?
- Can we predict it?
- How do we test for it?
- How do we treat it and change the future?

Evidence based, tempering against bias.



A Possible Future...





Project Administration



Briefs, Reports and Dashboards



Auto-reporting Auto-dashboards Predictive analysis

Resource Utilisation



Automatic review of timesheets Workflows chasing timesheets KPIs on resource performance

Tracking Contract Deliverables



Tracking receipt
Compliance and quality assessment
Deliverable graphs

Quality Audits, Maturity Reviews



Data quality/completeness analysis
Frequency of updates
Comparison against good practice

Meeting Admin, Minutes, Actions



Gotomeeting – Transcript Extract actions into Flow Use Flow to progress actions

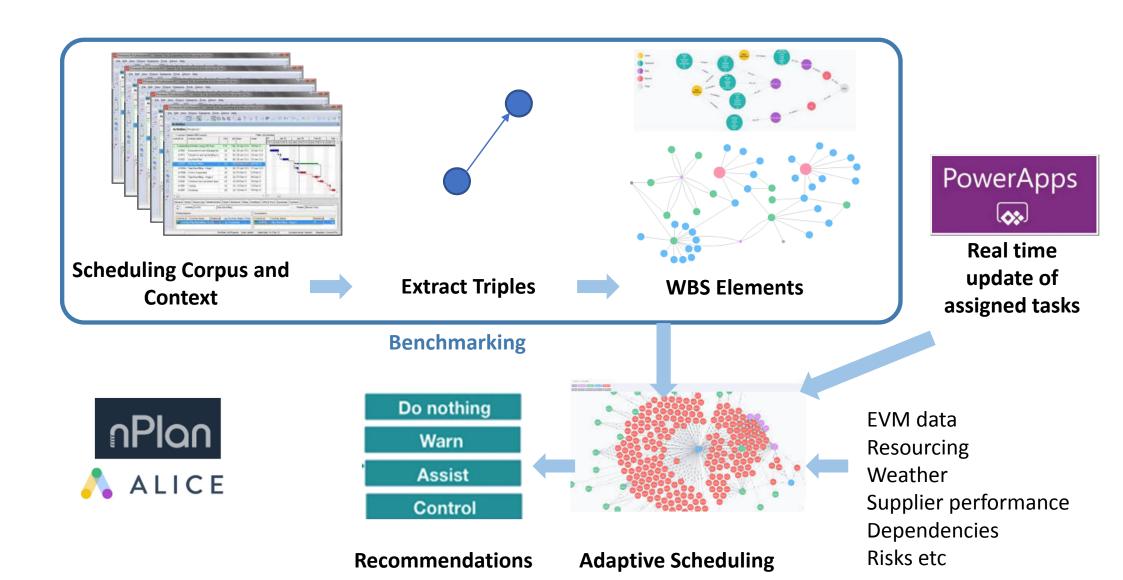
Forecasting, Budgeting



Improved benchmarking
Variance analysis
Early warnings

Scheduling



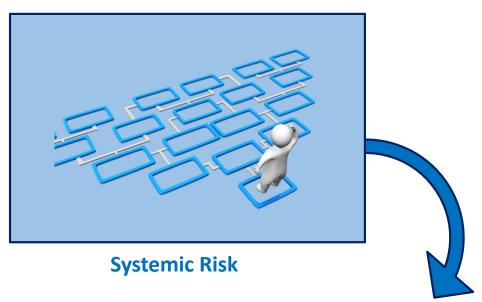


Risks





A once through process

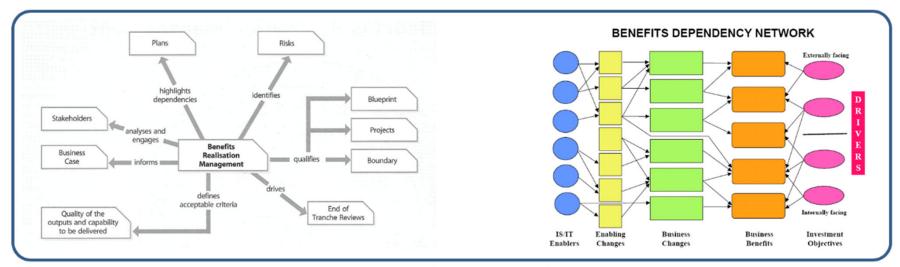




Leveraging Risk Experience

Benefits



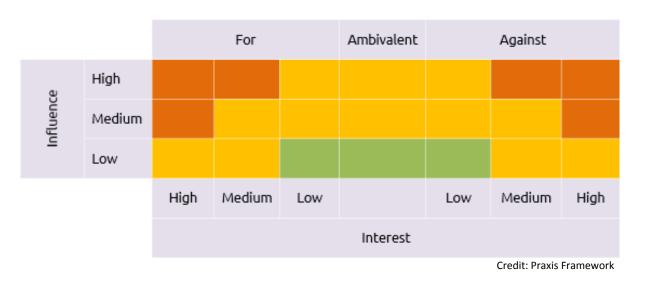


Benefits networks



Stakeholder Management

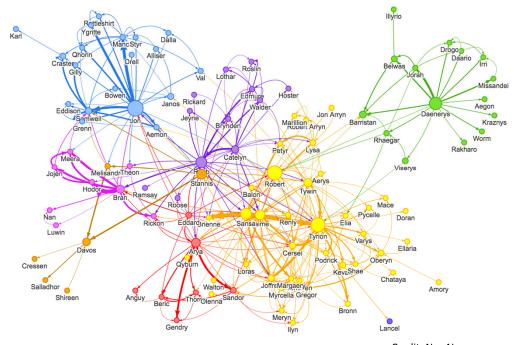




Static Analysis

Or

Adaptive, **dynamic** networks, reflecting real time feedback and historical performance of specific groups/individuals

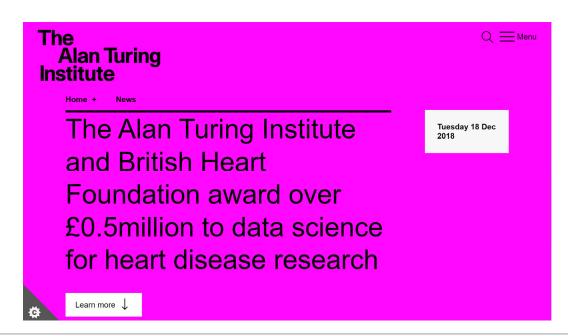


Credit: Neo4J

Health

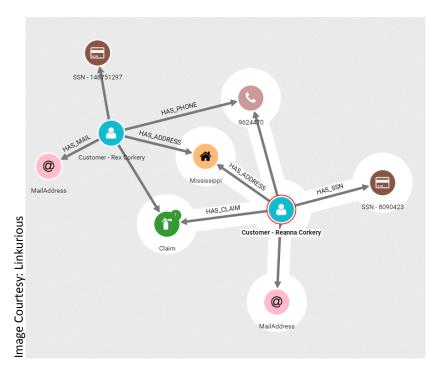


- Mapping genetic traits of cardiovascular disease
- Physical activity and cardiovascular health
- Heart attack risk prediction and treatment management
- Personalised risk management of cardiovascular disease
- Blood related risk factors for cardiovascular disease
- Modelling the heart's chemical signals

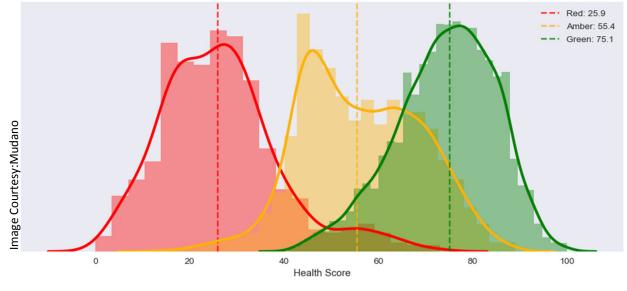


Financial Services





Fraud detection



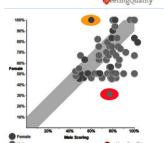
RAG Reports

Insights from Apps



Use Case-3: Diagnostics for Interpersonal Relationships





- This use case describes how MeetingQuality's by-product diagnostics reveal interactions between individuals that may hinder team performance
- · Early Warning Interpersonal Relationship Issues
- The "Meeting Promotor Score (MPS) Network Map" (top-left) illustrates the impact of two team members contributing negatively [pink circles & pink connecting lines]
- The color of the circles represents the strength of a participant's meeting contributions (average scores over time).
- The color of the lines connecting circles represents the strength of the relationship (average scores) between any two individuals in the network
- Early Warning Gender-Based Relationship Issues
 - The "Gender-Based Ratings Graph" (bottom-left) Illustrates differences in the way that male and female team members may rate each other using the Meeting Promoter Score (MPS)
- Note the two outliers here
- Female team member [orange ellipse] is scored at 100% by females but is scored at only 65% by males
- Male team member [red ellipse] is scored 80% by males but is scored at only 30% by females
- NOTE: Consulting Partners provided client with tools and techniques to help improve these relationship issues

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Meeting Quality Meetings With Meaning

Use Case-4: Portfolio Management

Comparing Agile and Waterfall Projects using the same measurements – Meeting Quality Score (MQS) and Project Success Probability (PSP) Agile Portfolio Report

		fall Port	tfolio R		Stakel	
Agile Project C	-	-	66%	74%	63%	64%
Agile Project B			56%		59%	61%
Agile Project A	50%	84%	66%	92%	69%	82%

Quarterly Governance Assessment completed by Steering Committee

ottorning committee											
Steering Committee Portfolio Governance Assessment											
Project	Last	Scope	Cost	Resource	Benefits	Change	Schedule				
Waterfall Project A	Jul	65%	75%	55%	95%	67%	81%				
Waterfall Project B	Jul	53%	72%	45%	79%						
Waterfall Project C	Sep	90%	85%	70%	92%	78%	90%				

 This use case demonstrates Meeting Quality governing projects from a portfolio perspective

Waterfall Project A – Early Warning Signs of Possible Project Problems

- Last Steering Committee meeting was good: MQS (68%) and PSP (75%)
- Last Project Team Meeting was not so good: MQS (73%) but PSP (56%)
 (Project team usually discovers problems before Steering Committee and Stakeholders)
- Governance Report provides clues to potential problems as scores on Resource (55%) and warnings on Scope (65%) and Change (67%) may lead to project team concern

Waterfall Project B – Clear Warning Signs of a "Watermelon Project"

- · Classic "watermelon project" profile green on the outside but red on the inside
- Project Team meeting MQS (35%) suggests serious dysfunction may cause very low PSP (40%)
- Stakeholder meetings also not going well with MQS (59%) and very low PSP (25%)
- Surprisingly high Steering Committee PSP (80%) May be classic profile of information withheld from Project Director or Sponsor which may explain Steering Committee MQS (54%)
- Early signs of problems with this project can also be seen in the Portfolio Governance table with critical scores for Scope, Resources and the operation of the meeting itself.

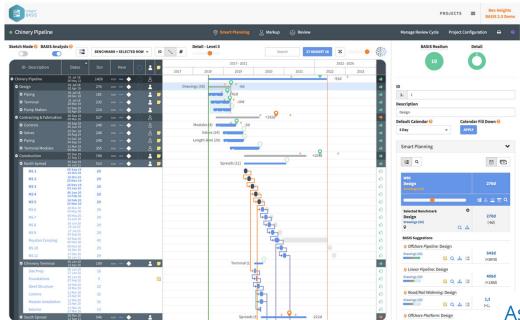
Waterfall Project C – New Project Honeymoon Period

Profile of a new project – high optimism and high enthusiasm

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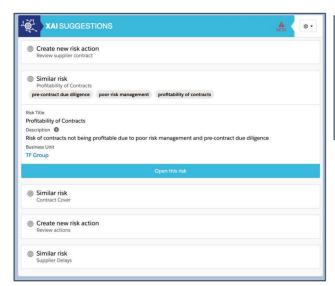
Other Products





Assistive AI based on small data sets







Does Your Data Give You An Edge?



Protect my data

Pool my data

Compete on basis of:

Data availability / Quality

Compete on basis of: **Innovation and Quality of Insights**

Short term tactical advantage but cannot compete long term with pooled data

Strategic advantage by leveraging the broad pool of data, including client data

Data Trust: Definition



Not wholly applicable in our case. Stewardship will be by data providers

It is a legal structure that provides independent stewardship of some data for the benefit of a group of organisations or people.

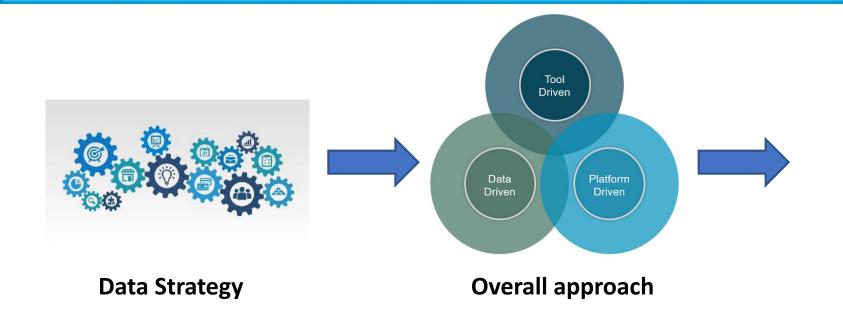
In a data trust, the trustors may include individuals and organisations that hold data. The trustors grant some of the rights they have to control the data to a set of trustees, who then make decisions about the data – such as who has access to it and for what purposes.

The beneficiaries of the data trust include those who are provided with access to the data (such as researchers and developers) and the people who benefit from what they create from the data.

Source: https://theodi.org/article/defining-a-data-trust/

Positioning for a New Future

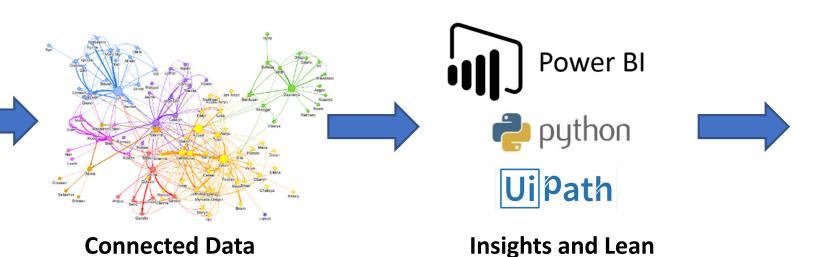








Data harvesting





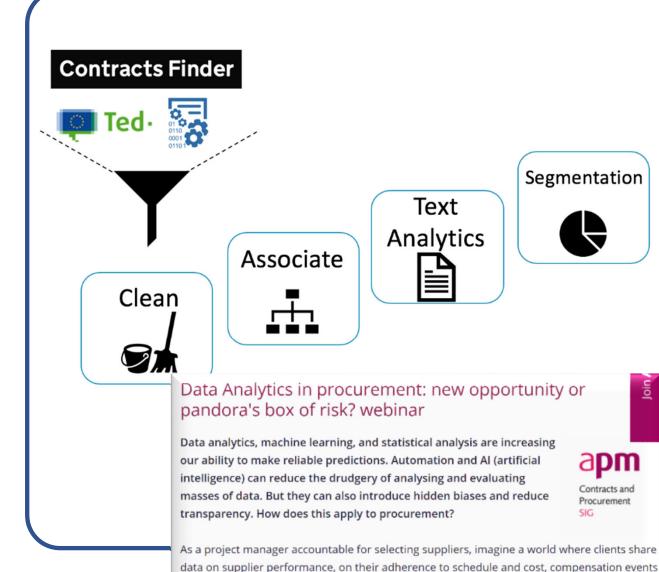


Predictive Insights

Some examples

Machine Learning: Bid Data – a worked example





Machine Learning



Linear regression Decision Tree Naïve Bayes K-Means Random Forest Gradient Boosting etc 1000s of features to derive:

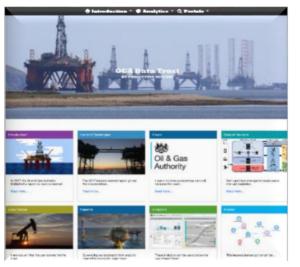
- Potential bidders
- Top 3
- Winner
- PWin
- Success rates
- Client Loyalty
- Anomalies
- Bid strategy
- Appeals

Icons made by Freepik from www.flaticon.com

and volume of costed change requests. This data enables insights into how the supplier

Visualising the Connections













Web App

- Enables users to explore connectivity between lessons.
- Connection between lessons, risks, issues, change, QA observations, change control etc.
- Ultimately, provides the foundation for AI to begin to identify early warnings and the predisposition of certain projects to variance.

Visualising the Connections



Explore

• **Explore**. This uses graph technology to explore associations with a keyword search, identifying associations through manual interaction.



Assist

 Assist. Known parameters of the project are imported using natural language processing and text analytics. The assisted feature returns associated lessons/risks/issues to assist you with your project plan.



Propose. As above, project parameters are imported.
 The propose feature identifies the lessons/risks/issues which are of greatest relevance to your project, phase and its context. Project plan, schedules, risk registers, etc are automatically created as a basis for further development.





Data Connections





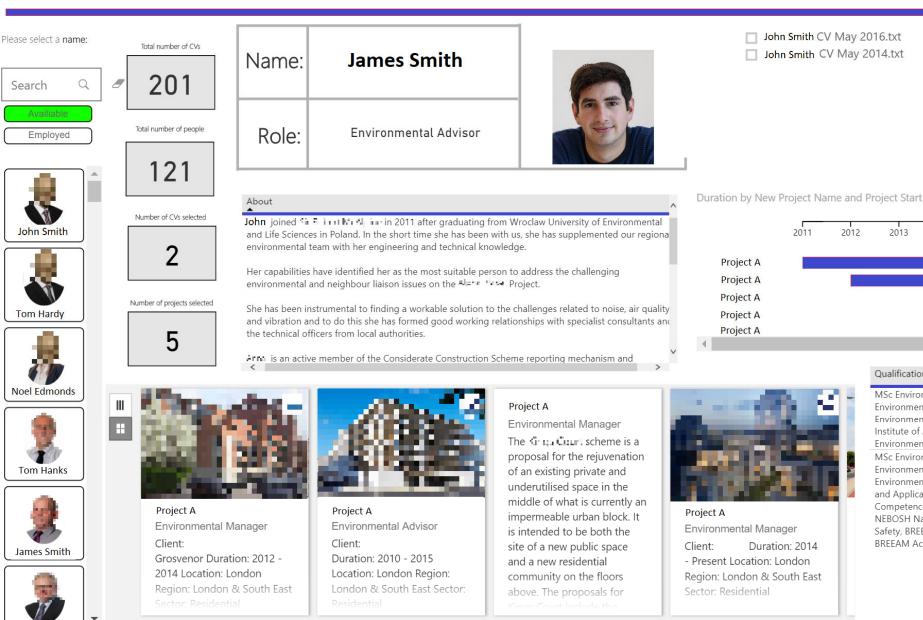


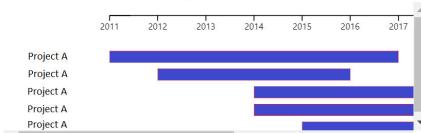


Projects

Data Connections







Qualifications

MSc Environmental Engineering, Engineering Degree -Environmental Engineering from Wrock, aw University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Associate member IEMA, Institute of Acoustics Certificate of Competence in Environmental Noise Measurement

MSc Environmental Engineering, Engineering Degree -Environmental Engineering from WrocÅ, aw University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Graduate member of ICE and Applicant in CIOB, Institute of Acoustics Certificate of Competence in Environmental Noise Measurement, NEBOSH National Certificate in Construction Health and Safety, BREEAM 2014 UK New Construction Assessor, **BREEAM Accredited Professional**

01/05/2019

Use Case



20 years of documents in legacy systems Some machine readable, some images 12,000 documents

1 person working part time to provide access



- Extracted documents
- Ensured all were readable
- Applied topic modelling
- Associated documents and saved on sharepoint

Data Quality





Python and Robotic Process Automation

Extract and analyse large volumes of files

Analyse quality, completeness, timeliness

Clean and transform

How to Prepare

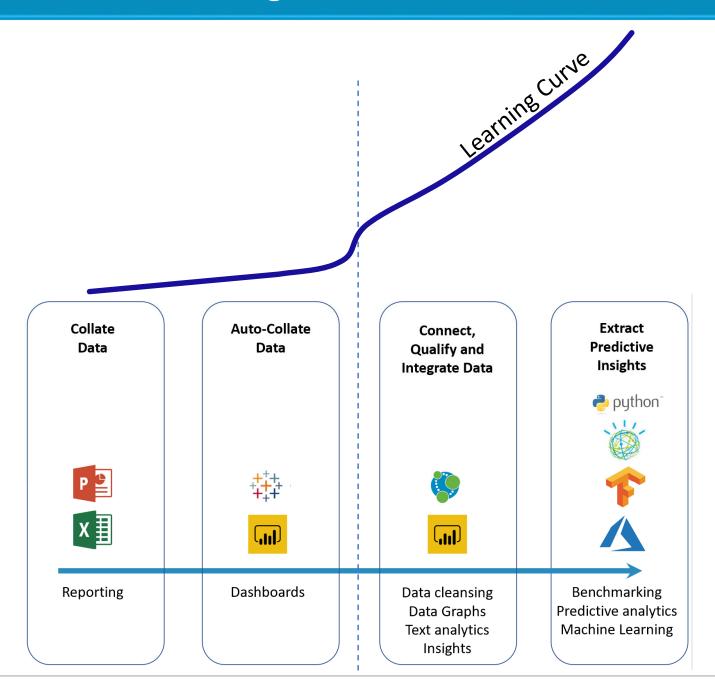
Positioning For a Data Driven Future



Auto-Collate Collate Extract Connect, **Predictive Qualify and Data Data Insights Integrate Data** python* Dashboards Benchmarking Reporting Data cleansing **Data Graphs** Predictive analytics Machine Learning Text analytics Insights

The Learning Curve.....





What are your aspirations?

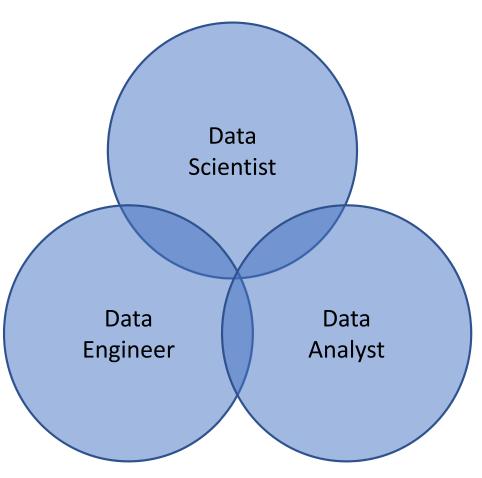
Analyst

Or

'Operative'

Data Roles





- Familiarisation with roles
- Gain an overview of each
- Gap analysis
 - What skills does your organisation have?
 - What does your organisation aspire to?
 - What does the roadmap look like?
 - What would you like to do?

Make good use of:



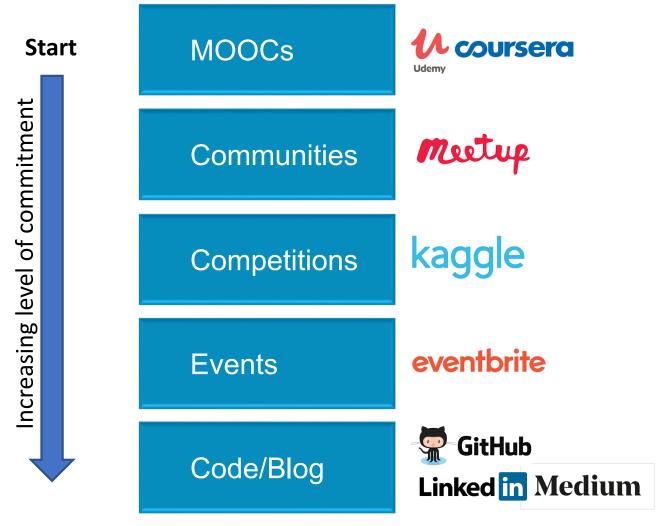




Demonstrate a Passion



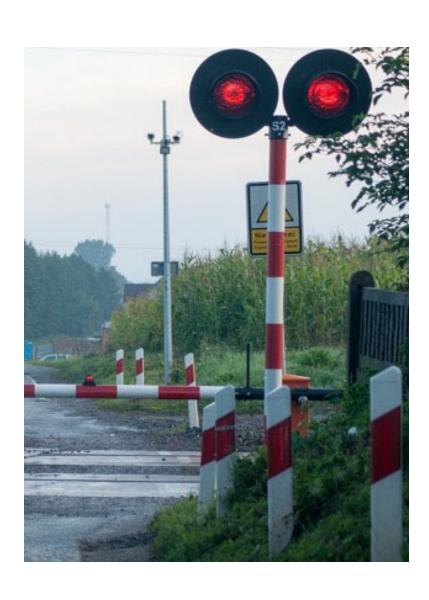
You are in a competitive environment





Barriers to Adoption





Its not on the corporate 'to do' list

- Lack of a shared vision
- Lack of evidence to support the vision
- Lack of skilled horsepower
- Lack of data
 - Siloed
 - Poor quality
- Understanding the investment case

How Quickly Will This Happen?

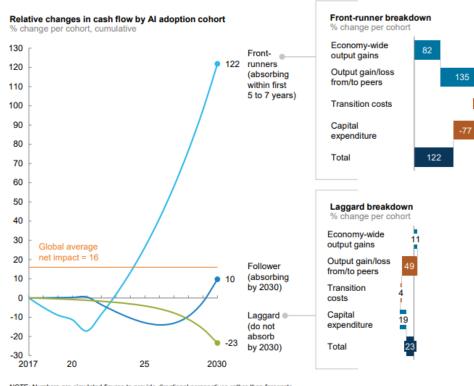


It depends on....

- Corporate pressure: Transparency, delivery performance
- Demonstrating the return on investment.
- Willingness to share data.

- Leaders: Next 12-24 months
- Others: 2-5 years

Consider: Large vs small organisations.



NOTE: Numbers are simulated figures to provide directional perspectives rather than forecasts

SOURCE: McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Threat or Opportunity?



Threat

- Some PMO roles will be displaced
 - How many....depends
 - When....depends
- You may be in competition

Hope is not a strategy Rudy Giuliani 2008

Opportunity

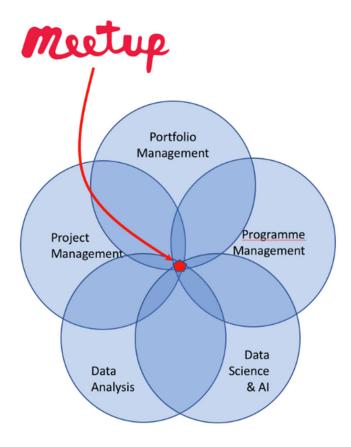
- Reduce the burdensome roles
- Move beyond dashboards
- Integrate your assets
- Correlate across the portfolio
- Leverage external analysis
- Derive predictive insights
- It could be a very cool role
- It moves the PMO on to be a predictive asset

Keep an eye on the change 'vector' in your organisation and profession.

Community

Developing a Community





- Free to join
- Free to attend
- Crosses professional boundaries
- Developing a community
- Developing into a force for good



Coming soon... Manchester/Liverpool/Warrington



Hackathon





Microsoft Reactor

1 weekend x 3 times a year

14 Challenges

5 masterclasses

>100 people

Free food and drink. Free evening bar

£1000 of prizes







Contact



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Martin Paver