

TC304-Task Force 3: Integration of GeoRM in Project RM

Action Plan for the International State of Art Report – final version

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Introduction

The updated focus of TC304 Task Force (TF) 3 has been presented in the Proposal for 2012-2013 of 7 September 2012. It was suggested to narrow the scope of the broader risk community to the *project risk management community*. The key TF3 deliverable is an international state-of-art report on the integration of GeoRM in ProjectRM, to be presented at ISGSR 2013.

This note presents the action plan for jointly realizing the state-of-art report. First, the TF3 objective is summarized. Next, the required activities and planning are presented. Finally, the proposed report format is presented.

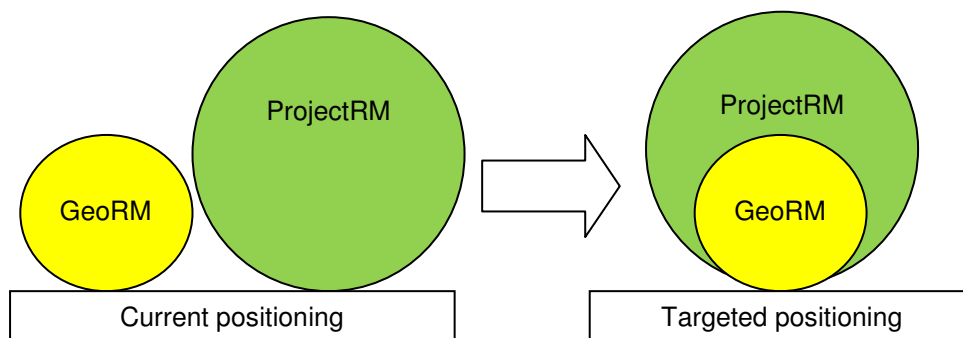
Objective

Over the last years, geotechnical and project risk management developed rapidly. Geotechnical risk management (GeoRM) aims to control geotechnical risk, while project risk management (ProjectRM) aims to control project risk. Both types of risk management apply cyclic and common steps of (1) setting objectives, (2) identifying risks, (3) classifying risks, (4) remediating risks by preventive and / or corrective risk control measures, (5) evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of risk remediation measures and (6) reporting the results of the risk management process to the next project phase. However, in the day-to-day practice of construction projects both *complementary* types of risk management seem often *separately* applied.

These separated positioning of GeoRM and ProjectRM within organizations may avoid catching all potential risk management benefits, in terms of improved safety and quality, cost and time savings and strengthening of reputations. In addition, potential synergies of scale and learning of risk management remain unused. This results into the following TF3 objective:

*Contributing to the integration of GeoRM in ProjectRM,
by sharing and evaluating existing international knowledge and lessons.*

By summarizing these TF3 knowledge and lessons in an international state-of-the-art report, geotechnical professionals and their managers, including project, contract, safety, and quality managers, are supported by managing project risks with geotechnical risk drivers, in a cost-efficient way. The figure below shows the current and targeted positioning of GeoRM and ProjectRM.



Action Plan execution in a realistic and feasible way

The targeted result of TF3 is an “international state-of-the-art report” on the integration of GeoRM in ProjectRM. However, given the unavoidable time constraints of the TF3 members, we need to bring the report expectations (back) to a realistic and feasible level. Inevitably the targeted international state-of-the-art report:

- Will not be based on an entirely objective scientific approach
- Will not be complete on the situation in each country considered
- Will involve a limited number of countries
- Will involve a limited number of experiences

These limitations will clearly be communicated in the introduction part of the state-of-the-art report. Nevertheless, the targeted international report is expected to provide, from a number of different countries, at least some valuable information on:

- The status of ProjectRM in different sorts of project
- The status of GeoRM in different sorts of project
- Differences in ProjectRM definitions and practices
- Differences in GeoRM definitions and practices
- ProjectRM benefits
- GeoRM benefits
- The level of integration of GeoRM in ProjectRM
- Benefits of GeoRM in ProjectRM integration
- Hurdles of GeoRM in ProjectRM integration
- Solutions for GeoRM in ProjectRM integration
- How geotechnical engineering may empower GeoRM
- How GeoRM may empower geotechnical engineering
- How GeoRM may empower ProjectRM
- How ProjectRM may empower GeoRM

As far as I know, this type of information is currently quite limited, if existing at all. Therefore, despite the inevitable constraints of the targeted international state-of-the-art report, it is assumed that it will provide a considerable lot of valuable knowledge for the international geotechnical community. It will provide insights on how geotechnical engineering, if applied within GeoRM processes, may directly contribute to ProjectRM, and indirectly contribute to successful engineering and construction projects to the benefits of our societies. Therefore, any contribution of anyone is OK!

Activities & Planning

The remaining activities and planning for providing the state-of-the-art report are summarized in the table below.

Activity		Date of completion
No.	Description	
1	Organizing TF3 participation from at least 8 countries	31-10-2012
2	Submitting a country state-of-art report by each TF3 member	31-05-2013
3	Providing the draft international state-of-art report	31-08-2013
4	Commenting on the draft International state-of-art report	30-09-2013
5	Providing the final International state-of-art report	31-11-2013
6	Presenting the final International state-of-art report at ISGSR2013	04/06-12-2013

The activities are briefly explained as follows.

Activity 1: For arriving at an *international* state-of-art report on the integration of GeoRM in ProjectRM it is proposed to have contributions of at least 8 different countries, preferably from different continents.

Activity 2: The idea is that one or more TF 3 members of the same country provide a report on the state-of-art of the integration of GeoRM in Project RM, in a pre-set format. Because we are all busy, this should be done in a pragmatic way. Briefly describing the current situation, ongoing trends, and some examples should be sufficient to get an impression of the type and degree of relationships between GeoRM and ProjectRM in the different countries.

Activity 3: The draft international state-of-art report will be based on the country state-of-art reports and be prepared by the TF3 leader (Martin van Staveren)

Activity 4: All TF3 members are invited to comment on the draft state-of-art report, which can be discussed by TF3 members during ISSMGE 2013 in Paris. During that conference, the presentation of the final report at ISGSR2013 can be announced and any provisional conclusions can be presented. Comments by e-mail are also possible.

Activity 5: Based on the comments of the TF3 members and any additional feedback during ISSMGE 2013 in Paris, the TF3 leader will prepare the final international state-of-art report, in the proposed format.

Activity 6: The final international state-of-art report will be presented at ISGSR2013 in Hong Kong and serve as input for Theme 5: Risk assessment and management in geotechnical engineering and infrastructural projects.

Report formats

The *international state-of-art report* (to be compiled by Martin van Staveren) has the following format:

1. Introduction,
 - 1.1 TF3 objective
 - 1.2 TF3 research approach and inherent limitations
2. Main results by summaries of each country state-of-art report (2 pages / country, indicating the most remarkable findings)
3. Analysis of the country state-of-art reports
 - 3.1 Similarities & differences between countries
 - 3.2 Similarities & differences between industries
4. Conclusions on integrating GeoRM and ProjectRM
5. Recommendations on integrating GeoRM and ProjectRM
6. Appendices with all country state-of-art reports

Each *country reports* (to be compiled by the TF3 members) has the following format:

1. State of art of Project Risk Management (ProjectRM)
 - 1.1 How is ProjectRM defined?
 - 1.2 Which ProjectRM guidelines, standards, and processes are used?
 - 1.3 In which kind of projects is ProjectRM applied?
 - 1.4 In which project phases is ProjectRM applied?
 - 1.5 What are the results of applying ProjectRM? Bring in examples
 - 1.6 What are hurdles for applying ProjectRM?
 - 1.7 What are solutions for overcoming ProjectRM hurdles?
2. State of art of Geotechnical Risk Management (GeoRM)
 - 1.1 How is GeoRM defined?
 - 1.2 Which GeoRM guidelines, standards, and processes are used?
 - 1.3 In which kind of projects is GeoRM applied?
 - 1.4 In which project phases is GeoRM applied?
 - 1.5 What are the results of applying GeoRM?
 - 1.6 What are hurdles for applying GeoRM?
 - 1.7 What are solutions for overcoming GeoRM hurdles?
3. Integration of GeoRM and ProjectRM
 - 3.1 What is the status of GeoRM-Project RM integration?
 - 3.2 How contributes GeoRM to Project RM?
 - 3.3 How is GeoRM communicated to non-geotechnical persons?
(such as project managers, contract managers, public living around construction sites)
 - 3.4 What are ProjectRM lessons from other industries for GeoRM?
4. Conclusions on integrating GeoRM and ProjectRM
5. Recommendations on integrating GeoRM and ProjectRM
6. References

NOTE: See the separate file with the Country Report Format which includes an example of the expected sort of content.