

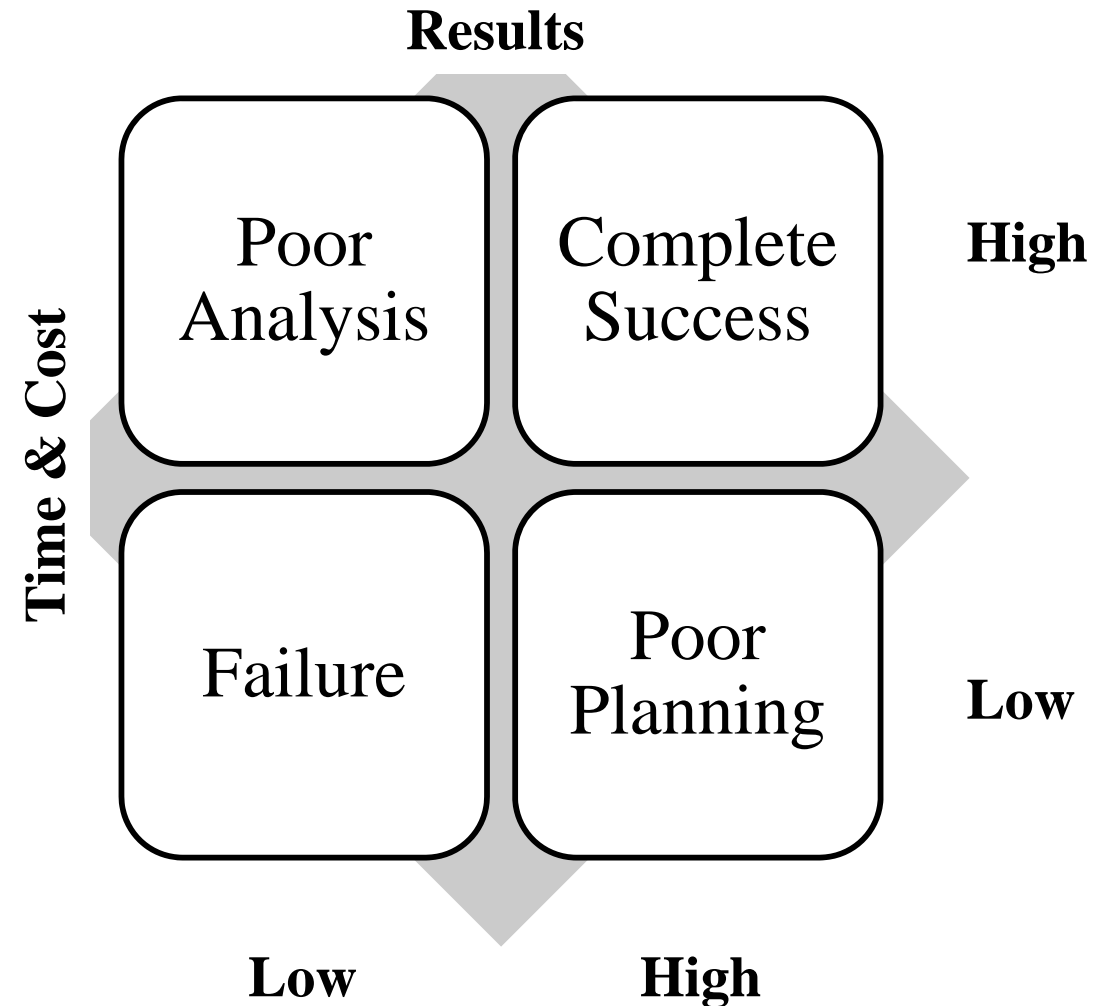
# IT PROJECT RISK ANALYSIS

PROJECT RISK  
ORGANIZATIONAL IMPACT  
ASSIGNMENT



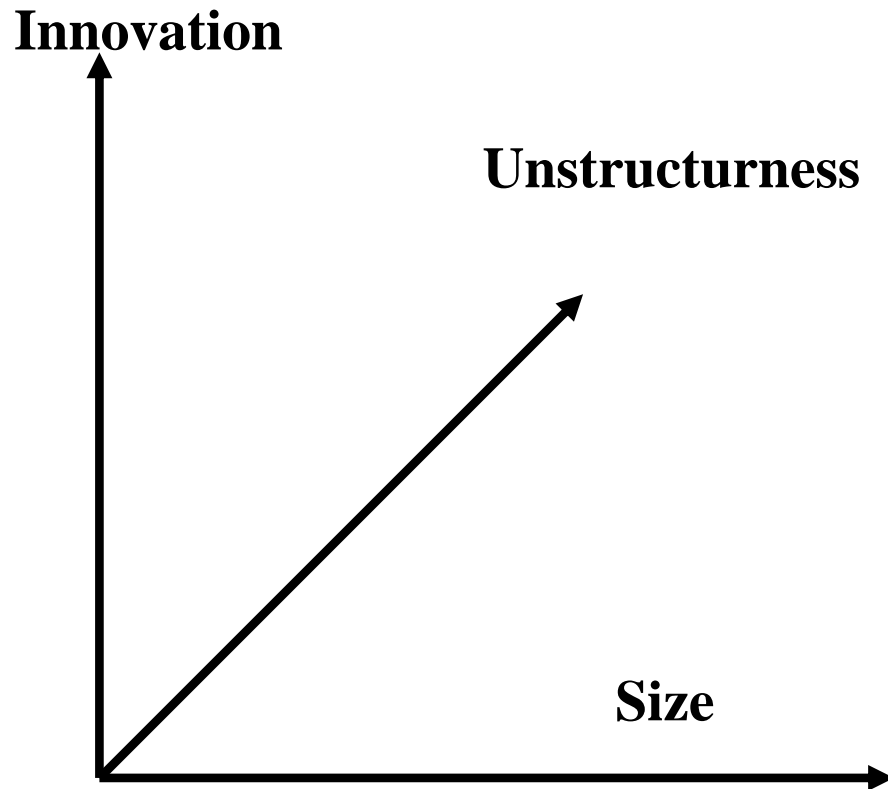
# What is risk in IT projects ?

- Most large innovative IT projects miscarry
- $R = 1 - (S)$ 
  - R = risk
  - S = Success = Actual performance % against the promise
- Project promise concerns
  - Results: system and business process perform as promised
    - The success can be expressed as the % of successfully tested functions
    - Successful test includes
      - Functional test
      - Performance test
  - Time & Cost: the project is on time and on budget
    - The time success can be expressed as the 1- % delay (finish)
    - The budget success can be expressed as the 1- % budget overrun





# An approach to evaluate risk

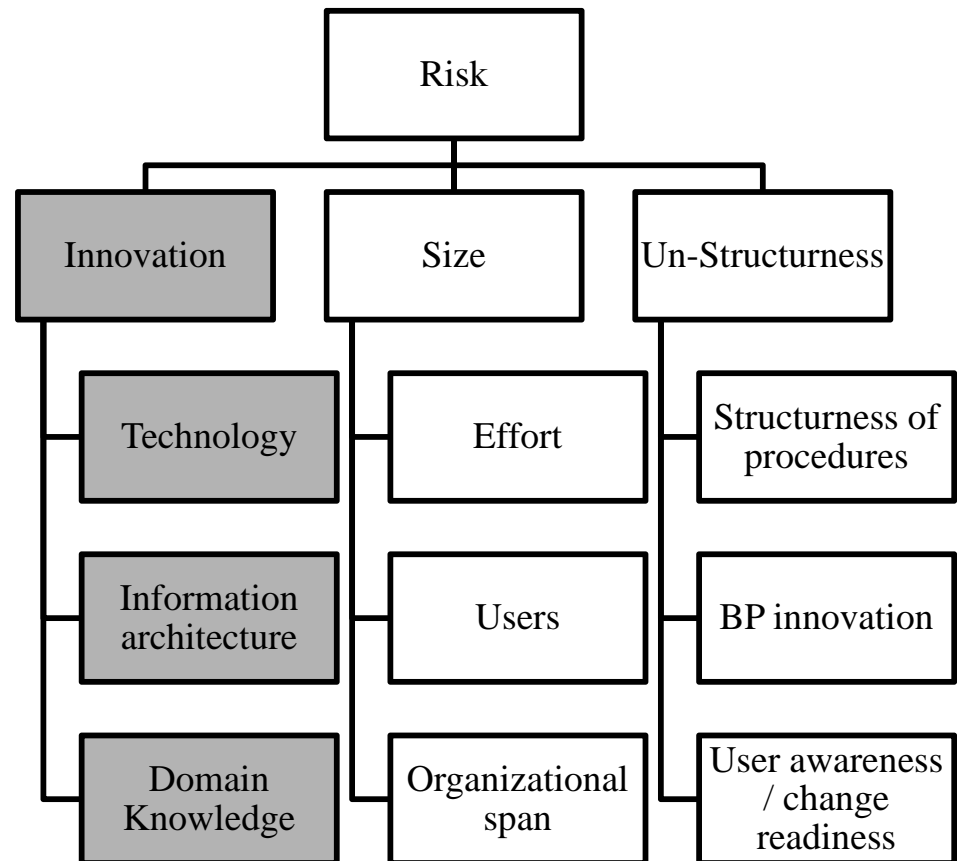


- $RISK = 100 * [1 - (\text{Expected risk} - \text{Target Risk}) / \text{Target Risk}]$
- Risk parameters :
  - Target risks : p.e.
    - Core project : 70
    - Support project : 50
  - Risk highest values: .
    - Core project : 85
    - Support project : 60
- Risk dimensions
  - Size: up to 30
  - Innovation: up to 35
  - Unstructurness: up to 35



# Project Scoring: Innovation: up to 35

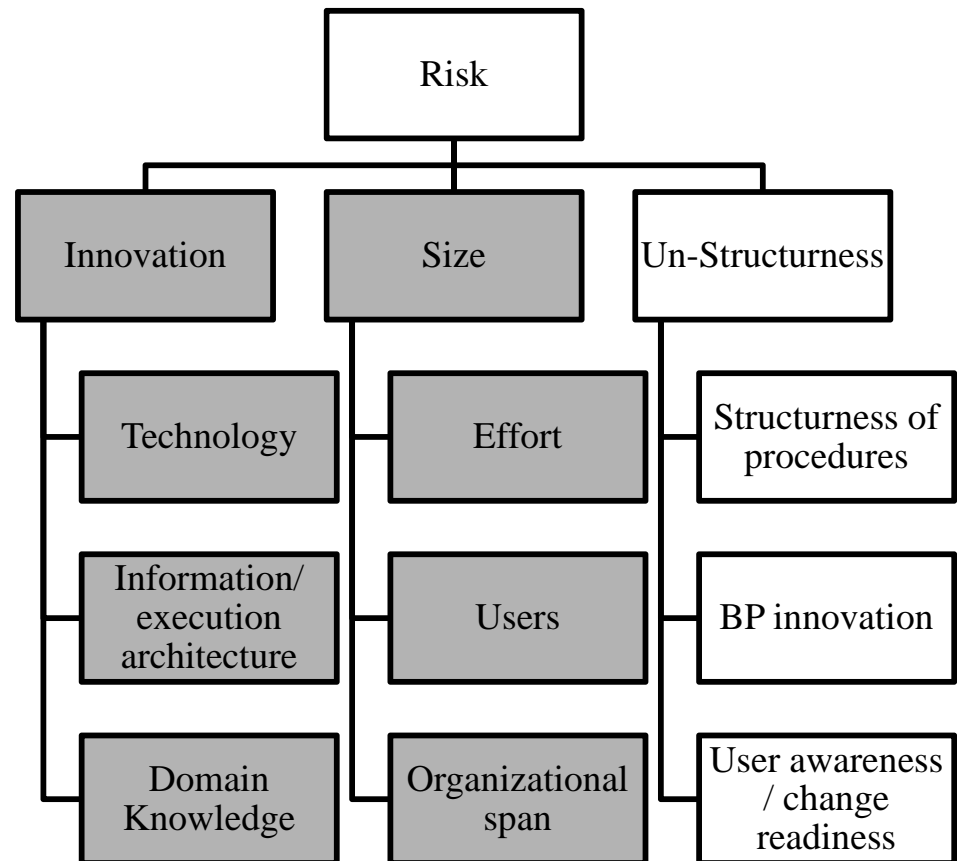
- Technology (OS, Platforms, etc)
  - Low: 1
  - Average: 5
  - High: 15
- Information / Execution architecture
  - Low (Tested and mature) : 1
  - Average (New but tested in several projects ): 5
  - High (New solution and not really tested by other projects): 10
- Domain / technology experience of IT professionals
  - High (several projects): 1
  - Average (engagement in one project) : 3
  - Limited: 10





# Risk Scoring: Size: up to 30

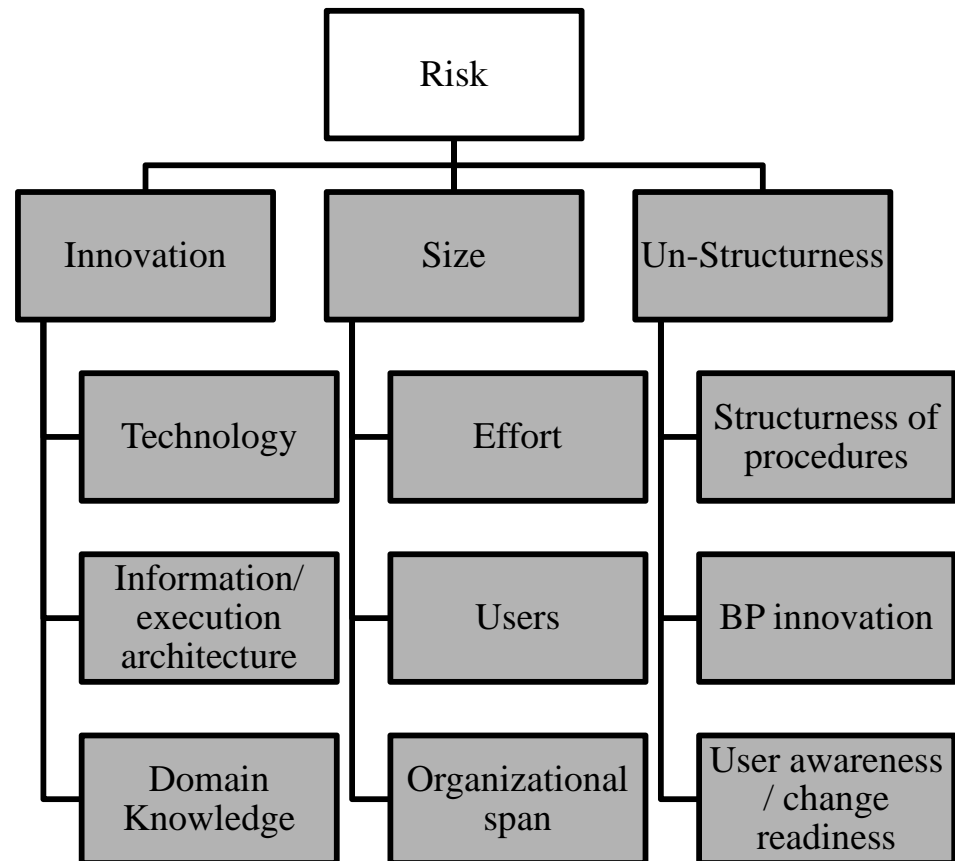
- Project effort (Full Time Equivalent)
  - Low: less than 2 FTEs: 1
  - Average: 2 to 10 FTEs: 2
  - Large: 10 to 30 FTEs: 4
  - Very Large: over 30 FTEs : 10
- Number of end users
  - Low: less than 10 : 1
  - Average: 10 to 50 : 3
  - Large : 50 to 200: 5
  - Very Large : over 200 : 10
- Organizational span
  - Low: 1 business process / 1 function : 1
  - Average: 1 business process across several functions : 3
  - Very large : 1 business process across different organizations or with the involvement of the customers: 10





# Risk Scoring : Unstructurness: up to 35

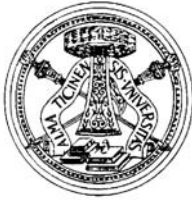
- Degree of structurness of procedures and business rules :
  - High (input, output, event and business rules are set by law or public regulation): 1
  - Average (best practice) : 5
  - Low (design freedom, competitive advantage) : 15
- Business process innovation (% of change in elementary activities):
  - Low: less than 10%: 1
  - Average : 11% to 50% : 3
  - High : over il 50%: 10
- IT awareness / change readiness of users:
  - High : 1
  - Average : 3
  - Low to nul: 10





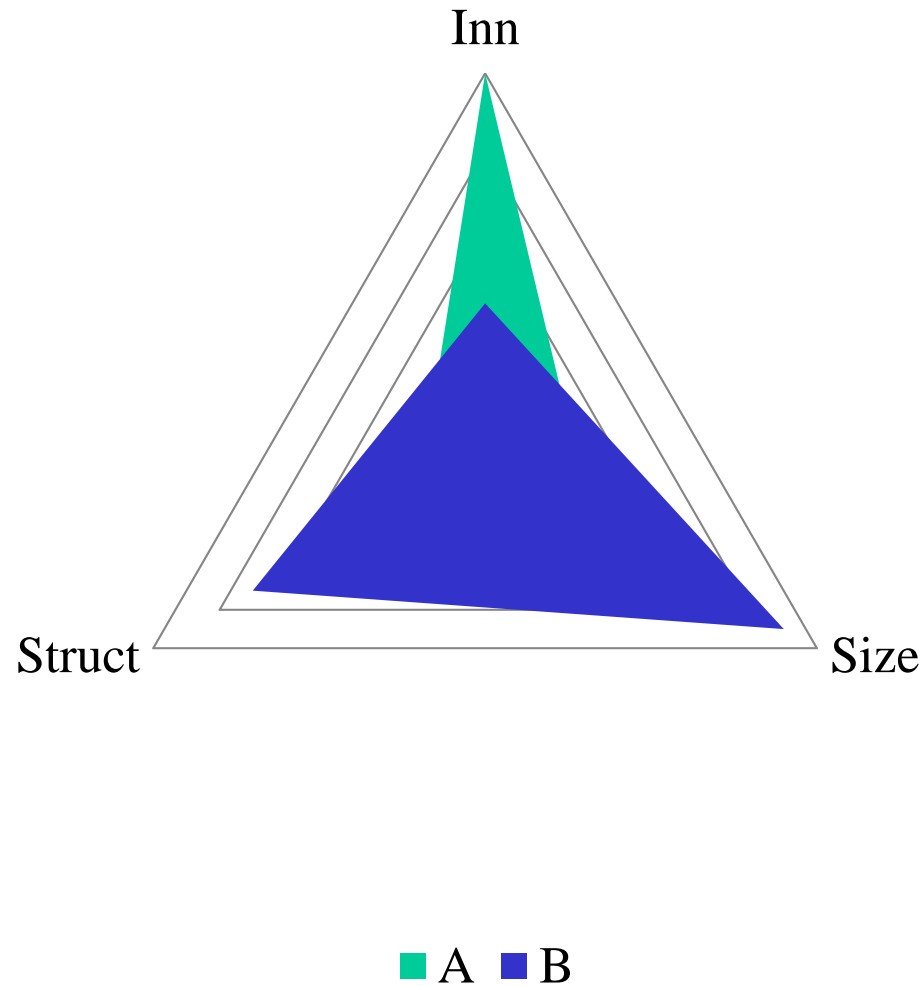
# Risk profile : grid

PROJECT	UNSTRUCTUR- NESS	INNOVATION	SIZE	RISK
1	L	L	H	LOW
2	L	L	L	VERY LOW
3	L	H	H	HIGH
4	L	H	L	AVERAGE
5	H	L	L	AV-LOW
6	H	L	L	LOW
7	H	H	H	VERY HIGH
8	H	H	L	HIGH

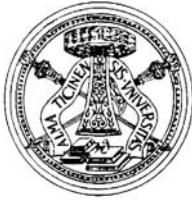


# Risk profile: radar

- Examples of projects
  - New architecture for all existing business systems
  - New application on anew technology
  - New system for a new business
  - Etc.

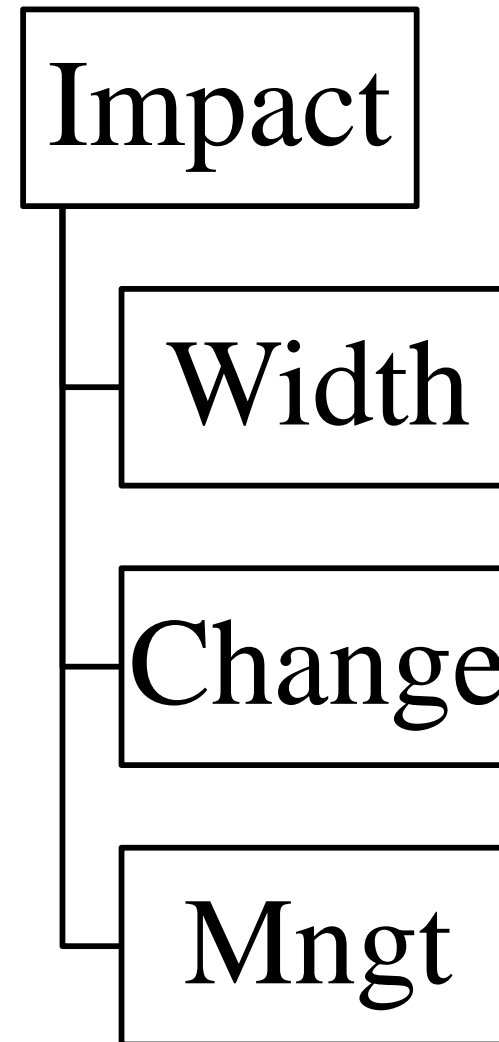


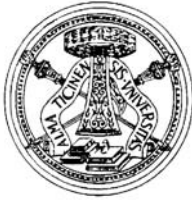




# Organization Impact

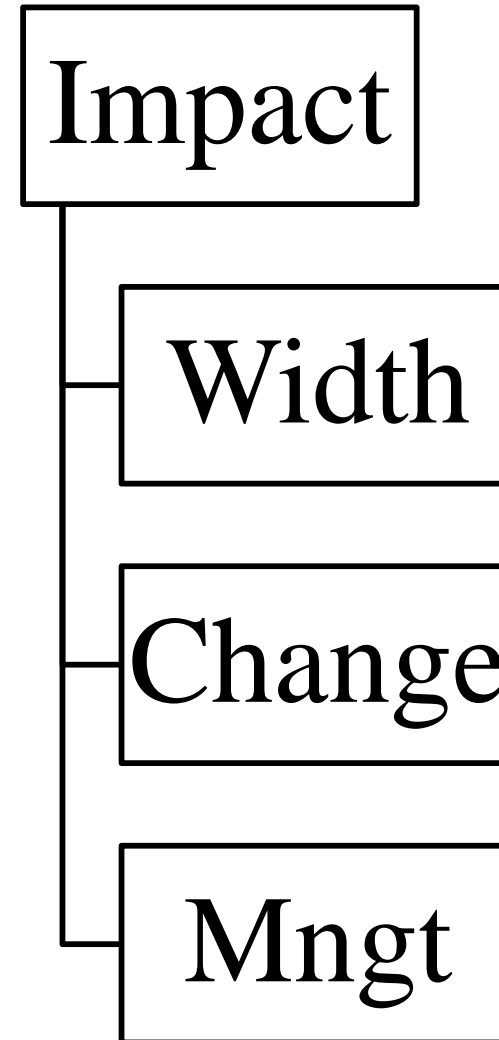
- $I_{ORG} = 100 * [1 - (\text{Expected Impact} - \text{Target Impact}) / \text{Target Impact}]$
- Target Impact:
  - 70 = Average
  - 30 = Low
- Impact/ risk variables
  - Width
  - Change speed
  - Management Preparation





# Organization Impact : scoring

- Change Width: 0 to 50 (0 to 10 for each variable)
  - Activities
  - Structure
  - Skill
  - Reward and control
  - IT support
- Change Speed : 0 to 30 as a sum of the variables (The lower the speed the lower the risk)
  - Time period between the project start and organization change
  - Project duration
- Management preparation: 0 to 20



# ASSIGNMENT

