RISK MANAGEMENT

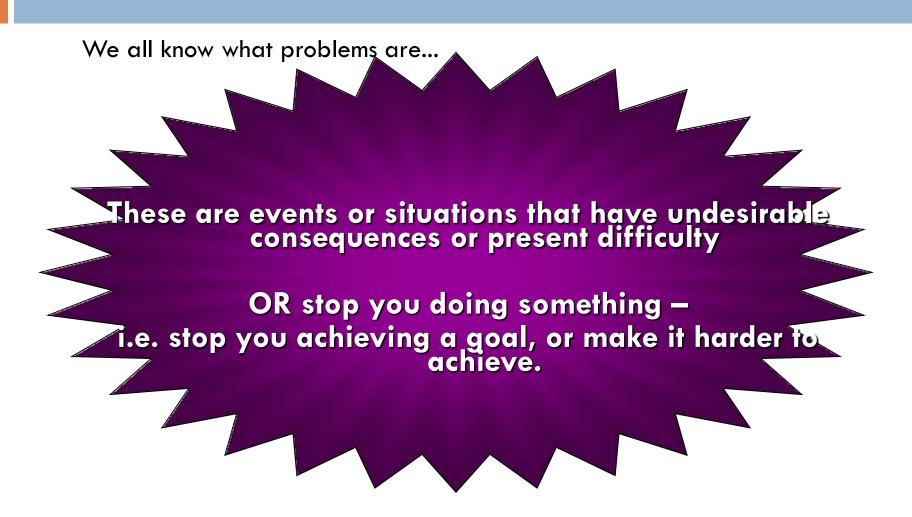
Objectives

- What is risk management
- Identifying risk
- Analyzing risk
- Controlling risk
- Developing a response plan

ICE BREAKER

- Objective is to achieve a first class when completing the degree
- Ask students to identify what are the obstacles making them achieve this objective
- □ Time estimate 15 minutes
- □ De Brief

What are Problems?



Risk (in General)

□Risks are NOT problems !!

□ They are **POTENTIAL** problems ...

The problem might occur if the 'right' circumstances arise ...

Risks and Possibilities...

- An example: when driving a car, here are some risks:
 - 1. A pedestrian walks out in the road in front of you and you hit them.
 - 2. You crash into the car in front, because it stops suddenly in front of you.
 - 3. Your car breaks down.
- How possible is it that these problems will occur?

It Depends Upon...

- The likelihood of those events occurring depends on the environment or situation that you are in – and what has happened previously in this environment
- Their likelihood also depends upon the preparation you have made beforehand
- And if they do happen, their impact or consequence depends on the plans you have to deal with them

So...

A pedestrian walks out in the road in front of you and you...."

Where are you — city centre or motorway? (i.e. your current situation, what you are doing)

"You crash into a car, because it stops suddenly..."

The weather conditions/road surface — dry or wet? (i.e the current environment / situation)

"Your car breaks down."

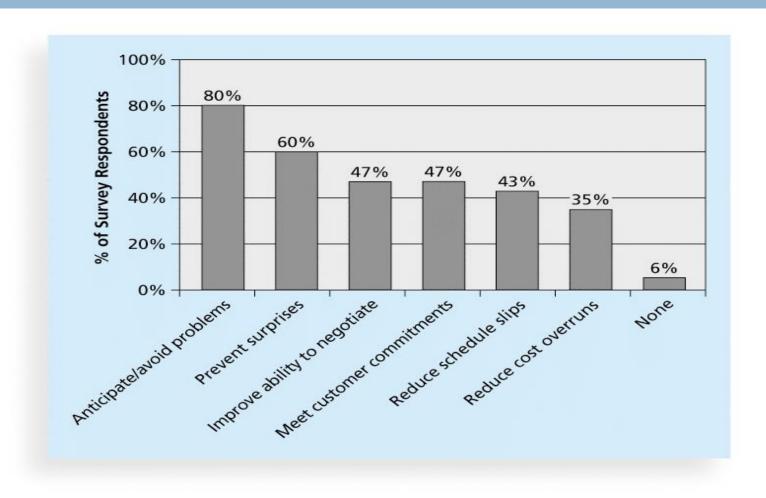
How well maintained is the car? Have you had it serviced recently? Miles done? (i.e. your past behaviour affects the future – and how well do you plan for this - AA, RAC membership?).

Risk Management – What is it?

Risk management is the umbrella term given to the 5 activities of:

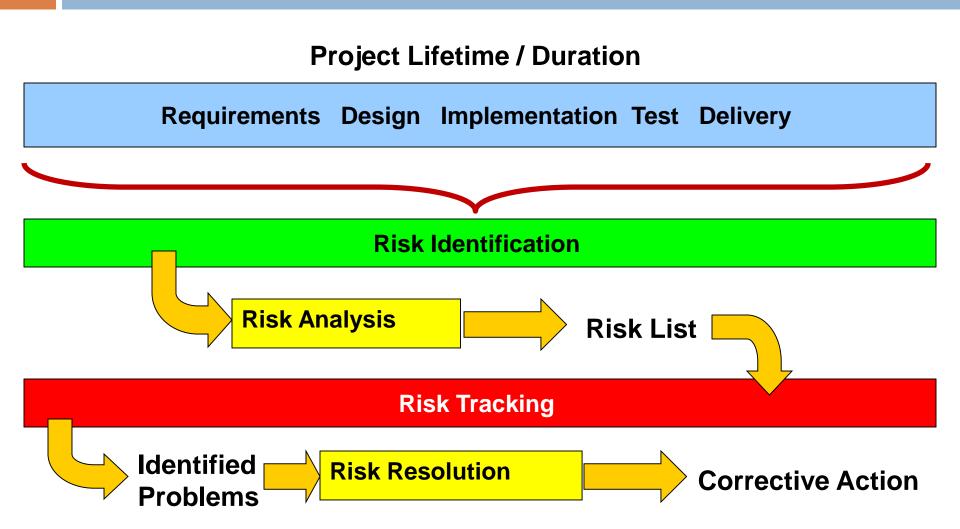
risk identification risk analysis risk planning risk tracking risk resolution

Benefits from Software Risk Management Practices*

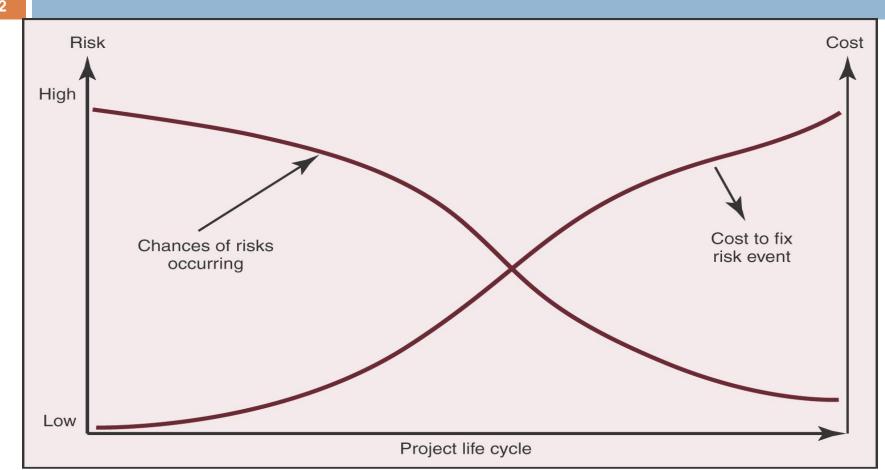


*Source: Kulik and Weber, KLCI Research Group

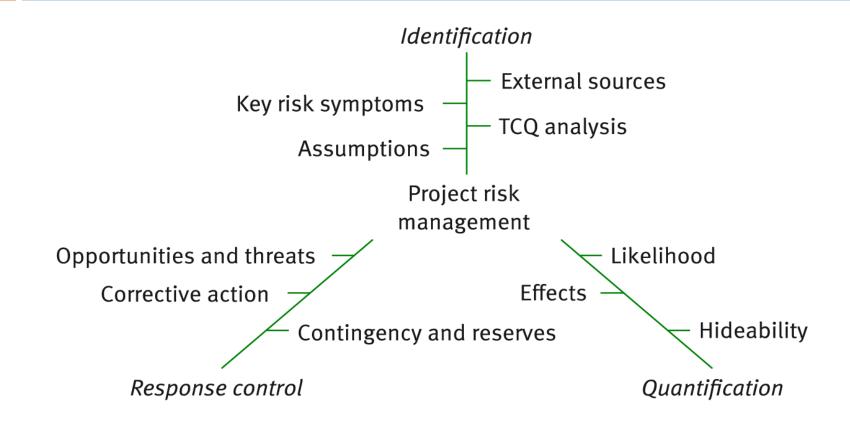
Risk Management in the Process



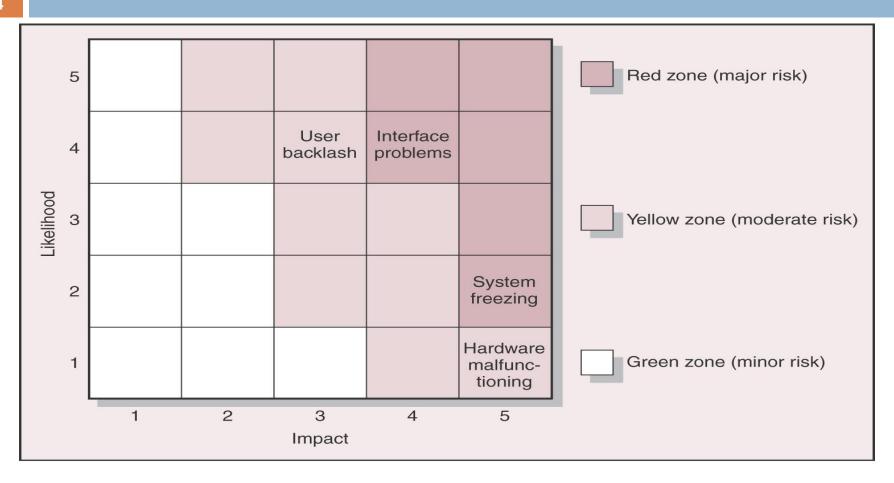
Risk Event Graph



Risk Management Framework



Risk Matrix



Classic definition of risk

- The classic definition of risk is the probability of occurrence of an unwanted event multiplied by the consequence (loss) of the event.
- If the magnitude of the loss is m and probability is denoted by p then the risk (r) can be defined as r
 = m x p

Failure Mode Effect Analysis

- □ Three elements rated on a 1-10 scale:
 - Likelihood
 - Severity
 - Hideability
- □ Total risk is:
 - Likelihood x Severity x Hideability

Response Control/Mitigation

- Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT)
- Corrective action
- Contingency and reserves

Corrective Actions

- Avoiding the risk
- Reducing the risk (likelihood or impact)
- Transferring the risk to others (Insurance)

Contingency Plans

- Involves identifying the range of alternative options for providing acceptable recovery strategies in the event of a risk
- Each alternative strategy should have its advantages and disadvantages considered to allow comparison and a decision

Accepting Risk

- Here the project manager decides that nothing can or needs to be done and notes that the situation should be reviewed during the project
- During the course of the project reviews should be completed to determine the following:
 - Whether any risk has become or is likely to become critical at any time soon
 - Whether any new risks have been created and if so what to do about these