

Contingency Drawdown Methods

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Introduction

- I have been working in Project Controls **for well over 40 years** mostly on the Contractors side
- I set up and worked on the **largest project**, of its type, ever built, the **Pearl GTL project** that involved a number of very large Lump sum elements worldwide
- Currently work for Turner & Townsend in their **Program Advisory group** helping clients set up Major Programs and Portfolios
- An **EVM subject matter expert**, presenting on this internationally which is why I really enjoy this conference every year
- Nearly **7 years with Turner & Townsend**, the last four being in Texas and just over a year ago Southern California

Agenda

- What is Contingency and Contingency Drawdown
- Why has the use and retention of Contingency changed recently?
- Contingency drawdown methods
- The separation between risk registers and contingency
- How to use the curve
- Top tips
- Questions



Contingency Drawdown definition

- **Oxford Dictionary – Contingency** - *A future event or circumstance which is possible but cannot be predicted with certainty*
- **Oxford Dictionary – Drawdown** - *An act of drawing on available funds or loan facilities*

Stuff you expect to happen and how to safe for the rainy day

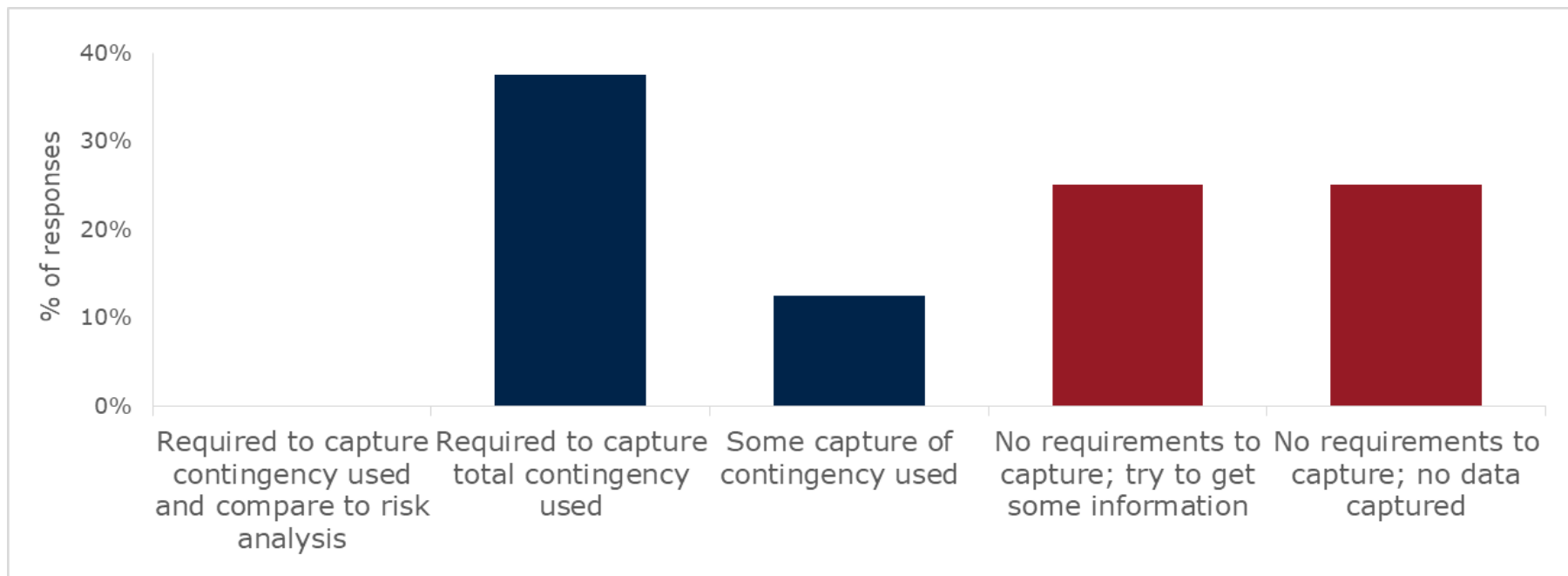
Note: Opportunities are positive negative risks and vice versa.

Contingency Politics

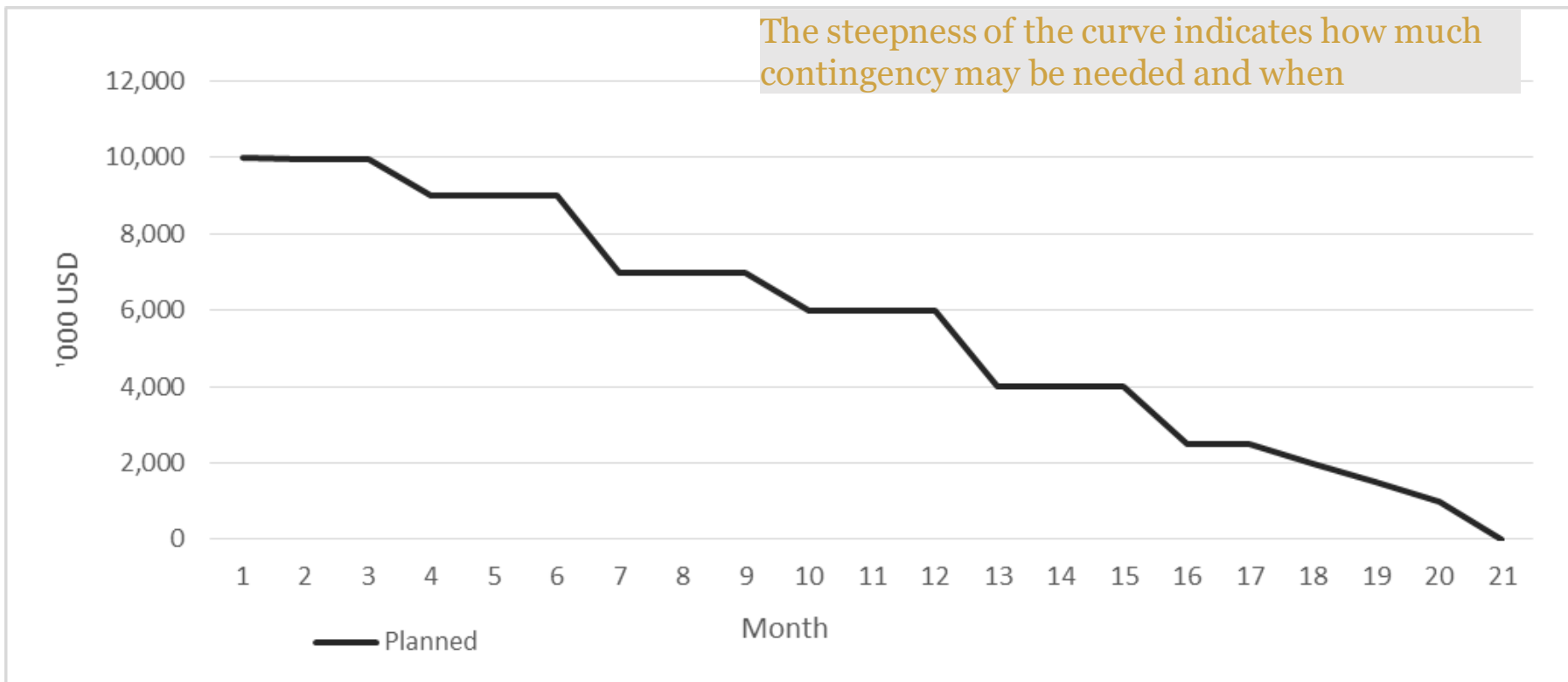
- Unknown, Unknowns
- Contingency is not a savings scheme
- Released contingency is new opportunities from old risks
- Know how you have used it and how you will spend it

Half of owners surveyed had no requirement to capture contingency drawdown on their projects

Q: Are there any requirements or guidelines for capturing how contingency was used on your project? Is it typically performed?

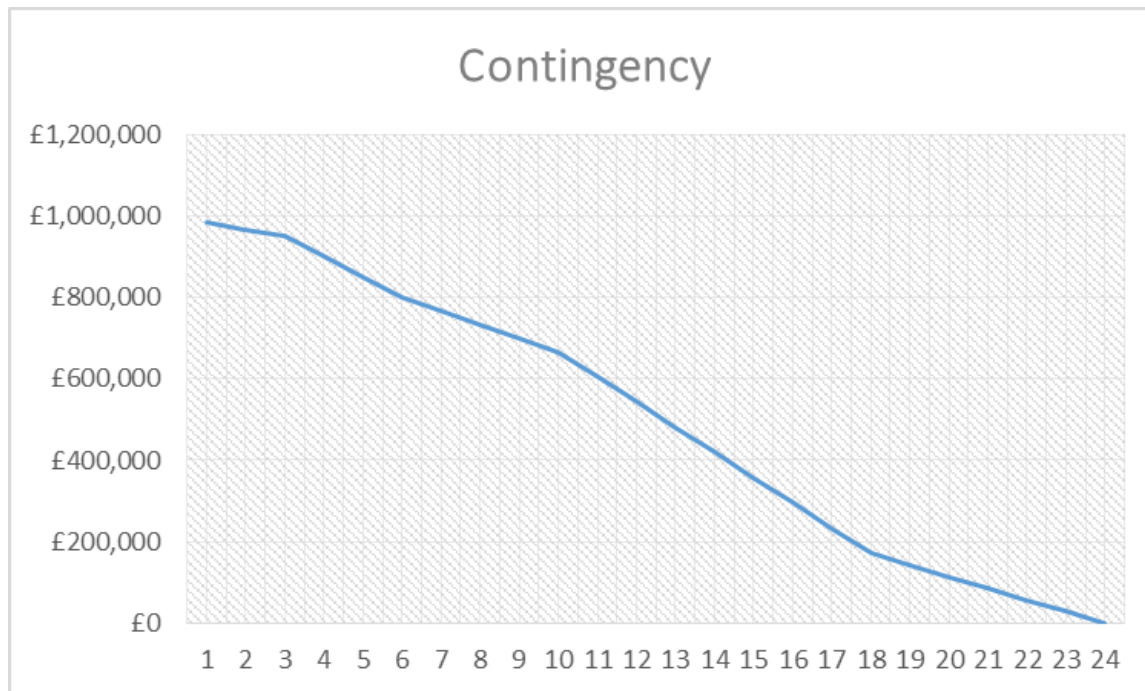


The contingency drawdown curve



Contingency Drawdown Methods

There are **five (5)** recognized ways to do this



So, let's look at these in more detail

5 Main Methods

- 1 Every time something happens that changes a forecast use the contingency to cover this
- 2 Cap this per phase
- 3 Link it to progress
- 4 Draw the curve Manually
- 5 Link it to the risk register

Run it down in line with forecast and scope increases

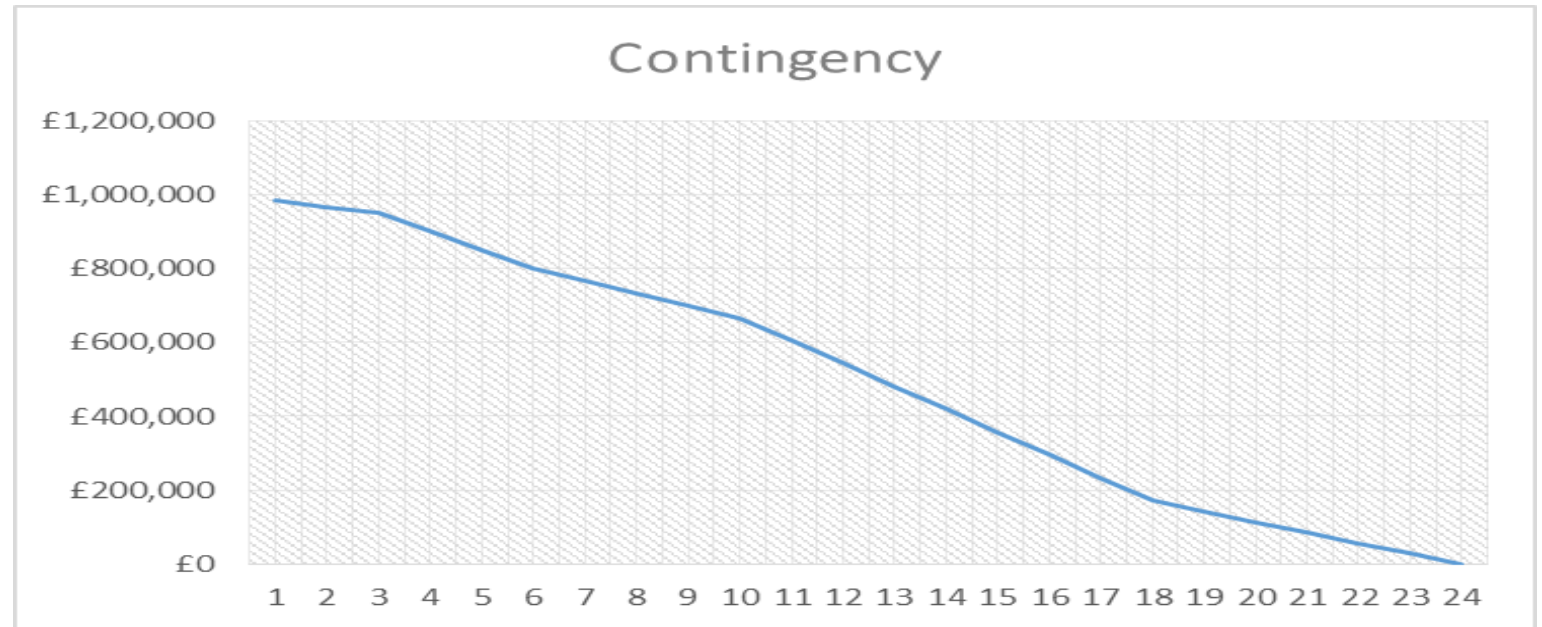
- Every time something happens that changes a forecast use the contingency to cover this
- This is the method **used most often** but has **obvious shortfalls**:
 - The amount drawn down is not necessarily **proportional to the remaining risks or allowed for** in the Contingency
 - The total forecast never moves **until the contingency is gone** or the **project finishes**
 - Risks are not **routinely readdressed** nor is **change control prominent**
 - It is **not predictable**, so no curve can be created

Split the contingency into phases and draw this down

- This is the next step in maturity and still runs down contingency in line with forecast changes but;
 - Caps this at a **cost per phase**, e.g. Engineering 10%
 - Once the phase is finished the contingency can be released **if you can stop the bleed** from one phase to another
 - The amount drawn down is not necessarily proportional **to the remaining risks or allowed for** in the Contingency
 - No forecast movement **until gone or over**
 - Risks are **not routinely readdressed** and the change control mechanism is ignored
 - It is **not predictable** so no curve can be generated, just perhaps a step

Run it down in line with progress achieved

- This method assumes the contingency drops in line with progress
- This method assumes risk is propositional to progress
- Assumes progress reported is correct
- This method leaves a residue of unused contingency which could have been used elsewhere
- It does however generate a curve for comparison purposes



Plan to draw it down in line with a manual perception and key milestones

- This involves looking at the key risks, the key milestone dates that match these and then manually creating the drawdown curve
- This is usually carried out at staged workshops
- Due to this being a workshop it is surprisingly the next step up in maturity, because:
 - Involves a **periodic review** of contingency
 - Potentially changes the forecast **final cost**
 - Includes the **change process**
 - Allows a **contingency rundown curve** to be drawn and a **forecast** made as to the remaining values

Run it down by linking it to the risk register

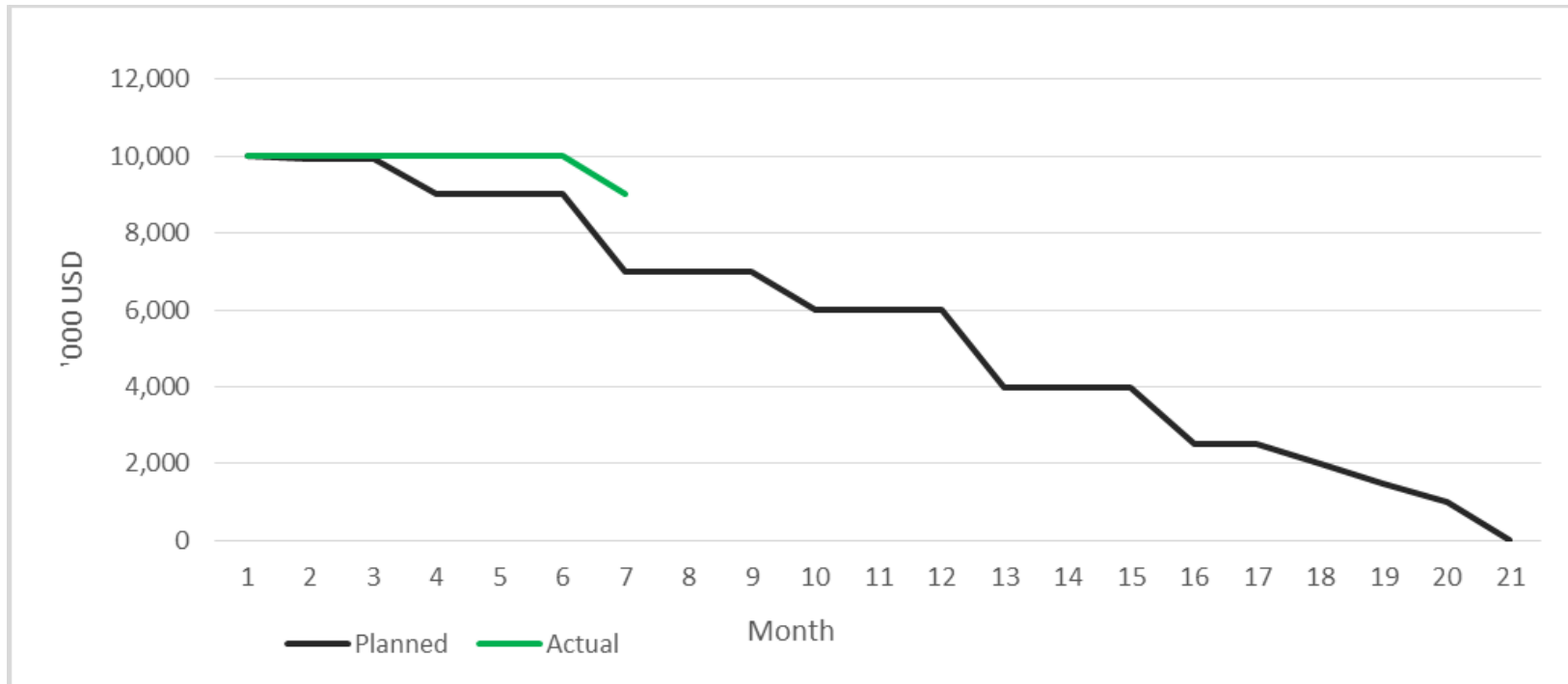
- It involves linking the Risk register of events to the contingency value generated by QCRA
- Takes the contingency generated and allocates it across the top risks on an estimated/prorated basis
- Deciding the start and end date of these identified risk and spreading the costs across these periods
- Make sure new risks are addressed in the model
- Plot the results as a rundown curve and continually reforecast

The separation between Risk register and QCRA

- It seems amazing 30 years on from the birth of real Risk management there is typically no link between the risk register and the QCRA
- The risk register is normally a time intensive exercise to generate the top risks and then it is typically filed away as the QCRA takes front stage
- The QCRA is carried out sometimes without this risk register being reviewed
- Sometimes different teams will generate each one! So it is unsurprising that a consistent answer is not generated
- There needs to be a link between these



How to use the drawdown curve



5 top tips for managing contingency drawdown

- ✓ Not a one-off event
- ✓ Risk registers need to be visible
- ✓ Always use a contingency drawdown curve
- ✓ Not all cost increases are covered by contingency
- ✓ Give back unused contingency

Questions

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THANK YOU