

ToornendPartners

Building culture



Security: Risk Management

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_Risk Management

WHY?

Museum architecture and museum techniques are *solutions*

Deciding what is the best solution =
25% ideal + 75% common sense

Common sense = Risk Management

_ Overview of presentation

- Introduction risk factor in projects
- Risk Management in general
- Risk Management in the museum context
- Multi faceted Risk Management Tool (under development)

Introduction

Risk Management is key to a successful project

Project = *unique* mission and goal (scope) with factors:

- Quality
 - Time
 - Cost
-
- So how does Risk Management work?

Introduction

Managing risks = taking risks *responsibly*

Analysing and assessing Project Risks (i.e. ‘bad news’)

How?

Scenario’s and case studies: *Risk Identification*

Introduction

“takes too long”

“will be too expensive”

(not helpful...)

Introduction

Analytical thinking, creativity and *daring*

‘Out of the box’  *structure and method*

Various methods and categories of project risks:

- Scope Risks, Resource Risks and Schedule Risks
- Project Risks (!), Technical Risks and Business Risks
-

_Risk Management

In The Netherlands: the RIS-MAN method:

- based on Viewpoints or Perspectives
- developed by Ministry of Infrastructure and TU Delft

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Possible perspectives/viewpoints (case by case):

- Legal
- Organisational
- Technical
- Financial
- Environmental
- Social
- Political
-

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Overview of risks i.e. causes identified, and then what?

1. Risk *Assessment*:

- Chance of occurrence
- Analysis impact on project

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Chance + Effect = Risk Score

Chance categories (within 5 years)		Effect categories	
0-1	: None	0	: None
2-3	: Improbable	1-2	: Very limited
4-5	: Possible	3-4	: Limited
6-7	: Likely	5-6	: Average
8-9	: Almost certain	7-8	: Above average
10	: Certain	9-10	: Substantial

Translated into ‘units’ of cost (for example)

_Risk Management

2. Risk Management through mitigation measures:

- Preventive: managing *cause*
- Repressive: managing *effect*
- Manipulative: managing *chance*

Or:

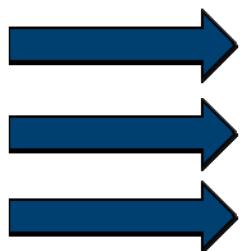
- *Acceptance*: no action (cost of mitigation VS cost impact of risk)

Overview of *measures*

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Resulting in:

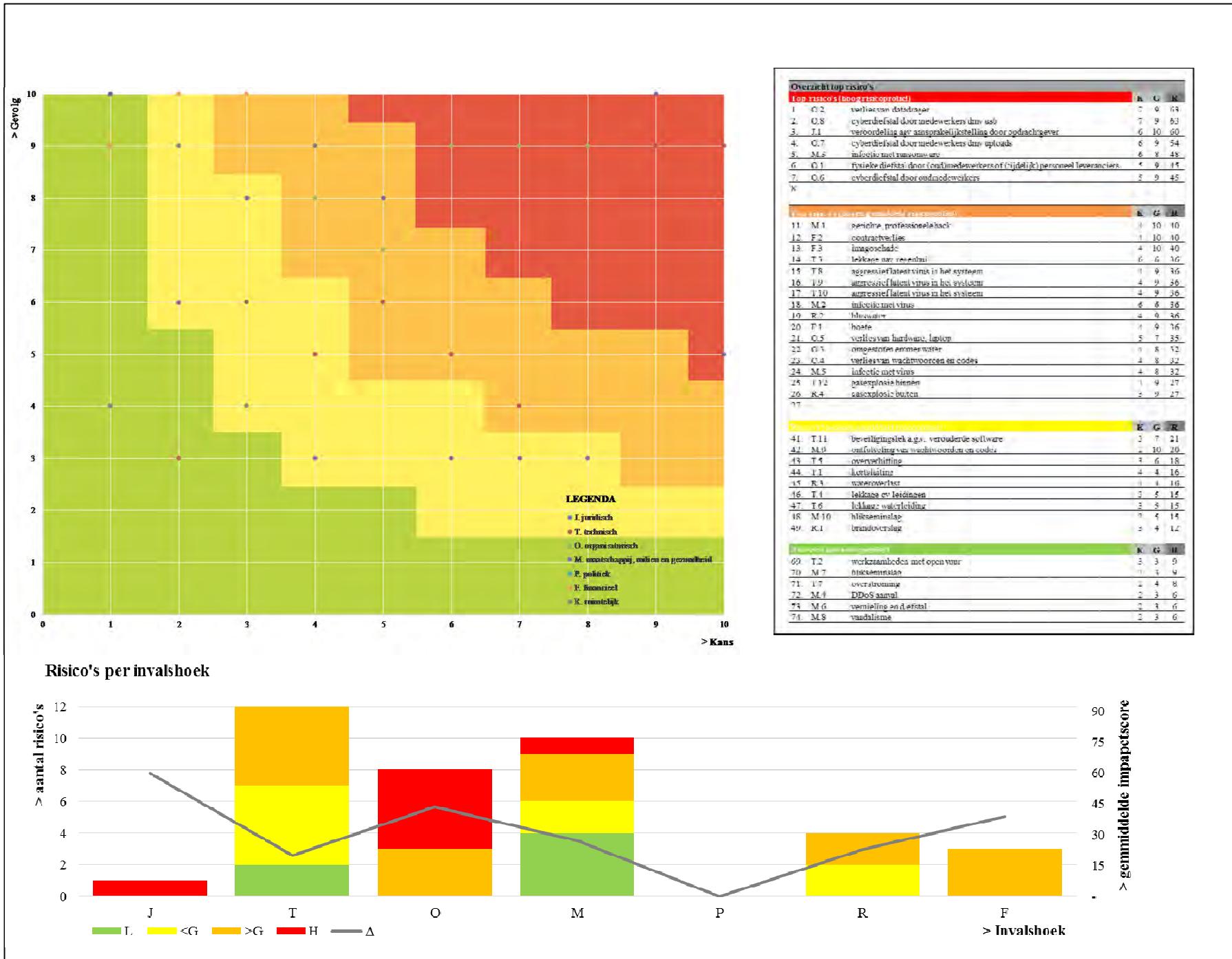
- Scores per risk
- Overview of top risks generates a priority matrix
- Risk profile of project



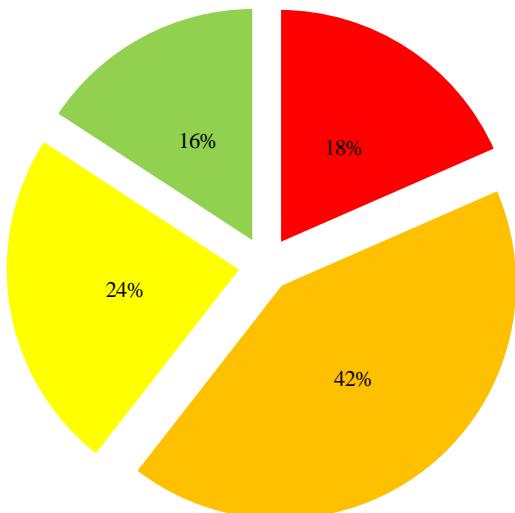
decision making

management reporting

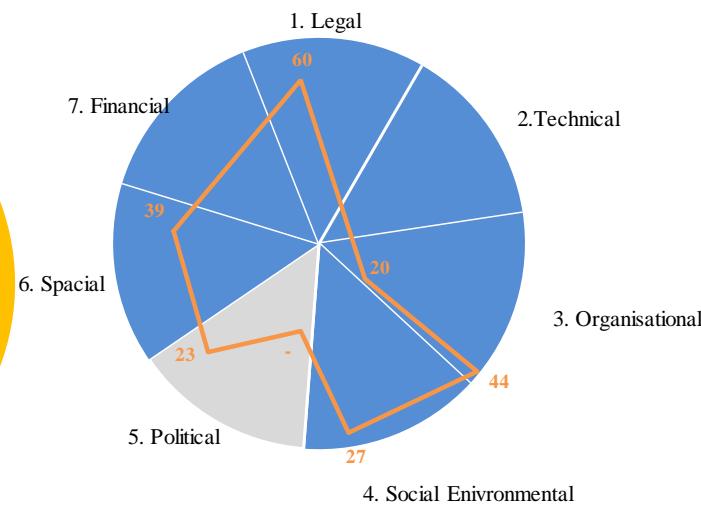
accountability



Risk Profile



Amount of Risks and Δ Score per Viewpoint



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RIS MAN method can be adapted case by case

Valuable tool, but the value is *finite*
(changing circumstances, views, ...)

➡ Continuous evaluation and adaptation

Museum Context

‘Museum methods’ and ‘standards’ are available: best practices and guidelines of associations and institutions

Main challenge: there are no simple ‘units’

- Few collections are completely homogenous (also mixed media)
- Own collection and/or loans
- Multidisciplinary (security management, collection management,...)
-

Museum Context

Dual perspectives RIS MAN ‘collection diversity’ *and* ‘collection risks’:

- Fire
- Water
- Theft
- Vandalism
- Organisms
- Climate
-

Museum Context

But the main challenge is not solved with RIS MAN:

- The value(s) of an object cannot be fully rationalised
- Plurality of values: choosing = ‘loss’

And (usually): not unlimited funds  *decisions*

Museum Context

The common sense outlook:

- The ‘Human Factor’
- You can’t have it all
- Imperfect rationalisation

Multi faceted tool

Analysis/assessment of measures (security and/or other risks):

- Some measures are multipurpose i.e. have wider, positive effect
- So which measure (costing X) can mitigate, which risks?

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Accountability and taking risks responsibly are *end goals*

Someone will have to make the tough decisions, through analytical thinking, creativity and daring...

Supported by *method*



Thank you

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