

### **Today**

#### Focus for today:

- My starting point: recurring themes
- · Why stakeholders matter
- Which stakeholders matter
- Engaging stakeholders effectively
- How do you know?
- Addressing the recurring themes
- Implementation in your organisation



### Recurring themes of this conference

- Managing perceptions of the procurement profession
- · Achieving stakeholder buy-in
- Collaboration
- · Contracts and risk
- The importance of people at the end of the 'chain'
- Advising upwards and targeted communication



What does success mean to you?







#### Why stakeholders matter

#### Heathrow:

- Construction part went 'well'
- · Fewer injuries and deaths
- · Completed early and under budget
- Hailed as 'model' for UK construction

Handover to BA different story:

- · Essential staff training inadequate
- No contingency for opening week problems

Result: reputation of T5 AND BA tarnished



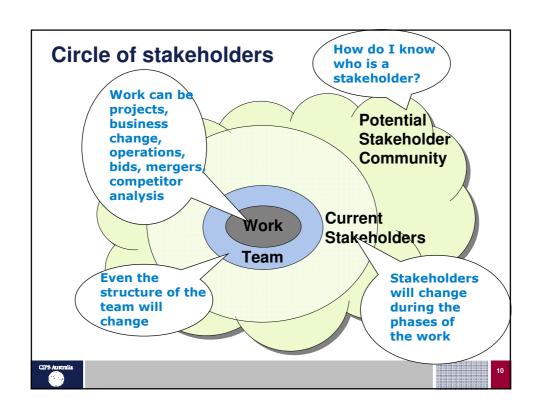
#### Why stakeholders matter

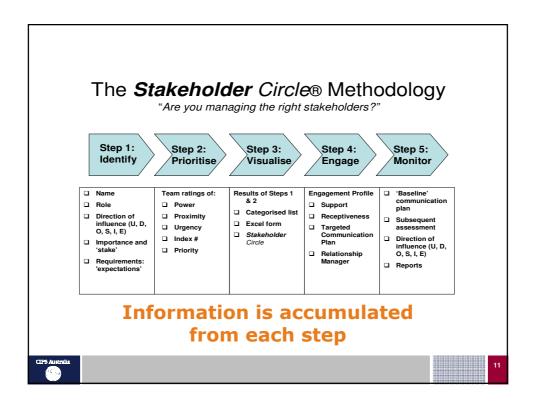
Success depends on PEOPLE

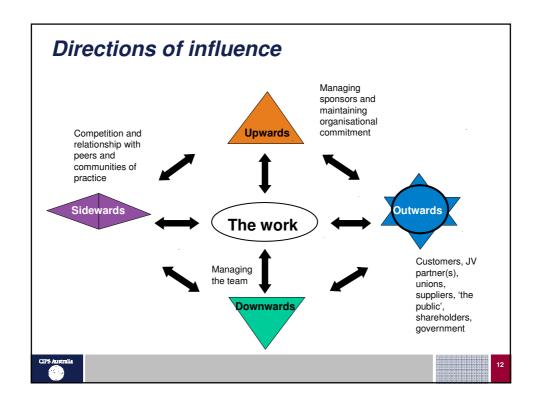
- Managing perceptions of the procurement profession What are their expectations
- · Achieving stakeholder buy-in Who?
- Collaboration How to reach a 'mutually' acceptable result
- Contracts and risk Still about people
- The importance of people at the end of the 'chain' Often not consulted
- Advising upwards and targeted communication Ensuring that you are 'heard'











#### Mutuality

Stakeholder support can't be assumed

- Project planning includes stakeholder identification
  - How/why they are important to the project
  - What project success means to them
- This is mutuality:
  - How the stakeholder is *important to* the project
  - What the stakeholder <u>requires from</u> the project (expectations)



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#### Not all stakeholders are equal

- A stakeholder's relative importance is assessed by considering:
  - Power: is their power to <u>influence</u> significant or relatively limited?
  - Proximity: are they closely associated or relatively remote from the project ?
  - Urgency: are they prepared to go to any lengths to achieve <u>their</u> outcomes?



### **Urgency**

- · Calling for immediate attention
- Concerned with circumstances when:
  - A relationship or claim is time-sensitive
  - The relationship or claim is important or critical to the stakeholder
- Sometimes a 'lone, powerless voice' that strives to be heard
- My research has found that these stakeholders are the source of 'nasty surprises'



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### Showing who is important

#### A picture tells a thousand words

- Each person has a preference for how information is presented
  - Pictures
  - Numbers
  - Words
- The effective use combinations of styles

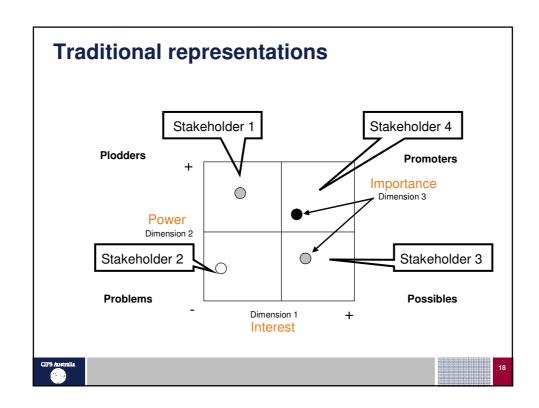


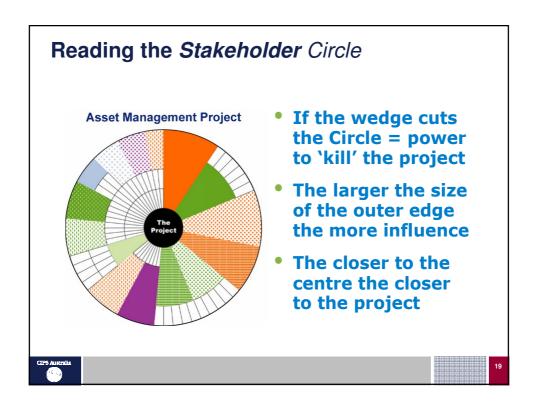
### **Stakeholder Mapping**

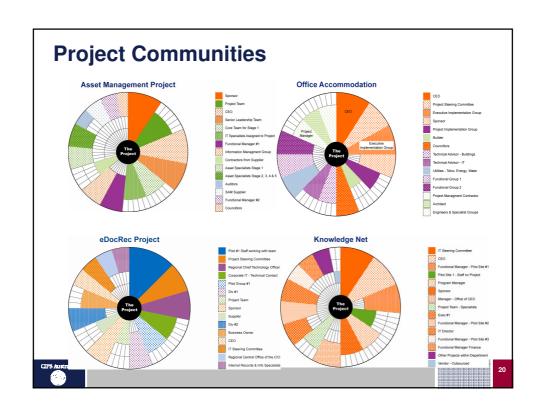
#### Some presentation styles:

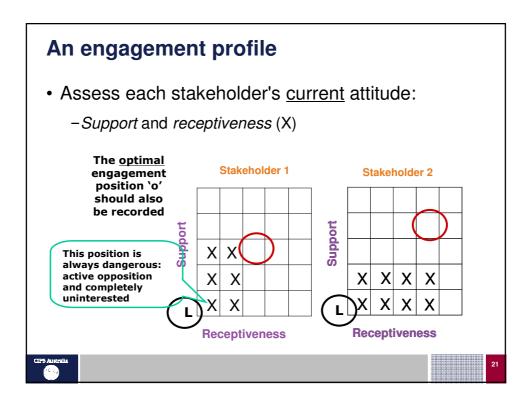
- A ranked list of the most important
  - Can you show their influence?
  - 1 or 2 dimensions
- A matrix
  - 2 or 3 dimensions
- A picture the Stakeholder Circle®
  - 5 dimensions

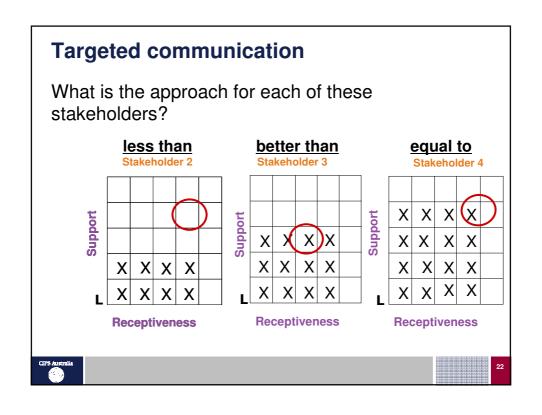












#### **Targeted communication**

The team now develops the plans:

- Current engagement profile is <u>equal to</u> or <u>better than</u> optimal profile
  - Business as usual (regular reports, meetings)
- Current engagement profile is <u>less than</u> optimal profile. Specific focus on:
  - Expectations and requirements (WIIFM)
  - Relationships within the community (U,D,O,S,I,E) and Influence networks



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#### **Effective communication**

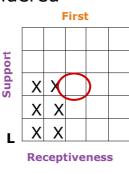
#### Consider:

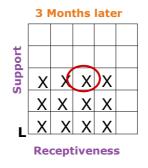
- Who, why (the purpose), what (the message), how (the medium), when (timing and frequency), messenger
- Culture
- Personality and personal preferences
- The needs of the work and the expectations of the stakeholder
- There may be a need to adjust the communication



### **Measuring effectiveness**

Monitoring trends provides evidence: if trends show <u>no change</u> in the profile, or <u>movement away</u> from the optimal a different communication approach must be considered





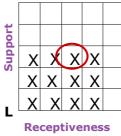
What happened here?

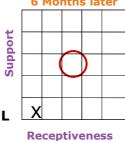
What should happen next?



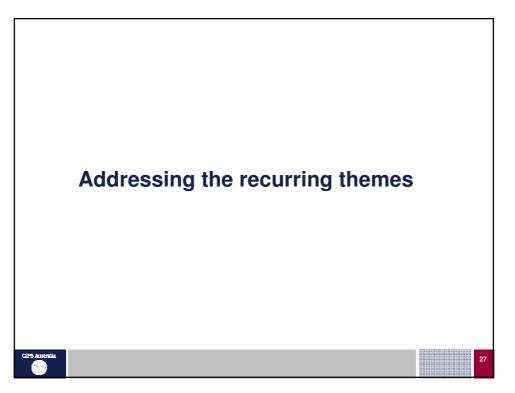
Measuring effectiveness
What happened here?
Stakeholder lost power?
Other work more important?

3 Months later
6 Months later





IPS Australia



### Success depends on PEOPLE

- Managing perceptions of the procurement profession What are their expectations
- Achieving stakeholder buy-in Who?
- Collaboration How to reach a 'mutually' acceptable result
- Contracts and risk Still about people
- The importance of people at the end of the 'chain' Often not consulted – they may be the 'nasty surprises'
- Advising upwards and targeted communication Ensuring that you are 'heard'



#### Success depends on PEOPLE

- When you know the essential information about your important stakeholders
- · Targeted communication results
- The team know who and how to focus their efforts
- Information distribution
- Garnering support
- · Conflict resolution
- Negotiations



Implementing stakeholder engagement in an organisation



#### A pragmatic approach

- Staged implementation of stakeholder engagement
  - Depends on the 'readiness' of the organisation
- An approach that meets current way of doing business



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### **Organisational readiness**

#### **SRMM Categories:**

- Standard processes
- Central support
- Organisation-wide practice
- Beyond projects (programs, bids)
- Typical 'stakeholder communities'
- Risk handling & 'health reviews'



#### **Organisational readiness**

#### SRMM Stages (thanks to CMMI):

- 1. Ad hoc: some use of processes
- 2. Procedural: focus = processes, tools
- 3. Relational: focus = stakeholders and mutual benefits
- 4. Integrated: methodology repeatable, integrated
- 5. Predictive: health checks, other predictive assessments



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### Organisational readiness

#### **SRMM Categories:**

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- Beyond projects (programs, bids)
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- Risk handling & 'health reviews'



SRMM Stages	Standard processes	Central support	Org-wide use	B eyond projects	Typical 'stakeholder communities'	Risk handling & 'health reviews'
1. Ad hoc: some use of processes	Some	No	No	No	No	No
2. Procedural: focus on processes and tools	Yes	Some	No	Some	No	No
3. Relational: focus on the stakeholders and mutual benefits	Yes	Yes	Some	Some	Some	No
4. Integrated: methodology repeatable, integrated	Yes	Yes	Yes	Some	Some	Some
5. Predictive: health checks and other predictive assessment s	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



SRMM Stage	Features	Methodology Steps	Reporting / Tools	Comments	
1. Ad hoc: some use of processes	One area recognises the need for improved SHM	Generally focuses on simplified selected steps. Sometimes just Steps 4 and 5	Self-developed tools - Word templates - Spreadsheet lists	Requires continuous and significant management 'push' to maintain impetus	
2. Procedural: focus on processes and tools	SHM introduced as part of implementation of consistent processes (perhaps result of CMMI assessment)	Sometimes all five steps but truncated and simplified	Standardised tools - Word templates - Spreadsheets with macros - Simple database	Require continuous and significant management 'push' to maintain impetus	
3. Relational: focus on the stakeholders and mutual benefits	Recognition of usefulness for competitor analysis, or support for mergers/acquisition	All five steps implemented. Move towards valuing insights / information in decision making	Fully functional tools - Spreadsheets with macros - Sophisticated databases	Useful for specific applications or events; rarely with an intention of continuous application	
4. Integrated: methodology is repeatable and integrated	'Business as usual' application using the full methodology for all projects and selected operational work	Steps 1 – 5 with Step 4: engage and Step 5: being vital for evidence of success	Graphic reports, visualisation, engagement profiles, etc, used in management reports and KPIs	The methodology and tool are used as a demonstration of repeatable application within that part of the organisation	
5. Predictive: used for health checks, predictive risk assessment and management:	Implementation of the full methodology and supporting tools tool	Steps 1 - 5. 'Lessons Learned' & comparative data. Integrated data across programs, etc.	Trend reporting, pro-active risk identification (unusual profiles) Comparison between projects and different categories of work	Organisation –wide and complete focus on continuous improvement as competitive advantage	



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### **Thank You**

### **Questions please**



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