## **ORGANISING FOR PROJECTS:**

## A Strategic Approach to PMOs and Benefits

#### 13 March 2017

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Monique Aubry Ph.D. is professor at the School of Management at Université du Québec à Montréal. She teaches in the master's programs in project management and executive MBA. Her principal research interest bears on *Organizing for Projects* and its relation to the organizational performance. The results of her work have been published in major academic journals and presented to several international conferences, both research and professional. In 2012, she received the IPMA Research Award for the whole contribution of her research on Project Management Offices. She member of the Project Management Research Chair (www.pmchair.ugam.ca) and the Institute of Health and Society of UQAM (www.iss.ugam.ca). She is senior editor for *Project* Management Journal.

Before joining UQAM, Monique Aubry was project manager in a major Canadian financial group for more than 20 years. She has served in the PMI's Standards MAG and Research Informed Standards Steering Committee. She has contributed to the development of the PMI's PMO Framework. She is strongly involved in the local PMO community of practices where she contributes to reinforcing the links between professionals and researchers.

# Agenda

#### Introduction

- 1. Strategy, PMO, and benefits management
- 2. Key messages from earlier research on PMOs– some provocative results!
- 3. Benefits management: some preliminary results

Conclusion

# **INTRODUCTION**

## Context

- The focus of this presentation deals with the difficulty of organising for projects:
  - Complexity
  - Multiple stakeholders
  - History
  - Diversity of perspectives on performance
  - Organisations in the move
  - Tensions
- The presentation builds on findings from research of PMOs and benefits management.



# Research Program on PMOs

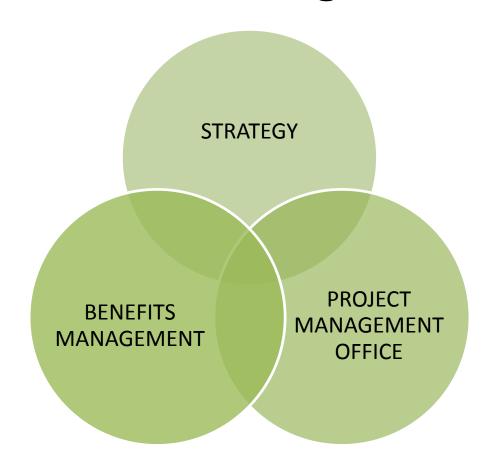
A Dynamic Approach to Uncover the Hidden Face of PMOs

	Phase	Date	Deliverables
I	Reality of PMOs*	2005 - 2008	• Survey of 500 PMOs
П	In depth analysis *	2006 - 2007	<ul><li>Doctoral thesis on 4 organisations</li></ul>
Ш	BdP in transition*	2008 - 2009	<ul><li>17 PMOs transformation</li><li>Survey of 184 PMO transformations</li></ul>
IV	Governance and Communities of PMOs*	2009 - 2011	<ul><li>4 case studies</li><li>Social Network Analysis</li></ul>
V	The PMO's contribution to the organisational performance**	2010 - 2011	<ul><li>1 In-depth case study</li><li>Action research</li></ul>
VI	The PMO's contribution to the organisational performance and change management**	2012-2016	<ul> <li>4 in depth case studies in University hospitals</li> </ul>
VII	Benefits Management: A Performative perspective*	2016-2017	• 4 in depth case studies in different sectors

<sup>\*:</sup> Research has received a grant from PMI \*\*: Research has received a grant from the Canadian Government Research has received a grant from the Canadian Government Management Research has received a grant from the Canadian Government Management Research has received a grant from the Canadian Government Management Research has received a grant from the Canadian Government Management Research has received a grant from the Canadian Government Management Research has received a grant from the Canadian Government Management Research has received a grant from the Canadian Government Management Research has received a grant from the Canadian Government Management Research has received a grant from the Canadian Government Management Research has received a grant from the Canadian Government Management Research has received a grant from the Canadian Government Management Research Malmö, 13 March 2017

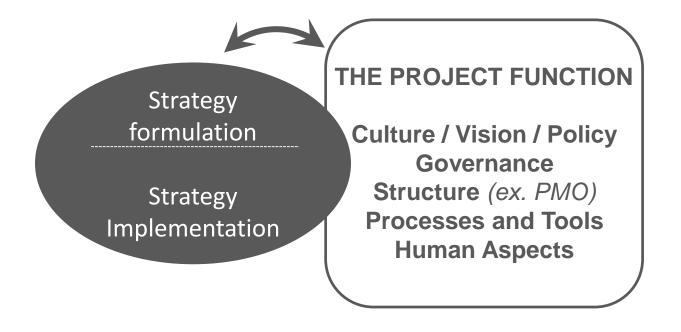
# STRATEGY, PMO AND BENEFITS MANAGEMENT

# Three Specific Fields: Strategy, PMO, and Benefits Management



# A Closer View to the Relationships

Business Perspective Project Management Perspective





(Benefits from investments)

Business Performance Project Management Performance

# FIVE KEY MESSAGES FROM EARLIER RESEARCH ON PMOS

# Five Key Messages

- → 1. Slow PMO Reflection, Awareness and Sense-making
  - 2. Be prepared for change
  - 3. Think globally
  - 4. Chaos versus order
  - 5. Asking the right question on PMO

# Slow PMO PMO Models?

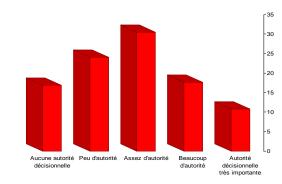
- There is an extreme variability:
  - Form
  - Function
  - Perceived value
- PMOs don't vary systematically with
  - Industry
  - Geographic region
  - Public vs. Private sector
  - Size of organization (except size of PMOs)
  - Internal vs. External customers

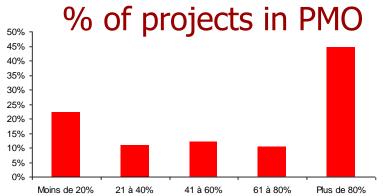


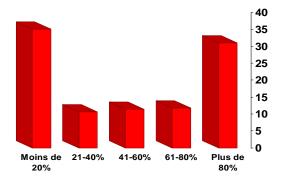
# Slow PMO Few Examples of Variability

#### **Decision-making authority**

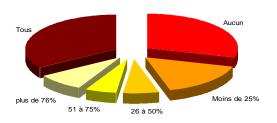
#### Matrix type







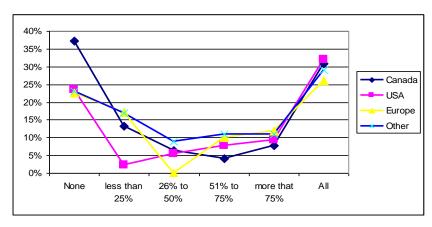
#### % of PM in PMO



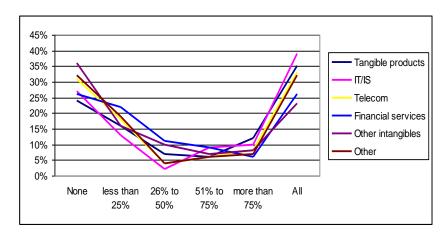
Hobbs, B., & Aubry, M. (2010). The Project Management Office: A Quest for Understanding. Newtown Square, PA Project Management Institute.

#### Slow PMO

#### Few Examples of Variability



% of PMs in PMO by Region



% of PMs in PMO by Industry

Hobbs, B., & Aubry, M. (2010). The Project Management Office: A Quest for Understanding. Newtown Square, PA Project Management Institute.

# Slow PMO The PMO Functions

#### FIVE GROUPS OF FUNCTIONS

Monitoring project performance Standard methods & competency

Multiproject management

Strategic management

Knowledge management

#### THREE INDEPENDENT FUNCTIONS

Specialized tasks

Managing client interfaces

HRM of PMs

Hobbs, B., & Aubry, M. (2010). The Project Management Office: A Quest for Understanding. Newtown Square, PA Project Management Institute.

# Five Key Messages

- 1. Slow PMO Reflection, Awareness and Sensemaking
- **→ 2.** Be prepared for change
  - 3. Think globally
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  - 5. Asking the right question on PMO

# Be Prepared for Change

**PMOs** are Changing Frequently

- Research just shows that 80% of organizations changed their PMO after 3 years.
- Reasons why changes occur are various and not necessarily associated with something wrong
- Research shows that PMOs adapt to their internal and external environments
- Not changing could be the sign of organizational inertia and being a barrier to reaching the strategic objectives

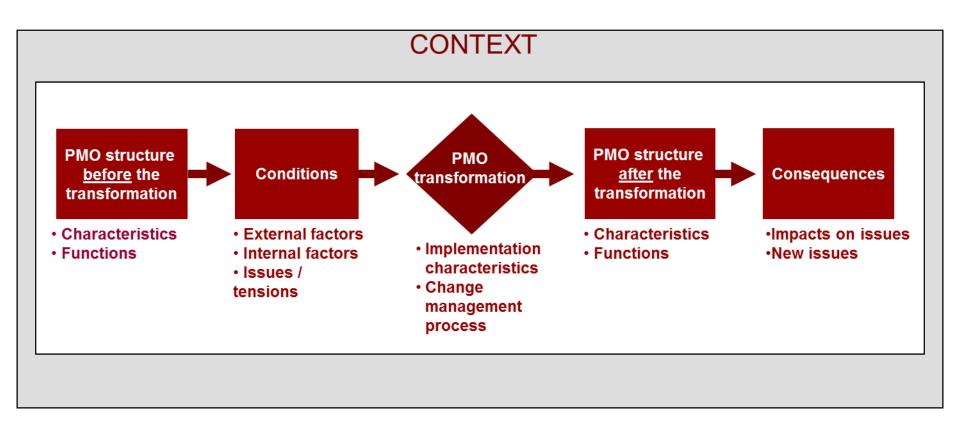
# Be Prepared for Change An Example of Adaptation to Environmental Change





# Be Prepared for Change

#### The PMO Transformation Process



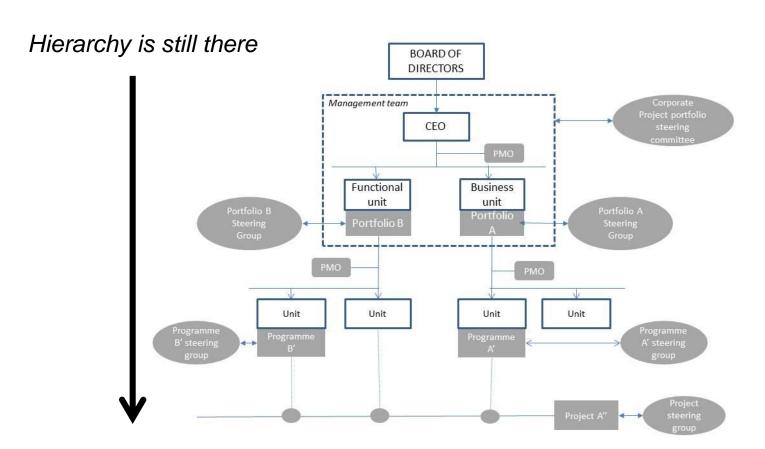
Aubry, M., Hobbs, B., Müller, R., & Blomquist, T. (2011). Identifying the Forces Driving the Frequent Changes in PMOs. Newtown Square (PA): Project Management Institute.

# Five Key Messages

- Slow PMO Reflection, Awareness and Sensemaking
- 2. Be prepared for change
- **→** 3. Think globally
  - 4. Chaos versus order
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# Think Globally

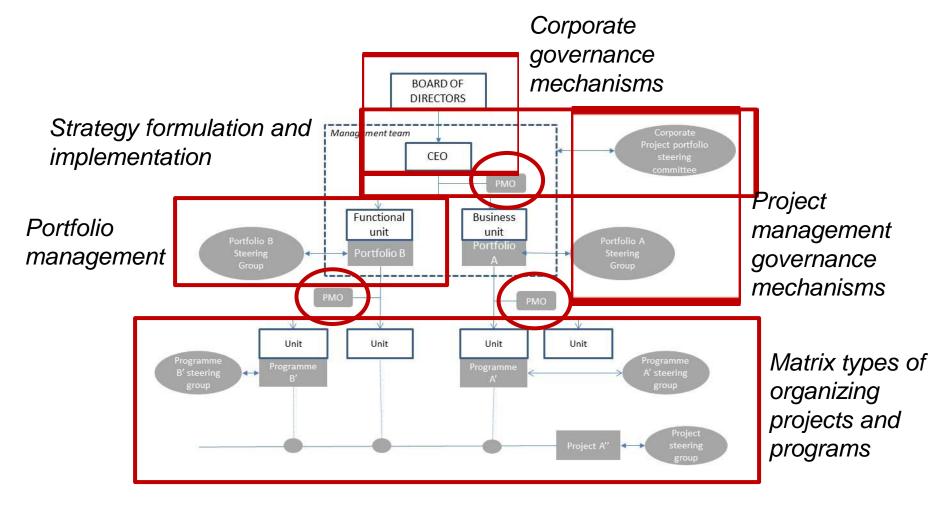
#### **Project-Based Organizations**



Aubry, M. (2013). Managing organisation. In J. R. Turner (Ed.), A handbook for project management professionals (5th ed.). Aldershot (UK): Gower.

# Think Globally

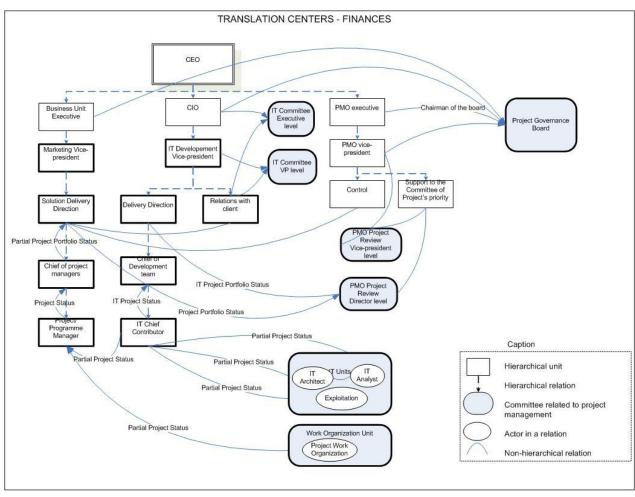
#### Archipelagos of Isolated Knowledge Islands



Aubry, M. (2013). Managing organisation. In J. R. Turner (Ed.), A handbook for project management professionals (5th ed.). Aldershot (UK): Gower.

#### Chaos vs Order

#### Project Networks Add Up to Hierarchy



Aubry, M. (2011). The social reality of organisational project management at the interface between networks and hierarchy. International Journal of Managing Projects in Business, 4(3, Emerald Highly Commended Paper Award 2012), 436 TOTAL PROJECT PROJECT

# Think Globally

The Project Function

THE PROJECT FUNCTION

Strategy formulation

Strategy implementation **Culture / Vision / Policy** Governance Structure **Processes and tools Human aspects** 

After Aubry, M. (2013). Managing organisation. In J. R. Turner (Ed.), A handbook for project management professionals (5th ed.). Aldershot (UK): Gower.

# Five Key Messages

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## Chaos vs Order

#### Impacts of *Projectification* and *Programmification*

- The idea of matrix-type of organization is coming from the innovative research field (Burns & Stalker, 1961):
  - Bureaucratic hierarchies are good at repetitive and operational activities
  - Organic form or organizing will better fit innovation and project type of activity
- More control mechanisms are coming with more formalization and standardization in project, program and portfolio management (Maylor & al., 2006)

## Chaos vs Order

#### Impacts of *Projectification* and *Programmification*

- Researcher in the project management field do question these findings where organizations are going back to the iron cage (Di Maggio & Powell, 1983, Maylor & al, 2006, Sage et al, 2010)
- Some bring the idea of the need for an equilibrium between chaos and order to bring projects delivering the expected outcomes (Geraldi, 2009). Too much order will kill or inhibit the emergence of the project. Too much chaos will have risks of being lost.

# Five Key Messages

- Slow PMO Reflection, Awareness and Sensemaking
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- →5. Asking the right question on PMO

## Asking the right question on PMO

Performance Based Solely on Structural Characteristics and Functions

#### Answers to the questions:

- Form: How should my PMO be structured?
- Function: What should its mandate be?

These may be the wrong questions or at least incomplete.

# Asking the right question on PMO Predictors of PMO Performance

#### Form

- Most projects within mandate
- Most project managers in PMO
- Decision-making authority

#### Function

- All functions linked to performance
- Multiple functions

#### Organization context

- Project management maturity
- External customers
- Non-matrixed resources

#### **Explains 28% of variation in PMO performance**



# Asking the right question on PMO Embeddedness

- Collaboration with other project participants
- Recognition of PMO's expertise
- PMO's mission is well understood
- Support of upper management

**Explains 48% of variance in PMO performance** 

# To retain

- 1. All these results point to the "organisational design" of the project function.
- The organisational design refer to: understanding how to organize people and resources in order to collectively accomplish desired ends. (Greenwood & Miller, 2011)
- 3. Organisations are in the move. It requires for decision-makers to be sensitive to their overall environment.

# BENEFITS MANAGEMENT: SOME PRELIMINARY RESULTS

## Context

- In the economic context of the last decade, there is a high sensitivity of investors to the return on their investments (especially in the short term)
- This sensitivity is now encountered in project management
   projects being the means to materialize investments
- Issues of social responsibility and environmental and social impacts must be taken into account by projects
- And in parallel, the number of projects and their importance continue to increase
- Work in progress!

This research is a collaboration between Monique Aubry and Viviane Sergi, both professors at UQAM. The research is funded by the Project Management Institute (PMI) Academic Research Support Program.



# **Problem**

- Benefits management is now part of project management requirements.
- Despite the existence of a variety of frameworks, it is still very difficult to match project results with the organization's strategic outcomes
  - On time: some benefits take time to be realized
  - In a changing environment
  - Combined effects of several projects
  - For multiple stakeholders
- Something is wrong!



# Problem

A recipe for failure (Flyvbjerg, 2012, p. 107):

Costs under-estimated

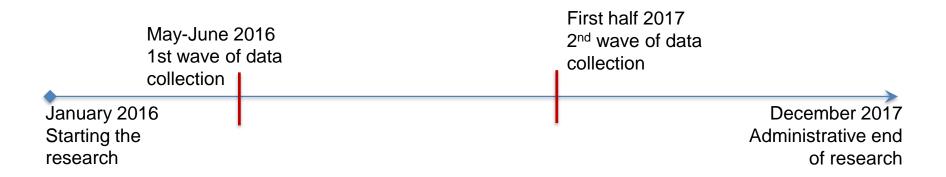
- + Over-estimated revenues
- + Over-estimated effects on development
- + under-estimated or ignored environmental impacts

= Budget authorisation for the project



### Methodology

- Qualitative approach
- Four organisations in different sectors



• 1<sup>st</sup> wave of data collection: 18 interviews semistructured with a variety of persons at different levels, with different roles in projects and operations How much would you pay for this « now famous three-billion-year-old diamond the size of a tennis ball [...] »?

Source: http://www.mining.com/worlds-largest-diamond-found-in-100-years-could-fetch-over-70m/

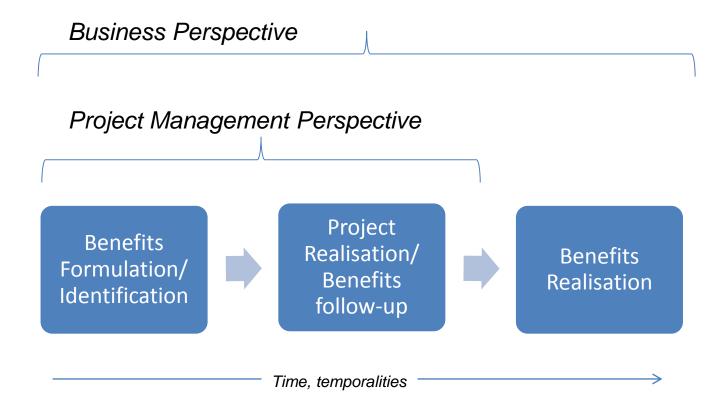


#### How much is a grass-snake worth?

The story put into question spending public money to save a specie of brown grass-snakes in the construction of a new bridge.



# Simplified benefits management process



# Preliminary results on benefits management

- Preliminary results show :
  - A variety of ways in defining benefits with competing views within the same organisation
  - The prevalence of a "sales" logic in the early stages of a project (get the money) including all sorts of benefits
  - Then, the transformation of the sales logic into a business perspective and a project management perspective
  - Lack of connection between both perspectives
- In the following, three different trajectories of benefits management process



# Example 1: Lost link with benefits other than operational costs

Cuts in Business Perspective Sales logic operational budget **Project** management performance logic Project Benefits Realisation/ Benefits Project Management Formulation/ **Benefits** Realisation Perspective Identification follow-up Time, temporalities



#### Example 2: User view on the benefits

Cuts in **Business Perspective** Sales logic operational budget User logic Social benefits **Project** management performance logic **Project** Benefits Project Management Realisation/ Benefits Formulation/ Perspective Benefits Realisation Identification follow-up

Time, temporalities

## Example 3: Initiating a new project for benefits realisation

Cuts in Business Perspective Sales logic operational budget User logic New project for benefits realisation **Project** management performance logic Project Benefits Realisation/ **Benefits** Project Management Formulation/ Benefits Realisation Perspective Identification follow-up Time, temporalities



### First insights

- Despite implementation of benefits management process, we observe some confirmation of a recipe for failure:
  - strong « sales » logic at the early phase of projects
  - Abandon of qualitative social and environmental impacts during the project progression
- At the later phase of projects, it seems to have a disconnect between the business and the project management perspectives



### Role of PMO in Benefits Management

- In our case studies, there was a variety of arrangements in the responsibility of the benefits management process:
  - Full methodology and centralised mechanism based on types of projects in one single entity (not a PMO)
  - Governance mechanisms associated with benefits management during the life cycle of projects (portfolio steering committee)
  - Ad hoc process, decentralised to individual projects
  - Scope of methodology, rarely goes over the project life cycle
  - Reinforcement of the role of the sponsor or owner in the accountability of benefits realization



#### **CONCLUSION**

#### Conclusion

- Observations in our case studies show a lack of connection between the business and the project management perspective, more likely at the end of the project
- A project is defined as a temporary organisation –
  is there a paradox to cover benefits realisation. Is
  it part of the project management realm?
- Is an entity such as PMO can help in this situation?

### Many thanks!

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