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# Continuous Improvement Toolkit

## **Risk Assessment**

**Managing Risk**

PDPC

FMEA RAID Logs

Fault Tree Analysis

**Risk Assessment\***

Traffic Light Assessment

Lean Measures KPIs

OEE Capability Indices

MSA **RTY** Descriptive Statistics

Cost of Quality

*Reliability Analysis*

**Understanding Performance**

Benchmarking

Focus groups

Photography

Measles Charts

**Data Collection**

*Critical Incident Technique*

Observations

**Deciding & Selecting**

Pros and Cons

*Break-even Analysis*

Force Field Analysis

Decision Tree

QFD

Kano Analysis

Critical-to Tree

Cause & Effect Matrix

Graphical Analysis

Run Charts

Control Charts

Sampling

Interviews

Check Sheets

Surveys

Brainstorming

Nominal Group Technique

Affinity Diagram

Lateral Thinking

**Creating Ideas\*\***

Importance-Urgency Mapping

Cost -Benefit Analysis

Pugh Matrix

Matrix Diagram

Prioritization Matrix

Paired Comparison

Pareto Analysis

Confidence Intervals

Probability Distributions ANOVA

Hypothesis Testing

Scatter Plot Correlation

5 Whys *Chi-Square Test*

Fishbone Diagram

**TRIZ\*\*\***

*Analogy*

SCAMPER\*\*\*

Mind Mapping\*

Attribute Analysis

Visioning

**Deciding & Selecting**

Voting

TPN Analysis

Prioritization Matrix

Paired Comparison

Pareto Analysis

ANOVA

Hypothesis Testing

Correlation

5 Whys *Chi-Square Test*

**TRIZ\*\*\***

SCAMPER\*\*\*

Mind Mapping\*

Attribute Analysis

Visioning

**Planning & Project Management\***

RACI Matrix

Stakeholders Analysis

PEST

*PERT/CPM*

*Activity Diagram*

Roadmaps

Project Charter

Gantt Chart

*PDCA*

Control Planning

Gap Analysis

*Hoshin Kanri*

*Kaizen*

How-How Diagram

Tree Diagram\*\*

Standard work

*Simulation*

*TPM*

**Identifying & Implementing Solutions\*\*\***

Mistake Proofing

Pull Systems

JIT

Ergonomics

Work Balancing

Automation

*Bottleneck Analysis*

*Visual Management*

Flow

*Value Analysis*

5S

Wastes Analysis

SMED

Time Value Map

Process Redesign

IDEF0

Value Stream Mapping

SIPOC

Flow Process Chart

Process Mapping

Flowcharting

Service Blueprints

**Designing & Analyzing Processes**

# - Risk Assessment

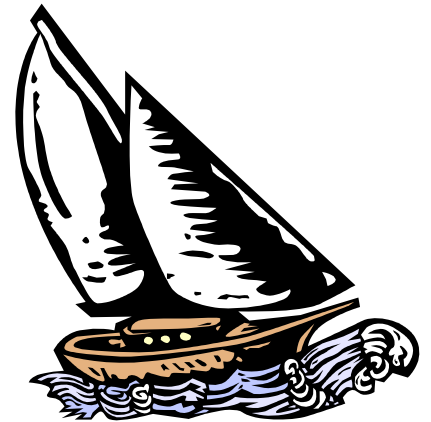
- ❑ A risk is an undesirable situation or circumstance that has a potentially negative consequence.
- ❑ All projects face risks and risk management is a key process area of project management.
- ❑ If you don't take risk factors into consideration when planning the project, you will not be able to minimize their impact.
- ❑ **The implementation plan could include:**
  - A risk assessment highlighting the likelihood and impact of risks.
  - A mitigating action plan.



# - Risk Assessment

## **Risk Assessment:**

- ❑ Used to evaluate if the project can be brought to successful completion on time.
- ❑ **It will determine:**
  - If the project can be completed on time.
  - If the necessary resources will be available.
  - If the benefits will be accrued as predicted.
  - Any potential issue beyond the local control (regulatory, approvals, marketplace, ...etc.).



# - Risk Assessment

## Risk Analysis:

- ❑ Risk analysis typically identifies risks through brainstorming and studying the plans (including WBS).
- ❑ When analyzing a risk, the two main variables are the **probability** and the **impact** of the risk.
  - **Risk probability** is the chance or likelihood of the risk occurring.
  - **Risk impact** is the effect on the project objectives (if it occurs).
- ❑ Sometimes these are multiplied together to give an overall risk severity figure.



# - Risk Assessment

## Benefits of Risk Assessment:

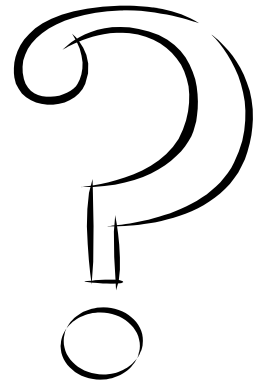
- ❑ Reduce the probability and consequences of potential failures.
- ❑ Increase the likelihood of achieving objectives.
- ❑ Improve project controls.
- ❑ Encourage proactive management.
- ❑ Develop stakeholder confidence and trust.
- ❑ Establish a reliable basis for decision making and planning.
- ❑ Comply with relevant legal and regulatory requirements.
- ❑ Improve organizational learning.



# - Risk Assessment

## At Each Activity or Process Step Ask:

- ❑ What could go wrong?
- ❑ How?
- ❑ How likely is this?
- ❑ What would be the impact on the project / business?



# - Risk Assessment

## Risk Register:

- ❑ Risks are often listed in a **Risk Register**, which is then used to manage and track the risks.

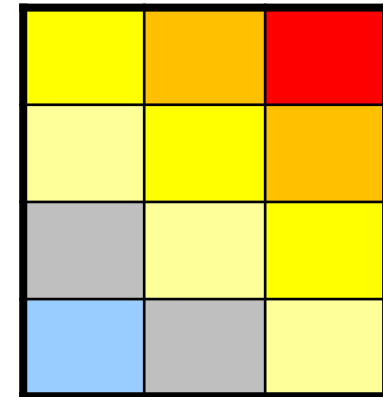
Activity / Task	Risk description	Probability (1-5)	Impact (1-5)	P X I	Action



# - Risk Assessment

## **Risk Assessment Matrix:**

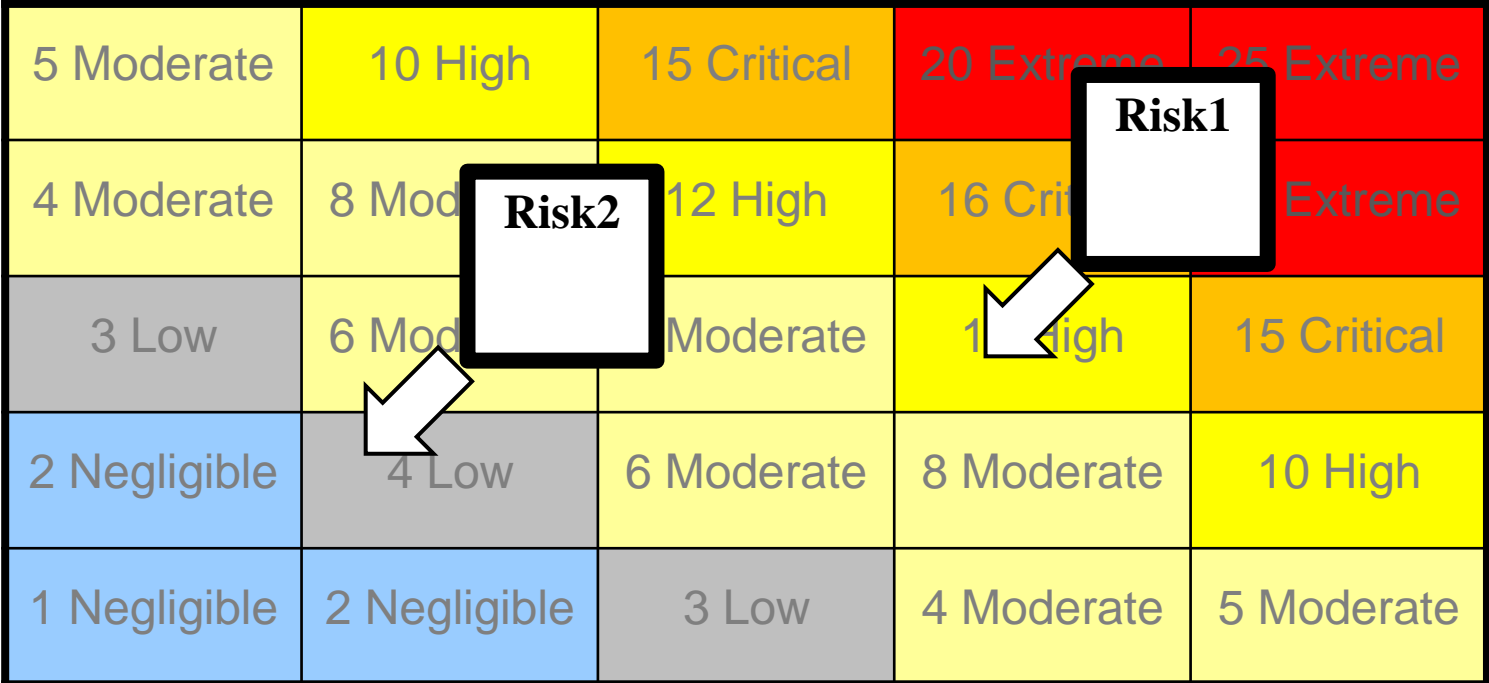
- ❑ Risks can be plotted on a matrix to determine their level.
- ❑ Team members then need to discuss how to reduce the probability or impact of selected risks.
- ❑ Moving risks will require mitigation action plans and will have a cost associated with it.
- ❑ A cost-benefit assessment can hence be done to determine the most effective actions to take.



# - Risk Assessment

## Example – Risk Assessment Matrix:

		Impact				
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Likelihood	Almost Certain	5 Moderate	10 High	15 Critical	20 Extreme	25 Extreme
	Likely	4 Moderate	8 Moderate	12 High	16 Critical	20 Extreme
	Possible	3 Low	6 Moderate	9 Moderate	12 High	15 Critical
	Unlikely	2 Negligible	4 Low	6 Moderate	8 Moderate	10 High
	Rare	1 Negligible	2 Negligible	3 Low	4 Moderate	5 Moderate


 The matrix shows risk levels based on Likelihood (rows) and Impact (columns). Risk1 is located in the 'Almost Certain' row and 'Major' column. Risk2 is located in the 'Likely' row and 'Minor' column. Arrows point from the callout boxes to their respective cells in the matrix.

## - Risk Assessment

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### **Further Information:**

- ❑ It is important to ensure actions are completed and risk are re-assessed for changes in impact and probability.