

PROJECT MANAGEMENT CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE



A.J. CLARK SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING Civil & Environmental Engineering Department

PROJECT STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT & **ENGAGEMENT: THE SUBJECT** DRIVERS OF AN EVOLVING DISCIPLLINE

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2018 Project Management Symposium

AWARENESS

COMPLEXIFICATION

CSR

ADVOCACY

DEVELOPMENT SECTOR Project
Stakeholder
Management
&
Engagement

EMMPOWERMENT

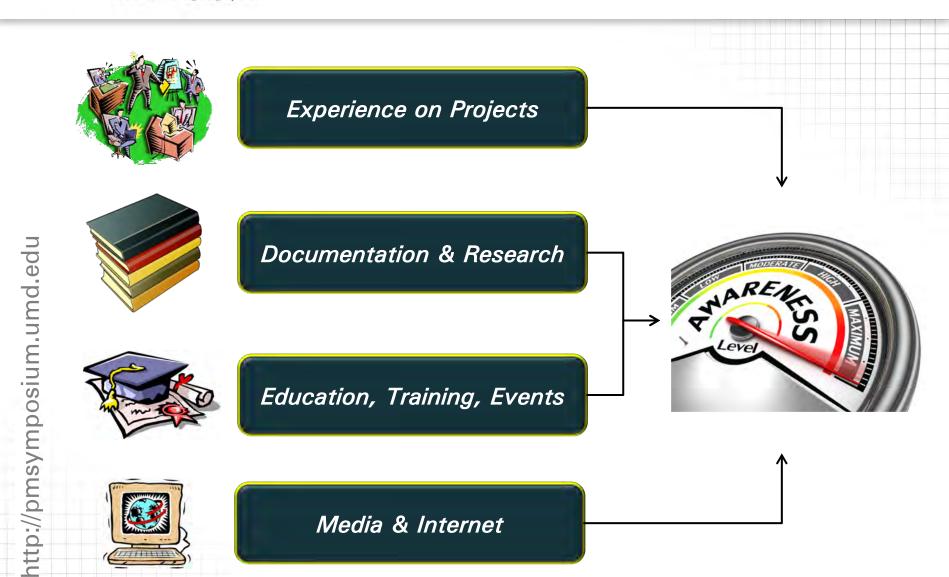
ICT

MEDIA

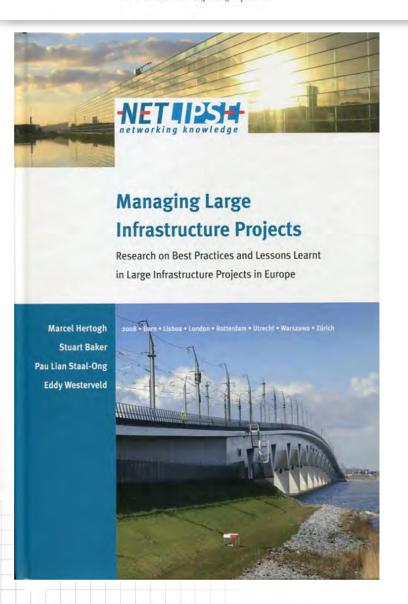
STAKEHOLDER THEORY

9 'DRIVERS' OF AN EVOLVING SUBJECT DISCIPLINE

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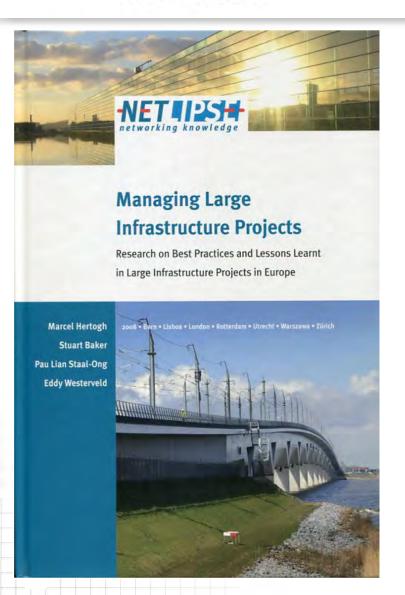
NETLIPSE →

Network for Knowledge
Dissemination on the Management
and Organization of Large
Infrastructure Projects in Europe.

NETLIPSE is a consortium of eight organizations from five European Union states.

This publication (2008) analyzed 15 large transportation projects in the EU, highlighting the lessons learned from their planning and

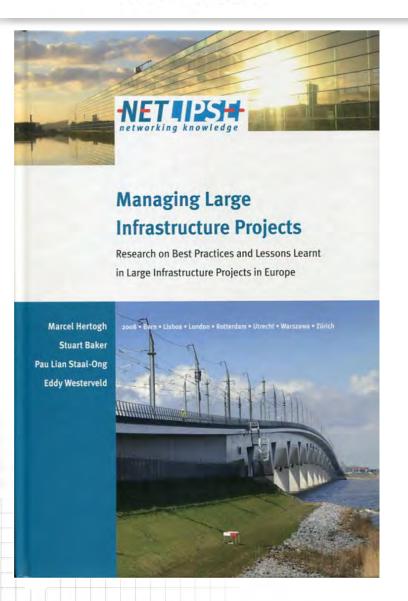




NETLIPSE revealed that:

"Stakeholder Management in a project is critical ... the need for continuing the dialogue with stake-holders at a meaningful level, once consents are given for construction, has however been rarely appreciated ... sustaining the relationships and measuring the effectiveness of communication with stakeholders can yield strong benefits for a disproportionately low amount of time and expenditure".





"The essential lesson learnt in the NETLIPSE project is that dialogue, communication and cooperation are as useful as focusing on technique, contracts and other internal concerns ...

When comparing the NETLIPSE projects, it seems that those projects which dealt with stakeholders on an ad hoc basis experienced far more problems with their stake-holders than those projects which developed a stakeholder strategy early on in







(Ext.) Environmental Complexity

Project environments have become increasingly complex over time

(→ globalization, market competition, cost/ time/quality considerations, product life-cycle compression, consumer empowerment, and other external influence factors)

Transformational Complexity

Intra-organizational changes in response to environmental complexity (→ org. restructuring & culture, improvement in

project process informational and







Associational Complexity

Building, consolidating, sustaining project-based relationships between organizations

(→ mergers & acquisitions, (intern.) joint ventures, strategic alliances, PPPs, full or major outsourcing of project phases or key activities/functions.

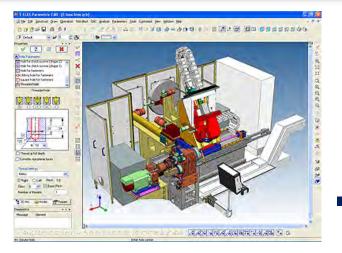
Communication, cultural, legal and numerous other hurdles).

Project-Level Complexity

Increasing technical and managerial complexity of contemporary projects

(→ Mega-projects, specialized human,





ICT has profoundly influenced the way stakeholders interact both with projects as well as between themselves:

- Quantity, Diversity, Portability & Transferability of Data
- Project Design, Planning & Monitoring
- Modelling/Visualization (CCIDprojects)
- Collaboration (e.g. Virtual Teams)
- PMIS, LANs etc.









ICT sometimes also poses challenges for projects and their stakeholders which must be adequately addressed:

- Information Quality, Safety & Privacy
- Communication Shortcomings: Over-, Under-, Non- & Miscommunication, etc.
- Tendency to Over Rely on ICT
- Consistent Use (Primary Stakeholders)







Corporate Social Responsibility

→ The recognition that commercial organizations do not exist and operate in a vacuum but are tightly embedded in social and natural environments (stake-holders in the broader sense) whose well-being is considered important and for which they bear some responsibility.

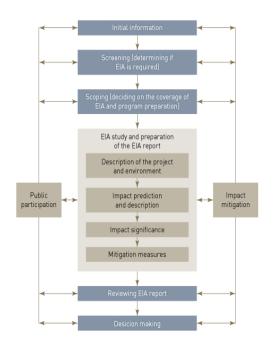
The Triple Bottom Line (3 P's): Profit-People-Planet.

Corporations worldwide spend

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THE EIA PROCESS



Huge sums are also spent annually by a multitude of institutions/agencies on 'development interventions' (programs, projects) in developing countries.

- Broad recognition now that stakeholder involvement crucial for success & sustainability of development interventions.
- Many participation modes; beneficiary participation pre-requisite for providing funding / technical assistance

The World Bank IBRD & IDA: Working for a World Free of Poverty





































Agence canadienne de

Canada





Japan International Cooperation Agency



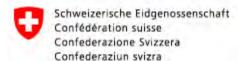


Sida swedish international development cooperation agency







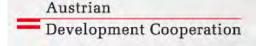






MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK UDENRIGSMINISTERIET















Advocacy Groups have evolved over time into a powerful negative influencing force, especially on CCID-projects. Many projects severely affected.

Focus: Thematic areas (e.g. protection of the natural environment, indigenous people, human rights), resistance to specific organizations or projects.

Some Advocacy Groups have an inter-national outreach; others (the majority) are localized. To challenge projects temporary alliances or coalitions are often formed to



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Pastoral Commission Peace and Ecology







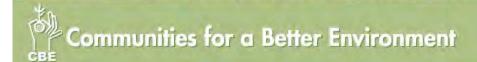


















The Center for International Environmental Law



MAC: Mines and Communities





Forest Peoples Programme

supporting forest peoples' rights



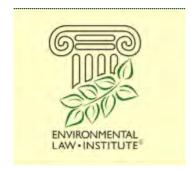
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International Council on Monuments and Sites

Conseil International des Monuments et des Sites

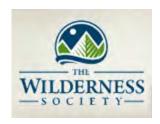


















Business & Human Rights Resource Centre

Tracking the positive and negative impacts of over 5100 companies worldwide













Local communities, citizens and other stakeholders have become increasingly 'empowered' in the past few decades across the globe. Empowerment can be used both for/against projects.

- Evolution of legislation (e.g. natural environment, workplace, safeguard measures for communities affected by CCID-projects).
- Public influence over public administrative decision-making processes (e.g. through public hearings petitions referendums)

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International Association for Public Participation

- Public influence over politicians (many politicians reluctant or unwilling to endorse controversial projects)
- Greater consciousness among stake-holders of their rights than they had in the past and powerful emboldening forces (e.g. advocacy groups, media, ICT) to assist them uphold their rights in relation to CCID-projects.

Consequence of increasing community & citizen empowerment → projects must adequately engage their





The media is often the first and - for many if not most stakeholders - possibly the only source of information about projects affecting them.

Negative media reporting about projects can breed public suspicion & hostility and invite unwanted critical attention (e.g. public administration, politicians, courts).

Social media → cheap, simple, accessible, less controllable tool for quickly mobilizing stakeholders for/against projects.

Projects are becoming increasingly conscious of media influence and need

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DESCRIPTIVE

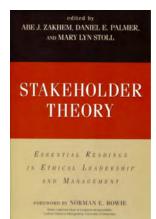
Stakeholder Theory

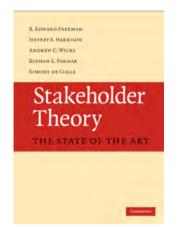
INSTRUMENTAL

NORMATIVE











THANK YOU!



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QUESTIONS & CONNENTS

