VALUE MANAGEMENT IN THE I GOVERNMENT PROJECTS (PART I)

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Contents

<u>PART I (9 AM – 1 PM)</u>

- THE CONCEPT OF VALUE
- AN OVERVIEW OF VM
- VM IN CONSTRUCTION



• VM IMPLEMENTATION IN RMK-10



Objectives



THE CONCEPT OF VALUE







Value Concept (i)

SAVE International (USA):

Value = Function Resources

Where;

Function = Customer's performance requirements;

Resources = Labour, cost, time etc

Or; as a fair return or equivalent in goods or services or money for something exchanged



Value Concept (ii)

BS EN 12973:2000 (UK/Europe):

Value = Satisfaction of Needs

Use of Resources





What is necessary for

a desired user



Value Concept (iii)

By Dell 'Isola:

Value = <u>Function (F) + Quality (Q)</u> Cost (C)

Where;

- Function =
- The specific work that a design or item must perform
- Quality = The owner's or user's needs, desires and expectations
- Cost = The life cycle cost of the product or project



Value Enhancement



- (iii) Reducing the cost and at the same time increasing the function and quality
- (iv) Increasing the cost but at the same time improving function and quality at a higher proportion



Variables in Value



Client Value Systems







AN **OVERVIEW** OF VALUE MANAGEMENT







History of VM



1940s – Value Analysis (VA) by

Lawrence D. Miles in the USA Manufacturing Industry – initially to seek alternatives & elimination of unnecessary cost

1950s – Value Engineering (VE) in the USA and emerged beyond into services, projects & administrative procedures



History of VM

1960s – Value Management (VM) established by IVM in the UK and later expanded to Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong

Widely emerged into Construction Industry in 1980-90s





VM Standards

USA – Value Standard & Body of Knowledge (SAVE International)

UK/Europe – British / European Standards BS EN 12973:2000

Australia/New Zealand – AS/NZ Standards

- Value Management & TAM 2000 (NSW)



VM Definition (i)

L.D. Miles (1940s) used 'Value Analysis':

'is an organised approach to provide the necessary functions at the lowest cost';

and

'is an organised approach to the identification & elimination of unnecessary costs'

Unnecessary Costs

Lack of measurement in value

Lack of information

Lack of time

New process or technology

"costs which do not meaningfully contribute to the function or purpose of the product or service"

Honest but wrong belief

Habits and attitudes

"wasteful practices in delivering a service or a failure to match the delivered service to customer needs" ни

Reluctance to seek advice

Unrealistic judgement

Human factor

VM Definition (ii)

Kelly and Male (1993):

'VM is a proactive, creative way, problemsolving service, using structured systems and multi disciplinary team orientated approach to generate alternatives with the relationship of function with value'

VM Definition (iii)

SAVE International (2007 edition):

'VM (Value Methodology) is a systematic process used by a multi disciplinary team to improve the value of a project through the analysis of functions'

VM Evolution

IVM UK (2009):

'a style of management particularly dedicated to motivating people, developing skills and promoting synergies and innovation, with the aim of maximizing the overall performance of an organization'

VM Terminologies

VALUE MANAGEMENT

Value Analysis Value Assessment Value Planning Value Engineering Value Review

VALUE METHODOLOGY

VM Benefits

- Better business decision
- Improved products or services
- Robust management style
- Vehicle for innovation and organizational change

VM Benefits

- Effective use of methods and tools
- Enhanced competitiveness
- Improved communication
- Positive human dynamics

VM vs Other Methods

- A continuous enhancement of value
- Focuses on functions & practicality
- A multi disciplinary team-based process
- A structured decision making tool
- Promotes innovations & creativity

VM Challenges

- Misconception & misconduct of VM
- Negative attitudes and rejections
- Lack of commitment and support
- Upfront expenditure for Value Study (Workshop & Consultant Costs)
- No financial incentive for contractors (VECP)

Misconceptions of VM

Just another cost cutting tool

Equals to "Design Reviews" or "Cost Planning"

Additional "Road Block" & time consuming Eliminates unnecessary cost whilst retains or enhance quality or performance

More systematic, disciplined and far reaching, function orientated, structured decision making tool, emphasizes on audits and a range of alternatives

Set strategic interventions along the project life cycle to improve the work efficiency and whole development time

VM in a Project Life Cycle

VALUE MANAGEMENT							
VALUEPLANNING		VALUE ENGINEERING			VALUE REVIEW		
FRE INVESTMENT		THASE IN		VESTMENT PHASE			
UNBLOGETED		BUDGETED FROJECT	IMPLEMENTATION		OPERATION		ENDOF ASSETS
Concept	Pre Fæsibility	Feasibility	Appraisal	Procument Strategy	Operation	Decommissioning	Close Out
		DEVELOP AFFROACH/ DESIGN				NDOVER/ POST FF EVALUATION	OJECT
k						NEXT FROJECT	

Value Improvement Potential

Source: Guidance No.54 of H.M. Treasury of UK (CUP, 1996)

VM Study Cascade

Levels of Value Study

VM Study vs VE Study

Why invest? (Getting the right project)

Invest in the right technical solution (Getting the project rig

VM Body of Knowledge

1 VM Opportunity Points

Each point has a characteristic type of study, workshop and team:

- **Point 1:** Strategic Briefing Study
- Point 2: Project Briefing Study
- Point 3: Concept Design Study
- Point C: The Charette (in the place of 'Point 1, 2 and 3')
- Point 4: Detail Design Study
- **Point 5:** Operations Workshop

Source: International VM Benchmarking Research

2 VM Study Process

Orientation and Diagnosis Phase

Implementation Phase

Pre Study Information	Information	Creativity/ Innovation	Evaluation	Option/Idea Development	Action Planning	Workshop Report	Implementation
Information Gathering	Presentation and Team Building	Brain storming	First level Sort	Development	Present to sponsor	Prepare Report	Feedback Workshop
Information Synthesis	Information Gathering		Refined Sort		Plan to implement	Circulate Report	Prepare Final Action Plan
Agenda Production	Information Synthesis		Select to Develop		Prepare Action Plan		Sign Off by Participants
	Function Logic Diagram				Sign Off		
	Function Analysis						
	Process Analysis						
	Target Functions						
	•	-	- Works	hop Phase	•)	

Source: Revised Value Management Process, Kelly, Male & Graham (2004)

2 VM Study Process

PHASE	PHASE
Information sharing; Function Analysis; Create Solutions & innovations; Evaluate solutions; Present & validate; Action Planning;	Disseminate report; Support Implementation; Continuous Improvement
	PHASE Information sharing; Function Analysis; Create Solutions & innovations; Evaluate solutions; Present & validate; Action Planning; Prepare report;

BS EN 12973:2000

SAVE INTERNATIONAL

VM Study Styles

Study Style 1

Value System Alignment

where a value manager works with an existing team to assist them to understand value problems, structure thinking and develop a way forward

Study Style 2

Value System Reconfiguration

Study Style 3

Value System Audit

where a value manager works with an existing team and the objective is to challenge and introduce change where a value manager brings together an independent tailored team of specialists for an audit study

Study Style 4

Value System Audit and Reconfiguration

where a value manager brings together (hybrid) a tailored independent value team of specialist for a value audit and reconfiguration

Critical Success Factors

MANAGEMENT STYLE

HUMAN DYNAMICS

Team Work; Communication and Satisfaction; Encouraging Change; Ownership of Outcomes

VM Advantages

- Establish clients' needs and value systems
- Establish objectives and project functions
- Establish quality and design criteria
- Facilitate design development and innovation
- Eliminate or reduce unnecessary costs
- Minimize variation works (VO)
- Improve construction methods and performance
- Manage risk affecting project value
- Optimize Whole Life Cost / Life Cycle Cost
- Enhance operational effectiveness
- Satisfy users' requirements
- Improve communications and collaborations
- Evaluate and audit tender proposals and alternatives (D&B)

Effective VM Implementation

- Costly projects 5% or higher cost savings from estimated cost
- Complex projects a platform to get expert second opinions
- Repetitive costs very cost effective in reducing cost in other similar projects
- Restricted budgets to maximize value

Reported VM Studies

PROJECT	ESTIMATE	SAVING (%)	STUDY STAGE
KLIA	RM 9 b	RM 1 b (11%)	CONCEPTUAL
BANK	RM 85.75 m	RM16 m (18.6%)	DETAIL DESIGN
SCHOOL	RM 5.3 m	RM 0.6 m (11.7%)	DETAIL DESIGN
APARTMENT	RM 42.9 m	RM 4.4 m (10.3%)	DETAIL DESIGN
HIGHWAY	RM333.79 m	RM56.4 m (16.9%)	CONSTRUCTION

VALUE MANAGEMENT **IMPLEMENTATION IN RMK-10 PROJECTS**

EPU Guidelines

- PEKELILING GARIS PANDUAN PELAKSANAAN PENGURUSAN NILAI UNIT PERANCANG EKONOMI, JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI BILANGAN 3 TAHUN 2009 (29 DISEMBER 2009)
- PANDUAN PELAKSANAAN
 PENGURUSAN NILAI DALAM PROGRAM/PROJEK KERAJAAN
 UNIT PERANCANG EKONOMI, JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
 VERSI 1 TAHUN 2011 (24 MEI 2011)

VM Studies Implementation

EPU

- Asset Creation Strategy
- Scope Definition
- Budget Capping

JKR / JPS

- Cost Optimization
- Fit for Purpose Design
- Meet Users' Satisfaction

AUDIT

- Benefits or Outcomes Review
- Operational Improvement
- Lessons Learned

VM Opportunity Points

VM Work Process (VA)

PERANCANGAN STRATEGIK (UPE)

VM Work Process (VE)

Value Assessment (VA)

AT STRATEGIC PLANNING (EPU)

- Determine business case, users / stakeholders' needs
- Benefits or outcomes sought
- Implement asset creation strategy
- Determine strategic functions
- Prioritize client value systems
- Define development scopes
- Cap cost budget
- Strategize project implementation (Timelines; Procurement; Risks etc)

Value Engineering (VE I)

AT CONCEPT DESIGN STAGE (JKR)

Validate needs, objectives, functions & client value systems
Optimize functions to facilities' design
Optimize design and cost to space and/or element levels
Optimize spatial efficiency, structural system and efficiency performance (LCC; GBI; EE)
Improve project implementation strategy (Timelines; Procurement; Risks etc)

Value Engineering (VE II)

AT DETAIL DESIGN STAGE (JKR)

- •Review VE (I) implementation
- •Optimize design and cost to elements, components & system levels
- •Optimize time, quality and build ability
- •Enhance efficiency performance (LCC; GBI; EE)
- Review project implementation strategy (Timelines; Procurement; Risks etc)

Value Engineering Change Proposal (VECP)

AT CONSTRUCTION STAGE (CONTRACTOR)

(With Incentive Based Clause)

- Optimize cost to element, component and/or system levels
- Optimize time, quality and/or build ability
- Optimize facilities and energy efficiency system
- Innovative construction and operational improvements

VE Work Process (JKR)

PRE STUDY STAGE

1 - 2 WEEKS PRIOR TO LAB

- 1. INFORMATION PHASE
- 2. FUNCTION ANALYSIS PHASE
- 3. CREATIVITY PHASE
- 4. EVALUATION PHASE
- 5. DEVELOPMENT PHASE
- 6. PRESENTATION PHASE

IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

1 – 2 WEEKS POST LAB FOR VE REPORT;

AS SCHEDULED FOR VE IMPLEMENTATION

VM Schedule For RMK-10

VA – Value Assessment VE – Value Engineering

VR - Value Review

Ways Forward

- VM in Asset Management
- VM Integration with *Gerbang Nilai* process
- VE Change Proposal (Incentive based)
- VM and Risk Management or VRM
- VM in Partnering Overlay (Incentive based)
- VM in D&B, PPP/PFI or Relational Contracting (Integrated Procurement Strategies)

CONCLUSION

How Is Value Optimized?

- Understanding of business objectives, needs and value systems
- Project deliverables aligned with functions

•Elimination of unnecessary costs

Innovative solutions sought

Outcomes of VM

QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU

