

Issues Management

An issue is a current problem that was previously a risk to a project, whether identified or not, that will negatively impact the successful delivery of the project¹; in other words, a *realised risk*. Some issue will have an immediate impact on the project; others will be a future event that will impact on the project if not resolved. However, not all ‘problems’ are issues, an issue is a formally defined problem that will impede the progress of the project and cannot be resolved within the routine project management process, generally issues either require some ‘special effort’ by the project team, outside help, or both.

Fortunately, every issue is not necessarily an immediate problem; certainly by the time it is identified many issues will have a fully developed impact that has to be dealt with, whereas others may be a realised risk whose impact is yet to be felt by the project meaning there is time to address the problem before the issue begins to significantly impact the project. This allows some level of prioritisation.

The analysis and prioritisation of issues allows for effective management:

- Issues should have the same consequence (or impact) rating as the risk from which it was realised. This allows prioritisation of action based on severity.
- Secondly, when managing issues the time window is important; issues with less significant impact ratings that are impacting the project right now may need prioritising over issues with more significant impact ratings that will not impact the project for some time.

The use of an issue matrix, similar to the traditional risk matrix², allows an overall issue rating that takes into account the timing of the realised impacts. The matrix (below) retains the consequence or impact ratings from the risk assessment. However, instead of probability³, the rows now relate to ranges of time in which the issue needs to be resolved before the impact negatively affects the success of the project.

	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Immediate	Medium	Medium	High	High	Extreme
Urgent	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
Important	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
Timely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
Convenient	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High

As a default position, the following definitions may be appropriate for the different time ranges:

- **Immediate:** Resolution needed within the next 5 working days or project success will be impacted
- **Urgent:** Resolution needed within the next 10 working days or project success will be impacted
- **Important:** Resolution needed within the next month or project success will be impacted
- **Timely:** Resolution needed within the next month or the uncertainty over resolution will disrupt other activities or decisions

¹ Whilst in many respects Issues are similar to action items, they should not be confused. Issues are identified problems which will have a detrimental impact on the project if left unresolved and by definition the solution is not known until the issue is resolved (issues are recorded in the issues log); whereas action items simply require someone to take the appropriate action (action items are minuted or scheduled).

² For more on *risk management* see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1047_Risk_Management.pdf

³ For more on *probability* see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1037_Probability.pdf



- **Convenient:** Decision not needed for more than one month

The above matrix and definitions ensures that minor and moderate impact issues requiring immediate resolution will receive the same issue rating, and hence the same level of attention, as major or severe impact issues that do not need to be resolved for a month or more. And, if an issue is left unresolved it would automatically advance up the rows, from convenient to immediate, as the date on which resolution is required approaches, ensuring that issues that were initially assessed as having a low ranking due to their lack of proximity to the current date are not forgotten.

Managing an Issue

The processes used to manage issues can be simpler or more rigorous depending on the size of the project, the following process is appropriate for large projects.

1. **Identify the problem and document it:** Actively seek potential issues from any project stakeholders, including the project team, clients, sponsors, etc. The issue can be surfaced through verbal or written means, but it must be documented.
2. **Determine if the problem is really an issue.** Many items may be risks (potential problems that should be managed as a risk) or just action items that must be 'actioned' and followed-up. Issues involve a degree of uncertainty either in relation to the action (or non-action) of a stakeholder or in determining the best solution to the problem. The project manager determines whether the problem can be resolved immediately (and takes the appropriate actions - see below) or whether it should be classified as an issue. If a large issue looks too difficult to be resolved in a timely manner, break it down into logical sub-issues.
3. **Avoid conflict!** The issues is a problem to resolve; adding additional layers of complexity by introducing conflict, blame or other emotions will not help the resolution of the issue. If a level of conflict is already occurring between some of the involved parties, work quickly to resolve the conflict and focus everyone on solving the problem⁴.
4. **Enter the issue into the Issues Log.** If the problem is an issue, the project manager enters the issue into the Issues Log.
5. **Allocate an owner – the issue manager.** You can't manage everything, so it's important to be able to delegate tasks⁵. Choose someone who has the skills to help resolve the problem and ask them to be the issue manager. This means that they will have to follow up progress on resolving the issue, track the actions and provide you with status updates.
6. **Determine the impact.** Using the same scale defined for the risk register (if the issue was an identified risk, transfer the relevant information from the risk register), carry out an impact analysis to assess the scale of the problem. Think about the areas of the project and the stakeholders that are affected and how long the problem will take to resolve. It is a good practice to encourage people to help identify solutions along with the issues. When a team member identifies a potential issue, ask the person to also suggest one or more possible solutions.
7. **Determine the solution date.** A 'resolve by date' should be defined and recorded for every issue.

⁴ For more on **conflict management** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1041_Managing_Conflict.pdf

⁵ For more on **delegating actions** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1091_Delegation.pdf



8. **Prioritise the issue.** Using the matrix above. Based on the prioritisation then.....
9. **Determine who needs to be involved in resolving the issue.** The issue manager determines who needs to be involved in resolving the issue. It is important to understand up-front who needs to be involved in, or can contribute to developing the final issue resolution. Provide guidelines for when team members can make decisions and when more senior people need to be involved. Team members should be encouraged to make the decision themselves if:
 - a. Is there no significant impact to effort, duration or cost.
 - b. The decision will not cause the project to go out of scope or deviate from previously agreed upon specifications.
 - c. The decision is not politically sensitive.
 - d. The decision will not cause you to miss a previously agreed upon commitment.
 - e. The decision will not open the project to future risk.
10. **Apply problem solving techniques⁶ to develop a solution.** The project manager assigns the issue to a project team member for investigation (the project manager could assign it to himself or herself but in most cases, delegation is essential). The team member will investigate options that are available to resolve the issue⁷, and for each option, the team member should also estimate the impact to the project in terms of budget, schedule, scope, risk and other pertinent factors such as identifying any environmental impacts.
11. **Gain agreement on resolution.** The various alternatives and impact on schedule and budget are documented on the Issues Form or Issues Register. The project manager then takes the issue, alternatives and project impact to the appropriate stakeholders (eg, a project control board or sponsor) for discussion and resolution⁸. The project manager should make a recommendation and may have the authority to select from the alternatives. Each resolution should involve a set of agreed actions, and if the agreed solution involves changes to the project, the agreed solution is formalised through the change control process⁹.
12. **Add the action plan to the project management plan.** Once a resolution is agreed upon, the appropriate corrective activities are added to the schedule and other documents to ensure the agreed resolution to the issue is actually implemented (particularly if the change control processes are not required).
13. **Monitor progress.** Use the action plan and project schedule to monitor progress towards resolving the issue. Follow up with the issue owner on a regular basis. When each action has been completed successfully, you can mark the task as complete on the task list and update the issue log with the latest progress.
14. **Close the Issues Log.** The project manager documents the resolution or course of action on the Issues Log.
15. **Communicate through the Status Report.** The project manager communicates issue status and resolutions to project team members and other appropriate stakeholders through the methods established in the Communication Management Plan, including the project Status Report.

⁶ For more on **problem solving** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1013_Problem_Solving.pdf

⁷ For more on **root cause analysis** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1085_Root_Cause_Analysis.pdf

⁸ For more on **decision making** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1053_Decision_Making.pdf

⁹ **Note:** if the issue cannot be resolved by the project team in a reasonable timeframe, it should be escalated to the appropriate management level for resolution. Unresolved issues will damage the project.



Smaller projects may not need all of these discreet steps. For instance, the issue can be documented and rated directly in the Issues Log without the need for the separate Issues Form but all well managed project should develop a process that manages issues from identification through to completion and closure.

Action Items

An action item is an ad-hoc work activity that requires follow-up execution. By their nature, action items arise on an *as needed* basis during meetings or as a by-product of working on something else. Managing these items is important to the smooth running of the project.

- An action item is created because there is not enough knowledge, expertise or time to resolve the item at the time it originally surfaced. They are pieces of work that need to be done, but are not currently in the work plan or schedule. Examples of action items include forwarding specific information to someone, arranging a meeting, or providing a quick estimate on a piece of work.
- **Action items are not the same as issues**; an issue is a problem which will have a detrimental impact on the project if left unresolved and consequently requires careful managing (discussed above), action items are straightforward work items that just need to be completed in a timely way.
- To ensure the work is done, action items need to be assigned to someone, worked on and completed.
 - Major ‘action items’ should be transposed into the schedule and become a normal part of the work management processes (the action item is to update the schedule with the new work).
 - Smaller / trivial actions (less than 4 hours or that will be resolved within the next 1 to 2 days) need recording and reviewing for completion either:
 - In the minutes of the meeting where the ‘action’ was identified¹⁰.
 - In the agenda of a meeting that includes a specific agenda item for the reviewing and updating action items on a regular basis (eg, a weekly team meeting).
 - Alternatively in a ‘to-do list’ or simple action item log. If you develop a log, make sure the ‘action information’ is readily available to the people assigned to complete the action.

Projects tend to generate lots of action items and you need a defined approach to tracking and closing them to ensure the project work continues to run smoothly.

This White Paper is part of Mosaic’s **Project Knowledge Index** to view and download a wide range of published papers and articles see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/PM-Knowledge_Index.html

¹⁰ In many cases **action items** can simply be included in meeting minutes to ensure the problem is quickly resolved. For more on **managing action items** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1075_Meetings.pdf

