

Max Control – Stress + Predictability +
Sustainability = Kanban

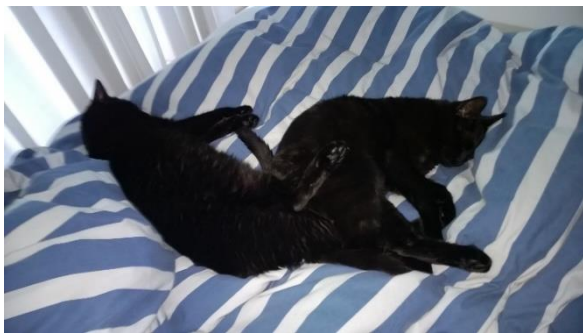
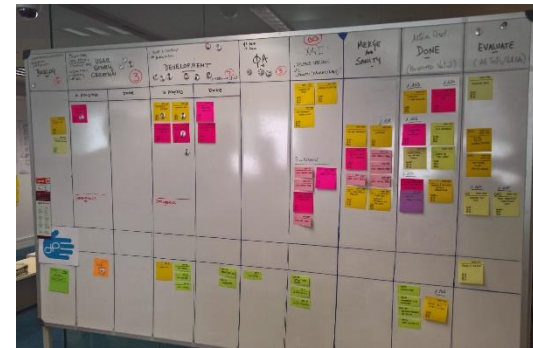
Passion for Projects 2017

Annette Vendelbo
March, 2017

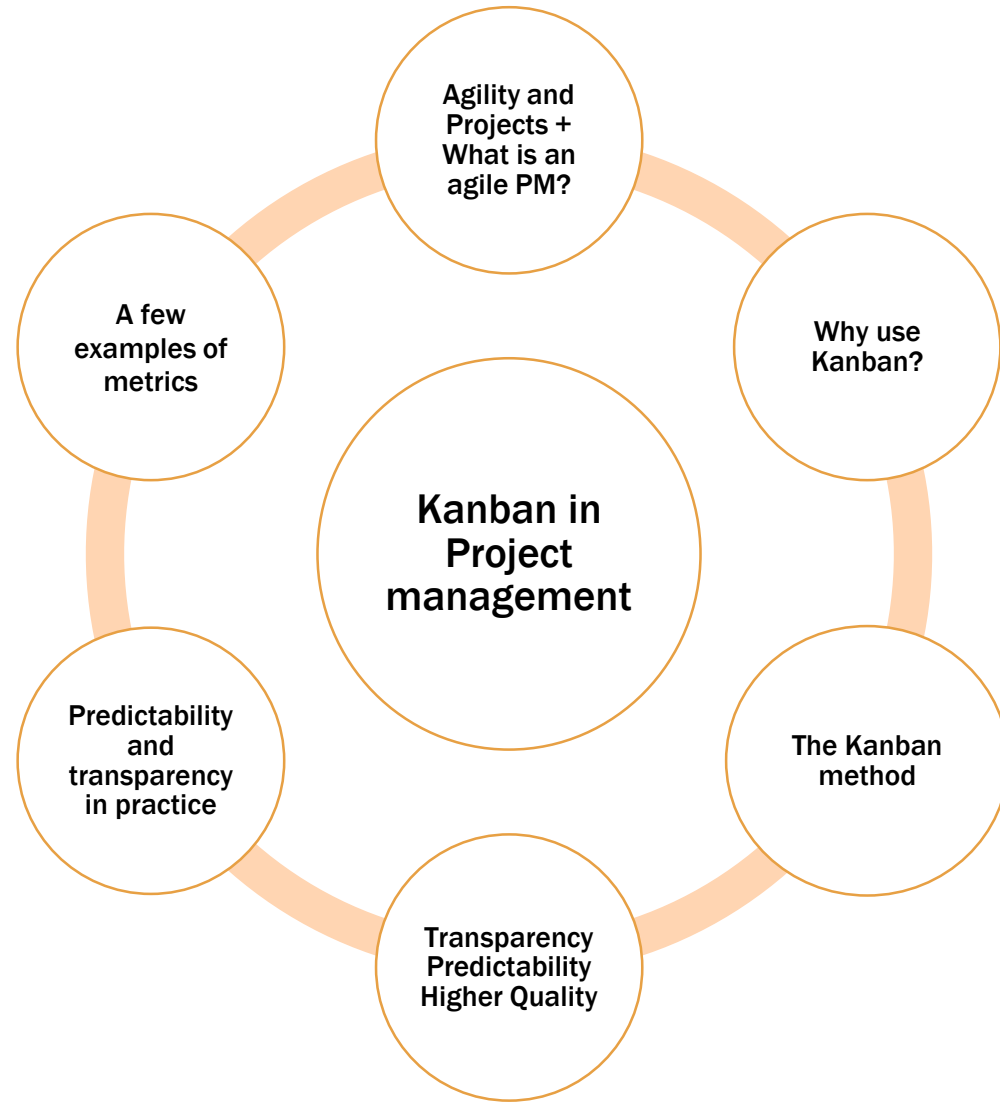
Some of My Passions

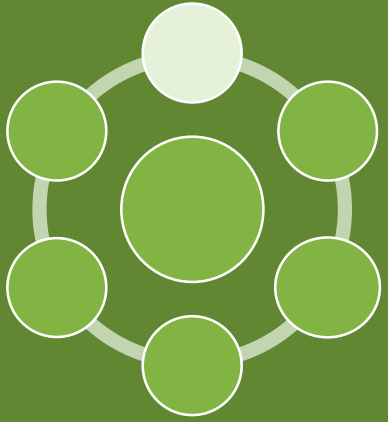


xvoto



- Agile trainer and coach
- IT Project Manager
- Columnist, blogger
- Former President of PMI Denmark Chapter
- Part of PMI's global agile taskforce in 2015
- Reviewer of PMI's Agile Practice Guide (on its way in 2017)

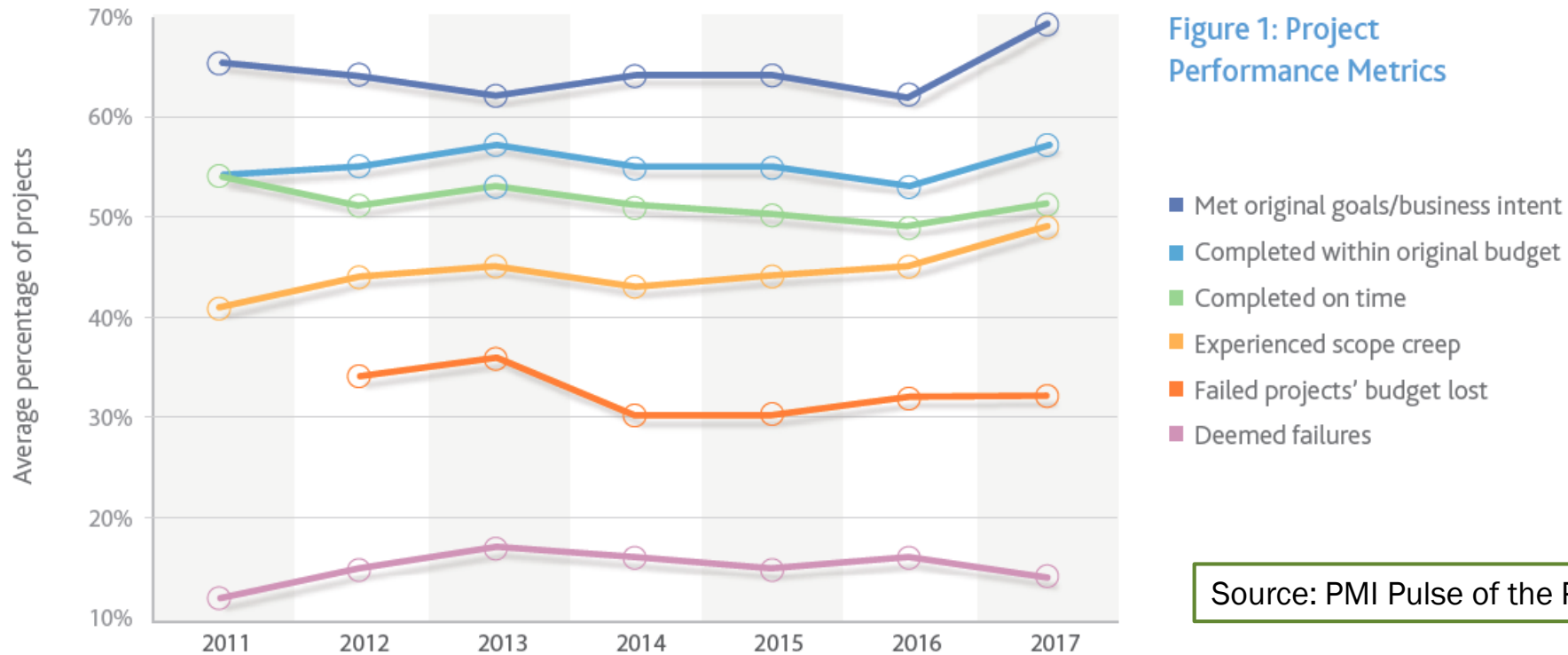




Agility and projects + What is an agile project manager?

Project Performance in general

“Organizations are wasting an average of \$97 million for every \$1 billion invested, due to poor project performance—that’s a 20 percent decline from one year ago”

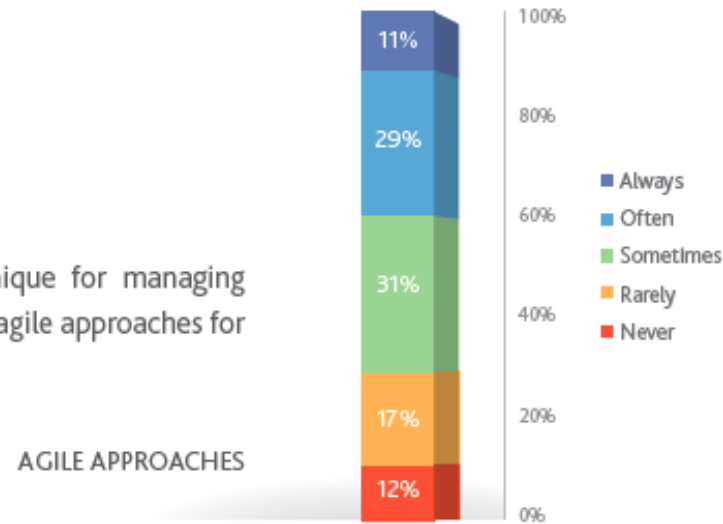


Source: PMI Pulse of the Profession 2017

What does PMI say about agility in general?

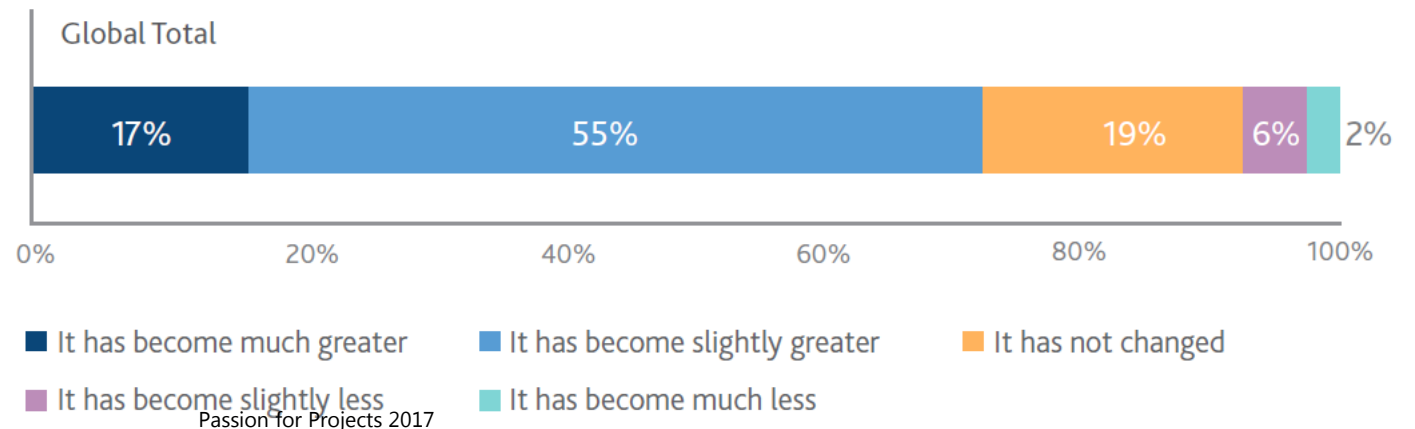
AGILE

Organizations increasingly embrace agile as a technique for managing projects. A full 71 percent of organizations report using agile approaches for their projects sometimes, often, or always.



Source: PMI Pulse of the Profession 2017

Q: How has the organizational agility of your organization changed over the last five years?



What is an agile project manager

- “Agile project management is a value-driven approach that allows Project Managers to deliver high-priority, high-quality work and look like rock stars to their stakeholders. It is nothing like the plodding, costly and error-prone approach to project management, which has delivered inconsistent results for years.”
 - Source: VersionOne
- “Agile project management focuses on continuous improvement, scope flexibility, team input, and delivering essential quality products. Agile project management methodologies include scrum, extreme programming (XP), and lean, among others. These methodologies all adhere to the Agile Manifesto and the 12 Agile Principles, which focus on people, communications, the product, and flexibility.”
 - Source: Agile for Dummies

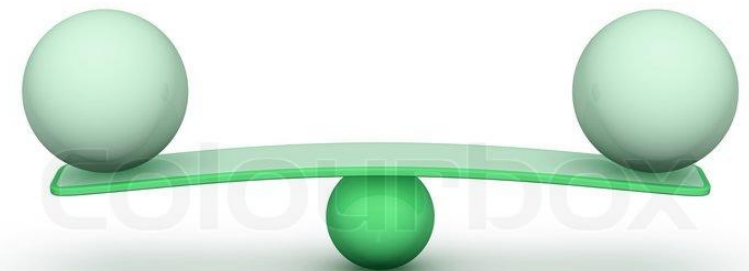
What is an agile project manager

- When it comes to agile project management roles, most agile processes - Scrum in particular - do not include a project manager. Agile “project manager” roles and responsibilities are shared among others on the project, namely the team, Scrum Master and product owner.
 - Source: Mountain Goat Sof



What does PMI say?

- The PMI Agile Certified Practitioner (PMI-ACP)® formally recognizes your knowledge of agile principles and your skill with agile techniques. It will make you shine even brighter to your employers, stakeholders and peers. The PMI-ACP spans many approaches to agile such as Scrum, Kanban, Lean, extreme programming (XP) and test-driven development (TDD.) So it will increase your versatility, wherever your projects may take you.
 - Source: PMI



The agile project manager's balancing act

MANAGEMENT
(TRADITIONAL)



PM

xp



AGILE

SCRUM

KANBAN

What are we Project Managers really?



Maybe that's not really the right title?



Who do you want to be?

- Leader?
- Director?
- Risk manager?
- Service delivery manager?
- Maybe all of the above?

There are ways to achieve all of this

You don't need to be hindered from being all that you can be

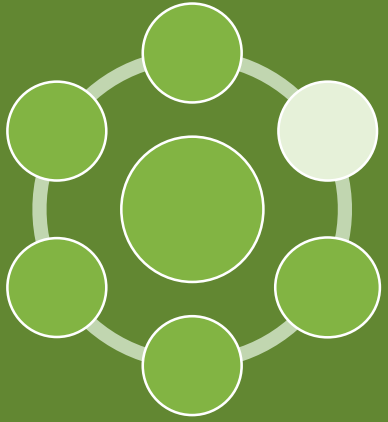


Let Kanban help you

Kanban enables project managers to realize their full potential

- To manage risk
- Lead with confidence
- Delight customers





Why use Kanban?

Agile – the safe path to success?



”Kanban systems help organizations improve predictability of knowledge worker activities

Kanban can give you reliable, predictable, trustworthy services”

Quote: David J. Anderson

Kanban and Projects

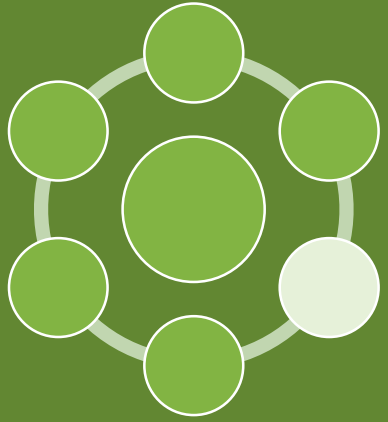
Projects can be viewed as a big batch –
sometimes a very big batch - of work

This batch is treated according to Kanban
practices and agreed policies to optimize
throughput and flow

Why use Kanban to control your projects?

- It makes invisible project work visible
- Just a glance at your board gives you a clear view of how your project is doing
- No competing backlogs. What is not in your Kanban system does not exist
- You control all "suppliers" in one board
- The tasks flow faster = shorter time-to-market





The Kanban Method

The ultra-short version

The Kanban Method

Simple underlying principles

1. Intangible Goods (professional services) businesses can be managed like physical, tangible goods businesses
2. Represent intangible goods with tangible artifacts
3. Make invisible work & workflows visible
4. Control and limit inventory of intangible goods



The Kanban Values

Agenda 1 Improvement

- Transparency
- Balance
- Collaboration

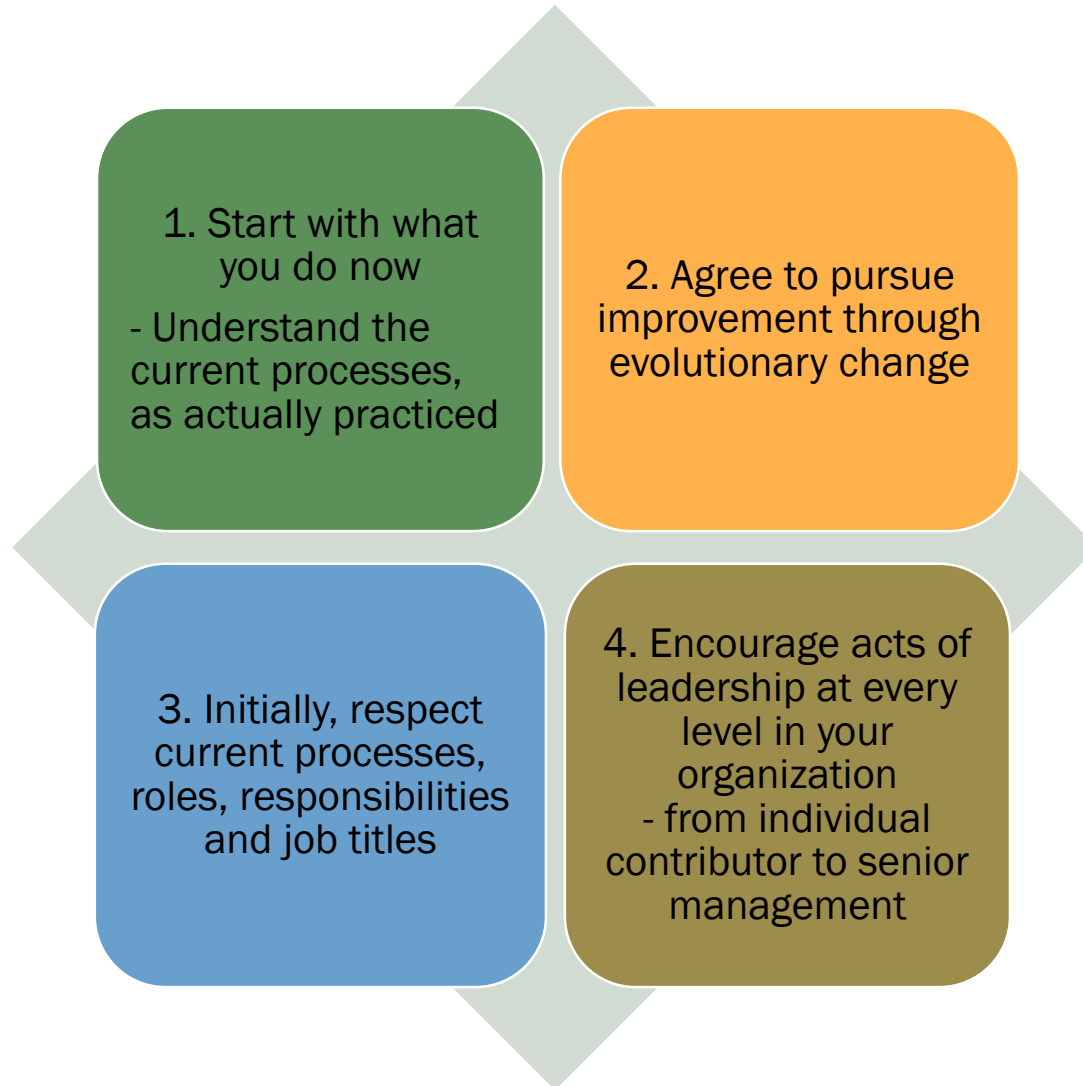
Agenda 2 Service transformation

- Customer focus
- Flow
- Leadership

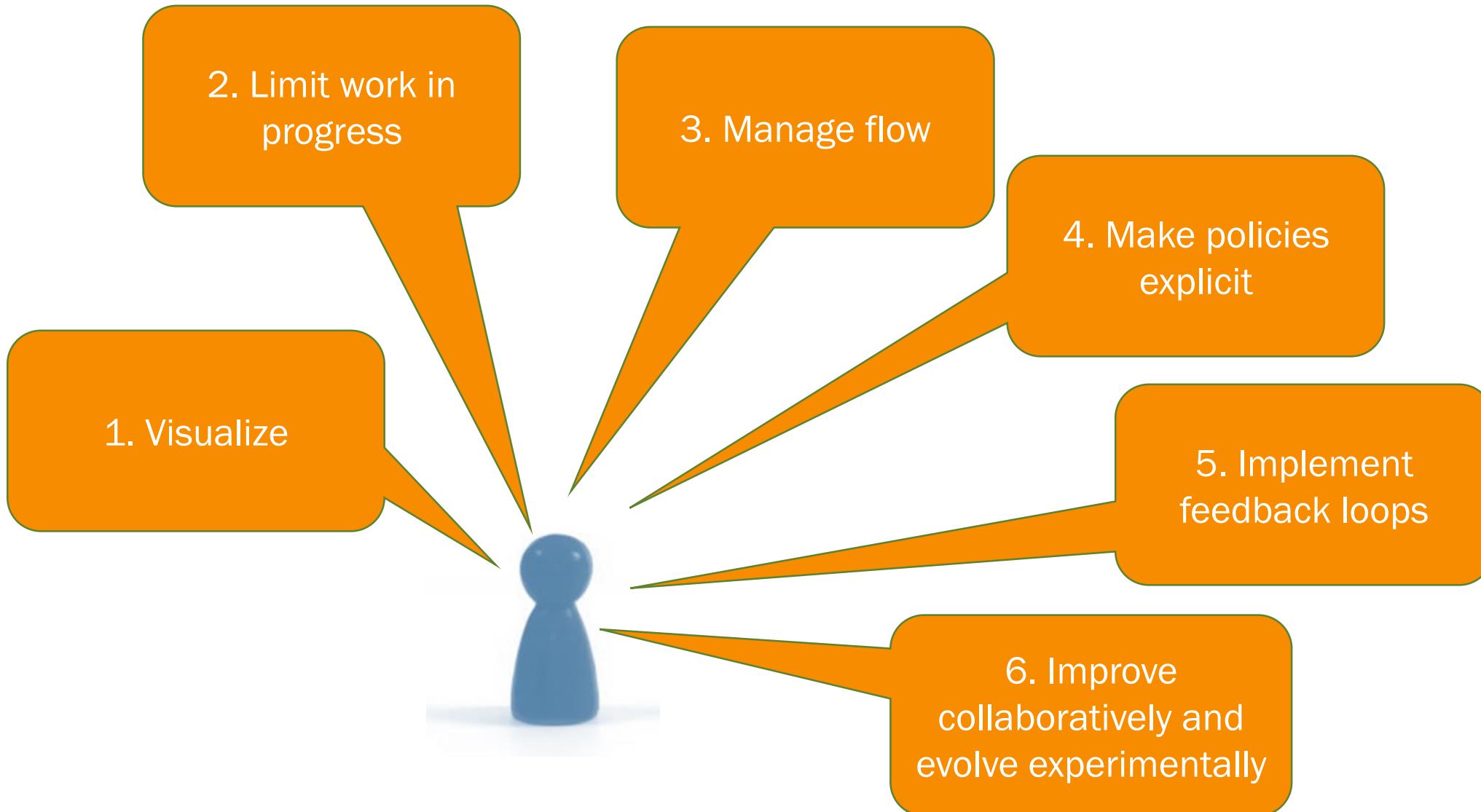
Agenda 3 Organizational change

- Understanding
- Agreement
- Respect

The Four Change Management Principles

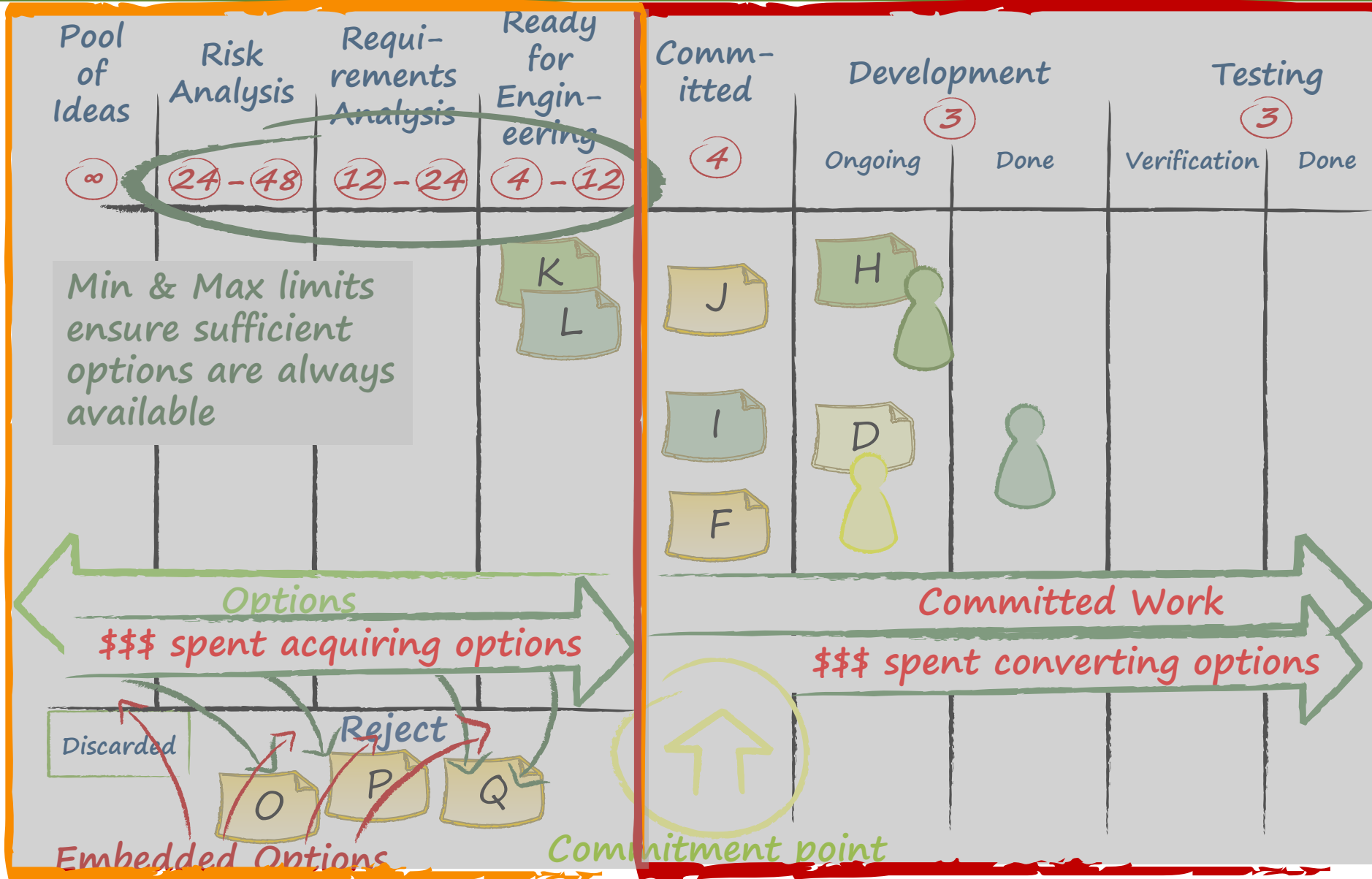


The six core practices

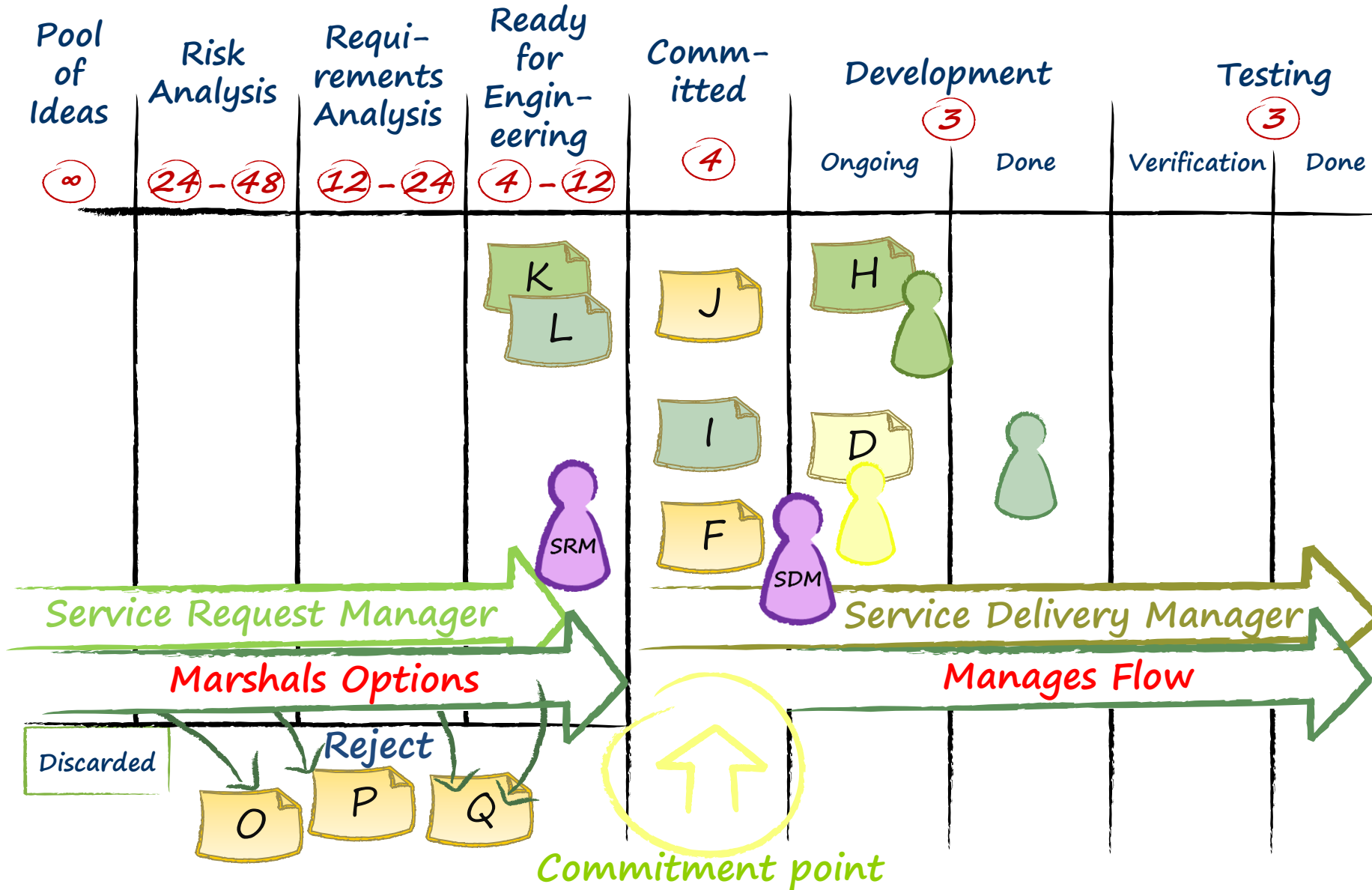


Discovery Kanban

Delivery Kanban



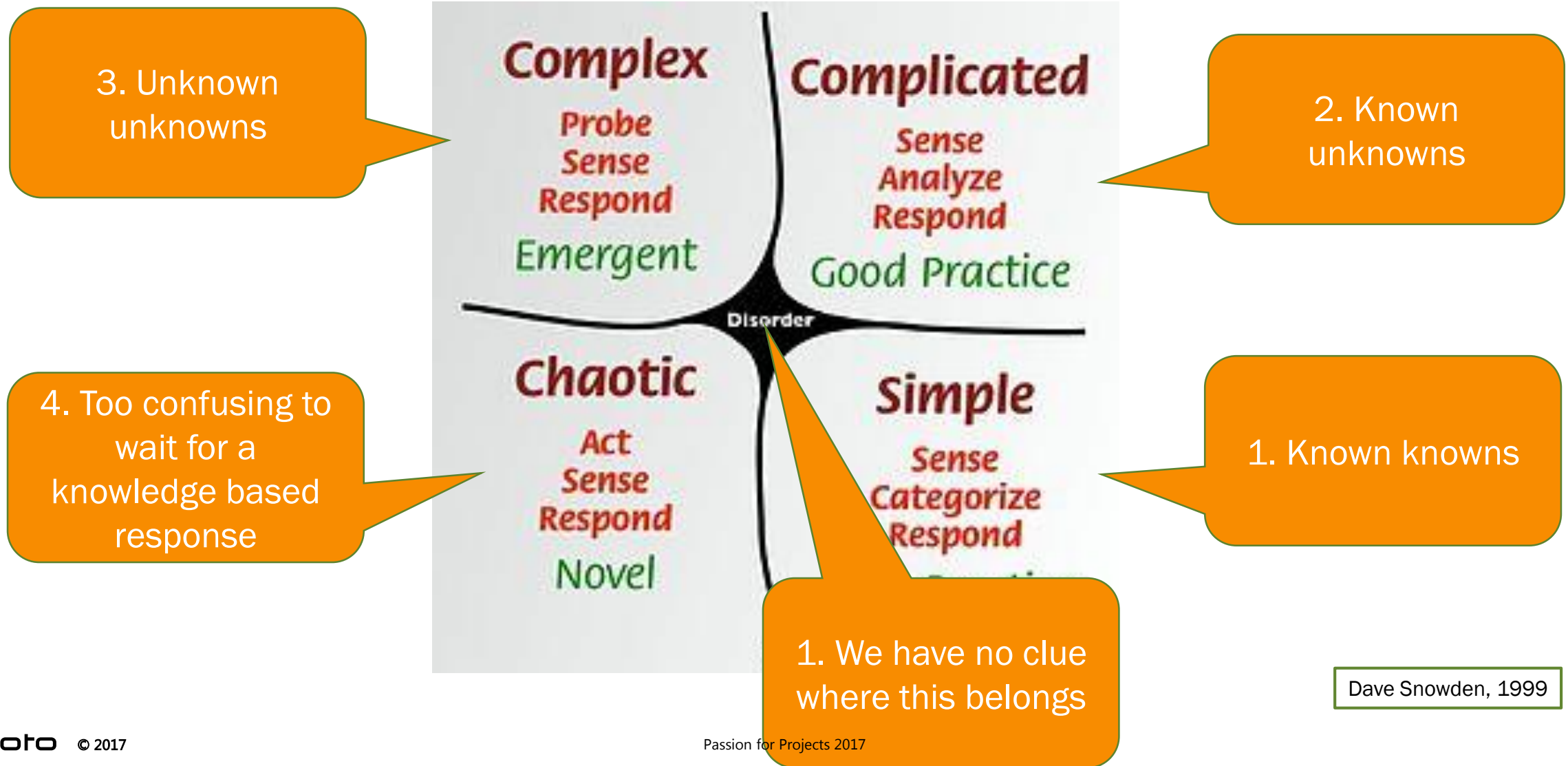
Roles





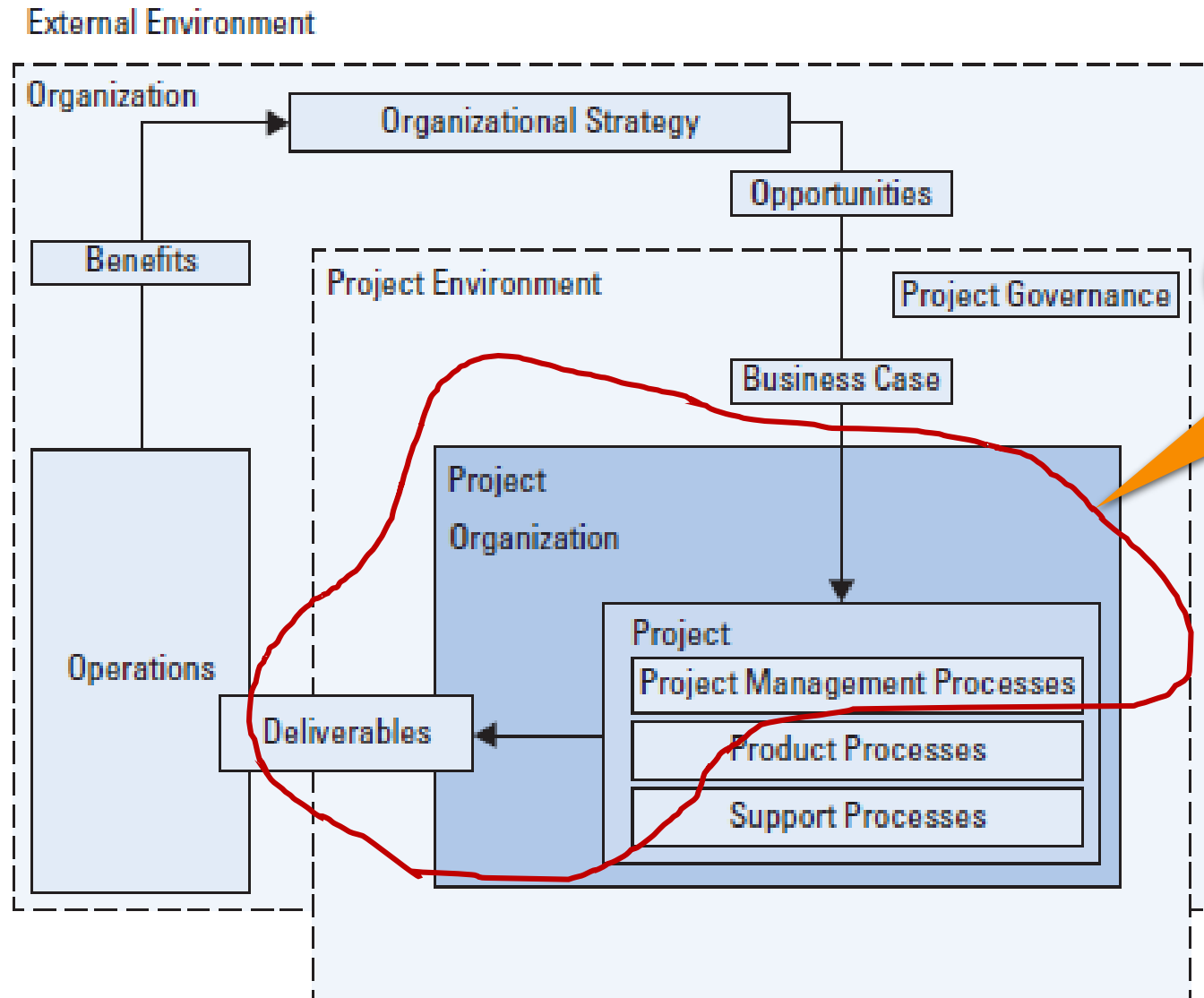
Transparency, Predictability, Higher Quality

The Cynefin (/ˈkʌnɪvɪn/kun-EV-in) framework



Dave Snowden, 1999

The Big Picture from the ISO 21500 Standard

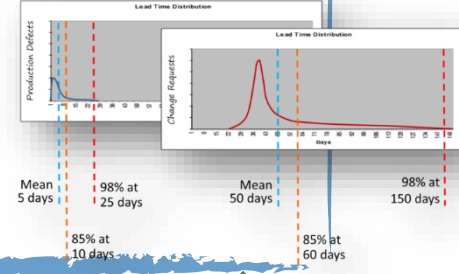
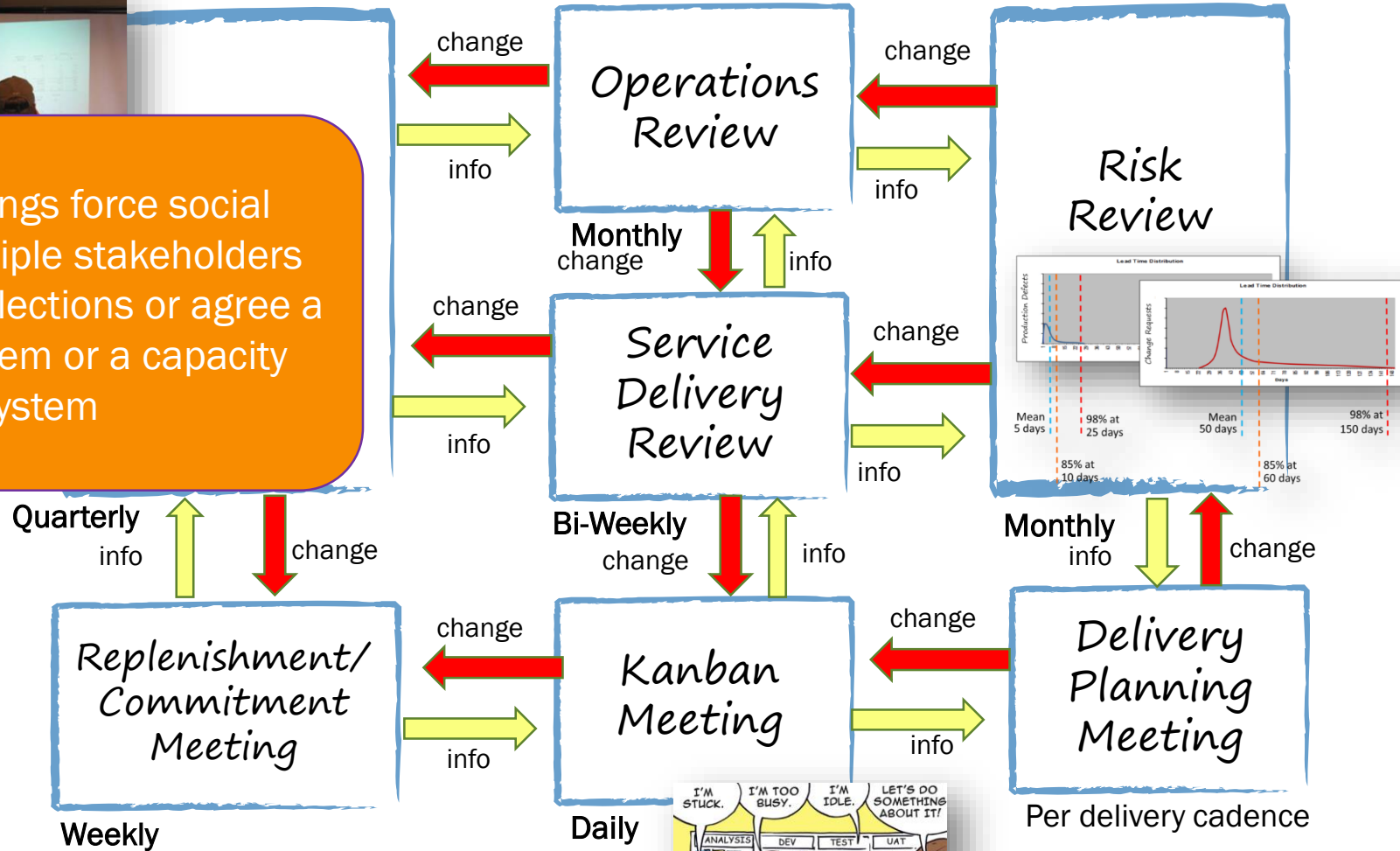


This is still what we are most often concerned about

Build an information flow



Replenishment meetings force social collaboration from multiple stakeholders who have to agree on selections or agree a democratic voting system or a capacity allocation system

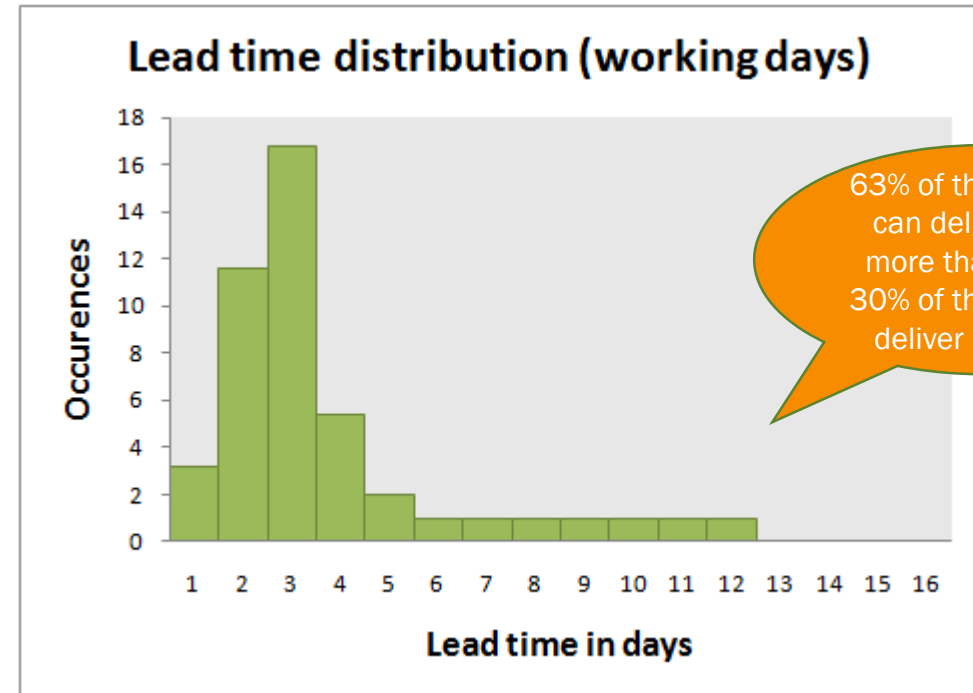


Bullseye or ballpark?

Deterministic planning


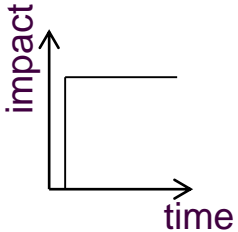
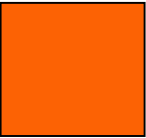
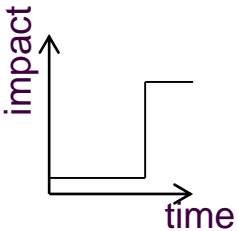

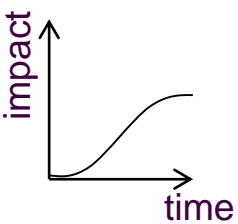
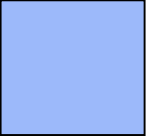
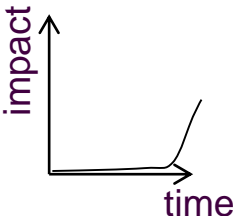


Kanban works with probabilistic planning



Cost of Delay function sketches and Class of Service

Color Function Class of service and its policies

Color	Function	Class of service and its policies
		Expedite – white; critical and immediate cost of delay; can exceed other kanban limit (bumps other work); limit 1
		Fixed date – orange; cost of delay goes up significantly after deadline
		Standard - yellow; increasing urgency, cost of delay is shallow but accelerates before leveling out
		Intangible – blue; cost of delay may be significant but is not incurred until significantly later, if at all

Standardization of requirements etc.

Requested by: _____ Date Requested _____

Feature name _____
Format: [customer] [action] [purpose]

Description _____

Cost of Delay Classification (required)
Check the type of Feature per the cost of delay.

- Expedite** – critical and immediate cost of delay
- Fixed date** – cost of delay goes up significantly after deadline....date: _____
- Standard**-cost of delay goes up increasingly over time

Provide _____ on one or more of the following (optional)

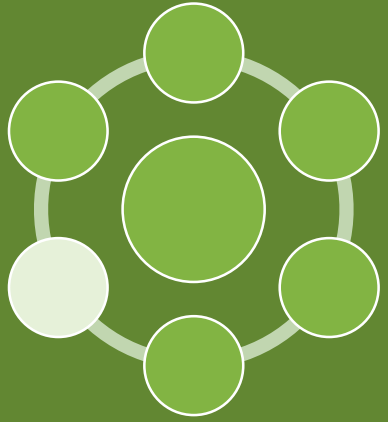
- Projected Revenue** _____
- Opportunity Cost**
 - Estimated 6 month **revenue loss** if not implemented _____
 - Estimated 6 month **operating expenses** if not implemented _____
 - Estimated cost of man hours or other resources if not implemented _____
- _____ (experience, quality of service, etc)

Suggested stories (optional)



Class of Service

This portion of the form quickly fell out of use. It is an example of an evolutionary relic



Predictability and transparency in practice

If it doesn't work – try something else

We cannot put people on formula, but we may be able to persuade them to look at the way they work

Kanban controls the work and not the people

- Forget "Method dogma"
- Look at the results and leave old habits if they are not effective
- Transparency matters (but can be intimidating)



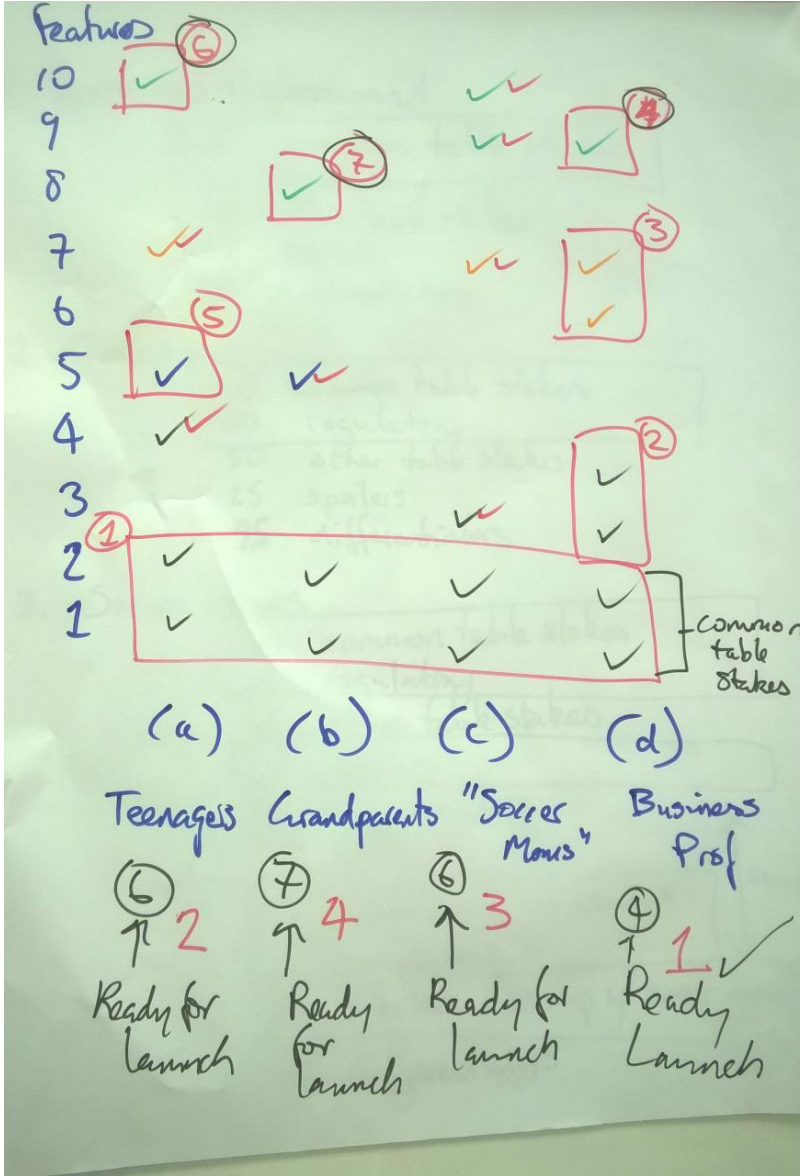
The goals of “flow” systems

Goals:

- Reduce context switching
- Reduce work in progress
- Steadier workflow
- Reduce massive workload (achieve balance)
- Make sure the work is important and focused
- Clearer priorities from stakeholders



Example: Prioritizing Market Segments



Project X

No more to-do-lists

Visualization of risk

Red box = WiP control area

WORK	QUEUE	(WIP)	ONGOING (WIP)			(WIP)	DONE
		ANALYZE	GREEN	YELLOW	RED	REVIEW	
PM TASKS WITH DEADLINES	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐		☐	☐		☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
OTHER TASKS						☐	☐ ☐ ☐
TECHNICAL TASKS			☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐		☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐		☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
WEEK NO: X	MON. PETER OPP	TUE.	WED. DEL. OF MILESTONES X			THUR. TEAM MEET	FRI

I know enough to determine if 3rd parties are in good shape

Weekly "highlights"

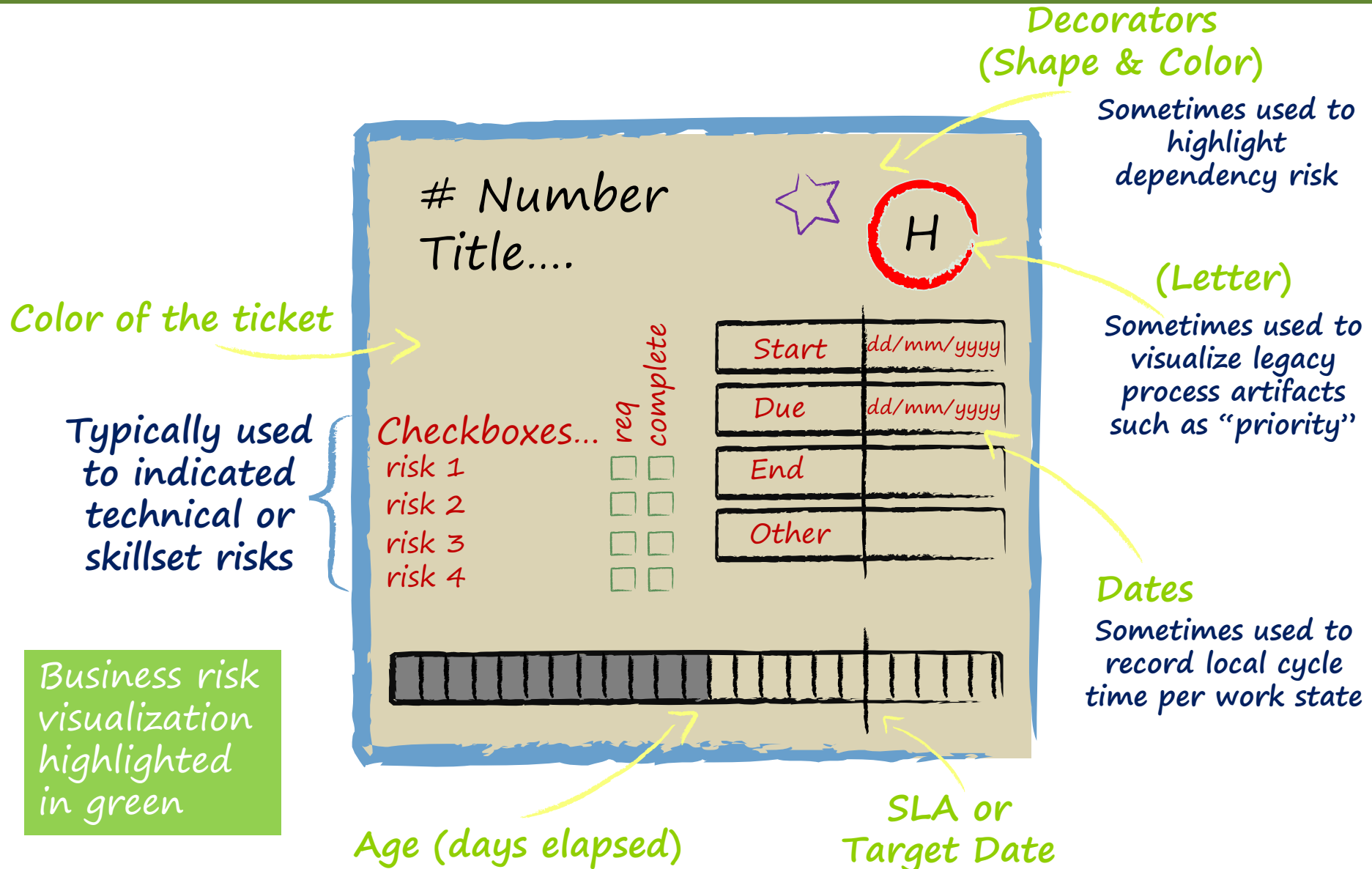
Displaying risk and completion a

Visualization of risk using yellow and red magnets

Visualization level of completion moving tasks towards the review column

WORK	QUEUE	(WIP) ANALYZE.	ONGOING (WIP)	(WIP) REVIEW	DONE
PM TASKS WITH DEADLINES	□ □ □ □ □		□ □	□ □	□ □ □ □ □ □
OTHER TASKS	□ □ □ □ □	□		□	□ □ □
TECHNICAL TASKS	□ □ □ □ □ □	□ □	□ □ □	□	□ □ □ □ □ □
3rd PARTY	□ □ □ □ □ □	□	□ □ □	□ □	□ □ □ □ □
URGENT					□ □
WEEK NO: X	MON. PETER OPP	TUE.	WED. DEL. OF MILESTONES	THUR. TEAM MEET	FRI

An advanced example of a Kanban card/ticket

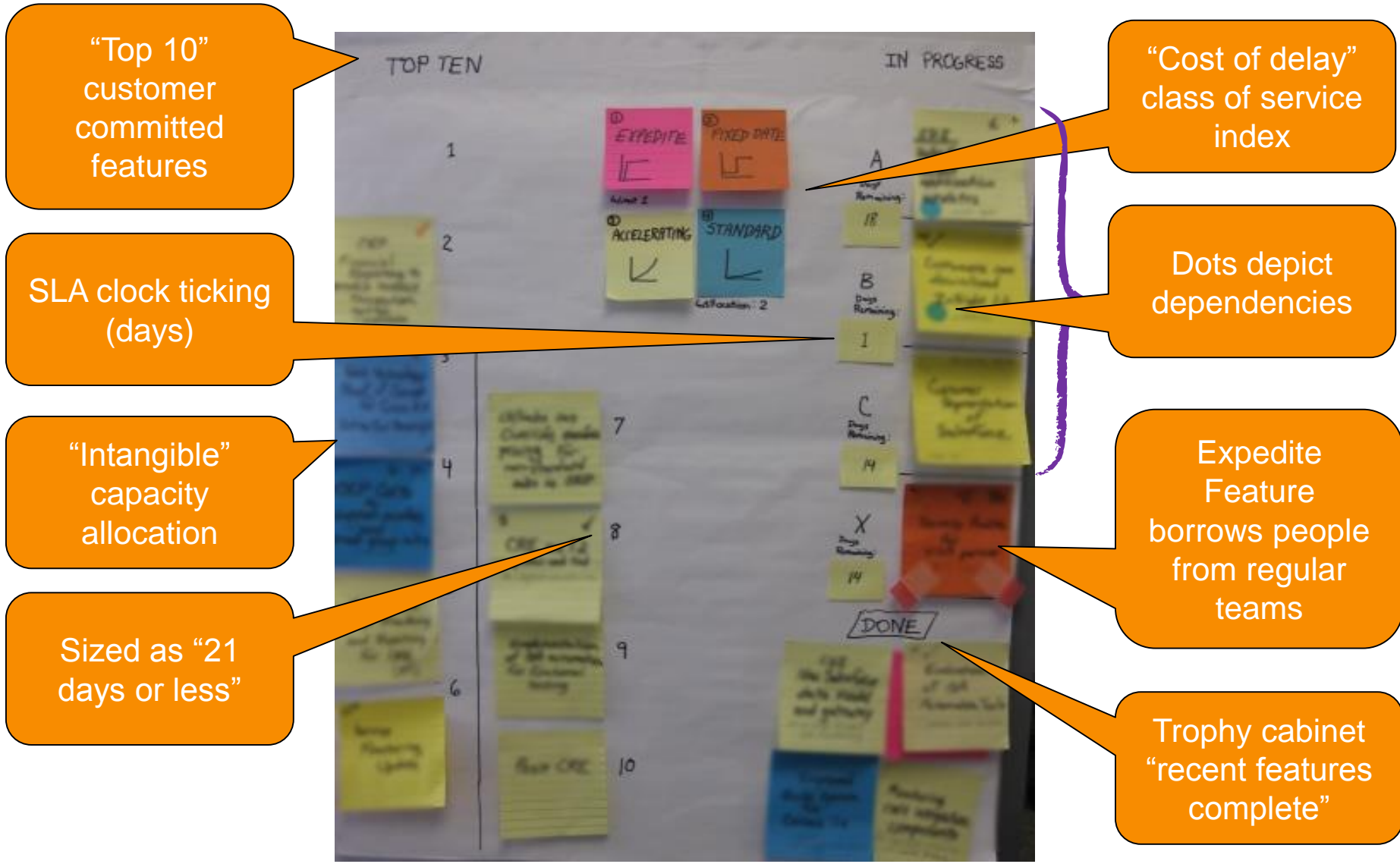


Triage: Cleaning up the backlog

- “Pull” creates a pressure to triage:
 - What should we do immediately?
 - What can wait until later?
 - And if so, when? (a scheduling problem)
 - What shouldn't we do at all? (discard)
- When you develop a strong triage discipline you will be on your way to achieving end-to-end “pull”



Example: Replenishment meeting board

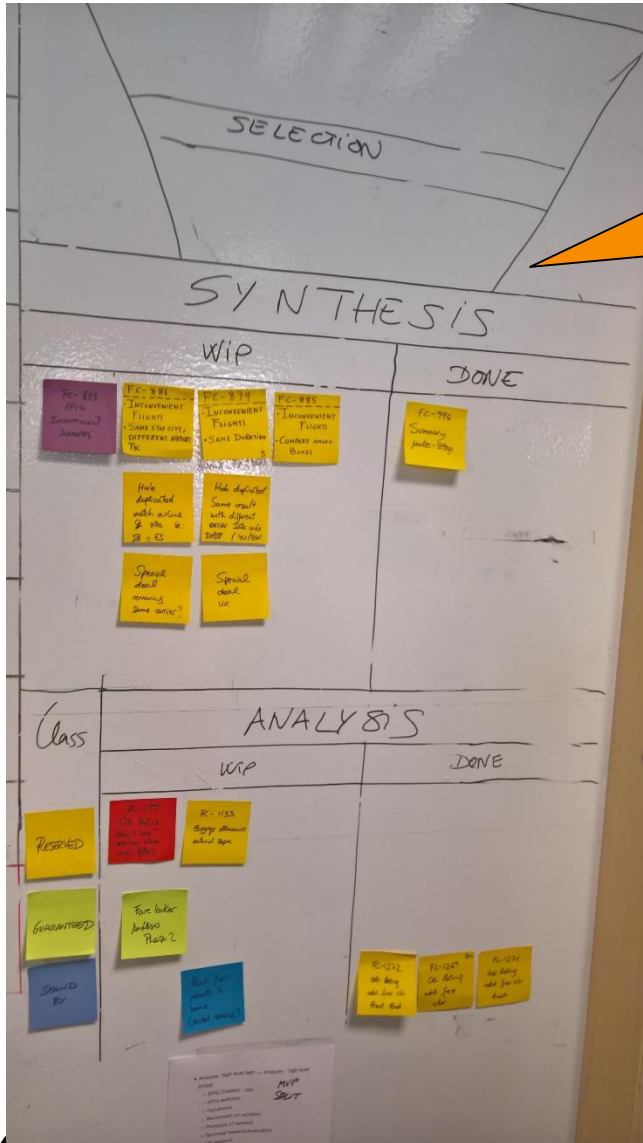


A real-world example: The delivery board

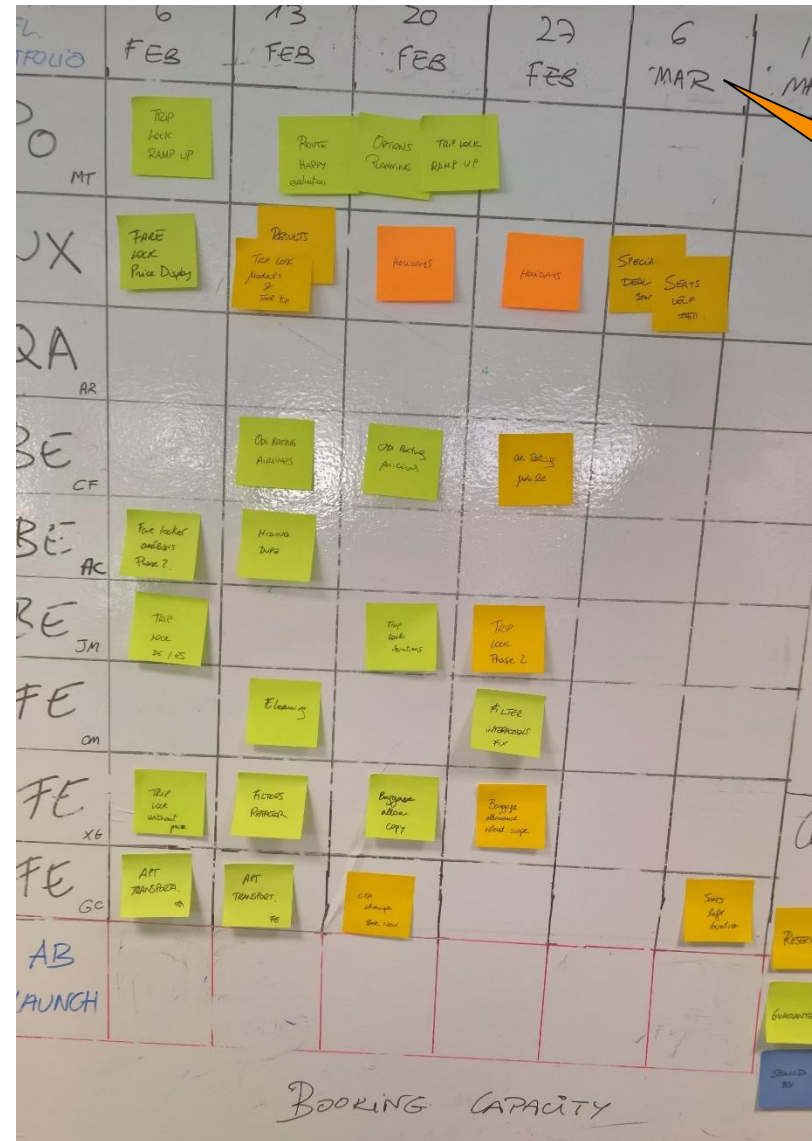


NB! There is an agile coach working with the team working agreements have been made

A real-world example: The discovery (upstream) board and the dependency board

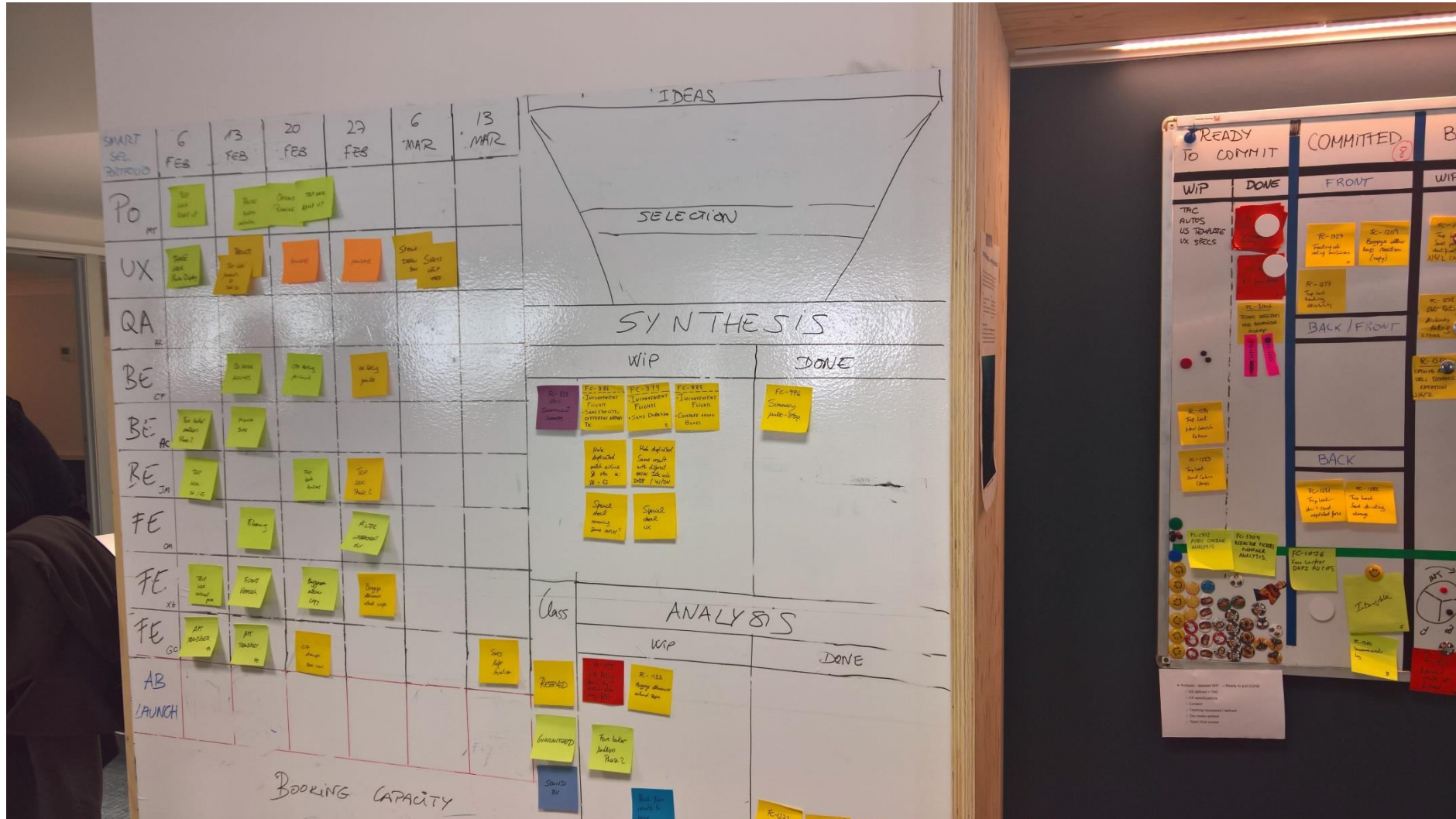


This is how requirements are qualified and prioritized in this board



In this board you see dependencies 6 weeks rolling

The 3 boards seen in connection

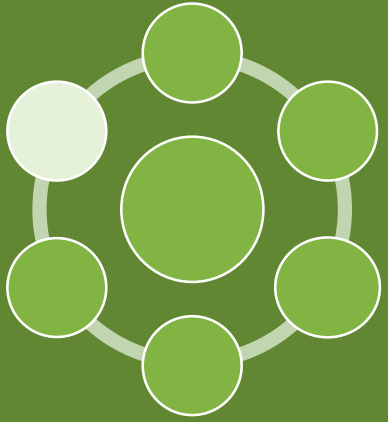


What makes the real difference


- Visualization and transparency
- The well-defined cadences
- Frequent dialogue with the customer
- The predictability
- Simply the **simplicity!**



Why does my kanban board not work???



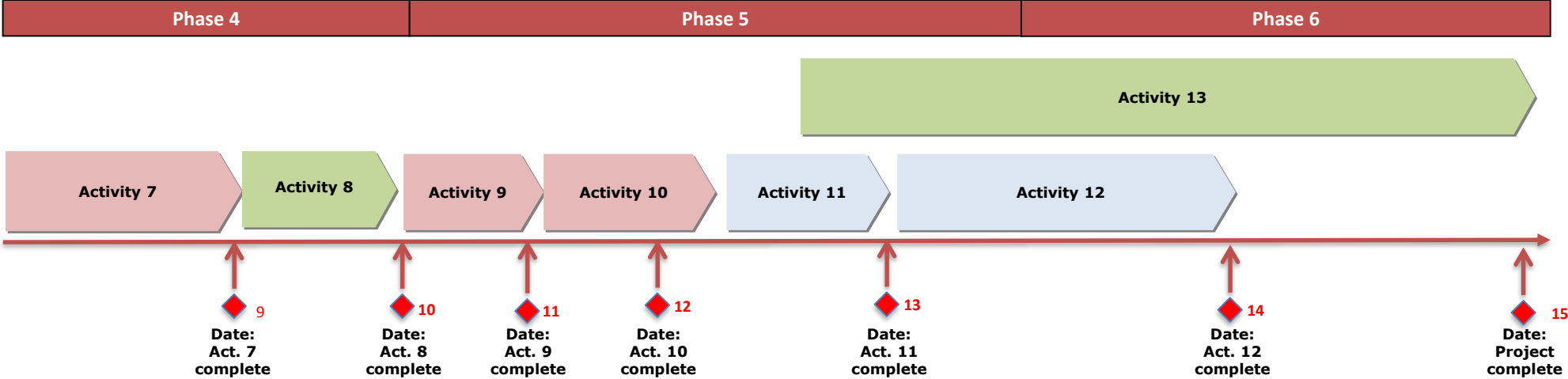
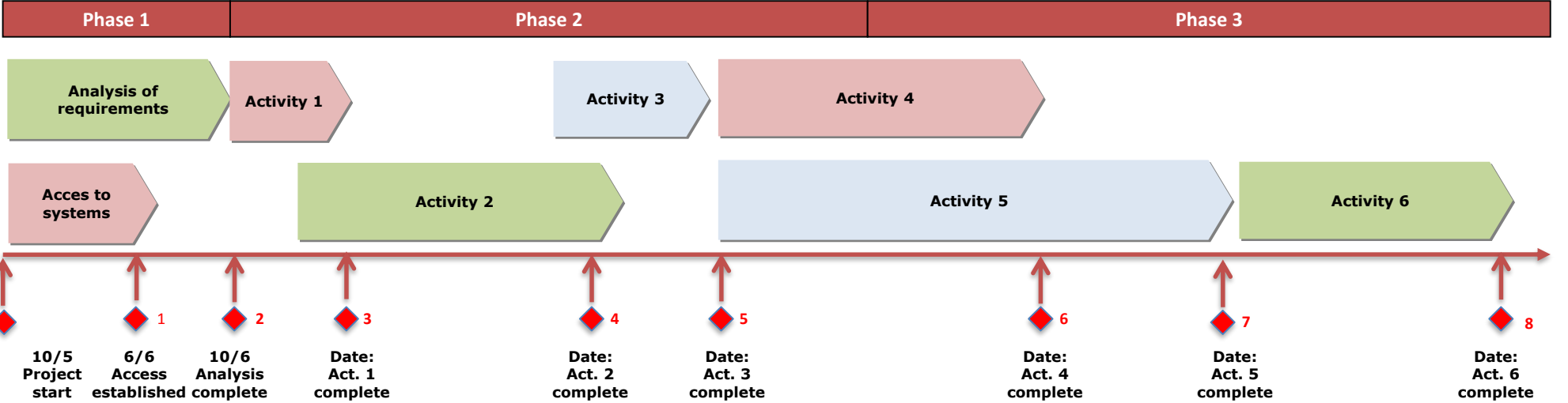
A few examples of metrics and reporting



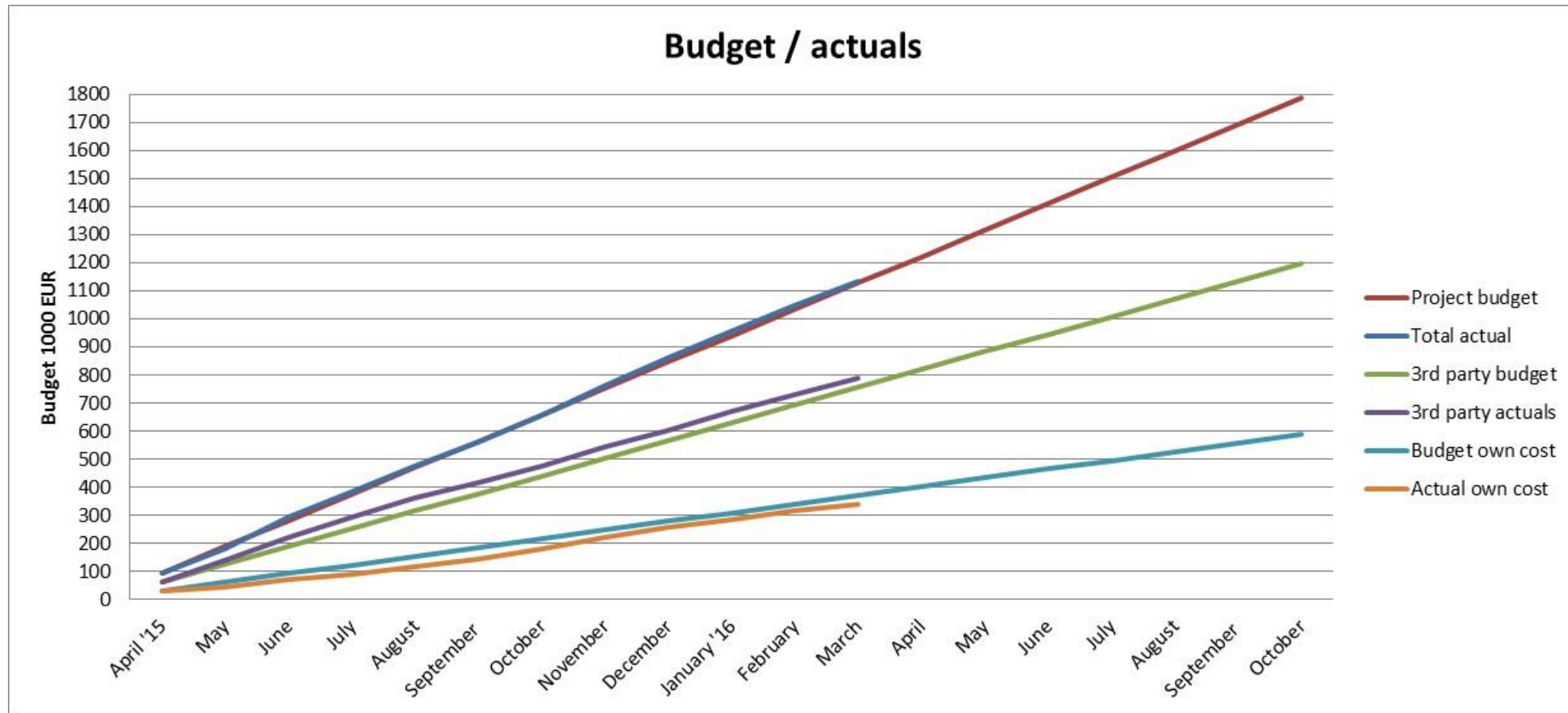
No matter how you control your projects – the classic way or agile – there will usually be a legitimate reporting requirement from you management, steering committee, or customer

Project X

High level deliverables and milestones

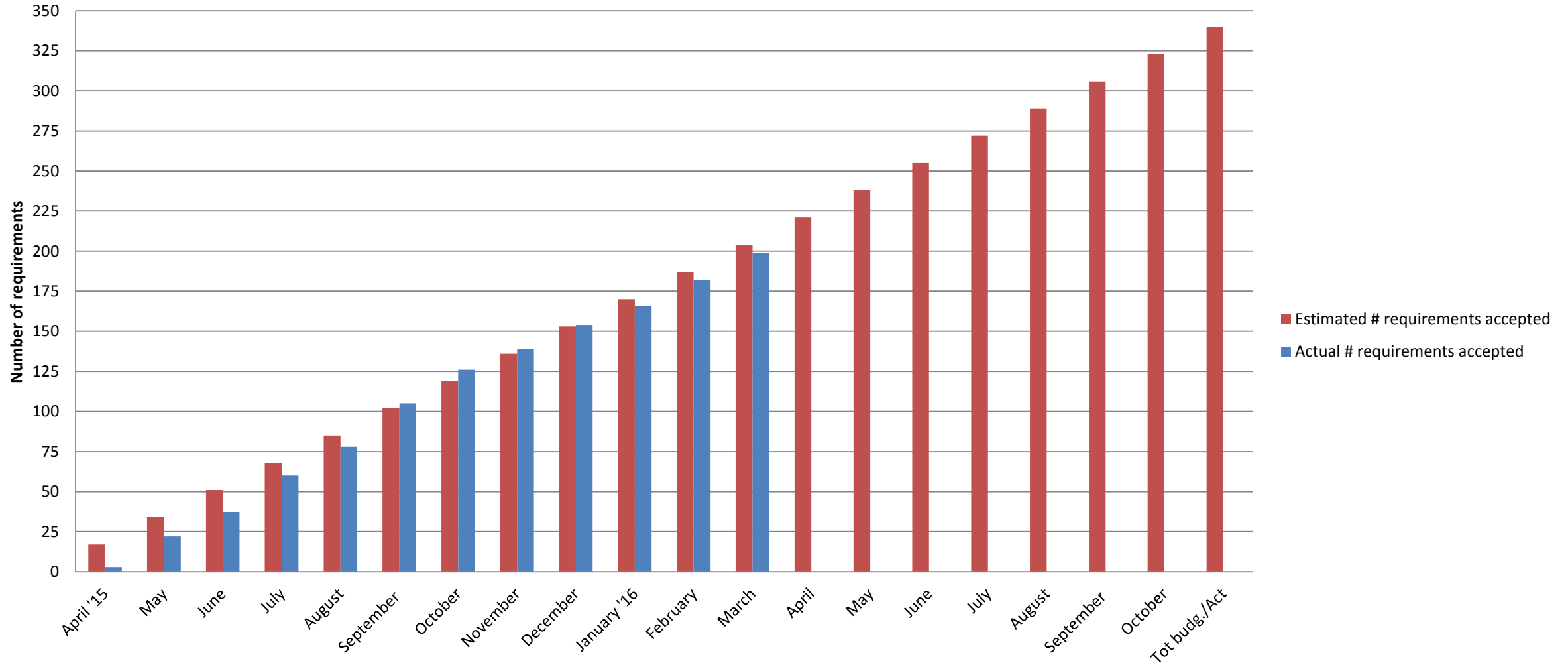


How are the finances doing?



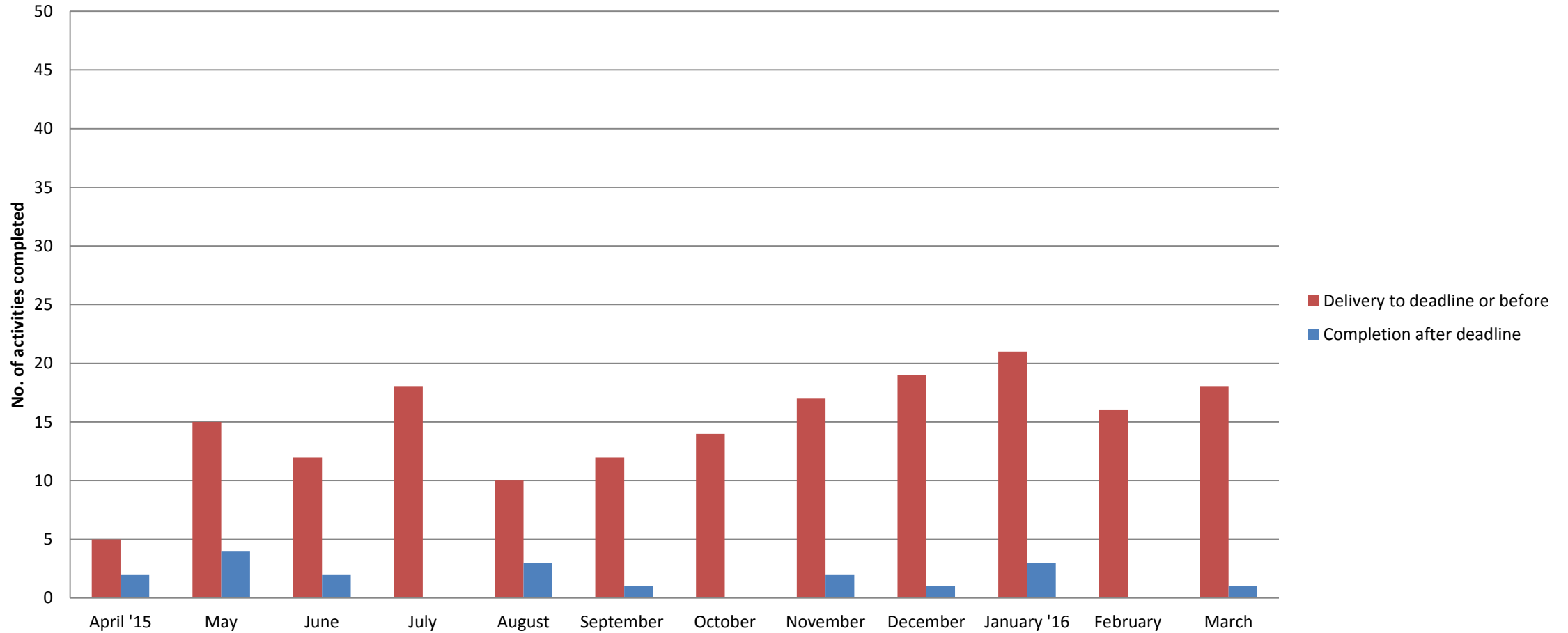
Will we finish on time and with the right quality?

Requirements delivery



How good are we at keeping our deadlines?

Delivery predictability



The monthly/weekly report

- A brief report showing only the highlights. It contains brief information about:
 - Budget and calendar risks
 - Quality delivered
 - Forecast accuracy
- A couple of pages are usually enough
- Make progress transparent

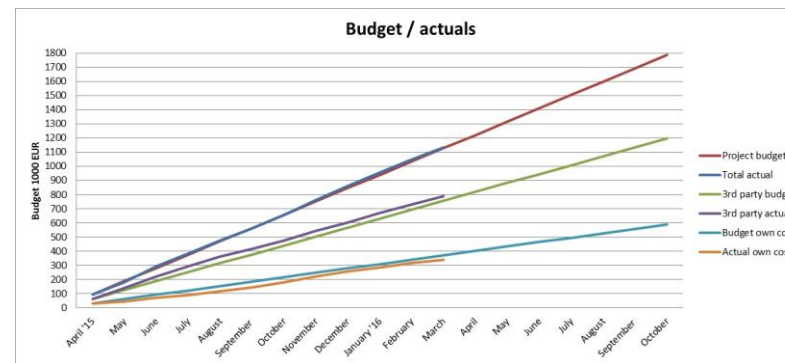
Project Status Report – March 2016

1. General status

The project team is delivering in a stable pace. Both the subcontractor and our internal team.....

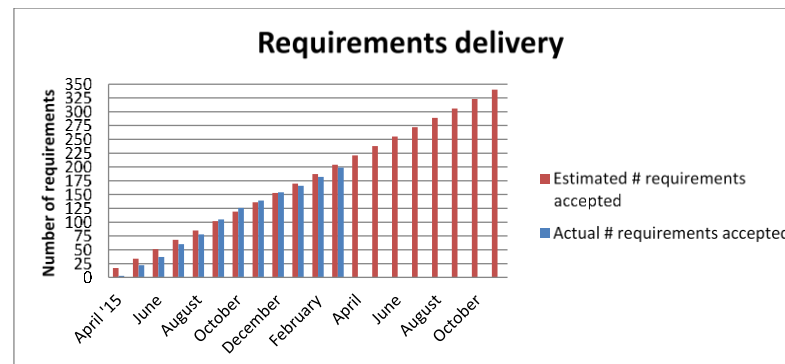
2. Project budget vs. actuals

During the past month we have managed to keep the total budget on track. We are a bit above our budget for 3rd party effort but a bit below own budgeted cost. During the next month we intend to.....



3. Requirements acceptance rate



During the month of March we have seen only few requirements that have not been accepted. We are still a bit below the number of the total expected accepted requirements, but we.....



4. Delivery to agreed deadlines

In March the team has shown high stability and have delivered nearly all activities according to the agreed deadlines. We are not facing any risks concerning

Yes, but how?



That's all good and fine, but how do I get info out of a Kanban board and into reports?

Depending on reporting requirements, note the needed information, such as dates in and out, on each Kanban card/ticket. Then you can do the rest in Excel.

Everything can be measured and quantified

- Measure often!
- Measure what keeps you in control
- Measure what you want your stakeholders/steering committee to know
- Measure what your stakeholders/steering committee want to know



Predictability matters



Key take-aways

- Visualization and transparency makes all the difference
- The techniques in Kanban improves flow = faster time-to-market



- Showing predictability will give you peace to do your work
- Be close to your customer, and understand what value means to him or her

I am sometimes asked:

"But can you prove that it's Kanban that makes it work?"

Then I will ask:

"Is your project track record where you want it to be? If not – what have you got to lose?"

The End



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