

Lean + Agile: Deliver Half the Software and Delight your Clients

2018 Canadian Lean Summit

What goes wrong in technology projects?

- Why do many public sector technology projects fail?
Research consensus:
Projects are too big, too complex, too ambitious
- Questions to ask for any technology project:
 1. Should it be built?
 2. What problem or problems should it solve? What job are we hiring it to do for us?
 3. What problems can be solved by technology, and which are business process, behaviours, culture, etc.?

Gartner: <http://www.gartner.com/newsroom/id/2790817>

ZDNet: <http://www.zdnet.com/article/6-reasons-government-it-projects-fail/>

In The Black: <https://www.intheblack.com/articles/2016/11/01/enormous-cost-it-project-failure>

Shared Services Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/shared-services/corporate/publications/what-prevents-large-it-projects-from-being-successful.html#a19>

SHOULD IT BE BUILT?

Should it be built?



Peter Drucker

“There is nothing quite so useless as doing with great efficiency something that should not be done at all.”




Should it be built?

A Tribunal, 2010:

- **Problem:** Typical file travelled approx. 14.6 km through the building, from function to function, during its life cycle
- 10% of files were 'misplaced' at any given time, requiring broadcast "missing file" emails and manual searches
- **Proposed solution:** Place RFID tags on each file, system records location of each file at all times
- **Implemented solution:** Co-locate staff in small teams that include each major function, to work in a common space – 95% reduction in lost files plus increased collaboration and flow
- Reduced process lead time from 2.8 years to 5 months.
- **Reason for solution:** "I would rather simplify a process than implement complex technology to support a complex process"

WHAT PROBLEMS SHOULD IT SOLVE?



“Before I state the problem,
are there any solutions?”

Inputs

are used
in a

Process

to create
an

Product

for
the

**Client / End
User**

to reach
an

Outcome



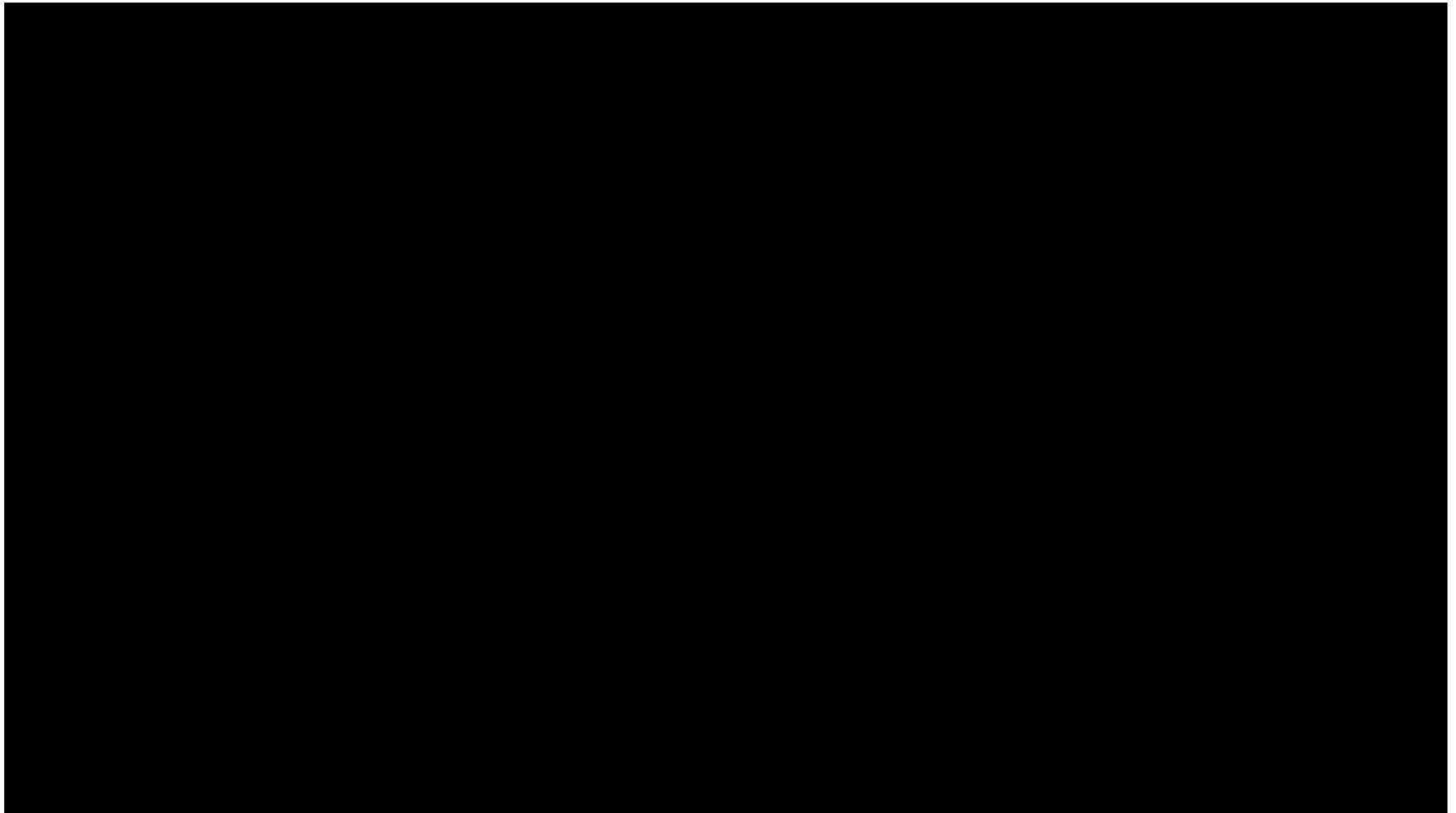
**Often
overlooked**

Your Product

For the product you are developing:

- Who is the client / end user?
- What **outcomes** are they trying to create with it?
- What problems should the product solve for them?, or
- What “**job**” are they “**hiring**” it to do?

Understand “The Job” of a Milkshake



Public Agency: Enterprise CRM System to manage flow of business cases



Requirements Binder

From



To



Current State – Preliminary Measures

The current Review and Approval (new funds) process has at least:

106 steps

73 people

Typical “Best Case”:

7 drafts of Summary

6 official drafts of the Request*

*plus numerous “unofficial” drafts

Current State – Preliminary Measures

| Our “Effort” or “Touch” Time per request (New Funds) | Best Case | Worst Case |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Early Engagement | 1 day | 21 days |
| Quality Review | 1 day | |
| Substantive Review | 2 days | |
| Summary Process | 9 days | 9 days |
| Speaking Notes | 1.5 days | 1.5 days |
| Request Review | 9 days | 9 days |
| Agenda | 5 days | 5 days |
| Strategy Prep | 3 days | 3 days |
| Committee Prep | 3.5 days | 5 days |
| Post-Committee | 3 days | 3 days |
| Total Estimated “Effort” or “Touch” Time | 1 month | 3 months |

Approximately 37 days of preventable work per request submitted (>300 requests per year)

What Problems Should it Solve?

Enterprise CRM system, eight major problems identified during Lean streamlining of the case management process:

Problems:

- Process designed for complex, high-risk files, but a significant percentage of low-risk files go through it
- Lack of clarity and early discussion with clients to understand their needs to create smooth path later
- Quality of incoming submissions was very low
- Unclear which experts review what, overlap
- Reviews are done sequentially, with little or no feedback between reviewers
- Takes too long to write a summary of the file
- Process is invisible so difficult to manage
- No viable process to track what happens after the decision



**Invest early in
clear, root-cause
requirements, or
pay later**

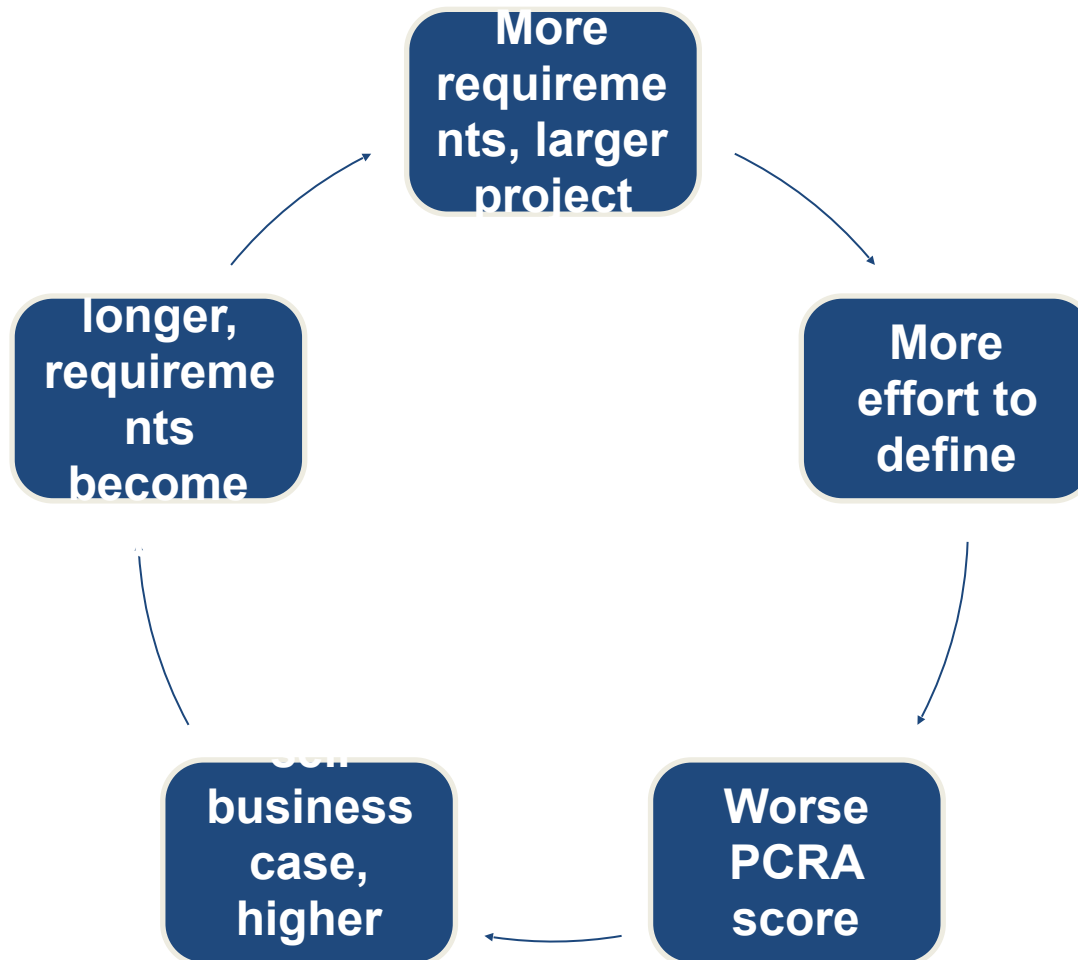
What Problems Should it Solve?

| | Successful | Challenged | Failed |
|----------|------------|------------|--------|
| Grand | 2% | 7% | 17% |
| Large | 6% | 17% | 24% |
| Medium | 9% | 26% | 31% |
| Moderate | 21% | 32% | 17% |
| Small | 62% | 16% | 11% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Solving **non-technology issues first** reduces scope and complexity which, in turn, increases the chances for success

Fewer, clearer, requirements
= Reduced complexity and scope
= Lower levels of risk
= Lower levels of governance
= Faster, easier approval

Project Complexity & Risk Assessment (PCRA)



Requirements Binder

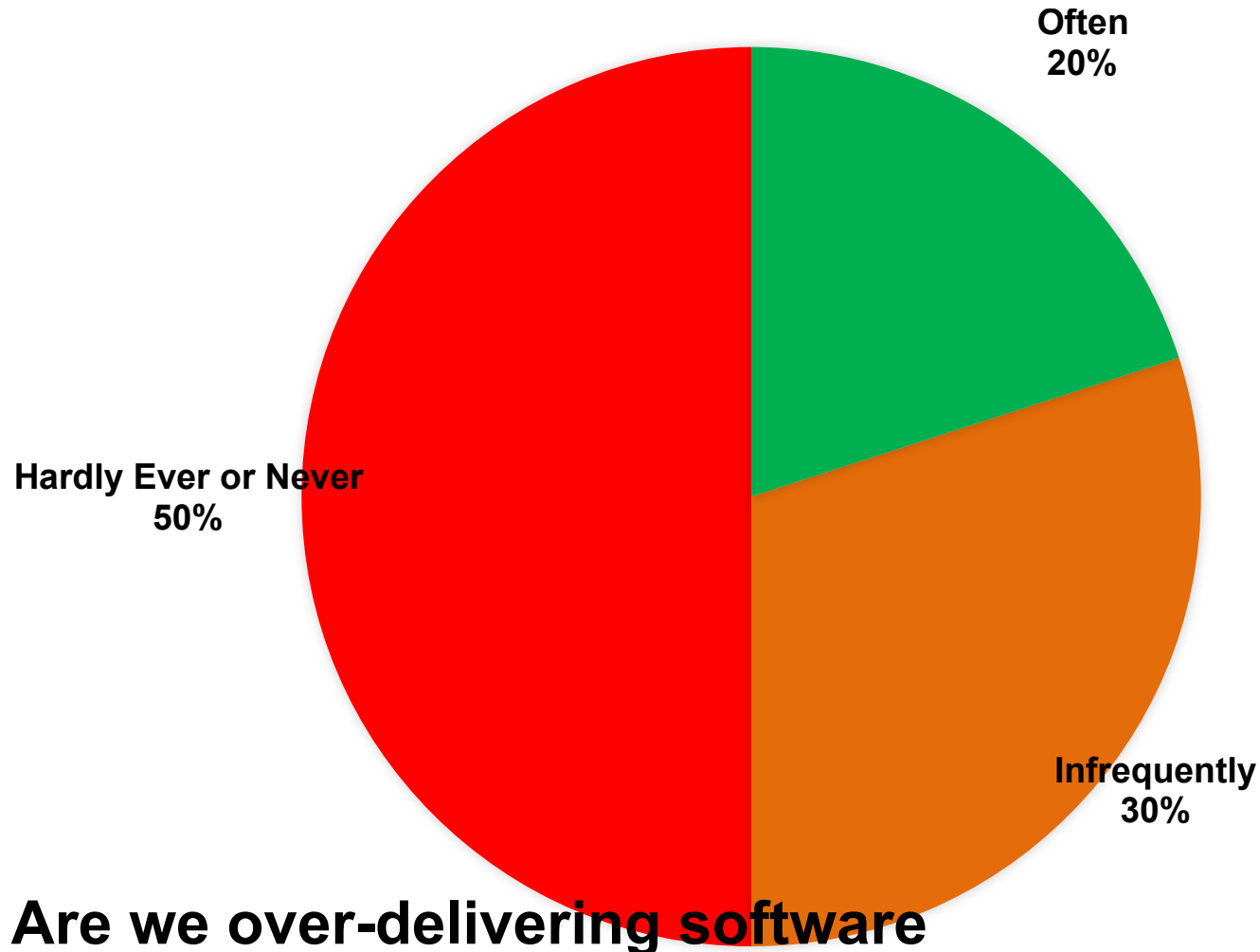
From



To



Features Used In Custom Software



Are we over-delivering software by 50%?

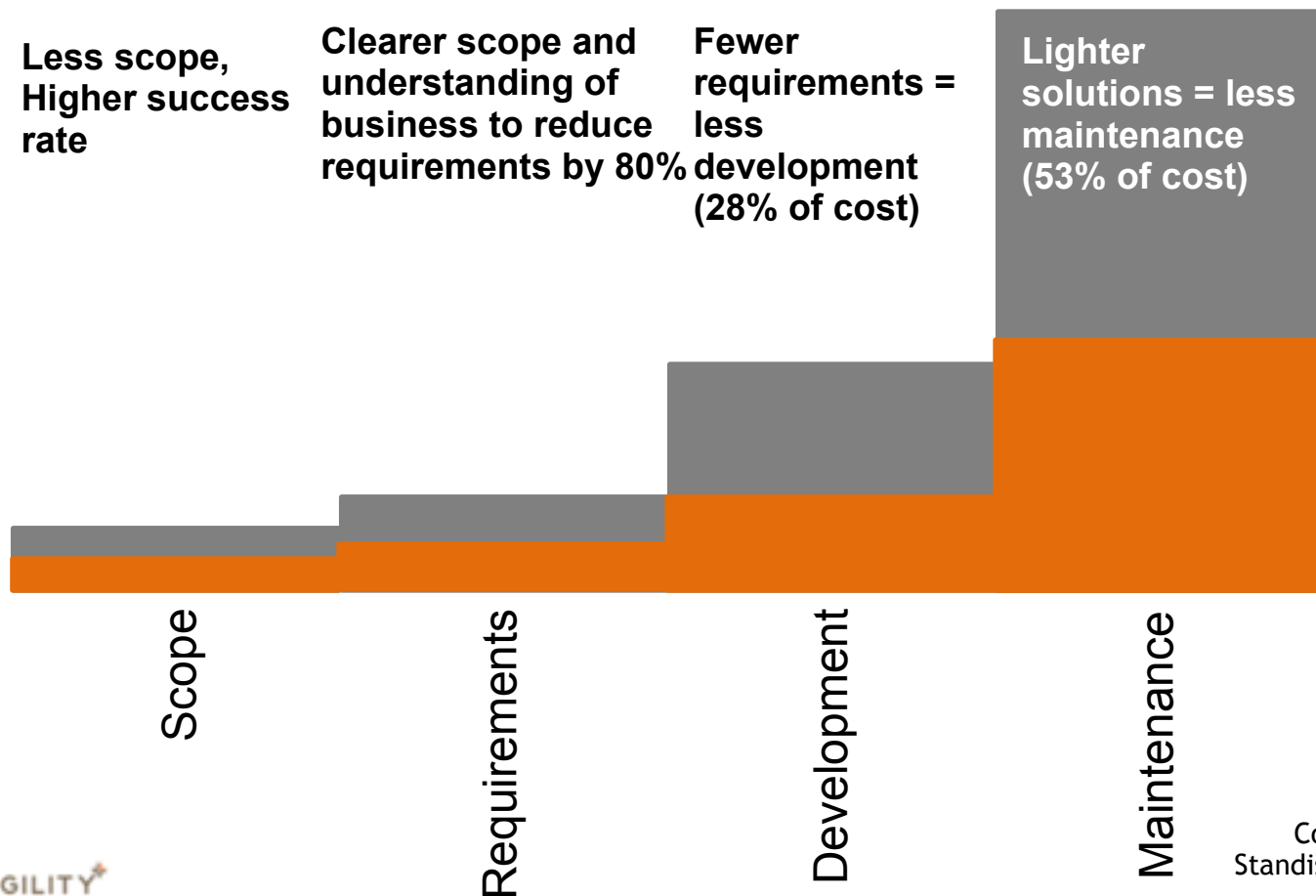
Features used in custom software from:
Standish 2014 CHAOS report

Why does the business need so many requirements and why do they think they are all essential?

- Rare Opportunity
- Poor Understanding
- Disconnected: Approvers & Developers
- Service Provider, not Client View
- Invisible Business Processes

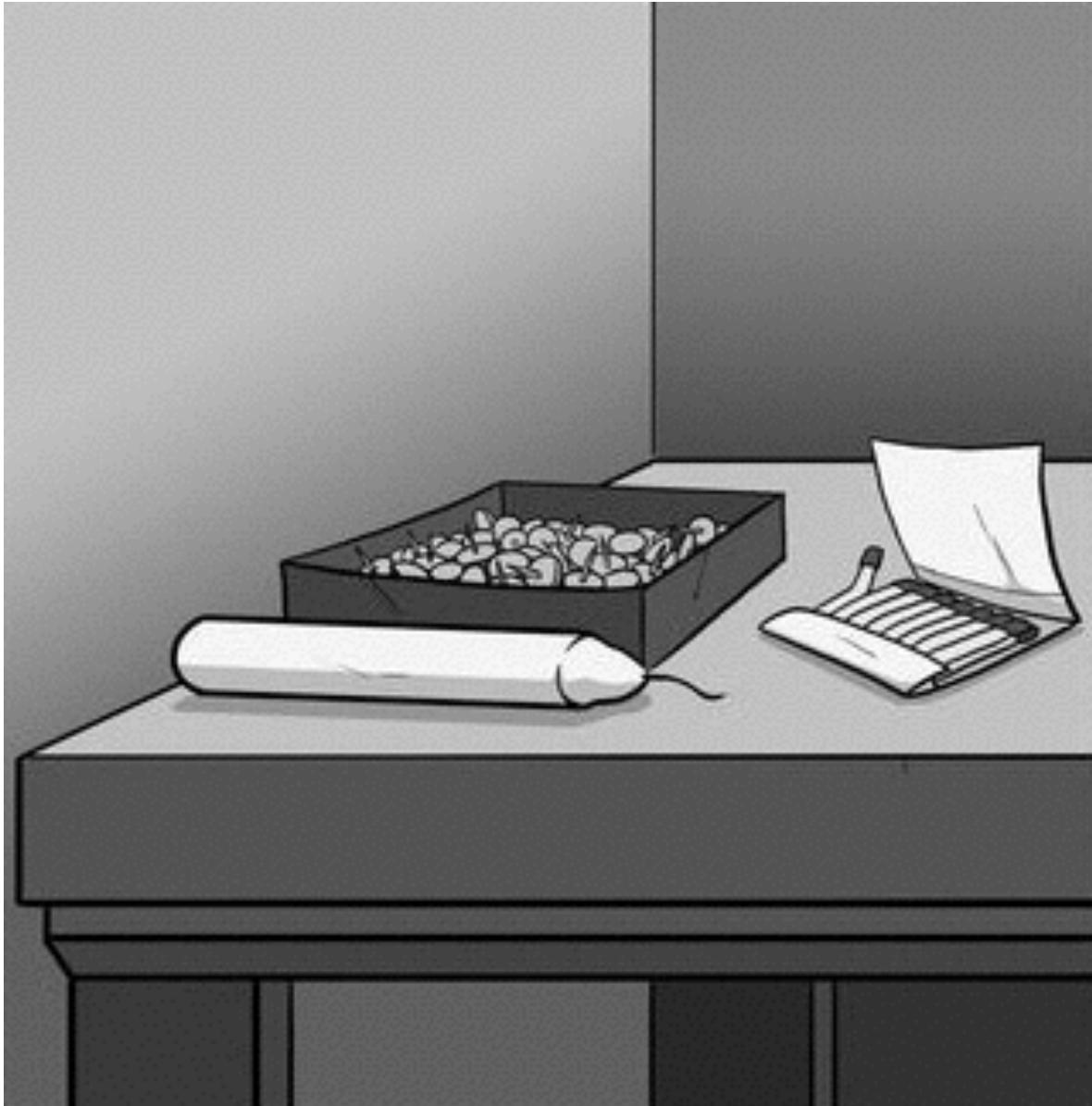
Cost of Not Deeply Understanding Business Needs First

Cost of Traditional Development vs Understanding Business



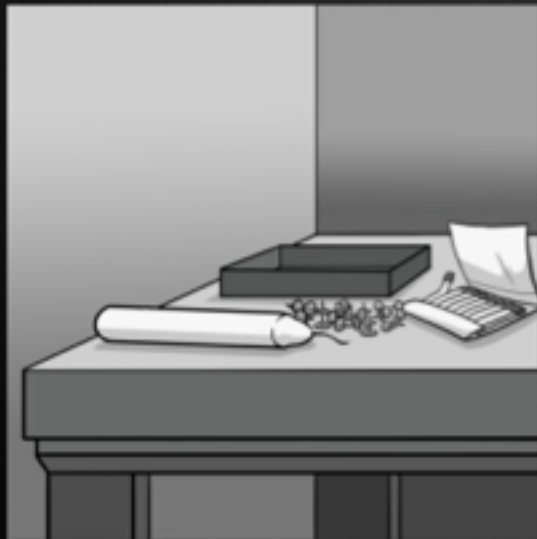
Solving symptoms or root causes?

**WHAT PROBLEMS CAN BE SOLVED BY TECHNOLOGY,
AND WHICH ARE BUSINESS PROCESS, BEHAVIOURS,
CULTURE, ETC.?**



WHICH IS YOUR PROBLEM?

ROUTINE



NONROUTINE



5

Technology: Algorithmic vs Heuristic Work

Algorithmic

- Process and end product well-defined
- Follow a set of instructions down a single pathway to one conclusion.
- Inputs and outputs: mostly known, well-established
- Mass-processing

Outputs: tax returns, passports, simple permits, simple claims, border access,

Major positive technology impact

Heuristic

- No algorithm or single set of instructions exists for it
- Create ideas and strategies, experiment and create hypotheses until a solution is found.
- Inputs and outputs: vague, ambiguous
- Customized

Outputs: policy, regulations, business cases, ministerial or TB submissions, research, investigations, media products, annual reports, analysis, plans, briefing notes, presentations

Typically minor positive technology impact

**Business solution:
Process,
Mindsets,
Leadership**

**Technology Solution
currently
exists in
marketplace**

Spikes in incoming volume not managed, causing....



Overloaded staff, unbalanced work so low productivity



“Job” (desired outcomes) of the output or document unclear



Lack of early engagement



Review and “success” reviewers



Review feedback across org



Same process for simple and complex files



Process is invisible, not understood, status of file unclear



No triggers to move work to the next step



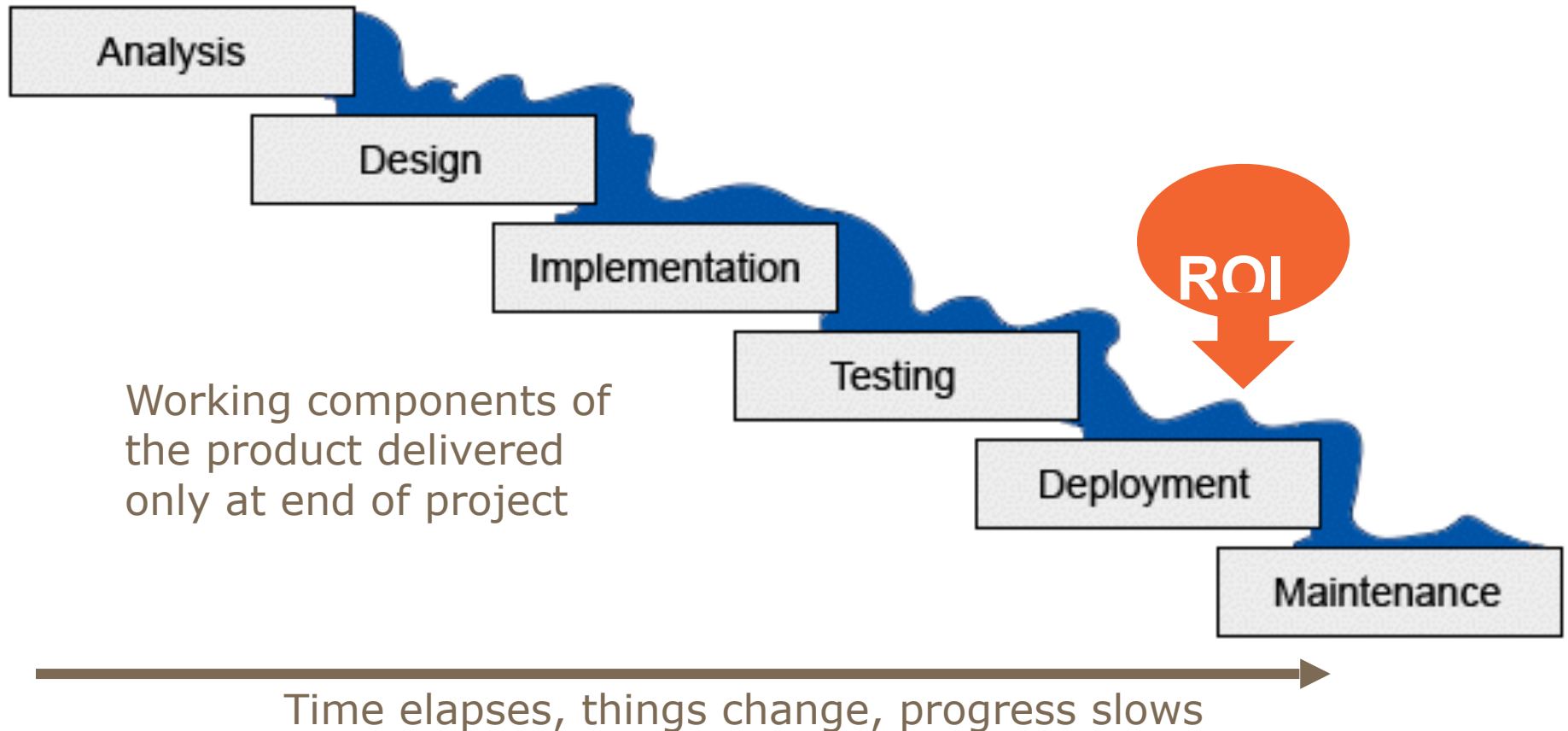
Few of these root causes are currently solvable by technology - Who should be accountable for which cause: COO or CIO?



Now, with fewer requirements, build them with Scrum

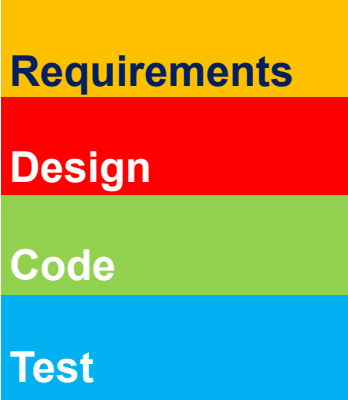
AGILE / SCRUM

Traditional “Waterfall” Project Management

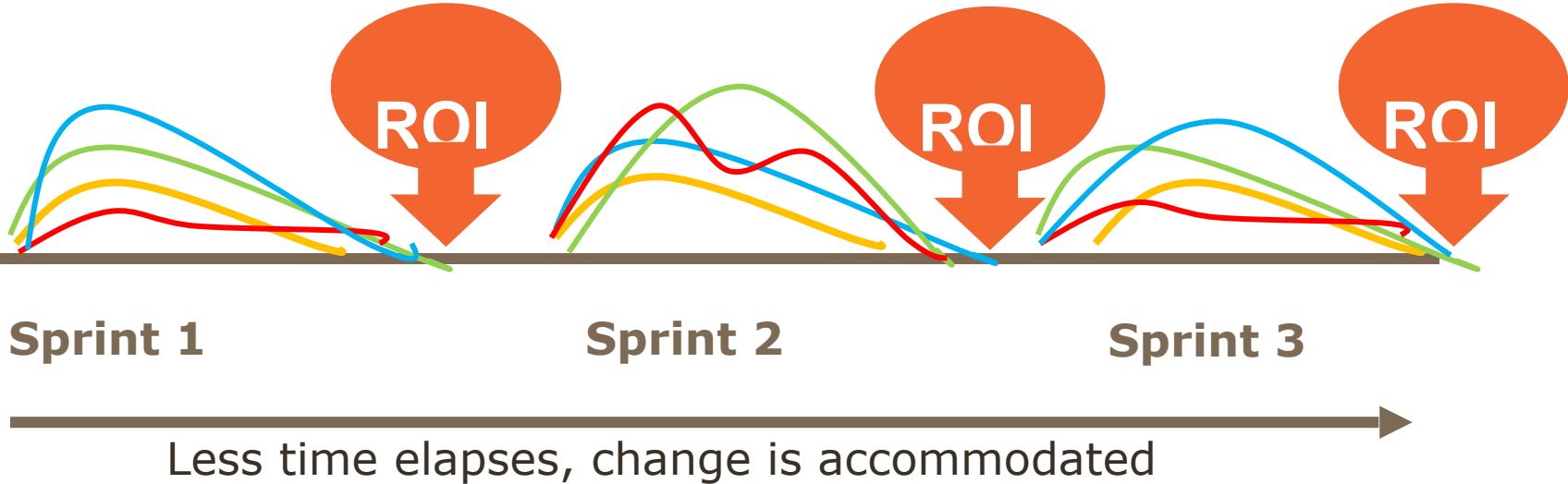


Agile Project Management

Working components of the product delivered frequently, not only at end of project



Work done face-to-face in cross-functional development team, broken down into short “sprints”



Comparison



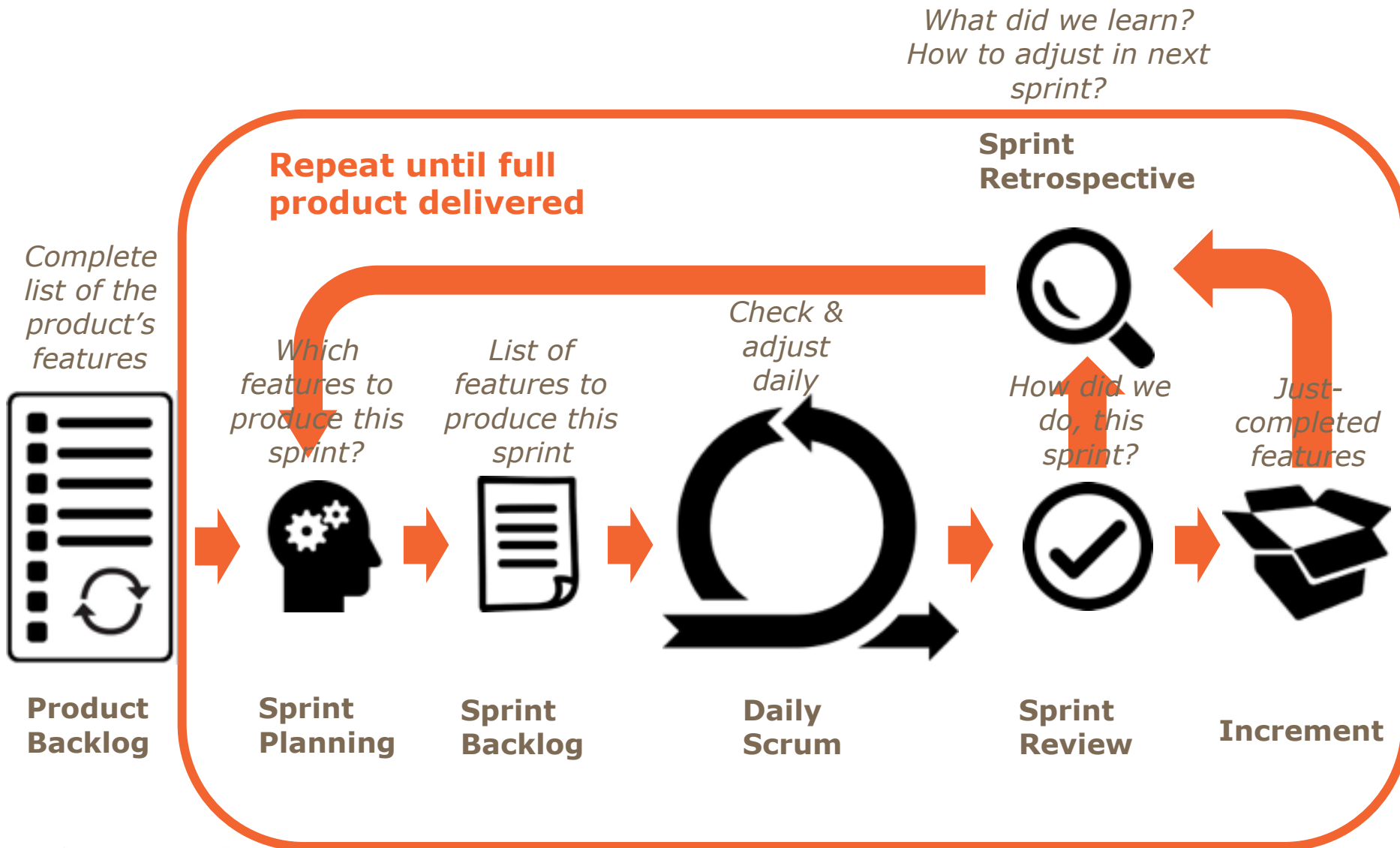
| Traditional Project Management | Agile Project Management |
|---|--|
| Client involved at front end, but kept away once project begins | Client involved at front end, and throughout project to ensure value being created |
| Product planned extensively then developed and tested | Work delivered to client in small, frequent releases to get rapid feedback |
| Escalate problems to leaders automatically | Attempt to resolve problems at team level first, builds trust and speed |
| Assumes you can anticipate and plan for problems | Assumes you cannot foresee all events, so need to plan well, but also adjust and adapt quickly |

Comparison



| Traditional Project Management | Agile Project Management |
|--|--|
| Sticking to processes and plan is critical | Less focus on processes, more on adapting to deliver the product |
| ROI realized at the end of the project | Small, fast, iterative prototypes that work – early, frequent ROI |
| A leader defines who does what | Leader sets direction, parameters, team self-organizes and group decisions are made |
| Team members work separately | Team member work face to face |
| “Lessons learned” are formally documented at the end of the project. | The team reflects throughout the project on how to change and these changes are made immediately |

Scrum Framework



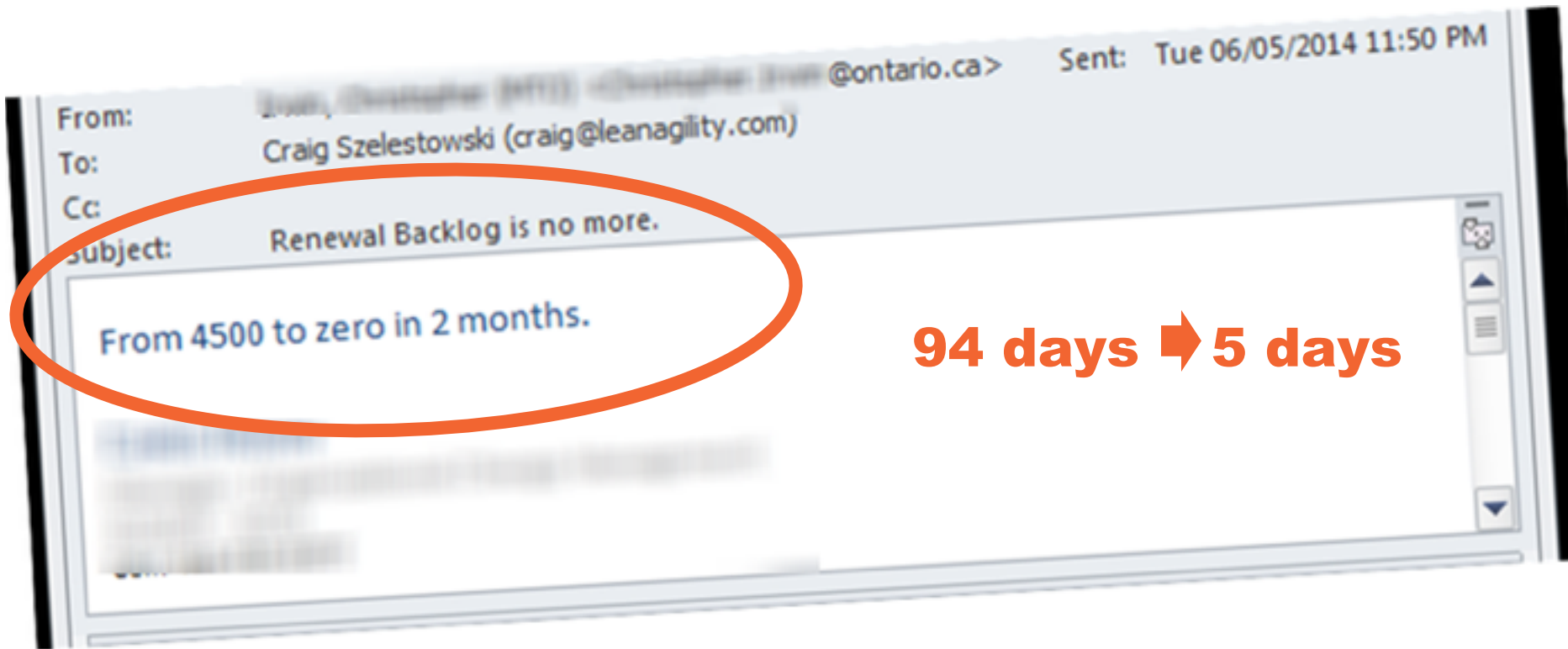
Not Just to Develop Software....

- Creating complex surveys
- Creating museum exhibitions
- Developing policies
- Assessing job classifications
- Implementing process improvements

RESULTS

“This is no longer a \$ 300k project that has to go through our approval process. Four days of a Business Analyst and Coder and the existing system will deliver the refined requirements”

-CIO, Federal Regulatory Agency, 2012



- Achieved without any spending on technology.
- Multi-million dollar case tracking project - opportunity to de-scope – how much tracking required when process takes 5 days vs old state of 94 days?

Applying Lean and Technology to Heuristic Work

BOOKS

Alice Munro Wins Nobel Prize in Literature

By JULIE BOSMAN **OCT. 10, 2013**

Alice Munro, the renowned Canadian short-story writer whose unusual work explores the

CBCnews | Arts & Entertainment

Home World Canada Politics Business Health Arts & Entertainment

Arts & Entertainment Photo Galleries

Alice Munro honoured with Royal Canadian Mint coin

Unveiling held at Greater Victoria Public Library

CBC News Posted: **Mar 24, 2014 1:05 PM ET** | Last Updated: Mar 24, 2014 2:12 PM ET

Creation, review and approval of a submission to Minister for a new Collector coin design:
12 months → 6 months → 90 days

Minister's Office Turnaround time:
60-90 days → 4-5 days

Sustained for over 14 years and counting

Opportunity:

- Identify the problem(s) to be solved first
- Then streamline business process
- Then identify which remaining problems can be solved by technology
- Implement the technology

Benefits:

- CIO, Dev. Team, accountable for technology-solvable issues
- COO accountable for core business issues
- IT development, support and maintenance resources freed up to work on other priorities, getting more done with same or less effort, creating even more value

Questions?

We teach this material in the following formats:

- 90 minute presentation to your leadership group
- Full-day workshop for leadership groups, or Business Analysts, Business Architects
- Three-day Yellow Belt for IT plus follow-on coaching.

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