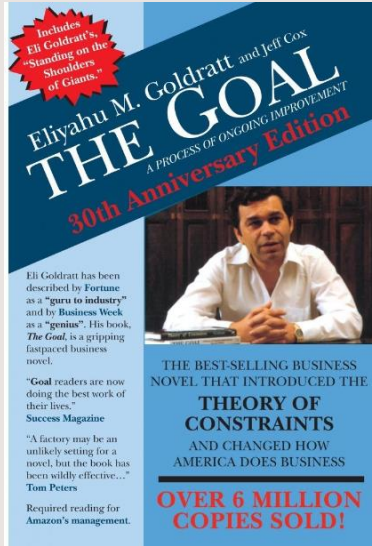


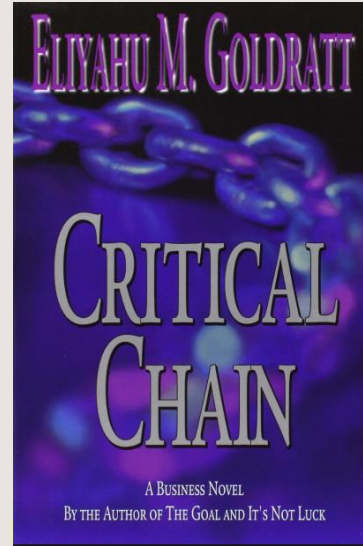
The Rules of Flow

10 Simple Rules to Improve Flow through Systems

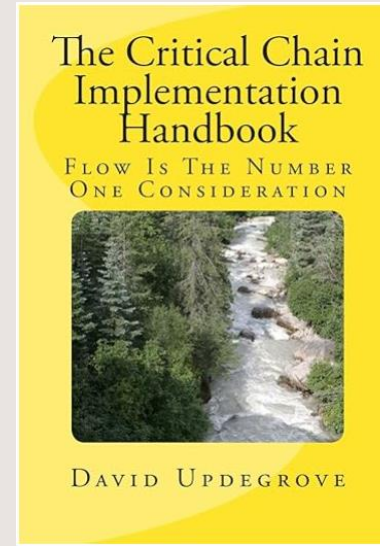
A brief History of Systems and Flow



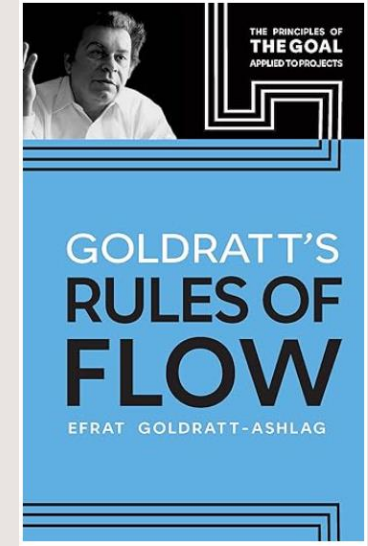
Systems Thinking,
Constraints,
Bottlenecks & Buffers



Practical application
to Project
Management



*"Flow is the No.1
Consideration"*



Simple Rules to
accelerate Flow
through Systems

Rule 1 – Reduce the Work In Progress (WIP)

Proactively *reduce* the number of live projects and tasks that are allowed to be worked on

Actions

For projects/work packages:

- Prioritise the projects.
- **Freeze** enough of the lowest priority projects – (usually those responsible for *at least 25%* of the load).
- Ensure no activity by resources on frozen projects.

For tasks and resources:

- Prioritise the tasks.
- Limit the number of open tasks for any one person to be one single task.

Actual time tasks should take:



Our perception of multi-tasking:



The reality of multi-tasking:



Benefits

Drives a 'Focus and Finish' mentality:

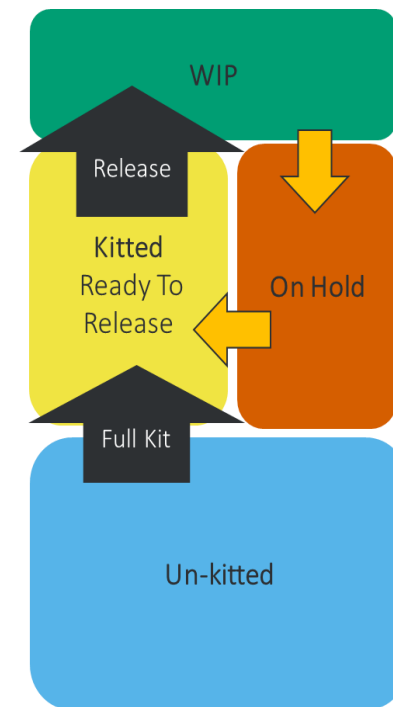
- Resources can focus on a single activity at a time through to completion.
- Blockages to (key) tasks are not lost in the mix of many open tasks and can be spotted and addressed immediately.
- Less work being passed on 'incomplete'.

Rule 2 – Complete Full Kits (for everything...)

Only release tasks to resources when they have **everything** they require to complete the task.
Focus on enabling 'Full Kit' well ahead of time.

Actions

- Identify the key Full Kit points in the project and produce Full Kit checklists for each.
- Appoint Full Kit Manager(s) to coordinate, audit and control the completion of Full Kits.
- Ensure teams are relentlessly completing missing Full Kit items (**before** the gate and/or key task is reached).
- Put any work without Full Kit compliance on hold. Prevent these tasks from being released.
- **Restrict people from working on any task without a completed Full Kit.**



3. Benefits

Reduces the disruptions to flow:

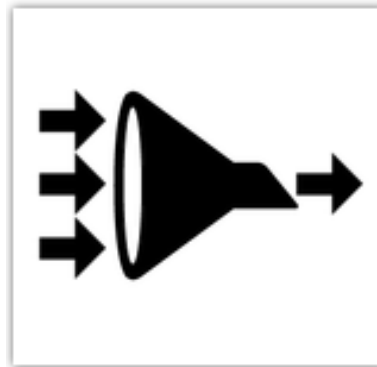
- Resources can work on a single activity through to completion, with all needed inputs available.
- Blockages to (key) tasks are identified and resolved before they affect the task and the project.
- Fewer delays to tasks (and projects).

Rule 3 – Release to Capacity

Release tasks in the correct sequence and priority to maintain the *optimal* level of Work In Progress

Actions

- Put a Release Gate in place to schedule in what comes out.
- Introduce a one-in-one-out policy for task release to resources.
- Regularly review and maintain the priority and sequence of unreleased tasks.
- Ensure activities are not started before they are required (or Full Kitted).



3. Benefits

Starvation is prevented and an (ever changing) optimal level of work in progress is maintained.

Protects the 'Focus and Finish' mentality:

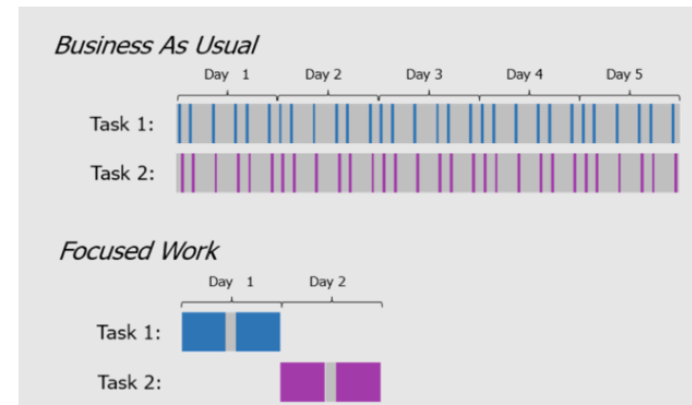
- Resources can focus on a single activity at a time through to completion.
- Blockages to (key) tasks are not lost in the mix of many open tasks and can be spotted and addressed immediately.
- Less work being passed on 'incomplete'.

Rule 4 - Reduce Multi-tasking

Minimise interruptions for people to allow them to *'focus upon and finish'* each task as quickly as possible

Actions

- Reserve 'protected working time' in diaries to ensure both project workers and everyone else knows when interruptions are to be avoided.
- Reserve 'interruptible time' too and let colleagues know when you will be available to field queries etc.
- Present visible 'do not disturb' indicators physically and digitally to colleagues.
- Prepare Full Kits ahead of each protected working time window to ensure work is completed.
- Escalate instances of interruptions to managers so that the instances can be addressed and reduced.



3. Benefits

Embeds a 'Focus and Finish' mentality:

- Resources can focus on a single activity at a time through to completion.
- Losses due to interruptions are removed and reduced.
- Team members are aware and are actively reducing instances of interruptions for themselves and others.

Rule 5 – Actively show Servant Leadership

Actions

Ensure SME resources have visibility & availability, and **actively support** daily recovery actions

For expert resources:

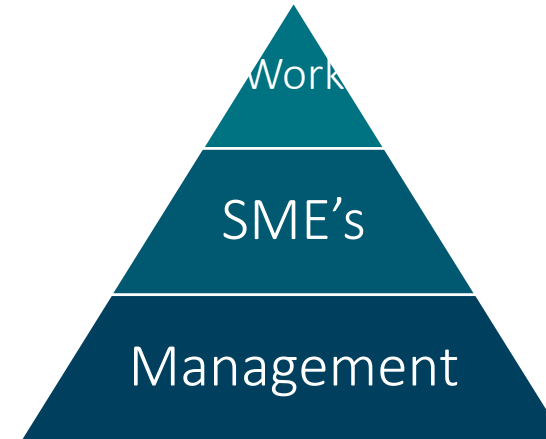
- Identify the expert resources who are regularly needed to address escalations.
- Reassign all tasks that can be offloaded from these resources.
- Free up enough protective capacity and make daily slots available with the expert resources on project issues.
- In project planning – actively assign the lowest possible (suitably qualified and experienced) skill set to tasks, not the highest.

For management:

- Prioritise and protect enough capacity to be available daily.
- Switch focus to dealing with blockages to flow and supporting project recovery actions.

Benefits

- Blockages to flow are identified and escalated daily.
- Decisions and actions are taken in very short timeframes to remove blockages to flow.
- Resources are available to assist daily .
- Improvement in the overall flow dwarfs the local losses (when not putting the 'best' resource on each task).



Rule 6 – Ensure Clear Definitions of ‘Done’

All the tasks in the plan having a clearly defined criteria for *handover* and completion (‘done’).

Actions

- Create ‘definition of done’ statements for tasks and use them to make project plans more robust and realistic.
- Write task descriptions and tasks activities as outcomes or ‘done statements’.
- Produce clear lists of what outputs are required for a task (to be marked as done) and make them part of the Full Kit for handover.
- Assign clear owners for the work. Both for completing and receiving.
- Schedule and prepare task handovers. Ensure each handover provides accurate and reliable communication of task-relevant information to the receiving team/resource.

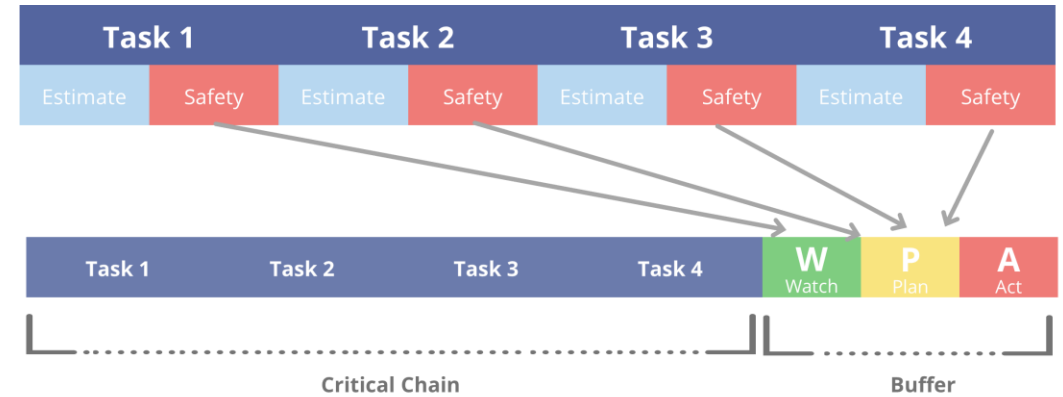
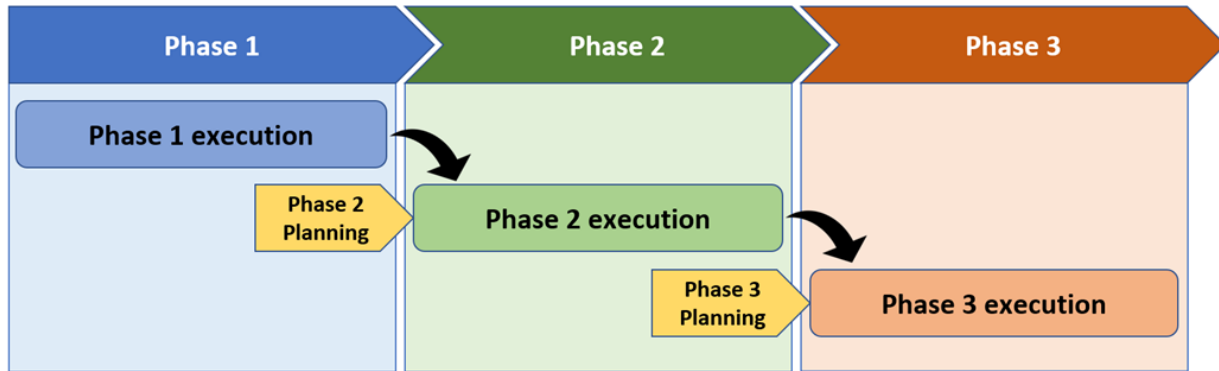


Benefits

- Provides a clear, concise, and shared understanding of what needs to be done.
- Avoids behaviour that wastes time during task execution.
- Drives delivery on-time. Having good control over handovers, no gaps in the delivery with fewer, and smaller delays.

Rule 7 – Plan for Uncertainty

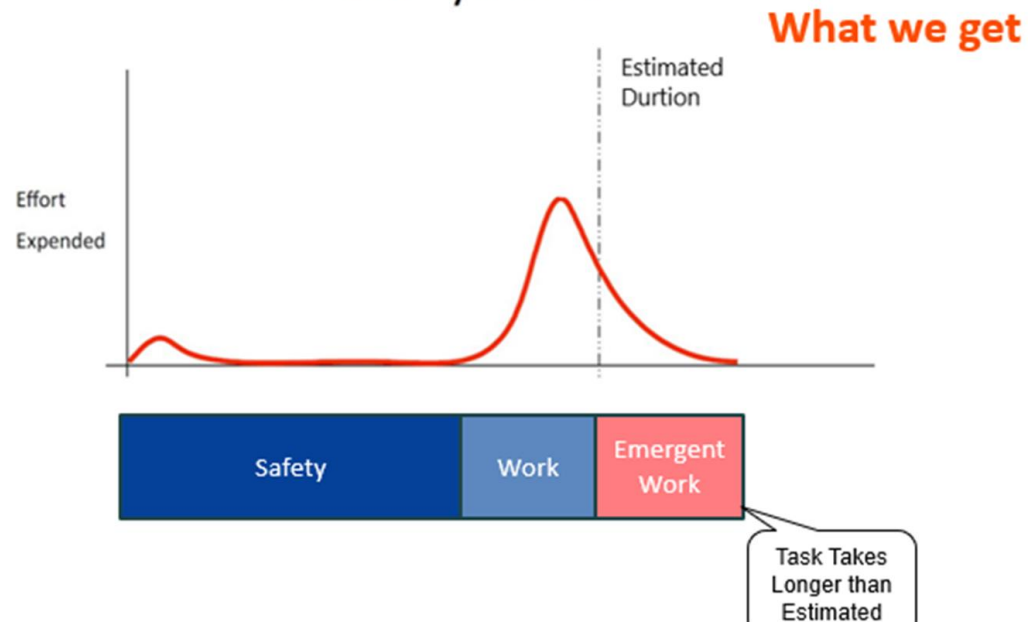
Focus on execution, not (re)planning, and position *visible buffers* to protect the plan from the uncertainty. All projects are planned in phases and *buffered* to manage overall flow. Re-planning is rare.



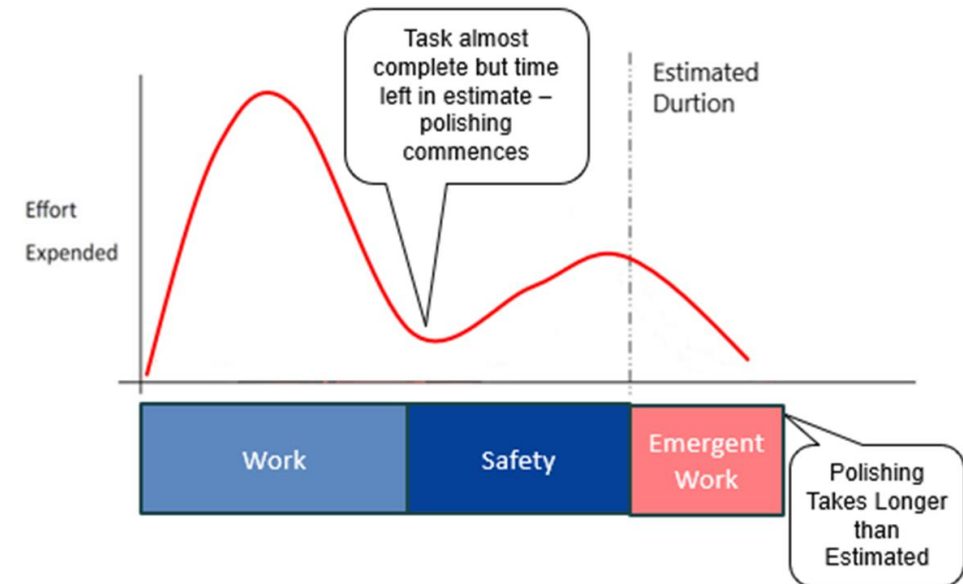
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Student Syndrome



Parkinson's Law / Polishing

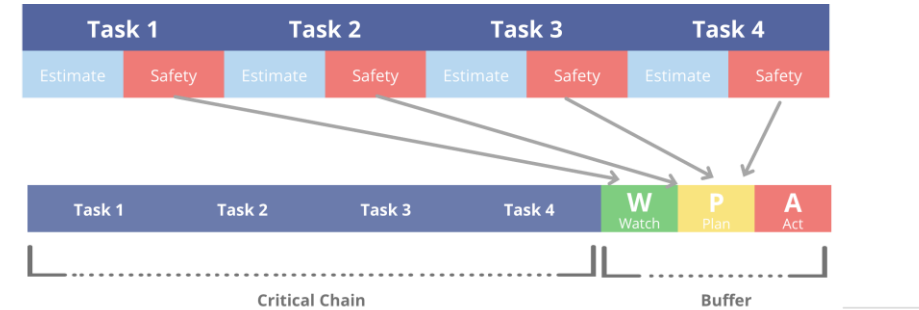


Rule 7 – Plan for Uncertainty

Focus on execution, not (re)planning, and position **visible buffers** to protect the plan from the uncertainty. All projects are planned in phases and buffered to manage overall flow. Re-planning is rare.

Actions

- Size execution phases of between 3 to 6 months in duration, and plan subsequent phases in advance, before the current phase ends.
- Create simple, robust project plans for each phase (40-50 lines) and assign the *optimal* level of resources to tasks.
- Keep tasks at a level of granularity that enables reporting remaining duration daily
- Insert Buffers on the Critical Chain to protect the flow from uncertainty.



3. Benefits

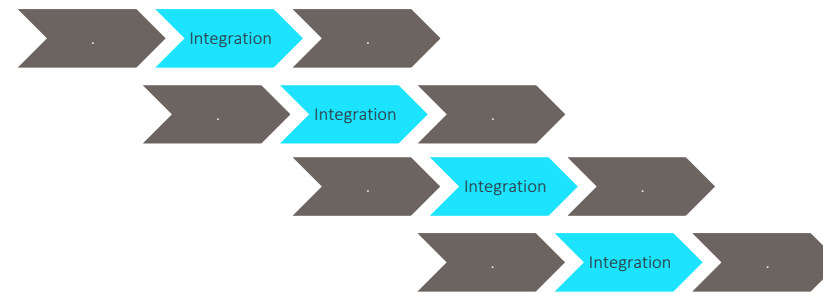
- Higher confidence in project durations and delivery dates and significant reduction in instances of re-planning.
- Plans built to support *execution*.
- Shorter project plans overall, and better synchronisation between project resources.

Rule 8 – Focus on the Constraint/Integration Point

Stagger the projects in the portfolio to *synchronise* bottleneck resources and ensure they are not overloaded.

Actions

- Focus on the bottleneck resource as an integration point.
- Agree a WIP limit for Integration – usually at least a 25% reduction in volume.
- For all projects, review the integration tasks and place these, in project priority order, on a timeline.
- Where the WIP limits are violated, stagger and smooth the projects out to the future until there is no WIP violation.
- Give these projects new, staggered due-dates based on the bottleneck capacity
- Only release projects according to the new staggered plan.



3. Benefits

- Resources in key areas are not overloaded and can focus on accelerating tasks which improve the output of the whole system.
- Multi-tasking is reduced.
- Flow and Throughput increases on all projects.
- *Prevents starvation* and maintains an optimal level of WIP

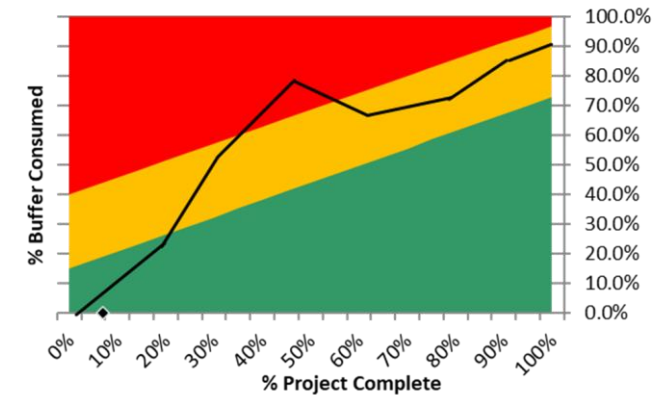
Rule 9 – Focus on Remaining Duration

Report the remaining duration of all (open) project tasks every day, supporting fast recovery actions.

Actions

- Capture the remaining duration of all open tasks on each project each day.
- Compare remaining duration against work completed on the Critical Chain
- Use the buffer both as a shock absorber, and decision maker (fever chart)
- Watch – Plan – Act, as clear management behaviours/actions.

Fever Chart



3. Benefits

- Clear, stable and robust priorities, and aligned priorities across all projects.
- Up to date information and visibility.
- Early warning of delays in execution.
- Corrective recovery actions taken in good time.

Rule 10 – Measures drive behaviours

Replace local efficiency measures that do not support flow with global measures aligned to deliver the project on time

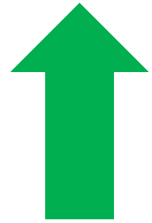
Actions

- Identify measures to stop because they are damaging flow, WIP and the on-time completion of projects.
 - Resource efficiency: Activity does not equal progress.
 - Local cycle times: Local performance does not equal global performance.
 - Cost measures: the aim is to increase output, not reduce costs.
- Introduce measures that promote flow and on-time completion of projects:
 - WIP levels and violations for tasks and projects.
 - Remaining durations daily adherence
 - Buffer status and recovery actions.
 - Full Kit compliance.
 - Throughput contribution & growth
 - Integration / Constraint performance.

The 10 Rules of Flow

- Reduce WIP
- Complete Full Kits
- Release to Capacity
- Reduce Multi-tasking
- Show Servant Leadership
- Ensure Clear Definitions of Done
- Plan for Uncertainty
- Focus on the Constraint/Integration Point
- Focus on Remaining Duration
- Choose Measures that drive Behaviours

The Rules of Flow – Overall benefits



Quality

Delivery Performance

Capacity Unlocked



Lead/cycle time

Fire-fighting

Bad multi-tasking

Example of benefits – Challenger 3 Tank upgrade



- Rheinmetall / BAE Systems JV, known as RBSL - £800M – 148 tanks
- Upgrading the British Army Battletank from Challenger 2 to Challenger 3 – to be fully digitised
- Critical Design Review ahead of schedule
- Initial gun and movement trials in Germany underway

Thank you for listening

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Or just stalk me on LinkedIn ...

