

Enterprise Services Planning



LeanKanban
UNIVERSITY

Effective Middle Management

Presenter
David J. Anderson

Agile New England
Waltham MA
January 2016



NORTH AMERICA
KANBAN
WEEK

SAN DIEGO | MAY 16-20, 2016

Lean Kanban North America
ESP Executive Summit
Kanban Leadership Retreat

The Alternative Path to Agility

@LeanKanbanNA | #LKNA16



LeanKanban
North America 2016

May 16-18, 2016
Catamaran Resort Hotel & Spa
Mission Beach, San Diego

**Join us in beautiful San Diego for
Lean Kanban North America 2016**

You have more capacity than you think!
Kanban enhances visibility, quality and
performance. The result is better predictability
and faster delivery with better business agility.

Register now at
lkna16.leankanban.com

**2 Days of Sessions and
Wednesday Workshops**

LKNA16 topics include:

- Getting started with Kanban
- Taking your initiative to the next level
- Kanban metrics
- Managing organizational change
- Project Management with Kanban
- Kanban in highly governed environments
- Kanban in non-IT domains
- plus...the Brickell Key Awards

Kanban Leadership Retreat

May 18-20

Estancia La Jolla Hotel & Spa - La Jolla

Join kanban trainers, managers, change agents, and thought leaders in beautiful La Jolla. Starting the evening of May 18, connect on some of the most advanced and innovative concepts in the field of Kanban in a small, intimate setting.



Enterprise Services Planning Executive Summit

May 18

The Lodge at Torrey Pines - San Diego

Get immersed in the new approach to coordination and planning across your enterprise. The ESP Executive Summit will change how you make decisions about portfolios, strategic direction, development, and daily activities.



Enterprise Services Planning

EXECUTIVE SUMMIT

#LKNA16 @LeanKanbanNA
lkna16.leankanban.com



LeanKanban

North America 2016

Explicit Agendas

Motivation for adoption? Kanban has agendas

Managerial Motivator

- **Senior-level**
 - Lead the business (strategy and positioning)
 - Confidence they can deliver on strategic goals
 - Legacy (long term survival)
- **Mid-level**
 - Up-managing – answer the hard questions with confidence
 - Down-managing – make difficult decisions with confidence
- **Line-level & Individual Contributors**
 - Relief from abusive environment
 - Overburdened
 - Quality suffers
 - Low job satisfaction

Kanban Agenda

- **Survivability**
- **Service-orientation**
(and customer focus)
- **Sustainability**

What are they afraid of?

Manager

- **Senior-level**
- **Mid-level**
- **Line-level & Individual Contributors**

Fear

- Mid-level managers lie to me. There is no transparency
- Senior leaders over-react. I don't trust them with information
- Line managers & workers can't be trusted to deliver on their promises
- Our bosses constantly set us up for failure

In 2009 Barack Obama inspired us to...

In 2009 Barack Obama inspired us to...



22nd November 2015



Schon 10 Jahre!



Enterprise
Services
Planning

Copyright Lean Kanban Inc.

dja@leankanban.com @LKI_dja



LeanKanban
UNIVERSITY

Youth word of the year (2015)

Finalist...

merkeln (*verb*)

to obfuscate & delay in order to avoid making decisions



Sadly it didn't win, losing out to...

Smombie (*noun*) *smartphone zombie*

Or perhaps as a noun ???...

Der Merkelmeister



- Ein mittlerer Leiter in einem deutschen Unternehmen
- ***Merkelmeister*** (noun, masculine) meaning a corporate bureaucrat who obfuscates & delays in order to avoid making decisions

ESP's Agenda...

Kein Merkeln im Büro !!!



ESP makes middle-managers effective!

~~Der Merkelmeister~~

Der ESPler



Kein Merkeln im Büro !!!

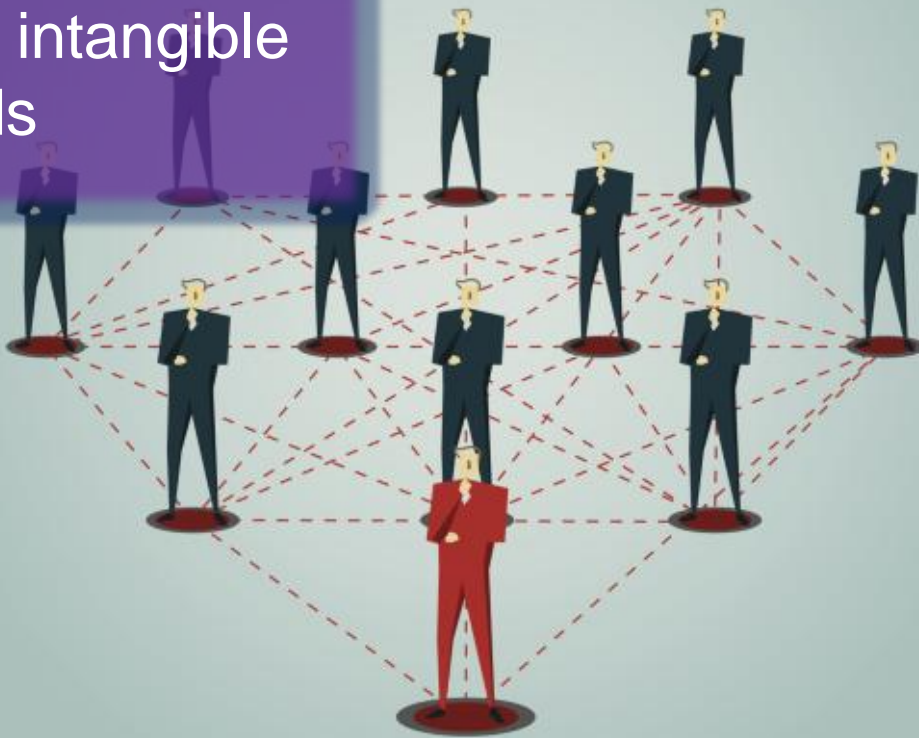


- **Up-manage** – answer hard questions with confidence
- **Down-manage** – make difficult decisions with confidence

Enterprise Services Planning

You are part of a professional services business!

Professional Service organizations build intangible goods



An ecosystem of professionals providing **interdependent services**, often with complex dependencies.

The challenge of professional services businesses



A constantly changing external environment has a ripple effect across your entire business ecosystem

Priorities change and required capability & service levels rise in response to competition, disruptive market innovation & changes in customer tastes

**What should
we start next?**

**Do we have
capacity to do
everything we
need to do?**

**Will it be
delivered when
we need it?**



**If we delay starting something,
will the capacity be available
when we need it?**

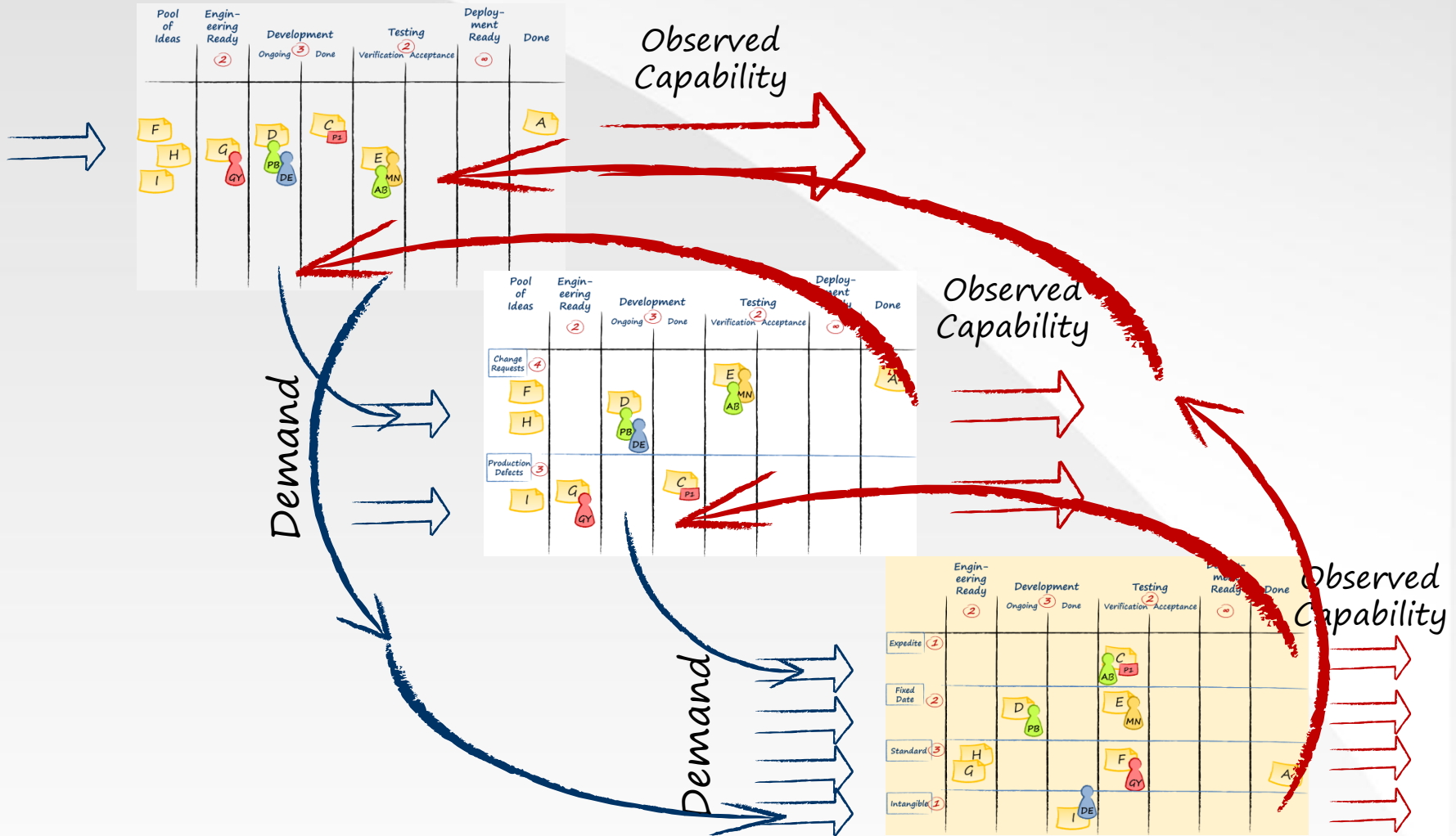
**How many
activities should
we have running
in parallel?**

**How will
dependencies
affect our
ability
to deliver?**



ESP – Anticipating Demand, Allocating Capacity

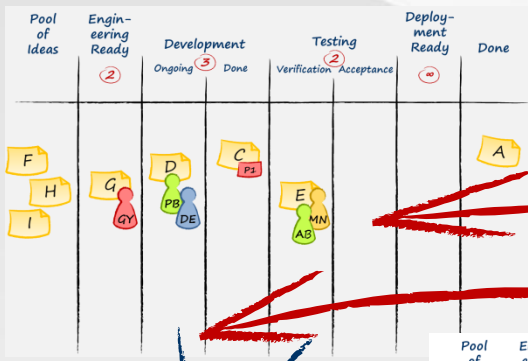
Demand



ESP – Anticipating Demand, Allocating Capacity

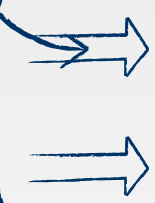
Looking downstream, you want the system to help you anticipate and manage dependencies

Demand



Observed Capacity

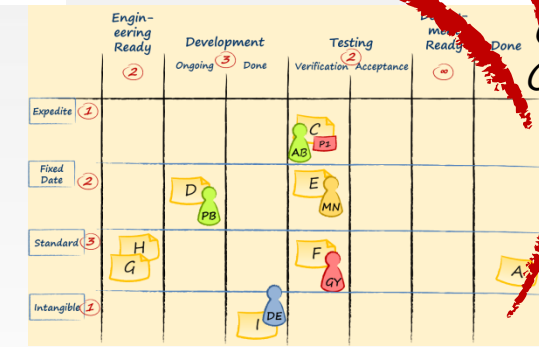
Demand



Capability



Demand

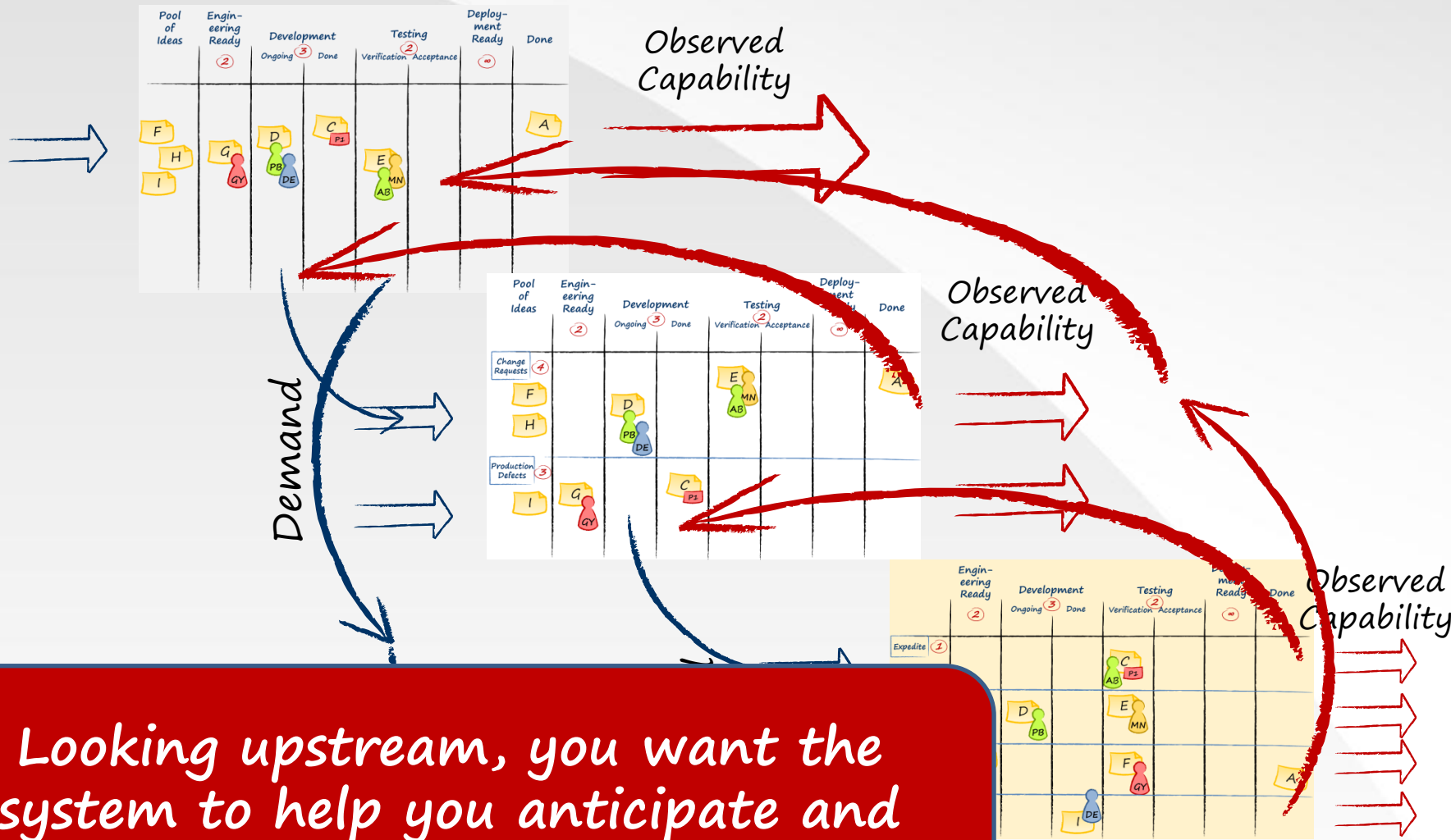


Observed Capacity



ESP – Anticipating Demand, Allocating Capacity

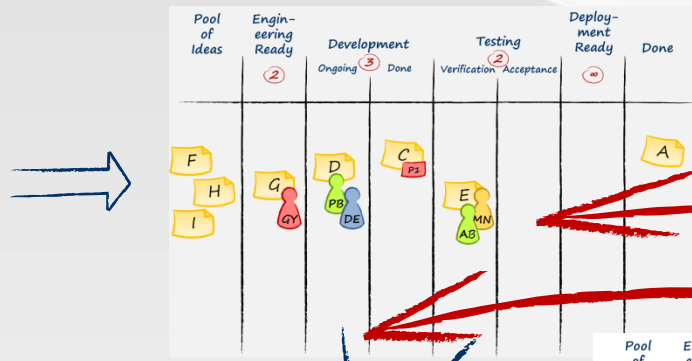
Demand



Looking upstream, you want the system to help you anticipate and manage demand

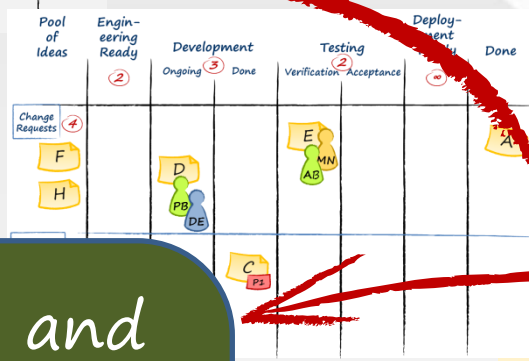
ESP – Anticipating Demand, Allocating Capacity

Demand



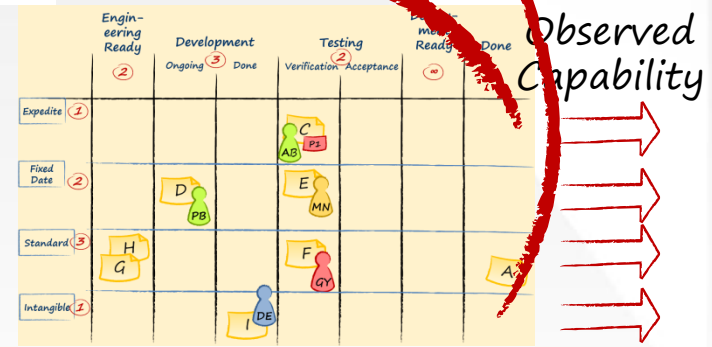
Observed Capability

Demand



Observed Capability

Demand



Observed Capability

Combine the two, and across the organization you smooth flow end-to-end and help keep demand in balance with overall system capability

Enterprise Services Planning

Enterprise Services Planning (ESP) is an enterprise-wide management solution that leverages Kanban* to improve each service within your business.

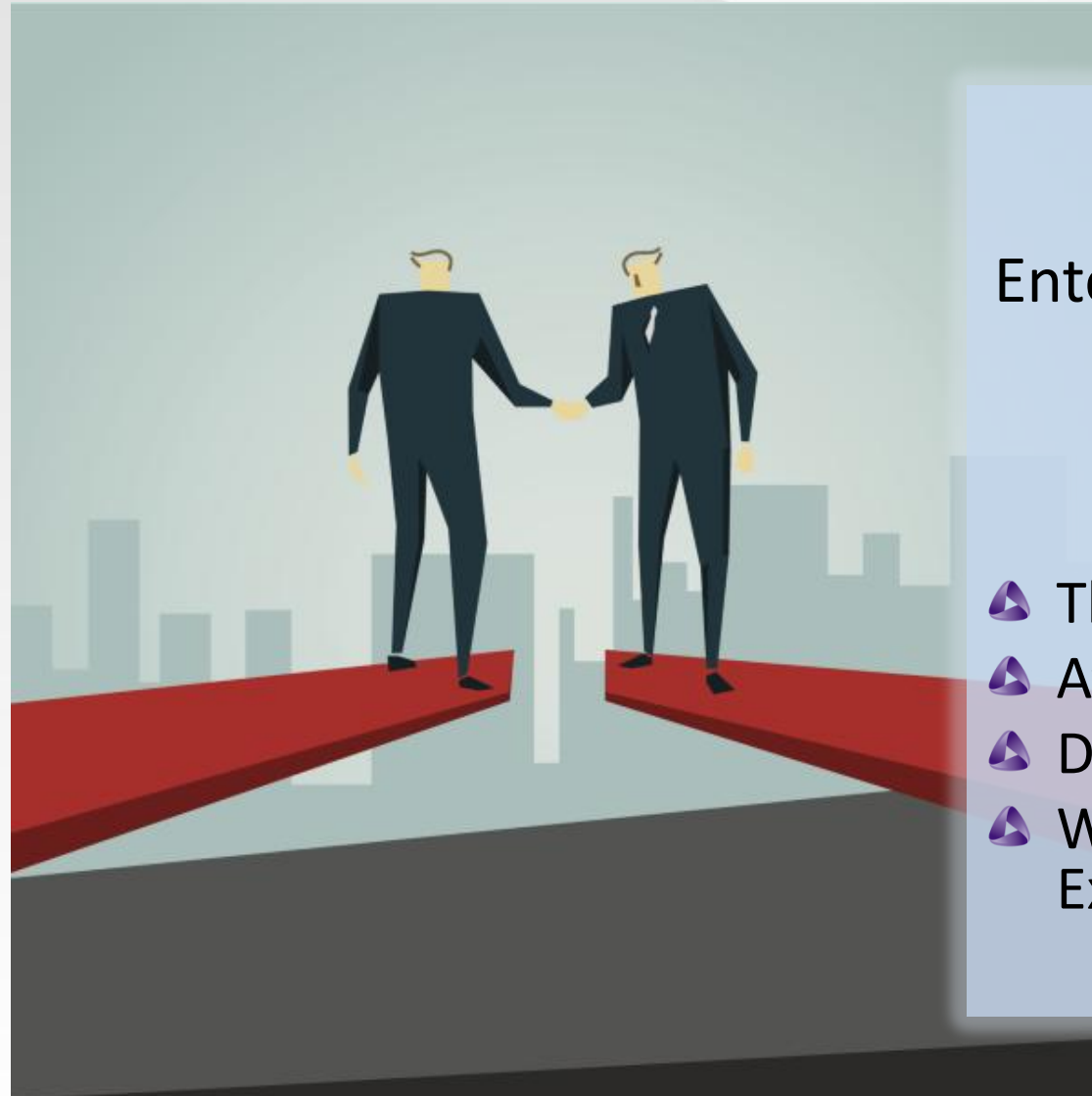
**Kanban is a way to organize and manage work. It improves service delivery speed & predictability through a combination of limiting work-in-progress & deferred commitment*

It uses visual management and Lean techniques such as limiting the amount of work in progress, and probabilistic forecasting.

Kanban helps to balance demand with capability.

*Balancing demand and capability = improved flow.
Improved flow = Improved predictability.*

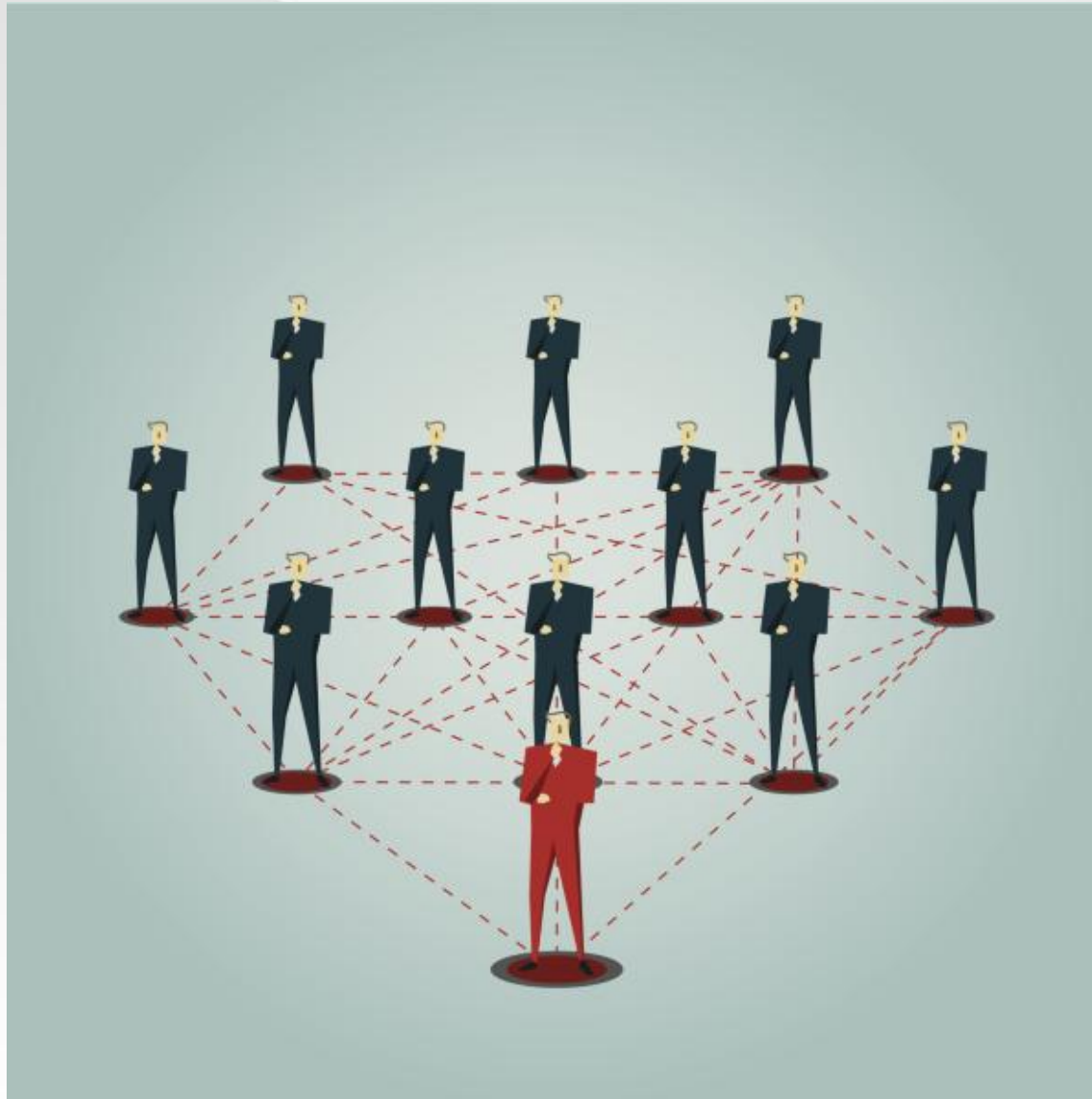
The goal of Enterprise Services Planning



The goal of Enterprise Services Planning is to pick...

- ▶ The Right Things
- ▶ At The Right Time
- ▶ Done The Right Way
- ▶ With Appropriate Risk Exposure

Enterprise Services Planning

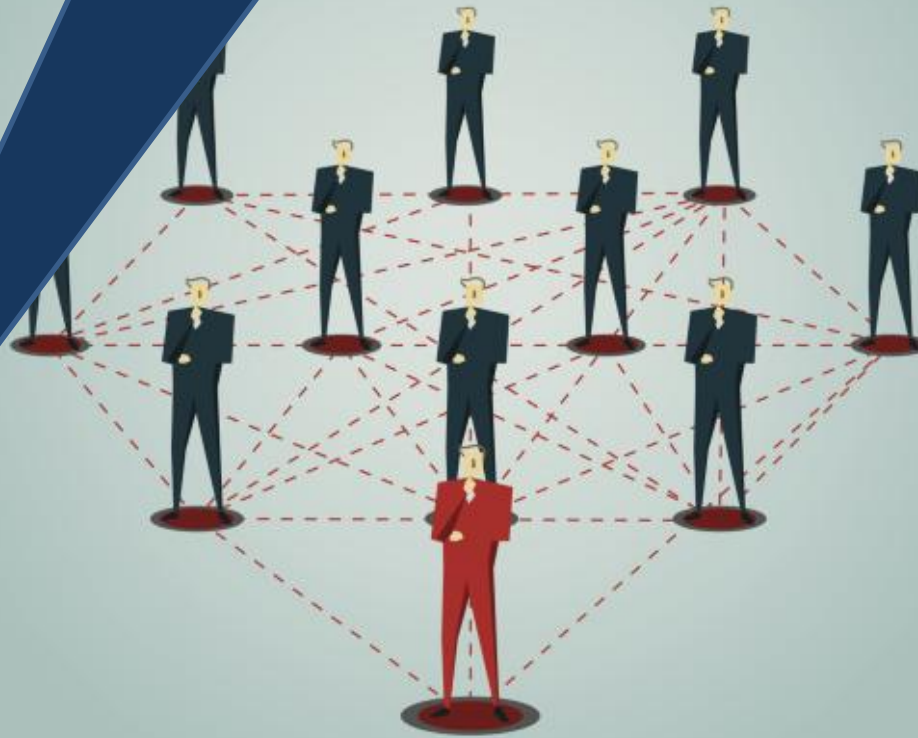


Enterprise Services Planning

Manufacturing

1947 - Kanban

1964 & 1975 - MRP



Enterprise Services Planning

Manufacturing

1947 – Kanban

1964 & 1975 – MRP

Professional Services

2004 – Kanban

2015 – ESP



Enterprise Services Planning

Manufacturing

1947 – Kanban

1964 & 1975 – MRP

Professional Services

2004 – Kanban

2015 – ESP

*ESP is “MRP for professional services”.
ESP is for managing capacity & scheduling intangible work.*

ESP uses algorithms enabled with data from analysis of the work requests, our existing capability, and knowledge of customer expectations, to make recommendations



Enterprise Services *Planning*



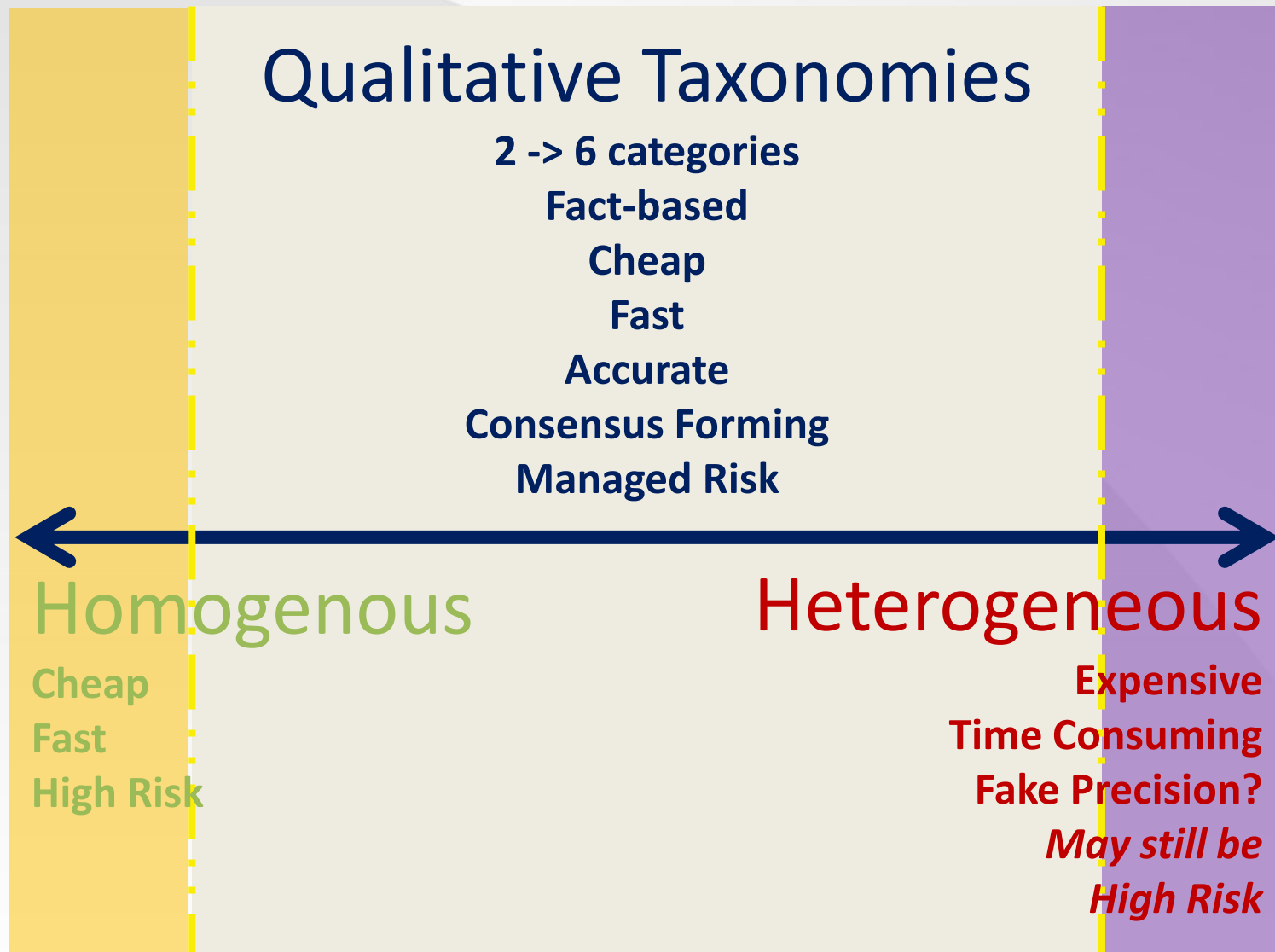
Planning involves...

- ▲ Scheduling
- ▲ Sequencing
- ▲ Selecting
- ▲ Commitment
- ▲ Anticipating & Managing Dependencies
- ▲ Risk Management
- ▲ Understanding what is essential based on...
 - Business strategy
 - Fitness for purpose

Risk Assessment

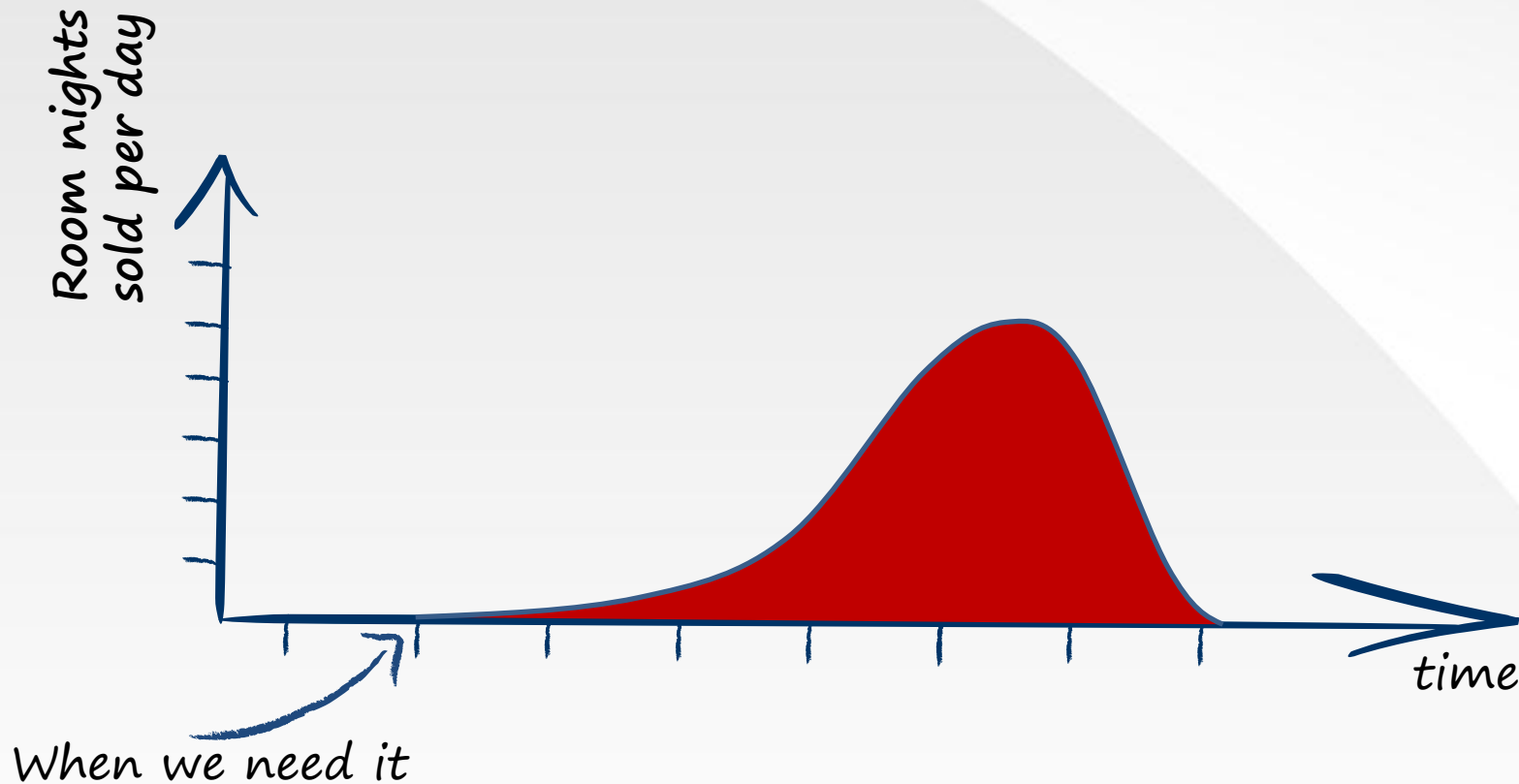
(for scheduling, sequencing, & selection)

A middle-ground in effective Risk Management



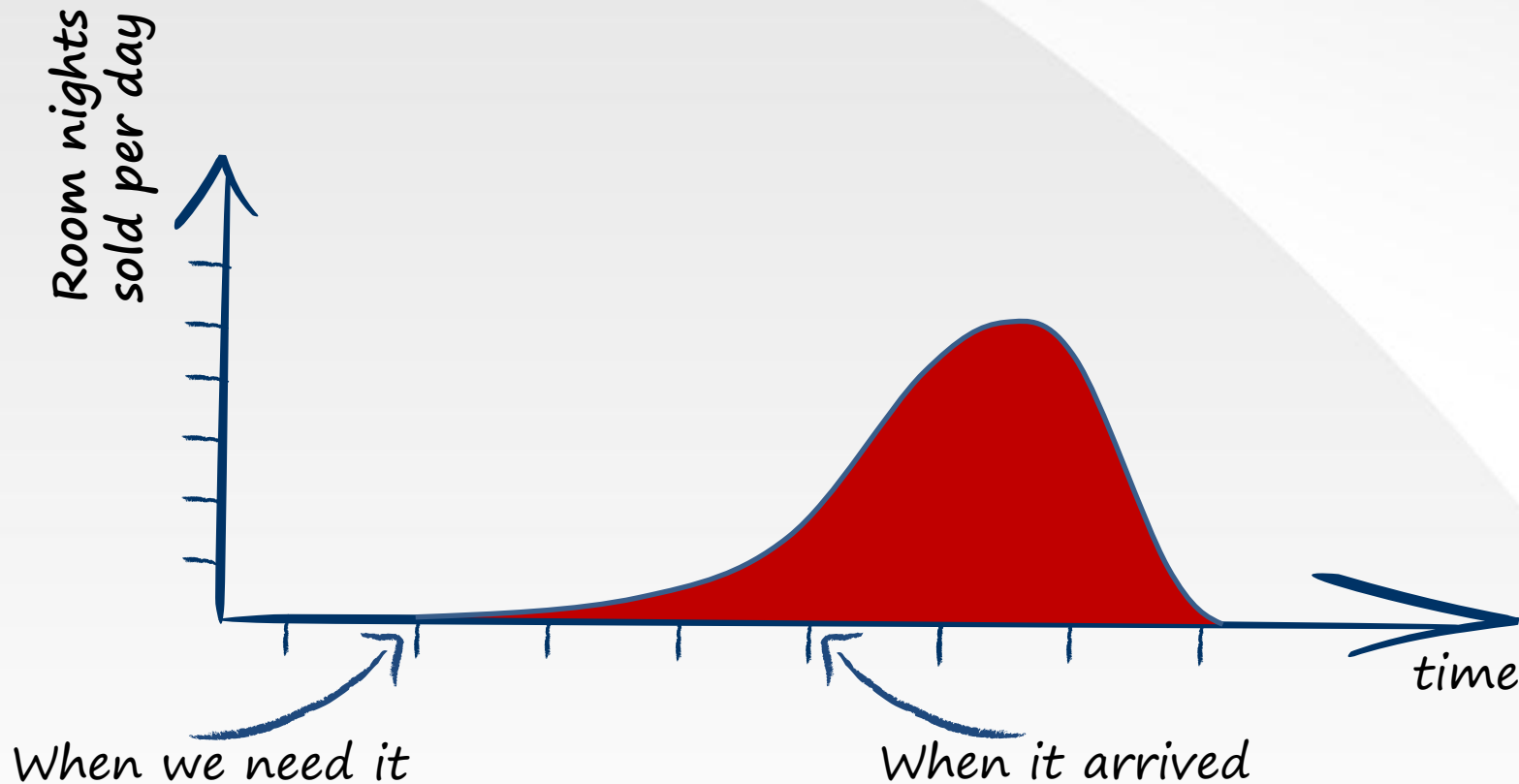
Sketch market utility function

Cost of delay for an online Easter holiday marketing promotion is difference in integral between the two curves



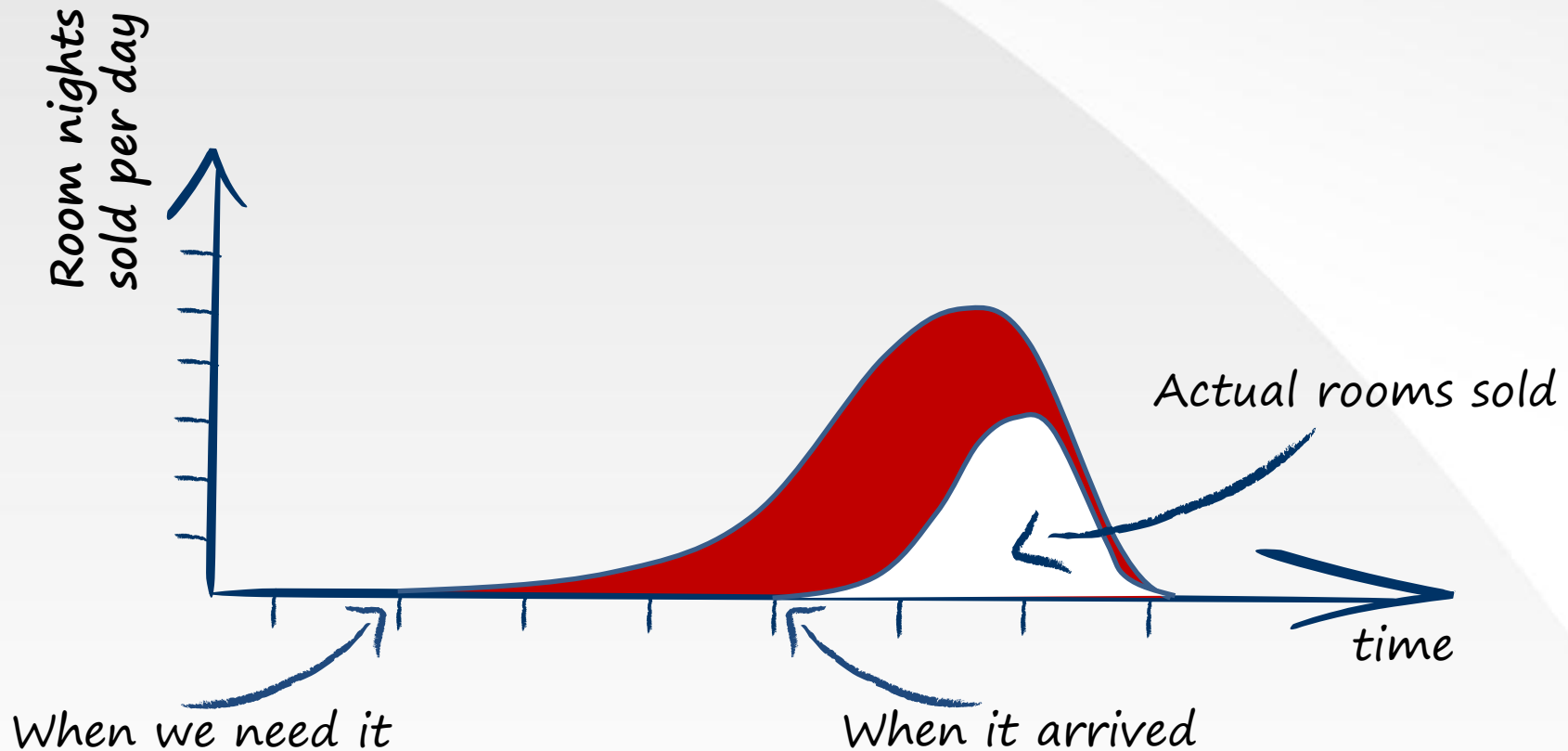
Sketch market utility function

Cost of delay for an online Easter holiday marketing promotion is difference in integral between the two curves



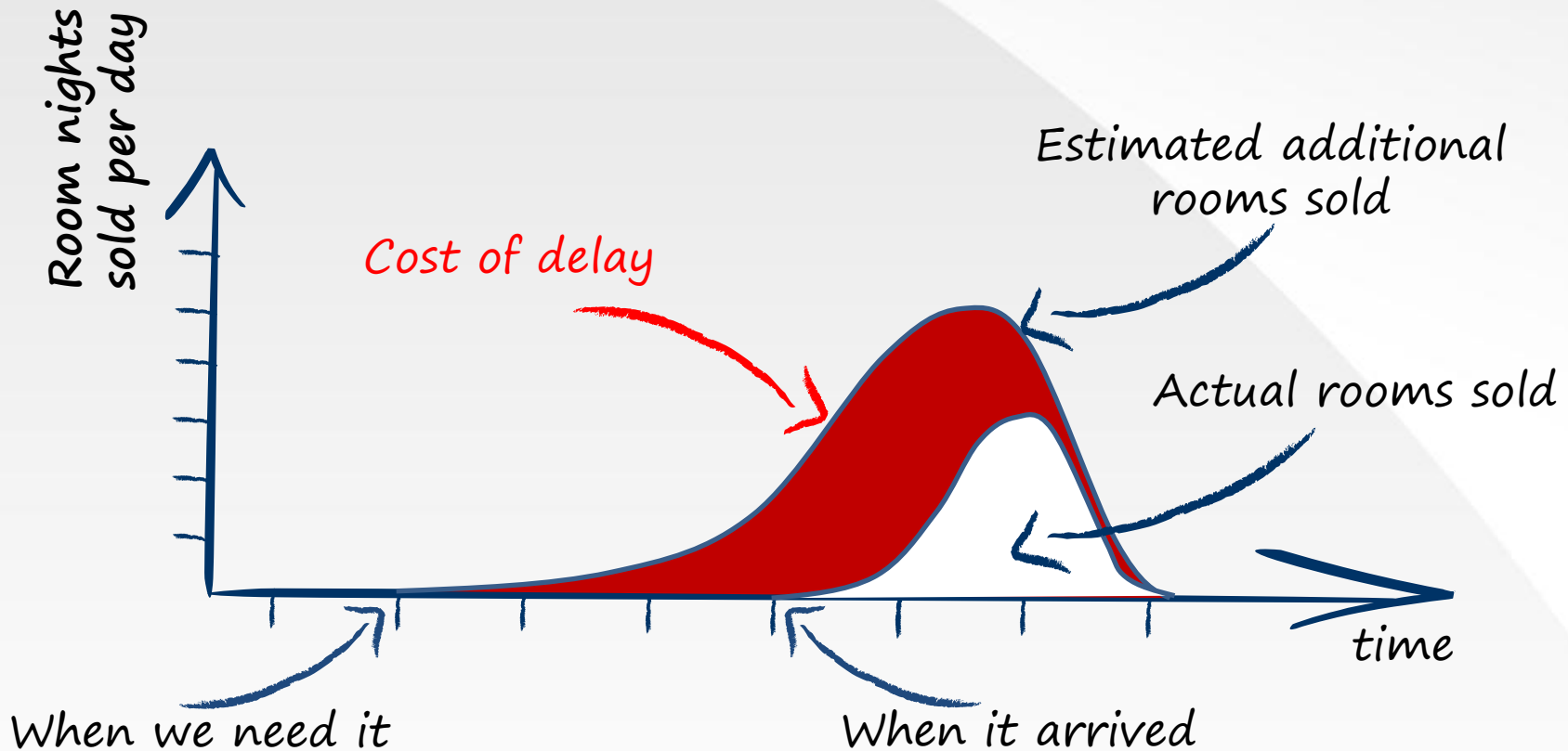
Sketch market utility function

Cost of delay for an online Easter holiday marketing promotion is difference in integral between the two curves

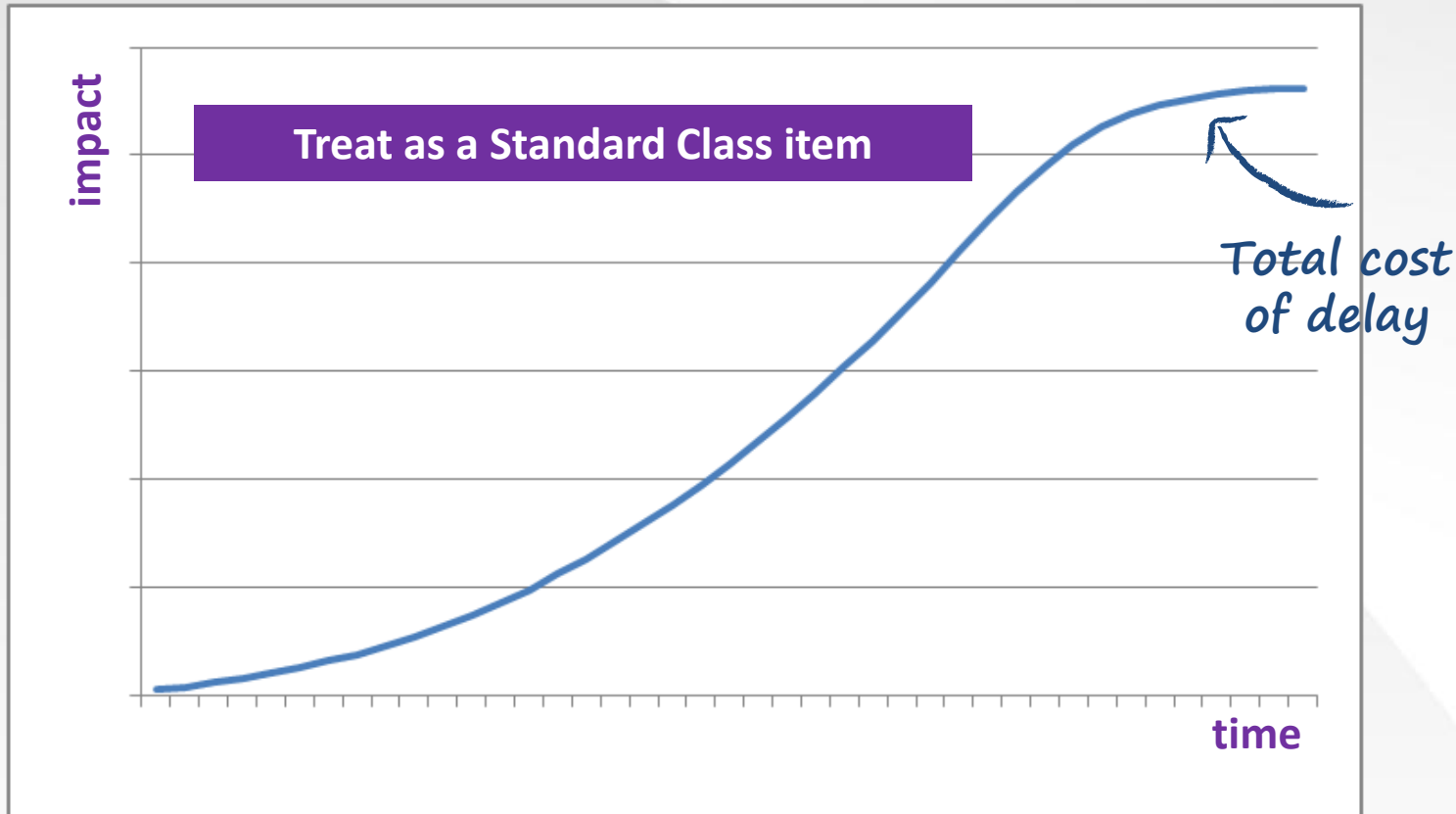


Sketch market utility function

Cost of delay for an online Easter holiday marketing promotion is difference in integral between the two curves



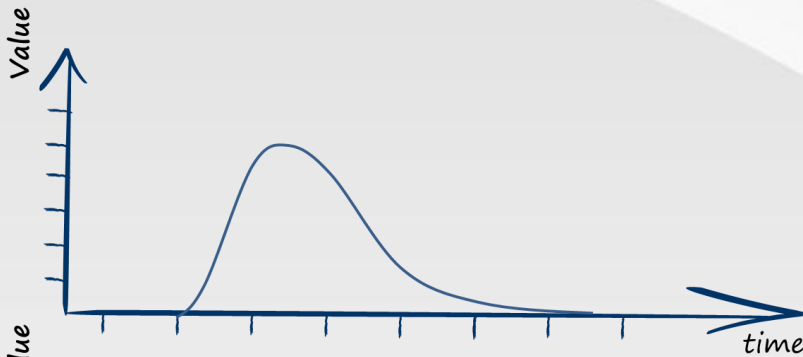
Cost of Delay based on utility function sketches



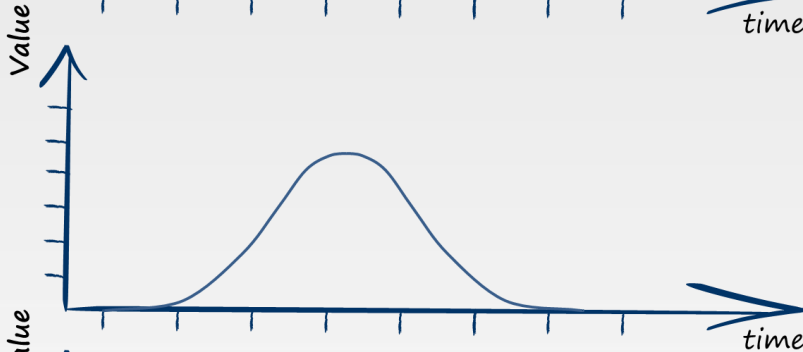
Cost of delay function for an online Easter holiday marketing campaign delayed by 1 month from mid-January (based on diff of 2 integrals on previous slide)

Utility Function Taxonomy

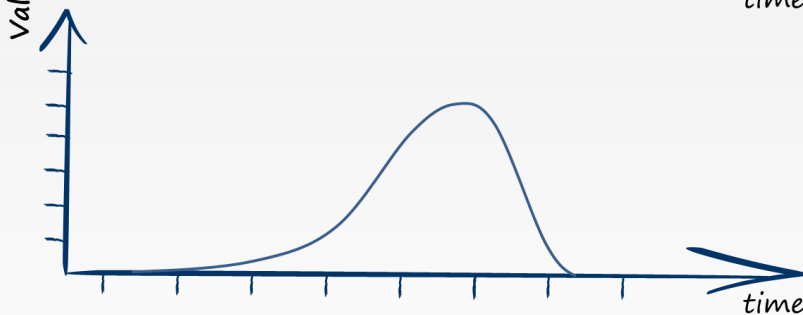
Utility Function Shape



Front-loaded – Most of the value is realized early in the lifespan of the product with a long residual tail

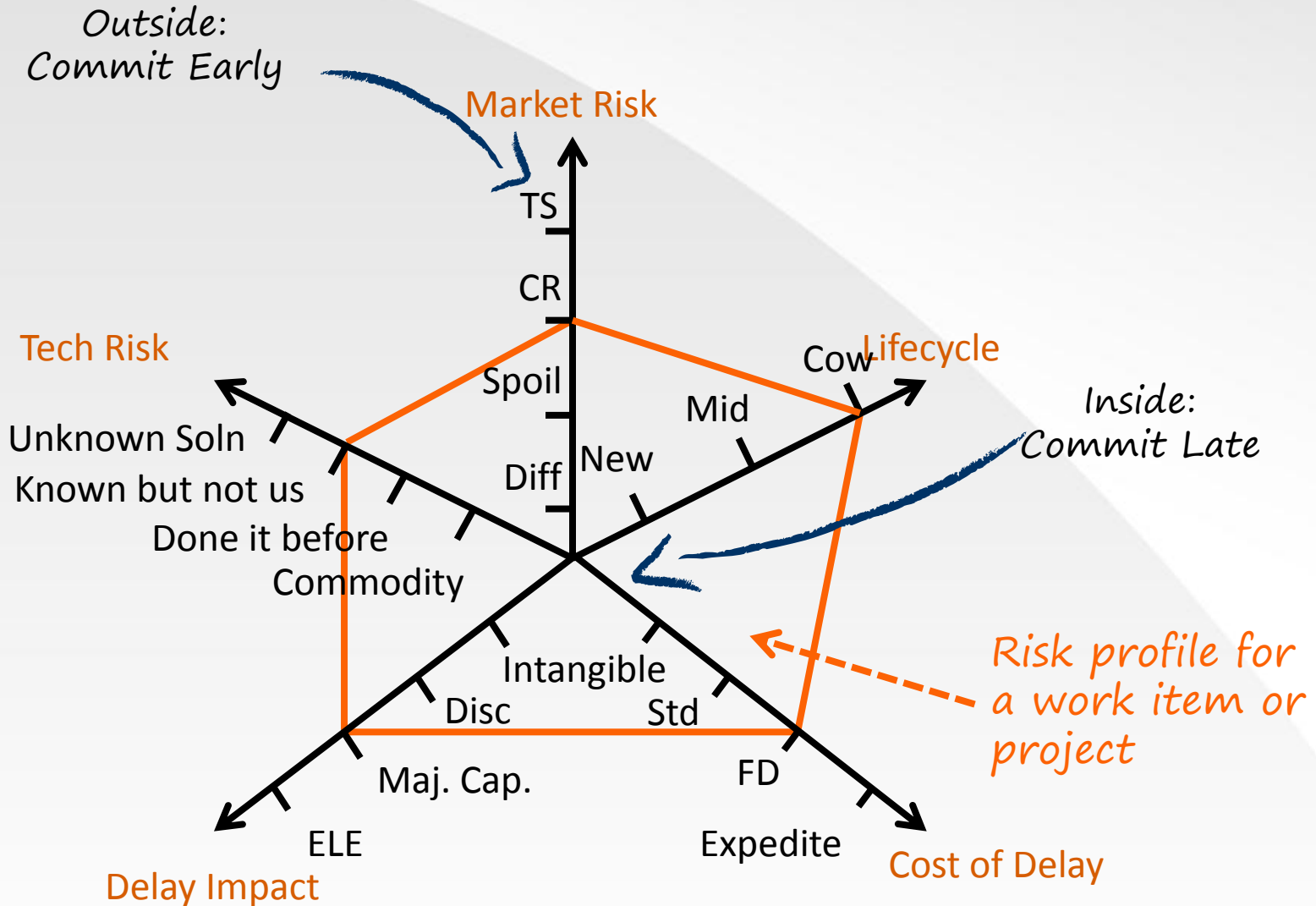


Bell curve – Most of the value is realized in the middle of the lifespan with slow initial uptake and a somewhat symmetrical tail off



Back-loaded – Initial take-up is slow with value realized close to a natural end-date in the product lifespan

Visualize Risks to provide Scheduling Information



Scheduling & Sequencing

Sequence:
1st

Market Risk

Sequence:
2nd



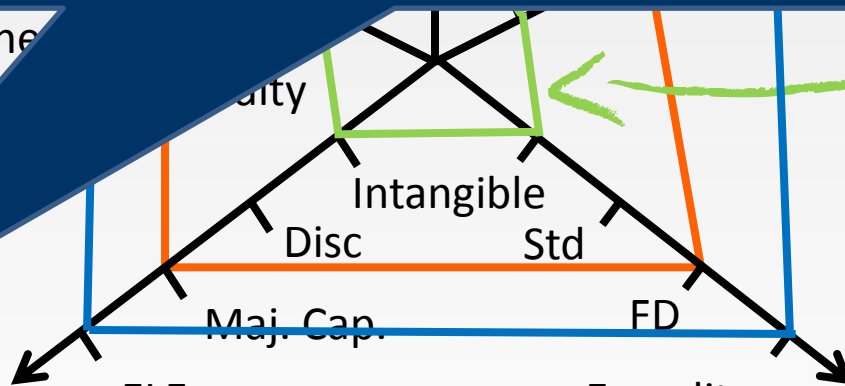
If only real life was so simple!

Tec

Unk
Know

Done

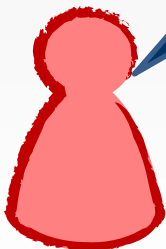
Sequence:
3rd



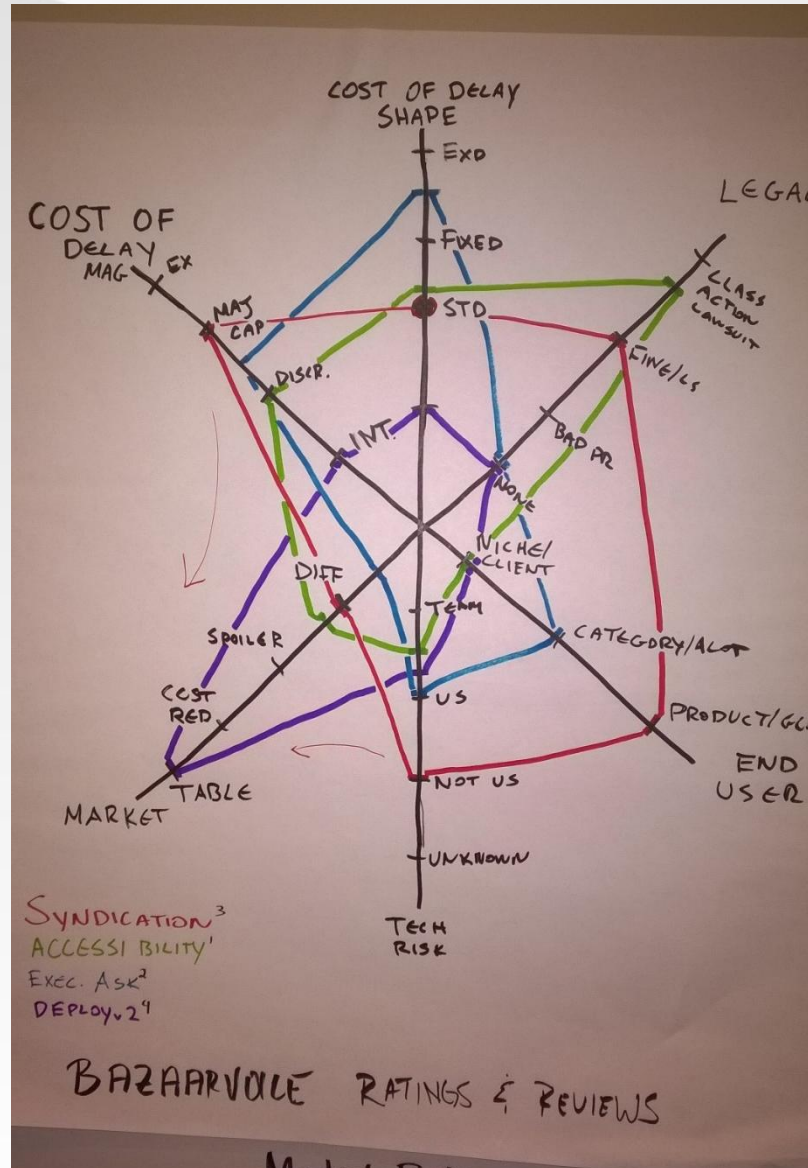
Delay Impact

Expedite

Cost of Delay



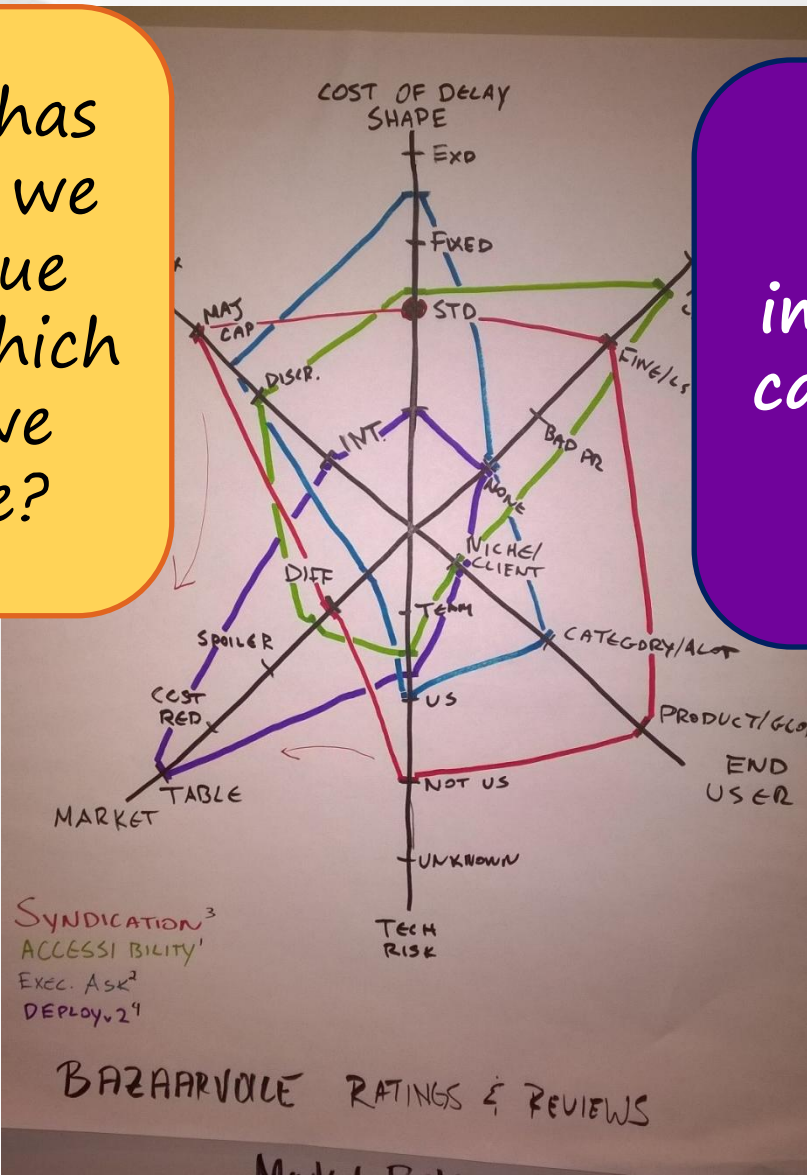
Custom Profile Contains Narrative



Custom Profile Contains Narrative

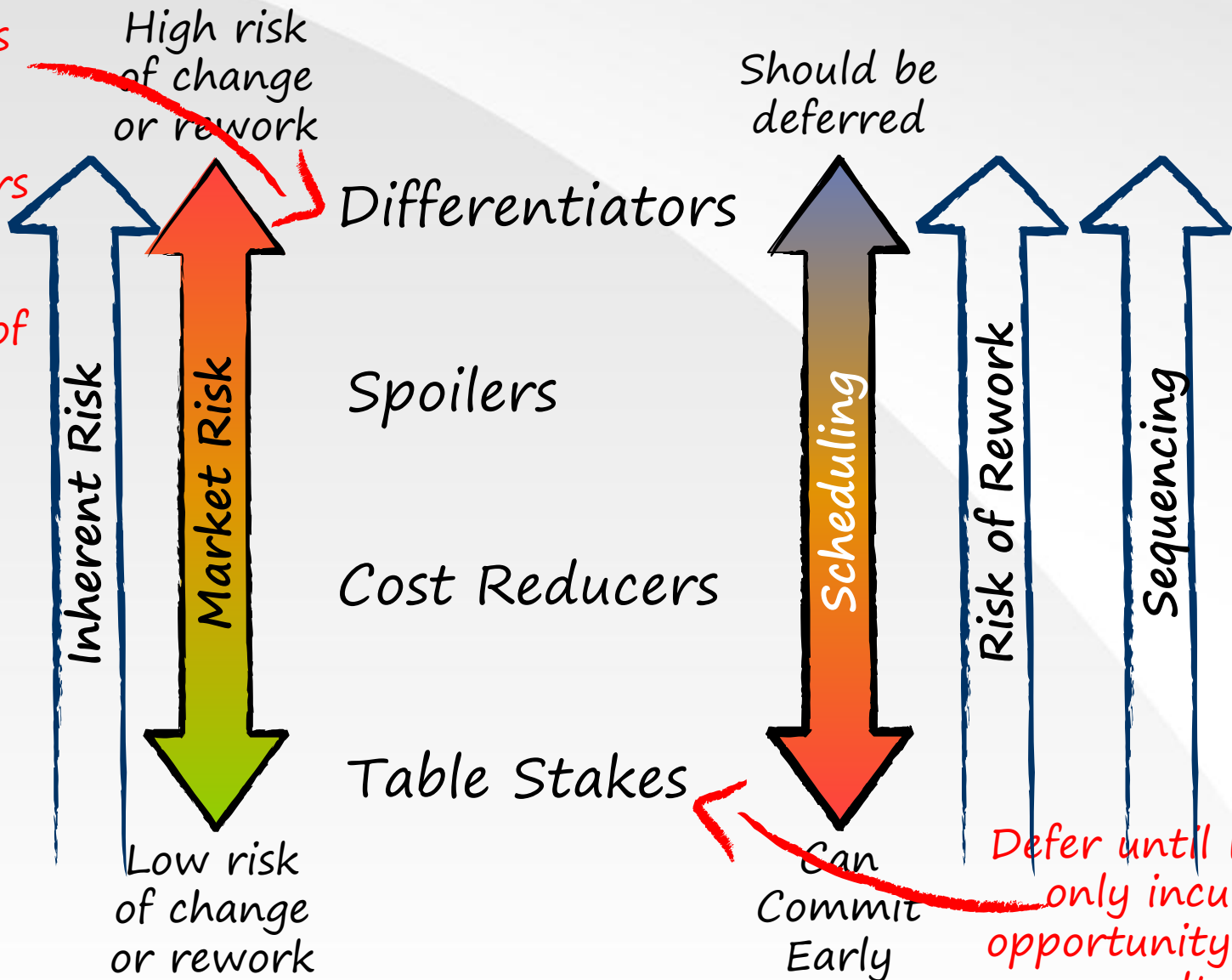
Our CEO has requested we do the blue project. Which one do we postpone?

The purple project is important but can be delayed with little penalty.



Inherent Risk, Risk of Rework & Sequencing

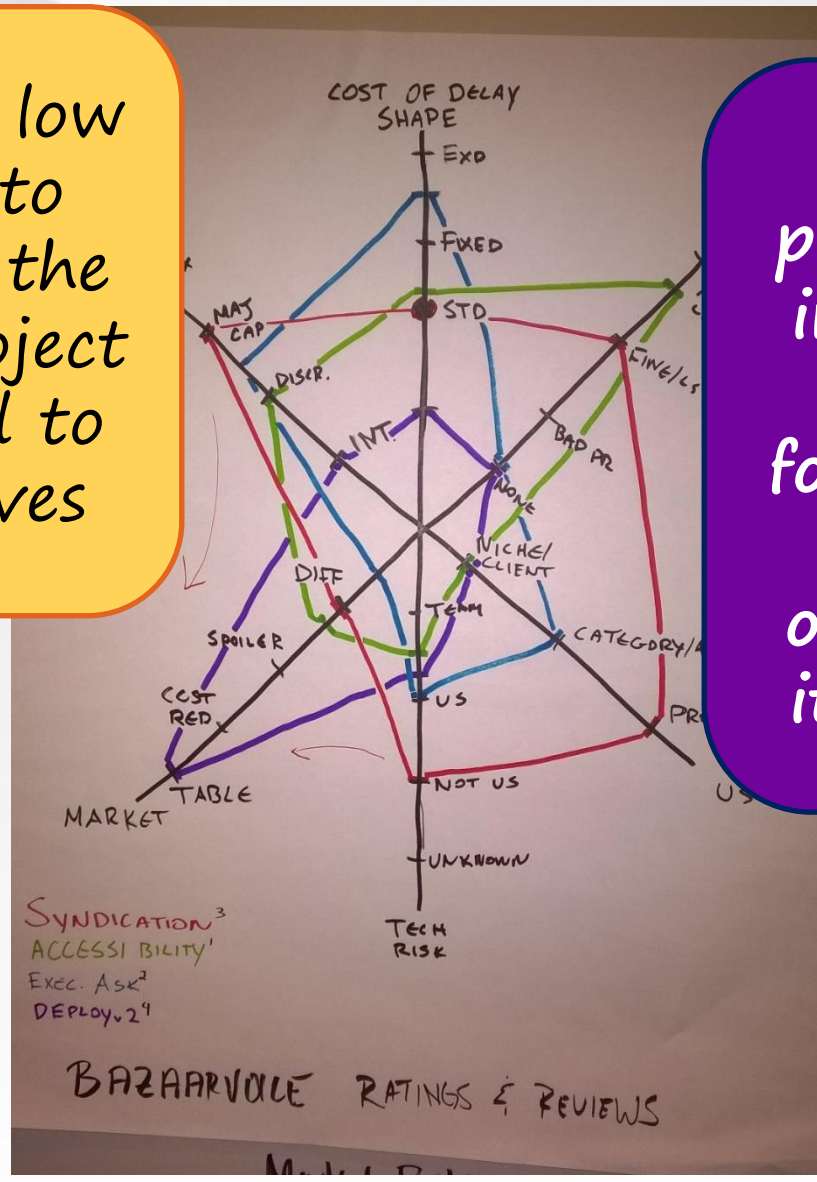
Deferring table stakes may mean foregoing differentiators or starting early and paying cost of rework



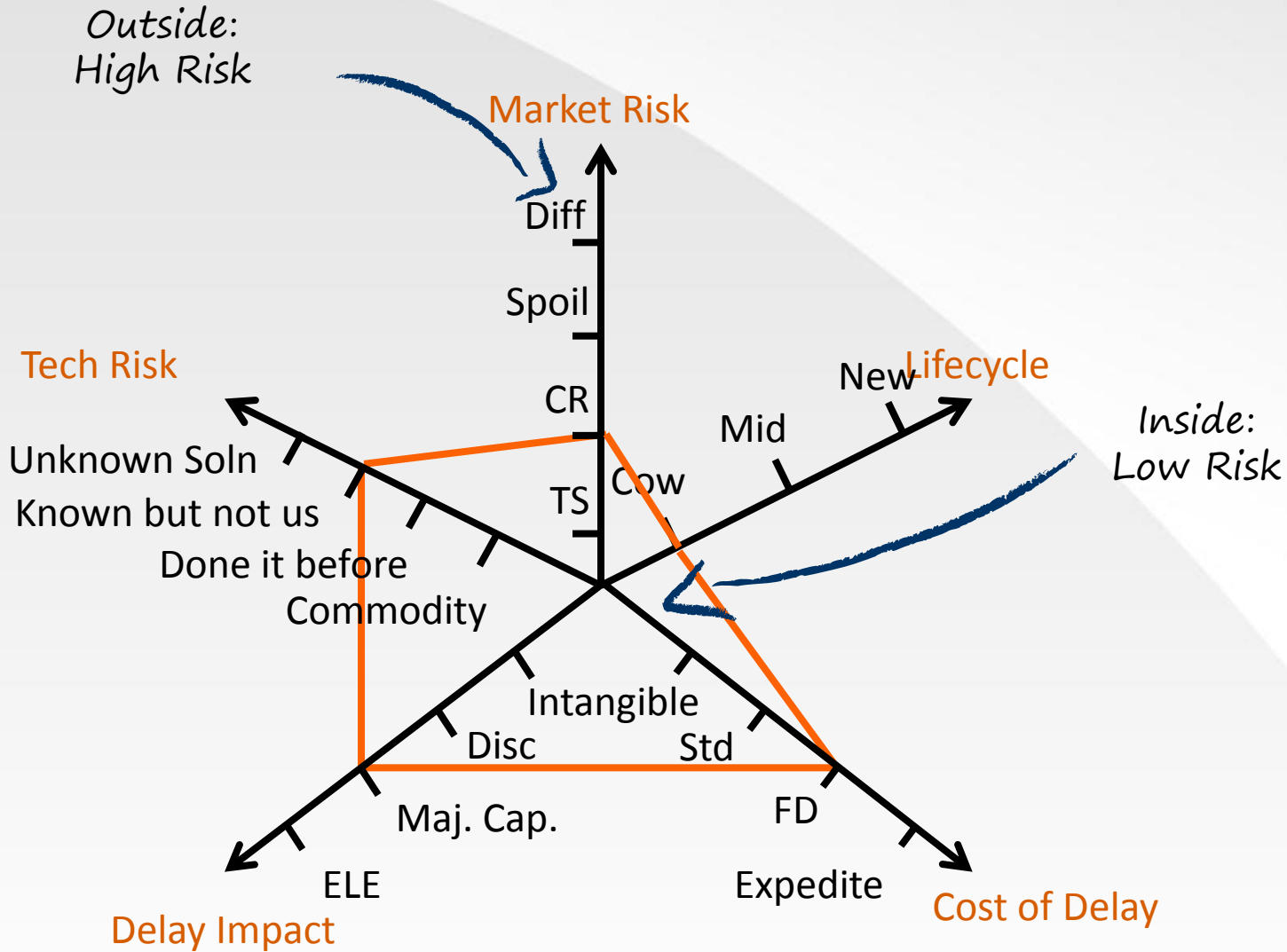
Revisiting the portfolio options

There is a low penalty to deferring the purple project compared to alternatives

The purple project remains important. We may need to forgo something else later in order to insure it is completed



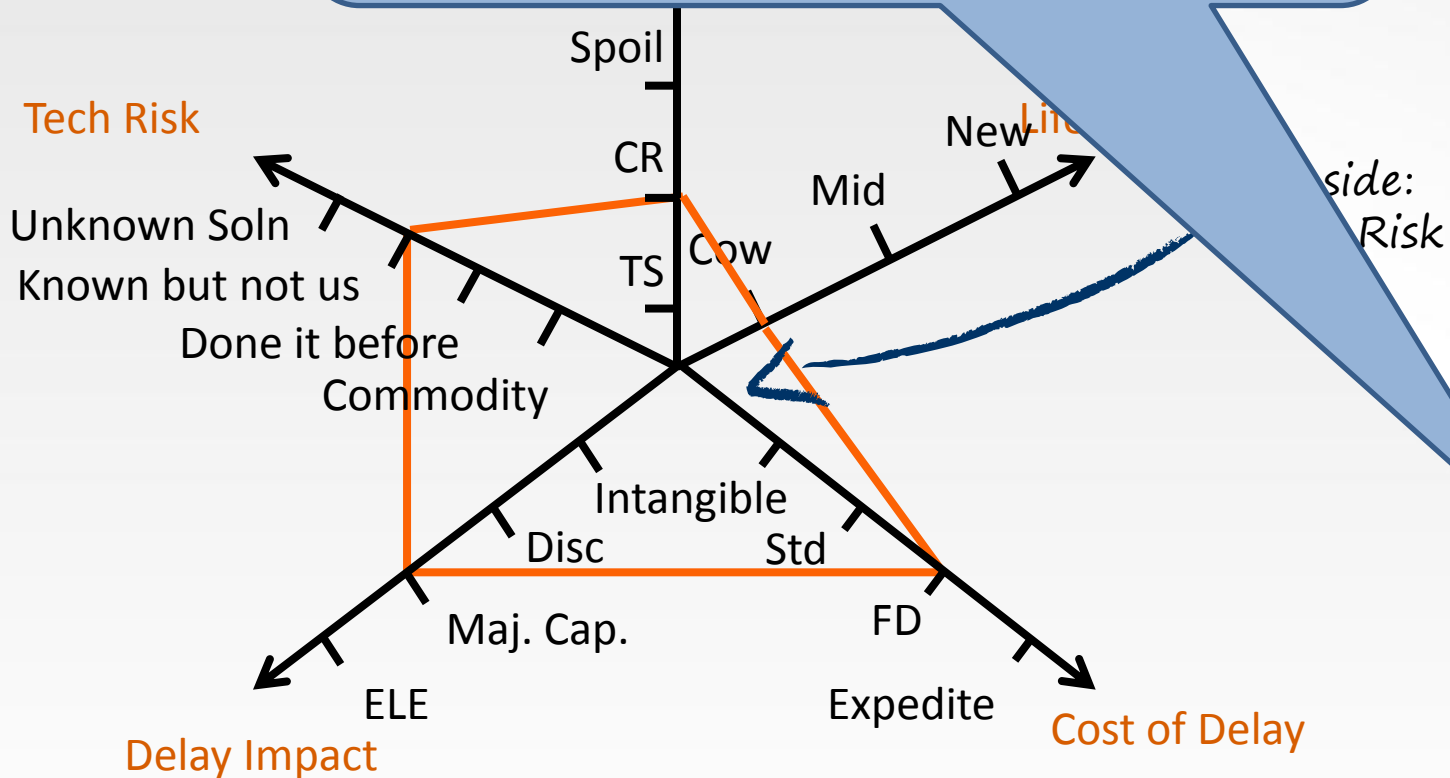
Visualizing Inherent Risk



Visualizing Inherent Risk

Outside:
High Risk

Some axes are reversed when we show inherent risk in the project or feature compared to its schedule risk.



Visualizing Inherent Risk

Outside:
High Risk

Some axes are reversed when we show inherent risk in the project or feature compared to its schedule risk.

If inherent risk is lower than schedule risk then the project or feature can be deferred

Known

before
Commodity

IS

Intangible

Disc

Std

Maj. Cap.

FD

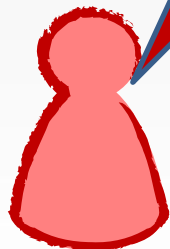
ELE

Expedite

Delay Impact

Cost of Delay

side:
Risk



Visualizing Inherent Risk

Outside:
High Risk

Some axes are reversed when we show inherent risk in the project or feature compared to its schedule risk.

If inherent risk is lower than schedule risk then the project or feature can be deferred

Known

be
Co

Where inherent risk is greater than schedule risk, deferring only works if other information gathering is happening, creating an embedded option

Maj. Cap.

FD

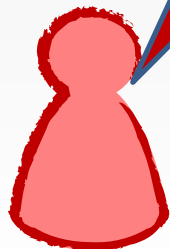
ELE

Expedite

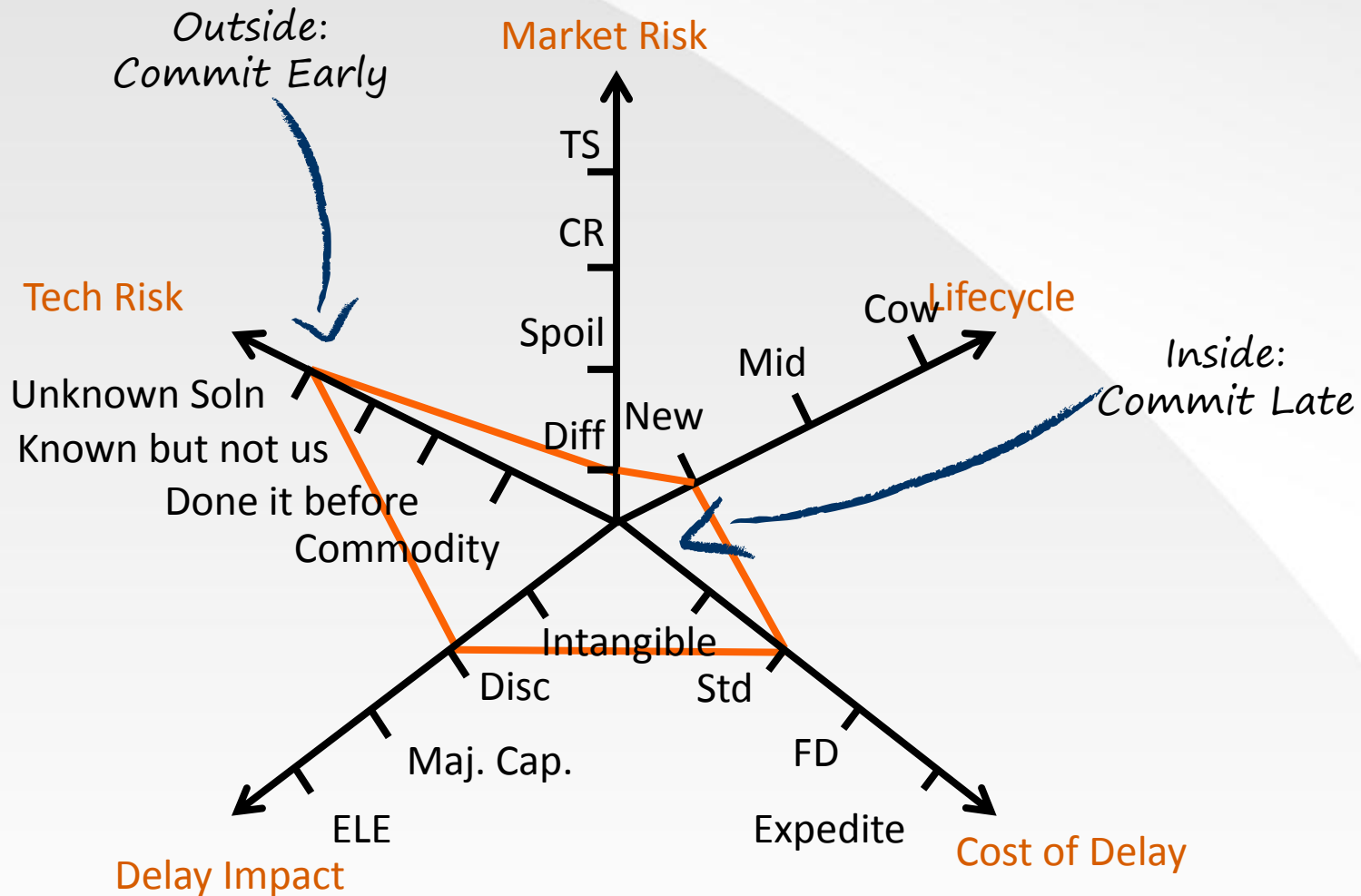
Delay Impact

Cost of Delay

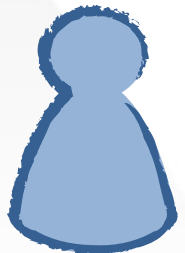
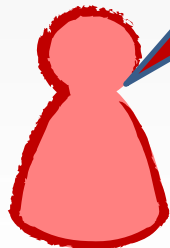
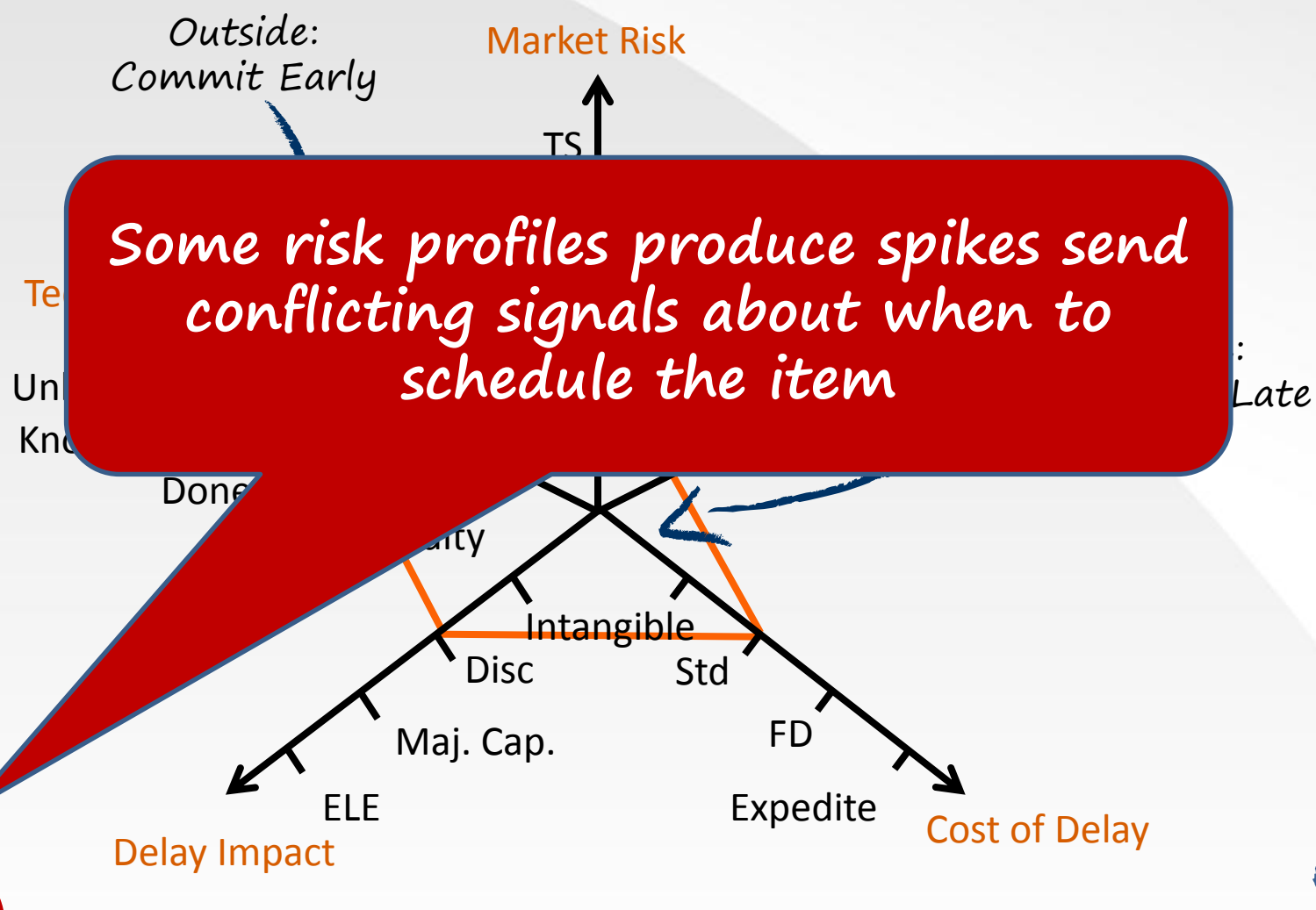
side:
Risk



What if a profile sends conflicting signals?



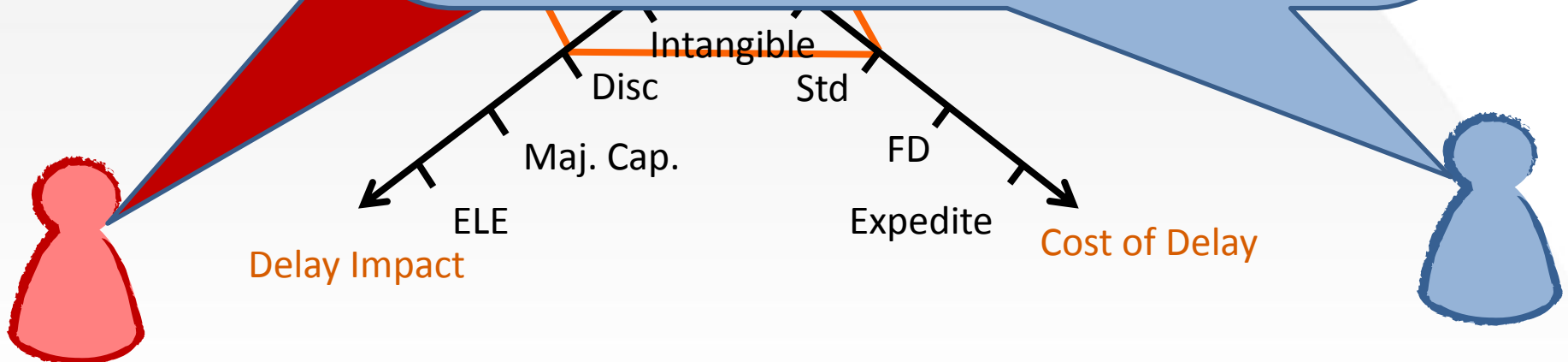
What if a profile sends conflicting signals?



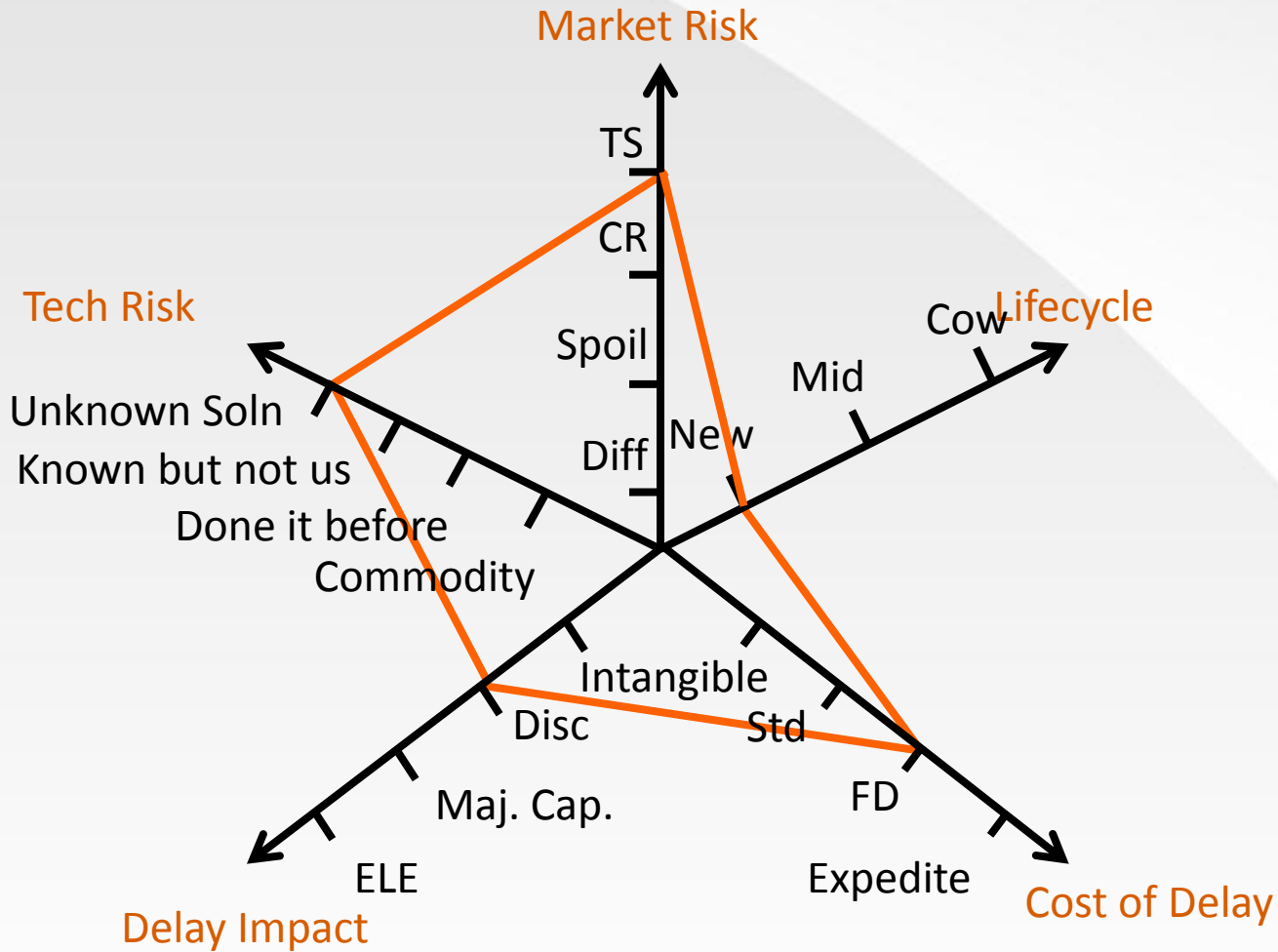
What if a profile sends conflicting signals?

It may be appropriate to split the ticket into two dependent items. In this example, create a ticket to prototype the technical solution commit to that early. Use the information gained to decide whether to proceed with the original request.

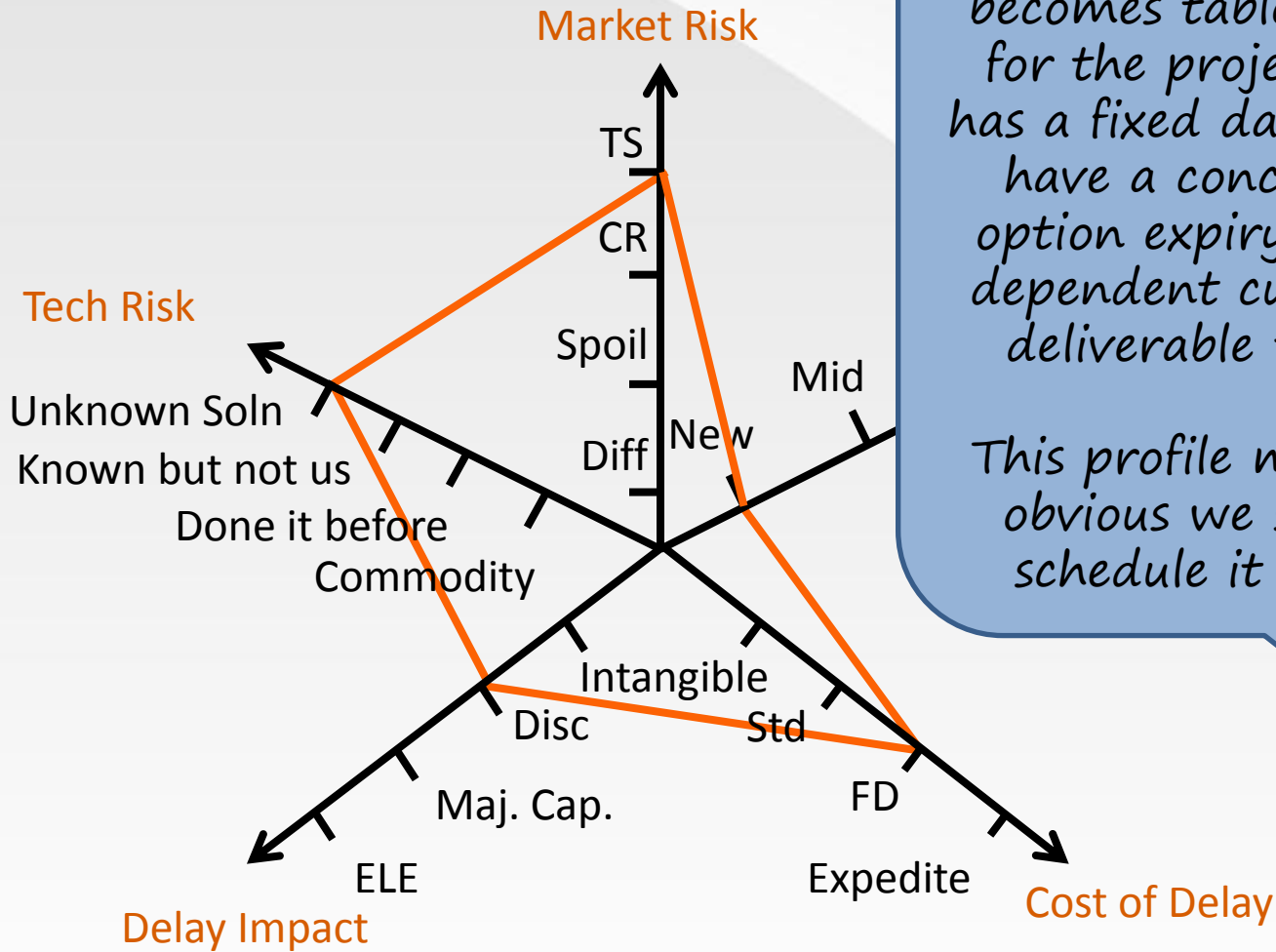
In general, split items into dependent peers until schedule conflicts in the profile shape are resolved. This concept is known as creating “embedded options” providing specific opportunities to discard ideas after additional information discovery



Risk profile for prototype



Risk profile for prototype

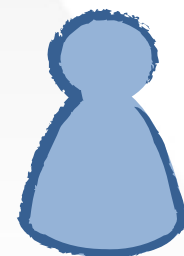
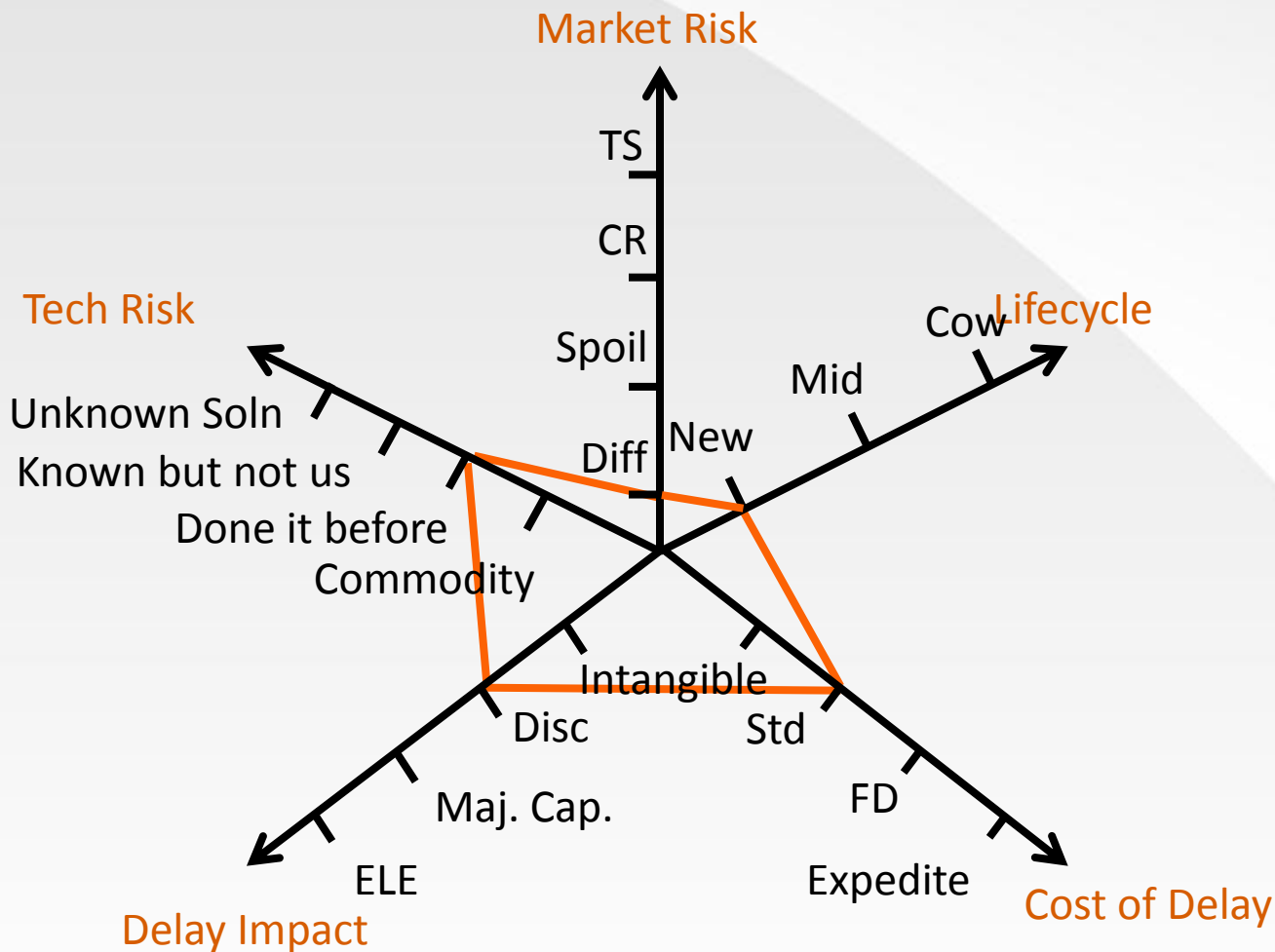


The prototype becomes table stakes for the project and has a fixed date as we have a concept of option expiry for its dependent customer deliverable ticket.

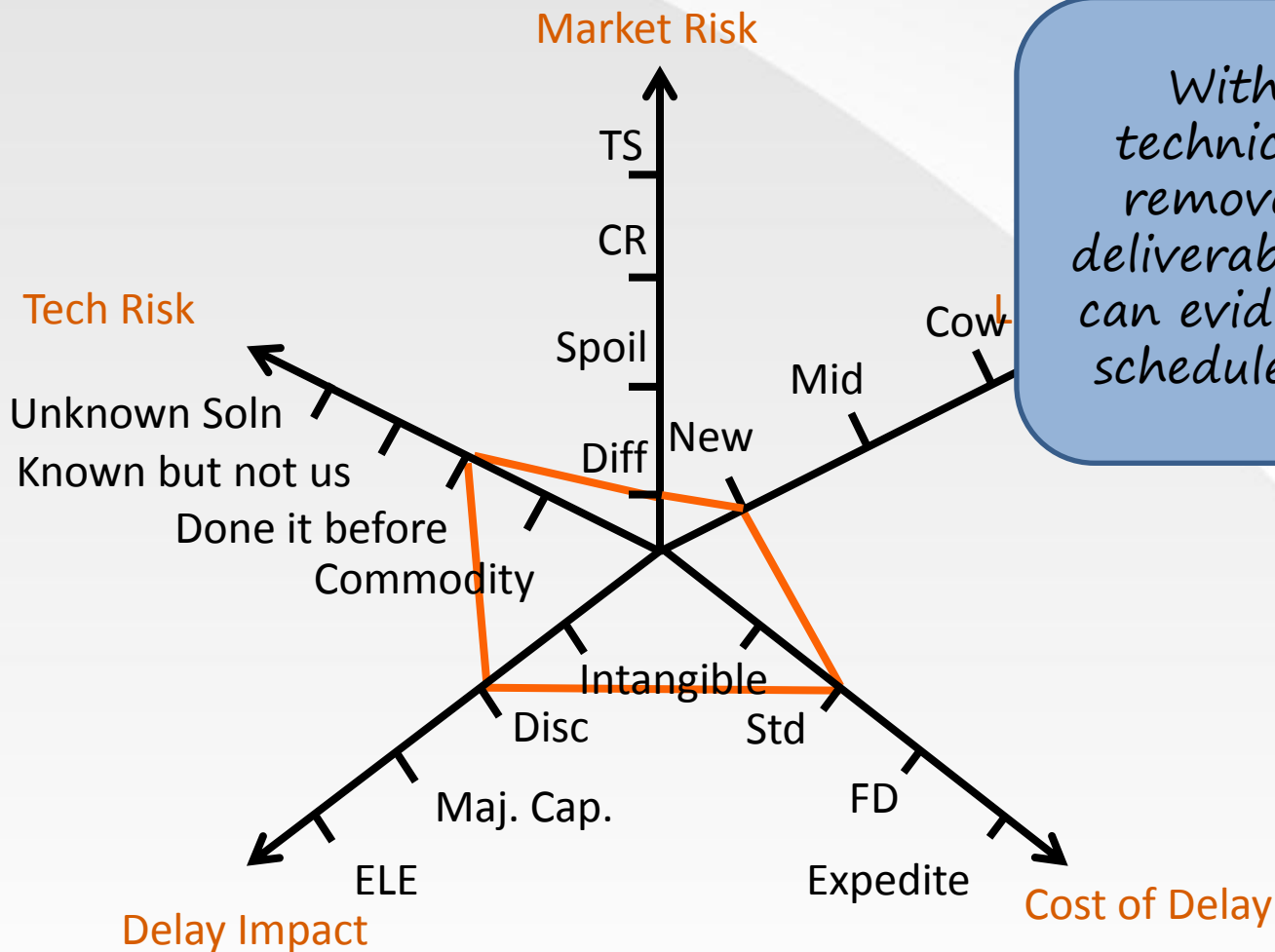
This profile makes it obvious we should schedule it early.



Risk profile for deliverable functionality



Risk profile for deliverable functionality

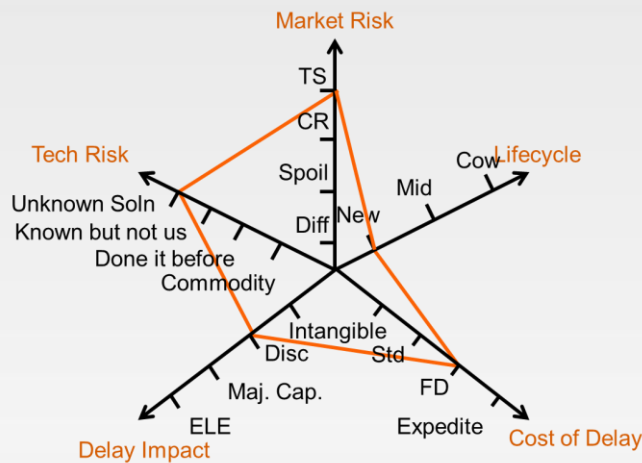


With the technical risk removed the deliverable ticket can evidently be scheduled later



Embedded options enable us to manage risk

Prototype

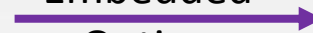


Start early

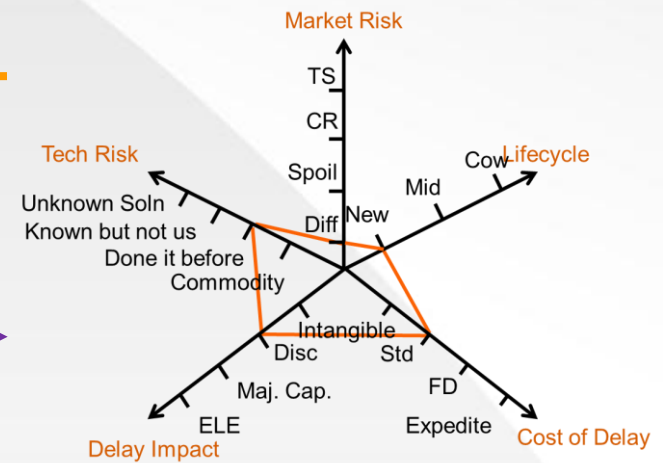
Dependency



Embedded
Option



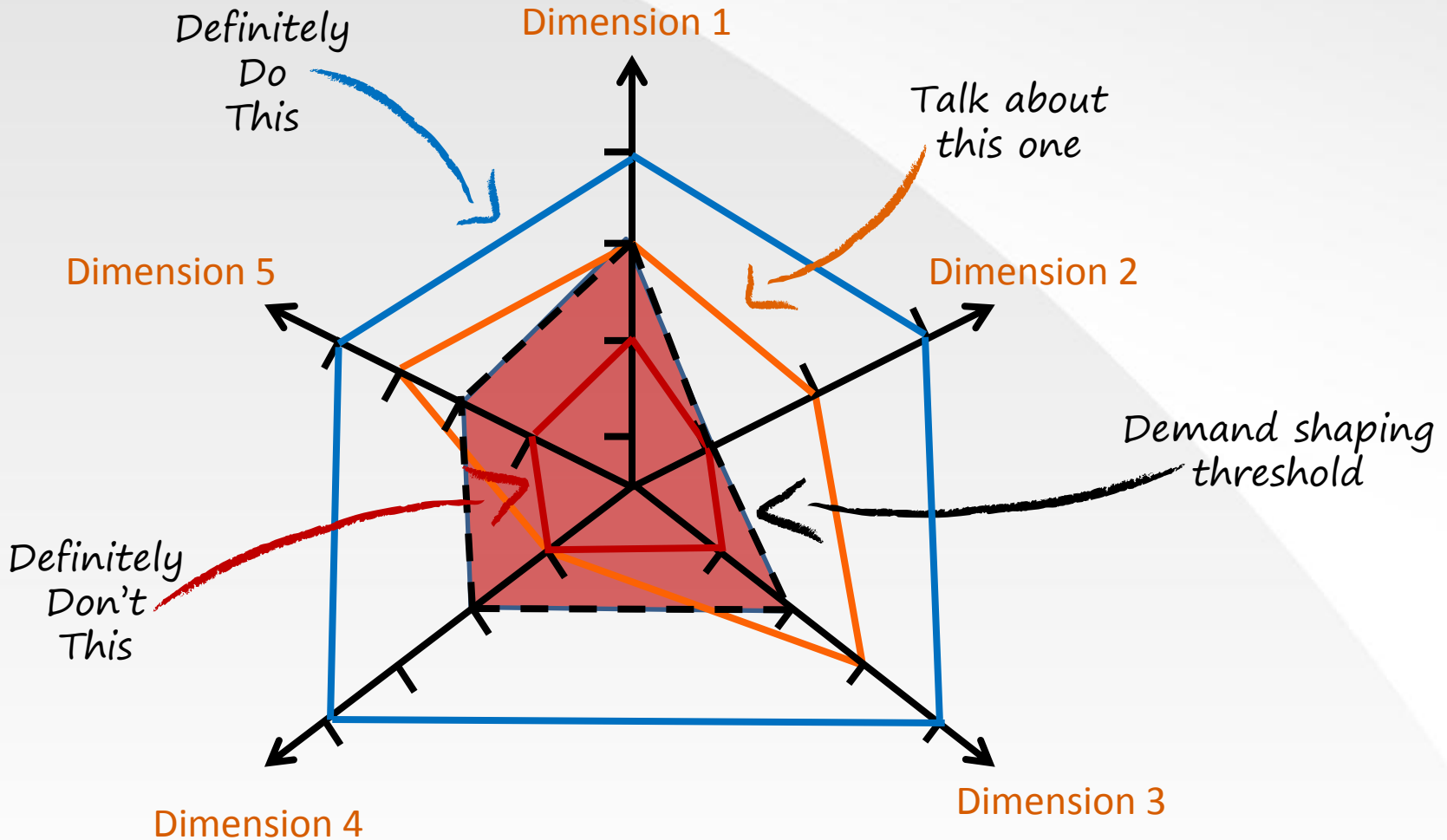
Customer Deliverable



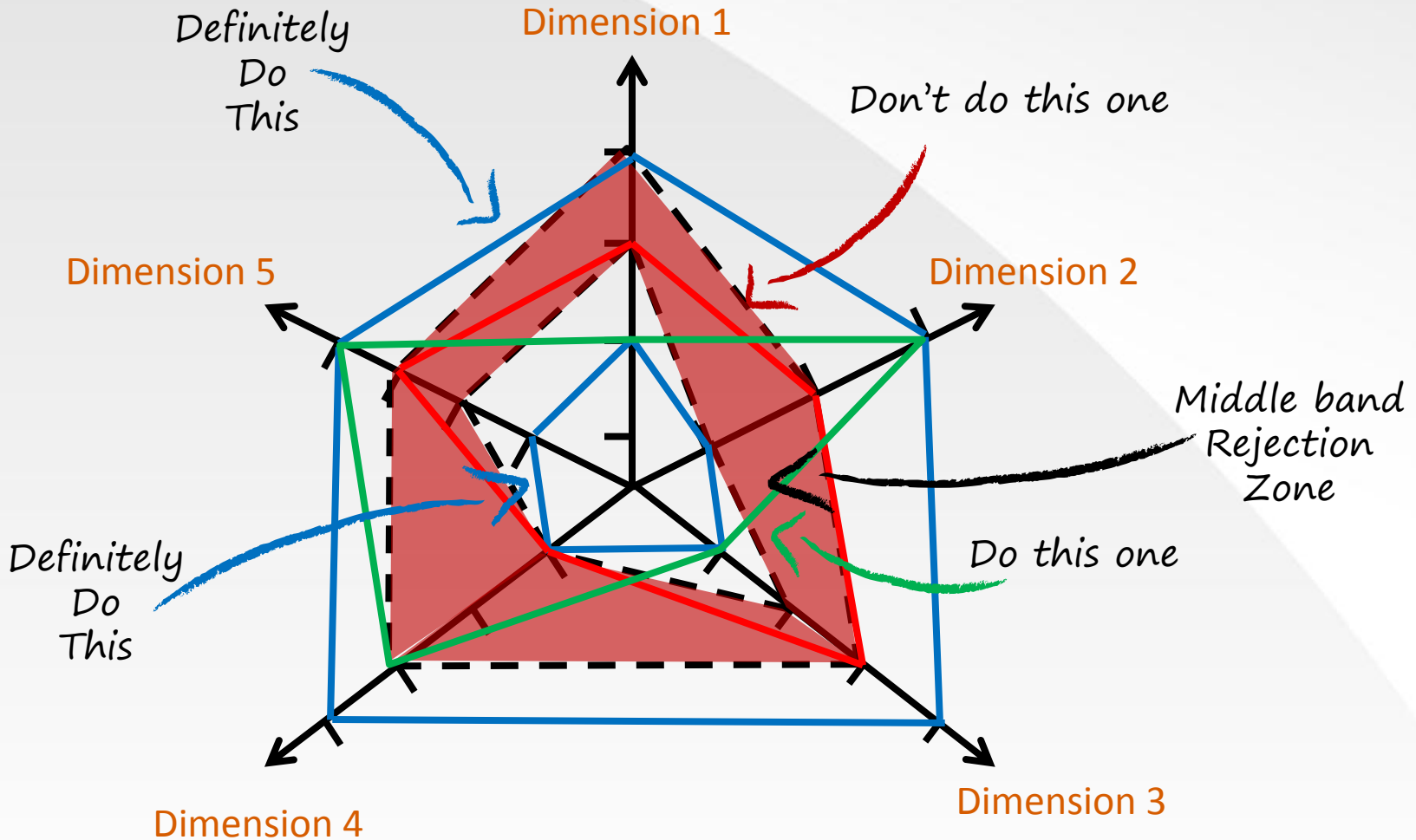
Await results of prototype

*Discard if poor results, else
if good results, defer until as
late as possible*

Demand Shaping Threshold (using inherent risk)

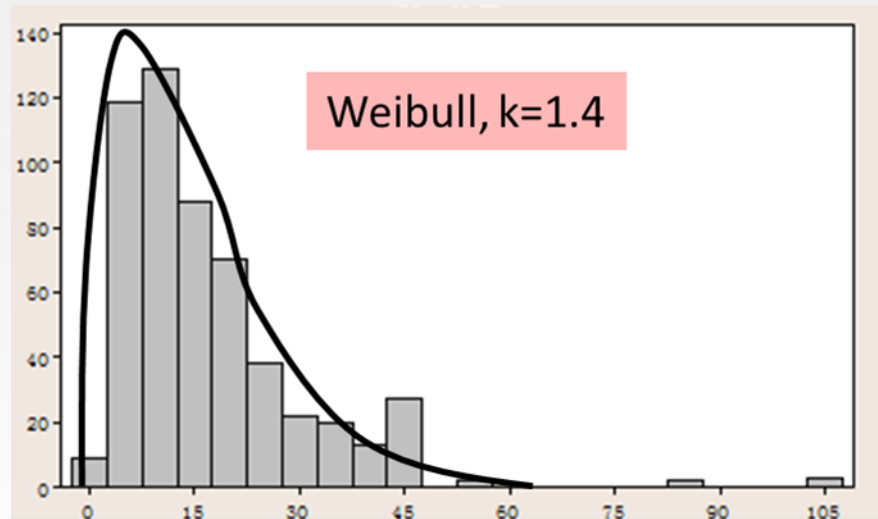


Doughnut Demand Shaping Threshold (using a barbell strategy in each risk dimension)



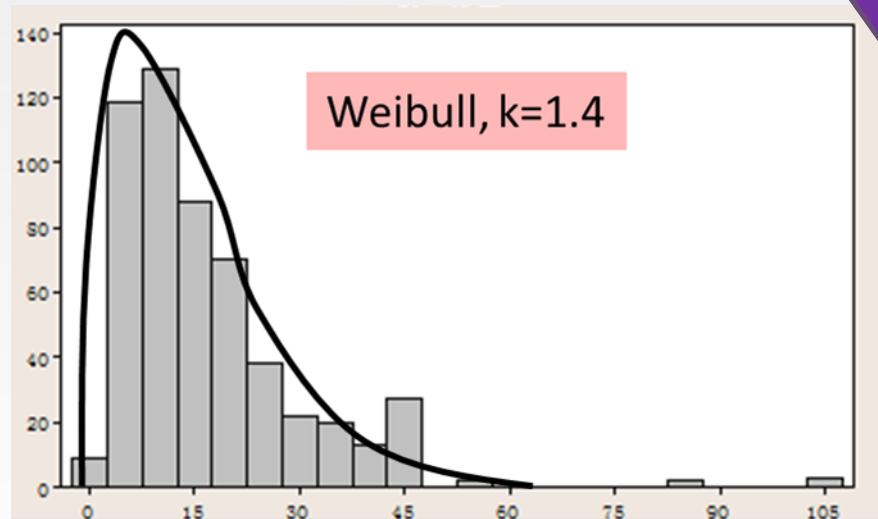
Forecasting

Lead Time & Weibull Distributions



Lead Time & Weibull Distributions

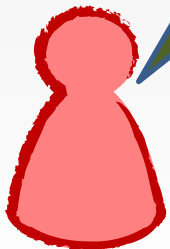
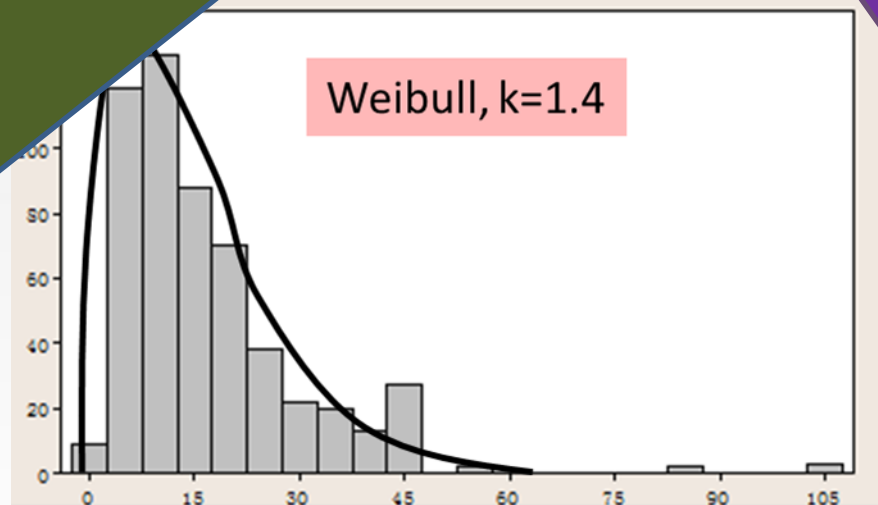
Lead time histograms observed to be Weibull distributions typically with shape parameter $1.0 < k < 2.0$



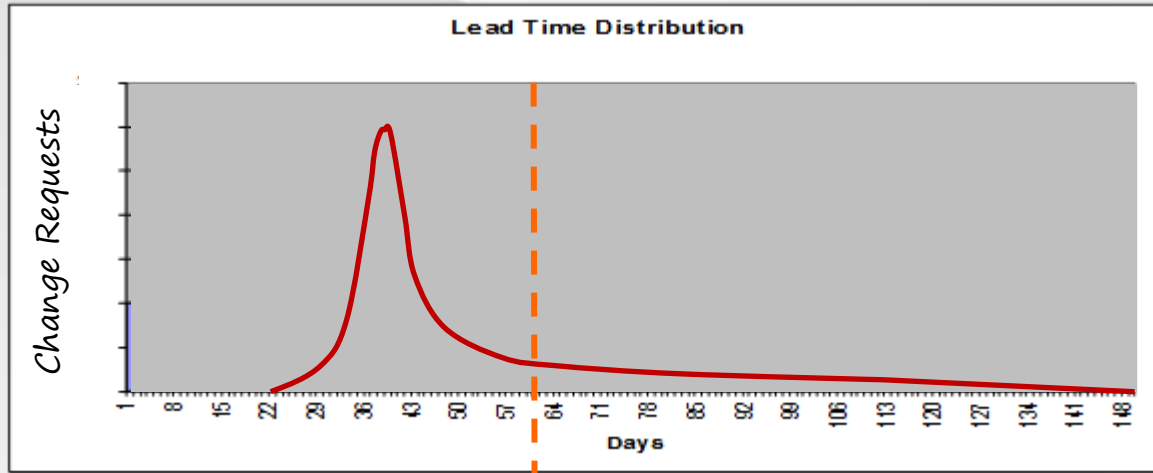
Lead Time & Weibull Distributions

The details of the mathematics are not particularly important. What is important is to recognize that the risk is always in the tail and the length of the tail varies from 2x – 10x from the mode in the data

grams
Weibull
cally
meter



Use Lead Time Distribution to Evaluate Service Delivery Effectiveness



SLA (customer expectation or fitness criteria)
60 days

Due Date
Performance
(DDP)

85%
on-time

15% late

Predictability

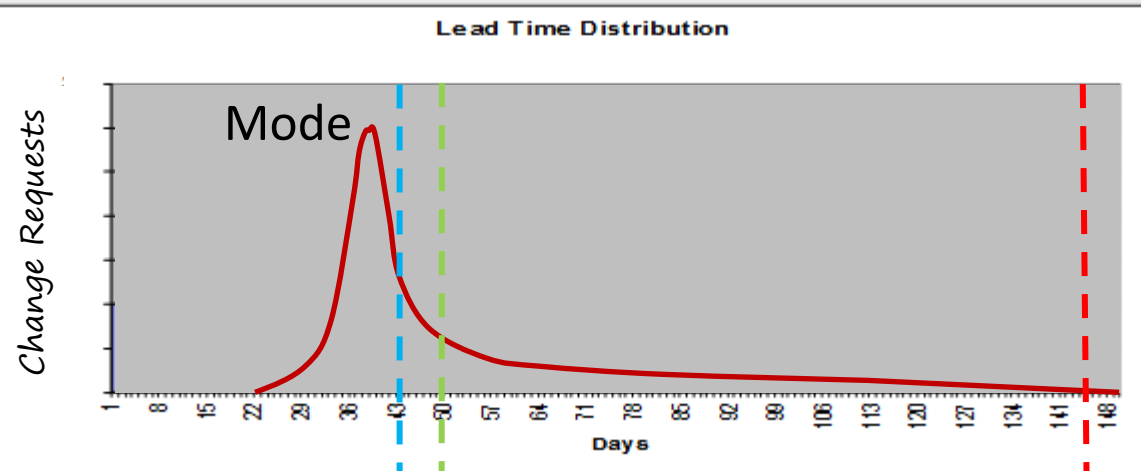
22-150 day
spread of variation

Forecasting methods

- ▲ ESP relies on two types of forecasting approaches
 - Reference class forecasting
 - Monte Carlo simulation
- ▲ Reference class forecasting requires an assumption of an equilibrium – the near future will reflect the continuing conditions of the recent past
 - We sample data from a period in the recent past and use it to forecast future behavior
 - The sample period is determined by evaluating the volatility in kanban system liquidity

Little's Law provides simple but effective medium to long term forecasts

$$\text{Delivery Rate} \quad \text{(from the kanban system)} = \frac{\text{WIP}}{\text{System Lead Time}}$$



Little's Law uses the mean lead time

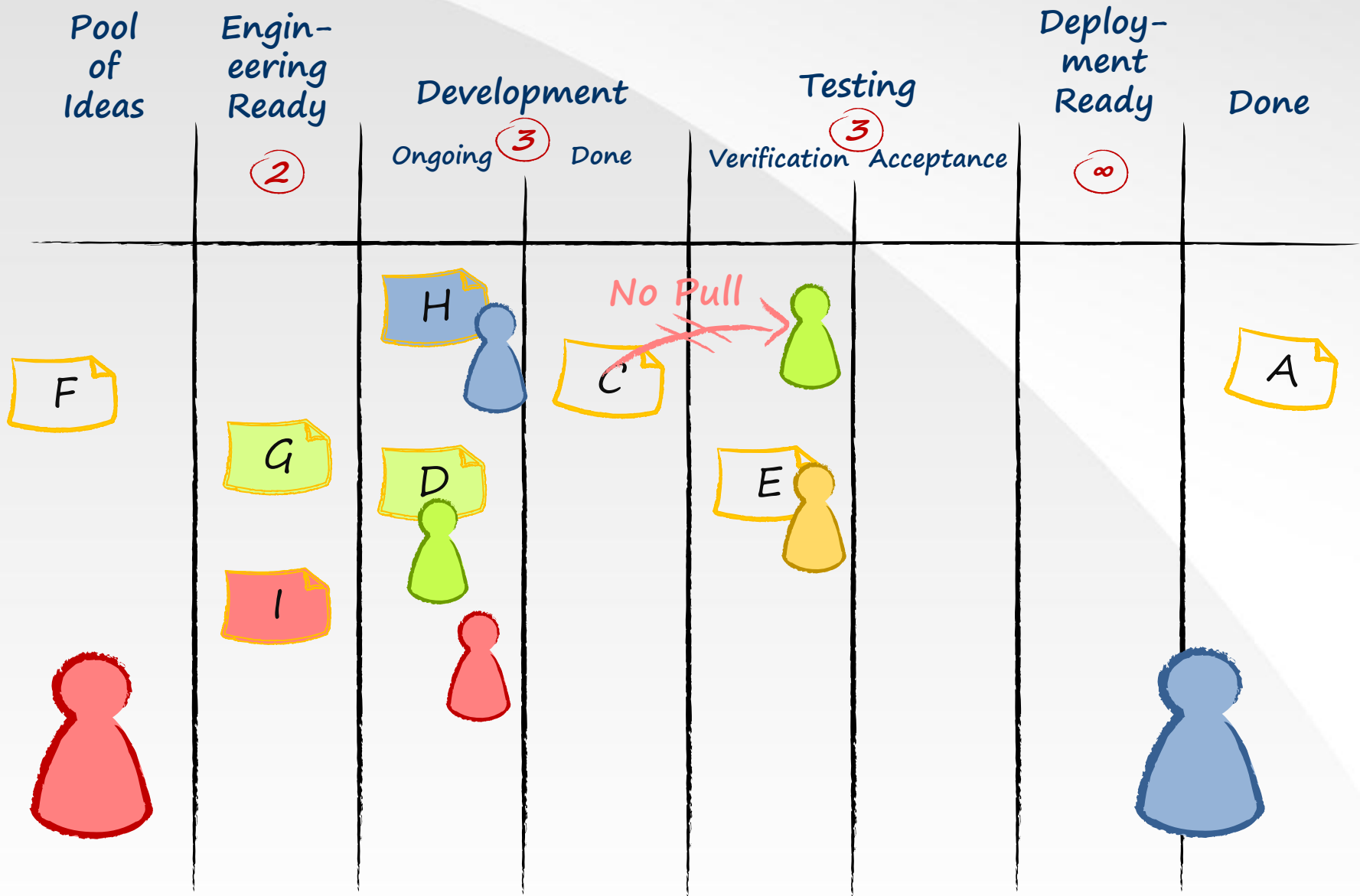
Mean is strongly affected by the tail on the lead time distribution

Median
Mean

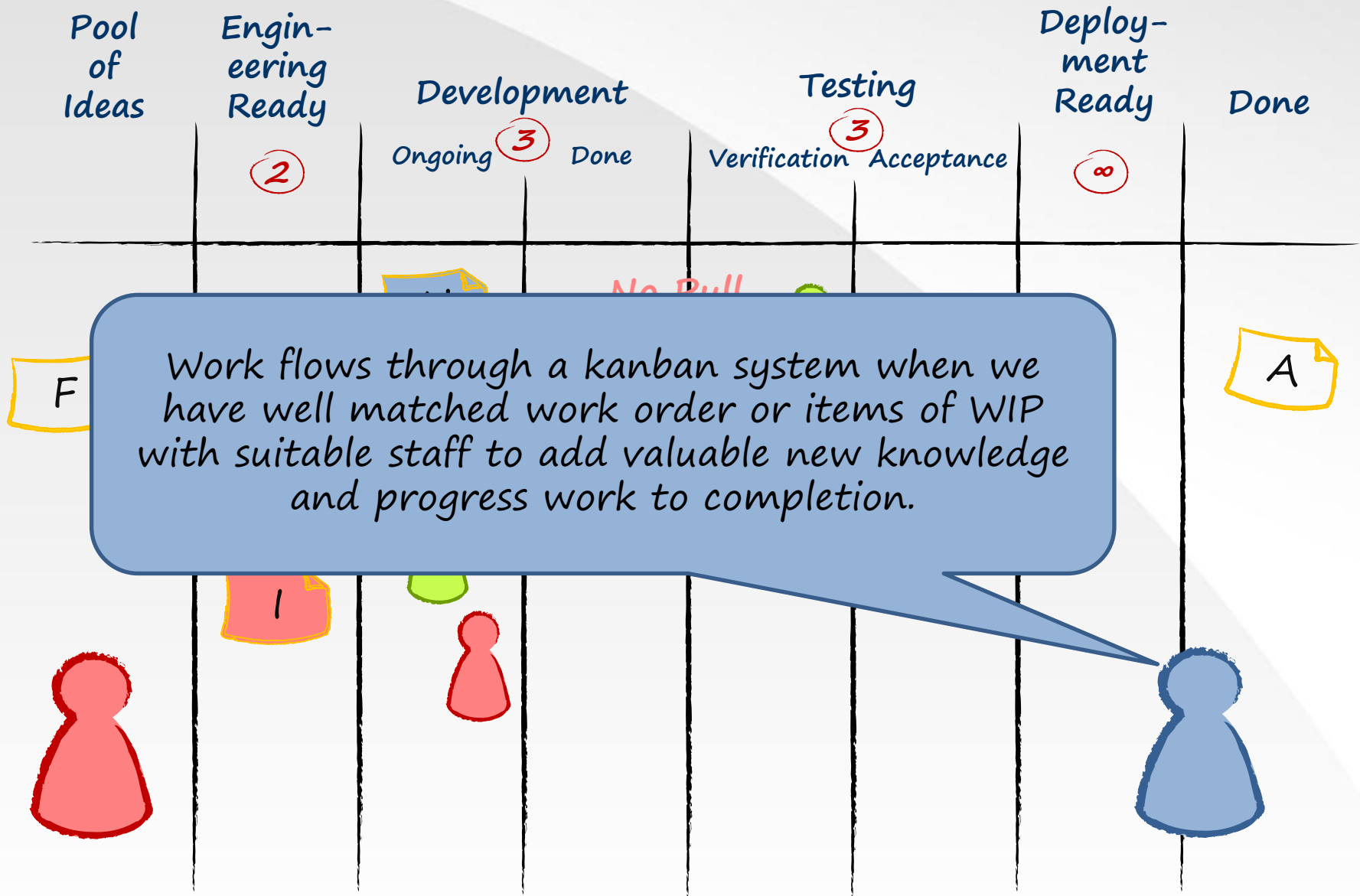
Tail

Control the shape of the distribution by managing flow and avoid extending tail of the distribution

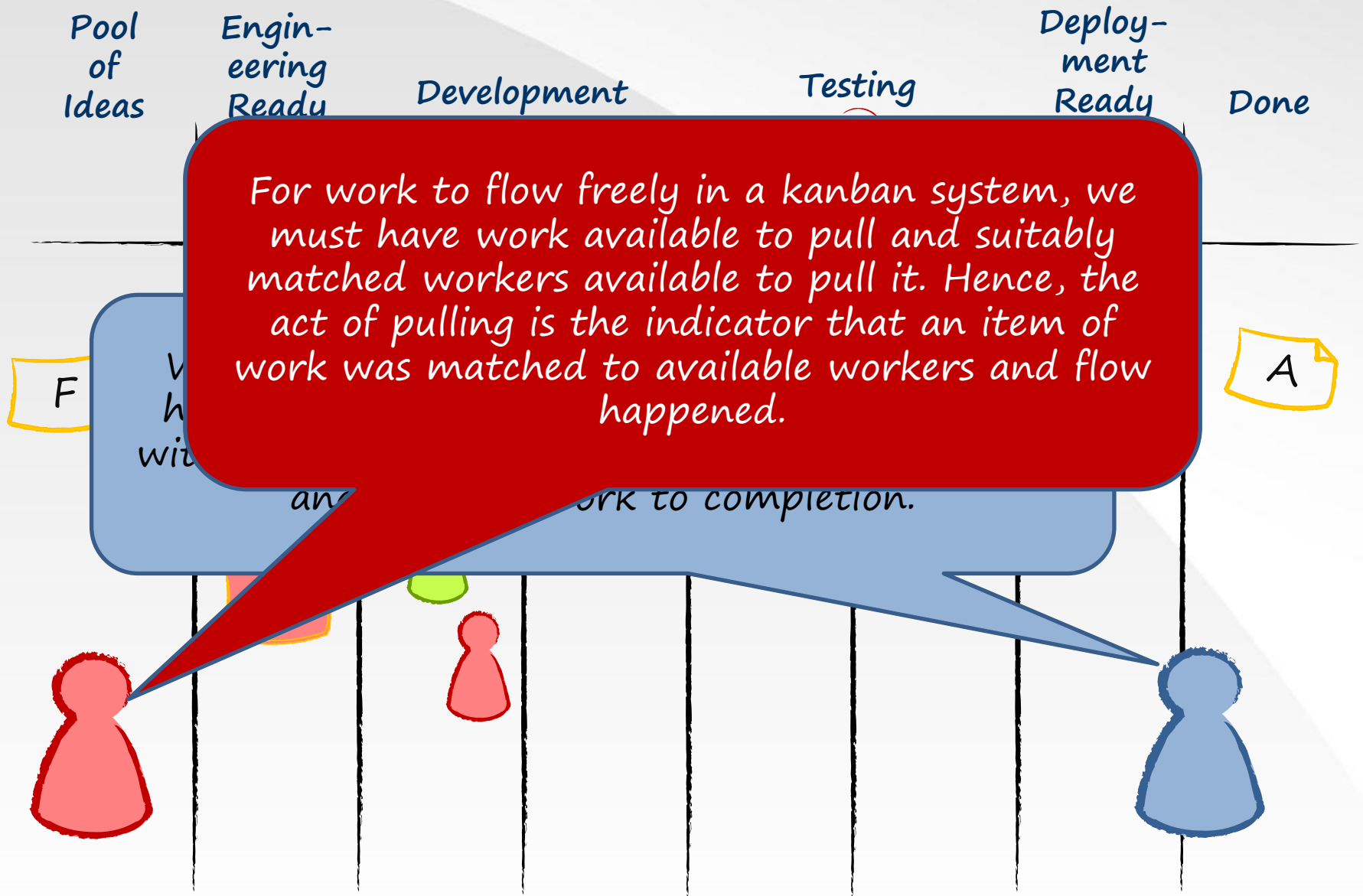
Pull transactions measure kanban liquidity



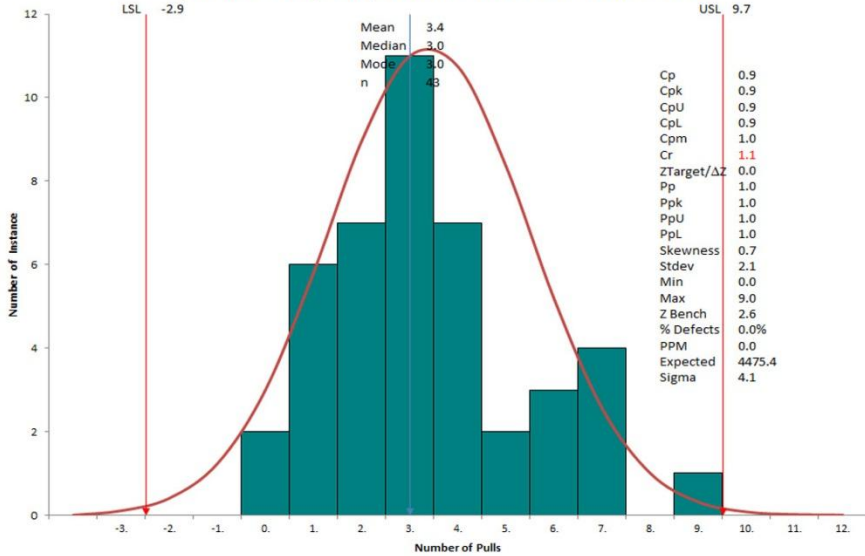
Pull transactions measure kanban liquidity



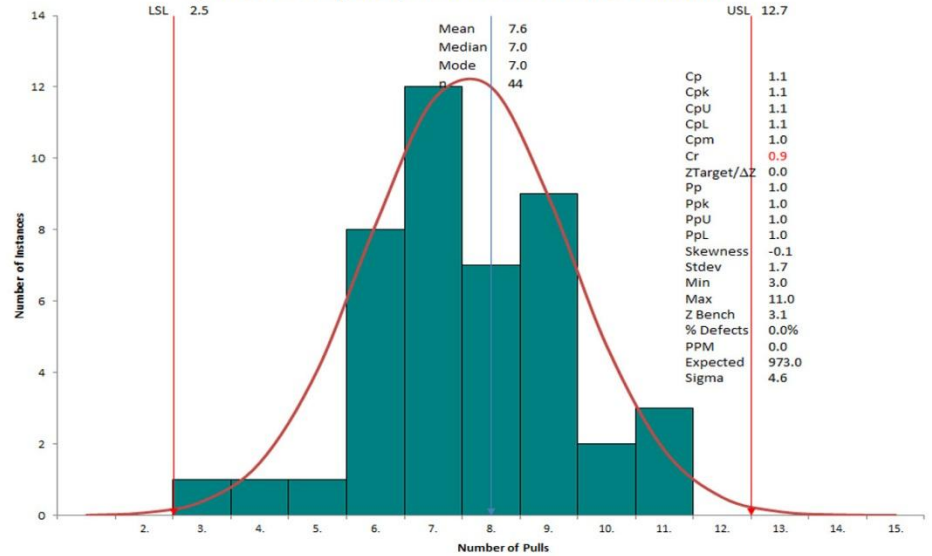
Pull transactions measure kanban liquidity



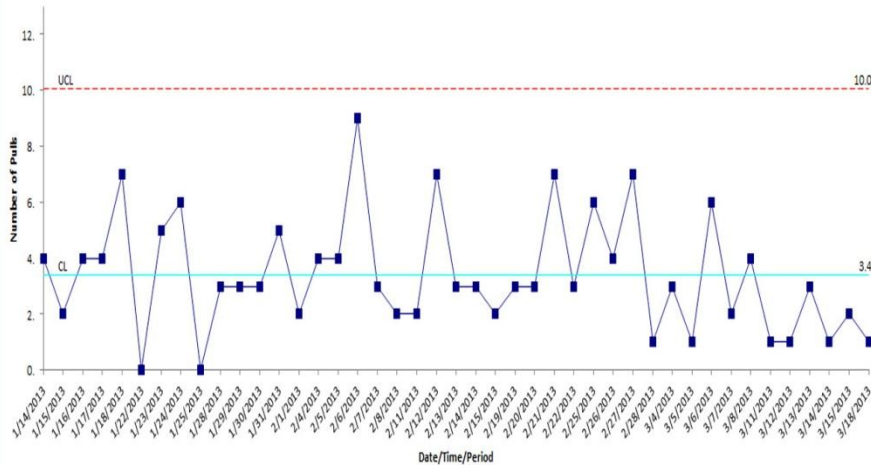
System A - Frequency of Pulls across Four Workstates



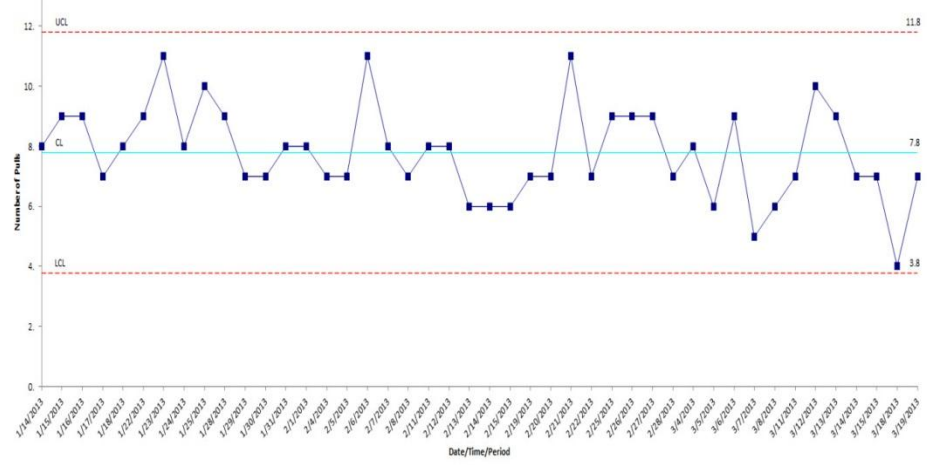
System B - Frequency of Pulls Across Five Workstates



System A Pull Control

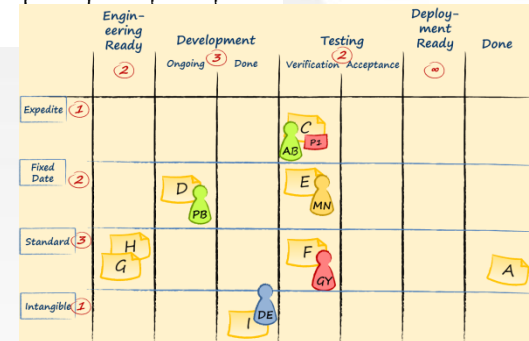
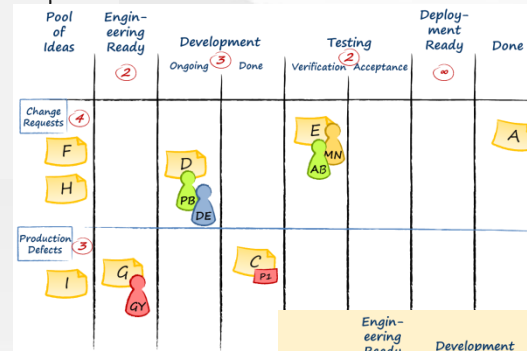
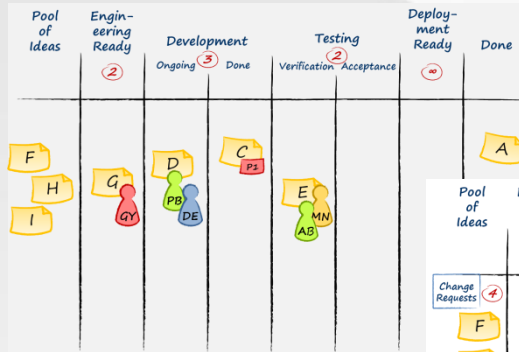


System B Pull Control

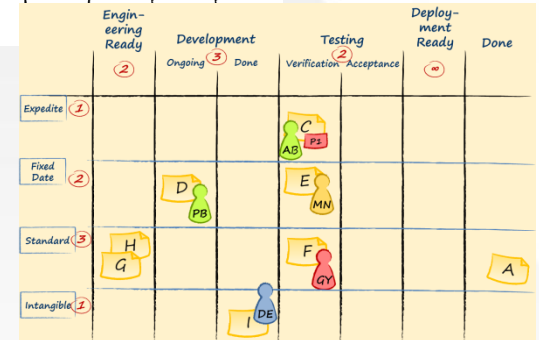
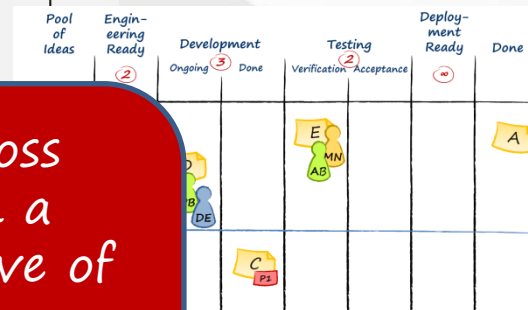
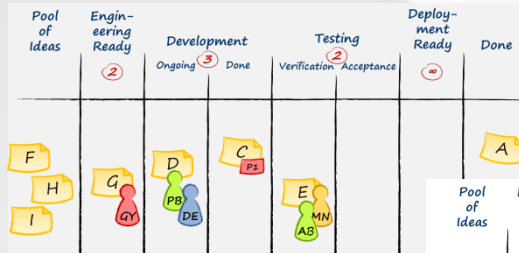


Can you tell which of these systems is more liquid?

System volatility can be measured as the derivative of pull transaction rate



System volatility can be measured as the derivative of pull transaction rate



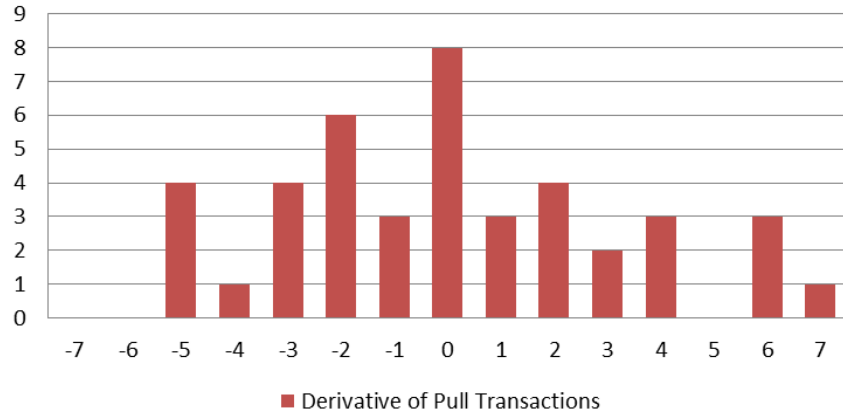
We can compare volatility across systems and over-time within a system by observing the derivative of the rate of pull transactions.

The derivative is robust to different sizes of system

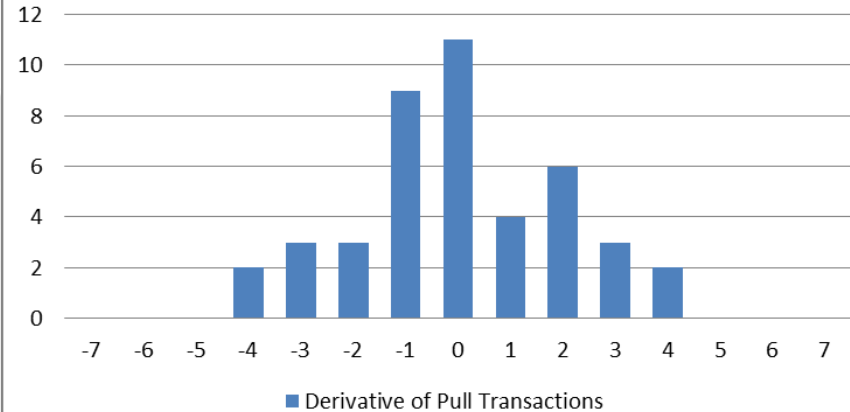


Analysis of Derivative of Pulls

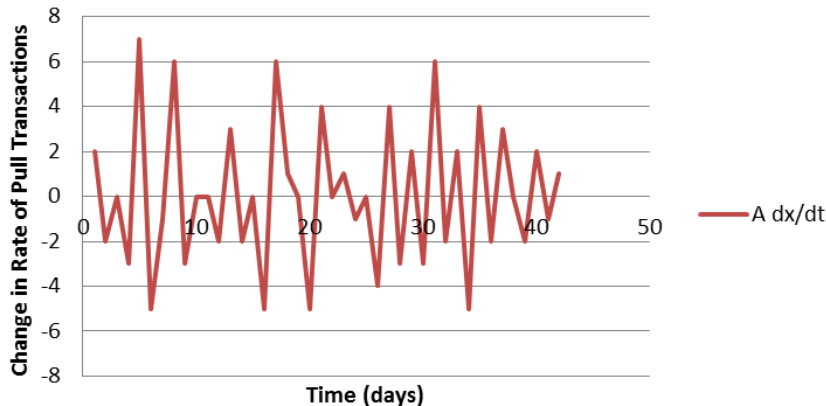
System A



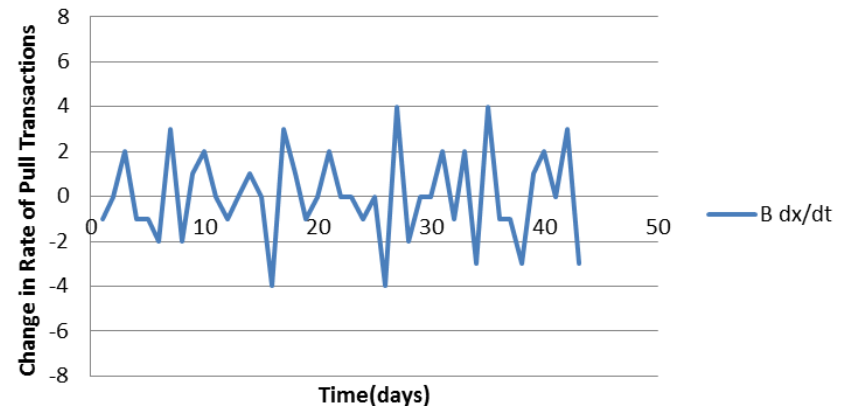
System B



System A



System B



By understanding the bounds of volatility for a reference data set, we can monitor whether current conditions continue to reflect the recent past

Liquidity is a General Health Indicator Metric

Our measure of liquidity, as pull transaction volume and its volatility as the spread of its derivative, meets the criteria* for a useful metric...

Simple
Self-generating
Relevant
Leading Indicator

Observed
Capability



* Reinertsen, Managing the Design Factory 1997

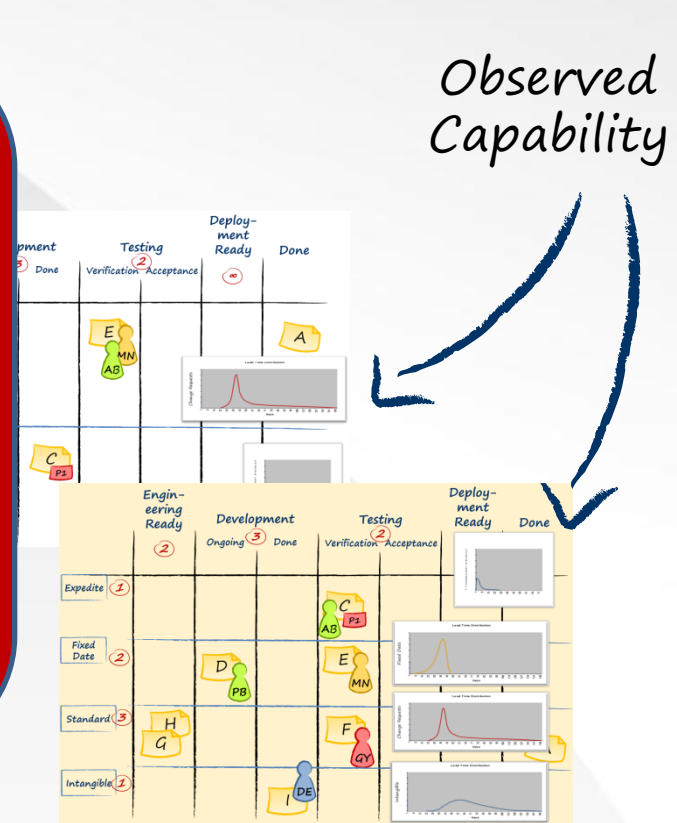
Liquidity is a General Health Indicator Metric

Our measure of liquidity, as pull transaction volume and its volatility as the spread of its derivative, meets the

Liquidity & volatility are global system measures.

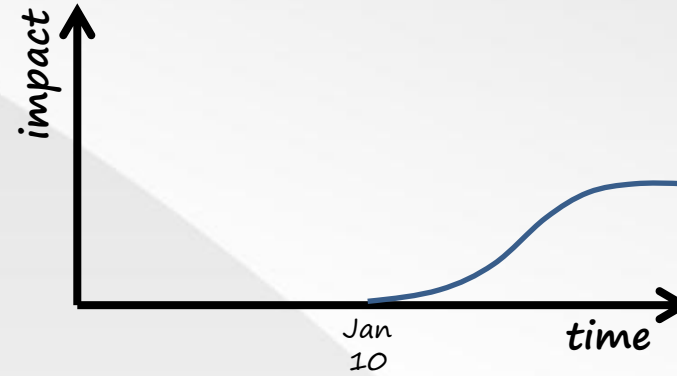
Driving them up should not cause local optimization or undesired consequences!

* Reinertsen, Managing the Design Factory 1997

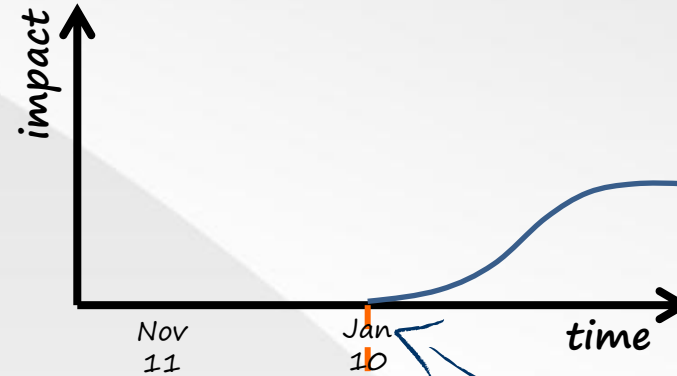


Scheduling

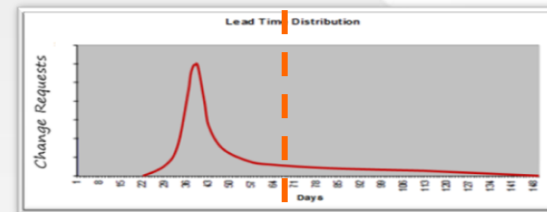
When should we start something?



When should we start something?

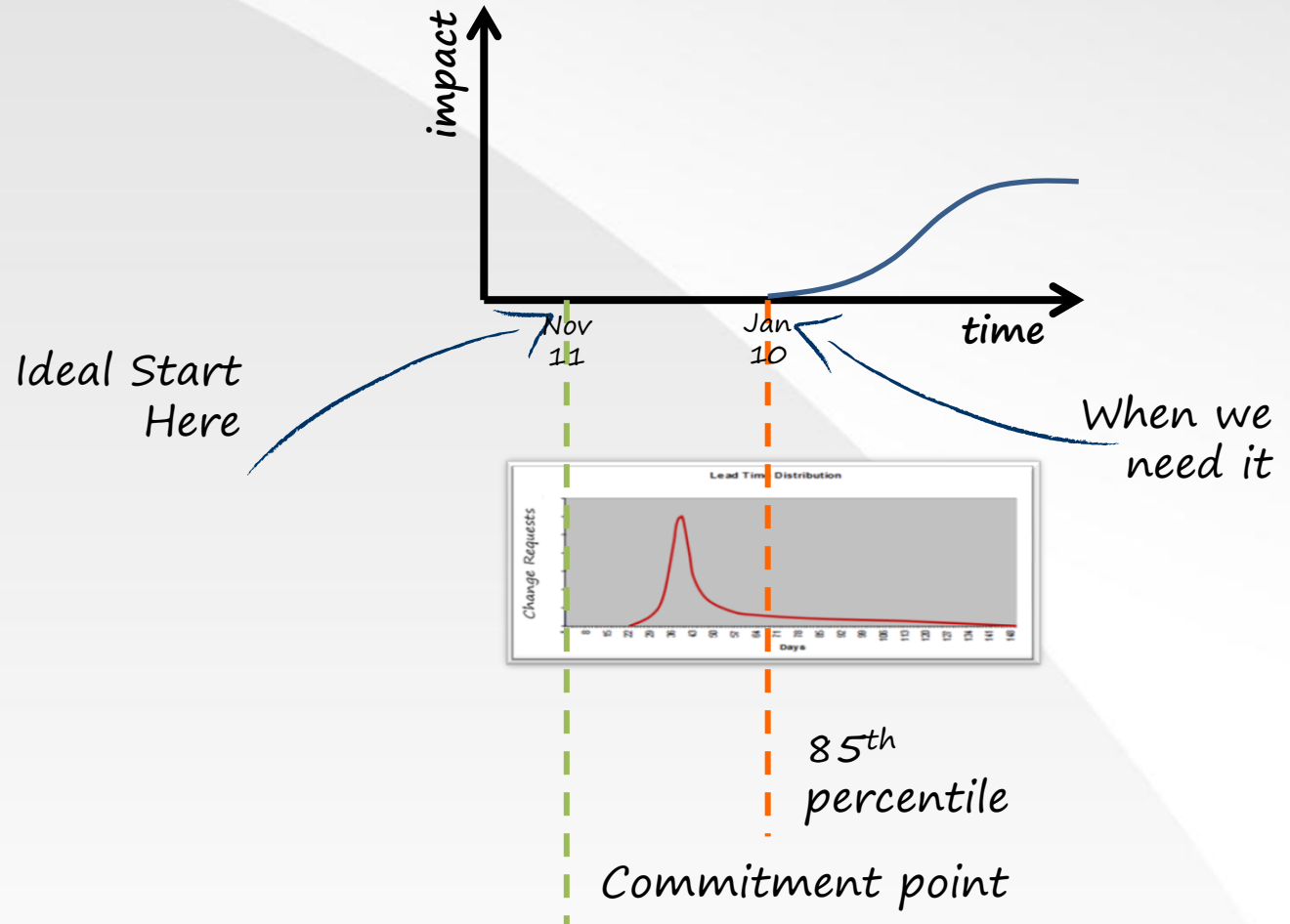


When we need it



85th percentile

When should we start something?

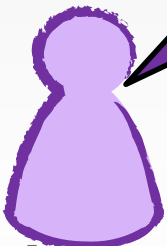
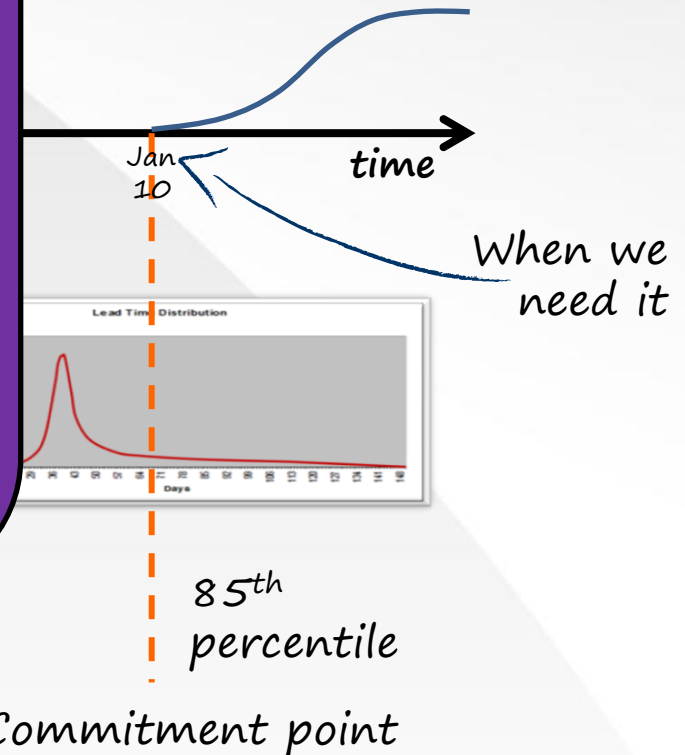


When should we start something?

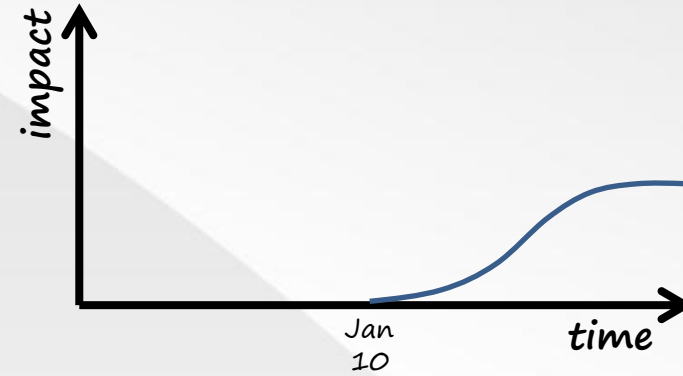
If we start too early, we forgo the option and opportunity to do something else that may provide value.

If we start too late we risk incurring the cost of delay

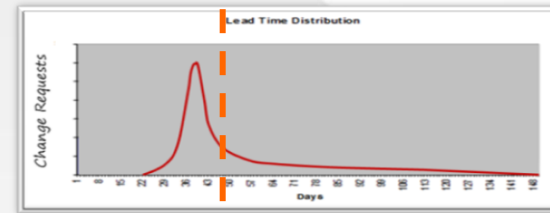
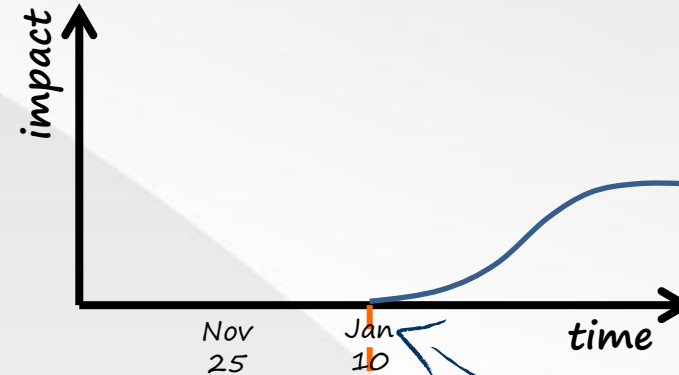
If we pull the work into our kanban system on Nov 11 we have a 6 out of 7 chance of on-time delivery



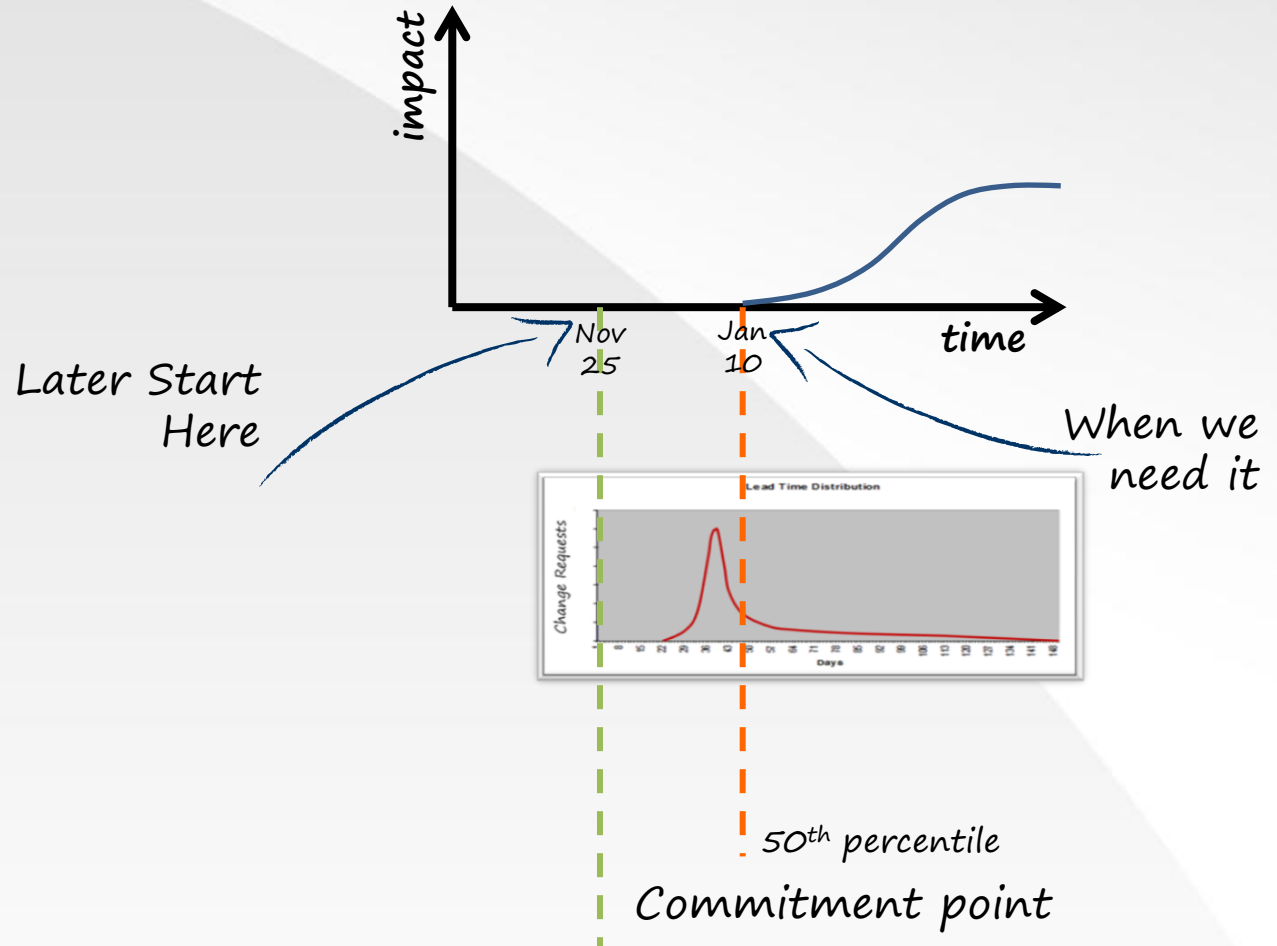
We can study sensitivity to different start dates



We can study sensitivity to different start dates



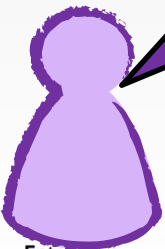
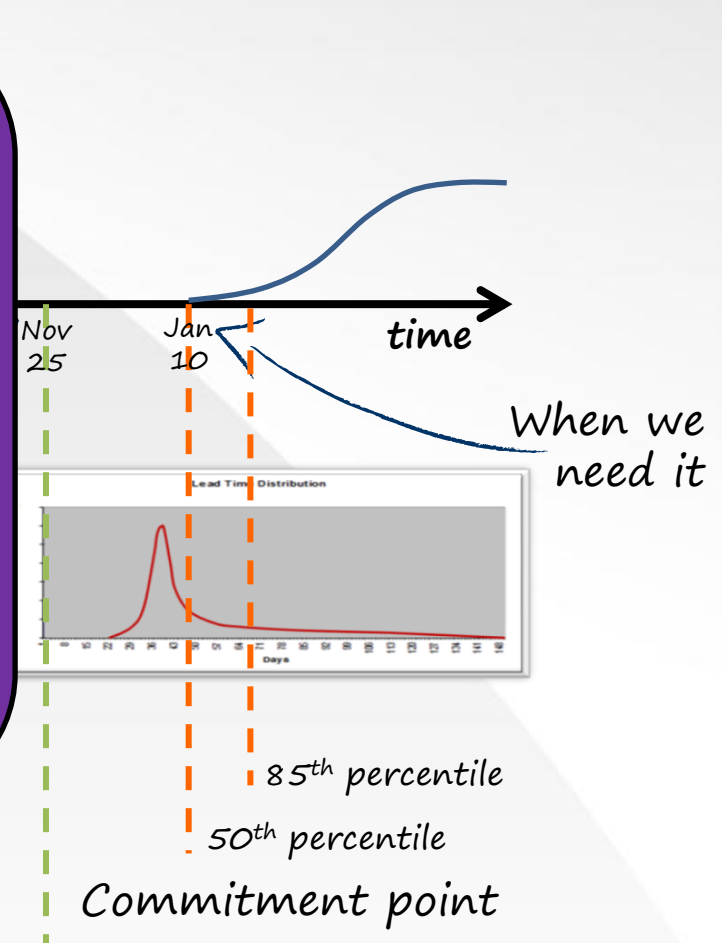
We can study sensitivity to different start dates



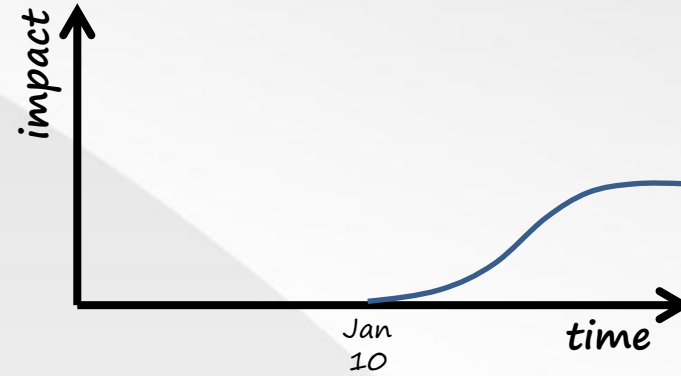
We can study sensitivity to different start dates

If we start as late as November 25 we only have a 50% chance of on-time delivery

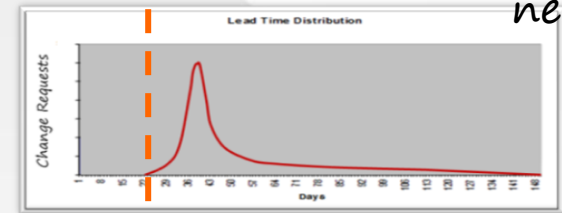
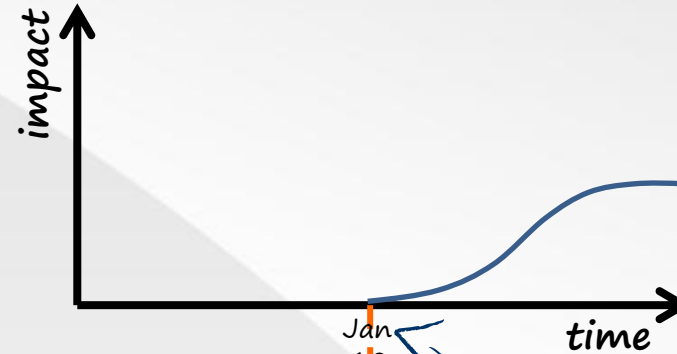
However, the cost of delay incurred if we deliver within 60 days is relatively small. We have an 85% chance of achieving delivery with acceptable cost of delay



What is the latest we could start?



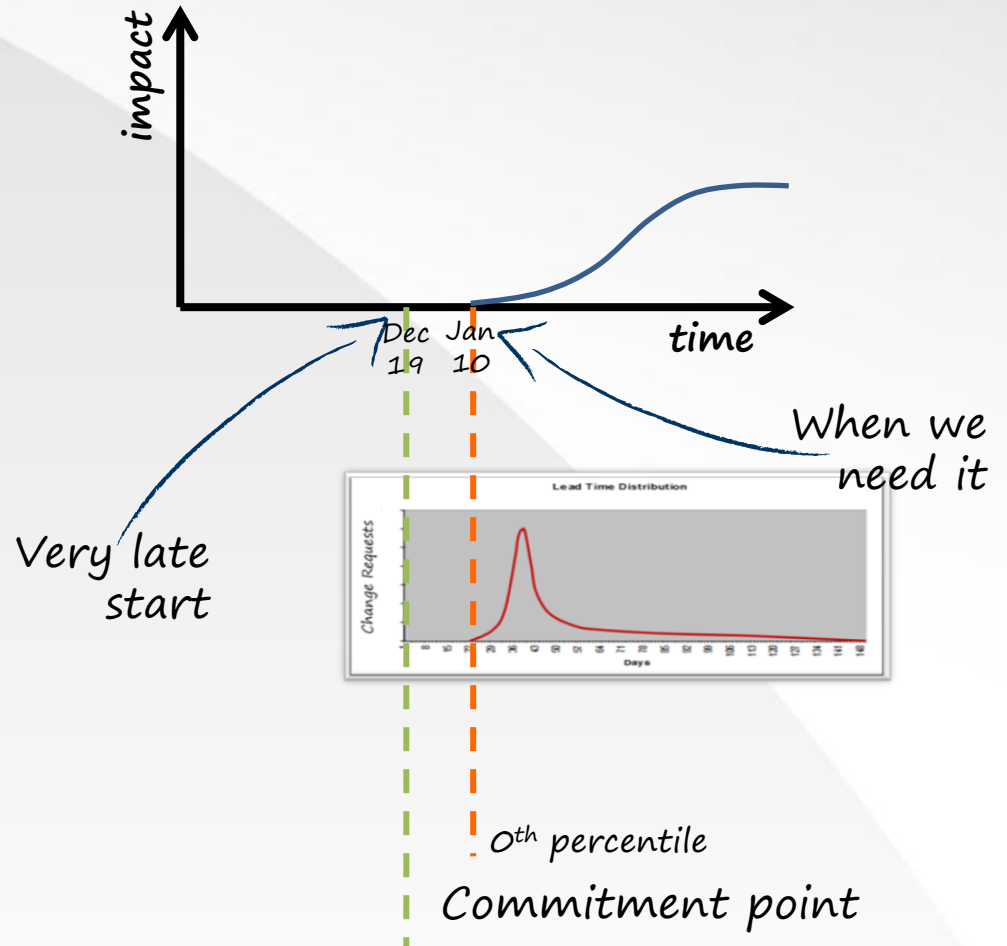
What is the latest we could start?



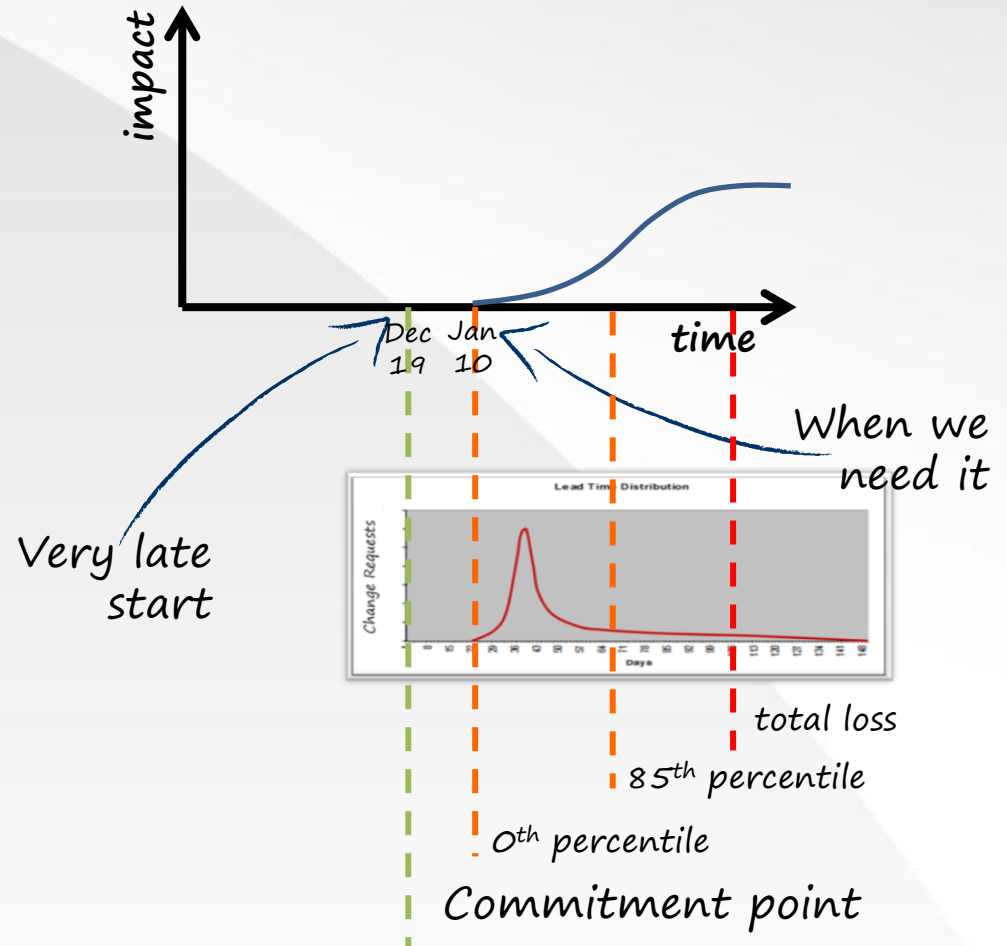
0th percentile



What is the latest we could start?



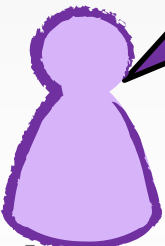
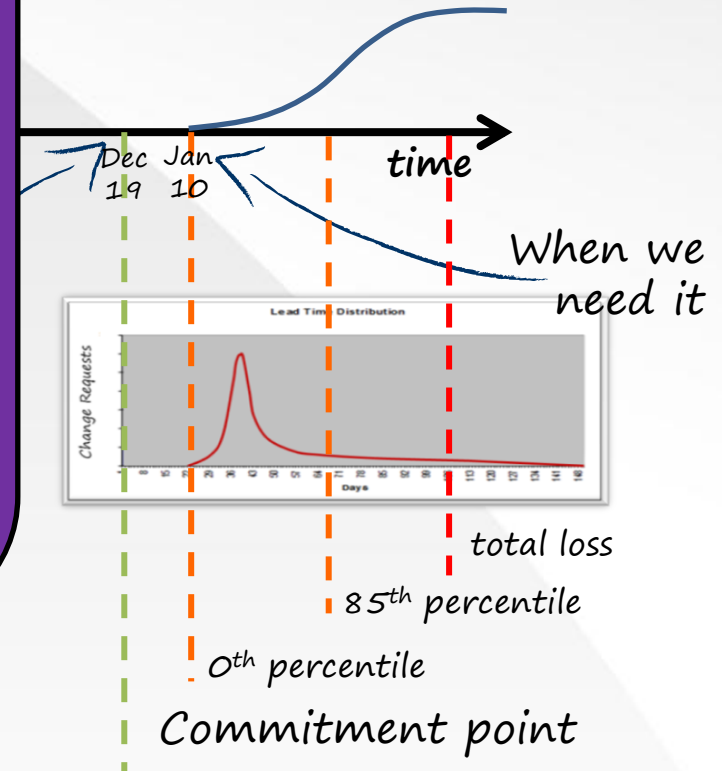
What is the latest we could start?



What is the latest we could start?

If we start as late as December 19 we have 0% chance of on-time delivery

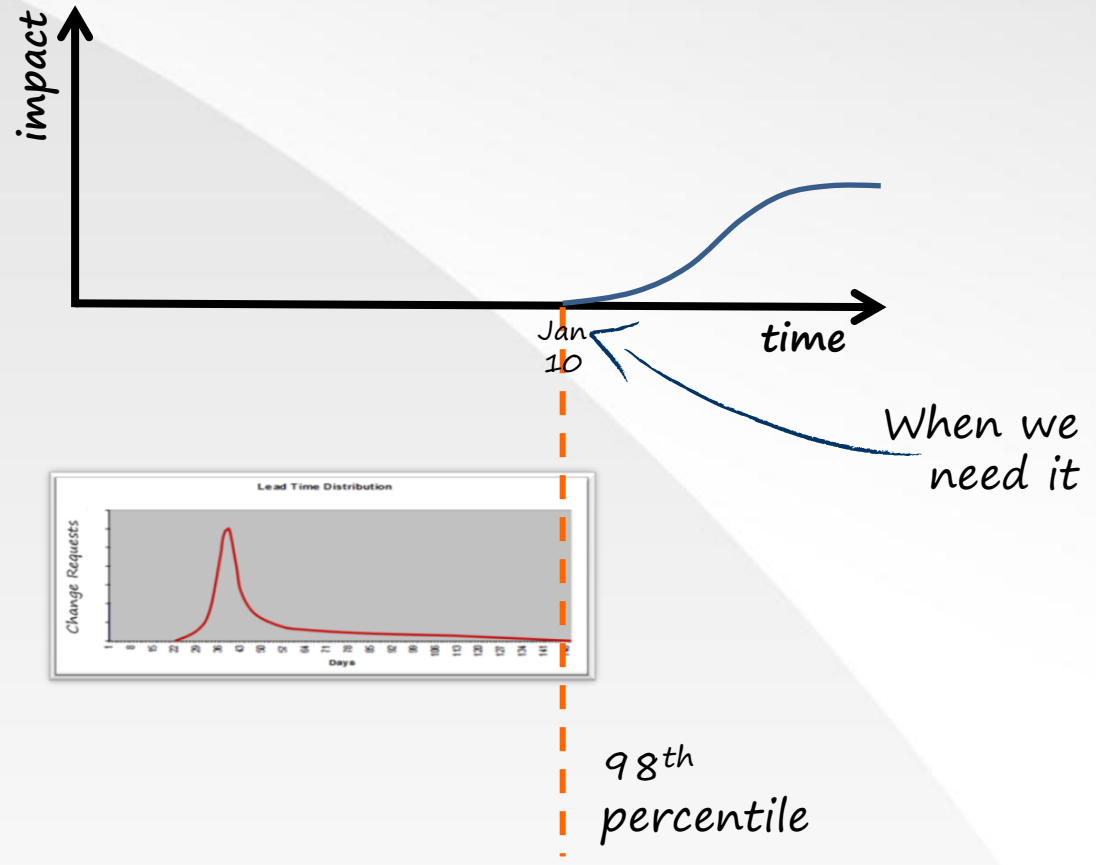
We have about a 10% chance of a total loss delivering the promotion beyond the expiry date of the opportunity



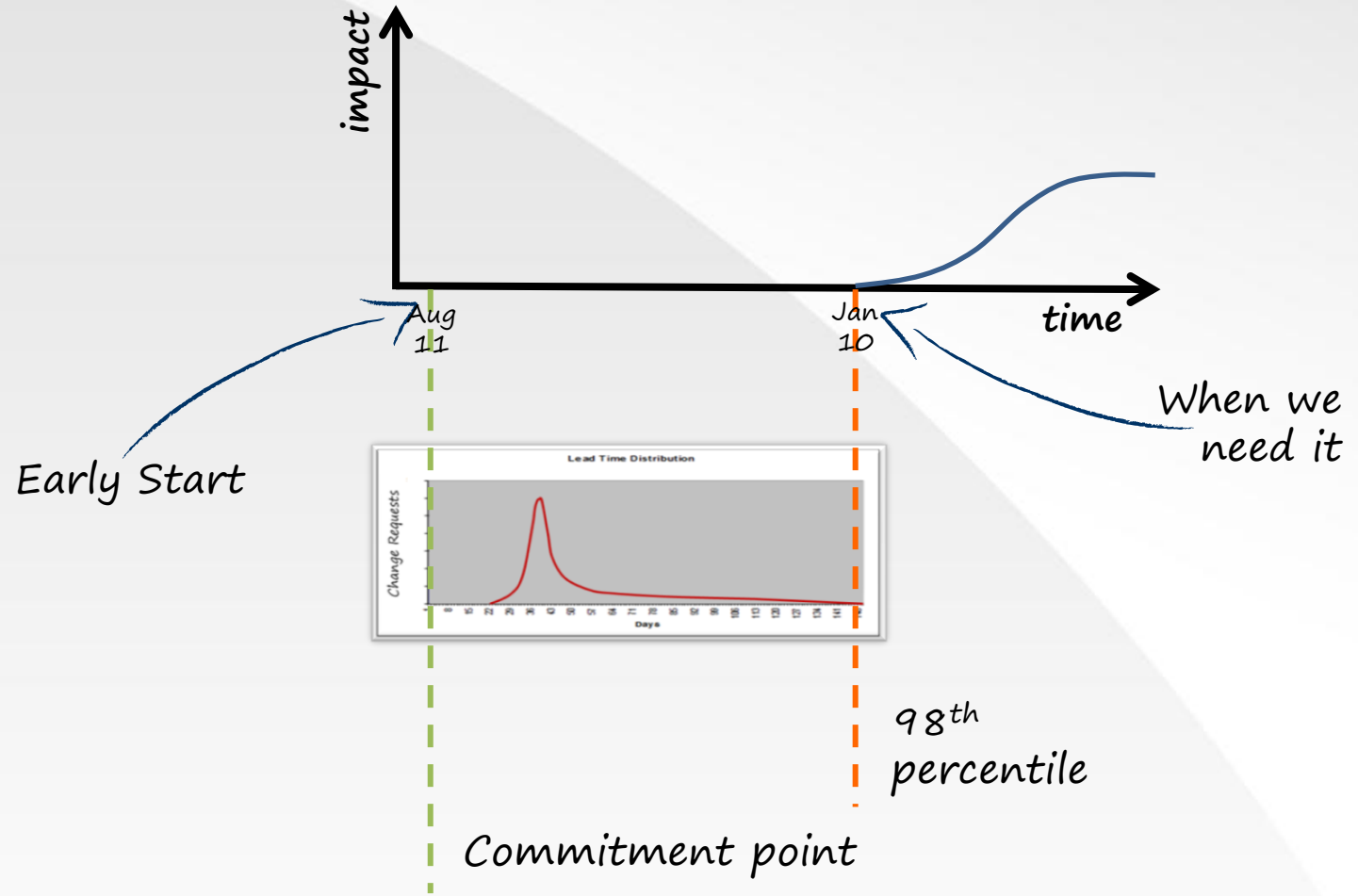
To be certain of delivery without incurring any cost of delay is expensive



To be certain of delivery without incurring any cost of delay is expensive



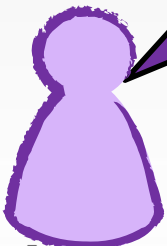
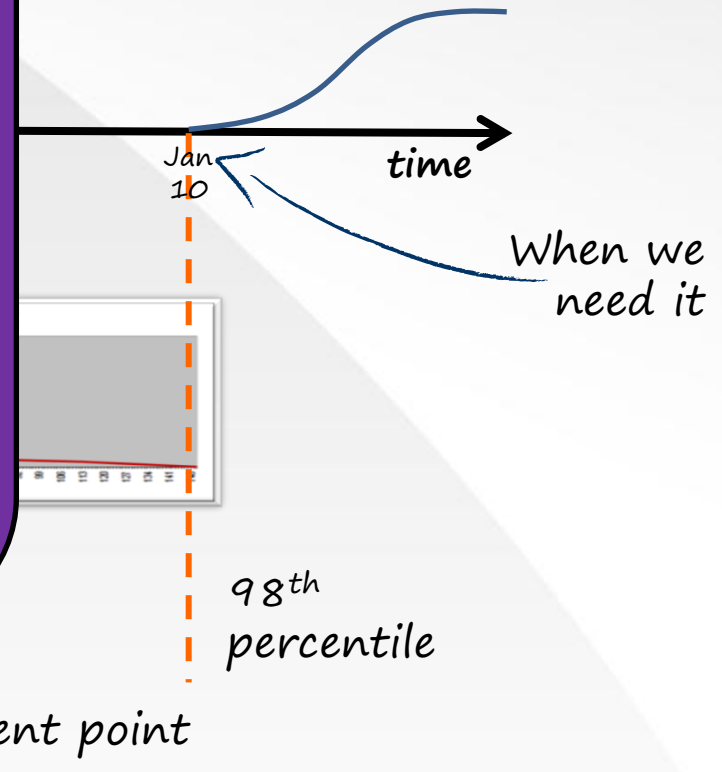
To be certain of delivery without incurring any cost of delay is expensive



To be certain of delivery without incurring any cost of delay is expensive

If we are conservative and do not wish to carry any risk of late delivery or any risk of incurring an opportunity cost of delay, then we must start as early as August 11th.

We must commit to our Spring Break 2015 promotion during Summer 2014!!!

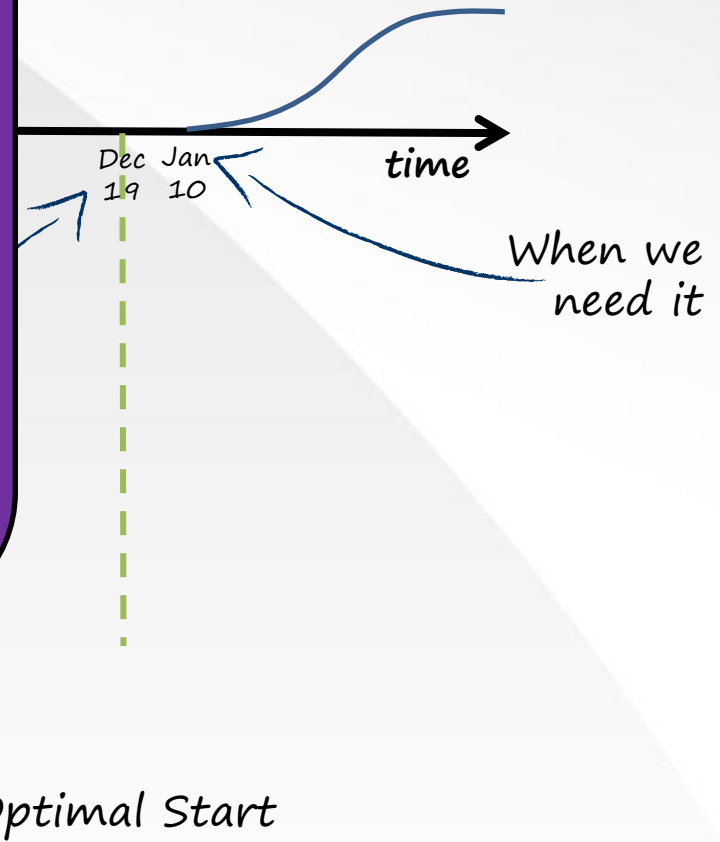


Window of opportunity

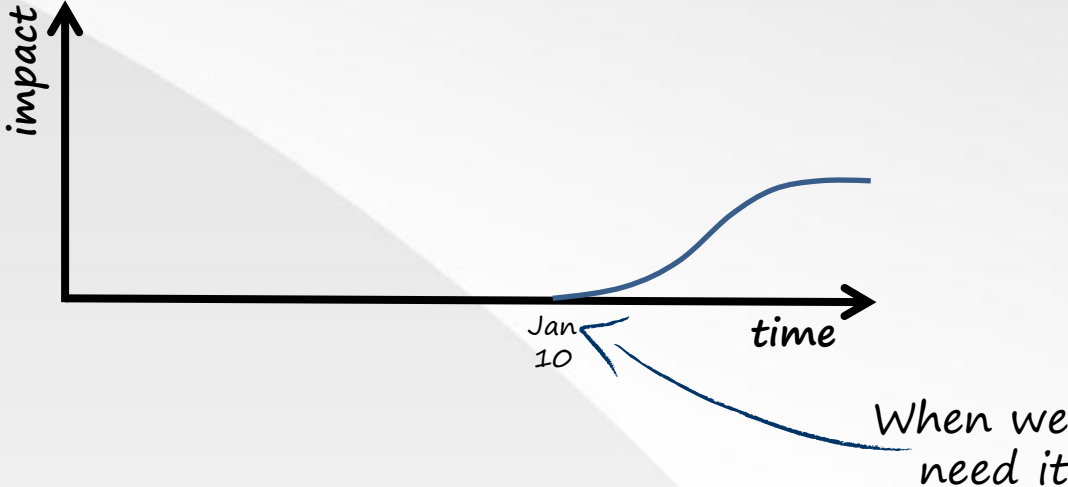
On August 11st the item becomes available for selection at Kanban system replenishment.

The ideal time to start is November 11th.

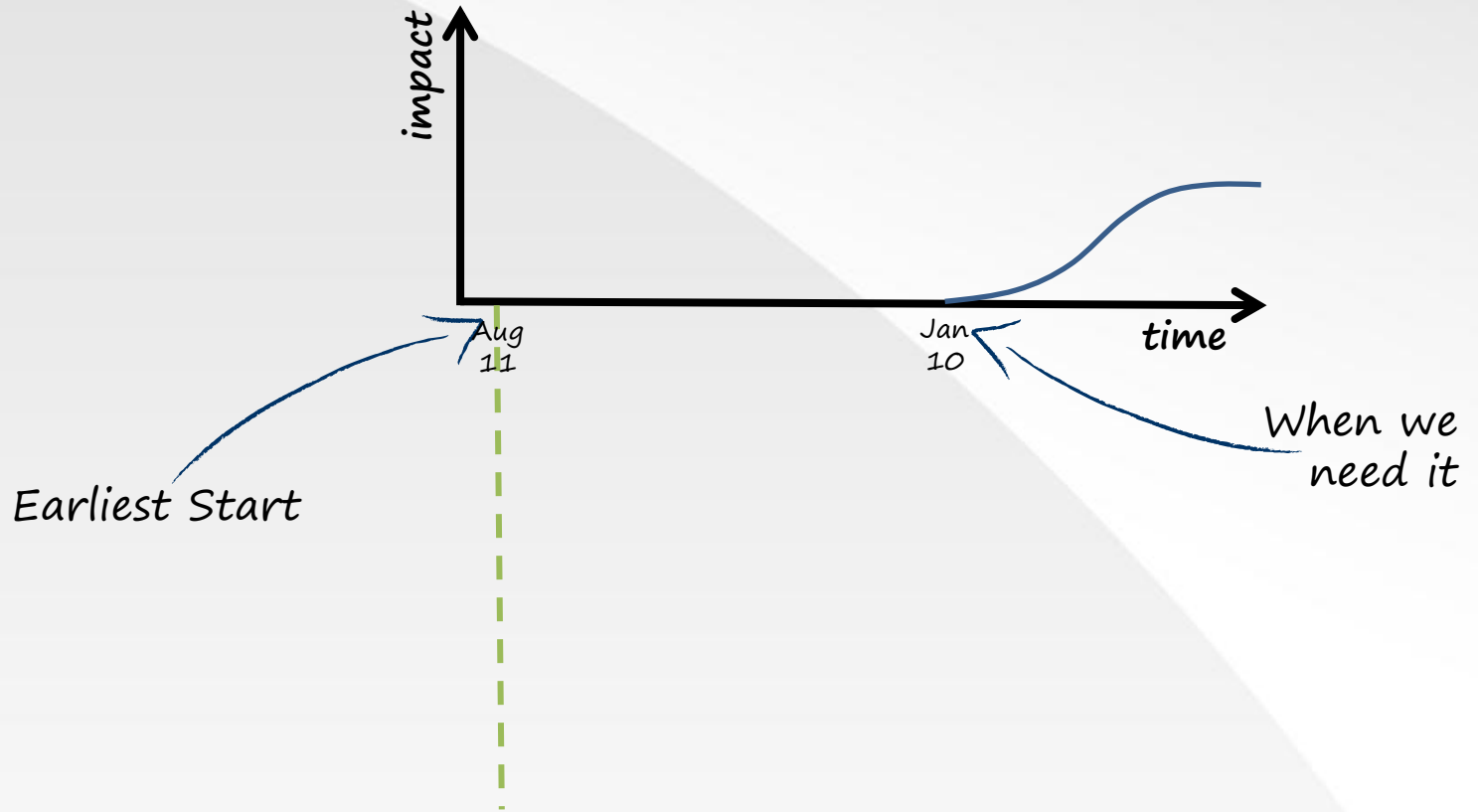
After December 19th our option to deliver this item expires and we would discard it from our pool.



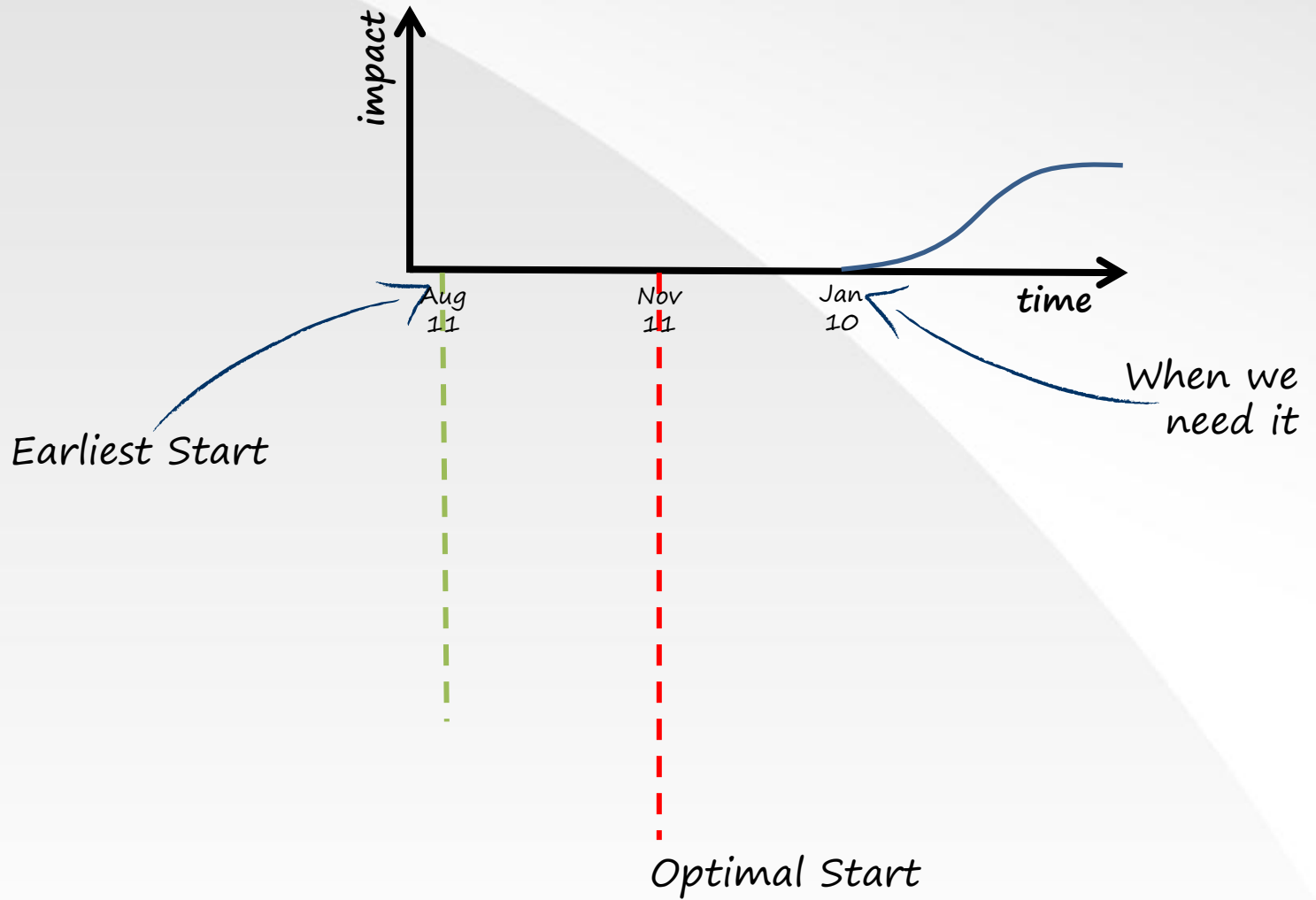
Window of opportunity



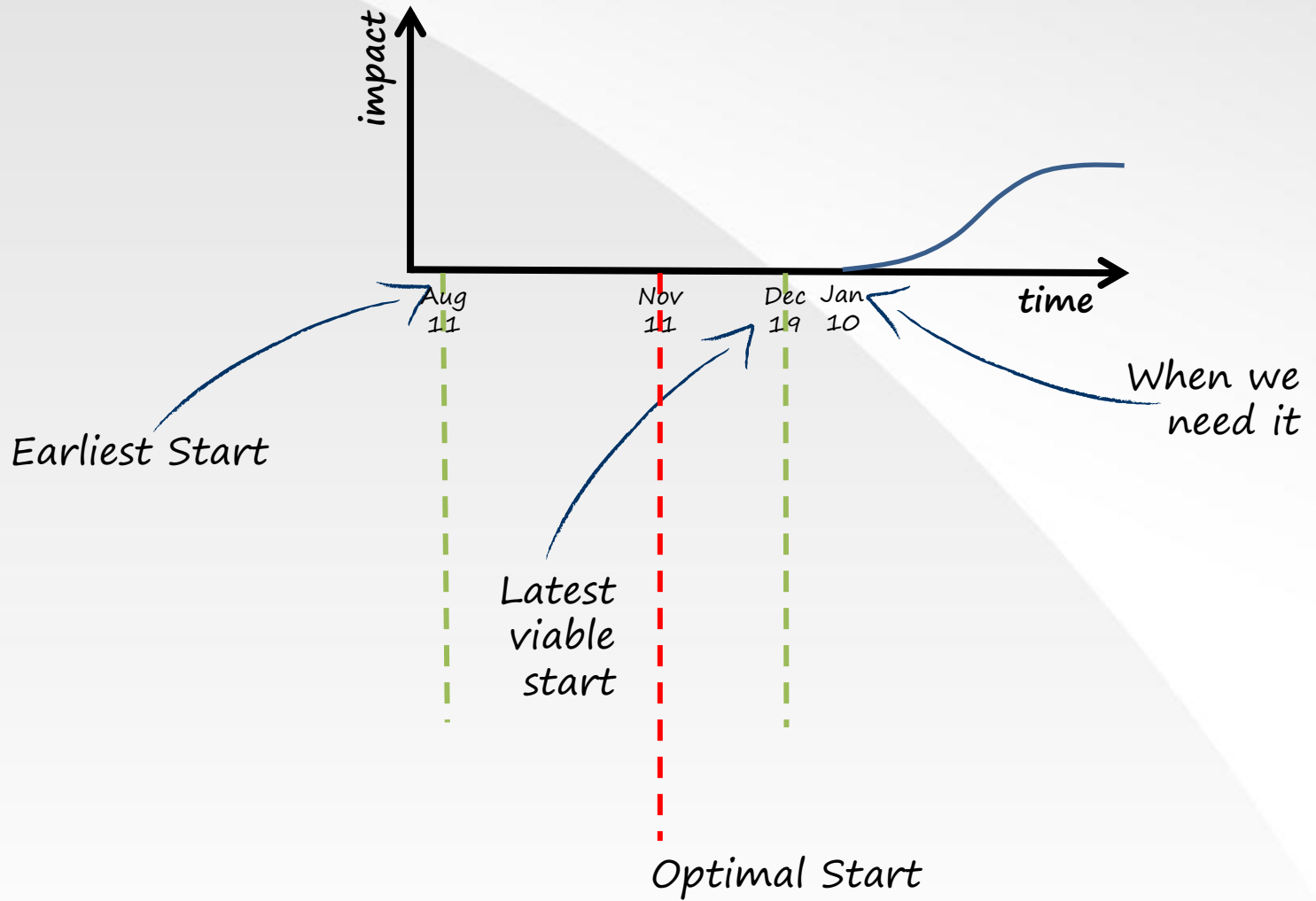
Window of opportunity



Window of opportunity



Window of opportunity

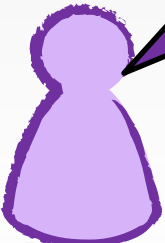
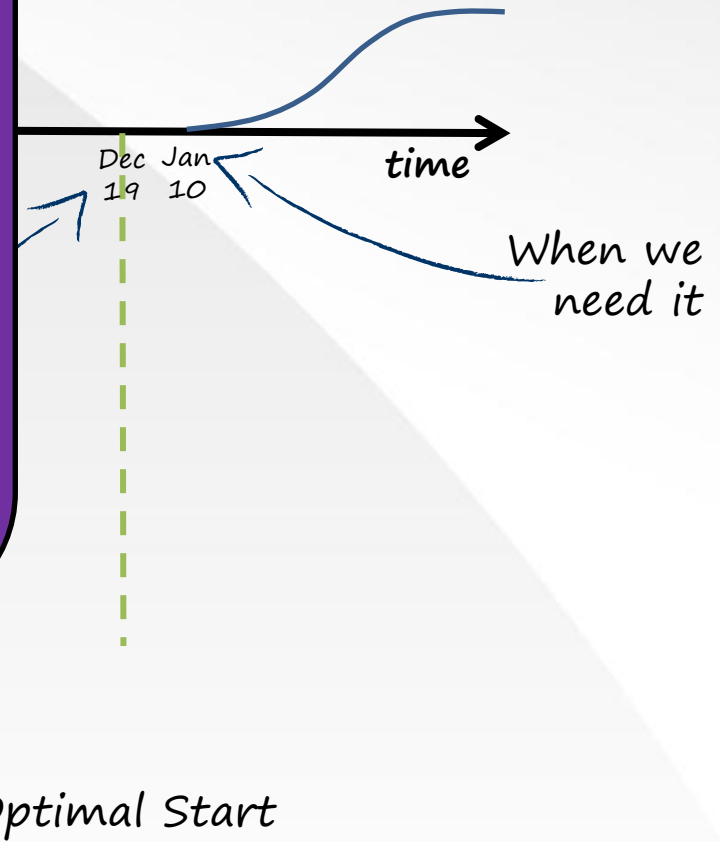


Window of opportunity

On August 11st the item becomes available for selection at Kanban system replenishment.

The ideal time to start is November 11th.

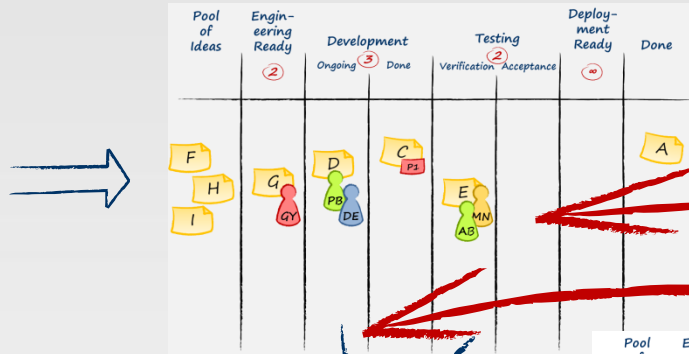
After December 19th our option to deliver this item expires and we would discard it from our pool.



Managing Dependencies

Some systems have dependencies on others

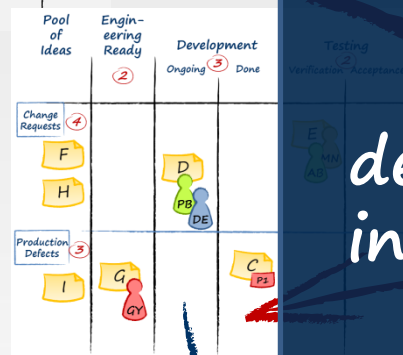
Demand



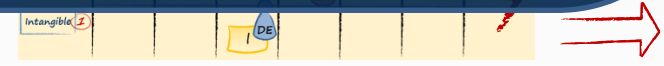
Observed Capacity

Looking downstream, don't start until you have capacity. Schedule based on lead time distribution possibly filtering for known dependencies discovered in risk analysis, forward signal known dependencies, book capacity, try to avoid delays

Demand

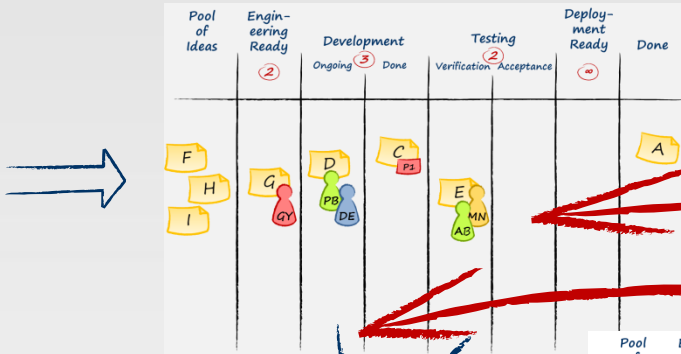


Demand



Some systems have dependencies on others

Demand



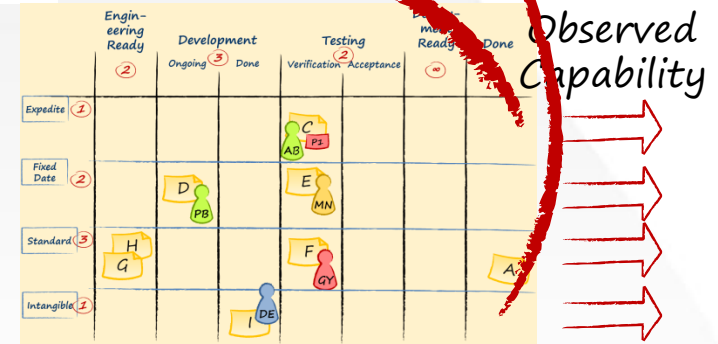
Observed Capability



Observed Capability

Looking upstream, anticipate demand, insure liquidity to respond quickly when it arrives

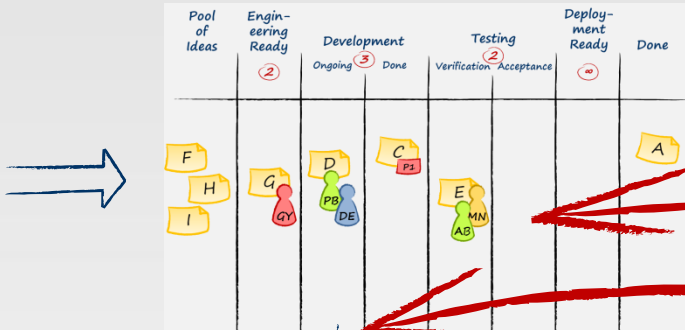
Demand



Observed Capability

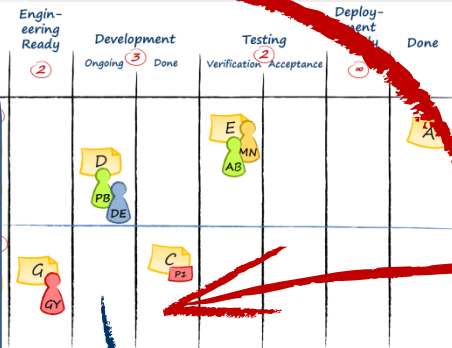
Some systems have dependencies on others

Demand



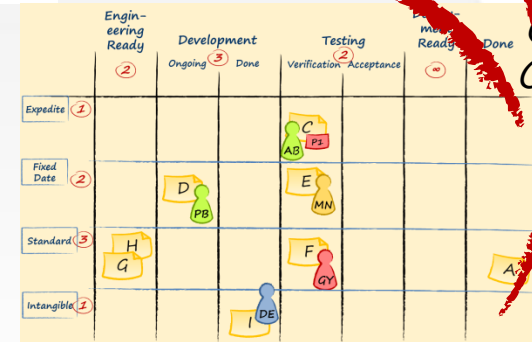
Observed Capability

Combine the two, and across the organization you smooth flow end-to-end shortening customer lead times and improving fitness for purpose



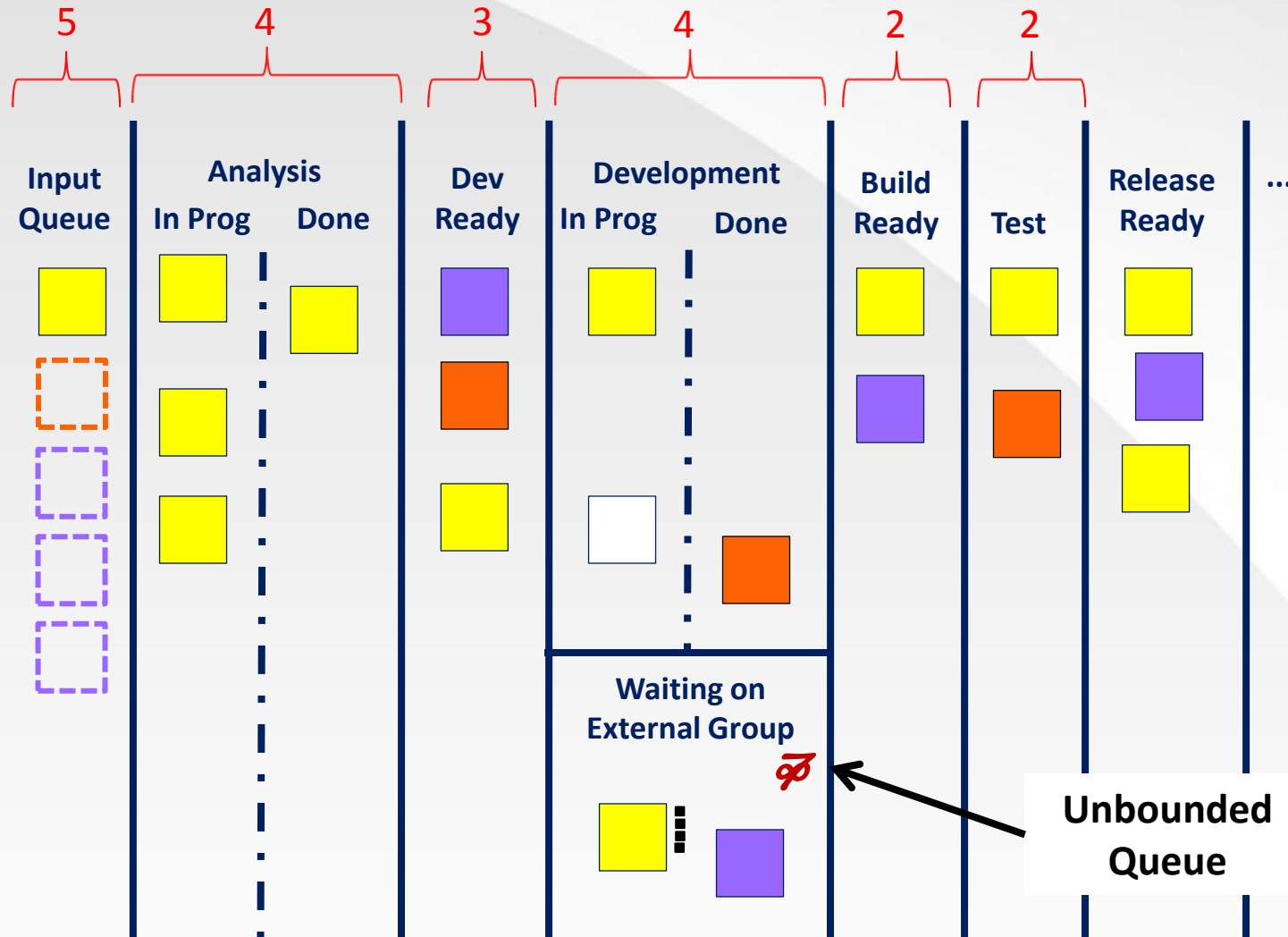
Observed Capability

Demand



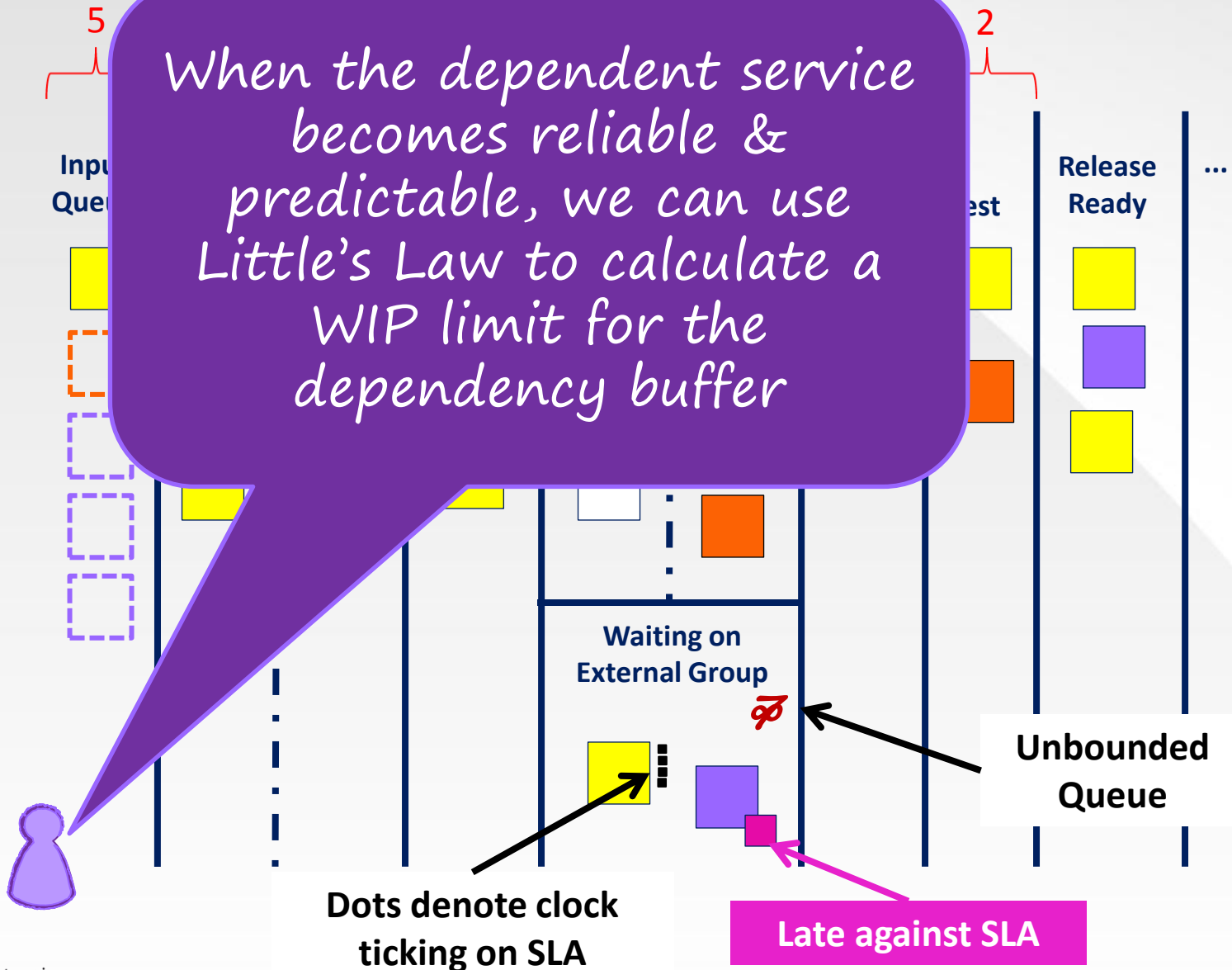
Observed Capability

Buffer dependencies, agree SLAs



Buffer dependencies, agree SLAs

When the dependent service becomes reliable & predictable, we can use Little's Law to calculate a WIP limit for the dependency buffer



Definition of Enterprise Services Planning

Enterprise Services Planning Achieve “Fitness for Purpose”

Product component
(capability/brand/non-
functional elements)

+

Service delivery component
demand /customer expectations/
customer satisfaction)



*These must be balanced to deliver what your
customers need and expect: to be “fit for purpose”*

Enterprise Services Planning

3 Organizational Steps

*Foster a culture focused
on continual
fit-for-purpose service
delivery*

1

Seeing Services

Identify interdependent services
in your organization

2

“Kanban” each service

Use the STATIK method to create a
Kanban system for each service

3

Feedback Loop System

Implement a set of responsive
feedback loops



The Kanban Method

Scaling Principles

1. Scale out in a service-oriented fashion one service at a time
2. Design each kanban system from first principles using STATIK, do not attempt to design a grand solution at enterprise scale
3. Use the Kanban Cadences as the management system that enable balance, leading to better enterprise services delivery

Enterprise Services Planning

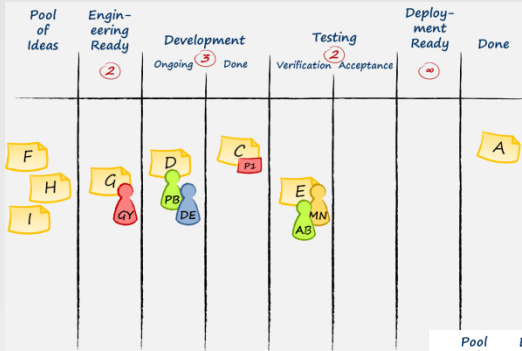
Step 1: Seeing Services

Examples:

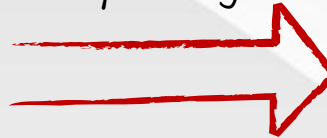
- ▶ HR provides services throughout the organization, but they also need services from IT
- ▶ Marketing provides services to product development but they need services from Sales and from IT
- ▶ IT provides services to Customer Support. There is an interdependency between Customer Support, QA, and IT Engineering.
- ▶ Different feature teams or product teams may have dependencies on each other
- ▶ Many groups are dependent upon specialist individuals

Treat each service separately

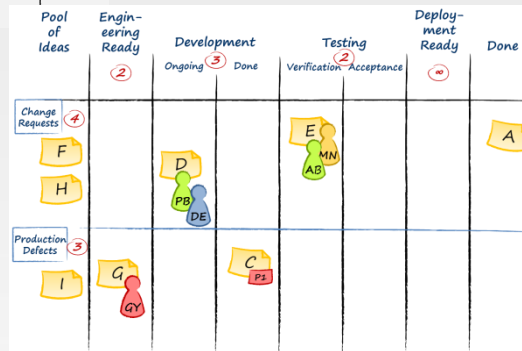
Demand



Observed Capability



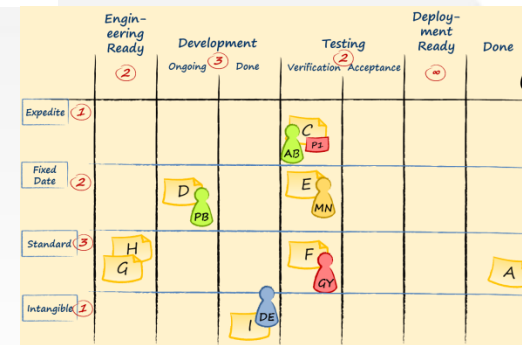
Demand



Observed Capability



Demand



Observed Capability



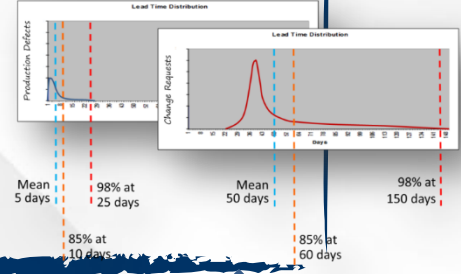
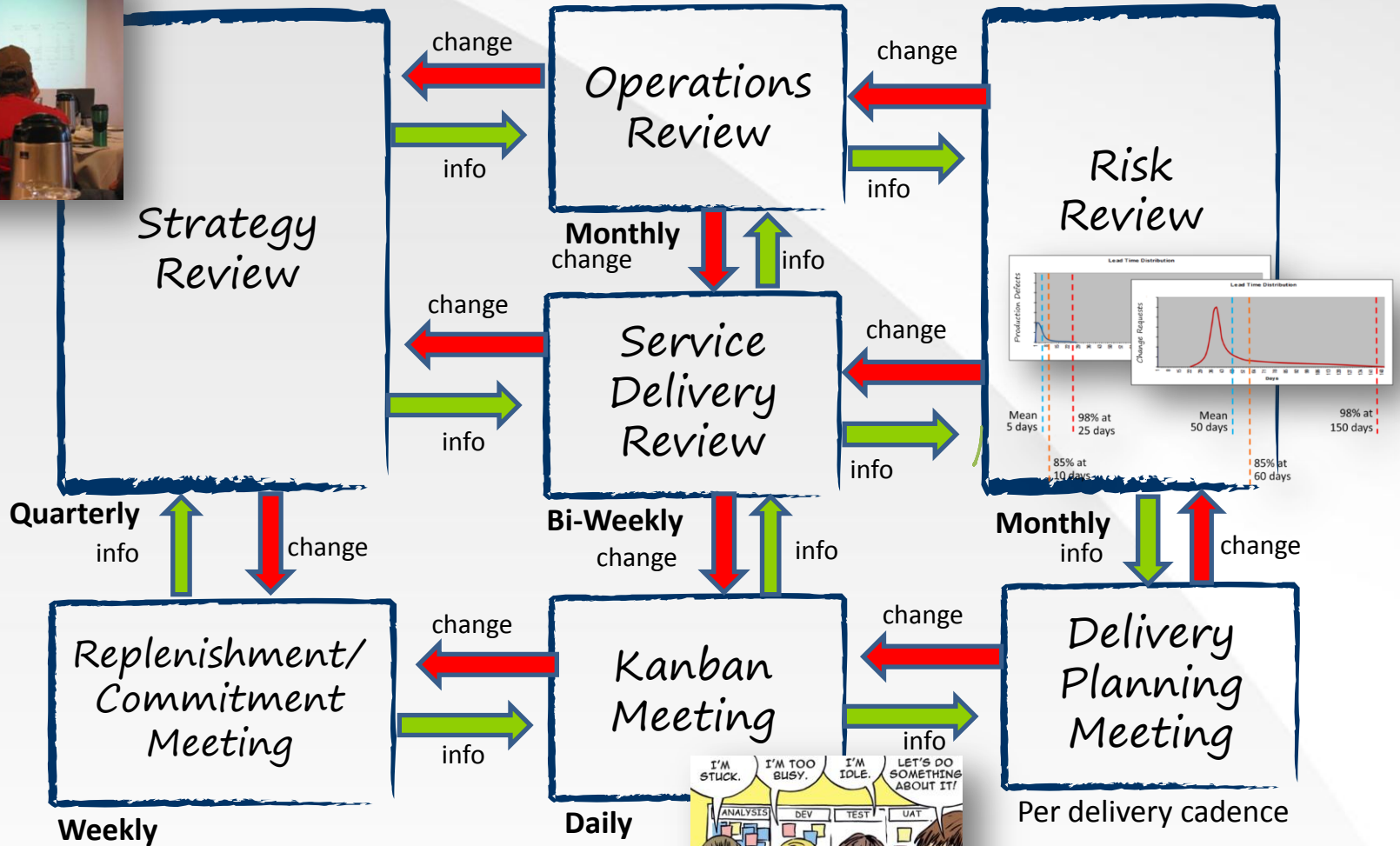
Enterprise Services Planning

Step 2: Kanban the Services

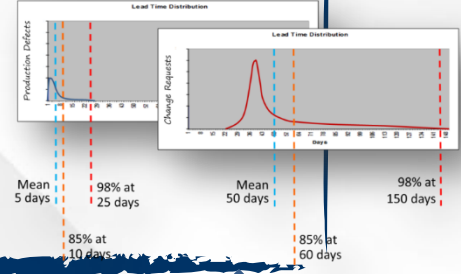
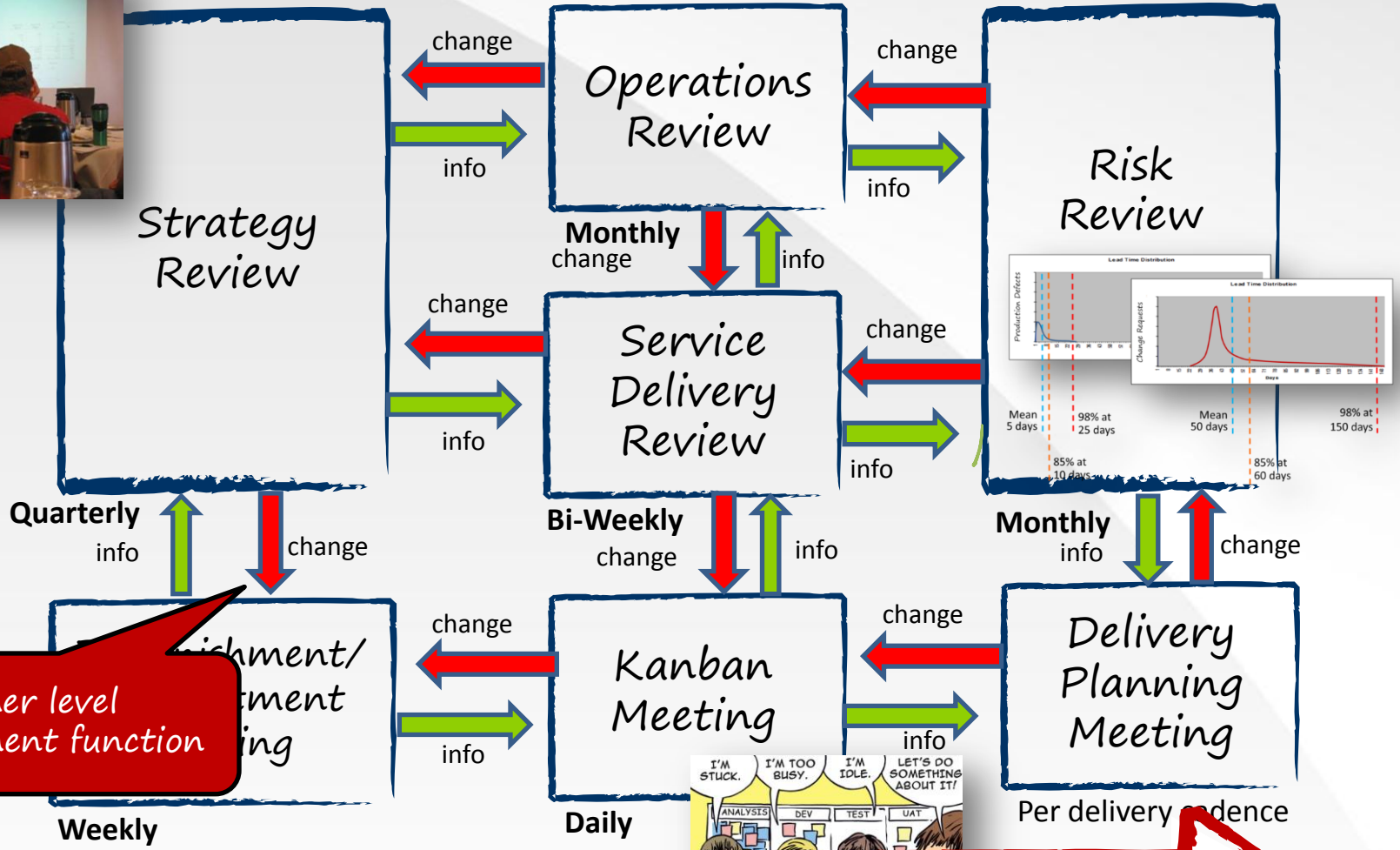
- ▲ Use STATIK (Systems Thinking Approach to Implementing Kanban) for each identified service...
 1. Understand what makes the service “fit for purpose”
 2. Understand sources of dissatisfaction regarding current delivery
 3. Analyze sources of and nature of demand
 4. Analyze current delivery capability
 5. Model the service delivery workflow
 6. Identify & define classes of service
 7. Design the kanban system
 8. Socialize design & negotiate implementation

Enterprise Services Planning

Step 3: Responsive Feedback Loops

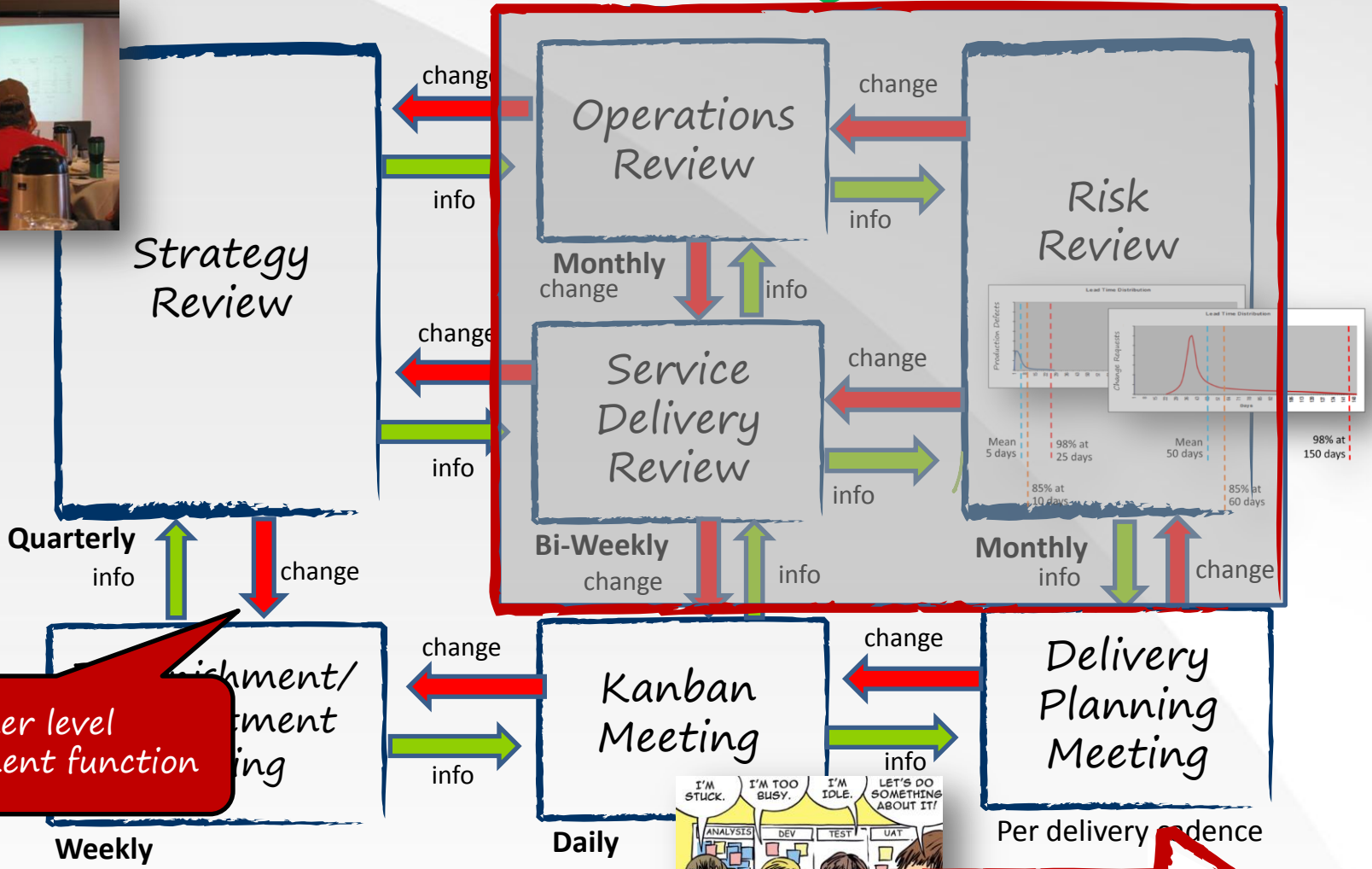


Illustrates 4 Functions of Management in ESP



Focus on Service Delivery

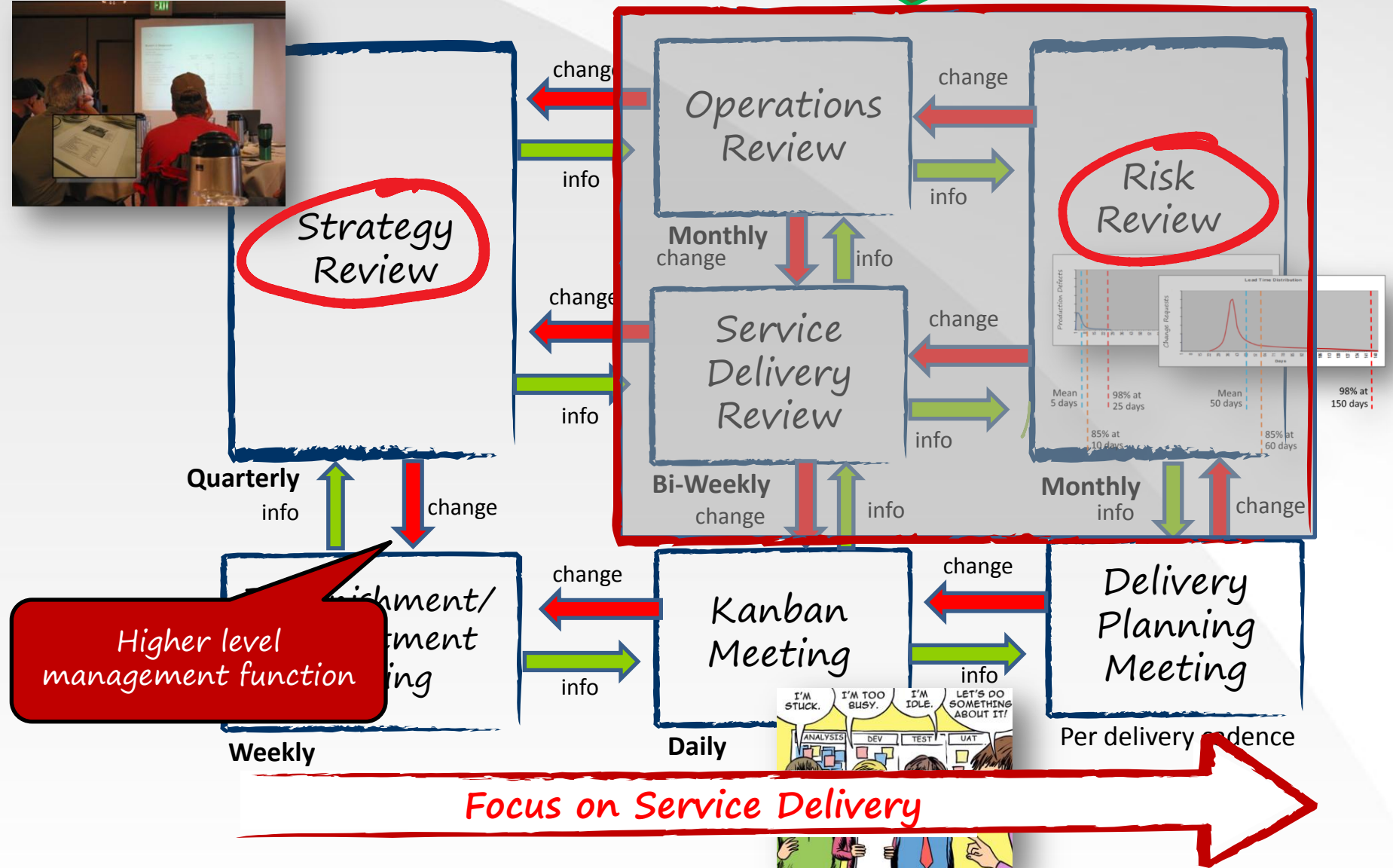
Illustrates 4 Functions of Driving improvement... P



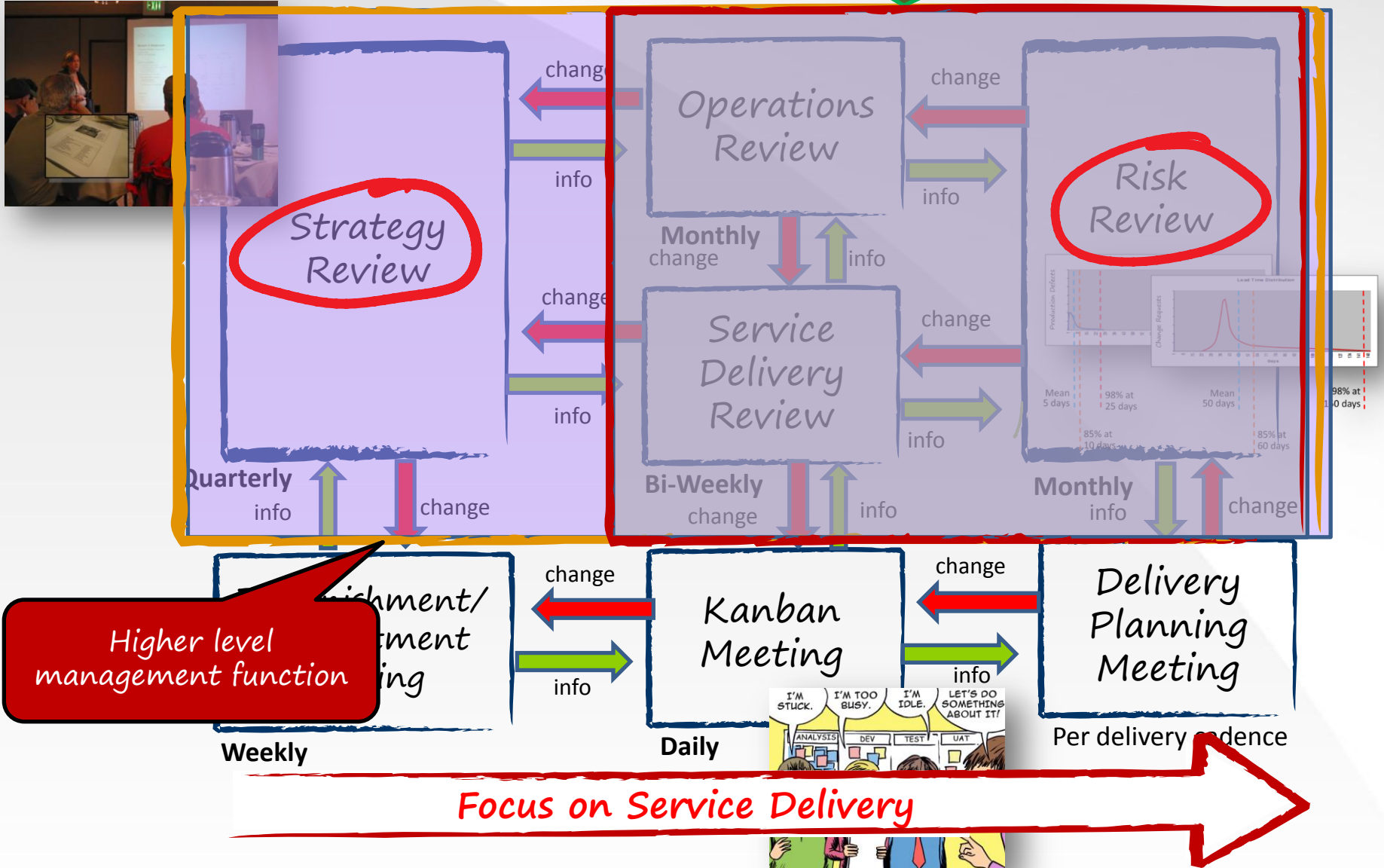
Higher level management function

Focus on Service Delivery

Illustrates 4 Functions of *Driving improvement...*

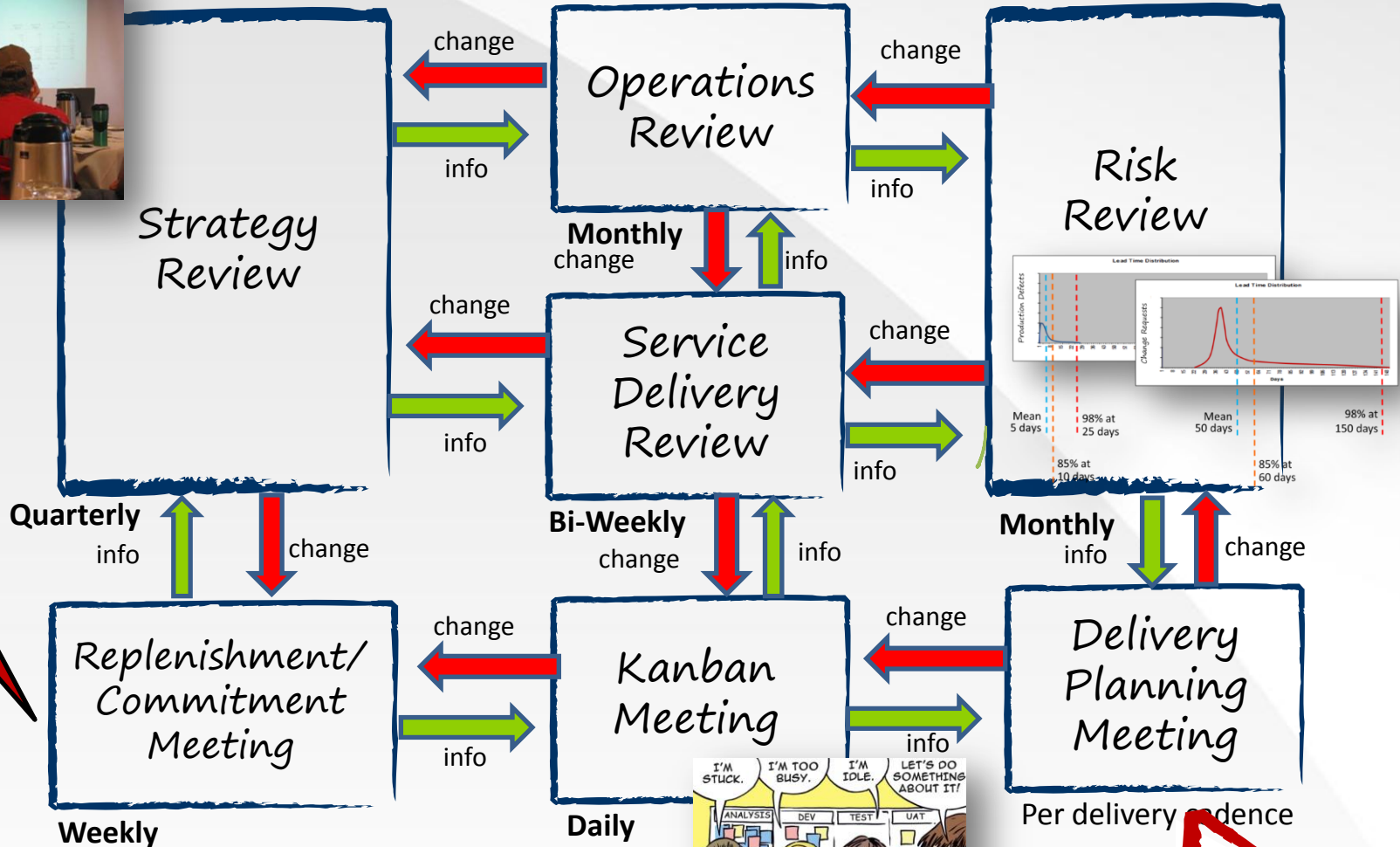


Illustrates 4 Functions of Driving improvement... P



Higher level management function

Right things, at the right time, done the right way



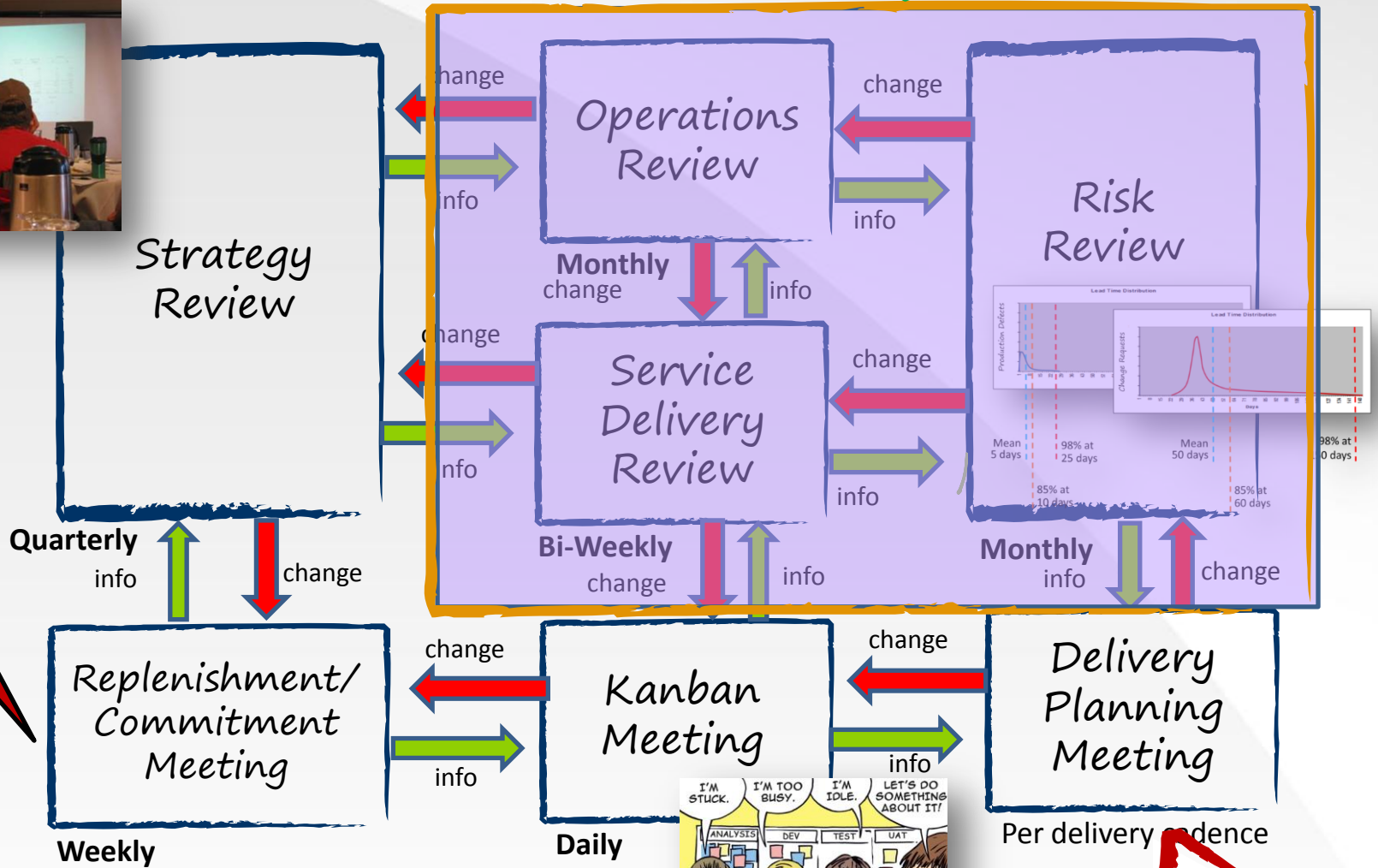
Are we doing the right thing?



Focus on Service Delivery

Right things, at the right time

Can we do things better?

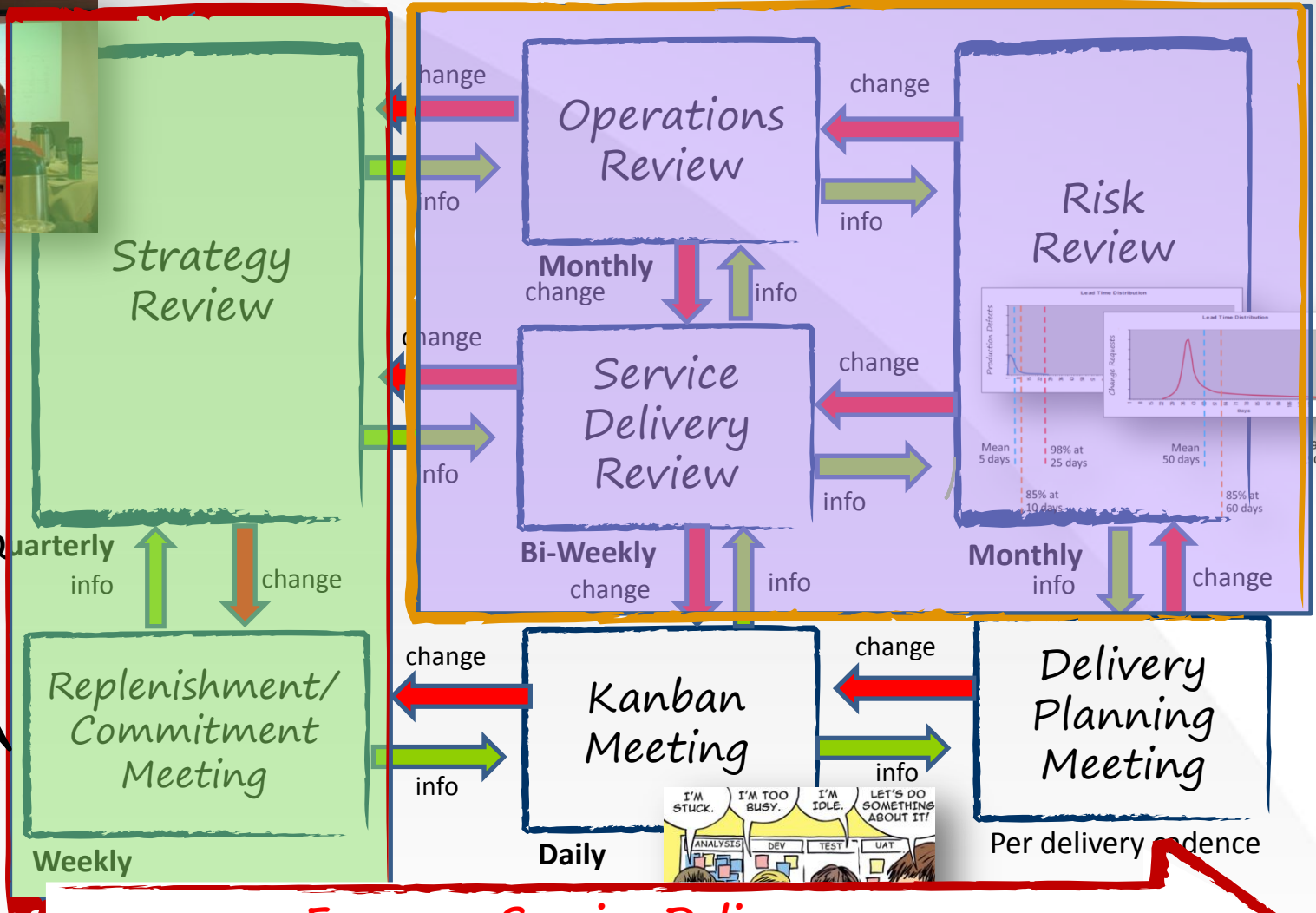
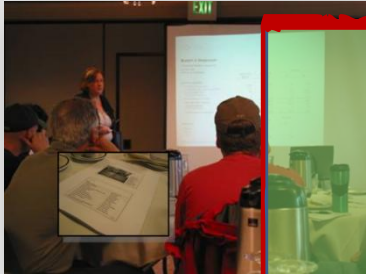


Are we doing the right thing?

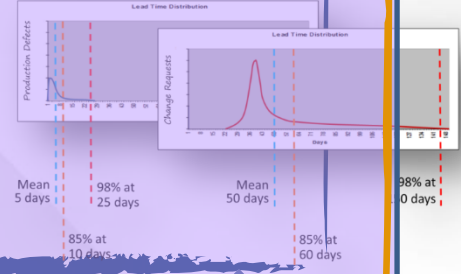
Focus on Service Delivery

Right things, at the right time

Can we do things better?



Are we doing the right thing?



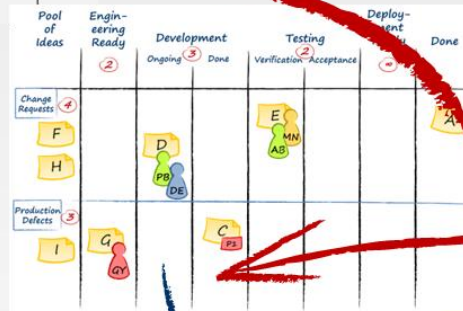
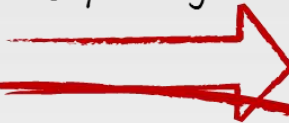
Focus on Service Delivery

Use feedback loops to level capability across the network

Demand



Observed Capability



Observed Capability



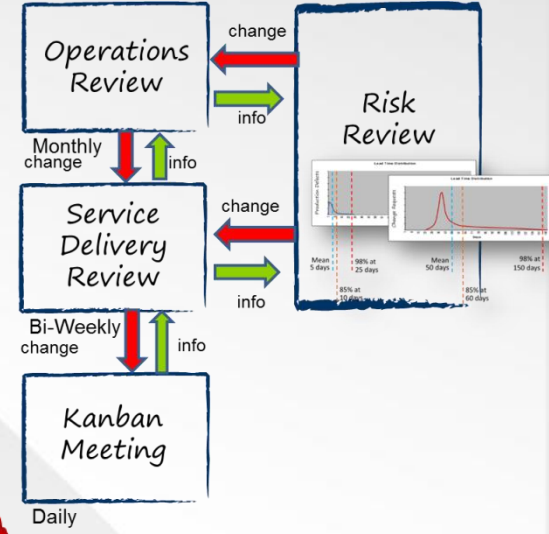
Observed Capability



Demand



Demand



Enterprise Services Planning

6 Planning Activities

ESP activities

1. schedule and sequence work
2. forecast delivery dates and expected outcomes
3. allocate capacity
4. manage dependencies
5. understand and manage risk
6. ensure sufficient liquidity to react to unfolding events

ESP is about balancing demand with capacity to deliver, across an entire ecosystem of professional services

Enterprise Services Planning Curriculum



LeanKanban

Enterprise Services Planning

Strategy

- Fitness for Purpose
- Market Segmentation
- Fitness Criteria Metrics
- Capability Analysis
- Capability Alignment
- Portfolio Management
- Risk Hedging
- Class of Service Definition
- Strategy Review

Risk Management

- (Custom) Risk Profiles
- Business Risk Assessment
- Service Dependencies
- Technical Risk Assessment
- Blocker Clustering
- Project Risk Management

Planning

- Capacity Planning
- Capacity Allocation
- Forecasting
- Simulation
- Selection & Commitment
- Sequencing

Resilience & Survivability

- Sense & Respond
- Evolutionary Change
- Model-driven Improvement

Scheduling

- Optimal Start
- Window of Opportunity
- Cost of Delay
- Booking Capacity

Demand Management

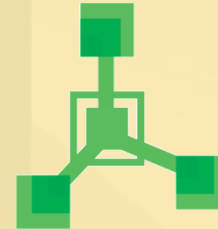
- Demand Analysis
- Demand Shaping
- Replenishment Policies
- Real Options

Service Delivery

Kanban Systems	Flow Management	Labor Pool Liquidity	Service-oriented Organization
Upstream Kanban	Capacity Allocation	Workflow Liquidity	Shared Services
Portfolio Kanban	Service Delivery Review	Operations Review	Dependency Management

Summary

Enterprise Services Planning



Enterprise Services Planning

- ▶ The Right Things
- ▶ At The Right Time
- ▶ Done The Right Way
- ▶ With Appropriate Risk Exposure



ESP & Kanban is a complete management system

Managerial Motivator

- **Senior-level**
 - Lead the business (strategy and positioning)
 - Confidence they can deliver on strategic goals
 - Legacy (long term survival)
- **Mid-level**
 - Up-managing – answer the hard questions with confidence
 - Down-managing – make difficult decisions with confidence
- **Line-level & Individual Contributors**
 - Relief from abusive environment
 - Overburdened
 - Quality suffers
 - Low job satisfaction

Kanban Agenda

- **Survivability**
- **Service-orientation**
(and customer focus)
- **Sustainability**



ESP & Kanban is a complete management system

Managerial Motivator

Kanban Agenda

- **Senior-level**

- Lead the business (strategy and positioning)
- Confidence they can deliver on strategic goals
- Legacy (long term survival)

- **Survivability**

- **Mid-level**

- Up-managing – answer the hard questions with confidence
- Down-managing – make difficult decisions with confidence

- **Service-orientation**

(and customer focus)

- **Line-level & Individual Contributors**

- Relief from abusive environment
 - Overburdened
 - Quality suffers
 - Low job satisfaction

- **Sustainability**



Kanban

ESP & Kanban is a complete management system



Managerial Motivator

Ka

- **Senior-level**
 - Lead the business (strategy and positioning)
 - Confidence they can deliver on strategic goals
 - Legacy (long term survival)
 - **Mid-level**
 - Up-managing – answer the hard questions with confidence
 - Down-managing – make difficult decisions with confidence
 - **Line-level & Individual Contributors**
 - Relief from abusive environment
 - Overburdened
 - Quality suffers
 - Low job satisfaction
- **Survivability**
 - **Service-orientation**
(and customer focus)
 - **Sustainability**



Kein Merkelmeister mehr! Jetzt bin ich ein ESPLer!

Der Merkelmeister



Kein Merkelmeister mehr! Jetzt bin ich ein ESPLer!

Der Merkelmeister



- **Effective Middle Management enabled by ESP**

Kein Merkelmeister mehr! Jetzt bin ich ein ESPLer!

Der Merkelmeister



- **Effective Middle Management** enabled by ESP
- ***Up-manage*** – answer hard questions with confidence
- ***Down-manage*** – make difficult decisions with confidence

Kein Merkelmeister mehr! Jetzt bin ich ein ESPLer!



- **Effective Middle Management** enabled by ESP
- ***Up-manage*** – answer hard questions with confidence
- ***Down-manage*** – make difficult decisions with confidence

Kein Merkeln im Büro !!!





LeanKanban
UNIVERSITY

Thank you!



About

David Anderson is an innovator in management of 21st Century businesses that employ creative people who “think for a living” . He leads a training, consulting, publishing and event planning business dedicated to developing, promoting and implementing new management thinking & methods...



He has 30+ years experience in the high technology industry starting with computer games in the early 1980's. He has led software organizations delivering superior productivity and quality using innovative methods at large companies such as Sprint and Motorola.

David defined **Enterprise Services Planning** and originated **Kanban Method** an adaptive approach to improved service delivery. His latest book, published in June 2012, is, **Lessons in Agile Management – On the Road to Kanban**.

David is Chairman & CEO of **Lean Kanban Inc.**, a business operating globally, dedicated to providing quality training & events to bring Kanban and Enterprise Services Planning to businesses who employ those who must “think for a living.”



Acknowledgements

Risk profile courtesy of BazaarVoice



LeanKanban

UNIVERSITY