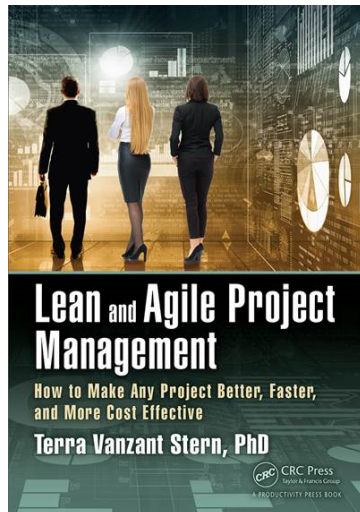
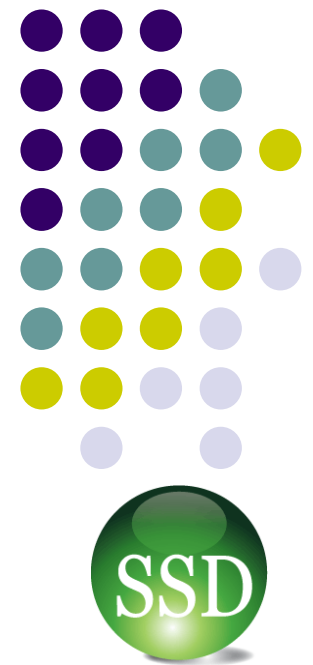


Welcome!

Introduction to Lean & Agile Project Management



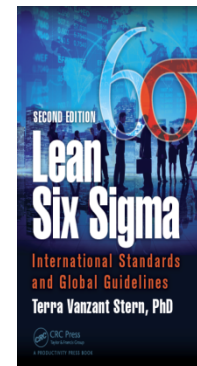
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Terra Vanzant Stern, PhD



- Principal, SSD Global Solutions, Inc.
- Chair ASQ Lean Enterprise Division (2015/2016)
- Chair Elect North America for Lean 6 Society (2017)
- Executive Director of RMQC (2017)
 - On-line Virtual Conference for ASQ Denver
 - Program Director/Membership Director/Chair ASQ Denver
- Author
 - HR Concepts for Project Managers
 - Lean Six Sigma: Practical Bodies of Knowledge
 - Lean Six Sigma International Standards and Global Guidelines
 - New Revised Edition November
 - Lean and Agile Project Management (Available for Pre-Order)
- Personal Life – last 4 weeks



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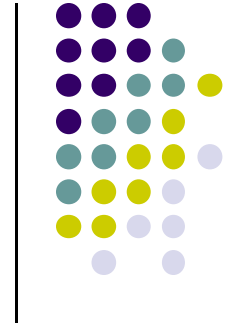
Class Objectives



- Quick Introduction to the Project Management Life Cycle
- Introduce How You Can Maximize Project Management by Using Lean Thinking & Agile Techniques
- Tool Example
- Short Discussion or Questions



Project Management Theory



- PM-BOK
- Prince 2
- ISO 21500





Project Life Cycle



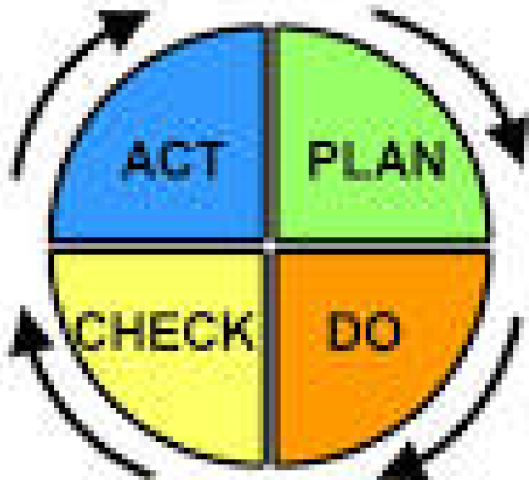
Purpose	Scope - Final	Production of Key Deliverables	Celebrate!
Strategic Fit	Select Team Members	Monitor/Control	Contract Closeout
Objectives	Plan Deliverables	Quality Management	Team Feedback
Scope (draft)	Quality Plan	Time Management	Recommendations for further action
Terms of Reference	Baseline Schedule	Cost Management	Post Implementation Review
Draft Schedule	Baseline Budget	Risk Management	
Budget Estimate	Risk Register	Issue Resolution	
	Issues Register	Change Control	
	Business Case	Reporting	
	Approvals	Communications	
	Communication Plan		



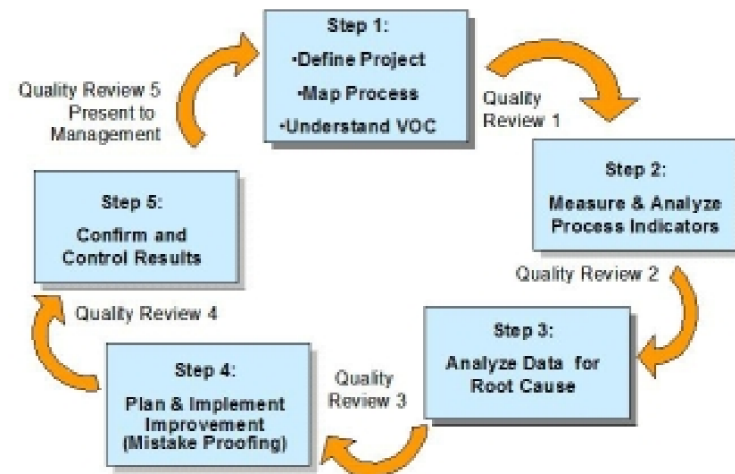


In Conjunction with the PLC

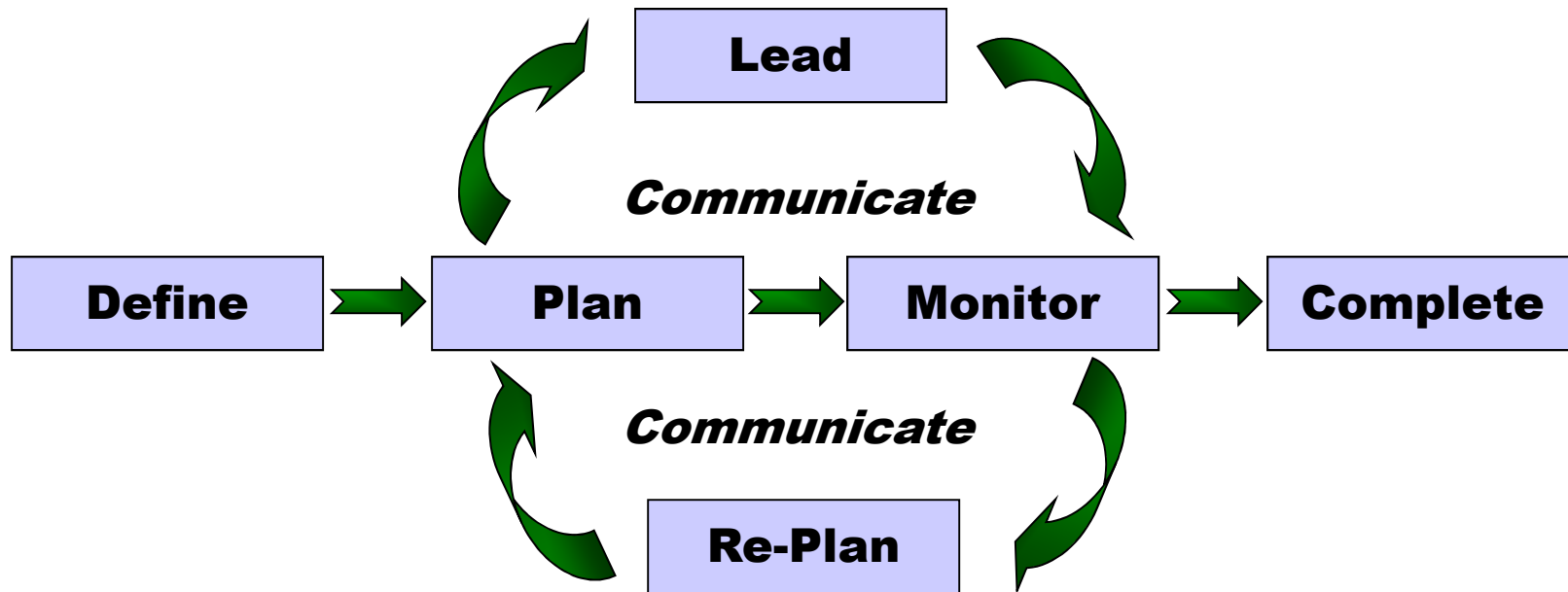
- PDCA



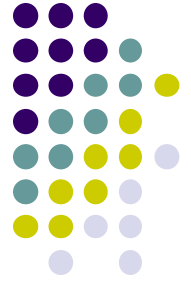
- DMAIC



Project Manager's Role



Seven Analytical Problem Solving Tools

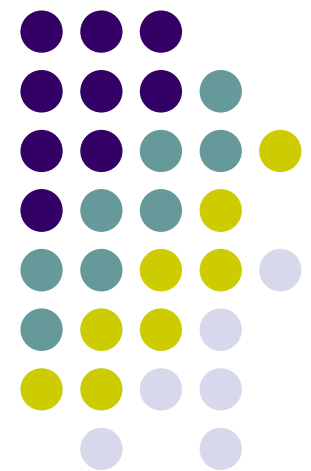


- Control Chart
- Check Sheet
- Flowchart
- Fishbone Diagram
- Histogram
- Pareto Chart
- Scatter Chart



All Promote

WBS





Project Life Cycle



Purpose	Scope - Final	Production of Key Deliverables	Celebrate!
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	Approvals		
	Communication Plan		



Start-Up – Lean Thinking



- 5S
- Rapid Improvement Events
- Standard Work
- RCA tools (5 Whys, Fishbone)
- SMART Goals (Adopted)



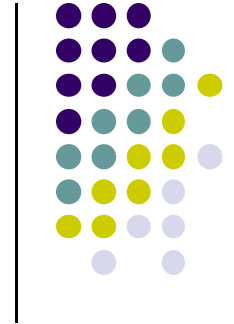
Project Planning – Lean Thinking



- Bottleneck Analysis
- Continuous Flow
- Gemba
- JIT
- Jidoka



Execution – Lean Thinking



- Level Scheduling (Heijunka)
- Takt Time
- Kanban



Close-Out – Lean Thinking

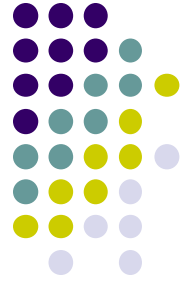


- 5S
- Introduce Continuous Improvement
- Standard Work



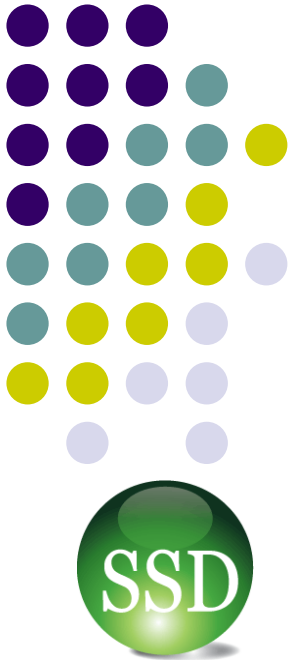
Muda/Waste Concepts

Lean Thinking (Philosophy)



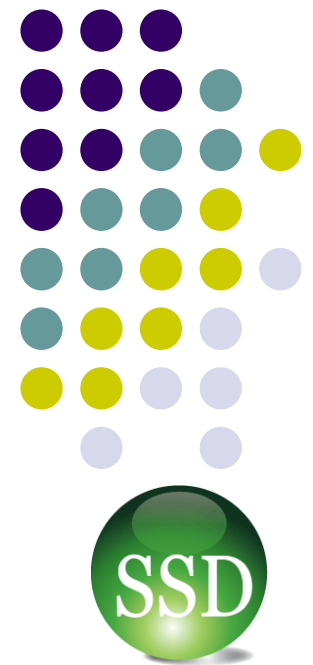
Stop Watering

The Plastic Plants



Agile Techniques

Applied to Traditional Project Management

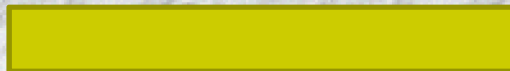




Project Life Cycle

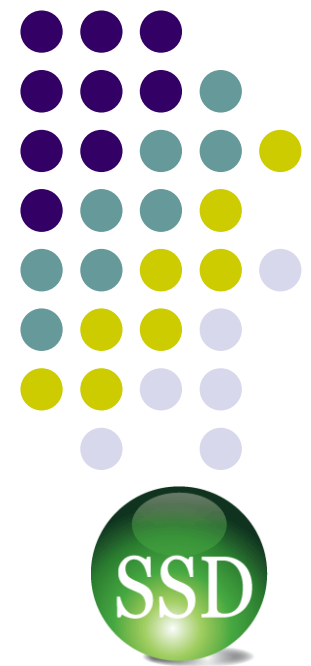


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Projects

Without Heavy Compliance
Components Benefit



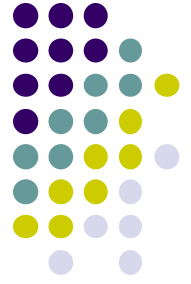
Agile Start Up/Planning



- More Face to Face Communication
- More Discussion
- Less Initial Documentation
- More Risk
- In Theory Pays More Attention to TOC
- VOC/VOE



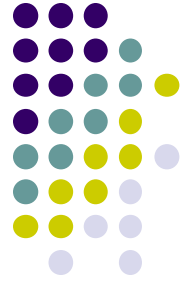
Agile



- You Can Leave Start Up/Planning Without an Official Y Statement (Problem Statement)
 - In LSS/SS the Y Statement
 - In PM/IT Problem Statement



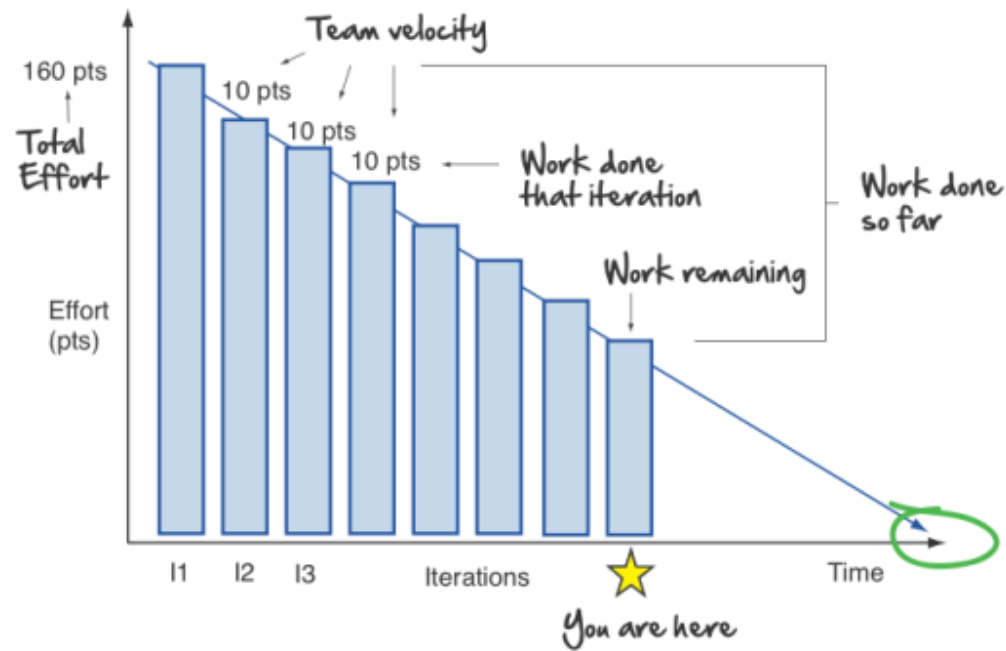
Execution - Agile



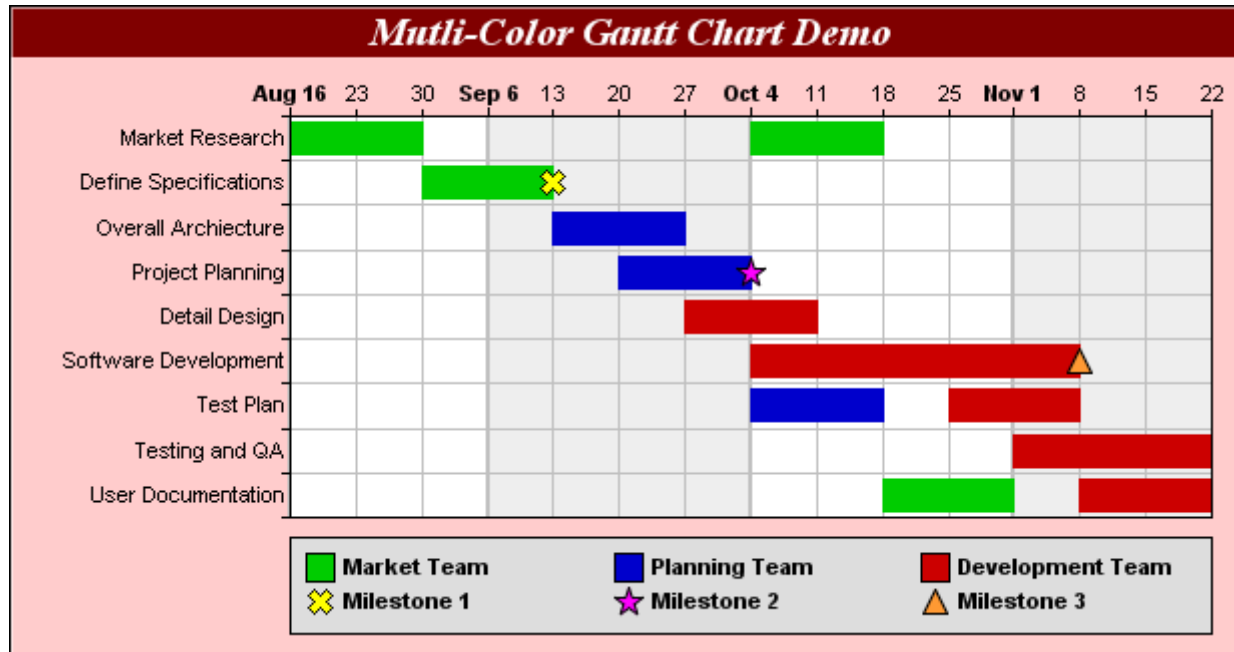
- 2 Week Chunks (Sprints)
- Daily Scrum Meetings
- Burndown Chart vs. WBS
- Role of the Project Manager



Burndown Chart

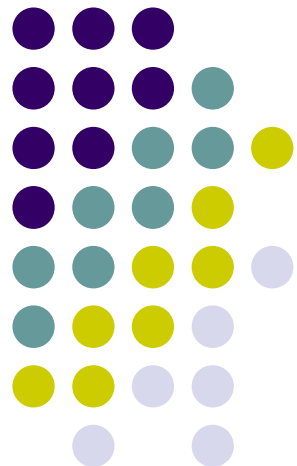


Traditonal/Lean (Ganttts)



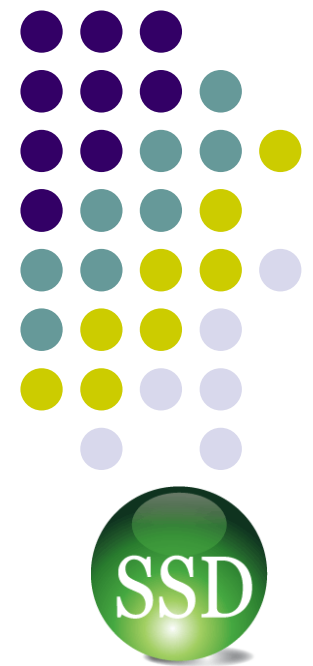
Control

Same



Lean & Agile PM Tool

FMEA Thinking
Use in Start Up





FMEA Example

FMEA (Failure Modes & Effects Analysis) for <Process or Product >															
Responsible: <name> Prepared by: <name> Original date: <date> Revised: <date>															
Process Step / Input	Potential Failure Mode	Potential Failure Effects	Severity	Potential Causes	Occurrence	Current Controls	Detection	Risk PI	Actions Recommended	Res p.	Actions Taken	Severity	Occurrence	Detection	Risk PI
Add milk to cake mix	Wrong amount of milk	Cake too dry or too soggy	5	Small marks on measuring cup	10	None	6	300	Use large print measuring cups.	JW	Replaced measuring cups	5	1	1	5
			5	Faded marks on measuring cup	5	Visual inspection	3	75	Replace faded measuring cups	JW	Replaced cups & retrained inspectors	5	1	2	10
			5	Milk spilled	4	None	8	160	Train bakers	HH	(not yet complete)				
	Flour still in measuring cup	Too little milk - so cake too dry or too soggy	5	Employee carelessness	5	Training (apparently ineffective)	9	225	Change Standard Operating Procedure, and improve training program	HH	Changed SOP & improved training program	5	3	5	75
		Lumps in cake	6	Employee carelessness	2	Training	9	108				6	1	4	24

Some people like to split into two columns: Process step and specific input.

Notice that there can be several failure modes per step, and several effects and causes per failure mode.

Risk Priority Number (RPN) = Severity x Occurrence x Detection. Notice that RPN is calculated both before and after corrective action.

Plan both: Preventative actions and Contingent actions (how to limit damage if it happens)

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Purpose of Failure Modes & Effects Analysis
(Also known as Error Modes & Effects Analysis)
 To anticipate problems and take actions to minimize risks.

When to use FMEA:

- * To design or change any system, product, or process
- * To define risks
- * To prioritize attention to key process input variables
- * To assess the effectiveness of attempts to control variability

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[Click here for On-line Training](#) **Important:** Any document created using a S company or division must be in a non-editable

Editing Tips for this W

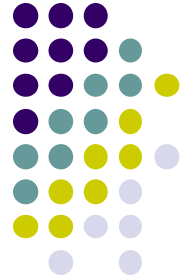
These Tips are meant to supplement, not repl worksheets.

FMEA Ranking Scale

FMEA Ranking Scale is

Simple FMEA Example

Soft Drink Machine



Function	Potential Failure	Potential Effect of Failure	Potential Cause of Failure	Current Process Control
Dispense correct soft drink	Does not Dispense the correct soft drink	Customer not happy!	Not enough Soft drinks available or not enough of the right kind of soft drinks	Deliveries made each Saturday





Student Exercise

Function (Activity)	Potential Failure (Activity does not happen)	Potential Effect of Failure	Potential Cause of Failure	Current Process Control (What is in place NOW to keep the failure from happening)

