

WELCOME

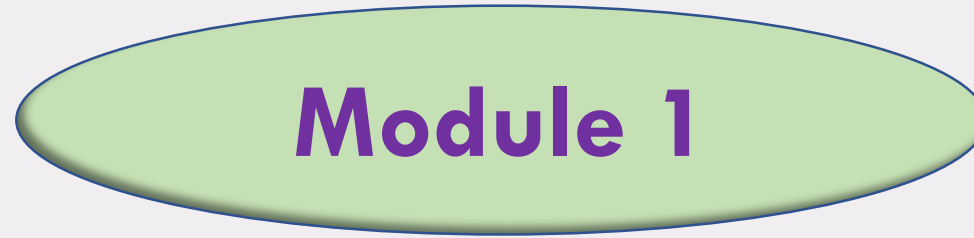
Innovate Motivate Integrate

PMI 2018 Conference

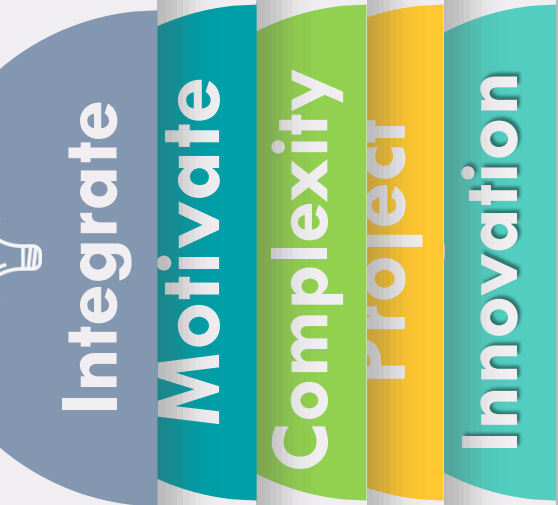
Presentation BY: **Dipo Tepede**



Introduction



PAPER STRUCTURE



Introduction
Module 1

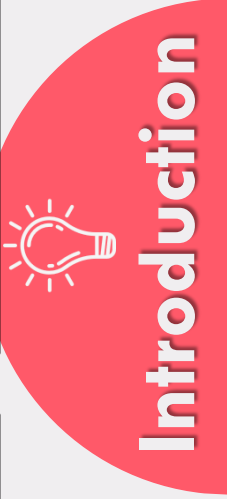
Innovation
Module 2

Project
Module 3

Complexity
Module 4

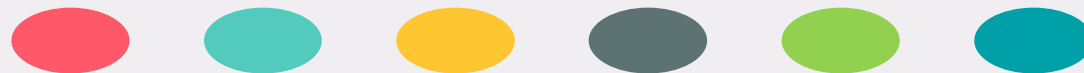
Motivate
Module 5

Integrate
Module 6



PAPER OBJECTIVE

At the end of this presentation you will understand that innovation is vital to customer loyalty but it requires a project platform to breed. Complexities in projects are poisonous to innovation hence integration and motivation are essential antidote to complexities.






1

INNOVATE
Ideas to create
new methods




2

MOTIVATE
Encourage Team to
be Better



3

INTEGRATE
Combine them into
a whole



Innovate



Module 2



Innovation

Introduction

Integrate

Motivate

Complexity

Project





What is Innovation

The process of translating an abstraction into a product or service that creates **value**

Invention vs. Innovation

They both translate ideas into a product or service.

Invention:

When it is proven to work in a test environment.

Innovation:

When it can be replicated reliably on a meaningful scale at practical costs.

Integrate

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Innovation

Introduction

Invention vs. Innovation – A Case



1903

AIRPLANE

Wilbur and Orville Wright proved that powered flight was possible with their fragile aircraft.



1935

AIR TRAVEL

McDonnell Douglas DC-3 ushered in the era of commercial air travel



30yrs

INCUBATING

Myriad experiments with commercial flight had failed because the early planes were not reliable and cost-effective on an appropriate scale



1934

Boeing 247

was quite close to commercial success but was missing wing flaps

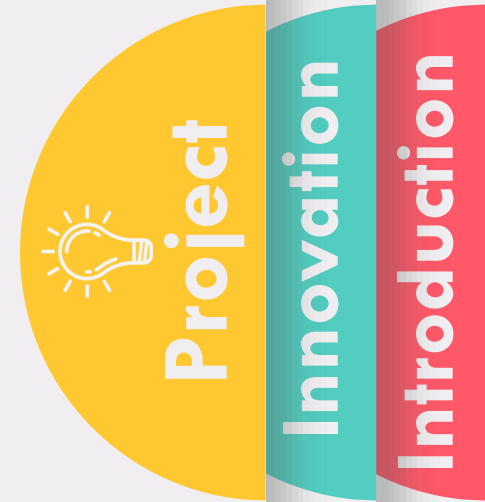


Innovation

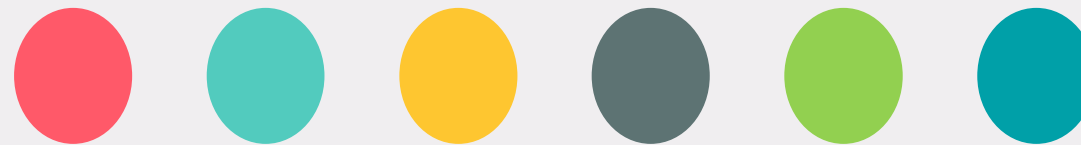
Introduction

Project

Module 3



Project
Innovation
Introduction



Motivate
Complexity

Attributes of a project

Motivate

Complexity



Cross functional



Experimentation



Temporary



Unique Outcome



Adaptable



Project



Innovation



Introduction

Which Approach is better for Innovation?



Predictive life cycle

A more traditional approach, with the bulk of planning occurring upfront, then executing in a single pass; a sequential process.



Iterative life cycle

An approach that allows feedback for unfinished work to improve and modify that work



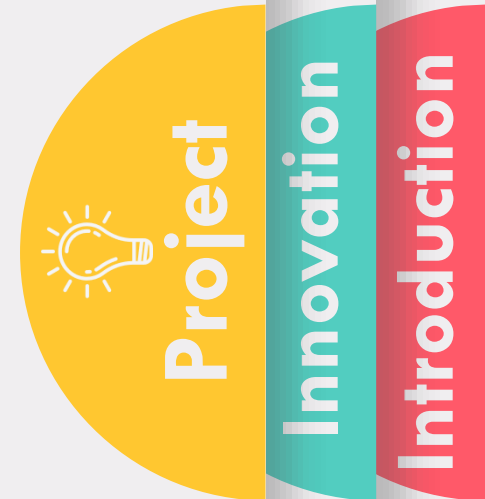
Incremental life cycle

An approach that provides finished deliverables that the customer may be able to use immediately



Agile life cycle

An approach that is both iterative and incremental to refine work items and deliver frequently



Which Approach is better for Innovation?

Characteristics				
Approach	Requirements	Activities	Delivery	Goal
Predictive	Fixed	Performed once for the entire project	Single delivery	Manage cost
Iterative	Dynamic	Repeated until correct	Single delivery	Correctness of solution
Incremental	Dynamic	Performed once for a given increment	Frequent smaller deliveries	Speed
Agile	Dynamic	Repeated until correct	Frequent small deliveries	Customer value via frequent deliveries and feedback

Motivate

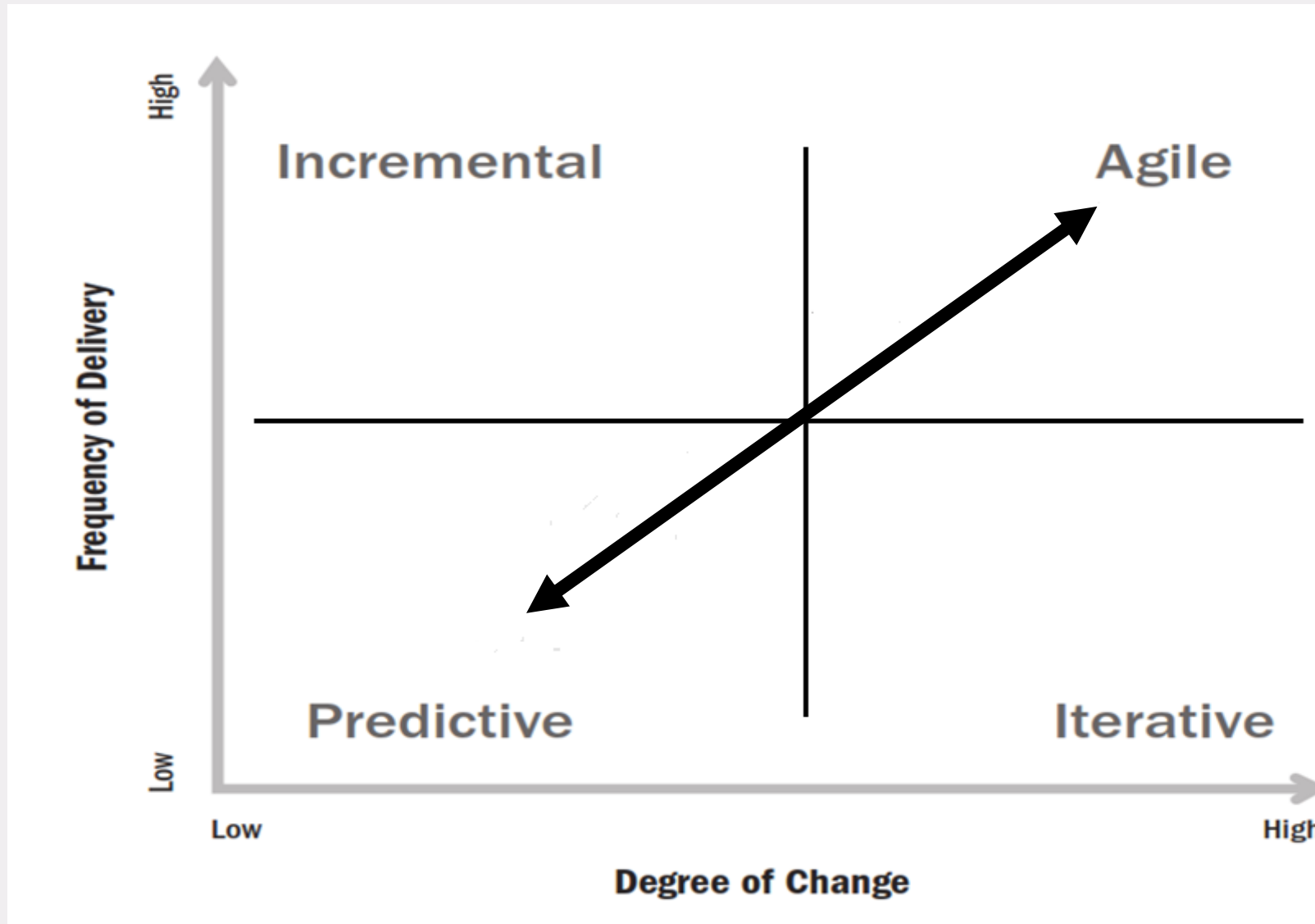
Complexity

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Introduction

The Continuum of Life Cycles



Motivate

Complexity



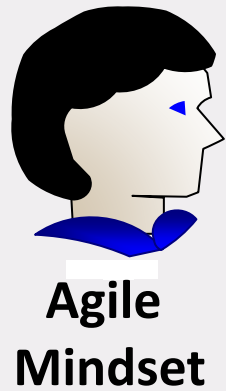
Project

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The Winner is Agile!

Motivate
Complexity



4 Values

12 Principles

Practices

Project
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Introduction

Agile Manifesto

Individuals and interactions over processes and tools

Working software over comprehensive documentation

Customer collaboration over contract negotiation

Responding to change over following a plan

Motivate

Complexity



Project

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Agile Principles

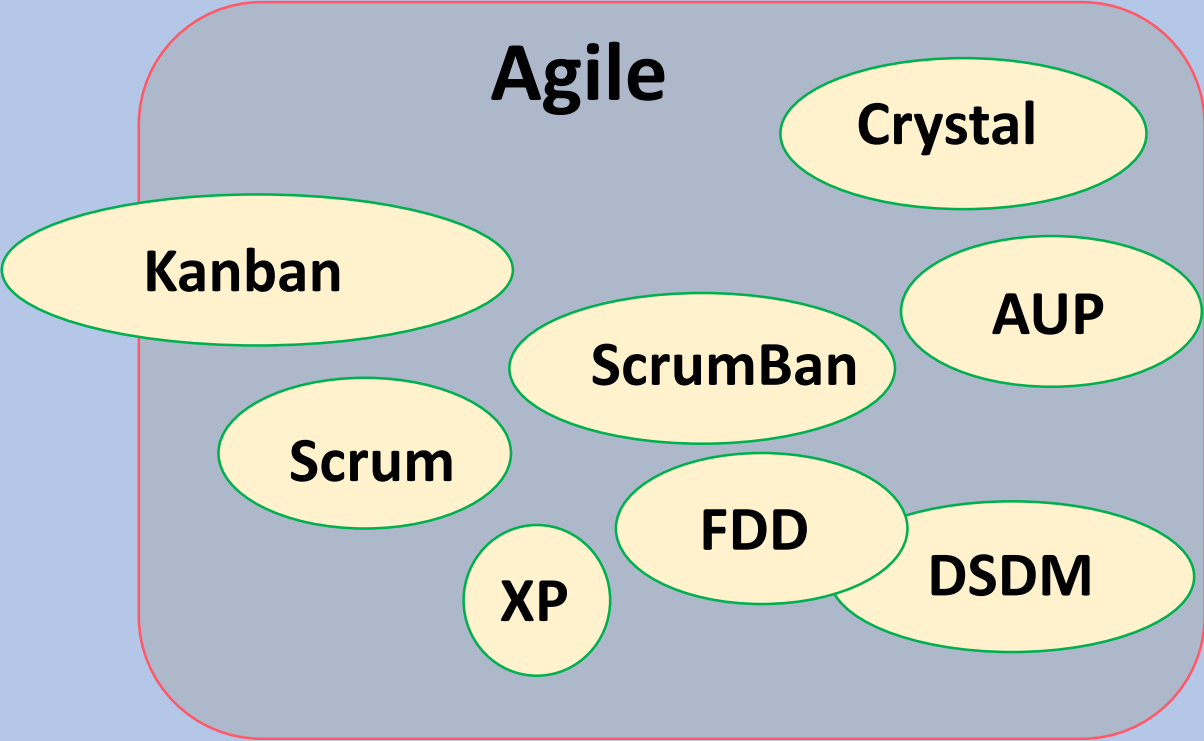
- 1.** Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.
- 2.** Welcome changing requirements, even late in development. Agile processes harness change for the customer's competitive advantage.
- 3.** Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale.
- 4.** Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.
- 5.** Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done.
- 6.** The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.
- 7.** Working software is the primary measure of progress.
- 8.** Agile processes promote sustainable development. The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.
- 9.** Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.
- 10.** Simplicity—the art of maximizing the amount of work not done—is essential.
- 11.** The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams.
- 12.** At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly.



Agile Practices

Lean

Agile



Motivate
Complexity

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Stats That Should Make You Pause

- 75% of business and IT executives anticipate their software projects will fail. (Source: Geneca)
- 50% of all Project Management Offices (PMOs) close within just three years. (Source: KeyedIN)
- Fewer than a third of all projects were successfully completed on time and on budget over the past year. (Source: Standish Group)
- 33% of projects fail because of a lack of involvement from senior management. (Source: University of Ottawa)
- For every \$1 billion invested in the United States, \$122 million was wasted due to lacking project performance. (Source: PMI.org)



Complexity

Motivate

Module 4



Complexity

Project

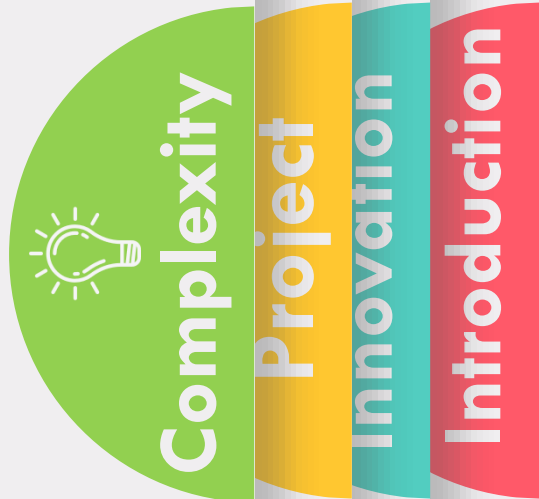
Innovation

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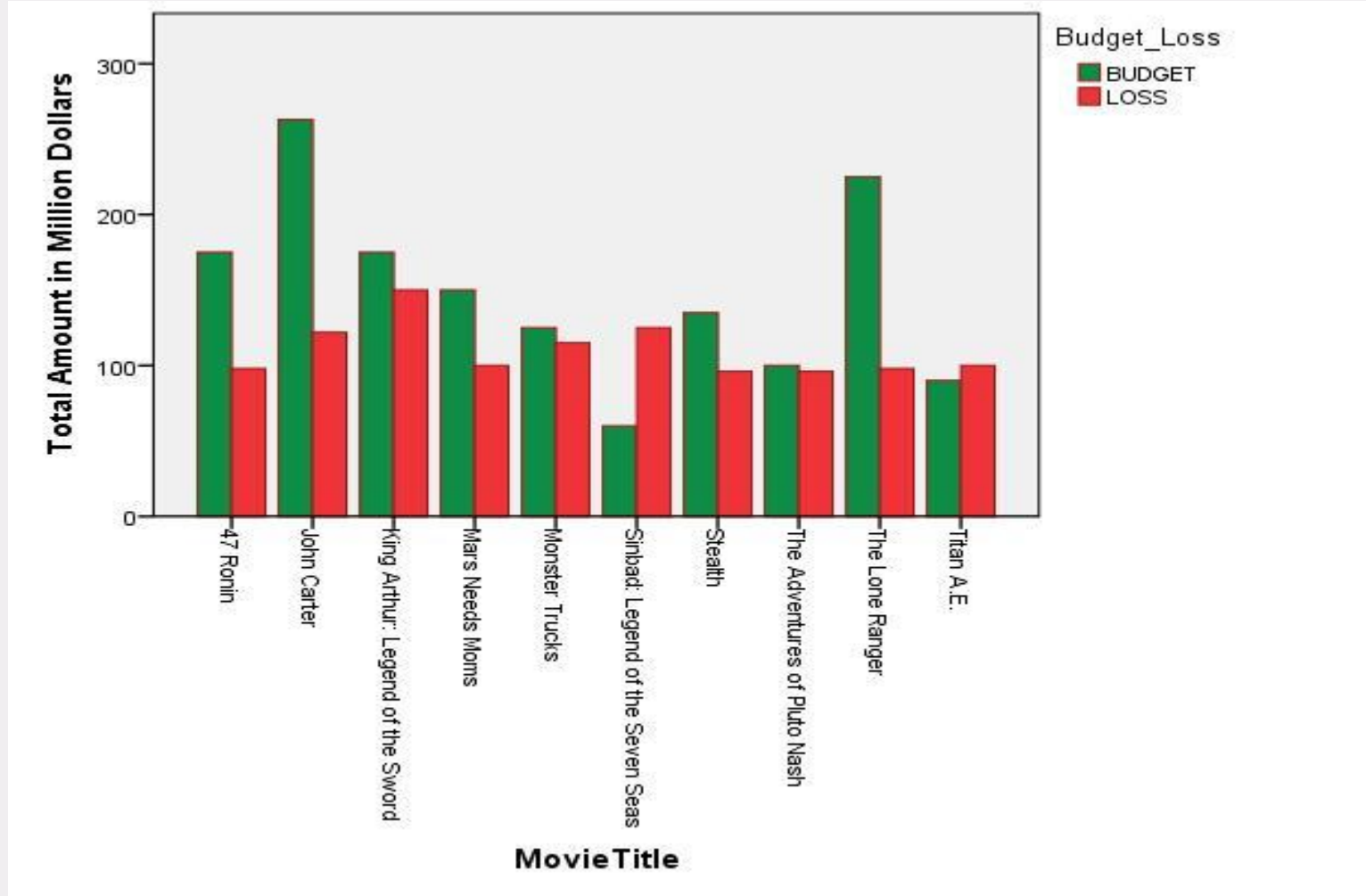


Top 10 most expensive movie flops

s/n	Movie Title	Production budget (Million Dollars)	Loss (Millions \$)	Year
1	The Adventures of Pluto Nash	100	96	2002
2	Stealth	135	96	2005
3	47 Ronin	175	98	2013
4	The Lone Ranger	225	98	2013
5	Titan A.E.	90	100	2000
6	Mars Needs Moms	150	100	2011
7	Monster Trucks	125	115	2016
8	John Carter	263	122	2012
9	Sinbad: Legend of the Seven Seas	60	125	2003
10	King Arthur: Legend of the Sword	175	150	2017



Top 10 most expensive movie flops



Complexity
Project
Innovation
Introduction

Inspired: **BY CAMERON K MCEWAN;** Article (22-Nov-17), digitalspy.com

What is Complexity in Project

---the state of being intricate or complicated

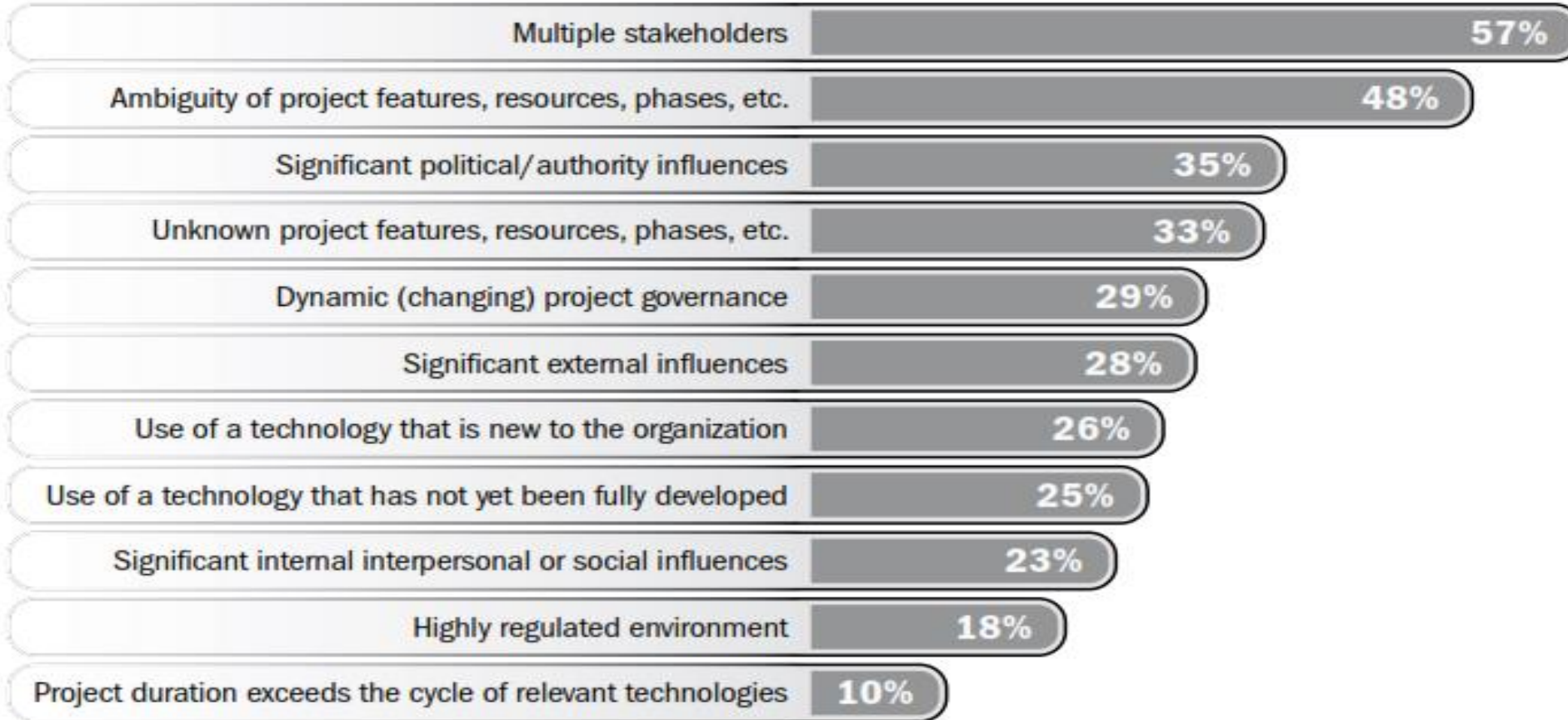
Complexity as a characteristic of a project is typically defined as:

- Containing multiple parts,
- Possessing a number of connections between the parts,
- Exhibiting dynamic interactions between the parts, and
- Exhibiting behavior produced as a result of those interactions that cannot be explained as the simple sum of the parts (e.g., emergent behavior).



Understanding Complexity

Most Defining Characteristics of Complexity in Projects



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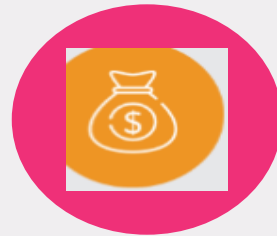
Dimension of Complexity

Navigating Complexity: A Practice Guide 13 defined **three** dimension of complexity



System behavior

The interdependencies of components and systems.



Human behavior

The interplay between diverse individuals and groups



Ambiguity

Uncertainty of emerging issues and lack of understanding or confusion.



Complexity

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A Paradigm Shift

Complexity itself is a perception of an individual based on personal experience, observation, and skill. Rather than being complex, a project is said to contain complexity.

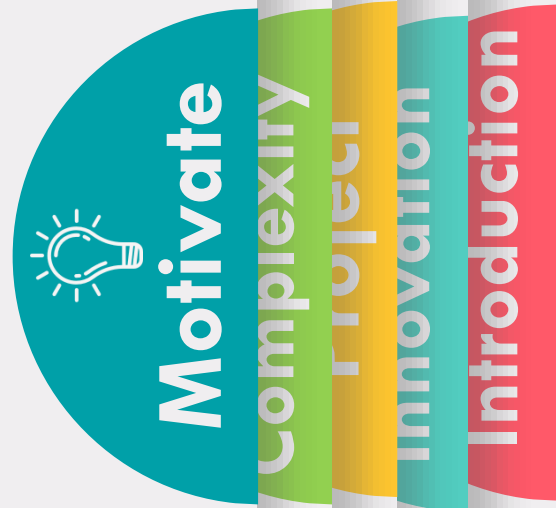
---(PMI, 2017)



Motivate

Module 5

Integrate



What is Motivation?

*Motivation is a 'driving force' through which people strive to achieve their **goals** and fulfil a **need** or uphold a **value**.*

--- Mulins (2002)



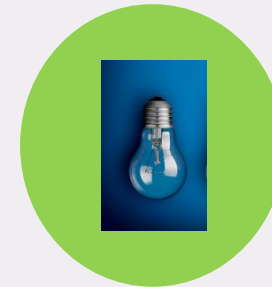
Needs

are basic requirements for survival and may be physical or psychological; for example, hunger, thirst, love or friendship.



Values

are the things that we consider to be most important; for example, family, health or wealth



Goals

are the outcomes that we are working towards.

Motivation vs. Complexity

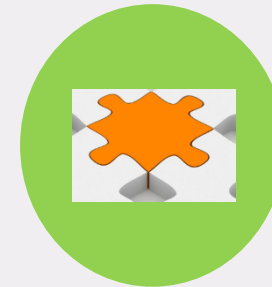
--- *leverage human resources by providing justification for implementing the project*



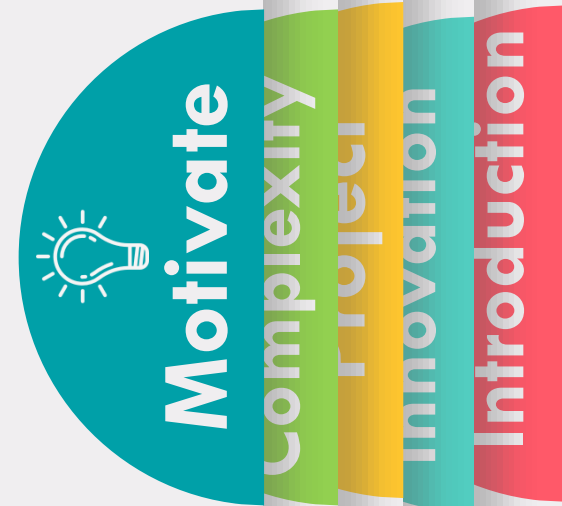
**Servant
Leadership**



**Building Shared
Vision**



**Team
Learning**

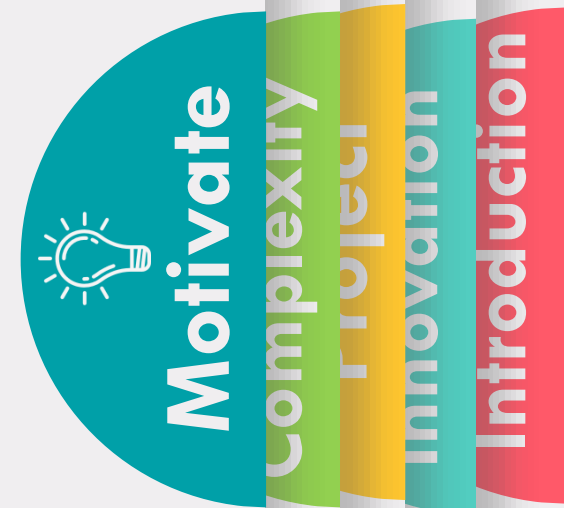


Servant Leadership

The value of project managers is not in their position, but in their ability to make everyone else better.

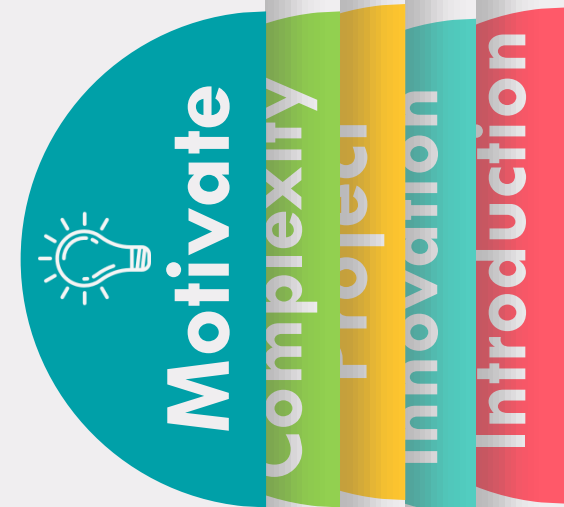
- **Purpose.** Work with the team to define the “why” so they can engage and coalesce around the goal for the project. The entire team optimizes at the project level, not the person level.
- **People.** Encourage the team to create an environment where everyone can succeed. Ask each team member to contribute across the project work.
- **Process.** Do not plan on following the “perfect” process, but instead look for the results. When a crossfunctional team delivers finished value often and reflects on the product and process, the teams are agile.

--- (PMI, 2017)



Building Shared Vision

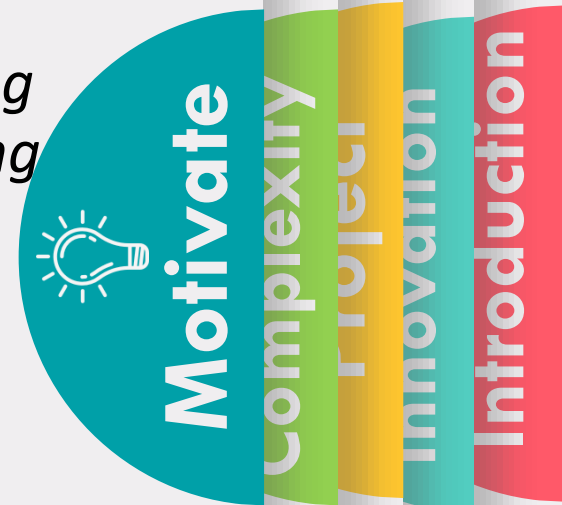
- *The capacity to hold the shared picture of the future we seek to create.*
- *It binds people together around a common identity and sense of destiny*
- *It creates an environment, where people excel, not because they are told to but because they want to.*
- *Given a choice, most people opt for pursuing a lofty goal all the time, regardless of the situation or the leader.*



Team Learning

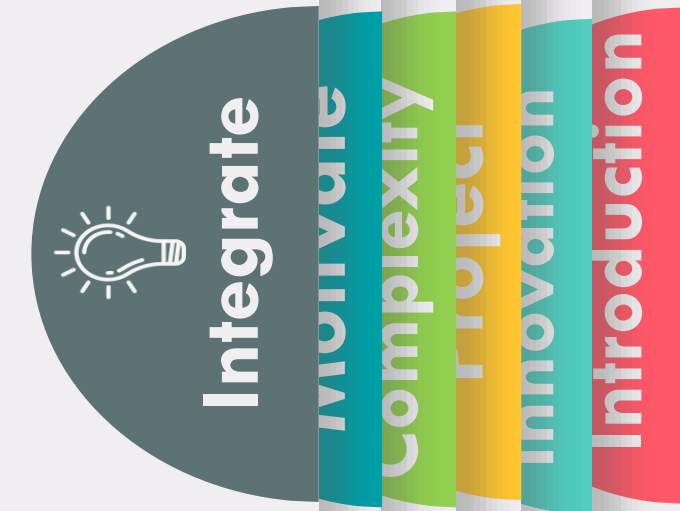
- *How can a team of committed managers of individual IQs above 120 have a collective IQ of 63?*
- *When teams are truly learning, the individual members are growing more rapidly than they could have otherwise and they are producing extraordinary results.*
- *Team Learning is vital because teams, not individual, are the learning unit in modern organization.*

--- (Senge, 1990)



Integrate

Module 6




What is integration?

---Proper coordination of elements or parts of projects

Three Different Levels of Performing Integration


1

Process Level



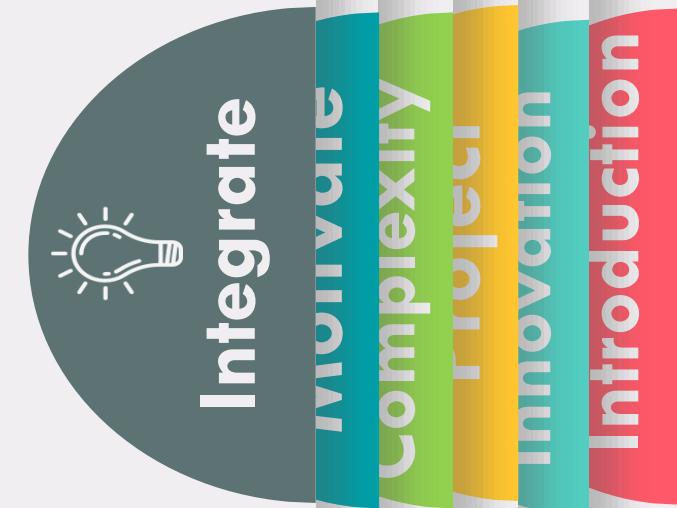

2

Cognitive level



3

Context Level



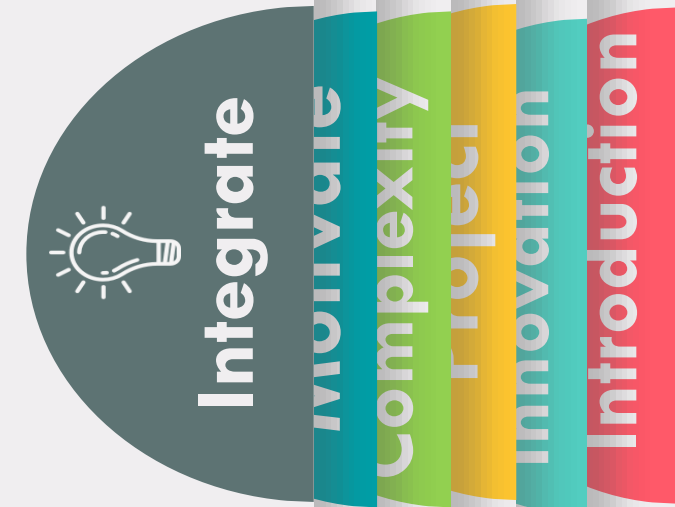
PM Role in Performing Integration

Understand the strategic objectives and ensure the alignment of the project objectives and results with those of the portfolio, program, and business.

- ***80% of project management executives don't know how their projects align with their company's business strategy.***

(Source: Changepoint)

Guiding the team to work together to focus on what is really essential at the project level by integrating of processes, knowledge, and people.



Classic Activism







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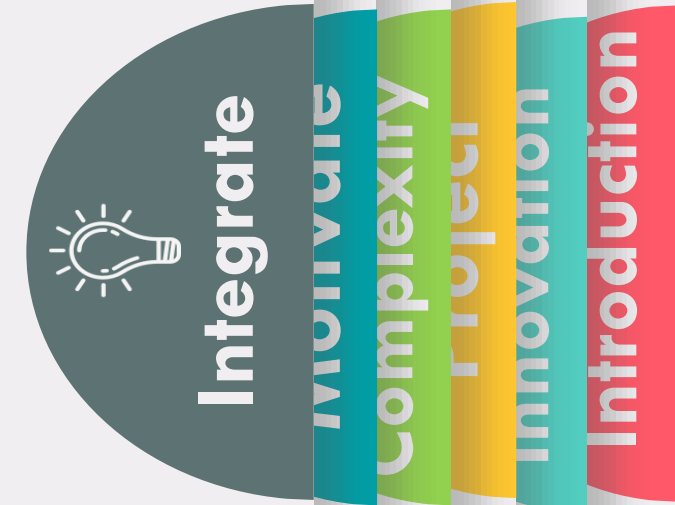
Classic Activism

"Nothing is more dangerous than an idea when it is the only one we have."

--- Emile Chartier, french philosopher, journalist, and pacifist, 1868-1951

The four main steps of Classic Activism are:

-  Identify the problem to be solved
-  Find the **proper practices** that, if adopted, would solve the problem
-  Tell people the truth about the problem and the **proper practices**
-  If that fails, exhort, inspire, and bargain with people to support the **proper practices**

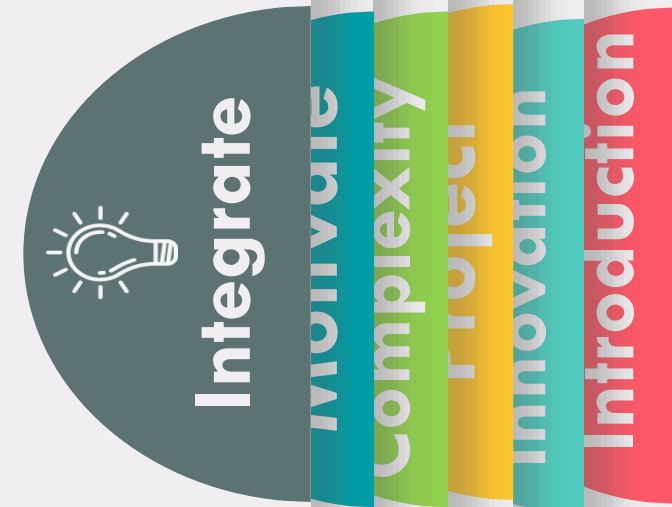


Introducing System Thinking

Systems Thinking is the art and science of making reliable inferences about behavior by developing an increasingly deep understanding of underlying structure.

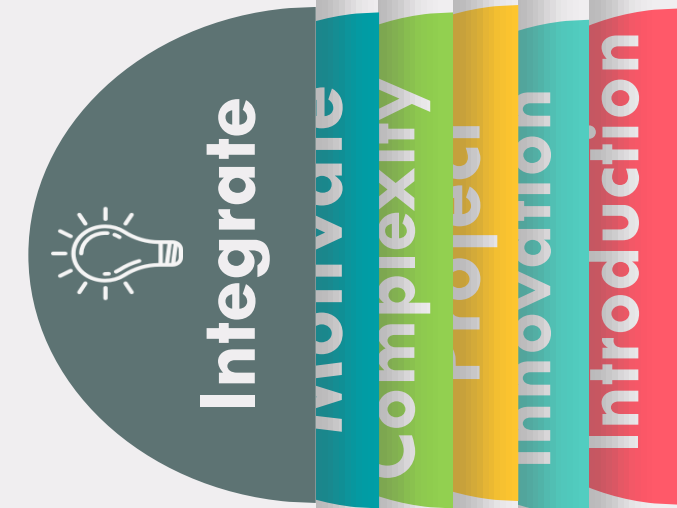
--- (***Richmond, 1987***)

It is the routine use of *correct* mental models that see the world as a complex system whose behavior is controlled by its dynamic structure, which is the way its feedback loops interact to drive the system's behavior.



Key Concept of System Thinking

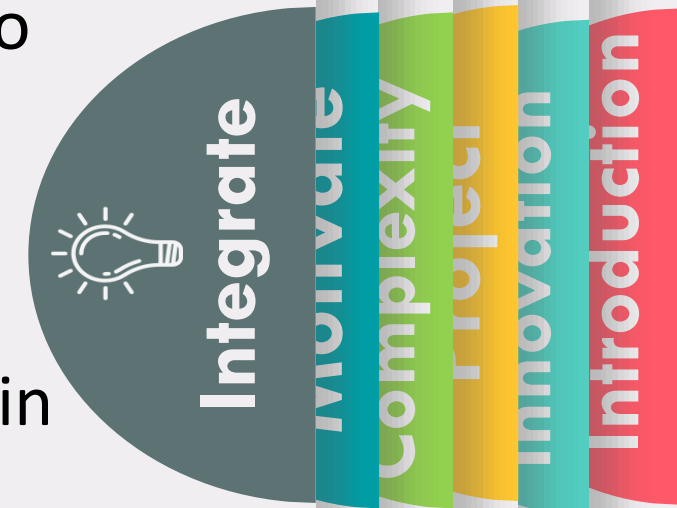
- All systems are composed of inter-connected parts
- The structure of a system determines its behavior
- System behavior is an emergent phenomenon
- Feedback loops control a system's major dynamic behavior
- Complex social systems exhibit counter intuitive behavior



Integration vs. System Thinking

Effective integration must utilize system thinking which goes beyond understanding the big picture or whole to comprehending the dynamic structure of the system.

Systems thinking is the first step to an even higher level: system dynamics, where instead of just thinking in terms of system structure you model it.



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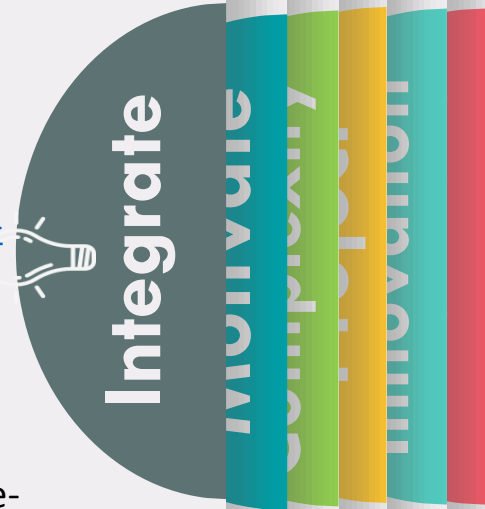
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Thank
You

