// DIFFERENT WAYS TO THINK ABOUT WORK

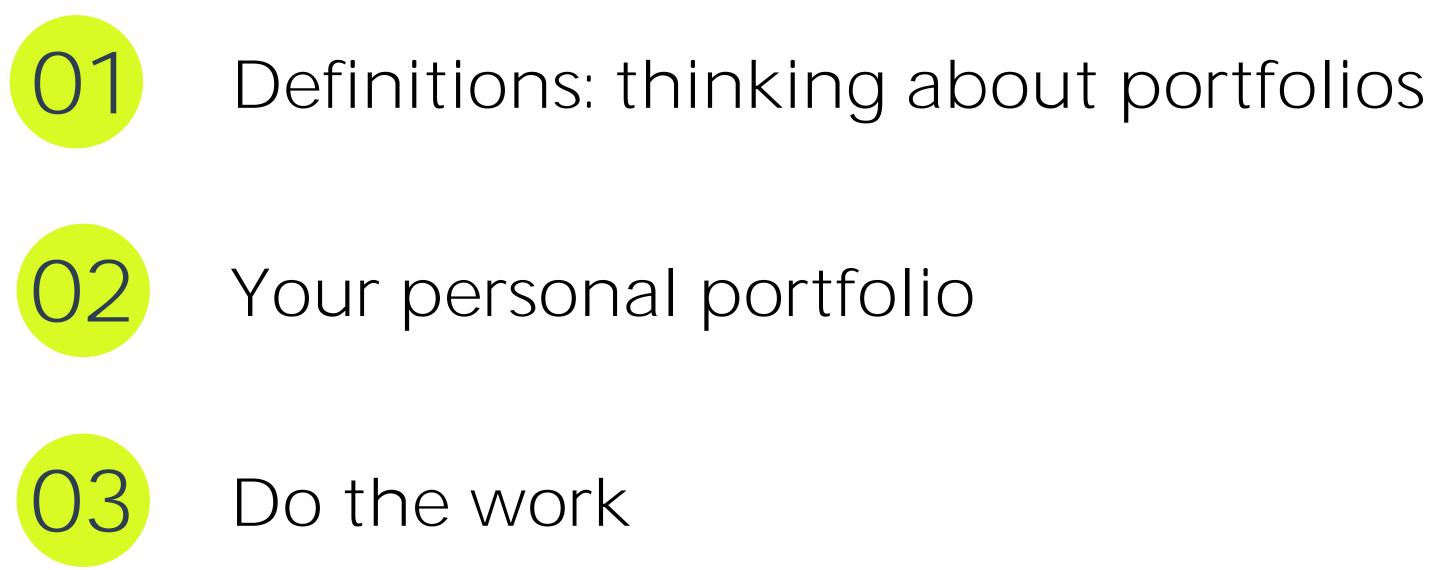
WORKLOAD MANAGEMENT

WITH ELIZABETH HARRIN





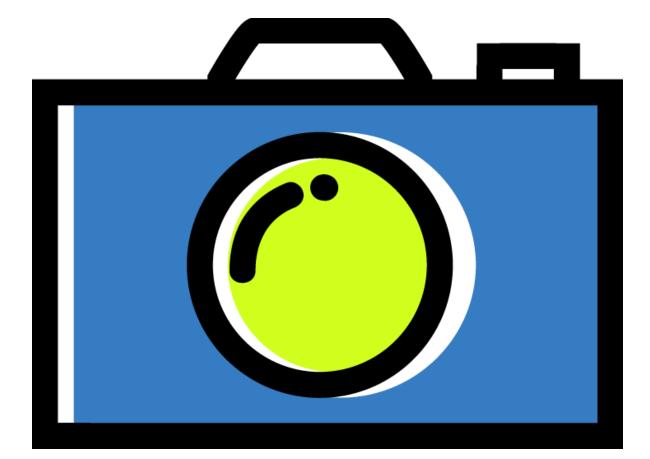
TALKING ABOUT WORK



LET'S GET STARTED







DEFINITIONS

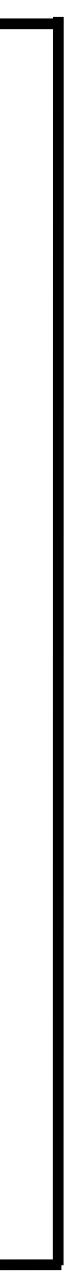
STARTING OFF RIGHT



Project

A series of unique and connected activities having one goal or purpose and that must be completed by a specific time, within budget, and according to specification.

> Robert Wysocki et al, *Effective Project Management*



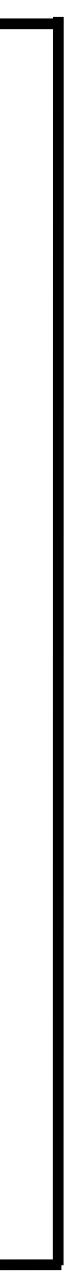
Programme

A temporary flexible organization structure created to coordinate, direct and oversee the implementation of a set of related projects and activities in order to deliver outcomes and benefits related to the organization's strategic objectives.



Portfolio

All the programmes and stand-alone projects being undertaken by an organization, a group of organizations, or an organizational unit.



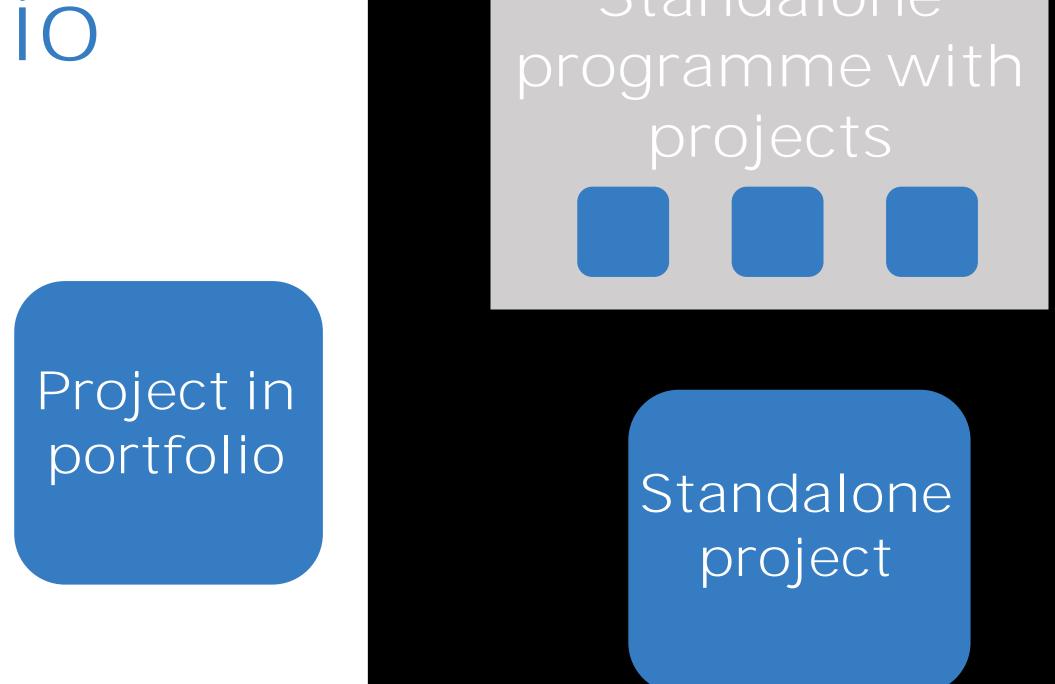
HOW THEY LINK

Portfolio

Programme in portfolio

Project in programme

Organisation



LOOKING AT THE WORK



HOW THEY LINK

Big piece of work

Bunch of related stuff

Project(s)

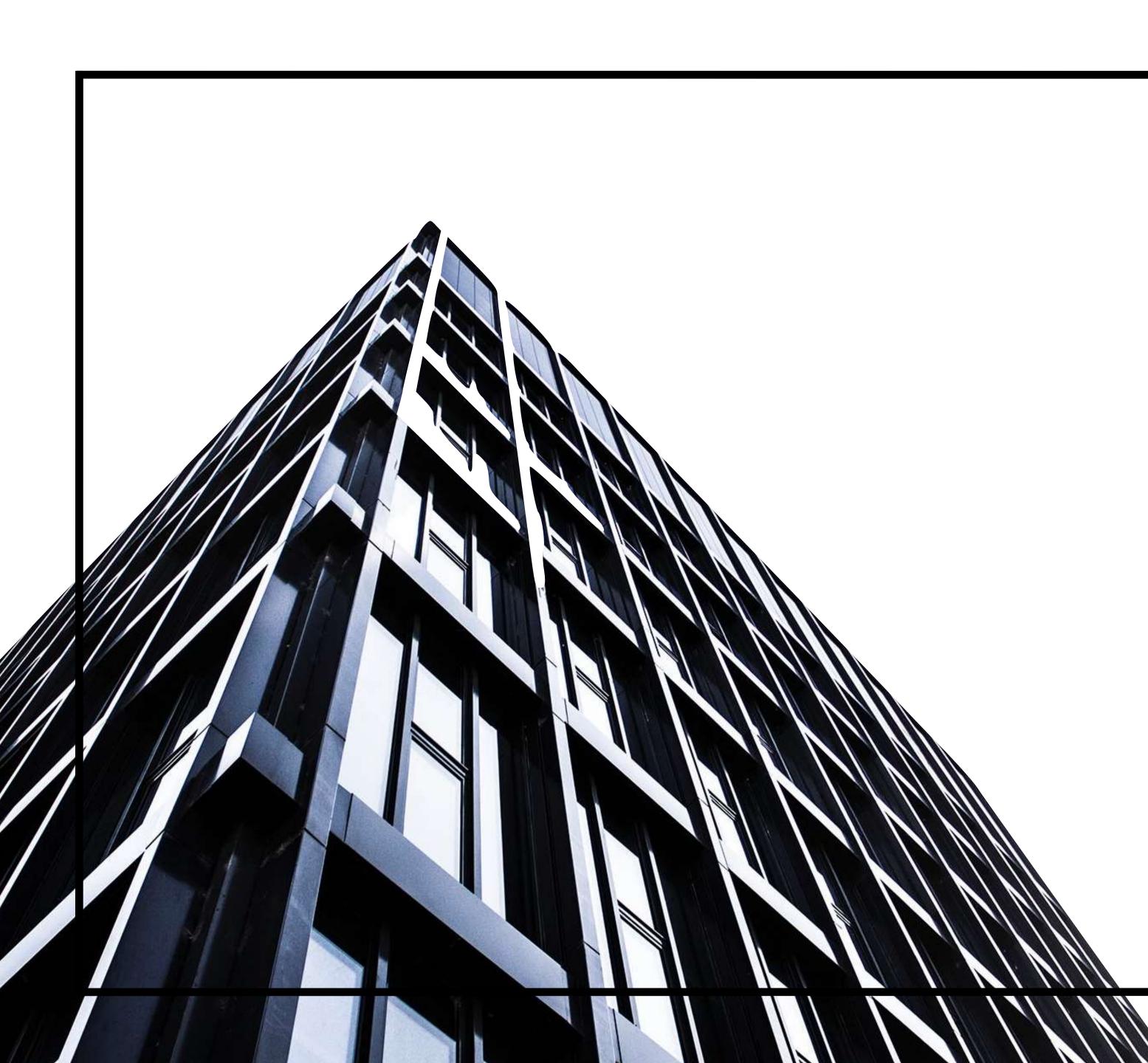
You

Kind-ofrelated project Smaller piece of work with multiple strands

> One-off work unrelated to other things

LOOKING AT THE WORK





Think of your workload as your own personal portfolio

OWN YOUR WORK











YOUR PERSONAL PORTFOLIO

MANAGE THE WORK



GROUP YOUR WORK

Day job + small projects

- Lots of small projects
- Each take a few days
- Fitted in around your day job
- Typically similar
 themes or
 customers

Many unrelated projects

- Lots of projects of different sizes
- Various lengths
- May have some nonproject work too
- May be for various
 customers

Personal portfolio

- Wide variety of project work
- Multiple customers
- Includes an element of BAU/nonproject work

MANAGE THE WORK



WΗY

GROUP THE WORK

Because it's easier to manage

Because there are effic together

Because it feels less overwhelming

/ DO WE

Because there are efficiencies from managing things

GROUP THE WORK



HOW TO GROUP

- By resource
- By sponsor
- By department/customer/client
- By location e.g. European projects, Asia Pacific
- By deadline e.g. Q1, specific month
- By tool e.g. when clients ask you to use a specific tool or the solution requires a specific tool
- By theme e.g. all build projects/all creative projects By life cycle stage e.g. all in initiation, execution, close By active/passive management



ACTIVE

Active projects are where you are proactively chasing things up, managing issues and spending time ensuring work is moving along.

You might choose this approach when:

- You don't trust the team or management to deliver the result
- The project is strategically (or personally) important



PASSIVE

Passive projects are where you might have a weekly or fortnightly check in with the team, update the plan and leave them to it.

You might choose this approach when:

- You trust the team to deliver the result
- The project doesn't have a definite, fixed delivery date
- As long as you are making progress, the customer is happy

YOUR WORKLOAD

Big piece of work

Bunch of related stuff

Project(s)

You

Kind-ofrelated project

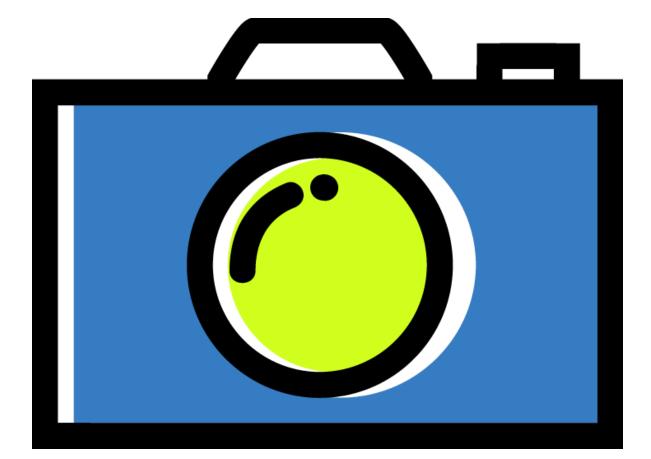
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GROUP THE WORK







DOTHEWORK

GETTING GOING





Reduce the active project list

GET STUFF DONE

What can be finished quickly and moved off the list?





3 TYPES OF TASK

oredictability

ROUTINE

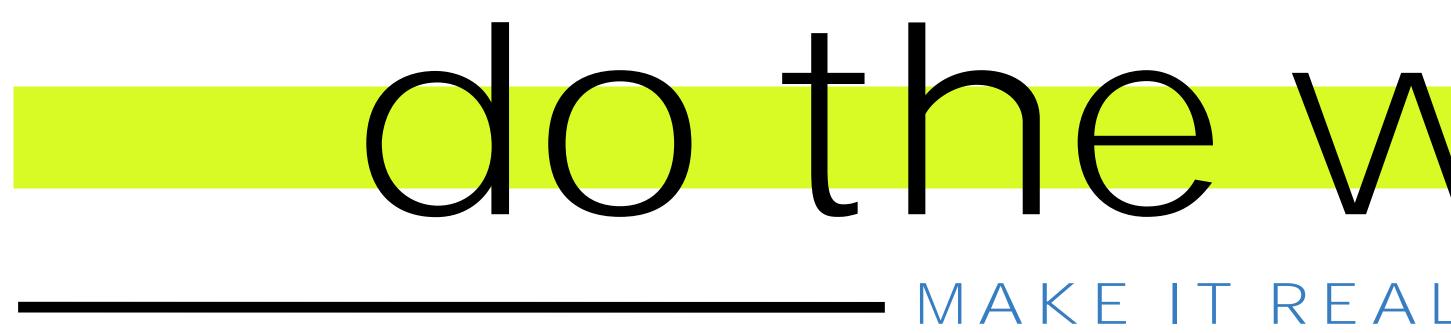
TROUBLE-SHOOTING



delay tolerance

Adapted from *Iterate* by Ed Muzio





Reduce the active project list Group and organise what's left into manageable chunks

do the work

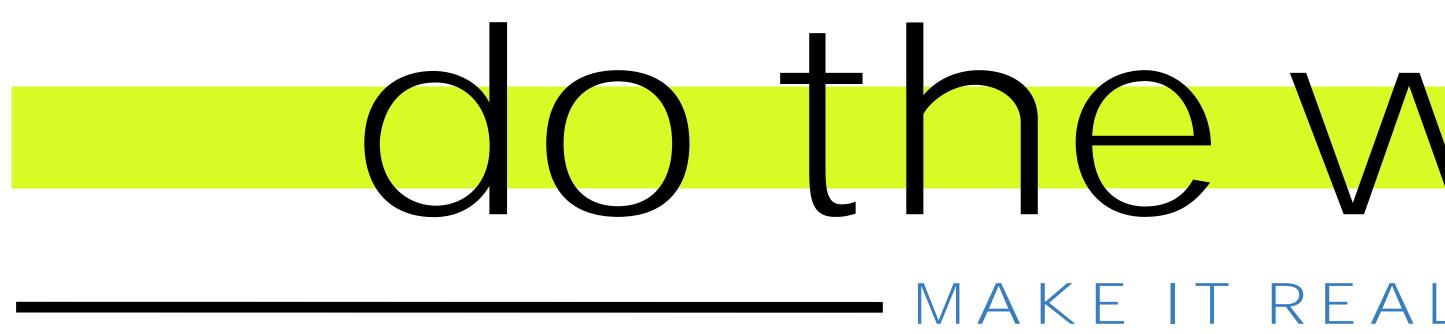
GET STUFF DONE

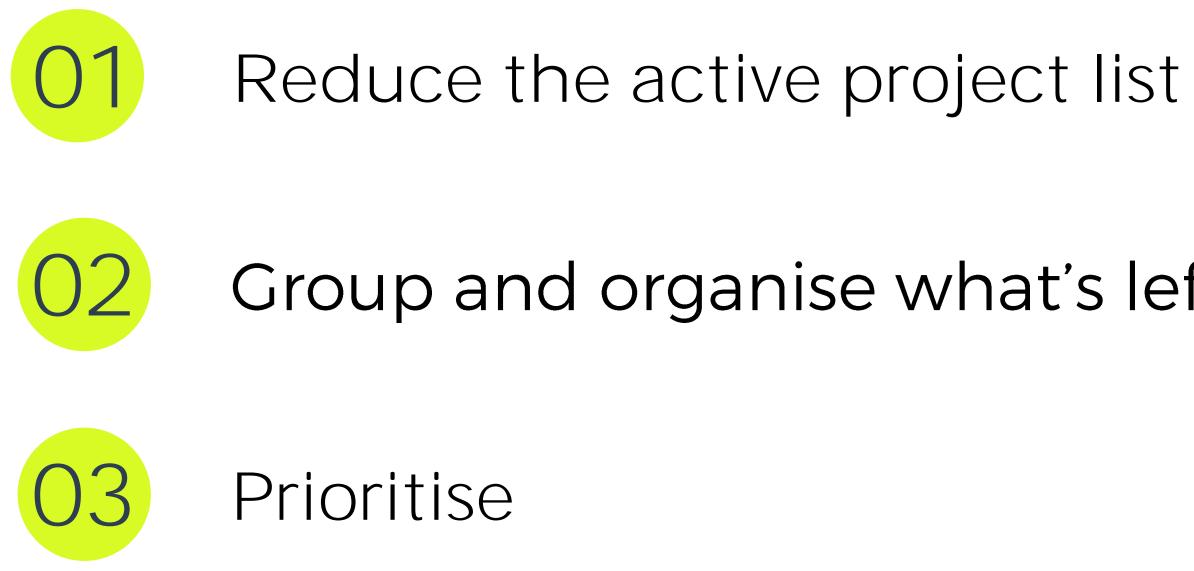


Create your personal portfolio









do the work

Group and organise what's left into manageable chunks

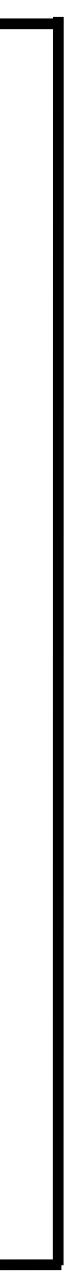
GET STUFF DONE



The Pareto Principle says

80% of your results come from 20% of the actions you take

Thank you, Vilfredo Pareto



What are you doing that's getting you the results?



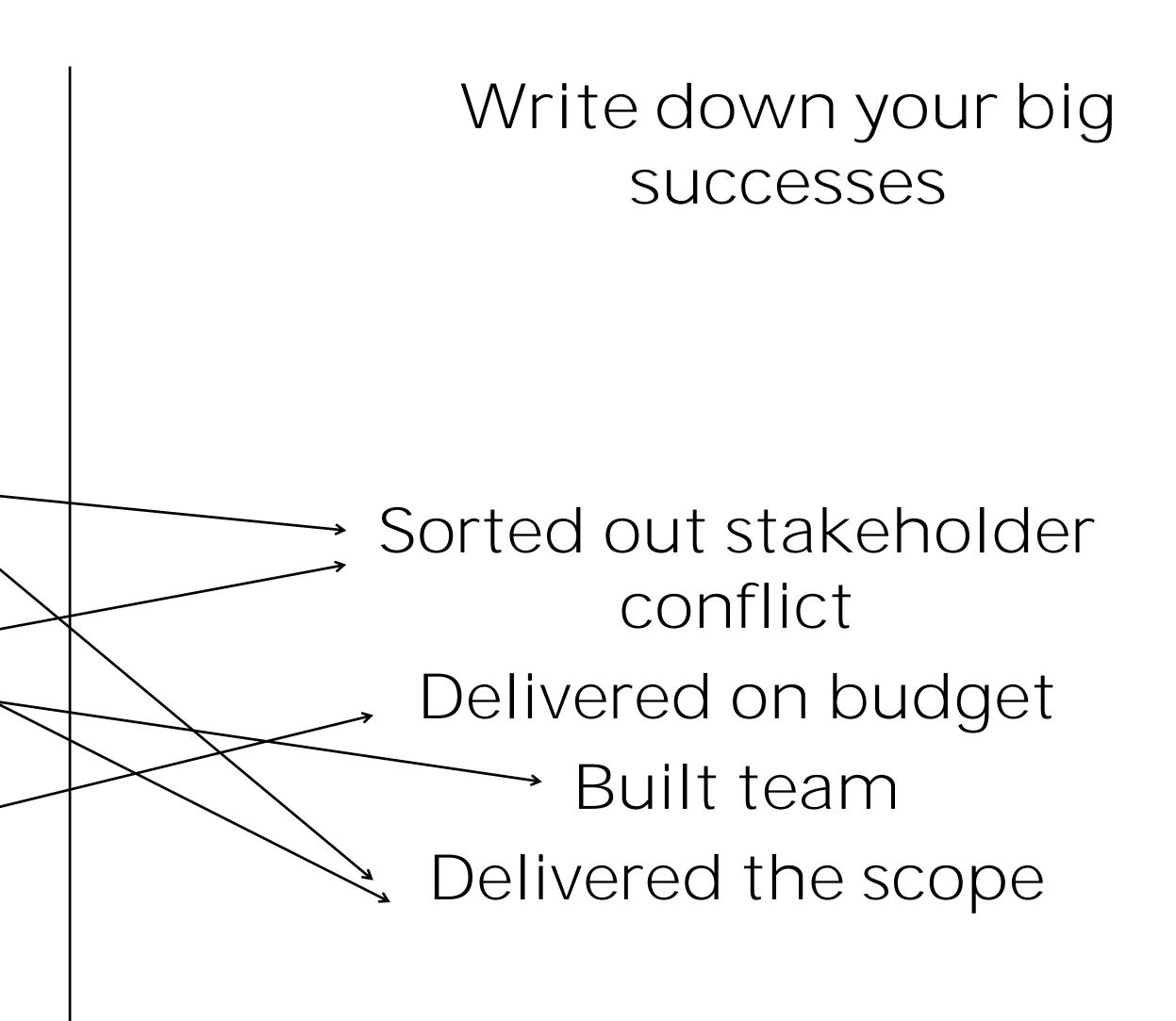
Write down your regular tasks

Draw lines to link the tasks that had a direct impact on your successes

Write down your big successes

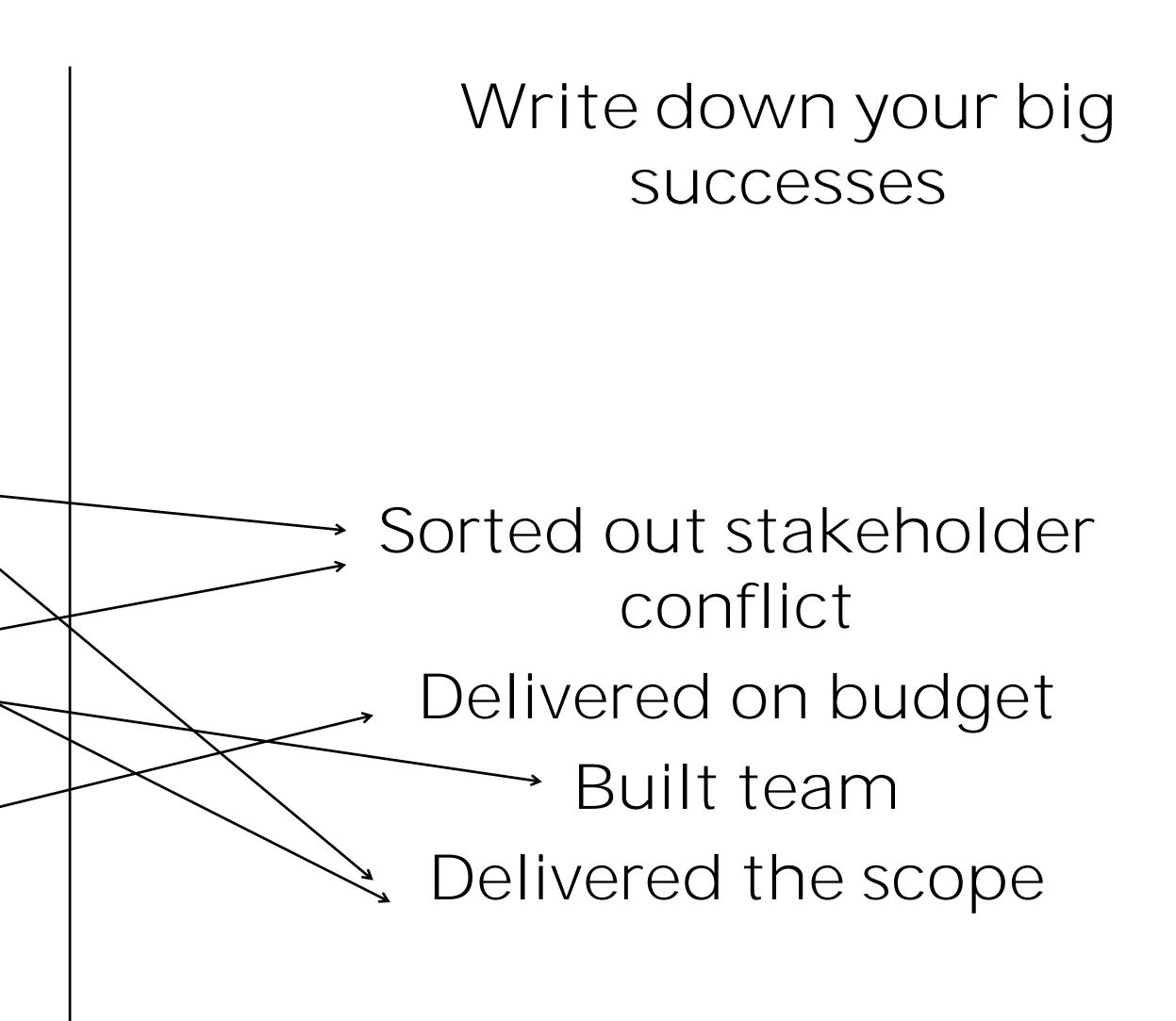
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Reporting Stakeholder meetings Risk reviews Team check ins Scheduling Budget forecasting Resource allocation Updating the software



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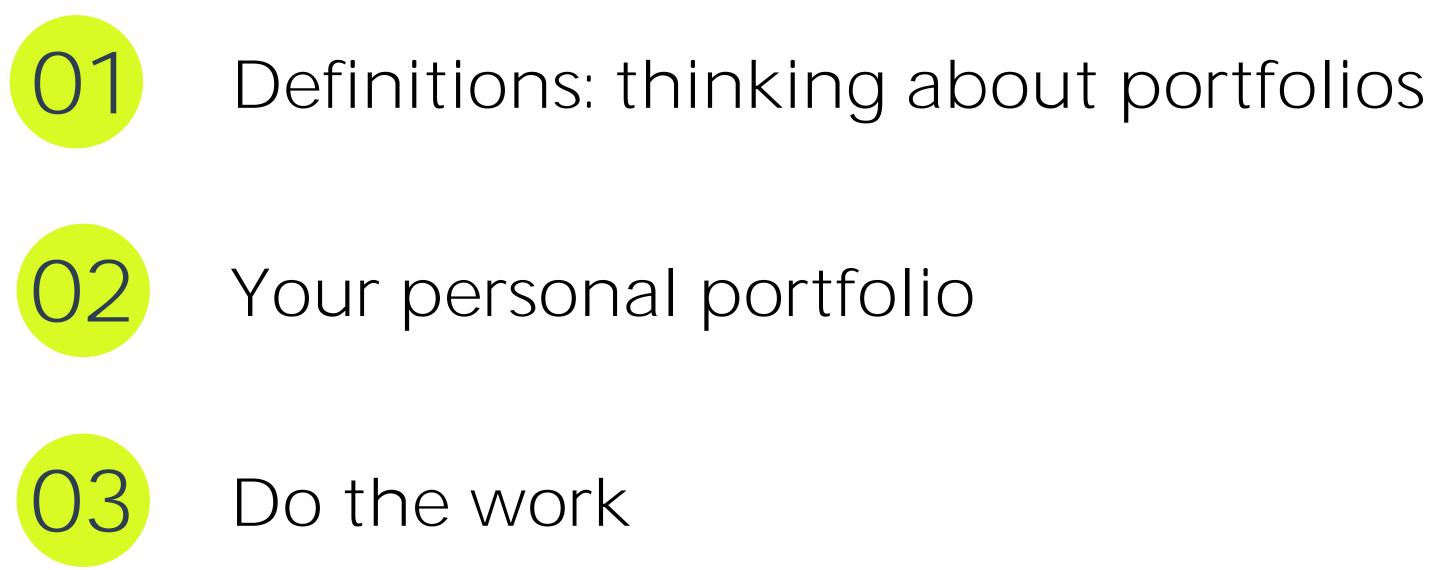


PLAN YOUR 20% AT HIGH ENERGY TIMES





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