#### // DIFFERENT WAYS TO THINK ABOUT WORK

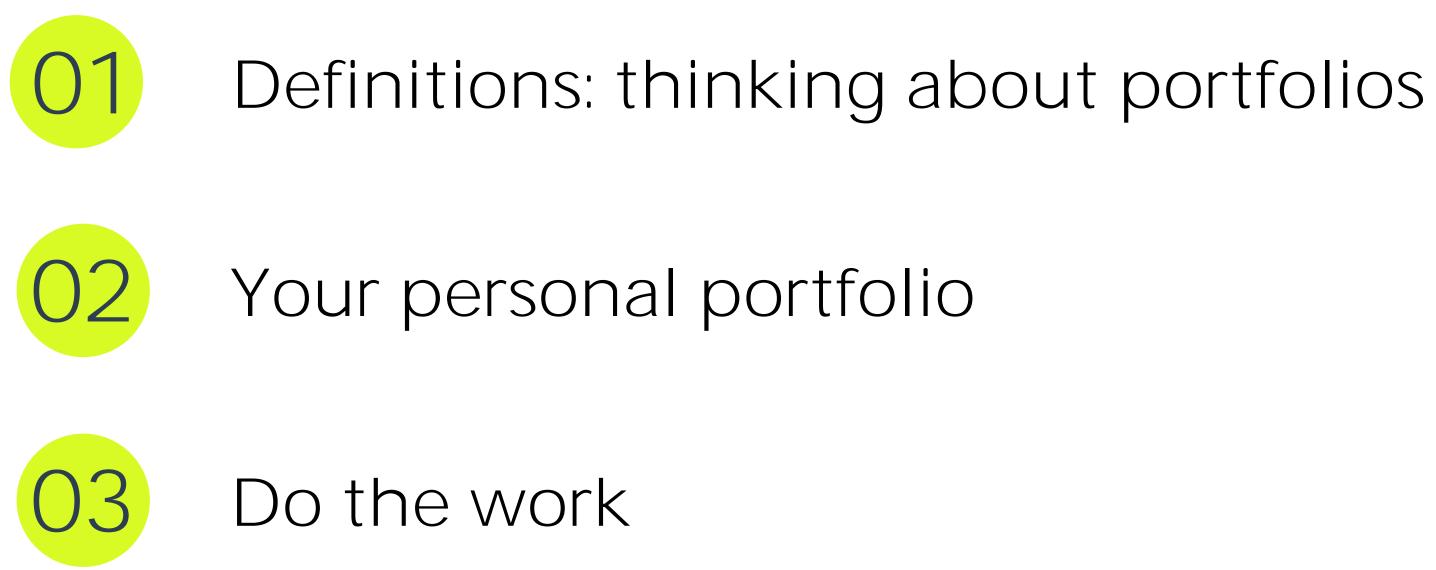
# WORKLOAD MANAGEMENT

WITH ELIZABETH HARRIN





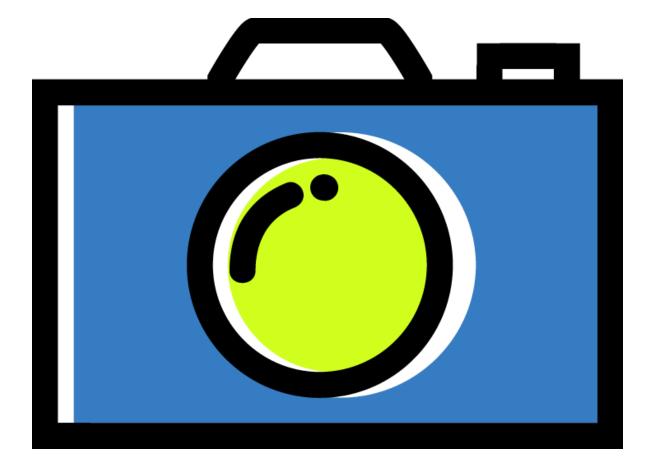
# TALKING ABOUT WORK



LET'S GET STARTED







# DEFINITIONS

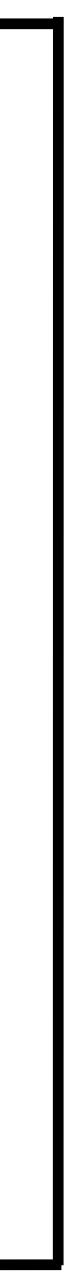
STARTING OFF RIGHT



# 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*



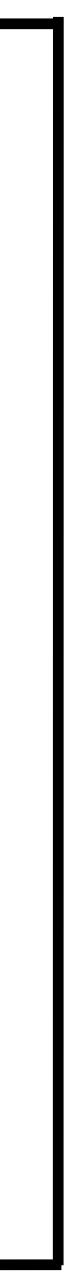
# Programme

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.



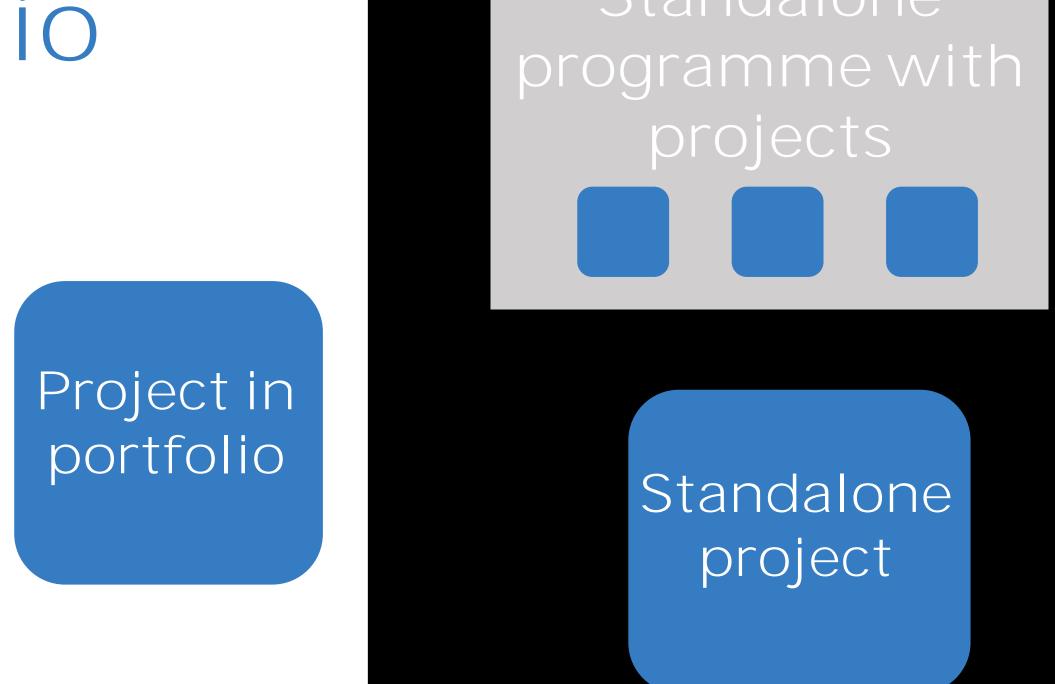
#### HOW THEY LINK

### 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)

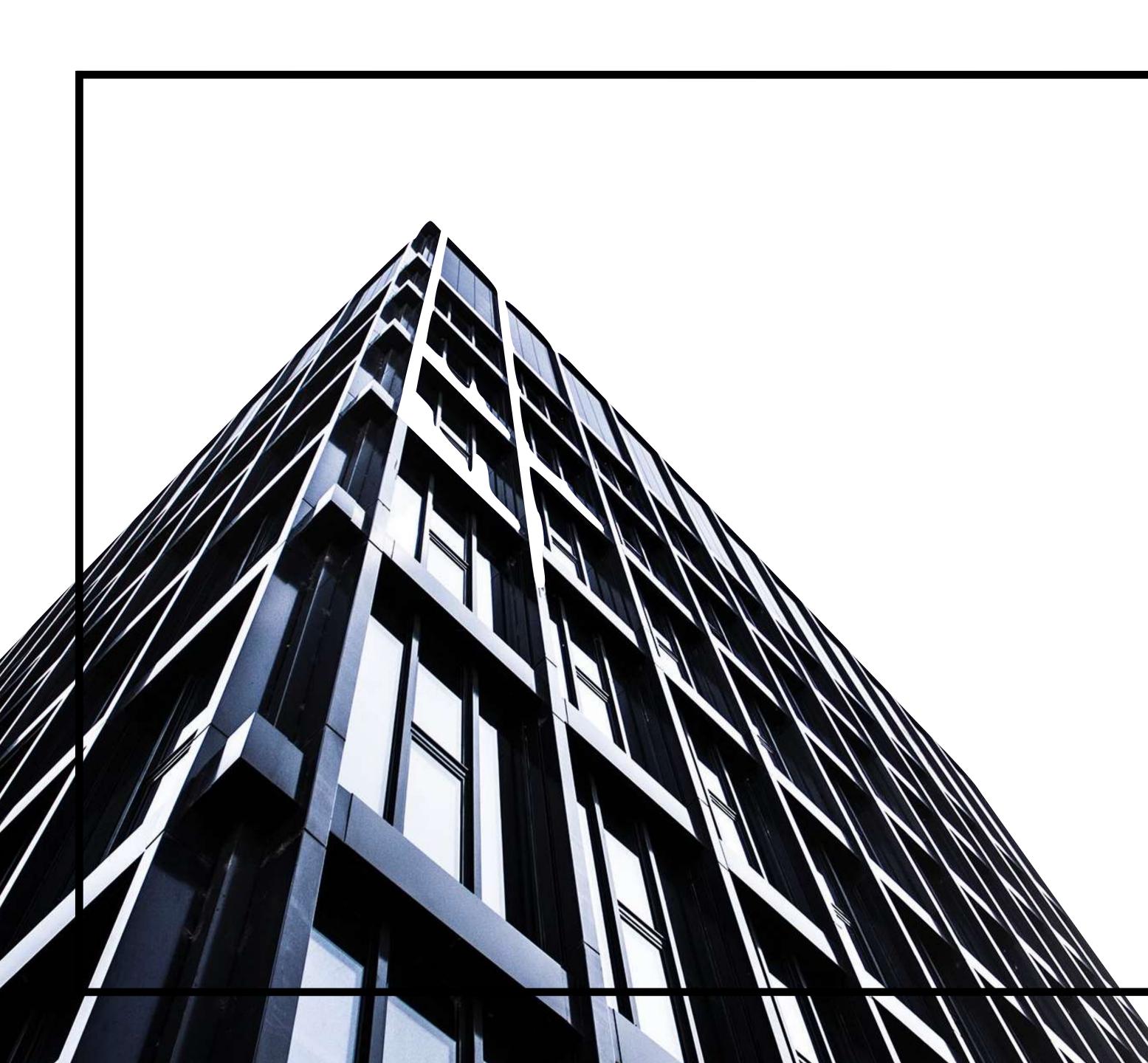
## You

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

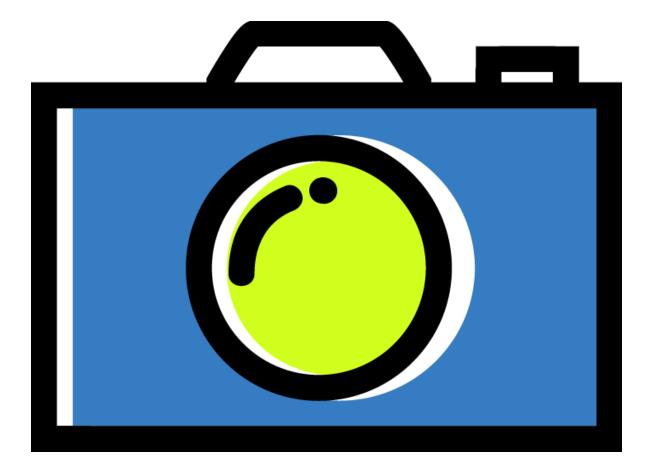
OWN YOUR WORK











# 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

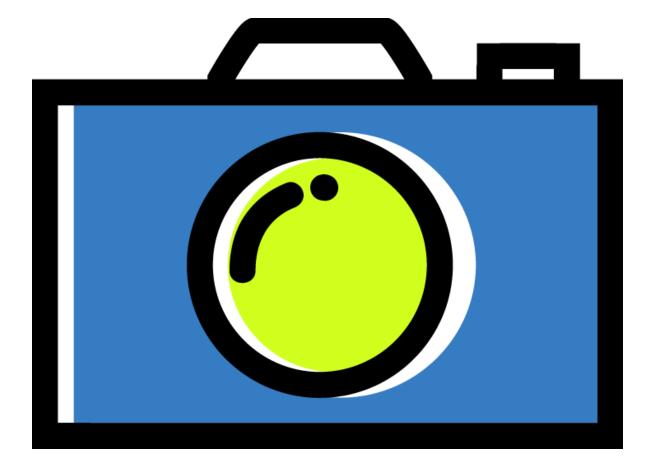
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One-off work unrelated to other things

#### 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

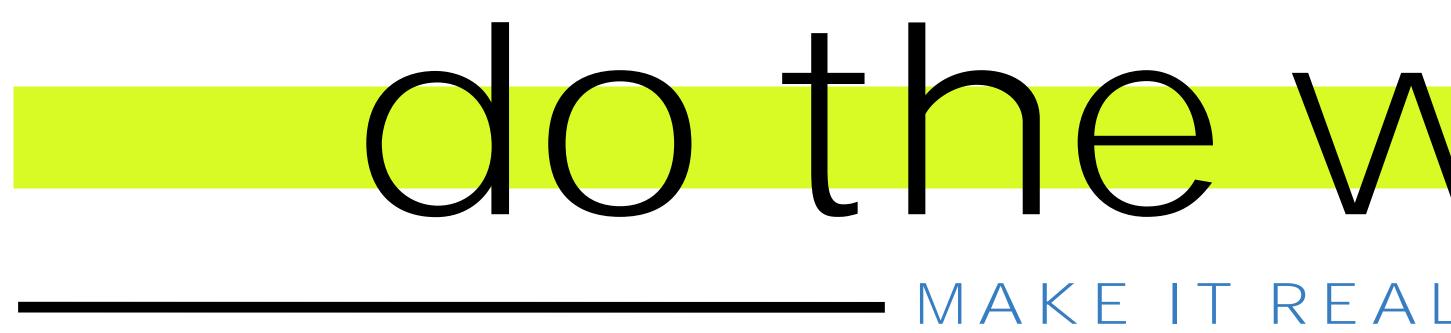
#### TROUBLE-SHOOTING



#### 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

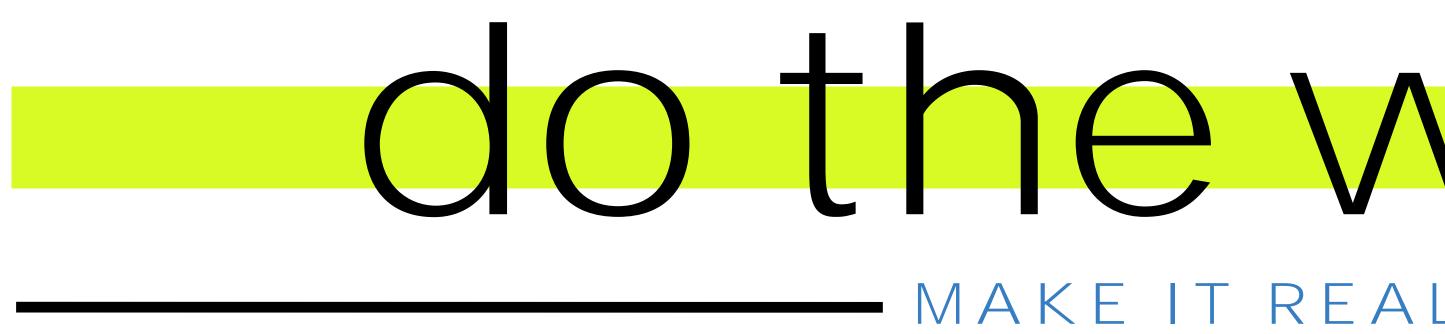
GET STUFF DONE

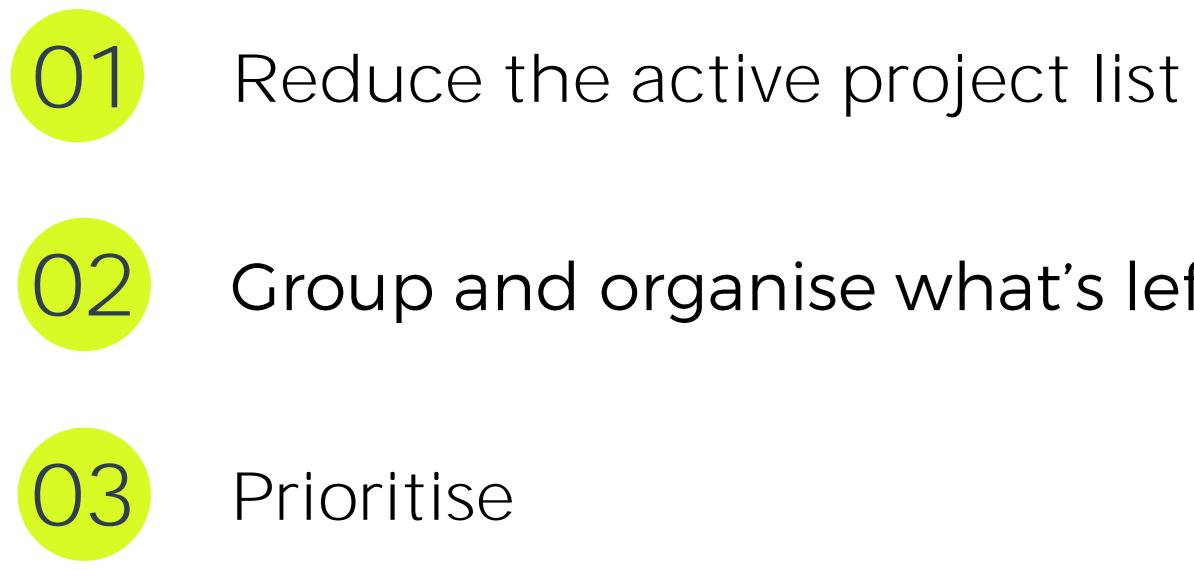


## Create your personal portfolio









do the work

#### Group and organise what's left into manageable chunks

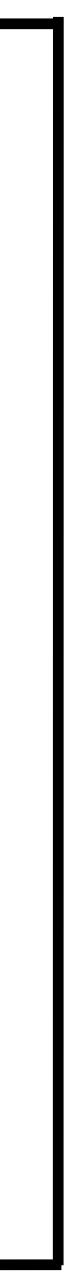
GET STUFF DONE



# 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?



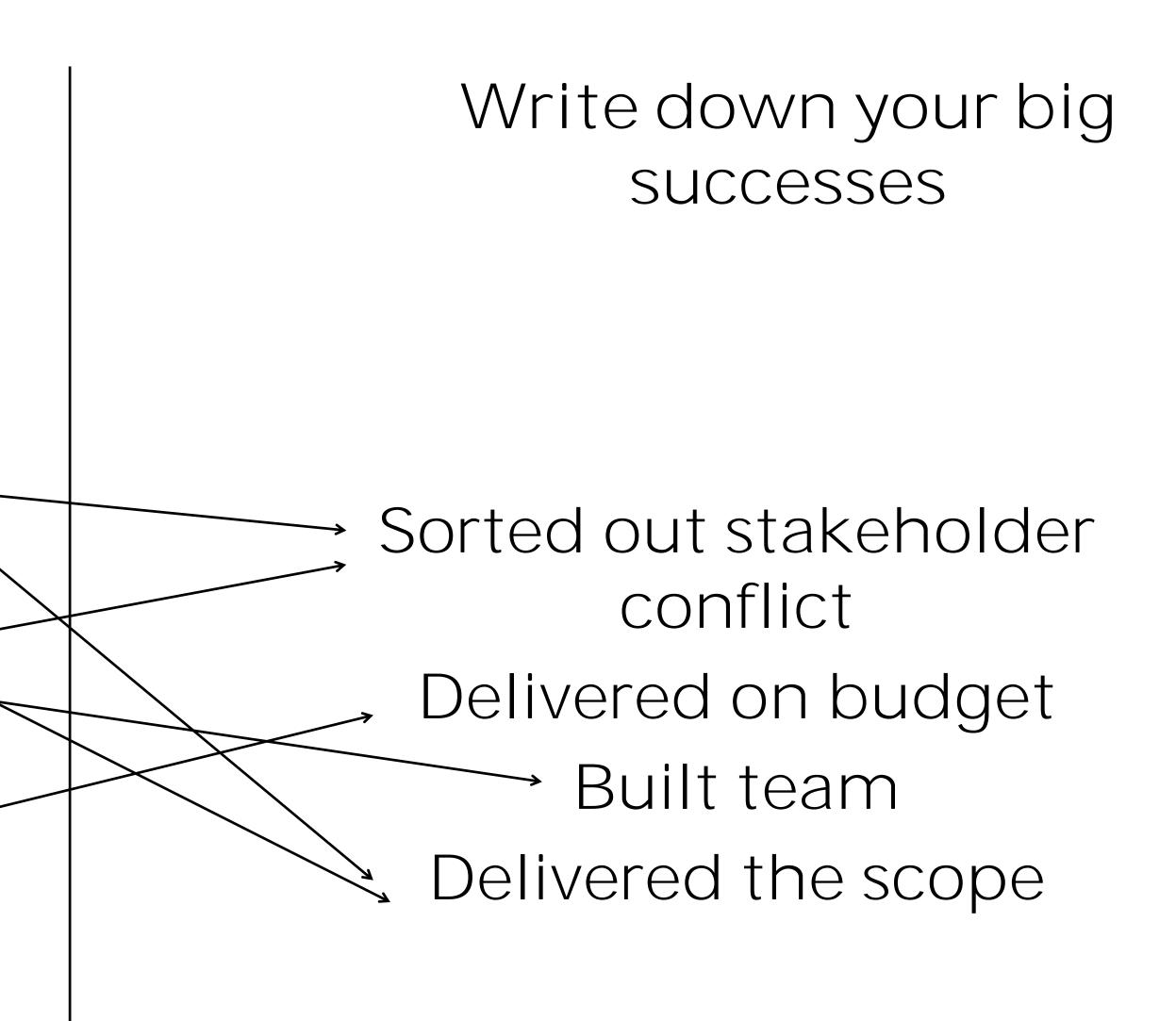
# Write down your regular tasks

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

# Write down your big successes

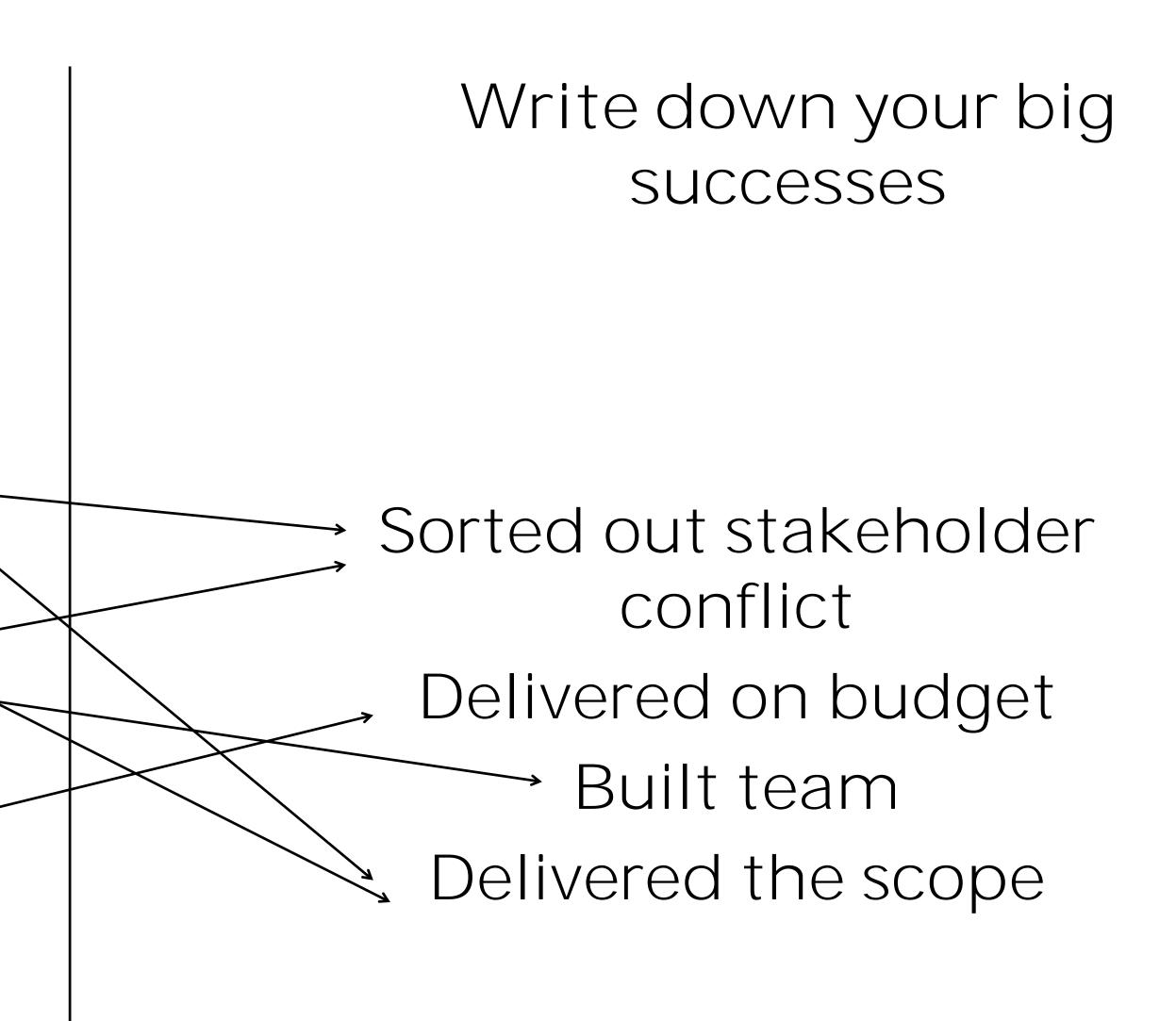
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Reporting Stakeholder meetings Risk reviews Team check ins Scheduling Budget forecasting Resource allocation Updating the software



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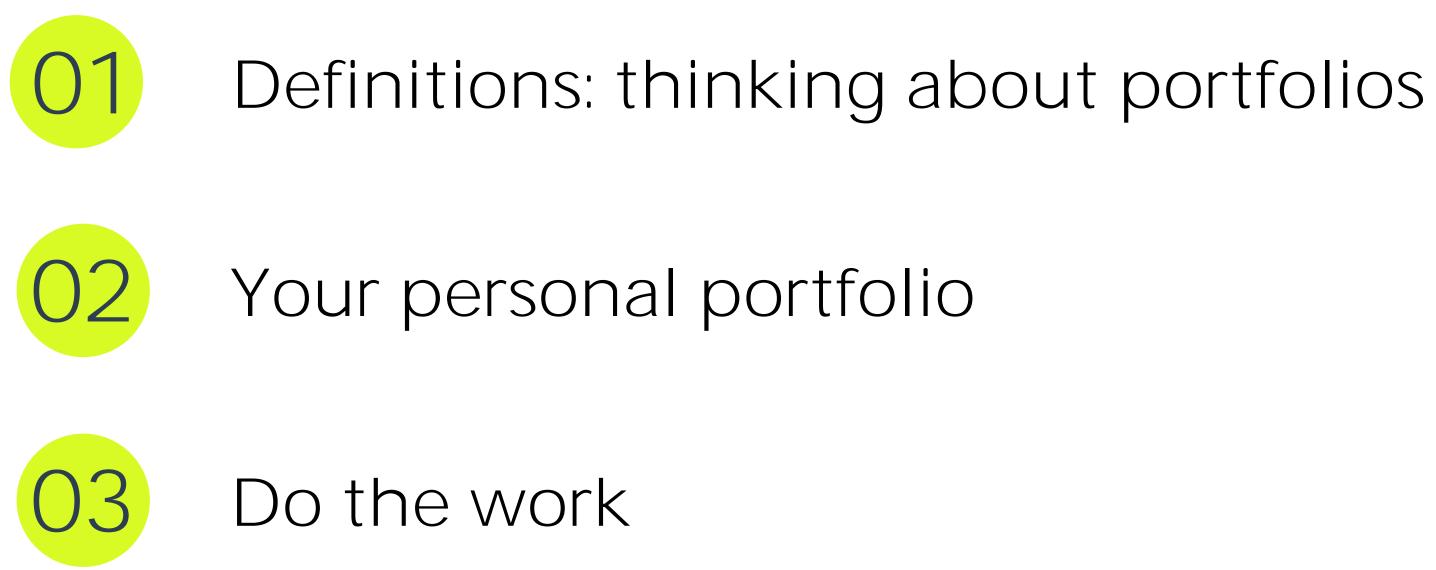


# PLAN YOUR 20% AT HIGH ENERGY TIMES





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