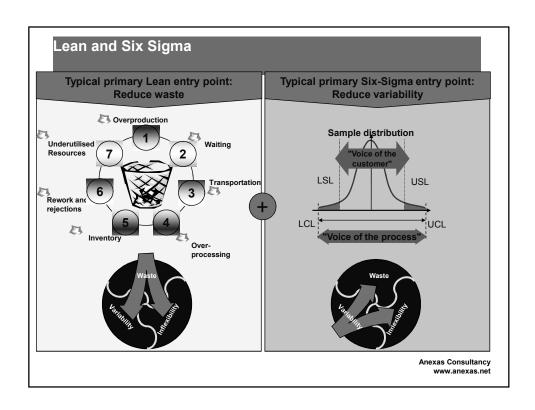
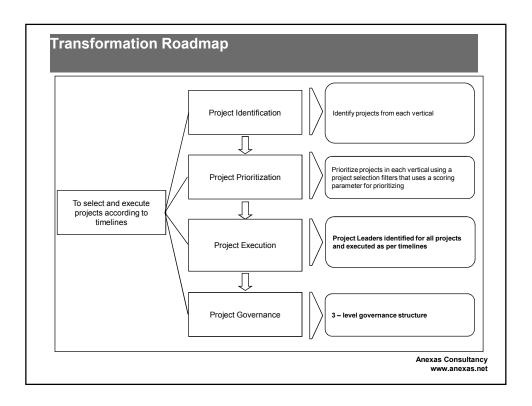
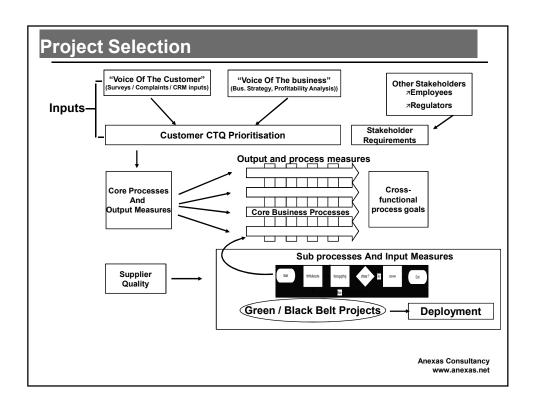


Nature of Project	Process Reengineering / Technology Change	Structured Process Improvements	Generic Improvements
Methodology Used*	• DMADV	• DMAIC	• Lean / Kaizen
Capability Building	TRIZ Six Sigma Process Knowledge	Six Sigma Lean Structured Problem Solving Methodologies	Innovation Creativity
Change Management	End to end	DBOI focussed	Localized teams
Project Management	(15 - 20%) of effort Requires higher level of project management Completely customized to specific project	(5 - 10%) of effort Project management handled by BB / MBB from Transformation team. GB / BB mentored on project management skills so that they are able to manage milestones, estimate sizing, use MS project, etc. Some amount of customization (Multiple iterations like DMADMAIC, etc.)	No PM effort Excel, Access based tool to capture benefits and communicate
Coverage	6 - 8 projects in a year	5 - 10% of employees	60 - 80% of employees

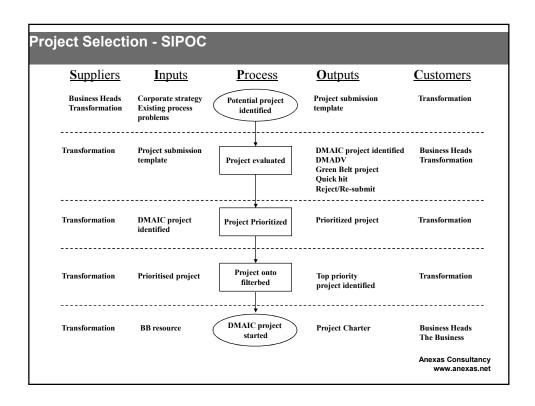


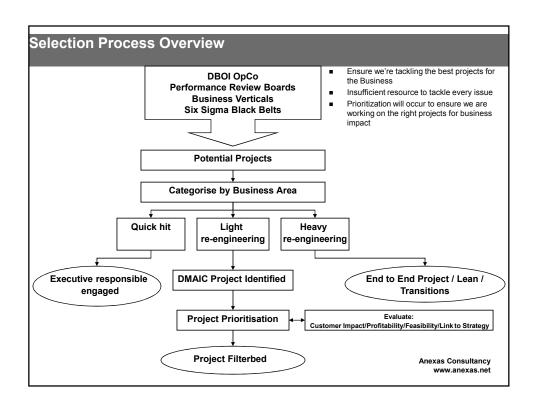




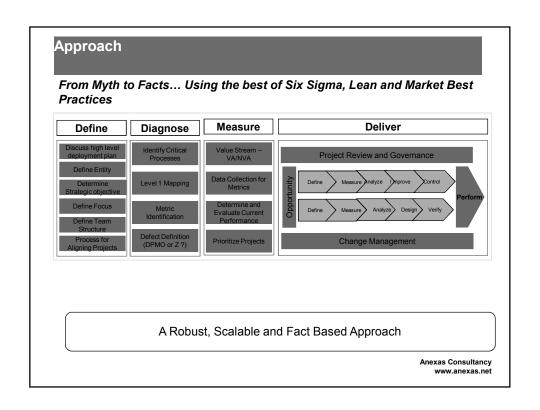
Business Case	Type of Project	
Why is the project worth doing?	(Tick whatever is appropriate)	
Why is it important to do it now?	☐ Standardization☐ Value Addition	
What are the consequences of NOT doing the project?	☐ Revenue Generation ☐ Cost Reduction and avoidance ☐ Customer Satisfaction	
How does it fit with the business initiatives and target?	☐ Risk Mitigation☐ People Development	
	Contact Person	
What is the business impact of the project?	Sponsor/Reviewer – Who is the owner of the project/process from Business?	
What must the team deliver to be successful?		
Required deliverable dates	SME – Who are the subject matter experts of the process?	
Scope	·	
Which are the processes team will focus on?	What is off limits (in-scope / out-of-scope)?	

Output Sigma Understanding the Capability of the process Double click on the spreadsheet and enter data in the the shaded cells. Define the following CTQ: Your CTQ Target: Your customer required target Defect: Describe here how you would identify a defect Unit: How do you define a unit Opportunity: What is the rationale behind the # of opportunities **DPMO** 1 Number Of Units Processed 2 Total Number Of Defects Made (Include Defects Made And Later Fixed) D= 0 3 Number Of Defect Opportunities Per Unit 4 Solve For Defects Per Million Opportunities #DIV/0! 5 Sigma will calculate Sigma= #DIV/0! You may need to do more than one sheet (or consolidate in a table) to show other Baseline calculations or summary sigma. Explain any sampling as appropriate. Hint: Update your problem and goal statements. Did they change based on your findings? Anexas Consultancy www.anexas.net





Project Prioritization Matrix Contribution to Change Return On Strategic Business Addresses Voice Management Overall Effort Rating Objectives of the Customer Criteria Investment Weighting > 50% = 5 High = 5 Yes = 5 Easy = 5 50% - 20% = 3 Medium = 3 Some = 3 Moderate = 3 Scoring Guidelines < 20% = 1 Low = 1 No = 1 Hard = 1 30 5 1 Project 1 Project 2 5 5 5 3 48 Project 3 5 1 3 3 32 3 36 Project 4 Project 5 5 38 Projects with highest scores addressed on a priority O: Opportunity $O = C \times F$ C : Condition F : Favorability Anexas Consultancy www.anexas.net



Youtputs

Return on investment (\$ ROI)

Improved operational performance

(e.g. capacity, productivity)

Enhanced client experience

(e.g. satisfaction)

Increased process transparency (e.g. performance metrics)

$f(X_{process}, X_{inputs})$

- Engaged process owners / champions
- Fully committed project leaders
- Sufficient access to process experts & technical advice
- Developing process excellence skills across the organisation

Project management

- Clear alignment to desired strategic outcomes Establish early project wins to gain momentum
- Focus on improving operational performance to subsequently achieve financial or client experience outcomes

Decision making

- Data driven decisions & problem solving Ready access to empowered leadership
- Stakeholder 'buy-in' regarding key process decisions

Accountability

- Verifiable operational & financial results Clearly communicated project timelines
- Champions & process owners accountable for process improvement outcomes
- . Measured sustainability of change

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Example of 3 Years Plan : 2008 - 2010 2008 2009 2010 Gen I - Initiate Continuous Gen II – End to End Process Improvements Gen III – Organizational Excellence Improvement Culture Vision Establish process framework for critical processes Weaving innovation and re-engineering yielding breakthrough improvements Six Sigma culture to be spread across all branches Big cross functional projects leading to substantial positive impact on the profits of the bank ■ Lean Six Sigma as a 'way of doing business' ■ Seed the process improvement culture within Rivad Bank. ■ All critical Processes exceeding customer and business expectations ■ Lean Six Sigma as a basis for quick Lean Six Sigma Green Belt Training and awareness training (Yellow Belt) Focus ■ End to end process mapping of critical processes in various business areas,. ■ Building resilience Improvement projects driven by core process leaders ■ Establish and measure key performance indices and initiate process mapping. ■ Project selection based on · Performance of critical processes ■ Designing the new processes using six sigma tools ■ Project engagement with various divisions and Departments · Pain areas ■ Project focused training ■ SAR XX m annualized benefits achieved ■ SAR XX m annualized benefits ■ 30 fully trained Green Belts & 200 Yellow Belts Measures ■ Fully trained 15Black Belts, 90 Green Belts and 1000 Yellow belts Breakthrough results from end to end process analysis leading to breakthrough improvement. ■ Deliver critical LSS infrastructure support in select product / process ■ KPI dashboards deployed across critical groups (e.g. Retail Banking, Consumer Finance, Operations etc.) processes ■ Completely redesigning the processes to achieve maximum utilization of resources and facilities. Benefits associated with initial six sigma improvement projects ■ Every employee trained as Yellow Belt Anexas Consultancy www.anexas.net



Maintaining Momentum and Energy Levels

- Quick wins through process mapping and automation
- Companywide involvement
- Efficient project governance and reviews
- Project duration under control
- Roadmap created for at least next 3 years
- Efficient training programs and enthusiastic trainers
- · Certifications and importance attached to them
- Six Sigma and Best Practices Forum as periodic events
- Publicizing Success
- Updating Senior Management on the results of efficiency programs
- Ensuring that adequate resources are available
- · Measuring Benefits
- Statistical applications to process improvement programs

Quick Wins through Process Mapping

Start with all critical processes

Why only Critical Processes?

Based on empirical experience, it is expected that $20-30\,\%$ of processes will contribute towards bulk of business value. We should focus on these processes.

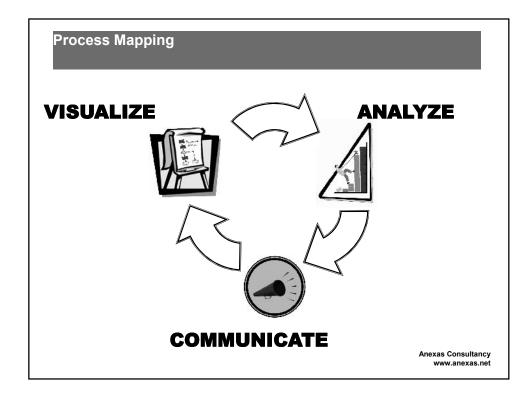
How do we know, if a process is critical?

This should be a joint decision driven by the Process Owners, Six Sigma Transformation Team and Business representatives.

Processes identified will be evaluated against its impact on customer value and business value for that business division.

Outsourced processes to 3rd parties.

Review SLAs, identify critical processes and determine process capabilities using SLA metrics/ updated CT tree.



Process Mapping – Shared Services Context

Efficient Process Mapping means:

- All Processes mapped on system
- Linkage shown between similar :
 - Process steps
 - Roles
 - Activities
 - Resources
 - Applications
 - Skill levels
 - Information consumption
- Linkages amongst resources, applications and activities
- Trend analysis of the operating parameters
- KPIs mapped with processes
- Simulation of processes for optimization
- Linkages of the processes to the objectives
- All the above published on web for global accessibility



U: Uncertainty

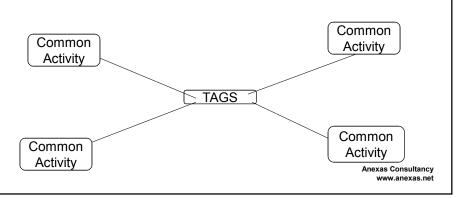
T : Total K : Known

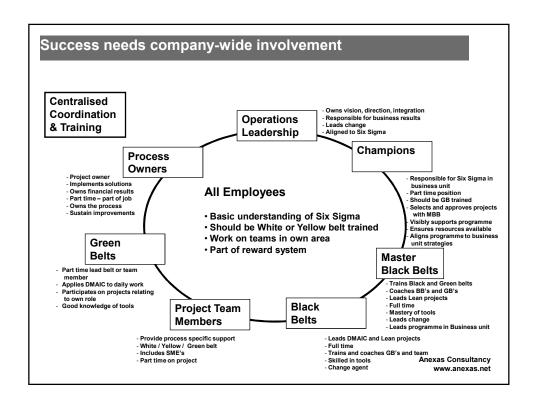
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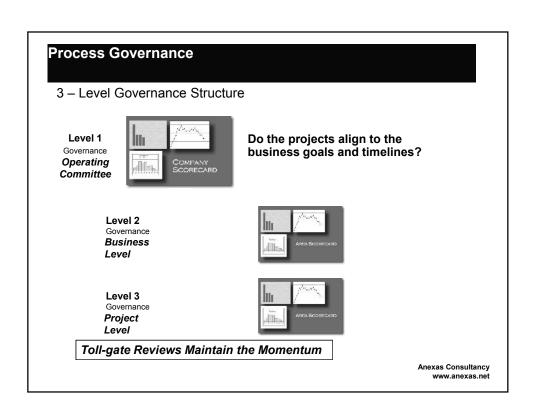
System Architect

Approach for Spotting: TAGGING

- A Common Tag which is placed to all the similar Processes.
- The Tag name is kept in a layer of abstraction or based on a common thread of the process definition.
- Each activity definition has a property called TAG where there is a facility to link the activity to one or Multiple TAGS.







Project Duration

Some projects take too long, scope of projects is too broad. Six Sigma has developed a reputation for taking too long, being too complex for the value it adds

- •Desire to do too much solve all problems at once
- •Some projects are "hijacked" and become vehicle for managers to pursue personal agenda
- •Confusion over difference between improvement projects and process management

Maintaining the energy levels

- •Focus on project charter make sure it is always up to date and reflects reality
- •Do not let new tasks to be included into the project unless they are fully reflected in the project mission, scope, timetable and financial effects
- •Make sure any new tasks are related to the project and are explicitly approved by the Business Quality Council
- $\bullet\mbox{Check}$ project presentations to make sure they focus just on the project

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Publicize Success

It is observed that the success of an improvement program is not adequately publicized in organizations

- $\bullet \mbox{Failure}$ to identify and "package" the success of each individual project
- •Too rarely do BBs stop and take stock of what they have accomplished
- •When the workload increases, publicity seems like a "nice to have" when it is really a "must have"
- •No full use of Communications/PR function

Maintaining the Momentum

- Monitor awareness of how the program is doing use opinion surveys or conduct discussions with groups of employees.
- Pay attention to signals that people are unaware of what you are doing or have false understanding of what you are doing
- •Publicize all successes even small ones

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Capture the Benefits

Projects should be evaluated for their impact before they are approved i.e. you are making a business decision on how to spend company resources, so you should understand the cost/benefit of the project

Hard - A – Impacts Income Statement or Cash Flow

B – Impacts the Balance Sheet (Working Capital)

 C – Avoid expense (or investment) due to known events that will occur in the future

Soft ·

D – Risk Management/Insurance projects which reduce/prevent severity of unpredictable events (also may include the ability to capitalize on a market opportunity)

Measuring benefits objectively helps sustain the momentum.

Tangible benefits 'energize' the initiatives.



Impact of Project Review

A survey was conducted with 5 participating shared services organizations to study the impact of time spent on reviews on the performance of improvement projects.

The data collected is displayed:

Review time				
per Week	PROJECT PERFORMANCE			
<u>HOURS</u>	Low	Medium	High_	
< 0.1	17	21	12	
0.1 - 1	31	53	21	
> 1	17	42	71	

Chi-Square test conducted to test if review time is related to project performance.

Null Hypothesis: Project performance is independent of review time, i.e. not related to time spent on reviews

Alternate Hypothesis: Project performance is related to time spent on reviews

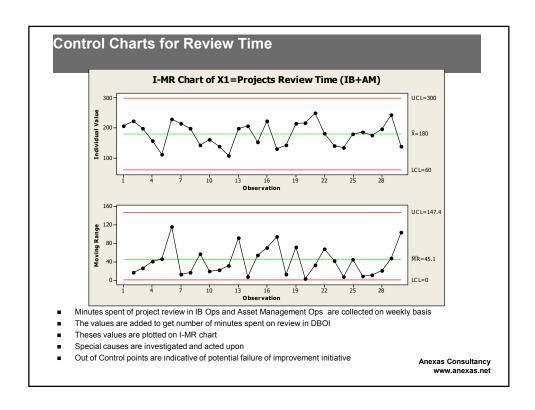
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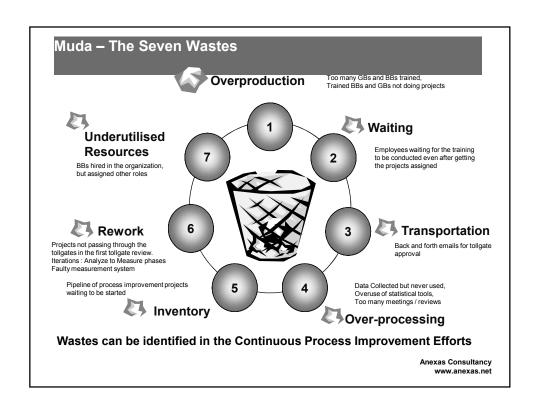
Project Review

```
Chi-Square Test: Low, Medium, High
Expected counts are printed below observed counts
          Low Medium High
                                     Total
    1
           17
                  21
                             12
                                         50
         11.40
                  20.35
                           18.25
                   53
                             21
            31
                                       105
                42.74
                          38.32
         23.95
            17
                     42
                              71
                                        130
         29.65
                  52.91
                           47.44
            65
                    116
                             104
                                        285
Total
Chi-Sq = 2.747 + 0.021 + 2.138 +
2.077 + 2.465 + 7.825 +
5.396 + 2.250 + 11.702 = 36.622
DF = 4, P-Value = 0.000
```

Interpretation:

- p-value = 0.000
- · p-value <ox.risk (0.05): reject H₀
- Infer H_a: Sufficient evidence that process improvement project performance and and time spent on reviews are dependent





Conclusion

- A process improvement program should be designed such that it caters to the strategic objectives of the organization
- Value Stream Mapping, elimination / reduction of NVAs and spotting of similar processes delivers quick successes, which energize the transformation initiatives
- Efficient governance model is essential for transparency, timeliness and sustainability. Reviews are necessary to maintain momentum.
- Project duration should be monitored to avoid negative impact on the program due to delays
- Measuring the benefits and publicizing successes helps the initiative
- Statistical tools can be applied to continuous improvement process

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Conclusion

Know where you are going!



Always Stay Focused

Thank You!

Questions?