Double Loop Kanban Conversations

Think about an experience you've had working in a team where someone else helped you discover a better way of working or overcome a difficult challenge

Introduce yourself to a person nearby. Spend a few minutes describing your experience



How would you say that? Conversations for Double Loop Learning with Kanban

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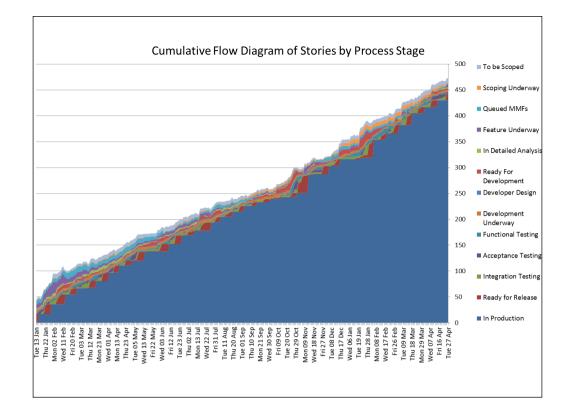
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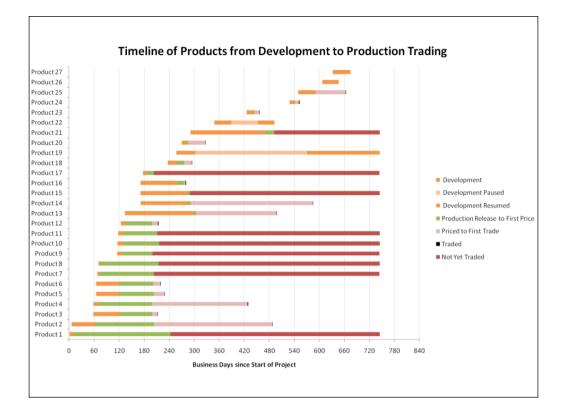
What can you see?

After this we de



9 July 2009





This is a graph of business days along the bottom.

For each product, it shows the flow from development, to production, to being priced and finally, sometimes, traded.

The red shows the time spent waiting for never traded.

NOT LEAN – building ahead of demand.

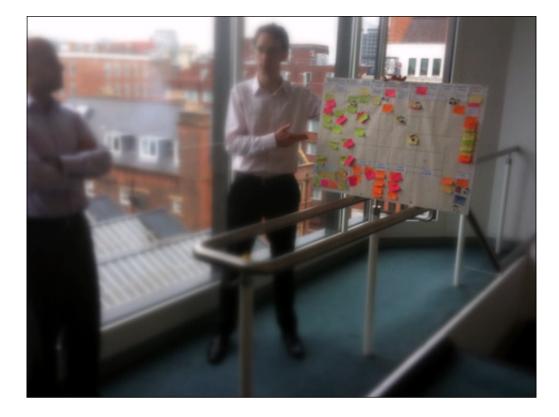
Red also showed the complexity

What we we able to do in terms of our capability

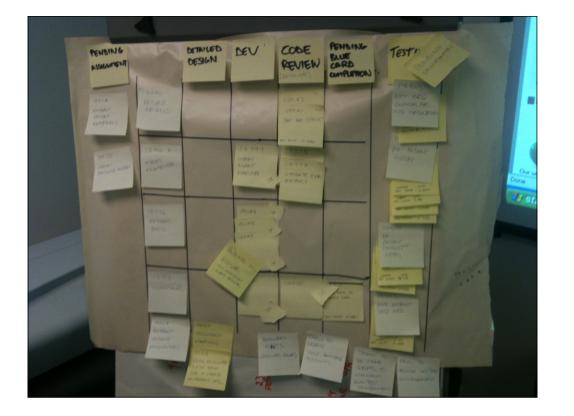


Getting angry isn't effective.
If you're not part of the problem, you're part of the solution.





Why I think this is important
My experience at an Investment Bank
Agile approaches and practices are successful at delivering more high quality working software in short periods
Didn't necessarily lead to us learning about how to discover the right thing to build
Common approach based on using data wasn't as effective as hoped
Let's look at the 'data' of the conversation and what I thought but feared to say



What happened?

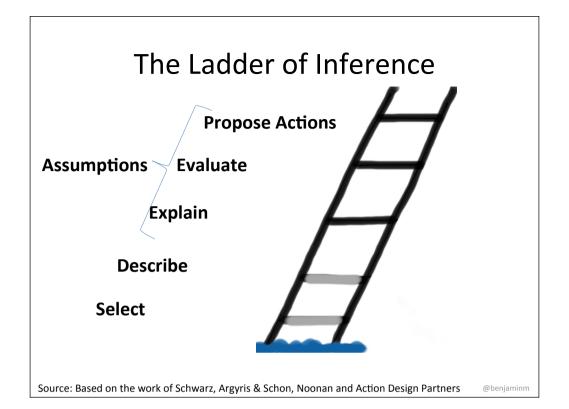
Ask me questions to see if you can work out what happened in the following scenario

I will answer only yes or no



There is a cabin in the woods

There are lots of dead bodies



Practising with the Ladder of Inference

"Control freak leader"

Say what you see.

Check if the leader sees it

differently

Say what you think it means.

Check for differences









"PEOPLE ARE ALL FOR THE TRUTH, AS LONG AS THE TRUTH IS NOT EMBARRASSING OR THREATENING"

CHRIS ARGYRIS

Logic of the Kanban Method

"It is the WIP limit that ultimately stimulates conversations about process problems"

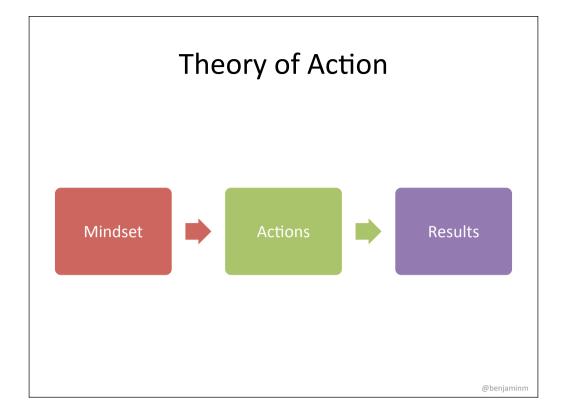
"The team has the option to:

- break the limit,
- ignore the problem and carry on,
- or to face up to the issue, discuss it and suggest a change."

@benjaminm

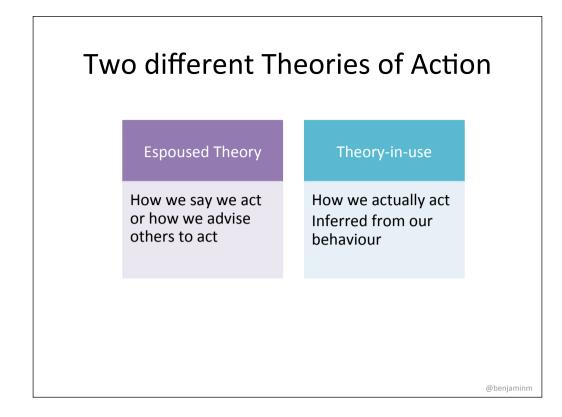
Most methods don't illustrate the conversations in a way that we could produce them.





Single & Double Loop Learning Results Mindsed Avions March Single-loop Weenjaminm

Example of a single-loop solution – saying 'I don't know" but in a scared voice.



We're often unaware of the gap The gap is greatest under conditions of embarrassment or threat

Unilateral Control Model

Core Values & Assumptions

Be in unilateral control Win, don't lose Ensure no one feels bad Act rational

Strategies

State my position
Keep my reasoning
private
Don't ask about their
reasoning
Ease-in
Save Face

Consequences

Misunderstanding Defensiveness Mistrust Self-fulfilling, selfsealing processes Limited learning Reduced effectiveness

Source: Based on the work of Schwarz, Argyris & Schon, and Action Design Partners

@benjaminm

Transparency test:
Can I say what I'm doing without changing the impact?
Do I ask questions?
Am I listening to understand?

Agile Feedback

"Your feedback to the team member was poor because:

It did not focus on any positive actions and it didn't use any examples"

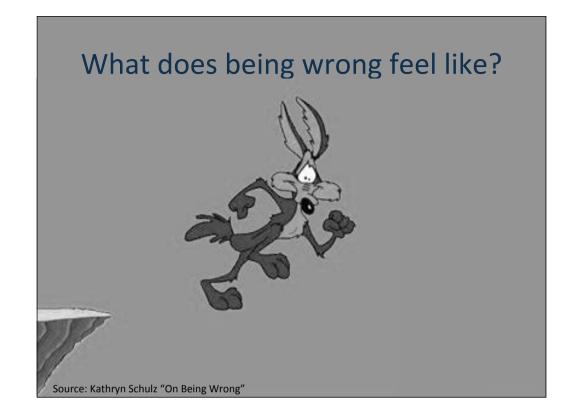
Demonstrates:

Skilled Incompetence Skilled Unwareness

@heniaminn

"PEOPLE BLAME OTHERS AND THE SYSTEM, DENYING PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND DENY THEY ARE DENYING"

CHRIS ARGYRIS



Unilateral Control vs Give Up Control

Unilateral Control Core Values

- Be in unilateral control
- Win, don't lose
- Ensure no one feels bad
- Act rational

Give Up Control Cover Values

- Everyone participates in defining the purpose
- Everyone wins, no one loses
- Express your feelings
- Suppress your intellectual reasoning

Source: Based on the work of Schwarz, Argyris & Schon, and Action Design Partners

"KANBAN TRIES TO AVOID EMOTIONAL RESISTANCE.

IT DOES THIS IN PART BY [INITIALLY]
EMBRACING CURRENT ROLES,
RESPONSIBILITIES AND JOB TITLES."

http://agilemanagement.net/index.php/site/kanban_-_lack_of_roles_is_a_strength/ @benjaminm

"Be diplomatic" - always point out something positive as well as negatives. It helps get them on your side, and stops them being defensive. An example of how I won an argument: I showed them the data - they conceded - you've got us on this one - have the data to back up the data to win argument.

Mixed message

Mutual Learning Model

Core Values

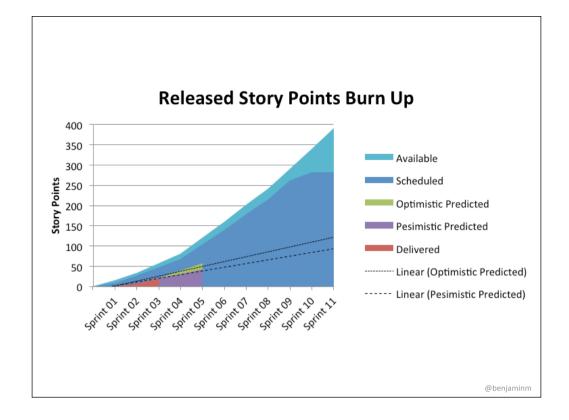
- Publicly testable information
- Free and informed choice
- Internal commitment

Strategies

- Test assumptions and inferences
- Share all relevant information
- Explain reasoning and intent
- Combine advocacy and inquiry

Source: Based on the work of Schwarz, Argyris & Schön, and Action Design Partners









Any Questions?

Tutorial on Thursday

Feel free to connect:

Read my blog http://blog.benjaminm.net

Follow me on twitter http://twitter.com/benjaminm

E-mail me benjaminm@benjaminm.net

Books to read

- The Skilled Facilitator & Skilled Facilitator Workbook by Schwarz
- Discussing the Undiscussable by Bill Noonan
- Flawed Advice and the Management Trap by Chris Argyris
- Getting More by Stuart Diamond
- Difficult Conversations by Stone, Patton & Heen
- Longer list on my blog: http://bit.ly/Argyris