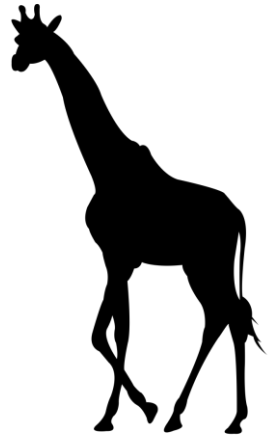
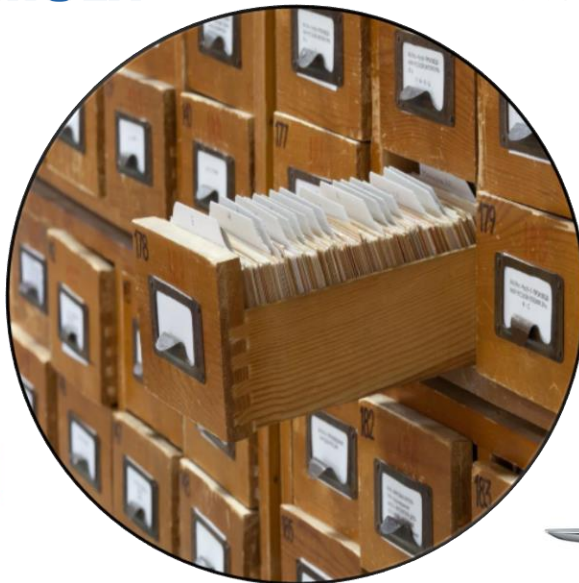


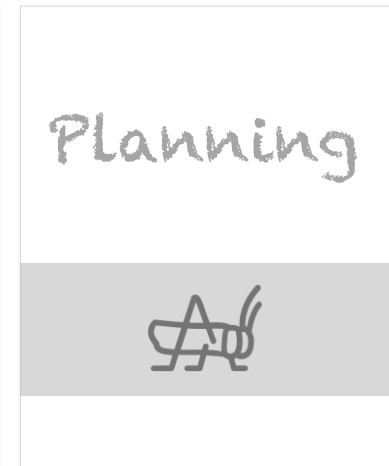
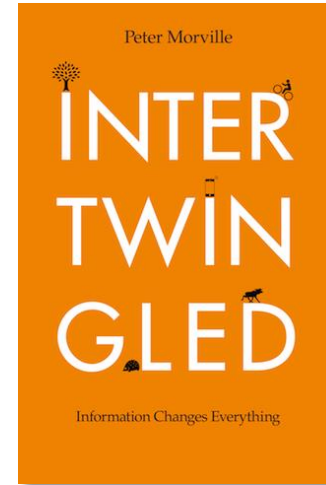
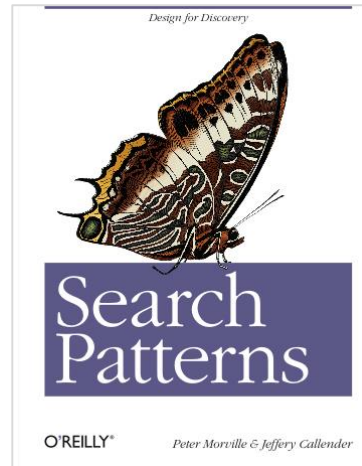
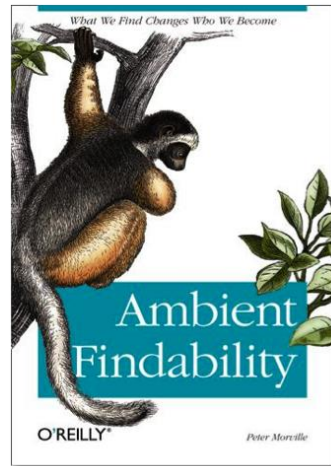
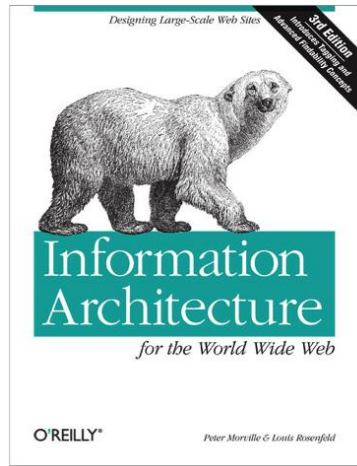
# Planning

## for Strategic Design



Peter Morville, Internet User Experience 2017





# Planning

## for Strategic Design

Introduction, Purpose, Principles, Practices

# The Ants and the Grasshopper

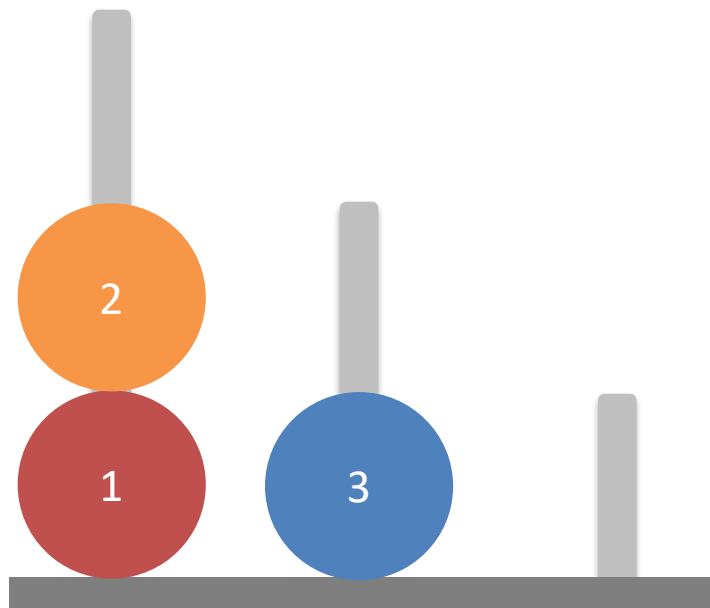


On a cold, frosty day the ants began dragging out some of the grain they had stored during the summer and began drying it. A grasshopper, half-dead with hunger, came by and asked for a morsel to save his life.

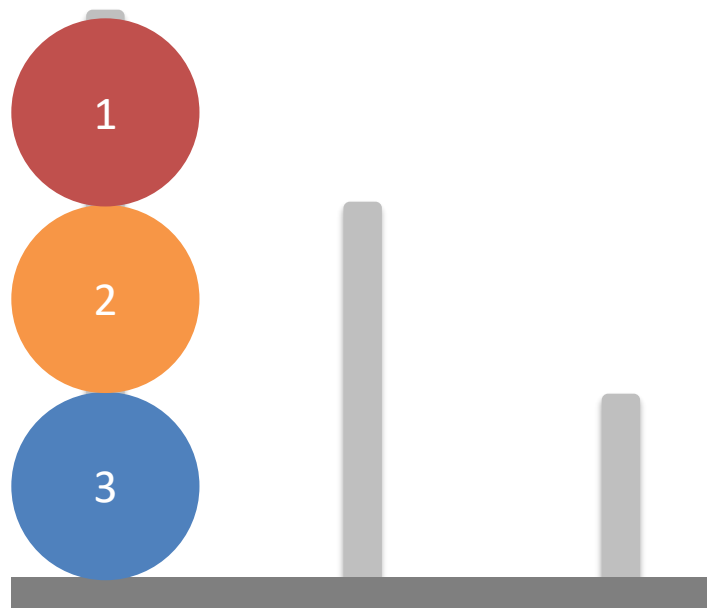
“What did you do this past summer?” responded the ants.

“Oh,” said the grasshopper, “I kept myself busy by singing all day long and all night too.”

“Well then,” remarked the ants, as they laughed and shut their storehouse, “since you kept yourself busy by singing all summer, you can do the same by dancing all winter.”



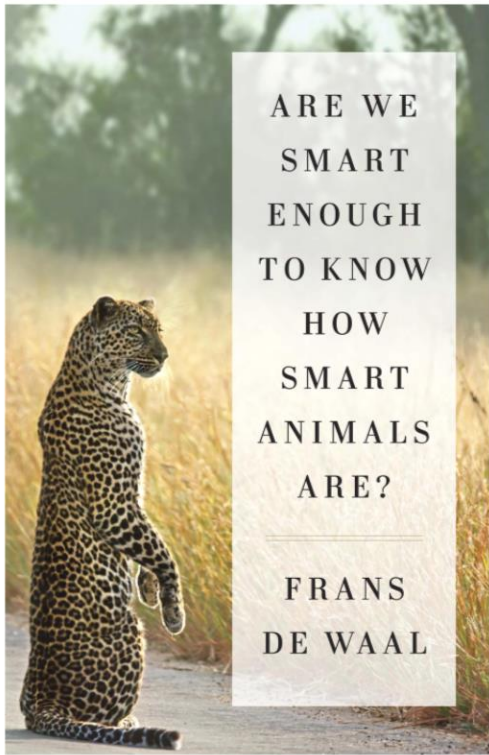
Start



Goal

“Planning is the crowning achievement of human cognition.”

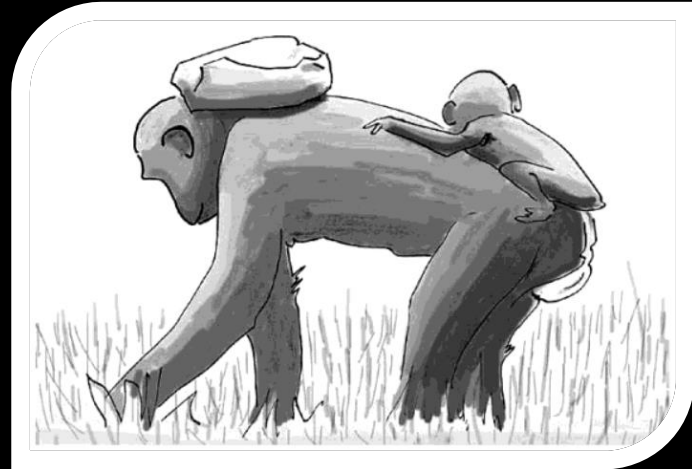
*The Cognitive Psychology of Planning (2005)*



ARE WE  
SMART  
ENOUGH  
TO KNOW  
HOW  
SMART  
ANIMALS  
ARE?

---

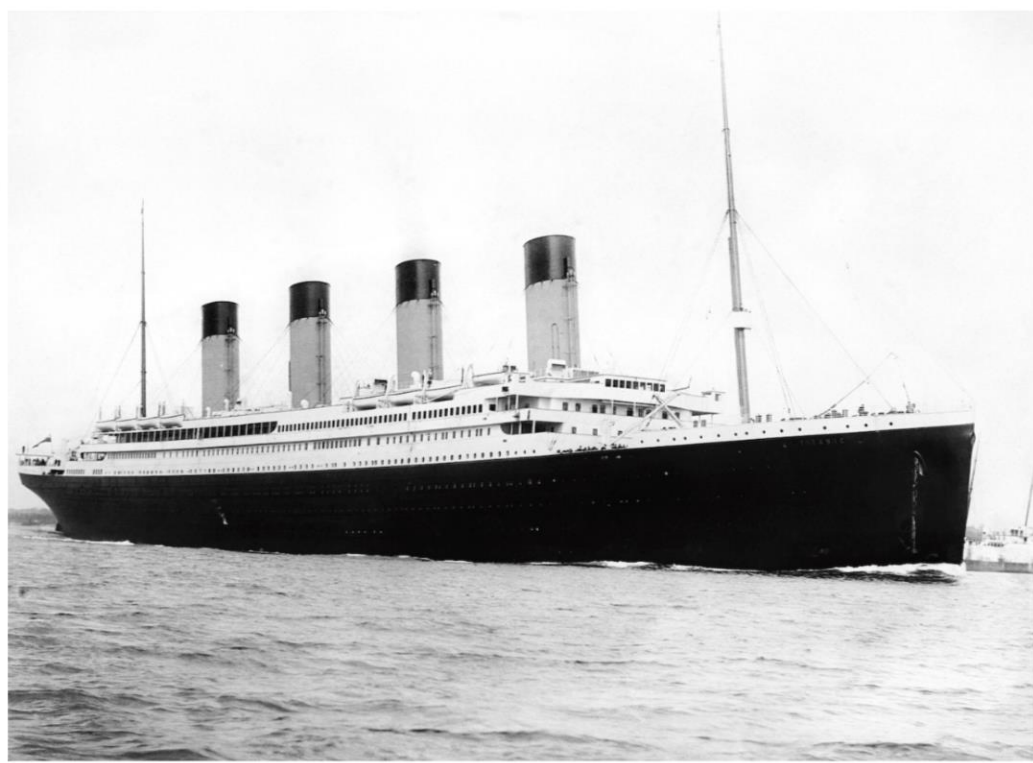
FRANS  
DE WAAL



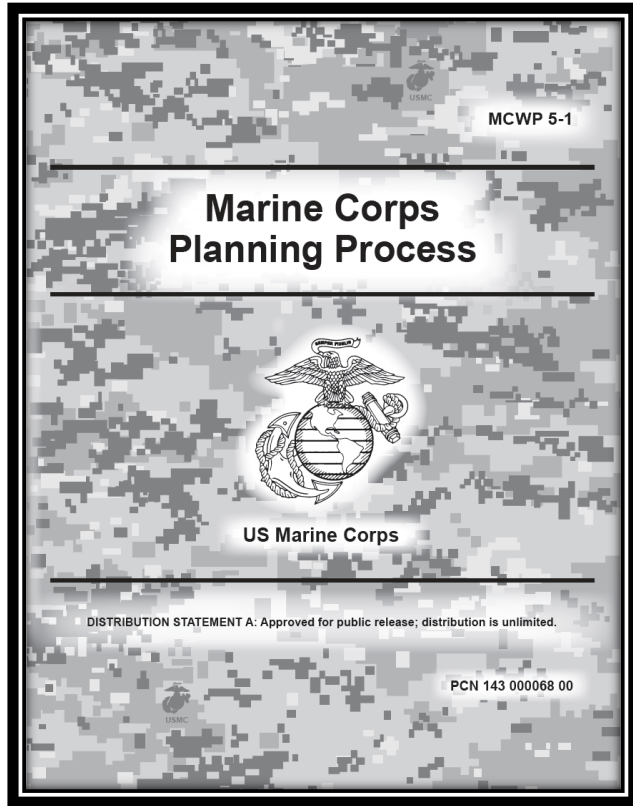






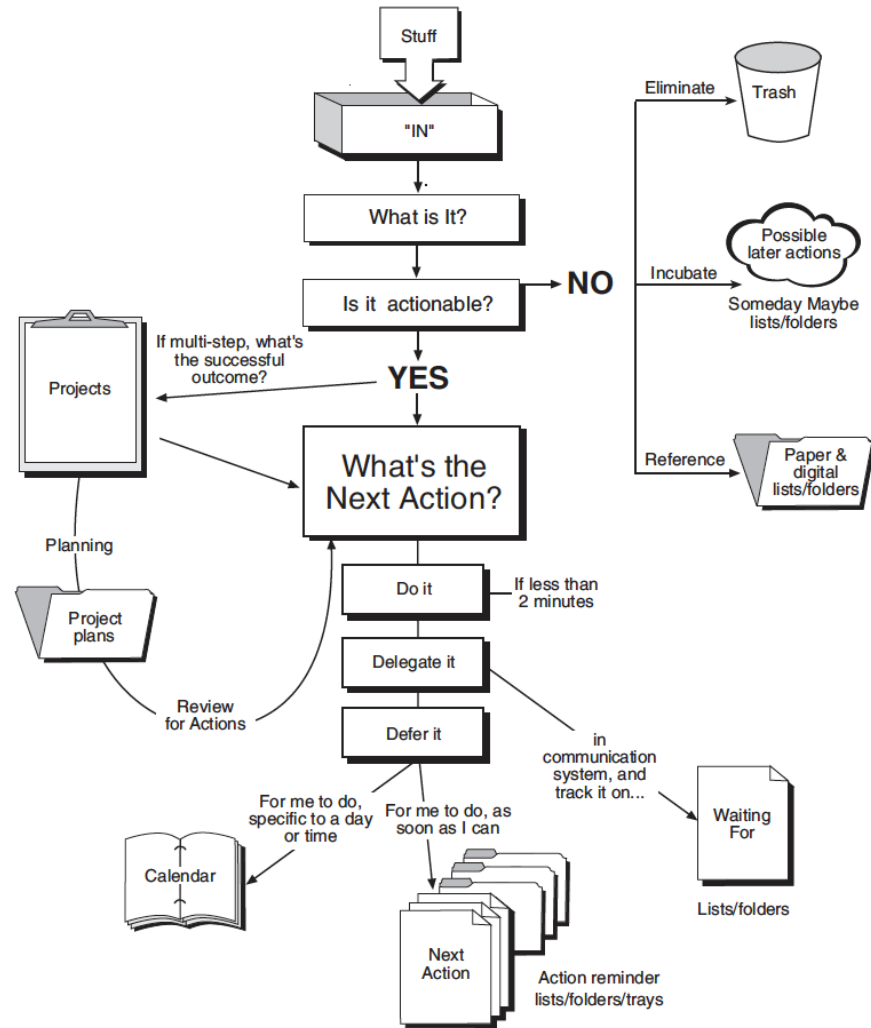
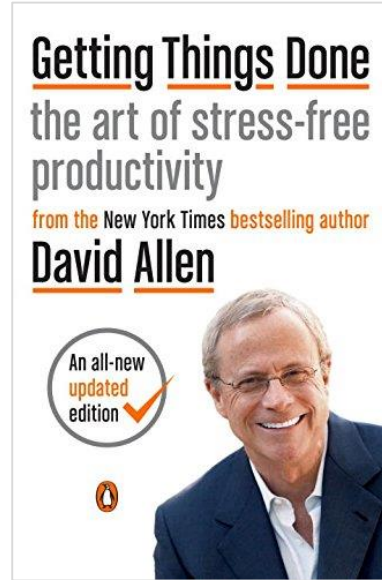


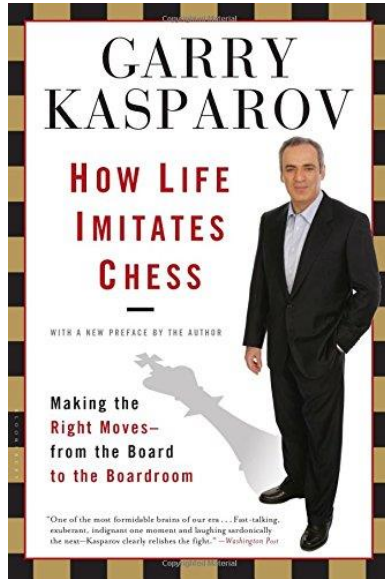




“Planning is the art and science of envisioning a desired future and laying out effective ways of bringing it about.”

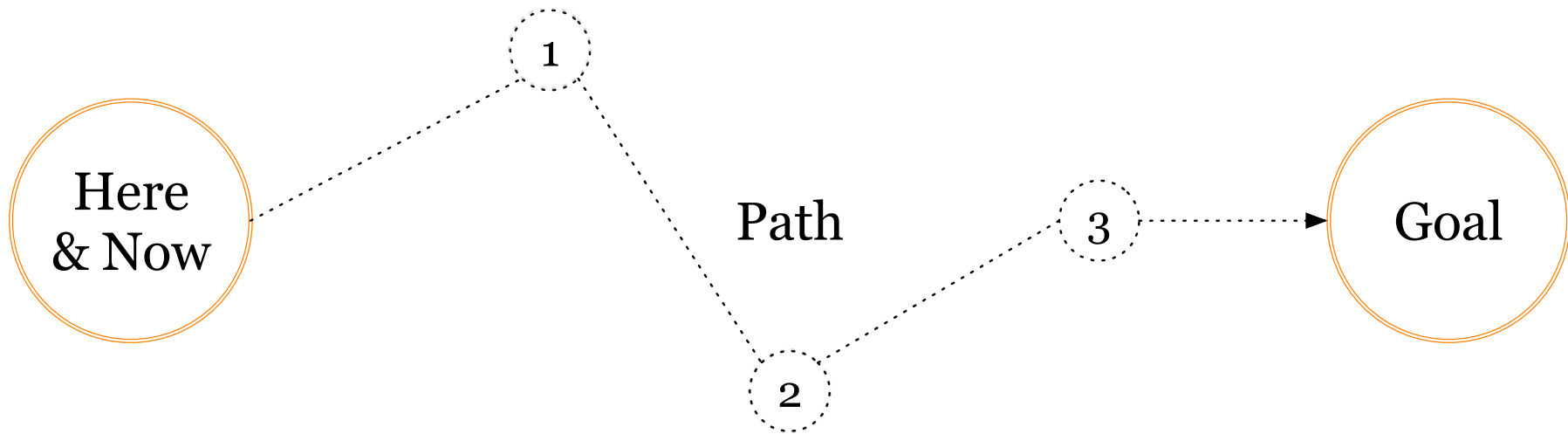
“The purpose of **design** is to achieve a greater understanding of the environment and the nature of the problem in order to identify an appropriate conceptual solution.”

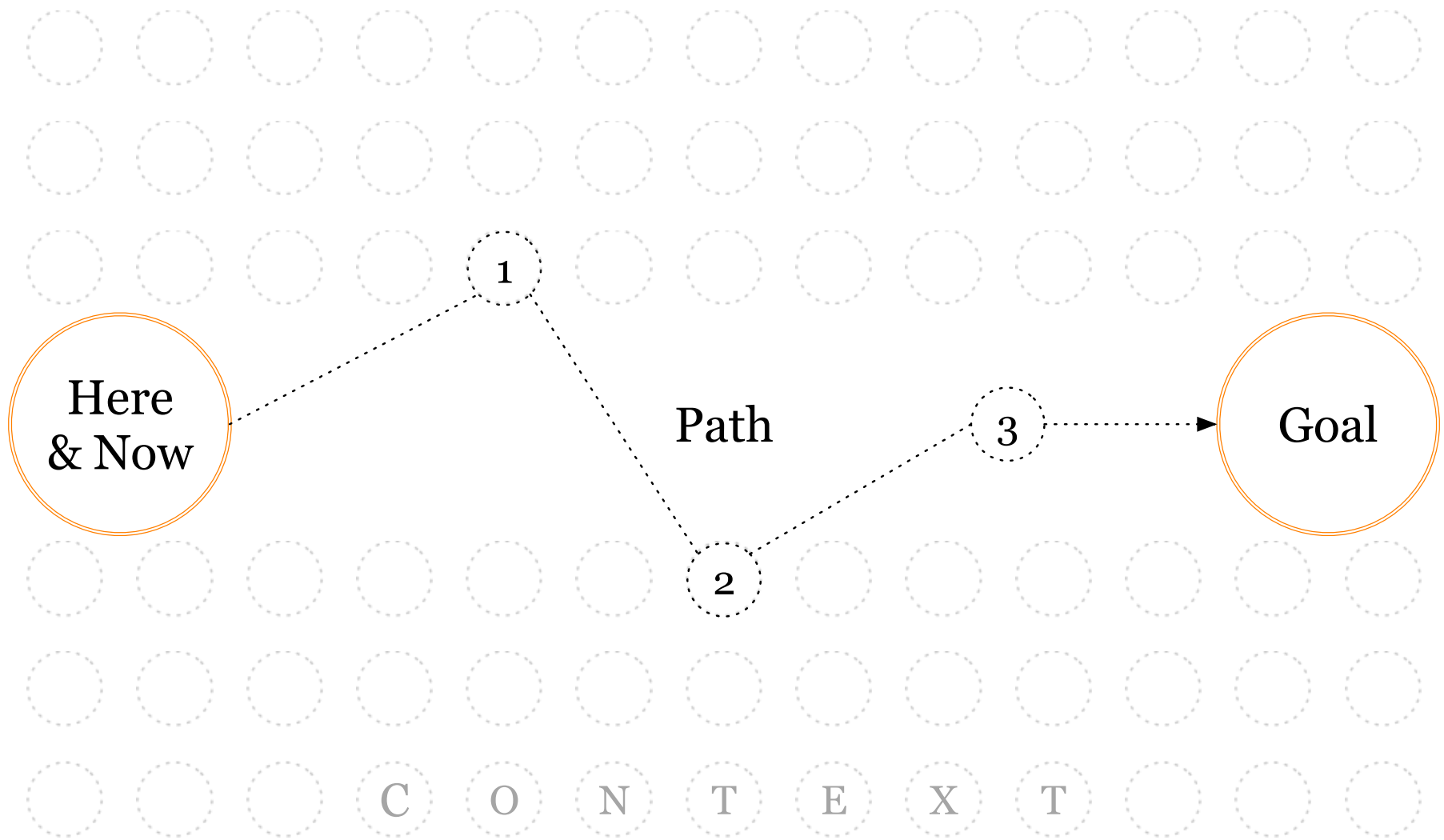




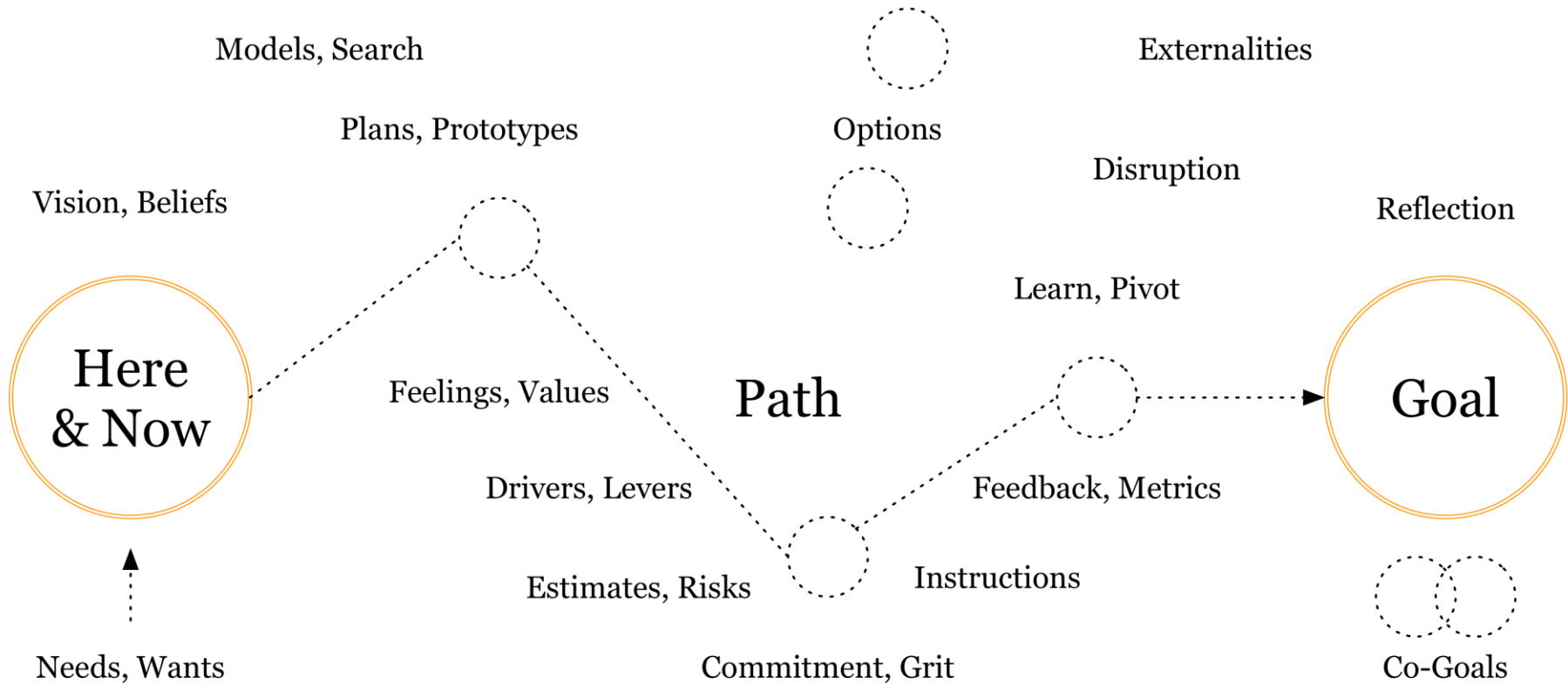
Better decision-making cannot be taught, but it can be self-taught.

A key to developing successful strategies is to be **aware** of your strengths and weaknesses, to know what you do well.









C O N T E X T

# 10 Theses

1. Planning is impossible and essential (*prediction, uncertainty*)
2. Planning is making (*false dichotomy, commitment, discipline*)
3. Planning is a skill (*we can get better, practice, understanding*)
4. Planning creates possibility (*autopilot, lever*)
5. Plans are built on beliefs (*models, research, experiments*)

# 10 Theses

6. Strategies are built on options (*habits as traps, awareness*)
7. There is no one right way (*preference, context, fit*)
8. We must use experts wisely (*gaps, tradeoffs, incentives*)
9. Planning can be fun (*meaningful goals, health, happiness*)
10. We can plan a better future (*technology, optimism, hope*)

# Strategic Design

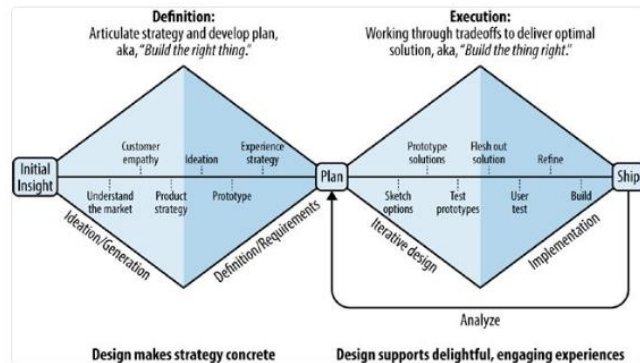


Peter Morville

@morville

"In most orgs, designers are not engaged until the second diamond, when strategic and planning decisions have already been made."

@peterme



RETWEETS

271

LIKES

343



10:22 AM - 3 Oct 2016



6



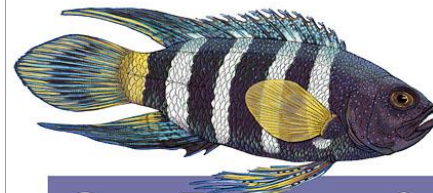
271



343



O'REILLY®

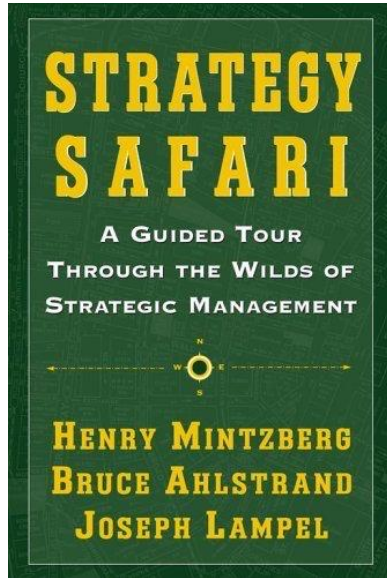


## Org Design for Design Orgs

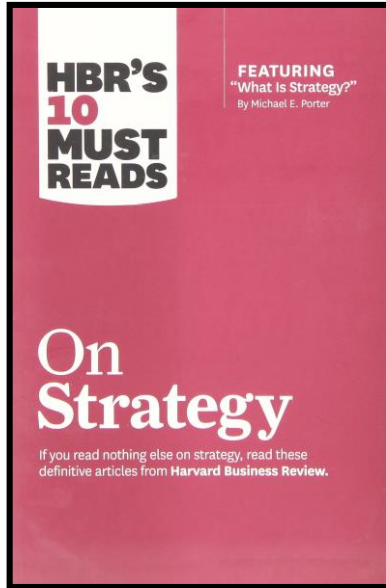
BUILDING AND MANAGING IN-HOUSE TEAMS



Peter Merholz & Kristin Skinner



- Design
- Planning
- Positioning
- Entrepreneurial
- Cognitive
- Learning
- Power
- Cultural
- Environmental
- Configuration

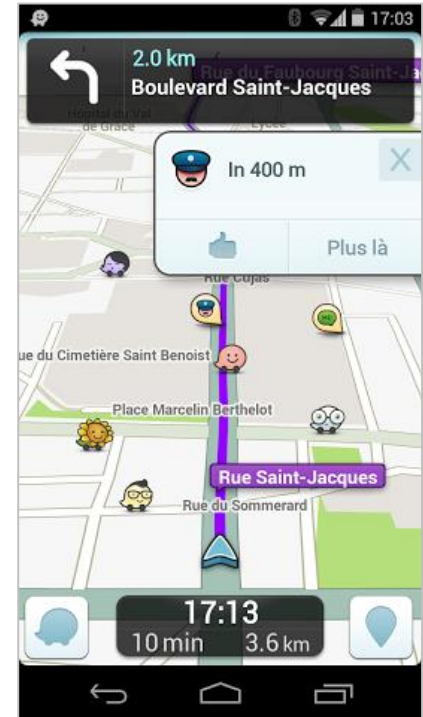
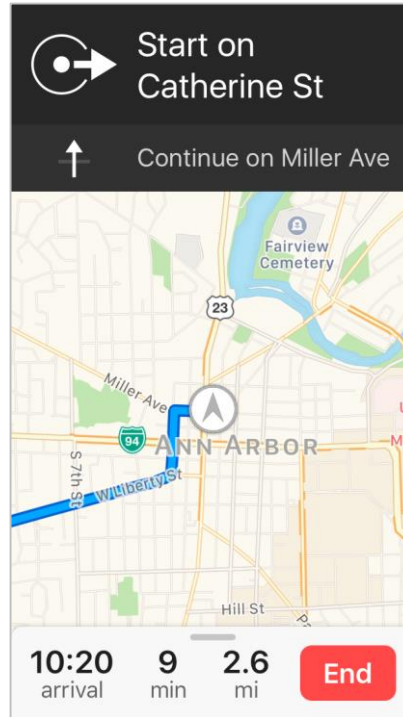


## What is Strategy? *by Michael Porter*

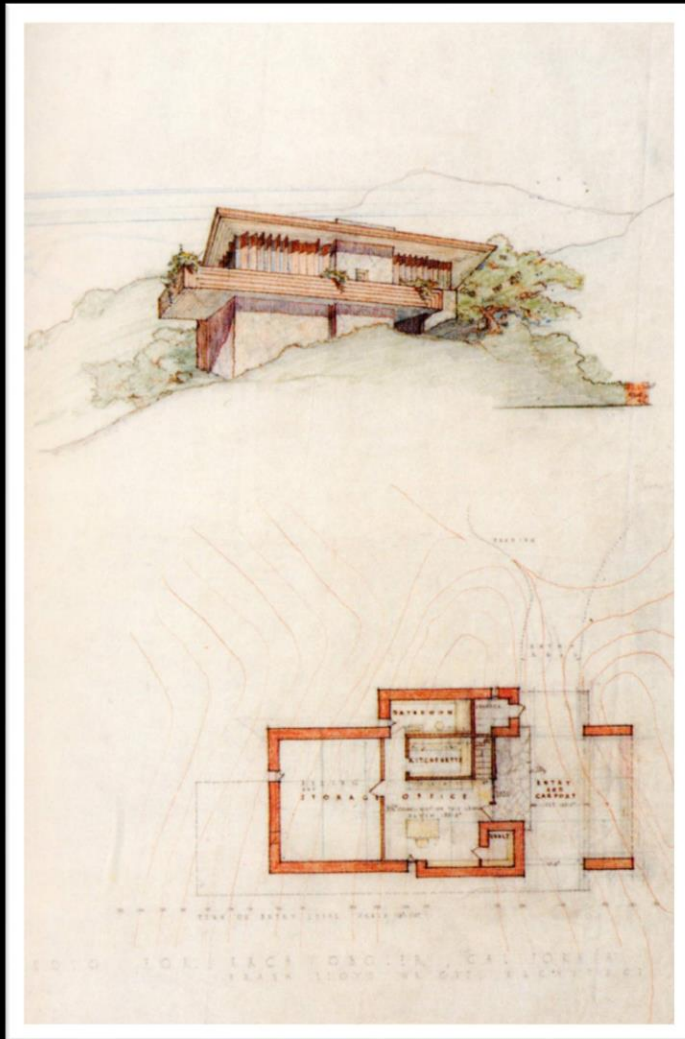
- Strategy is the creation of a unique and valuable position involving a different set of activities.
- Operational effectiveness (*performing similar activities better than rivals*) is not strategy.
- A sustainable strategic position requires tradeoffs.

# Digital Strategy

- See any differences?
- Why might they exist?
- What are the tradeoffs?







## Strategic Designers

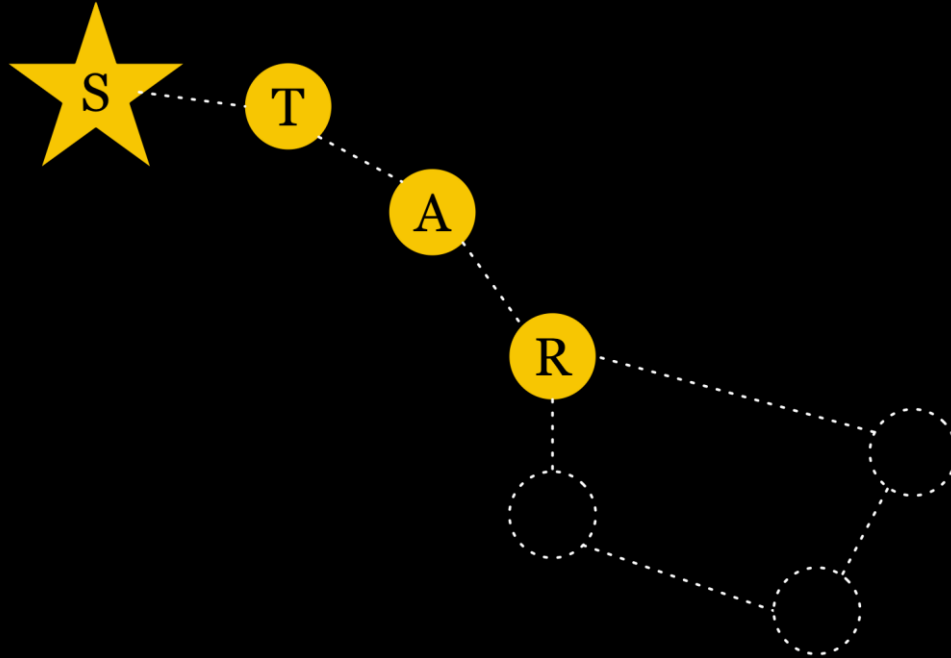
1. Align with business strategy
2. Shape digital + experience strategy
3. Help executives with planning

# Planning

## for Strategic Design

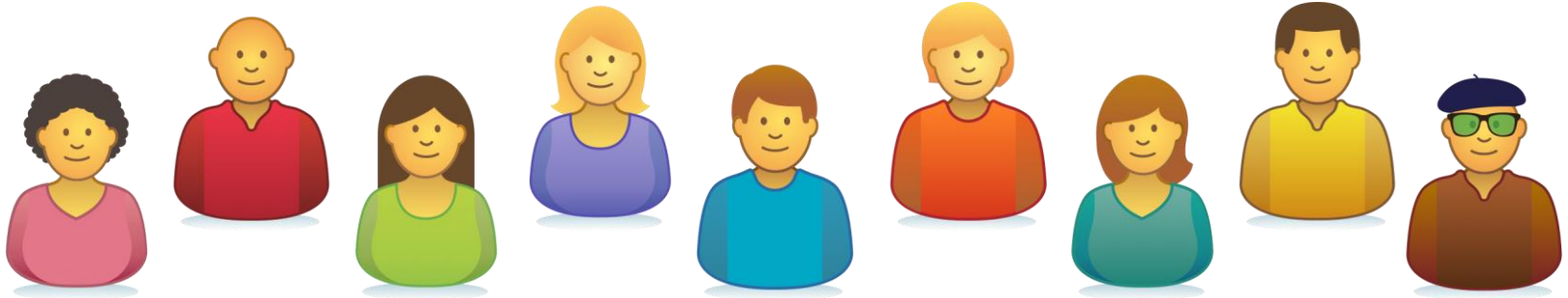
Introduction, Purpose, Principles, Practices

Social  
Tangible  
Agile  
Reflective



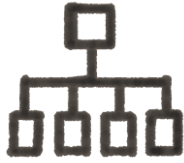
# ★ Social

- What (*plan with people, early and often*)
- Who (*family, friends, mentors, stakeholders*)
- Why (*get started, better ideas, empathy, buy-in*)



# ★ Tangible

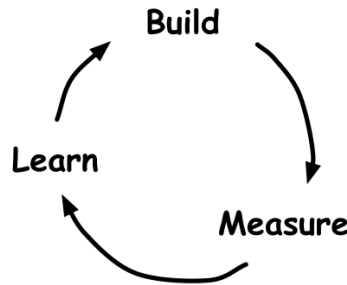
- What (*get ideas out of your mind-body*)
- Why (*embodied cognition, extended mind, collaboration*)
- How (*writing, sketching, modeling, prototyping*)



*“How can I know what I think until I see what I say?” - E.M. Forster*

# ★ Agile

- What (*plan for disruption, embrace change*)
- Why (*volatility, uncertainty, complexity, ambiguity*)
- How (*Agile, Lean, improv, optionality, mindfulness*)



*“Plans are worthless, but planning is everything.” - Eisenhower*

# ★ Reflective

- What (*question beliefs, methods, and goals*)
- Why (*human fallibility, context shifts, wisdom*)
- How (*metrics, feedback, metacognition, meditation*)



*“Do you know how to make God laugh? Tell him your plans.”*

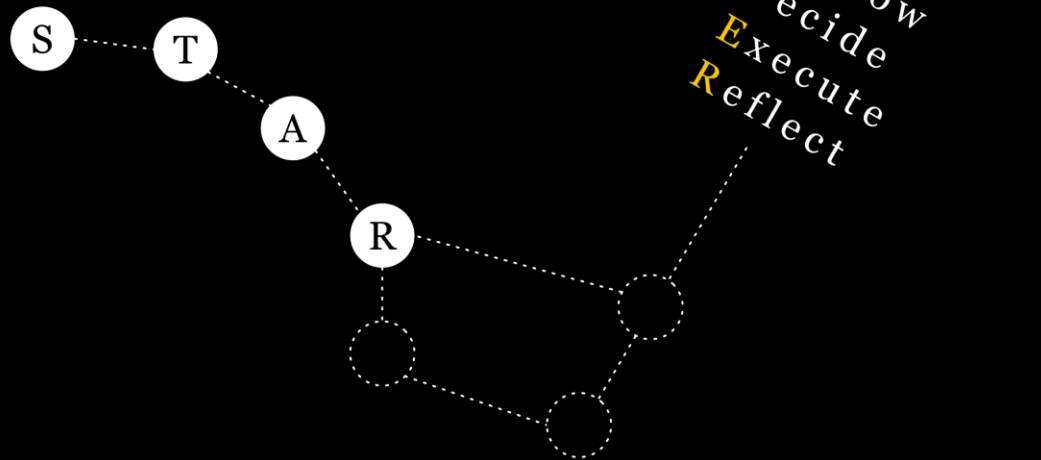


# Planning

## for Strategic Design

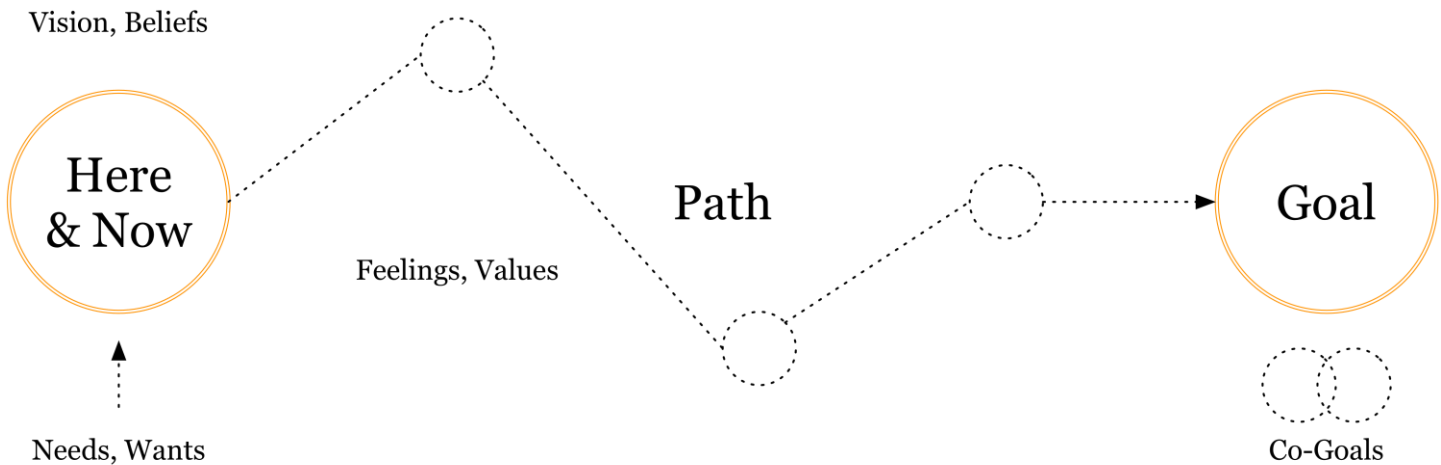
Introduction, Purpose, Principles, Practices

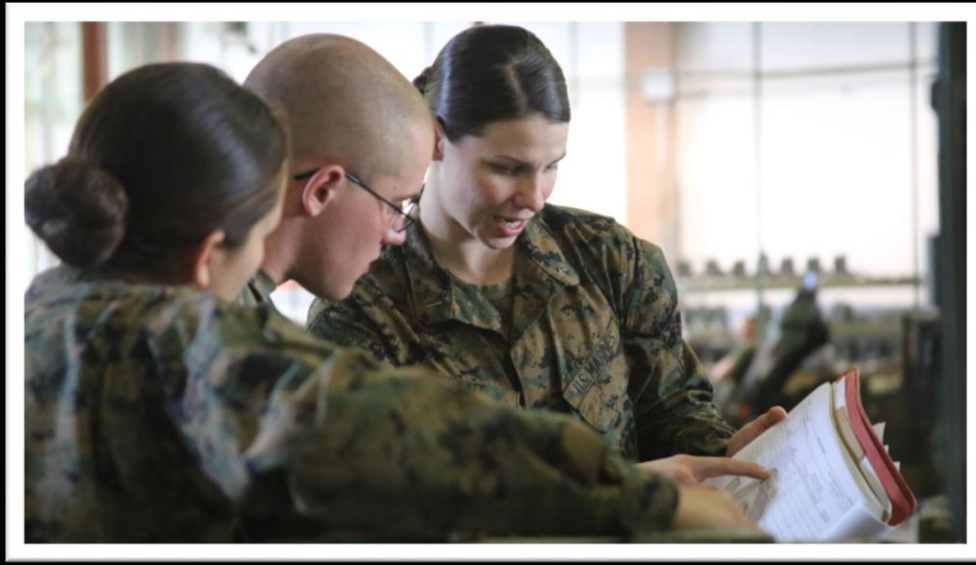
Social  
Tangible  
Agile  
Reflective



# ★ Framing

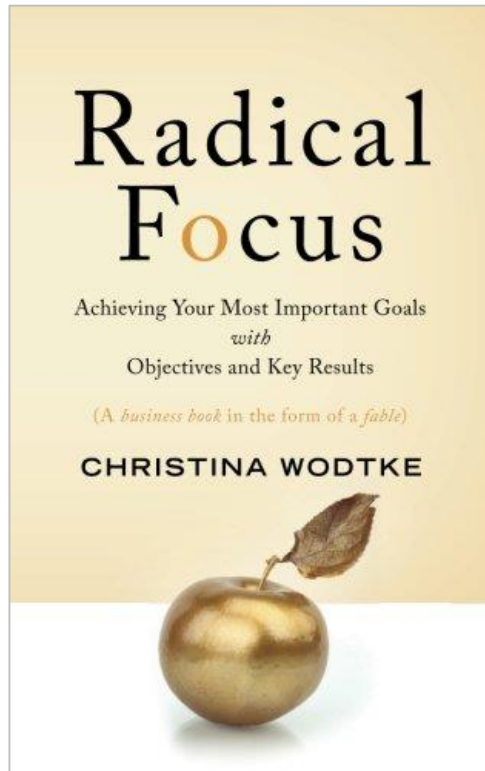
- What (*seeing problems, defining goals, designing process*)
- How (*research, sketching, mental models, OKRs, impossible list*)






## **Marines Corp Planning Process**

An essential function of planning is to promote understanding of the problem. Framing is the most important step.

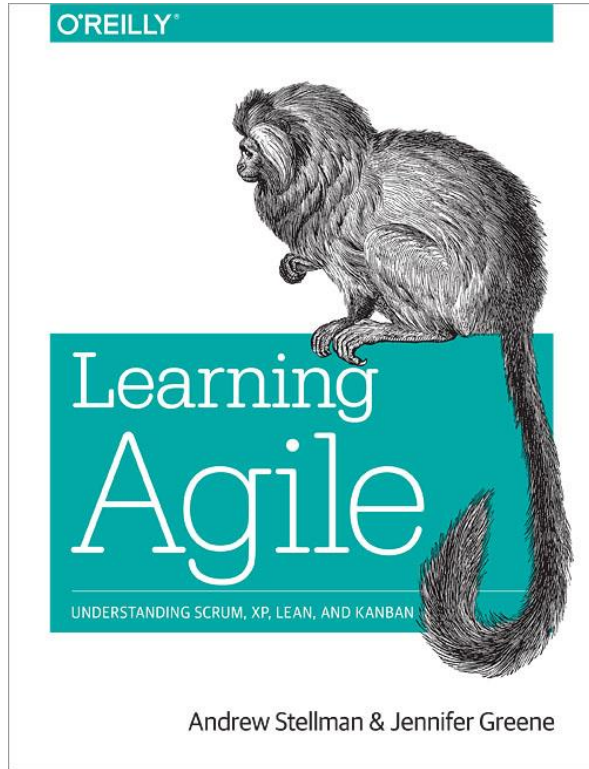


HARVARD | BUSINESS | SCHOOL

**WORKING KNOWLEDGE**  
Business Research for Business Leaders

## Goals Gone Wild: The Systematic Side Effects of Over-Prescribing Goal Setting

- The harmful side effects of goal setting are far more serious and systematic than prior work has acknowledged.
- The use of goal setting can degrade employee performance, shift focus away from important but non-specified goals, harm interpersonal relationships, corrode organizational culture, and motivate risky and unethical behaviors.

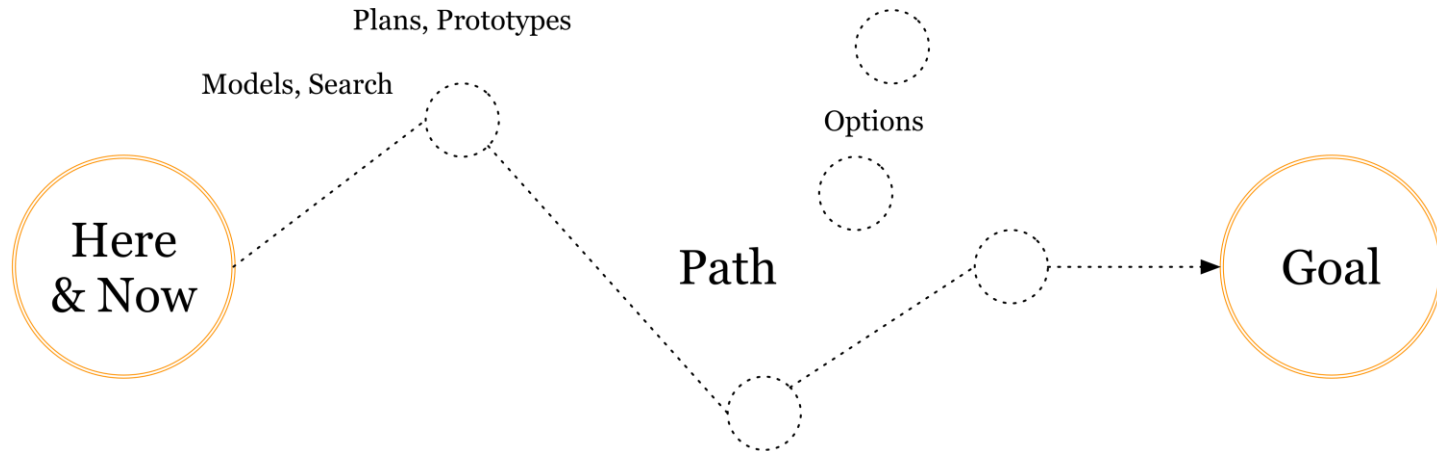


“One of the most common myths of agile software development is that agile teams don’t plan. In fact, agile teams do a much more thorough job of planning than many traditional project teams.”

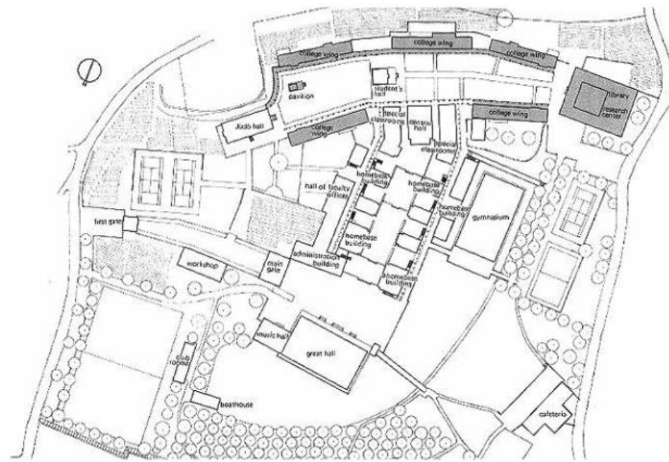
*short iterations, pairing, daily standups, last responsible moment, tests, fail fast, feedback, reflection*

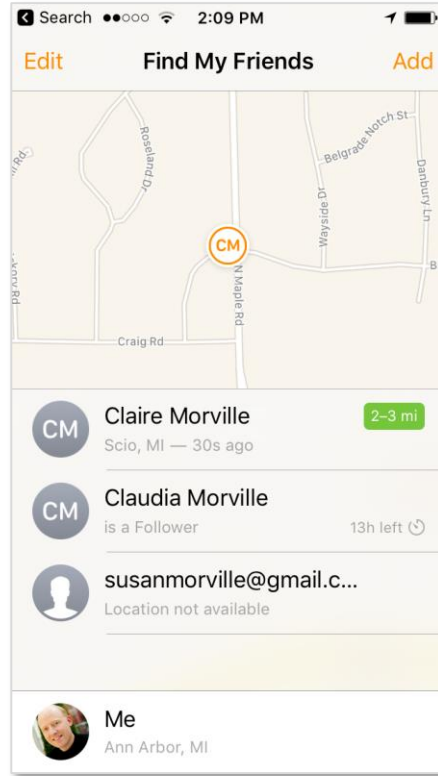
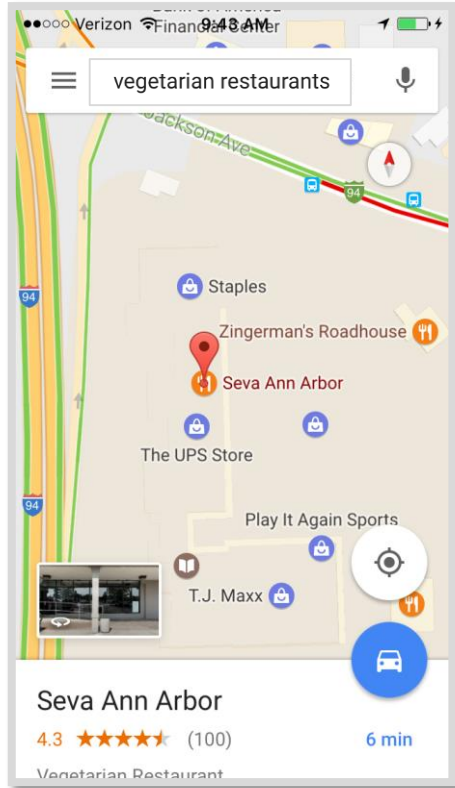
# ★ Imagining

- **What** (*expanding awareness of paths and possibilities*)
- **How** (*research, mental models, counterfactuals, play, simulation*)



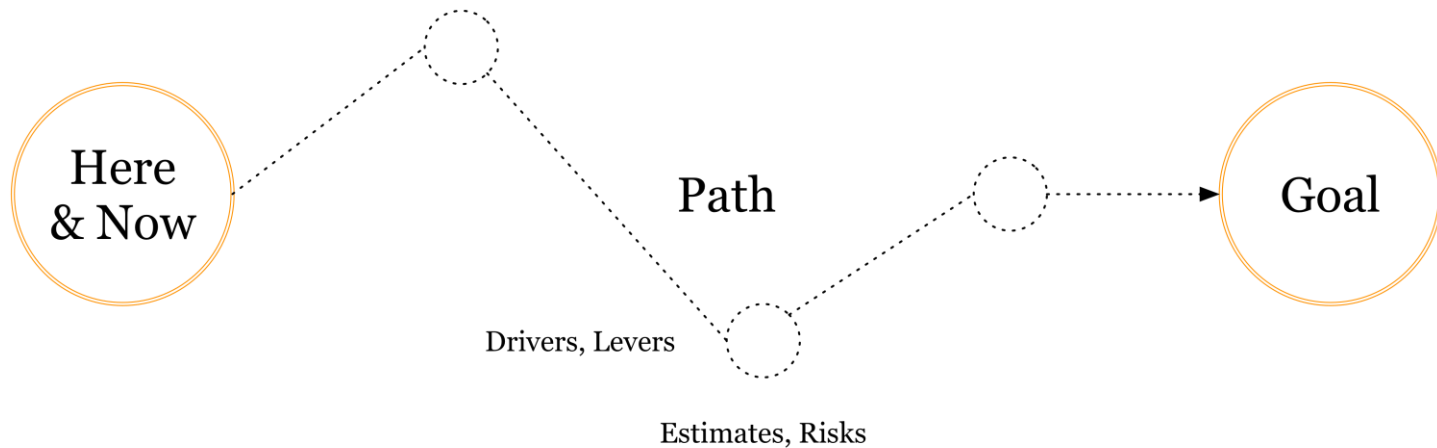


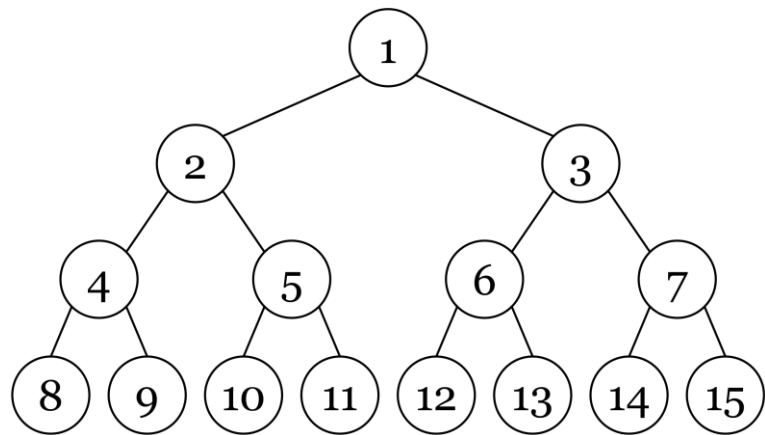




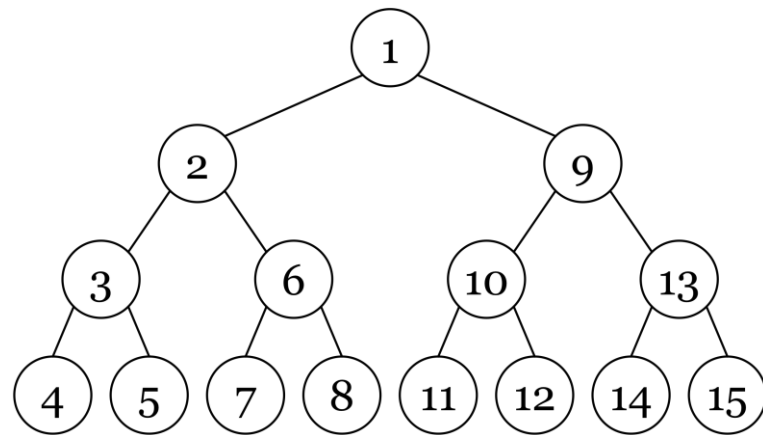
# ★ Narrowing

- **What** (*evaluating and filtering paths + options, estimates, risks*)
- **How** (*research, COG analysis, planning poker, affinity estimation*)





Breadth First

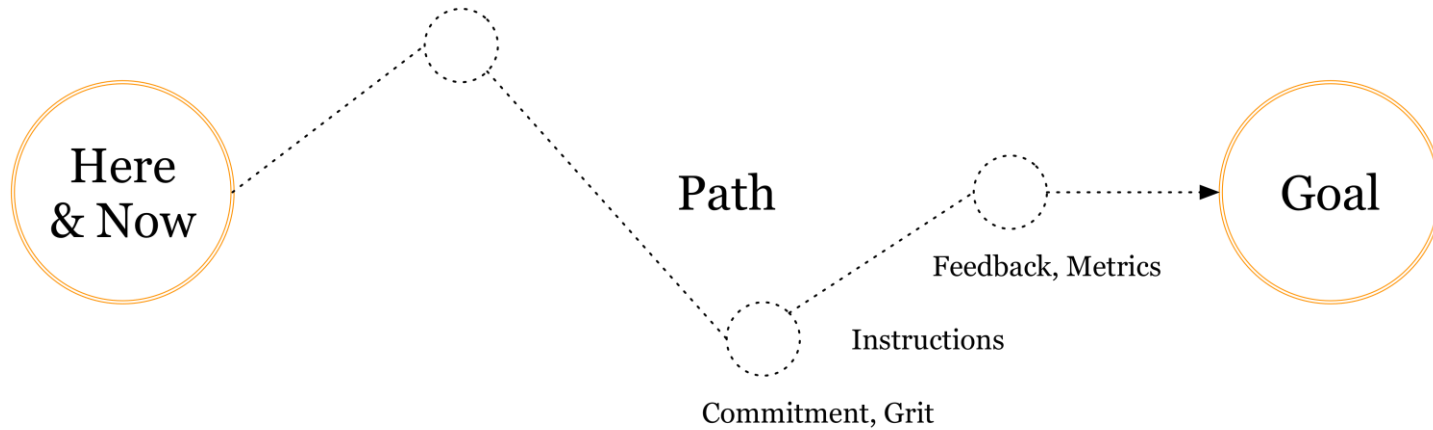


Depth First



# ★ Deciding

- **What** (*committing to and communicating a course of action*)
- **Who** (*the “decider” / RACI - responsible, accountable, consulted, informed*)





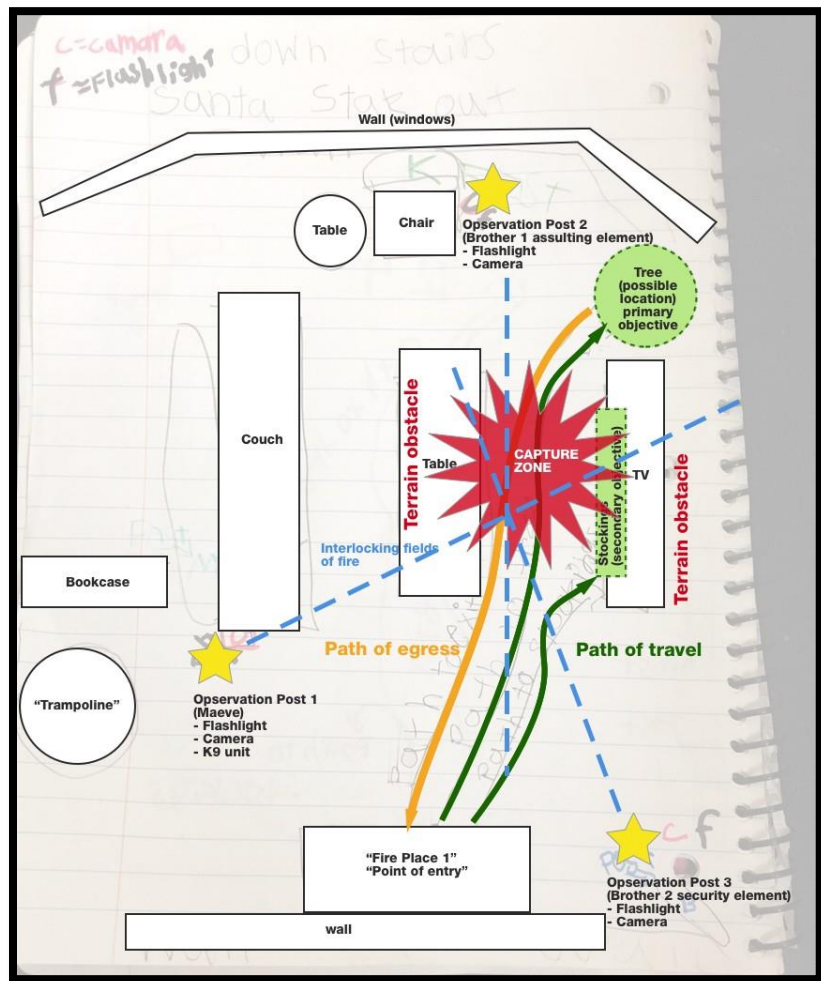
*Marines Corp Planning Process*

The (COA) course of action graphic and narrative portray how the organization will accomplish the mission.

No more detail than needed; balance guidance + freedom (*commander's intent*).

When writing plans or orders, words matter.





# Ambushing Santa Claus

by Trip ODeIl

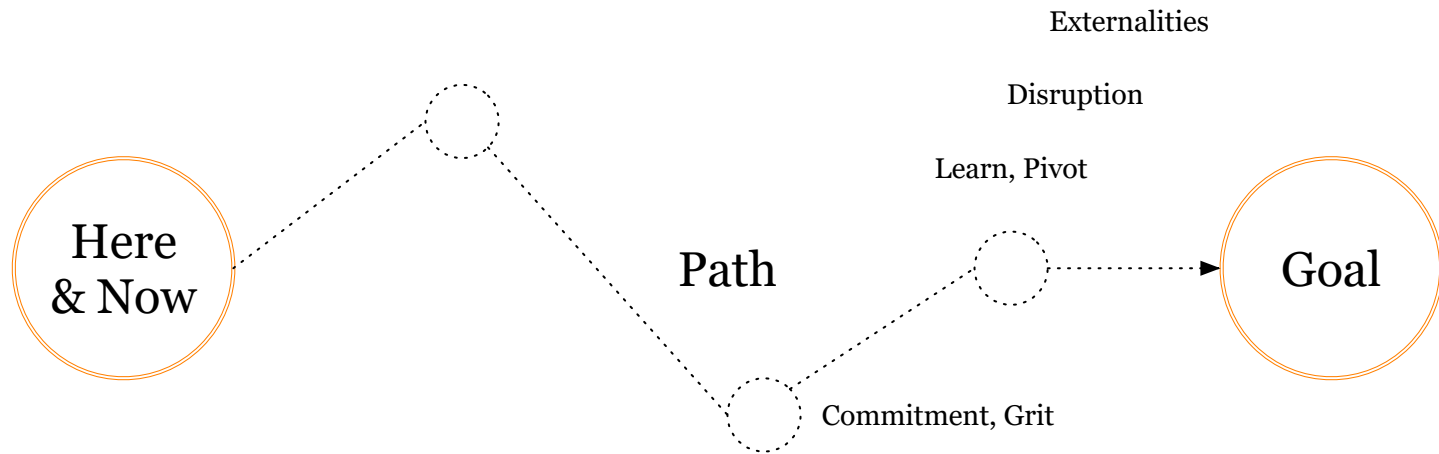
Maeve (10 years old) documented three potential plans, each included:

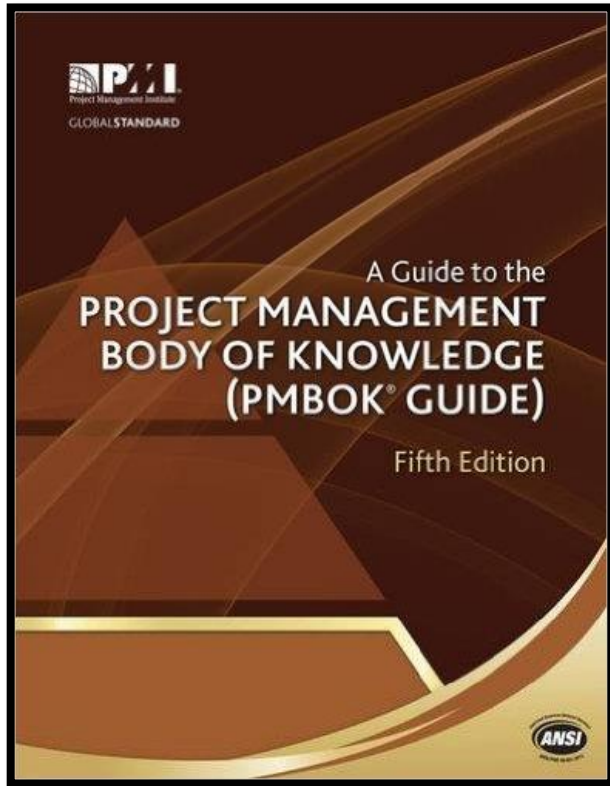
- A map of furniture + features
- Likely "points of entry" by Santa Claus
- Likely paths of travel to/from the tree
- Observation posts (*personnel, tools*)
- Checklists (*equipment, tasks, rations*)



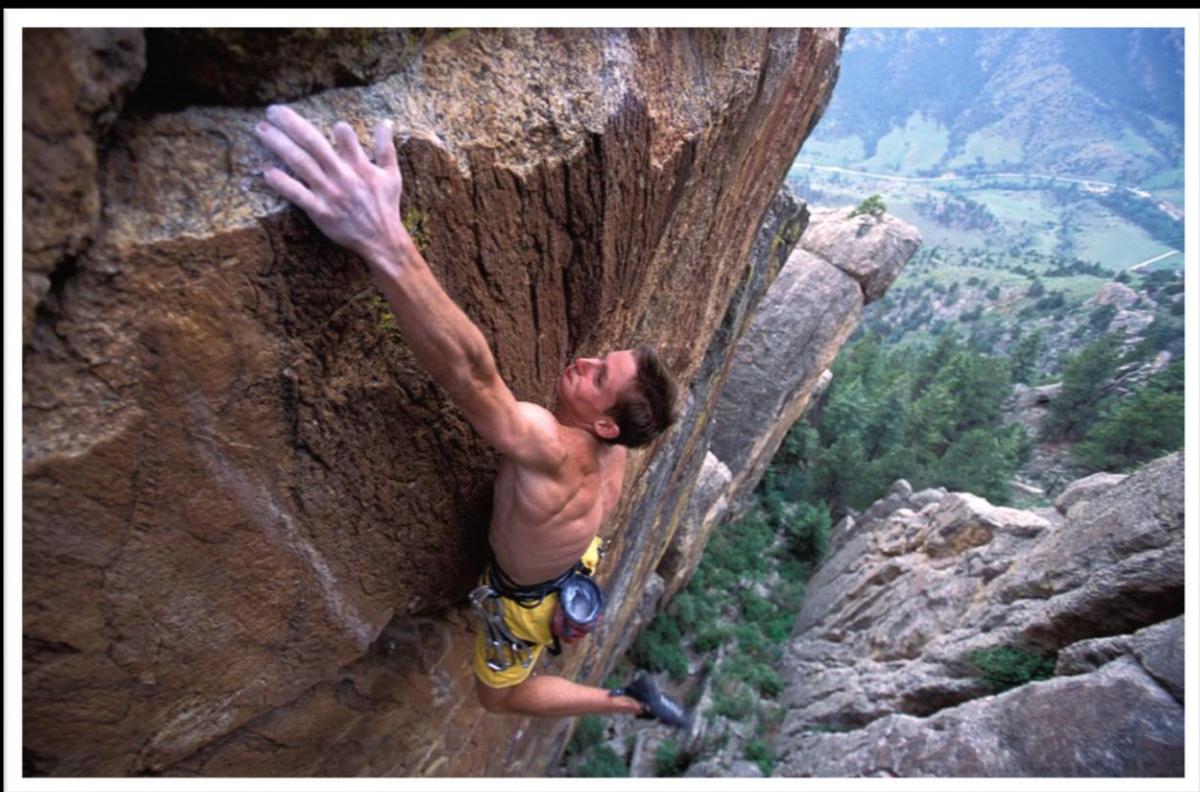
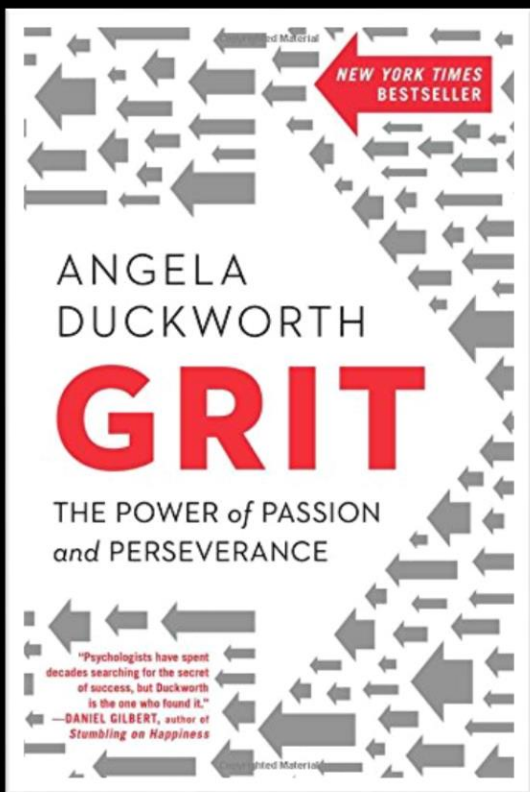
# ★ Executing

- **What** (*making, building, traveling, getting things done*)
- **How** (*systems, tools, feedback, mindfulness, motivation*)

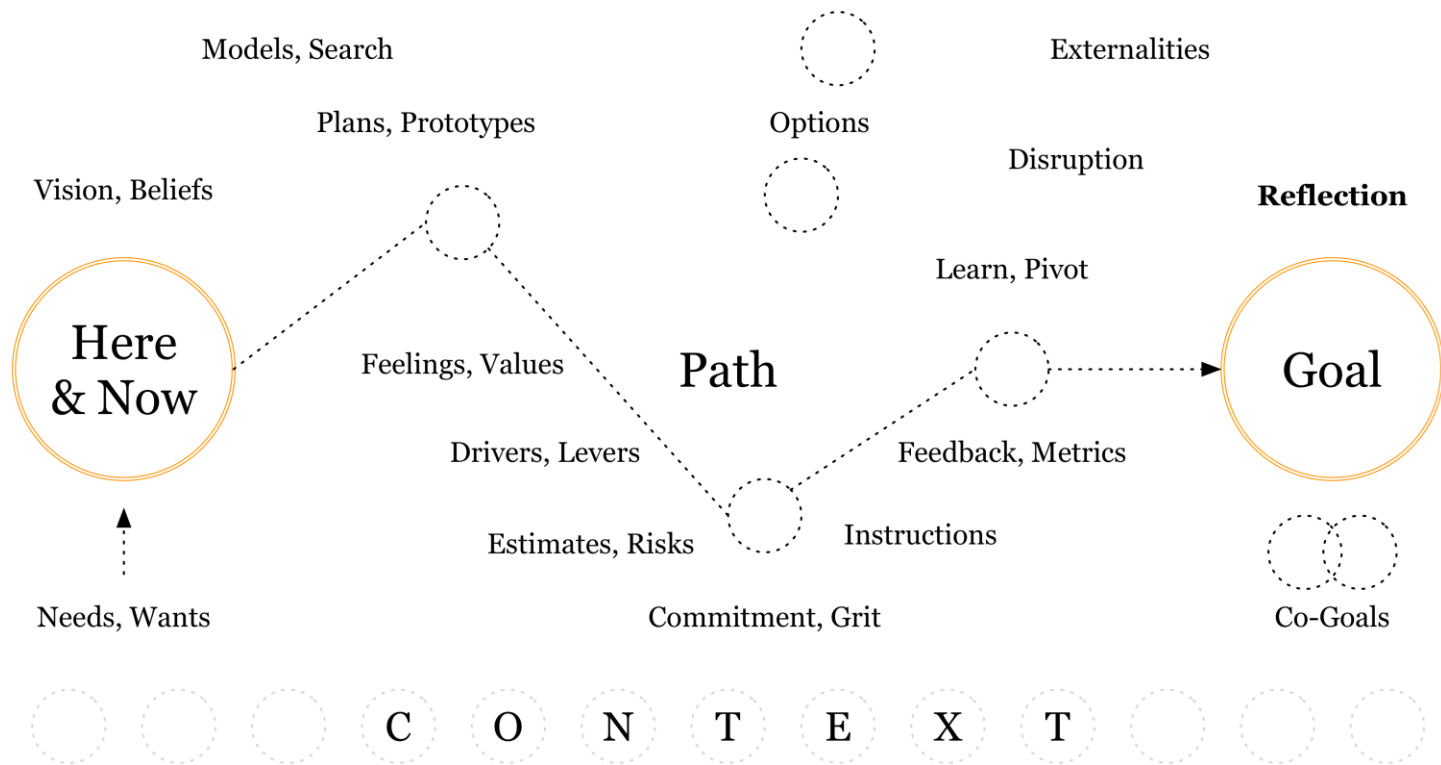


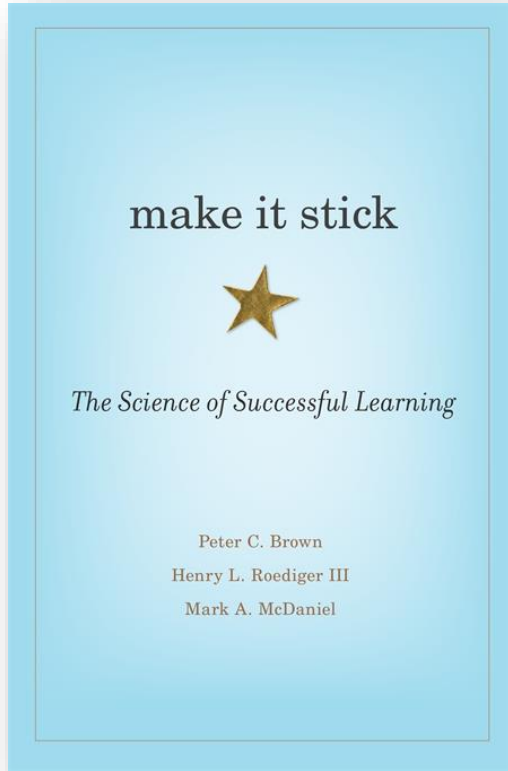


Progressive elaboration involves continuously improving and detailing a plan as more detailed and specific information and more accurate estimates become available.



# ★ Reflecting





## To Reflect, Look Back and Within

- what you did, what worked
- how might you do it differently

*People who as a matter of habit extract underlying principles or rules from new experiences are more successful learners than those who take their experiences at face value.*

