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Agility
The Scientific definition of how to be (come) Agile

Some one, a team or an organization do better than another one with more knowledge & experience of Lean-Agile



ttow can the other catch-up?



Intuitive understanding



Anticipation + Reaction

Anticipation Reaction Curiosity

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Anticipation + Reaction

100% Known

Anticipation + Reaction

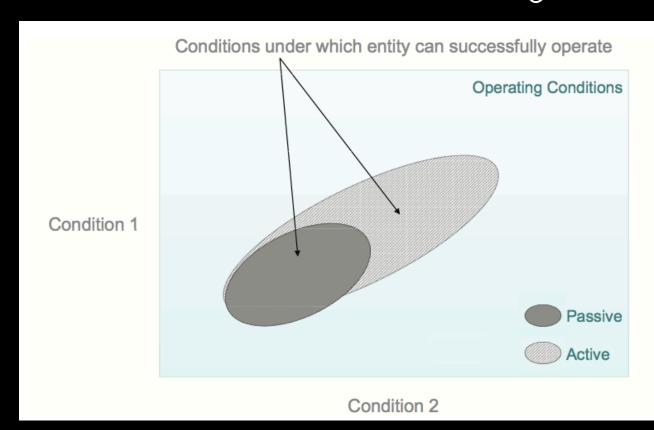


A Scientific Definition of Agility

Agility is a new way of thinking about and preparing for the unanticipated.

Is the capability to successfully effect, cope with, and exploit changes in circumstances.

A Scientific Definition of Agility



♦ Versatility (passive)

allow an entity to continue to operate effectively as is,

despite changes in circumstances or conditions

♦ Versatility (passive)



♦ Versatility (passive)



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→ Flexibility (passive)

The ability to try and employ

multiple ways to succeed,

when the preferred response does not work,

and the capacity to move seamlessly between them;

learning more than one way to do things

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♦ Resilience (passive + active)

the ability to recover from or adjust to misfortune, damage, or a destabilizing perturbation in the environment;

with the ability to repair, replace, patch, or otherwise reconstitute lost capability or performance,

at least in part and over time

→ Adaptability (active)

the ability to change work processes and the ability to change the organization;

the ability to recognize changes in the environment and in shifting priorities and rapid change, identify the critical elements of the new situation and trigger changes accordingly

♦ Responsiveness (active)

the ability to react to a change in the environment in a timely manner;

it involves speed and also the consideration of when would be the appropriate time to act

♦ Innovativeness (active)

the ability to do new things and the ability to do old things in new ways,

accomplish something—a discovery or invention when there is no known adequate response for the situation

How to be (come) Agile then?

♦ Enhance characteristics that enable Agility

♦ Reduce or remove inhibitors of Agility

♦ Restrictions on access to information

♦ Confidence that the best approach in already known & always knowable

- ♦ Intolerance to risks & uncertainties
- → Fear of failure and disincentives
- → Passive reliance on approved planning, models, methods
- ♦ Optimized process and investment with lack of basic research and experimentation & exploration
- ♦ Resistance to change

♦ Lack of diversity

♦ Lack of proper education and training

What's next

- ♦ Where, when, how much Agility do you need?
- ♦ What inhibitors of Agility can you reduce and remove?
- ♦ What characteristics of Agility can you enhance?

Where Agility is beneficial?

♦ The environment is <u>highly connected</u> with frequent interactions that cause a <u>diminished capacity to predict</u>

Where Agility is beneficial?

A certain level of <u>shared understanding</u> is needed to succeed in important endeavors because the <u>high</u> level of interdependency

Contexts where Agility lead to better performances

There exists rare, very low probability events that can occurs and bring great opportunities or risks, together with huge consequences

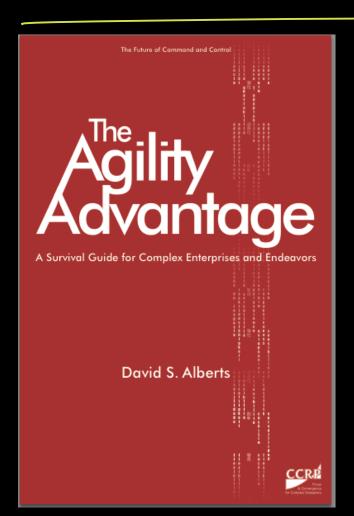
Where Agility is beneficial?

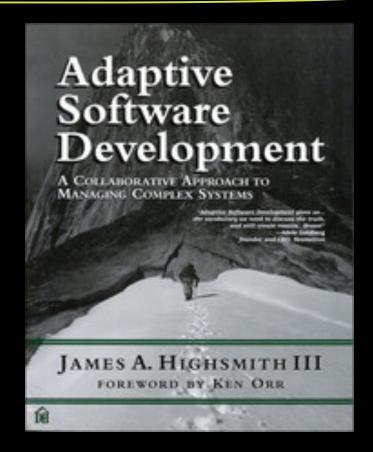
There is a condition of <u>time pressure</u> because <u>the amount of</u> <u>information</u> and information processing required exceed the available time

Where Agility is beneficial?

The nature and extent of the uncertainty associated with a situation affects our ability to both formulate the problem and find an acceptable solution.

References





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References

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