

Lean Six Sigma Green Belt Certification Course

DIGITAL
OPERATIONS



Project Identification



Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- 👁️ List the steps for Six sigma project selection
- 👁️ Explain the need for benchmarking
- 👁️ Identify project stakeholders
- 👁️ Outline the importance of stakeholder analysis



Do You Know

Q

What differentiates well-performing organizations from organizations that achieve breakthrough performance?

- Good infrastructure
- Learned professionals
- Ability to identify the right project opportunities

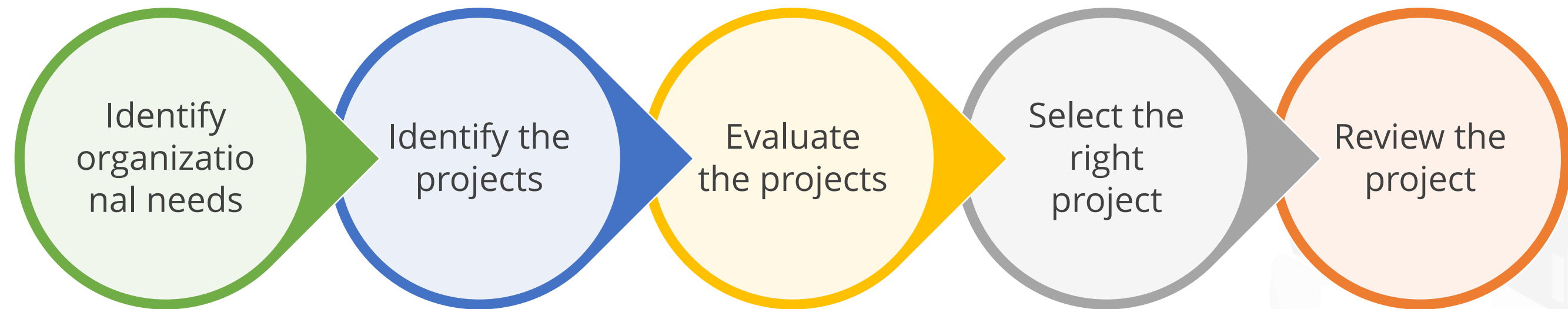
A

The ability to identify the right project opportunities that drive the organization forward

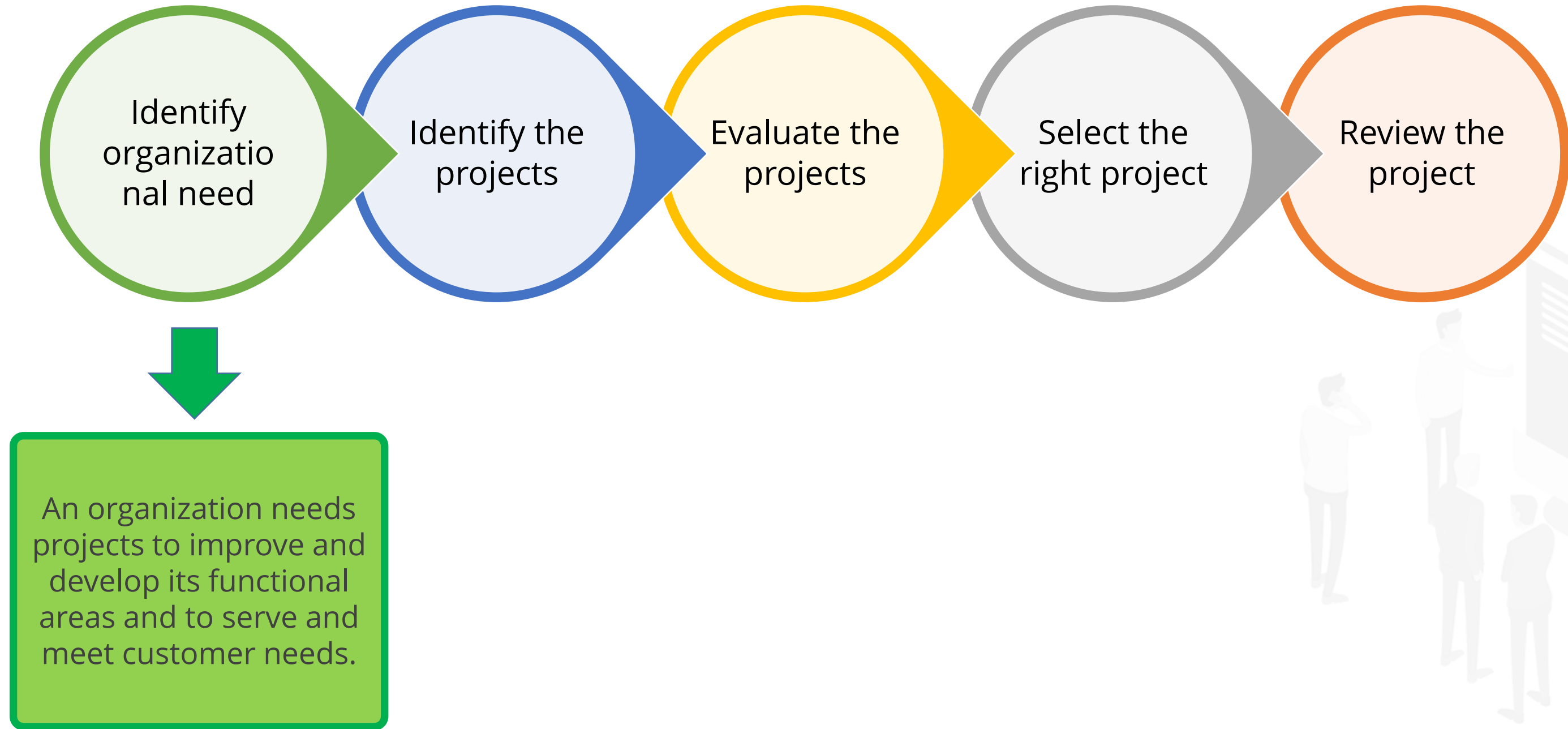


Project Identification

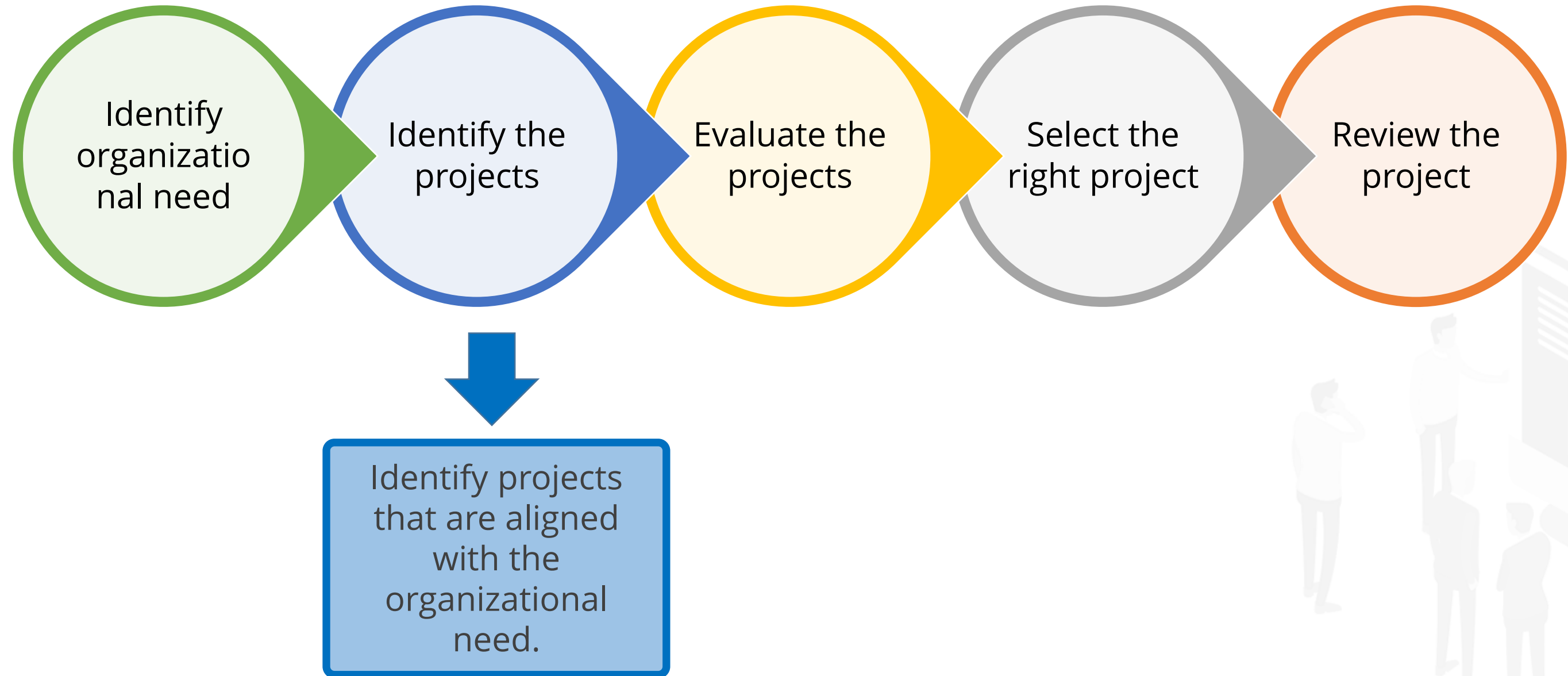
Project Selection



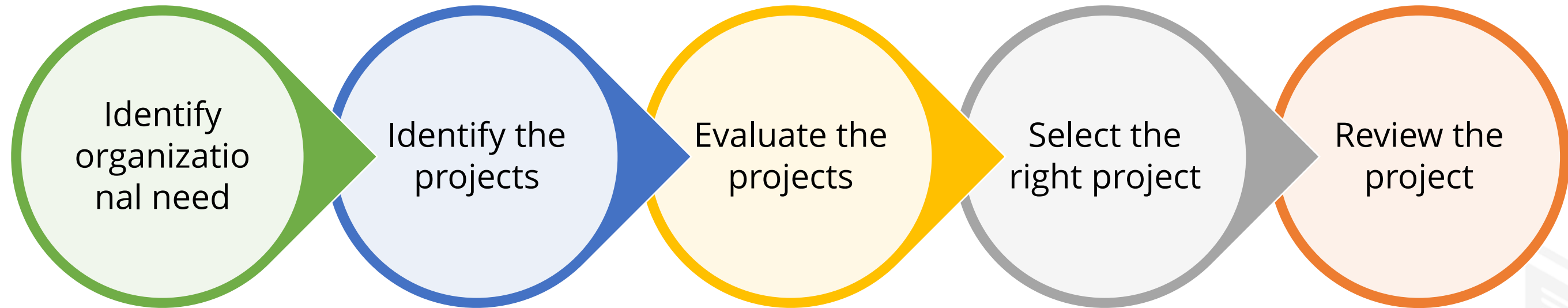
Project Selection



Project Selection



Project Selection

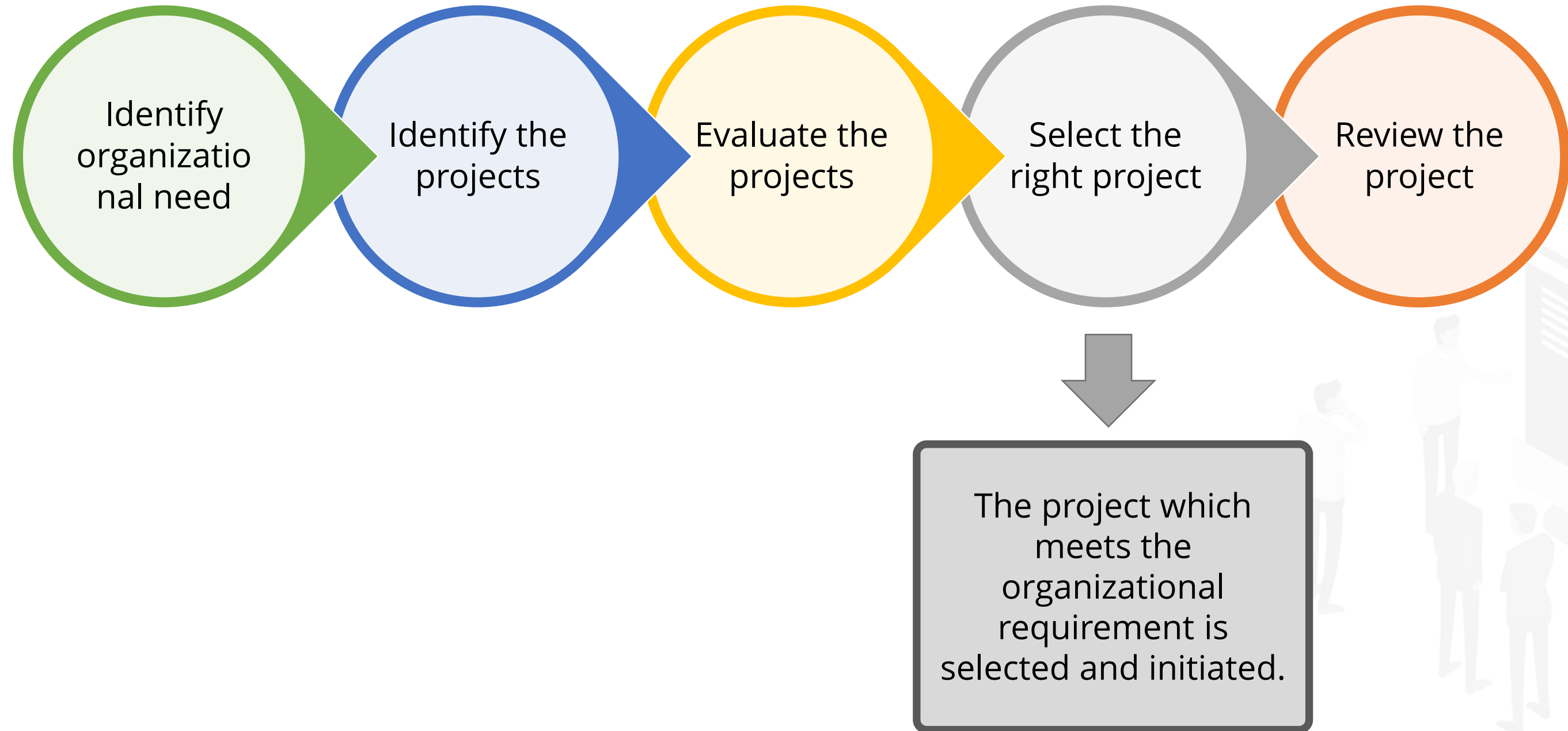


Evaluate the project in the following areas:

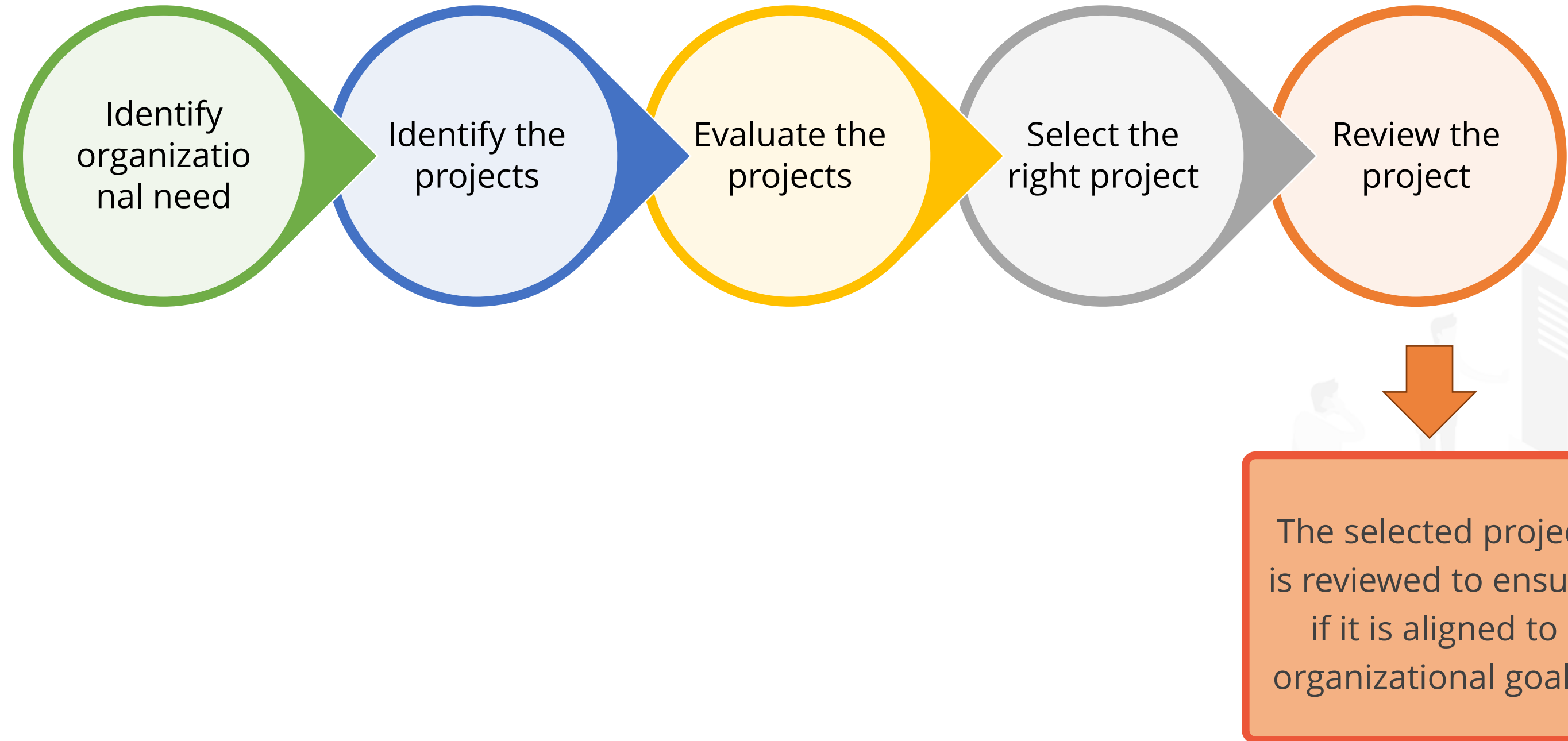
- Net present value
- Cost benefit ratio
- Internal rate of return (IRR)
- Opportunity cost
- Payback period



Project Selection



Project Selection



Benchmarking



Organization



Industry Leaders

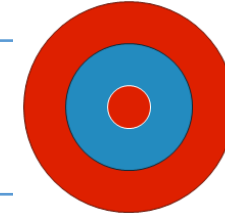
Benchmarking is performed heavily in DFSS projects.

Benchmarking



Benchmarking: Best Practices

Determine the objectives or scope of benchmarking



Set the standards and path to be followed at the initial stage



Reduce unnecessary effort and comply with the scope



Recognize the best in the industry to set a benchmark



Share the information derived from benchmarking



Process Elements

Six Sigma Projects: Prerequisites



Is there an existing process?



Is there a problem in the process?



Is the problem measurable?



Does the problem impact customer satisfaction?



Does working on the problem impact profits of the company?



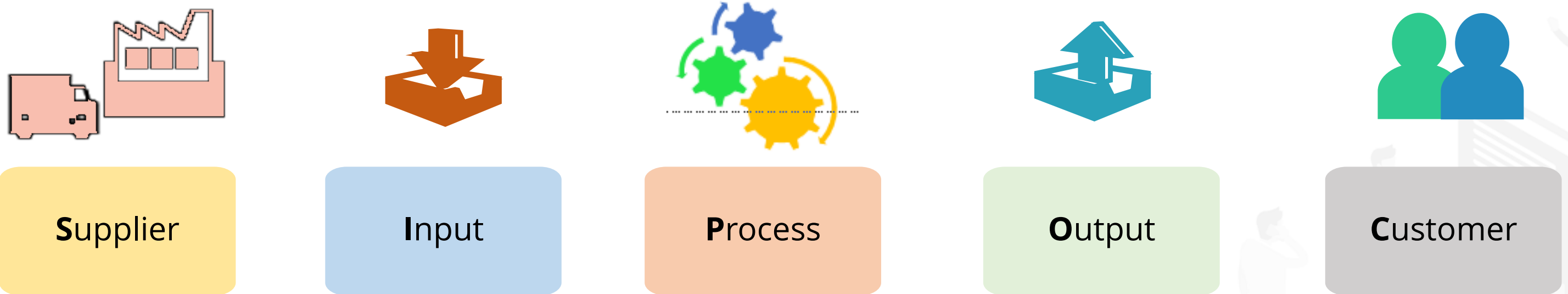
Is the root cause of the problem unknown?



Is the solution unknown?

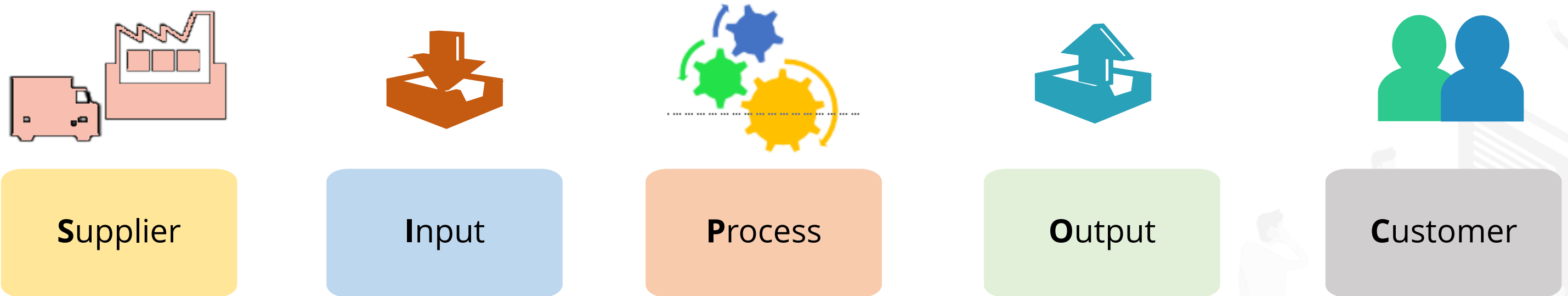


SIPOC Model



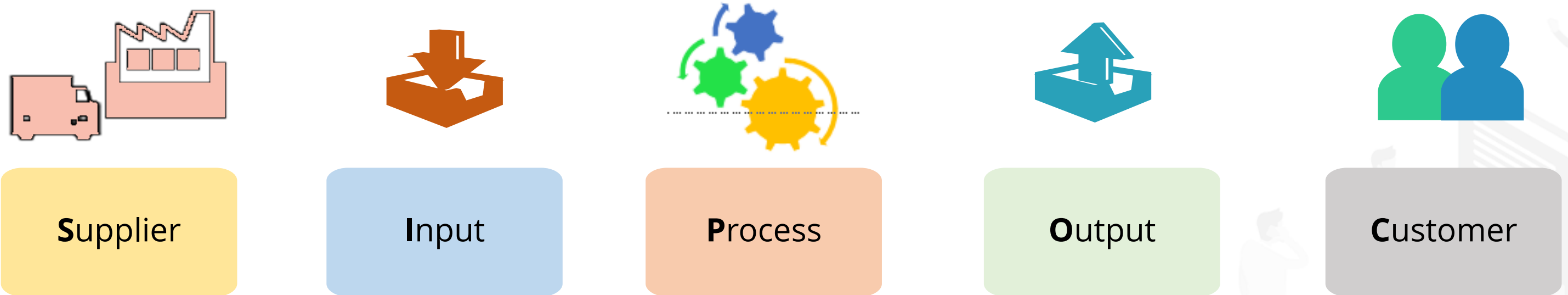
Supplier is a person or an organization that provides inputs to the process concerned.

SIPOC Model



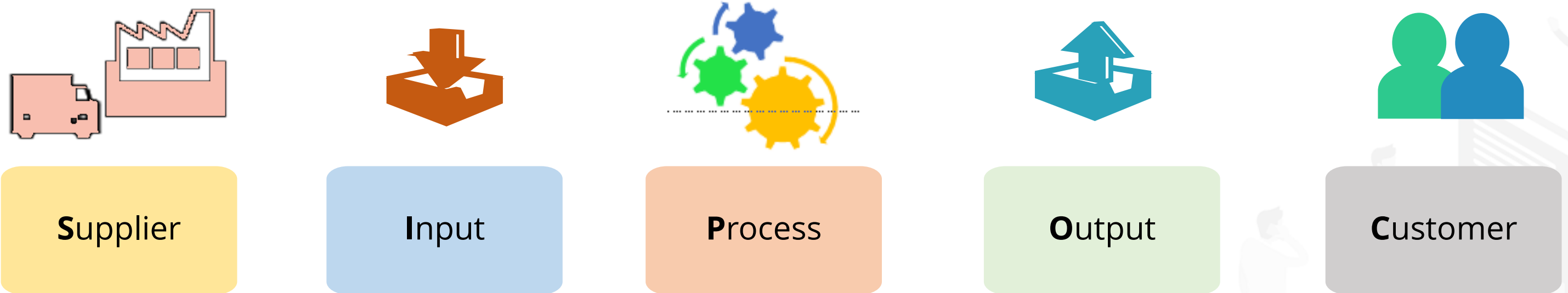
Input refers to the information, material, or services that will be transformed in the process.

SIPOC Model

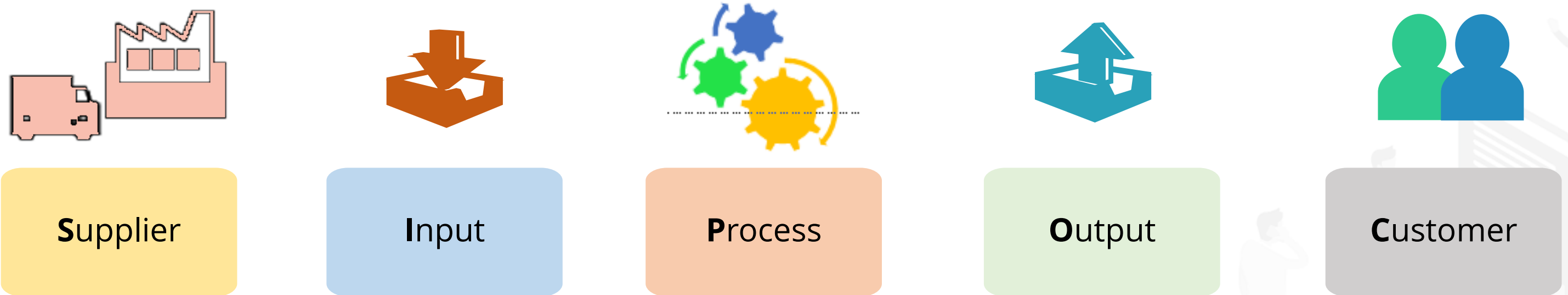


Process refers to the set of steps that transforms the inputs into output.

SIPOC Model

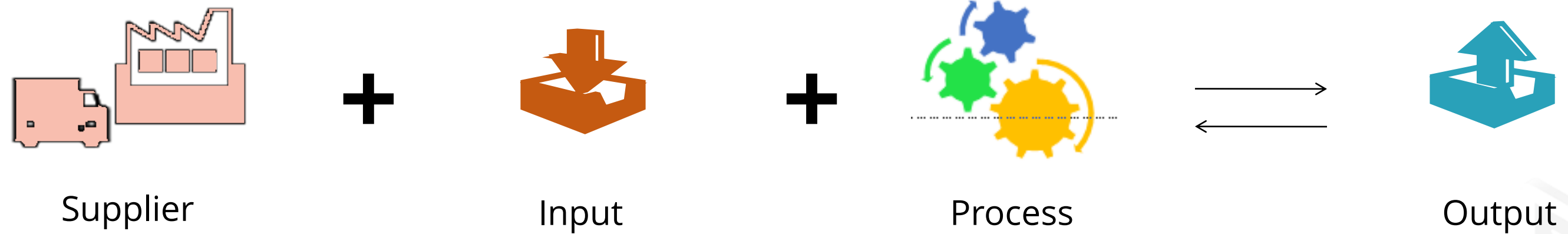


SIPOC Model



A customer is a person, process, or organization that uses or receives the output.

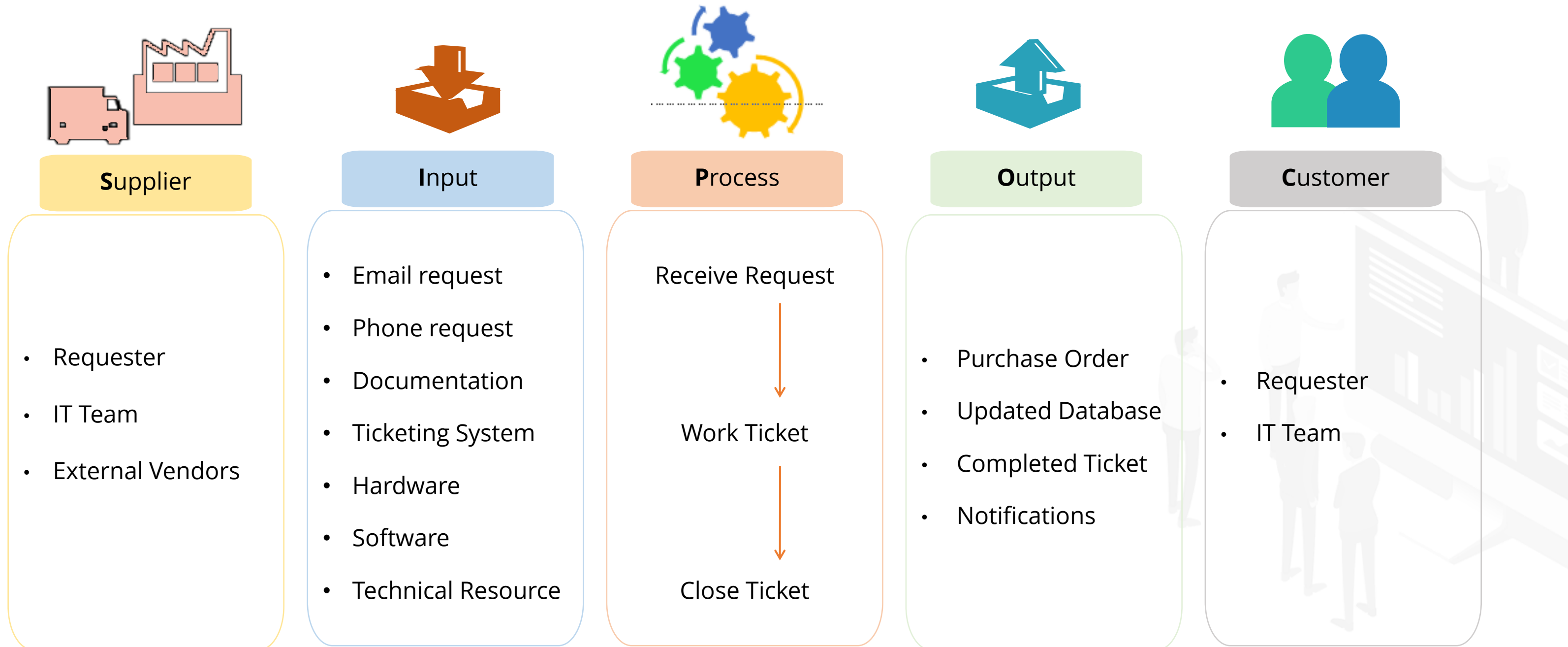
SIPOC Model: Process Elements Interaction



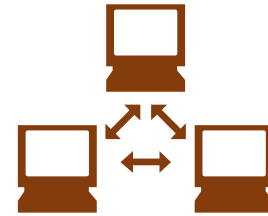
Stable SIPs = Stable Output

Relations between SIPs and output provide a method to define possible cause-effect relationships.

SIPOC Model: Example



Business Process Improvement: Challenges

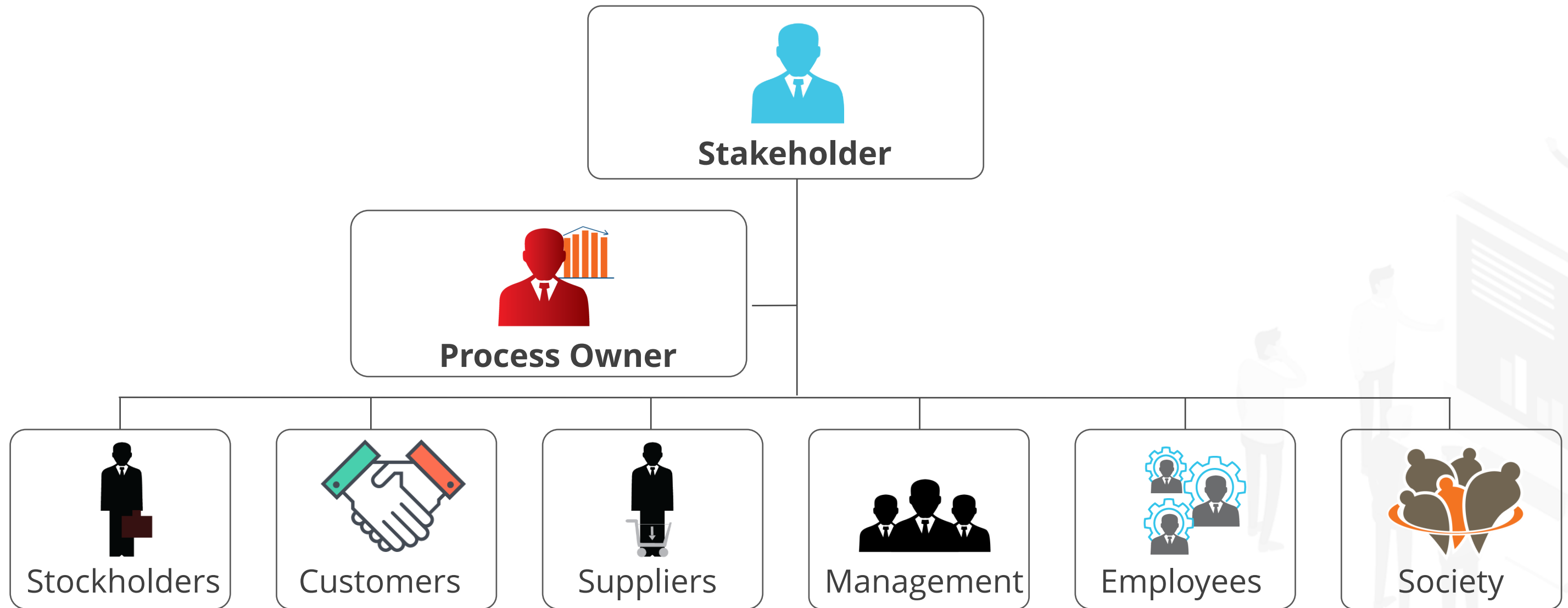


Challenges:

- Multiple handoffs
- Management of the flow of products or services

Owners and Stakeholders

Organizational Hierarchy



Effects of Process Failure on Stakeholders



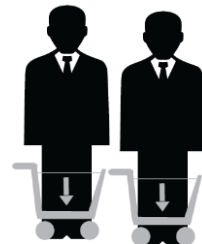
Stockholders

Reduction in
perceived
value for the
company



Customers

May seek
competitor's
product and
find legal
recourse



Suppliers

May face delay
in receiving
their pay or
non-payment
issues



Management

May require
cost cut-down



Employees

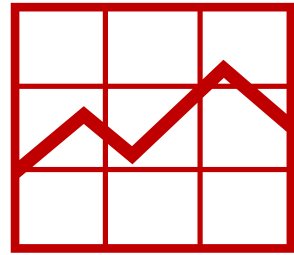
Will receive
diminishing
wages



Society

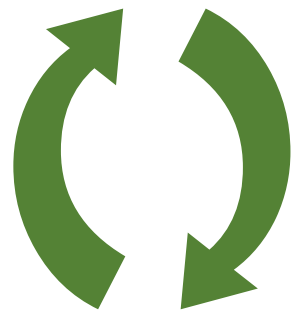
May experience
pollution due to
the activities of
the organization

Importance and Relevance of Stakeholder Analysis

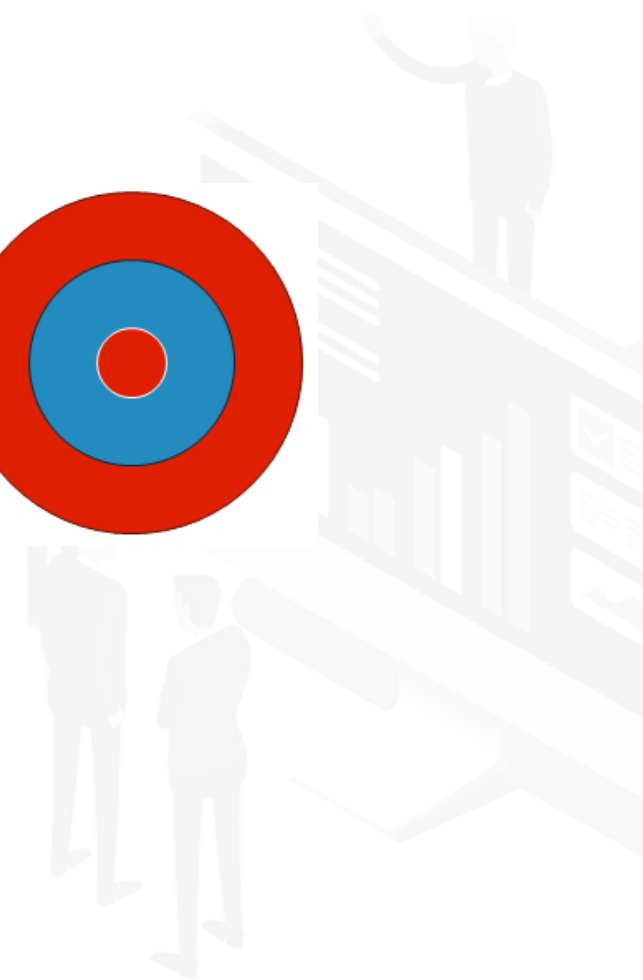
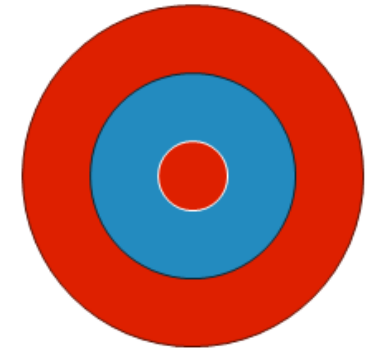


Any change to a business process affects stakeholders

When objectives are not met, stakeholders and the organization are negatively impacted



There can be different reasons why a stakeholder may oppose the change effort



Key Takeaways

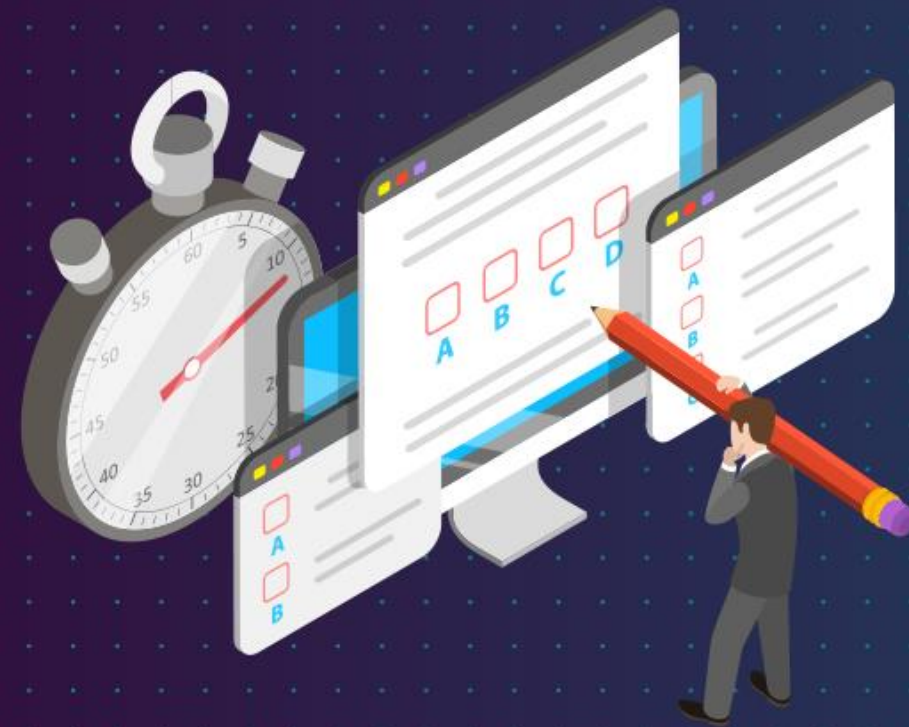
- The main objective of Define is to define the objective of the project.
- The five steps for selecting a project are identify organizational need, identify the projects, evaluate the projects, select the right project, and review the project.
- Benchmarking is the process of comparing an organization's business processes, practices, and performance metrics with that of industry leaders.



Key Takeaways

- A business process has five elements: Supplier, Input, Process, Output, and Customer.
- The stakeholders are people who are affected by the organization's actions.
- The process owner is responsible for the performance and execution of the process.





Knowledge Check

Knowledge Check

1

Java House Coffee is comparing their products and services with a competitor. What type of benchmarking is being conducted?

- A. Collaborative
- B. Functional
- C. Product
- D. Performance

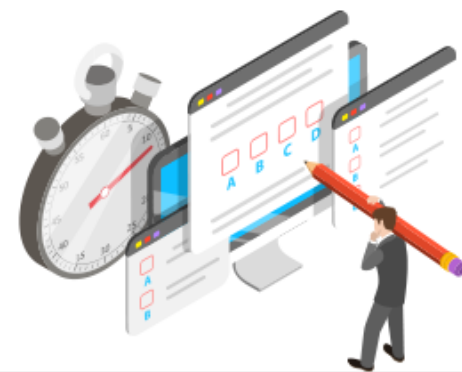


Knowledge Check

1

Java House Coffee is comparing their products and services with a competitor. What type of benchmarking is being conducted?

- A. Collaborative
- B. Functional
- C. Product
- D. Performance



The correct answer is **D**

Performance benchmarking is about comparing an organization's products and services with those of its competitors.

Knowledge Check

2

Why should an organization use a SIPOC to document a process?

- A. To document every detail of the process
- B. To help with project selection
- C. To understand the process at a high level along with its inputs and outputs
- D. To see process flow

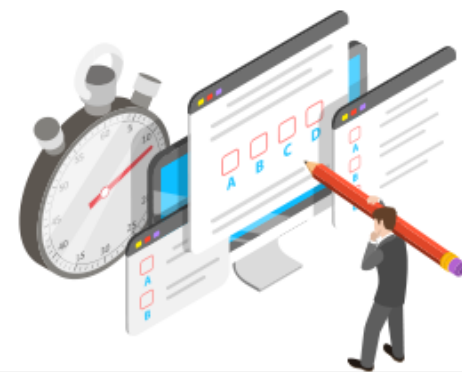


Knowledge Check

2

Why should an organization use a SIPOC to document a process?

- A. To document every detail of the process
- B. To help with project selection
- C. To understand the process at a high level along with its inputs and outputs
- D. To see process flow



The correct answer is **C**

SIPOC is used to document and understand a process at a high level and document the supplier, inputs, outputs, and customers.

Knowledge Check

3

Which of the following is NOT a requirement for Six Sigma Project?

- A. Root Cause is unknown
- B. Solution is unknown
- C. Does not impact customer satisfaction
- D. The problem is measurable

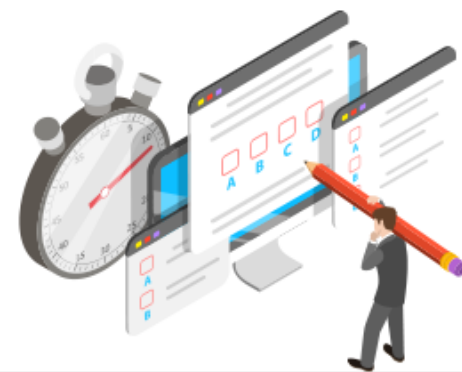


Knowledge
Check

3

Which of the following is NOT a requirement for Six Sigma Project?

- A. Root Cause is unknown
- B. Solution is unknown
- C. Does not impact customer satisfaction
- D. The problem is measurable



The correct answer is **C**

The problem should impact customer satisfaction to be worked by Six Sigma principles

Knowledge Check

4

Which of the following is NOT a requirement to evaluate a project?

- A. Internal Rate of Return
- B. Net Future Value
- C. Payback period
- D. Cost Benefit Ratio



Knowledge Check

4

Which of the following is NOT a requirement to evaluate a project?

- A. Internal Rate of Return
- B. Net Future Value
- C. Payback period
- D. Cost Benefit Ratio



The correct answer is **B**

Net Future Value a typical financial metric for project evaluation along with the other answer choices

**Knowledge
Check**
5

Which of the following stakeholder is responsible for performance and execution of the process?

- A. Supplier
- B. Process Owner
- C. Management
- D. Employees



**Knowledge
Check
5**

Which of the following stakeholder is responsible for performance and execution of the process?

- A. Supplier
- B. Process Owner
- C. Management
- D. Employees



The correct answer is **B**

The Process Owner is responsible for performance and execution of his or her process