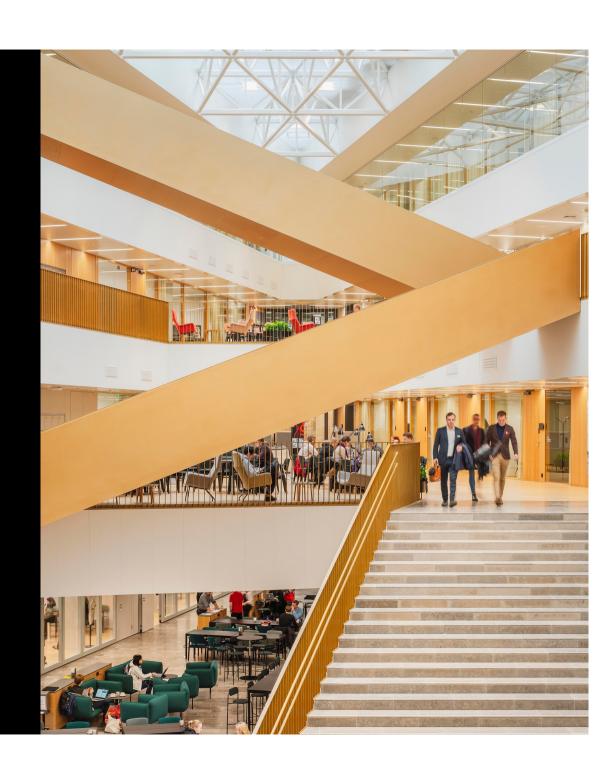
MNGT-C1010

ORGANIZATION DESIGN

Module 5: Initiating and "doing" the change

Jori Mäkkeli & Taija Turunen 30.3.2023

Aalto-yliopisto Aalto-universitetet Aalto University



MODULE 5: Initiating and "doing" the change (JM + Visitor: Anna-Mari Fagerström)

Themes: Initiating and "doing" the change. Basic tools of doing organizational development.

Learning objectives: After the module, you are able to capture the systemic and nonlinear nature of organizational design, learn to comprehend and appraise how "imperfect-by-design" relates to organization design. You will also learn basics on how to setup structures for continuous, iterative, and user-centric organization design.

Mandatory readings:

Garud, R., Jain, S., & Tuertscher, P. (2008). Incomplete by design and designing for incompleteness. Organization studies, 29(3), 351-371.

Dunbar, R. L., & Starbuck, W. H. (2006). Learning to design organizations and learning from designing them. Organization Science, 17(2), 171-178.

Madsen, P., Desai, V., Roberts, K., & Wong, D. (2006). Mitigating hazards through continuing design: The birth and evolution of a pediatric intensive care unit. Organization Science, 17(2), 239-248.



MODULE 3: Readings & Sessions

Tuesday 13-15 – Lecture - U356 (ALMA MEDIA)

Guest Lecture: Anna-Mari Fagerström (Futurice, Head of Strategy & Culture Consultancy)

Themes: Principles of doing the chenge

Readings: Garud, R., Jain, S., & Tuertscher, P. (2008). Incomplete by design and designing for

incompleteness. Organization studies, 29(3), 351-371.

Thursday 13-16 – Workshop – U119 (DELOITTE)

Themes: Practicalities of doing the change

Readings: Dunbar, R. L., & Starbuck, W. H. (2006). Learning to design organizations and learning from designing them. Organization Science, 17(2), 171-178.

Madsen, P., Desai, V., Roberts, K., & Wong, D. (2006). Mitigating hazards through continuing design: The birth and evolution of a pediatric intensive care unit. Organization Science, 17(2), 239-248.

Optional: Suarez, F. F., & Montes, J. S. (2020). Building organizational resilience. Harvard Business Review, 98(6), 47-52.



Discussion on the readings

Dunbar, R. L., & Starbuck, W. H. (2006). Learning to design organizations and learning from designing them. Organization Science, 17(2), 171-178.

Madsen, P., Desai, V., Roberts, K., & Wong, D. (2006). Mitigating hazards through continuing design: The birth and evolution of a pediatric intensive care unit. Organization Science, 17(2), 239-248

Discuss in pairs:

- What did you find most interesting?
- What questions arose?



Focus of the day

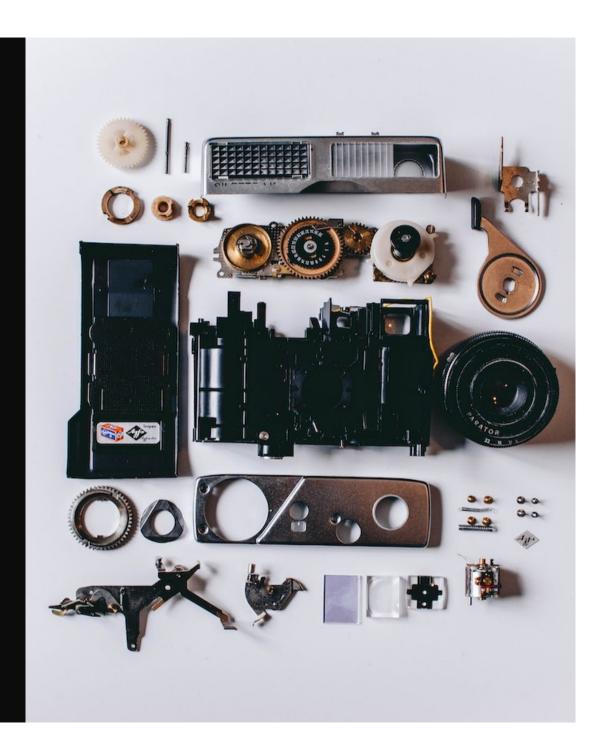
We aim to address the following questions:

- 1. What is are the different practices in continuous, user-centric, and iterative organization design process?
- 2. Try it out in a case study

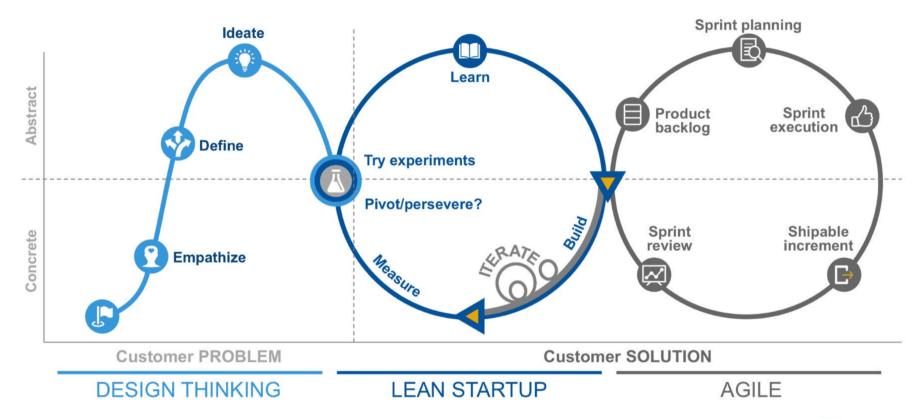


Organization Design Practices

Aalto-yliopisto Aalto-universitetet Aalto University



The Whole Picture



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Ways of Working – Design Sprint and Lean Startup

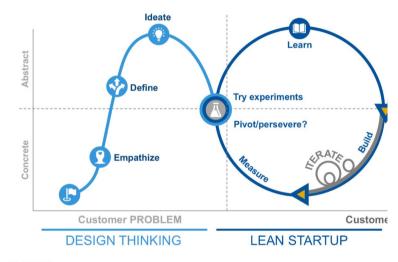
Validate problem worth solving:

- Interviews
- Quantitative data sources
- Process diagrams
- Create synthesis

Scope down and prioritize

Design alternative solutions (set-based design)

Experiment – Collect insights before scaling



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Ways of Working – Agile

Artefacts:

- Change roadmap/vision
- Change backlog
- (Sprint backlog)
- (Definition of Done)

Ceremonies:

- Prioritization and sprint plan
- Sprint review
- Retrospectives
- Dailies
- Change backlog improvement

Agile roles if applicable:

- Change owner
- Scrum Master

For bigger projects – use LeSS or similar scaled framework

The Scrum Framework





Ways of Working – Team Composition

Multi-disciplinary:

- · Right people with the right know-how
- Invite people in
- · Avoid handovers, try to do end-to-end

Resources:

- People as full time as possible (at least 50%)
- Enough people to do work in teams / pairs
- Possibility for external services

Management support and direct link:

Direct line to management for prioritization and clearing of obstacles





Ways of Working – Prioritization vs. Deadlines

Prioritization:

- Prioritization enables teams to utilize pull system
- Pull helps teams to take just enough tasks to keep them busy and keep WIP low
- Low WIP = fast
- Low WIP keeps the number of simultaneous dependencies low between teams and individuals.
- With fast flow of value and without time pressure, teams can keep organization development debt low and quality high.
- System of work stays fast.

Deadlines:

- Deadlines put pressure on teams to take multiple tasks under work on parallel.
- High WIP causes slowness
- High number of parallel work creates high number of dependencies.
- System of work gets even slower.
- Time pressure combined with systematic slowness forces team to take shortcuts and make subpar work.



Thank You!













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