



Processes and procedures

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Processes and procedures

Contents

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- Process levels.
- Process description and procedures.
- Process documentation.
- Control in industry (example).
- Control in administration (with example).
- On top...
- Audits and reviews.
- Embedding.



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Airplane turn around



Airplane turn around



Process or **Building block**

Airplane turn around

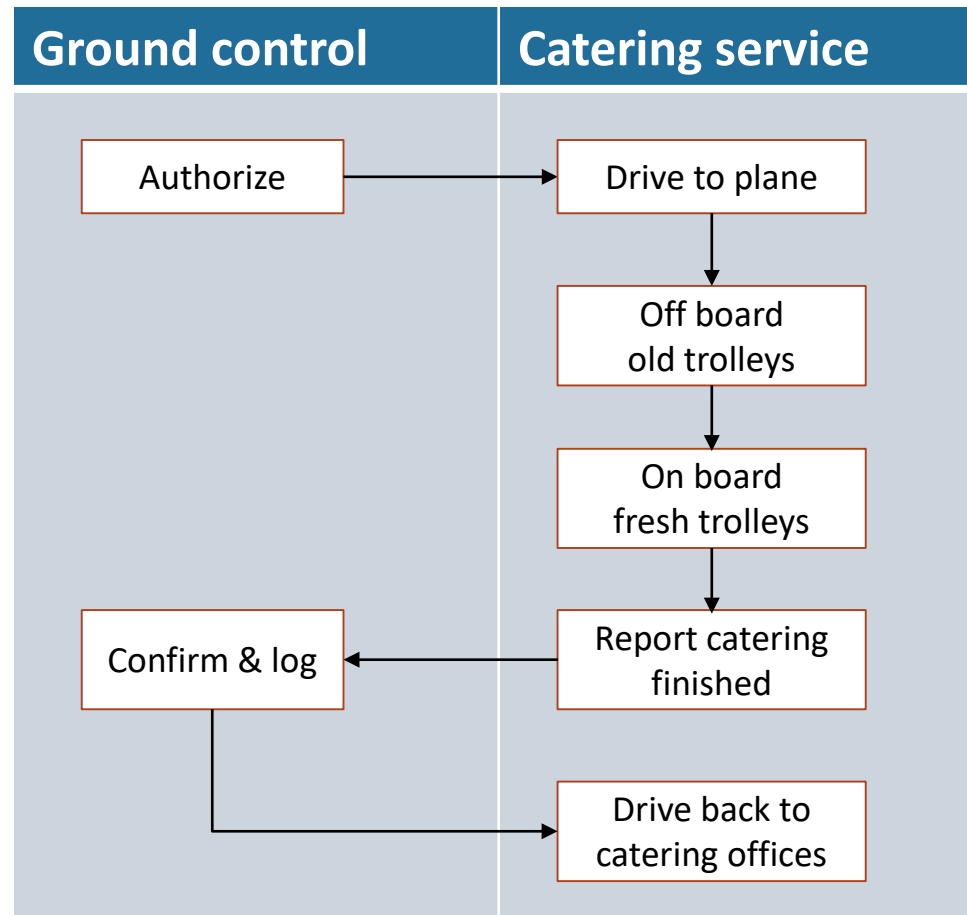
Sample – Replenish catering



Replenish catering																
Input Triggers	Approval to start from ground control. Trolleys with fresh food and drinks for next flight															
Output Results	Trolleys with trash previous flight. Report that catering is finished.															
Roles & responsibilities	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Ground control</th> <th>Catering services</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Approve start</td> <td>AR</td> <td>I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Log duration</td> <td>AR</td> <td>R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pick up trolleys</td> <td></td> <td>AR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deliver trolleys</td> <td></td> <td>AR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Ground control	Catering services	Approve start	AR	I	Log duration	AR	R	Pick up trolleys		AR	Deliver trolleys		AR
		Ground control	Catering services													
	Approve start	AR	I													
	Log duration	AR	R													
	Pick up trolleys		AR													
Deliver trolleys		AR														
Performance indicator	How fast catering replenishes an airplane. Number of airplanes a day.															
Resources	Truck, 2 staff, trolleys															

Airplane turn around

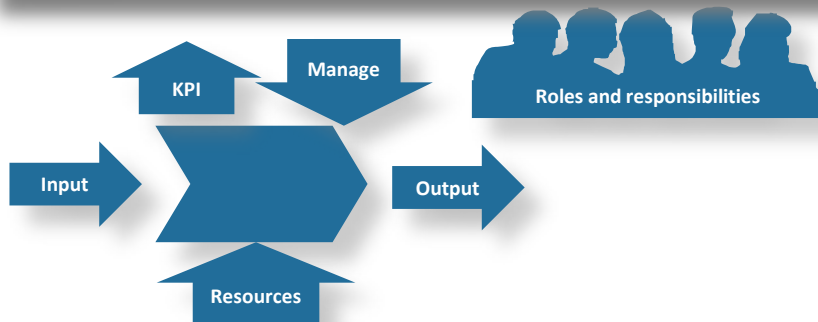
Sample – Replenish catering



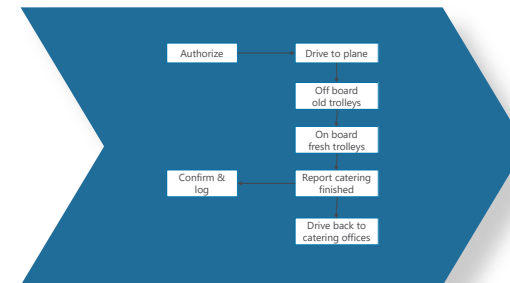
Airplane turn around

Two views

- For management to manage and improve the process.
- For staff involved to understand key responsibilities, inputs, outputs, goals.



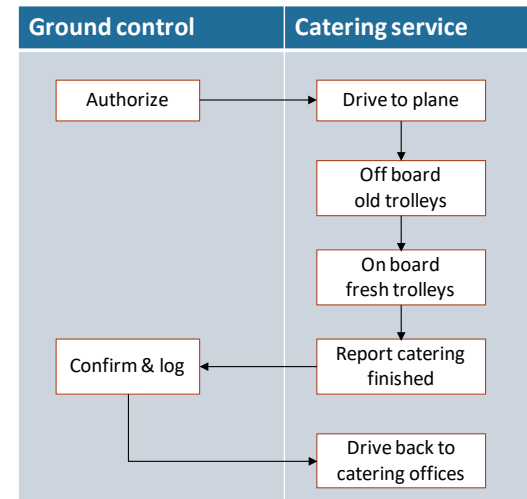
- To instruct staff on how to perform the tasks (step by step).



Outside (external) view / Black box

	Replenish catering		
Input Triggers	Approval to start from ground control. Trolleys with fresh food and drinks for next flight		
Output Results	Trolleys with trash previous flight. Report that catering is finished.		
Roles & responsibilities		Ground control	Catering services
	Approve start	AR	I
	Log duration	AR	R
	Pick up trolleys		AR
	Deliver trolleys		AR
Performance indicator	How fast catering replenishes an airplane. Number of airplanes a day.		
Resources	Truck, 2 staff, trolleys		

Inside (internal) view / White box

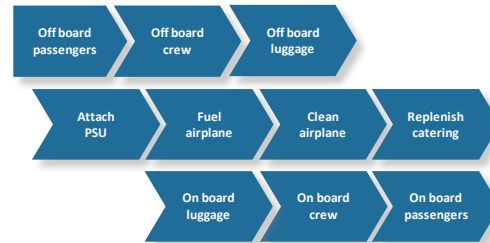


Process levels

Process levels

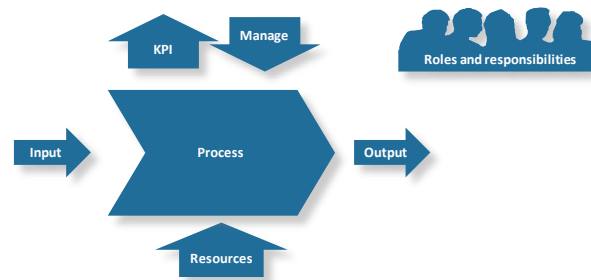
Levels of detail

Level 1 – Process maps



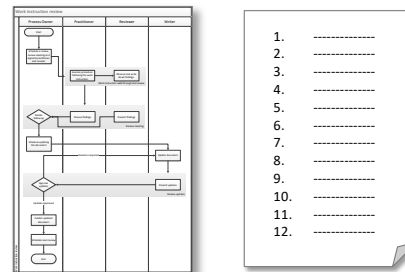
Organisation

Level 2 – Process description



Organisation Unit

Level 3 – procedure(s)



Individuals

-
- **Process**
- **and**
- **Procedure...**
-

Process and procedure

A **process** is a set of interrelated or interacting **activities** which transforms **inputs** into **outputs**

What

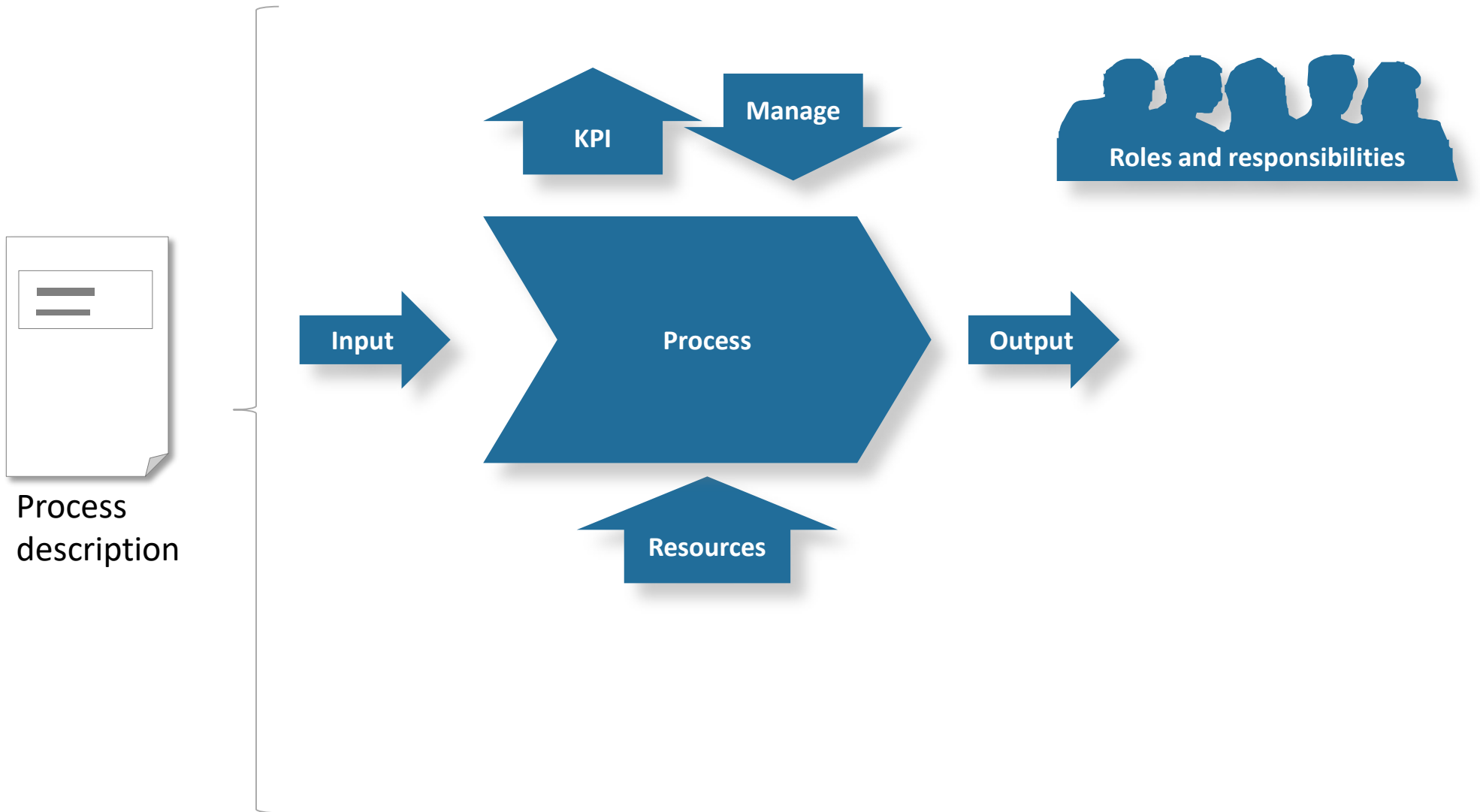
A **procedure** is specified way to **carry out** an activity (or a process)

How

(ISO9000)

Process and procedure

Process description



Process and procedure

Define inputs and outputs

- Start with defining a **list of outputs / results** that the process delivers.
- Derive the **list of inputs** that are required and **triggers** that initiate activities (like e.g. an incoming request).
- Commonly this is documented as a table with short names and descriptions.
- System is usually not a role in the RACI and not an originator or receiver from an input or output. (unless it is A.I.)

Process level

From	Input	Output	To
Customer	Request form	Fulfilled request	Customer

Activity level

In/Out/Update	What	From	To	Description
Input	Request form	Supervisor		The form the supervisor must fill in to request a laptop.
Register	Request form			The register of all pending and closed requests.
Output	Confirmation	Case manager	Supervisor	Confirmation to supervisor that request is approved.
Output	Rejection	Case manager	Supervisor	Feedback to supervisor that request is rejected.
Output	Deployment assignment	Case manager	Engineer	Assignment to deploy a laptop to the user.

Process and procedure

Define activities: Verb and Noun

- Use **verb** (action word) and **noun** (things) to define actions. This allows for easy validation.
- Nouns that should have at least one action related to it:
 - Each output / result.
 - Each input.
- For a noun the activities listed should represent all required steps. By using verbs it is easier to detect any missing actions. *Start* usually requires a *stop*, an *open* requires a *close*.
- Report, Account for, Consult and Inform should translate to RACI and not activities.

Process and procedure

Define roles

Role	Description
Process owner	Is accountable for ensuring the process is fit for purpose and process is performed as agreed and documented.
Process manager	Is accountable for operational (day to day) management of the process.
Process practitioner	Is responsible for carrying out one or more process activities.

Process and procedure

Define responsibilities (RACI)

Activity \ Role		Process Owner	Process Manager	Process Practitioner
Define	Strategy	AR		
Define	Process	AR	R	
Review	Process	AR	R	
Provide	Resources	AR	C	
Manage	Resources		AR	
Appoint	Roles		AR	
Define	KPIs (process performance)	AR		
Monitor & report	KPIs (process performance)	I	AR	
Carry out	Activities		A	R
Update	Records		A	R
...				

Process and procedure

RACI

	<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Rules for a RACI table</i>
Responsible	Contributing to part or all of the work.	At least one or more persons are responsible (1 or more Rs per activity).
Accountable	Overall responsible and answering for the activity.	One and only one person is accountable. (Always 1 A per activity)
Consult	Giving an opinion (which may be overruled by Accountable).	There may be one or more persons that must be consulted (0,1 or more Cs per activity)
Inform	People who need to be informed on progress/results.	There may be one or more persons that must be informed (0,1 or more Cs per activity)

Process and procedure

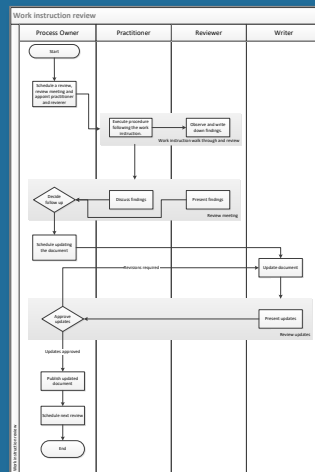
Define Performance Indicators

- Volume.
 - Number of requests coming in.
 - Time spent per request.
- Quality
 - Percentage of requests fulfilled in time.
 - Percentage of requests without issues.
- Exceptions
 - Percentage of requests that had issues.

Good practice:
Focus on 3-5
Key Performance Indicators
to manage the process.

Process and procedure

Procedure



Flow chart

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Work instruction

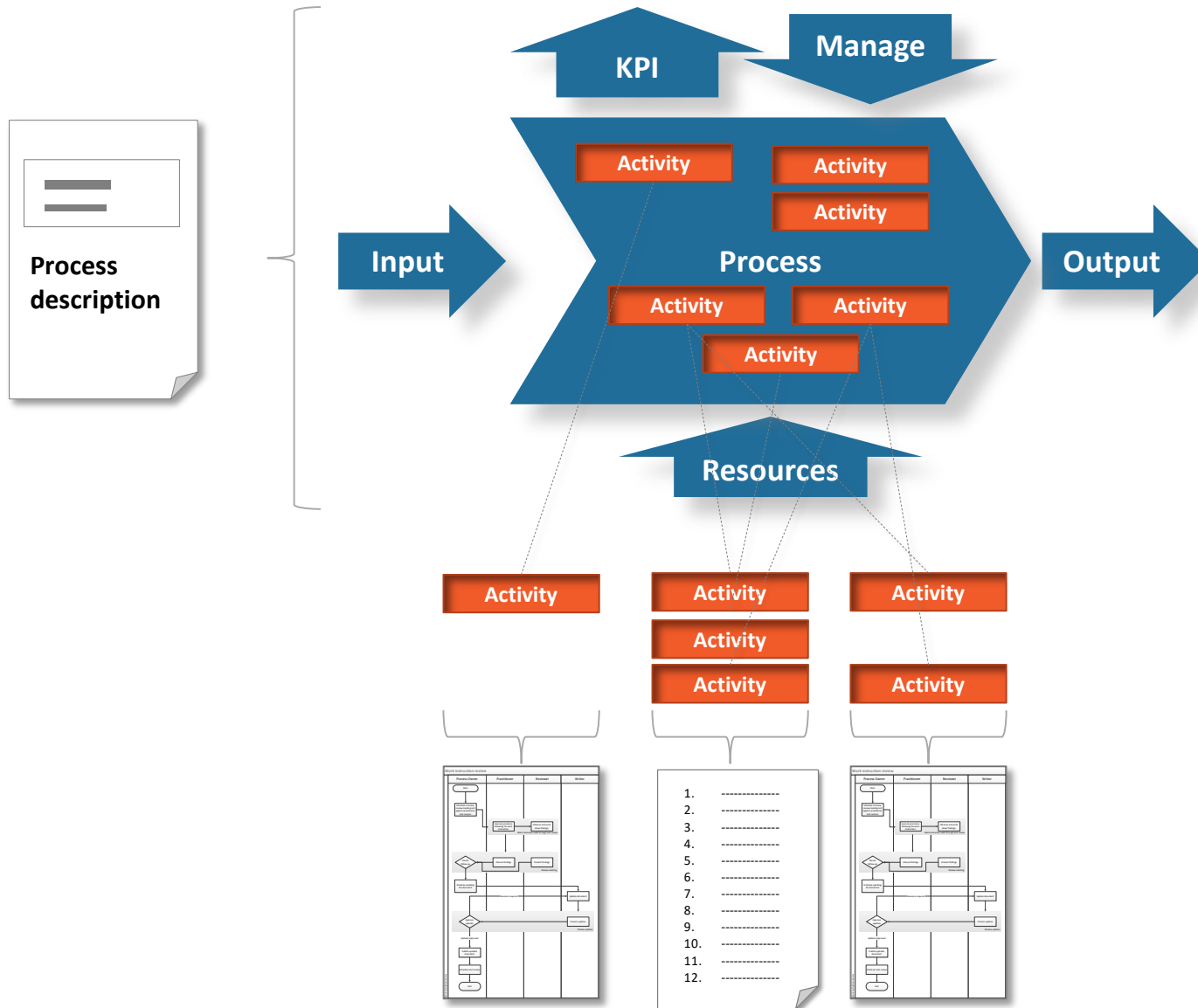
**Write down how you (should) work.
Then work as you have written it down.**

Process and procedure

6 Ws

	Process (L2)	Procedure (L3)
<u>Why</u>	Goals, (control) objectives, maturity levels.	
<u>What</u>	KPIs Activities. Inputs and outputs	Inputs and outputs
<u>Who</u>	RACI Roles	Roles in swim lanes
<u>When</u>	KPIs / Service levels	Sequence in flow chart / steps
<u>Where</u>		In swim lanes / tables if applicable.
<u>How</u>		Tasks, actions in e.g. flow chart with steps in chronological order

Process and procedure



How to perform one or more (parts of) activities is described in a procedure.

The procedure describes e.g.:

- All the tasks for a department. (step-document).
- All tasks in an activity for roles involved (flow chart with swimlanes).

Process and procedure

Impact of changes on process and/or procedure

Sample change	Change process?	Create new or change existing procedure?
Transition to a new computersystem	No	Yes
Open a new office / branche in another country	No	Yes (e.g. local language).
Outsource activities to another unit or company	No	Yes
Improve efficiency	No	Yes
Improve quality	No	Yes
New product or service (in existing family)	No	Assess
New product or service family	Assess	Likely



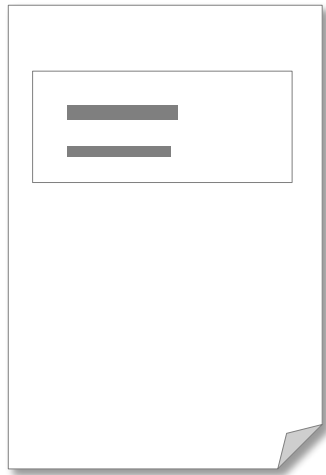
Process



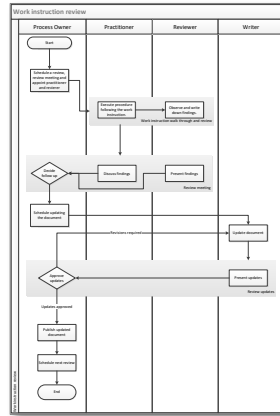
documentation

Process documentation

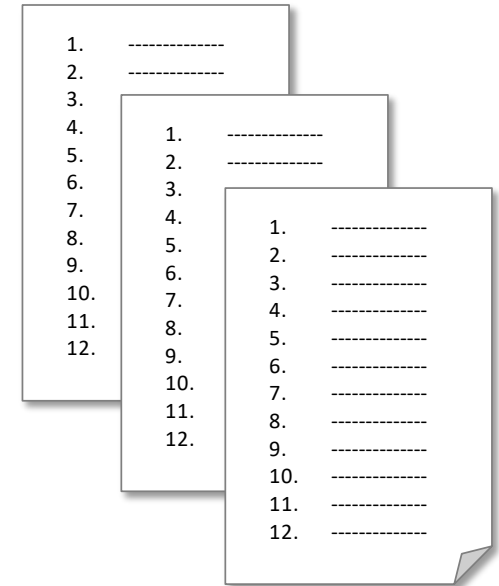
Process description and procedures



Process description



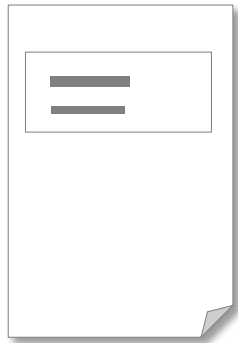
Flow chart(s)



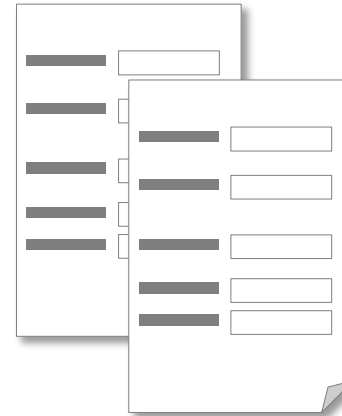
procedure(s)

Process documentation

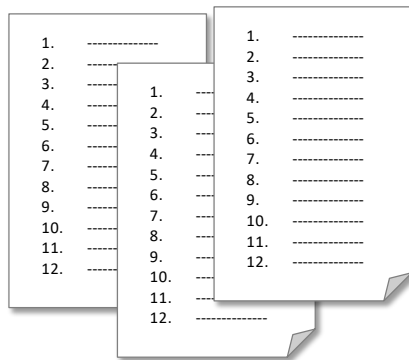
Forms, logs, registers, audit trails



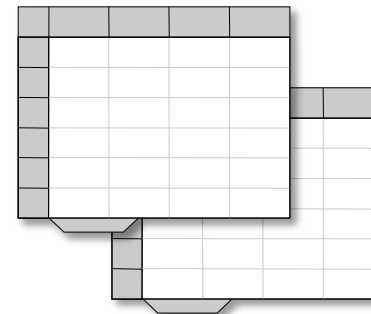
Process description



Forms



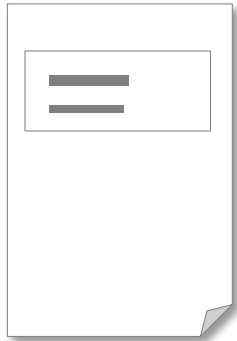
Procedures



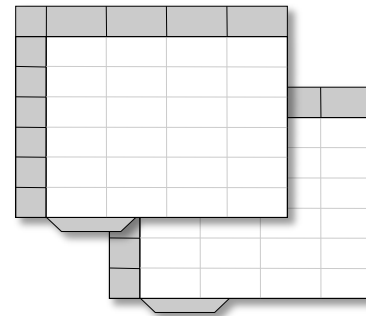
Registers and logs

Process documentation

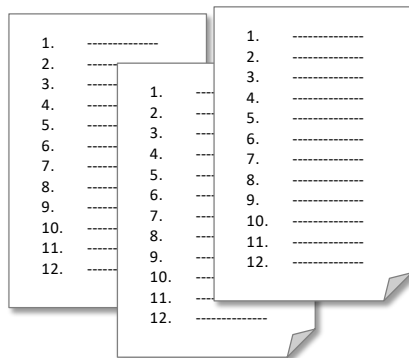
Reports and dashboards



Process description



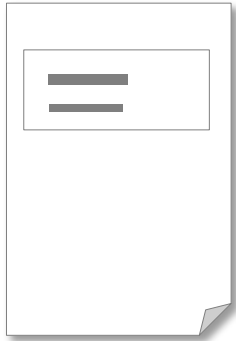
Reports and dashboards



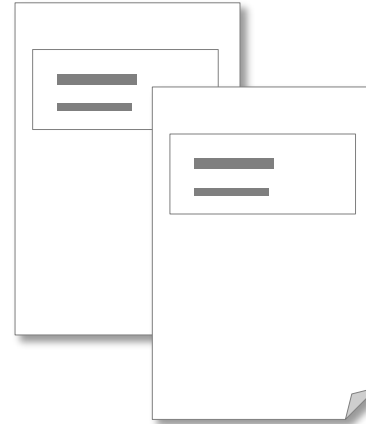
Procedures

Process documentation

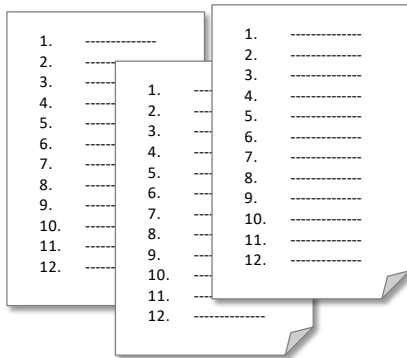
Staffing



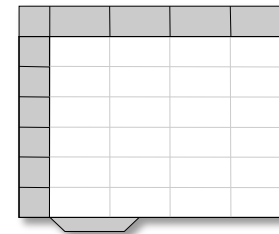
Process description



Job descriptions



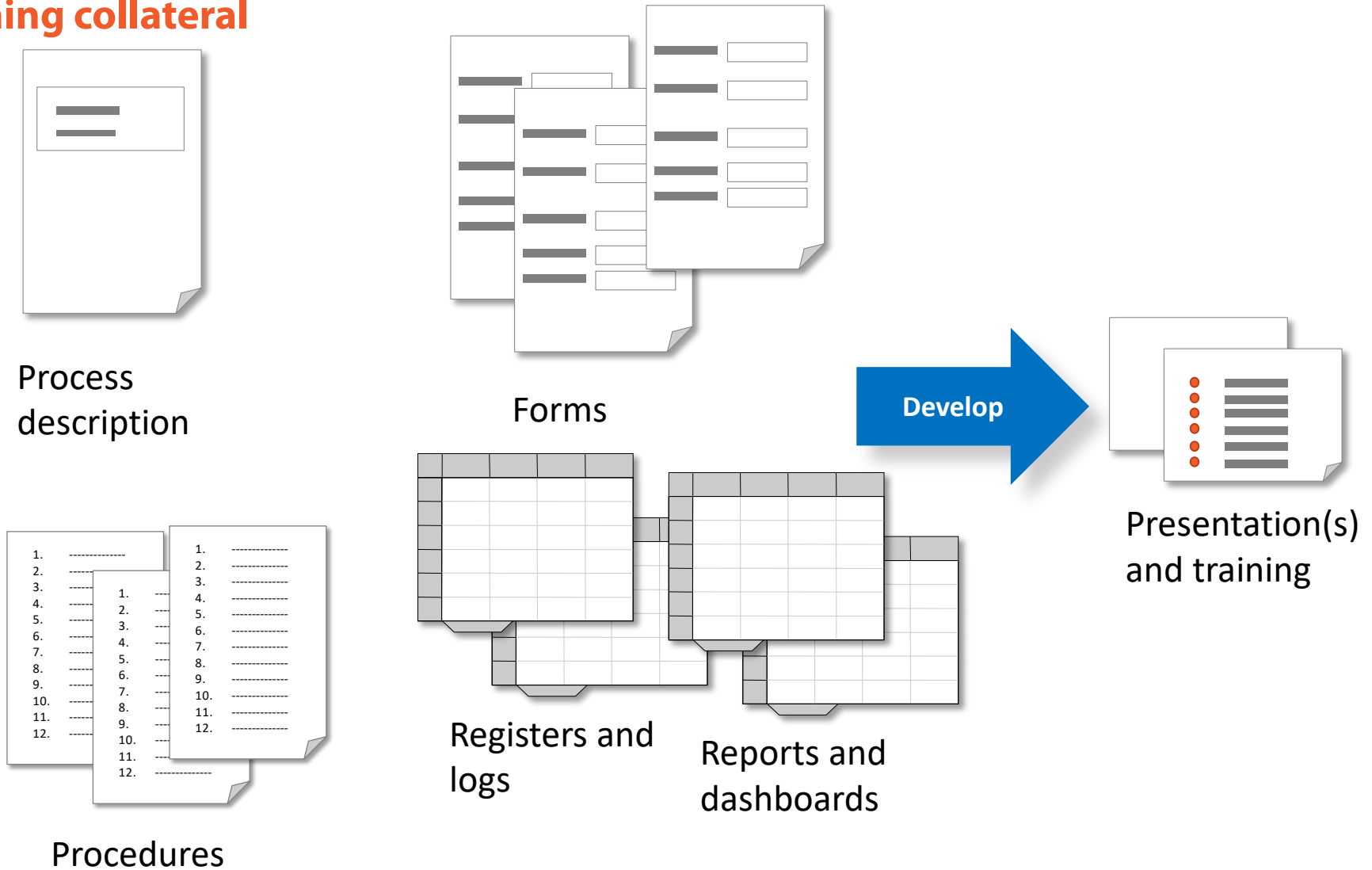
Procedures



Resource planning

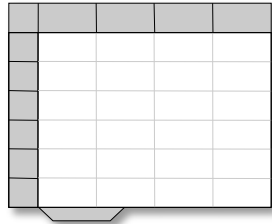
Process documentation

Training collateral



Process documentation

Summary



Process documentation register

Process description

Flow charts

procedures

Presentation(s) and training

Job descriptions

Forms

Reports and dashboards

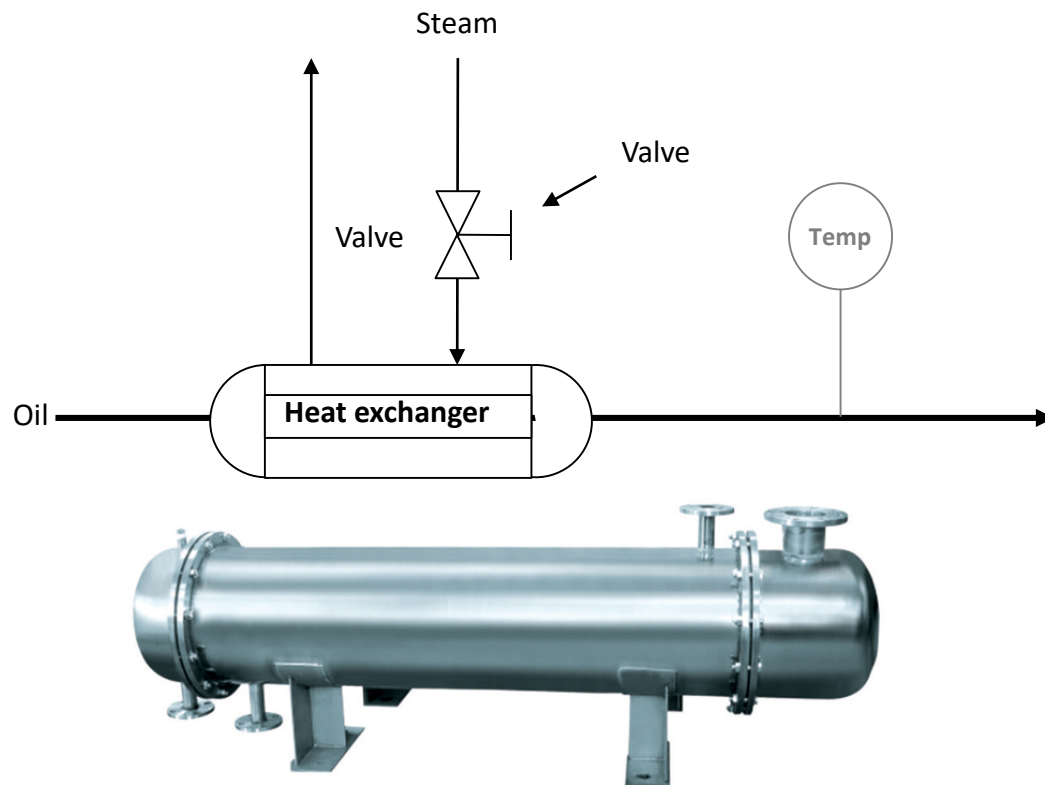
Registers, logs.

Resource plan

-
-
- **Controls in Industry**
- **(Example)**
-

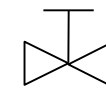
In control...

Control in industry sample

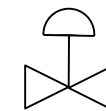


Main process flow:

- A heat exchanger heats up oil (for e.g. distillation).
- The valve controls the amount of steam entering the heat exchanger which influences the temperature.
- The thermometer measures the temperature.



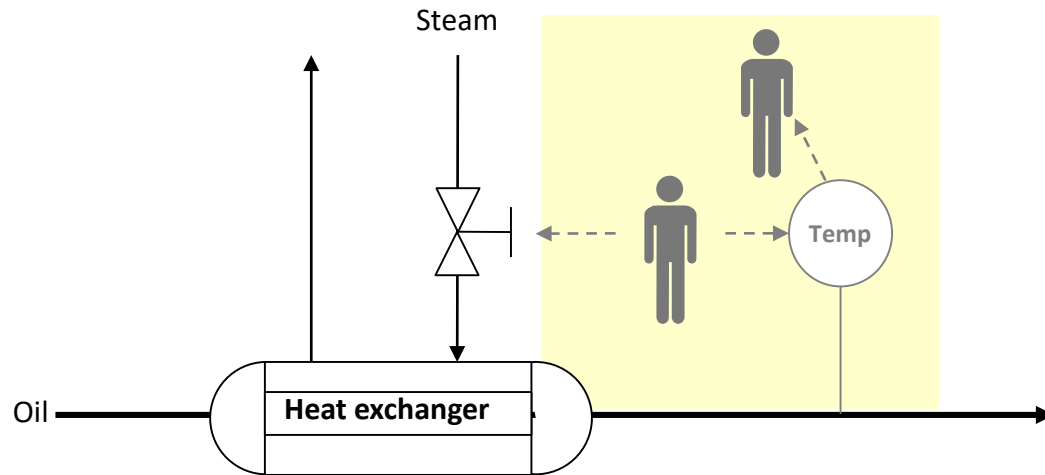
Valve (Manual)



Valve (Automatic)

In control...

Control in industry sample

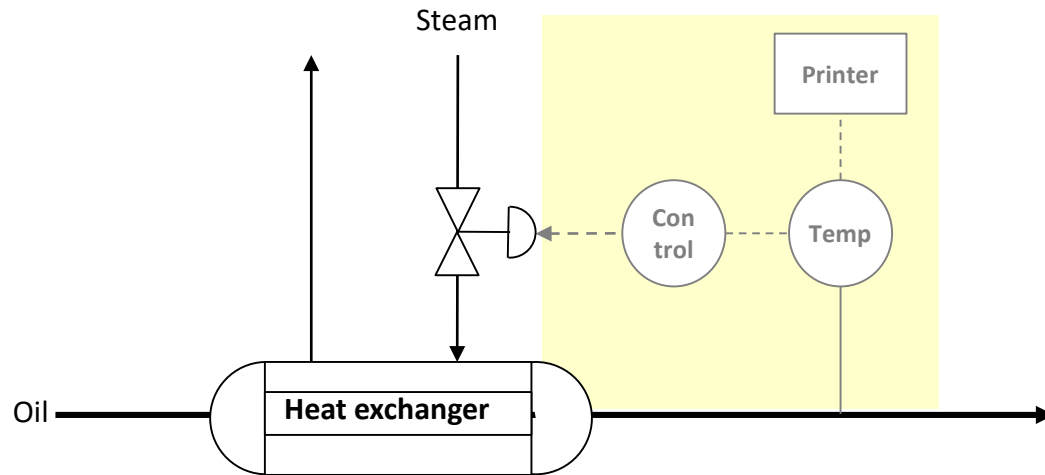


Manual process control (highlighted):

- A temperature sensor measures the temperature.
- A person reads the temperature and operates the valve.
- Another person writes down the temperature at regular intervals.

In control...

Control in industry sample

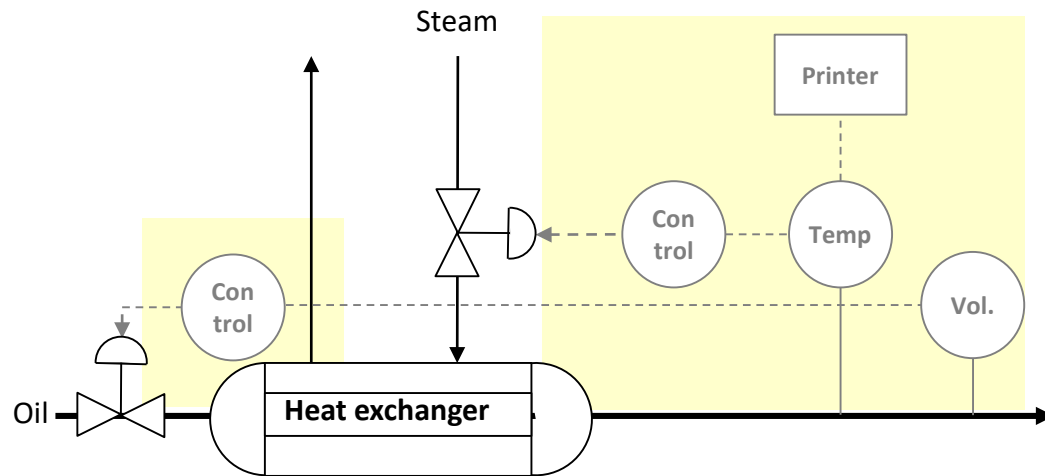


Automated process control (highlighted):

- A temperature sensor measures the temperature.
- This temperature is forwarded to a control unit and print unit.
- The control unit operates the valve

In control...

Control in industry sample

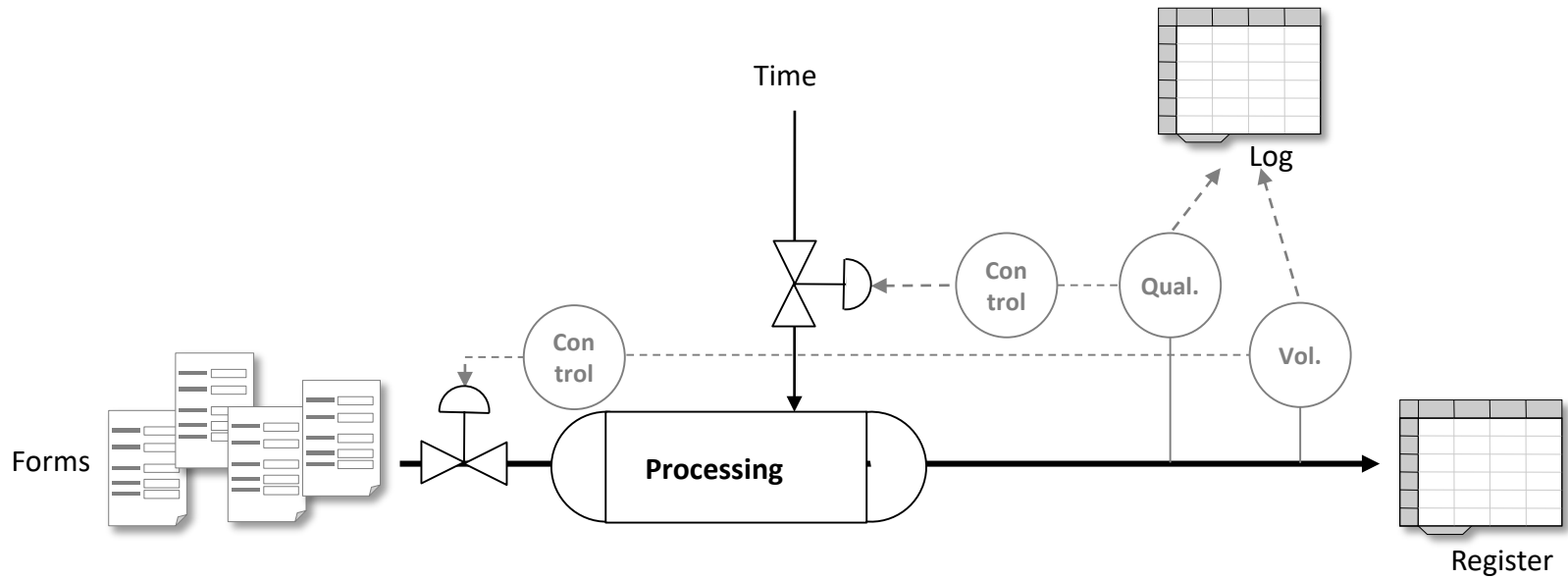


Note that processes can have multiple controls. E.g.:

- Safety controls (high pressure release valve).
- Flow control.

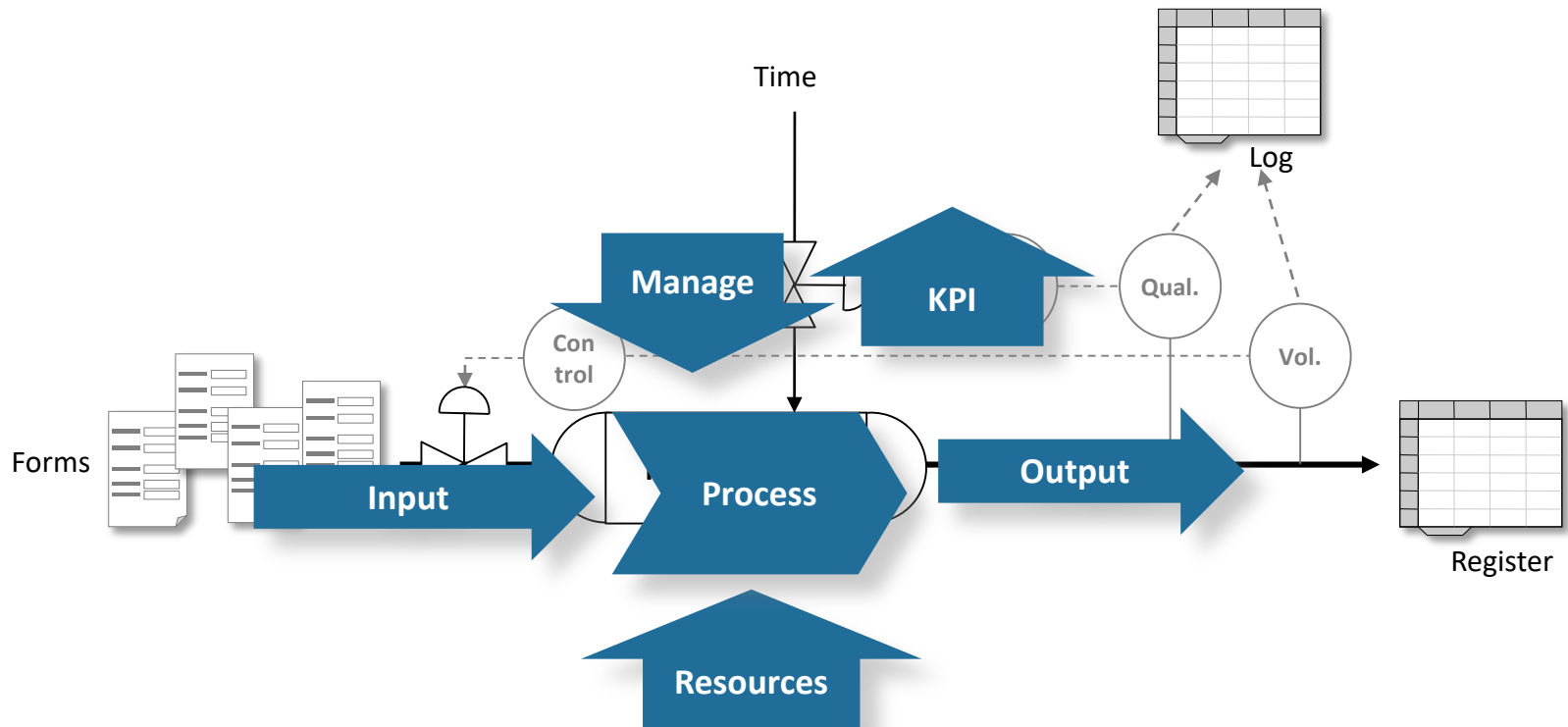
In control...

Analogy administration



In control...

Analogy administration





Controls in administration

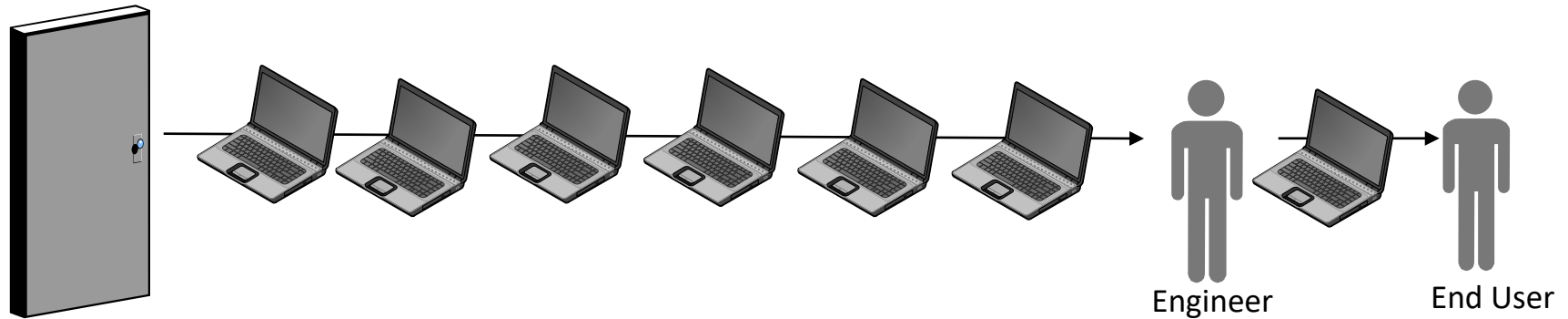
In control...

Control sample administrative process

Main process:

- The staff picks up laptops from stock and issues the laptops to end users (office workers).

From stock



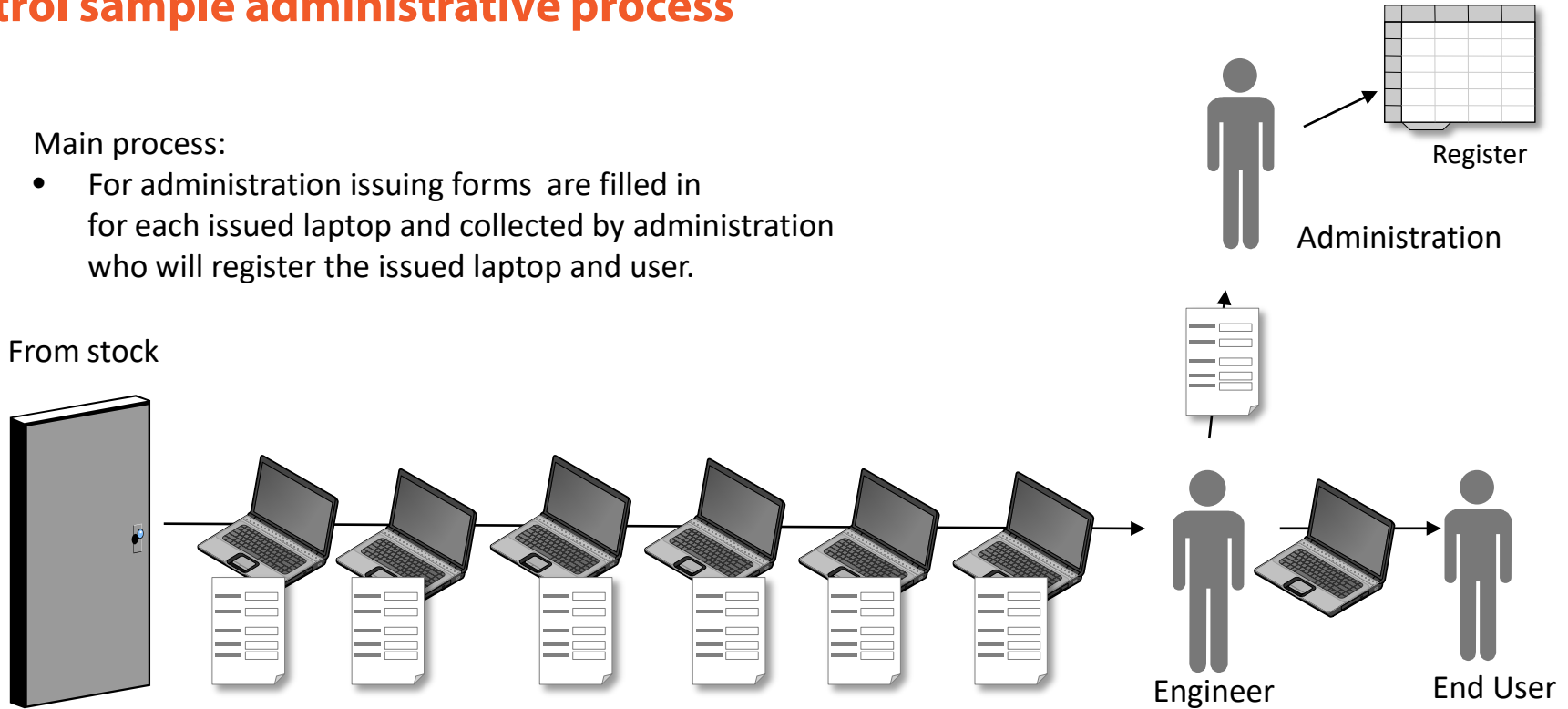
In control...

Control sample administrative process

Main process:

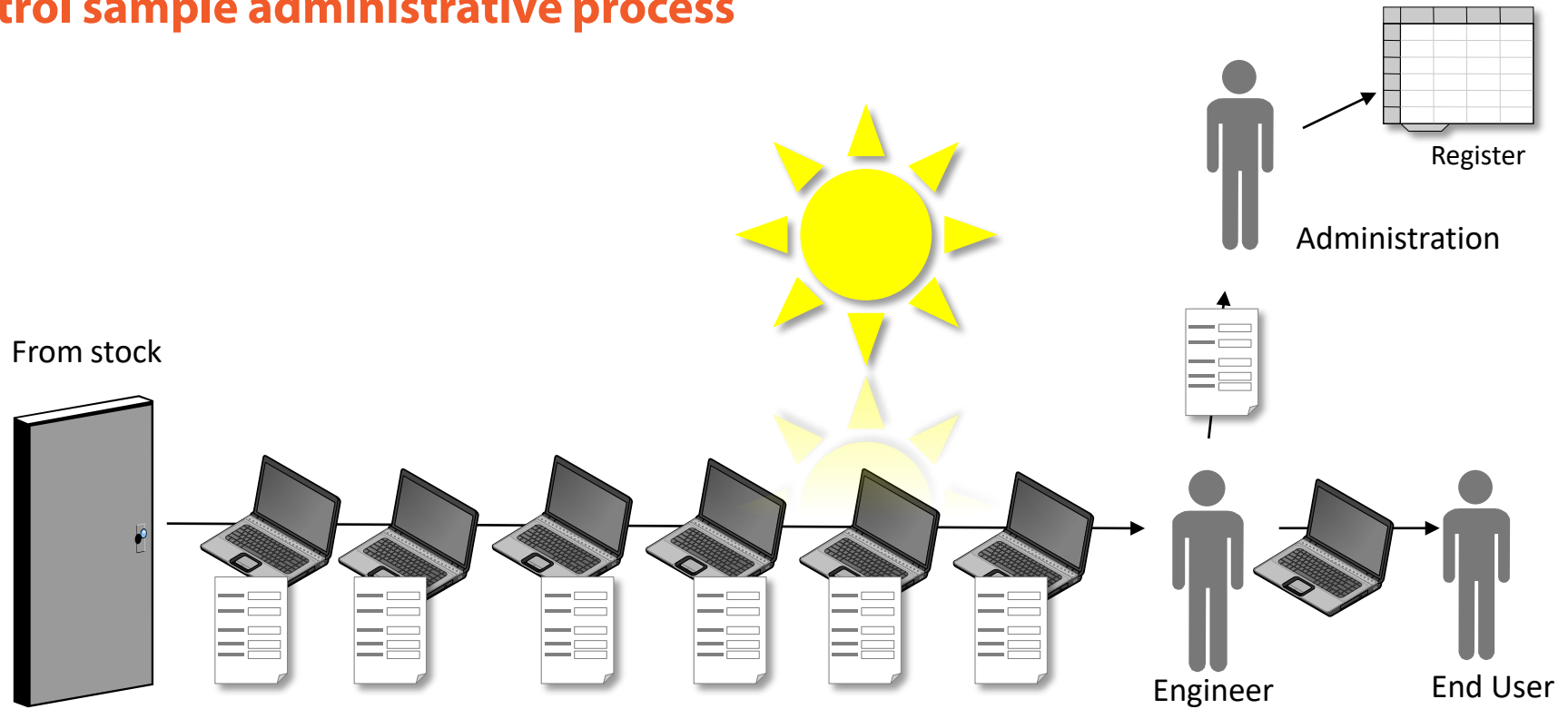
- For administration issuing forms are filled in for each issued laptop and collected by administration who will register the issued laptop and user.

From stock



In control...

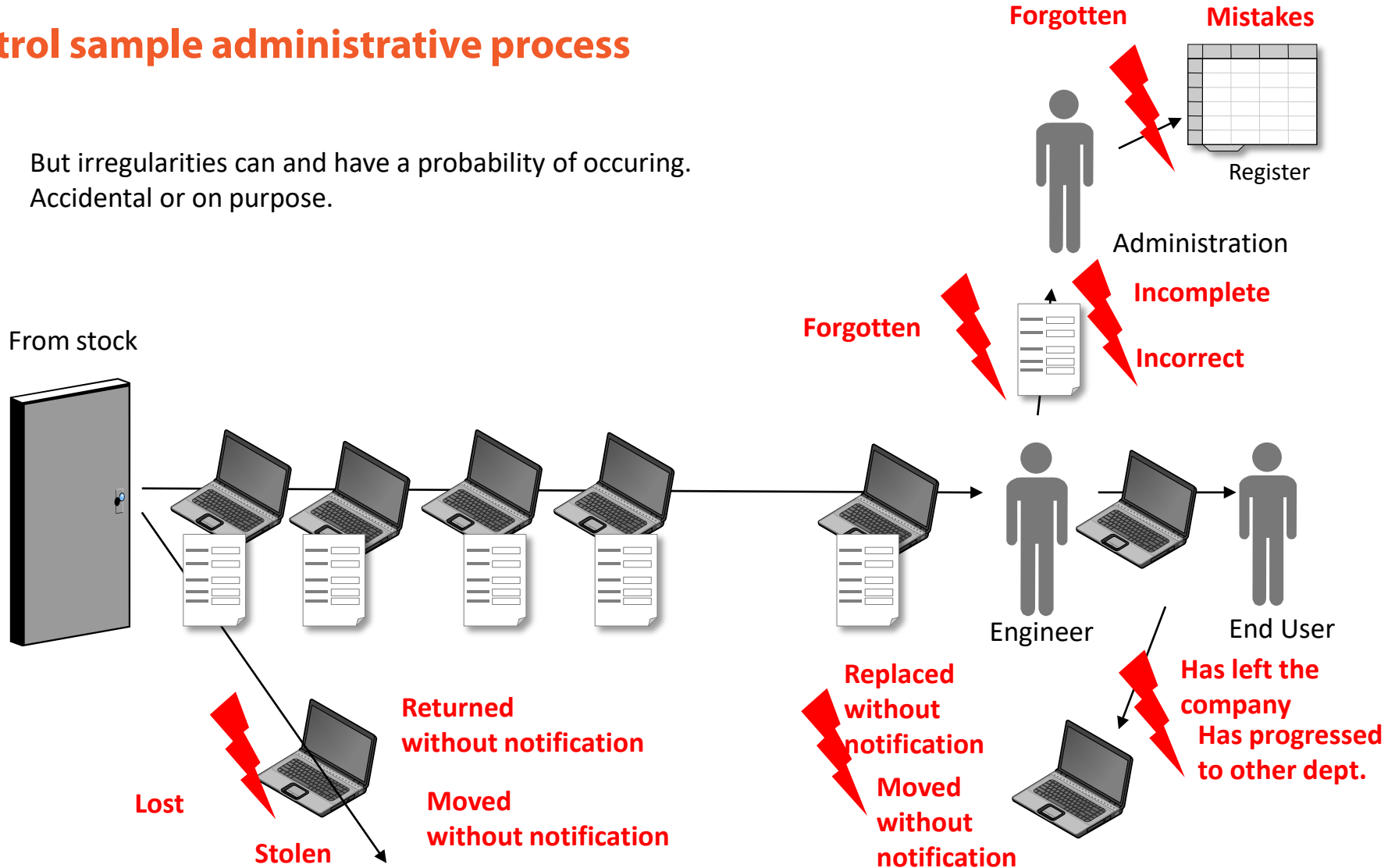
Control sample administrative process



In control...

Control sample administrative process

But irregularities can and have a probability of occurring.
Accidental or on purpose.

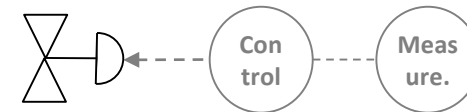


In control...

To detect or prevent irregularities...

- ⚡ **Forgotten**
- ⚡ **Incomplete**
- ⚡ **Incorrect**
- ⚡ **Mistakes**
- ⚡ **Replaced without notification**
- ⚡ **Moved without notification**
- ⚡ **Returned without notification**
- ⚡ **Has left the company**
- ⚡ **Has progressed to other dept.**
- ⚡ **Stolen**
- ⚡ **Lost**

...we need controls.



In control...

Types of controls

Type	Description
Detective	Find errors or irregularities, after they have occurred, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Performance review.•Analyse data (e.g. reconcile).•Physical inventory.•Review, Audit.•Sample, check.
Preventive	Discourage errors or irregularities from happening, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Segregation of duties (4-eyes, 2 persons).•Approvals, authorizations, validations, sign offs.•Restrict / secure access.

In control...

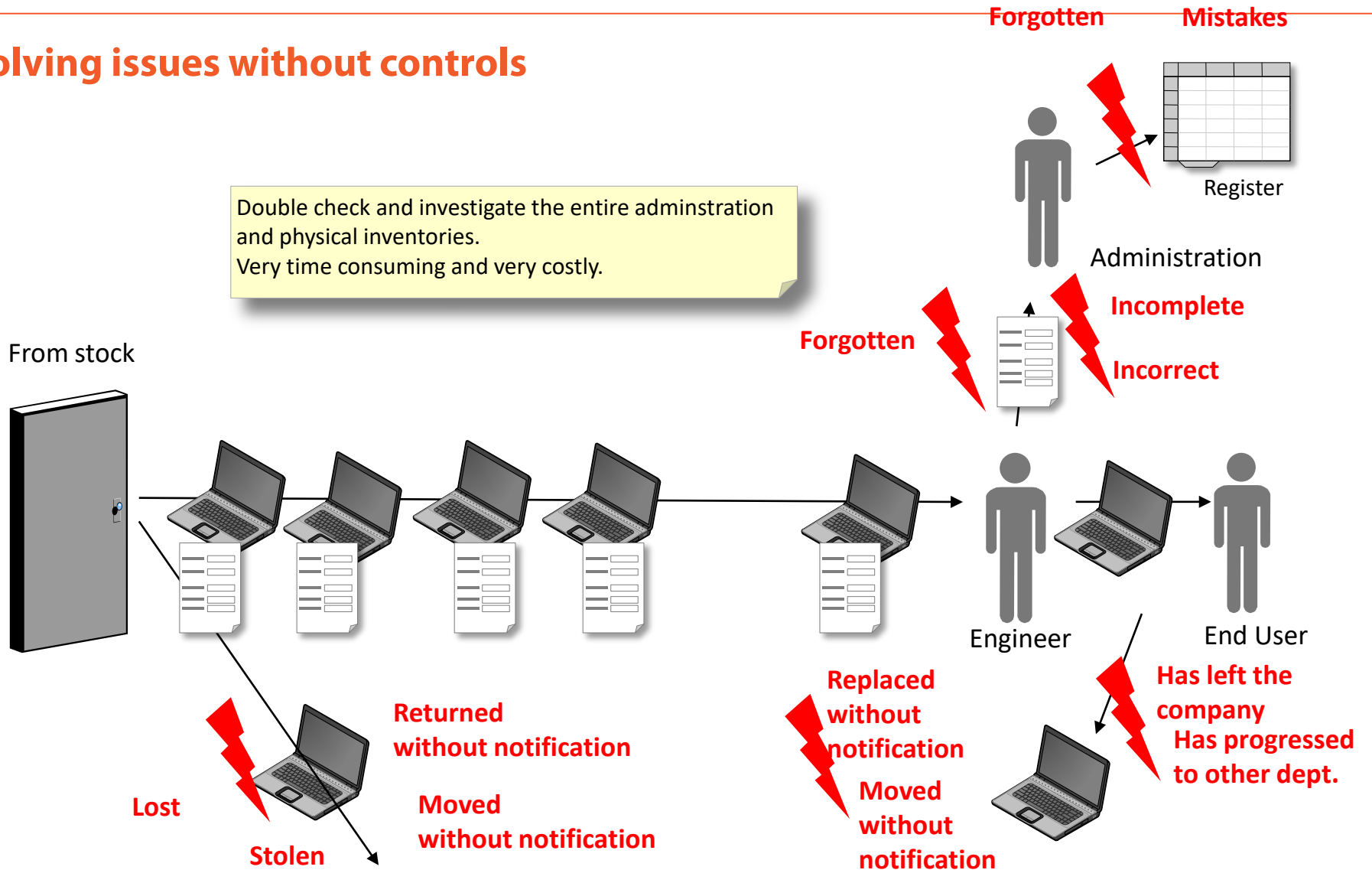
Implementation

Tool	Description
Go / No Go (traffic light)	Formalization of the decision to go ahead. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approvals, authorization, (input) validation.• access
Log	Tracking what happened (chronological). This allows for counting to determine e.g. work load, number of exceptions.
Audit Trail	A specific type of log in which updates to documents are tracked.
Register	A detailed description of the current situation.
Report	A report with summary and details of measuring and exceptions (issues).
Inspection	Planned or at random inspection of the quality of administration (e.g. physical inventory check).
Analysis	Collect, reconcile.

In control...

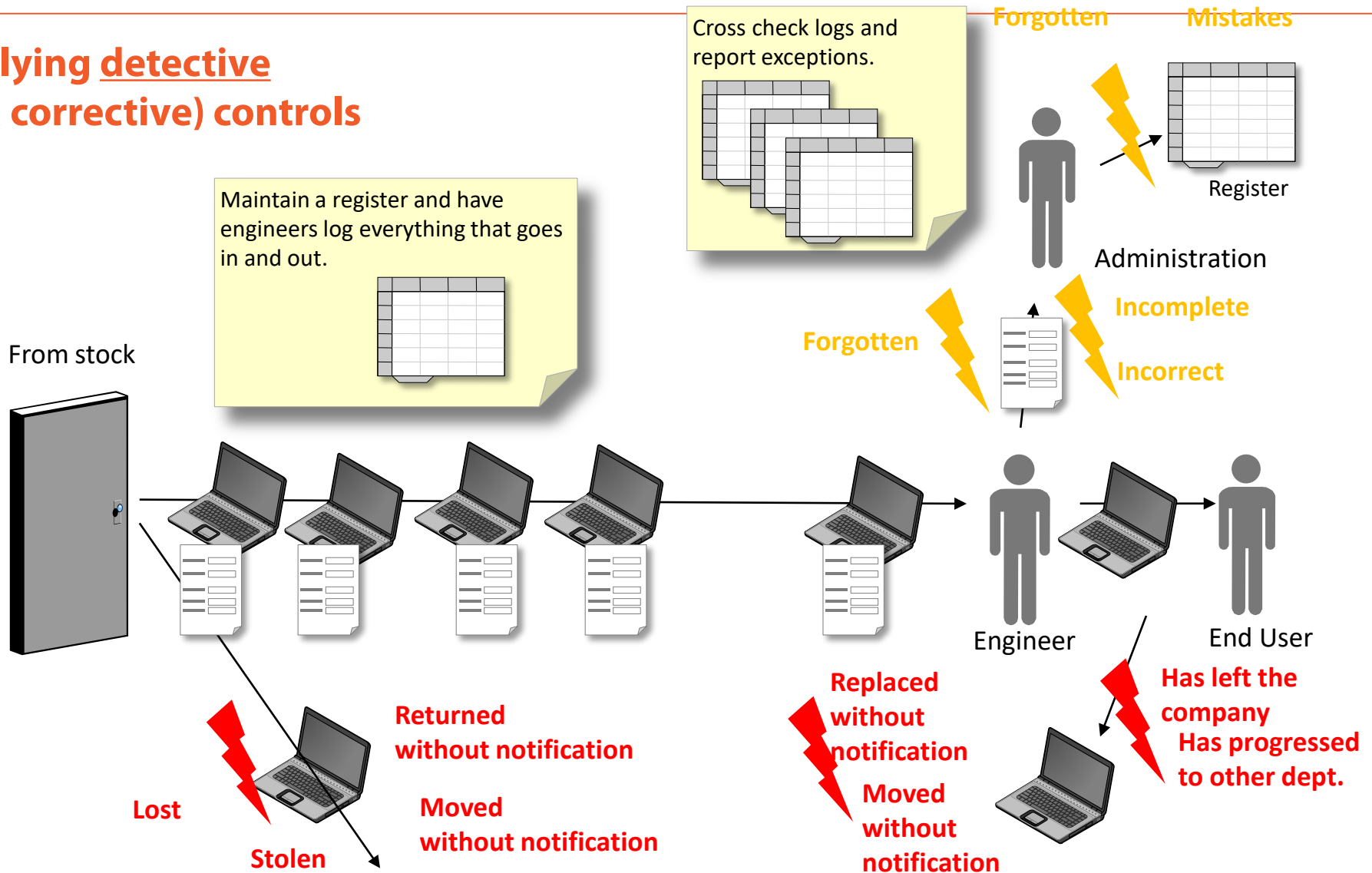
Resolving issues without controls

Double check and investigate the entire administration and physical inventories.
Very time consuming and very costly.



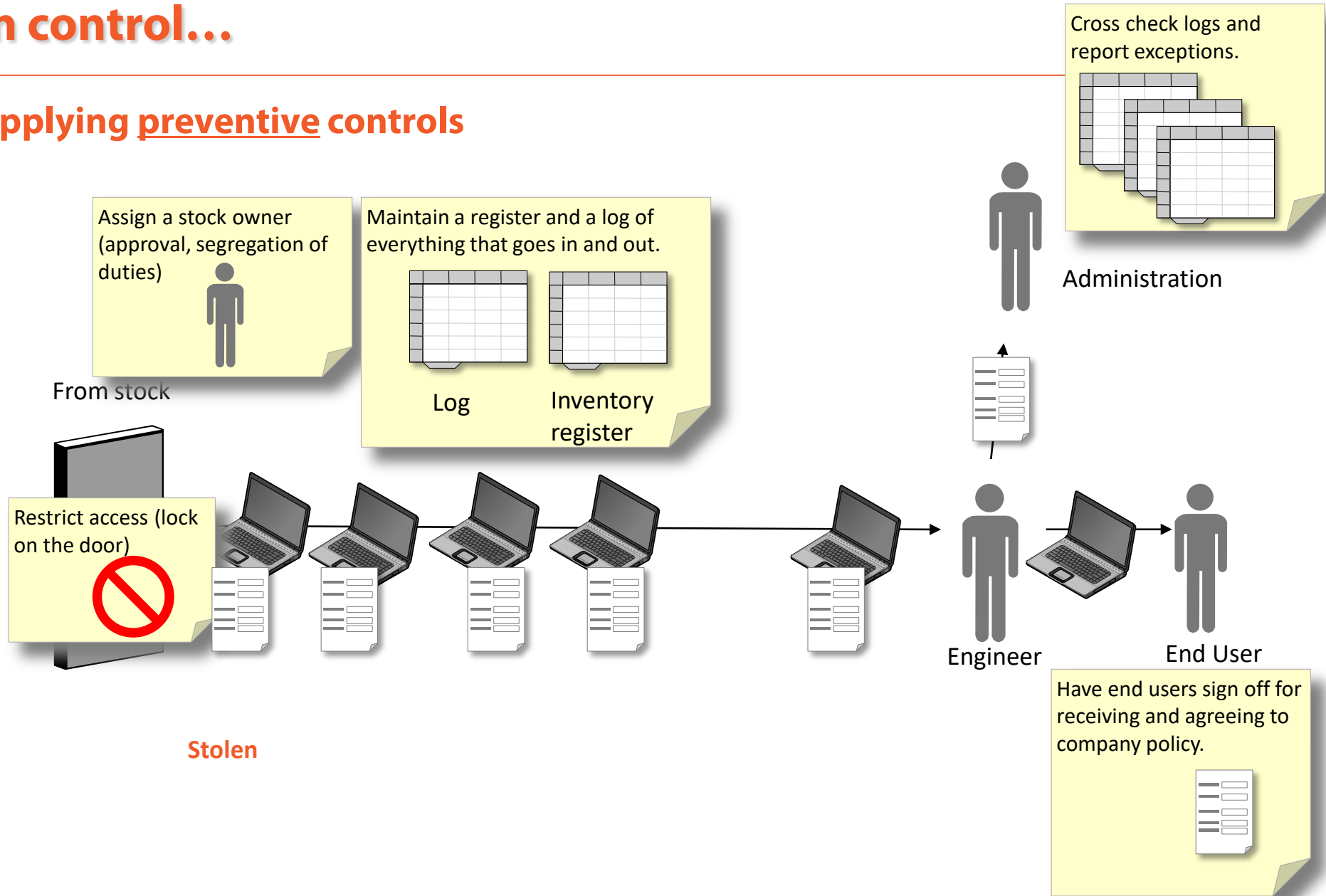
In control...

Applying detective (aka corrective) controls



In control...

Applying preventive controls



In control...

Recap

Controls:

- Are **extra measures** that are an integral part of the process.
- **Prevent risks** and related **costs of non compliance** (like e.g. fines).
- **Prevent costs** of discovering, researching and resolving **irregularities**.
- Contribute to **higher efficiency** and **quality** of the process.
- Provide off course **better control** over the **process**.



On top...

On top...

Management

- Set targets and measure actuals. Compare actuals with targets.
- Report performance to stakeholders proactively.
- Manage the process on KPIs, not (just) the exceptions.
- Conduct frequent reviews.

You can't manage, what you don't measure

On top...

Measuring samples

What	Indicator(s)	How
Work load	Incoming requests.	Count
Production	Outgoing or updated results per time unit.	Count
Productivity	Production for amount of time spent.	Count
Efficiency	Percentage of time spent on core activities. Number of disruptions (issues).	Count / benchmark Count / categorize
Quality	Output quality. Quality issues.	Review /Survey Count complaints
Staff	Job satisfaction. Availability.	Survey Count

-
-
- **Audits and reviews**
-
-

Audits and reviews

Evidence

An organisation must be able to **prove** internally and externally that the organisation is in control to meet requirements from law, regulations and obligations from commitments.

Prove is provided via **evidence** (logs, registers, reports, process descriptions, procedures and validation that these are *in place*).

Trust has nothing to do with proof:

If **evidence** is **lacking** that is interpreted as **not being in control**.

In control...

Sample questions and evidence

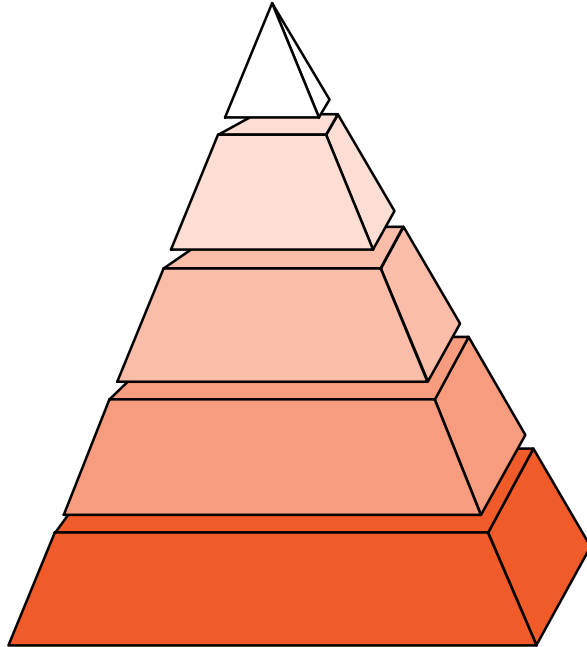
Question asked	Evidence to be provided
Is documentation up to date?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Documentation register with history of reviews, revisions and approvals or a table in each document with a history of reviews, revisions and approvals.
Is the administration up to date?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategy (to clarify and identify the scope of work).• Process description and procedures.• Registers, audit trails, logs and reports.
Is staff instructed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Job descriptions (for requirements).• Training policy/plan.• Training register.• Interview to have staff proof they have required knowledge.
Are controls in place?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Description of controls or reference to sections in process description and implementation in procedures.• Proof of usage (audit trails, logs, registers, forms).
Is performance managed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Description of KPIs.• Reports with KPI's.• Evidence that measures are taken.



Embedding

Embedding

Maturity



Capability	Description	Controls	Measure
Adapt	Proactive improvement and adapting to business change.	Constantly adapted	For improvement
Improve	Based on / triggered by feedback improvements are made (Reactive).	Improved when needed.	For validation and prioritization.
Manage	Activities are directed / managed based on reports (metrics) and monitoring.	Preventive	For reporting / controls.
Correct	The team responds to problems after they occur (reactive).	Detective	Ad hoc to detect irregularities.
Execute	The team executes tasks. Focus on content (not process). Problems are solved on the spot or not.		Hardly / not