
Old Dog, New Tricks

Jennifer Mollett

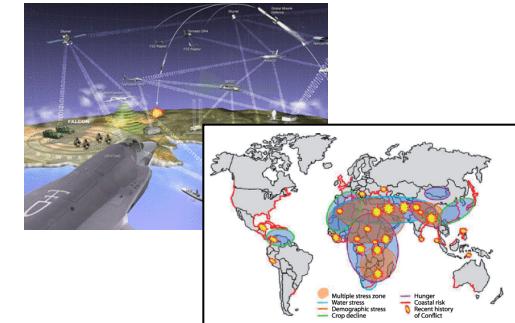
Overview

- The Capability Conundrum
- Systems Approaches to Capability Management
- Capability to the Solution Space

The Capability Conundrum

The Problem Space

- Increasing Complexity in the Operational Environment
 - Greater integration across a number of disparate elements
 - Greater demand for flexible and agile solutions to meet changing Operational needs
- Greater Focus on the Outcome of Systems and Services
 - Operational Effectiveness vs “Impact to Ourselves”
- Drive for Acquisition and Management of Capability



Deaths from hospital blunders soar 60% in two years as NHS staff 'abandon quality of care to chase targets'

Terminal 5 chaos continues at Heathrow



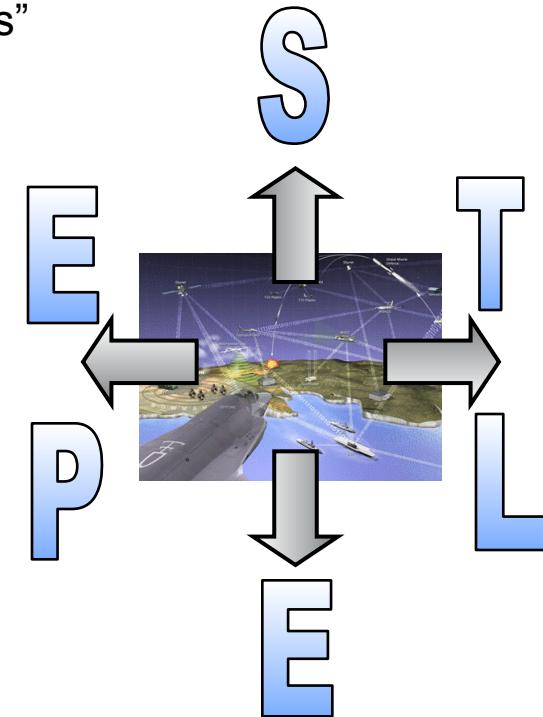
The Capability Combination

- It's not just about Equipment...
- Capability realised through integration of multiple elements (Lines of Development)
 - **People** (including Training and Organisational structures)
 - **Process** (including Legislation, Strategy, Management Information)
 - **Equipment & Technology**
 - **Infrastructure**
 - **Sustainment**
- Elements must be individually managed and co-ordinated together to ensure that the required Capabilities are achieved



Putting it into Context

- Capability is hard to quantify and is often enduring...
 - “Deliver an “effective” health care system to all UK citizens”
 - “Maintain safety and security for the general public”
- ..therefore Capability-based decisions must be considered within the wider context of their external influences
 - **Political** – national political system and government policies
 - **Economic** – trends, inflation, business cycles
 - **Social** – demand for safety and security, changing expectations
 - **Technological** – innovation, obsolescence
 - **Legal** – competition, international laws, health & safety
 - **Environmental** – legislation, energy consumption, sustainability



Finding the Optimal Solution

- “In an ideal world, with unlimited resources...”
- Capability needs to be provided within a number of constraints:
 - Initial and Through Life Cost
 - Capability
 - Time
 - PESTLE Influences
 - Industry
 - ...
- Requires the Enterprise to make Trades between:
 - Elements of the Capability (Lines of Development)
 - Capabilities themselves



What is Required?

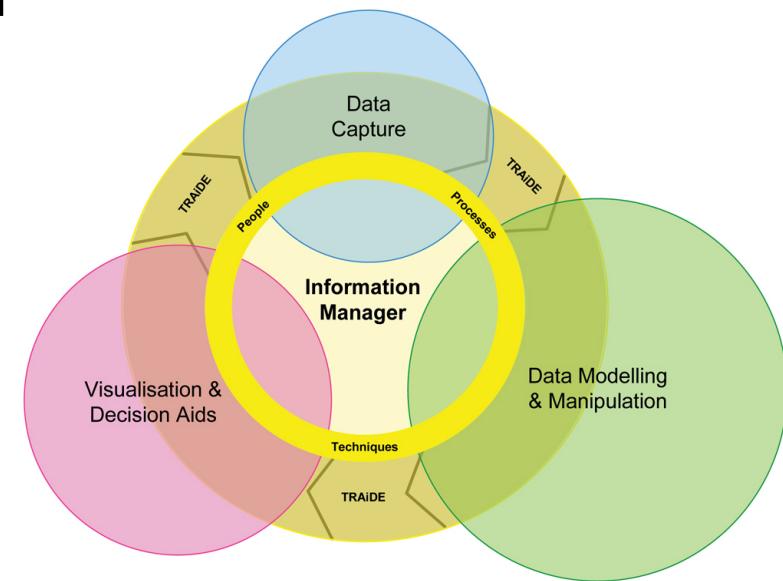
- A Systems Approach to Capability Management enables...
 - ...holistic, through-life consideration of multi-faceted impacts
 - ...a structured approach to enable the exploration of the solution space within its wider context
 - ...inclusion of all contributing elements to Capability and their associated impacts from a number of perspectives



Systems Approaches to Capability Management

Addressing the Challenge

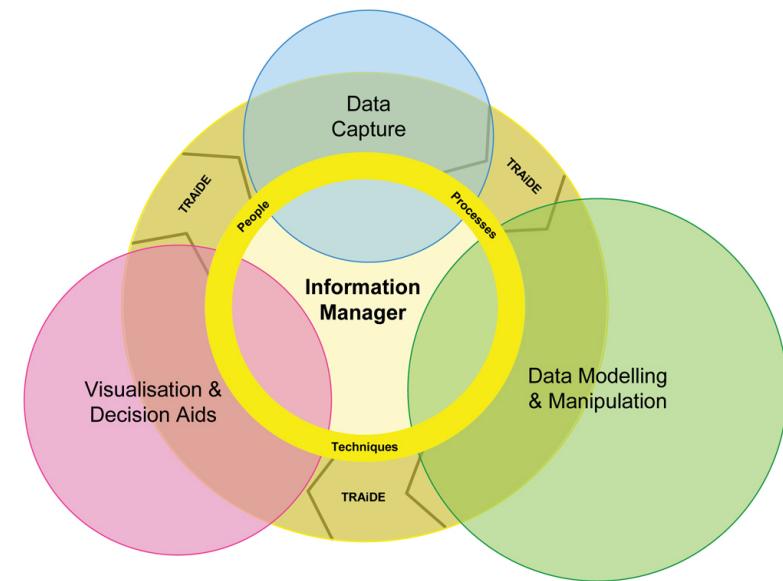
- BAE Systems has developed TRAiDE™ as a means to support Capability based decision making
 - Based on sound architectural principles
 - Enables a structured approach to Capability Management
- Underpinned by the availability of high-quality , timely and coherent data
 - Need for structured approach for Information Management



TRAiDE™ – TLCM Robust Acquisition inclusive Decision Environment

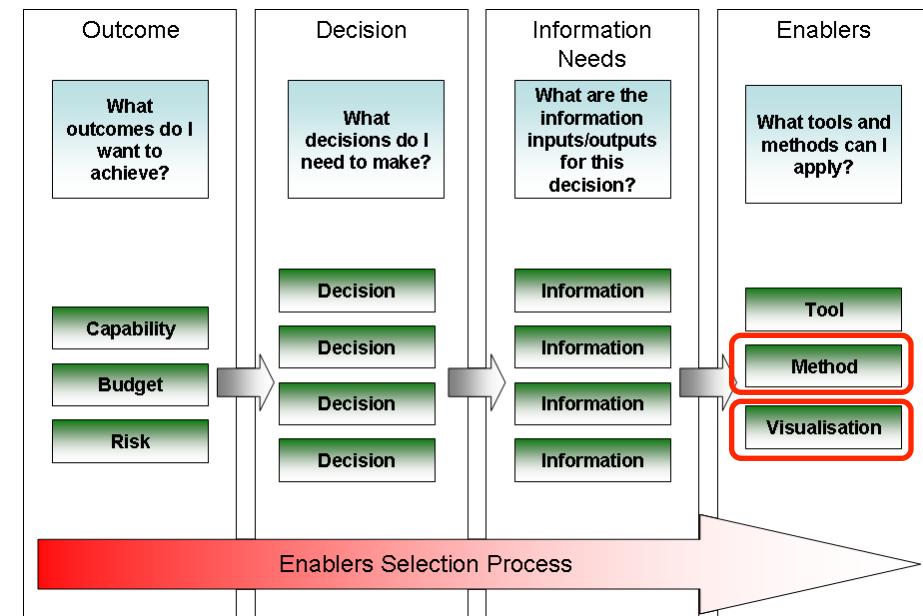
Principles of the TRAiDE Approach

- Analytical Techniques
 - Provide understanding of the Context
 - Consideration of Multiple Perspectives
 - Information appropriately fused to provide knowledge
- Support to Decision Making
 - Visualisation
 - Aggregation
 - Prioritisation



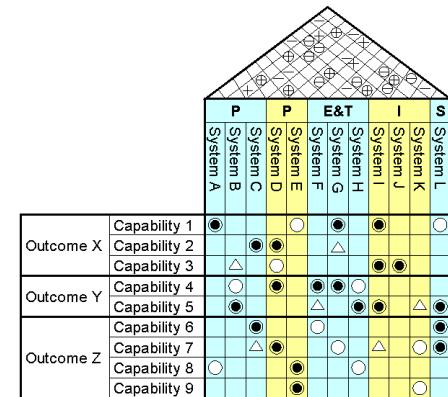
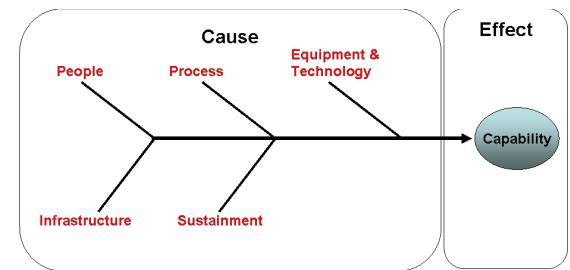
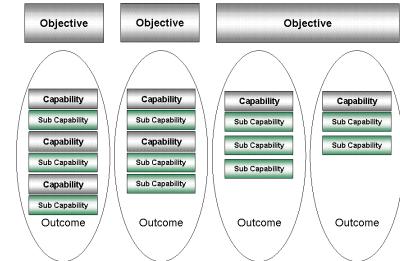
Selecting the Right Enablers...

- “Just Enough” Philosophy
 - Complexity of Methodologies
 - Level of Detail
 - Focus of Effort on Priority Areas
- Outcome Driven
 - Aligned with Enterprise Priorities
 - Within constraints and boundaries
 - Resource Availability (Time, Skills, Data etc)



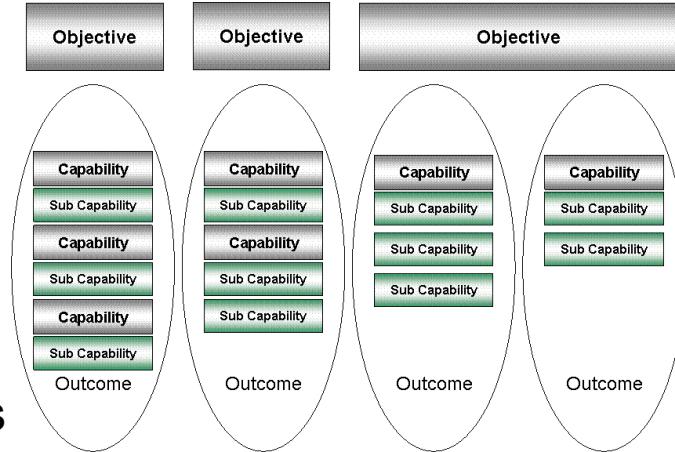
Method Selection Examples

- What are the set of Capabilities that I need to meet the desired outcome?
 - And how should I structure my Enterprise to meet them?
- What are the systems that contribute to the Capability?
 - And how are they related?
- How well does each system contribute to the Capability?
 - And where are the opportunities for optimisation?



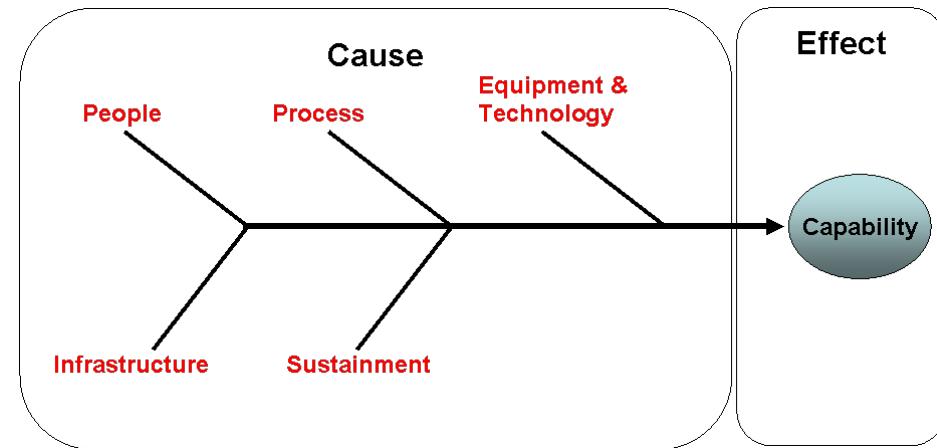
Affinity Diagrams

- Traditionally...
 - Used to structure ideas in brainstorming activities
- In a Capability Context...
 - Enables partitioning of enterprise objectives into a set of Operational Capabilities
 - Enables Organisational Structures to be aligned to the Capability Needs
 - Enables articulation of the interdependencies between Capabilities and Organisations



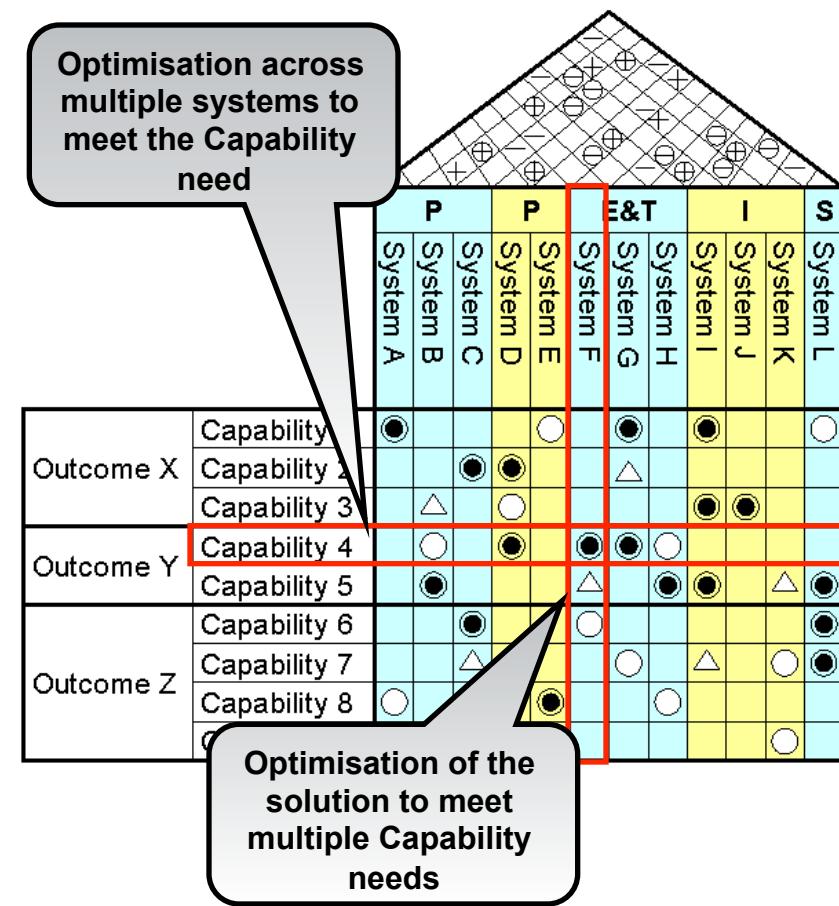
Ishikawa Fishbone

- Traditionally...
 - Used to identify potential quality defects in systems
- In a Capability Context...
 - Can be used to identify the contributing elements of the Capability
 - Can be used to articulate the “ripple effect” of subsystem changes on the overarching Capability



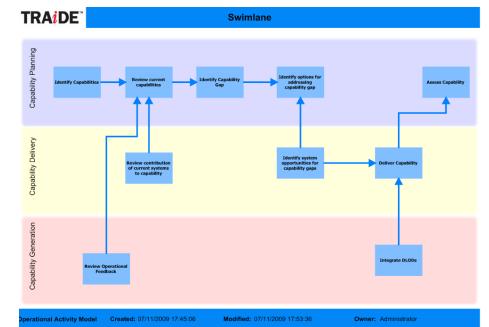
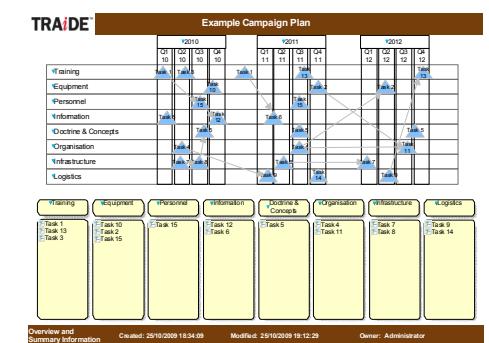
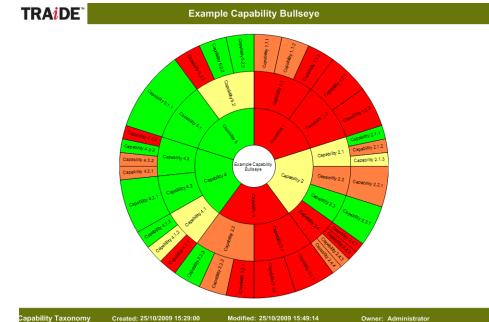
Quality Function Deployment (QFD) Matrices

- Traditionally...
 - Used to capture user requirements and specify these against how they are to be achieved
- In a Capability Context...
 - Can be used to articulate the contribution of Systems to Capabilities
 - Enables identification of cross-Capability contributions of Systems
 - Supports “Trading” across the Capabilities and Systems



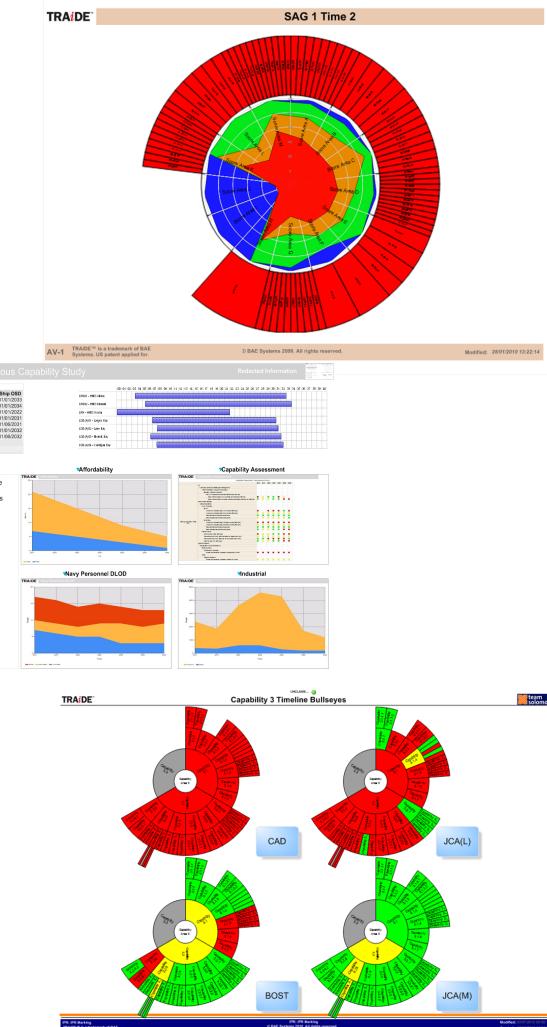
Visualisation Selection Examples

- What is the relationship between elements within the Capability?
 - And what is the cause and effect relationship between these elements?
- What are the relationships between the interrelated elements through time?
 - And what is the impact of changes of one or more elements?
- What are the stakeholder dependencies within the Enterprise?
 - And where are the critical interfaces and relationships?



Combining Visualisations

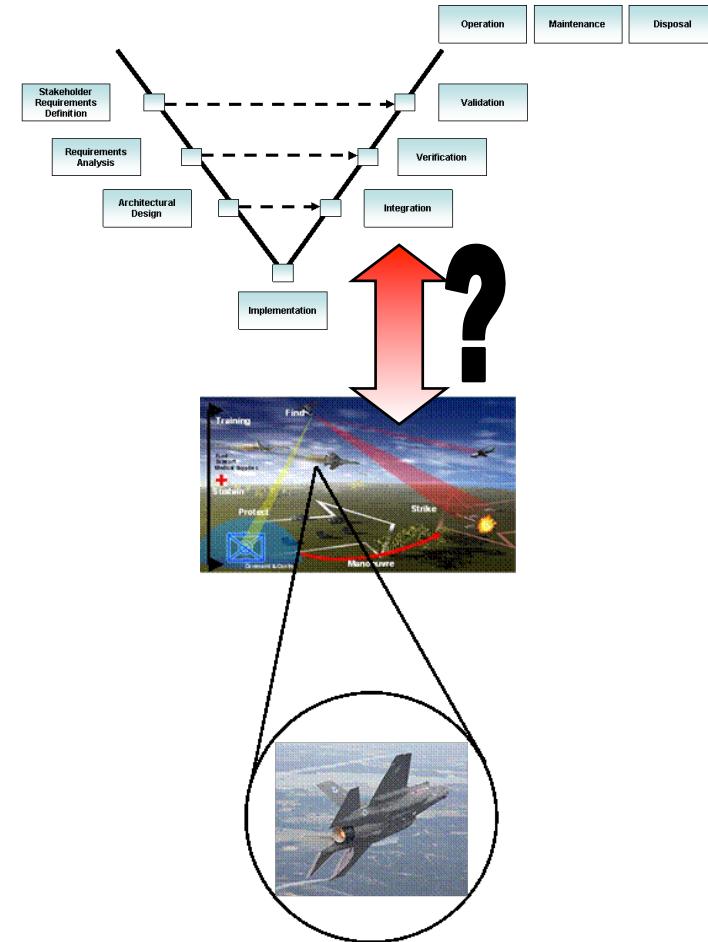
- Fusing Visualisations enables multiple perspectives to be considered
- Supports “What If” type analysis to show direct and indirect impacts of baseline changes
- Imperative that “Just Enough” principles are adhered to in order to prevent too much complexity within the visualisation



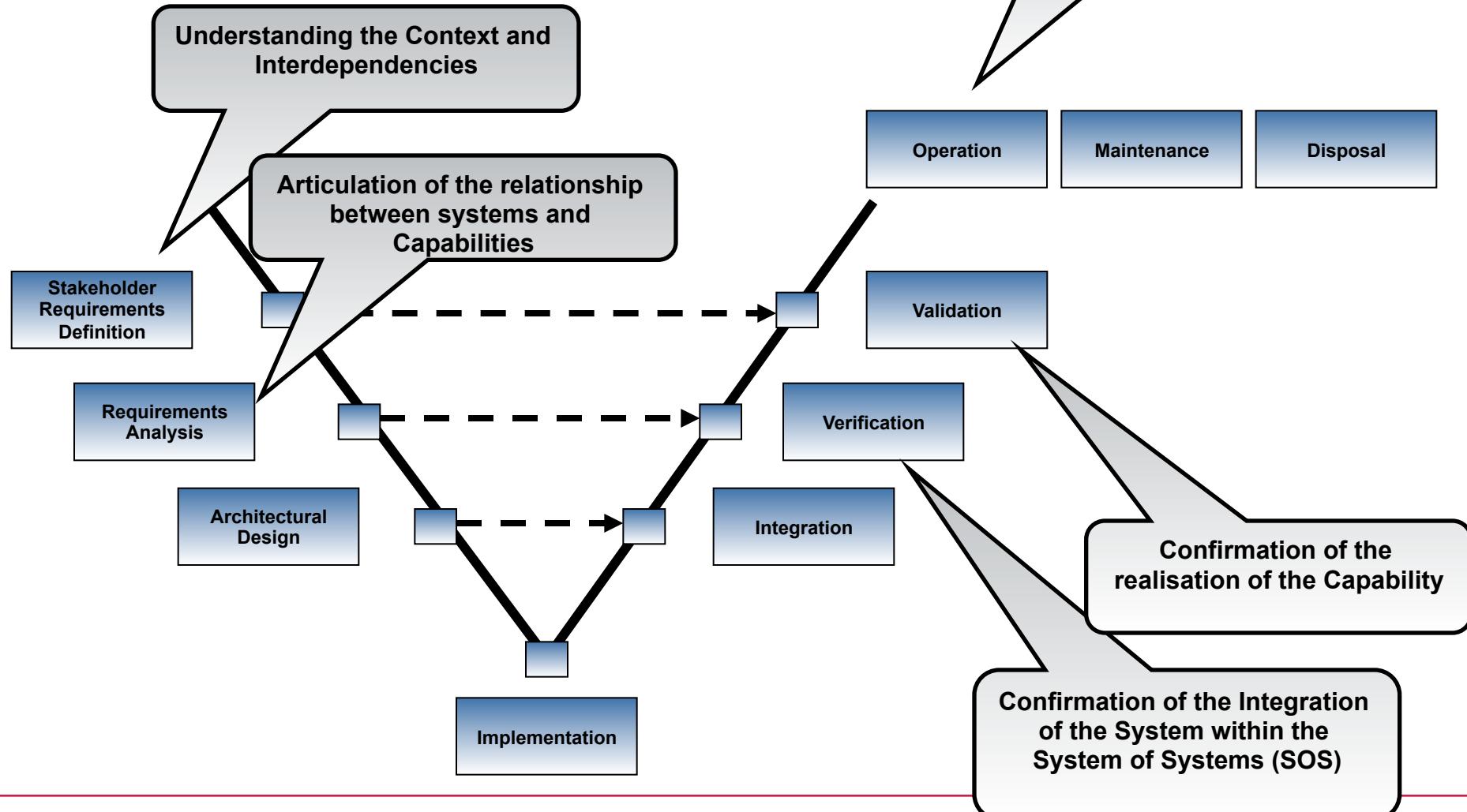
From Capability to the Solution Space

What's New?

- Traditionally...System and Service requirements are developed by the customer for delivery by Industry
 - Well defined set of processes with clear boundaries on roles and responsibilities
 - But...restricts the capacity for innovation and agility which are key factors when delivering solutions within the ever changing operational context
- Systems Engineering Approaches equally applicable when developing solutions with Capability-based focus
 - Structured approach to assessment of solution options within the wider context
 - Enables consideration of multiple perspectives
 - Common Framework for greater collaboration

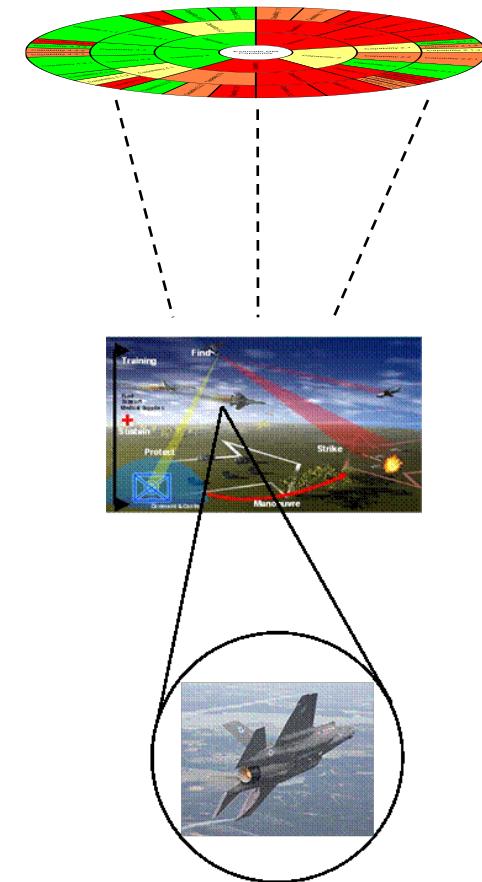


The “V” Diagram



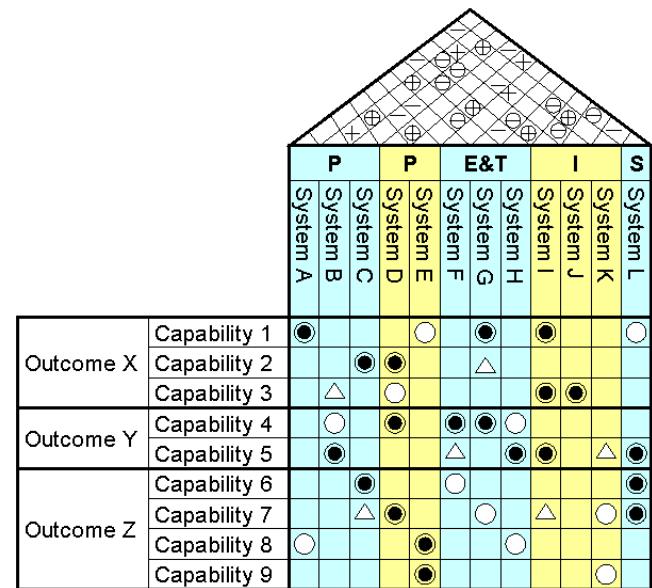
Stakeholder Requirements Definition

- Mapping of the System to the overarching Capabilities to which it contributes
 - The System may span Capability Areas which can lead to conflicting requirements
- Enables the identification of the direct and indirect stakeholders of the system
 - Related Systems
 - Related Capabilities
 - Related Organisations
- Enables early establishment of working relationships between other contributors to the Capability
- Ensures that a common baseline of assumptions and dependencies is understood by all parties



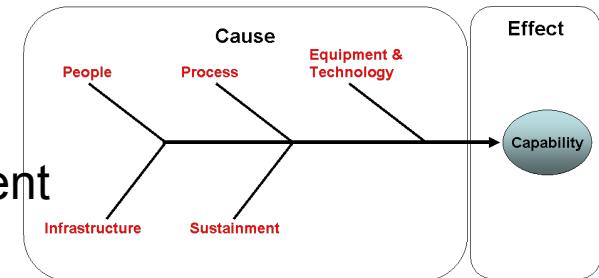
Requirements Analysis

- Considering within a Capability Context will lead to broader and more “woolly” requirements
 - Multiple Solution Options to meet the same Capability needs
 - Requires articulation of the inter and intra Capability interdependencies
- Using the Quality Function Deployment Matrix...
 - Enables identification of the critical components to realising the Capability
 - Supports “What If?” type analysis to find the optimal solution within the external constraints and boundaries
 - Supports prioritisation of system requirements based on higher level needs of organisation



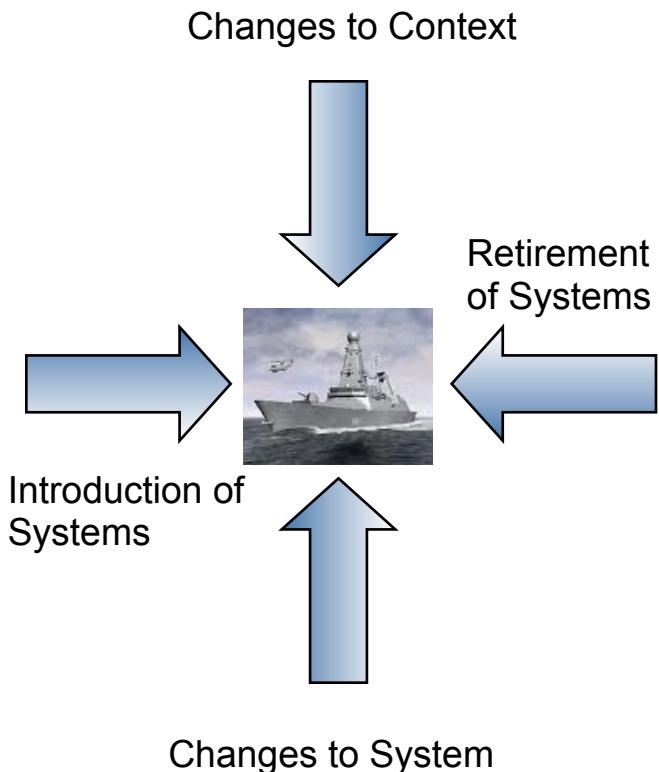
Verification and Validation

- Verification – “you built the product right”
 - Integration between elements to ensure interoperability
 - Integration should be both inter and intra element
 - Maturity and Readiness of all contributors is a key factor in the interoperability of all elements
- Validation – “you built the right product”
 - Confirmation of the realisation of the Capability and achievement of the desired outcome within a set of defined scenarios
 - Scenarios will be linked to the higher level enterprise objectives and external bounds
 - Use of Operational Analysis, Simulation and Experimentation is a key enabler



Maintenance, Sustainment and Disposal

- Sustainment of System within Capability Context throughout its life
 - Against a backdrop of changing external factors
 - Each may spawn new “Capability lifecycle” for system
- Disposal occurs when...
 - ...system is replaced for practical reasons (e.g. cost of maintaining legacy systems)
 - Management of the impact of the change on interfacing systems and/or Capabilities
 - ...the Capability is retired due to context changes (e.g. policy changes, priorities etc)
 - Enables reuse of released systems for:
 - New/Changing Capabilities
 - Better realisation of extant Capabilities through different configuration



Summary

- Capability Management is a complex Systems of Systems Engineering problem against a backdrop of changing external influences
- The complexity of the problem must be overcome through intuitive visualisations and the appropriate aggregation of data to enable acquisition and management decisions to be made
- Systems Engineering Approaches support the structuring and consideration of the contributing elements of Capability from a number of different perspectives

Questions?



Sam – aged 13½, that's 95 in dog years!

