

# Old Dog, New Tricks

Jennifer Mollett

# Overview

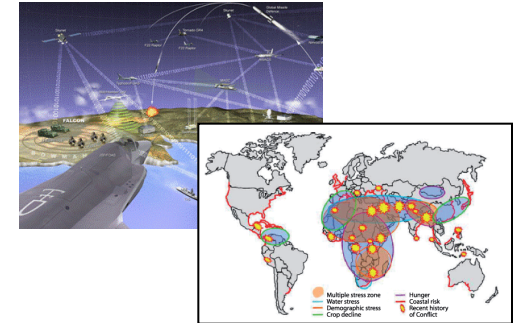
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- The Capability Conundrum
- Systems Approaches to Capability Management
- Capability to the Solution Space

# 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'

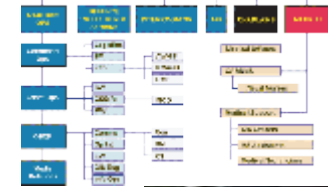
Terminal 5 chaos continues at Heathrow





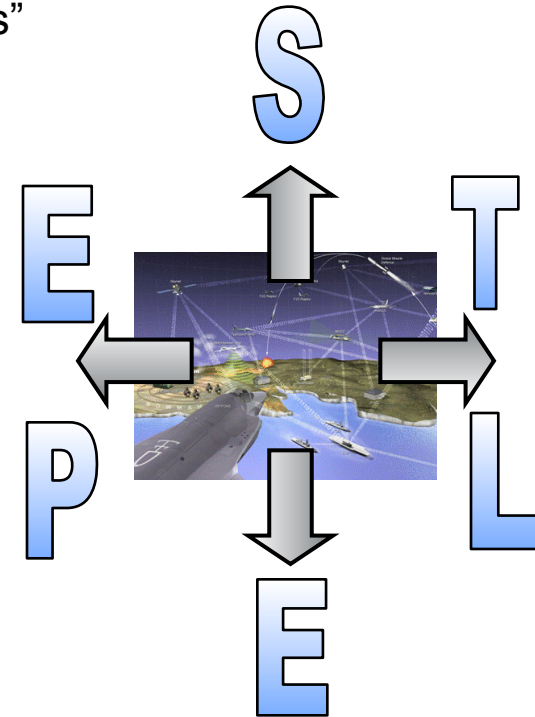
# The Capability Combination

- It's not just about Equipment...
- Capability realised through integration of multiple elements (Lines of Development)
  - **P**eople (including Training and Organisational structures)
  - **P**rocess (including Legislation, Strategy, Management Information)
  - **E**quipment & Technology
  - **I**nfrastructure
  - **S**ustainment
- 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?

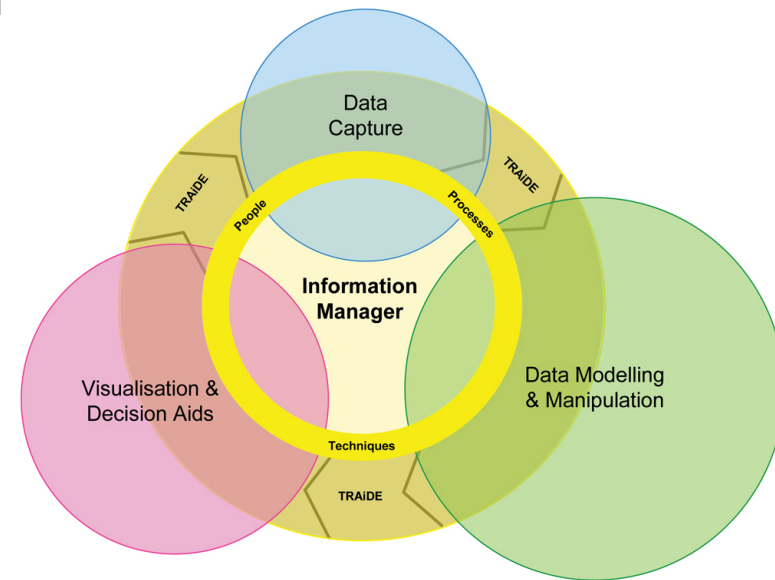
- A Systems Approach to Capability Management enables...
  - ...holistic, through-life consideration of multi-faceted impacts
  - ...a structured approach to enable the exploration of the solution space within its wider context
  - ...inclusion of all contributing elements to Capability and their associated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



# Systems Approaches to Capability Management

# Addressing the Challenge

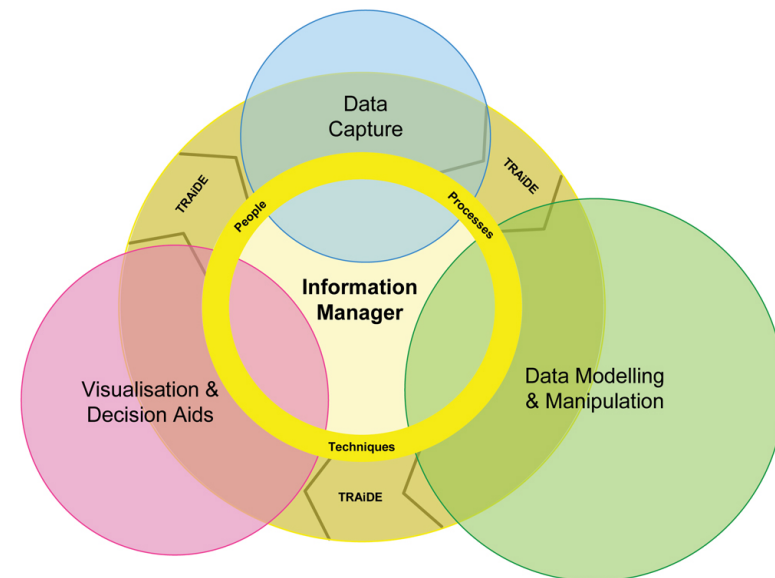
- BAE Systems has developed TRAiDE™ as a means to support Capability based decision making
  - Based on sound architectural principles
  - Enables a structured approach to Capability Management
- Underpinned by the availability of high-quality , timely and coherent data
  - Need for structured approach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



TRAiDE™ – TLM Robust Acquisition inclusive Decision Environment

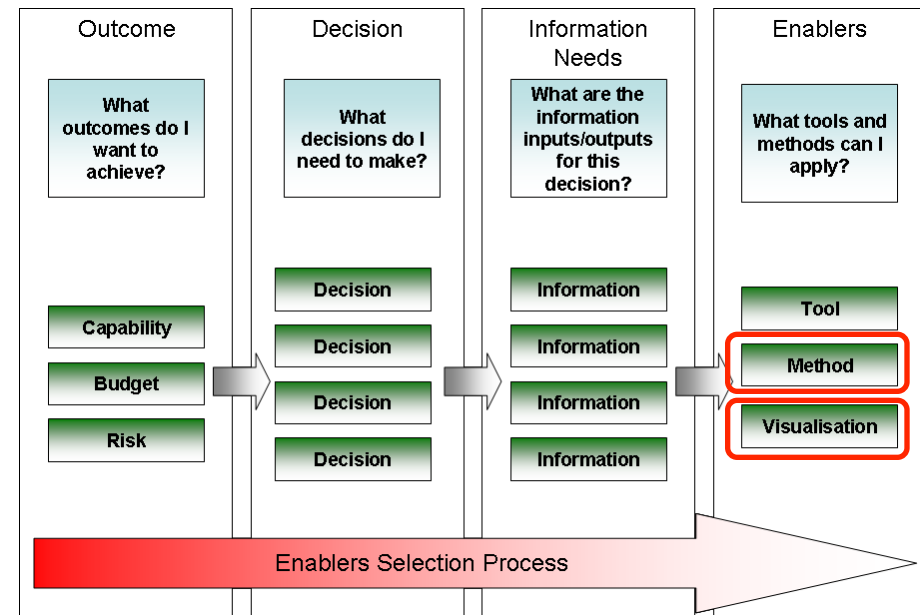
# Principles of the TRAiDE Approach

- 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...

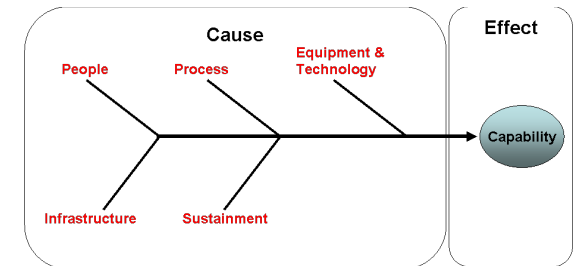
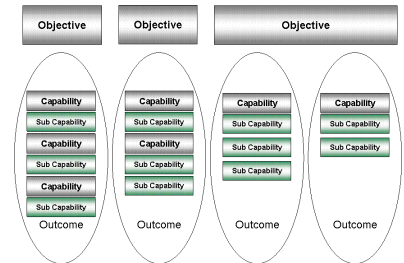
- “Just Enough” Philosophy
  - Complexity of Methodologies
  - Level of Detail
  - Focus of Effort on Priority Areas
- Outcome Driven
  - Aligned with Enterprise Priorities
  - Within constraints and boundaries
  - Resource Availability (Time, Skills, Data etc)

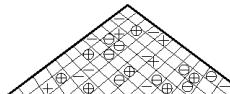




# Method Selection Examples

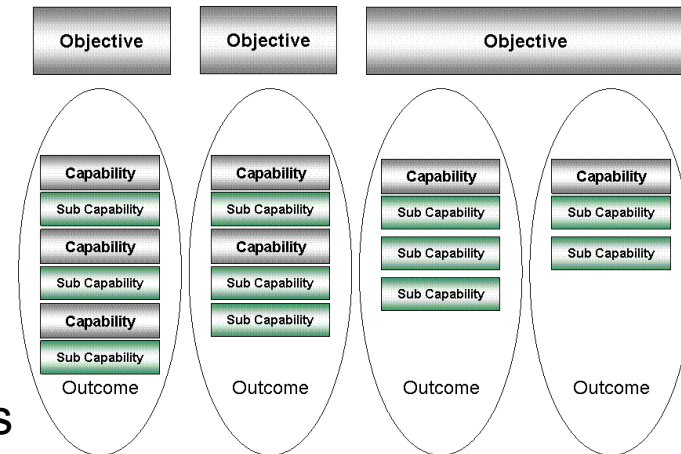
- What are the set of Capabilities that I need to meet the desired outcome?
  - And how should I structure my Enterprise to meet them?
- What are the systems that contribute to the Capability?
  - And how are they related?
- How well does each system contribute to the Capability?
  - And where are the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



													
		P	P	E&T			I	S					
		System A	System B	System C	System D	System E	System F	System G	System H	System I	System J	System K	System L
Outcome X	Capability 1	●				○			●				○
	Capability 2		●		●			△					
	Capability 3		△								●	●	
Outcome Y	Capability 4	○					●	●					
	Capability 5		●						●	●			●
Outcome Z	Capability 6		●					△					
	Capability 7			△	●			○		△		○	●
	Capability 8					●			○				
	Capability 9											○	

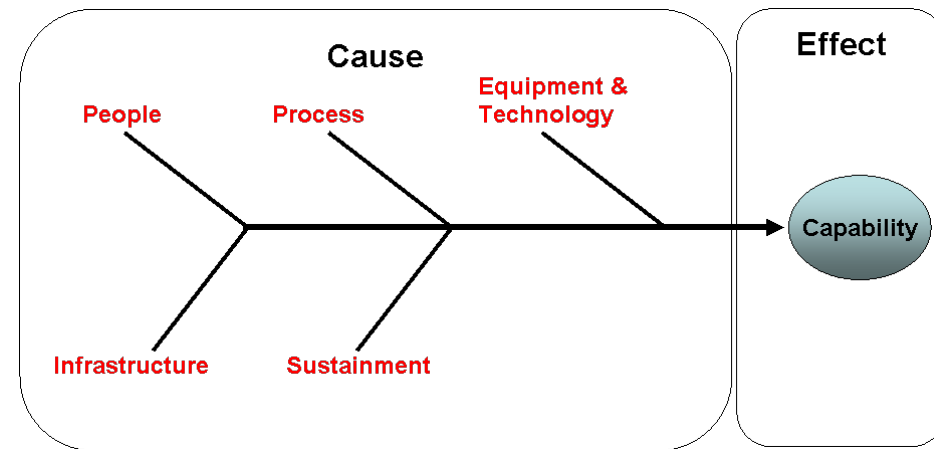
# Affinity Diagrams

- 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



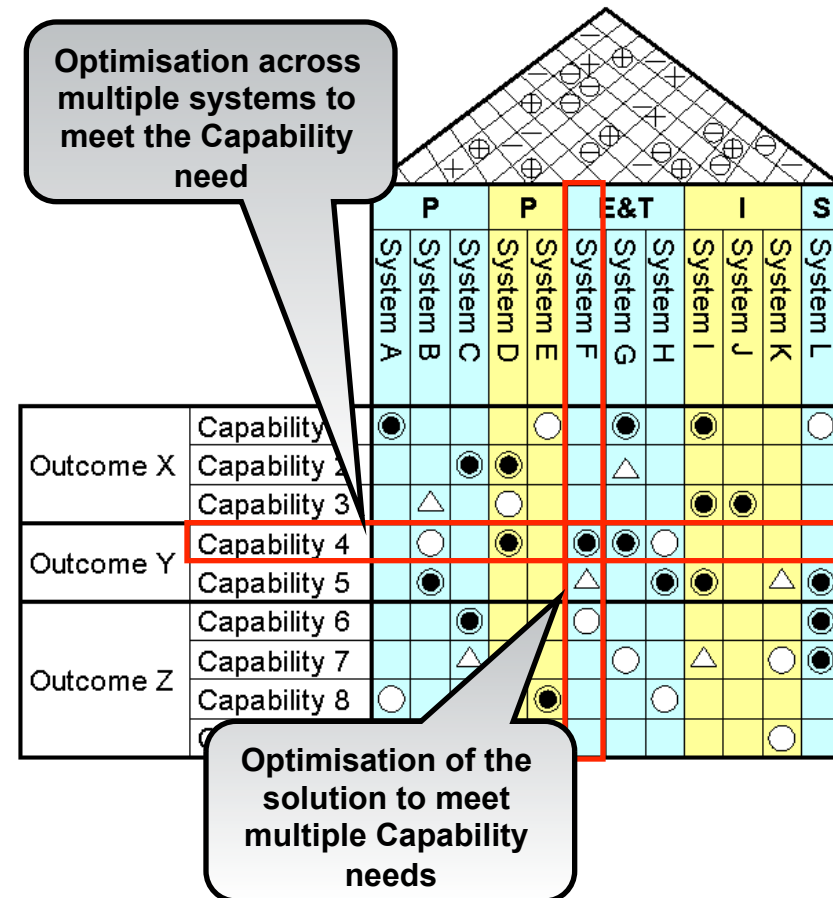
# Ishikawa Fishbone

- 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

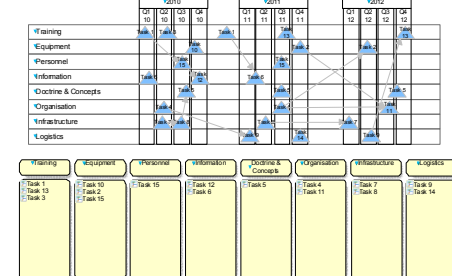
- What is the relationship between elements within the Capability?
  - And what is the cause and effect relationship between these elements?
- What are the relationships between the interrelated elements through time?
  - And what is the impact of changes of one or more elements?
- What are the stakeholder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

TRAiDE Example Capability Bullseye



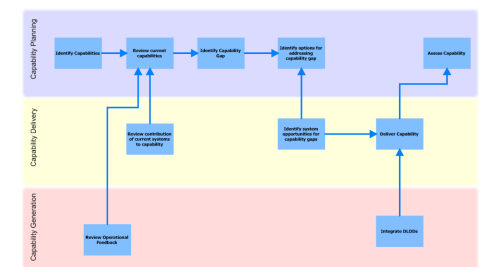
Capability Taxonomy Created: 25/10/2009 15:29:09 Modified: 25/10/2009 15:48:14 Owner: Administrator

TRAiDE Example Campaign Plan



Overview and Summary Information Created: 25/10/2009 18:54:09 Modified: 25/10/2009 18:12:25 Owner: Administrator

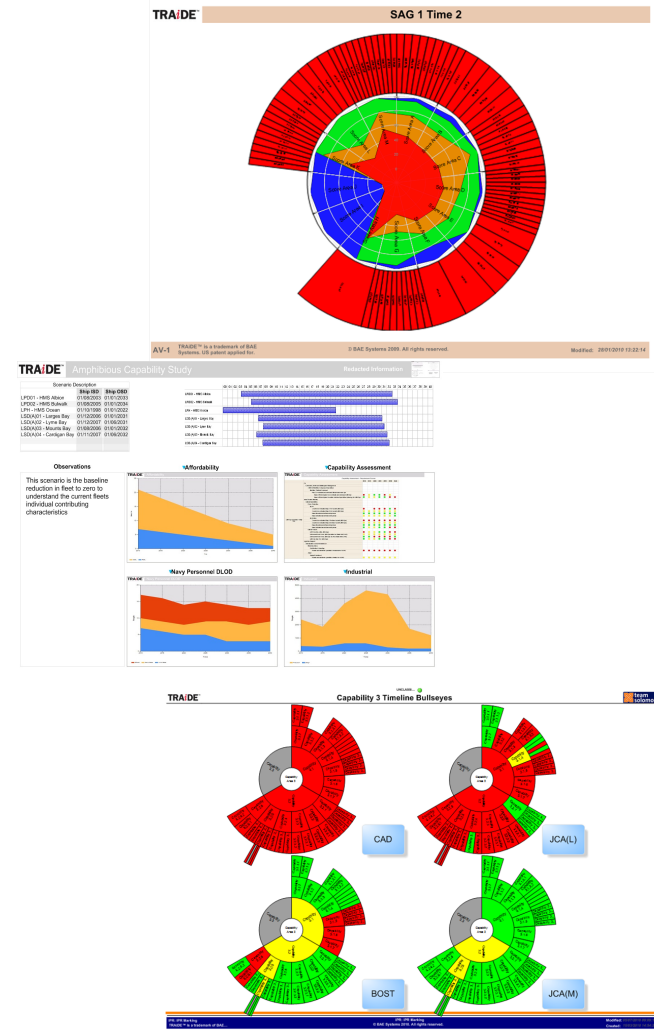
TRAiDE Swimlane



Operational Activity Model Created: 07/11/2009 17:45:06 Modified: 07/11/2009 17:53:36 Owner: Administrator

# Combining Visualisations

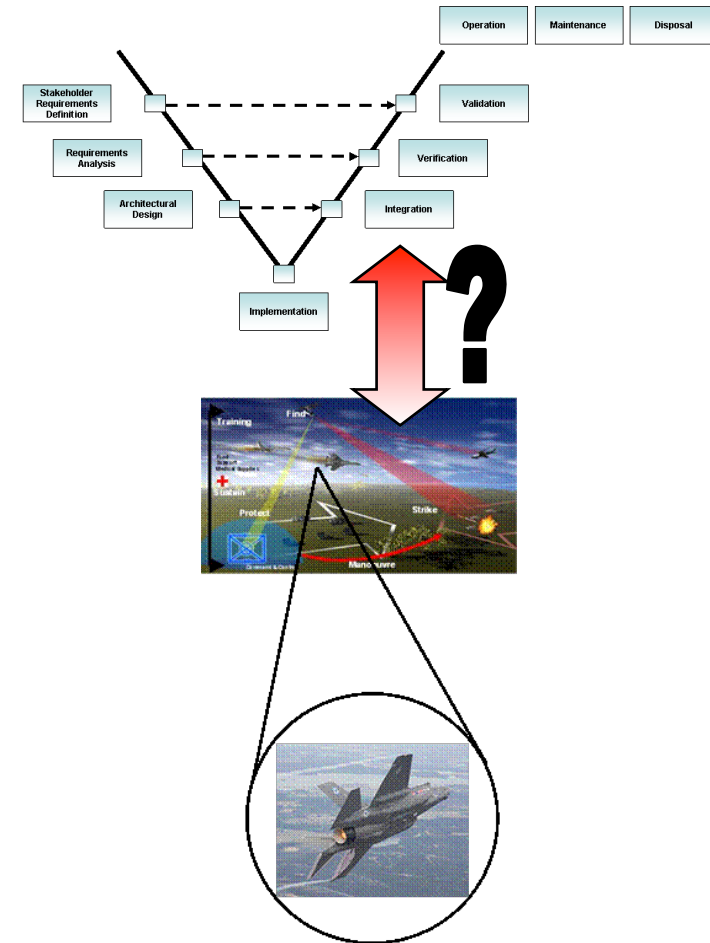
- Fusing Visualisations enables multiple perspectives to be considered
- Supports “What If” type analysis to show direct and indirect impacts of baseline changes
- Imperative that “Just Enough” principles are adhered to in order to prevent too much complexity within the visualisation



# From Capability to the Solution Space

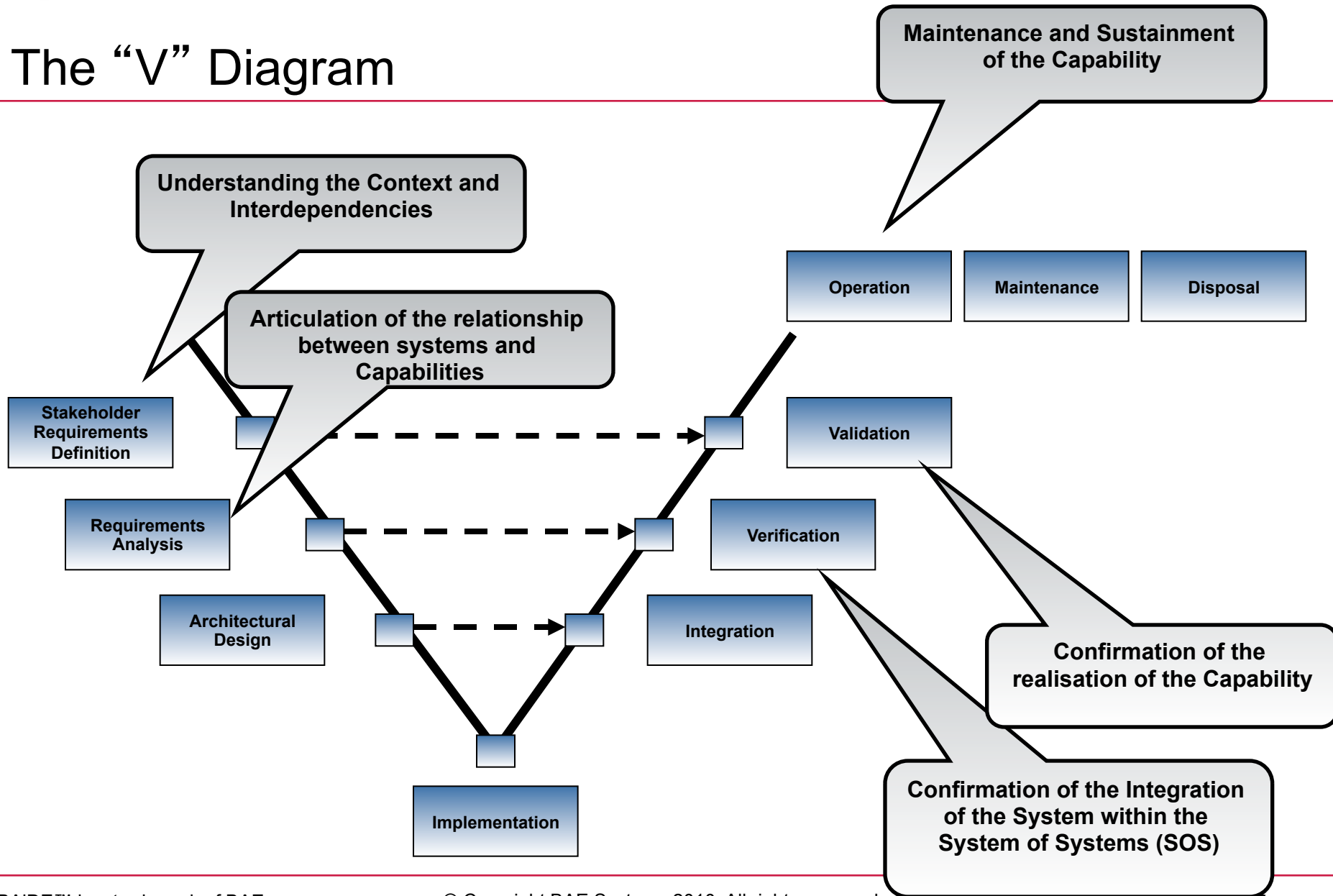
# What's New?

- 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



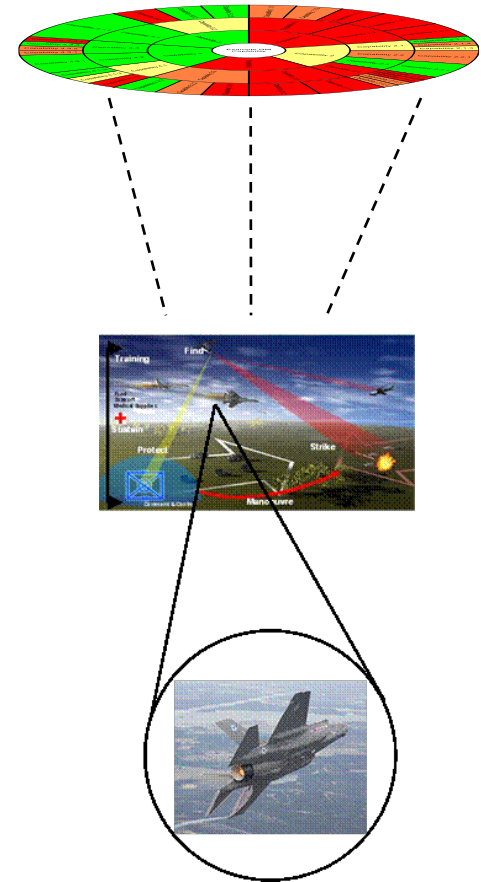


# The “V” Diagram



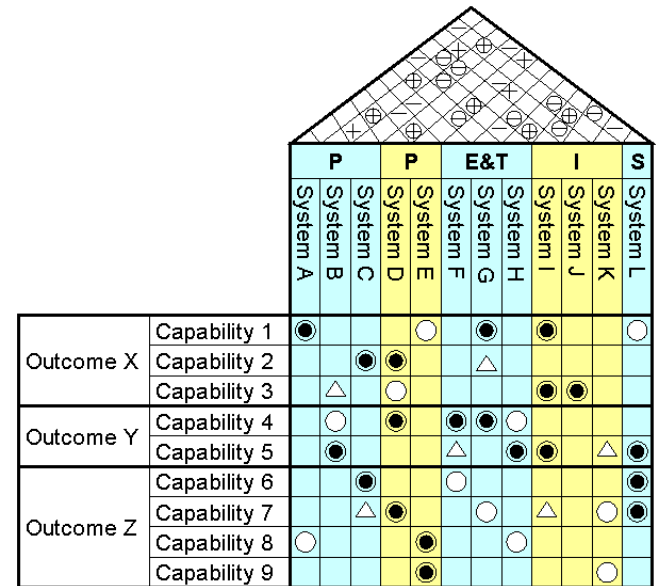
# Stakeholder Requirements Definition

- 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



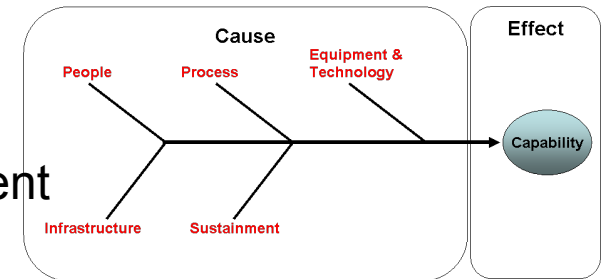
# Requirements Analysis

- 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



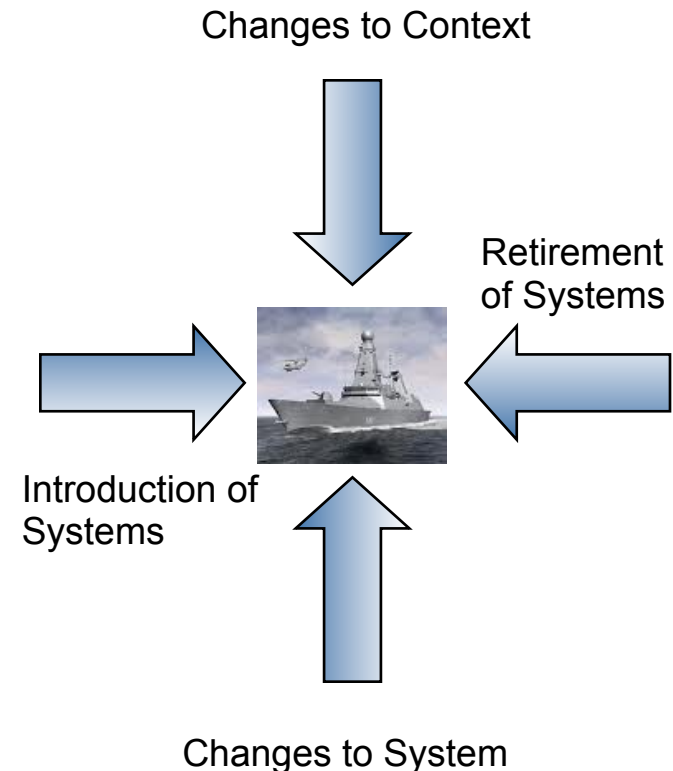
# Verification and Validation

- 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

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- 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!**

