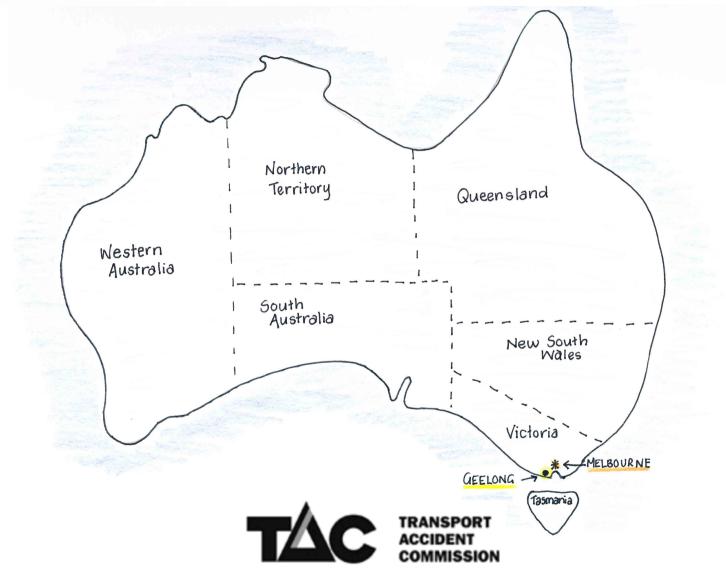
Keframing Organisation Design Project Building an internal capability and toolkit at the Transport Accident Commission LAUREN CARNEGIE AUSTRALIA

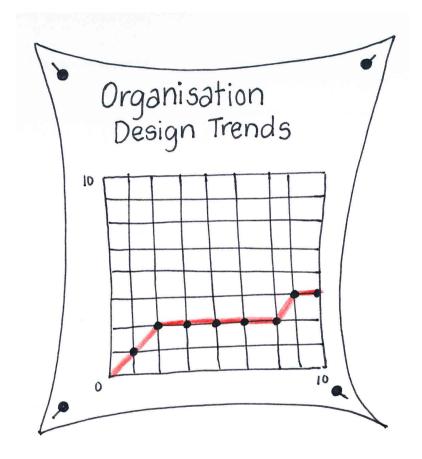
<del>DDDDDDDDDDD</del> O THE AUSTRALIAN CONTEXT THE TAC CONTEXT O GAINING MOMENTUM -> KEY DECISIONS -> PRINCIPLES DOING THE WORK - PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE -> PROCESS & TOOLKIT BRINGING OD TO LIFE 6 LESSONS LEARNT O DEVELOPING THE NEXT GENERATION

# O THE AUSTRALIAN CONTEXT



## O THE AUSTRALIAN CONTEXT

- External consultants
- Not an internal capability
- Not identified in Australian Human Resources capability frameworks
- Limited education academic vs practical
- Limited professional networks



## THE TAC CONTEXT

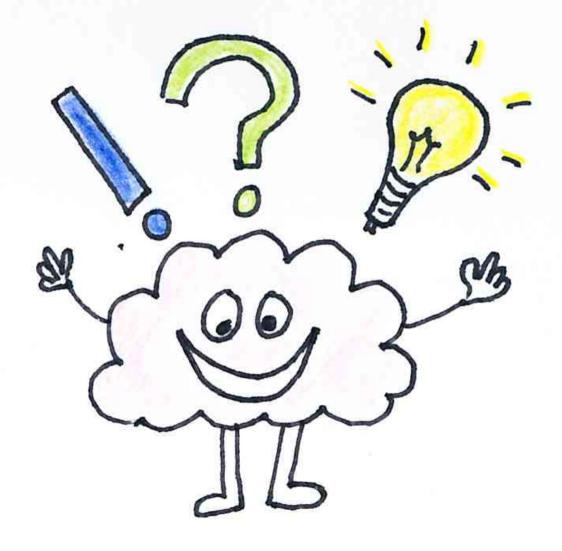
OUR VISION IS A FUTURE WHERE EVERY JOURNEY IS A SAFE ONE

**Our mission** is to work with the Victorian community to reduce road trauma and support those it affects.

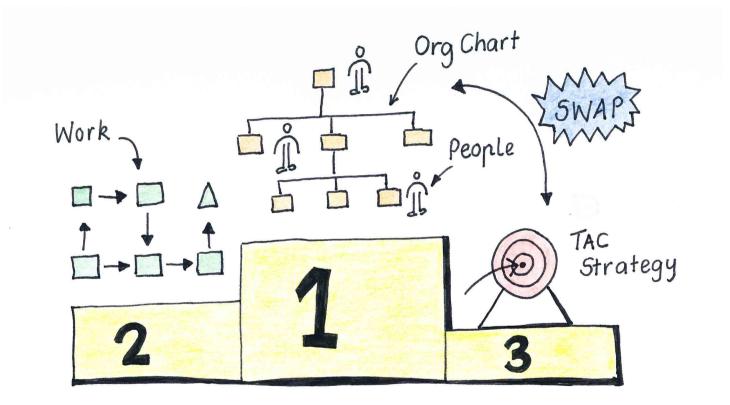






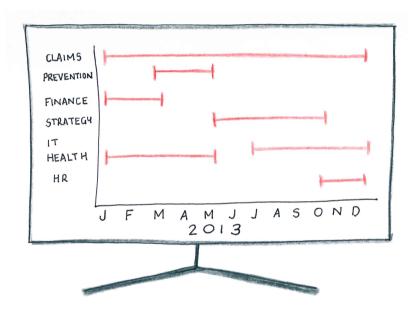


## THE TAC CONTEXT

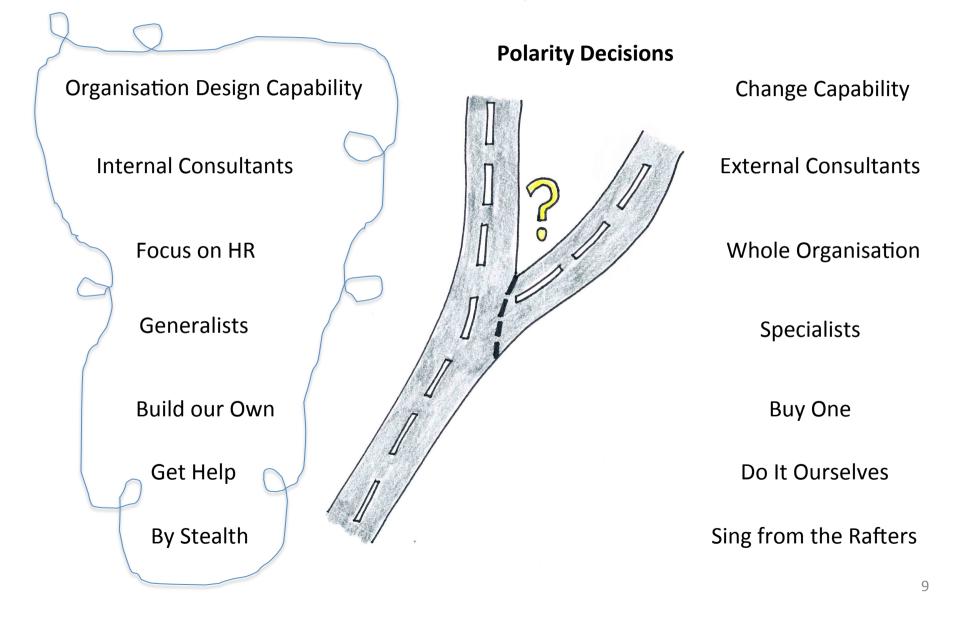


## THE TAC CONTEXT

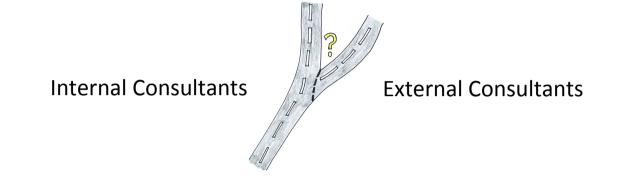
- Internally focused
- Within divisions
- External consultants assess and design, \$\$
- HR Business Partners implement
- Limited internal organisation design capability – assess and design
- No 'how to' organisation design process or tools

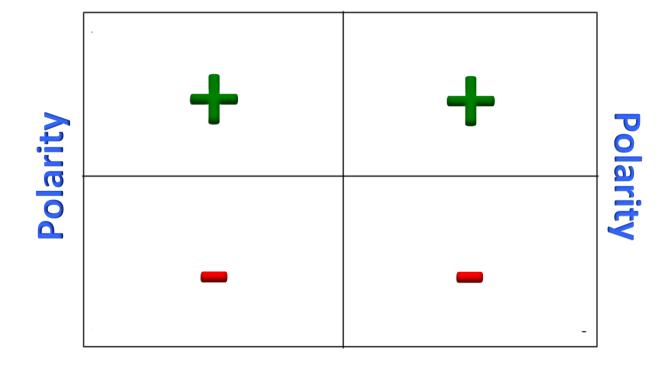


O GAINING MOMENTUM

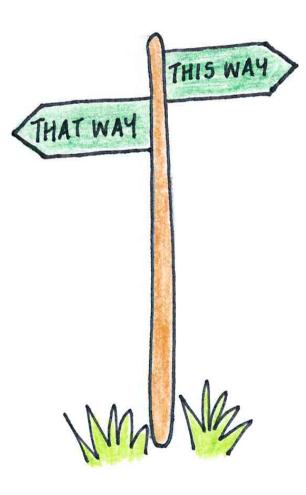


## Group Discussion - The Polarities





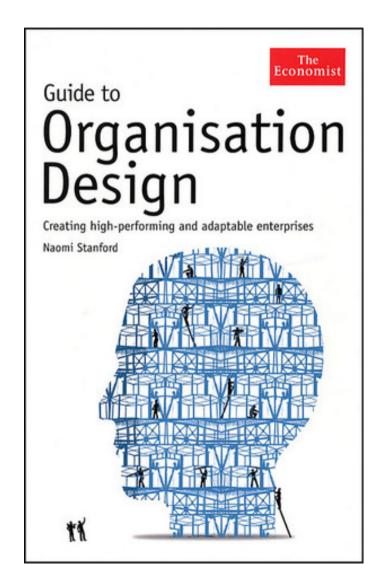
## O GAINING MOMENTUM



### Principles

- 1. Balancing the needs of TAC now into the future.
- 2. Using common definitions, language and applying these consistently
- 3. Designing simple solutions
- 4. Taking a built and owned approach to design and engagement
- 5. Making learning accessible for everyone
- 6. Ensuring measurable outcomes

# O DOING THE WORK

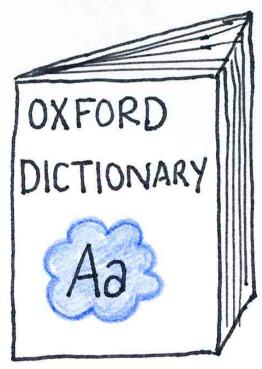


# Principle 1. Balancing the needs of TAC now and into the future

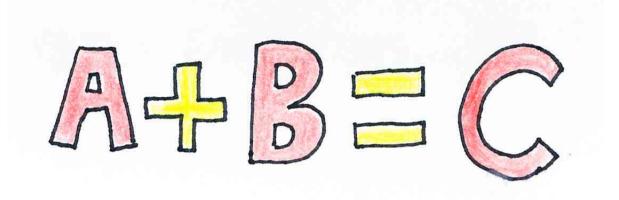


# Principle 2. Using common definitions, language and applying these consistently

- Early definitions
  - "Organisation design is a set of design principles, a process and toolkit to assess, design, implement and evaluate structural changes"
  - "Organisation design is not boxology the process of seeing organisation design only in the context of vertical structures or organisation charts"
- Current definition
  - "How TAC organises its people and work to deliver the business strategy".

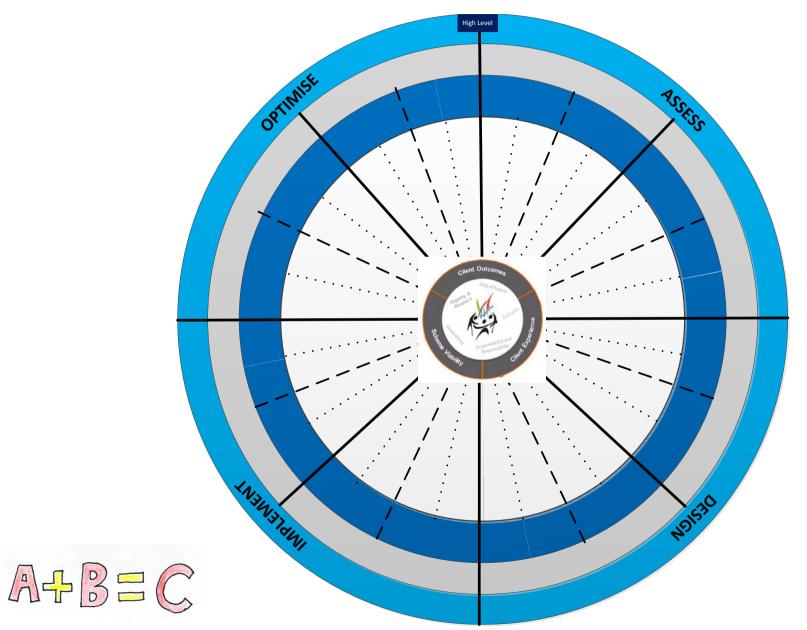


## Principle 3. Designing simple solutions

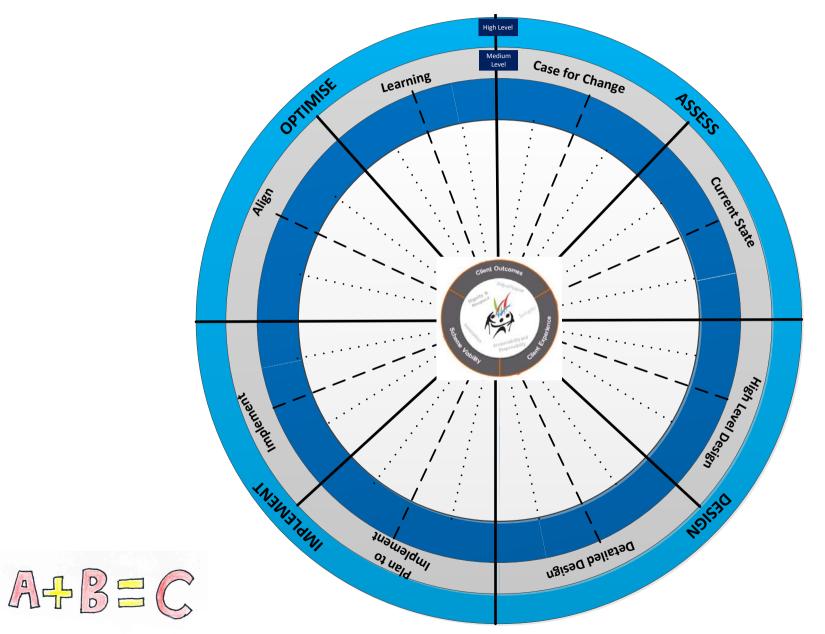


- Organisation Design Principles of Engagement
- Organisation Design Wheel
- Organisation Design Toolkit

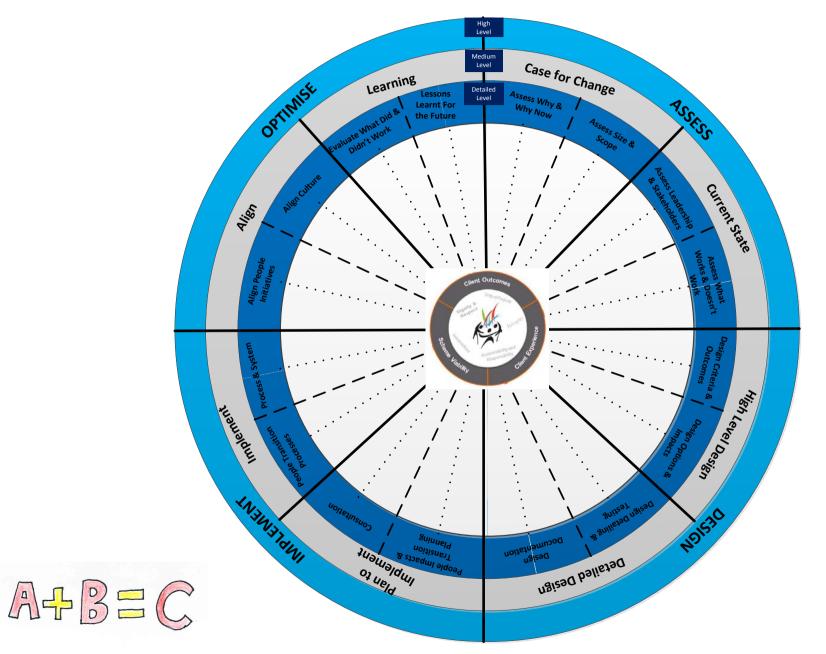
### TAC's Organisation Design Wheel



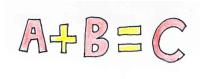
### TAC's Organisation Design Wheel



## TAC's Organisation Design Wheel



## TAC's Organisation Design Toolkit



Tool Name	Organisation Design Activity Charter	
Purpose of Tool	To provide a one page summary of the organisation design activity. To be completed (and agreed) with key sponsors and / or stakeholders prior to commencing an organisation design activity.	
Reference	CIPD Organisation Design Course, April 2013	
Created By & Date	Lauren Carnegie, 10/07/2013	
Complexity of OD Activity	Medium and High	
Notes for Use	<ul> <li>Use this tool after you have conducted your requirements gathering meetings with key organisation design activity stakeholders.</li> <li>Populate the tool either during or after briefing depending on level of complexity and style of stakeholders.</li> <li>When populating the document, capture any areas you are unsure of with a '?' and revisit and clarify stakeholder views at the next meeting.</li> <li>Ensure through meeting one and two that the stakeholder is asked "what is missing". Clarify who to speak to (eg other claims are the stakeholders are unsure of certain elements.</li> </ul>	

1.	Business Outcome of Activity	4. Scope	7. Issues & Risks
•	What is the business outcome of a successful organisation design activity? How does this project contribute to the achievement of TAC's business objectives / strategy?	• What is in scope / out of scope?	• What are the key issues / risks that need to be considered?
2.	Activity Description / Objectives	5. Activity Timing / Resources	8. Dependencies & Assumptions
•	What is the presenting question to be answered / opportunity / problem we are trying to solve?	<ul> <li>What is the timing for the activity?</li> <li>What resources are available to do the activity?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Are there any things that will impact on our ability to deliver the activity?</li> <li>What assumptions are critical to the success of the activity?</li> </ul>
3.	Activity Deliverable	6. Key Stakeholders	9. Next Steps
•	What is the deliverable?	• Who are the key sponsor/stakeholders for the activity?	• What are the key activity steps that will be delivered?

#### **TAC Organisation Design Approach and Toolkit**

Organisation Design Definition: How TAC organises its work and people to deliver the business strategy.

#### Principles of Engagement

- Focusing on the business outcome
- Partnering to make it happen
- Keeping it simple
- Being transparent
- Question, validate and challenge views

#### Benefits of Organisation Design

#### Strategic Alignment

 Realise a new business strategy / operating model / respond to the changing external environment

Work Organisation

- Determine the best way of organising activities to achieve desired outcomes
   Clarify accountabilities at all levels in the organisation, clarifying roles and responsibilities.
- Break down operational 'silos' and build horizontal connections across the organisation.

**Operational Efficiency** 

- Eliminate inefficient ways of working across the organisation (gaps / overlaps) .
- Achieve economies of scale by combining 'like' activities.
- Address the need to reduce costs.

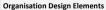
To achieve these benefits, organisation design needs to be considered more than a purely structural response to trying to solve a business problem.

#### **Organisation Design in Practice**

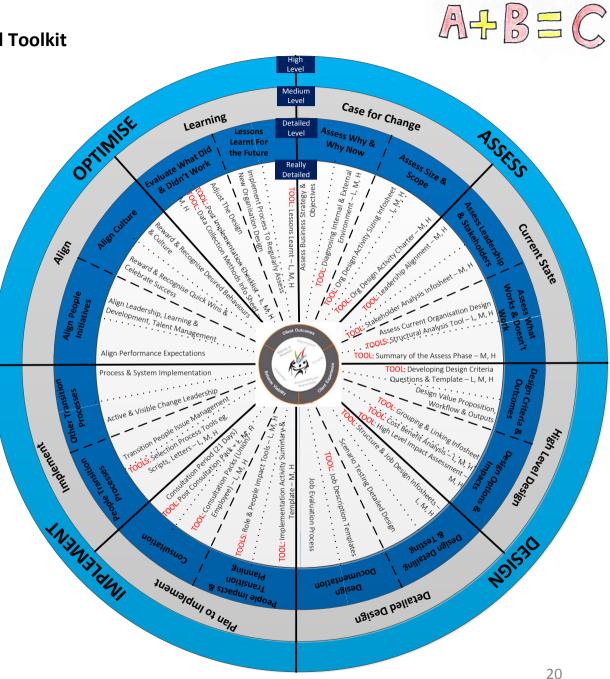
- Design when there is a good business reason
- Develop options before deciding on the design
- Choose the right time to design
- Look for clues that things are out of alignment
- Stay alert to the external environment / future

#### **Roles & Responsibilities**

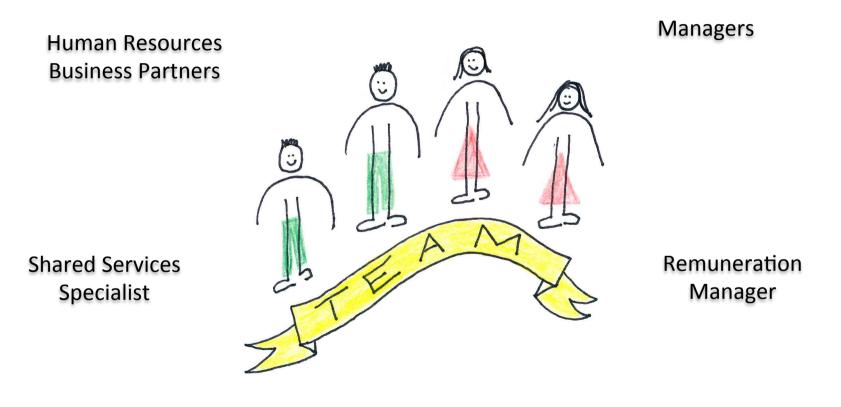
- <u>Design Activity Sponsor</u> Clarifies the strategic goals and drivers of the change, leads the design team and implementation of the change, makes final decisions.
- <u>Design Team</u> Provides subject matter expertise in the build of the design, tests fesability of the design, act as champions of the change.
- <u>Human Resources</u> Guides the project sponsor and design team and acts as a consultant to the process, provides guidance on best practices, facilitates brain storming of options and consensus building, identifies risks and potential impacts of the change on people.







# Design Principle 4. Taking a built and owned approach to design and engagement



**Change Consultants** 

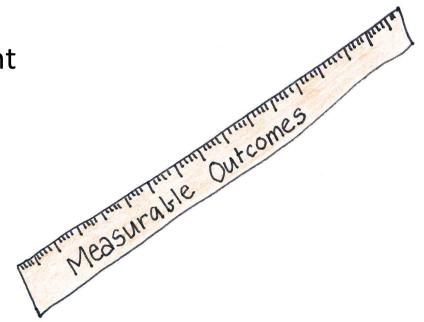
# Principle 5. Making learning accessible for everyone



Practical Experience Testing & Experimenting Coaching Sessions & Coaching Approach Week Offsite Organisation Design Learning Sessions

## Principle 6. Ensuring Measurable Outcomes

- Decreased spend on external consultants
- Amy Kates Organisation Design Capability Assessment
  - Before Offsite
  - 3 Months Post
  - 6 Months Post



# BRINGING OD TO LIFE

•

### • Business Outcomes

- Internal consulting capability
- Organisation Design Wheel and Toolkit
- Next Steps
  - Testing and reviewing the approach and tools
  - Next strategy development underway
  - Building leadership capability



## For TAC

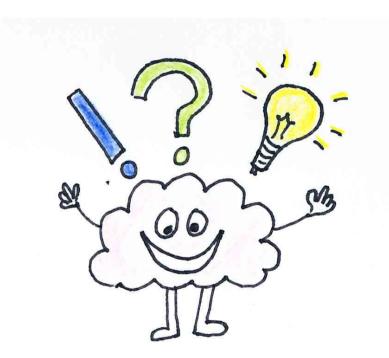
- Sponsorship and understanding of the project
- External consultants as coach
- Be flexible
- Building and learning
- Keep it simple and practical
- It's a change!
- Adoption is individual
- Give it time

# LEARNT

### For Me

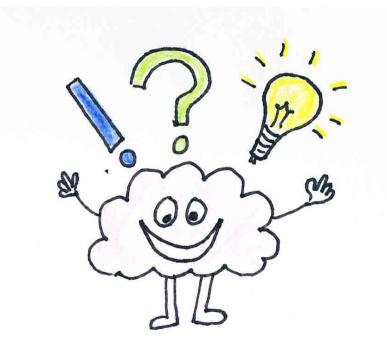
- Organisation and geographic boundaries
- Balance short and long term
- In service of?
- Seek to understand
- Continually adapt and learn
- Experiment and make mistakes
- Give yourself time

Group Brainstorm - Intriguing the Next Generation of Organisation Designers



- Who are the next generation organisation designers? (eg. are they recent graduates, HR professionals...?)
- What experience do they have?
- How are they being developed and supported?

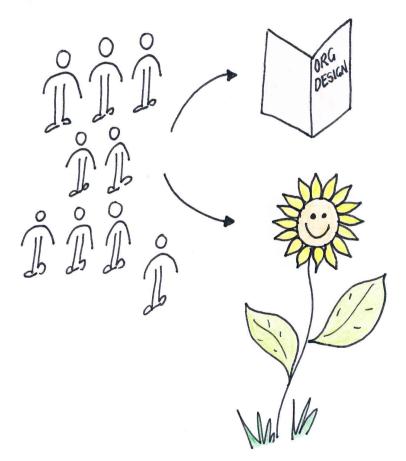
Group Brainstorm - Intriguing the Next Generation of Organisation Designers



 What is one thing, if you started it today, would make a difference to the next generation of Organisation Designers?

## O DEVELOPING THE NEXT GENERATION

- Positioning
- New Ideas
- How To
- Learning Opportunities
- Expertise
- Support Network



*DODDDDDDDD* O THE AUSTRALIAN CONTEXT THE TAC CONTEXT O GAINING MOMENTUM -> KEY DECISIONS -> PRINCIPLES DOING THE WORK - PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE -> PROCESS & TOOLKIT BRINGING OD TO LIFE 6 LESSONS LEARNT O DEVELOPING THE NEXT GENERATION