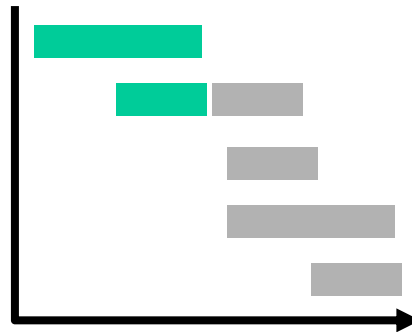


# Continuous Improvement Toolkit

## Gantt Chart



## Managing Risk

PDPC  
FMEA RAID Logs  
Fault Tree Analysis  
Risk Assessment\*  
Traffic Light Assessment

## Deciding & Selecting

Pros and Cons  
Break-even Analysis  
Force Field Analysis  
Decision Tree  
QFD  
Kano Analysis  
Critical-to Tree  
Pugh Matrix  
Voting  
TPN Analysis  
Matrix Diagram  
Prioritization Matrix  
Paired Comparison  
Cause & Effect Matrix

## Planning & Project Management\*

Importance-Urgency Mapping  
RACI Matrix  
Stakeholders Analysis  
PEST  
PERT/CPM  
Activity Diagram  
Roadmaps  
Project Charter  
Gantt Chart  
PDCA  
Control Planning  
Gap Analysis  
Hoshin Kanri  
Kaizen  
How-How Diagram  
Tree Diagram\*\*  
Standard work

## Understanding Performance

Lean Measures  
KPIs  
OEE  
Capability Indices  
MSA  
RTY  
Descriptive Statistics  
Cost of Quality  
Reliability Analysis  
Graphical Analysis  
Run Charts  
Control Charts  
Benchmarking  
Sampling  
Focus groups  
Interviews  
Brainstorming  
Analogy  
SCAMPER\*\*\*  
Mind Mapping\*  
Measles Charts  
Surveys  
Affinity Diagram  
Attribute Analysis  
Data Collection  
Critical Incident Technique  
Observations

## Understanding Cause & Effect

Confidence Intervals  
ANOVA  
Design of Experiments  
Regression  
Multi-Vari Charts  
Relations Mapping\*  
5 Whys  
Chi-Square Test  
Fishbone Diagram  
TRIZ\*\*\*

## Identifying & Implementing Solutions\*\*\*

Simulation  
TPM  
Mistake Proofing  
Pull Systems  
JIT  
Ergonomics  
Work Balancing  
Automation  
Bottleneck Analysis  
Visual Management  
Flow  
Value Analysis  
5S  
Wastes Analysis  
SMED  
Time Value Map  
Process Redesign

## Creating Ideas\*\*

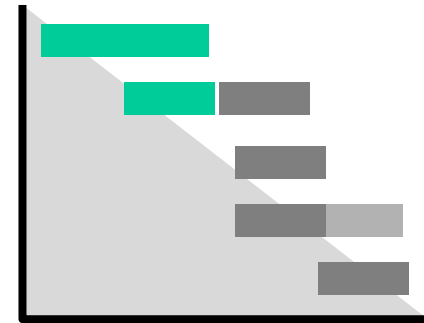
Nominal Group Technique  
Mind Mapping\*  
Affinity Diagram  
Attribute Analysis  
Lateral Thinking  
Visioning

## Designing & Analyzing Processes

IDEF0  
Value Stream Mapping  
SIPOC  
Flow Process Chart  
Process Mapping  
Flowcharting  
Service Blueprints

## - Gantt Chart

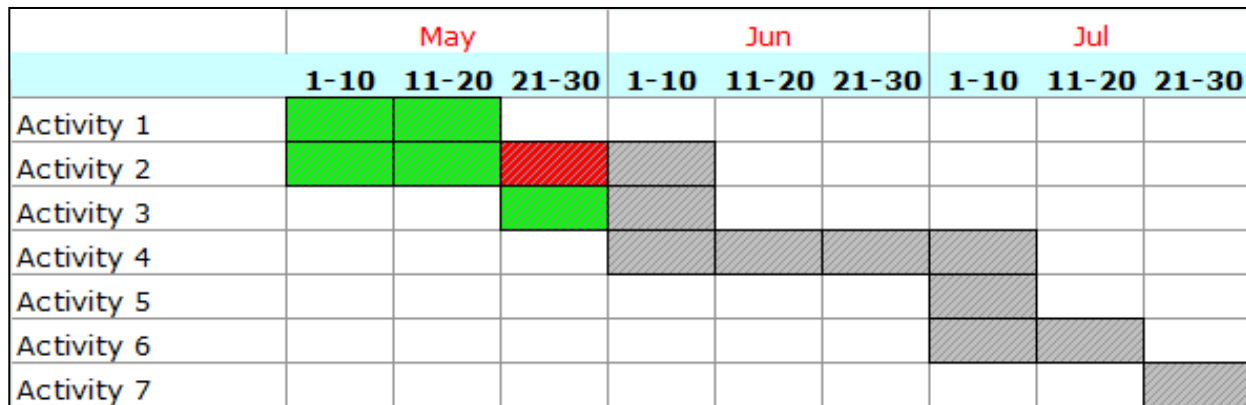
- ❑ Large number of activities must be controlled when managing projects. Project should also be completed on schedule.
- ❑ Gantt charts illustrate project schedule visually.
- ❑ Use Gantt charts to keep your team and your sponsors informed of progress.
- ❑ Update the chart to show schedule changes and their implications.
- ❑ If the project is behind schedule, you can take actions to bring it back on schedule.



# - Gantt Chart

## A Gantt Chart Outlines:

- ❑ All activities involved in a project.
- ❑ Their order.
- ❑ Their time estimates.
- ❑ They could also show other information such as completion percentage, status, dependency, by whom, etc.



# - Gantt Chart

## Tips:

- ❑ Always write the project objective.
- ❑ You need to scope the project as small as possible.
- ❑ Determine the resources needed.
- ❑ List all activities on a Work Breakdown Structure first.
- ❑ You can draw Gantt charts by hand or use specialist software.



## - Gantt Chart

### **Further Information:**

- ❑ Gantt charts could also show the dependency relationships between activities.
- ❑ One of the main limitations of the Gantt chart is that it does not display the resources requirements and workloads.
- ❑ It can become very difficult to draw for project with numerous tasks.
- ❑ Gantt charts have become a common technique for representing the phases and activities of a project work breakdown structure, so they can be understood by a wide audience.