

HYPOTHESIS-DRIVEN APPROACH FOR PROBLEM- SOLVING AND COMMUNICATION TO THE POINT

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QFIVE⁹⁵
THE LEADERSHIP COACHES

Module objectives

In the problem-solving sessions you will learn:

- Disciplined & fast approach to problem-solving
- How to break problems down into manageable tasks
- A framework to structure your work
- How to actively participate in new engagements from the get-go
- How to apply best practices for gathering and analyzing data

In the communicating sessions you will learn how to:

- Transfer complex topics into logical communication
- Write persuasive documents
- Tell a powerful and convincing story in PowerPoint
- Transform your audience to make decisions



AGENDA (1/2)

HYPOTHESIS-BASED PROBLEM-SOLVING

01 **Problem-solving process**

02 Problem definition

03 Problem structuring

04 Prioritization

05 Hypothesis development

06 Workplan

▶ APPLYING SYSTEMATIC PROBLEM-SOLVING APPROACH HELPS TO IDENTIFY AND SOLVE PRACTICALLY ANY ILL-DEFINED OR UNIQUE BUSINESS PROBLEM

	Need for “Expertise-based” approach 	Need for “Consulting-based” approach 
The nature of the problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-defined • Repetitive • Fairly standardized • Solution more or less clear from the start • Rather in the implementation phase of a project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstructured problem • Not obvious solution • To a large extent unique; some common themes • Solution unclear / not known
Source of solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical expertise • Experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic problem-solving approach
Core skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem-solving skills

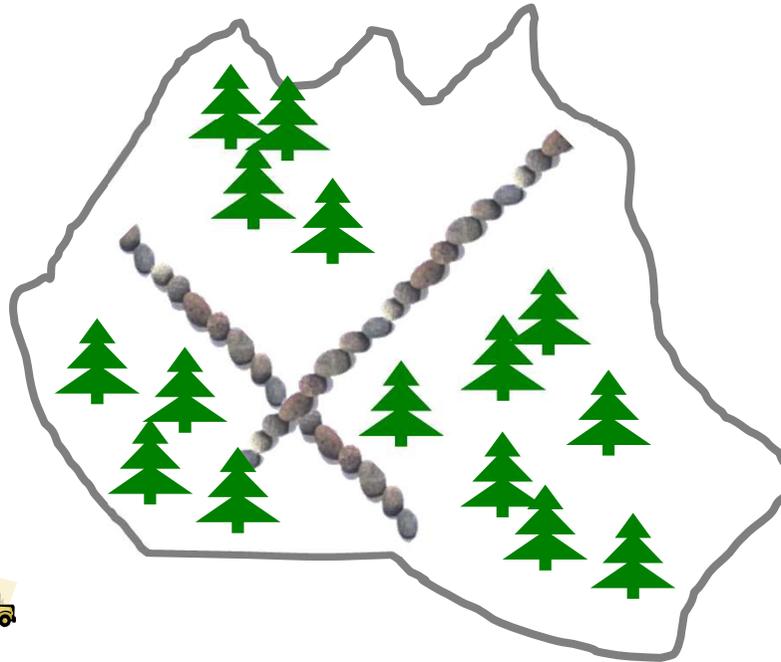
Applicability of hypothesis-based problem-solving approach

▶ FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM-SOLVING APPROACH
BASED ON "COMMON SENSE" ...

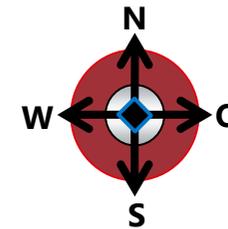
4 **Which**
path to take?



3 **How**
do I get there?



1 **Where**
am I?



2 **Where**
do I want to go?

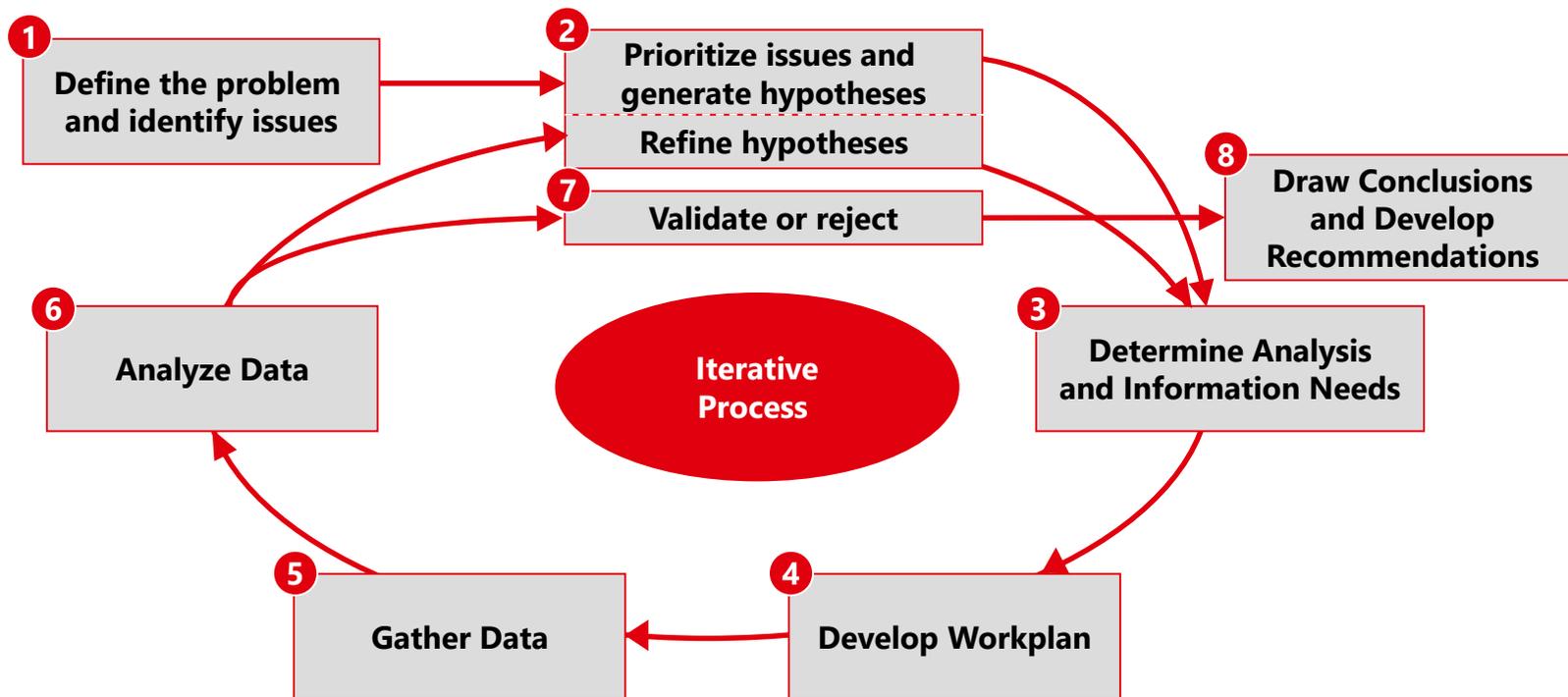


▶ ...TRANSLATED IN A "FORMALIZED" HYPOTHESIS-DRIVEN APPROACH (HDA) FOR PROBLEM-SOLVING

HDA typical steps	Definition	Related Framework
Describe situation	... a succinct description of the current circumstances (internal and external)	Problem Statement sheet
Define the problem/ project objective	... precise, comprehensive, well-articulated definition of the real problem that needs to be solved = project objective	
Structure the problem by identifying issues	...3-5 MECE ¹ issues/drivers/sub-questions that (once answered) solve the problem and will be tested through a series of testable hypotheses	Issue tree Mindmapping
Prioritize problem issues	...selection of problem issues with the highest impact for solving the problem	Prioritization matrix
Develop Hypothesis	... declarative statement or tentative answers (multiple answers) to the questions which point to required analysis	Brainstorming, Hypothesis tree
Create workplan	... analyses to be conducted to prove the hypothetical questions	Hypothesis diagram Workplan
Validated Hypothesis	... the result of the analysis & basis for the recommendation	

¹ Mutually Exclusive and Collectively Exhaustive

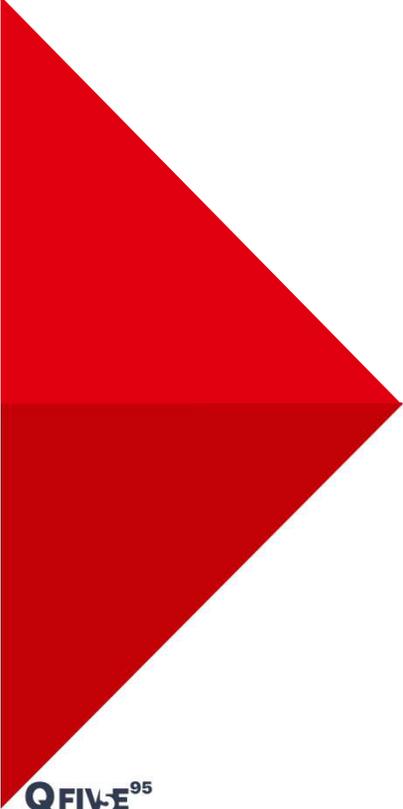
▶ HDA IS NOT A LINEAR STEP-BY-STEP BUT AN ITERATIVE PROCESS



▶ HOW DOES ITERATION AND COMMUNICATION ALONG THE HDA WORK?

HDA – Basic principles and premises

- How to really make it iterative?
 - Develop an early solution and approach: “Day 1” or “Week 1” draft storyline
 - Iterate the early hypothesis-driven solution (answer and approach) – testing and adjusting in communication with all relevant stakeholders at each phase of the process, e.g., weekly
 - Make relevant stakeholders to co-creators by involving them into single iteration cycles
- Process serves as a **guideline for team-work** and is **not meant to be “filled in” by team leader**
- Regular, thoughtful iteration **saves time and produces a more robust solution**



THANK YOU

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Henkel