

1. RAIDING

The aim is to make the enemy weaker by raiding their supplies or provisions.

If we look at excessive demand as "the enemy," we can begin to think of ways to reduce it to a more manageable size, either by taking on less work, scrutinizing and prioritizing the intake of work, or limiting the scope of the work we're taking on.

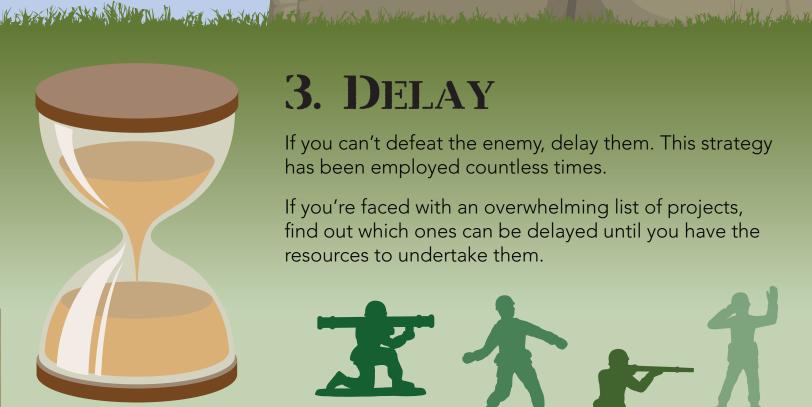
2. FORTIFICATION

Armies build forts to protect themselves.

In business, we should protect our resources by having a clear picture of their true availability.

After all the time-off, adminstrative work, and unplanned or ongoing work has been estimated, we will protect them from being overbooked, overused, and burnt out.





If you can't defeat the enemy, delay them. This strategy has been employed countless times.

If you're faced with an overwhelming list of projects, find out which ones can be delayed until you have the resources to undertake them.



4. REINFORCEMENTS

If you've been ordered to wait for reinforcements, wait.

"Reinforcements" doesn't only apply to additional staff, but also to building necessary skills, delivering adequate training or providing the right tools.

Ignoring the orders to wait leads to using failed strategy to undertake a futile effort against insurmountable odds.



5. RETREAT

If all else fails, retreat.

In modern organizations, when resource constraints are leading to project delays, sometimes the only solution is to retreat.

Either terminate the projects that can't be undertaken, terminate those that are less valuable, or wait until you have the resources to accomplish what you want.

For the complete list of Proven Military Strategies for Better Resource Planning, sign up at

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