LEARNING FROM PRACTICE: OPENING THE BLACK BOX OF CONSULTING ENGAGEMENTS

What is consulting, in a nutshell?



















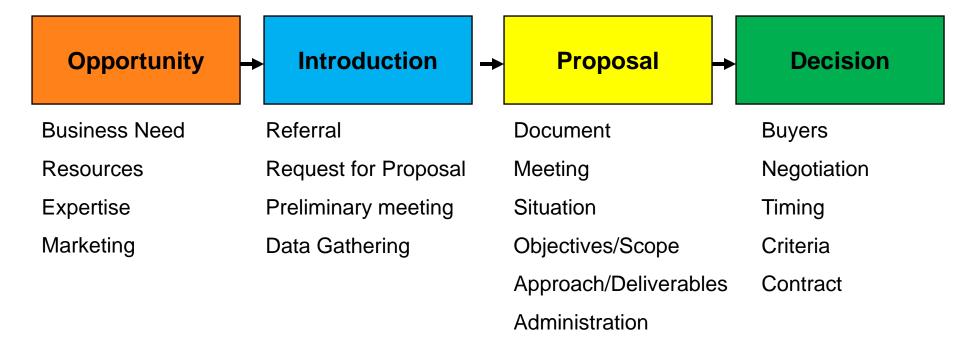
Why are consultants hired?

□ The 5 "E"s:

- Expertise
- Experience
- 3. External Perspective
- 4. Efficiency
- Extra Validation

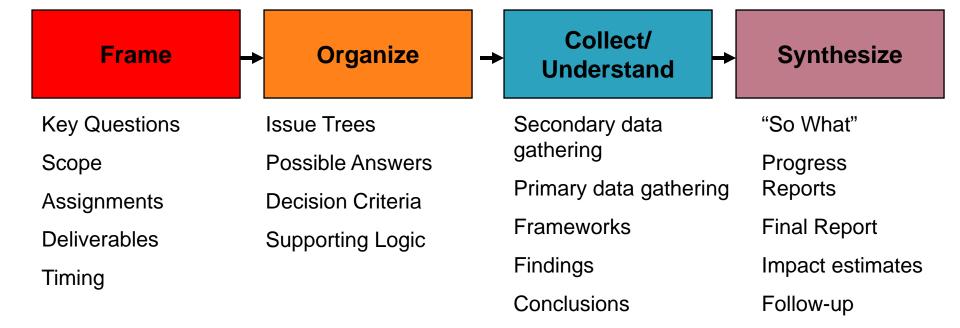


The Consulting Selling Process





The Consulting Delivery Process





SOCOS

Frame

• Identify the key question

Communicate

Talk

- Develop the issue tree
- Formulate hypotheses

Evaluate

Discuss group

Organize

- Develop a high-level process map
- Create a content map to test hypotheses
- Design the story line

Assist

Leverage

Collect

- Design "ghost charts" to exhibit necessary data
- Conduct meaningful interviews
- Gather relevant secondary data

Motivate

Identify unique
 Until erstan

d

- Identify the "so what(s)"
- Think through the implications for all constituents
- Document the key insight on all charts

Synthesize

- Obtain input and ensure buy-in from client
- Offer specific recommendatio ns for improvement
- Tell a good story

WENAN-FLAGLER
BUSINESS SCHOOL

Source: The McKinsey Engagement by Paul N. Friga, 2008

Discussion Questions

- 1. How are engagements changing?
- 2. How do projects affect the strategy practice of companies?
- 3. How can academics (A), business people (B) and consultants (C) work together more in this space?



How are consulting engagements changing?

- More practitioner involvement to ensure buy-in
- Perhaps an increase in "Extra Validity" purpose
- Increase in public sector and not-for-profit work (can be more work but at lower prices) – much in US is competitive bid
- Companies are becoming more mature in the use of consultants
- Different groups and levels within a company will use varied approaches
- More work for free from consultants especially up front and given macro economic conditions
- Immediate work quickly may sacrifice quality or scope



How do projects affect the strategy practice of companies?

- Will vary within the organization (e.g. planning vs. implementation)
- At times the consultants actually become part of the process
- Small projects may have less of an impact on the ongoing practice
- Macro environment plays a role e.g. more uncertain leads to more scenario
- Will vary based upon the formality of the process e.g. more exploratory and co-generative based upon the consultant and the company
- Do they lead to good processes or bad processes?
- Do some consulting firms sometimes miss the point and mess up?
- Will vary based upon the size/approach of the consulting firm
- Different types of companies will integrate practice ideas in varying ways (e.g. level of hierarchy, size, involvement of employees, etc.)
- Some companies are not open to advice and take-aways (e.g. level of past involvement with consultants)



How can academics (A), business people (B) and consultants (C) work together more in this space?

- "Professor in Residence" on assignment with the consulting firms and share with the classroom (e.g. Shell)
- Do more real projects within the companies (A,B,C and students play all roles)
- Realise that companies don't just "take" a report they evaluate and pick and choose different bits and pieces –
- SMS could establish outreach efforts and academics offer perspectives to practitioners and consultants in the process (e.g. local chapters)
- Problems academics are more "problem" based rather than "solution" based
- Have academics join more boards for profit or not for profit and watch the engagement of the A,B,Cs
- Realize that we share some common interests or do we (e.g. reflection, more things than just profit)
- Try to get specific in the design of the connections (e.g. phenomenon language such as M&A)
- Connect with practitioner and consultant associations (e.g. Association of Strategic Planning)



Slides will be available on the Practice IG Wiki

www.practiceig.pbworks.com

