



Funding AI Like a Program Guarantees Failure

The AI Operating Model Playbook

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Opening context

Funding is often treated as a neutral enabler of AI progress. Once a use case is approved, budgets are allocated and teams are mobilised. When funding runs out, initiatives are reassessed.

In practice, funding logic shapes behaviour more powerfully than strategy. How AI is funded determines what teams optimise for, how risk is managed, and whether learning compounds or resets.

When AI is funded like a traditional program, failure is built in.

Why this fails in most organisations

Program funding assumes that outcomes can be specified upfront and delivered within a defined timeframe. Budgets are allocated episodically. Success is measured against predefined milestones.

AI does not behave this way. Value emerges progressively as models are trained, deployed, and refined. Learning continues in production, not just during delivery. When funding is time-bound, teams are incentivised to deliver artefacts rather than outcomes.

This creates predictable patterns. Teams rush to deploy before funding ends. Learning is truncated. Once the program closes, capability dissipates and the organisation must start again.

The operating model insight

Funding is an operating model choice.

If AI is treated as a capability rather than a program, funding must reflect persistence rather than completion. This does not imply abandoning financial discipline. It requires shifting from episodic investment to sustained capacity allocation.

Effective funding models distinguish between exploration and exploitation. Early funding supports learning and uncertainty reduction. Later funding supports scale and optimisation. Both are intentional, and neither is accidental.

What this looks like in practice

Organisations that fund AI effectively allocate resources to stable teams rather than transient initiatives. Teams are funded to own outcomes over time, including performance in production.

Funding decisions are revisited regularly, but they are not reset arbitrarily. Underperforming efforts are stopped deliberately. Successful ones are reinforced. Learning is retained because teams persist beyond individual funding cycles.

Funding AI: Projects vs Capacity

Why funding logic determines whether learning compounds or decays

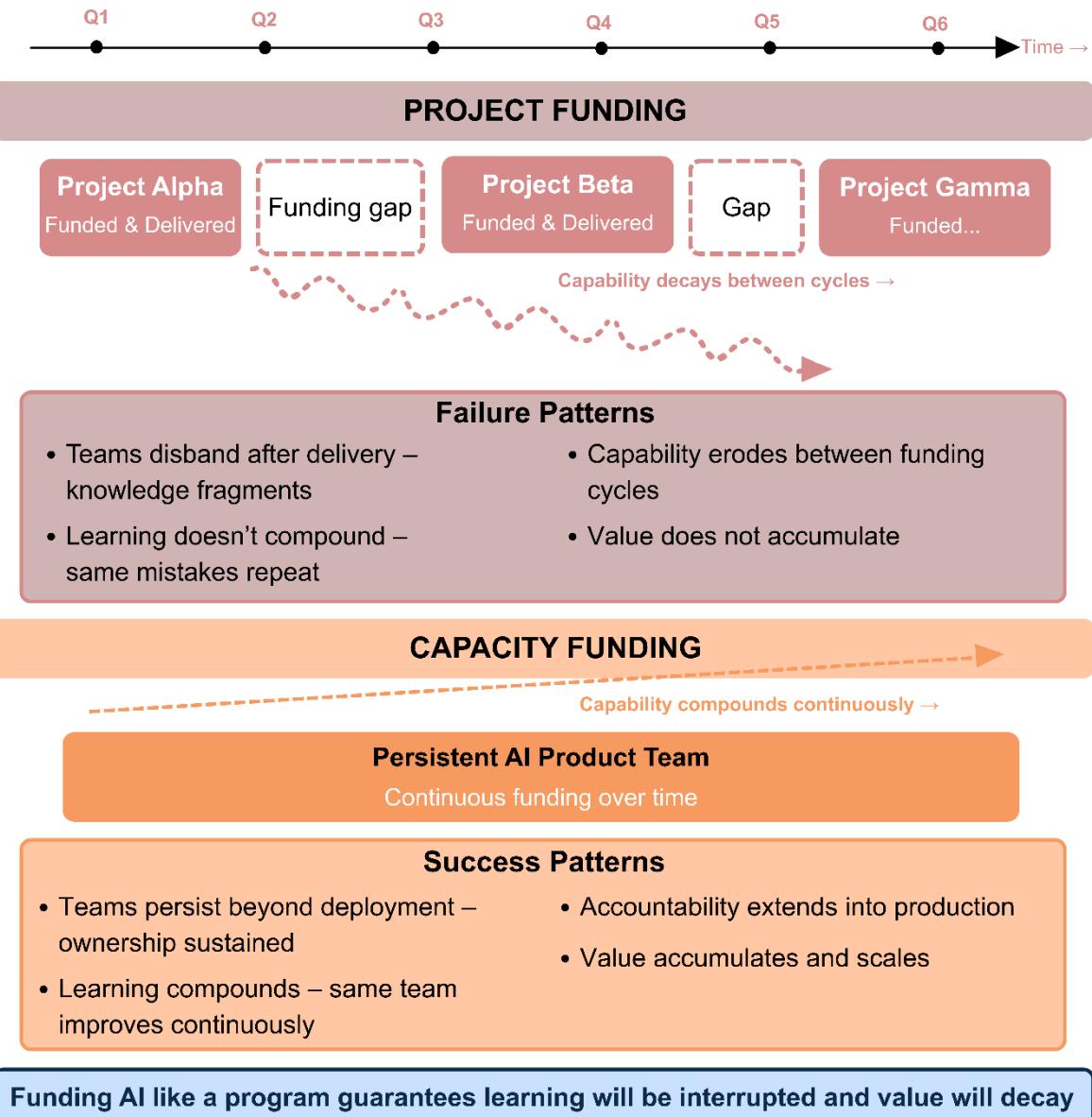


Figure 1: Funding AI: Projects vs Capacity

Common mistakes to avoid

Assuming that short funding cycles increase accountability.

Using program closure as a proxy for success.

Treating all AI initiatives as if they are at the same stage of maturity.

Confusing financial control with funding volatility.

What leaders must do differently

Leaders must recognise that funding is not a back-office concern. It is a primary lever of operating model design.

This means aligning funding horizons with learning horizons, and ensuring that teams are accountable for outcomes over time, not just delivery within a budget window.

Conclusion

Funding AI like a program guarantees that learning will be interrupted and value will decay.

If organisations want AI to compound, they must fund it as a persistent capability, not a temporary initiative.



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