

Asana Sprint Tracking: Backlogs, Capacity, and Reports

Plan and track sprints in Asana with backlogs, sprint boards, capacity signals, dashboards, retrospectives, and tool limitations.

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TL;DR Sprint tracking in Asana is a practical setup for teams running 1–3 week iterations without formal Scrum overhead. A Backlog project, a Sprint project (or sprint-bounded sections), custom fields for points and priority, and Workload on Advanced cover most agile-lite practice. The gaps versus Jira or Linear show up in native burndown charts, velocity reports, and Git-event automation. This how-to walks through sprint setup, capacity planning, execution tracking, sprint reports and retrospectives, and where dedicated software-team tools win. Feature availability verified May 20, 2026.

Sprint Tracking Setup in Asana

A clean setup uses two projects: a Backlog with ordered work and a Sprint project with the current iteration. Custom fields carry priority, story points, status, and acceptance criteria.

Set up takes about an hour for the first sprint. Templates save time on subsequent sprints — saving the Sprint project as a template means each new iteration starts pre-populated.

1. **Create the Backlog project** — priority-ordered list view; add sections for Ready, Refined, Triaged
2. **Create the Sprint project** — board view with Backlog, In Progress, In Review, Done columns
3. **Add custom fields** — Story points (number), Priority (single-select), Type (single-select), Status (single-select)
4. **Pick the sprint duration** — 1–3 weeks; 2 weeks is the modal choice for cross-functional teams
5. **Save the Sprint project as a template** after the first iteration; clone it for each new sprint

Avoid one project per sprint if the team rotates members frequently. Date-bounded sections in a single Sprint project are easier to maintain.

Two projects: Backlog + Sprint. Custom fields for points, priority, type, status. Save as template after sprint one.

Planning Sprint Capacity

Capacity planning sums story points (or hours) per assignee against a per-sprint

capacity number. Workload view on Advanced does this visually; smaller teams can do it in a list with sum rollups.

Capacity planning is where sprints usually fail. Pulling too much in is the default failure mode; the discipline of a hard capacity per person prevents it.

- **Workload inputs** — Story points custom field, per-person capacity (e.g. 8 points per 2-week sprint)
- **Estimates** — relative (Fibonacci) is more honest than absolute; absolute (hours) creates false precision
- **Assignee balance** — Workload view (Advanced) shows everyone's sum at a glance
- **Spillover** — incomplete tasks at sprint end auto-roll if the rule is set; otherwise the team decides per task
- **Buffer** — leave 20% of capacity unallocated for emergencies, interruptions, support work

Track planned-vs-completed points per sprint for 5+ sprints before drawing velocity conclusions. Two data points aren't a trend.

Capacity = points per person × sprint length × 0.8 buffer. Track velocity over 5+ sprints before trusting it.

Tracking Sprint Execution

During the sprint, the board view is the daily working surface. Standups happen against the board; blocked work surfaces via a custom field; rules automate the routine moves.

The board does the work. A clean board makes the standup take 5 minutes; a messy board makes it take 25 and surface less.

- **Daily standup** — walk the board right-to-left (Done → In Review → In Progress → Backlog); surface blockers first
- **Blocked items** — Blocked custom field; sort or filter to find them fast; assign an unblocker as part of the standup
- **Owner updates** — keep updates in task comments, not in chat; chat fragments context
- **Automation** — when section = In Review, assign to lead reviewer; when section = Done, notify QA
- **Recurring routines** — sprint kickoff task, mid-sprint check, retro task — all as recurring or templated

If the standup is a status meeting instead of an unblocking meeting, the format isn't working. Walk the board, ask about blockers, end early.

Walk the board right-to-left, surface blockers first, end early. Automate the routine moves.

Sprint Reports and Retrospectives

Sprint reports and retrospectives close the loop. Dashboards show committed-vs-completed, point burnup, and blocker patterns; retros consume that data to improve the next sprint.

The two reports that matter: closed-vs-committed (did we finish what we said we would?) and blocker patterns (where did we lose time?). Everything else is supporting context.

- **Sprint progress dashboard** — burnup of completed points, count of in-progress vs completed, blocker count
- **Closed sprint review** — total points completed, spillover count, blockers resolved, blockers persisting
- **Retrospective questions** — what worked, what didn't, what to try next; 30-45 minutes max
- **Action items** — retro outcomes become tasks in the next sprint; track completion to make retros stick
- **Velocity tracking** — store closed-points-per-sprint in a separate Goals page or spreadsheet for trend

Retros without follow-through become rituals. Make retro action items first-class tasks in the next sprint.

Closed-vs-committed + blocker patterns. Make retro action items tasks in the next sprint.

Limitations Versus Jira or Linear

For software-only teams running formal Scrum, Jira and Linear close gaps Asana can't. Burndown, velocity, Git-event automation, and JQL queries are the most-missed features.

Recognise the limit before working around it. Building burndown charts manually in Asana wastes more time than switching tools, if velocity is a critical metric.

- **Missing native burndown** — workaround exists; takes manual upkeep
- **Story points as second-class data** — workable, but Jira treats them natively
- **Git event automation** — Linear is best-in-class; Jira is solid; Asana has integrations but they're lighter
- **Advanced sprint reports** — cumulative flow, cycle time, lead time — minimal in Asana; deep in Jira
- **Integrations that close the gap** — Linear or Jira sync, Everhour for time, third-party burndown apps

For mixed teams that share a workspace with marketing and design, Asana's sprint tracking is usually good enough. For dev-only teams, switching costs are worth paying.

Burndown, velocity, Git events — Jira/Linear win. For mixed teams, Asana's sprint tracking is sufficient.

FAQ

How long should a sprint be in Asana?

One to three weeks. Two-week sprints are the most common choice for cross-functional teams. Shorter sprints suit teams iterating on tight feedback loops; longer sprints suit teams with heavy review or QA cycles. Pick one cadence and stick with it for at least five sprints before changing.

Should I create one Sprint project per sprint or use sections?

For teams with rotating members or frequent reorganisation, use date-bounded sections in a single Sprint project — easier to maintain. For stable teams, one project per sprint gives cleaner archives. Either pattern works; consistency matters more than the choice.

How do I track velocity in Asana?

Manually. Add a number custom field "Story points", sum completed points per sprint, and log the total in a separate Goals page or spreadsheet. Track over 5+ sprints before drawing conclusions; fewer data points create false trends. Jira and Linear track velocity automatically.

What happens to incomplete tasks at sprint end?

A rule can auto-roll them to the next sprint, or you can decide per task during sprint planning. Most teams default to rolling them and then asking "should we still do this?" — sometimes the answer is no, and the task gets dropped instead of carried over.

Can I run a daily standup against an Asana board?

Yes. Open the Sprint project in board view and walk right-to-left (Done → In Review → In Progress). Surface blockers first; the goal is unblocking, not status reporting. Keep standups under 15 minutes by ending when blockers are addressed rather than going through every team member.

Full article: <https://asanatracker.com/asana-sprint-tracker>

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