

Avancier Methods (AM)

EA challenges: a case study

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- ▶ “Commonly, solution architects ... are driven to meet the immediate requirements of individual business units
- ▶ only tactical stand-alone solutions are developed and implemented.”

IT Business Edge

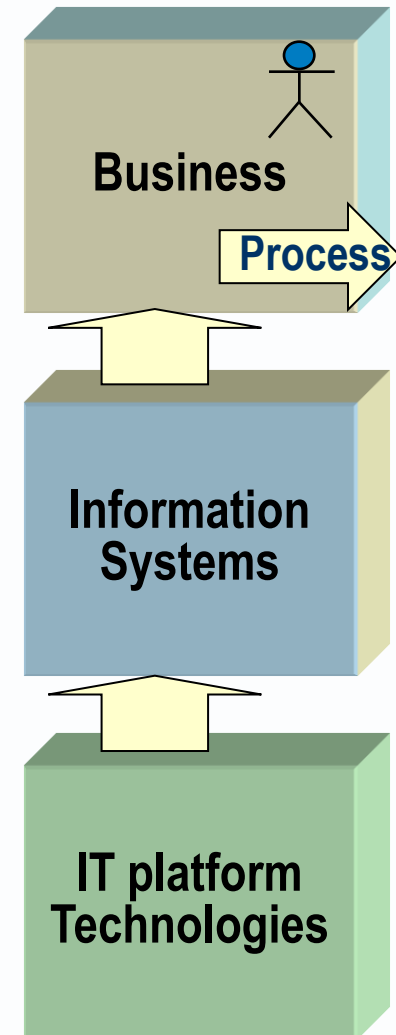
- ▶ “Organizations can use **enterprise architecture and portfolio management approaches to**
 - get the required knowledge
 - streamline and rationalize the apps portfolio
 - reduce redundancy, consolidate IT capabilities
 - define sound IT governance policies.”

IT Toolbox

An example request for architecture work

- ▶ Baseline systems
- ▶ Problems
- ▶ Request for architecture work

- ▶ After several mergers and acquisitions, your business has five divisions using five different Work Management Systems
- ▶ Each supports what appear to be the same business processes for:
 - Recording road work requests
 - Scheduling and resourcing road work,
 - Giving job instructions to road work gangs,
 - Recording the what, how, who and when of road work done.

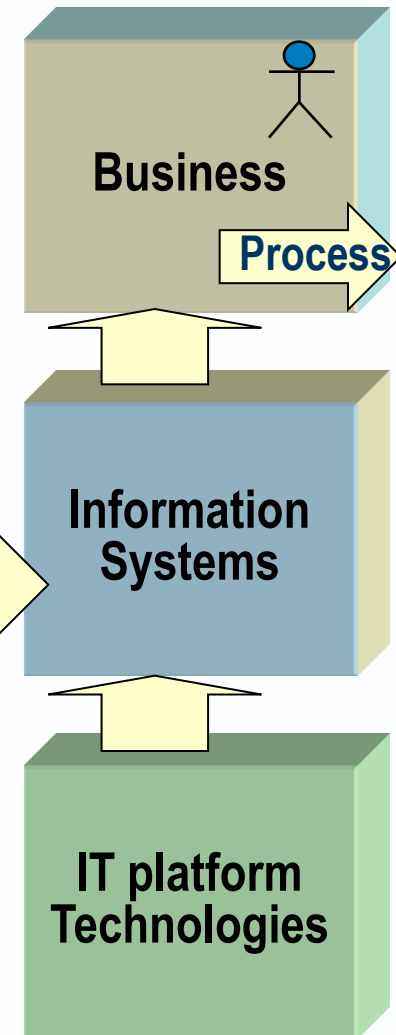


Baseline: the 5 Work Management Systems

- ▶ An IBM package
 - Looks good, most expensive

- ▶ An open source package
 - Supplier - talking of cloud-based solution

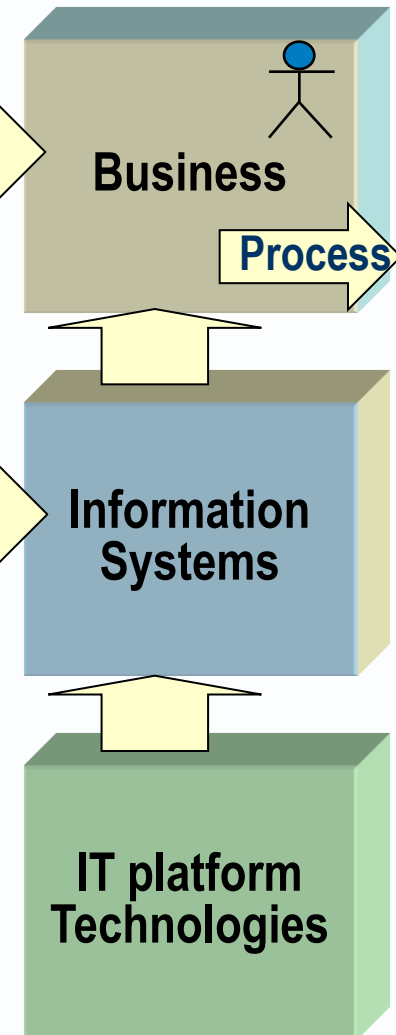
- ▶ Three bespoke systems - each tailored to the needs of the division that built them.
 - COBOL / CICS / DB2
 - Microsoft Access
 - Spreadsheets



- ▶ There is redundancy and disintegration:
 - inconsistencies in business practices and
 - difficulties in cross-organisational management reporting

- ▶ There are operational costs:
 - costs in the maintenance of the systems.
 - costs in the operation of the systems.

- ▶ Your EA team has an enterprise-level-and-wide remit.
- ▶ The CIO gives you a request for architecture work, completed according the TOGAF document template.



“Request for Architecture Work” (using the TOGAF template)

- 1. Organization sponsors:** CIO, CFO
- 2. Organization’s mission statement:** See company web site.
- 3. Business goals (and changes):** Rationalise the 5 Work Management Systems (WMS) divisions A, B, C, D and E
- 4. Strategic plans of the business:** See latest report to shareholders
- 5. Time limits:** Initial vision: 3 weeks. Solution Outline: 4 months. Planning: 1 month. Implementation: 1 year
- 6. Changes in the business environment:** Not much change to existing business processes is expected, but some rationalisation possible
- 7. Organizational constraints:** Two architects assigned to the initial vision. Team to be reviewed after that
- 8. Budget information, financial constraints:** Time and expenses for vision have been approved. Return with estimates for later phases
- 9. External constraints, business constraints:** Look out for vendor road maps. Report all significant business process variations
- 10. Current business system description:** Report what the 5 divisions have
- 11. Current architecture/IT system description:** Report what the 5 divisions have
- 12. Description of developing organization:** Report reuse/buy/build options
- 13. Description of resources available to developing organization:** tbd

Case study: Challenges

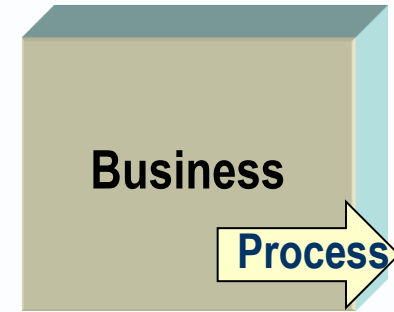
- ▶ Limits to the EA remit
- ▶ Challenges
 - Stakeholder management
 - The pace of change
 - Organisation design and role changes

- ▶ EA teams support, sometimes lead, business change programmes.
- ▶ However, EA focuses on roles and processes that are systemisable and digitisable, and the resources needed to implement those.
- ▶ Your EA team cannot design or address every activity or system in the enterprise.
- ▶ Suppose you are the EA manager, looking at the people, the processes and the technology.

Look at core business processes

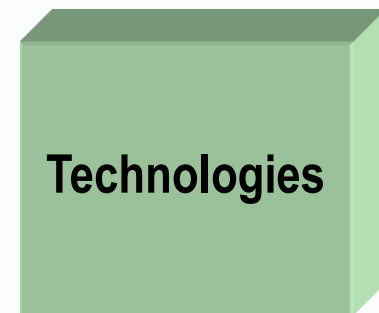
- ▶ Consider
 - the digging or reinstatement of roads,
 - the lifting, movement and rolling of road materials.

- ▶ Most of this mission critical human activity is outside the EA team's remit.



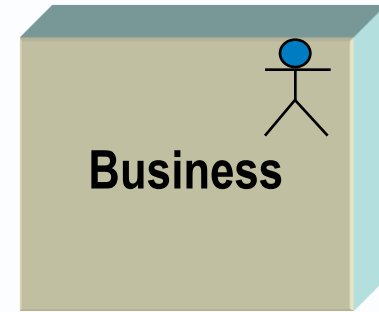
Look at technologies need to execute the processes

- ▶ Consider the “technology architecture” of
 - road mending tools and machines, or
 - transport to and from sites.
- ▶ Most of this mission critical technology is outside the EA team’s remit.



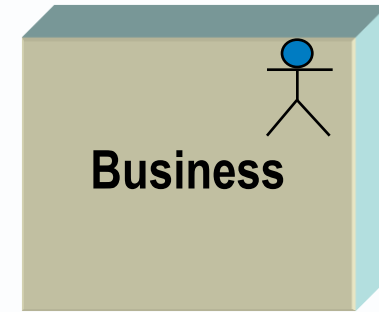
Look at people needed to execute the processes

- ▶ Consider the “social architecture” of a road gang.
 - many cannot speak English;
 - only the gang leader can be expected to read and write.
- ▶ Most of these mission critical people are outside the EA team’s reach.

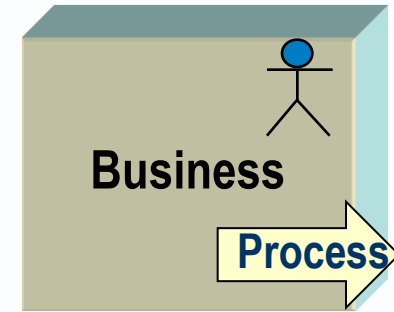


Look at people in the back office

- ▶ Consider that managers are not continually executing business processes that are worth systematising and recording in an EA repository.
- ▶ Many manager days are spent in meetings, sending emails, addressing HR issues and so on.

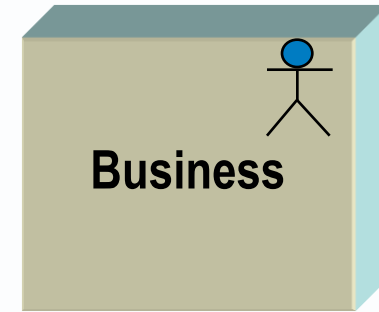


- ▶ Much human activity is ad hoc, spontaneous, unpredictable and unsystemisable.
- ▶ Many business capabilities are essentially human or mechanical
 - nursing, teaching, mining, manufacturing, transporting,
 - shop designing, shelf-stacking, reception desk manning,
 - farming, film directing and acting, consulting,
 - programming, project managing and professional sport.
- ▶ Having said that, rationalising the five Work Management Systems is clearly in the EA remit.



The stakeholder management challenge

- ▶ How will you engage business managers with the desirability of rationalisation?
- ▶ A manager in one division does not care that his/her counterpart in another division is looking at different reports.
- ▶ Managers and administrators in different divisions are reluctant to give up features in their system not present in a rival system.
- ▶ When it comes to rationalisation of their systems, they may well turn out to be “blockers”.



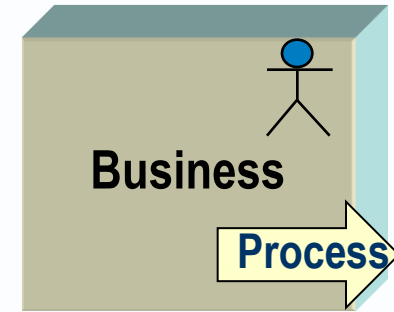
- ▶ Assuming you get executive-level backing, how to choose one of the systems – given the competing forces above?
- ▶ To fully analyse the roles and processes in different business divisions and evaluate the options could take many months.
- ▶ Howard Weiner suggests EAs should avoid being perceived as:
 - Operating in an ivory tower - hiding from realities - failing to recognize, accept and manage power and politics.
 - Being slow to deliver benefits - wanting to “boil the ocean” first.
 - Being unwilling to lower the bar on the level of certainty or perfection required to move forward.
 - Extending a timeframe so far that assumptions underlying a vision are no longer valid
 - Failing to communicate benefits to sceptical managers, so failing to elicit the participation required.

The organisation design and role change challenge

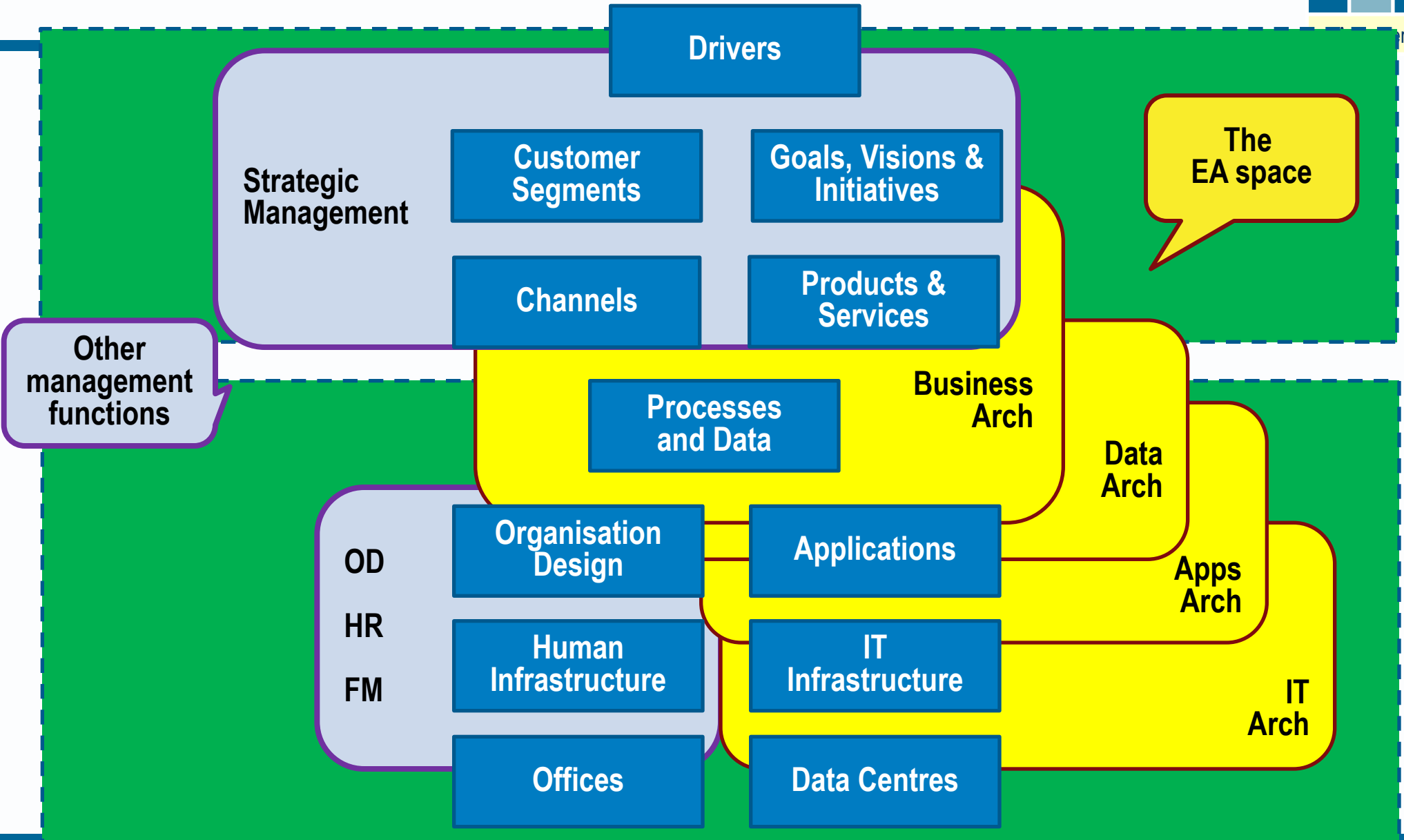
- ▶ The choice of Workflow Management system may change the roles of
 - people who use it.
 - managers who get management information from it.

- ▶ The EA team are not sociologists or HR consultants.
- ▶ Who will addresses challenges of a human nature
 - changes to human roles?
 - the motivation and management of people?
 - human organisation design?
 - activities that are not to be systemised or digitised?

- ▶ An HR or business change team may be needed to help in addressing the impact on current employees.

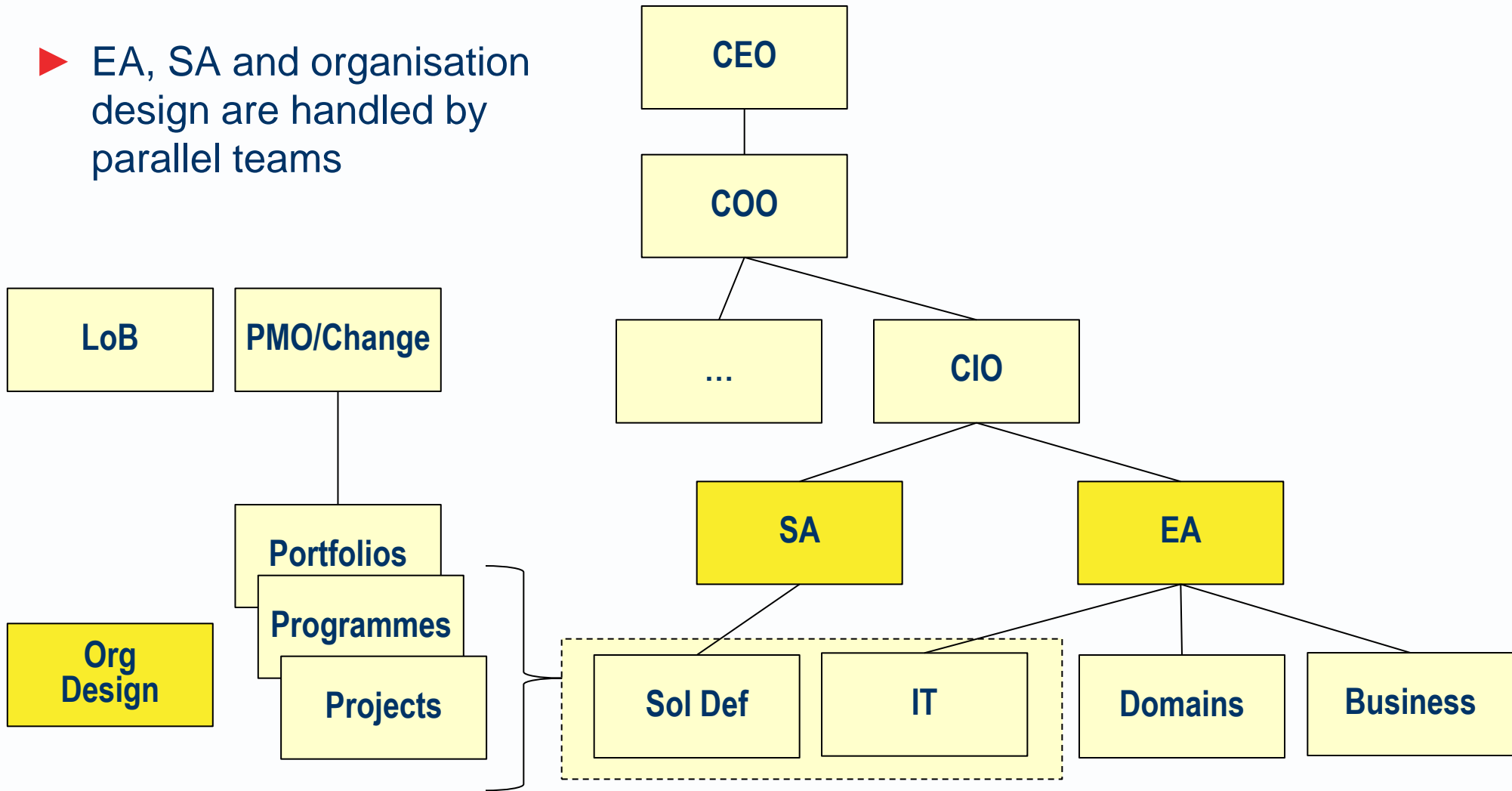


How it looks in one organisation



How it looks in another organisation

- ▶ EA, SA and organisation design are handled by parallel teams



- ▶ Perhaps the primary challenge facing this (and many) EA teams is one of conviction and communication.
- ▶ How to make the business case for strategic, cross-organisational optimisation of systems that support business roles and processes?

This is one of four related slides shows and papers.

- ▶ What is the EA manager accountable for?
- ▶ What makes EA challenging?
- ▶ EA challenges case study
- ▶ APM challenges

See also

- ▶ Agree EA funding or ROI metrics
- ▶ Can EA be agile

- ▶ **Avancier Methods** are useful with all architecture frameworks that share similar ends and means
- ▶ <http://avancier.website>

