

# 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

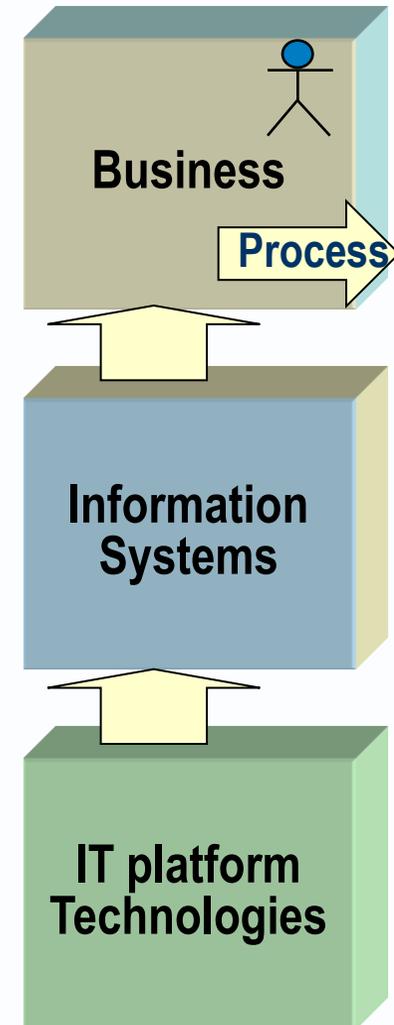
- ▶ “Organizations can use **enterprise architecture and portfolio management approaches to**
  - get the required knowledge
  - streamline and rationalize the apps portfolio
  - reduce redundancy, consolidate IT capabilities
  - define sound IT governance policies.”

IT Toolbox

# An example request for architecture work

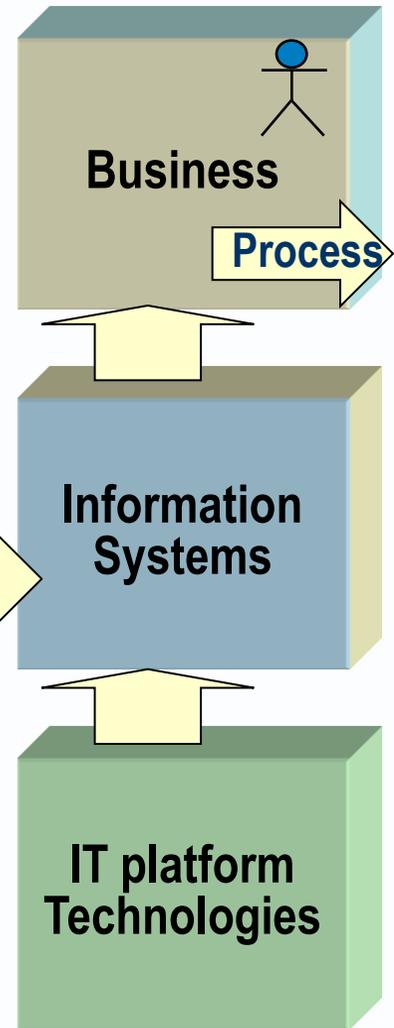
- ▶ Baseline systems
- ▶ Problems
- ▶ Request for architecture work

- ▶ 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

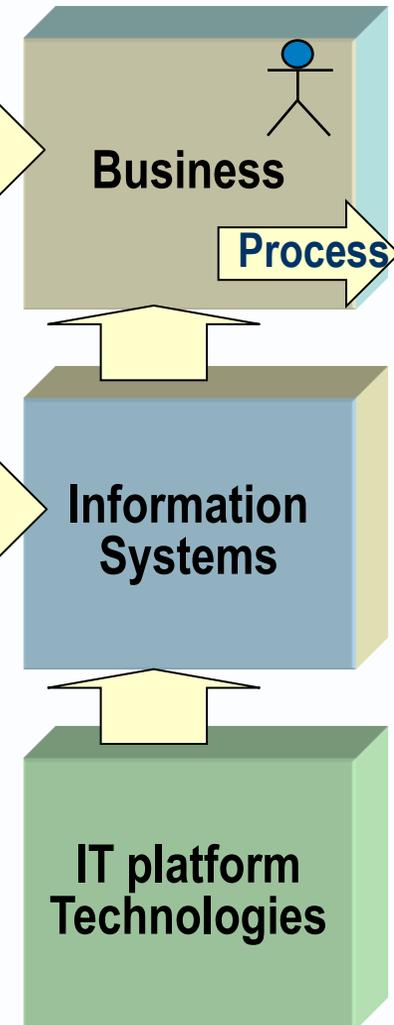
- ▶ An IBM package
  - Looks good, most expensive
- ▶ An open source package
  - Supplier - talking of cloud-based solution
- ▶ Three bespoke systems - each tailored to the needs of the division that built them.
  - COBOL / CICS / DB2
  - Microsoft Access
  - Spreadsheets



- ▶ 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

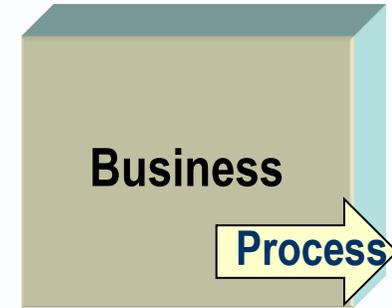
## Case study: Challenges

- ▶ 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.



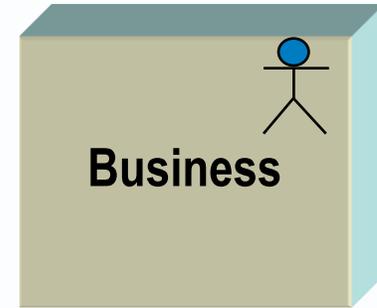
# Look at technologies need to execute the processes

- ▶ 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.



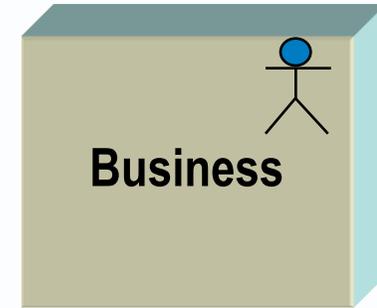
## Look at people needed to execute the processes

- ▶ 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.

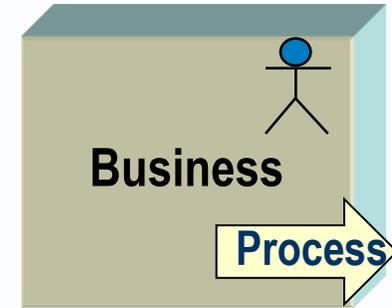


## Look at people in the back office

- ▶ 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.

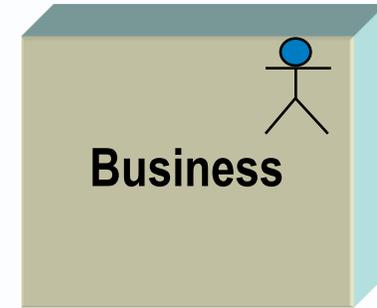


- ▶ Much human activity is ad hoc, spontaneous, unpredictable and unsystemisable.
  
- ▶ Many business capabilities are essentially human or mechanical
  - nursing, teaching, mining, manufacturing, transporting,
  - shop designing, shelf-stacking, reception desk manning,
  - farming, film directing and 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

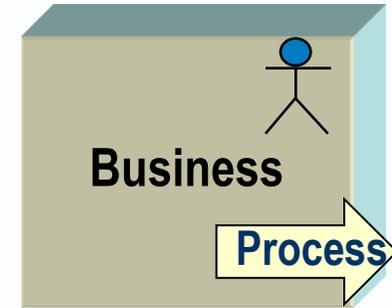
- ▶ How will you engage business managers with the desirability of rationalisation?
- ▶ A manager in one division does not care that his/her counterpart in another division is looking at different reports.
- ▶ Managers and administrators in different divisions are reluctant to give up features in their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



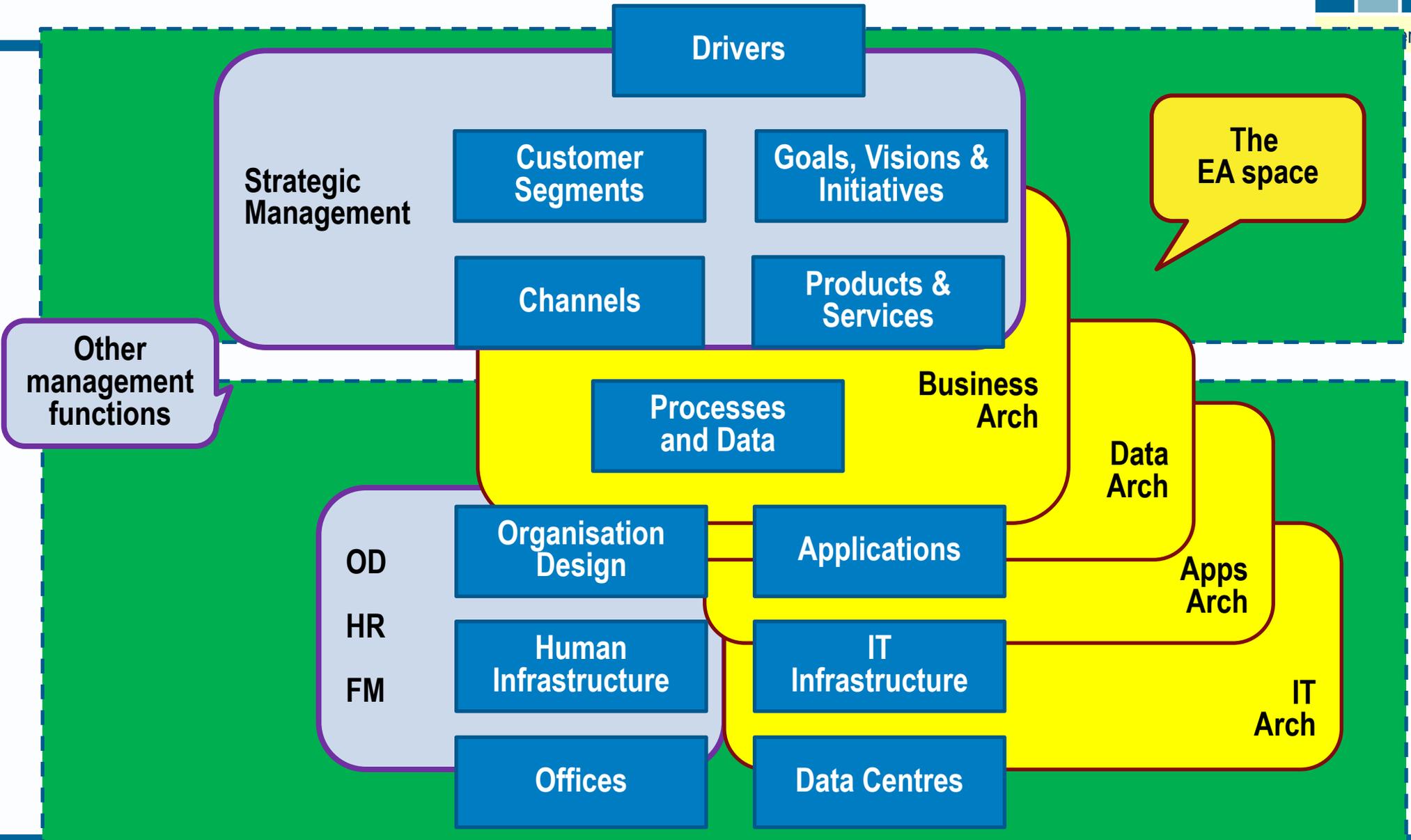
- ▶ Assuming you get executive-level backing, how to choose one of the systems – given the competing forces above?
- ▶ To fully analyse the roles and processes in different business divisions and evaluate the options could take many months.
- ▶ Howard Weiner suggests EAs should avoid being perceived 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.

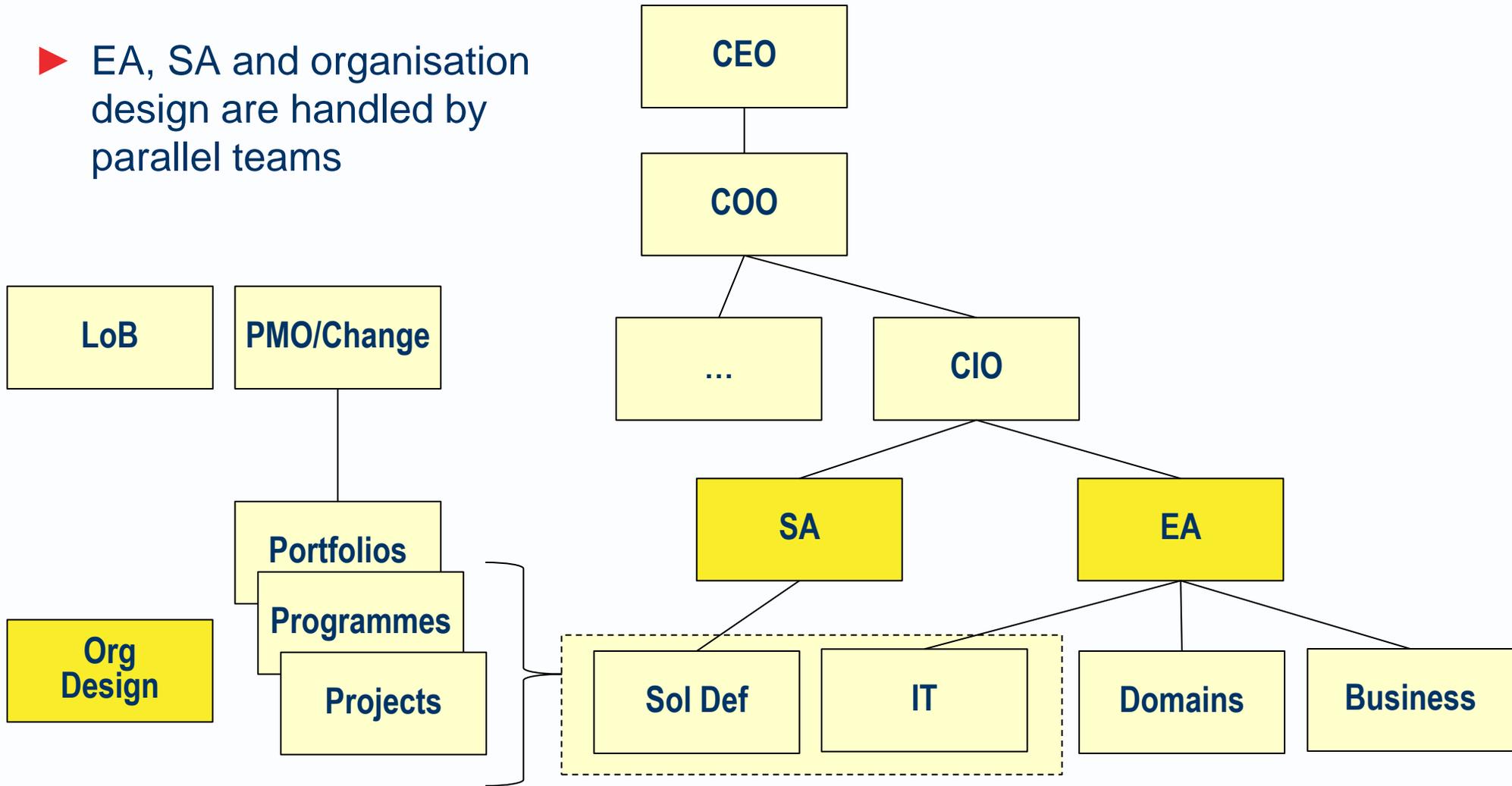


# How it looks in one organisation



# How it looks in another organisation

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



## Above all – the business case

- ▶ 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>

