BUSINESS ARCHITECTURE THE BRIDGE TO SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS



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A Conversation with John Parker, CVO, and Keith Ellis, CEO, of Enfocus Solutions Inc.

Business architecture is a map that provides a common understanding among members of organization, helping to align strategic objectives with tactical demands. Companies often lose control of the relationship between enterprise strategy and the great number of projects that they are working on at any given moment. With a well-defined business architecture, companies can reclaim management of projects and manage interdependencies among them. In this new webinar presented by John Parker, learn how to connect architecture and projects, have enterprise-wide views of business projects, and see cross-project impacts on data and services.





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- Chief Visionary Officer of Enfocus Solutions Inc.
- Previous Positions
 - President and CEO of Enfocus Solutions Inc. inception through February 2013
 - EVP and Cofounder, Spectrum Consulting Group
 - o EVP and CTO, MAXIMUS Inc.
 - Outsourced CIO for HSHS (Large Healthcare System)
 - KPMG Partner
- Expertise
 - IT Strategic Planning
 - o Business Analysis
 - Recovering Troubled and Challenged Projects
 - Enterprise Architecture
 - Development Methodologies (Agile, Waterfall, RUP, Design First, FDD, TDD)
 - Financial and Cost Benefit Analyses
 - Business Process Improvement, Reengineering, and Management



What is Business Architecture



- The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) a description of the structure and interaction between the business strategy, organization, functions, business processes, and information needs.
- The Business Architecture Guild (BIZBOK) A blueprint of the enterprise that provides a common understanding of the organization and is used to align strategic objectives and tactical demands.
- OMG Business Architecture Special Interest Group A blueprint of the enterprise that provides a common understanding of the organization and is used to align strategic objectives and tactical demands
- **Wikipedia** Part of an enterprise architecture related to corporate business, and the documents and diagrams that describe that architectural structure of business.



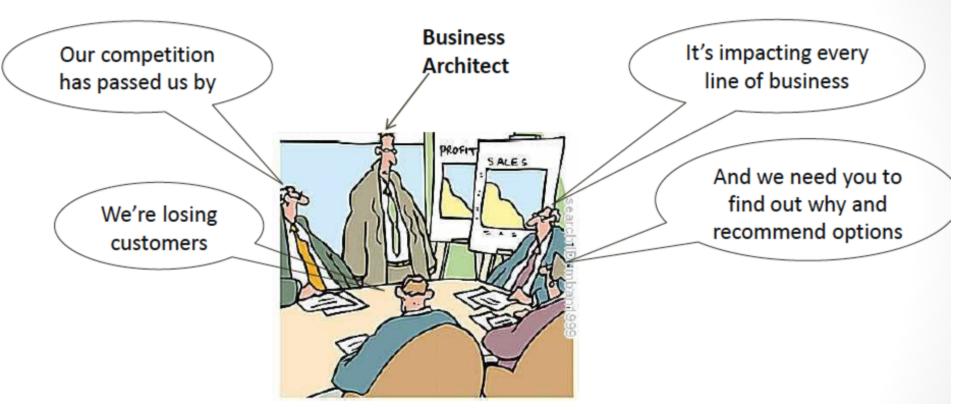
Business architecture is an important new corporate activity being piloted by major corporate organizations and performed by cross-organizational generalists who possess professional skills for transforming corporate strategy into business designs that enable corporations to increase market share, profit margins and flexibility, while reducing risk.

Source: Paul Bodine cofounder of the Business Architects Association

- Business architecture is very different than IT based Enterprise Architecture.
- Business Architecture belongs to the business and not just IT. It is used by both business SMEs and IT to gain insight into the business to make strategic decisions
- A key purpose of the business architecture is to provide the means for communicating and controlling the strategic and operational intentions of the business in a way that is easy to understand for everyone in the organization.

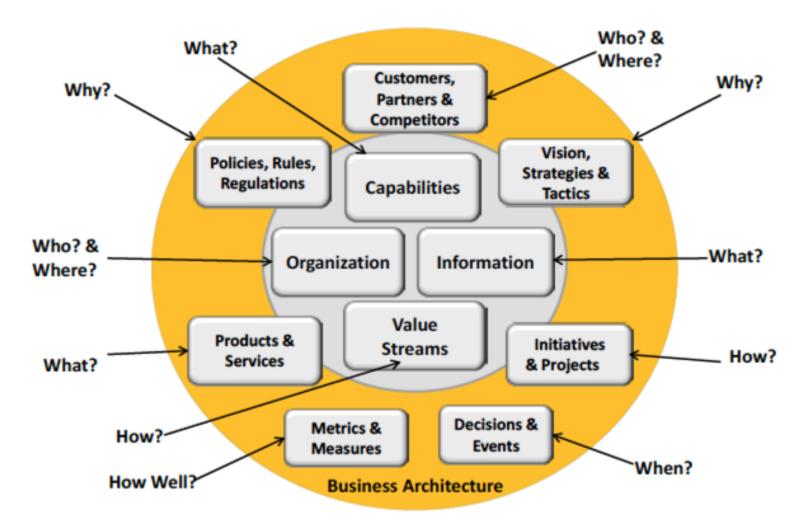


Business Architecture in Practice



- Depicts a Business Driven View of Business Architecture
- Primary focus is on bringing transparency to the root cause of business problems and to evaluate solutions





Source: A Guide to the Business Architecture Body of Knowledge (BIZBOK™ Guide) 3.1.1



- Provide transparency to identify problems and evaluate potential solutions
- Provides an effective method to assess the impact of objectives, make portfolio decisions, and define business requirements
- Provides a holistic view of the business including locations, employees, governance, suppliers, and customers
- Allows the business to own and drive transformation from a business perspective instead of technology perspective



Companies are investing in business architecture and their efforts are paying off.

- A major insurance company has shifted its business model from being product line centric to customer-centric. The result? Customer attrition has fallen off.
- Other organizations are leveraging business architecture to reevaluate investment priorities, launch cross-product line initiatives, streamline and consolidate business units, address regulatory challenges and reposition themselves to compete on a global level.
- Using business architecture, businesses can make better, more informed decisions and deliver bottom line value as a result of those decisions.

Organizations have grown so complex in recent years that it is difficult to visualize or understand how all of the pieces fit together. Every business unit has its own set of initiatives and it is difficult to see how or even if these initiatives align to a common business strategy.

At the same time, executives want to reshape organizations to be more competitive and more customer-centric as quickly and as efficiently as possible. This requires horizontal solutions, where executives across business units view issues and solutions from a shared, enterprise-wide perspective.



Organizations can be quite complex. Without fully understanding the various components and their inter-relationships, uninformed decisions are made placing organizations at high risk.

As an example, look at the example below for a medium sized organization

- The organization employs over 2,500 people who are performing 600 different roles?
- The organization has over 400 business processes with some of them repeated more than 2,000 times daily.
- The organization's activities are regulated by 160 pieces of legislation, some of which change every few years., The regulations are related to several hundred internal policies and procedures.
- The organization has over 200 applications running on 50 different technology servers.

The secret of good architecture is taking all the complexity and presenting it in a simplistic way that anyone can understand on a 'need to know' basis and can quickly find the right answer to the current and/or planned state of business.



- If your organization and your initiative are of a size, scope and complexity that there is gaps in understanding and communicating the various components of the business and their relationships.
- A business architecture can be very effective in:
 - o Enabling business change by reducing risk and managing capability gaps
 - Minimizing initiative overlaps and depletion of scarce resources.
 - Focusing on outcomes that are important
 - Reducing local interpretations and hijacking intent
 - When getting it "right the first time" is essential for business success.



- If any of the following are true then a sound business architecture, by itself, is not the answer. It is not a magic bullet and it won't:
 - o The organization operates without a realistic vision & strategy.
 - Weak leadership or lack of 'political' will makes it difficult to see changes through.
 - Architecture does make any difference knowledge is captured but is never referred to or used again.
 - Most project activities are focused on small, routine, local or 'continuous' improvement activities.
- If any of these conditions exist they should be addressed first, before using a Business Architecture approach as it will provide little value if these conditions exists. .



Business Architecture Fundamentals

Review of the Industry Standards



What are the Industry Standards?

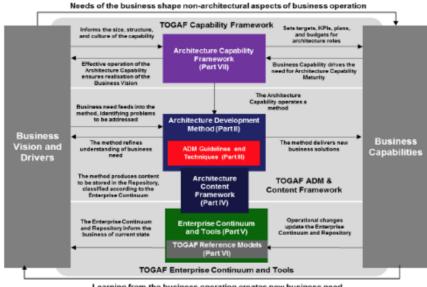
Body of Knowledge Resources

Framework "Glue"

Complementary Methods and Frameworks







Learning from the business operation creates new business need

*TOGAF 9.1 - The Open Group

BIZBOK- A Guide to the **Business Architecture Body** of Knowledge **BABOK** – Business Analysis **Body of Knowledge**

TOGAF- Enterprise Architecture Methodology and Framework.









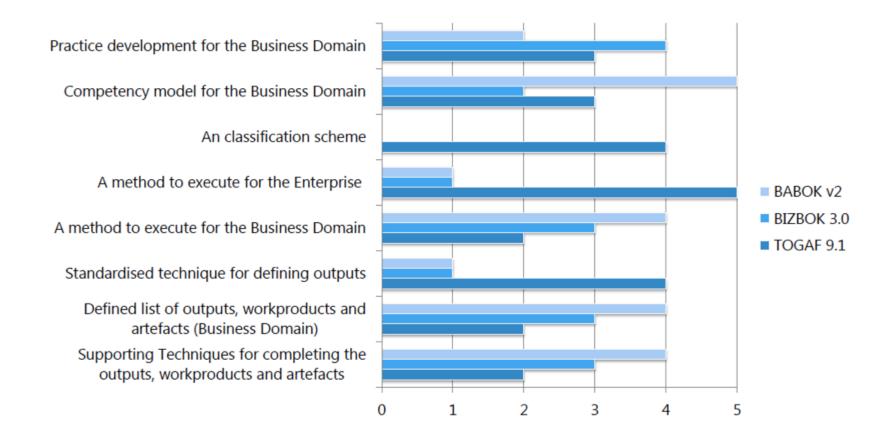


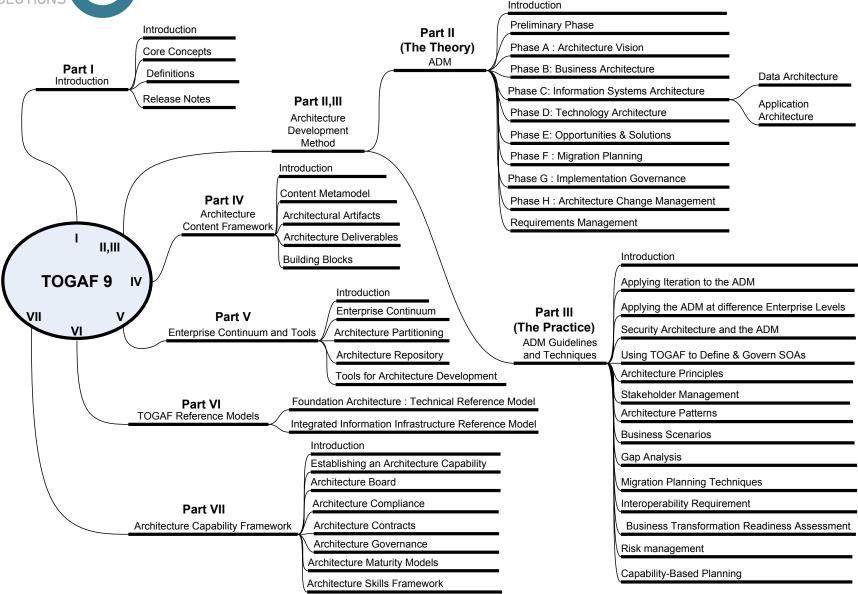


- **COBIT**
- ITIL
- **BPMN**
- MoV
- **MSP**



Even used together, there are still many gaps

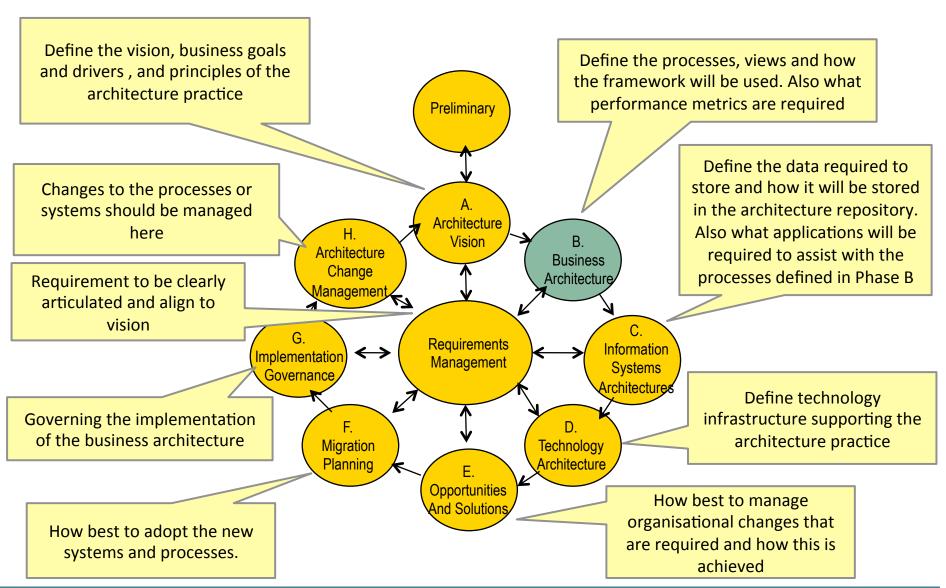






Establishing an Architecture Capability

TOGAF





enfocusBusiness Architecture Value Stream

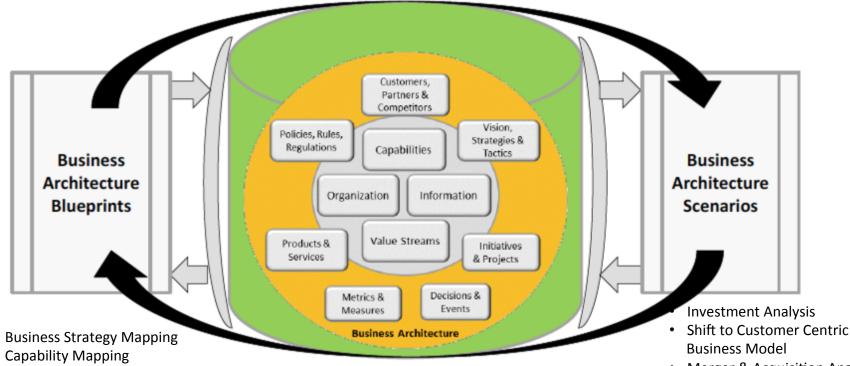
Assess / Refine Business Strategy	Determine Assessment Path	Perform Business Analysis	Architect Business Solution	Plan and Establish Initiatives	Deploy Solution
Enterprise Objective Setting	Objective / Action Identification	Organization and Resource Mapping	Target State Business Vision Articulation	Initiative Definition	Deployment Team Engagement
Objective Impact Factor Identification	Impact Analysis	Business Capability Mapping	Business Architecture / Lean Six Sigma Analysis	Actionable Objectives / Initiative Mapping	Deliverable Development
Objective Tradeoff & Relationship Analysis	Product Mapping	Value Stream Mapping	Business Arch. / Case Management Design	Initiative Measurement Criteria Creation	Current State / Target State Transformation Management
Objective Prioritization	Business Architecture Impact Analysis	Information Mapping	Business Architecture / Business Process Design	Initiative Tradeoff / Decision Definition	Success Evaluation
Strategy Mapping	Business Architecture Scenario Analysis	Business Performance Analysis	Business-Driven IT Architecture Definition		
	Assessment Planning	Initiative Mapping	Current State / Target State Transformation Analysis		
		Current State Business Visualization	Target State Option Analysis & Finalization		

Source: A Guide to the Business Architecture Body of Knowledge (BIZBOK™ Guide) 3.1.1



Business Architecture Framework

Source: A Guide to the Business Architecture Body of Knowledge (BIZBOK™ Guide) 3.1.1



- Organization Mapping
- Value Mapping
- Information Mapping
- Initiative Mapping
- Product Mapping
- Stakeholder Mapping

- Merger & Acquisition Analysis
- New Product/Service Rollout
- Globalization
- **Business Capability Outsourcing**
- **Supply Chain Streamlining**
- Divestiture
- **Regulatory Compliance**
- Change Management
- **Operational Cost Reduction**
- Joint Venture Deployment



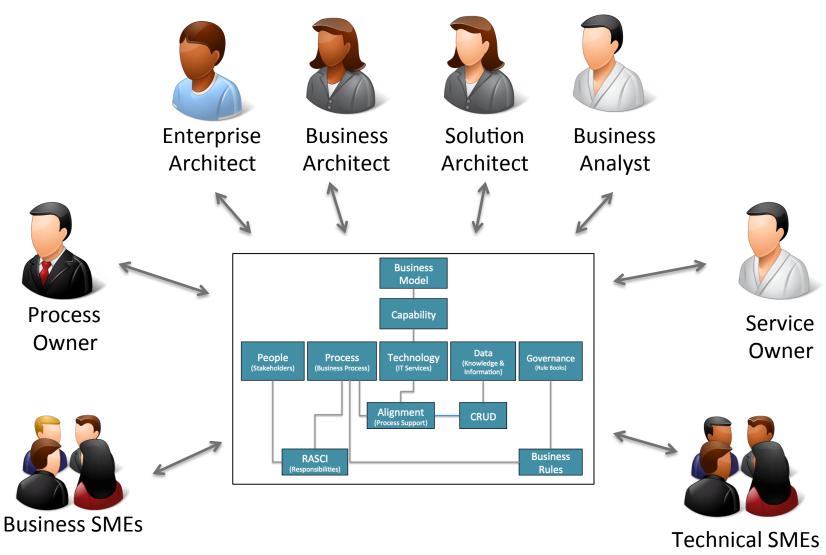
Getting Started



- Establish Governance for Business Architecture
- 2. Build a Business Architecture Knowledgebase
- Implement effective knowledge management practices to collect and maintain the knowledge
- 4. Link business architecture to portfolio management practices
- 5. Link business architecture to projects
- 6. Use the business architecture to manage the business



Managing Architecture is a Collaborative Effort





Architecture Governance is the practice of how **architectures** are controlled and managed at an **enterprise-wide** level. Governance addresses the following

- Implementing a system of controls over the creation and monitoring of architecture components and activities.
- Implementing a system to ensure compliance with internal and external standards and regulatory obligations.
- Establishing processes that support effective management of the above processes within agreed parameters

Oversight and Management

- Executive sponsorship and leadership
- Cross-functional architecture core team

Standards and Guidelines

- Define and maintain guiding principles, strategic end-state architectures, and roadmaps
- Ensure alignment across Product, Process, Stakeholders, Technology, and Data

Accessibility and Transparency

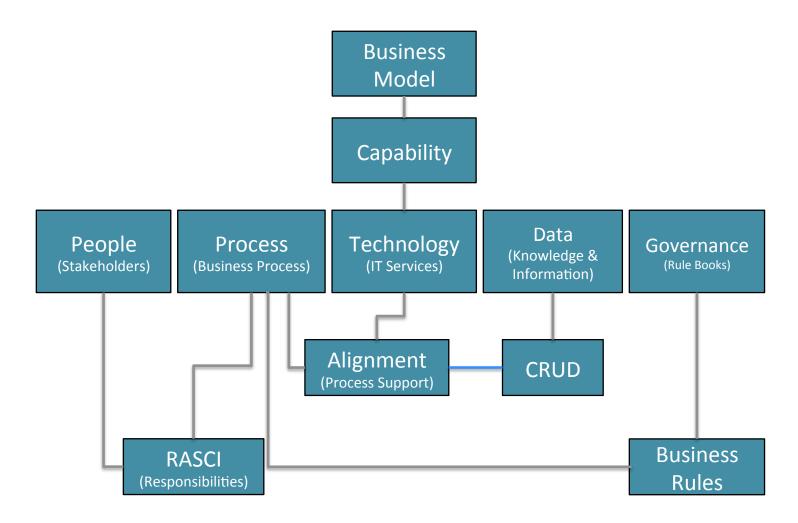
- o Promote transparency of the data to evaluate problems and identify solutions
- o Create a maintain a Business Architecture Knowledgebase
- Integrate into PM, Development, and Funding Lifecycles

Compliance Processes

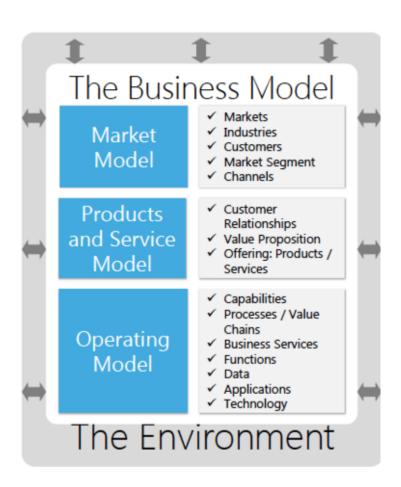
- Ensure projects align with guiding principles and target architectures
- Provide holistic view of enterprise architecture so that individual initiatives are evaluated based on long-term contributions in addition to tactical benefits



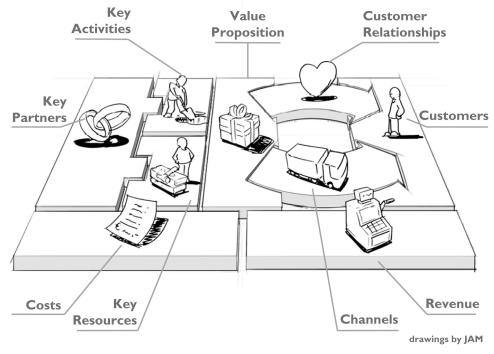
Business Architecture Knowledgebase







Business Model Canvas



Source: www.enterprisearchitects.com

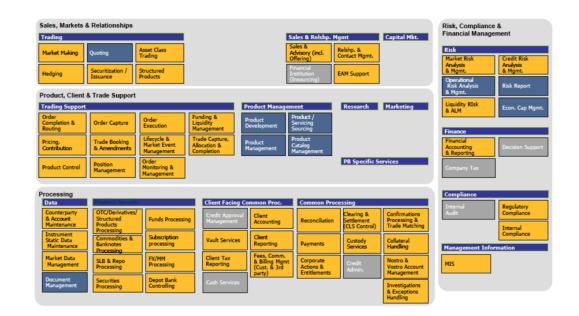


Business Capabilities

A **business capability** defines the organization's capacity to successfully perform a unique business activity. Capabilities:

- are the building blocks of the business
- represent stable business functions
- are unique and independent from each other
- capture the business' interests

A **business capability map** is: a model of the firm associating the business capabilities, processes, and functions required for business success

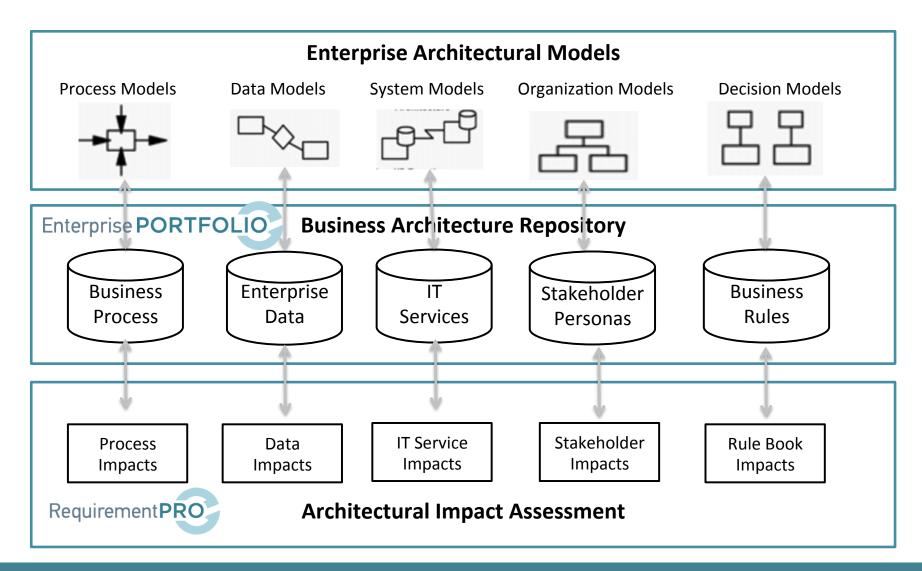


Capability Map of Financial Institution



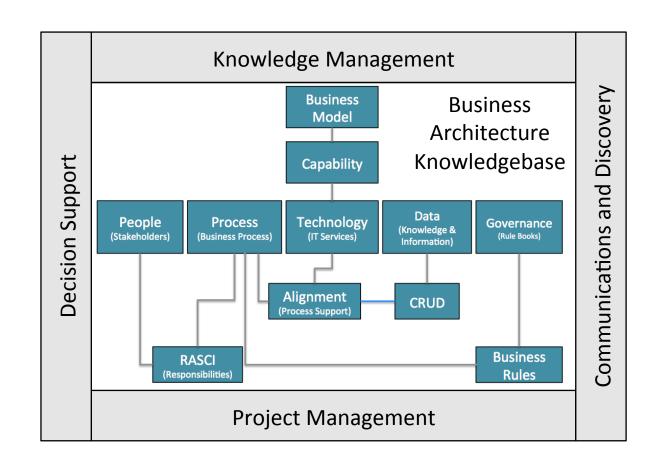
Process Models Should not be in "Requirements" Documentation

Separate "Requirements" from "Business Architecture" Artifacts





Business Architecture Knowledgebase





Business Architecture is all about Managing Organizational Knowledge

- Implementing effective knowledge management practices can help considerably with capturing and maintaining business architecture data
- Knowledge-sharing and collaboration approaches should be embedded in project management and process management methodologies and lifecycles.
- It is important to design processes so that knowledge is in-the-flow sharing with collaborative events where employees address strategic opportunities and challenges.
- Transparent processes should be developed so employees see the impact of the ideas, knowledge, and lessons they contribute.
- Recruit employees to act as knowledge advocates in their respective business units.
- Include knowledge management capabilities in employee training, especially for targeted roles.
- Consider knowledge sharing and collaboration in competency development and performance management.

Based on APQC Best Practices for Knowledge Management

enfocus Knowledge Mapping

Knowledge Mapping is an excellent tool to build the Business Architecture

- Knowledge mapping is a process of surveying, assessing and linking the information, knowledge, competencies and proficiencies held by individuals and groups within an organization
- Knowledge mapping is a process by which organizations can identify and categorize knowledge assets within their organization –people, processes, content, and technology.
- It allows an organization to fully leverage the existing expertise resident in the company, as well as identify barriers and constraints to fulfilling strategic goals and objectives.
- It is constructing a roadmap to locate the information needed to make the best use of resources, independent of source or form.
- Knowledge mapping reveals the following:
 - o Identifies the core and contextual knowledge inside of an organization
 - o How information and knowledge flows
 - What individual knowledge or expertise is critical to a process or focus area

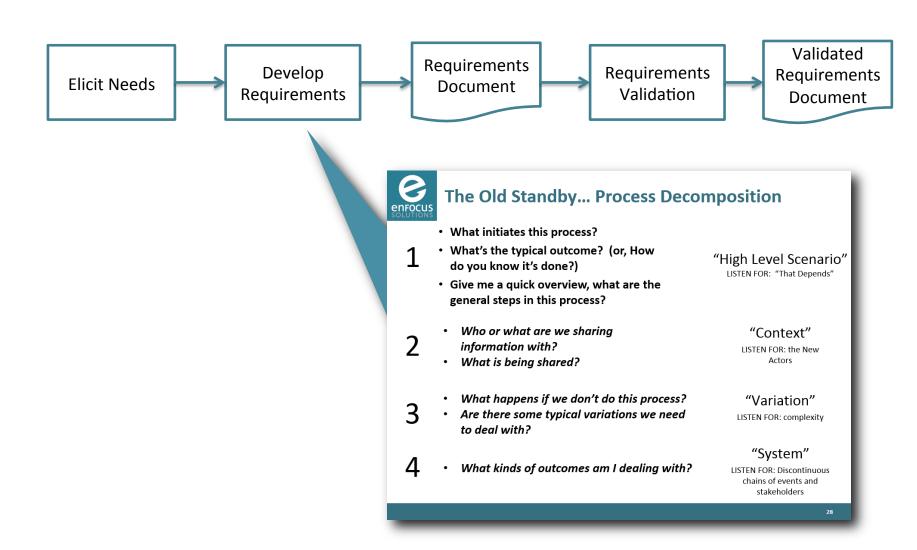


Architecture Driven Analysis



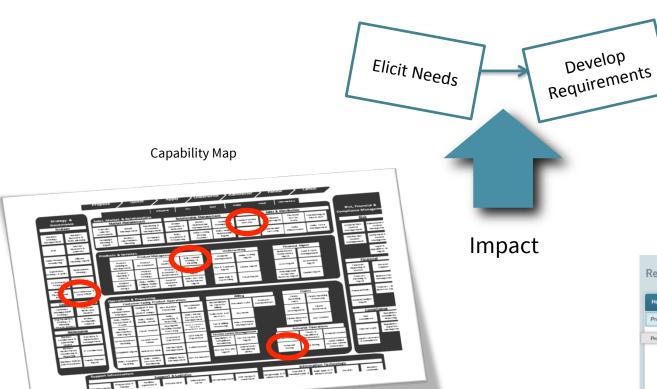
Snapshot of the Typical Requirements Process

Changing the way you do requirements...





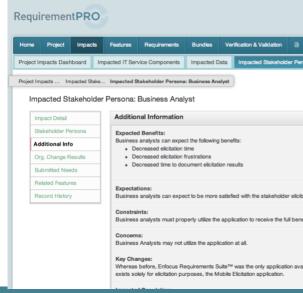
For Architecture-Driven Development You START with what is Impacted PC-TADPOL



Capture the Nature (Issue/Outcome) and Severity of the Impact

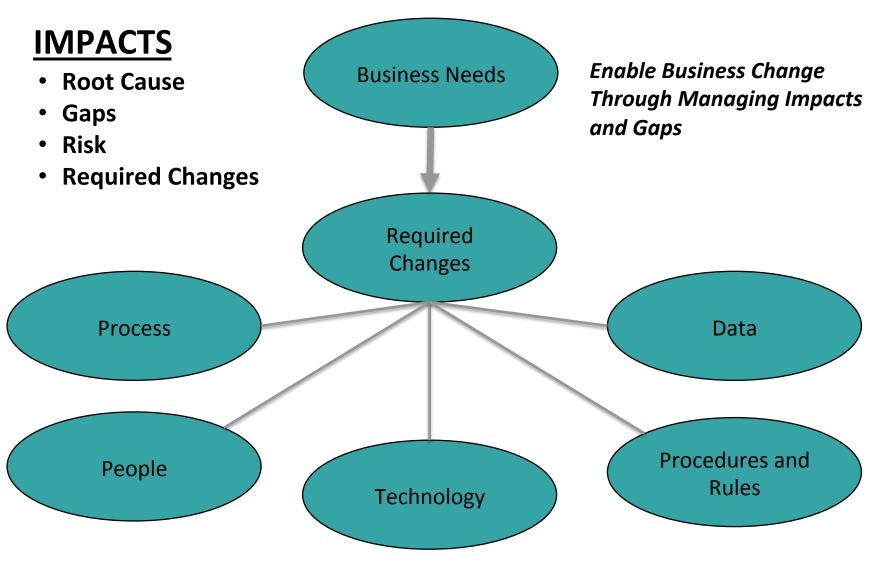
- Product
- Customer
- Technology
- Application
- Data
- Process
- Organization
- Location

In a Business Analysis Repository

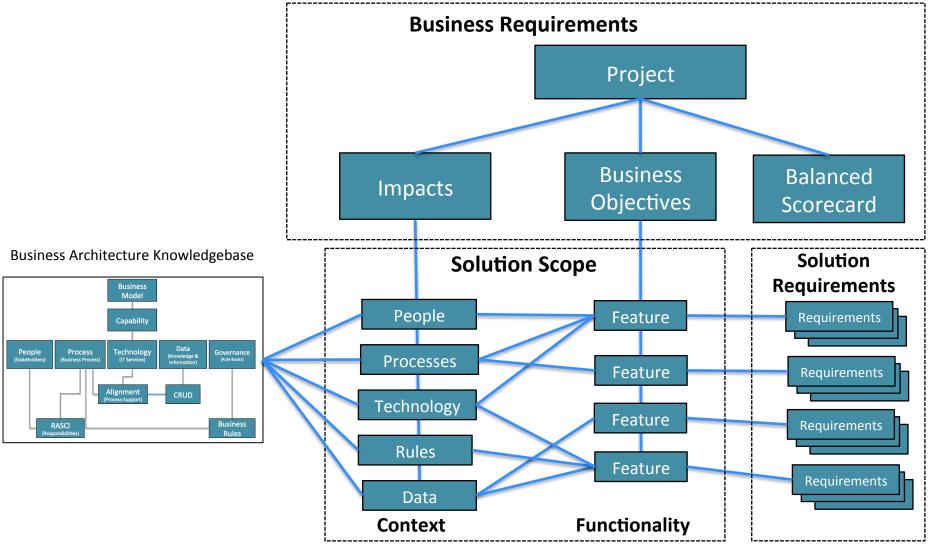




Providing Solution that Meet Business Needs

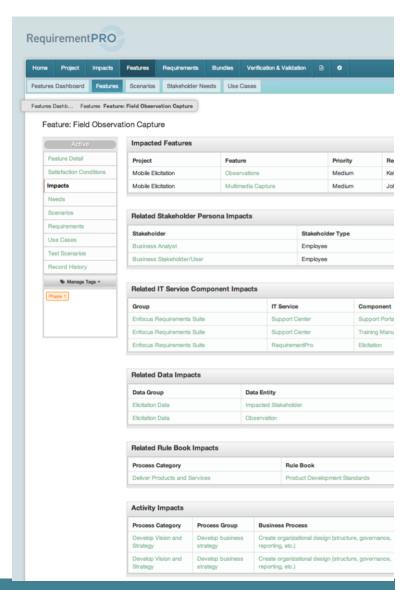








- Need to communicate scope AND how that scope impacts (integrates) into the business context (People, Process, Technology)
- Need to use this to find the functionality BETWEEN impacted entities (this is the stuff that gets missed)
- How you choose to ORGANIZE and analyze projects determines what dependencies you see

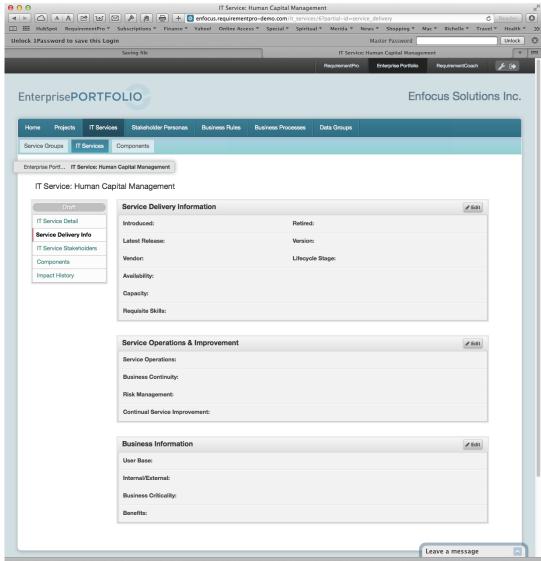




- IT Services
 - ITSM
 - SOA
- Technical Services
 - Network
 - Servers
 - Storage
- Business Services
 - Applications
 - Business Continuity
 - Service Levels

Impacts

- Service Design Changes
 - Utility
 - Warranty
- Service Level Management
 - Capacity
 - Business Continuity
 - Availability
- Traceability
 - Design Elements
 - Code Elements

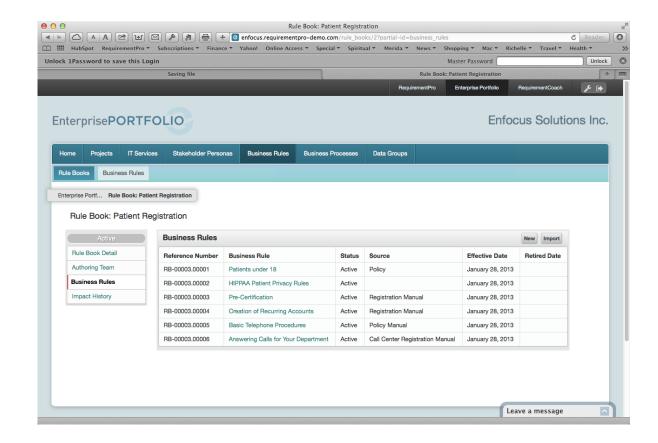




- Business Rule Books
- Business Rules

Impacts

- Regulatory and Compliance changes
- Policies and procedures
- Standards
- Workflow

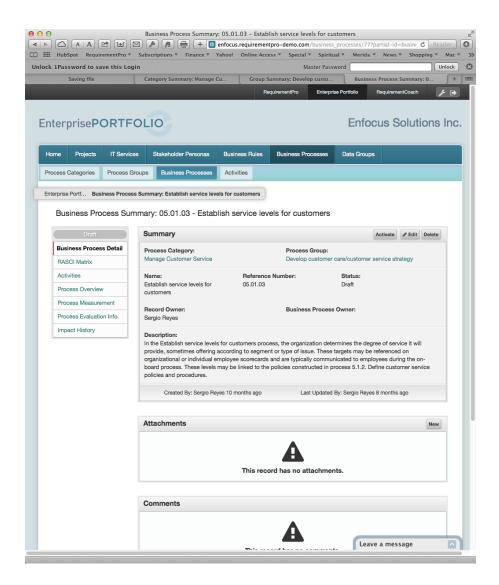




- Business Process
 - Process Categories
 - Process Groups
 - Processes
 - Activities
- Performance Measures
- RASCI

Impacts

Business process changes

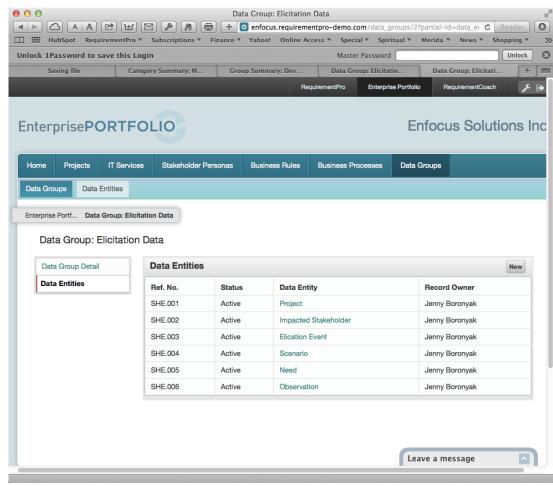




- Master data
 - Primary Data
 - Reference Data
 - Transactions
- Knowledge
- Analytical Data and Reporting
- Metrics and Measurement

Impacts

- Management Reporting
- Master data management
- Data Quality
- Data Conversion
- Interfaces





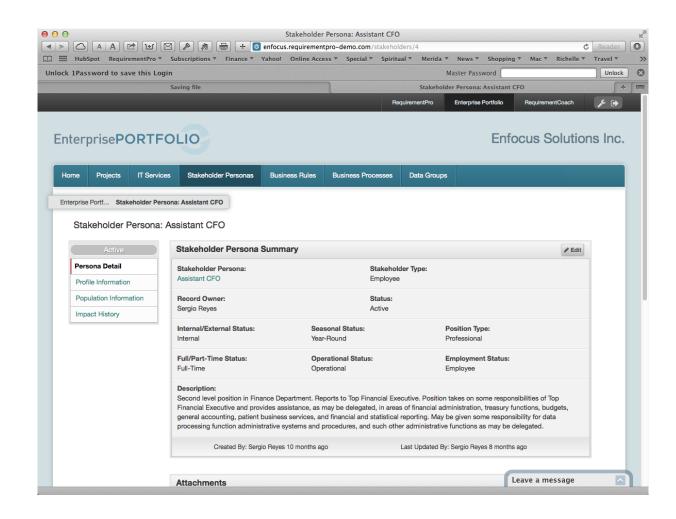
Stakeholder Personas

Business Architecture

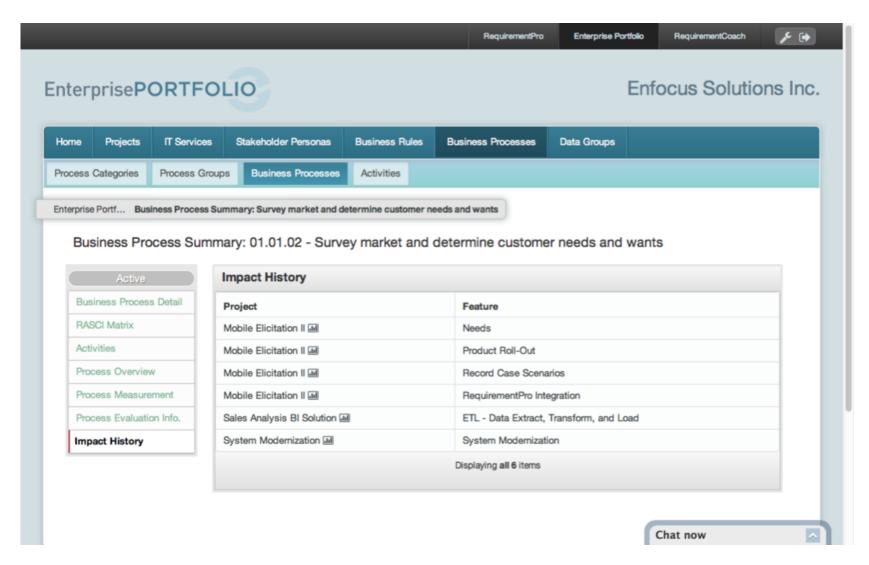
- Organizations and Roles
- Customers, Suppliers, and Partners
- Skills

Impacts

- Roles and responsibilities
- Culture
- Motivation
- Skills and Competencies
- Staffing and compensation
- Organization Structure
- Learning









Enterprise Data Traceability

Manage reusable product/services, business processes, business rules, and stakeholder personas used by all projects

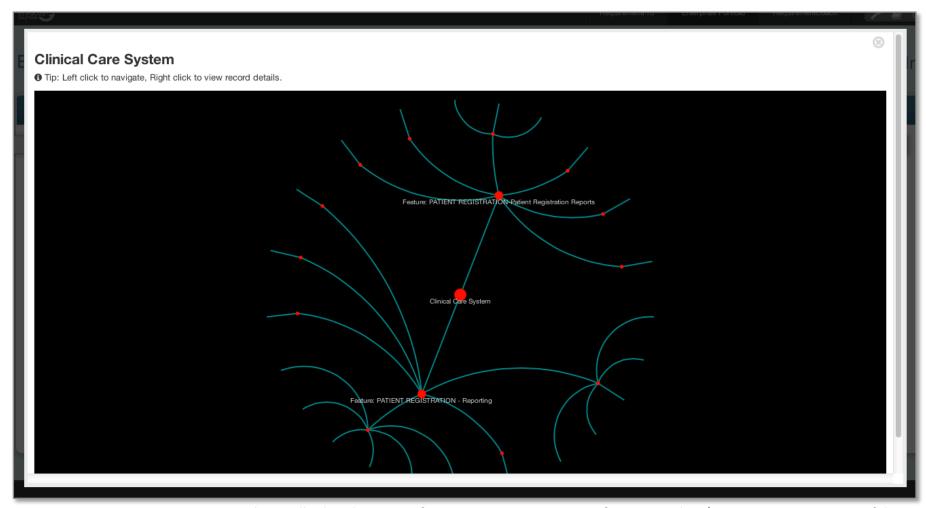


Diagram shows all related projects, features, requirements, etc. for one product/service in enterprise portfolio



Q & A