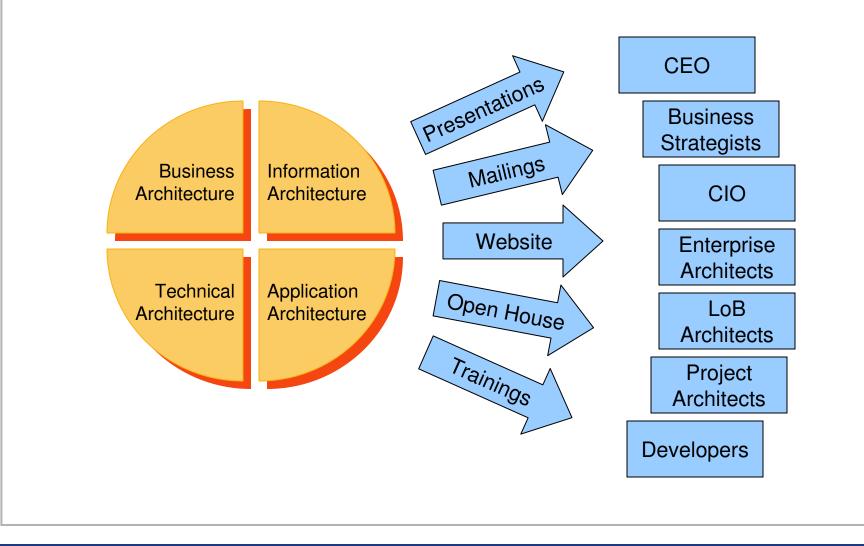


Win in the flat world

Communicating Enterprise Architecture

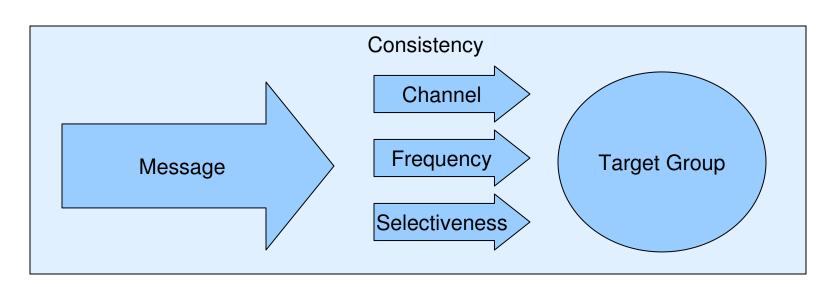
An Infosys Viewpoint The Open Group Conference London, United Kingdom 1 December 2006

Communicating Enterprise Architecture means bringing a complex set of information to a diverse audience



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An appropriate strategy brings the message in the right form to the right audience



- Channel How can I reach my target group? Which media does it access? How can I push the message, rather than depend on the audience pulling it?
- Frequency How often do I need to deliver my message? How efficiently will it reach the recipient, and what is the loss?
- Selectiveness of information: Who needs to know what? Which part of the message is relevant for whom, who needs how much detail?
- Consistency: Through how many and which channels will the message reach the audience? How do I ensure consistency between these channels?



You have a message – not only information

- Know thy customer
 - What are the objectives of my target group?
 - Who are the key influencers, and how can I get them onto my side?
 - How can Enterprise Architecture help them fulfill their objectives?
 - What do they need to know?
 - What drives and inspires them?

- And know thyself:
 - Why do I want them to know?
 - How do I want them to react?
 - Can I tell them, or is it more efficient to leverage somebody else?

- Your customer has been identified earlier in the process: The needs of your target group have driven the deliverables to be built. And architectural viewpoints have determined how to structure and how to aggregate content.
- Now the challenge is different: You need to achieve buy-in.
- ...and avoid telling everybody about all this cool stuff
 - because it is there
 - · because it has cost a lot of money to build it
 - because [your favourite reason to talk about EA]



To get Buy-In from your audience, you need to align both with the objectives of the organizational unit and the individual

Active

Participation

Illustrative: Benefits for divisions to contribute to a corporate architecture effort

Organisational Benefit

Potential divisional objectives

- Cost savings by leveraging external shared services
- Improve alignment with overall and divisional business goals
- Establish deep understanding within the divisional community
- Lobby the needs and concerns of the division
- · Potential inhibitors
 - Time constraints
 - Budget pressures
 - Lack of understanding
 - Corporate politics

- Potential motivators for contributing to architecture in a corporate context
 - Understand what is going on in the Architecture Group

Personal Interest

- Potential to influence the overall architecture
- Personal branding as an expert
- Learning/Information Access
- Exchange of knowledge
- Getting mentoring
- Potential Inhibitors
 - Lack of time
 - Lack of direct incentives
 - Concerns about potential repercussions on opinions expressed



Adjust your message to the target group – in content as well as level of abstraction

- The enterprise architecture is your product portfolio. Which part of it is relevant for whom?
- Which level of abstraction is appropriate for your target group? Most people appreciate to start with a high level picture from which they can drill down as required.
- The receiver is looking for *his* benefit. So what is in it for him when adopting, leveraging or *promoting* the architecture?
- And what is the price he has to pay? Which role does this price play for him? The CIO sees his budget – but the developer pays in loss of freedom.
- Stakeholder Questions How can I adopt my IT landscape to the strategic needs CIO of business? How can I build the IT capabilities needed tomorrow? How can IT be more cost effective? Where is potential for standardization CEO Is IT capable of supporting my business strategy? Which new business opportunities can I derive from V? **Business Line Managers** Can the IT landscape be adopted quickly to meening business needs? How can I integrate my systems effectively with the rest **Business Line Architects** of the enterprise? What data formats should I use to communicate? IT Operations Manager Which technologies are in use? Which skills do I need to build in my team? How can I ensure maximum availability? **Enterprise Architect** How can we manage and plan the development of the IT landscape effectively?

• Tell Success Stories! Either from within or from outside the company.

Use the right media mix

- Push short, targeted information to raise
 and attract interest
 - Have your CIO mention you in the quarterly town hall meeting
 - Link from Intranet homepage etc
 - Quick reference cards/guides, desk toys and mouse pads to improve stickiness
 - Corporate and IT newsletters

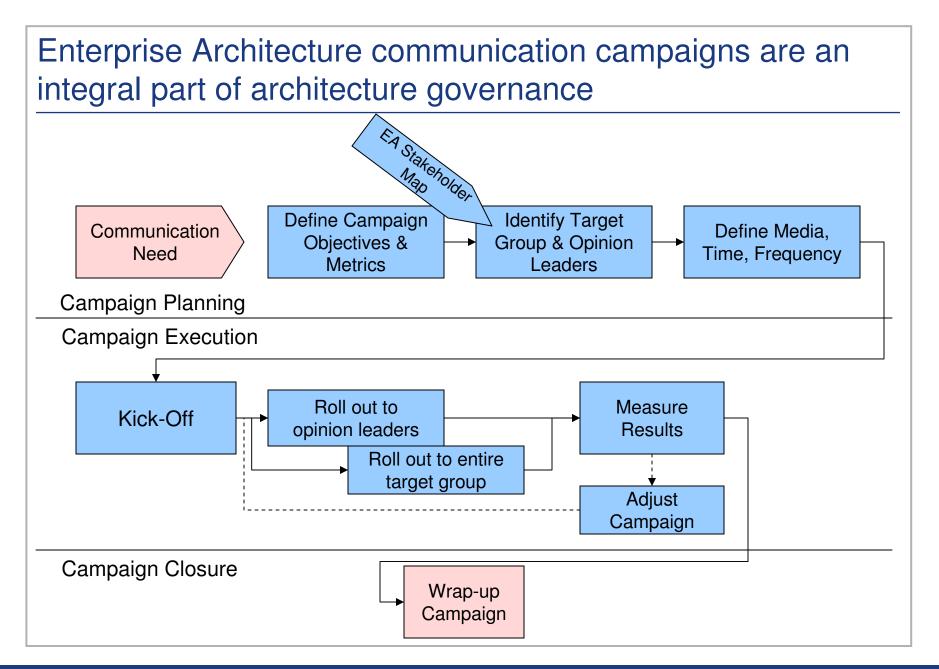
- Make comprehensive information available
 on demand
 - An architecture website is the single most important content repository – and can become the community portal
 - Offer trainings
 - Invite for presentations

- Your medium determines who will be reached so talk about business benefits in the corporate newsletter, and offer information on the great new framework in IT news.
- If confidentiality allows, leverage external media nothing can influence as much as a trusted third party.
- Leverage your MarCom group or HR they should know exactly which channel to use to reach which employees.
- Be consistent in your message! People will get information from more than one source, and it should look like a jigsaw puzzle where one piece fits the other.
- Careful about your timing! When the CIO announces your project, you must be reachable through the corporate homepage, and your content must be in a reasonable shape on your architecture portal.



The channel needs to be adequate to target group and subject of communication

	Web Site - Static Pages	Web Site - News Group	Web Site - Comments on Documents	Web Site - Chat	eMail to Architects	Genera Meeting	Communication within team	One-to-One Meeting	Phone Calls
Enterprise Architecture									
Inform on Architecture	Х						×		
Understand its Rationale	Х	Х	Х	Х		х	X	Х	
Standards							2		
Information on Standards	Х							•	
Feedback on Standards		х	Х	Х		$\mathbf{}$			
Discussion on Documents	Х	Х	Х	Х					
Mentoring				Х				×	Х
Knowledge Exchange	Х	Х				X			
Learning	Х								
Brand as Expert									
Publish papers internally	Х					Х			
Technical discussions		Х	Х	Х			Х		
Processes	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х		
Organizational Setup	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х		
Technical News									
Spread the News	Х	Х							
Discuss benefits, applications	Х	Х		Х					



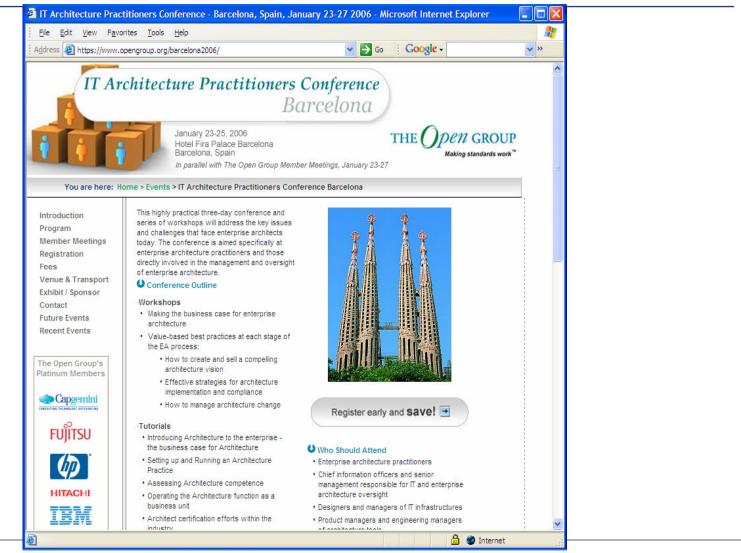


Case Study: The Open Group uses its web systems to integrate a global architecture community

- The Open Group is a vendor- and technology-neutral consortium, whose vision of Boundaryless Information Flow[™] will enable access to integrated information within and between enterprises based on open standards and global interoperability.
- It develops the TOGAF Architecture Process in a global multi-vendor community. This development banks on
 - a core team of both Open Group employees and volunteers in the architecture community to drive the process
 - four to six member events per year, with associated project meetings
 - regular phone conferences
 - mailing lists
 - and a web site facilitating content presentation and reviews

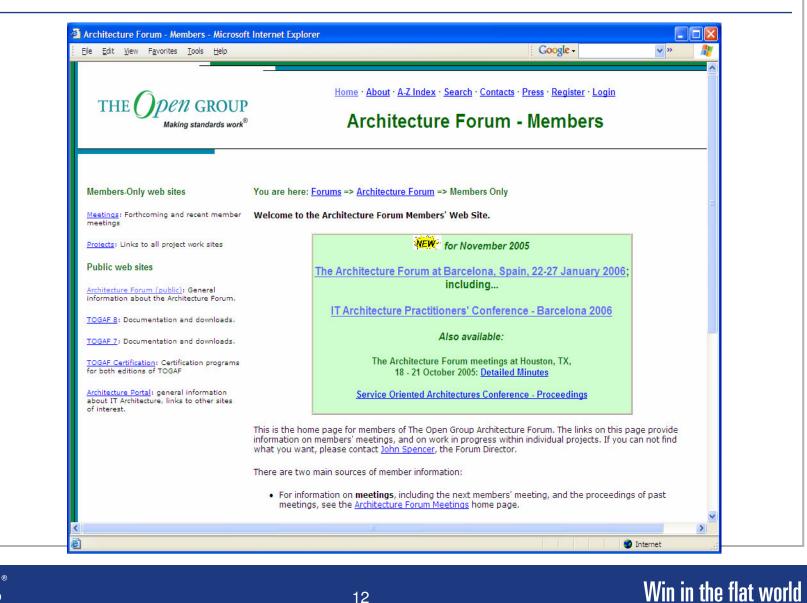


Member meetings are conducted in parallel to Open Group meetings

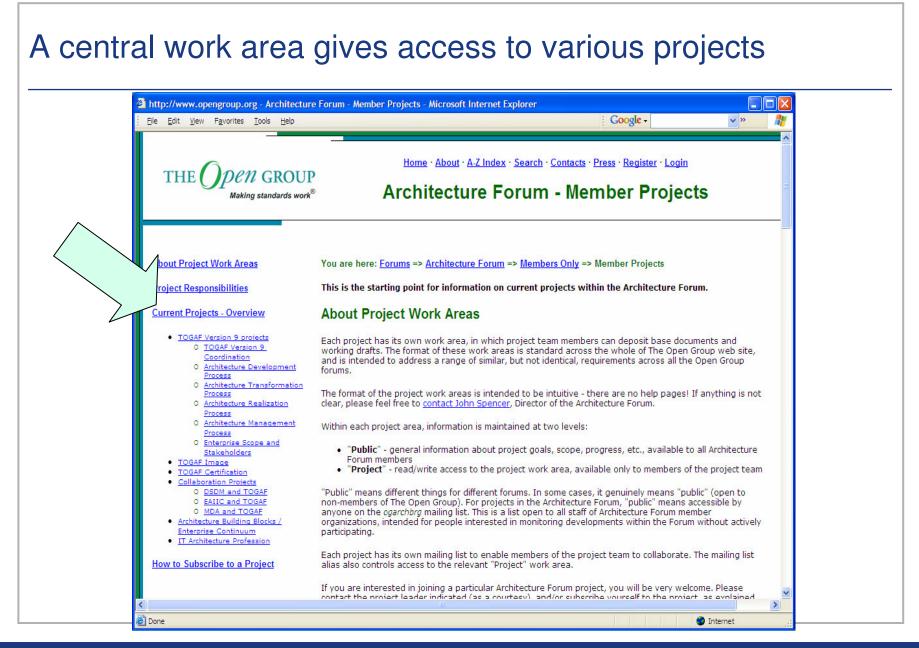




The website is a central platform for the architecture forum

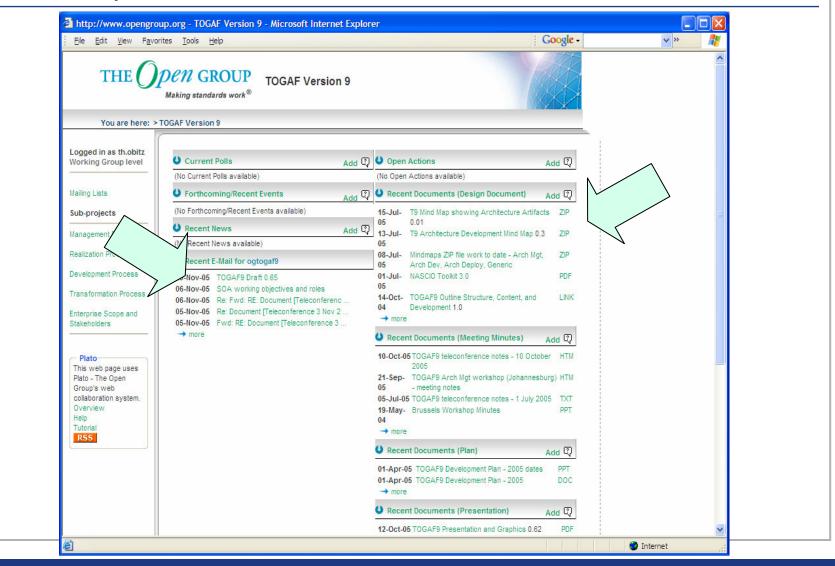








Project members get an overview of current activities and reviews required

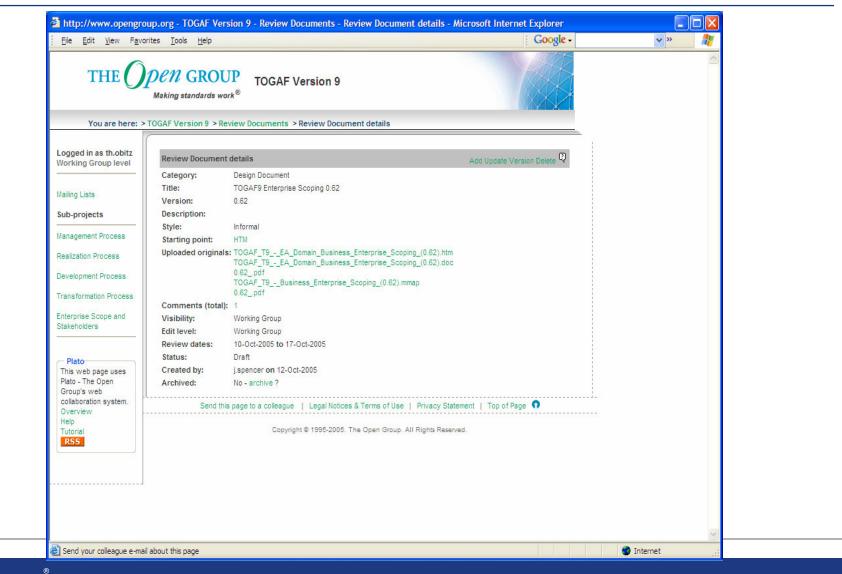


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The site allows viewing of work in progress...





...and annotation of documents directly on the website

<u>File E</u> dit <u>V</u> i	iew Favorites Tools Help Google -	v »	-
	[=31] Relationship profiles define key information about the relationships between the stakeholder or groups of stakeholders within the new enterprise.		^
	[=52] The profiles may be categorized to identify the level of impact and sharing of investment, resources and contribution expected between the stakeholders and within the w	ork area	
	[≈53] For example:		
	[=54] Seconded resources, priorities, impacted business objectives and potentially revenue impacts and returns.		
	[=55] The relationship profile may also include the decision making processes and governance processes that the stakeholders need to conform with.		
	[=36] For example:		
	[=57] Staff meetings, Reporting requirements, external influencers, business returns.		
	5.17 Request for Change for existing Business Programs and Projects		
	[=58] This will normally conform with the change management processes supported by the Business Program and Projects.		
	[≈59] For example:		
	[=60] A Program Office may be assigned to a business program? with some specific methodologies for interacting and defining change requests to projects e.g. PRINCE 2.		
	[=61] In other instances an informal request can be made through presentations, meetings and memos.		
\searrow	5.18 IT Strategy Requirements		
	(j_spencer) (Comment by Ian McCall carried over from Version 0.62) I have put my thoughts on this section here, because I think they relate to the production of an TT Str. deliverable from the Business Strategy' phase. Whatever method or approach that users of TOGAF 9 will adopt for the Business Strategy' phase they will need to produce a prior requirements as outputs. Personally, I prefer the term capabilities. These capabilities ought to span different aspects of the business, for example new capabilities in terms of or locational (central or federated), HR (more or less people resources), IT Capabilities etc. Somewhere we have to crystalise these capabilities, either at the end of this domain, or of the next domain in the life-cycle. Once we have defined what IT Capabilities we require to underpin the business objectives, then we have the basis of an IT Strategy. Our nex then start to define the underpinning architectures that will deliver these require to underpin the business dijectives, then we have the basis of an IT Strategy. Our nex then start to define the underpinning architectures that will deliver these require to underpin the business (and level of granularity) could then run throughout the TOU lifecycle. These capabilities can then be referenced or aggregated and aligned to the concept of building blocks, represent this capability. Typically, org use external consultants to help them do Business Strategy', and as you know each Consultants methods are 'different', but surprisingly similar ! We should define the key aspect required in this domain (as we have started), and this will allow different aspecable to fin. But believe that we need to be reasonably firm about how we aggregate the this domain as we have to work with these all the way through the TOGAF lifecycle, and provide cond-trip' traceability. The business will continue to develop it business strategy. I for a business and therefore reflected in the IT Strategy. I for the sould predicting and therefore reflected in the IT Strategy. I	oritised set o ganisational, r the beginnin at domain wi appropriate GAF 9 anisations wi ts of what is outputs from tegy, and thin r changes to	f ng 111 111 111 111 111
	5.19 Preliminary Organisational Change Readiness Assessment		~

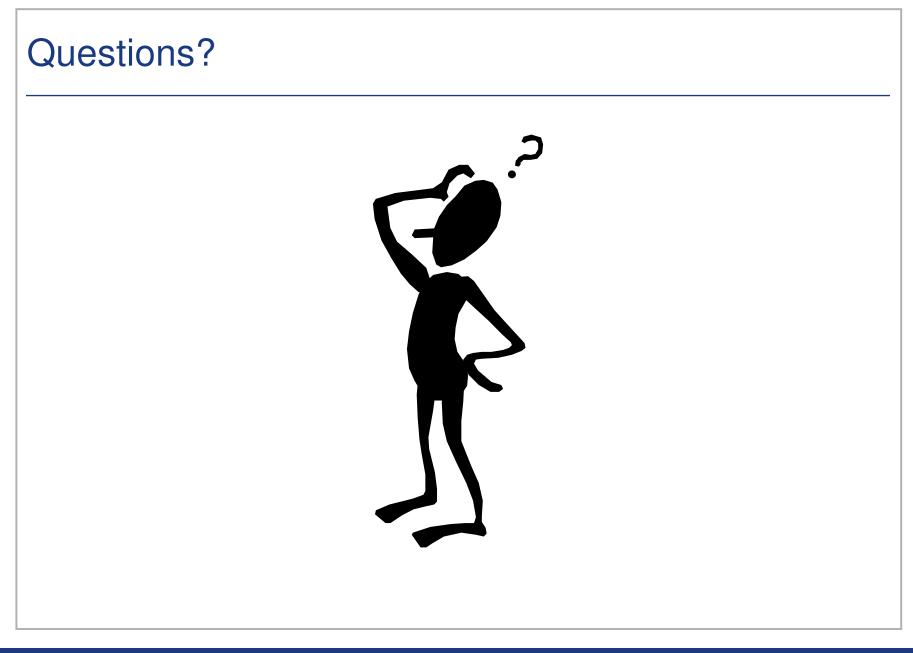


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Key takeaways

- Ensure that the 'right' messages get to the 'right' audience through the 'right' channel mix
- An effective communications campaign and platform is critical to the success of an Enterprise Architecture programme
- The results from a campaign can be used as a metric for Enterprise Architecture effectiveness
- Enterprise Architecture is not just about developing architecture, it is about building an architectural community that collectively works at attaining a common vision









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Thank you

For further details, please contact www.infosys.com/

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