



کارگاه آموزش

طراحی ساختار واحدهای مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات

بارویکرد معماری سازمانی

رضا کرمی



چهارمین همایش پیشرفت‌های معماری سازمانی - آبان ۹۹

طراحی ساختار واحدهای مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات



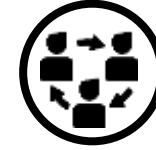
بیان مسأله



مبانی و مفاهیم



مدل‌های مرجع



روش



نقشه‌ی راه

بیان مسأله

مبانی و مفاهیم

مدل های مرجع

روش

نقشه‌ی راه



امروزه مدیران فناوری اطلاعات در همه‌ی سازمان‌ها، با چالش‌های مختلفی روبه‌رو هستند:

تقاضاهای فزاینده از سوی واحدهای کسب‌وکار

سرعت بالای تغییرات در محیط فنی و کسب‌وکاری

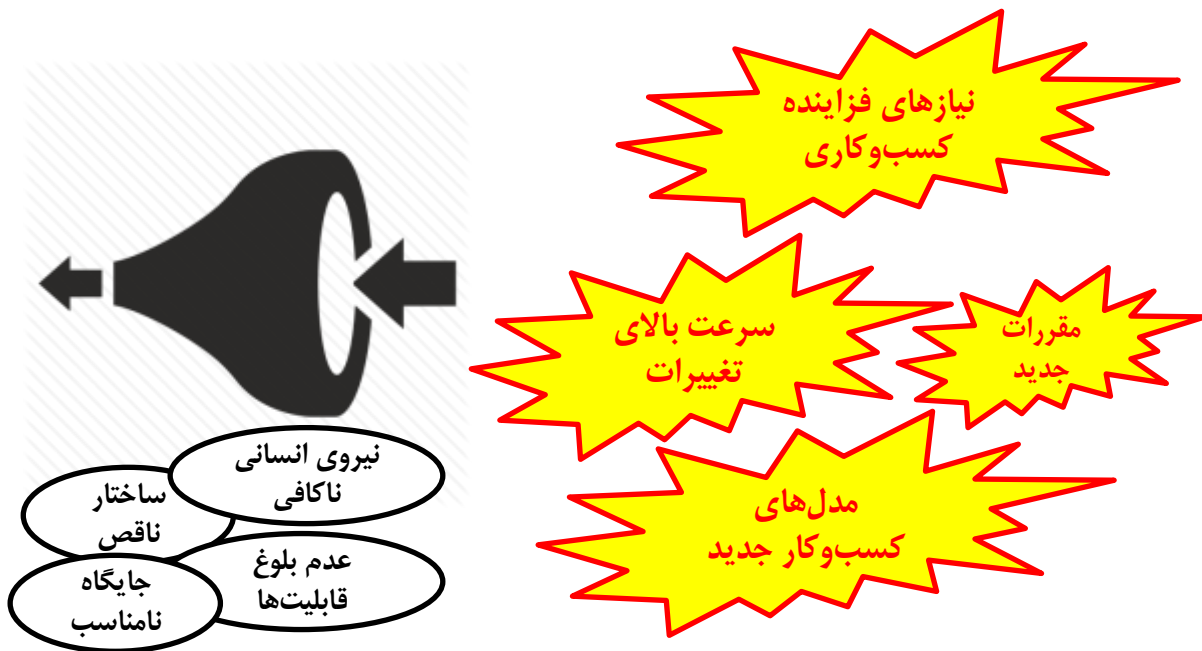
کمبود نیروی انسانی کیفی

پیچیدگی فرآیندهای مدیریتی فناوری اطلاعات

...



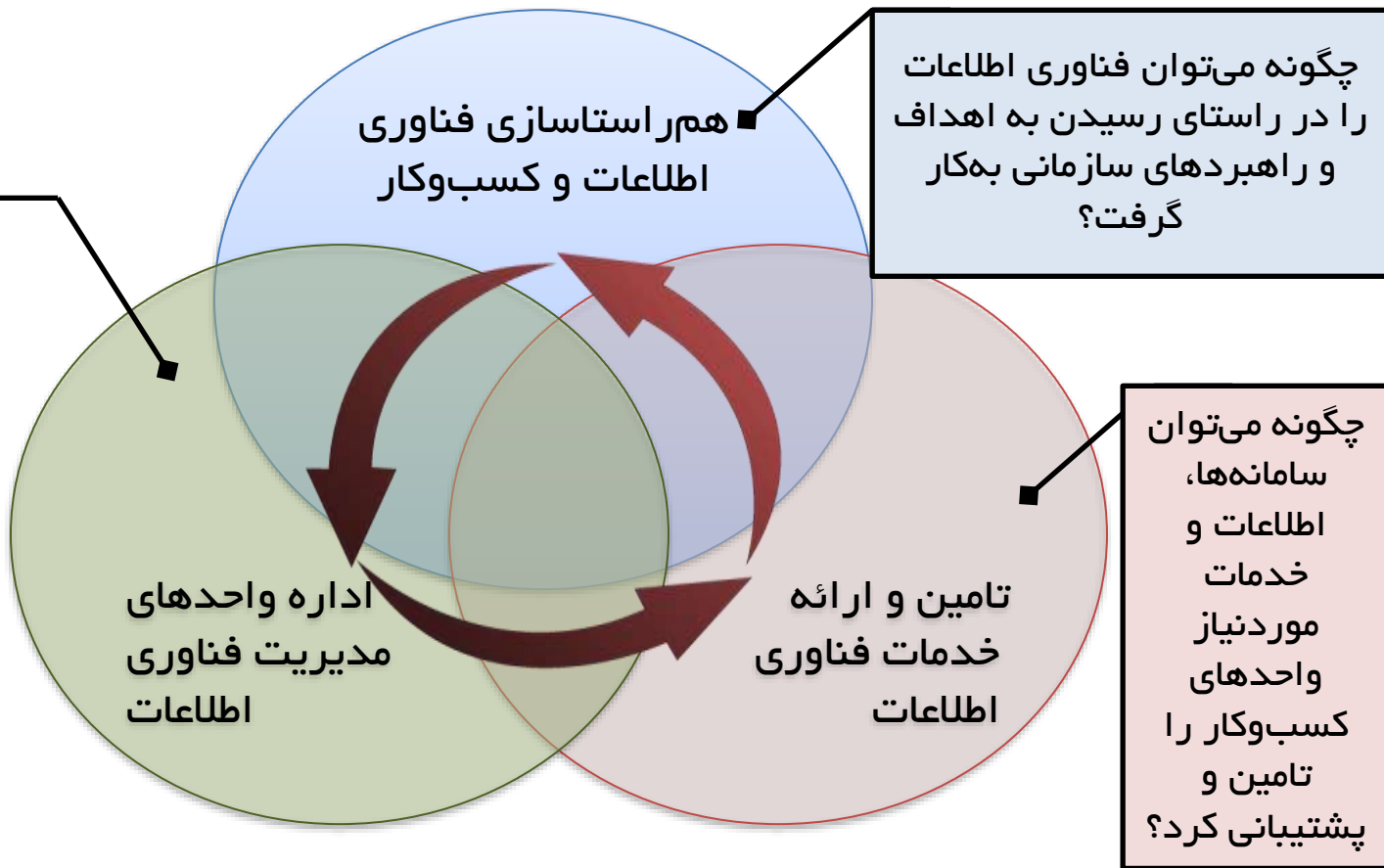
مهم‌ترین معضل مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات در سازمان‌ها،
عدم تناسب نیازها و انتظارات با ظرفیت، منابع و توانایی‌ها
در این حوزه است.



سه دغدغه اصلی مدیران فناوری اطلاعات

چهارمین همایش پیشرفت‌های معماری سازمانی - آبان ۹۹

طراحی ساختار واحدهای مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات



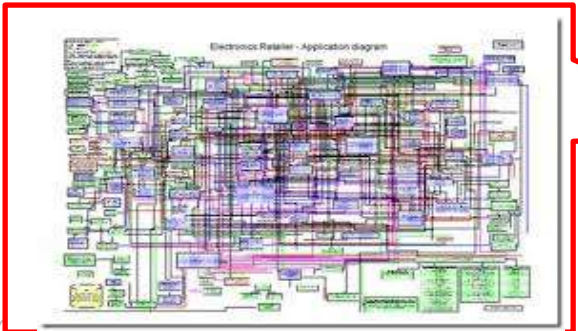
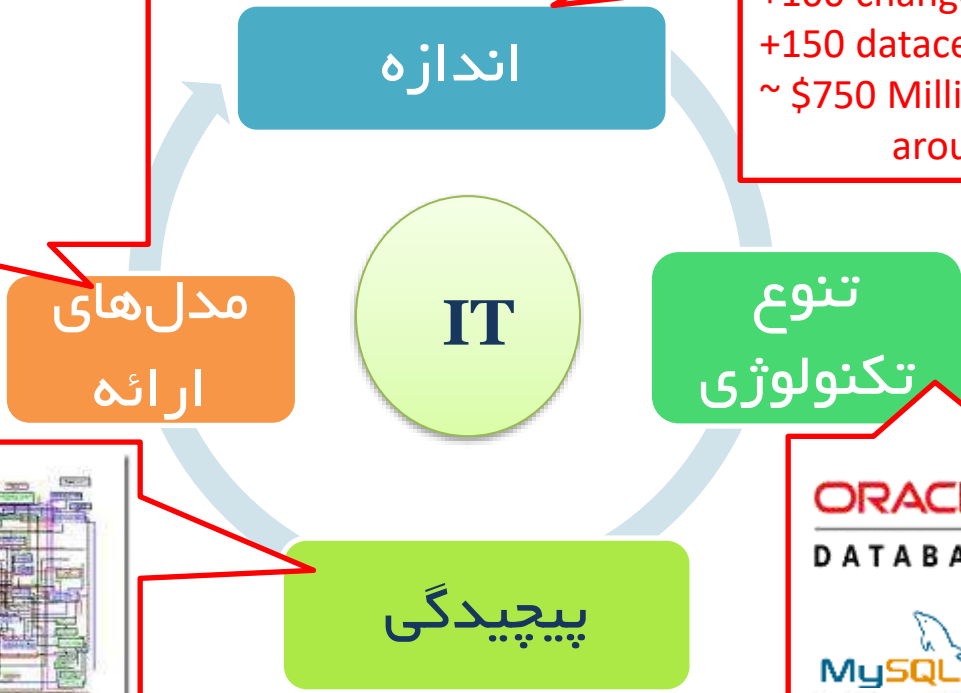
چرا مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات روز به روز مشکل تر می شود؟

چهارمین همایش پیشرفت های معماری سازمانی

طراحی ساختار واحدهای مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات

- SaaS
- PaaS
- IaaS
- Public Cloud
- Private Cloud
- Hybrid Cloud
-

Nestle
+6000 IT staff
+100 change mgmt. team
+150 datacenter globally
~ \$750 Million IT spending
around 2000



تنوع راهکارهای پیشنهادشده برای حل دغدغه‌های مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات

IT4IT™

IT-CMF

SAFe[®]
PROVIDED BY SCALED AGILE

TOGAF[®]



ITIL[®]

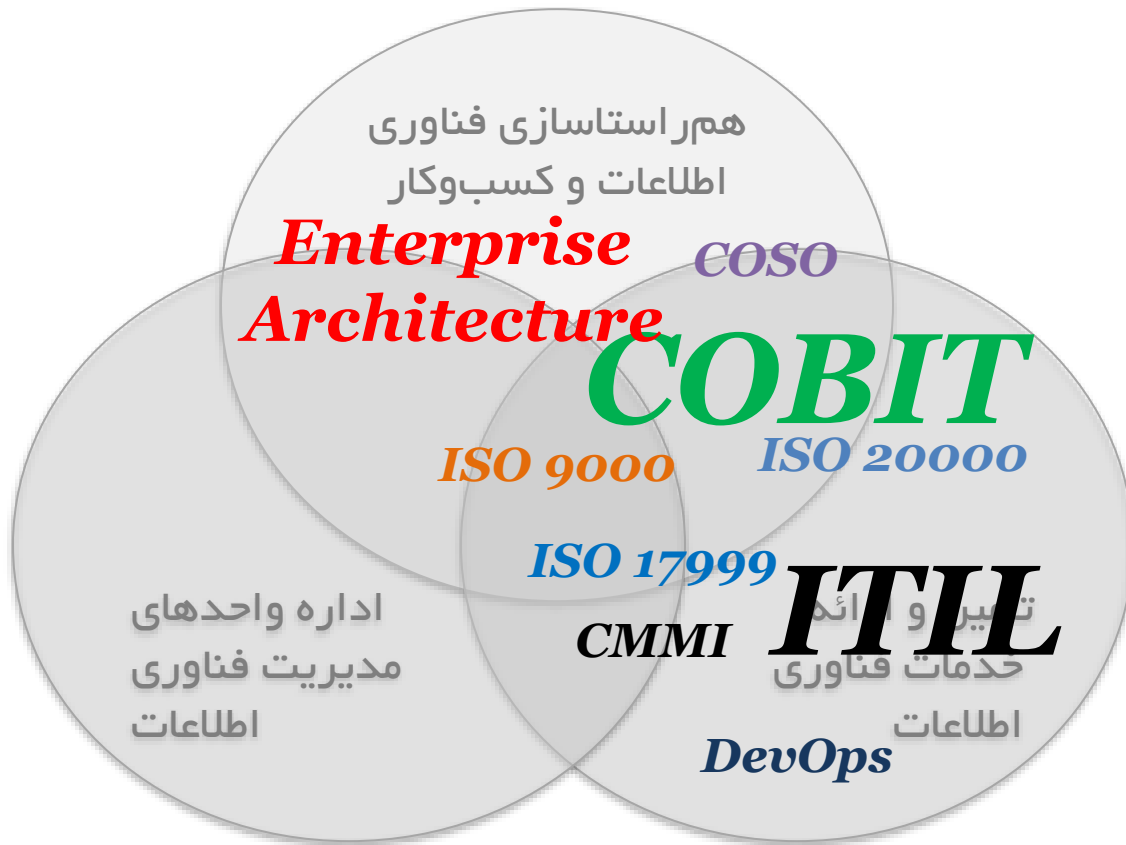
COBIT[®] 2019

CMMI[®] SM



چهارمین همایش پیشرفت‌های معماری سازمانی - آبان ۹۹

تنوع راهکارهای پیشنهاد شده برای حل دغدغه‌های مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات



مسائل نیروی انسانی:
جذب و استخدام،
آموزش، ارتقاء

ساختار سازمانی
واحدهای IT

فرآیندهای مدیریت
فناوری اطلاعات

ابزارهای مدیریت
IT

بیان مسأله مبانی و مفاهیم

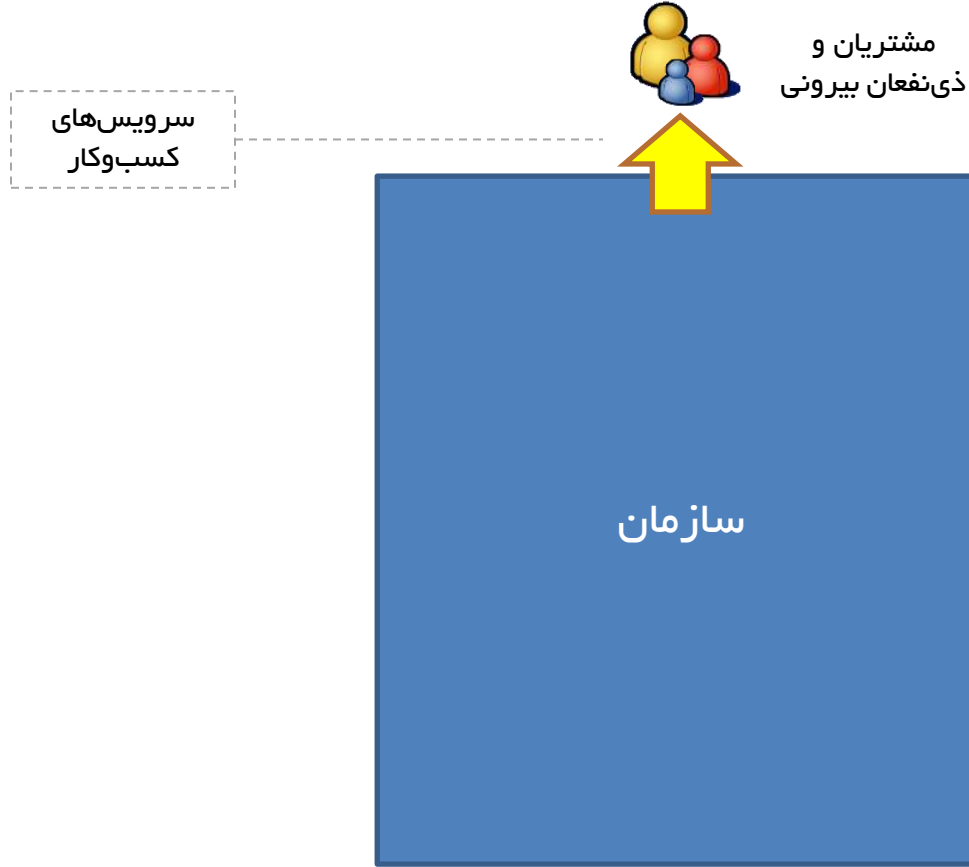
مدل های مرجع

روش

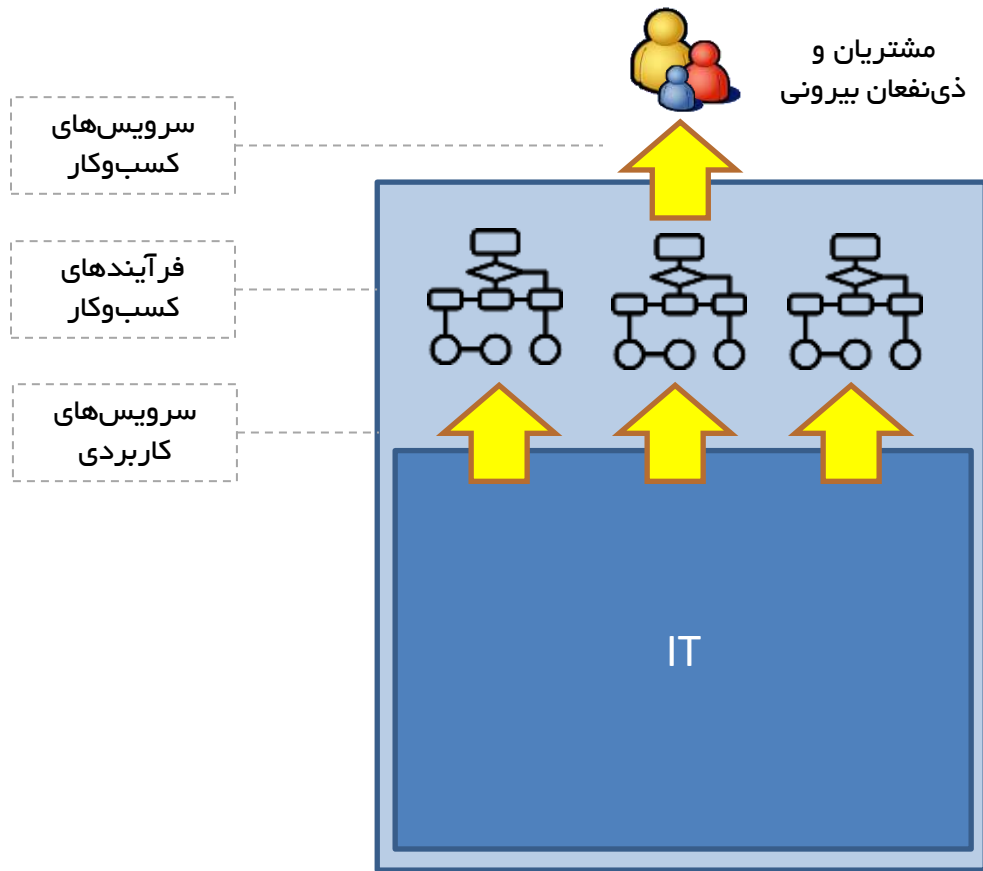
نقشه‌ی راه



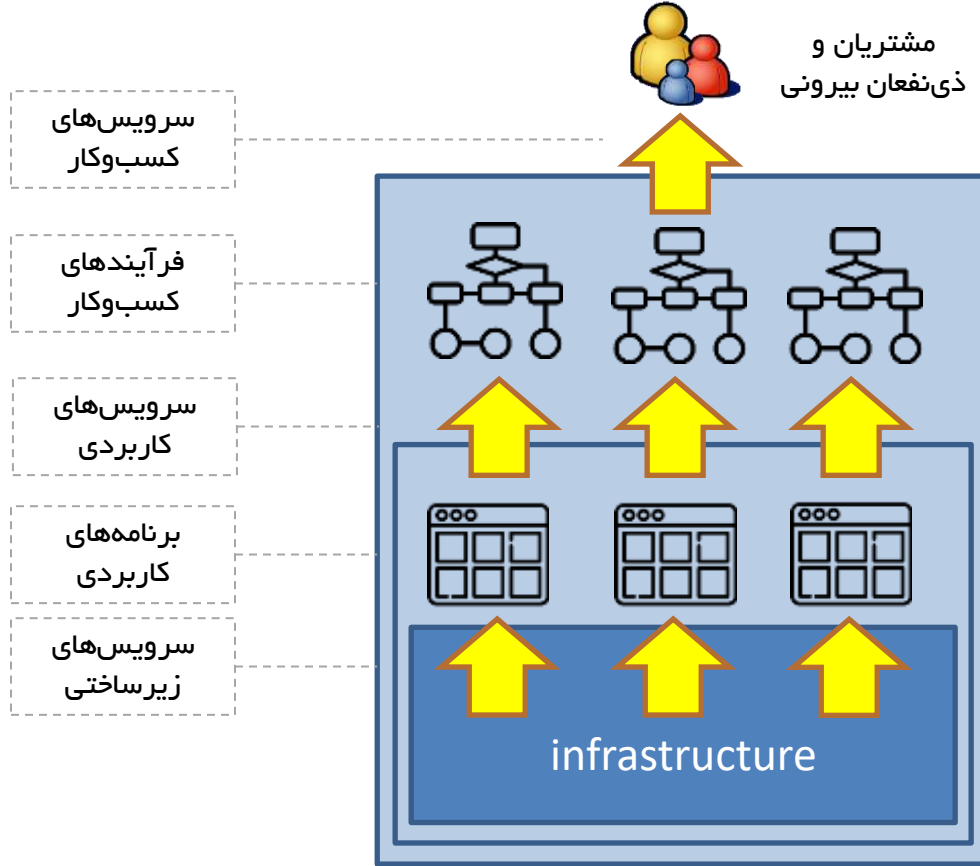
برنامه‌ریزی، تامین و نگهداری
سرویس‌های فناوری اطلاعات
برای پشتیبانی از کسب‌وکار



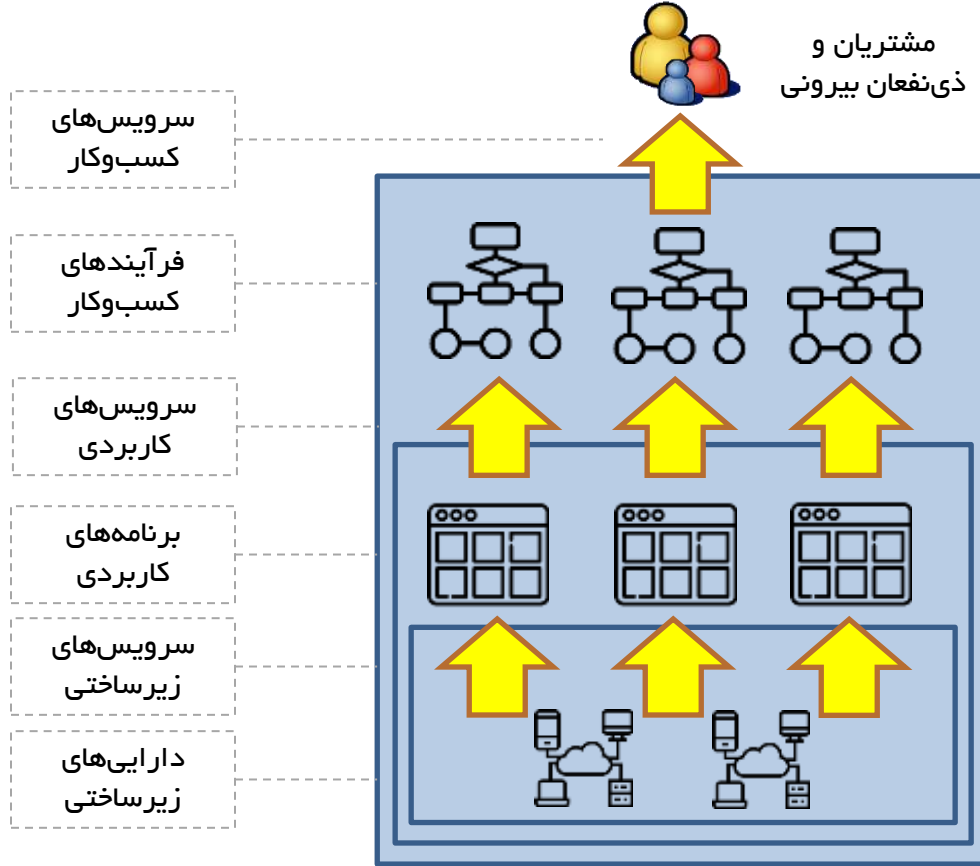
مفهوم سرویس از دیدگاه معماری سازمانی

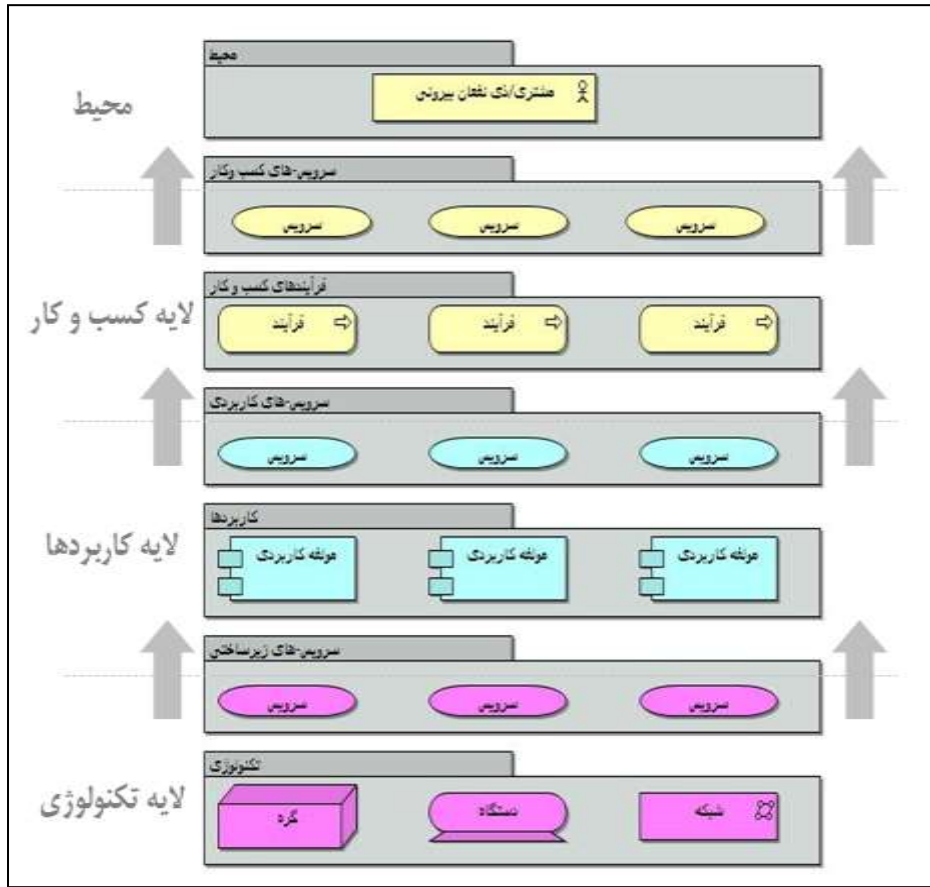


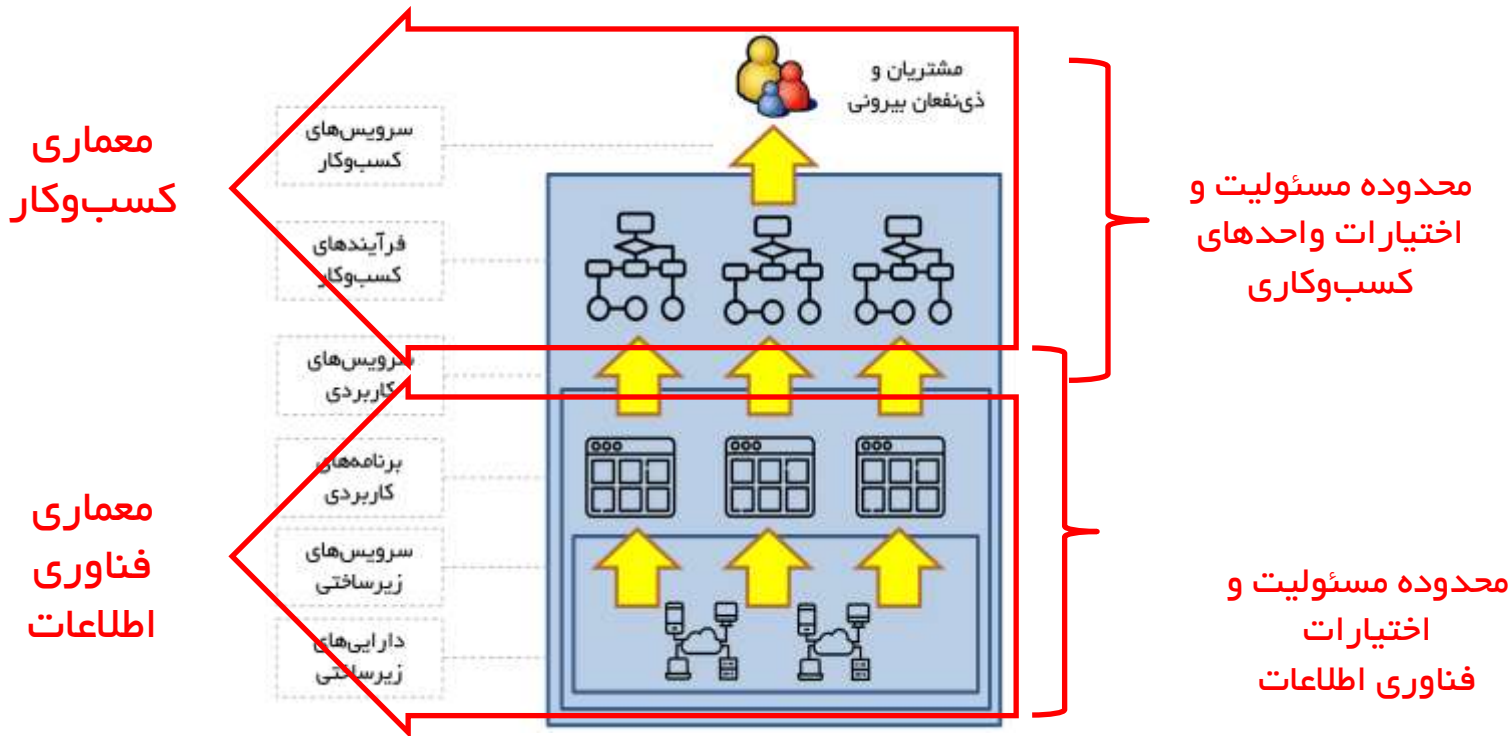
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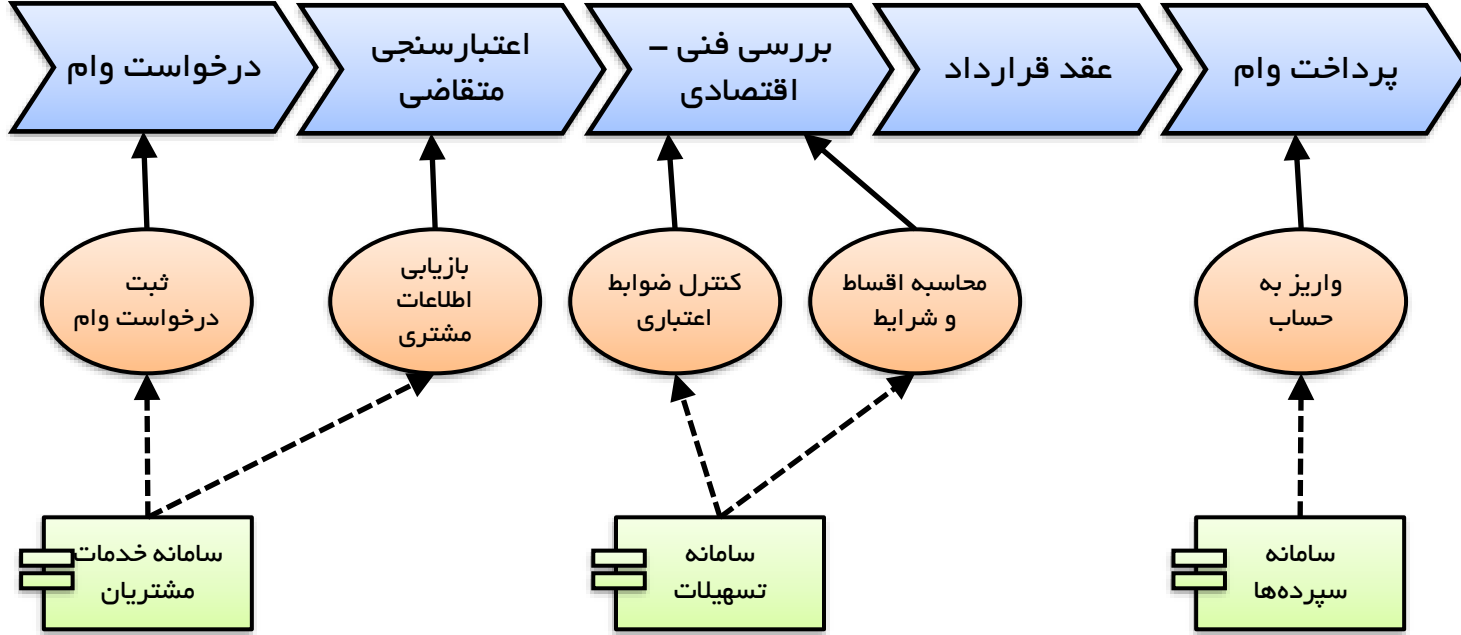


مفهوم سرویس از دیدگاه معماری سازمانی

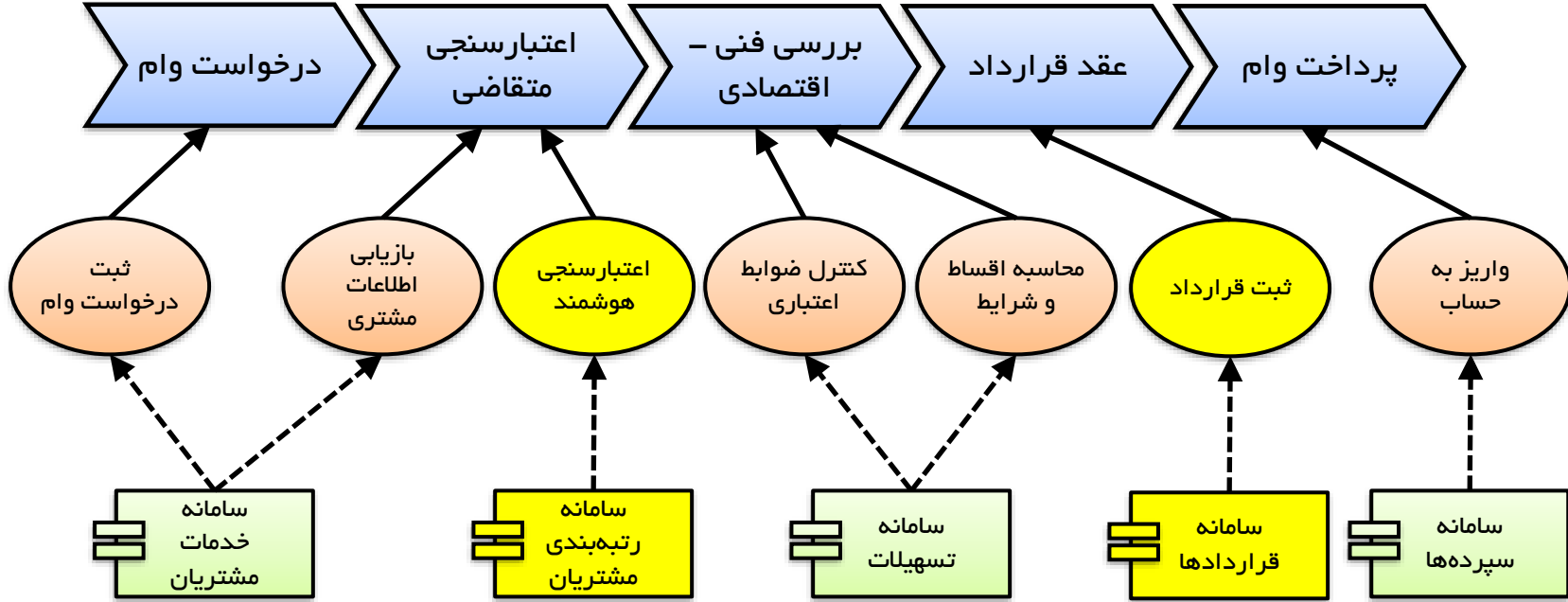




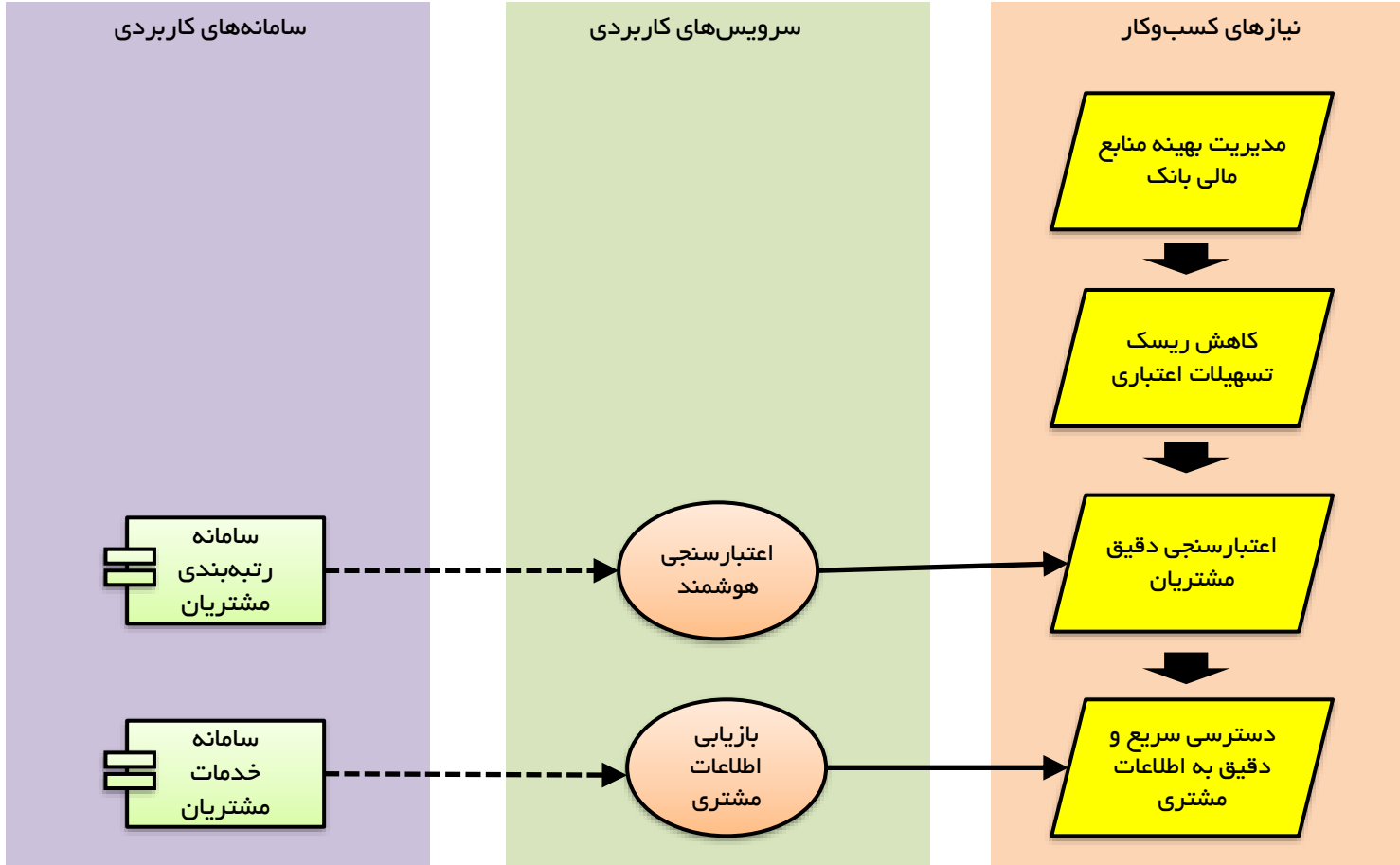




تغییر در معماری برای رفع نیازهای کسب و کار

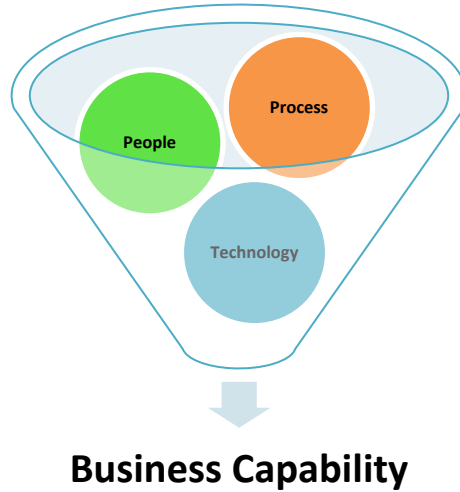


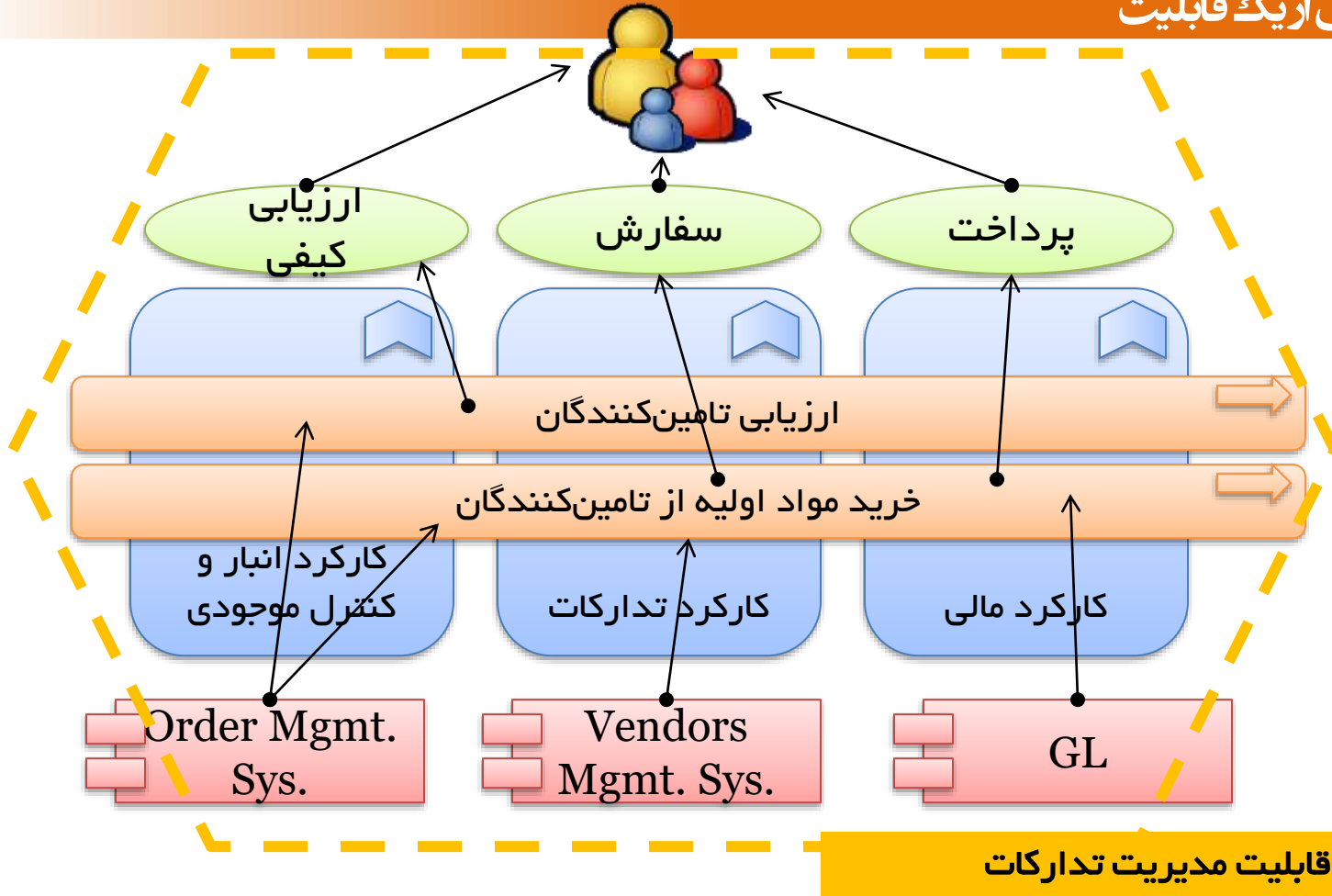
سلسله مراتب نیازهای کسب و کاری





A business capability is *what* a company needs to do to execute its business strategy. Capabilities are collection or container of **people**, **process** and **technology** that is addressable for a specific purpose.





قابلیت مدیریت تدارکات

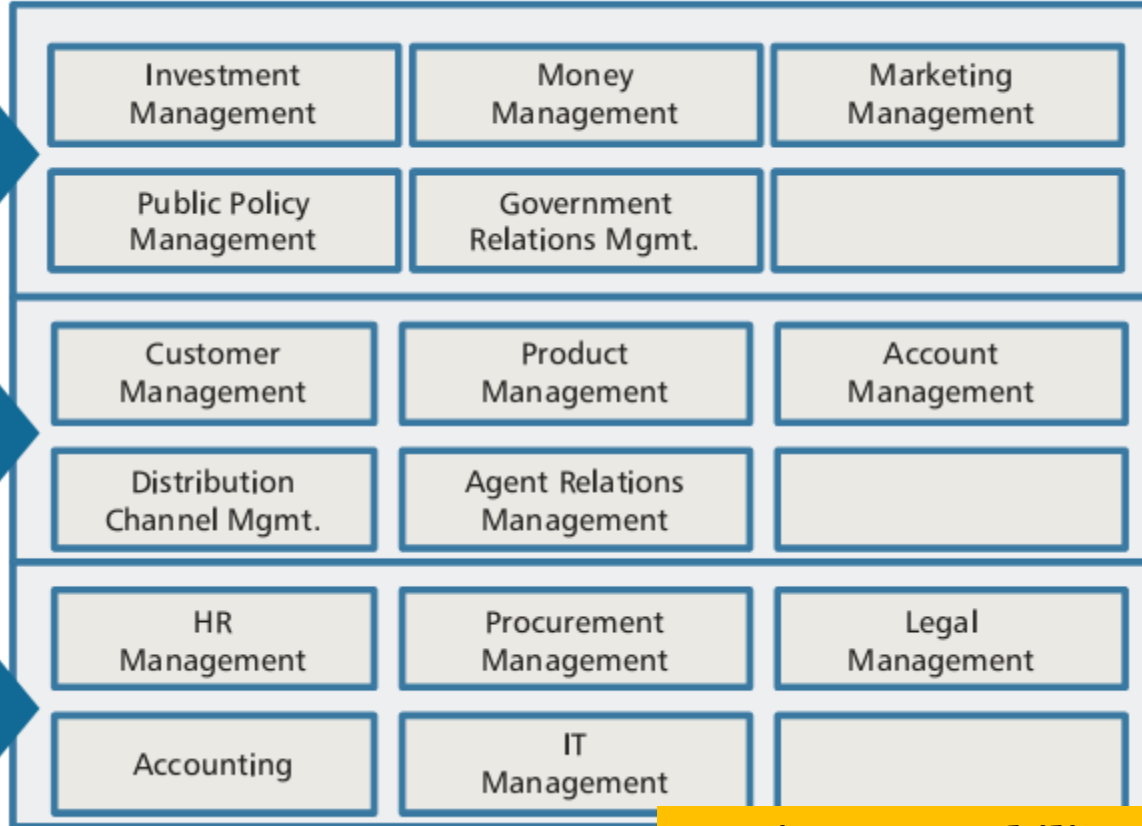
Strategic:
Direction setting/
executive-level
decision making



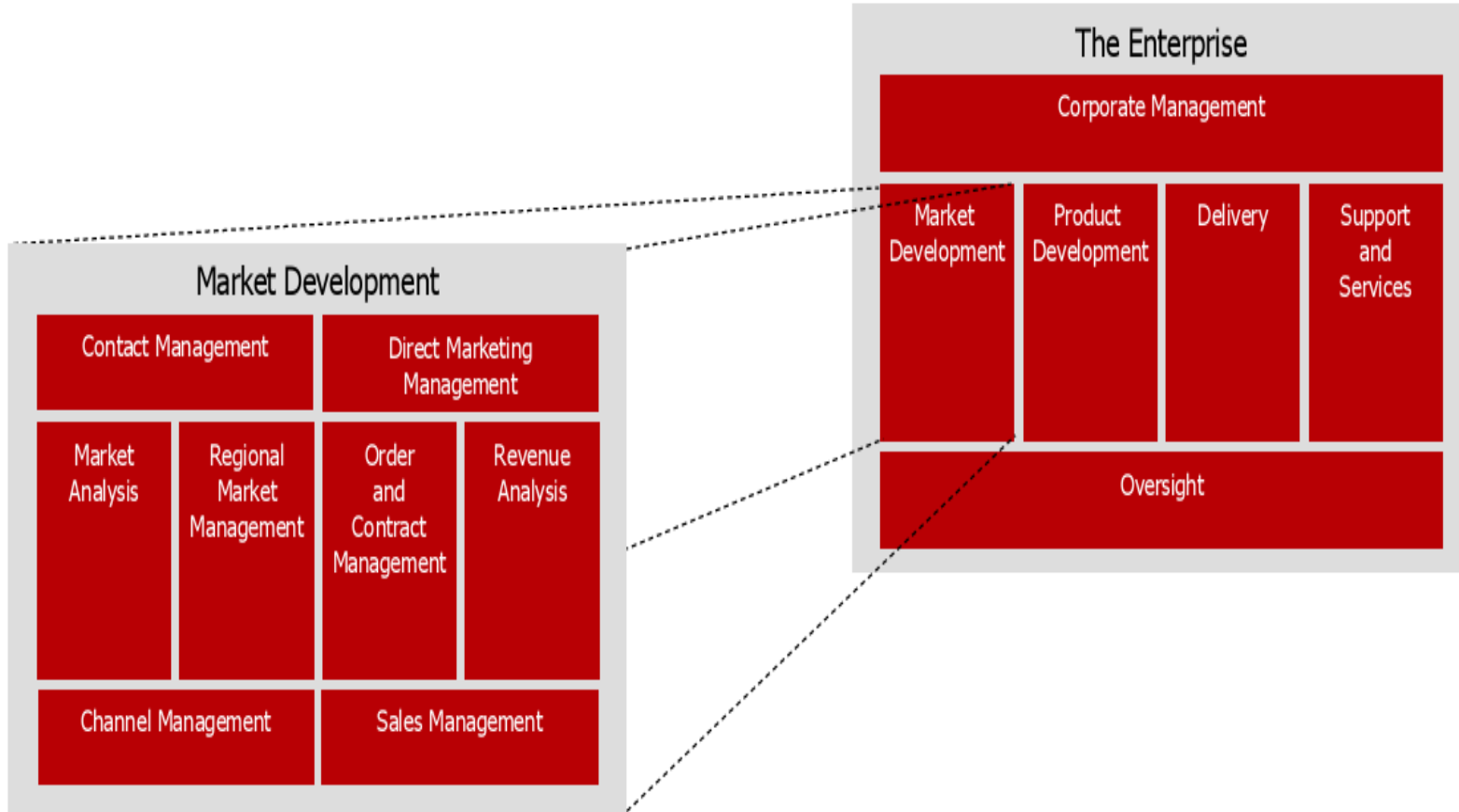
Value-Add:
Core of who the
organization is/
how customers
view organization



Support:
Expenses incurred
as result of being
in business



Business Capability Map



نمونه: مدل قابلیت‌های کسب‌وکار برای یک شرکت تولیدی

قابلیت‌های مدیریتی

مدیریت معماری سازمانی	مدیریت ریسک سازمانی	مدیریت کارایی	مدیریت استراتژیک
مدیریت هولدینگ	مدیریت توسعه کسب‌وکار	مدیریت معیاری داخلی	مدیریت تطابق

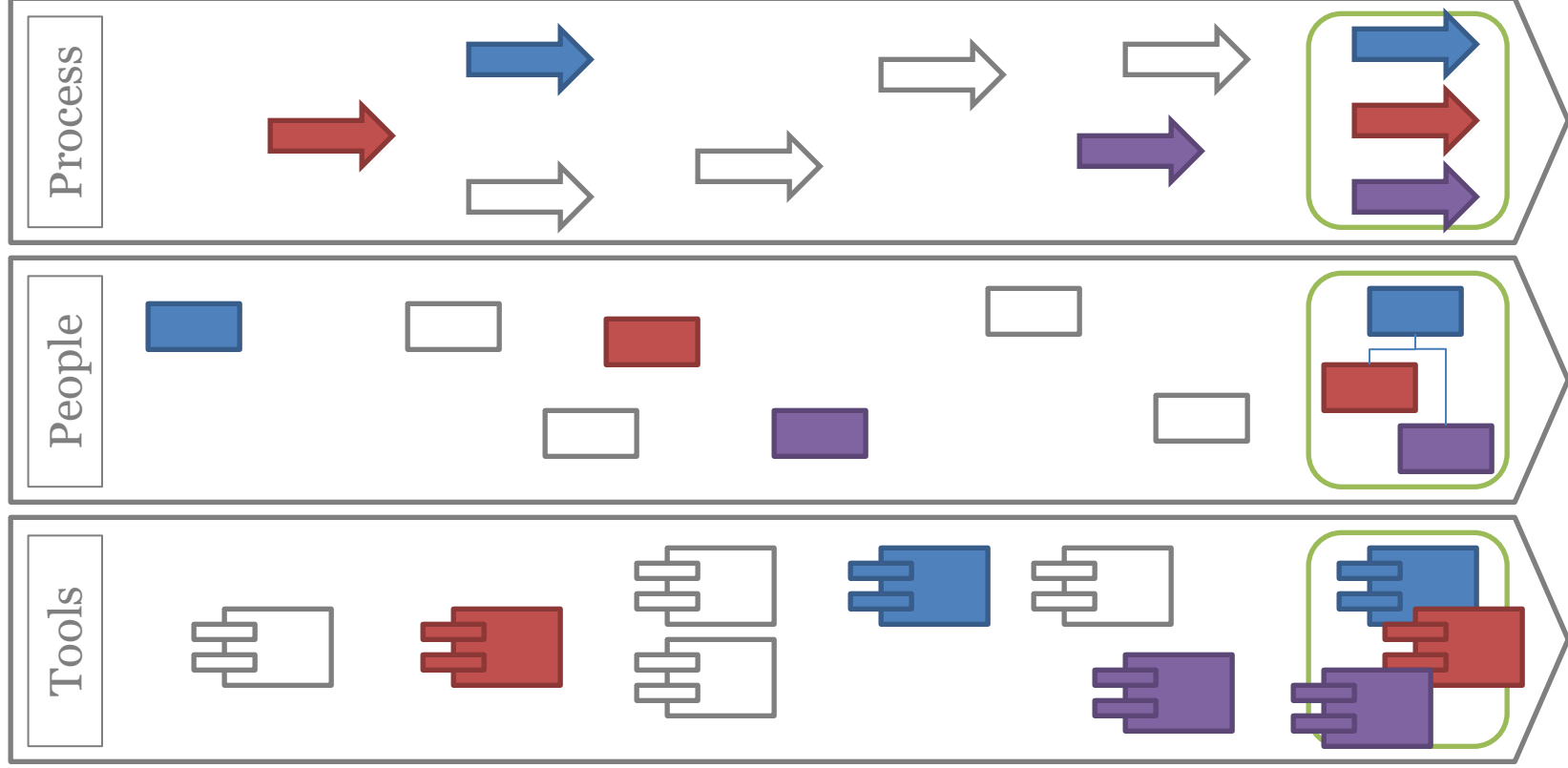
قابلیت‌های اصلی

مدیریت کیفیت محصولات	مدیریت نیازمندی‌های محصولات	مدیریت توسعه محصولات	مدیریت سبد محصولات
مدیریت خدمات و پشتیبانی	مدیریت استقرار	مدیریت عملیات فروش	مدیریت بازاریابی
مدیریت کیفیت سازمانی	مدیریت شبکه فروش و خدمات	مدیریت زنجیره تامین	مدیریت کیفیت خدمات
	مدیریت فناوری	مدیریت محتوای آموزشی	مدیریت لجستیک و انبار

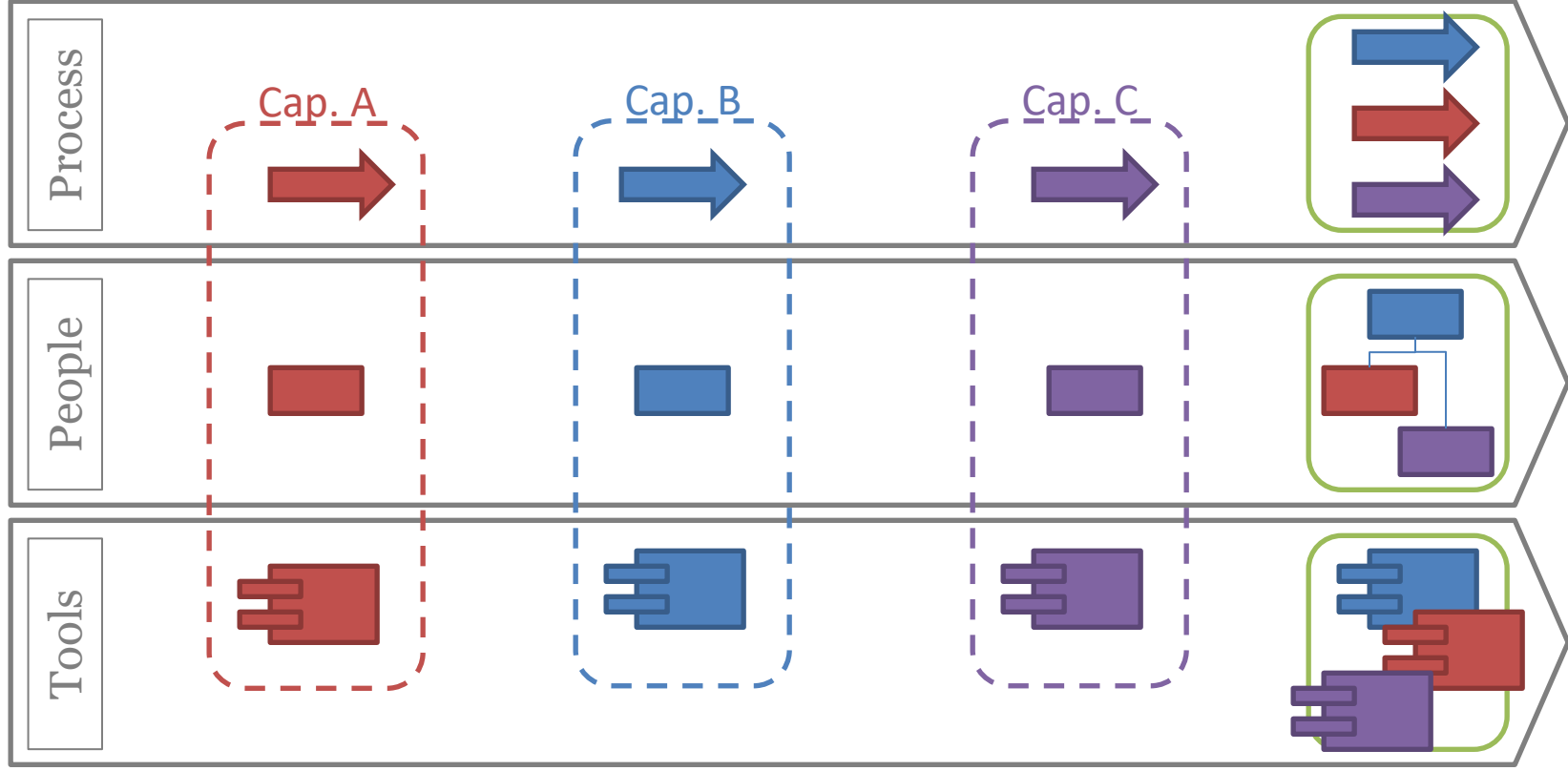
قابلیت‌های پشتیبانی

مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات	مدیریت امور حقوقی	مدیریت منابع انسانی	مدیریت منابع مالی
مدیریت دارایی‌ها	مدیریت روابط تامین‌کنندگان	مدیریت روابط مشتریان	مدیریت روابط عمومی و رسانه‌های
مدیریت روابط سهامداران	مدیریت روابط بورس	مدیریت HSE	مدیریت تدارکات
مدیریت خدمات سازمانی	مدیریت طرح و پروژه	مدیریت فرآیندهای کسب‌وکار	مدیریت امنیت اطلاعات
		مدیریت نوآوری	مدیریت دانش

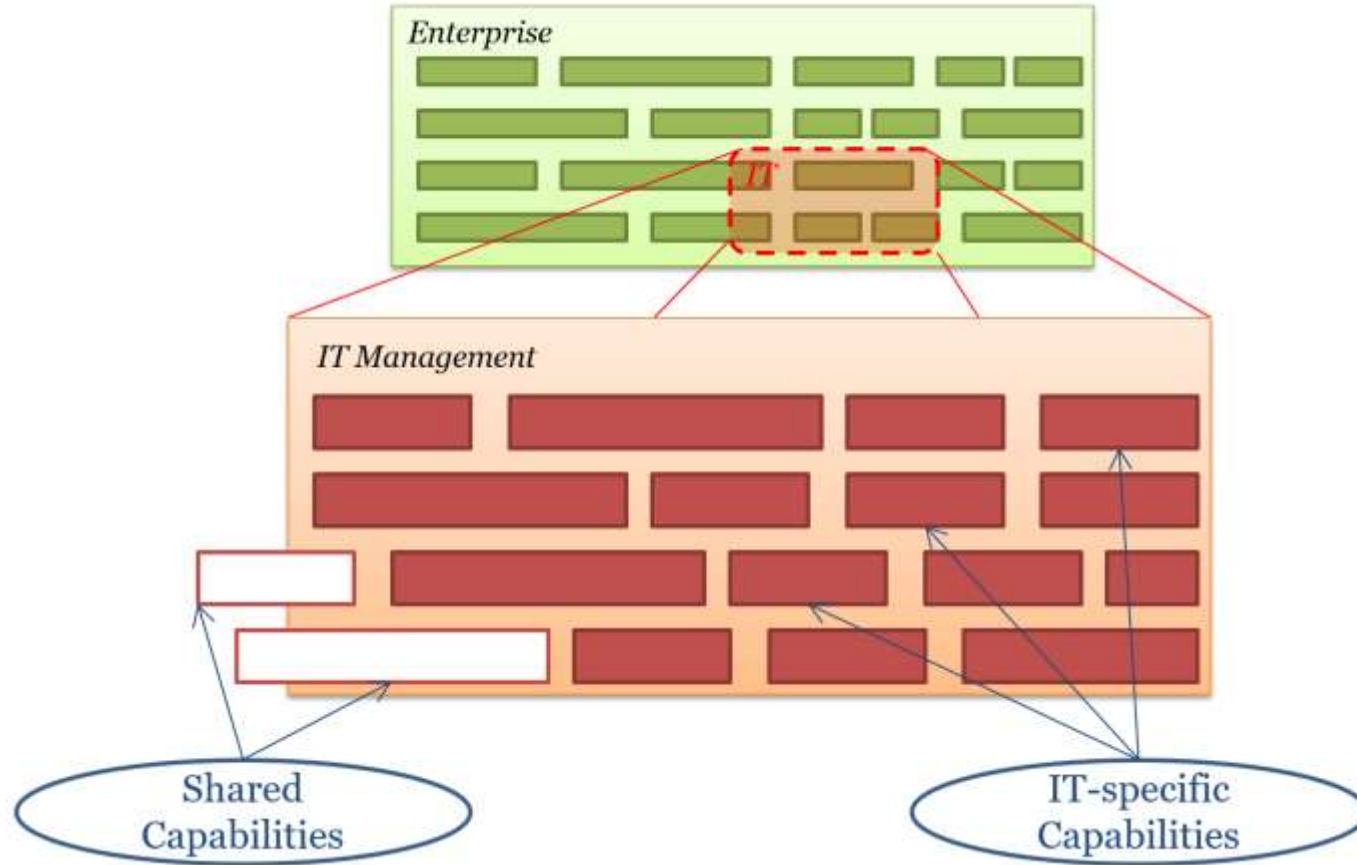
تحول سازمانی بدون برنامه‌ریزی قابلیت‌ها



تحول سازمانی بر مبنای برنامه‌ریزی قابلیت‌ها



از قابلیت‌های کسب و کار تا قابلیت‌های IT





بیان مسأله



مبانی و مفاهیم



مدل‌های مرجع



روش



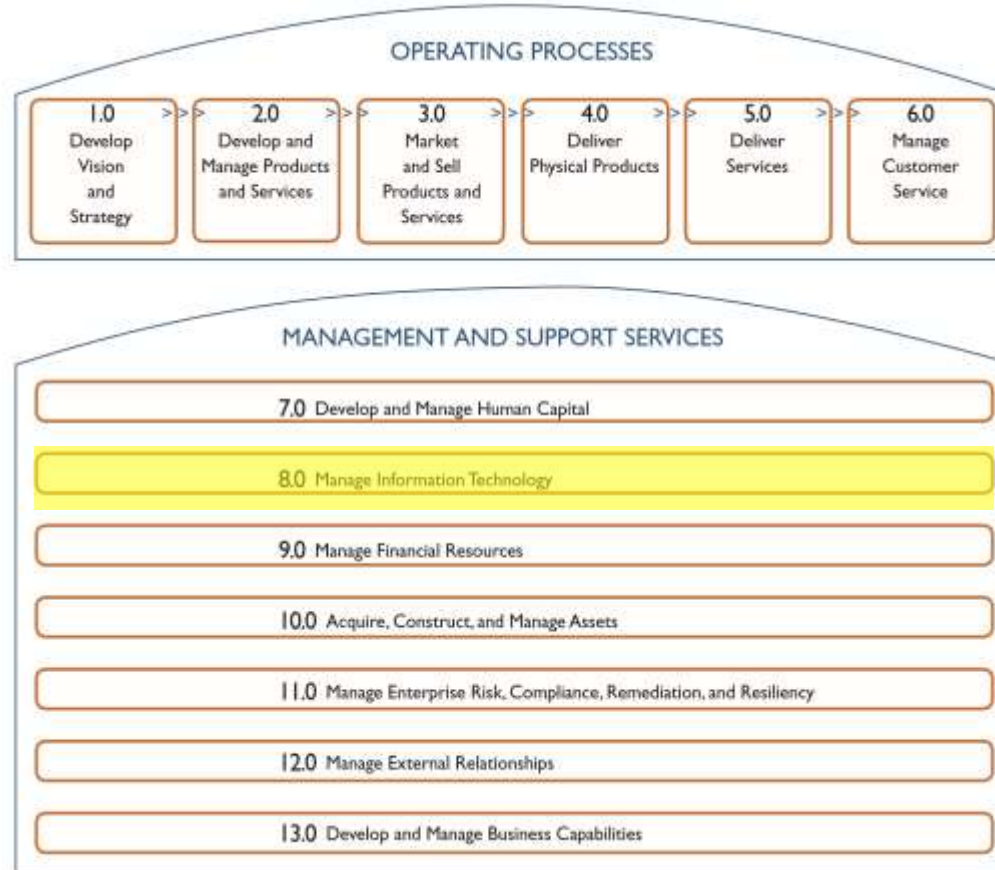
نقشه‌ی راه

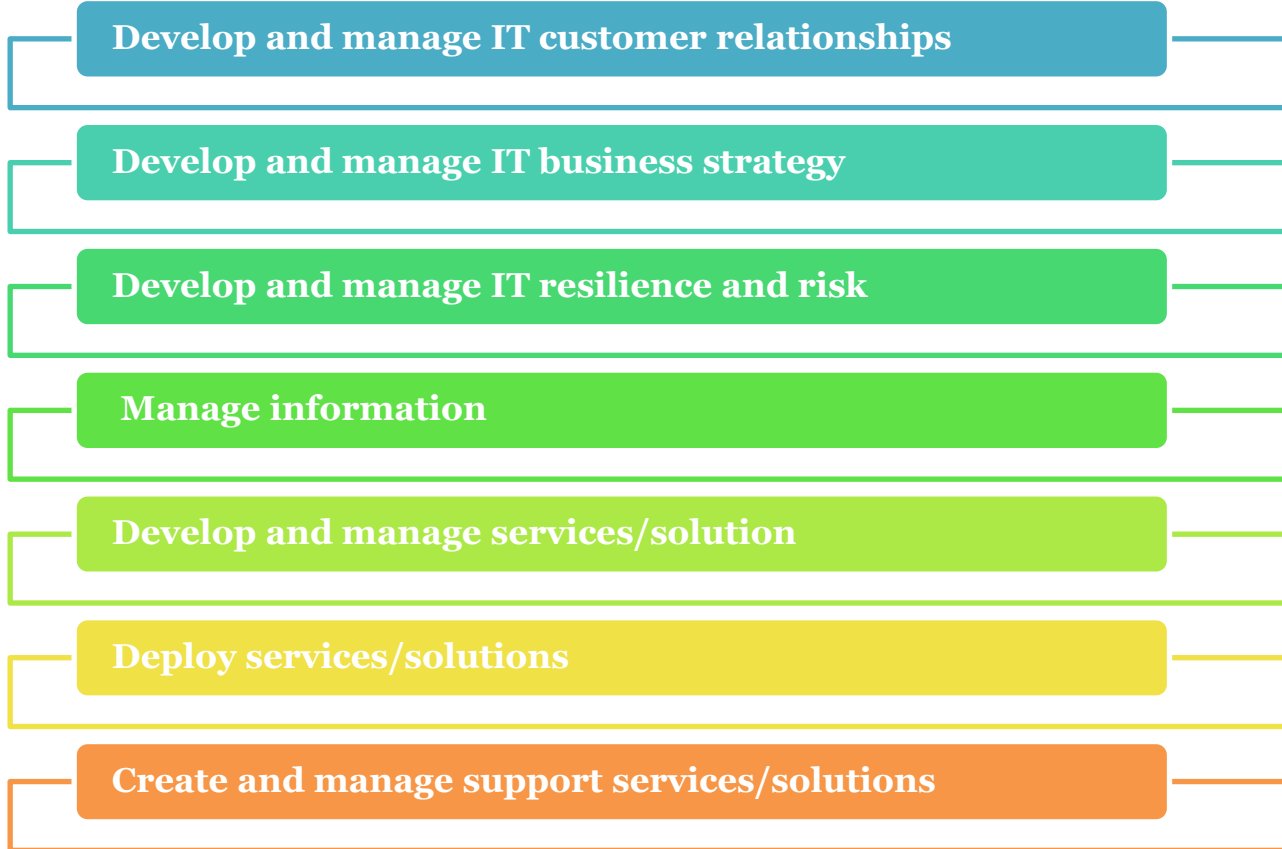




CROSS INDUSTRY PROCESS CLASSIFICATION FRAMEWORK®

Version 7.2.1

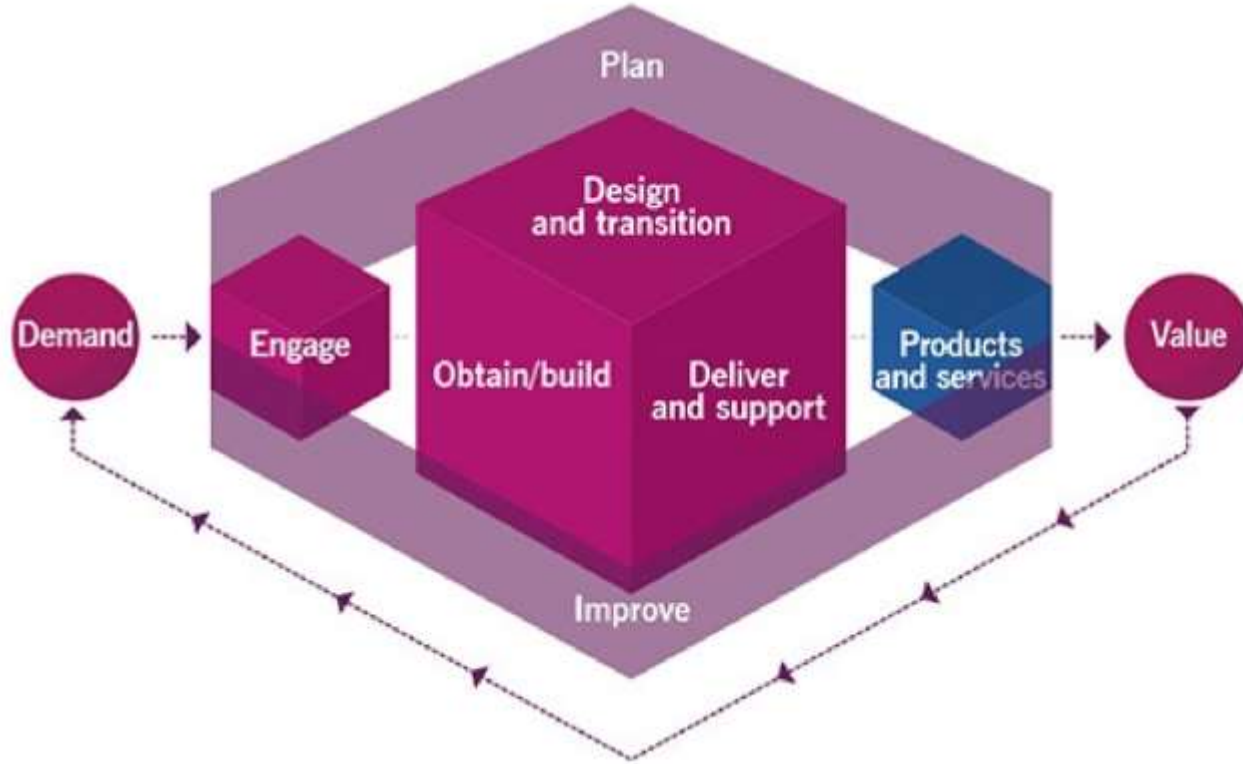




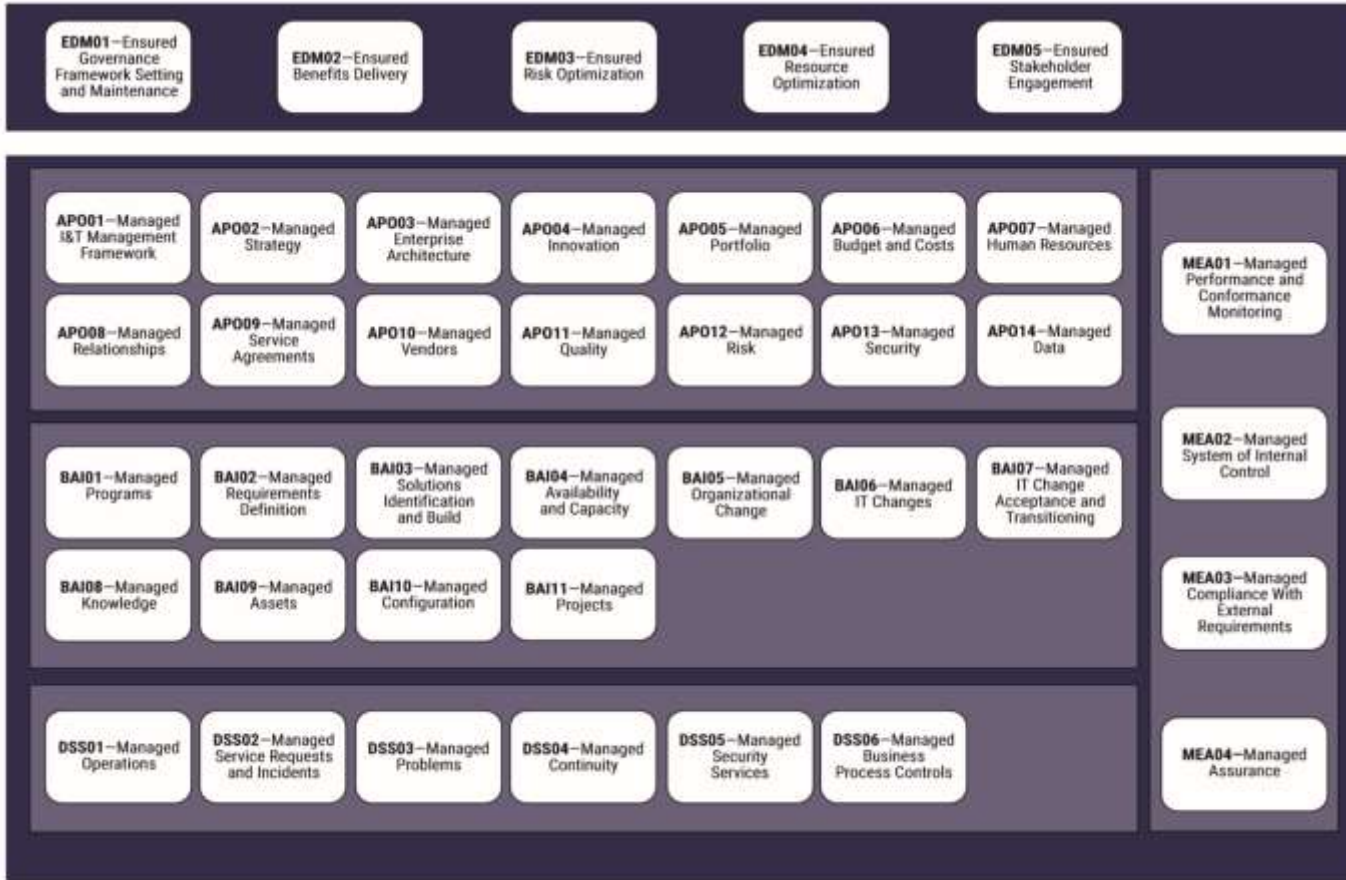


Manage Information Technology (IT) (10000)				
<p>1. Develop and manage IT customer relationships (2000)</p> <p>1.1.1.1 Identify IT customer needs (2000)</p> <p>1.1.1.2 Assess IT customer operational capabilities (2001)</p> <p>1.1.2 Identify IT customer transformation needs (2002)</p> <p>1.1.2.1 Understand business requirements for IT capabilities (2002)</p> <p>1.1.2.2 Develop IT strategy (2014)</p> <p>1.1.2.3 Develop IT service capabilities (2016)</p> <p>1.1.2.4 Plan and communicate IT services (2017)</p> <p>1.1.2.5 Manage IT customer expectations (2018)</p> <p>1.1.2.6 Define roles of services (2019)</p> <p>1.1.2.7 Determine IT alignment principles (2019)</p> <p>1.1.2.8 Create IT enabling strategies (2021)</p> <p>1.1.2.9 Develop IT service marketing plan (2022)</p> <p>1.1.4 Provide IT performance solutions (2003)</p> <p>1.1.4.1 Develop IT transformation plans (2003)</p> <p>1.1.4.2 Conduct IT customer requirements (2003)</p> <p>1.1.4.3 Assess IT customer requirements (2003)</p> <p>1.1.4.4 Identify and prioritize IT opportunities (2003)</p> <p>1.1.4.5 Facilitate customer design activities (2003)</p> <p>1.1.4.6 Monitor IT customer (2003)</p> <p>1.1.4.7 Support business cases (2003)</p> <p>1.1.4.8 Develop transformation roadmap (2003)</p> <p>1.1.6 Develop and manage IT service levels (2002)</p> <p>1.1.6.1 Develop IT service requirements (2002)</p> <p>1.1.6.2 Select IT service domains (2006)</p> <p>1.1.6.3 Monitor IT service quality (2006)</p> <p>1.1.6.4 Define service level agreements (2006)</p> <p>1.1.6.5 Monitor IT service levels (2006)</p> <p>1.1.6.6 Negotiate and establish service level agreements (2006)</p> <p>1.1.6.7 Develop and maintain improvement processes (2006)</p> <p>1.1.8 Manage IT customer relationships (2001)</p> <p>1.1.8.1 Establish relationship management frameworks (2002)</p> <p>1.1.8.2 Understand IT customer strategy (2002)</p> <p>1.1.8.3 Understand IT customer requirements (2002)</p> <p>1.1.8.4 Communicate IT requirements (2002)</p> <p>1.1.10 Analyze service performance (2000)</p> <p>1.1.10.1 Assess S-LA compliance (2000)</p> <p>1.1.10.2 Compare S-LA compliance across (2000)</p> <p>1.1.10.3 Collect feedback about IT products and services (2000)</p>	<p>6.2. Develop and manage IT business strategy (2002)</p> <p>6.2.1 Define business technology and generation strategy (2002)</p> <p>6.2.1.1 Build and maintain IT strategic intelligence (2004)</p> <p>6.2.1.2 Monitor and log current and emerging technologies (2004)</p> <p>6.2.1.3 Define and communicate digital transformation strategy (2004)</p> <p>6.2.1.4 Develop IT strategic alignment (2005)</p> <p>6.2.1.5 Articulate IT alignment principles (2006)</p> <p>6.2.1.6 Monitor IT strategic alignment (2006)</p> <p>6.2.2 Manage IT portfolio-mixing (2004)</p> <p>6.2.2.1 Establish and update IT value chains (2004)</p> <p>6.2.2.2 Determine IT portfolio investment balance (2004)</p> <p>6.2.2.3 Evaluate proposed IT investment projects (2004)</p> <p>6.2.2.4 Prioritize IT projects (2004)</p> <p>6.2.2.5 Align IT resources to strategic priorities (2004)</p> <p>6.2.2.6 Align IT portfolio to business objectives (2004)</p> <p>6.2.3 Define and manage enterprise architecture (2000)</p> <p>6.2.3.1 Develop and publish enterprise architecture principles (2010)</p> <p>6.2.3.2 Establish and update enterprise architecture governance (2011)</p> <p>6.2.3.3 Research technologies to translate IT services and activities (2012)</p> <p>6.2.3.4 Provide input to definition and prioritization of IT projects (2012)</p> <p>6.2.4 Define IT service management strategy (2016)</p> <p>6.2.4.1 Establish IT service management strategy and goals (2016)</p> <p>6.2.4.2 Identify IT service operating and process requirements (2016)</p> <p>6.2.4.3 Define IT service catalog (2017)</p> <p>6.2.4.4 Establish IT service management framework (2016)</p> <p>6.2.4.5 Define and implement IT service management (2016)</p> <p>6.2.4.6 Define and deploy support service management process tools and methods (2000)</p> <p>6.2.4.7 Monitor and report IT performance (2000)</p> <p>6.2.5 Control IT management system (2002)</p> <p>6.2.5.1 Determine IT performance measures (2002)</p> <p>6.2.5.2 Define IT control points and associated performance governance model (2000)</p>	<p>6.2.5.3 Compliance and security (2012)</p> <p>6.2.5.4 Assess enterprise regulatory and compliance requirements (2012)</p> <p>6.2.5.5 Assess IT security threat impact (2012)</p> <p>6.2.5.6 Risk and resilience IT compliance frameworks (2014)</p> <p>6.2.5.7 Risk and resilience IT security policies, controls, and procedures (2014)</p> <p>6.2.5.8 Policy and digital risk management training (2014)</p> <p>6.2.5.9 Define risk reporting capabilities and capabilities (2014)</p> <p>6.2.5.10 Establish compliance standards (2015)</p> <p>6.2.5.11 Define risk and threat assessments (2015)</p> <p>6.2.5.12 Define and monitor IT risk register resources (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.13 Align IT continuity (2015)</p> <p>6.2.5.14 Define IT continuity (2015)</p> <p>6.2.5.15 Define IT continuity gaps (2015)</p> <p>6.2.5.16 Manage IT security policies and data (2015)</p> <p>6.2.5.17 Assess IT regulatory and cybersecurity compliance and policies (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.18 Define IT security, privacy, and data protection (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.19 Define IT data security and privacy policies, controls, and procedures (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.20 Define and monitor physical and logical IT data security measures (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.21 Define and monitor application security (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.22 Define and monitor IT physical assessment results (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.23 Analyze digital network intrusion detection, data and mobile threats (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.24 Define IT compliance requirements (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.25 Conduct process to enhance IT compliance and monitor risk (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.26 Conduct IT compliance control auditing of internal and external systems (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.27 Assess IT compliance reporting (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.28 Identify and measure IT compliance issues and report external audits and reports (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.29 Assess IT incidents and externally (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.30 Conduct IT incident management process (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.31 Monitor, document, and maintain IT business (2016)</p>	<p>6.2.5.32 Establish and integrate strategy (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.33 Service function development (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.34 Architecture development (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.35 Risk and support development (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.36 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.37 Define support criteria (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.38 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.39 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.40 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.41 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.42 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.43 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.44 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.45 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.46 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.47 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.48 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.49 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.50 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.51 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.52 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.53 Define and report (2016)</p> <p>6.2.5.54 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چهارمین همایش پیشرفت‌های معماری سازمانی - آبان ۹۹



General Management Practices	Service Management Practices	Technical Management Practices
Architecture management	Availability management	Deployment management
Continual improvement	Business analysis	Infrastructure and platform management
Information security management	Capacity and performance Management	Software development and management
Knowledge management	Change Control	
Measurement and reporting	Incident management	
Organizational change management	Monitoring and event management	
Portfolio management	IT asset management	
Project management	Problem management	
Relationship management	Release management	
Risk management	Service catalog management	
Service financial management	Service configuration management	
Strategy management	Service continuity management	



AP002 Manage Strategy		Area: Management Domain: Align, Plan and Organise
Process Description Provide a holistic view of the current business and IT environment, the future direction, and the initiatives required to migrate to the desired future environment. Leverage enterprise architecture building blocks and components, including externally provided services and related capabilities to enable nimble, reliable and efficient response to strategic objectives.		
Process Purpose Statement Align strategic IT plans with business objectives. Clearly communicate the objectives and associated accountabilities so they are understood by all, with the IT strategic options identified, structured and integrated with the business plans.		
The process supports the achievement of a set of primary IT-related goals:		
IT-related Goal	Related Metrics	
01 Alignment of IT and business strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of enterprise strategic goals and requirements supported by IT strategic goals Level of stakeholder satisfaction with scope of the planned portfolio of programmes and services Percent of IT value drivers mapped to business value drivers 	
07 Delivery of IT services in line with business requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of business disruptions due to IT service incidents Percent of business stakeholders satisfied that IT service delivery meets agreed-on service levels Percent of users satisfied with the quality of IT service delivery 	
17 Knowledge, expertise and initiatives for business innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of business executive awareness and understanding of IT innovation possibilities Level of stakeholder satisfaction with levels of IT innovation expertise and ideas Number of approved initiatives resulting from innovative IT ideas 	
Process Goals and Metrics		
Process Goal	Related Metrics	
1. All aspects of the IT strategy are aligned with the enterprise strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of objectives in the IT strategy that support the enterprise strategy Percent of enterprise objectives addressed in the IT strategy 	
2. The IT strategy is cost-effective, appropriate, realistic, achievable, enterprise-focussed and balanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of initiatives in the IT strategy that are self-funding (financial benefits in excess of costs) Trends in ROI of initiatives included in the IT strategy Level of enterprise stakeholder satisfaction survey feedback on the IT strategy 	
3. Clear and concrete short-term goals can be derived from, and traced back to, specific long-term initiatives, and can then be translated into operational plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of projects in the IT project portfolio that can be directly traced back to the IT strategy 	
4. IT is a value driver for the enterprise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of strategic enterprise objectives obtained as a result of strategic IT initiatives Number of new enterprise opportunities realised as a direct result of IT developments Percent of IT initiatives/projects championed by business owners 	
5. There is awareness of the IT strategy and a clear assignment of accountability for delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of measurable IT strategy outcomes part of staff performance goals Frequency of updates to the IT strategy communication plan Percent of strategic initiatives with accountability assigned 	

Managing IT like a Business

Managing
the IT Budget

Managing IT for
Business Value

Managing the IT Capability

IVI INNOVATION
VALUE
INSTITUTE

IT-CMF
IT CAPABILITY
MATURITY FRAMEWORK™

Managing IT like a Business

Managing the IT Budget

Managing the IT Capability

Managing IT for Business Value

- AA Accounting and Allocation
- BP Business Planning
- BPM Business Process Management
- CFP Capacity Forecasting and Planning
- DSM Demand and Supply Management
- EIM Enterprise Information Management
- GI Green IT
- IM Innovation Management
- ITG IT Leadership and Governance
- ODP Organization Design and Planning
- RM Risk Management
- SAI Service Analytics and Intelligence
- SRC Sourcing
- SP Strategic Planning

- BGM Budget Management
- BOP Budget Oversight and Performance Analysis
- FF Funding and Financing
- PPP Portfolio Planning and Prioritization

- CAM Capability Assessment Management
- EAM Enterprise Architecture Management
- ISM Information Security Management
- KAM Knowledge Asset Management
- PAM People Asset Management
- POP Personal Data Protection
- PPM Programme and Project Management
- RFM Relationship Management
- RDE Research, Development and Engineering
- SRP Service Provisioning
- SD Solutions Delivery
- SUM Supplier Management
- TIM Technical Infrastructure Management
- UED User Experience Design
- UTM User Training Management

- BAR Benefits Assessment and Realization
- PM Portfolio Management
- TCO Total Cost of Ownership

AA

01. Accounting and Allocation

01.1 OVERVIEW

Goal

The Accounting and Allocation (AA) capability aims to allocate the consumption of IT services to business units and to calculate the associated costs for chargeback/showback purposes.

Objectives

- ▶ Promote better understanding of the cost drivers for IT services.
- ▶ Enable business units to fund directly the provision of new IT services that might not otherwise have occurred because of a limited IT budget.
- ▶ Motivate managers across the organization to make sound economic decisions – for example, by substituting newer systems and imposing additional charges for the use of legacy systems.
- ▶ Encourage users to avoid expensive IT activities when slightly less convenient but far cheaper alternatives are available.

Value

The Accounting and Allocation (AA) capability assigns costs of IT services proportionally and transparently to the users of those services, improving cost awareness and responsible usage behaviours.

Relevance

IT functions regularly have to deal with reductions to their budgets, while at the same time maintaining ongoing operations, managing costs, and meeting an often fluctuating demand for IT services from other business units. For these reasons, strong financial management of the IT function is essential to ensure that funding for IT is based on the business demand for and usage of the services it provides [1]. When trying to fund IT services through the recovery of costs, IT leaders need to present strong financial data relating to the costs of the services they provide – otherwise, they run the risk of alienating their peers across the organization.

By developing an effective Accounting and Allocation (AA) capability, an organization is able to improve visibility into IT cost drivers and to assign costs to business units transparently and in proportion to their consumption. This enables the IT function to meter demand and to place funding for IT services on a sustainable footing.

01. Accounting and Allocation

01.2 SCOPE

Definition

The Accounting and Allocation (AA) capability is the ability to define and manage the policies, processes, and tools used for calculating the costs of IT and distributing them across the organization. The Accounting and Allocation (AA) capability covers:

- Establishing policies for measuring the consumption of IT services by business units in the organization, and for the chargeback/showback of associated IT costs to those units.
- Managing how the chargeback/showback for IT service consumption is allocated.
- Influencing the demand for IT services.

Other Capabilities

The following are addressed by other capabilities of IT-CMF:

For...	Refer to...
Determining sources of IT funding and planning IT funding levels	17. Funding and Financing (FF)
Understanding costs associated with IT services	36. Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)

01.3 UNDERSTANDING MATURITY

Recognizing Excellence

When the Accounting and Allocation (AA) capability is well-developed or mature:

- Service usage and cost recovery policies are transparent and communicated to relevant stakeholders.
- Costs of IT services (including essential, subscription, and discretionary services) are accurately and fairly allocated to business units based on usage.
- There is automated and centralized management of cost information from federated Human Resources (HR), Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), and other financial systems of record.
- IT accounting and allocation is used in strategic decision-making – for example, for investment planning, and for balancing between the variable and fixed costs associated with the provisioning of IT services.

01. Accounting and Allocation

How integrated is the IT service accounting system with strategic and operational decision-making?

Level 1	IT accounting system provides input to operational and strategic decisions.
Level 2	IT accounting provides defined high-level inputs to operational and strategic decisions for a limited number of IT services.
Level 3	IT accounting provides standardized inputs to operational and strategic decisions for most IT services.
Level 4	IT accounting provides comprehensive inputs to operational and strategic decisions for all IT services.
Level 5	The effectiveness of IT accounting integration into operational and strategic decision-making processes is continually reviewed.

Key Practices-Outcomes-Metrics (POMs)

Some useful POMs for developing the Accounting and Allocation (AA) capability are summarized below

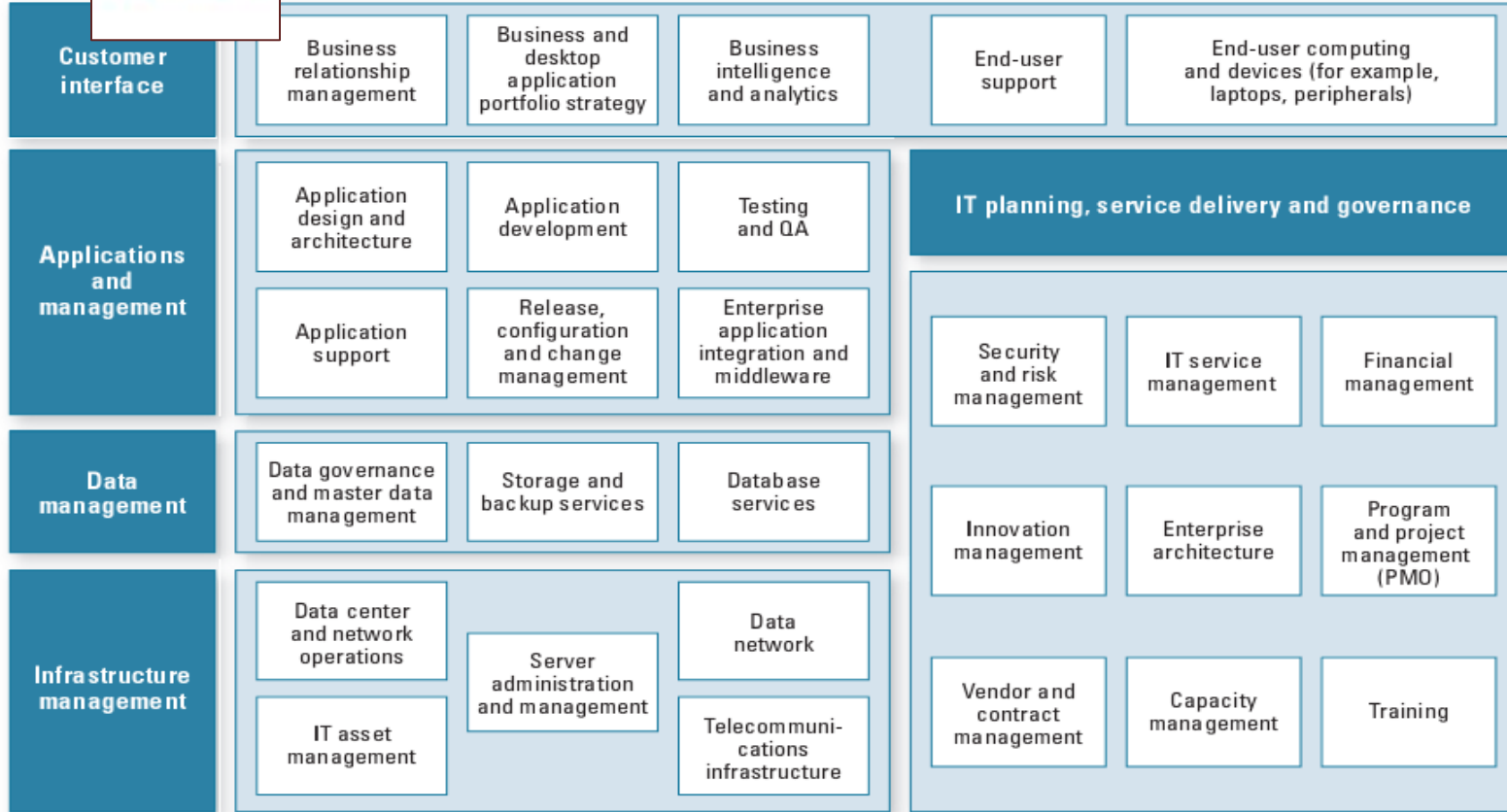
Level 2 POMs

Practice	Apply a cost allocation model to a prioritized list of IT services.
Outcome	Resource management is improved since IT accounting can track IT assets, expenses, and capital expenditures using transparent accounting logic.
Metric	Percentage of IT services covered by the cost allocation model.
Practice	Introduce governance of IT costs in collaboration with the Finance function.
Outcome	The IT function benefits from the Finance function's expertise.
Metric	IT function participation in an IT-Finance forum or governance body.
Practice	Report costs associated with the consumption of IT services.
Outcome	Business units can begin to understand usage patterns and cost drivers.
Metric	Percentage of IT costs that are covered by IT cost accounting and the cost allocation model.

Level 3 POMs

Practice	Expand the tracking and reporting of usage statistics to a wider scope of IT services using the accounting and cost allocation model.
Outcome	Business units gain better understanding of the relationship between IT consumption and IT costs when usage trends and unit costs are visible. Users are encouraged to adopt sustainable usage behaviours.
Metric	Percentage of IT costs charged back (or shown back) to business units.
Practice	Promote a standardized IT accounting and cost allocation model for formal adoption by corporate Finance.
Outcome	IT cost control can be more readily managed within existing corporate financial systems.
Metric	Yes/No adoption by corporate Finance.

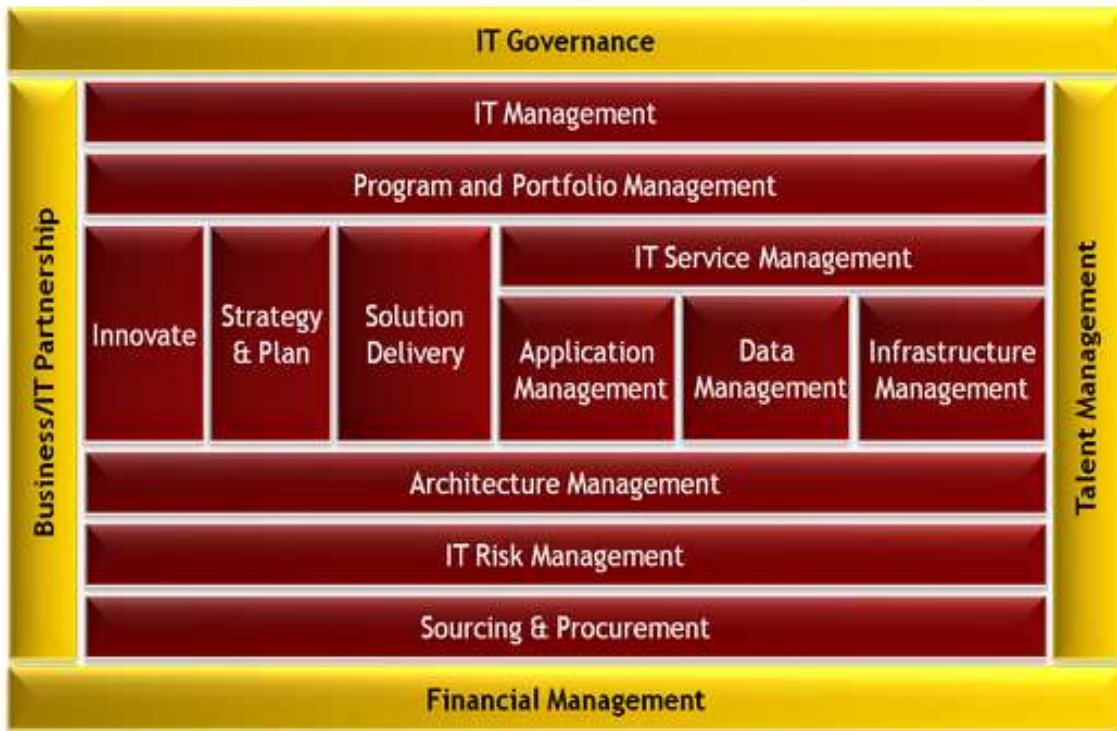
ATKEARNEY



Source: A.T. Kearney analysis

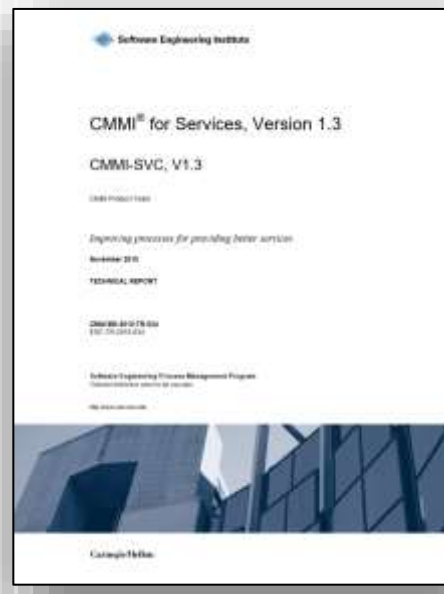
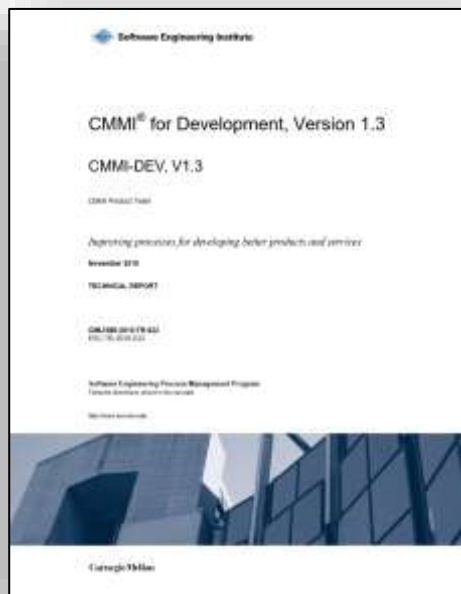
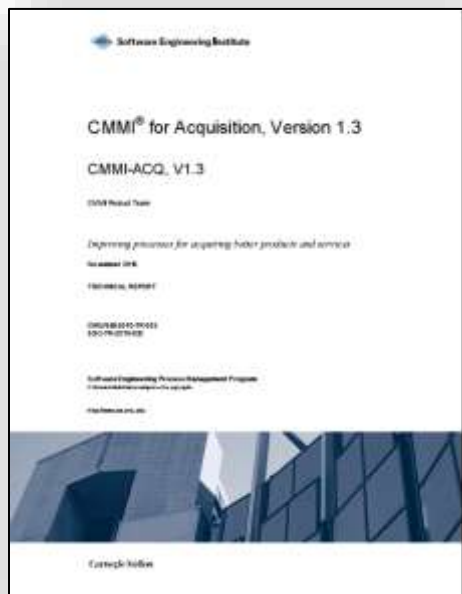


The IT Renaissance Capability Framework



Adapted from COBIT, ITIL, CMMI, PMBOK, OPM3, ISO, People CMM and other frameworks

- CMMI یک چارچوب بلوغ فرآیندی (Process Maturity Model) است که توسط SEI ایجاد شده است.
- هر یک از اجزای CMMI شامل چند حوزه فرآیندی است که در گروه‌های مختلف دسته‌بندی شده‌اند.



سطوح قابلیت
(روش پیوسته)

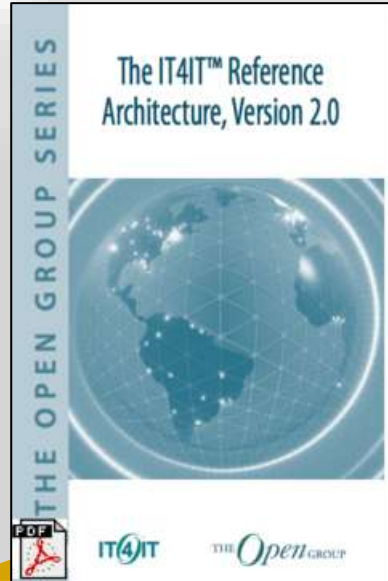
<i>Level</i>	<i>Continuous Representation Capability Levels</i>	<i>Staged Representation Maturity Levels</i>
Level 0	Incomplete	
Level 1	Performed	Initial
Level 2	Managed	Managed
Level 3	Defined	Defined
Level 4		Quantitatively Managed
Level 5		Optimizing

سطوح بلوغ
(روش مرحله ای)

- Agreement Management (AM)
- Acquisition Requirements Development (ARD)
- Acquisition Technical Management (ATM)
- Acquisition Validation (AVAL)
- Acquisition Verification (AVER)
- Causal Analysis and Resolution (CAR)
- Configuration Management (CM)
- Decision Analysis and Resolution (DAR)
- Integrated Project Management (IPM)
- Measurement and Analysis (MA)
- Organizational Process Definition (OPD)
- Organizational Process Focus (OPF)
- Organizational Performance Management (OPM)
- Organizational Process Performance (OPP)
- Organizational Training (OT)
- Project Monitoring and Control (PMC)
- Project Planning (PP)
- Process and Product Quality Assurance (PPQA)
- Quantitative Project Management (QPM)
- Requirements Management (REQM)
- Risk Management (RSKM)
- Solicitation and Supplier Agreement Development (SSAD)

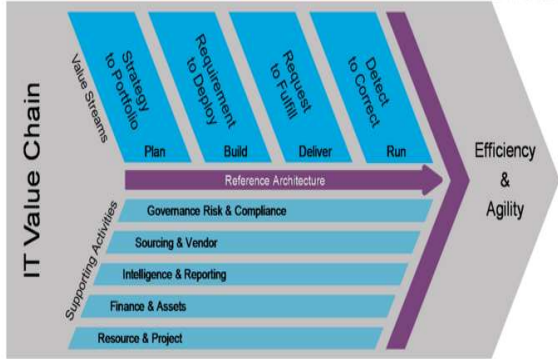


v1.3 – Nov. 2014

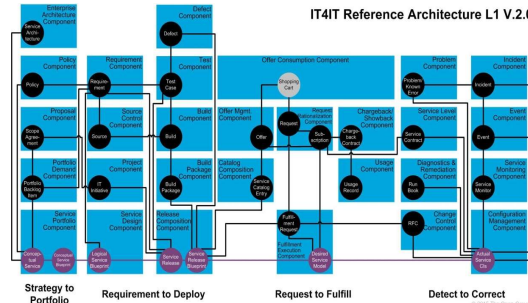


v2.1 – Jan. 2017

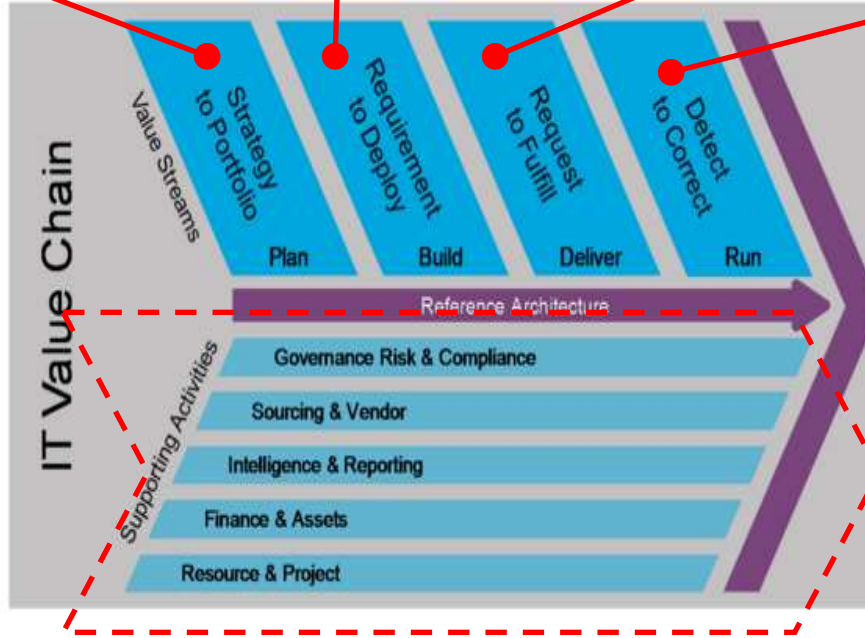
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IT Value Chain



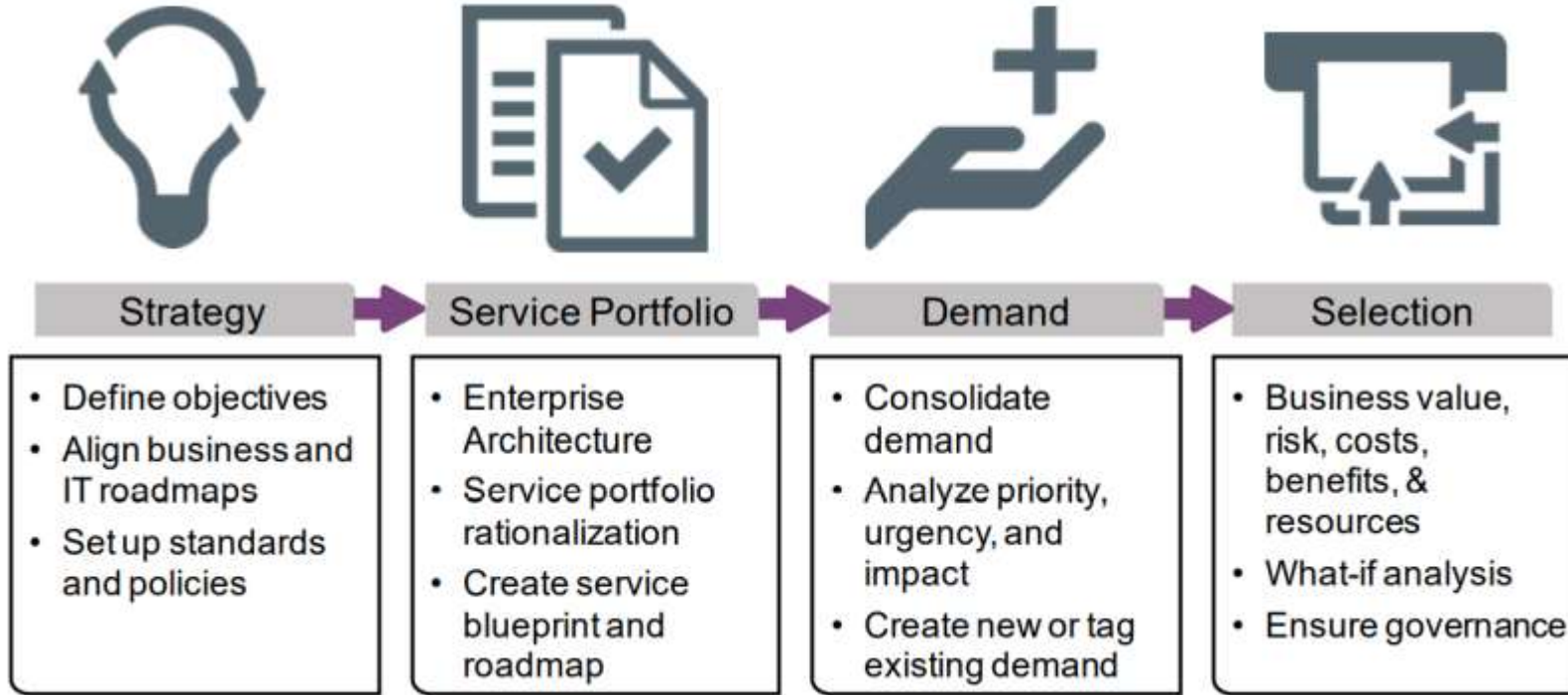
IT Reference Architecture



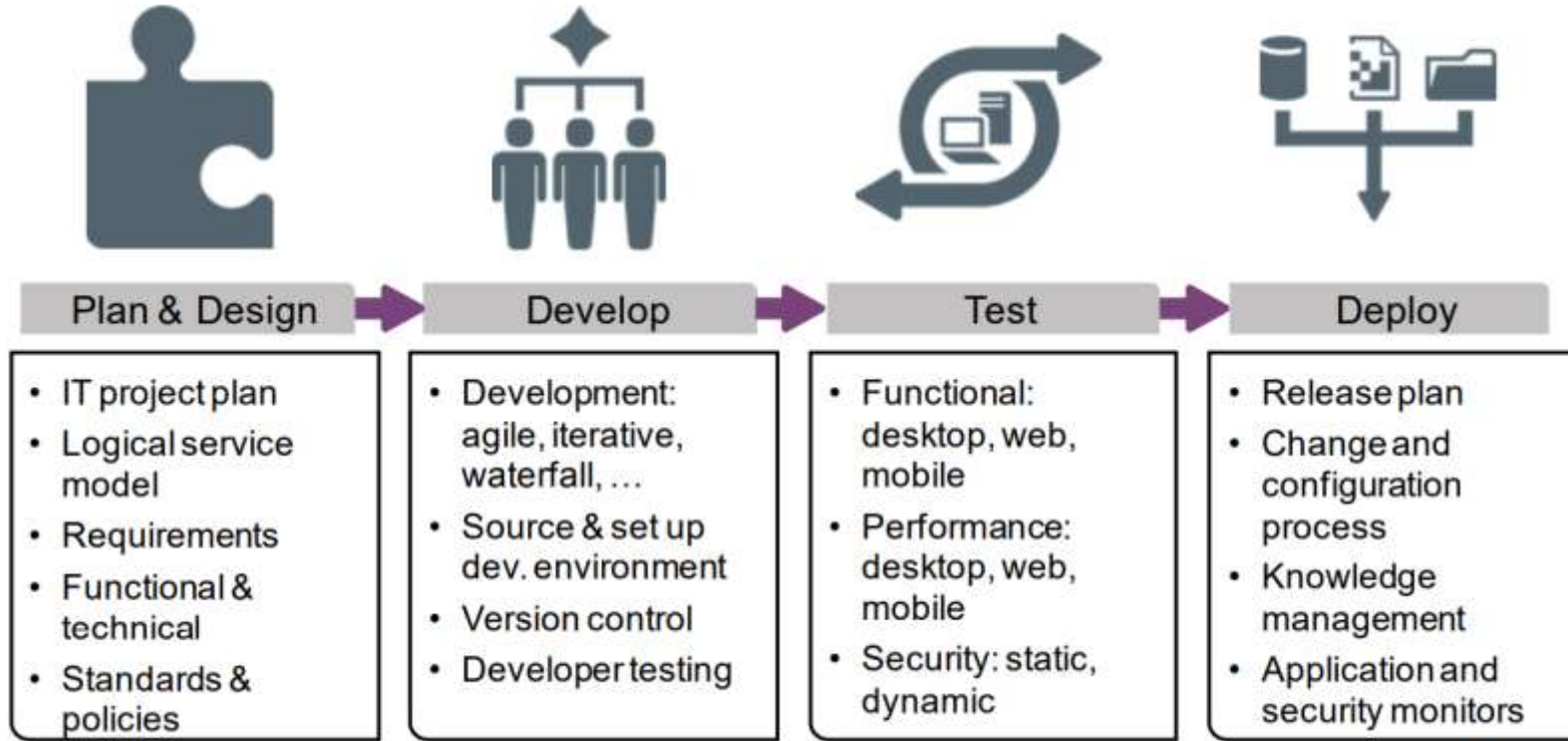
- Business Value Proposition
- CSFs and KPIs
- Description
- L2 Architecture
- Functional Component X
 - Purpose
 - Key Data Objects
 - Key attributes
 - Main functions
- Guidelines

فعالیت‌های پشتیبان

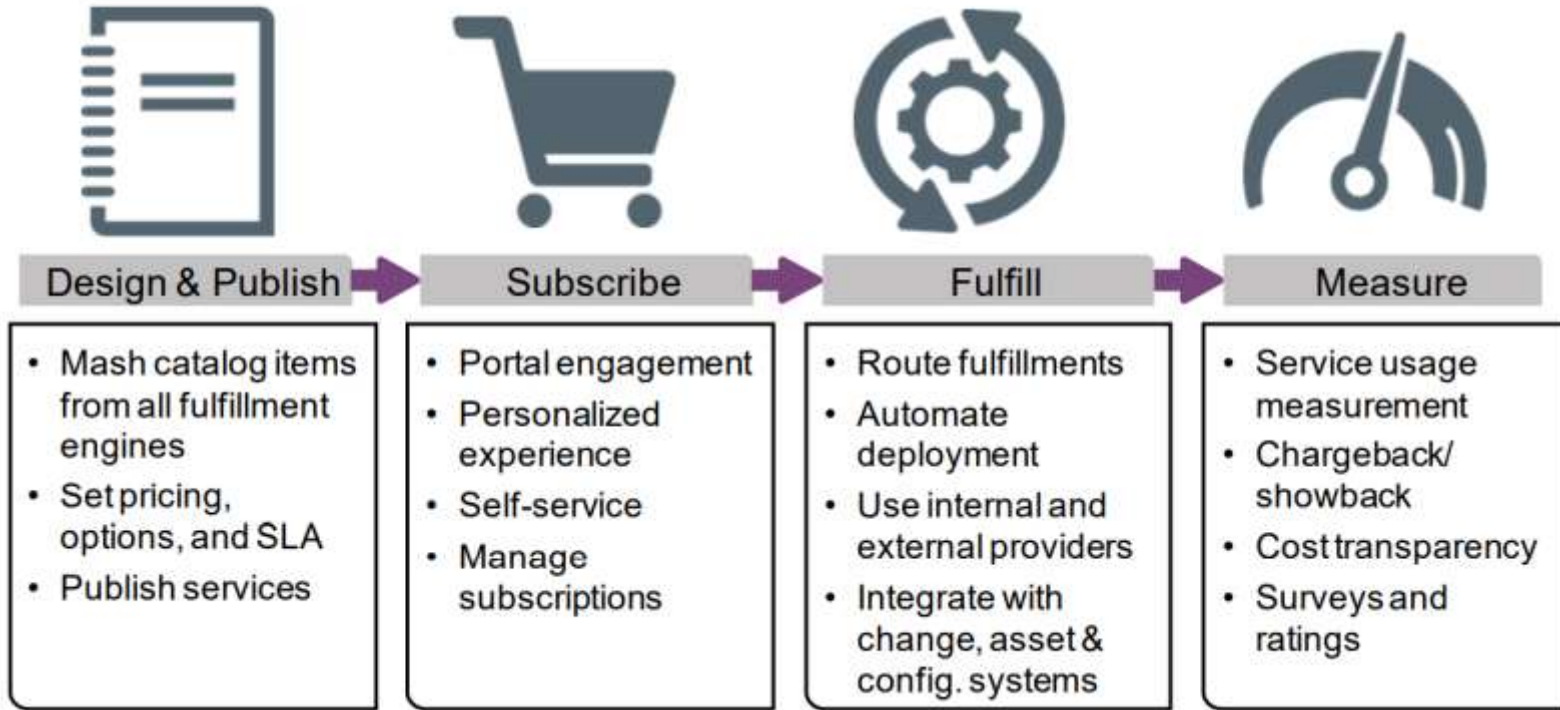
The S2P Value Stream



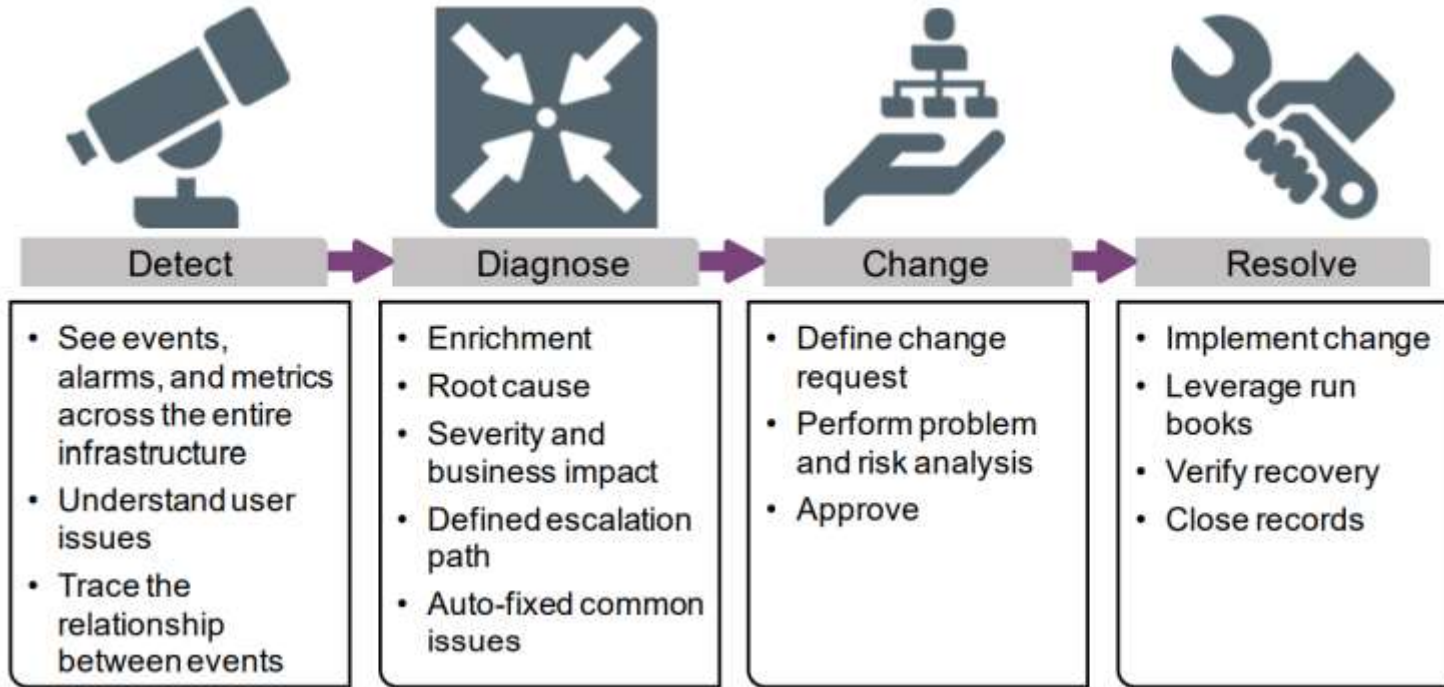
The R2D Value Stream



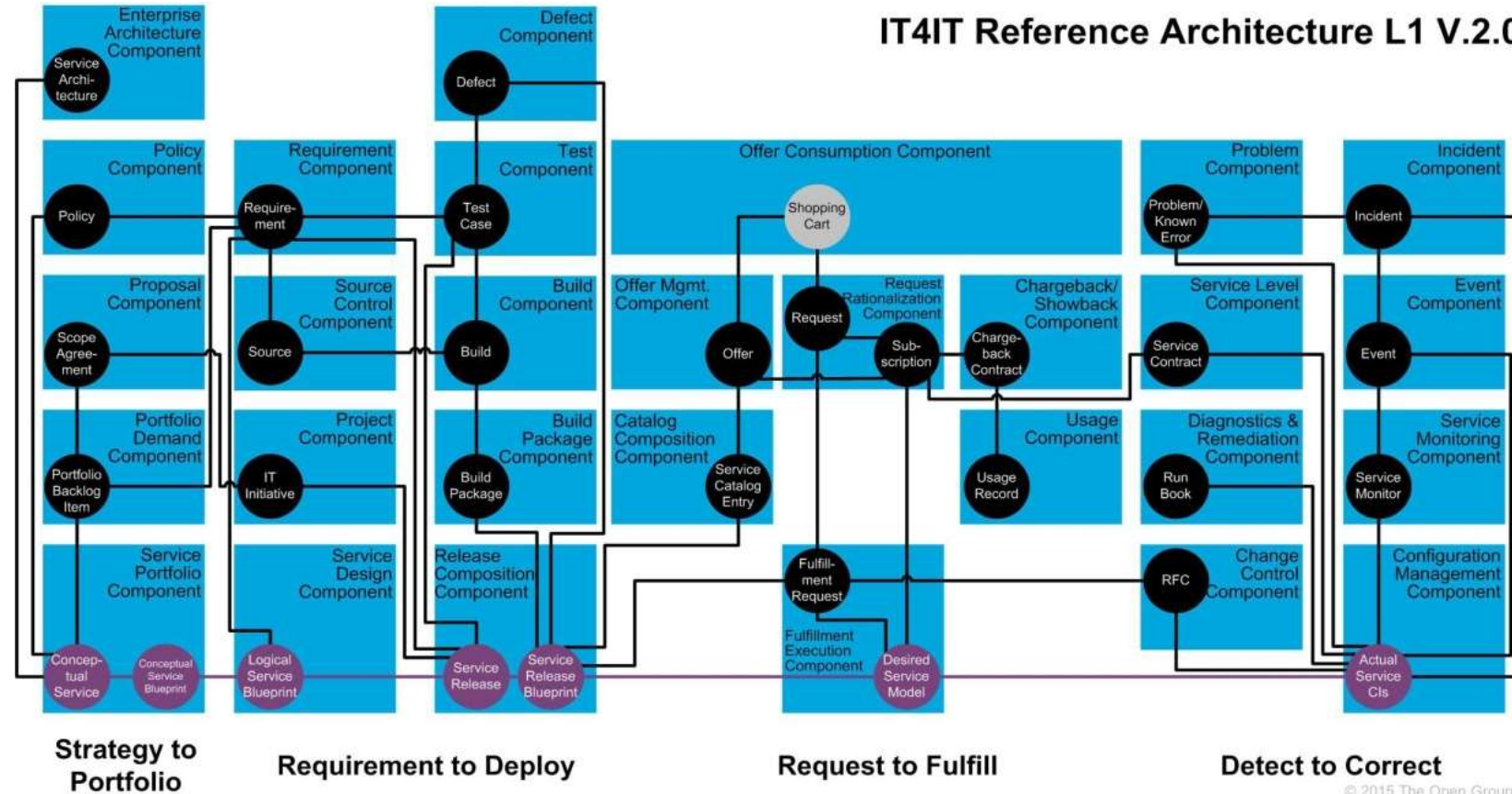
The R2F Value Stream



The D2C Value Stream



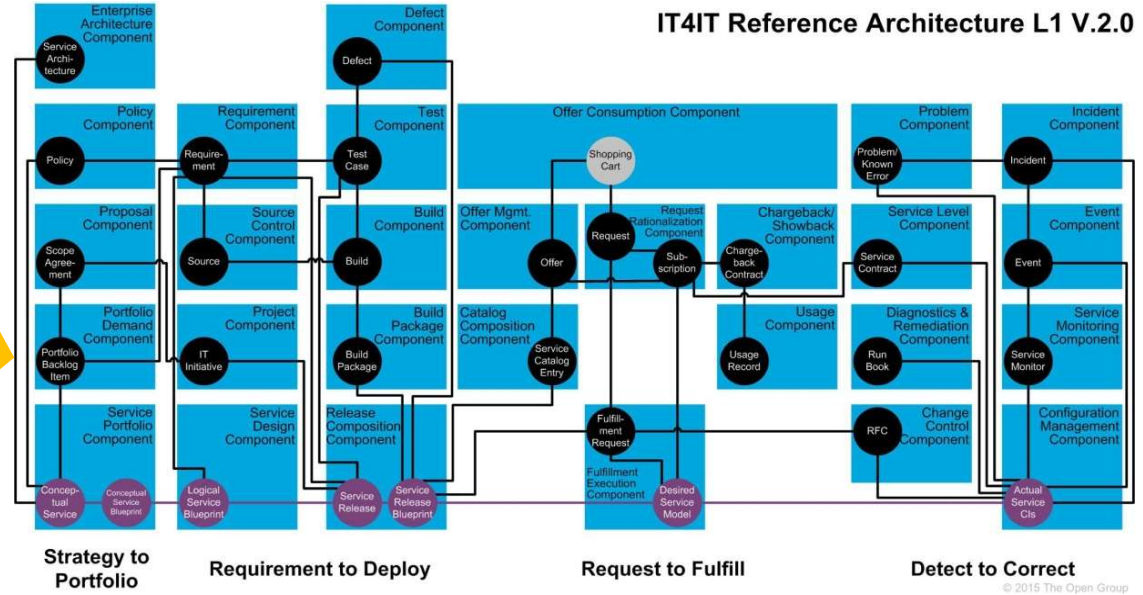
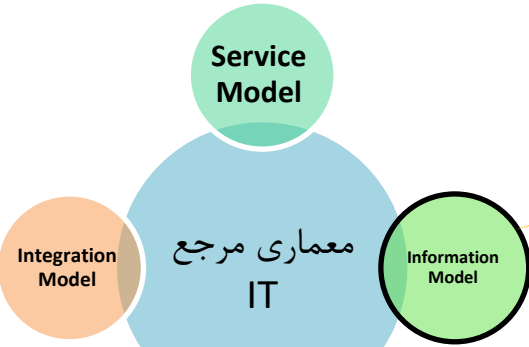
IT4IT Reference Architecture L1 V.2.0

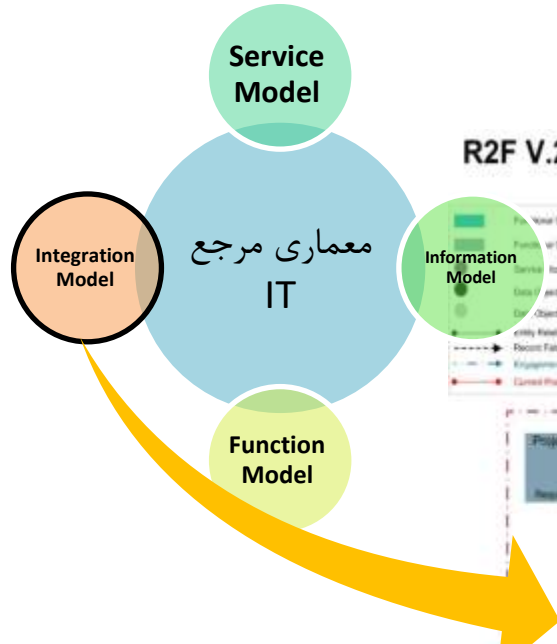


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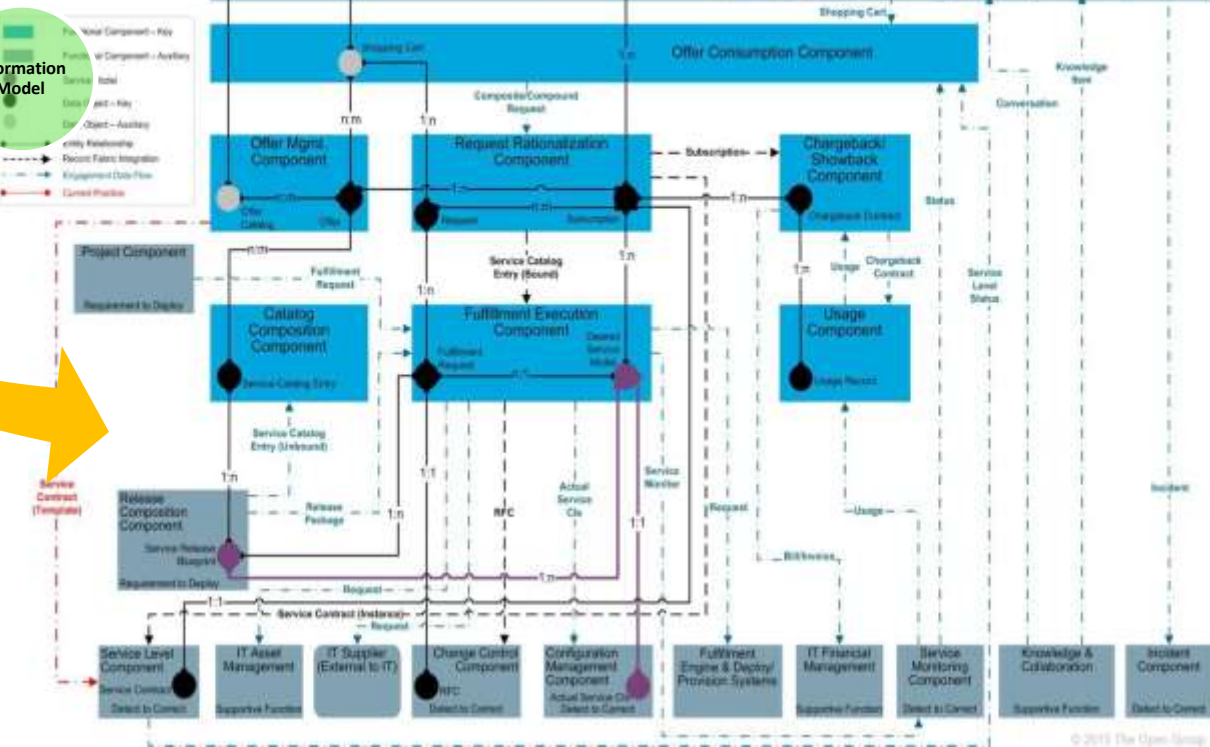
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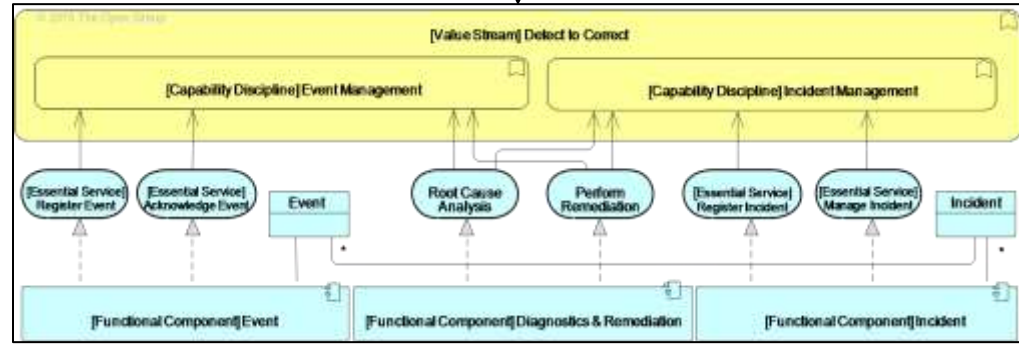
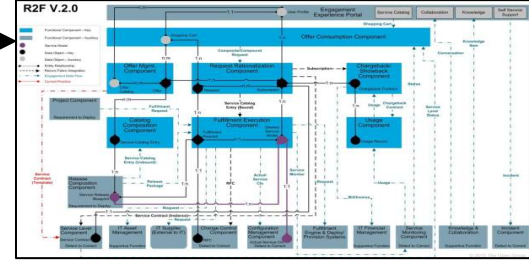
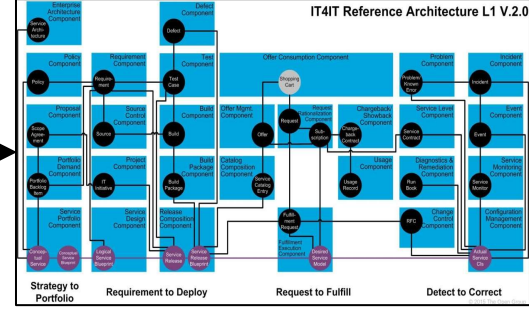
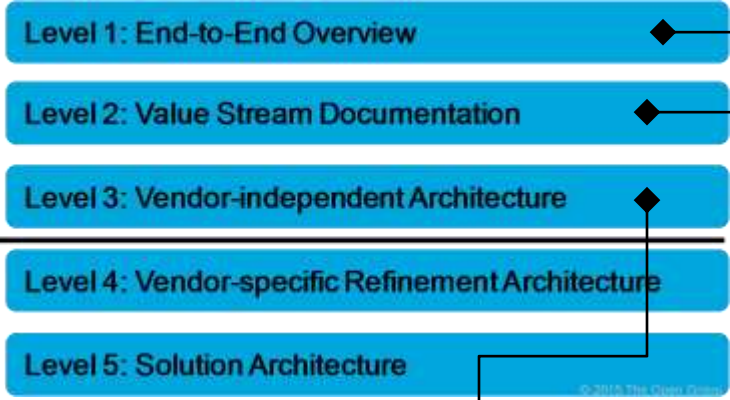
طراحی ساختار واحدهای مدیریتی فناوری اطلاعات



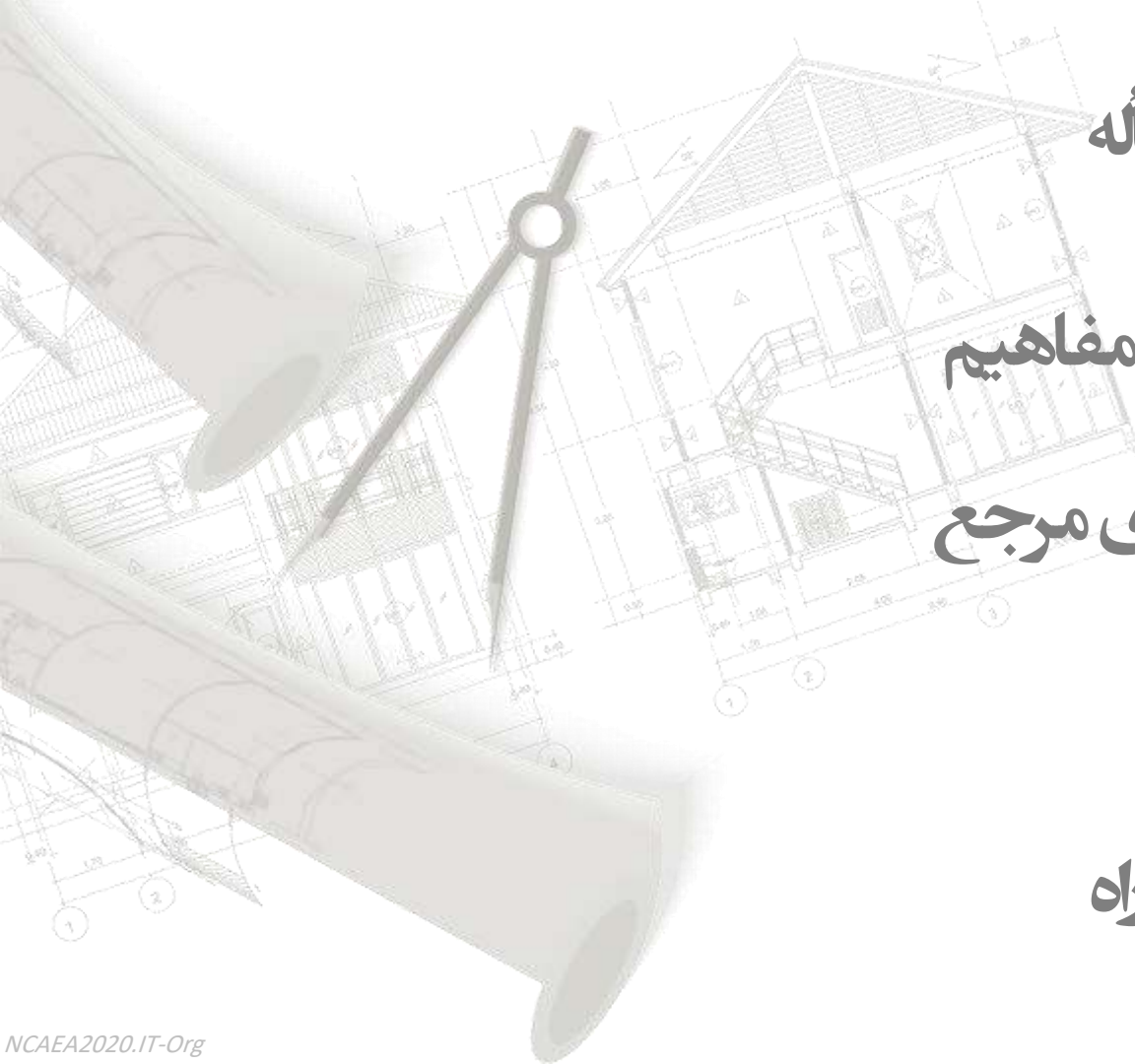


R2F V.2.0





ویژگی	مدل بلوغ	سنجه	ابزار	ساختار	فرآیند	قابلیت	مدل
عمومی	○	●	○	○	●	○	APQC-PCF
تمرکز بر سرویس	○	●	○	○	●	○	ITIL
تمرکز بر راهبری	●	●	○	●	●	○	COBIT
جنبه‌های اقتصادی	●	●	○	○	●	●	IT-CMF
مدل بلوغ	●	●	○	○	●	●	CMMI
معماری مرجع	○	●	●	○	●	○	IT4IT



بیان مسأله



مبانی و مفاهیم



مدل های مرجع



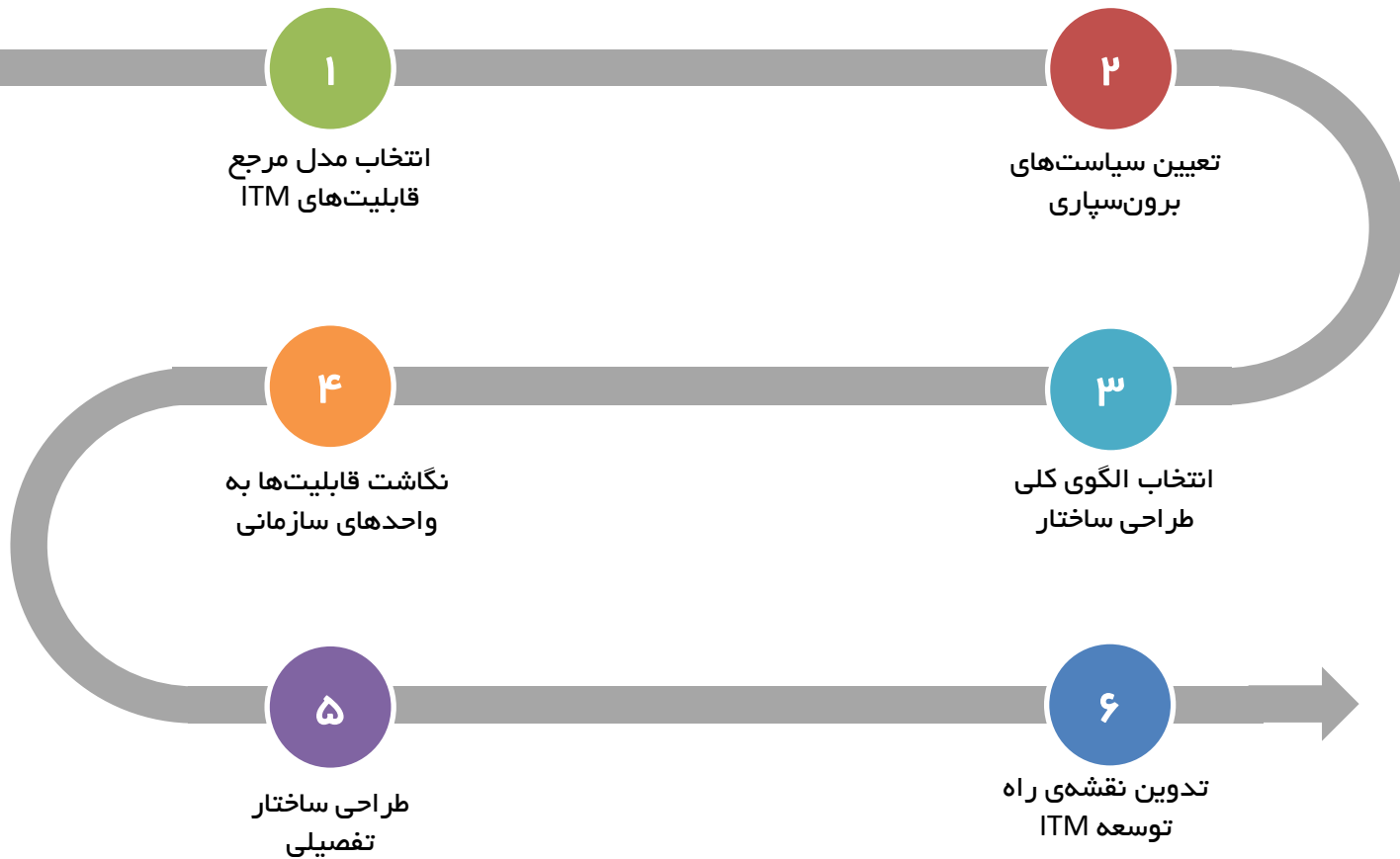
روش



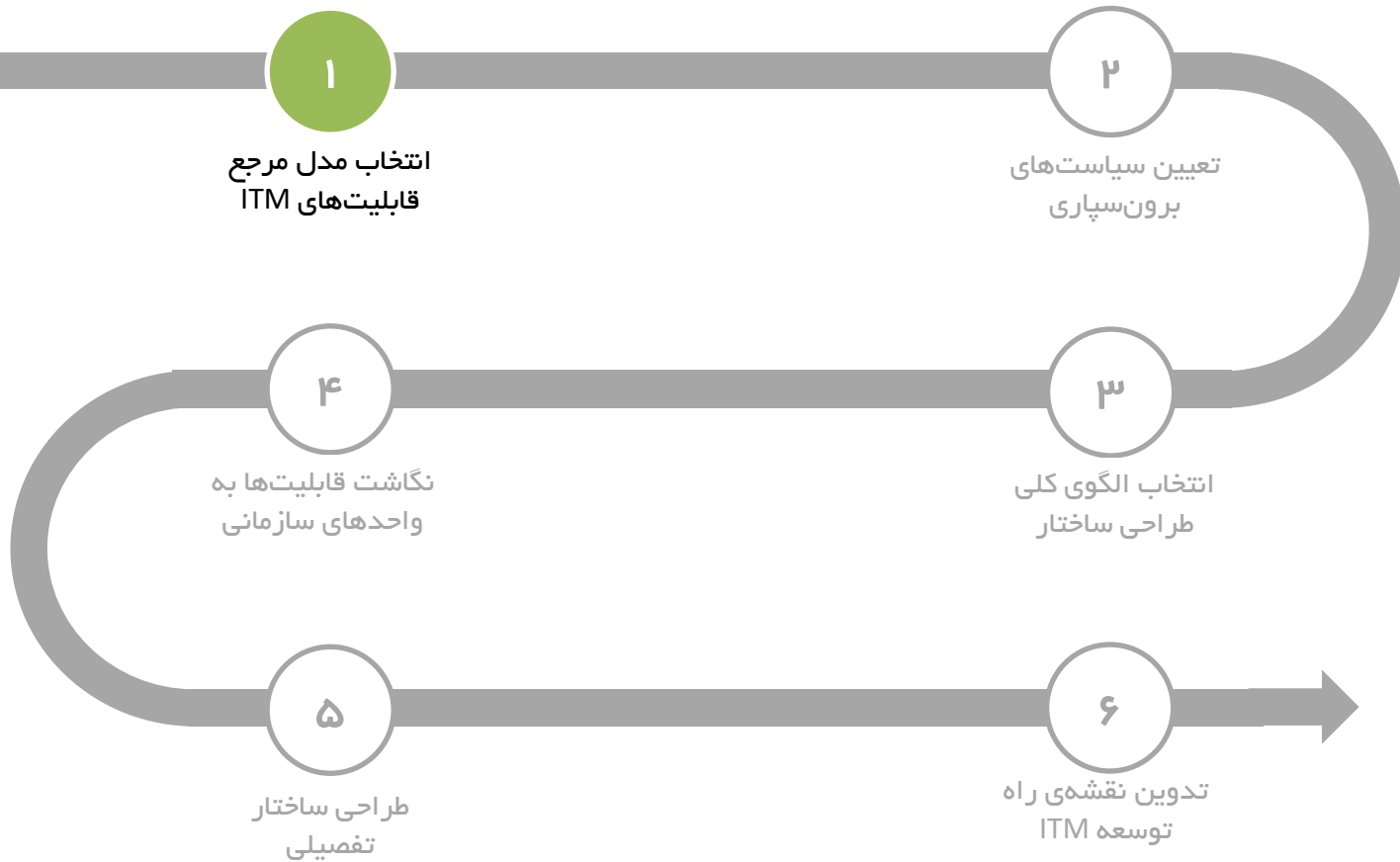
نقشه‌ی راه



مراحل طراحی ساختار مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات



مراحل طراحی ساختار مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات



انتخاب مدل مرجع مناسب برای یک سازمان

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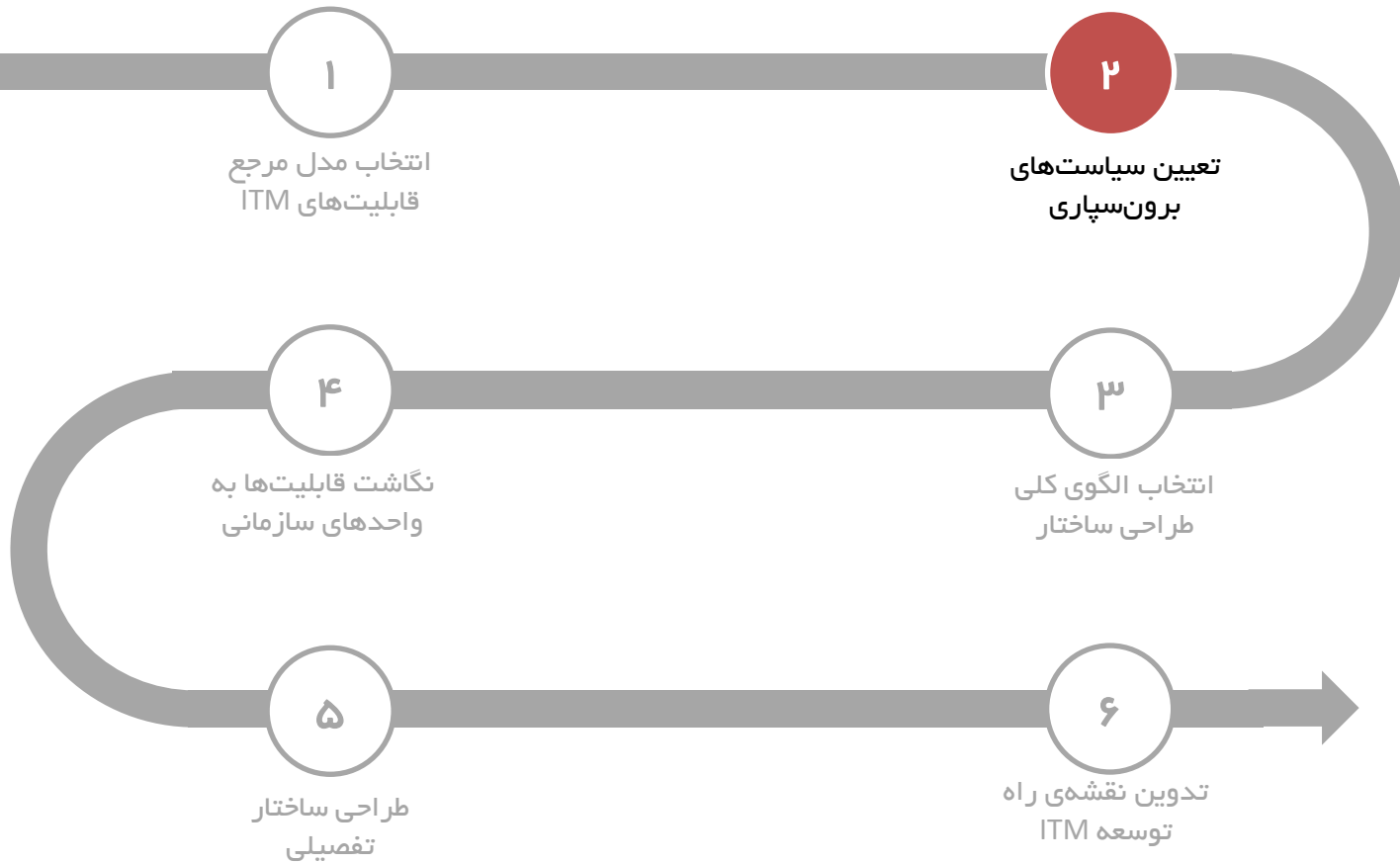
طراحی ساختار واحدهای مدیریتی فناوری اطلاعات

قابلیت‌های مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات	IT Management Capabilities	ITIL v4	COBIT 2019	IT4IT	IT-CMF
مدیریت معماری سازمانی	Enterprise Architecture Management	Architecture management Continual improvement	APO03-Managed Enterprise Architecture	Architecture Continuous Service Management	Enterprise Architecture Management Organisation design & planning
مدیریت امنیت اطلاعات	Information Security Management	Information security management	APO13-Managed Security DSS05-managed Security Services	Security & access Management	
مدیریت دانش	Knowledge Management	Knowledge management	BAI08-Managed Knowledge	Knowledge Management	Knowledge asset Management
بایش و بهبود سرویس‌ها	Service Monitoring and Improvement	Measurement and reporting Organizational change management	MEA01-Managed Performance and Conformance Monitoring BAI05-Managed Organizational Change		
مدیریت سبد سرویس‌ها	Portfolio Management	Portfolio management	APO05-Managed Portfolio	IT portfolio Management	IT portfolio Management Portfolio planning & prioritisation
مدیریت طرح/پروژه	Program/Project Management	Project management	BAI01-Managed Programs BAI11-Managed Projects	Project Management	Program Project Management
مدیریت روابط گسب‌وکار	Business Relationship Management	Relationship management	APO08-Managed Relationships	BRM/CRM	Relationship asset Management User training & management
مدیریت مخاطرات	Risk Management	Risk management	APO12-Managed Risk		
مدیریت مالی	Financial Management	Service financial management	APO06-Managed Budget and Cost	Finance Accounting	Budget Management Budget oversight & Perf. Analysis Funding & finance Accounting & allocation
مدیریت استراتژیک	Strategic Management	Strategy management	APO02-Managed Strategy	Strategy & goal Management Policy Management	Business planning Policy Management Strategic planning
مدیریت دسترسی پذیری	Availability Management	Availability management	BAI04-Managed Availability and Capacity	Availability Management	
مدیریت نیازمندی‌ها	Requirement Management	Business analysis	BAI02-Managed Requirement Definition		Demand & supply Management
مدیریت ظرفیت	Capacity Management	Capacity and performance Management	BAI04-Managed Availability and Capacity	Service demand Management IT Asset & Capacity Management	Capacity forecasting & Planning Capacity assessment & Management
مدیریت تغییرات	Change Management	Change Control	BAI06-Managed IT Change	Change Management	
مدیریت اشکالات	Incident Management	Incident management	DSS02-Managed Service Request and Incidents	Request Management Service request Management	
مدیریت رویدادها	Event Management	Monitoring and event management	DSS01-Managed Operations	Event Management IT operation Management	

یک مدل مرجع قابلیت‌های مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات

مدیریت معماری سازمانی Enterprise Architecture	مدیریت امنیت اطلاعات Information Security	مدیریت دانش Knowledge Management	پایش و بهبود سرویس‌ها Service Monitoring & Improvement
مدیریت سبد سرویس‌ها Portfolio Management	مدیریت طرح و پروژه Program/Project Management	مدیریت روابط کسب‌وکار Business Relationship	مدیریت مخاطرات Risk Management
مدیریت مالی Financial Management	مدیریت استراتژیک Strategic Management	مدیریت تغییرات Change Management	مدیریت نیازمندی‌ها Requirement Management
مدیریت سطح سرویس‌ها Service Level Management	مدیریت اشکالات Incident Management	مدیریت مشکلات Problem Management	مدیریت رویدادها Event Management
مدیریت دارایی‌ها Asset Management	مدیریت پیکربندی Configuration Management	مدیریت استمرار Continuity Management	مدیریت زیرساخت فنی Technical Infrastructure
مدیریت طراحی و توسعه نرم‌افزار Software Design & Development	مدیریت نوآوری Innovation Management	مدیریت منابع انسانی HR Management	مدیریت تامین‌کنندگان Supplier Management
مدیریت کیفیت Quality Management	مدیریت داده Data Management	مدیریت تطابق Compliance Management	مدیریت تدارکات Procurement Management
مدیریت انتشار و استقرار Release & Deployment Management		مدیریت ظرفیت و دسترس‌پذیری Capacity & Availability Management	

مراحل طراحی ساختار مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات



تعیین سیاست‌های برون‌سپاری قابلیت‌های مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات

مدیریت معماری سازمانی Enterprise Architecture	مدیریت امنیت اطلاعات Information Security	مدیریت دانش Knowledge Management	پایش و بهبود سرویس‌ها Service Monitoring & Improvement
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استفاده از خدمات تامین‌کنندگان

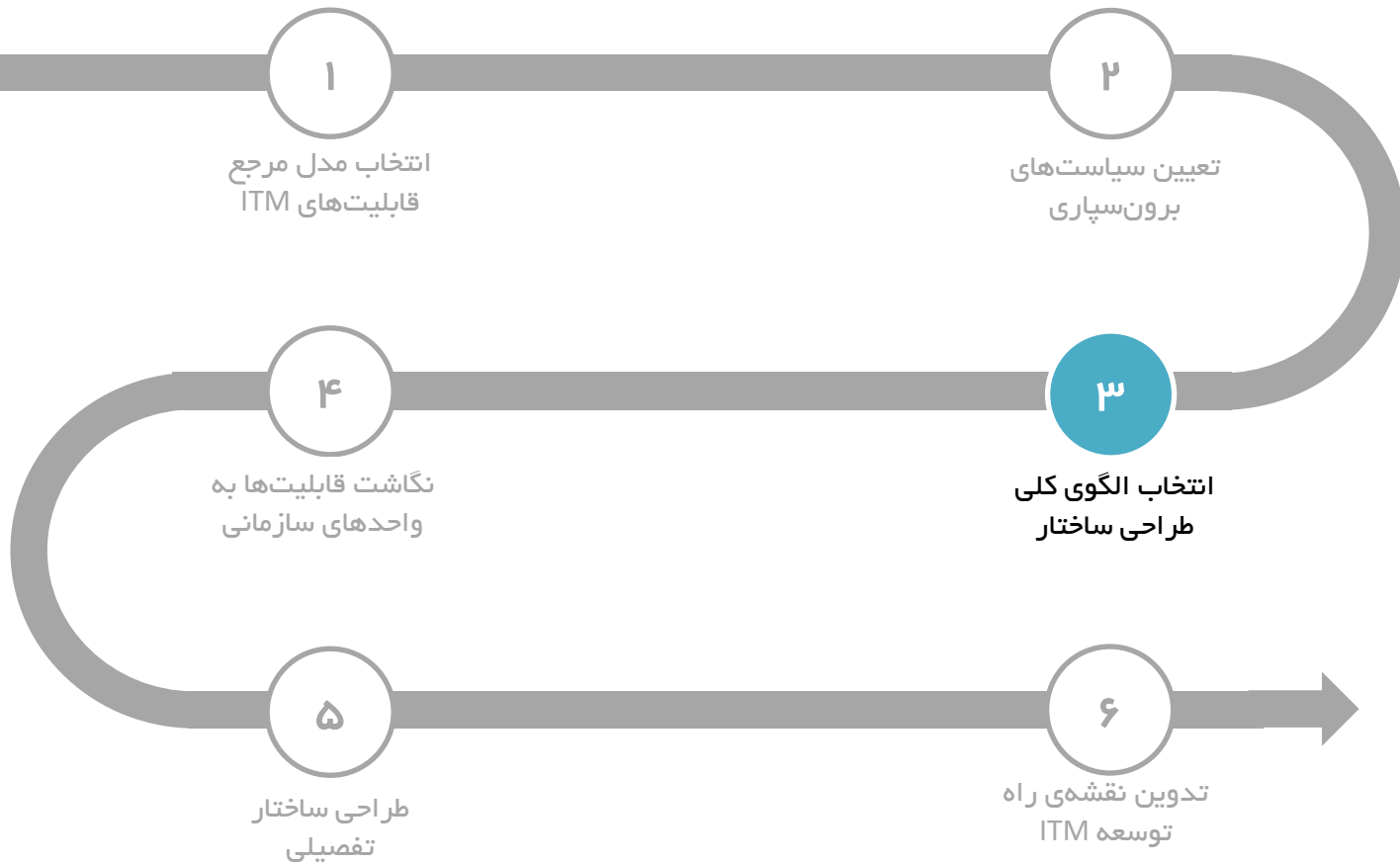
استفاده از سرویس‌های مشترک

اجرای داخلی در واحد IT

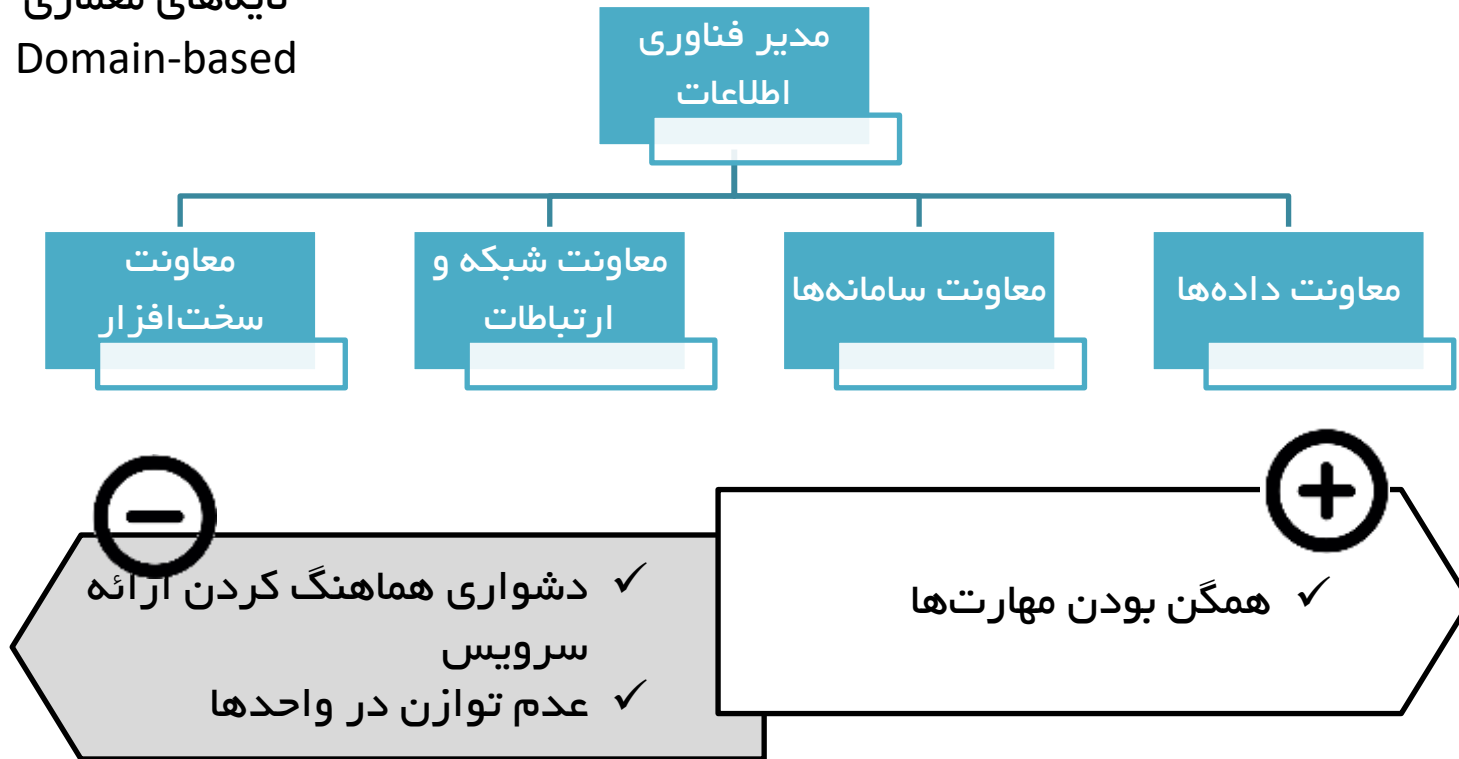
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طراحی ساختار واحدهای مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات

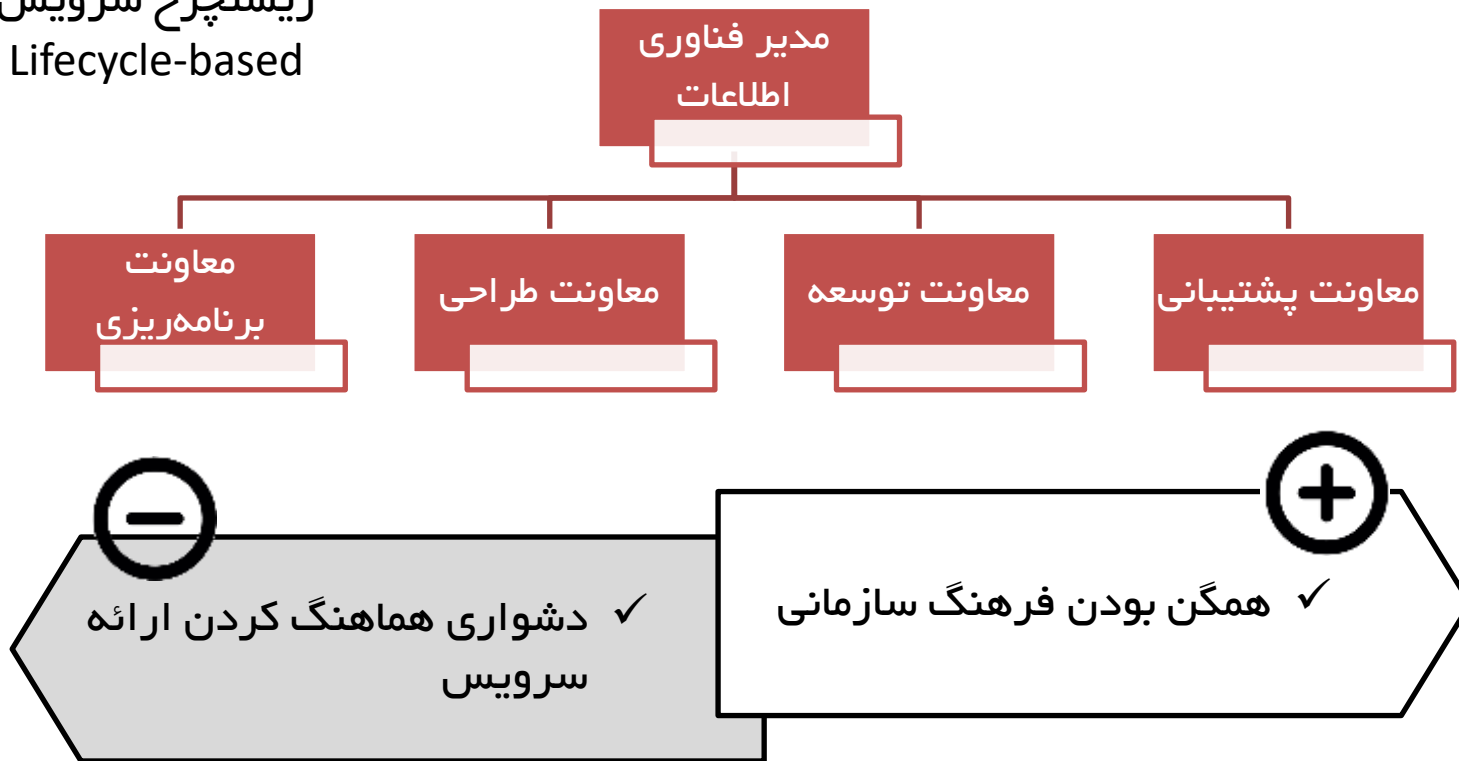
مراحل طراحی ساختار مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات



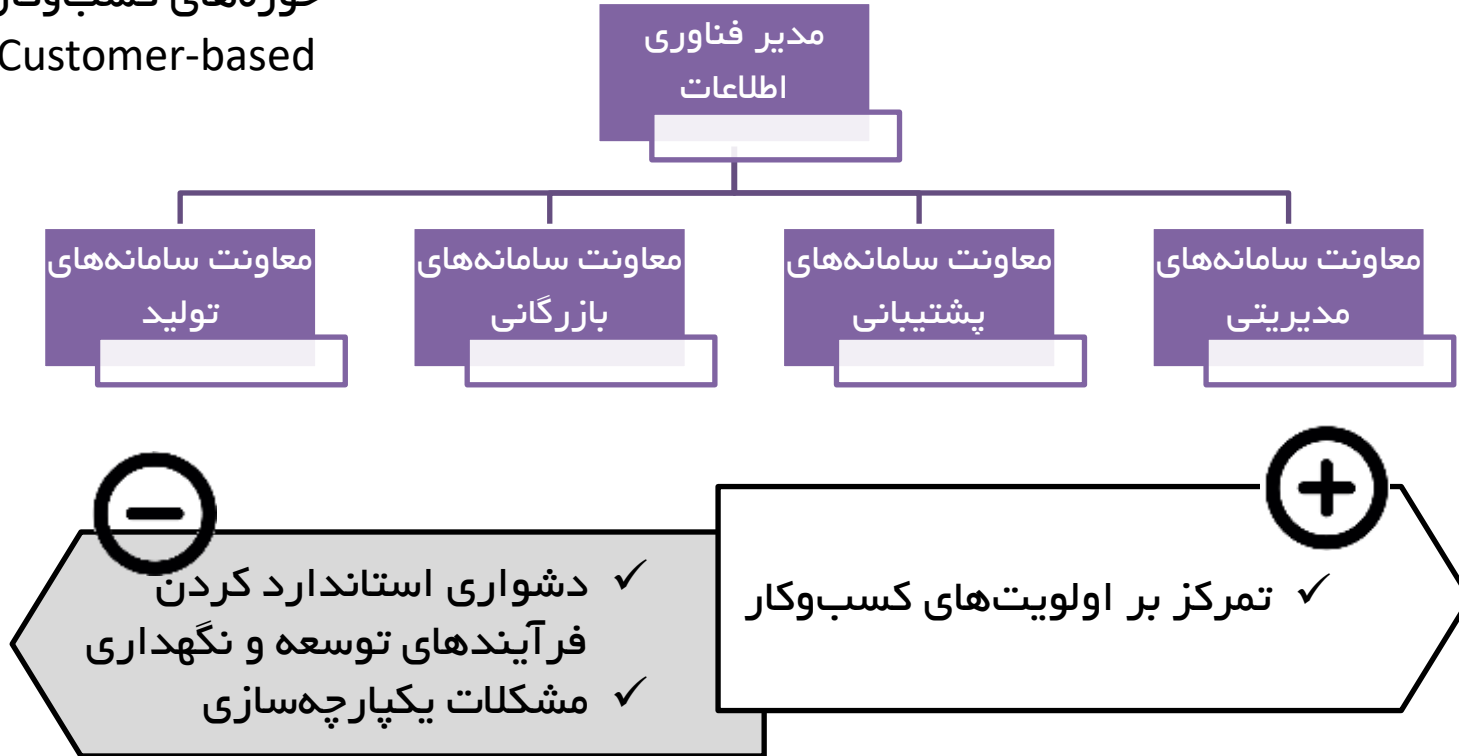
تقسیم کار بر اساس
لایه‌های معماری
Domain-based



تقسیم کار بر اساس
زیست‌چرخ سرویس
Lifecycle-based

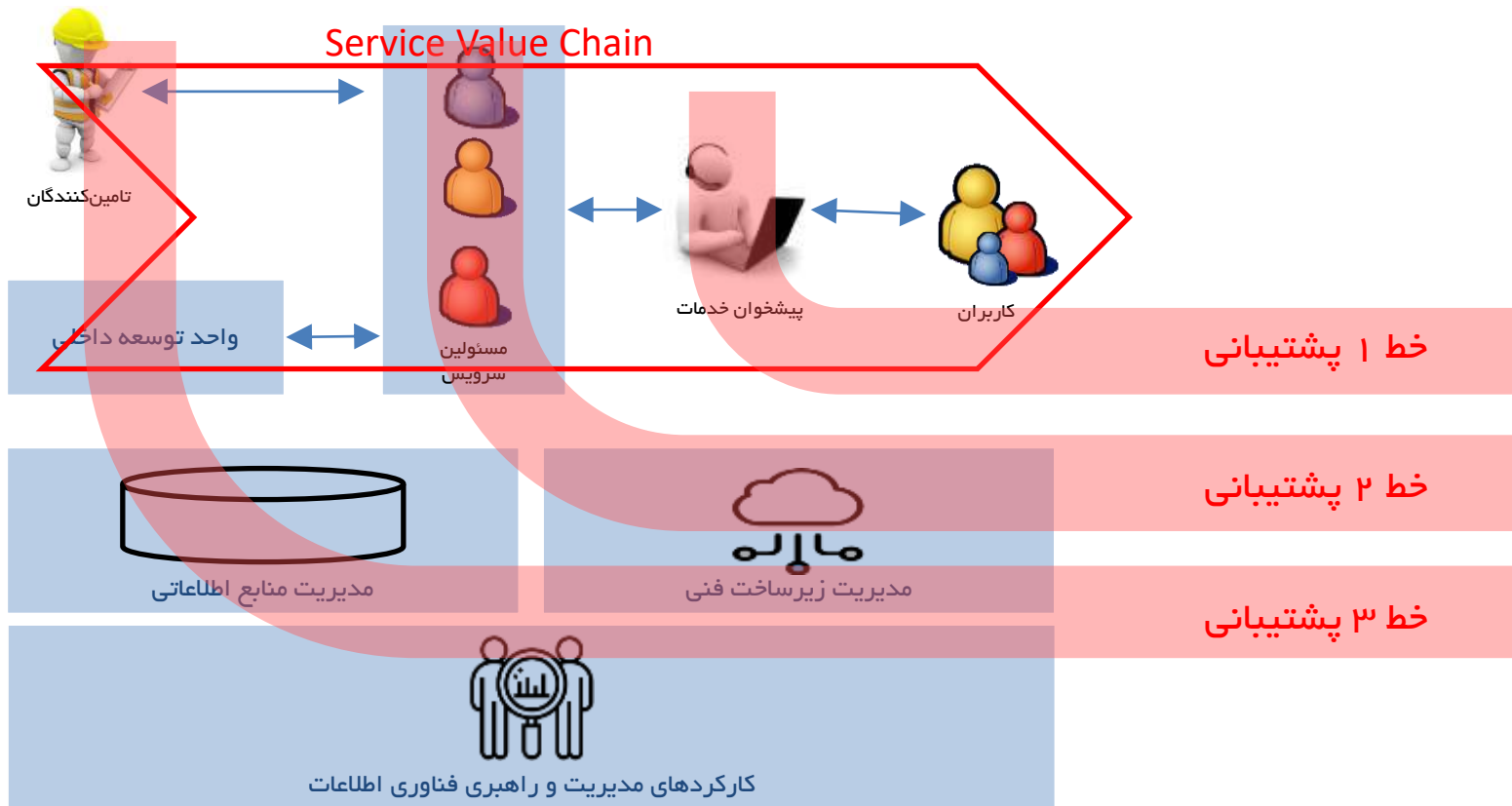


تقسیم کار بر اساس
حوزه‌های کسب‌وکار
Customer-based

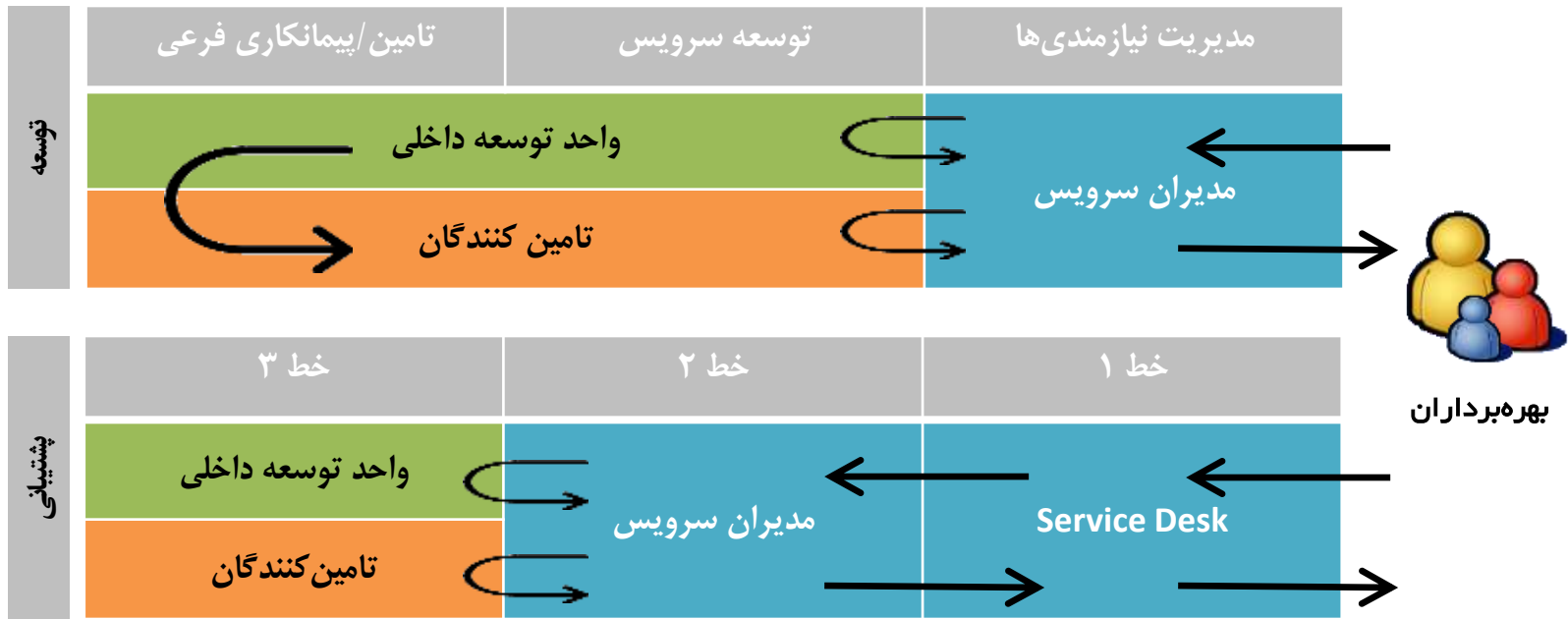


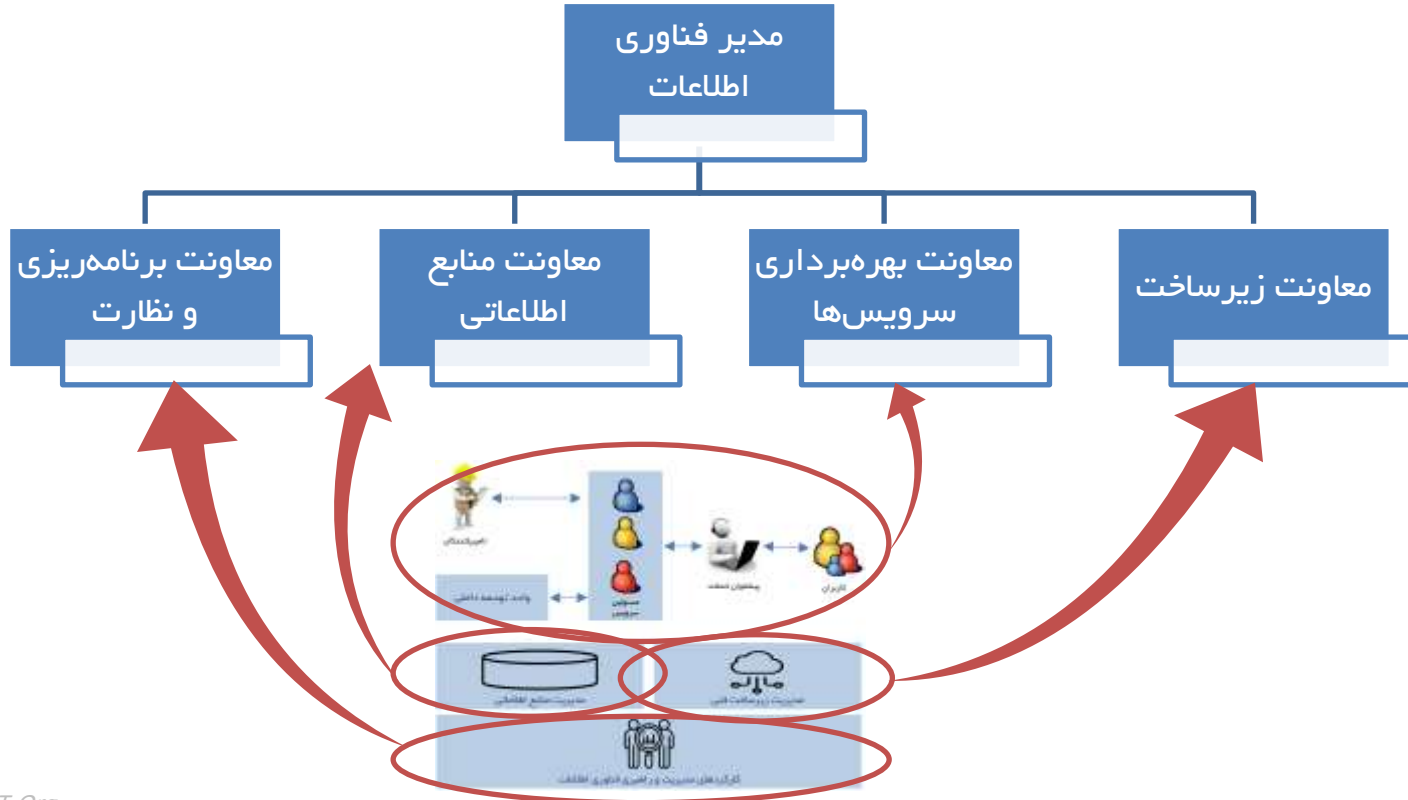
نقش مدیر سرویس در چرخه حیات سرویس های فناوری اطلاعات



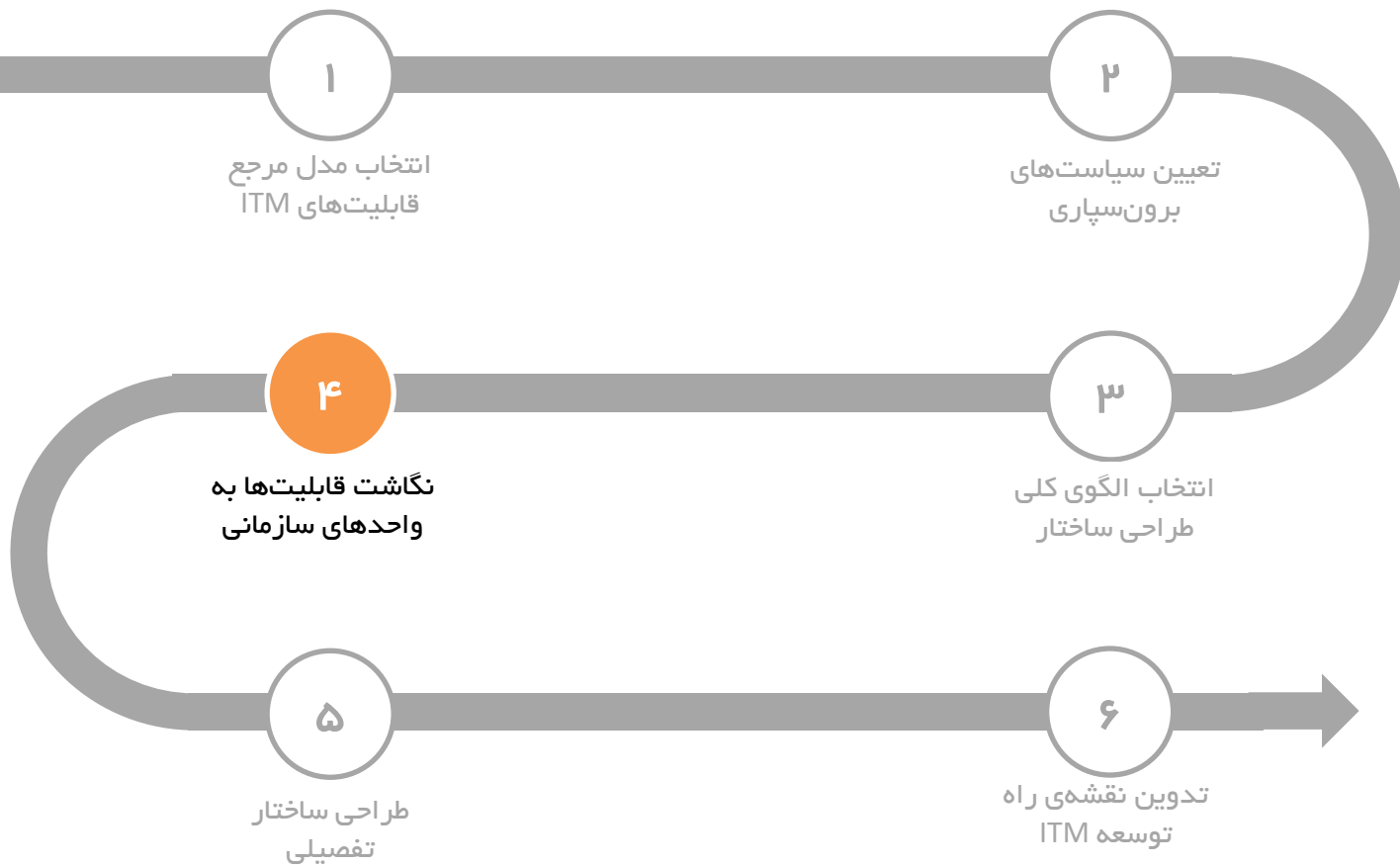


گردش کار توسعه و پشتیبانی سرویس ها





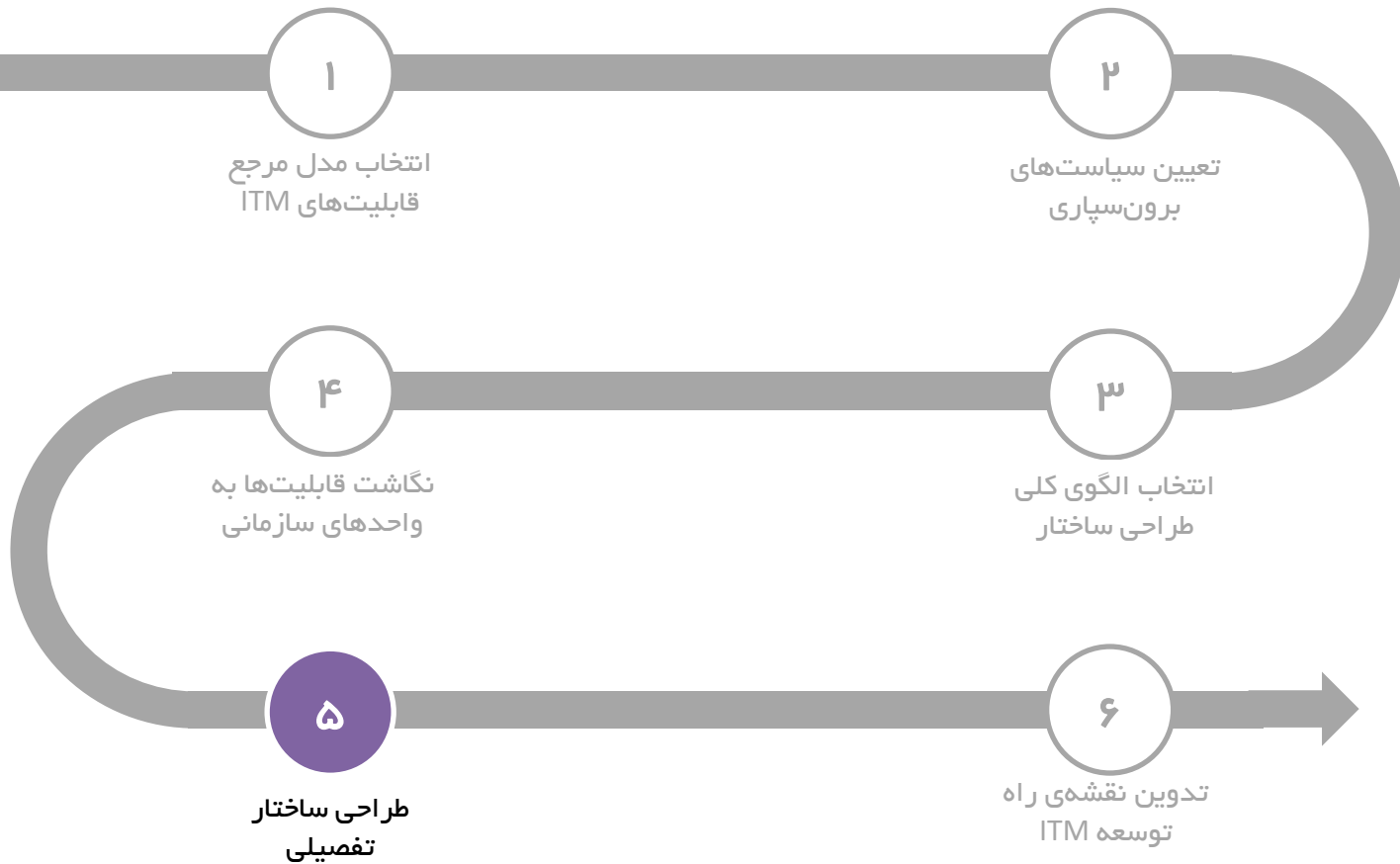
مراحل طراحی ساختار مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات



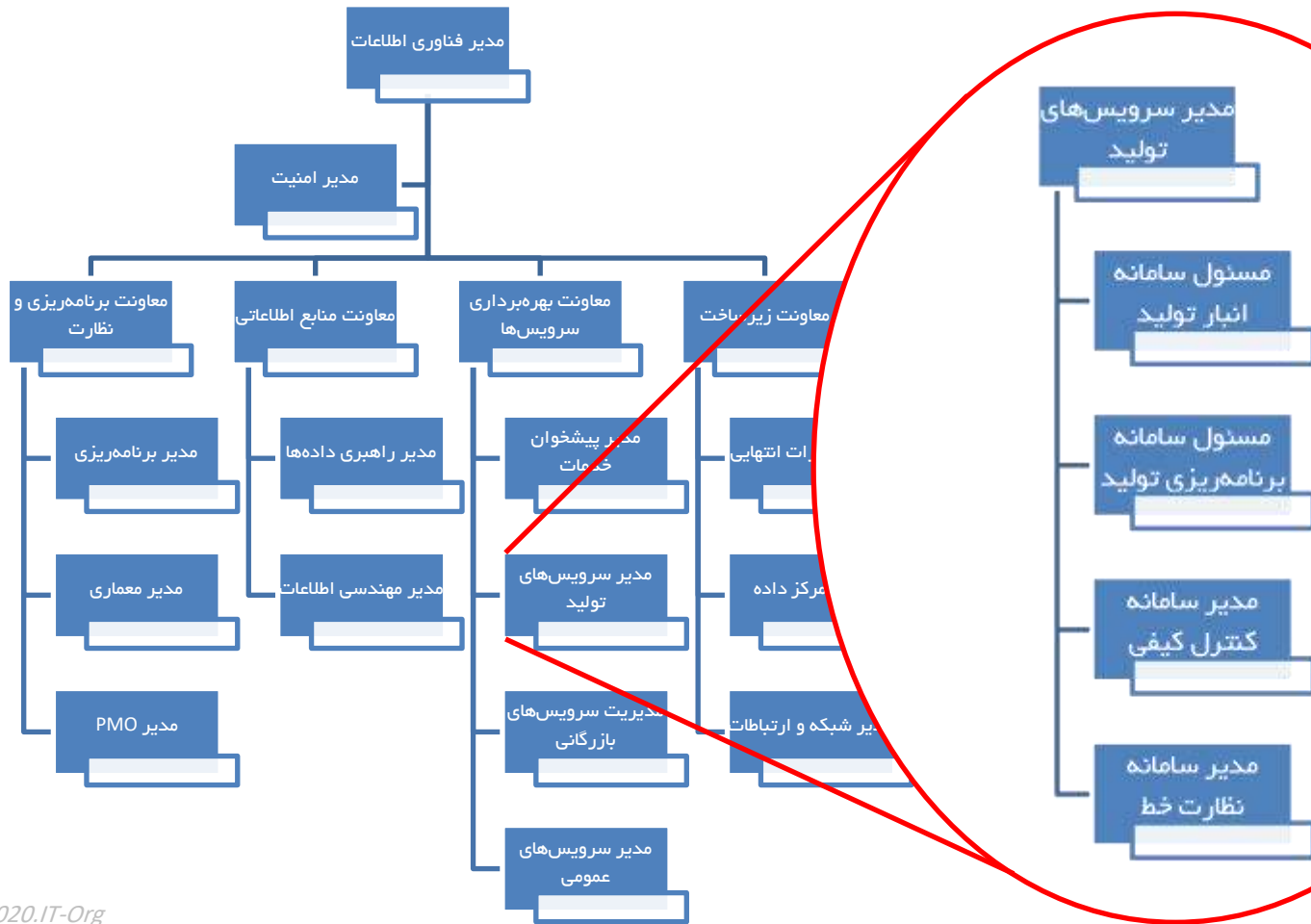
نگاشت قابلیت‌ها به پست‌های سازمانی

قابلیت‌های مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات	IT Management Capabilities	رئیس مرکز گروه امنیت اطلاعات	معاونت معماری، برنامه‌ریزی و توسعه		معاونت بهره‌برداري سرویس‌های فناوری اطلاعات		معاونت زیرساخت			
			گروه برنامه‌ریزی و کنترل پروژه	گروه معماری فناوری اطلاعات	گروه مهندسی اطلاعات	گروه مهندسی زیرساخت	پیشخوان خدمات	گروه سرویس‌های ...	گروه سرویس‌های ...	گروه سرویس‌های ...
مدیریت معماری سازمانی	Enterprise Architecture Management		●	○	○					
مدیریت امنیت اطلاعات	Information Security Management	●								
پایش و بهبود سرویس‌ها	Service Monitoring and Improvement					●				
مدیریت سبد سرویس‌ها	Portfolio Management		●							
مدیریت طرح/پروژه	Program/Project Management	●								
مدیریت روابط کسب‌وکار	Business Relationship Management					●	●	●		
مدیریت ظرفیت و دسترس‌پذیری	Capacity & Availability Management							●		
مدیریت نیازمندی‌ها	Requirement Management		○	○		●	●	●		
مدیریت تغییرات	Change Management		●							
مدیریت اشکالات	Incident Management					●	●	●		
مدیریت رویدادها	Event Management					●	●	●		
مدیریت مشکلات	Problem Management					●	●	●		
مدیریت کاتالوگ سرویس‌ها	Service Catalog Management					●	●	●		
مدیریت بیکربندی	Configuration Management					●	●	●		
مدیریت استمرار	Continuity Management	●				●	●	●		
مدیریت انتشار و استقرار	Release & Deployment Management					●	●	●		
مدیریت زیرساخت فنی	Technical Infrastructure Management						●	●		
مدیریت طراحی و توسعه نرم‌افزار	Software Design and Development Management				●					
مدیریت نوآوری	Innovation Management									
مدیریت داده	Data Management		○	●						

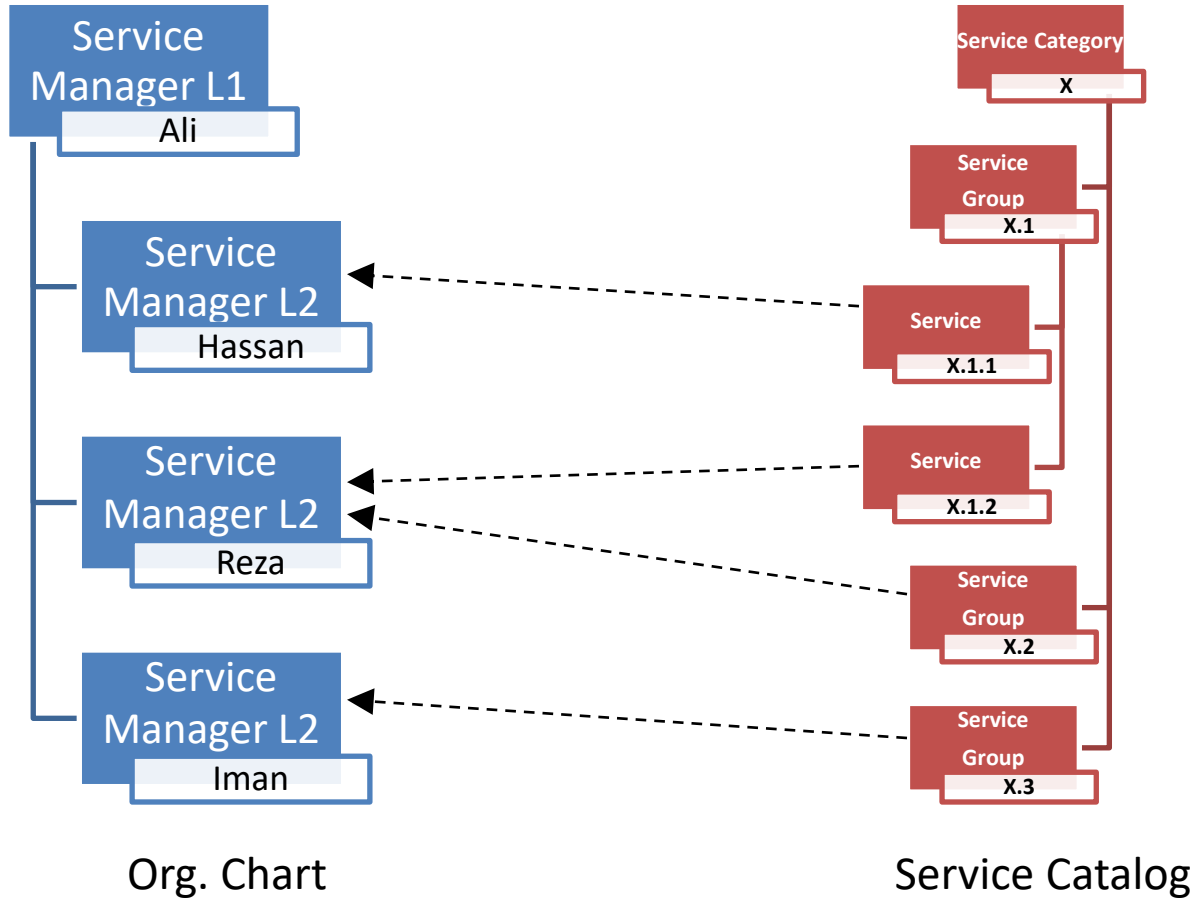
مراحل طراحی ساختار مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات



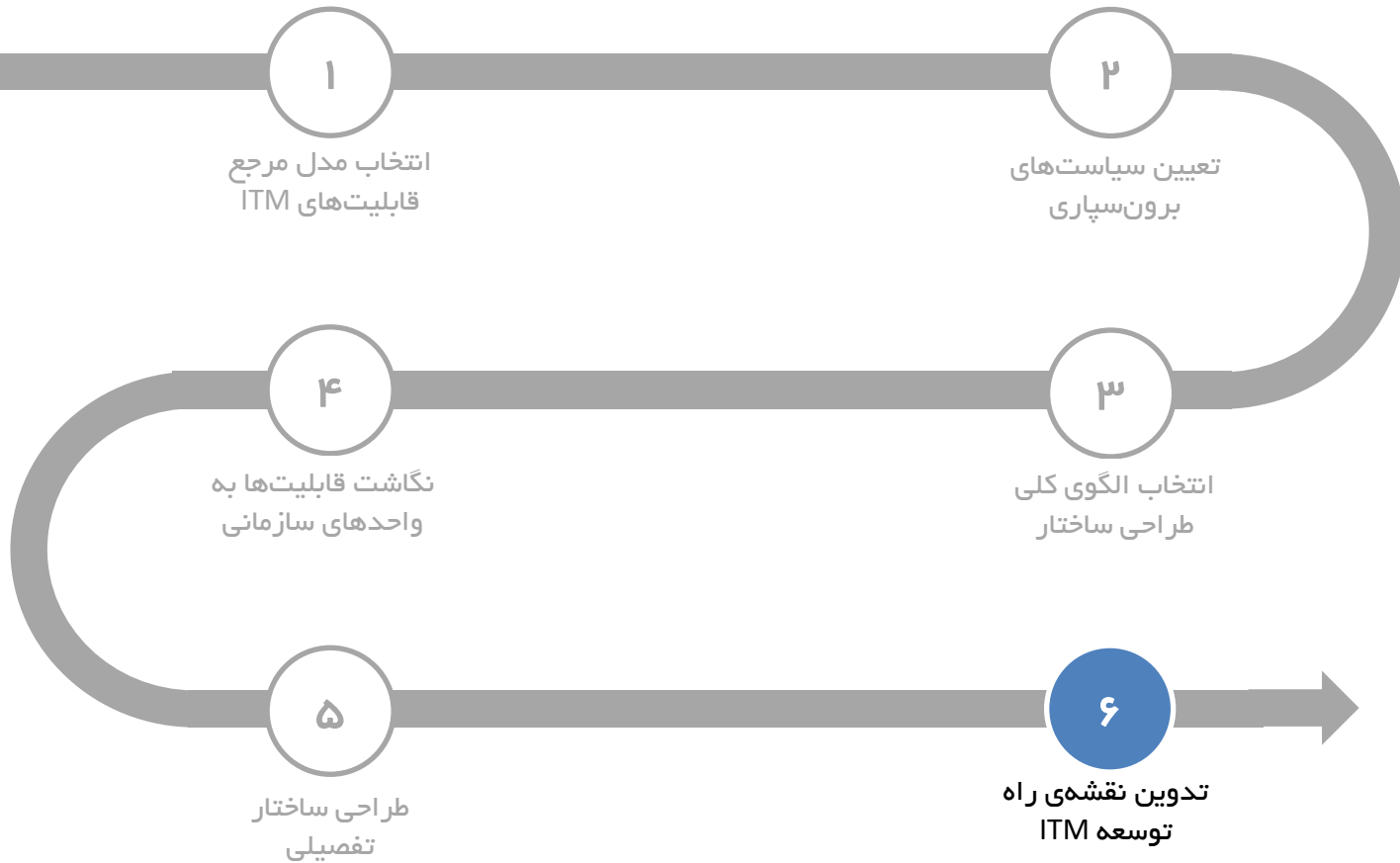
طراحی ساختار تفصیلی مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات



نگاشت سرویس‌های فناوری اطلاعات به پست‌های سازمانی



مراحل طراحی ساختار مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات





بیان مسأله



مبانی و مفاهیم



مدل های مرجع



روش



نقشه‌ی راه

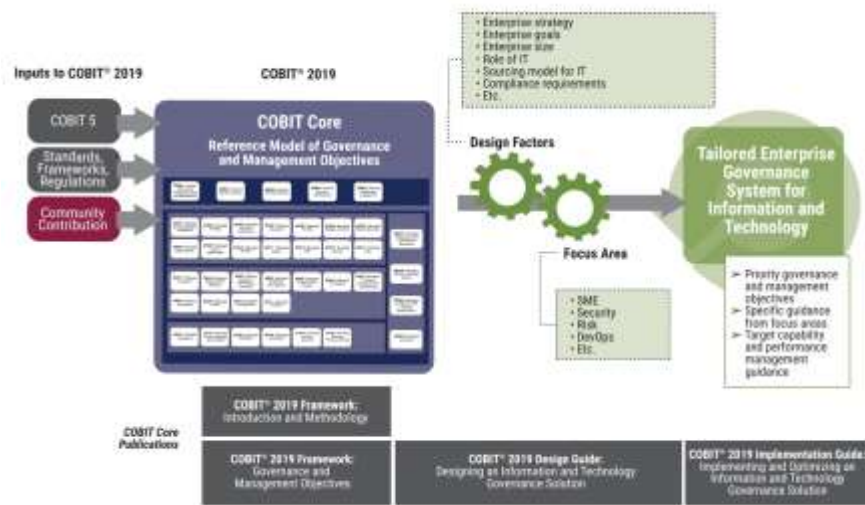
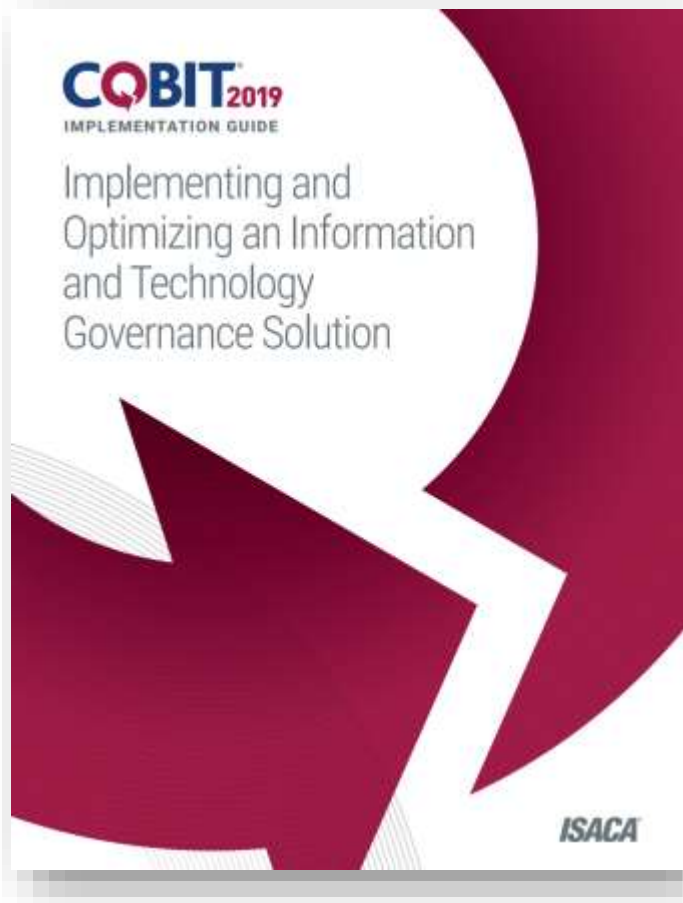


چرا لازم است نقشه‌ی راه ارتقاء قابلیت‌های مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات داشته باشیم؟



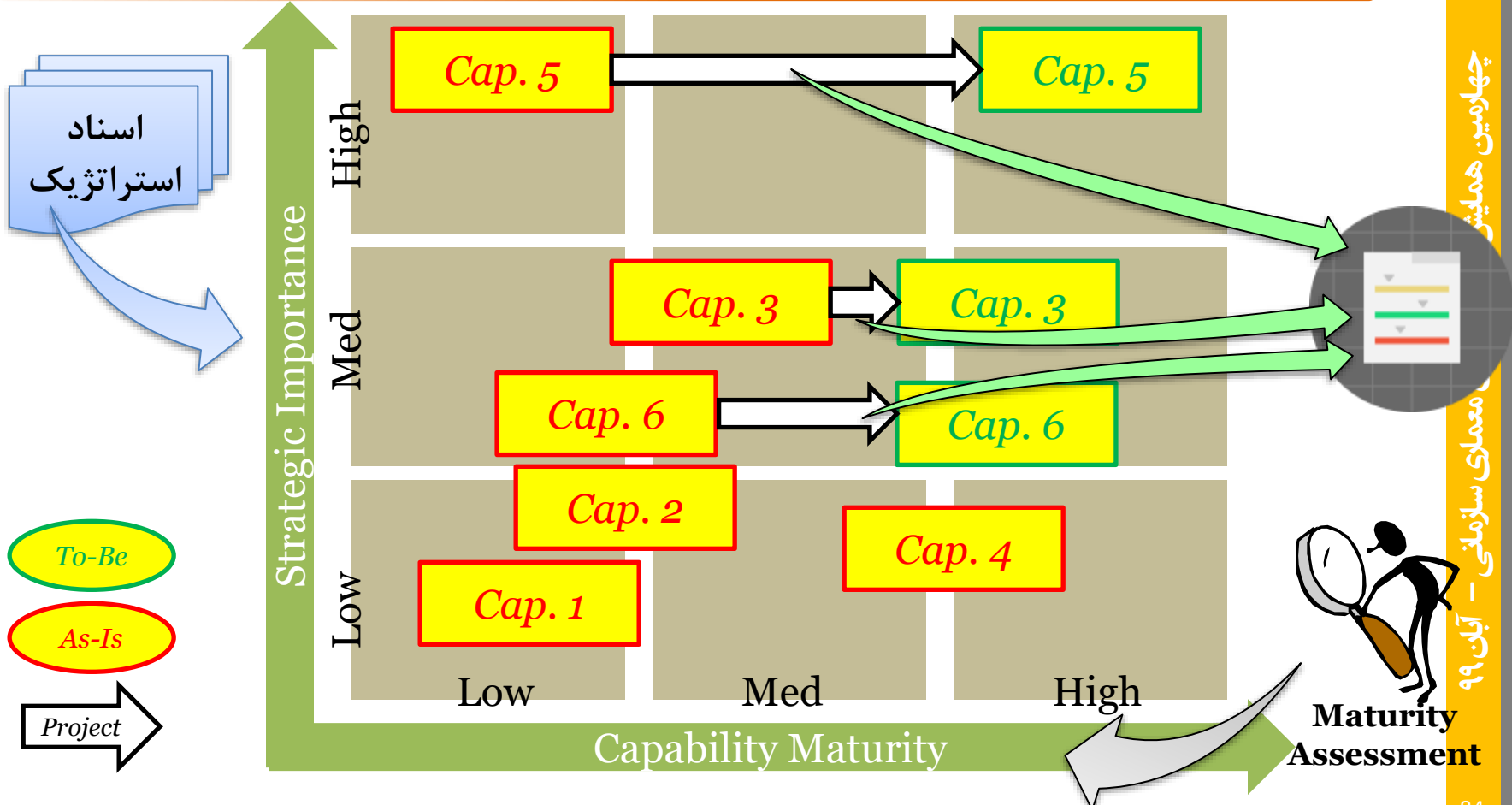
طراحی ساختار سازمانی، پایان راه نیست، بلکه آغاز مسیر ارتقاء قابلیت‌های مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات است. این مسیر، یک سفر همیشگی است که با تغییرات سازمانی و محیطی، پیچیده‌تر شدن موضوعات و مسائل مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات و ارائه به‌روش‌های ITM/ITG باید به‌صورت مستمر بازنگری و بهبود داده شود. در این مسیر باید علاوه بر ساختار، به ارتقاء فرآیندها، ابزارها و چارچوب‌های مدیریت IT هم توجه شود.

برخی از مدل های مرجع خود دارای نقشه راه پیاده سازی هستند



چهارمین همایش پیشرفت های معماری سازمانی - آبان ۹۹

روش برنامه‌ریزی بر مبنای قابلیت‌ها Capability-based Planning



اسناد
استراتژیک

To-Be

As-Is

Project

Strategic Importance

High

Med

Low

Low

Med

High

Capability Maturity

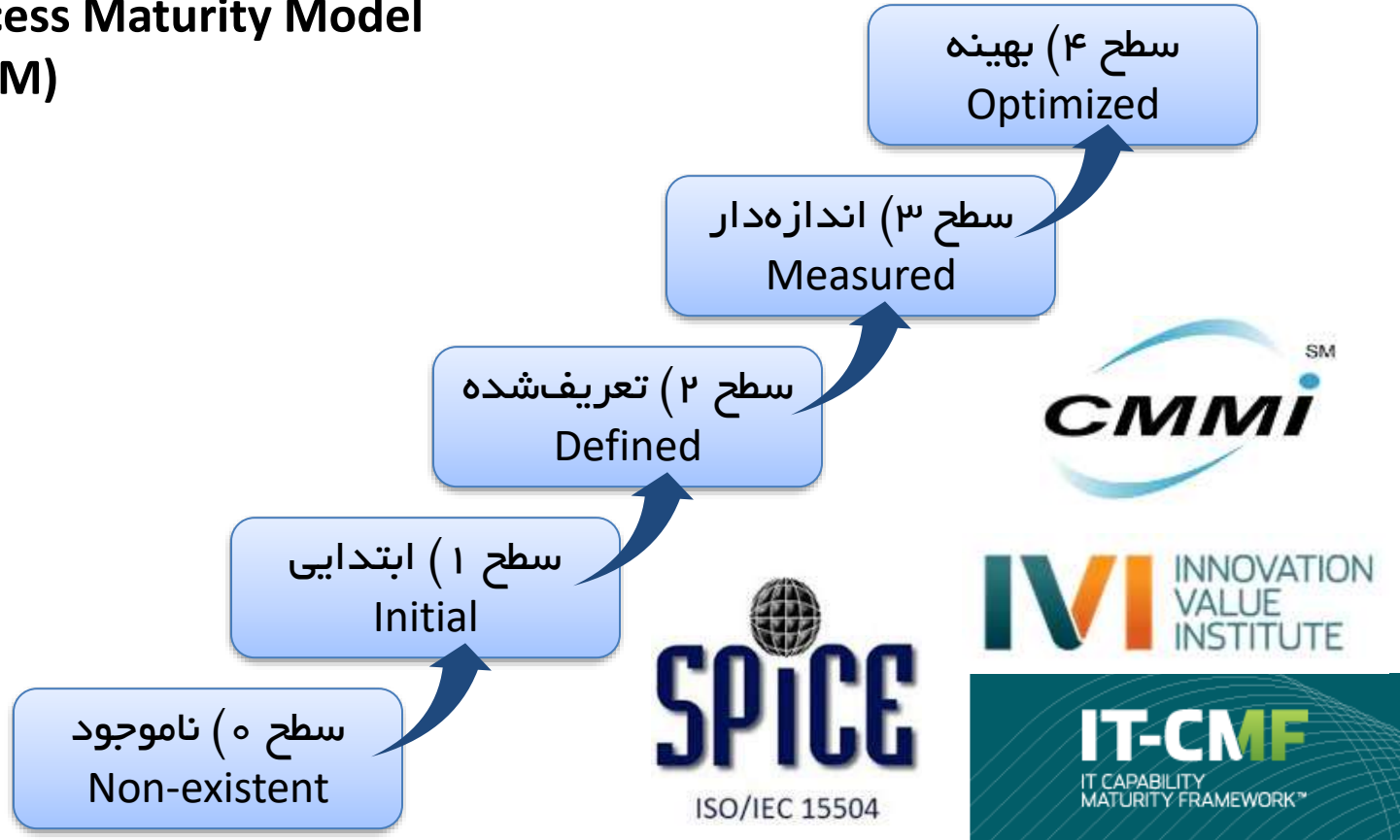
Maturity Assessment

چهارمین همایش

معماری سازمانی - آبان ۹۹

طراحی ساختار واحدهای مدیریتی فناوری اطلاعات

Process Maturity Model (PMM)



بلوغ قابلیت، تابعی است از بلوغ عناصر آن

سطح بلوغ ۰ = عدم اجرا
سطح بلوغ ۱ = اجرای موردی
۱.۱) فعالیت‌های مرتبط با این قابلیت، تا کنون اجرا شده و نتایج آن در دسترس است.
سطح بلوغ ۲ = تعریف‌شده و تکرارپذیر (استاندارد)
۱.۲) فرآیند(های) مرتبط با این قابلیت، شناسایی شده است.
۱.۳) آیا گردش کار و روش اجرای فرآیند(های) مرتبط با این قابلیت، مستند شده است.
۱.۴) گردش کار و ضوابط فرآیند(های) مرتبط با این قابلیت، به تصویب مراجع ذی‌ربط رسیده است.
سطح بلوغ ۳ = مدیریت شده
۱.۵) نحوه اجرای فرآیند(های) مرتبط با این قابلیت، تحت نظارت و پایش مستمر قرار دارد.
۱.۶) شاخص‌ها (سنجه‌های کمی) برای فرآیند(های) مرتبط با این قابلیت تعریف و مستند شده است؟
۱.۷) شاخص‌ها (سنجه‌های کمی) برای فرآیند(های) مرتبط با این قابلیت به تصویب مراجع ذی‌ربط رسیده است.
۱.۸) اهداف کمی شاخص‌ها (سنجه‌های کمی) فرآیند(های) مرتبط با این قابلیت، تعیین و به تصویب رسیده است.
۱.۹) مقادیر شاخص‌ها (سنجه‌های کمی) فرآیند(های) مرتبط با این قابلیت، به‌طور مرتبط اندازه‌گیری و گزارش می‌شود.
سطح بلوغ ۴ = بهینه
۱.۱۰) مقادیر شاخص‌ها (سنجه‌های کمی) فرآیند(های) مرتبط با این قابلیت، به‌طور مستمر تحلیل و برنامه اقدامات برای بهبود آنها تدوین می‌شود.
۱.۱۱) بر اساس تحلیل مقادیر شاخص‌ها (سنجه‌های کمی) فرآیند(های) مرتبط با این قابلیت، اقدامات اصلاحی به‌صورت مستمر انجام می‌شود؟

بلوغ قابلیت، تابعی است از بلوغ عناصر آن

سطح بلوغ ۰ = بدون متولی
سطح بلوغ ۱ = دارای متولی
۲.۱) واحدی برای اجرای این قابلیت در سازمان وجود دارد.
۲.۲) اجرای وظایف مرتبط با این قابلیت، در شرح وظایف واحد متولی، مکتوب و تصویب شده است.
سطح بلوغ ۲ = واحد متولی با نیروی متخصص
۲.۳) واحد متولی این قابلیت، دارای کارکنان مسئول این قابلیت، به تعداد کافی و با دانش و مهارت‌های لازم می‌باشد.
۲.۴) کارکنان مرتبط با این قابلیت، دارای شرح وظایف مدون و مصوب هستند.
سطح بلوغ ۳ = مدیریت‌شده
۲.۵) شاخص‌های کارایی مرتبط با این قابلیت برای کارکنان مسئول تعریف و مستند شده است.
۲.۶) شاخص‌های کارایی مرتبط با این قابلیت برای کارکنان، به‌طور مرتبط اندازه‌گیری و گزارش می‌شود.
۲.۷) شاخص‌های کارایی مرتبط با این قابلیت برای کارکنان، در نظام جبران عملکرد (پرداختی به کارکنان) موثر است؟
سطح بلوغ ۴ = بهینه
۲.۸) کفایت و شایستگی کارکنان مرتبط با این قابلیت، به‌طور مستمر تحلیل و گزارش می‌شود.
۲.۹) بر اساس تحلیل شایستگی کارکنان مرتبط با این قابلیت، اقدامات اصلاحی به‌صورت مستمر انجام می‌شود.
۲.۱۰) کارکنان مرتبط با این قابلیت، به‌طور مستمر آموزش‌های لازم را می‌بینند.

بلوغ قابلیت، تابعی است از بلوغ عناصر آن

سطح بلوغ ۰ = بدون پشتیبانی ابزار
سطح بلوغ ۱ = پشتیبانی ناقص توسط ابزار
۳.۱) بخش‌های از فرآیندها (های) مرتبط با این قابلیت توسط برخی سرویس‌های فناوری اطلاعات پشتیبانی می‌شود.
۳.۲) داده‌ها و اطلاعات مربوط به بخش‌هایی که توسط سرویس‌های فناوری اطلاعات پشتیبانی می‌شود، ثبت و نگهداری می‌شود.
سطح بلوغ ۲ = پشتیبانی کامل ابزار
۳.۳) همه فرآیندهای مرتبط با این قابلیت توسط سرویس‌های فناوری اطلاعات پشتیبانی قرار می‌گیرد.
۳.۴) داده‌ها و اطلاعات مربوط به این قابلیت که توسط سرویس‌های فناوری اطلاعات پشتیبانی می‌شوند، ثبت و نگهداری می‌شود.
سطح بلوغ ۳ = پشتیبانی توسط ابزارهای یکپارچه
۳.۵) سرویس‌ها و اطلاعات مورد استفاده برای اجرای قابلیت، یکپارچه هستند.
سطح بلوغ ۴ = پشتیبانی توسط ابزارهای بهینه
۳.۶) اطلاعات تحلیلی برای مدیریت و بهبود قابلیت، توسط ابزارهای پشتیبان فراهم می‌شود.

یک راه محاسبه سطح بلوغ قابلیت‌های کسب‌وکار این است که، از میانگین موزون سطح بلوغ مؤلفه‌های آن استفاده کنیم.

$$ML(CAP_i) = [\alpha.ML(People(CAP_i)) + \beta.ML(Process(CAP_i)) + \gamma.ML(Tool(CAP_i))]$$

برای سنجش سطح بلوغ مؤلفه‌های قابلیت‌ها، از مقیاس‌های زیر می‌توان استفاده کرد:

ابزار		ساختار و نیروی انسانی		فرآیند	
بدون پشتیبانی ابزار	۰	بدون متولی	۰	عدم اجرا	۰
پشتیبانی ناقص	۱	دارای متولی	۱	اجرای موردی	۱
پشتیبانی کامل	۲	دارای متولی با نیروی متخصص	۲	تعریف‌شده و تکرار پذیر (استاندارد)	۲
ابزارهای یکپارچه	۳	مدیریت شده	۳	مدیریت شده	۳
ابزارهای بهینه	۴	بهینه	۴	بهینه	۴

نمایش سطح بلوغ قابلیت‌ها در قالب Heat Map

مدیریت معماری Architecture Management	مدیریت امنیت اطلاعات Information Security	مدیریت طرح و پروژه Program/Project Management
مدیریت سبد سرویس‌ها Portfolio Management	مدیریت توسعه سرویس‌ها Service Development Management	مدیریت عملیات سرویس‌ها Service Operations Management
مدیریت داده Data Management	مدیریت نیازمندی‌ها Requirement Management	مدیریت تدارکات Procurement Management

سطح ۲

سطح ۱

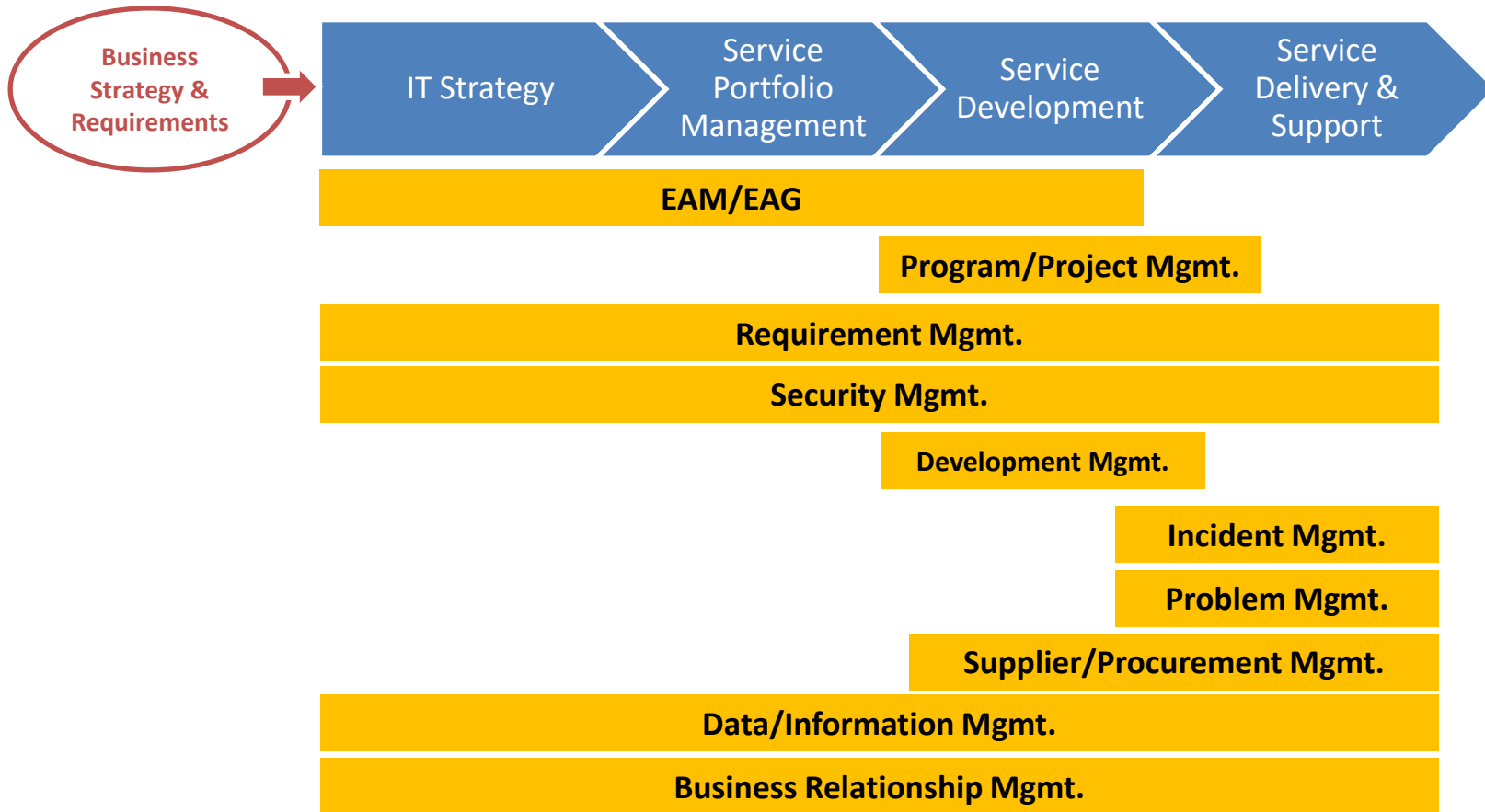
سطح ۰

روش تحلیل اهمیت استراتژیک قابلیت‌ها

Cap Z	Cap ...	Cap ...	Cap ...	مدیریت نیازمندی‌ها	مدیریت داده	مدیریت سبد سرویس‌ها	وزن	استراتژی‌ها
							α	برون‌سپاری توسعه
							β	افزایش تنوع سبد سرویس‌ها
								افزایش سرعت تحویل
								نوآوری بر مبنای داده‌ها
								...
								...
								...
							
								Total

۲+ تاثیر مستقیم
 ۱+ تاثیر غیر مستقیم
 ۰ بدون تاثیر

تعیین اهمیت استراتژیک قابلیت‌ها با توجه به نقش آن‌ها در زنجیره ارزش خدمات



نمایش اهمیت استراتژیک قابلیت‌ها در قالب Heat Map

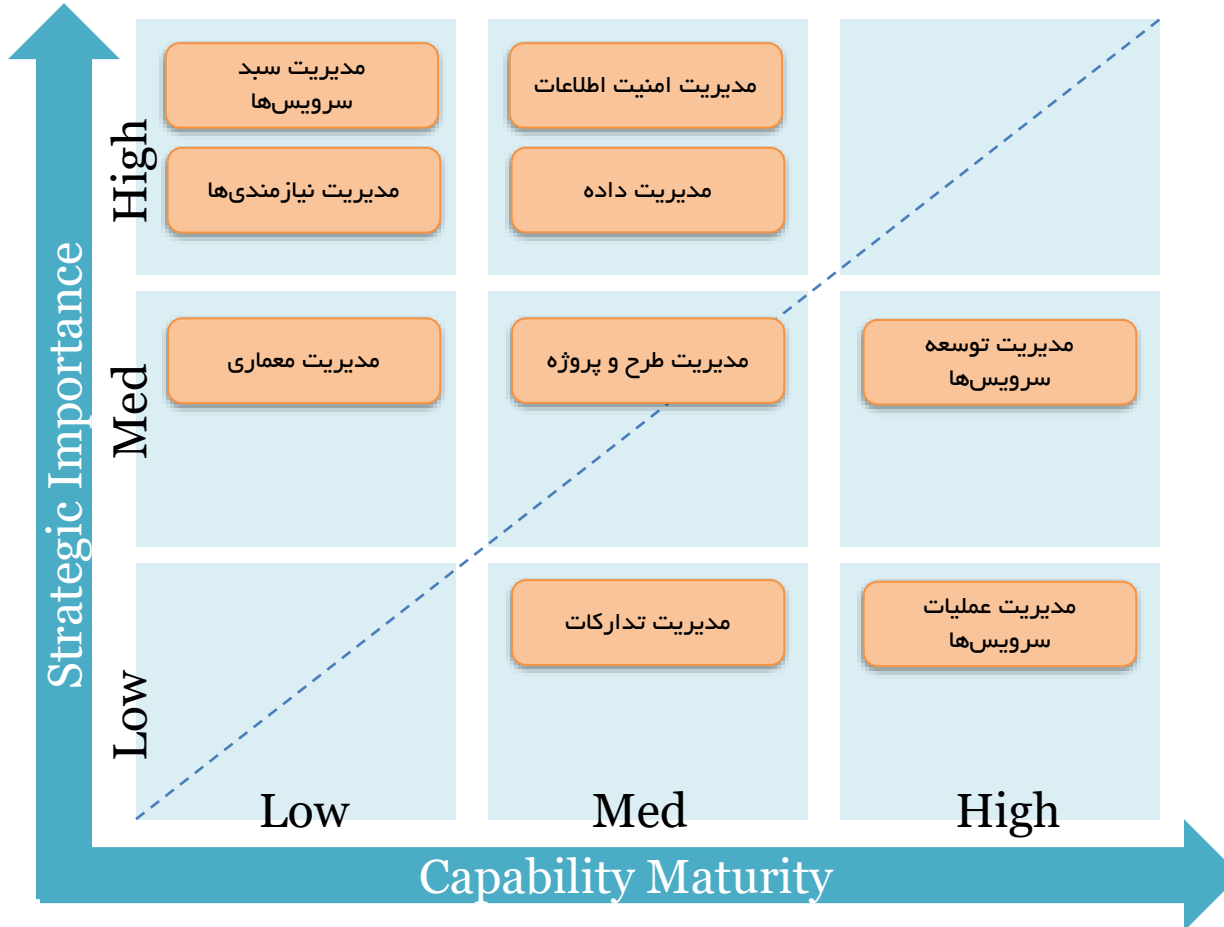
مدیریت معماری Architecture Management	مدیریت امنیت اطلاعات Information Security	مدیریت طرح و پروژه Program/Project Management
مدیریت سبد سرویس‌ها Portfolio Management	مدیریت توسعه سرویس‌ها Service Development Management	مدیریت عملیات سرویس‌ها Service Operations Management
مدیریت داده Data Management	مدیریت نیازمندی‌ها Requirement Management	مدیریت تدارکات Procurement Management

کلیدی

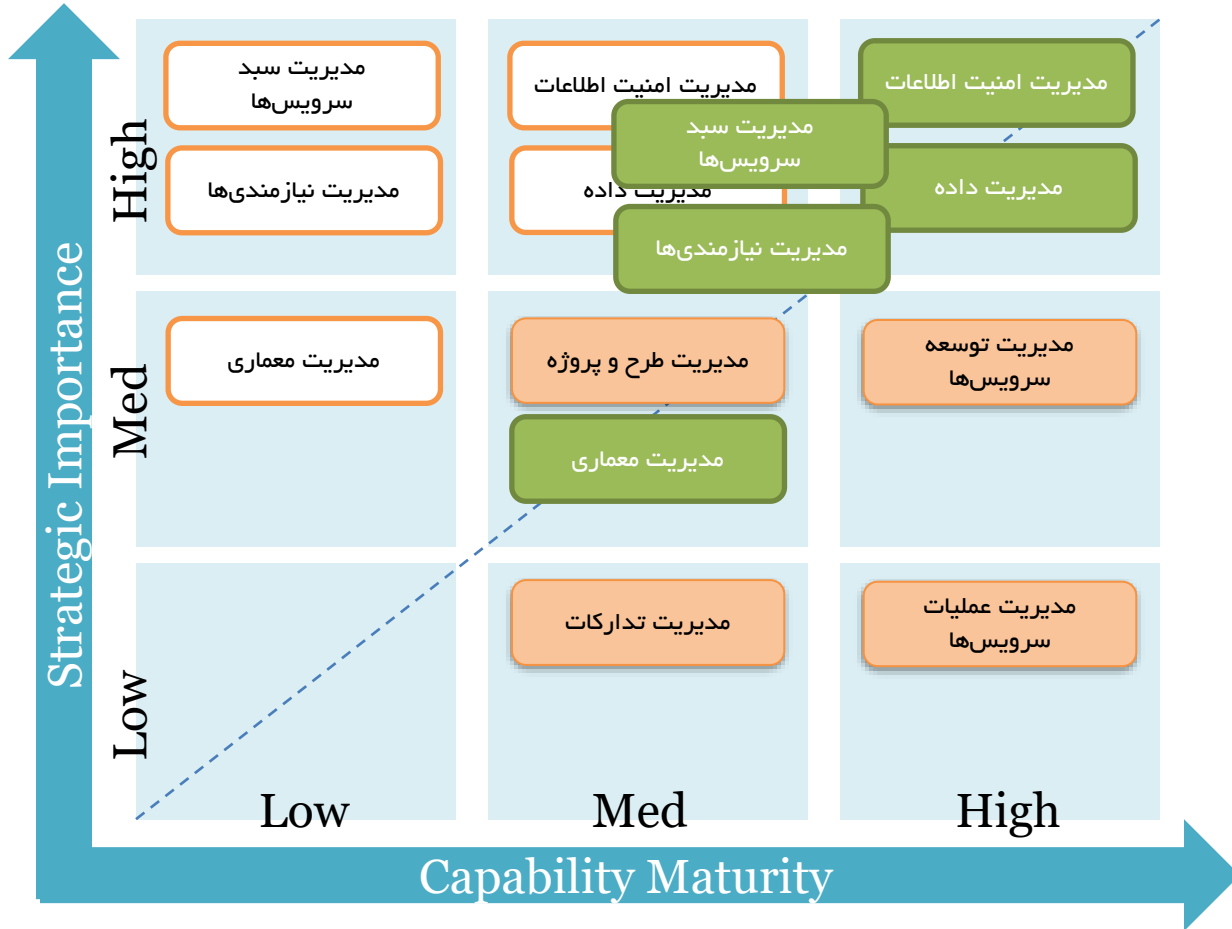
مهم

عادی

وضعیت موجود قابلیت‌های مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات



وضعیت مطلوب قابلیت‌های مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات



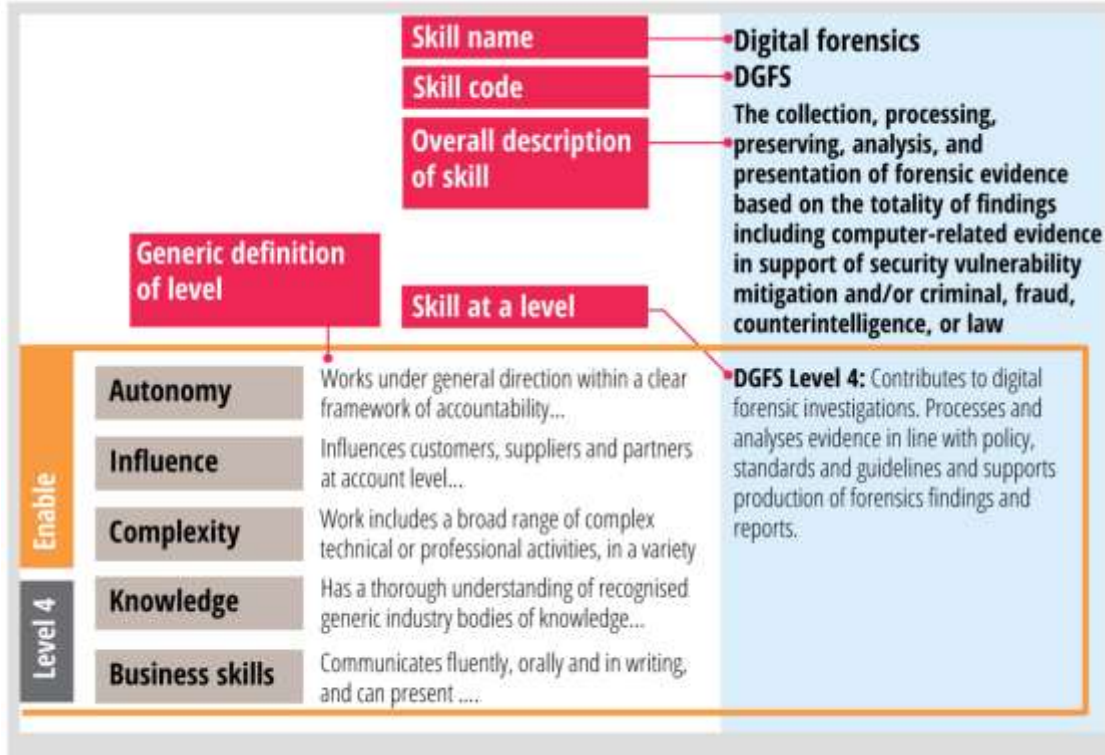
	1 Vision	2 Mission	3 Core Values	4 Strategy	5 Business Objectives	6 Strategic Initiatives	7 The Strategic Business Units
Senior Executive	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Executive	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Senior Manager	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Manager	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Senior Specialist	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Specialist	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Senior Technician	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Technician	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Senior Support	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Support	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Senior Operative	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Operative	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Senior Employee	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Employee	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Senior Trainee	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly
Trainee	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly	Highly

Levels of responsibility in SFIA

Level 1 Follow	Level 2 Assist	Level 3 Apply	Level 4 Create	Level 5 Innovate, advise	Level 6 Evaluate, influence	Level 7 Set strategy, inspire, motivate
<p>Reliability Works under supervision. Does basic activities in assigned to work patterns in completed situations.</p> <p>Influence Minimal influence may exist, limited to technical skills and knowledge.</p> <p>Knowledge Has the basic generic knowledge appropriate to area of work. Applies work acquired knowledge to develop new skills.</p> <p>Business skills Has sufficient communication skills for effective dialogue with others. Demonstrates an organised approach to work. Understands and links applications, consequences.</p> <p>Leadership Contributes to developing own development opportunities.</p> <p>Business skills Has sufficient communication skills for effective dialogue with colleagues, together and publicly. Understands and applies basic principles of self and others' needs.</p>	<p>Reliability Works under supervision. Does routine activities in assigned tasks in completed situations. Shows initiative in response to technical skills and knowledge.</p> <p>Influence Minimal influence may exist, limited to technical skills and knowledge.</p> <p>Knowledge Has the basic generic knowledge appropriate to area of work. Applies work acquired knowledge to develop new skills.</p> <p>Business skills Has sufficient communication skills for effective dialogue with others. Demonstrates an organised approach to work. Understands and links applications, consequences.</p> <p>Leadership Contributes to developing own development opportunities.</p> <p>Business skills Has sufficient communication skills for effective dialogue with colleagues, together and publicly. Understands and applies basic principles of self and others' needs.</p>	<p>Reliability Works under general direction. Does routine activities in assigned tasks in completed situations. 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SFIA - the industry and business led skills and competency framework







		1 Follow	2 Assist	3 Apply	4 Enable	5 Ensure, advise	6 Initiate, influence	7 Set strategy, inspire, mobilise	
Strategy and architecture	Information strategy					Enterprise IT governance GOVN Strategic planning ITSP			
					Information governance IRMG		Information systems coordination ISCO		
				Information security SCTY			Information assurance INAS		
				Analytics INAN					
					Data visualisation VISL				
			Information content publishing ICPM						
		Advice and guidance						Consultancy CNSL	
						Specialist advice TECH			
			Business strategy and planning					Demand management DEMM IT management ITMG	
							Financial management FMIT		Innovation INOV
				Research RSCH				Business process improvement BPRI	
	Technical strategy and planning						Enterprise and business architecture STPL		
					Business risk management BURM Sustainability SUST				
					Emerging technology monitoring EMRG Continuity management COPL				
						Network planning NTPL			
				Data management DATM		Solution architecture ARCH			
				Methods and tools METL					



Change and transformation	Business change implementation				Portfolio management POMG	
					Programme management PGMG	
					Project management PRMG	
					Portfolio, programme and project support PROF	
					Business analysis BUAN	
	Business change management	Business change management				Business modelling BSMD
						Requirements definition and management REQM
						Organisational capability development OCDV
						Organisation design and implementation ORD1
						Change implementation planning and management CIPM
				Business process testing BPTS		
				Benefits management BENM		
				Systems development management DLMG		
Development and implementation		Systems development				Systems design DESN
						Software design SWDN
					Programming/software development PROG	
					Real-time/embedded systems development RESD	
					Animation development ADEV	
					Data modelling and design DTAN	
					Database design DBDS	
					Network design NTDS	
					Testing TEST	
					Safety engineering SFEN	
				Information content authoring INCA		
	User experience	User experience				User research URCH
						User experience analysis UNAN
						User experience design HCEV
						User experience evaluation USEV
					Systems integration and build SINT	
Installation and integration	Installation and integration				Porting/software configuration PORT	
					Hardware design HWDE	
					Systems installation/decommissioning HSIN	



Delivery and operation	Service design	Availability management AVMT
		Service level management SLMO
	Service transition	Service acceptance SEAC
		Configuration management CFMG
		Asset management ASMG
		Change management CHMG
	Service operation	Release and deployment RELM
		System software SYSP
		Capacity management CPMG
		Security administration SCAD
		Penetration testing PENT
		Radio frequency engineering RFEN
		Application support ASUP
		IT infrastructure ITOP
		Database administration DBAD
		Storage management STMG
		Network support NTAS
		Problem management PBMG
	Incident management USUP	
	Facilities management DCMA	



Skills and quality	Skill management		Learning and development management ETMG			
			Competency assessment LEDA			
			Learning design and development TMCR			
			Learning delivery ETDL			
	People management			Teaching and subject formation TEAC		
				Performance management PEMT		
				Resourcing RESC		
	Quality and conformance			Professional development PDSV		
				Quality management QUMG		
				Quality assurance QUAS		
				Measurement MEAS		
				Conformance review CORE		
Relationships and engagement	Stakeholder management		Digital forensics DGFS			
			Sourcing SORC			
			Supplier management SUPP			
			Contract management ITCM			
	Sales and marketing			Relationship management RLMT		
			Customer service support CSMG			
			Marketing MKTG			
			Selling SALE			
			Sales support SSUP			
			Product management PROD			

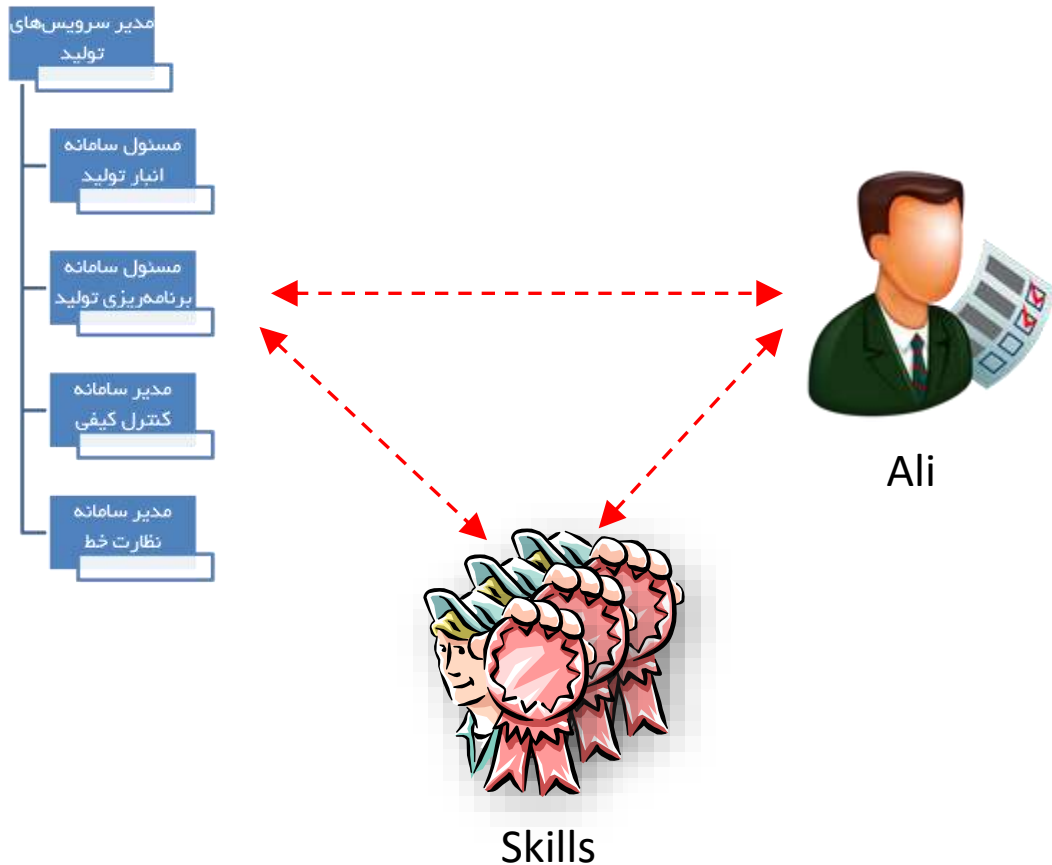


European e-Competence Framework 3.0 overview

Dimension 1 5 e-CF areas (A – E)	Dimension 2 40 e-Competences identified	Dimension 3 e-Competence proficiency levels e-1 to e-5, related to EQF levels 3–8				
		e-1	e-2	e-3	e-4	e-5
A. PLAN	A.1 IS and Business Strategy Alignment					
	A.2 Service Level Management					
	A.3 Business Plan Development					
	A.4 Product/Service Planning					
	A.5 Architecture Design					
	A.6 Application Design					
	A.7 Technology Trend Monitoring					
	A.8 Sustainable Development					
	A.9 Innovating					
B. BUILD	B.1 Application Development					
	B.2 Component Integration					
	B.3 Testing					
	B.4 Solution Deployment					
	B.5 Documentation Production					
	B.6 Systems Engineering					
C. RUN	C.1 User Support					
	C.2 Change Support					
	C.3 Service Delivery					
	C.4 Problem Management					
D. ENABLE	D.1 Information Security Strategy Development					
	D.2 ICT Quality Strategy Development					
	D.3 Education and Training Provision					
	D.4 Purchasing					
	D.5 Sales Proposal Development					
	D.6 Channel Management					
	D.7 Sales Management					
	D.8 Contract Management					
	D.9 Personnel Development					
	D.10 Information and Knowledge Management					
	D.11 Needs Identification					
	D.12 Digital Marketing					
E. MANAGE	E.1 Forecast Development					
	E.2 Project and Portfolio Management					
	E.3 Risk Management					
	E.4 Relationship Management					
	E.5 Process Improvement					
	E.6 ICT Quality Management					
	E.7 Business Change Management					
	E.8 Information Security Management					
	E.9 IS Governance					

Dimension 1 e-Comp. area	A. PLAN				
Dimension 2 e-Competence Title + generic description	A.5. Architecture Design Specifies, refines, updates and makes available a formal approach to implement solutions, necessary to develop and operate the IS architecture. Identifies change requirements and the components involved: hardware, software, applications, processes, information and technology platform. Takes into account interoperability, scalability, usability and security. Maintains alignment between business evolution and technology developments.				
Dimension 3 e-Competence proficiency levels e-1 to e-5, related to EQF levels 3 to 8	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
	–	–	Exploits specialist knowledge to define relevant ICT technology and specifications to be deployed in the construction of multiple ICT projects, applications or infrastructure improvements.	Acts with wide ranging accountability to define the strategy to implement ICT technology compliant with business need. Takes account of the current technology platform, obsolescent equipment and latest technological innovations.	Provides ICT strategic leadership for implementing the enterprise strategy. Applies strategic thinking to discover and recognize new patterns in vast datasets and new ICT systems, to achieve business savings.
Dimension 4 Knowledge examples <i>Knows/aware of/familiar with</i>	K1 architecture frameworks, methodologies and systems design tools K2 systems architecture requirements: performance, maintainability, extendibility, scalability, availability, security and accessibility K3 costs, benefits and risks of a system architecture K4 the company's enterprise architecture and internal standards K5 new emerging technologies (e.g., distributed systems, virtualisation models, datasets, mobile systems)				
Skills examples <i>is able to</i>	S1 provide expertise to help solve complex technical problems and ensure best architecture solutions are implemented S2 use knowledge in various technology areas to build and deliver the enterprise architecture S3 understand the business objectives/drivers that impact the architecture component (data, application, security, development etc) S4 assist in communication of the enterprise architecture and standards, principles and objectives to the application teams S5 develop design patterns and models to assist system analysts in designing consistent applications				

استفاده از مدل های شایستگی برای تعیین نقشه‌ی راه ارتقاء نیروی انسانی



عوامل توانمندسازی برای اجرای موفق نقشه‌ی راه ارتقاء قابلیت مدیریت فناوری اطلاعات

نمایسته‌گزینه‌ی

نظام ارزیابی عملکرد (فردی و سازمانی)

نظام جبران خدمات

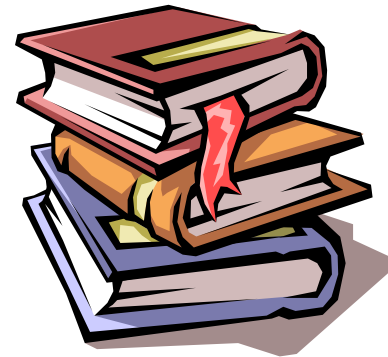
قابلیت مدیریت طرح و پروژه

قابلیت برون‌سپاری خدمات مشاوره

فرایند موثر مدیریت نیازمندی‌ها

...

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- **COBIT® 2019 FRAMEWORK: GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES**, ISACA, 2018
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رضا کرمی

karami@golsoft.com

www.rezakarami.ir

