# Welcome Managing Across the Lifecycle © ITSM Academy

### **About ITSM Academy**



- Accredited Education
  - √ ITIL® Foundation
  - ✓ ITIL® Foundation and Managers Bridge
  - ✓ ITIL® Lifecycle, Capability and MALC
  - ✓ ITIL® Practitioner, Service Manager (V2)
  - ✓ Certified Process Design Engineer (CPDE)®
  - ✓ Microsoft Operations Framework (MOF) Foundation
  - ✓ ISO/IEC 20000 Foundation
  - ✓ PMI PMP Exam Prep
- Practical, Value-Add Workshops
  - ✓ Apollo 13 an ITSM Case Experience™
  - ✓ Visible Ops: The Class
  - ✓ ITIL, MOF, ISO 20K Awareness
  - ✓ And More!

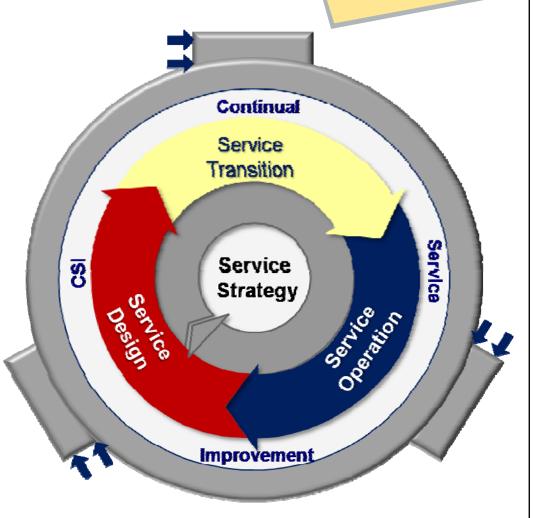
- Ft. Lauderdale, Dallas & Washington, DC - Public
- Corporate on-site Classes
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- Courseware Licensing
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- Certified Woman-Owned
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Welcome!

### Agenda



- Understanding how organizational change helps manage across the lifecycle
- Identifying organizational change aspects in each lifecycle stage
- Guidance on introducing change to your organization



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### Managing Across the Lifecycle

- A truly integrated lifecycle approach requires
  - ✓ More than implementing individual processes or stages
  - ✓ Consideration of organizational structure and culture
  - ✓ Institutionalization of processes
  - ✓ A commitment to continual service improvement
  - √ Time to learn, adapt and mature
  - ✓ Critical Success Factors, KPIs and metrics
  - ✓ Assigning roles and responsibilities

Managing organizational change is an important element of managing IT services.

### IT is a Complex System

# IT is a complex system built on the interdependent components of people, processes and technologies.

- Complex systems face unusual challenges because they
  - ✓ Are adaptive and self-organizing
  - ✓ Can be self-stabilizing and policy resistant
  - ✓ May overwhelm our ability to understand them.
  - ✓ Have limited learning horizons that react and predict instead of learning from events
  - ✓ May break services into discrete processes managed by different groups that require coordination
  - ✓ May not see the long-term consequences of decisions and actions
  - ✓ May resist change



### What is Organizational Culture?

Organizational culture is a set of share values and norms that control the IT organization's interactions with each other and customers.

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- Terminal value are desired outcomes
  - ✓ Quality, excellence
  - ✓ Reliability
  - ✓ Innovation
  - ✓ Profitability

- Instrumental values are desired behaviors
  - ✓ High standards
  - Respecting tradition and authority
  - Acting cautiously or conservatively
  - ✓ Being frugal

### **Analyzing Organizational Culture**



- To analyze organizational culture
  - ✓ Identify terminal and instrumental values
  - ✓ Determine if goals, norms and rules are relaying the value of the organizational culture to staff
  - ✓ Identify areas of improvement
  - ✓ Assess how IT introduces new staff learn the organizational culture

Culture is transmitted to staff through socialization, training, stories, ceremonies and language.

### Changing Organizational Culture

- Don't start out to change the culture change people's behavior
- Senior management plays an important part and must
  - √ Follow processes (be a role model)
  - ✓ Reward people for following processes
  - ✓ Reward people for CSI
- HR must help as changing employees' behavior is directly tied to
  - √ Job descriptions including SM responsibilities and CSI activities
  - ✓ Employees' goals and objectives
- Performance plans should be directly related to fulfilling responsibilities and expectations
- Recognition and rewards should be based on performance
- Training, creating awareness and tracking results are important

What gets rewarded gets done. You get what you inspect not what you expect.

### Change Must be Managed

- Senior executives often
  - √ Skip organizational change
  - ✓ Dictate behavior
- Such an approach
  - ✓ May work in the short term
  - √ Typically falls apart in the executive's absence





# Why Do People Resist Change?

- Loss of control
- Excessive personal uncertainty
- Dislike surprises
- It's different or unfamiliar
- Loss of face
- Fear around competence

- Ripples
- Increase in workload
- Past resentments
- Real threats



### Managing Organizational Change

Resistance to change will force the organization to revert to previous behavior unless steps are taken to refreeze the new change.



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- Diagnose why there is a need for change
- Determine the desired state
- Implement the change using the three step process
  - ✓ Identify possible impediments
  - ✓ Decide who will be responsible for implementation and control
  - ✓ Select the strategy that will be the most effective in the three steps



### The Service Lifecycle and Organizational Change

- Service Strategy and Service Design
  - ✓ Assess the organization's culture
  - ✓ Assess the IT organization's transition capabilities and capacity
  - ✓ Design the organizational change
- Service Transition ensures
  - ✓ The organization and stakeholders are ready
  - √ The change
    - Happens as planned
    - Delivers the predicted organization, capabilities and resources

# Organizational Change Deliverables

### Service Strategy and Service Design may provide a

- Stakeholder map
- Organization and capability assessment
- Required competency model and competency assessments
- Constraints (including organization, capability, resources)

- Communication Plan
- Service Management process model
- Policies, processes and procedures
- RACI matrix for managing change
- Relationship management
- Supplier framework

Service Transition may also validate approaches to career planning, performance evaluations, rewards and compensation and recruiting and selection.

# Organizational Change Strategies

### Strategies can be used to

- ✓ Assess the approach from Service Design
- ✓ Manage change during Service Transition
- √ Identify issues and risks



### Strategies include

- ✓ Education and commitment
- ✓ Participation and involvement
- ✓ Facilitation and support
- ✓ Negotiation and agreement
- ✓ Manipulation and assimilation
- ✓ Explicit and implicit coercion

- ✓ Rewarding desirable behavior
- ✓ Identifying and addressing dislikes
- ✓ Being sensitive
- ✓ Being a role model
- ✓ Using peer group pressure
- ✓ Celebrating success

### Managing Change in Service Operation







- What triggers Service Operation change?
  - ✓ New or upgraded HW, SW, network or systems
  - ✓ Legislative, conformance or governance changes
  - √ Obsolescence
  - ✓ Changing business requirements
  - ✓ Process enhancements including new tools
  - ✓ Management or staff changes
  - ✓ Service level or provision changes including outsourcing

### CSI and Organizational Culture



- Culture is
  - ✓ A key issue in implementing CSI
  - ✓ Continually named as a barrier in realizing organizational change
- Process reengineering changes everything
  - ✓ People, processes, technology, management
- The softer aspects of organizational change must be considered in order to improve
  - ✓ Resistance to change
  - √ Gaining commitment
  - ✓ Empowering, motivating, involving and communicating with stakeholders

Continual improvement requires moving away from the hero mentality and focusing more on proactive planning and improving.



### Eight Steps to Transforming your Organization



- 1. Create a sense of urgency
- 2. Form a guiding coalition
- 3. Create a vision
- 4. Communicate the vision
- 5. Empower others to act on the vision
- 6. Plan for and create short-term wins
- Consolidate improvements and produce more change
- 8. Institutionalize the change

Source: Eight Steps to Transforming your Organization
John P. Kotter

### How to Institutionalize Change

- Hire people with ITIL or proven customer / service oriented experience
- Induct new employees (business and IT)

  √ "This is the way we do things"
- Offer ITIL and service management training
- Ensure goals and reporting match changing requirements
- Ensure action items are identified and acted upon
- Integrate IT solutions and projects into existing processes
- Ensure everyone knows what to do, when to do it and how to do it

### Use a RACI Chart

- Identify the activities/processes
- Identify/define the functional roles
- Conduct meetings and assign the RACI codes
- Identify any gaps or overlaps for example, where there are two Rs or no Rs (see analysis below)
- Distribute the chart and incorporate feedback
- Ensure that the allocations are being followed

Being clear on who has input, who decides and who takes action will enable the company to move forward rapidly.

|            | Service Design<br>Manager | Service Level<br>Manager | Problem<br>Manager | Security<br>Manager | Procurement<br>Manager |
|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Activity 1 | A,R                       | С                        | 1                  | 1                   | С                      |
| Activity 2 | Α                         | R                        | С                  | С                   | С                      |
| Activity 3 | I                         | А                        | R                  | 1                   | С                      |
| Activity 4 | I                         | А                        | R                  | I                   |                        |
| Activity 5 | I                         | I                        | A                  | С                   | I                      |

# **Analyzing RACI Models**



Analyzing the RACI model avoids conflicts and balances workloads.

### **Functional Role Analysis**

- Too many As for one role
  - ✓ Are duties segregated?
  - ✓ Should someone else be accountable?
  - ✓ Is this causing a bottleneck?
- Too many Rs for one role
  - ✓ Is this too much for one function or person to handle?
- No empty spaces for a role
  - ✓ Does this role need to be involved in so many tasks?

### **Activity Analysis**

- More than one A
  - ✓ One role should be accountable
- More than one R
  - ✓ If roles are unclear, no one will take full responsibility
- No Rs
  - ✓ Must have at least one
- Too many Cs
  - ✓ What are the requirements or benefits for involving many roles?
- No Cs
  - ✓ Do communication channels encourage consultations?

### Thank You for Attending

You'll know you've succeeded when people defend procedures, make suggestions and are proud of accomplishments.

That's when you are truly "managing across the lifecycle".

**Questions?** 

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# IT Service Management Professional (ITSMP)<sup>sM</sup> Diplomas

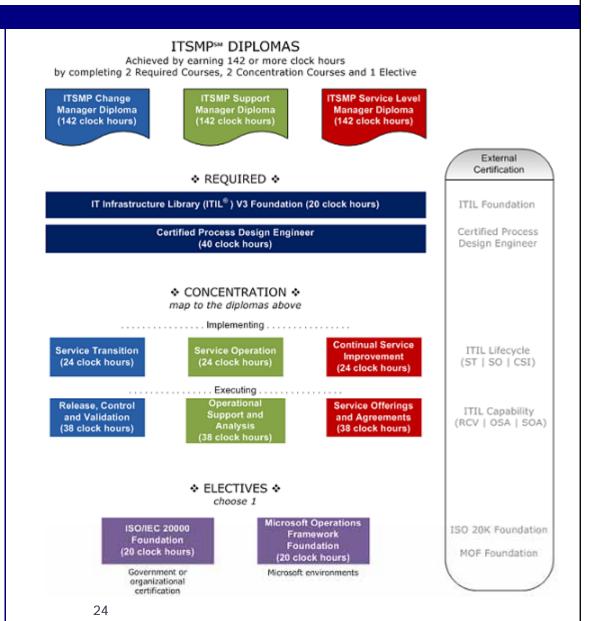
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- Change Manager •
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