

Tool 14: Internal Information sources.

To support the development of an E-strategy a high level view of the current internal information needs to be developed. First a top-down documentation analysis will be carried out, to develop an understanding of the current business strategy, the business and technology environments and the status of IS/IT. This will result in a summary which is to be used, validated and extended in the next stage, the determining of the IS demand. This will be done through workshops with all levels of management and end users utilizing 7 tools. This will result in a document containing a management summary view of the IS demand.

Step 1: Analyzing internal information sources.

In the first stage the analysis is best served by utilizing a small team led by an external consultant. The main task of the team is to understand, summarize and contextualize the gathered information into a coherent and concise body of work. The role of the consultant is to prevent context tunneling and prevent implicit information not getting recorded. To facilitate analysis direct access to internal documents, systems and people is essential.

An overview of the elements that are to be researched:

| Elements | Deliverables |
|--|--|
| Business strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission • Vision • Objectives • Critical success factors | A business strategy overview: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delineating the current strategy and any emergent new elements since the previous strategy cycle. |
| Business processes (involved in executing the E-Strategy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities, actors • Information flows | IS architecture for the business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depicts the processes, activities and main information elements and their relations. • Consists of the business model and supporting IS models. |
| Organizational environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure, relationships • Assets • Skills, knowledge • Values, style, culture | Organizational model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ward & Peppard organizational modeling • If the IS function has its own particular culture, values and methods of working developing a second organizational model for the IS function itself may be worthwhile. |

Additional comments:

- A figure depicting the relationship between the researched elements can be found [here](#).
- From these activities the information, systems and technology needs arising from the business strategy and the current activities of the business can be assessed and prioritized.
- While the process is analytical and logical it will most certainly generate a number of original and creative ideas. These need to be captured and developed.

Step 2: Determining the IS demand

In this second stage discussion with management and employees is essential, increasing the number of people needed involved in the process. Organize workshop sessions where the following techniques are utilized:

| Techniques | Deliverables |
|--|--|
| Critical success factor analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of business where things must go right • Performance measures |
| Balanced scorecard analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business objectives and key information requirements • Performance measures. |
| Business portfolio | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Options for long term IS investment to strengthen competitive position |
| Process analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of core business processes • Effectiveness of processes in meeting drivers • Process improvement options • Process (re)design blueprints |

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|-------------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resultant IS/IT options |
| Technical business modelling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptual architecture • Functional decomposition diagrams • Entity models • Data flow diagrams |
| Current application portfolio | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profile of current applications • Coverage and contribution to business |
| IT technology infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of current hardware and software. • Assessment of IS organization, procedures, methods • Analysis/test of skills of employees per department |

The results from this process should give a concise, clear view of:

- The current use of IS/IT.
- The available skills and their contribution to the business mission.
- The current resources, strategy, objectives and processes.
- Mission, objectives, culture and values of the business.

The results of the analysis and workshops need to be summarized into the desired high-level view document which can be used as an input to E-Strategizing or reporting to top level management. In order to create a concise and clear overview the size of the document need to be pre-determined (f.e. to a size of 10 pages).