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# **Tips For Organizations Working Together at Different Maturity Levels**

SEPG March 6-9, 2006 Nashville, Tennessee



### Agenda

- Accenture overview
- Case study context
- Change curve overview
- Tips and hints for achieving maximum performance across the change curve





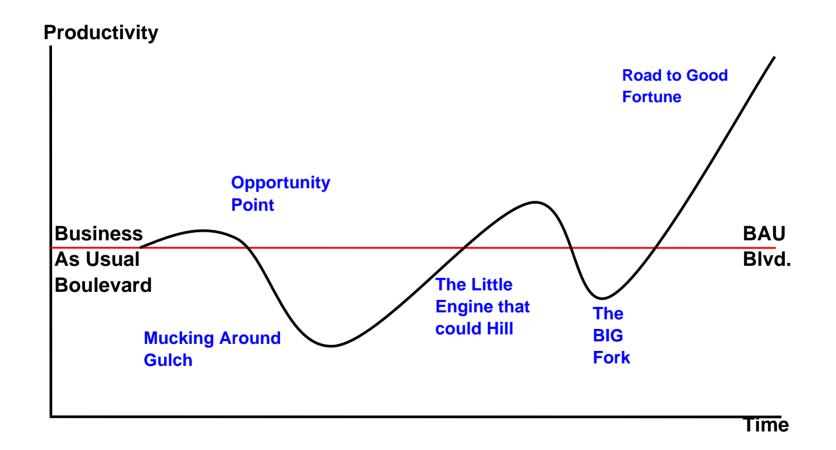
- Global management consulting, technology services and outsourcing company.
  Committed to delivering innovation, Accenture collaborates with its clients to help them become high-performance businesses and governments.
- Deep industry and business process expertise, broad global resources and a proven track record, Accenture can mobilize the right people, skills and technologies to help clients improve their performance
- US\$15.55 billion for fiscal 2005 (12 mos. ended Aug. 31, 2005)
- More than 123,000 people in 48 countries
- Accenture's clients span the full range of industries around the world and include 84 of the Fortune Global 100 and two-thirds of the Fortune Global 500
- In addition, 93 of our top 100 clients in fiscal year 2004, based on revenue, have been clients for at least five years, and 73 have been clients for at least 10 years.



- Special challenges happen when an organization's IT group decides to move up the maturity curve and integrate or use their resources with their outsourcing vendors
- An outsourced vendor at CMM/CMMI Level 5 integrated with a CMM/CMMI Level 1 IT organization does not produce a CMMI Level 3 organization!
- This presentation looks at the challenges involved when integrated teams have different process maturity levels and describes tips, hints, metrics and approaches to enable high performing teams







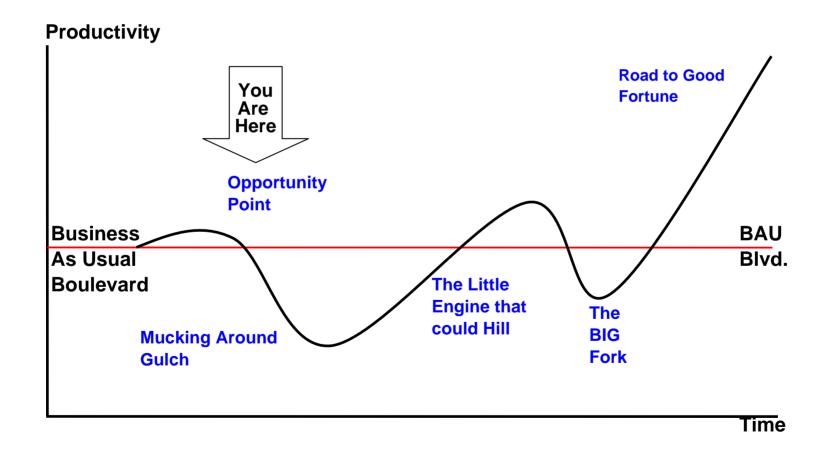




- Strategy/Alignment initiatives aligned to overall strategy
- Decision Support System consensus, fact-based, ad hoc
- Process/Methodology Systems delivery life cycle, CMMI
- Talent Management skill gaps, training, succession planning
- Structure/Organization hierarchical vs. matrix
- Culture/Communication order taking vs. empowered









Organizations are looking at strategic sourcing options:

- Cost reduction
- Access to additional resources
- Project team spread across multiple locations
- Specialized skills
- Everyone is doing it

Great, but we just added risk, complexity, multiple locations, and multiple time zones.





- Lower maturity organizations think:
  - This is the silver bullet
  - This reduces my overhead
  - I am lowering my risk
  - All of my problems will be solved by someone else
  - I have a better chance of delivering on-time and on-budget
  - This will solve my employee morale problem
  - People will be more committed since we will be outcome driven
- Higher maturity organizations think:
  - This is a great opportunity
  - We made a sale !!!
  - We will deliver what they want
  - We will bring rigor to the lower maturity organization
  - We will show them how to do it right





- How do I convince people this is the right thing to do?
- What is the correct decision-making process across the organizations?
- What critical processes need to be monitored?
- How do I integrate the work processes?
- How do I leverage the experience of my people?
- How do I hold the other group accountable for results?
- How do I handle the cultural differences?
- How do I communicate with a distributed workforce?





- Address cultural and structural differences between the organizations
- Communicate, communicate, communicate
- Use an approach such as eSourcing Capability Model for Service Providers (eSCM-SP\*) for supplier selection
  - Give service providers guidance that will help them improve their capability across the sourcing life cycle
  - Provide clients with an objective means of evaluating the capability of service providers
  - Offer service providers a standard to use when differentiating themselves from competitors
- eSourcing Capability Model for Client Organizations (eSCM-CL\*) is being developed to
  - give client organizations guidance that will help them improve their capability across the sourcing life-cycle
  - provide client organizations with an objective means of evaluating their capability

<sup>\*</sup> Owned by IT Services Qualification Center Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh, PA, USA itsqc.cmu.edu





- Emphasize important items such as
  - Stability and control of requirements
  - Collaboration in designs
  - Deliverable ownership and management
  - Ownership of test scope and test execution
- Spend energy on building sponsorship within the organizations so they begin to feel the value of following process
- Start small and scale fast pilot, pilot, pilot
- Build time to establish the delivery model along the way
- Build in contingency
- Answer some key questions (next slide)

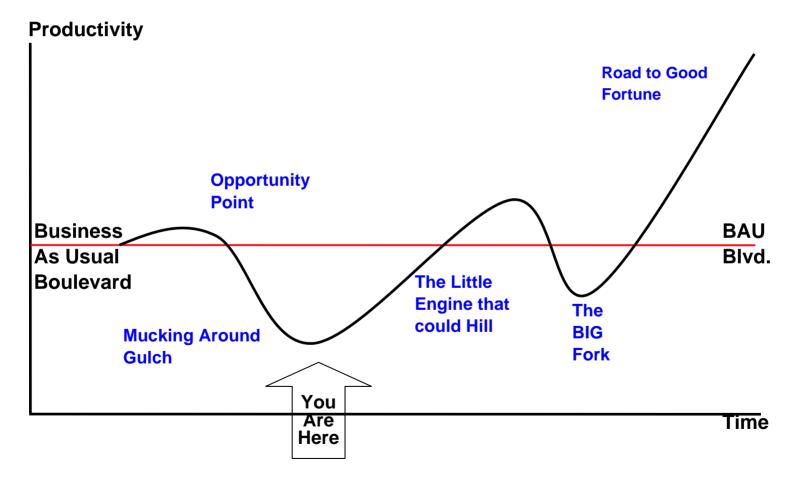




- What are the goals for this initiative?
- Are the goals in conflict with the overall strategy?
- How do the goals affect the chosen delivery model?
- Is the approach the lowest cost or the fastest time to implementation?
- Is the less mature organization process oriented?
- Are the documentation and communication needs understood?
- Does the less mature organization have a strong project management history?
- Does the less mature organization have a history of partnering with others?
- Does the culture of the organizations support sharing control of project success?











- Lower maturity organizations see the higher maturity organization as:
  - Difficult to work with
  - More focused on the CMMI model rather than results
  - Not as good as they should be
  - Inflexible
  - Taking more time because they are following standard processes and we do not have that kind of time





- Higher maturity organizations see the lower maturity organization as:
  - Always firefighting and not planning on what will be done next week
  - Not understanding
  - Lacking scope control
  - Unaware of their current situation
  - Dragging them down to their maturity level
  - Not allowing us to manage issues and the project based upon data
  - Making us less effective than we know we can be

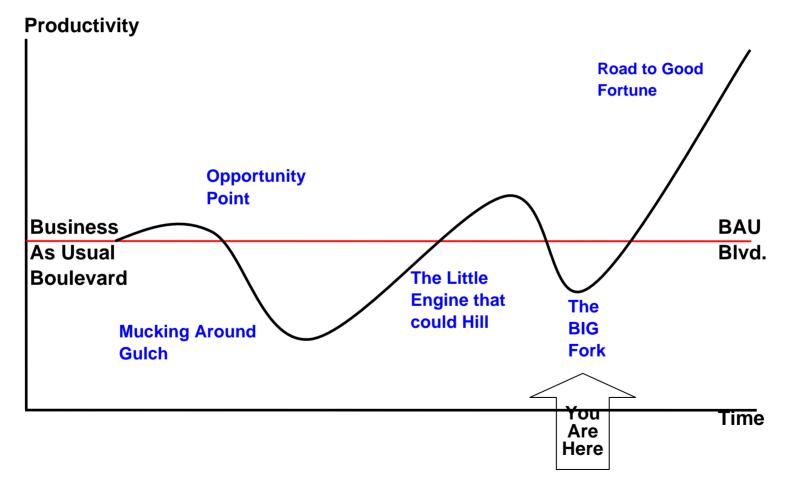




- Make sure the transition points are clearly defined with entry and exit criteria
- Agree to the terms of a cooperative relationship
- Define the vital few metrics to measure success and progress
- Clearly define sign-off steps
- Be aware that estimating is different
  - Management time is increased
  - Time zone differences can increase or decrease productivity
    - Follow the sun development
    - Delays in responding to needed information
- Define how the quality assurance for the selected processes and products will be performed

### **Change in an Organization is Predictable**







## 3<sup>rd</sup> Stop: The BIG Fork – It is Make or Break

- All parties are frustrated
- Finger pointing occurs
- Denial of the root cause of the problem





- Understand and evaluate the root cause of problems
- Define the conditions under which the supplier relationship can be revised
- Make sure resources are integrated and processes are clearly defined for monitoring and evaluating critical processes and work products
- Leverage the power of the remote teams do not use them simply as additional staffing
- Tools are necessary to enable the virtual environment



- There is no magic answer understand the characteristics of your organization when evaluating alternatives
- Carefully evaluate the capabilities of the potential suppliers – often they are not selling the same service
- Clearly define roles and responsibilities
- Spend energy on sponsorship
- Get everything on paper
- Conduct a CMMI training program for the lower maturity organization so they understand what is different



- Coach and mentor people on deliverables and processes
- Allow time in the project schedule for the learning curve
- Do not underestimate the learning curve
- Evaluate and reward progress
- Build a strong partnership with all location and suppliers
- Do no be afraid to experiment and encourage new ideas



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