

OCIO Enterprise Map

Overview

Enterprise Change

The world change constantly with time, so does the enterprise change continuously to survive. The challenge of OCIO is to accommodate the constant change to deliver the value of information technology to the right people in the right place on the right time.

Performance

Performance Measurement

OCIO Strategy

Strategic Planning

Stakeholders

The office of Chief Information Officer establish the enterprise information technology platform for every business units in the enterprise to take advantage of technology evolution in an simple and agile approach.

Enterprise Architecture

The Enterprise Architecture (EA) defines the structure of an entity, whether it is an organization or a functional or mission area. It defines an organization's operations in logical (i.e., information flows) as well as technical terms (i.e., hardware and software). The EA also describes these perspectives both for the organization's current "as-is" environment and for its target or "to-be" environment as well as for a transition or roadmap plan for moving from the "as-is" to the "to-be" environment.

Investment Management

Employing ITM and EA in context can greatly increase the chances that an organization's operations and IT environments will be focused in way that optimize mission performance.

Project management

Budget, Project Planning, Project Management, Resources, Schedule, Project Execution, Function Analysis, Design, Implementation, Testing, Project Change, Requirement Management, Configuration Management.

Procurement

Request for Proposal, Proposal Evaluation, Awards, Procurement.

Risk Management

Identify Risk, Risk Mitigation, Risk Management.

Governance

OCIO achieves the above goal via governance which is the enabler of reuse, share and interoperability. Simplicity and agility is earned via compliance to the governance. It is a matter of take and given.

Integrated Compliance Assessment Activities

Office of Chief Information Officer

The chief information officer (CIO) is a job title for the board level head of information technology within an organization. The CIO typically reports to the chief operations officer or the chief executive officer. In military organizations, they report to the commanding officer or commanding general of the organization.

The prominence of the CIO position has risen greatly as information technology has become a more important part of business. The CIO may be a member of the executive board of the organization, but this is dependent on the type of organization. CIO as a job title originated in the US, but is slowly replacing IT Director as the de facto title in Europe and Asia.

Security Management

Identify Threat, Trust, Vulnerability, Security Management.

Service Management

The Enterprise Architecture enables the capability and the service management framework the service. It is a strategy to the origin and the transmission. Support to deliver. The Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL) is a set of conceptual models for managing information technology (IT) infrastructure, development and operations.

Service Design

Service Level Management, Supplier Management, Service Catalog Management, Change Management, Configuration Management, Release & Deployment Management, Release Management, Knowledge Management, Asset Management.

Service Transition

Change Management, Configuration Management, Release & Deployment Management, Release Management, Knowledge Management, Asset Management.

Service Operation

Event Management, Incident Management, Problem Management, Help Desk Management, System Management, Facility Management, Asset Management.

CEO

A chief executive officer (CEO) or chief executive is one of the highest ranking corporate officers (executive) or administrator in charge of total management. An individual selected as President and CEO of a corporation, company, organization, or agency, reports to the board of directors.

CPO

Chief Performance Officer (CPO) is a position in the Office of Management and Budget (within the Executive Office of the President of the United States), first announced on Jan. 7, 2009 by President Barack Obama. The new post concentrates on the federal budget and government reform.

CFO

The chief financial officer (CFO) of a company or public agency is the corporate officer primarily responsible for managing the financial risks of the business or agency. This officer is also responsible for financial planning and record-keeping, as well as financial reporting to higher management. In recent years, however, the role has expanded to encompass communicating financial performance and forecasts to the analyst community. The title is equivalent to the finance director, a common title in the United Kingdom. The CFO typically reports to the chief executive officer, and is frequently a member of the board of directors.

Integrated CIO Automation

IRB

Investment Review Board is the office reviewing body for information technology (IT) procurements, including all major initiatives, funding, and awarding.

CCB

Change Control Board Changes to Configuration Items will occur throughout the project caused by a range of event such as changes in a requirements, changes in availability, technologies and products, and so on.

TRB

Establishment of the TRB reports IT management improvement goals of the Chinger Cohen Act of 1996 (CCA) and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) as well as related implementing regulations and guidance, including the President's Management Agenda Engineering Review Board.

Test Lab

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