



SABSA Workshop A3-3

Stakeholder Value & Framework Alignment

Task One – (Topical Focus Groups)

Framework Alignment Business Case & Issues

Your course facilitator will divide you into working groups focused on the frameworks and standards most relevant and valuable to you e.g. TOGAF, COBIT, ISO 27000, Zachman, etc.

Case Study

You are a Security Architect for a major corporate organisation that uses a well-known framework (such as TOGAF, IAF, ISF SoGP, ISO 21000, NIST, CobIT, etc – you can make your own choice of one). For months you have been lobbying the Chief Enterprise Architect (CEA) to get SABSA onto the agenda of the Enterprise Architecture Board (EAB), but so far without success.

Suddenly the CEA walks in.

“You know that SABSA stuff you’ve been banging on about?”

“Yes.”

“Well I’ve managed to get you a slot on the EAB meeting this afternoon. A vendor presentation has been kicked out and the CIO has some slack time to fill. However, you only get to have 10 minutes of presentation time – we shall need some time for discussion, and you know the CIO – he sticks to time limits like superglue. You must only present 2 slides – one on ‘Business Case’ and one on ‘Issues’. I’ve uploaded a slide template into the shared folder called ‘A3 Architecture & Design’. It’s called MyEnterprise@A3. You must not change the slide template in any way – the CIO requires everyone to stick to the standard fonts and box sizes in the slide master.”

“When does the meeting start?”

“It’s scheduled to begin in exactly one hour’s time.”

“Who will be there?”

“The CIO will be there, obviously. There will also be the CISO, the CTO and the most senior enterprise architects. The COO has been known to drop in occasionally, but I’m not sure about that for today. You had better be ready for that anyway.”

“What’s the overall title for my presentation?”

“It’s called ‘Aligning SABSA with our Existing Framework’.”

“But I have almost nothing ready for that!”

The CEA grins. She says: “I know. You had better get working. The clock’s ticking.”

Task Two – (Topical Focus Groups)

SABSA Principles, Advantages & Benefits – Enterprise Level

Read the following case study of the Federated Kingdoms of Megaland (FKOM).

The Federated Kingdoms of Megaland

F-KOM is a new member-state of the European Union. It consists of 12 Kingdoms, each with its own local government structure, united as a federated country. It is rich in recently discovered natural resources and has been welcomed into the EU with open arms. Historically considered by some to be a 'second world' country with an unstable political history, F-KOM is convinced that a bright future lies ahead. Its new-found stability and wealth promises great potential for it to develop rapidly into a globally recognised 'Tiger' economy and quickly gain a respected and trusted position alongside the world's major powers.

F-KOM's international reputation has been recently enhanced by a successful and popular bid to host the Summer Olympic Games. It considers the International Olympic Committee's decision to award the games to FKOM to be a great sign of acceptance and validation of its newly acquired status, reputation and influence.

The 12 Kingdoms of F-KOM each has its own varied identity and priorities. Although a large proportion of the overall population migrated there over the last two centuries, several of the F-KOM Kingdoms have minority aboriginal populations with proud traditions, cultures and religions. Despite the diversity of the Kingdoms each has contributed and bought into the F-KOM Federal Government's recently developed 15 year National Master Plan (NP15) entitled "Building from Existing Strengths". The NP15 strategy identifies what it calls the "Ten Goals for National Success":

1. Sustain internal and inward investment across every Kingdom to create more jobs per capita than anywhere else in Europe;
2. Maximise the benefits of natural resources and develop world leading environment management to achieve the best air and water quality, and the most sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries;
3. Enhance and accelerate infrastructure and technology development to gain competitive national advantage as a recognised regional hub for supply of technology services and products;
4. Make F-KOM the best-educated, most literate jurisdiction on the continent;
5. Become Europe's fastest growing population through a world-wide programme to attract migrant human resources with the skills to support F-KOM's rapidly developing professional workforce;
6. Develop close and trusted relationships with new allies through significant contributions to global peacekeeping efforts, disaster relief, and support for less developed nations and regions;
7. Establish an agenda of respect, equality and human rights for all, with the best support systems in Europe for native peoples, persons with disabilities and special needs, vulnerable children, and the elderly;
8. Lead the way in Europe in healthy living and physical fitness of our citizens;
9. Establish F-KOM and all of its constituent Kingdoms as world-leading tourist destinations with global recognition for our varied cultures, healthy environment and beautiful landscapes;
10. Organise and host the greatest Olympiad ever.

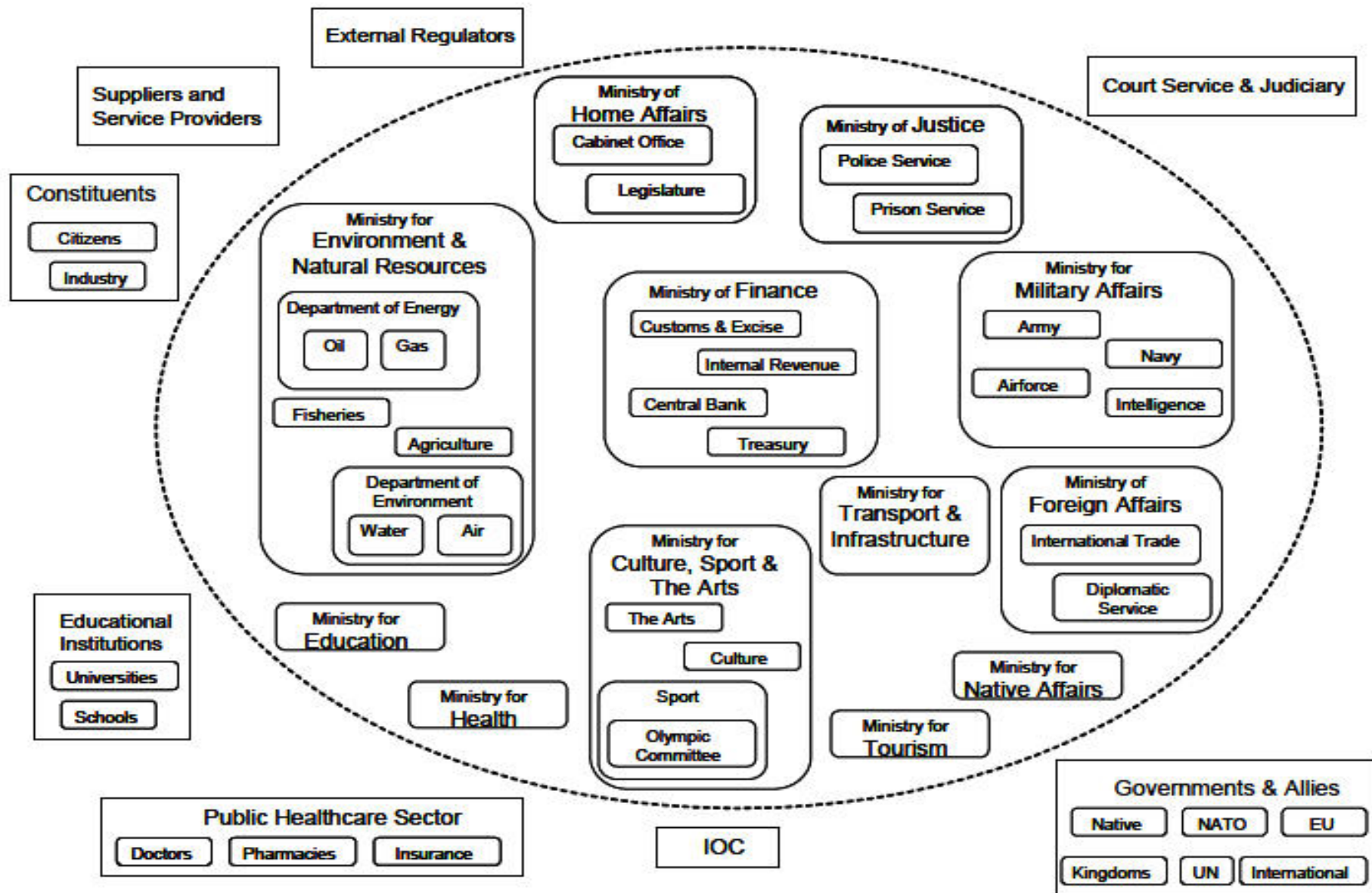
As a key component of NP15 “Building from Existing Strengths” part 3 (Infrastructure & Technology) a Federal Enterprise Architecture initiative has been planned. It has identified five key objectives for priority improvement projects:

1. Enable internal and external Information Sharing Programmes, development and implementation;
2. Provide support to Ministry Key Initiatives;
3. Develop Enterprise-wide Services-Oriented Security Architecture;
4. Enable Assurance Services to provide stakeholder confidence through improved Risk Assessment, Auditing, and Compliance Management;
5. Improve Operational Service Management.

The central F-KOM Government has a relatively mature Information Security Programme driven from the Office of Government Information (OGI), along with maturing information security capabilities within each ministry, some that are currently strong and others that are just emerging. The maturity levels, approaches and scope of the programmes within the 12 Kingdoms range widely and the Federal Government has recognised that alignment, standardisation and integration are key success factors for its NP15 plan. It has set five mandatory drivers for all Kingdom and Ministry security architectures:

1. Enable information sharing for better outcomes by providing the right information to the right people at the right time;
2. Maintain the privacy, confidentiality, availability and integrity of information relevant to business requirements in support of government operations and services;
3. Build and maintain stakeholder trust & confidence in government services, including citizens, partners, suppliers, allies and other governments;
4. Provide streamlined, rationalised, agile, consistent, integrated service delivery within and across ministry boundaries to citizens & businesses;
5. Provide cost effective service delivery & operations.

Choosing to use a SABSA approach, the F-KOM team has developed the enterprise entity relationship model shown on the next page:



Task Three – Topical Focus Groups

Using the SABSA Principles, Advantages & Benefits Model, prepare a presentation to the F-KOM stakeholder of your choice in which you present the benefits to F-KOM of adopting SABSA as an Enterprise Security Architecture Framework, ensuring that you make points that are relevant to that specific stakeholder and also relevant to F-KOM.

Task Four – (Topical Focus Groups)

Group Presentation

Each team will now present the output from the three tasks to the rest of the group who will role-play the EAB so that all participants benefit from the exchange of ideas and issues between topic areas.