The Governance Hierarchy



Structured, Multi-Level Approach

Defines the roles, responsibilities, decision-making processes, and communication channels required to ensure cloud initiatives align with business objectives.



Policy Enforcement and Monitoring

Middle management translates strategic directives into actionable policies, oversees implementation, and monitors compliance through metrics and reporting.



Executive Oversight

Senior leadership sets strategic direction, defines risk tolerance, and approves major cloud investments to support the organization's mission and competitive goals.



Operational Execution

IT and security teams manage day-to-day cloud activities, enforce policies, and ensure configurations, deployments, and changes align with the governance structure.

The governance hierarchy ensures cloud initiatives are aligned with business objectives, compliant with regulations, and adhere to industry standards through a structured, multi-level approach involving executive leadership, management, and operational teams.

Aligning with Requirements

Conduct Gap
Analysis

Develop Formal Policies

Implement Compliance Monitoring

Conduct Regular

Audits

Provide
Continuous
Training

Compare current cloud practices against applicable regulations, standards, and contractual requirements to identify areas for improvement.

Create detailed policies and procedures addressing data protection, incident response, access controls, and compliance auditing.

Utilize automated tools to continuously assess cloud configurations and resource utilization against a pre-defined set of rules and benchmarks.

Perform internal and third-party assessments to verify compliance and the effectiveness of controls, maintaining trust with stakeholders. Educate all members of the organization on the regulatory landscape and their roles in maintaining compliance.

Consulting with Stakeholders

Importance of Stakeholder

Engagement

Diverse perspectives from executive leadership, IT, security, legal, and business units are essential for aligning the cloud security strategy with broader organizational goals and operational realities.

Governance Meetings

Establish regular cross-functional meetings to discuss ongoing cloud initiatives, review compliance metrics, and adjust policies as needed.

Specialized Committees

Form working groups or committees focused on specific aspects of cloud security, such as a Cloud Security Council or Compliance and Risk Committee

Communication Channels

Utilize structured communication channels like dashboards, newsletters, workshops to share information, best practices, and solicit feedback from stakeholders.

Feedback Mechanisms

Incorporate stakeholder feedback into the governance framework through surveys, focus groups, and strategic reviews to ensure the cloud security strategy is responsive to organizational needs.

Integrating Stakeholder Feedback

Executive Engagement

Cross-Functional Collaboration

Continuous Feedback Loops

Operational

Alignment

Driving Continuous Improvement

The governance hierarchy and stakeholder alignment enable an agile, responsive cloud security strategy that can adapt to the evolving threat landscape and changing business requirements. This allows organizations to proactively address emerging risks and capitalize on new opportunities in the dynamic cloud environment.

Provisioning and Orchestration

Cloud computation makes resource optimization and carrying business operations a complex task.



Service Request

Identifying the business requirements and deploying cloud services as per the requests.





Monitoring and Analytics

Analyzing incidents by monitoring cloud assets, with a goal to automate resolutions. Creating metrics like SLAs, health report of assets etc.. to track performances of cloud services

Inventory and Classification

Orchestration of cloud is a continuous task.
Understanding of different service providers and the continuum used by the organization (laaS, PaaS, SaaS) is the first part. Secondly, maintain an inventory of available cloud resources and change accordingly.



Cloud migration,
backup and disaster
recovery (DR)
The ability to adapt
and change into new
cloud technology
without loss of data
and migrating
workload. In the
event of system
failure, a plan and
investment for
disaster recovery and
maintain resiliency



Achieving full task completion with cloud computation but within budget becomes a challenge.



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Identity, security and compliance

Managing and securing services for data protection and complying with regulations for business continuity and ensuring proper IT Risk Management.

Training of Employees

Making the workforce aware about capabilities, risks and usage of cloud technology, not restricting it to people in IT but also in other departments so everybody better understands IT Risks and hence its proper management.

