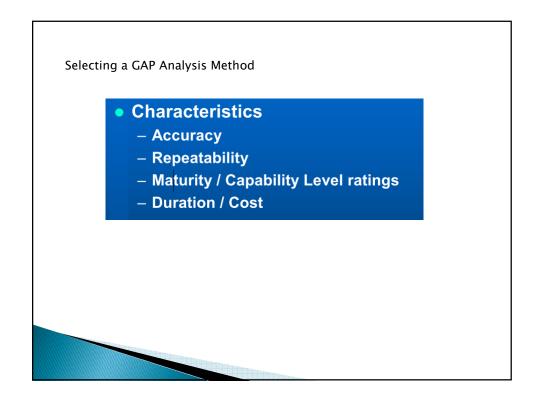


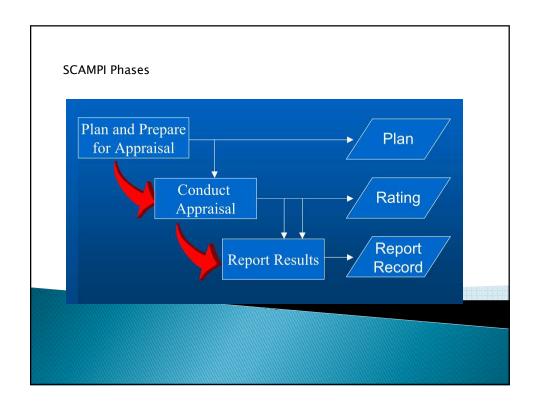
I - Initiating Phase

- Establish process improvement sponsorship
 - CMMI OPF distinguishes:
 - senior management support
 - implementation support vested in the engineering process group
- Set process improvement goals & objectives:
 - reduce time to market
 - increase productivity
 - improve delivery timeliness and predictability
 - reduce number of delivered defects
 - increase market share
 - achieve ISO registration and/or CMMI maturity level (this should NOT be the only goal)

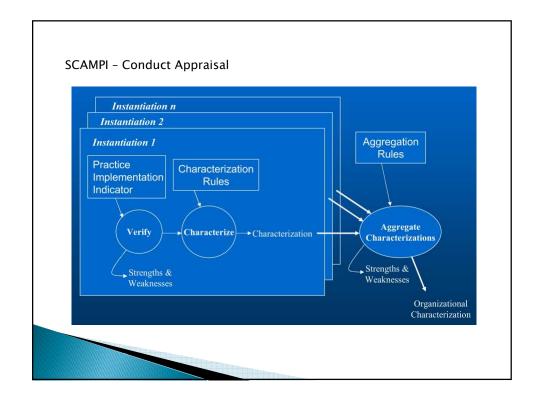
D - Diagnosing Phase

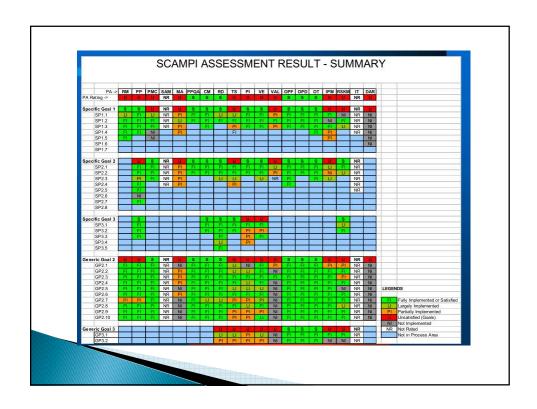
- Perform a gap analysis
 - ISO pre-registration gap analysis
 - No standard reporting format
 - SCAMPI Class A, B, C
 - Class C adequate for experienced organizations
 - Class A preferred for inexperienced organizations (easier to get staff buy-in)
- Gap Analysis report(s) will be used in process improvement planning
 - SCAMPI report is quite detailed

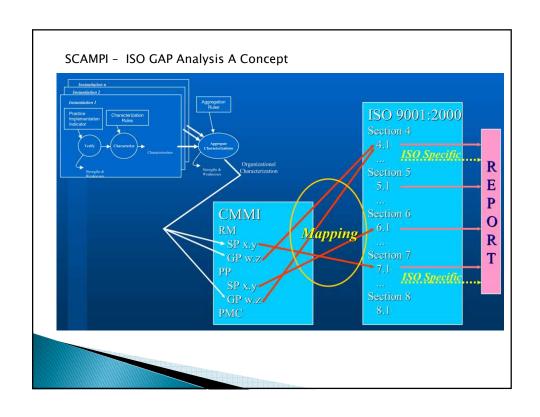




	l Phase – Details		
	Phase		Process
1	Plan and prepare for	1.1	Analyze requirements
	appraisal	1.2	Develop appraisal plan
		1.3	Select and prepare team
		1.4	Obtain and analyze initial objective
			evidence
2	Conduct appraisal	2.1	Examine objective evidence
		2.2	Verify and validate objective
			evidence
		2.3	Document objective evidence
		2.4	Generate appraisal results
3	Report results	3.1	Deliver appraisal results
		3.2	Package and archive appraisal
			results





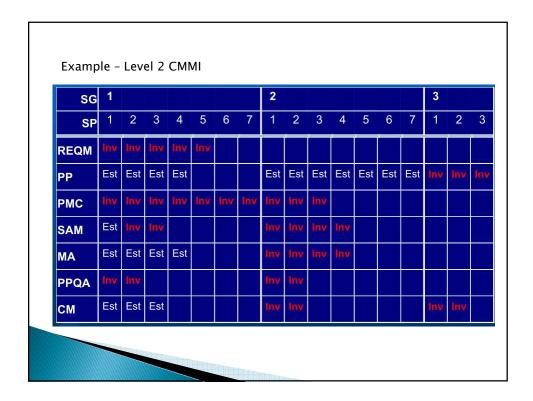


Establishing Phase

- Can divide Generic practices into two groups
 - Establishing, that institutionalize processes, e.g.:
 - GP 2.1, Establish an Organizational Policy
 - GP 2.2, Plan the Process
 - GP 2.3, Provide Resources
 - Invoking, that implement processes, e.g.:
 - GP 2.5, Train People
 - GP 2.6, Manage Configurations
 - GP 2.7, Identify and Involve Relevant Stakeholders

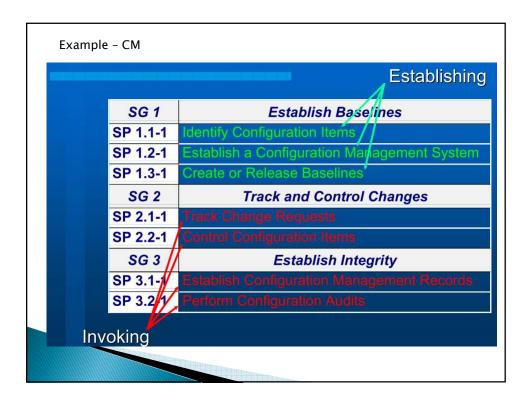
Establishing Phase (continuation)

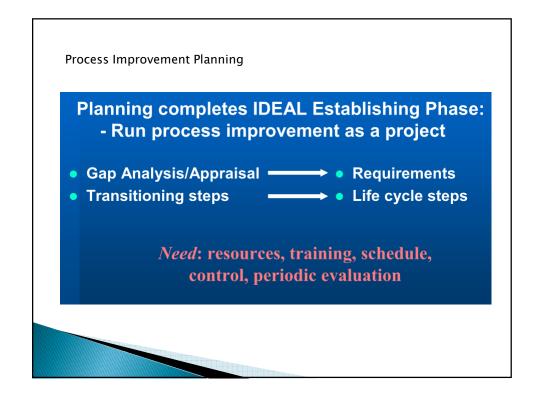
- Most Specific Goals can be also categorized as
 - Establishing
 - Invoking
- Some SPs can, therefore, be similarly categorized



Example - REQM

SG 1	Manage Requirements	
SP 1.1-1	Obtain an Understanding of	
	Requirements	
SP 1.2-2	Obtain Commitment to Requirements	
SP 1.3-1	Manage Requirements Changes	
SP 1.4-2	Maintain Bidirectional Traceability of	
	Requirements	
SP 1.5-1	Identify Inconsistencies between	
	Project Work and Requirements	





Sample PIP Outline

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Purpose of this PIP
- 1.2 Corporate goals
- 1.3 Scope

2 Goals

- 2.1 Process Improvement Objectives
- 2.2 Success Criteria
- 2.3 Constraints
- 2.4 Risks

3 Process Improvement Participants

- 3.1 Management
- 3.2 Engineering Process Group
- 3.3 Projects

4 Process Improvement Implementation

- 4.1 PI Tasks
- 4.2 PI Management
- 4.2.1 Tracking
- 4.2.2 Measurement
- 4.2.3 Risk Management
- 4.2.4 Configuration Management
- 4.2.5 Quality Methods
- 4.2.6 Training
- 4.3 Schedule
- 4.4 Resources

A - Acting Phase

- Implement the Process Improvement Plan
 - monitor progress
 - process action teams
 - deliverables
 - implementation pilots
 - periodic informal gap analyses
 - report results
 - progress visibility

L - Learning Phase

- Repeat IDEAL process from Diagnosing phase onwards
 - adjust improvement approach
 - modify / delete / add transitioning steps
 - create additional PATs (?)
 - change piloting (more/less)
 - re-evaluate process improvement goals
 - re-evaluate resource availability, schedule, management approach, etc.

Summary

- Process improvement approach requires
 - Problem solving process
 - Framework(s)
- ISO 9001:2000 and CMMI are synergistic
 - Used effectively as a "framework"
 - We used CMMI to interpret ISO
- Process improvement approach depends on the organization's readiness, culture, maturity
 - Transitioning from the legacy frameworks