The MIDIR project focuses on risk governance for resilience. In its most general application, the MIDIR methodology provides a solution to the rapid, scalable transformation of complex systems through knowledge sharing and learning. The approach applies directly to collaboration for climate change response, implementation of resilience and sustainable development (a generic end-to-end process from goal to governance system).

To facilitate the implementation of the <u>end to end process</u>, an integrated technology platform is required to support accountability, measurement of performance, transformation and culture, management of actions, capturing related knowledge of Positive Proof Points as a reusable template or pattern library. These templates must be implementable as a governance and management system at multiple levels of organisation or governance, for example national, provincial and local.

To facilitate the collaboration across functions and organisations, lenses are required allowing different stakeholder groups to understand through the perspectives of others. Finally the same collaboration platform must be securely, shareable between different stakeholders across boundaries of organisation and function, allowing different groups to receive the information they need, but only what they are entitled to. The suitability of a software tool or platform to support this approach can be assessed using the requirements in the Table on the **following page** "Selection Criteria for software to support large-scale learning and implementation."

In comparing and selecting tools, a prospective solution can be rated:

- Red/Yellow/Green or
- Non-Compliant/Partially Compliant/Compliant

for each of the above requirements using a maturity model/check list.

For detailed information please download the report <u>M&E for Development</u>, <u>Sustainability and Resilience</u>

Requirement	Why it's	R	Υ	G
	important			
1. Accountability	Accountability provides the basis for maintaining standards, driving improvement and change.			
2. Measuring	Measurement			

Performance	provides the basis for accountability. Performance measures indicate whether a process is delivering. Performance measures are most relevant to a stable organisation. Where structural and cultural transformation is required, the key accountability of leaders may be for transformation and for culture and values.		
3. Measuring transformation	Transformation of an organisation		
4. Measuring	depends on many projects and changes – structures, processes, systems. The management system must be able to measure the transformation of structures, processes and systems  Transformation of		
4. Measuring culture	organisations		
	depends on		
	culture, on trust, on collaboration.		
	The management		
	system must be		
	able to measure		
	the culture of the organisation as it		
	is and the gap		
	between current		

I	culture and	İ	l I
<b>5</b> A . ('	desired culture.		
5. Action	Action		
Management	management is		
	the driver of results		
	and the engine of		
	continuous		
	improvement		
	(through the plan-		
	do-check-act cycle		
	of quality		
	management).		
6. Knowledge:	Knowledge is		
Challenges,	organised		
Solutions & Case	according to the		
Stories	measure it		
	impacts, the 80/20		
	challenges which		
	must be met to		
	perform in that		
	measure and the		
	80/20 solutions		
	(80/20 Challenges refer to the small		
	number of key		
	challenges which		
	are barriers to		
	performance.		
	80/20 solutions		
	refer to the small		
	number of key		
	solutions that		
	address each		
	challenge. Case		
	studies refer to the		
	positive proof		
	points which		
	demonstrate		
	solutions),		
	supported by case		
	studies.		
7. Reusable	Reusable		
templates	templates consist		
	of measures,		
	knowledge and		
	action learning		
	resources which		
1	PESOUICES WITHOUT	l	

	are used to drive change through a performance management process.		
8. Fractal –	Reusable		
multiple levels –	templates		
National; Provincial; Local	appropriate to different types and		
Fiovincial, Local	levels of		
	organisation, for		
	example business		
	and government at		
	national, provincial		
	and local levels. Management and		
	knowledge		
	management		
	systems enable		
	collaboration and		
	learning between types and levels of		
	organisation. This		
	is a requirement		
	due to the		
	increasing		
	interdependency between different		
	sectors and		
	organisation types.		
9. Lenses –	Different		
multiple views for	stakeholders have		
different	different		
stakeholders	perspectives on the transition – for		
	example, financial,		
	environmental,		
	compliance and		
10.1.1	regulatory.		
10. Interagency / multi stakeholder -	Different		
lenses, filters,	supply chain		
content	partners require		
	confidential		
	subsets of shared		
	information to		
	allow optimisation		

and tuning of		
performance, for		
example across a		
network of		
government		
agencies or		
businesses in a		
supply chain.		