DIO and IBM Tririga

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What is DIO?

DIO is a very large organisation, with an estate worth £26bn

Annual spend
- c. £3.3bn.

Landowner
- c. 230,000 ha.

Built estate
(1/3 of estate)
- Naval bases;
- Barracks/camps;
- Airfields.

Rural estate
(2/3 of estate)
- Training areas;
- Land based ranges.

No. of contracts
- 407 contracts with 200 different suppliers.

No. of employees
- c. 3,000 currently.

Property (UK)
- c. 45,000 buildings;
- c. 50,000 houses;
- c. 135,000 single living spaces.

Heritage
- 815 listed buildings;
- Over 700 scheduled monuments.

Overseas
- Estate in Germany, Cyprus and the Falkland Islands;
- Sites in Norway, Poland, Kenya, Canada, Belize, Nepal and Oman.

Designated sites
- 170 Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- 130 sites internationally and European designated for nature conservation.

The Challenge

**Prior to the Strategic Defence and Security Review of 2010 the NAO Reported on the MOD Estate:**

Key Issues

- The size of the estate has not decreased in proportion with the reduction in military personnel.

- The was no centralised source of information for the MOD Estate and in order to strategically manage the estate six essential KPIs were identified for assets: Size, Value, Utilisation, Condition, Running Costs, Operational Importance.

- There was no strategy or single entity responsible for delivering/governing rationalisation/optimisation of the estate. In short no centralised control of estate solutions and the associated funding.

Set against a backdrop of:

- The Treasury setting challenging efficiency targets for the Department which translate into targets for sales of Land and Property.

- The Operating Budget reduces year on year but inflation and statutory compliance requirements do not.

The MOD Blueprint
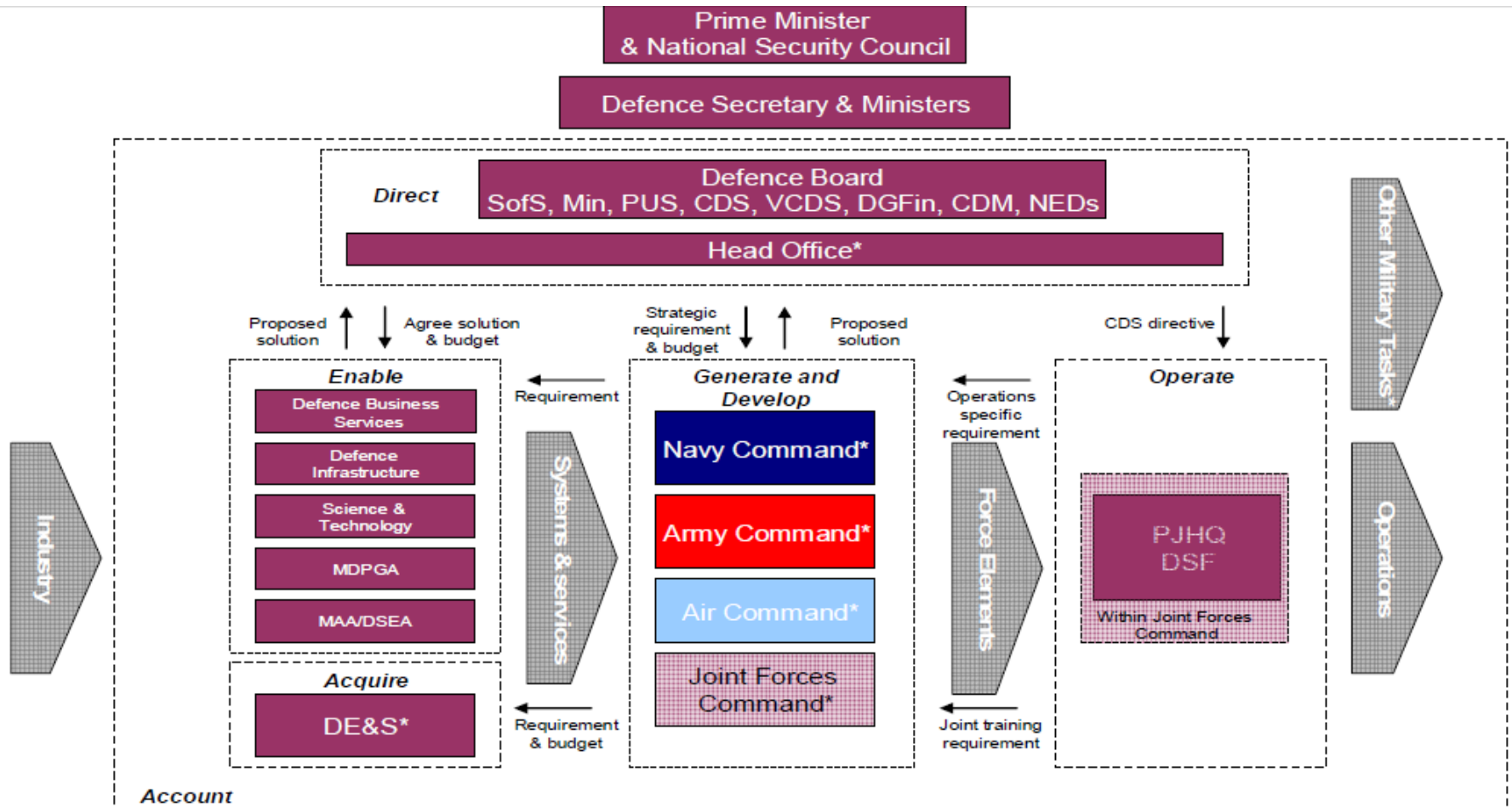
Why is our technology changing?

DIO has inherited over 130 legacy systems, significant manual processes and a heavy reliance on the manual analysis of information from many fragmented sources
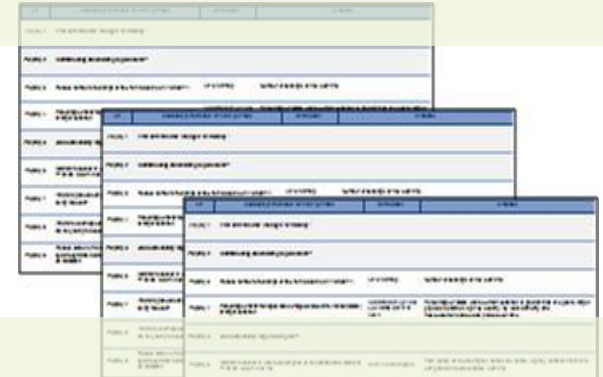
Over 130 legacy systems

Incoherent and incomplete data sets

High levels of manual effort in processes which use technology

Reduced ability to make evidence-based decisions on the management of the Defence estate
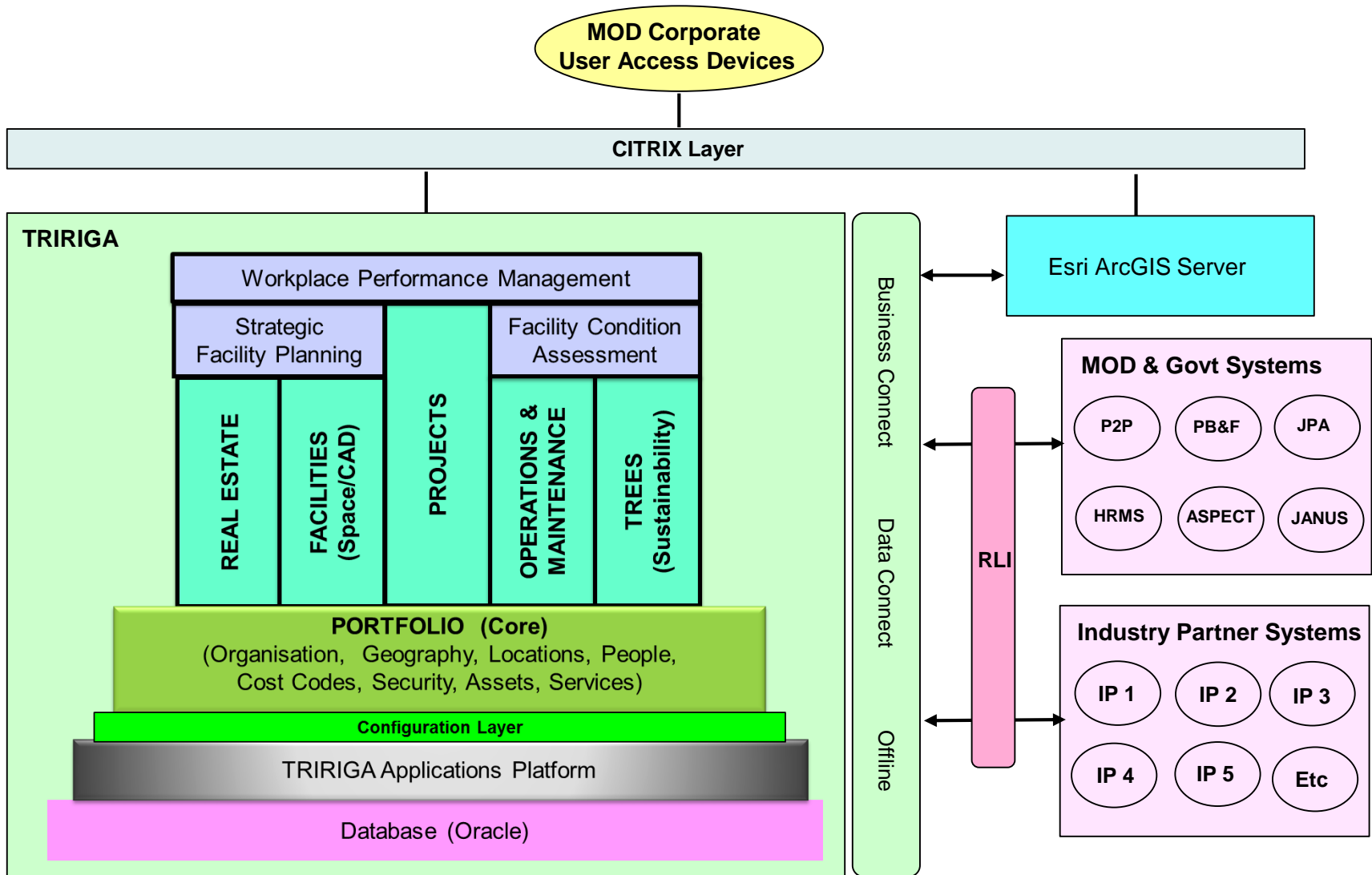
Inconsistent user experience when using technology

Technology Key Principles

DIO has adopted four key principles to address the issues created by the large number of existing systems and lack of consistent data.

- **Replace** – *DIO will replace some 100+ existing legacy systems with a single commercial off the shelf integrated property management solution;*

- **Standardise** – *DIO will standardise its processes and put in place a common enterprise data model for use both internally within MOD and across our industry partners;*

- **Integrate** – *DIO will integrate data across third party systems (including Industry partner and MOD systems) using common, pre-defined, exchange formats; and*

- **Maximise** – *DIO will maximise wider learning through adopting, where possible, industry best practice workflows and standards contained within the 'out of the box' integrated property management solution.*

DIO and Tririga High Level Applications Architecture

MOD Corporate User Access Devices

CITRIX Layer

TRIRIGA

Workplace Performance Management

Strategic Facility Planning

Facility Condition Assessment

REAL ESTATE

FACILITIES (Space/CAD)

PROJECTS

OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE

TREES (Sustainability)

PORTFOLIO (Core)
(Organisation, Geography, Locations, People, Cost Codes, Security, Assets, Services)

Configuration Layer

TRIRIGA Applications Platform

Database (Oracle)

Business Connect

Data Connect

Offline

Esri ArcGIS Server

RLI

MOD & Govt Systems

P2P · PB&F · JPA

HRMS · ASPECT · JANUS

Industry Partner Systems

IP 1 · IP 2 · IP 3

IP 4 · IP 5 · Etc

IMS Key Risks

DIO has identified a number of key risks to the successful implementation of the IMS

Key Risks

- Data required for the IMS to provide benefits is not available or requires more complex transformation

- Timescales for delivery are challenging

- Business resources to support implementation (include design, test, train) – Impact of change on change during the implementation process

- Requirement creep leading to IMS requiring additional configuration and resulting in additional cost and time

- Business readiness to adopt new technology

- Governance to ensure alignment with strategic direction for technology (Out-of-the-Box functionality rather than Bespoke-the-hell-out-of-it!)