

Can technology address governance issues?



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Google returned 59.9 million pages when queried on õgovernance issues in Indiaö

- India's problems stem more from important issues like governance and corruption. One of the solutions is to harness the potential of IT and egovernance. If there is e-governance and people start asking questions about things relevant to them, it will bring in transparency and accountability. The operative word here is government role. It a question of having the political will to do so. Arjun Malhotra, CEO Headstrong
- Govt paper admits corruption at all levels in civil services. They (bureaucracy) must use technology as an enabler for achieving greater efficiency, "it notes and laments that the e- governance plan of the government has seen delays. (source

Governance: Definition

- õThe collection of systems, processes, culture and capabilities that combine to make it possible to take and implement decisions which are widely accepted as necessary, appropriate and fair.ø
- Decisions that define expectations, grant power, or verify performance.
- Appropriate mandate, being able to "co-produce" good governance and accountability with governments and citizens working together and testing the effectiveness of governance in the end against measures <u>like trust</u>, <u>legitimacy and competence</u>

Decision Making and Implementation of Decision taken

Decision making	Implementation of Decision
Does it correspond to what people want (their priorities)? Is it co-produced with citizen? Is it based on right kind of data? Is it fair and appropriate?	Is the implementation process transparent? Can the implementation be measured and monitored? Is the benefit reaching the intended target group? Do people have access to avail what is being created for them?

Some Governance Issues

Poor

Poor Compliance and enforcement

Planning & Priority Issues

Uneven

Technology Addresses Governance Issues

Issues	Technology enables
Corruption (lack of transparency)	Increased transparency which leads to increased accountability
High Transmission Losses	Elimination of middlemen by enabling self-service and direct service delivery
Poor or uneven access to education, health and other services	Quality remote health care and education; Fin/eco/social inclusion
Gap between government priorities and those of people	Citizen engagement (participatory
Declining trust in the government	democracy)
Plans not fully based on right kind and amount of data	Handling and processing of high volume of data
Poor or non-existent performance monitoring and measurement system	Real time measurement/recording/analysis
Low productivity/inefficiency	Increases productivity
Weak administration of laws and weak civil administration	Capacity building (training/Collaboration)

Transparency and Accountability

- Using technology to cut out the often corrupting influence of the imiddle manøtransactions that impedes the free flow of data to citizens
- Making decision process transparent

Examples

- Transport department apps (ex automated driving testing track for driving license issue in Bangalore)
- Ushahidi in Kenya
- **RTI** (database on what has been sought, analysis to identify weak spots in govt machinery etc.
- Publishing performance results of departments (USA),
- E-procurement, keeping spend analysis data in public space
- "Do Not Pay" tool to stop improper payments (Whitehouse USA)

Increasing Access

Increases access to education, health and other services

Ex

- Broadband,
- Mobile,
- Tele-healthcare
- Tele-education
- Financial inclusion (mobile ATM)



Engagement and Participation

- Use of technology, especially social media, to encourage input from citizens about
 - service quality and delivery,
 - Priority setting
 - policy development (enabling people to add their comments and views on public policy documents and decisions)
- Collaboration with other citizens and/or government workers on developing new ideas/solutions;
 - Use of video by government leaders to hear concerns of residents/discuss issues. (Increasing ability of govøts to listen and respond.)
 - Crisis commons responses to things like the Haiti earthquake to quickly create isituation@maps that tell people what is happening on the ground;
 - Crowdsourcing (ex fixmystreet, seeclickfix etc)
 - Citizen from consumer to *Pro-sumer*

Enforcement and Compliance

- Mobile computing system with first responders/field staff (direct reporting from the field which is time stamped and geo-tagged. Ex reporting by inspectors, health workers etc.)
- City surveillance system/Intelligent traffic system (to improve compliance and have better enforcement)
- Direct and indirect tax department applications having capability to do 360 degree assessment and criteria based audit system

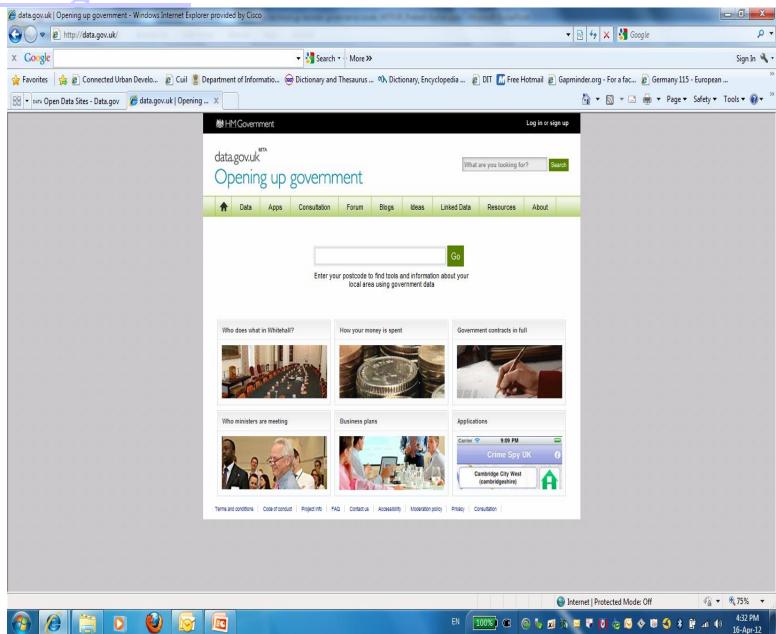
Open Data

- Unless there are national security or privacy considerations, all public data should be ÷openøó that is, machine readable, easy to find and use, add to etc...
- Seeing open data as a core resource **to fuel innovation** and the development of new services that citizens could find useful (eg aggregating public transport information and making it easily available on mobile phones)
- World Bank stakes leadership position by announcing Open Access Policy and launching Open Knowledge Repository under Creative Commons m[effective July 1, 2012]
- Ex www.data.gov (USA); www.data.gov.uk

www.data.gov USA



data.gov.uk



Some Examples

- **Location specific data**
- How taxpayer's money is spent
- Use your iPhone to know crime statistics in your area
- "Routine disclosure
- **"How departments are performing vi-a-vis the priorities**
- "Who ministers are meeting
- "Who does what in Whitehall
- "Infrastructure: Transport timetables, traffic information or road potholes, or a journey planner app
- "Accountability: Financial and budget statements for armchair auditors
- "Media: Potential headlines and stories for journalists
- "Status and progress updates: performance data, such as the number of outcomes met in a specific project

Can technology address governance issues?

- Yes, but when applied properly
- That will lead us to Next Generation Government and Governance (NG3), which the millennial generation has started demanding in many jurisdictions



Next Generation Government and Governance

Services Participation and engagement **Open Govt** Policy and e-Democracy Improved Service Design and Transparent Policy Making Delivery, and New Services Back Office and Citizen Facing Connected Political sphere Production information in Administration sphere Delivery rich media Open Innovation Customer Centricity way Needs and attitudes **Openness** Personalisation of millenials New mobile Multi Channel platforms Accountability Transpaefficient and rency frequent and "New Data effective interactive Management

New models of public innovation: co-production, social innovation Govt, business and civil society

Creating and sustaining public assets and capabilities

Virtual Network as a platform for (Data, Voice, Video, Mobile) +security, identity

Technology for Social Inclusion

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