







Basic Syllabus

- Basic Syllabus Introduction and Core Concepts Module 1: 2030 Agenda, SDOS and National Development Plans Module 2: Daylocates, visioning, action planning, monitoring Module 4: Innovation and teadership for service delivery Assessment of Lenabling Environment Module 5: Dimensione of Digital Government for Public Service: Inadership, astractegy, governance, legal Tranevork, technology and Module 6: Digital Gapability Assessment Individual, small groups and plenary

- d plenary odule 7: Building a new understanding of capacity for innovation in
- Module 7: Euridhiga new understanding ut uspetier, training tools and Techniques for Diagnostics and Action Planning Module 8: Action planning and Road mapping how to reask PSIs, critical success factors, roles and responsibilities Module 9: Enabligation inovation innovation labs, design thinking, prototyping agile development, policy modelling Module 10: Analytical tools systems thinking, stakeholder analysis, strategic framework

- Analysis, strategic framework <u>Connecting Ideas to Actions</u> Module 11: Components of an Action Plan Process Module 12: Public Value, Accountability, Meaningful Measuring Module 13: Plenary Reports, Reflection and Evaluation





Governments around the world are using Digital Technologies more and more to

- 1. Innovate the way they operate
- 2. Share information
- 3. Make decisions and deliver services
- 4. Engage and partner with people

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Toolkit - original version of the course

- Face-to-face delivery part of a broader curriculum
 For various Ministries/Agencies at senior/middle
- and technical level
- National level
- 5 Days, 7 hours/day = 35 hours
- 34 Modules
- Reading List
- Case Studies
- References, including Digital Assessment scoring parameters

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Online version of the course

- Delivered in 5 X 2-hour sessions (10 hours)
- Includes a shorter version of the Digital Capability Assessment and its debriefing
- Retains the essential elements of the face-to-face version
- Preparatory work individual or in teams helps participants get more value from the course

The full Toolkit and the Online Course

- · Are available for use by Public Services and Public Administration Academies in Member States at no cost
- Both include a "Guideline for Facilitators" manual

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Course objectives

- 1. Present new concepts, tools and techniques, to support country strategies, capabilities and action planning in the areas of Innovation and Digital Government.
- 2. Conduct an assessment of participating countries' Digital Transformation Capability and relate it to their National Development Plans.
- 2. Explore strategies and actions to strengthen country capabilities in Digital Government for innovative and effective public service delivery, as they relate to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

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Agenda

Session 1

Key concepts in Innovation and Digital Government to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Session 2

Innovation and Digital Government Transformation Capacities, Principles and Roadmaps

Session 3

National Development Priorities and New Approaches to Innovation and Digital Government for Inclusive Service Delivery

Session 4

Strategy and Action Planning for Innovation and Digital Government Transformation

Session 5

Towards Digital Government: Organizational and Personal Change for Transformational Action







History and Practice of Government

After 75 years of Development Cooperation the essence has evolved from Conventional Public Management to Effective Governance for SDGs. The perceived role of the state has evolved too:

- Omnipresent State (1945-1980)
- Minimalist State (1980- 2000s)
- Are SDGs defining a new role for the State?

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Indicators of Public Service Delivery

A/RES/71/313 of 6th July 2017

1.4.1 – Poverty - Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
3.6.1 – Health - Death rate due to road traffic injuries
4.2.1 – Education - Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
6.3.1 – Water and Sanitation - Proportion of wastewater safely treated
11.1.1 – Sustainable Cities - % urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Preparation for Session 1

- Read pages 15-27 of "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". Select one SDG that relates to public service delivery and prepare a 1-minute presentation on: *How does public service delivery relate to this SDG*? <u>https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda</u>
- Read the Principles of Effective Governance for Sustainable Development available at: <u>https://unpan.un.org/sdg16/prin_of_governance</u>
- Optional: Read "Innovation in Public Service Delivery for the Sustainable Development Goals" (6 pages)
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How does your National Development Plan relate to UN Sustainable Development Goals? [BREAKOUT TEAMS - 15 min]

In your team discuss and select some SDGs that are important to your NDPs.

Decide which member of your team will present these.

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Basic Concepts and Practice of Innovation and Digital Transformation in Public Service Delivery.

What is Creativity?

Imagining something **new** and **making it happen**.

Creativity is **ACTION**.



What is Innovation?

The generation and implementation of

valuable new ideas.

Innovation can be directed to products, services, processes, technology, strategy and entire models of operation.

Today innovation in many different areas is greatly facilitated by digital technologies.

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What is Digital Transformation?

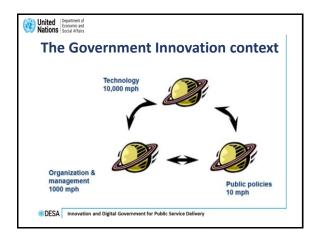
The use of different digital technologies in all areas of operations and in communications.

Digital Transformation fundamentally changes ways of organizing work and delivering value.

When Digital Transformation is well planned and implemented, gains in efficiency and value can be considerable.

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The capability to innovate varies tremendously between countries

Governments around the world are using digital technologies to innovate how they operate, share information, make decisions, deliver services, engage and partner with others to solve policy challenges.

Many countries remain ill-equipped to effectively leverage digital technologies and provide accessible, reliable, fast, personalized, secure and inclusive services to empower people in participatory ways.

Characteristics of Leading Countries

- Systems-thinking, policy-making and service delivery, intensive use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).
- Re-organization of institutions and organizations before automatization.
- Organizational structures to lead their digital government transformation.

NB. 145 UN member states have a Chief Digital Transformation Officer.

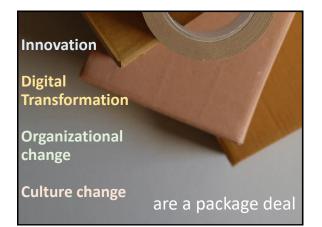
Source: UN e-Government 2020 Survey Report
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Characteristics of Leading Countries

- Changes of structure accompanied by changes of culture and new skills.
- Enhanced capacities to mobilize resources, manage data and ICT infrastructure, promote effective public communication and address affordability and accessibility to technologies.
- Development of the capacities of all people including vulnerable groups and capacity developers.

Source: UN e-Government 2020 Survey Report



Selected 2020 UN PSA Winners

Accessible Health Care Services

The **Republic of Korea** Seongdong District's (Seoul) "HYO Policy" programme makes health care services more accessible, including through home visits, to older persons suffering from poverty, health issues and social isolation.

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Selected 2020 UN PSA Winners

Access to Energy Reduction Tariff

The Automatic Social Energy Tariff (ASET) in **Portugal** automates the application process for an energy reduction tariff to low-income customers. The initiative greatly increased the uptake of the entitlement among low-income households.

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Selected 2020 UN PSA Winners

Reducing Truancy

In **Brazil**, the Jaboatão Prepara Programme encourages middle school students' attendance in secondary level technical schools by offering professional guidance and a free preparatory course for low-income students, greatly increasing the acceptance rates of students.

Selected 2020 UN PSA Winners

Facilitating Land Transfer

In **Bangladesh**, the e-Mutation initiative established a digital application mechanism to make land transfer easier, more accessible, efficient and transparent.

This better serves the most vulnerable and those facing discrimination, including the illiterate, women, older persons and the poor.

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Selected 2020 UN PSA Winners

ICT integration in teaching & learning

The lagging northeast of **Botswana** developed a web-based interactive platform for e-learning and data management.

All regional data is managed and stored and information and individual learning performance can be accessed through one virtual office.

The project has enhanced ICT skills and student data management and ensured an effective learning environment with lifelong learning opportunities for all.

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Selected 2017 UN PSA Winners

Telemedicine for Maternal and Newborn Health

To deliver health care in remote areas in sparsely-populated **Mongolia**, this program connects every provincial hospital with experts at the national level for consultations in real time.

People were trained in emergency obstetrics skills, prenatal ultrasound diagnostics, early newborn resuscitation and screening, advanced surgical skills in gynecology, and midwifery.

Additionally, an e-learning platform was created for continuous medical education. The impact on newborn care, perinatal and early newborn mortalities was significant.

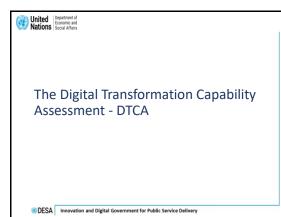
Selected 2015 UN PSA Winners

Centre of Registers and Information Systems

The e-Business Register boosted entrepreneurship and improved how companies are established in **Estonia** by providing integrated e-services. Company registration or liquidation can be easily completed online.

In 2007, 30% of companies were established online. By 2014 this figure rose to 90%. Nearly 100% of annual reports are now submitted through the system and user satisfaction is over 90%.

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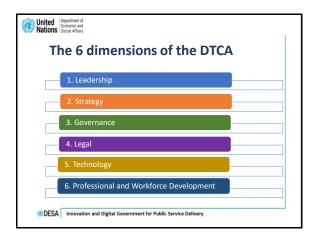
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The Digital Transformation Capability Assessment - DTCA

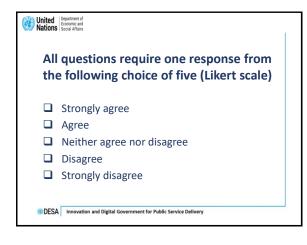
Identifies key enablers for effective digital transformation.

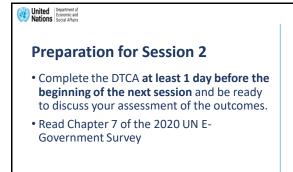
Produces new insights for identifying options and making decisions on strategies and actions to transform government and create public value.

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Whited Executions Second Here Example: Some questions on Leadership Our Ministries/Authorities have a senior official who is formally responsible and accountable for leading and supporting digital transformation in government and public services. (Chief Digital Transformation Officer or similar role) In our Ministries/Authorities, we are capable of establishing an environment enabling innovation and modernization.





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In what ways might Digital Transformation bring value to public service delivery in your country? [WHITEBOARD]









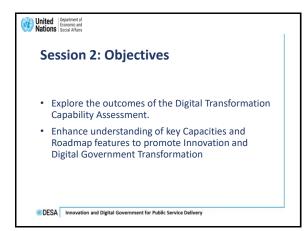


Summary of Session 1

- Critical role of government and public service delivery in achieving 2030 SDGs.
- Basic concepts and practices of innovation and digital government.
- How the Digital Transformation Capability Assessment can support Digital Government Transformation.



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What are your country's Digital Transformation Capabilities?

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Strategic plans help to support the transformation agenda.

This contains the actions to be taken to pursue the digital transformation goals.

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Governance

The organizational capacity and managerial actions developed to overcome potential cultural barriers in implementing the digital strategy across agencies and departments.

The development of good governance must be aligned with the strategic goals, as well as legal framework.

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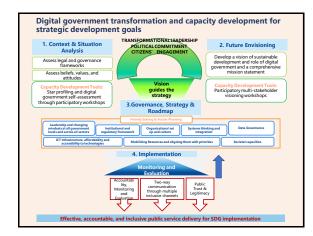


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Workforce and Professional Development

The policy and programmatic affordances in place to support ongoing capacity building

Key Capacities for Promoting Innovation & Digital Government Transformation





Capacity gaps & opportunities for Digital Government Transformation across all government levels and society				
9 Key Pillars for Transformation	Levels of Digital Maturity			
	Online Presence	Transactional	Connected	Transformative
1. Vision, Leadership mindsets				
2. Legal & Institutional Framework				
3. Organizational Set- up & Culture				
4. Systems thinking & Integration				



Capacity gaps & opportunities for Digital Government Transformation across all government levels and society				
9 Key Pillars for Transformation	Levels of Digital Maturity			
	Online Presence	Transactional	Connected	Transformative
5. Data Management				
6. ICT Infrastructure, Affordability & Access				
7. Resources				
8. Capacity of Capacity Developers				
9. Societal Capacities				

Vinited Personant of Second Articles Capacity for Digital Transformation Conclusions Digital Government Transformation is not just about technologies. To embrace the potential of technologies while mitiating risks government should adopt a

- mitigating risks, governments should adopt a holistic approach that puts people first.
- Leadership's commitment at all levels of government is essential.

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Capacity for Digital Transformation Conclusions

- The use of ICTs in government should support the overall vision of a nation.
- A Digital Government Strategy and Roadmap should consider several key pillars.
- Without digital capacities at the societal level, including readjustments in values and norms, there will be little uptake of digital services and participation through digital means.

Capacity for Digital Transformation: Conclusions

The following are likely to add significant value to the deployment of Digital Government:

- An institutional ecosystem (law, policies, guidelines, data protection, digital security etc)
- A central agency with budgetary autonomy to manage digital strategy and coordinate CIO functions.
- A systems-thinking approach
- Recruiting and retaining the best talent.
- Allowing for safe spaces for experimentation.
- Continuous interactive feedback and improvement.

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Five Main Principles for Innovation in Public Service Delivery

- 1. Access.
- 2. Quality.
- 3. Inclusion and Responsiveness.
- 4. People-driven and personalized services.
- 5. Transparency and accountability of service delivery.

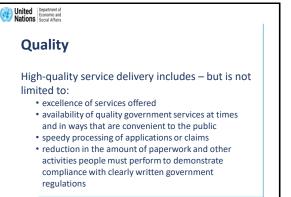
Access

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- Expanding coverage or enhancement of quality service delivery to vulnerable groups is critical to inclusive, sustainable development
- One way to expand coverage is by having in place adequate civil identity registration and management systems.

NB. Target 16.9 of the 2030 Agenda is devoted to Access

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Inclusion and responsiveness to the needs of the furthest left behind

- It is not enough to offer standard delivery of public services if the vulnerable, including the poor, remain ignored
- Disaggregated data is vital to understand the needs of the vulnerable groups and deliver services that are needed
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People-driven and personalized services

Utilizing proven mechanisms to collect feedback to help engage them in the delivery of services

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Transparency and accountability of service delivery

Ensure transparency in service delivery and accountability to ensure that resources are going to the most vulnerable groups

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Six Key Steps in Designing a Roadmap for Innovation and Digital Transformation

- 1. A holistic approach.
- 2. Systems thinking.
- 3. A strategic framework.
- 4. Stakeholder analysis.
- 5. Strategy.
- 6. Action.





A holistic approach

Interdependent Strategies for national and local levels

- 1. Institutional and organizational innovation particularly collaborative governance to deliver integrated services.
- $\label{eq:constraint} \textbf{2. Transformation of leadership public officials' capacities.}$
- 3. Process innovation, including new channels and mechanisms for partnerships and people engagement.
- Organizational culture and management to promote integrity, the 2030 Agenda principles and knowledgesharing for innovation, transparency and accountability.

5. Leveraging the potential of ICTs.

Source: UN DPIDG Policy Brief Capacity Development Unit

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Systems Thinking is essential

Systems thinking is ... seeing **wholes** ... seeing **interrelationships** rather than **things**, seeing **patterns of change** rather than static "**snapshots**."...

... systems thinking is a sensibility — for the subtle **interconnectedness** that gives living systems their unique character.

Peter Senge





Strategic Framework

Analysis of the internal and external factors that a public organization must consider to achieve a program or service objective.





Stakeholder Analysis: What is it good for?

- Understanding the external environment.
- Appreciating differences among stakeholder groups.
- Specifying possible outcomes of an innovation and its impact on stakeholders.
- Assessing data needs for a more complete evaluation.
- Choosing a "good" problem.

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Strategy

- Strategic Framework & Stakeholder analysis.
- Vision what's success?
- Objectives.
- Resources.
- Action Plans projects to implement.

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Actions to deliver strategic objectives

- What actions or changes will occur?
- Who will carry out these changes?
- When will they take place, and for how long?
- What **communication** is necessary before, during and after implementation?

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Imagine ONE ACTION that would help create positive mindsets for innovation and digital transformation in your public services [note it on the WHITEBOARD]

OARD]

What I like about this idea is ... [offer ONE POSITIVE COMMENT]



Preparation for Session 3

As a team meet up, discuss and agree on a list of key priorities (up to 3) of your National Development Plan and how Innovation and Digital Transformation can help you achieve each priority.

Create 2-3 powerpoint slides and prepare a brief (up to 4 min) presentation.

Appoint a facilitator and a presenter in your team and submit your slides at least 24 hours before the next session.







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Decide Madrid

- In 2015 the city created a web-based platform which includes:
- (a) **Ideation forum**: residents propose improvements to the city and vote for the best proposals committing the municipality to their implementation.
- (b) **Consultations**: the City Council consults residents on criteria for certain actions.
- (c) Participatory budgeting: in 2016 and 2017, EUR 100 million was allocated annually for citizens' projects — the largest participatory budget in the world at that time.
- To date thousands have participated in this initiative.

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Summary of Session 2

- Assessment of country Digital Transformation Capabilities along 6 dimensions: Leadership, Strategy, Governance, Legal, Technology, Professional and Workforce Development.
- Capacities required for promoting Digital Government transformation in Public Service Delivery.
- Main Principles for Digital Government transformation in Public Service Delivery: Access, Quality, Inclusion and Responsiveness, People-Driven and Personalized Services, Transparency and Accountability of Service Delivery.
- Key Steps for a Roadmap for Digital Government transformation in Public Service Delivery: holistic approach, systems thinking, strategic framework, stakeholder analysis, strategy and action.
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How can Innovation and Digital Government help you achieve your National Development Plan and Priorities?

Team presentations

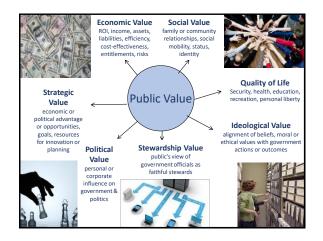
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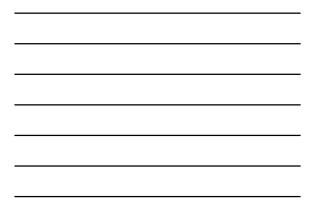




Public Value

The value created by government through services, laws, regulation and other actions Mark Moore, Harvard Kennedy School, 1995 Focuses on collective and societal interests served by particular institutional arrangements and actions of government Considers multiple stakeholder perspectives







Social Innovation

A response to social challenges and wicked problems

- Calls for new ideas to meet social goals.
- Places capacity to innovate at the core of public service.
- Requires governments to work across silos.

Source: Design Thinking for Public Service Excellence, Global Centre for Public Service Excellence, UNDP

Whited Nations Provement Wicked Public Problems eg eradicating poverty • Complex and embedded in cultural context(s). • Organic, not divisible into manageable parts. • Information-intensive, process-intensive. • Cut across domains of knowledge and action. • Demand innovation, experimentation, learning and adjustment.

• Require multi-faceted understanding before action.



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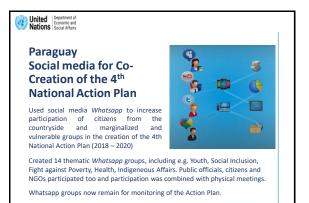
Obstacles to Inclusive Public Service Delivery

- Lack understanding of different vulnerable groups : needs, context, root causes of vulnerability
- No people-centricity from those who design and deliver services
- Lack of accountability & corruption
- Lack of good means of implementation (technology, resources etc)
- Complex and slow bureaucratic processes
- · Segmented and disjointed service delivery
- Limited capacity of civil servants at local level

Obstacles to Inclusive Public Service Delivery

- Lack of information about services and how to use them
- · Lack of legal ID to be covered by public service
- · Lack of literacy and skills to access and use public service
- · Lack of channels and resources (time, knowledge, transport, etc.) to apply for and receive services from different public authorities

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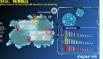
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Guizhou, China - Big Data and Cloud Computing for Identifying the "Real" Poor

Guizhou Provincial Poverty Alleviation and Development Office identifies and monitors poor households and factors leading to poverty through Big Data analysis and cloud computing - model of "internet + poverty alleviation"

The Guizhou-Cloud Big Data Platform tracks detailed and real-time information on vulnerable citizens and poor households on: geographic position, economic environment, housing, family size, household income.





World Food Programme (WFP) - Blockchain-based Humanitarian Food Distribution System

70% of refugees in Jordan have limited access to humanitarian assistance due to their lack of official identification.

"Building Blocks" distribution system links information for distributing food vouchers, such as how much each refugee should receive and their unique ID number, to biometric data stored in the refugee database so refugees can receive humanitarian aid even without bank accounts and documents.



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Key messages for social inclusion

- Innovation and Digital Government must address special vulnerabilities of vulnerable groups ensuring no one is left behind.
- Fostering **digital inclusion** should be an important component of government strategy to promote social inclusion.
- Government should create an enabling ecosystem effectively engaging civil society organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders for social inclusion.
- Vulnerable groups should be empowered to be agents of change, especially through co-creating and co-designing public services.
- Civil servants should develop competencies and mindsets for delivering inclusive public services and engaging vulnerable groups.

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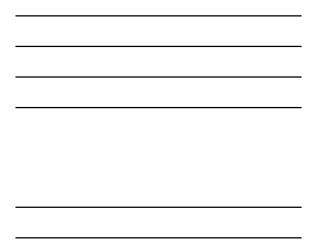
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Two Elements of a new Social Innovation Infrastructure

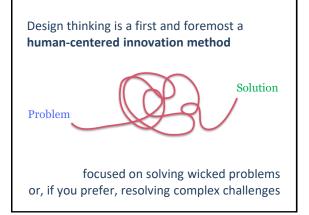
Design Thinking – a problem-solving methodology that invites collaborative creative thinking and action

Innovation Labs – institutions that serve as innovation intermediaries that support teams and organizations in their innovative activities









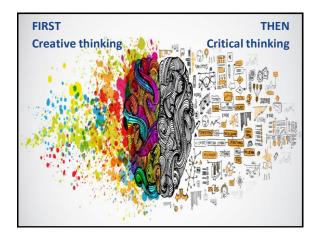


Fundamentals of Design Thinking

Problems are resolved in sequential stages. At each stage we apply FIRST Creative (Divergent) thinking THEN Critical (Convergent) thinking

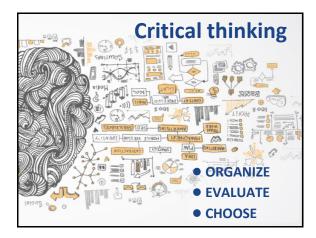
5 Stages of Design Thinking

1	2		4	5
Empathise	Define	Ideate	Prototype	Test
Investigate facts and feelings guided by empathy & research	Define challenges based on analysis, insights & opportunities	Imagine many different solutions & evaluate these to select the best	Demonstrate solutions by creating a real world working prototype	Test prototype, iterate & mobilise for implementa tion

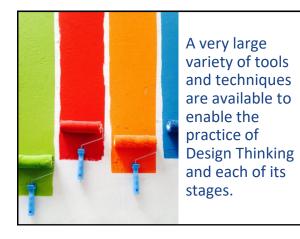
















Design Thinking for Social Innovation

Madagascar's National Community Nutrition Program The government and a World Bank team used Human Centered Design (HCD) to reduce chronic childhood malnutrition.

A powerful insight emerged

Lack of awareness of nutritious food and how to prepare it among mothers was the most significant barrier to overcoming malnutrition.

The team designed, among other interventions, an awareness campaign and cooking demonstrations focused on nutrient-rich food.

The World Bank team observed that HCD allowed them to 'design interventions better suited to beneficiary desires and behavioral tendencies with quick, cheap generation and testing of new approaches to influence people to adopt new behaviors'.

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Design Thinking for Social Innovation

UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)

Leaders are coupling DT with traditional policy analysis to create new approaches to advocacy.

Singapore

DT is employed as a national policy to drive growth and innovation. DT is considered by the Prime Minister as fundamental to the "reimagining of Singapore."

Source:http://www.businessofgovernment.org/sites/default/files/Applying%20Design%20Thinking%20to%20Pu blic%20Service%20Delivery.pdf

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Key messages on Design Thinking

- Design Thinking is being used more and more to confront "wicked" social problems.
- Design Thinking puts end-users' needs at the center of service design Human-Centered Design.
- The process is iterative with good problem investigation and definition, creative ideation for solutions, critical evaluation and selection, and prototyping for implementation.
- Solutions are generated and progressively refined through a process that engages end-users.

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Innovation Labs

Key to a social innovation infrastructure

- Draw on external ideas as resources for innovation
- Serve as innovation intermediaries that convene users and other stakeholders to enable co-design
- Provide collaborative platforms for research, development and experimentation in real-life contexts, based on specific methods (eg Design Thinking, Systems Thinking) and tools (situational analysis, user interviews, brainstorming, prototyping and experimentation etc).

Innovation Labs

Key to a social innovation infrastructure

- Are present in public sector, non-profit academic and private sector organizations with different names
- Some stand alone as non-profit organizations working closely with other sectors
- Some are networks of organizations and individuals working together on social innovation challenges
- Some are more technical in nature, some more social

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Innovation Labs in Public Service

LAHORE, PAKISTAN: CIVIC INNOVATION LAB

- A civic innovation lab of mostly volunteers who work in collaboration with government, non-profits and media.
- Work with technology, data, policy and design projects to strengthen their communities.
- Some of their projects are:
- Fuel Locator, an app to help people find fuel available in times of shortage
- Social Story Telling App, an app to empower citizens to be heard– people can share their stories with the world and even find solutions together.

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Innovation Labs in Public Service

CHILE: LABORATORIO DE GOBIERNO

- Part of the Government of Chile, the Laboratorio de Gobierno is a civic innovation lab, which serves to build new relations between the government and citizens.
- They develop, facilitate and promote innovation processes in public services with an emphasis in citizens.

Innovation Labs in Public Service

MEXICO CITY: LAB FOR THE CITY

- The Lab for the City is a hybrid (governmental and civic) innovation lab which facilitates collaboration and dialogue between citizens and government.
- They promote creativity and innovation in and out of government and are constantly prototyping and testing practices and ideas to adapt them to the needs of the city.

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Innovation Labs in Public Service

AfriLabs

A network of 225 innovation centers in 47 African countries to:

- Encourage technology, innovation and entrepreneurship
- Promote the creation of African made technology with a special focus on the social, economic and environmental sectors
- To provide an environment characterized by open collaboration, technical innovation and support for the technological community at large
- Commitment to capacity building, mentorship, networking and forming bonds that will serve as building blocks for the next generation of thinking

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 Source: https://www.afrilabs.com/



Design Thinking and Innovation Labs

Wicked problems require social innovation and social innovation relies on an ability to engage in design thinking and to provide innovation intermediaries such as innovation labs.

Social innovation infrastructures, such as innovation labs, can help realize the principles of public service delivery and advance innovation and digital government for public service delivery.

There are many models, many successes – context is always of paramount importance.

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In what ways might Design Thinking and Innovation Labs add value to public service delivery in your country? [WHITEBOARD]

Note many IDEAS/SOLUTIONS

Select the **BEST** IDEAS/SOLUTIONS

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Preparation for Session 4

As a team meet up and design an Innovation Lab to resolve social problems using Innovation and Digital Technologies in your country.

Prepare a brief (about 5 minutes) presentation of your proposal.

Please use 2-4 powerpoint slides.

Whited Beams of the constant of the following questions (the list is not exhaustive):

- Who are the main beneficiaries of your Innovation Lab?
- What is the IL's general vision and the main strategic objectives?
 How might you measure the public value delivered when the IL becomes operational?
- Who should have accountability for organizing and managing the IL? How would the IL use Design Thinking?
- What are the skills you require for the people who work in the IL?
- When should this be operational?
- What might be a concrete example of a problem solved by the IL?

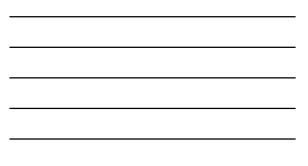
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Good Plans in Country X

- 1. Creation of Digital One-Stop-Shops
- 2. Preparation of Forms for a Basket of Services IDs, birth, marriage, driver's license
- 3. Centralization of Front Desks in one Location
- 4. Design of Data Management Structure and Workflow
- 5. Definition of a Plan with 5 distinct Project Phases
- 6. Institutional Coordination Who will do What and How
- 7. A few years later, nothing happened.

WHAT WENT WRONG IN COUNTRY X?

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Summary of Session 3

- How National Development Priorities relate to the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Why generating Public Value and addressing Social Inclusion are important goals for Digital Government.
- Social Innovation to resolve "wicked" problems can be well served by Design Thinking and Innovation Labs.
- Basic principles and practice of Design Thinking and Innovation Labs and how they synergize with Digital Government for Public Service Delivery.



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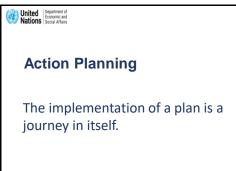
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Design an Innovation Lab to resolve social problems using Innovation and Digital Technologies in your country.

Team presentations



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From Thinking to Action

Two general criteria to select the best solutions

VALUE

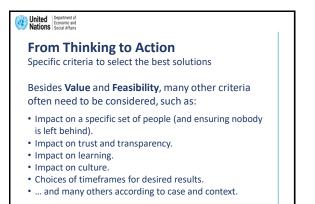
What net benefits will this solution will bring and to whom? In financial terms this is **(Benefits – Costs) X Risk**, but not all value is financially measurable.

FEASIBILITY

How likely is the successful completion and operation of this solution? How big are the disruptions on the way?

This takes into account capabilities of implementation as well as possible obstacles.

	Trade-offs between Value and Feasibility RED is where most value probably lies			
FEASIBILITY Difficult Easy	You should have already taken these actions.	You should be taking these actions now!		
	You should postpone these actions.	You should seriously plan to make these actions happen soon.		
	Low VA	High LUE		







What makes a good action plan?

A good action plan is a living document that gets reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis to reflect the (possibly changing) context

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Key Components of an Action Plan

Action Step

Each goal or objective needs a series of action steps with what needs to happen to achieve this goal.

Responsibility

Whose job is it to perform this task? Who will support?

Ownership

Who is responsible and accountable for ensuring good and timely completion and for corrective action if and when needed.

Timeframe

Milestones and end date.

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Key components of an Action Plan

Resources

Financial and other resources needed to complete this task.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Measurements of value to indicate how effectively you have achieved your goal.

Information Sharing

A communication plan to keep people involved aware of what is happening all along.

Good Action Planning in Practice

The cases of the cities of Medellin (Colombia) and Curitiba (Brazil) are excellent examples of innovative and transformational planning and implementation.

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Medellin, former drug cartel capital, is now an example of safe and participatory community development



Medellin

- In 1992, considered one of the most dangerous cities in the world.
- By 2016, it was seen as a laboratory of progressive architectural and urban interventions initiated under the mayoral administration of Sergio Fajardo (2003-2007).
- Whereas urban development projects often target specific solutions to physical problems, Medellin opted for a different strategy, using architecture and urbanism as tools for social integration.

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Signature Projects Change the City

Spatial, economic and cultural transformation

 Projects such as the España Library Park and the city's elevated cable car as a mode of public transportation led to the city's spatial, social, economic and cultural transformation – connecting low-income communities with its wealthier commercial centre.

Culture as an important tool for development

 Medellín changed not just in its spatial dynamics but also in the mentality and perception of its inhabitants who now see culture as an important tool for development.

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Lessons learned from Medellin

- Using architecture and urbanism as tools for social development can bring surprising results in physical, functional and behavioural changes.
- In particular, breaking down city barriers between rich and poor can work as an instrument to contain and gradually eliminate violence in cities.

Curitiba, Brazil

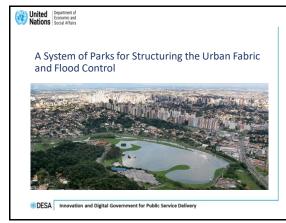
- In 1970s, highest urban growth rate in Latin America 10% due to agriculture mechanization and rural migration.
- Strategic vision and transformative leadership by Mayor Jaime Lerner led to the definition of structured growth.
- Creation of Bus rapid transit, guided land development and a hierarchy of the road system integrated into the urban fabric.
- Urban design was harmonized with nature with the creation of a system of parks to avoid flooding and allow leisure and cycle ways.
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BRT is like a Subway on the Surface, costing 200 times less







Witter Break and Statistical Statistical



Organizations should encourage their people to make mistakes and take risks [WHITEBOARD]



Innovation thrives in an environment where people can take reasonable risks.

When a risk can lead to catastrophe, zero tolerance for mistakes is necessary.

Most circumstances are not like this.

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Preparation for Session 5

Innovation and Digital Transformation call for significant changes in the ways most public services operate. Please reflect individually and take personal notes on the following questions:

- What are the obstacles in promoting Innovation and Digital Government Transformation in your country? (focus the issues arising from your DTCA)
- In what ways might you and your organization overcome these obstacles to implement your Action Plan for Digital Government? (focus on the main principles of Access, Quality, Inclusion and Responsiveness, Peopleorientation and Transparency)
- What concrete actions can be taken at the organizational and institutional levels to implement your Action Plan Ideas?
- In what ways might you change your own behavior and actions to achieve the change you would like to see towards digital government transformation in your country?







A few things about change

Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed, citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has. Margaret Meade

There is nothing permanent, except . Heraclitus change.

In any given moment we have two options: to step forward into growth or step back into safety. Abraham Maslow

Let him that would move the world first move himself. Socrates

It is not the strongest of the species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but the one most responsive to change. Charles Darwin

If you never did you should. These things are fun, these things are good. Dr Seuss

Faced with the choice between changing one's mind and proving that there is no need to do so, almost everyone gets busy John Kenneth Galbraith on the proof.

The road to wisdom? Well, it's plain and simple to express: Err

2
and err
and err again,
but less
and less
and less.

Piet Hein

Be the change you want to see in the world. Mahatma Ghandi

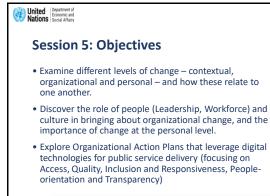
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Summary of Session 4

- Exploration of how Innovation Labs might be actioned in our country.
- Action planning as a journey, guiding principles and real examples of moving from thinking to taking action.
- Recognition of the importance of taking considered risks, making mistakes, failing, learning and moving on.



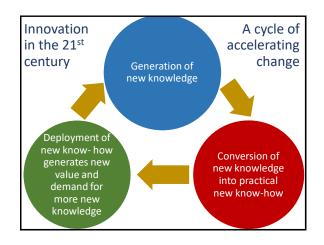
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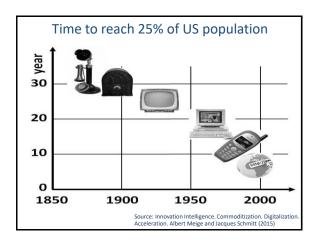
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Pre-pandemic
fast changePande
beyon
fasterwith changes in life
and workwith dee
transform
life and work

Pandemic & beyond faster change

with deeper transformations in life and work

Accelerating change is the "new normal"

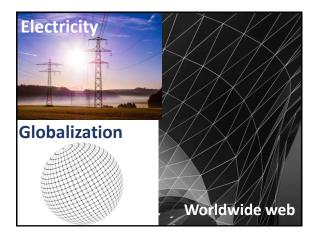
Three levels of change

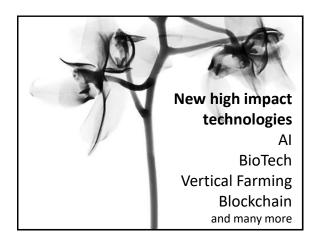
Contextual change
 Organizational change
 Personal change

Contextual change

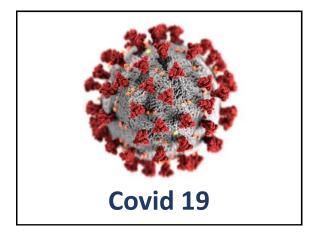
Changes in society, technology, industry, citizens, clients, competitors, employees, ways of living and working

> No organization, no individual alone can significantly influence contextual changes. Nobody can remain indifferent.









Organizational change

Integrating new technologies, systems, processes, products, services, behaviors and norms in existing institutions



Individuals take responsibility in leading and participating in organizational change. When it is happening all people in the organization are impacted.



Personal change

Change in our mindsets and actions

The only change over which every person has a good degree of control

Three levels of change

1.Contextual change

How fast can our organization adapt to contextual change?

2. Organizational change

How fast can we and our people adapt to organizational change?

3. Personal change

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Challenge # 1 How fast can our organization adapt to contextual change?

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POLL

Which are the greatest obstacles to Innovation and/or Digital Transformation in public administration in your country? (Check up to 3)

- 1. Lack of financial resources.
- 2. Lack of technical expertise.
- 3. Cumbersome regulations and/or procedures.
- 4. Politicians.
- 5. People in public service.
- 6. Unwillingness to change.
- 7. Fear of failure.
- 8. Me (you).
- 9. Something else (please note)?







Change in the organization

Leaders must have a plan







United Department of Economic and Social Affairs **Classic 8-step Process for Leading Change** A top-down process 1. Create a sense of urgency 2. Build a guiding coalition 3. Form a strategic vision and initiatives

- 4. Enlist a volunteer army
- 5. Enable action by removing barriers
- 6. Generate short-term wins
- 7. Sustain acceleration
- 8. Institute change as a way of life

Source: "Leading Change" John Kotter (1995)

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Contemporary approaches to change Emphasis on autonomous problem-solving teams

Innovation Labs

use

Human Centered Design Thinking to

Resolve Complex Problems

Contemporary approaches are AGILE

Emphasis on autonomous problem-solving teams

SCRUM

A purposefully incomplete framework built on "SPRINTS" and the collective intelligence of its practitioners

LEAN

Concentrates on reducing waste and continuous improvement

KANBAN

Focuses on reducing lead times and work in progress

Contemporary approaches to change

Emphasis on emotions and behavior as well as reason and facts

STORY-TELLING: a primary communication tool

Storytelling for organizational change:

- 1. Focuses on the human emotions at work.
- 2. More persuasive than just listing facts.
- 3. More **engaging** therefore more memorable.

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Top-down and bottom-up approaches are synergistic not contradictory

The top-down approach establishes a holistic approach to organizational transformation.

The **bottom-up approach** recognizes the value of people as innovators and instigators of change

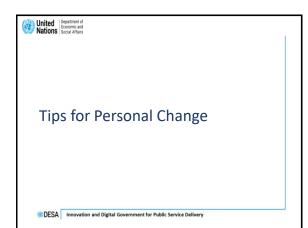
Blending the two approaches is likely to make Digital Government Transformation happen faster and more effectively.

Digital Government Transformation The human dimensions of the DTCA

Leadership sets strategy using a systems-driven approach, based on principles and values with a clear strategic framework, stakeholder analysis and action planning (1st DTCA dimension)

The **Workforce** enriched with new learning and training contributes through collaborative and creative problem-solving (6th DTCA dimension)





Challenge # 2

How fast can we and our people adapt to organizational change?

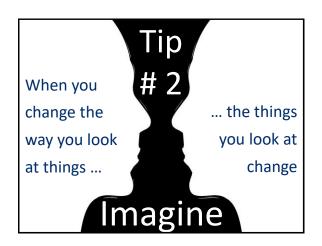
4 Tips

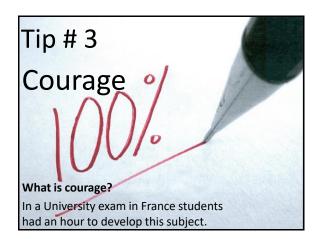
for personal creative change

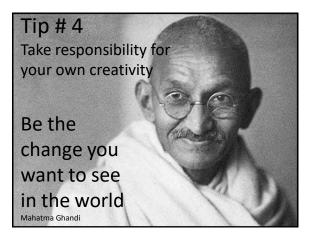
Tip # 1 Most problems have many solutions

Niels Bohr Nobel Prize in Physics, 1922









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DISCUSS WITH YOUR TEAM

Based on your insights from this workshop, what actions could your organization take over the next year and beyond? [BREAKOUT TEAMS]

Consider in particular Access, Quality, Inclusion and Responsiveness, Peopleorientation and Transparency.

