DIGITAL GOVERNMENT AND DEVELOPMENT — PRINCIPLES, PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

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OUTLINE

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MOTIVATION — CORE GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS

NO	FUNCTION	PHYSICAL	DIGITAL
1	Providing public services and infrastructure		
2	Formulating and implementing public policies	X	?
3	Maintaining social order and security		

MOTIVATION — IMPACT OF DIGITAL

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
The number of mobile accounts surpasses for the first time the number of humans	E-waste represents 2% of trash in landfills, but 70% of overall toxic waste
3 billion people are online	90% of the rest lives in the developing world
Facebook has 1.3 billion active users, YouTube has 1 billion	1 in 10 social media users fall victims to scam or fake links
Digital natives make 30% of the youth population	Less than one in four young citizens voting, and many will never vote

No government can leave the digital space unattended or ungoverned!

MOTIVATION — GOVERNMENT IN DIGITAL WORLD

Governments are increasingly adopting the latest in mobile, cloud, social, virtual, etc.

o   To establish their presence and authority in the digital world
o   To improve their internal operations and impact in the physical world

and transforming themselves (and their relationships with citizens) into Digital Government.

This transformation is both a challenge and an opportunity for advancing the larger development agenda and the host of social, economic, environmental, political, security, etc. challenges that comes with it.

MOTIVATION – DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

o   Social – 1 billion of people are undernourished
o   Social – 28% of the population is covered by social protection system
o   Social – Income and wealth inequalities increase within and between countries
o   Economic – 1 billion of people are international or internal migrants
o   Economic – 1 billion of the world's population lives in slums
o   Economic – Financial, food and energy crises show interconnectedness of the world's economy, etc.
o   Environmental – Carbon dioxide emissions increased by 40% between 1990 and 2008
o   Environmental – The incidence of natural disasters increased five times since 1970s
o   Security – 20% of the world's population lives under violence, insecurity or fragility
o   Security – Countries affected by violence or fragility did not achieve a single MDG, etc.

MOTIVATION – LESSONS LEARNT FROM MDG

The transformation to Digital Government is also a challenge and an opportunity for incorporating the lessons learn from the Millennium Development Goals.

Strengths

o focusing on a limited number of concrete human development goals
o improved policy monitoring/accountability due to clear goals, targets and indicators
o promoting concrete action and making goals explicit in the national development policies
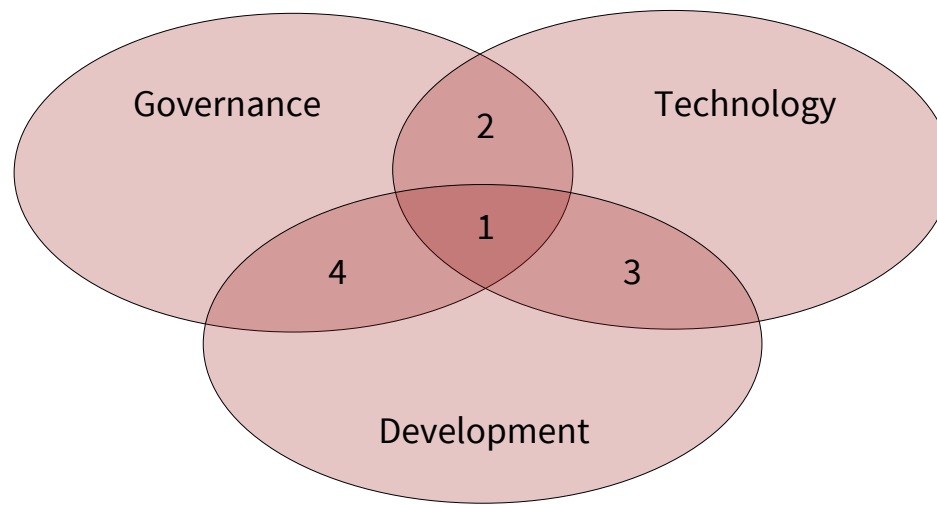
Weaknesses

o focusing on the goals but not enough on the means of achieving them
o not accounting for local circumstances and differences in conditions between countries
o lack of consultation and ownership-building, leading to donor-driven agenda

SCOPE

The focus of this course is Digital Government transformation and how it can strengthen (or weaken) the capacity of the entire public governance system to pursue public policy and development.
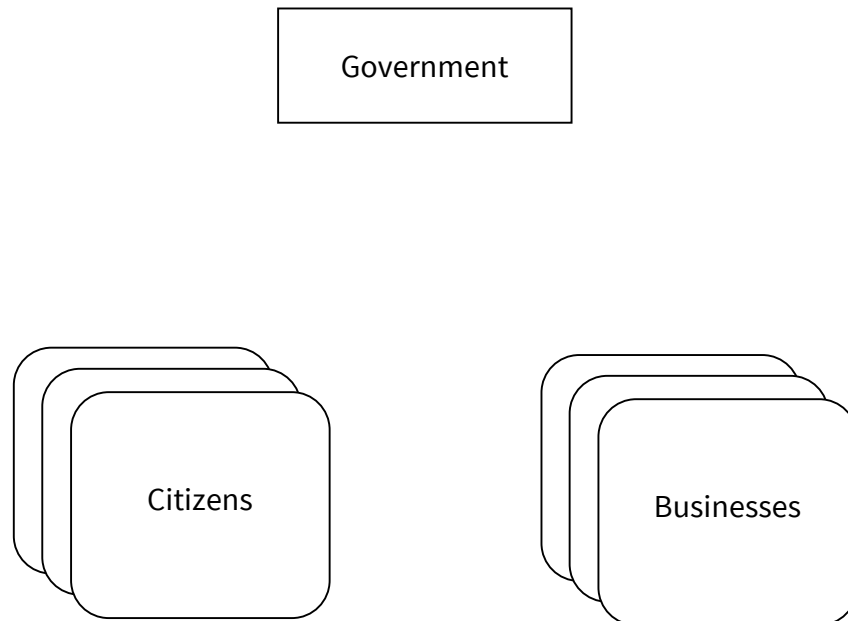
Focus:

1. Intersection of governance, technology and development
2. Extensive coverage of technology-enables governance in all contexts
3. Issues of technology for development will be included to the extent they are required for (1) and (2)
4. Issues of governance of development will be included to the extent they are required for (1) and (2)

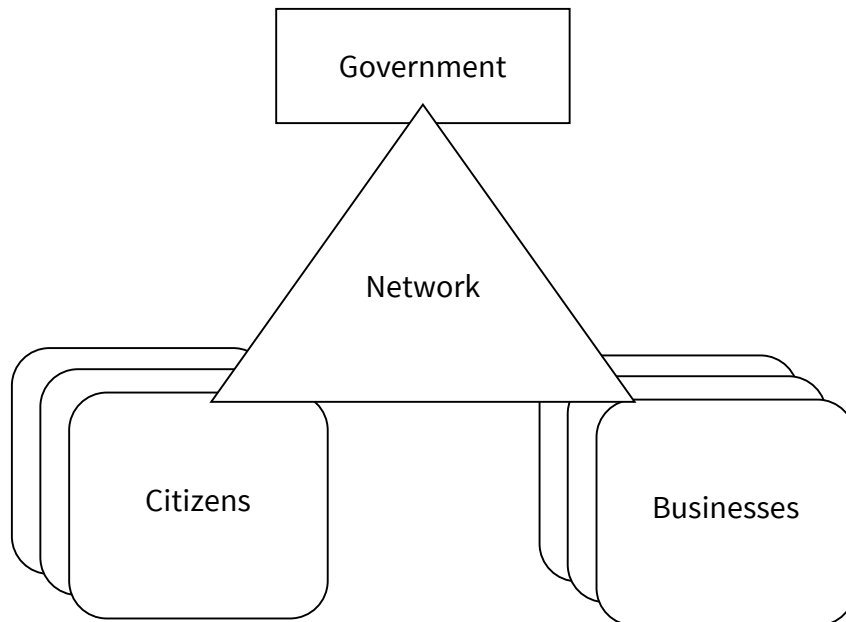| MODEL	SYSTEM
Government Citizens Businesses	A system comprising: o state and non-state actors: government, citizens, businesses, non-profits, etc.

SCOPE – GOVERNANCE NETWORK

MODEL	SYSTEM
	A system comprising:

MODEL

Government

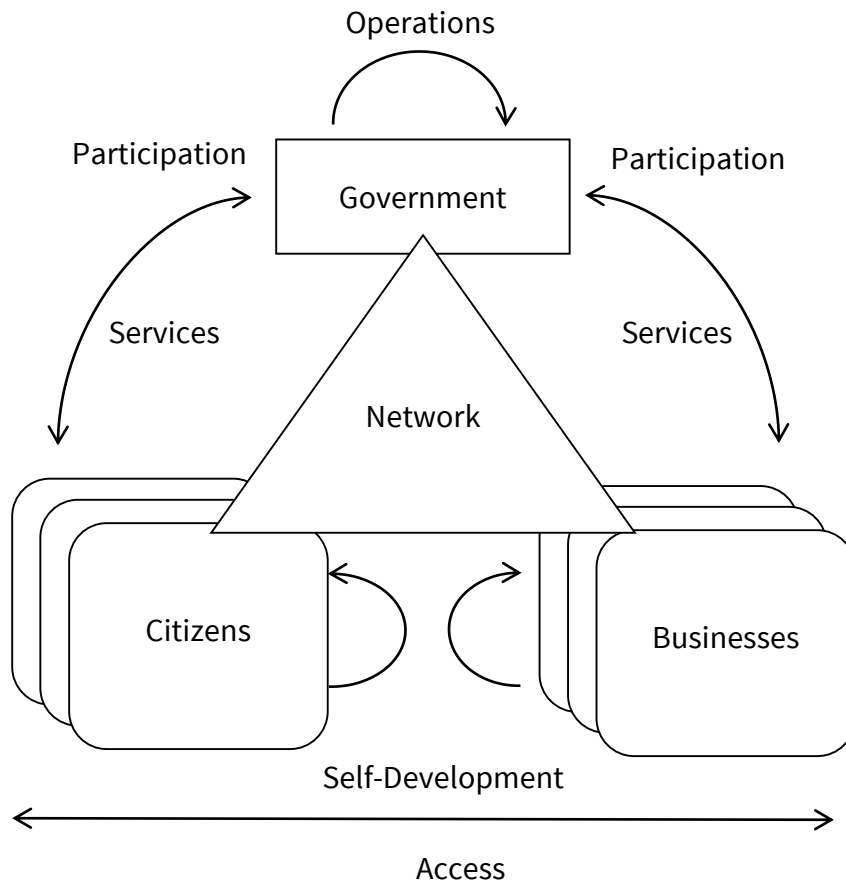Network

Citizens

Businesses

SYSTEM

A system comprising:

o   state and non-state actors: government, citizens, businesses, non-profits, etc.

o   a network through which such actors work together to produce public value

MODEL	SYSTEM

MODEL

Operations

Participation · Government · Participation

Services · Services

Network

Citizens · Businesses
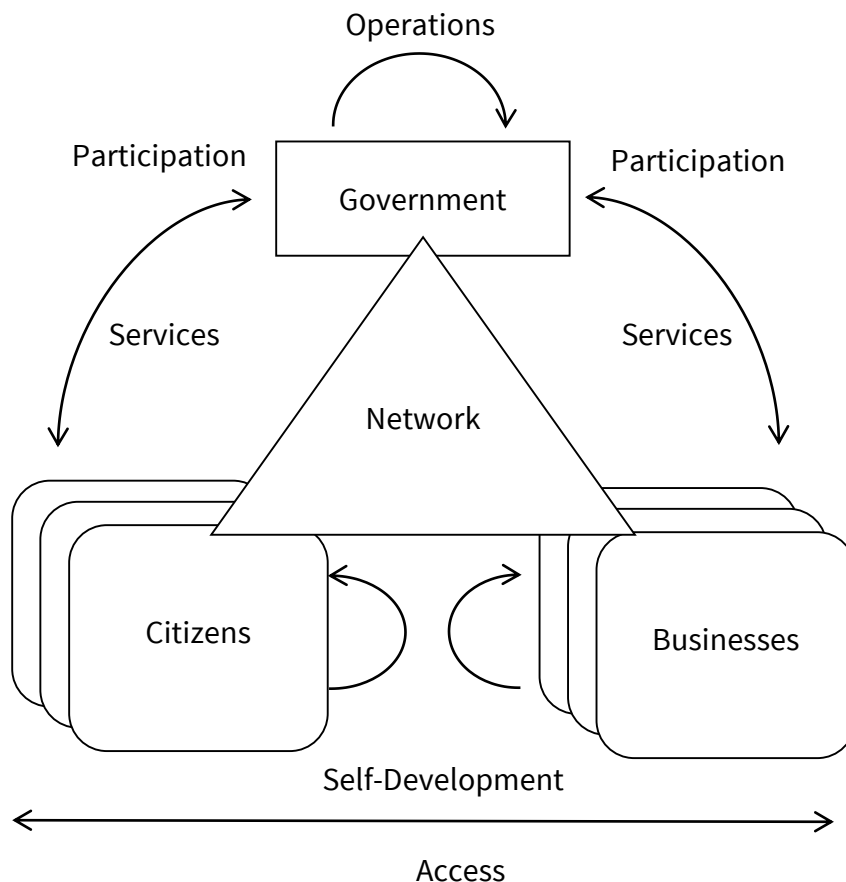
Self-Development

Access

SYSTEM

A system comprising:

o state and non-state actors: government, citizens, businesses, non-profits, etc.

o a network through which such actors work together to produce public value

o engaged in six kinds of governance functions:

1. Internal government operations
2. Participation in government decisions
3. Delivery of public services
4. Management of governance networks
5. Access to public information and services
6. Creating opportunities for self-development

MODEL

FUNCTIONS

1. **Operations**
   Transforming internal operations using SD-oriented ICT policies, processes, services, etc.
2. **Participation**
   Using ICT to increase participation of the poor in government decision-making
3. **Services**
   Delivering public services in environmentally-friendly and socially-inclusive ways
4. **Network**
   Managing ICT-enabled networks for state and non-state actors to contribute to SD
5. **Access**
   Reducing digital divide and providing services to the poor and small businesses
6. **Self-Development**
   Providing infrastructure and services to increase socio-economic status of the poor

GOAL

The main goal of the course is for students to understand:

- How digital technologies are used by government organizations?
- How such technology use transforms government into digital government?
- How digital government can generate public value and contribute to development?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. How is digital technology transforming government organizations?
2. How is digital technology transforming the relationships between government and citizens?
3. How is digital technology transforming the entire public governance systems?
4. How to manage the emerging versus planned technology-enabled change?
5. How to align technology-enabled change with government reform efforts?
6. How to align technology-enabled change with public policy and development objectives?
7. How to adapt Digital Government to respond to the circumstances of the local and sectoral contexts?
8. How to measure the performance and progress with development of Digital Government?
9. What is the dark side of the impact of Digital Government and how to control it?
10. What are the trends and predictions in the evolution of Digital Government?
11. What are the pertinent open research questions in the Digital Government domain?
12. What research methods are being used to address such questions?
13. What is the importance/role of the national/international policy context in conducting such research?
14. What role project context and interaction with practice plays in Digital Government research?
15. What is a typical process, structure and content of a Digital Government-related doctoral thesis?

STRUCTURE

1.	Principles – Introduction	Introduction to Digital Government
2.	Principles – Evolution	Digital Government Evolution
3.	Principles – Measurement	Digital Government Measurement
4.	Practice – Digitization Stage	Digital Government Infrastructure and Services
5.	Practice – Transformation Stage	Digital Government and Organizational Change
6.	Practice – Engagement Stage	Digital Government and Electronic Participation
7.	Practice – Contextualization Stage	Digital Government and Sustainable Development
8.	Practice – Contextualization Stage	Digital Government and Smart Cities
9.	Research	Research planning – problems, contexts, methods, processes

MODALITIES

1. Face-to-face lectures
2. Group discussions
3. Team presentations
4. Research paper presentation and discussion

EVALUATION

Graduate students:

1. Participation in group discussions during lectures
2. Submission of a research paper based on the student's research work
3. Peer-review and discussion on submitted research papers

Undergraduate students:

1. Participation in group discussions during lectures
2. Submission of a case study based on the student's project work
3. Peer-review and discussion on submitted case studies

PLEASE INTRODUCE YOURSELF.

WHAT ARE YOUR EXPECTATIONS CONCERNING
THIS COURSE?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.

ANY QUESTIONS?

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