Unleashing public sector innovation to deliver on cross-sectoral goals

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Public Sector Innovation: Partnerships, technology & cultural change

Public demand and new challenges due to fiscal pressures require innovative public-sector approaches.

- Partnerships with citizens and civil society: The engagement of individual citizens and civil society organizations as partners in the delivery of public services
- Partnerships with the private sector: Commissioning or partnering with the private sector can reduce the costs of service provision to government and provide innovative approaches.
- **Digital technologies:** Information and communication technologies (ICTs) enable governments to meet new demand for online services, to tailor services to individual needs through service personalization, and to reduce transaction costs.
- **Solutions to improve access conditions:** Some approaches to innovation in service delivery focus on bringing the service closer to the user by improving access conditions



Completing the Learning Cycle is needed for Innovation

Good ideas are needed to find the best solution for a problem. How these ideas could be get and reviewed and find the best solutions could be explained with innovation life cycle.

Stakeholder participation will help bring better ideas and regulation making.

for new opportunities and for right policy development

Using what was learnt to inform other projects and Learning where and how an innovative response is to see how the innovation can be applied in other needed Understanding whether Sourcing ideas the innovative initiative to respond to the has delivered what was problems needed Turning ideas into business cases that can Making the innovation happen be assessed and acted

https://www.oecd.org/governance/observatory-public-sectorinnovation/blog/page/howdoyougetthebestideas.htm



Innovation in Policy Development and Regulatory Governance

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COUNCIL ON REGULATORY POLICY AND GOVERNANCE – 2012 states that;

Commit at the highest political level to an explicit whole-of-government policy for regulatory quality. The policy should have clear objectives and frameworks for implementation to ensure that, if regulation is used, the economic, social and environmental benefits justify the costs, distributional effects are considered and the net benefits are maximized.

2012 RECOMMENDATION OF THE COUNCIL ON REGULATORY POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

Existing policy development mechanisms have problems in developing policies for creating solutions to the problem. **New innovative consultation mechanisms are needed** between different government institutions and ministries so that conflicting policy development and regulation making could be eliminated.



Promoting a Robust Stakeholder Engagement Culture in All Aspects of the Governance Cycle

OECD has conducted a research on quality of implementation of regulatory policy making tools in OECD Countries and the report has been released in 2015.

Research has been conducted in there areas; **Stakeholder Engagement, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)** and **Ex-post Evaluation**.



⊗» OECD

Findings showed that stakeholder engagement is a running process but efficiency and participation performance changes according to policy issues and ICT does not stimulate much **citizen participation** to consultation process new encouraging systems may improve participation.

RIA has been used by many governments however there is still room for improvement especially in stakeholder engagement and effect of regulation in different groups.

Ex-post Evaluation could be most valuable tool for improving quality life but it is not widely used by governments. Report states that: **Ex post evaluation methodology could do more to assess the outcome desired or potential better ways to achieve the outcome.** Stakeholder involvement is key for success.



SMEs & Start-ups need to be incorporated into Policy and Procurement Cycles

A stable, predictable, and consistent regulatory environment is crucial to avoid **heavy regulatory and policy burden**, and **high compliance costs**.

- The project's size and requirements must be proportionate and commensurate.
- Quality and flexibility are sometimes more important that price: more consideration can be given to performance or functional requirements, as well as to a full life-cycle costing.
- The quality and transparency of the information provided by procurers can be improved (on procurement opportunities or tender documentation).
- A **better dialogue culture** can be promoted e.g. by organizing opportunities for face-to-face exchange of information, helpdesks, one-stop shops, training opportunities etc.
- SMEs are particularly vulnerable to **late payments or non-payment** and the G20 report on SME financing assessed that "Government to Business (G2B) transactions could be encouraged to enhance the cash flow of small business suppliers": late payments should not be common practice.
- Promote demand-side innovation policies such as **Public Procurement of Innovative Solutions** (PPI) and **Pre-Commercial Procurement** (PCP), which are insufficiently used in many countries.



Need for Finding Innovative Ways in Improving the Efficiency of Regulatory Tools and Stakeholder Participation

Stakeholder participation is key for successful policy and regulation making.

Stakeholders contain:

- Government itself
- Ministries
- Other public-sector institutions
- Local authorities
- Related civil society organizations
- Citizens

RIA and ex-post evaluations will allow to make better regulations by analyzing the possible impacts at the beginning, and analyzing the actual results after the implementation.

Stakeholder participations and insights will help to improve regulations and optimize benefits for all therefore, quality of life.

However stakeholder participation needs to be encouraged with innovative mechanisms.



Mechanisms for Collecting Ideas

- Crowd sourcing
- Third party platforms to connect communities with governments
- Governments working with different groups to generate ideas
- Processes for generating the ideas within public sector organizations.
- Policy Labs



Existing Public Sector Innovation Systems to collect ideas – Canada (Collecting Ideas From Public - Crowdsourcing)



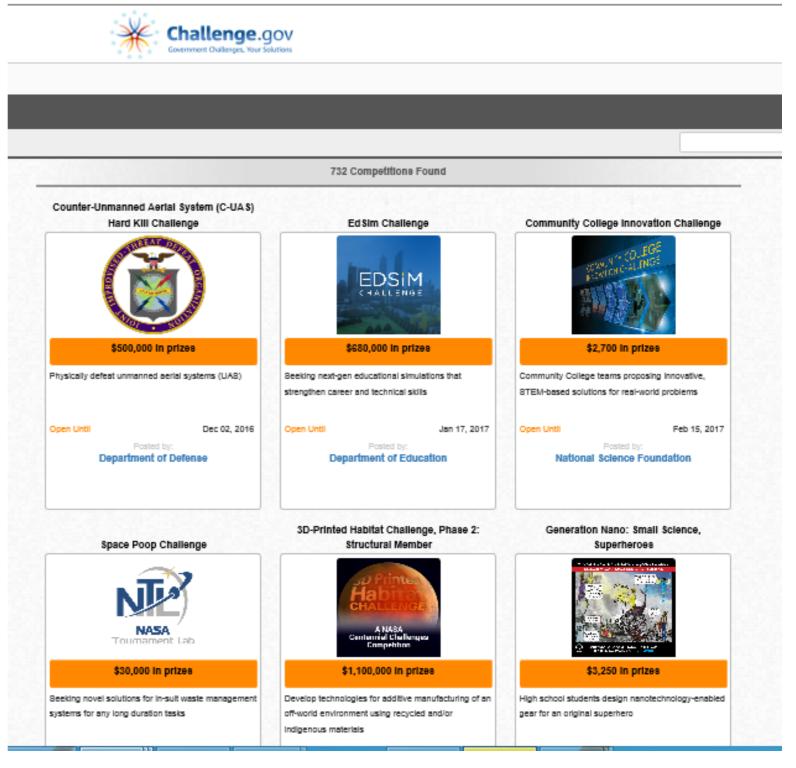




Existing Public Sector Innovation Systems to collect ideas – USA (Collecting Ideas From Public - Crowdsourcing)

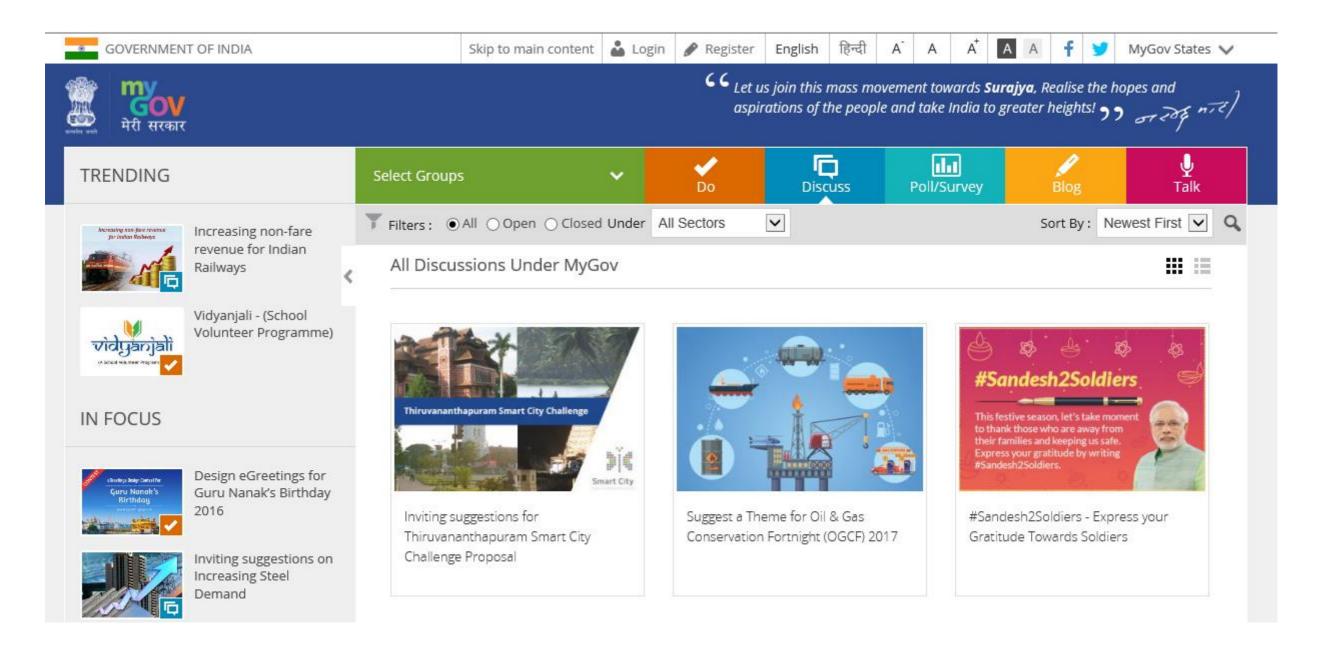
https://www.challenge.gov/list/

Collecting ideas with prizes





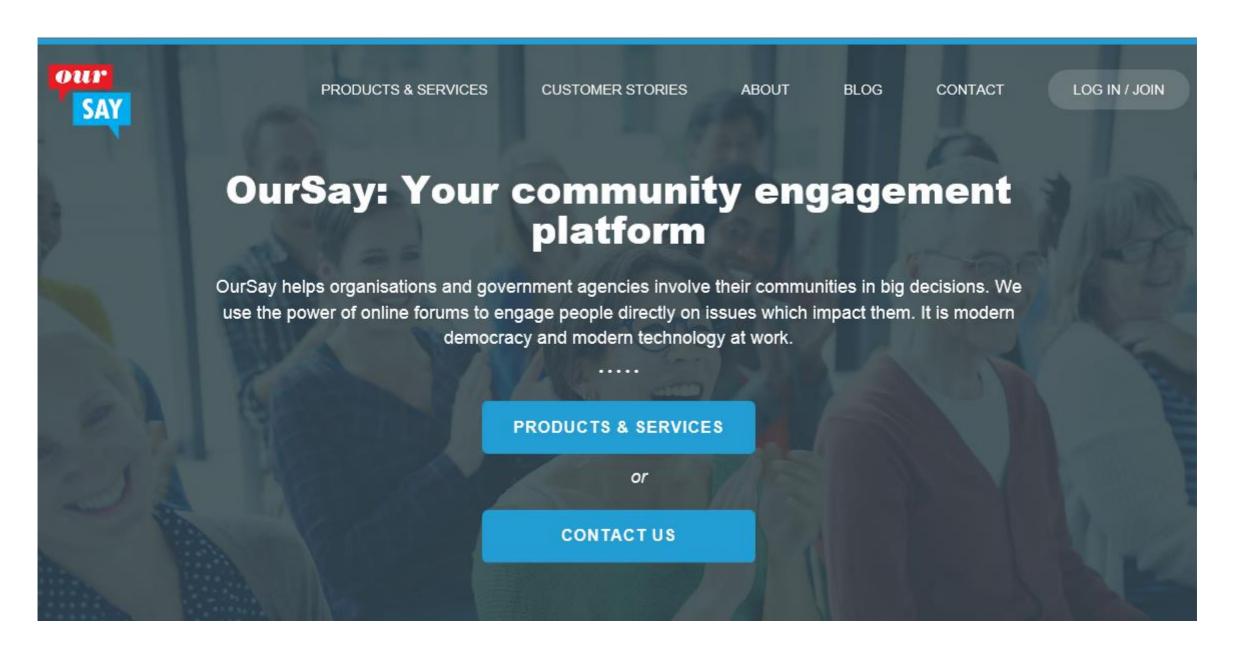
Existing Public Sector Innovation Systems to collect ideas – India (Collecting Ideas From Public - Crowdsourcing)



https://www.mygov.in/home/discuss//



Existing Public Sector Innovation Systems to collect ideas –Australia (Third party platform to connect communities with government)

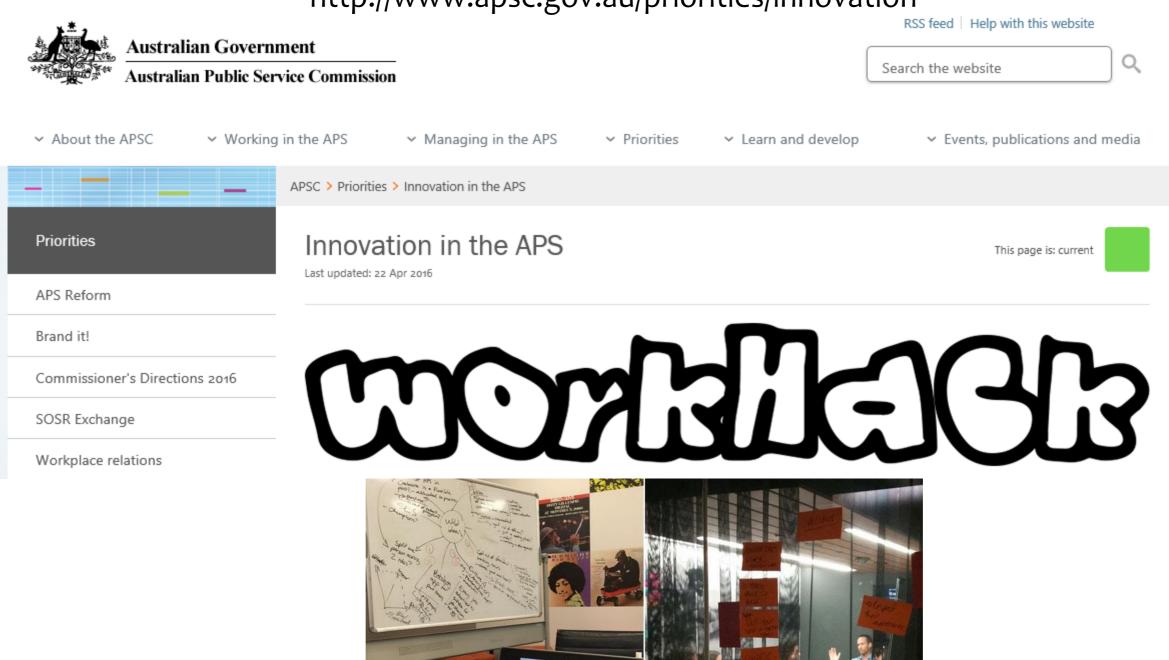


www.oursay.org



Existing Public Sector Innovation Systems to collect ideas –Australia (Government working with different groups for idea generation)

http://www.apsc.gov.au/priorities/innovation

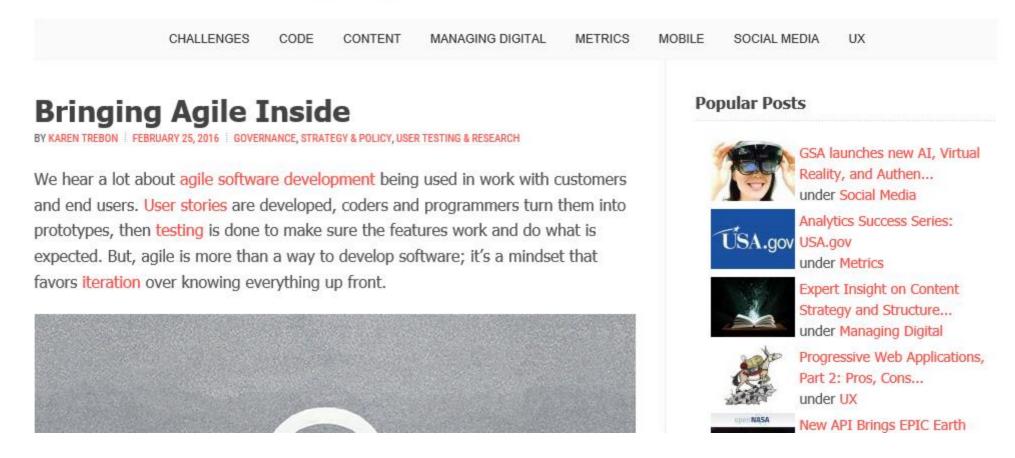




Existing Public Sector Innovation Systems to collect ideas – USA (Idea Generation in Public Sector)

https://www.digitalgov.gov/2016/02/25/bringing-agile-inside/







Existing Public Sector Innovation Systems to collect ideas –EU (Policy Labs)



Policy Labs use experimentation, the use of multi-disciplinary approaches and design thinking, and systematic support for innovation. This makes room for acceptance of mistakes, sometimes embrace them for a learning opportunity. Such a system would create;

- openness and engagement with citizens
- ensuring leadership support and that senior government officials also have the opportunity to test and learn from these new approaches by working on real projects
- connecting innovation with mainstream issues and identifying what innovation leads to, including by sharing success stories, and
- building a habit of experimentation



27éme Region - Policy Lab



LA 27E RÉGION

OUR ACTIVITIES

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La 27e Region conducts action-research programs to test new innovation methods for designing public policy involving all public stakeholders. To this end, it mobilizes the capabilities of multi-disciplinary teams composed of designers, idea generators, and social scientists from many fields (ethnography, sociology, participant observation) and engages in ground-level actions (do-it-yourself projects, adult education actions, etc.). Both these approaches prioritize the concrete experience of users, civil servants and citizens to serve as the starting point for re-examining public policy.



Innovation in Policy Development requires Innovation in Stakeholder Engagement Processes as well

- All the above tools are useful to encourage stakeholder involvement in policy development and regulation making process.
- Some of the includes physical participation of stakeholders through workshops.
- Policy Labs looks suitable for policy development, RIA, and Ex-Post Evaluation processes.
 Alternatives could be discussed and fall backs could be determined to shorten the policy development and RIA processes. Implementation of Ex-post Evaluation could be widened with this approach.
- Policy Labs could also contribute to cross border policy development process where appropriate solutions could be developed with the experiences of different cultures.
- Policy labs support learning process in international level as well.
- Evidence-Based Policies & Nudge Economics may also improve Stakeholder Engagement.





Thank you

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