Public Sector Innovation: innovate, how …

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innovate, how

why different types of innovation processes come up

bottom-up innovation

collaborative innovation

continuous innovation

disruptive innovation

frugal innovation

incremental innovation

local innovation

open innovation

innovate, how

on sustainability, nested sustainability, sustainable development

eco-innovation

sustainability and innovation

sustainable innovation

different types of innovation processes:

why have they come up?

- innovation is a creative process
- it is not easy to explain creativity, let alone to model the way it works

- innovation is a process to make better things that can be useful to others
- it is not easy to know what others want
- it is not easy to have better ideas than others

different types of innovation processes:

why have they come up?

- innovation is a process of trial and error
- it is not easy to pay the costs of errors

- innovation promises a moment of happiness, once our ideas work
- we would like this moment to happen again

bottom-up innovation

- conceived at lower responsibility and authority levels of an organizational structure and communicated upwards along organizational layers for approval

bottom-up innovation

- **rationale:** people at the field level know better

- **CSF:** people at lower organizational levels need to commit beyond formal responsibility
- **CSF:** people at lower organizational levels need to embrace the big picture

bottom-up innovation

- **risk:** the process may end up with ideas egocentric or otherwise fragmented

- **promise:** innovations better suited to field-level realities

collaborative innovation

- the people to source and evaluate ideas are prescribed on a broader organizational role/layer basis, and selected later on during the process, the latter being communicated to them in terms of importance to participate

collaborative innovation

- **rationale:** the issues to tackle cross organizational levels and specializations

- **CSF:** participants need to work jointly rather than in parallel
- **CSF:** leadership needs to drive collaboration in a rigorous way

collaborative innovation

- **risk:** ideas may sum up partial interests, rather than synthesize them

- **promise:** innovations with all aspects worked out, backed up with consensus

continuous innovation

- effectively deploy a specific innovation and, in order to keep it enhanced with innovative aspects, establish permanent processes for evolution

continuous innovation

- **rationale:** needs are changing continuously, and a continuous evolution is needed beyond the needs currently known

- **CSF:** the notion of continuous evolution needs to be effectively communicated and operationalized
- **CSF:** evolution needs to move on even at times of no pressing needs

continuous innovation

- **risk:** considering success as an excuse for slowing down, rather than a reason for keeping up

- **promise:** time will become a friend that makes things better, rather than a foe that imposes deadlines

disruptive innovation

- meet two or more of the following characteristics: (a) bring forward large changes and/or changes with large lateral effects, (b) do so at a fast (with respect to the size of changes) pace over time, and (c) establish new ways of work in replacement of existing ones, setting a fixed and possibly pressing for the latter to become abandoned

disruptive innovation

- **rationale:** problems are too interlinked to solve one at a time, the Gordian knot needs cutting
- **rationale:** too much time has passed unused, everything needs to change now

- **CSF:** change towards the environment needs to be managed smoothly during uptime, without creating chaos
- **CSF:** people inside and outside need to be helped to disrupt their own culture and habits

disruptive innovation

- **risk:** too many / too fast changes with unexplored consequences may create problems that defame innovation

- **promise:** everything will be better, before the past has time to resist

frugal innovation

- bring forward small-sized and low-cost changes that may have a multiplier effect and/or desirable impacts positively disproportionate to the budget and resource consumptions that they demand; and/or remove non-essential features to make something more accessible or affordable

frugal innovation

- **rationale:** instead of trying to entirely change something complicated, start by identifying small isolated changes that accumulate to a meaningful improvement
- **rationale:** to improve does not only mean to add something new, but also to remove something that adds complexity but not real value

- **CSF:** the changes to effect, although small and simple, need to be meaningful
- **CSF:** the changes to effect need to have no undesirable lateral effects

frugal innovation

- **risk:** considering frugal as a synonym to cheap, and making low cost a priority over real value

- **promise:** if we are ingenious enough and understand something well enough, we can find small changes that can make a big difference

incremental innovation

- effecting a series of small innovative improvements, one at a time, using the achievement of some set objectives as concept of success

incremental innovation

- **rationale:** innovation costs need to be proportionate to some set objectives
- **rationale:** not too many innovation need to be effected at the same time

- **CSF:** out of many innovation increments possible at some point, the right one needs to be chosen for realization

incremental innovation

- **risk:** keeping increments proportionate to set objectives may not allow some nice and bigger-scale ideas to find their way to realization

- **promise:** innovation, wisely used, can achieve objectives without wasting resources

local innovation

- an innovation effort explicitly focused on improving a specific local aspect (service, product, way of work), taking stock of elements unique to the corresponding local geography and context

local innovation

- **rationale:** local problems can best be solved by considering the local context

- **CSF:** the local context needs to be considered selectively, needs are different than interests
- **CSF:** local factors need to be considered creatively, and taken up as opportunities rather than shortcomings for innovation

local innovation

- **risk:** local solutions may lack broader value in terms of generality and scalability
- **risk:** local solutions may jeopardize shared resources with tragegy of commons effects

- **promise:** innovative solutions readily adapted to uptake by local communities

open innovation

- the people to source and evaluate ideas are prescribed in terms of minimum profiles that are also met beyond organizational boundaries by external contributors, to present themselves without formal commitments at any stage during the process, the latter being communicated to them in terms of opportunity to shape solutions

open innovation

- **rationale:** conventional wisdom cannot solve original problems
- **rationale:** we only want what our beneficiaries want

- **CSF:** participants need to be attracted and engaged throughout the process
- **CSF:** the process needs to have rigorous and time-effective leadership

open innovation

- **risk:** an open process may fail to include all stakeholder groups in a fair way

- **promise:** innovations really innovative and really unbiased

on sustainability

Sustainability

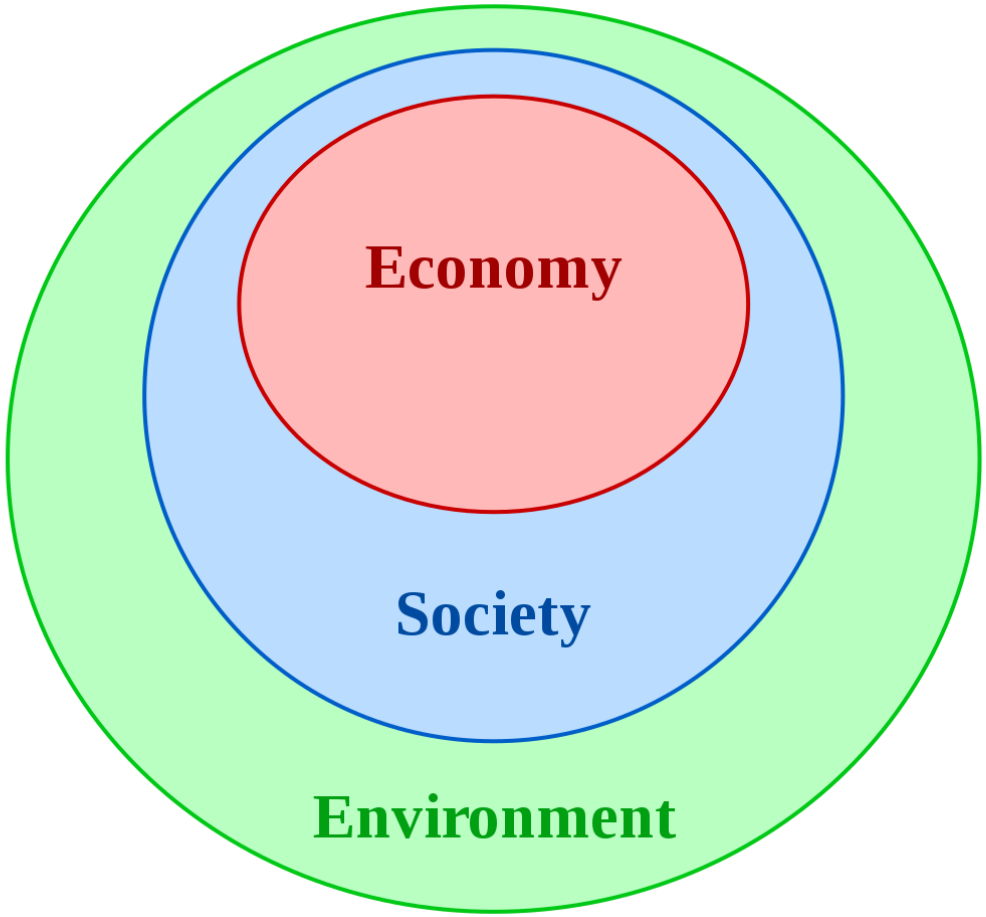
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In ecology, **sustainability** (from *sustain* and *ability*) is the property of biological systems to remain diverse and productive indefinitely. Long-lived and healthy wetlands and forests are examples of sustainable biological systems. In more general terms, sustainability is the endurance of systems and processes. The organizing principle for sustainability is sustainable development, which includes the four interconnected domains: ecology, economics, politics and culture.[1] Sustainability science is the study of sustainable development and environmental science.[2]

Achieving sustainability will enable the Earth to continue supporting human life.

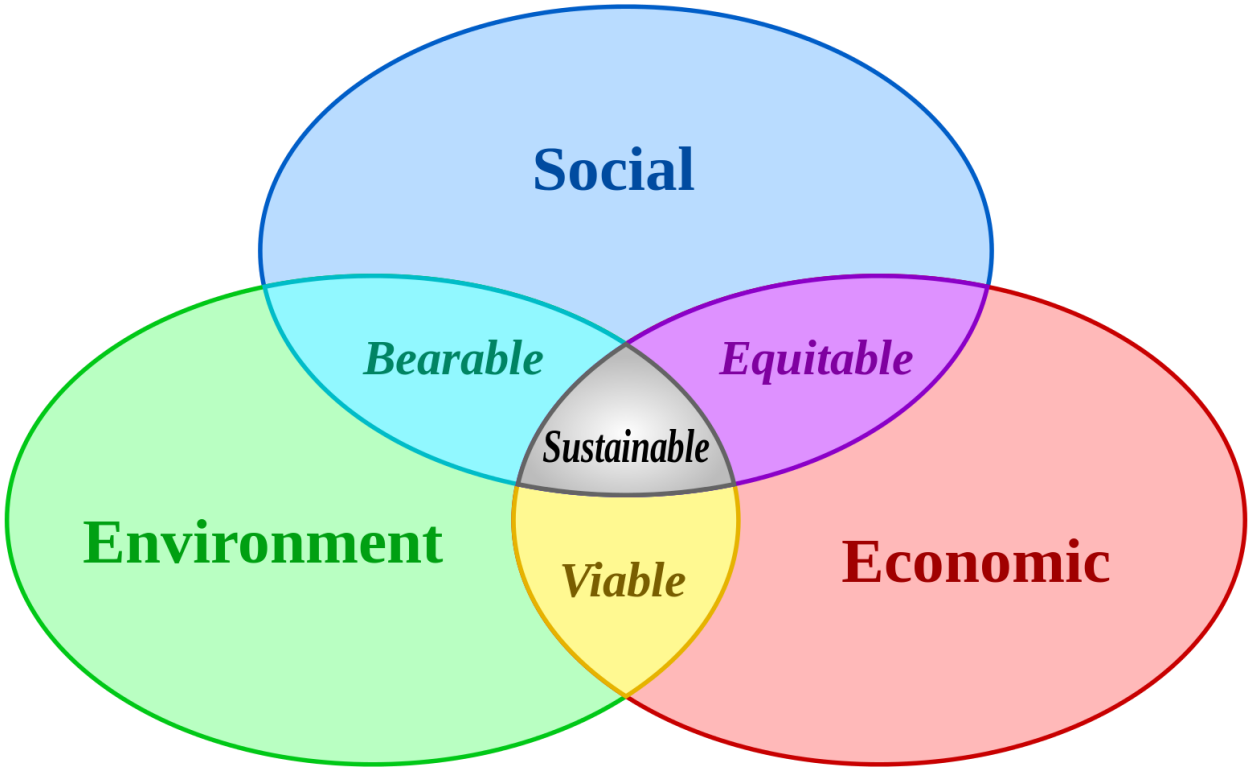
[source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainability]

on nested sustainability



[source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Nested_sustainability-v2.svg]

on sustainable development



[source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sustainable_development.svg]

on eco-innovation

[source: http://www.oecd.org/innovation/green]

sustainability and innovation

- eco-innovation:

  innovating for sustainability and sustainable development

- sustainable innovation:

  applying the concept of sustainability to innovation

- innovation able to sustain itself

sustainable innovation

- beyond deploying a specific innovation, establish material and immaterial conditions necessary and sufficient in order to create an innovation process without foreseen end, that will generate innovations and inform, motivate, improve and re-fuel itself through the innovations produced already, in order to advance by regenerating the resources that it consumes

sustainable innovation

- **rationale:** if nature needs to remain diverse and productive to support our needs, so does innovation

- **CSF:** all stakeholders need to be continually committed, in order to make innovation sustainable
- **CSF:** the process needs to remain diverse, all ideas need to be given room to flourish
- **CSF:** the process needs to remain productive, innovations need to be assessed in terms of the room for more innovations that they open up

sustainable innovation

- **risk:** thinking big, without starting small
- **risk:** sustainable innovation cannot be guaranteed via planning and investments, it can only be achieved in practice

- **promise:** a better future lies ahead, for all of us

a model for public sector innovation efforts

exploring time maturity and process type dimensions

fresh maturity metric

modality metric

scarcity metric (for all process type dimensions)

permeability, disruptiveness, hopefulness metrics

directedness, rootedness, partenariality metrics

intentionality, drivenness, focality, afference metrics

a model for exploring time maturity and process type dimensions of public sector innovation efforts

- a multi-dimensional model
- abstracted in a grounded theory mindset
  from sampled innovation efforts
- pilot-tested
  against a sample of innovation efforts

fresh maturity metric

fresh maturity

This metric conveys the idea that the efforts particularly interesting are those with a lifetime adequately fresh and at the same time adequately mature at the time of study.

This metric is calculated according to the formula

$$min(launch\ age,\ 5) - completion\ age + 1 + (max(launch\ age-(5+1),\ 0)*0.5)$$

using the *launch age* and *completion age* metrics as defined above. This formula allows to consider into *fresh maturity* all years during the last 5-year freshness timeframe in which the effort under study was alive, plus any previous years during which the effort was alive taken into consideration with a contribution adjusted by a 0.5 oldness factor. The 5-year freshness timeframe can be narrowed down to 1 / broadened to values greater than 5, and the 0.5 oldness factor can be decreased down to 0.0 / increased up to 1.0, to allow different versions of this metric that may consider freshness as, respectively, more/less important in comparison to maturity than in the version of the metric proposed above.

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

modality metric

modality

This metric takes up the following values:

> *top-down*, for efforts conceived at higher responsibility and authority levels of the organizational structure and communicated downwards along organizational layers for enactment; and
>
> *bottom-up*, for efforts conceived at lower responsibility and authority levels of the organizational structure and communicated upwards along organizational layers for approval.

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

scarcity metric (for all process type dimensions)

m-scarcity

This metric is calculated as

> *1*, for innovation efforts having more scarce types of modality within the sample studied; and
>
> *0*, otherwise.

The value of this rating is clearly dependent upon / specific to a given sampling of innovation efforts under study. Consequently, use of this metric is legitimate for comparing innovation efforts within the same sample only, rather than for performing cross-sample comparisons.

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

permeability metric

permeability

This metric takes up the following values:

impermeable, in case of efforts for which the people to source and evaluate ideas are preselected on an individual profile basis and stable throughout the process, the latter being communicated to them in terms of assignment;

collaborative, in case of efforts for which the people to source and evaluate ideas are prescribed on a broader organizational role/layer basis, and selected later on during the process, the latter being communicated to them in terms of importance to participate; and

open, in case of efforts for which the people to source and evaluate ideas are prescribed in terms of minimum profiles that are also met beyond organizational boundaries by external contributors, to present themselves without formal commitments at any stage during the process, the latter being communicated to them in terms of opportunity to shape solutions.

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

disruptiveness metric

disruptiveness

This metric takes up the following values:

non-disruptive, for efforts that meet two or more of the following characteristics: (a) they bring forward small changes with minimized lateral effects, (b) they do so at a slow pace over time, and (c) they establish new ways of work complementary or symbiotic to existing ones, allowing a convenient tentative timeframe for the latter to become abandoned after the test of time;

disruptive, for efforts that meet two or more of the following characteristics: (a) they bring forward large changes and/or changes with large lateral effects, (b) they do so at a fast (with respect to the size of changes) pace over time, and (c) they establish new ways of work in replacement of existing ones, setting a fixed and possibly pressing, always with respect to the size of changes timeframe for the latter to become abandoned; and

semi-disruptive, for efforts that fall in-between the previous cases, especially in terms of the timeframe that they allow for change, or otherwise said in terms of the speed of change that they demand.

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

hopefulness metric

hopefulness

This metric takes up the following values:

one-off, in cases of efforts that focus on effectively deploying a specific innovation and curating this in the future, without setting explicit objectives for further innovativeness;

continuous, for efforts targetted at effectively deploying a specific innovation and enhancing it with further innovative aspects, through processes that continue along a meaningful timeframe in the future; and

sustainable, for efforts that without or beyond focusing at deploying a specific innovation, are more targeted at establishing material and/or immaterial conditions necessary and sufficient in order to create an innovation process without foreseen end, that will generate innovations and inform, motivate, improve and re-fuel itself through the innovations produced already, in order to advance by regenerating the resources that it consumes.

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

directedness metric

directedness

This metric takes up the following values:

horizontal, for efforts aiming at implementation and/or impact public sector-wide; and

vertical, for efforts targeted at implementation and/or impact in specific domains.

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

rootedness metric

rootedness

This metric takes up the following values:

central government (CG), for efforts defined and owned by state leadership or central government at the top national level;

public administration (PA), for efforts defined and owned by top-level public sector branches (e.g. ministries, independent public authorities) and public administration agencies;

local administration (LA), for efforts defined and owned by local administrations such as regional and municipal authorities and agencies; and

under public law (UPL), for efforts defined and owned by legal entities under public law, such as academic institutions, health institutions, water/food/energy/transport security authorities, public banking system institutions and other analogous.

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

partenariality metric

partenariality

This metric takes up the following values:

public sector-internal, for cases of public sector agencies partnering with other public sector agencies of the same national administration or not partnering with any other stakeholder at all (in the case of purely in-sourced internally-focused efforts);

public-local, for cases of public sector agencies partnering with local administrations or other local stakeholders of any type;

broader public, for cases of public sector agencies partnering with legal entities under public law, such as academic or health institutions;

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

partenariality metric

public-social, for cases of public sector agencies partnering with civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations and social innovation networks at the national or international level;

public-private, for cases of public sector agencies partnering with private industry, commerce, services or financing sector players;

cross-country, for cases of public sector agencies or public administrations partnering with peer agencies or administrations from other countries;

public-international, for cases of public sector agencies partnering with international organizations, supra-national institutions or thematic networks world-wide; and

multilateral, for combinations of the previous cases.

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

intentionality metric

intentionality

This metric takes up the following values:

institutions and structures, for efforts intended to establish institutions and/or organizational structures that help innovation;

policies and standards, for efforts intended to establish policies and/or standards that help innovation;

practices and guidelines, for efforts intended to create innovative/exemplar practices and/or practice guidelines; and

systems and services, for efforts intended to create innovative information systems, applications, platforms and/or services.

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

drivenness metric

drivenness

This metric takes up the following values:

crisis-based, for efforts targeted at providing response to current and/or future urgencies, technical/natural catastrophes and/or crises;

needs-based, for efforts targeted at providing response to recurring and/or upcoming regular needs of citizens, businesses and other public sector beneficiaries; and

opportunity-based, for efforts intended to take stock of current and/or future opportunities, uptake emerging technologies and/or keep up with developments and advancements from model players in a forward-thinking approach.

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

focality metric

focality

This metric takes up the following values:

local, for innovation efforts explicitly focalized on improving a specific local administration or community, taking stock of elements unique to the corresponding local geography and context;

frugal, for innovation efforts explicitly focalized on bringing forward small-sized and low-cost changes that may have a multiplier effect and/or desirable impacts positively disproportionate to the budget and resource consumptions that they demand;

tool-novel, for innovation efforts explicitly focalized on exploring the meaningful and fruitful use of novel information technology tools, that bring along the promise and potential of making public sector processes and services much better, and/or giving rise to new processes and services that were not possible before;

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

focality metric

gender, for innovation efforts explicitly focalized on establishing equality for gender minorities and/or genders with unrecognized rights and/or lowered opportunities;

children, for innovation efforts explicitly focalized on establishing rights and practical opportunities for the well-being of children or specific children groups;

social, for public sector innovation efforts explicitly focalized at helping create or synergizing with existing social innovation, social enterpreneurship and social solidarity efforts;

democratic, for public sector innovation efforts explicitly focalized at helping create new or improving existing schemes for democratic participation and governance;

multiple, in cases of public sector innovation efforts with more than one focal points from the above or other analogous; and

generic, in cases of public sector innovation efforts with no explicit focal points of the above or other analogous.

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

afference metric

afference

This metric is encoded according to the official UN SDG nomenclature, taking up the following values:

> *SDG.1 no poverty; SDG2. zero hunger; SDG3. good health and well-being; SDG4. quality education; SDG5. gender equality; SDG6. clean water and sanitation; SDG7. affordable and clean energy; SDG8. decent work and economic growth; SDG9. industry, innovation and infrastructure; SDG10. reduced inequalities; SDG11. sustainable cities and communities; SDG12. responsible consumption and production; SDG13. climate action; SDG14. life below water; SDG15. life on land; SDG16. peace, justice and strong institutions; SDG17. partnerships for the goals;*
>
> combinations of the above, in case of afference to multiple SDGs at the same time; and
>
> *none*, in case of no afference to any of the United Nations SDGs.

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

putting this model to use

exploring effort samples: fresh maturity analysis

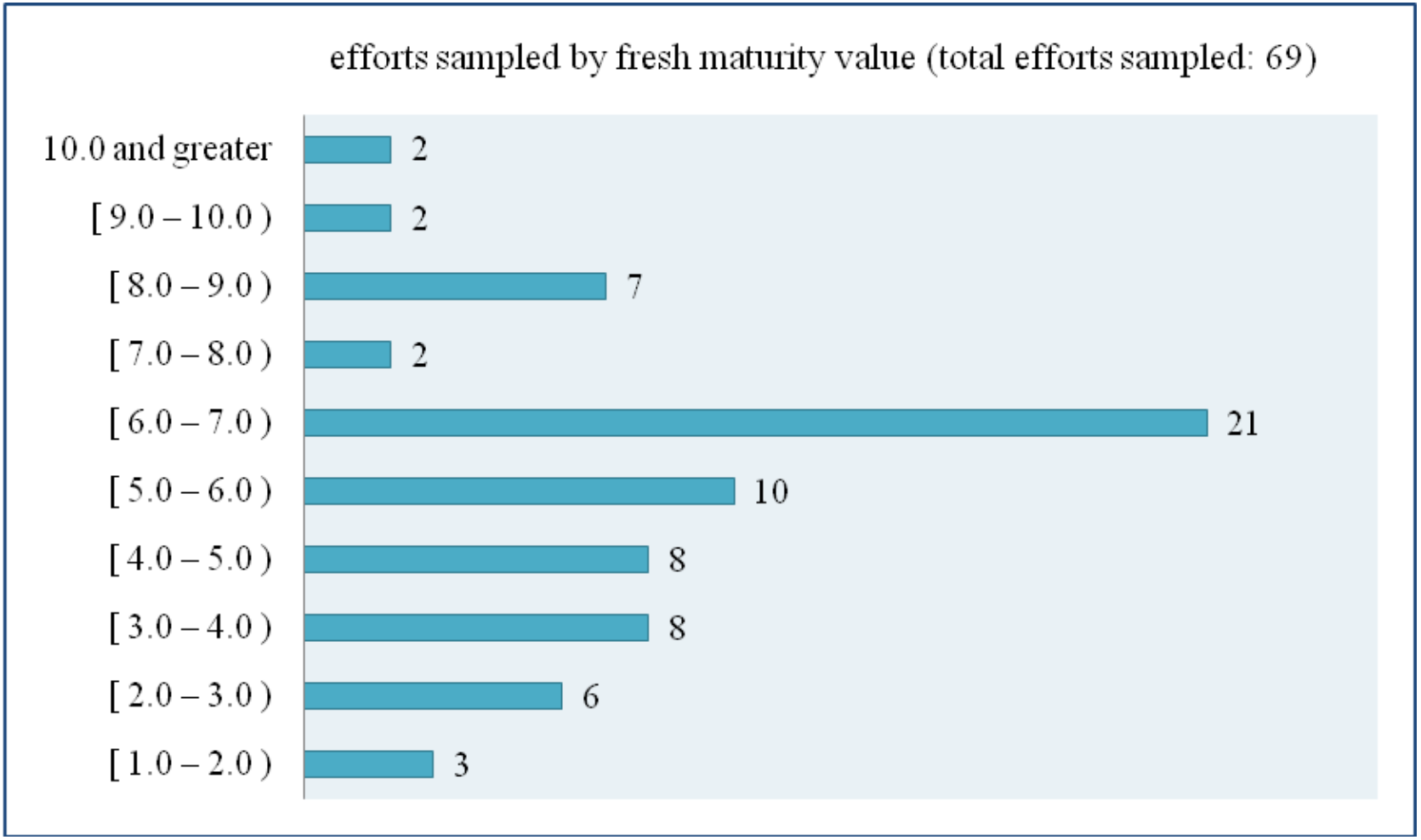
exploring effort samples: latitudinal analysis

exploring effort samples: longitudinal analysis

exploring effort samples: SDG afference analysis

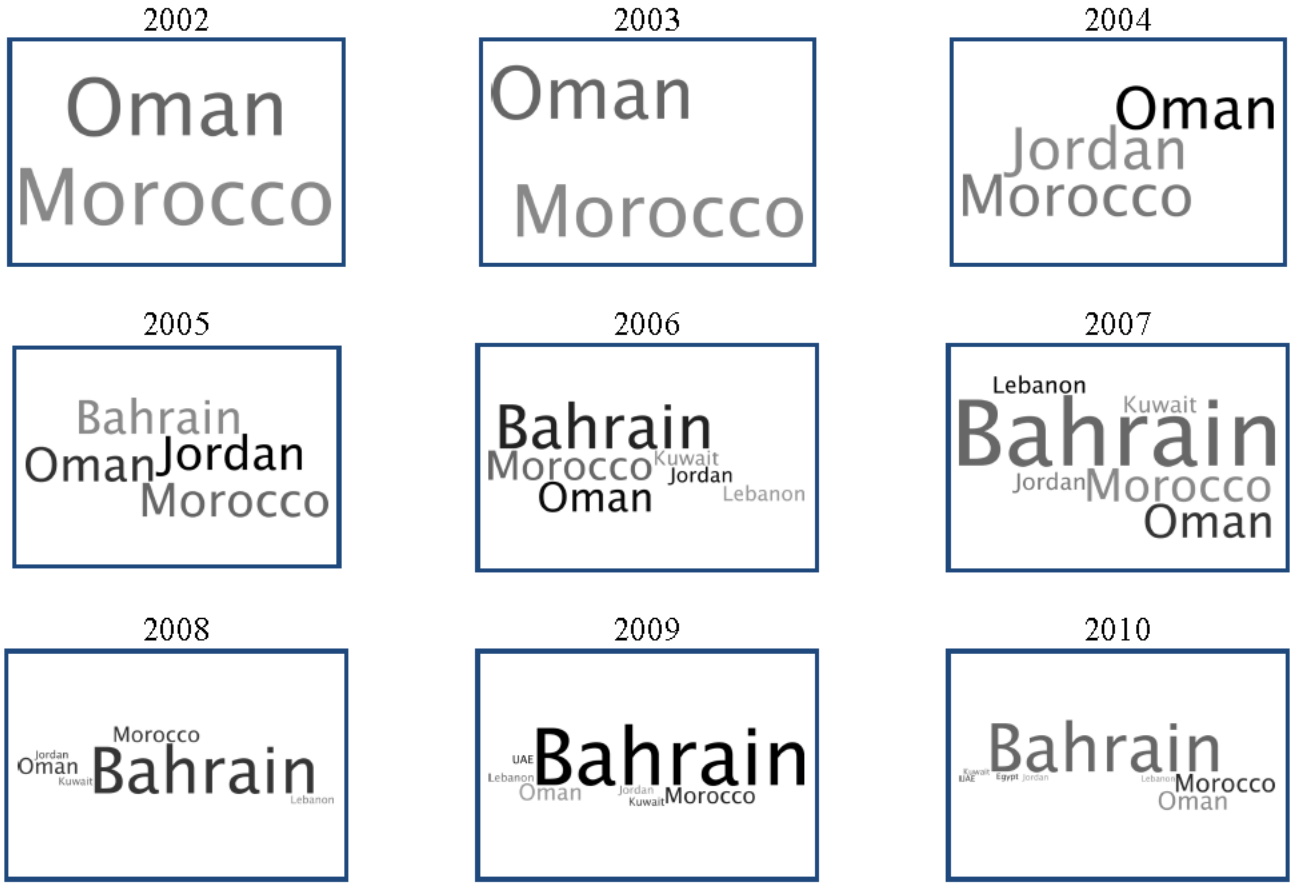
putting this model to multiple uses

applying the IPTTM model for exploring effort samples: fresh maturity analysis



[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

applying the IPTTM model for exploring effort samples: latitudinal analysis



[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region, word clouds produced using wordle.net]

applying the IPTTM model for exploring effort samples: latitudinal analysis

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region, word clouds produced using wordle.net]

applying the IPTTM model for exploring effort samples: longitudinal analysis

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region, word clouds produced using wordle.net]

applying the IPTTM model for exploring effort samples: longitudinal analysis

Oman

Palestine

Qatar

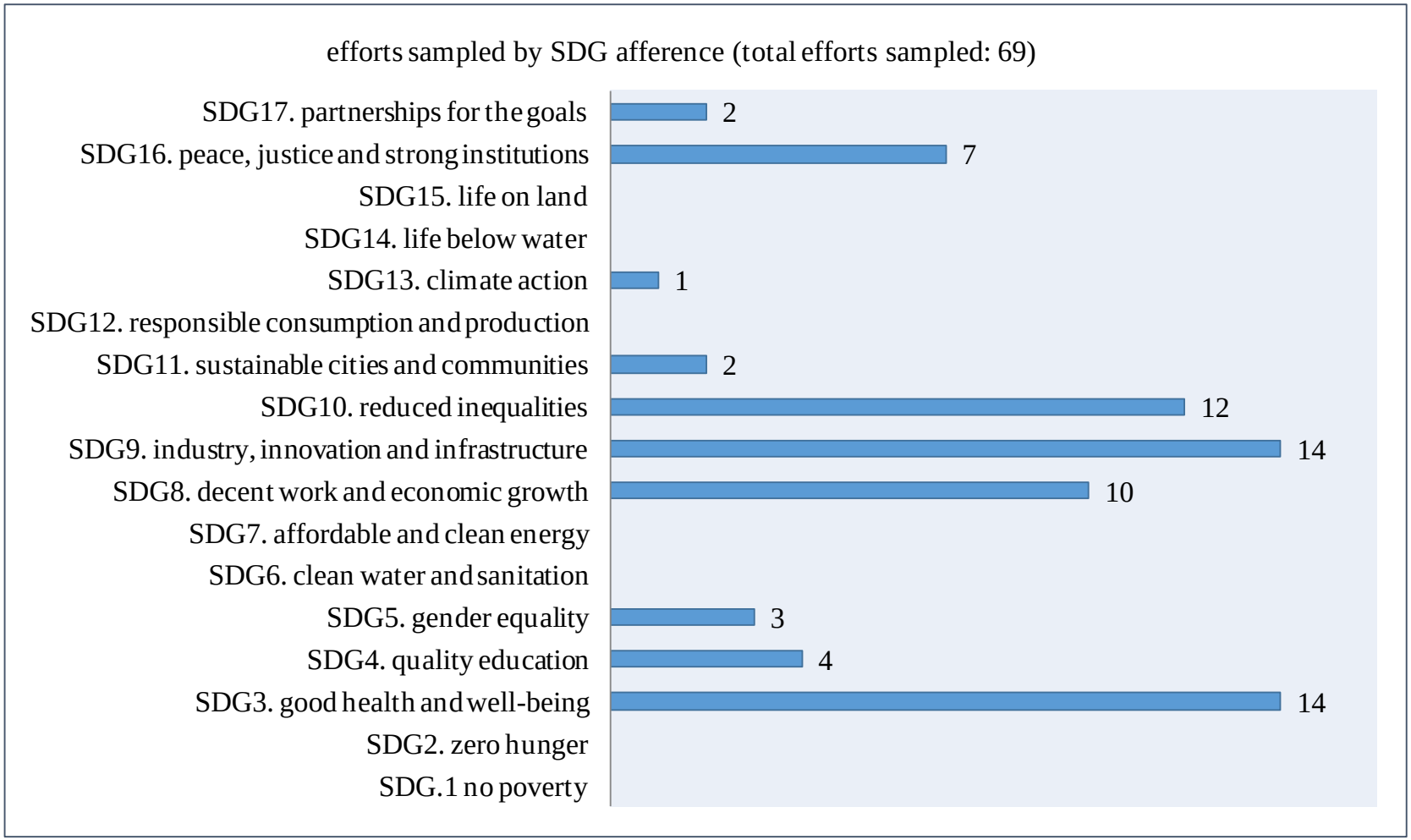
Saudi Arabia

Tunisia

UAE

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region, word clouds produced using wordle.net]

applying the IPTTM model for exploring effort samples: SDG afference analysis



[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

putting the IPTTM model to multiple uses

- intended to help as an exploration tool for existing efforts
- as a selection tool for particularly interesting efforts
- as a gap analysis tool for missing efforts
- as a design choices tool for new efforts (cf. interactive session)

a lifecycle for public sector innovation efforts

the IDEA lifecycle

IDEA lifecycle Ideation Phase

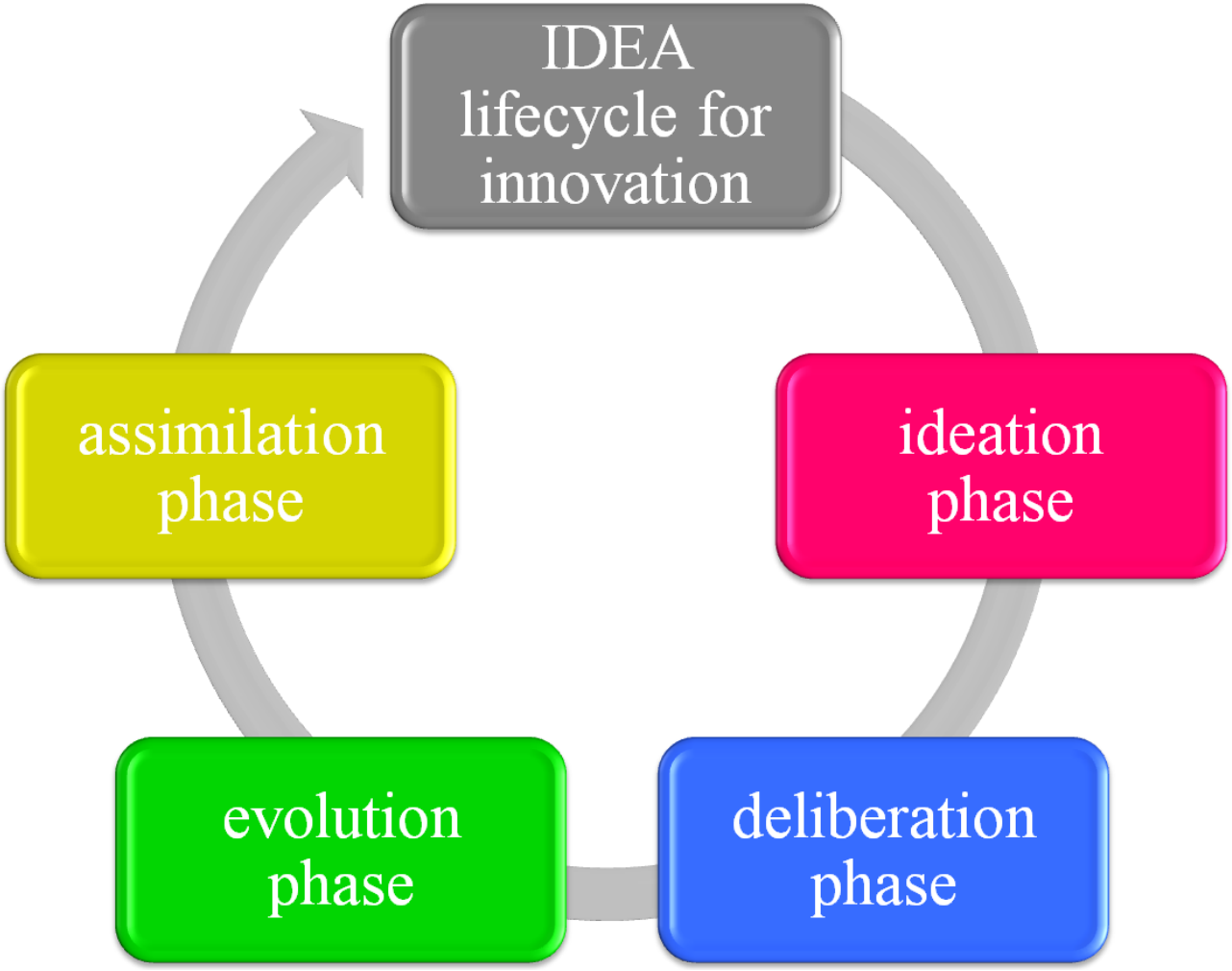
IDEA lifecycle Deliberation Phase

IDEA lifecycle Evolution Phase

IDEA lifecycle Assimilation Phase

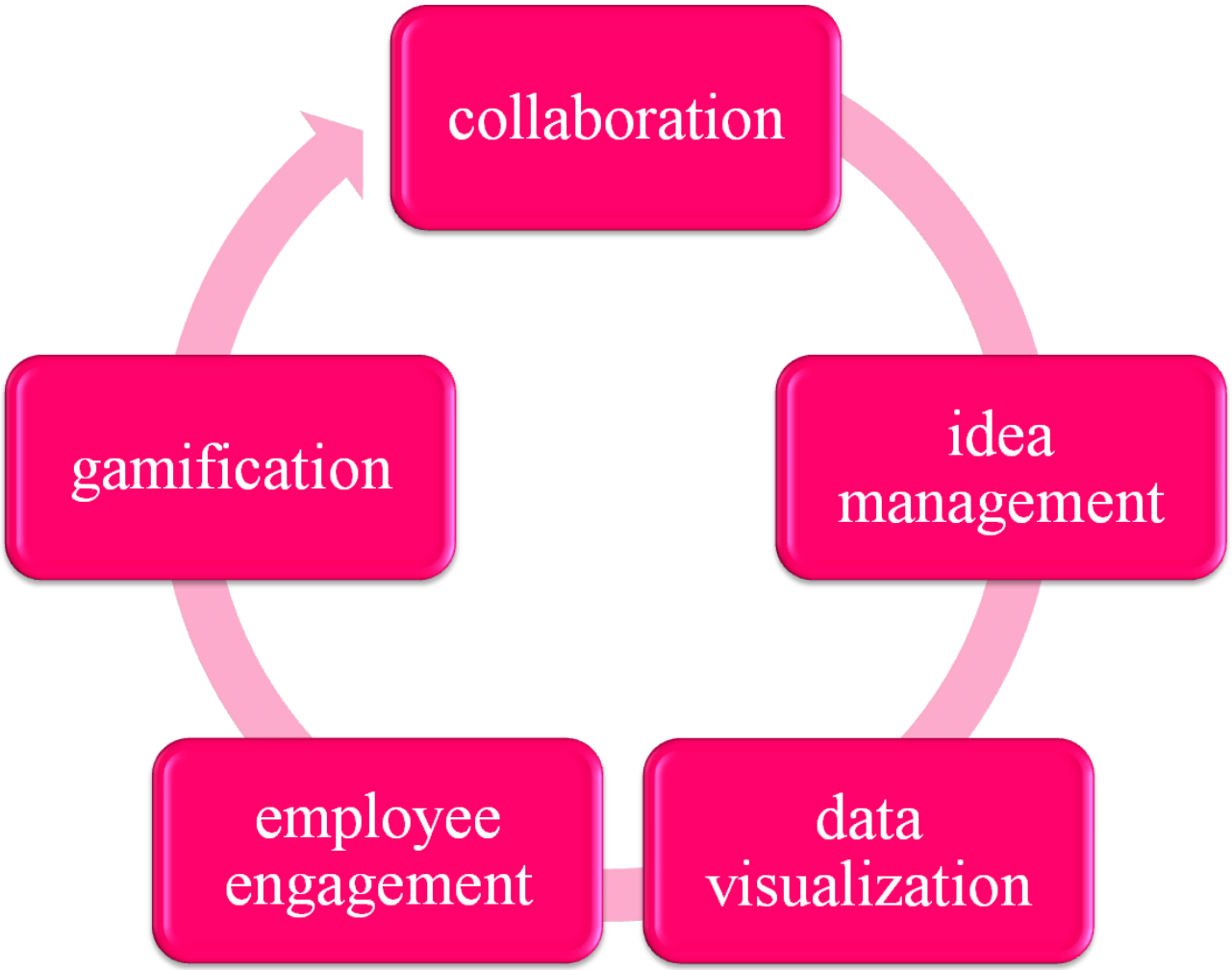
degrees of iterativeness in the IDEA lifecycle

the IDEA lifecycle



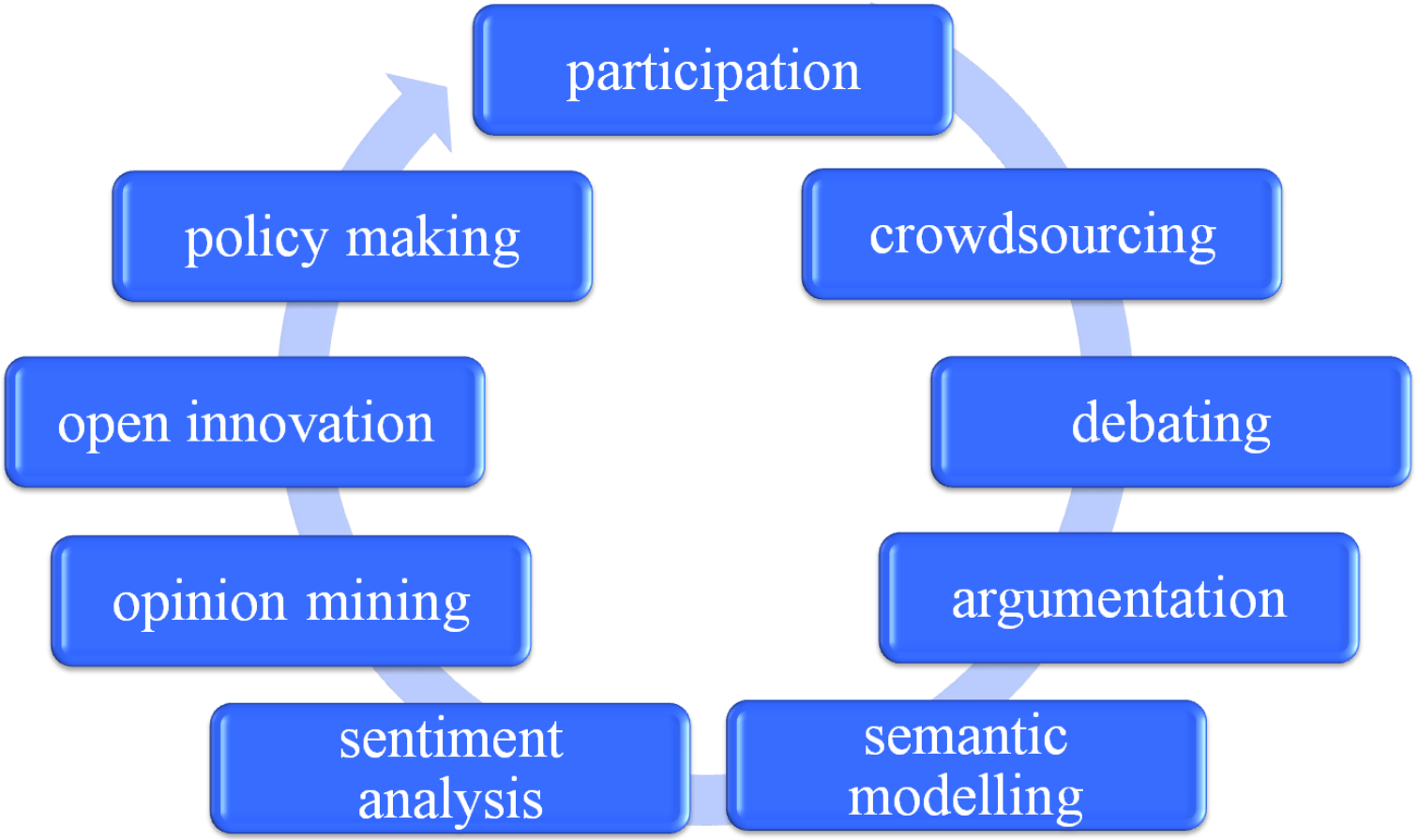
[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

IDEA lifecycle Ideation Phase



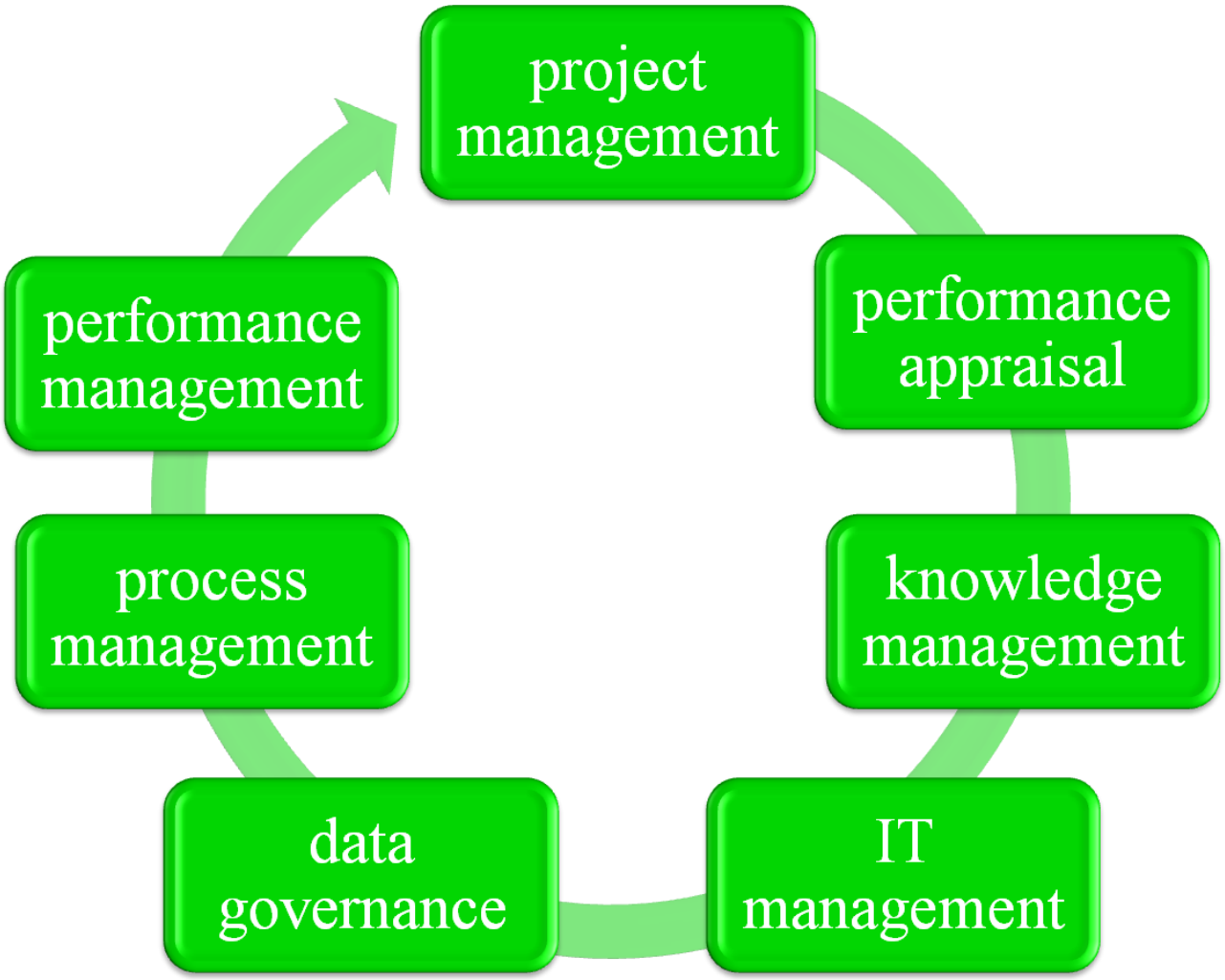
[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

IDEA lifecycle Deliberation Phase



[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

IDEA lifecycle Evolution Phase

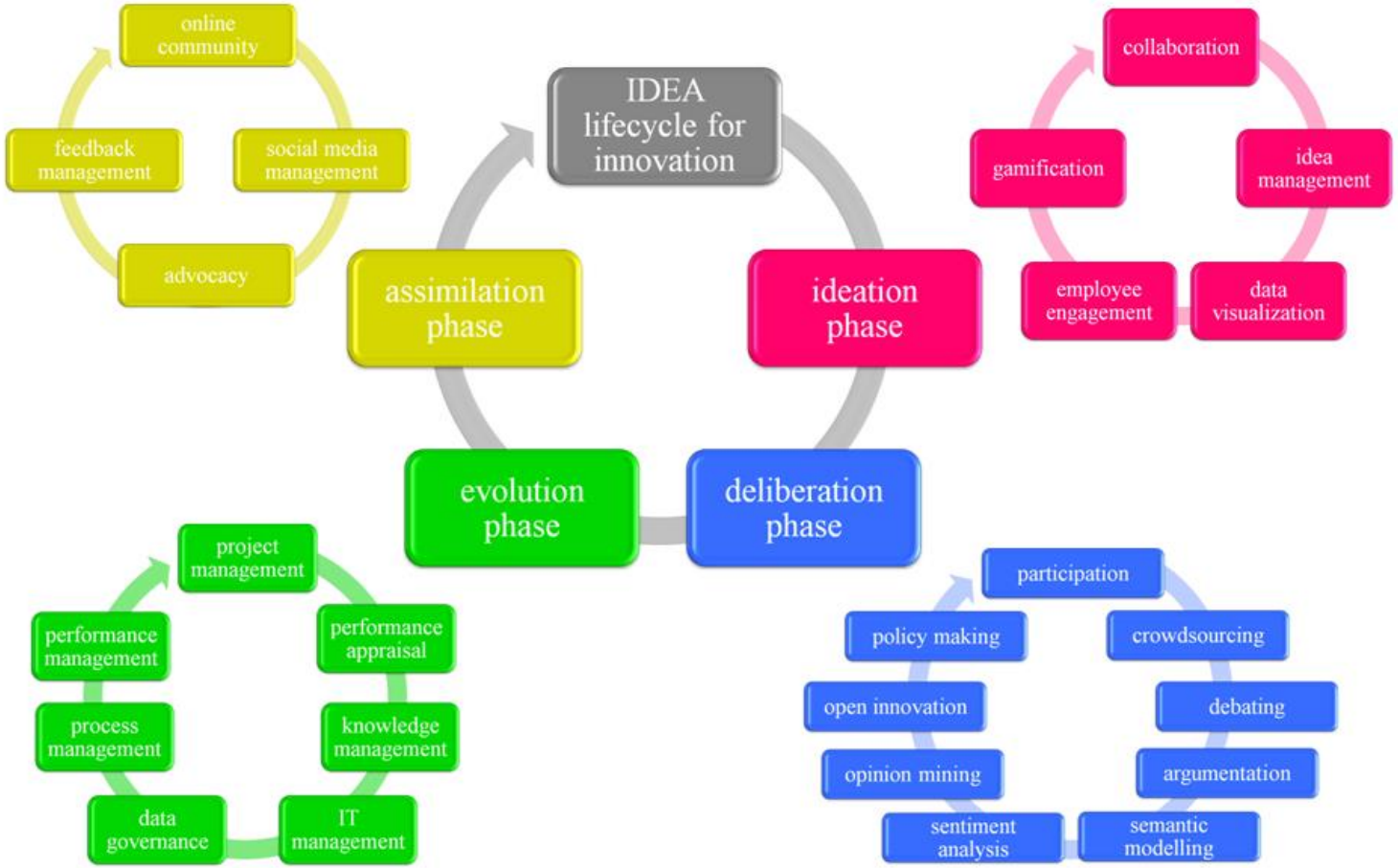


[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

IDEA lifecycle Assimilation Phase

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

degrees of iterativeness in the IDEA lifecycle



[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

information technology tools

on tools and innovation

emerging paradigms of technology to consider

different paradigms of tools to consider

different sources for identifying tools

IT tools explored: software peer reviews providers

IT tools explored: software comparison reports providers

IT tools explored: OSS directory providers

IT tools explored: academic sources

IT tools catalogued

on tools and innovation

- innovation is possible without new technology

- technology can offer means for innovation, if we have an idea and an opportunity
- technology can offer opportunities for innovation, if we have an idea
- technology can offer ideas for innovation, to make itself useful

on tools and innovation

- innovation finds itself linked to new technology
- often, the biggest hope that technology brings along is innovation
- innovation finds itself driving public sector technology procurement

emerging paradigms of technology to consider

- zero infrastructure and hardware as a service
- application platformization and software as a service
- data management and workplace virtualization
- digital transformation and cognitive management
- user experience and citizen journey
- digital trust, digital innovation and digital disruption

different paradigms of tools to consider

- closed source, software as a product tools
- open source, software as a shared good tools
- no source, software as a service tools
- there are pros and cons, in terms of IT management benefits and risks
- there are obvious gains and hidden costs, in terms of IT budgets

different sources for identifying tools

- competitive intelligence metasources
- competitive intelligence sources
- liveness, activity and influence assessments (a CR/TI index)
- software peer reviews providers
- software comparison reports providers
- OSS directory providers
- OSS-focus provider assessments (an OSS focus index)
- academic literature review papers

different sources for identifying tools

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- academic literature review papers

IT tools explored:

excerpt from software peer reviews providers

software base for Ideation Phase	Capterra categories	software entries [1]
Collaboration	Capterra / Collaboration	415 entries
Idea Management	Capterra / Idea Management	114 entries
Data Visualization	Capterra / Data Visualization	133 entries
Employee Engagement	Capterra / Employee Engagement	143 entries
Gamification	Capterra / Gamification	22 entries
software base for Evolution Phase	Capterra categories	software entries [1]
Project Management	Capterra / Project Management	505 entries
Performance Appraisal	Capterra / Performance Appraisal	132 entries
Knowledge Management	Capterra / Knowledge Management	125 entries
IT Management	Capterra / IT Management	155 entries
Data Governance	Capterra / Data Governance	43 entries
Process Management	Capterra / Business Process Management	198 entries
Performance Management	Capterra / Business Performance Management	125 entries
software base for Assimilation Phase	Capterra categories	software entries [1]
Online Community	Capterra / Community	40 entries
Social Media Management	Capterra / Social Media Management	32 entries
Advocacy	Capterra / Advocacy	19 entries
Feedback Management	Capterra / 360 Degree Feedback	77 entries
software base for total IDEA lifecycle	Capterra categories	2,278 entries in total (overlaps not excluded)

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

IT tools explored:

excerpt from software comparison reports providers

software base for Ideation Phase	Forrester Wave Reports	software entries
Collaboration	The Forrester Wave™: Enterprise Collaboration, Q4 2016	10 entries
Idea Management	The Forrester Wave™: Innovation Management Solutions, Q2 2016	15 entries
Data Visualization	The Forrester Wave™: Advanced Data Visualization (ADV) Platforms, Q3 2012	17 entries
Employee Engagement	The Forrester Wave™: Enterprise Collaborative Work Management, Q4 2016	13 entries
Gamification	no specific-focus report available [2], subsumed by reports in affine categories	0 entries
software base for Evolution Phase	**Forrester Wave Reports**	**software entries**
Project Management	The Forrester Wave™: Portfolio Management For The Tech Management Agenda, Q1 2015	13 entries
Performance Appraisal	The Forrester Wave™: Learning And Performance Management, Q4 2016	22 entries
Knowledge Management	The Forrester Wave™: Cognitive Search And Knowledge Discovery Solutions, Q2 2017	10 entries
IT Management	The Forrester Wave™: Enterprise Architecture Management Suites, Q2 2017	10 entries
Data Governance	The Forrester Wave™: Data Governance Stewardship And Discovery Providers, Q2 2017	14 entries
Process Management	The Forrester Wave™: Digital Process Automation Software, Q3 2017	13 entries
Performance Management	The Forrester Wave™: Enterprise Performance Management, Q4 2016	11 entries

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

IT tools explored:

excerpt from OSS directory providers

software base for Ideation Phase	Sourceforge categories	software entries [1], [7]
Collaboration	Office Suites	246 entries
Idea Management	Knowledge Management	89 entries
Data Visualization	Visualization	782 entries
Employee Engagement	Workflow	106 entries
Gamification	Gamification ad hoc query	2 entries
software base for Evolution Phase	Sourceforge categories	software entries [1], [7]
Project Management	Project Management	324 entries
Performance Appraisal	Human Resources	46 entries
Knowledge Management	Business Intelligence	117 entries
IT Management	System Administration	8,515 entries
Data Governance	Data Warehousing	118 entries
Process Management	Business Process Management	63 entries
Performance Management	Business Performance Management	41 entries
software base for Assimilation Phase	Sourceforge categories	software entries [1], [7]
Online Community	Conferencing	219 entries
Social Media Management	Social Media Management ad hoc query	206 entries
Advocacy	Advocacy ad hoc query	3 entries
Feedback Management	Feedback Management ad hoc query	32 entries
software base for total IDEA lifecycle	Sourceforge categories	10,909 entries in total (overlaps not excluded)

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

IT tools explored:

excerpt from academic sources

software base for Deliberation Phase	academic sources [8]	software entries [1]
Participation	Scholar Google	25 entries
Crowdsourcing	Scholar Google	38 entries
Debating	Scholar Google	10 entries
Argumentation	Scholar Google	17 entries
Semantic Modelling	Scholar Google	11 entries
Sentiment Analysis	Scholar Google	15 entries
Opinion Mining	Scholar Google	16 entries
Open Innovation	Scholar Google	31 entries
Policy Making	Scholar Google	19 entries
software base for total IDEA lifecycle	academic sources	182 entries in total (overlaps not excluded)

[source: consultant, original work for the study on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of the Arab Region]

IT tools catalogued

- approx. 470 SaaP / SaaS tools

  for the IDEA/Ideation, Evolution and Assimilation phases

- approx. 170 OSS tools

  for the IDEA/Ideation, Evolution and Assimilation phases

- approx. 180 tools and platforms

  for the IDEA/Deliberation phase

on innovation and knowledge resources

needs for access to knowledge resources

knowledge resources catalogued

needs for access to knowledge resources

- if force has to with our ability to do what we want to do, and
- power with our ability to make others do what we want to do

- then, the more powerful we are, the more we need knowledge
- in order to know the right things to make others do

- innovation –related knowledge resources abound
- approaches that can be applied to innovation abound
- domains for public sector innovation abound

knowledge resources catalogued

- approx. 290 book sources, organized around 33 core themes
- approx. 100 academic journals, organized around 5 core themes
- approx. 80 websites and topical webpages, organized around 4 core themes
- approx. 60 background reports by international organizations, organized around 6 core themes

knowledge resources catalogued

- approx. 160 recent (2015 onwards) insight reports by management and IT consultants
- approx. 190 online resource webpages by management and IT consultants
- approx. 310 recent (2012 onwards) academic papers on public sector innovation
- approx. 40 recent (2015 onwards) academic papers on deliberation tools and platforms

innovating with external stakeholders, semi-institutionally

participatory design

crowdsourcing

pervasive participation

playful brainstorming

playful democratic participation

DIY and DIWO citizenship

visual thinking and visual storytelling

participatory design: some premises

- the way things work, or fail to work, is heavily influenced by their design

- together, we can make choices more inclusive and better for all

CoDesign for Public-Interest Services

CoDesign for Public-Interest Services – a new book born at POLIMI DESIS Lab

[source: http://www.desisnetwork.org/2017/07/17/codesign-for-public-interest-services-a-new-book-born-at-polimi-desis-lab-2/]

Participatory Design Conf. 2018: Democracy and Politics

[source: https://pdc2018.org/]

Participatory Constitutional Design

Beyond Bureaucracy pp 151-166 | Cite as

Participatory Constitutional Design: A Grassroots Experiment for (Re)Designing the Constitution in Greece

Authors | Authors and affiliations

Evika Karamagioli ✉, Mary Karatza, Stephania Xydia, Dimitris Gouscos

Chapter
First Online: 25 April 2017

Part of the Public Administration and Information Technology book series (PAIT, volume 25)

Abstract

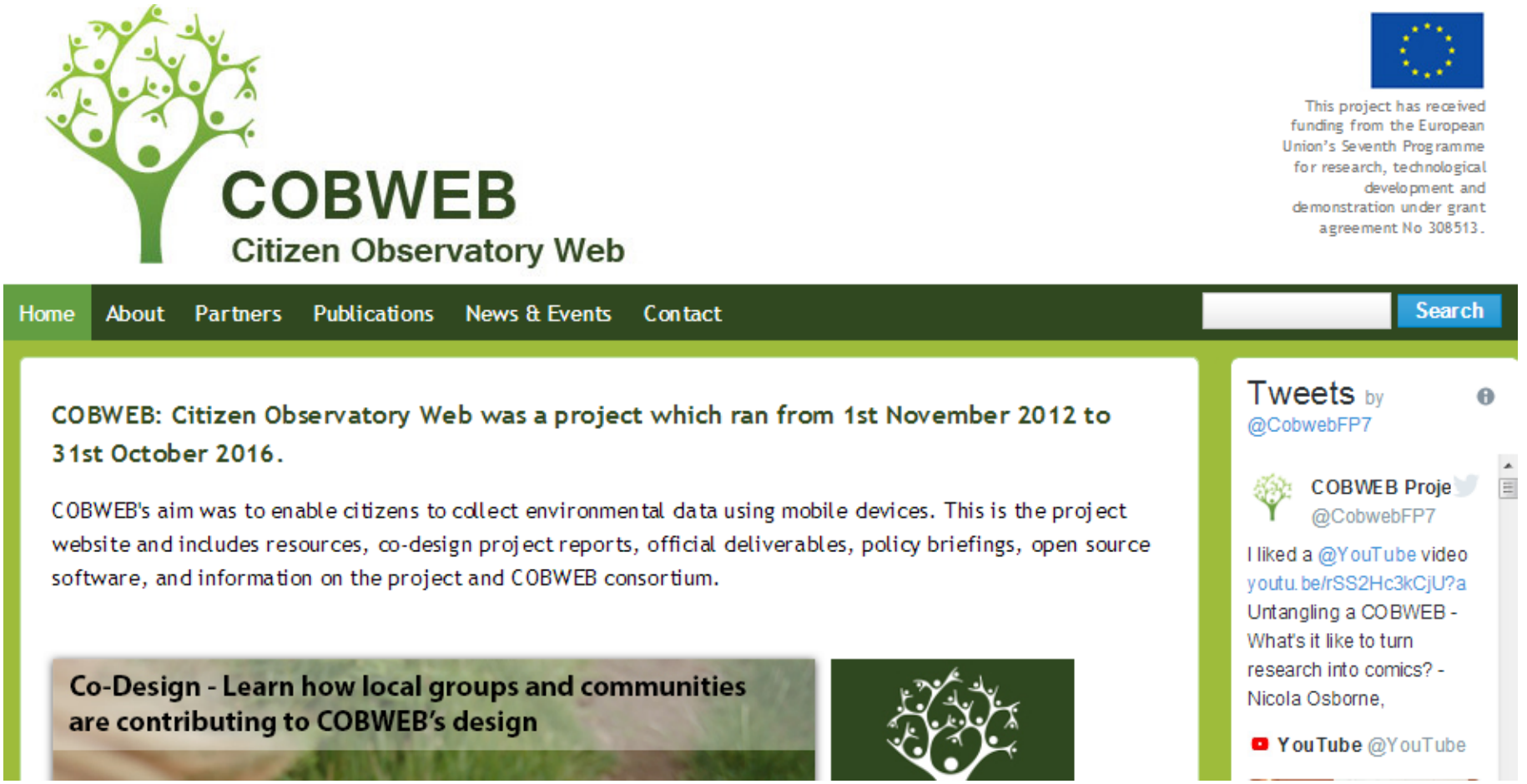
This chapter reports how participatory processes and ICT tools can go against rule-driven bureaucratic approaches to political participation and public deliberation, trying to defy strict procedural norms in favor of more flexible formats for citizen mobilization, political co-thinking, and sustained social innovation in the area of constitutional building. After describing key theoretical issues on trends and perspectives of public participation in constitution building

[source: https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-54142-6_10/fulltext.html/]

crowdsourcing: some premises

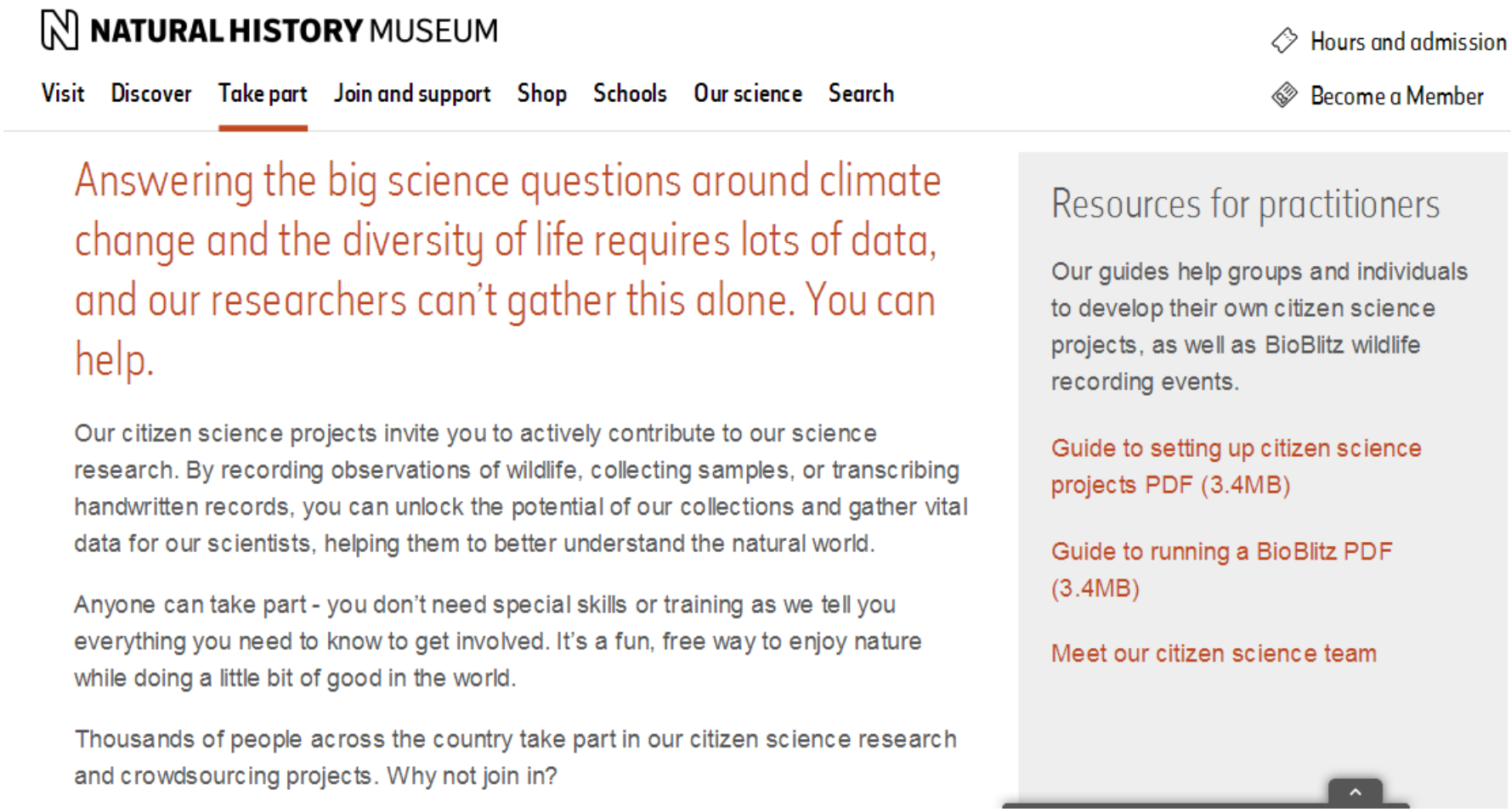
- crowds are not inevitably destructive; they can be constructive as well
- the many, summing up the information and knowledge that they provide, create more wisdom than the few
- the many, summing up the work and resources that they provide, create more strength that the few

COBWEB Citizen Observatory Web



[source: https://cobwebproject.eu/]

NHM Citizen Science

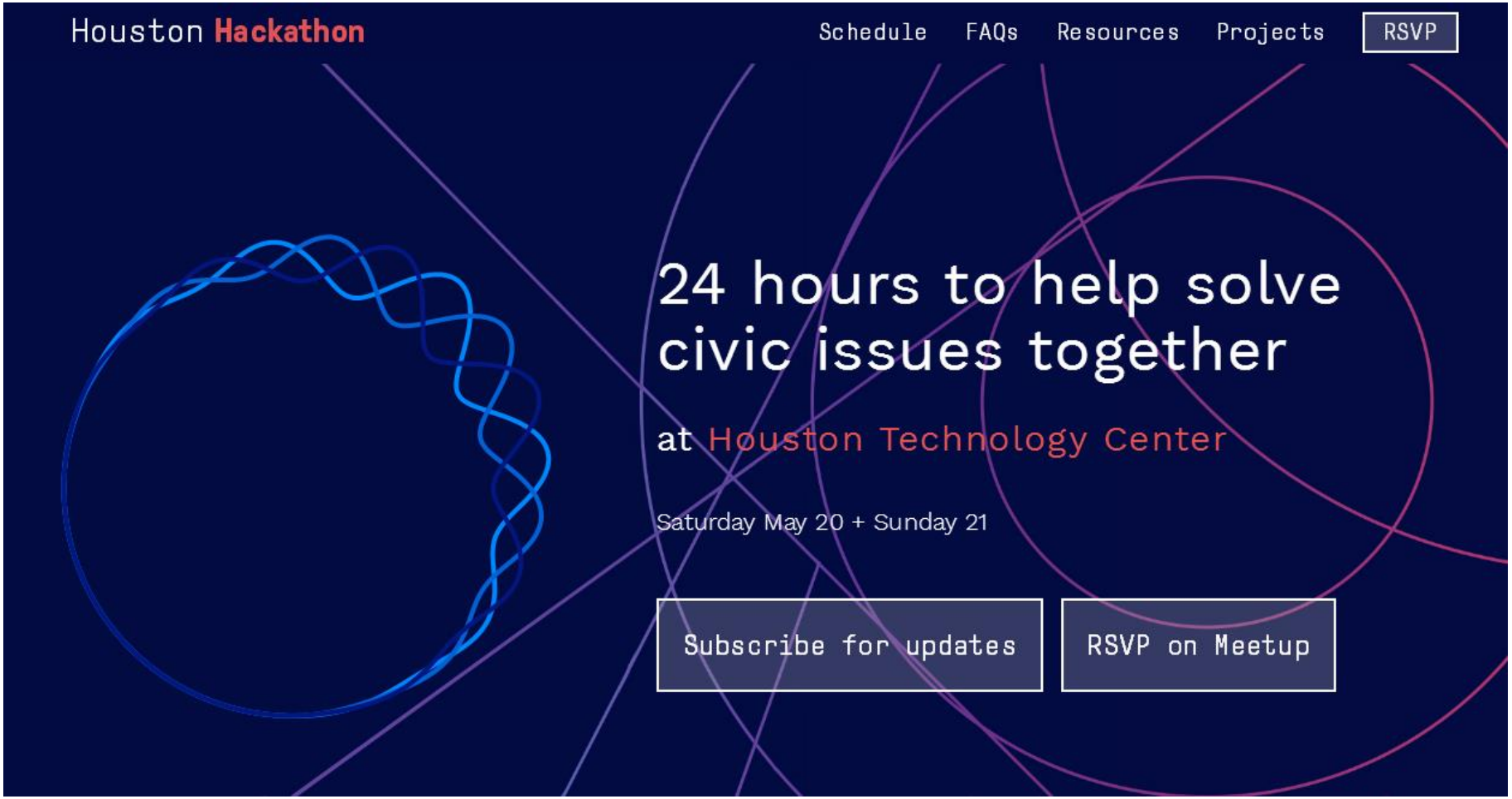


[source: http://www.nhm.ac.uk/take-part/citizen-science.html]

WeSenseIt Citizen Water Observatories

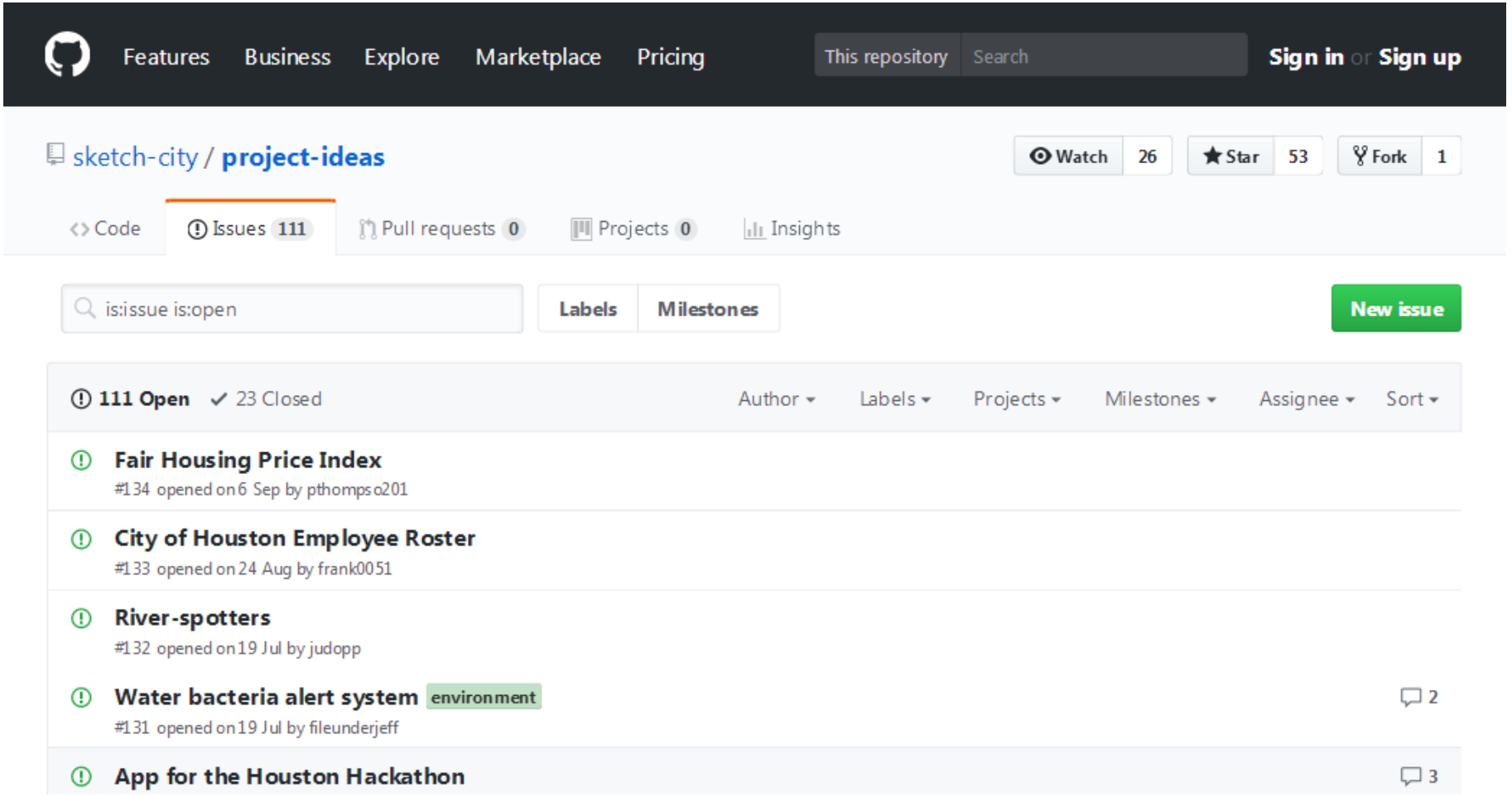
[source: http://www.wesenseit.com/]

Houston Hackathon 2017



[source: http://houstonhackathon.com/]

Houston Hackathon 2017 projects initiated on Github



[source: https://github.com/sketch-city/project-ideas/issues]

Singapore eCitizen Ideas!

[source: https://ideas.ecitizen.gov.sg/egp/process/EGOV/EideasHomepage]

collaborative city building: CityStudio Vancouver

CITYSTUDIO

CityStudio Vancouver is an innovation hub where City staff, students, and community co-create experimental projects to make Vancouver more sustainable, liveable and joyful.

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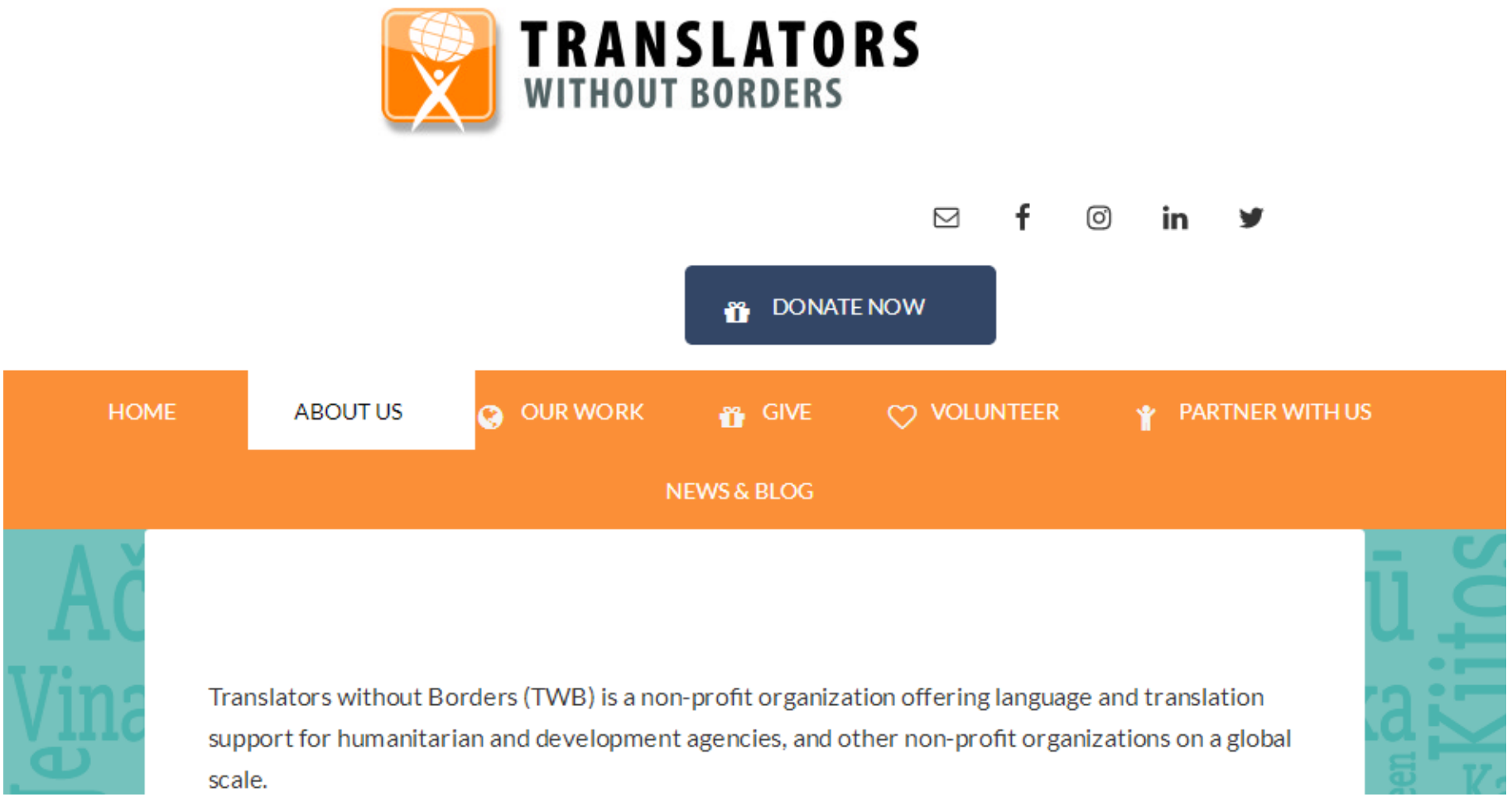
Through the launching of experimental projects on-the-ground, university students learn the skills they need to succeed in today's economy and inspire action in the community and government.

Explore past projects, courses and stories from CityStudio Vancouver.

[source: http://www.citystudiovancouver.com/]

Translators without Borders



[source: https://translatorswithoutborders.org/about-us/]

pervasive participation: some premises

- the public sphere is not restricted to formal politics; many things in everyday life are political in nature and call for citizen choices and feedback

- people can contribute as active citizens, if we make this meaningful

b-Part: Building Pervasive Participation

Building Pervasive Participation

b-Part is an interdisciplinary research project funded by FFG, Tekes and Formas under the European Commission's Joint Programming Initiative *Urban Europe*. Between April 2013 and ~~March 2016~~ (extended to December 2016), the involved researchers will investigate novel concepts and solutions for citizen e-participation utilizing latest mobile device technology and appliances embedded in today's urban environments. The proposed pervasive participation approach will consider each level of e-participation by enabling, engaging, and empowering citizens with the ultimate aim of encouraging a continuous dialogue between a city and citizens by using contemporary technology.

[source: http://www.b-part.eu/]

The Ludic City: Exploring the Potential of Public Spaces

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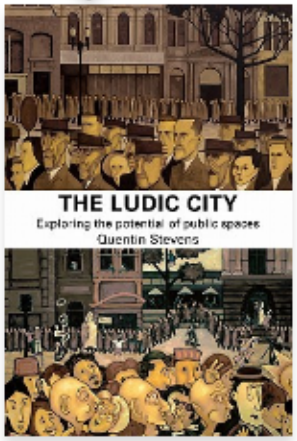

Want to Read

Rate this book

The Ludic City: Exploring the Potential of Public Spaces

by Quentin Stevens

4.5 · Rating details · 6 Ratings · 0 Reviews

This international and illustrated work challenges current writings focussing on the problems of urban public space to present a more nuanced and dialectical conception of urban life.

Detailed and extensive international urban case studies show how urban open spaces are used for play, which is defined and discussed using Caillois' four-part definition - competition, chance, simulation and vertigo. Stevens explores and analyzes these case studies according to locations where play has been observed: paths, intersections, thresholds, boundaries and props.

Applicable to a wide-range of countries and city forms, *The Ludic City* is a fascinating and stimulating read for all who are involved or interested in the design of urban spaces. (less)

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BOOKS BY QUENTIN STEVENS

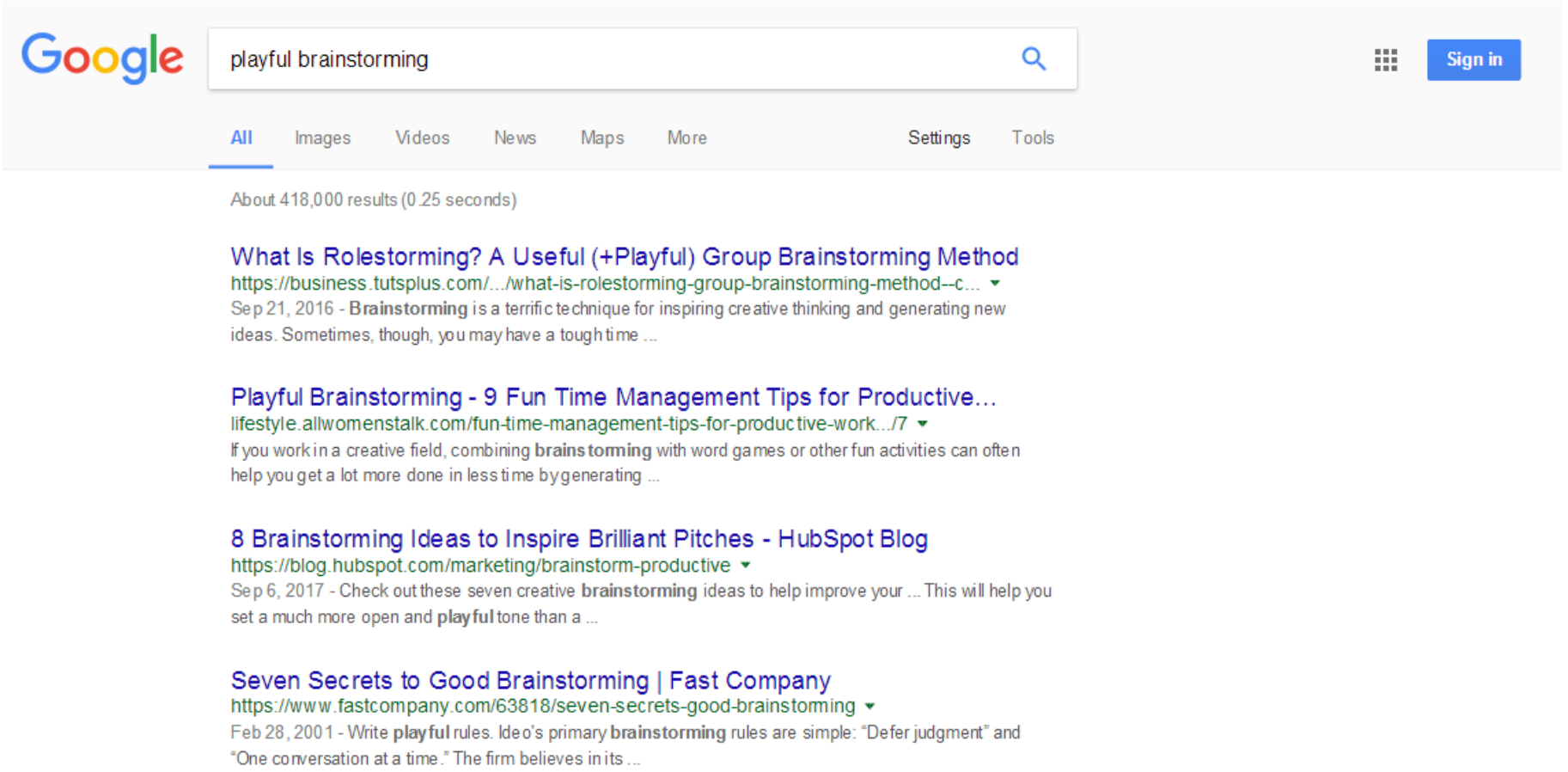
[source: https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/1889786.The_Ludic_City]

playful brainstorming: some premises

- if we feel well in a brainstorming process, we will contribute more and better ideas

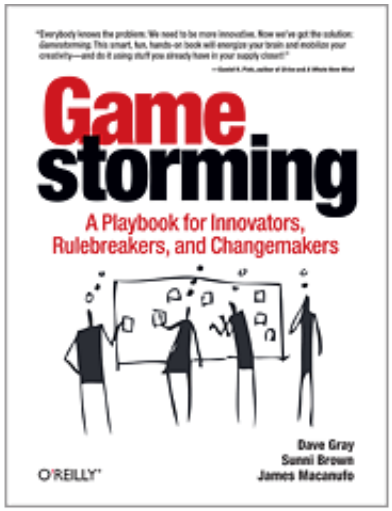
- a process, to make us feel well, has to be felt less like work and more like play

playful brainstorming approaches, around the net



[source: https://www.google.com/search?q=playful+brainstorming]

Gamestorming for Innovators, Rulebreakers, and Changemakers



Gamestorming
A Playbook for Innovators, Rulebreakers, and Changemakers

By Dave Gray, Sunni Brown, James Macanufo

Publisher: O'Reilly Media
Release Date: July 2010
Pages: 290

Great things don't happen in a vacuum. But creating an environment for creative thinking and innovation can be a daunting challenge. How can you make it happen at your company? The answer may surprise you: gamestorming.

This book includes more than 80 games to help you break down barriers, communicate better, and generate new ideas, insights, and strategies. The authors have identified tools and techniques from some of the world's most innovative professionals, whose teams collaborate and make great things happen. This book is the result: a unique collection of games that encourage engagement and creativity while bringing more structure and clarity to the workplace. Find out why -- and how -- with *Gamestorming*.

[source: http://shop.oreilly.com/product/9780596804183.do]

playful democratic participation: some premises

- disengagement from and apathy towards politics also have to do, among other factors, with the gravity and formality of participation processes

- combining participation with fun, will be more inclusive and mobilizing

Making Democracy Fun

Making Democracy Fun

How Game Design Can Empower Citizens and Transform Politics

By Josh A. Lerner

Overview

Anyone who has ever been to a public hearing or community meeting would agree that participatory democracy can be boring. Hours of repetitive presentations, alternatingly alarmist or complacent, for or against, accompanied by constant heckling, often with no clear outcome or decision. Is this the best democracy can offer? In *Making Democracy Fun*, Josh Lerner offers a novel solution for the sad state of our deliberative democracy: the power of good game design. What if public meetings featured competition and collaboration (such as team challenges), clear rules (presented and modeled in multiple ways), measurable progress (such as scores and levels), and engaging sounds and visuals? These game mechanics would make meetings more effective and more enjoyable—even fun.

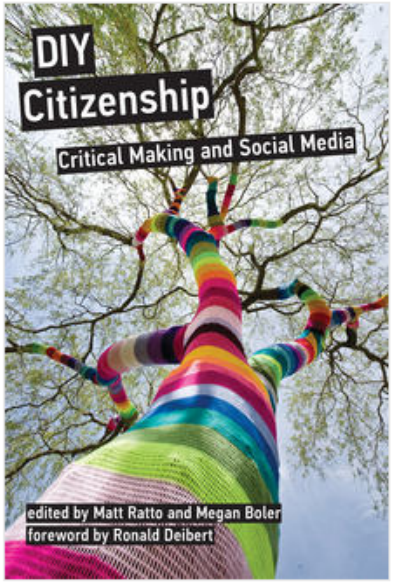
[source: https://mitpress.mit.edu/fun]

DIY and DIWO citizenship: some premises

- we take pride in doing things ourselves, for the sake of it, and we like to find others that feel the same

- what we feel we have to do as active citizens, including solving our problems, we can do it ourselves

DIY Citizenship, Critical Making and Social Media



DIY Citizenship

Critical Making and Social Media

Edited by Matt Ratto and Megan Boler

Foreword by Ronald Deibert

Overview

Today, DIY—do-it-yourself—describes more than self-taught carpentry. Social media enables DIY citizens to organize and protest in new ways (as in Egypt's "Twitter revolution" of 2011) and to repurpose corporate content (or create new user-generated content) in order to offer political counternarratives. This book examines the usefulness and limits of DIY citizenship, exploring the diverse forms of political participation and "critical making" that have emerged in recent years. The authors and artists in this collection describe DIY citizens whose activities range from activist fan blogging and video production to knitting and the creation of community gardens.

[source: https://mitpress.mit.edu/books/diy-citizenship]

visual thinking and visual storytelling: some premises

- write for me a report, and I promise to read it
- prepare for me a presentation, and I promise to attend
- tell me a story, and I'll start to empathize
- show me a story, and I'll start to understand

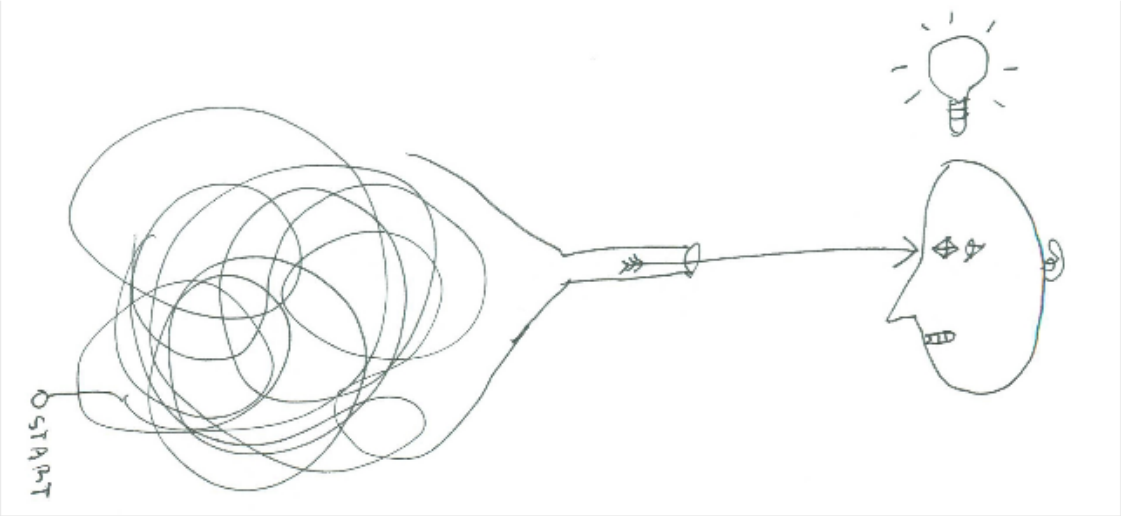
- as human beings, we can put more of our truths in stories and pictures, than in any other format

what is visual thinking

VISUAL THINKING

Search this site...

What is Visual Thinking?

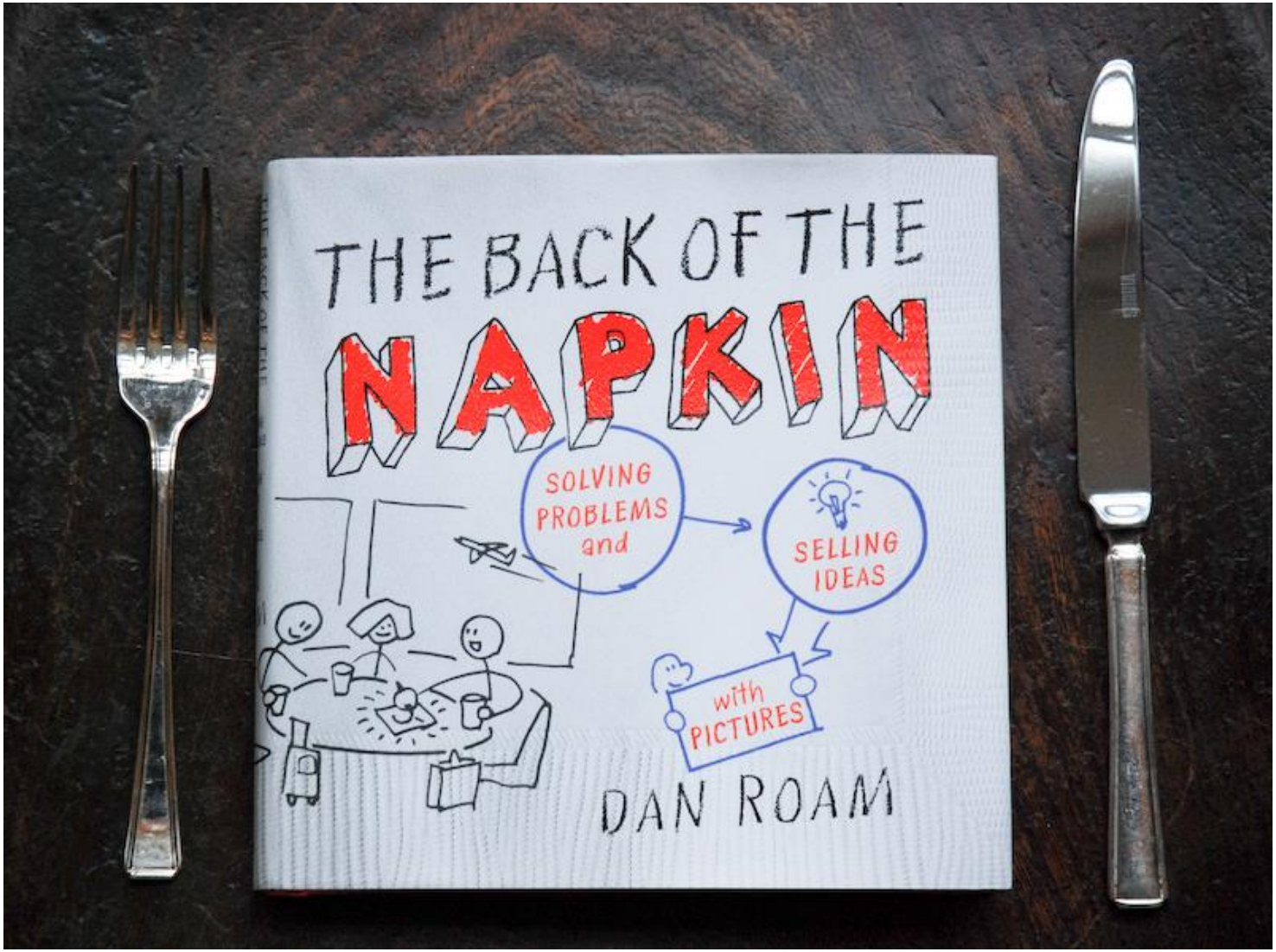


Visual thinking is a way to organize your thoughts and improve your ability to think and communicate. It's a great way to convey complex or potentially confusing information.

It's also about using tools — like pen and paper, index cards and software tools — to externalize your internal thinking processes, making them more clear, explicit and actionable.

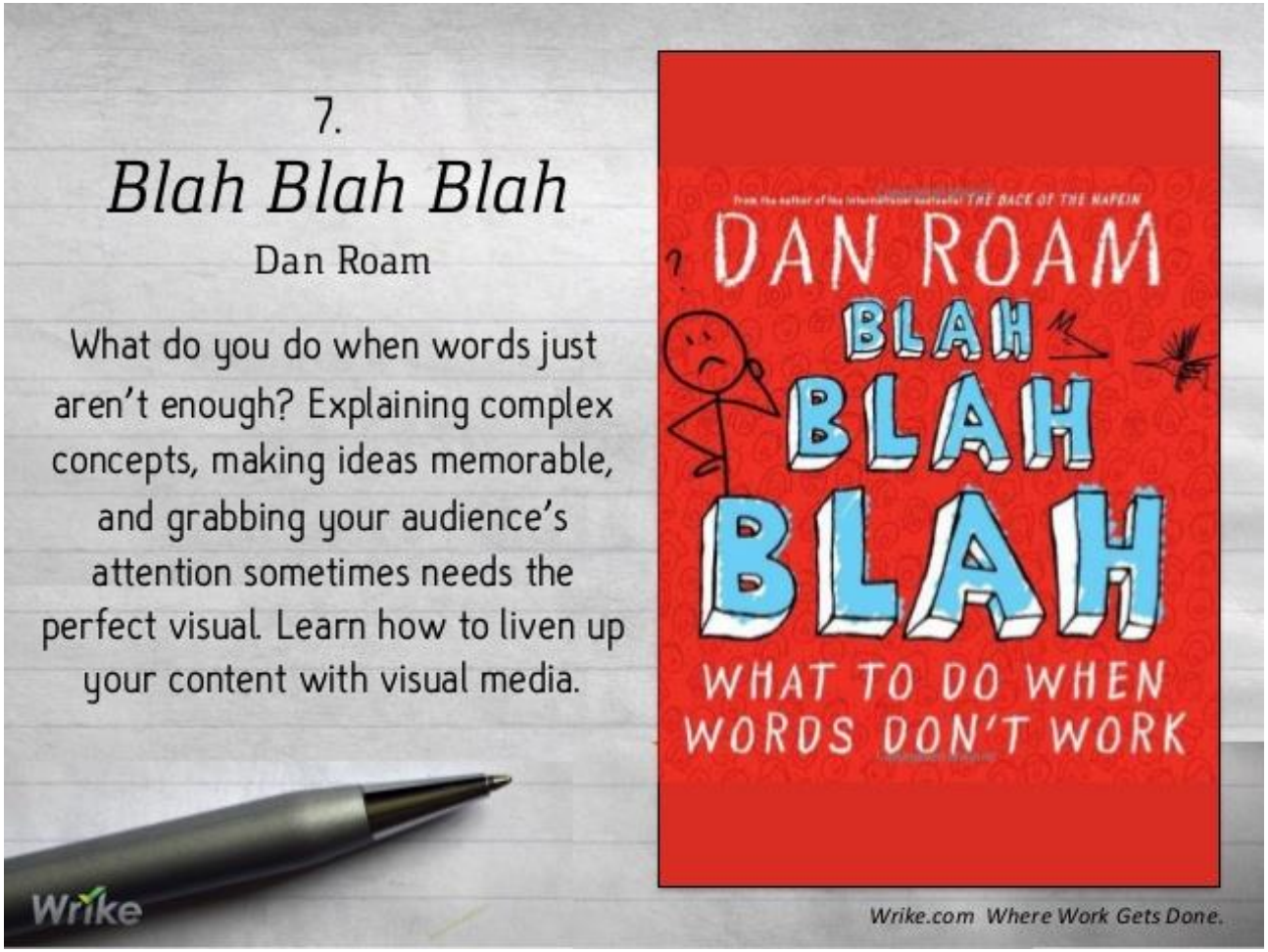
[source: http://www.xplaner.com/visual-thinking-school/]

the back of the napkin



[source: http://www.designersreviewofbooks.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/01/napkin-cover.jpg]

when words do not work



[source: https://image.slidesharecdn.com/contentmarketingbooksslideshare-150420105851-conversion-gate01/95/10-books-all-content-marketers-should-read-9-638.jpg?cb=1429530703]

Scenes storytelling and storyboarding

Legal Design Toolbox

Legal Communication Design Toolbox

Develop a new product

Legal Design Pattern Library

Legal Product Typology

Create an innovative organization

Ideabook

...

Scenes: a storytelling and -boarding tool

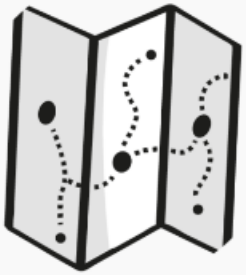
Margaret / 03.2017 / Collaboration Tools, Design Tools, Legal Product Design / Leave a Comment

SAP's User Experience design services team has a wonderful free resource to build storyboards and tableaus in your design work. It's called *Scenes*. You can download the pdf and make a DIY, physical, interactive storyboarding kit to work with in your team or with your client.

Use Scenes to

Humanize your research insights

Create a storyboard to show your project team how users experience their world. The project team will experience it too!



Capture current scenarios

Map the user journey of your existing solution as a story. This will help you to identify problems and understand their impact.

Validate new ideas

Do you have a great idea for a future solution? Create a storyboard about how it will work to get early feedback.

[source: http://www.legaltechdesign.com/LegalDesignToolbox/2017/03/17/scenes-a-storytelling-and-boarding-tool/]

innovating with external stakeholders, institutionally

innovation marathons

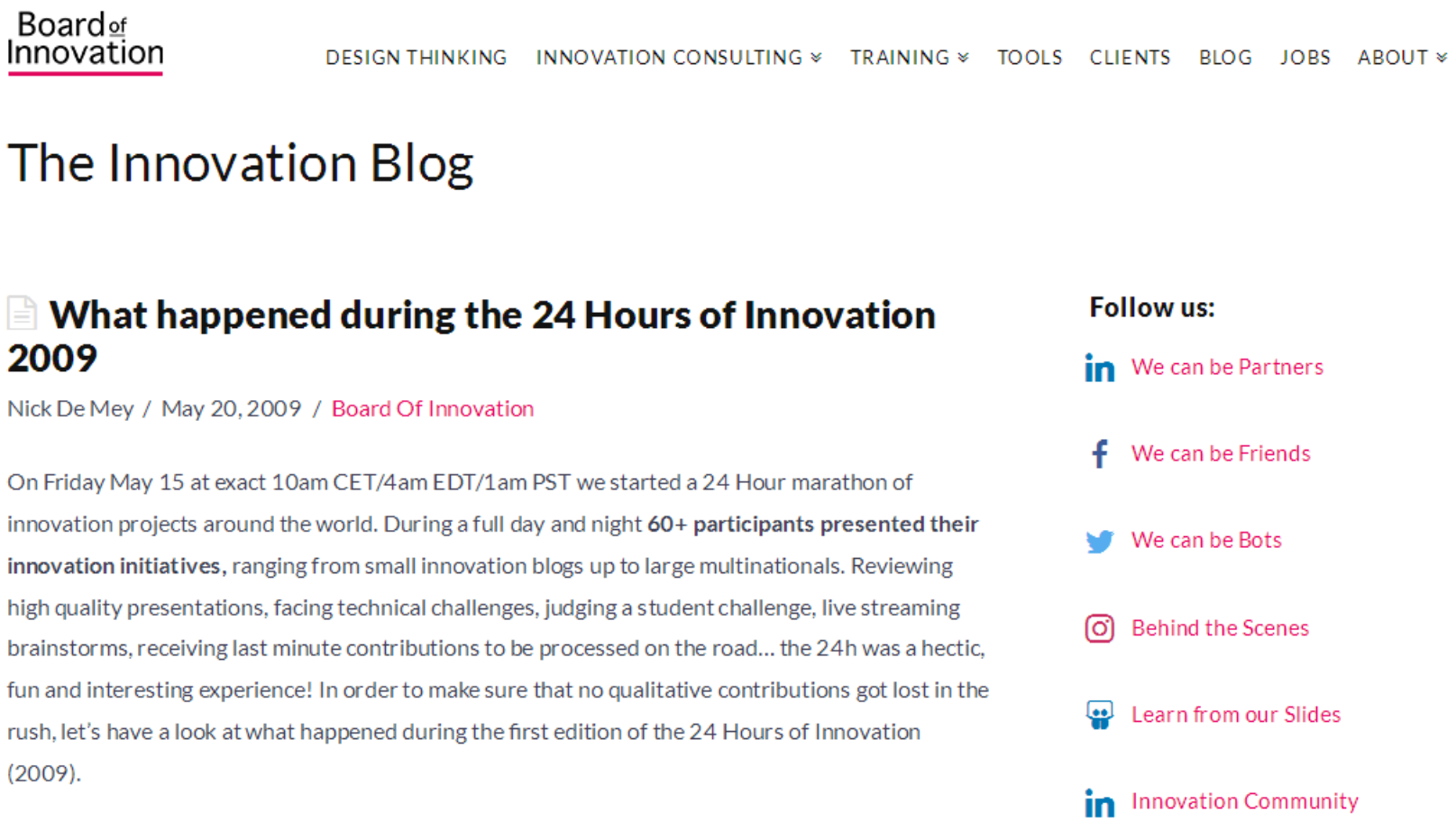
innovation hackathons

innovation prizes

innovation and patents

innovation green papers, innovation white papers

24 Hours of Innovation 2009 (Belgium, May 2009)



Board of Innovation

DESIGN THINKING INNOVATION CONSULTING TRAINING TOOLS CLIENTS BLOG JOBS ABOUT

The Innovation Blog

What happened during the 24 Hours of Innovation 2009

Nick De Mey / May 20, 2009 / Board Of Innovation

On Friday May 15 at exact 10am CET/4am EDT/1am PST we started a 24 Hour marathon of innovation projects around the world. During a full day and night **60+ participants presented their innovation initiatives,** ranging from small innovation blogs up to large multinationals. Reviewing high quality presentations, facing technical challenges, judging a student challenge, live streaming brainstorms, receiving last minute contributions to be processed on the road... the 24h was a hectic, fun and interesting experience! In order to make sure that no qualitative contributions got lost in the rush, let's have a look at what happened during the first edition of the 24 Hours of Innovation (2009).

Follow us:

We can be Partners

We can be Friends

We can be Bots

Behind the Scenes

Learn from our Slides

Innovation Community

[source: https://www.boardofinnovation.com/blog/2009/05/20/what-happened-during-the-24-hours-of-innovation-2009/]

Sofia Innovation Hackathon 2017 (Bulgaria, May 2017)

Ideas for a Better Sofia: Sofia Innovation Hackathon 2017

14.06.2017

For the fourth consecutive year, Innovation Starter organized Academy of Innovation – Sofia Innovation Hackathon for students. The most important part of the competition was a 24-hour marathon, where the young teams developed and presented great ideas within three categories: Digital Environment, Products and Services of the Future, Branding /Competitive Advantages/ of Sofia City.

This year students from New Bulgarian University (NBU), Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski" (Sofia University), University of National and World Economy (UNWE), American University in Bulgaria (AUBG), Software University (SoftUni), University of Finance, Business and Entrepeneurship (VUZF) took part in the event.

[source: http://investsofia.com/en/ideas-for-a-better-sofia-sofia-innovation-hackathon-2017/]

SingHealth Hackathon 2017 (Singapore, January 2017)

Breakthroughs, New Ideas and Innovations Galore at SingHealth Hackathon 2017

The SingHealth Hackathon focused on three challenges:

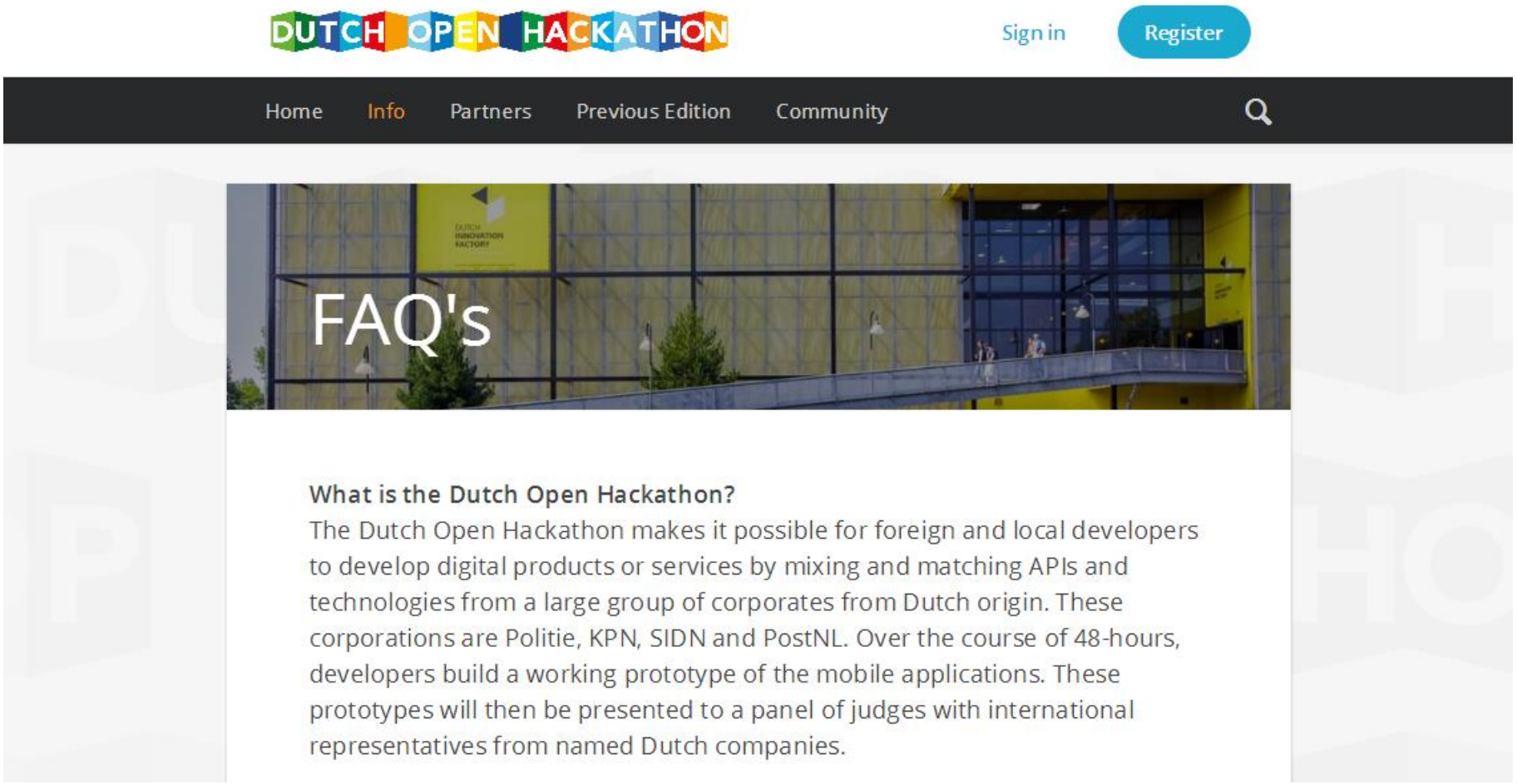
1) **Coordination**: Exploring how to better connect and facilitate timely sharing of patient information among the healthcare teams caring for the patients,

2) **Communication**: Finding better ways to communicate with patients and their families to help them understand their condition and treatments and

3) **Rehabilitation**: Conceiving better methods to help patients get back on their feet.

[source: http://www.singhealthresidency.com.sg/Pages/msc_45_ff.aspx]

Dutch Open Hackathon (Netherlands, December 2017)



[source: https://dutchopenhackathon.com/p/faq]

Hackathons Aren't Just for Coders

While hackathons can help companies develop new products and services, the benefits reach far beyond the output of a single hackathon. We've seen companies use hackathons to promote cultures of innovation, to change the operating norms at the most senior levels of a company and to rally support around major initiatives.

[source: https://hbr.org/2016/04/hackathons-arent-just-for-coders]

how does innovation compare to a marathon?

- it is open to everyone
- preparation, endurance, persistence are all necessary to win, but not to participate
- not a brute force process, strategies and methods can help
- there is value in the process

how does innovation compare to a marathon?

- there is value for others in the outcome, other than setting an example

- it is competitive but not antagonistic, there is room for many winners, yet winners are not always awarded grand prizes

how do hackathons deliver value?

- build on the idea that anyone may be able to innovate
- provide an opportunity to freely choose and commit to, rather than a forced obligation
- provide a clear challenge on what to achieve, specified at a meaningful level of detail
- provide freedom on what to do, thus challenging creativity, collaboration and effectiveness

how do hackathons deliver value?

- time limits make teams focus on the essential
- pursue proofs of concepts and paradigm shifts by solving a core problem in a scalable way
- no need to go down the full deployment scale

InnoCarnival 2017 (Hong Kong, October 2017)

Roadshows

InnoCarnival

Industry Events

Highlight

2017-9-8

- Sik Sik Yuen Biotechnology Mobile Laboratory (BML) Program

InnoCarnival

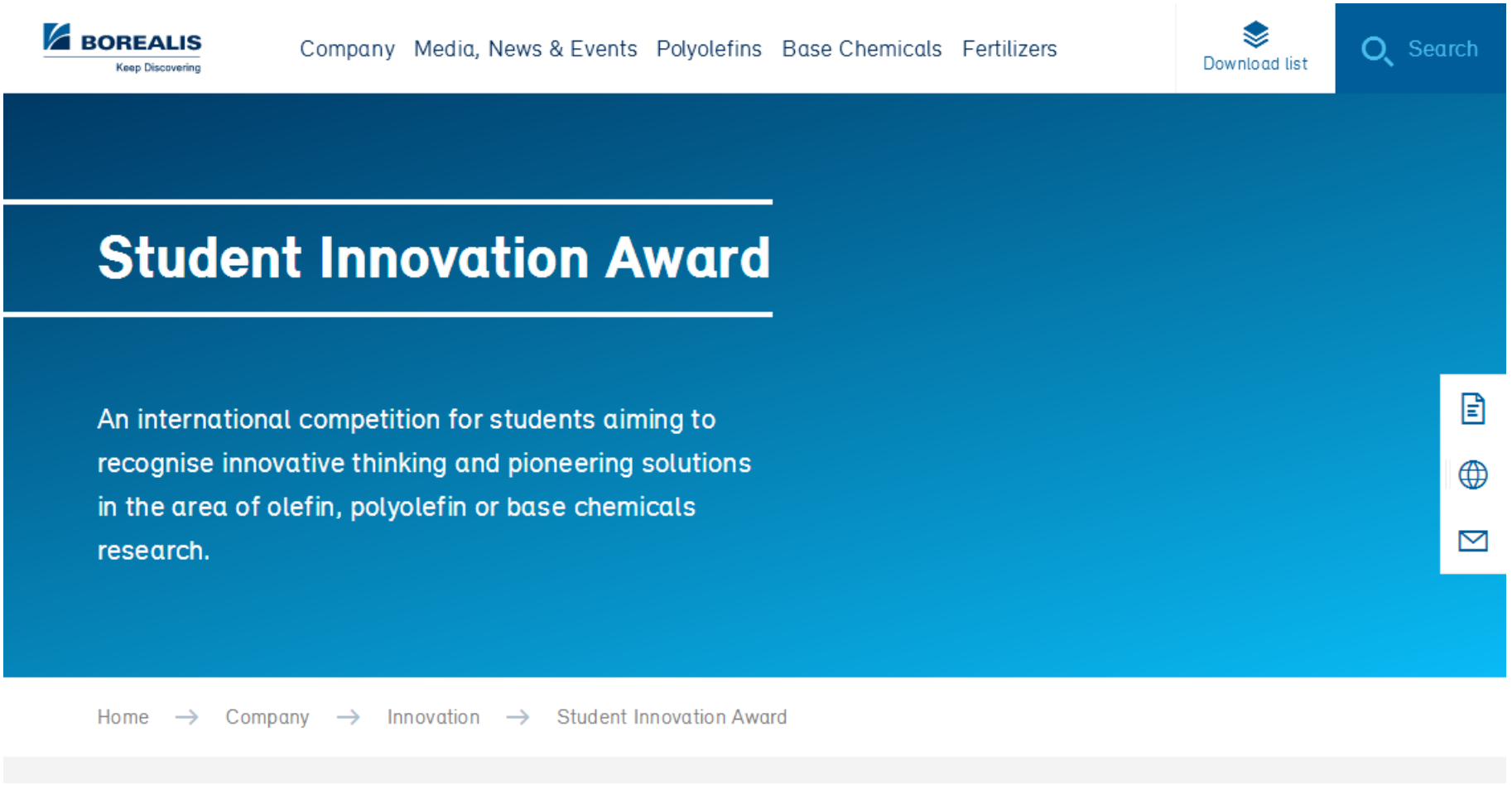
Underscoring the theme "Live Smart. Be Innovative", InnoCarnival 2017 features various types of activities, such as exhibitions, workshops, seminars, science competitions, guided tours, performances and interactive games for the public to gain hands-on and fun-filled experience of the convenience and fun brought by innovation and technology to their daily life.

All activities of InnoCarnival 2017 are free of charge. Pre-registration is required for some activities.

Date	Time	Venue
21, 22, 28 and 29 October 2017 (Saturdays & Sundays)	10:00-19:00	Hong Kong Science Park
23 to 27 October 2017 (Mondays to Fridays)	10:00-18:00	

[source: https://itm.gov.hk/en/activity-calendar/activityinnoc/]

domain-specific innovation awards



[source: https://www.borealisgroup.com/company/innovation/student-innovation-award]

domain-specific innovation awards

Search SEARCH

Eni Award 2017

You can find below and download all the information about the competition and the regulations for the 2017 edition of Eni Award. The competition is made up of three sections divided into different topics for external projects, Two *Young Researcher of the Year* Prizes, Two *Debut in Research: Young Talents from Africa* prizes and a further section reserved for our own internal research scientists. There is a specific announcement and a prize for each one of these, while the general rules for the competition are in the Regulations section. Find below all the documentation necessary to participate in the 2017 edition of Eni Award.

Regulations Eni Award 2017

Eni Award 2017

- Announcement for Energy Frontiers Prize
- Announcement for Energy Transition Prize
- Announcement for Advanced Environmental Solutions Prize

ENI AWARD ANNOUNCEMENT 2017

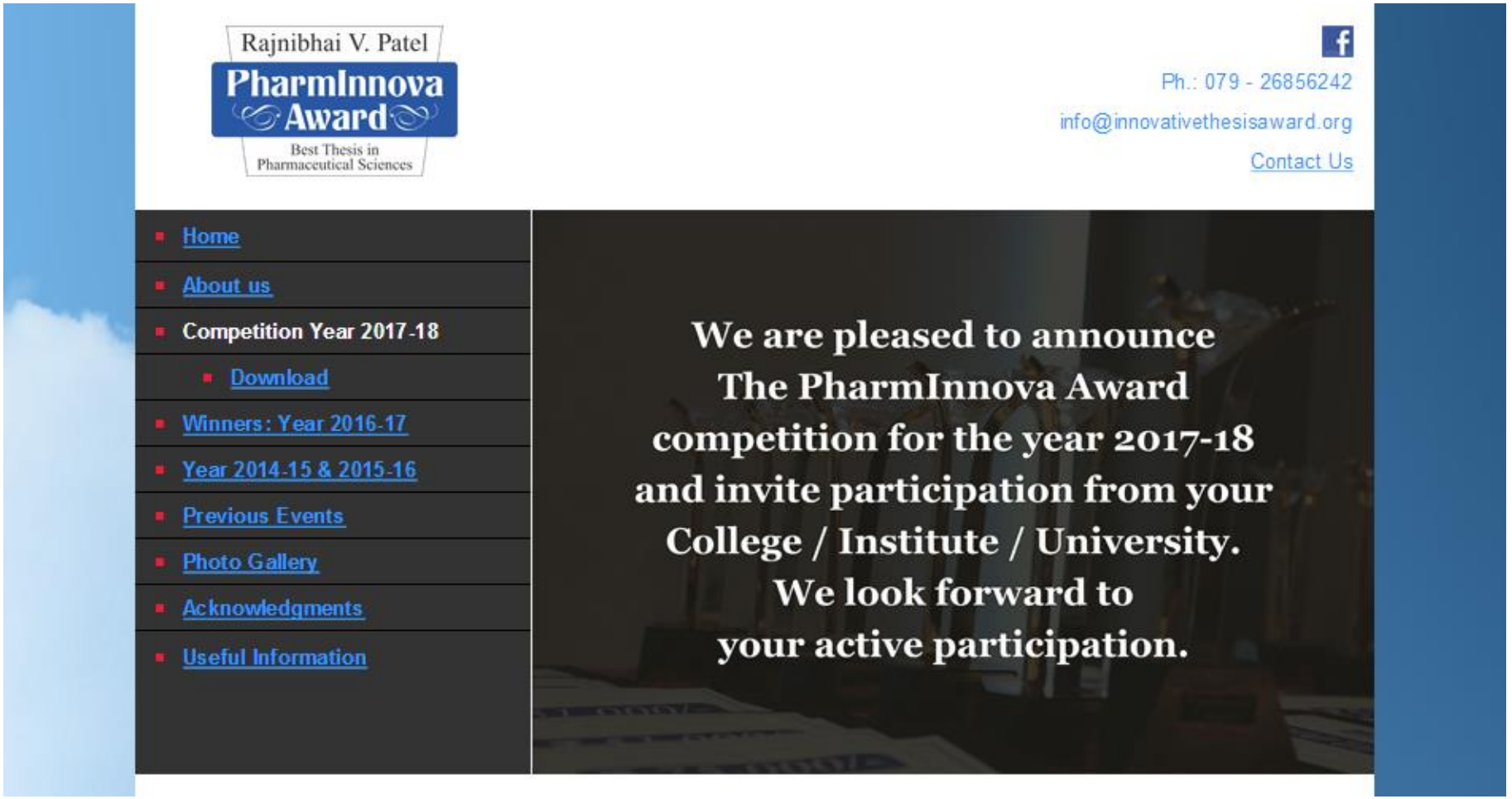
Overview

Eni Award 2017

Documents (16)

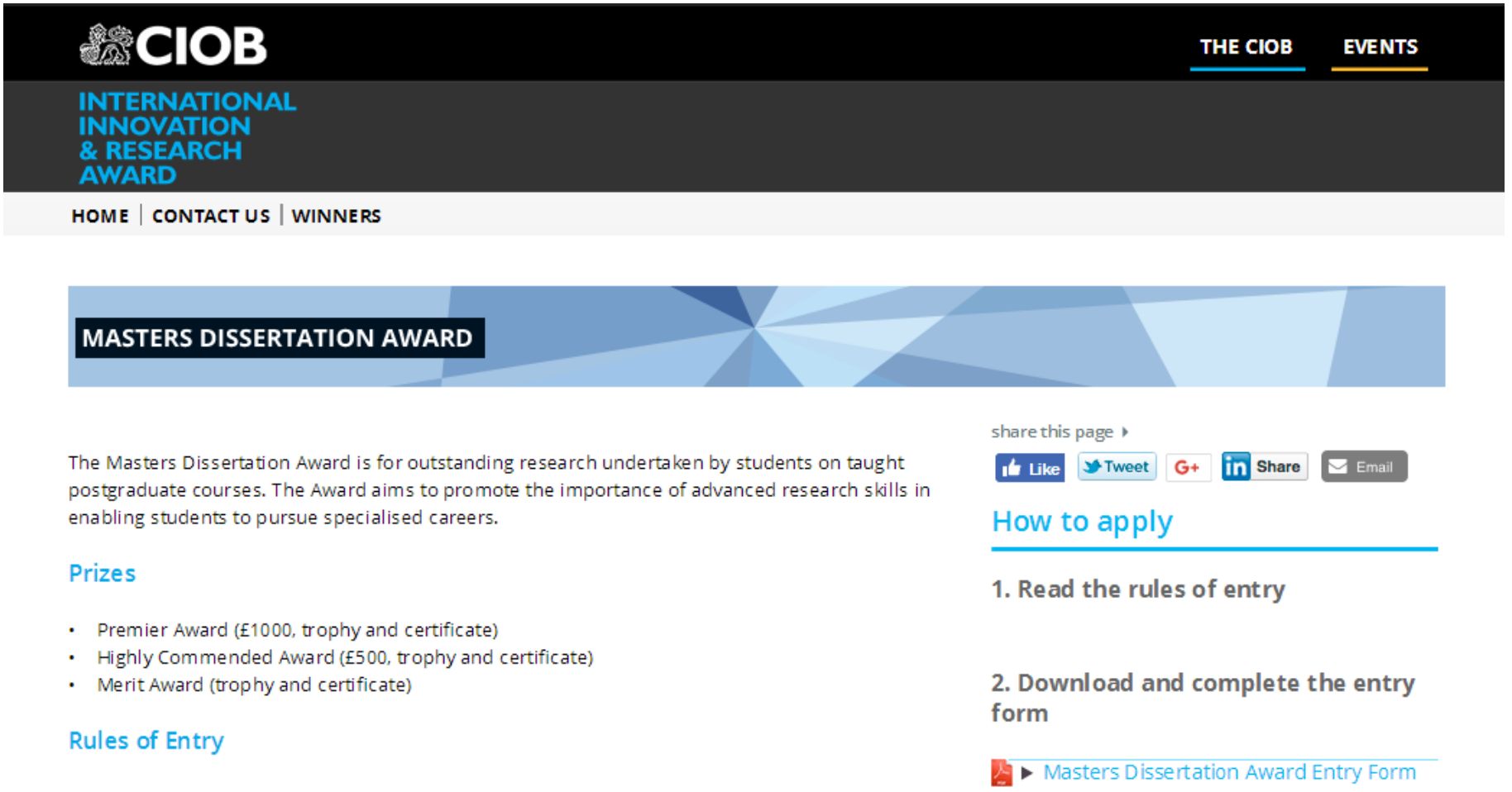
[source: https://www.eni.com/enipedia/en_IT/business-model/awards-recognition/eni-award-announcement-2017.page]

domain-specific innovation awards



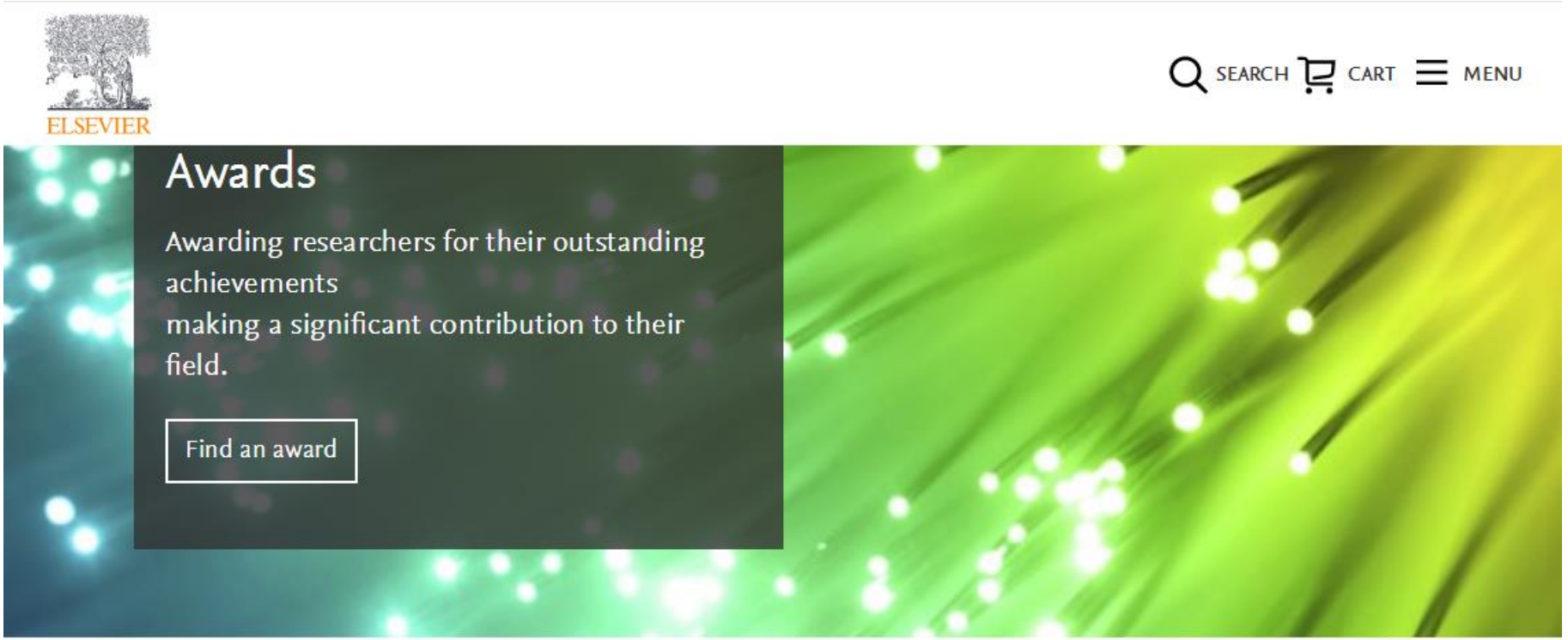
[source: http://www.innovativethesisaward.org/year2017-18.html]

domain-specific innovation awards



[source: http://iandrawards.ciob.org/award-categories/masters]

Elsevier Global Research Awards

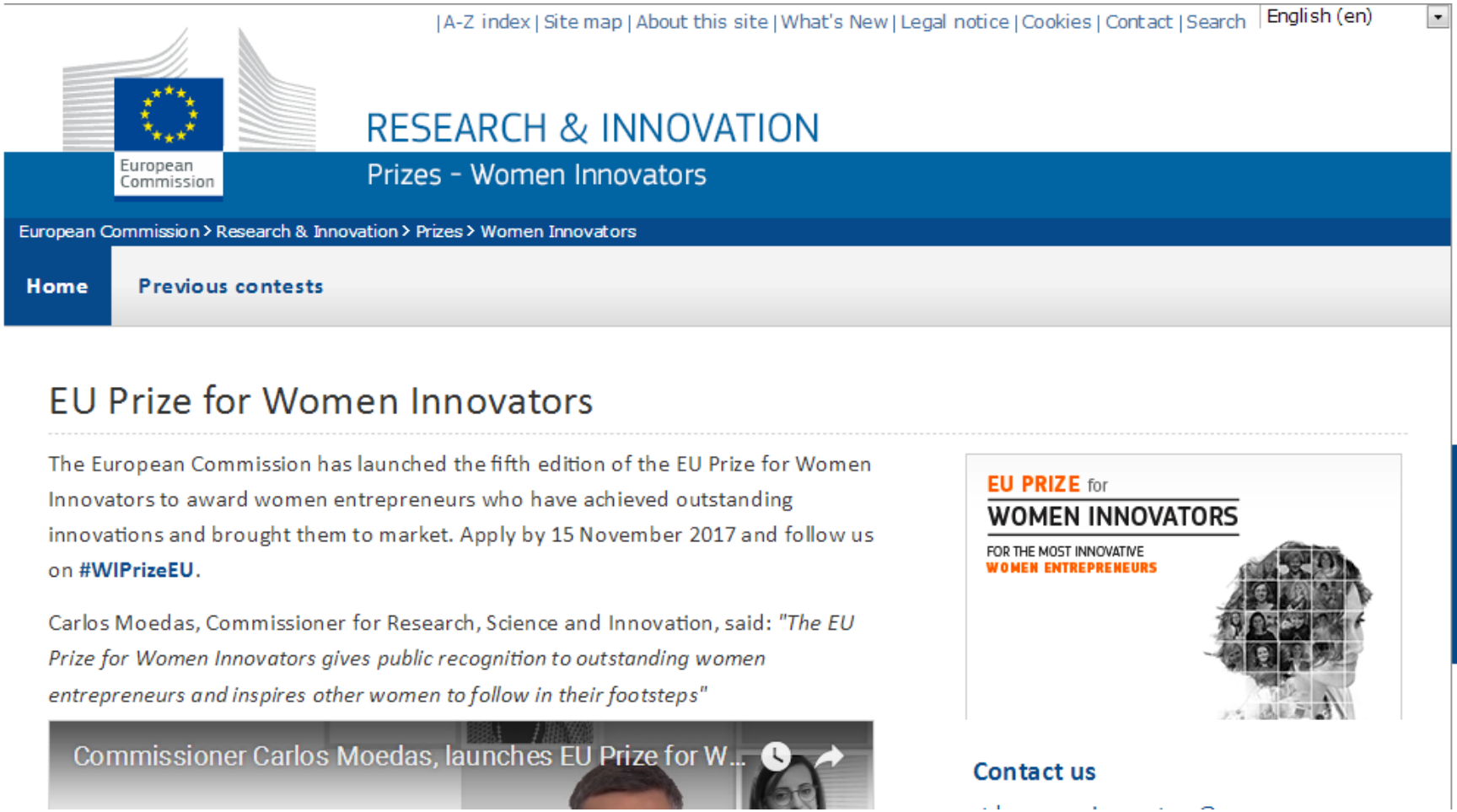


A celebration of the world research community

Elsevier awards researchers and research organizations throughout the world who have been credited with outstanding achievements and are making a significant contribution to the advancement of their field, thereby having a positive influence on our society.

[source: https://www.elsevier.com/awards]

EU Prize for Women Innovators



[source: http://ec.europa.eu/research/prizes/women-innovators/index.cfm?pg=home]

ISPIM Innovation Management Dissertation Award

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The annual ISPIM Innovation Management Dissertation Award is made to the student completing the best PhD within innovation management each calendar year. The Award is open to all students completing a PhD within innovation management.

The submission page has now closed for the 2017 award, the winner was announced at the ISPIM conference in Vienna, June 2017. The three finalists were:

- Andres Ramirez-Portilla - KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden
- Balazs Szatmari - University of Amsterdam, Netherlands (winner)
- Monika Hengstler - Zeppelin University, Germany

[source: https://www.ispim-innovation.com/dissertation-award]

AIF Innovation Prize for Africa

[source: http://innovationprizeforafrica.org/]

Blue Bag Water Innovation Award Challenge

[source: http://www.bluebagaward.com/]

how do innovation hackathons and awards compare?

- both can communicate innovativeness
- both can motivate innovation

how do innovation hackathons and awards compare?

- hackathons call for good results in a set (very short) deadline; awards evaluate end results independently of the time needed, come with a deadline well ahead, and recur on some regular basis to allow a “next time” concept

- hackathons are typically addressing ingenious teams; awards are typically addressing talented individuals

- hackathons may best serve for creating interest, awareness and a culture for innovativeness; awards may best serve for establishing a tradition, examples and a culture of excellence

beyond hackathons and awards:

patents, to protect interests

- contributing our ideas and work to a hackathon
- contributing our ideas and work to an award
- aspects of a gift economy

- in a non-gift economy, there are profits and losses to make
- non-gift creates interests to protect
- interests create patents to get protected

what may be the difference between an innovation patent and a standard patent

What requirements does the product, process or invention need to meet?	Be new, useful, and involve an innovative step, which is a less onerous requirement than the inventive step required for a standard patent	Be new, useful, and involve an inventive step, that is, that the invention must be 'non-obvious'.
After the patent is granted, can the patent owner enforce the patent against infringers?	No. If the owner of an innovation patent seeks to enforce it against an infringer, the patent first has to be examined (i.e. investigated to ensure that it meets all the requirements for a patent).	Yes.

[source: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/running-business/protecting-business/ip-kit/browse-ip-topics/new-products,-processes-and-inventions-patents/types-innovation-standard]

does innovation lead to patents, or patents lead to innovation

Does innovation lead to patents, or patents lead to innovation?

By **Gene Quinn**
April 20, 2017

Print Article 22

Twitter | Facebook 18 | LinkedIn 34 | Reddit | Email | More 15

I recently had the opportunity to speak on the record with Matt Levy, current counsel with Wiley Rein and former patent counsel for the Computer & Communications Industry Association. To start reading our conversation from the beginning please see *A Software Patent Discussion with Matt Levy*. What follows is part 2 of our interview; the final segment. We pick up our conversation with me suggesting that there is a problem with claims being found to be abstract when the decision maker has been able to do a complete 102 (novelty) and 103 (obviousness) analysis. We then move on to discuss the meaning of "innovation," whether innovation leads to patents or patents lead to innovation, and briefly touch on a long-time disagreement about whether patents are property rights.

[source: http://www.ipwatchdog.com/2017/04/20/matt-levy-innovation-patents-patents-innovation/id=82168/]

innovation patents in the private sector:

some remarks to make

- the critical issue: everyone wants to profit from an innovation
- patents considered as a pre-requisite for innovation
- patents as a guarantee of protection from replicas, and thus prospective RoI
- patents as a safeguard of intellectual attribution, and thus prestige and self-satisfaction

how an open approach to patents could help build a sustainable future

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LinkedIn 46
Print

To sustain a population of 9.7 billion people by 2050 the world is going to need innovations that make careful use of the available resources, human and environmental. Key industry sectors such as energy, water, agriculture and transport are already under pressure to move to more sustainable methods of production and consumption. However, there are barriers in the way.

Author

Frank Tietze
Lecturer in Technology and Innovation Management, University of Cambridge

Disclosure statement

[source: http://theconversation.com/how-an-open-approach-to-patents-could-help-build-a-sustainable-future-77144]

Medicines Patent Pool

[source: https://medicinespatentpool.org/]

innovation patents in the public sector:

some remarks to make

- we want public goods innovation to be replicated
- we want public sector innovation to be replicated (the “Tesla” effect, so to say)
- public sector innovators want to be replicated

innovation patents in the public sector:

some remarks to make

- innovators, like anyone else, and even more so, want to keep attribution of their intellectual work

- the critical issue: not everyone wants to uptake an innovation

- public sector innovation patent systems that safeguard intellectual attribution, and at the same time encourage (not just allow) replication

Open Patent Office

We aim to stimulate innovation
by providing an open, free & social alternative
to the traditional patent offices

COMPARE

0

12

PATENTS

Registration and renewals fees are expensive

Writing a patent is difficult & requires expensive advice

Often hard to understand, vague legalese

Slow publication process

OPEN PATENTS

No fees

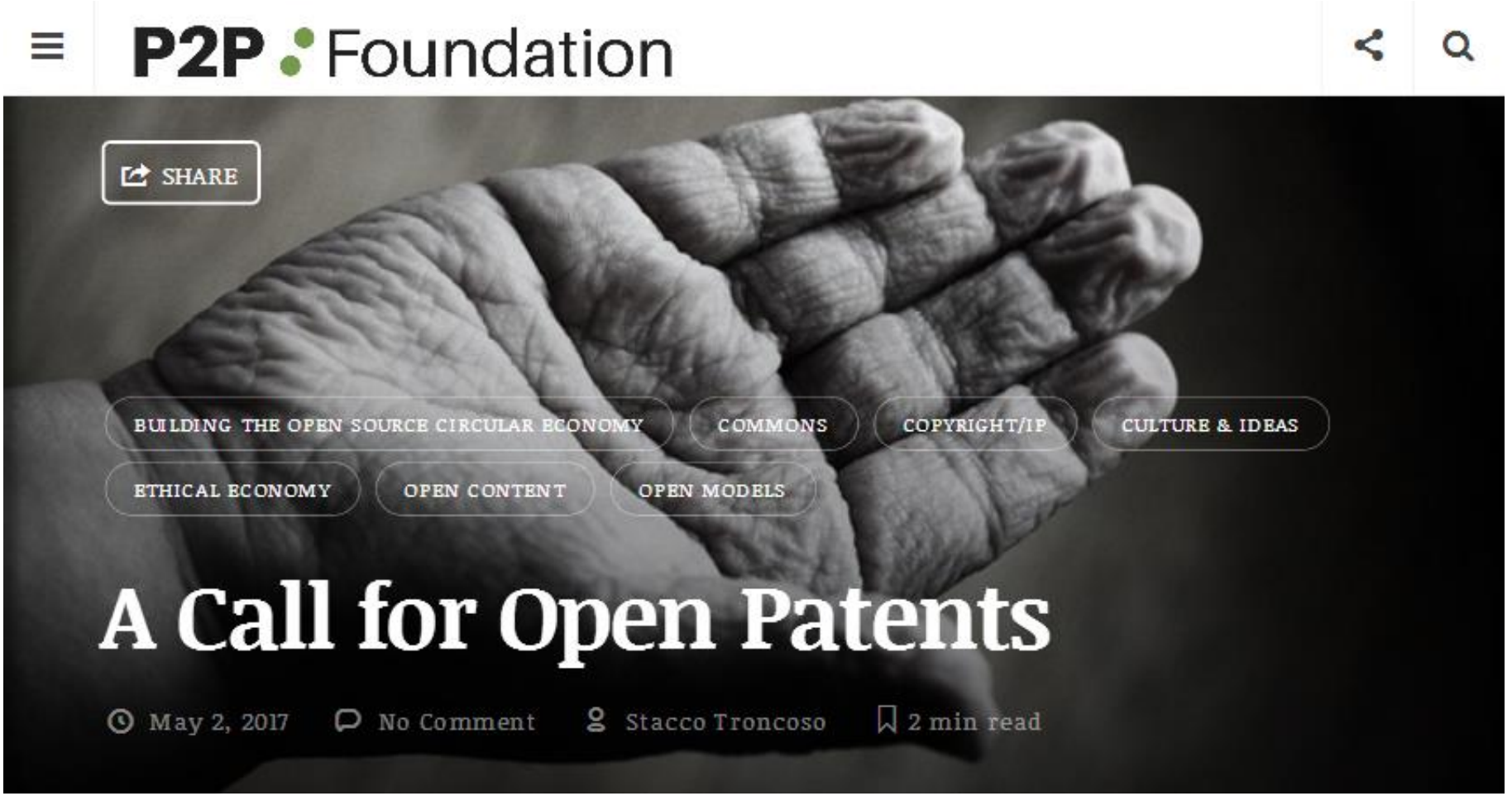
Writing an open patent is easy.

Enabling description

Immediate publication

[source: http://www.openpatentoffice.org/]

P2P Foundation call for open patents



[source: https://blog.p2pfoundation.net/a-call-for-open-patents/2017/05/02]

Patentleft licensing practice

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Recent changes
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Patentleft

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Patentleft (also **patent left**, **copyleft-style patent license** or **open patent**) is the practice of licensing patents (especially biological patents) for royalty-free use, on the condition that adopters license related improvements they develop under the same terms. Copyleft-style licensors seek "continuous growth of a universally accessible technology commons" from which they, and others, will benefit.[1][2]

Patentleft is analogous to copyleft, a license which allows distribution of a copyrighted work and derived works, but only under the same terms.

Contents [hide]
1 Uses
2 Example
3 See also
4 References
5 Further reading
6 External links

Licensing of patents

Overviews
Licensing · Royalties

Types
Compulsory licensing · Cross-licensing · Defensive Patent License · Defensive termination · Fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory (FRAND, RAND) · Shop right

Strategies
Catch and release · Defensive patent aggregation · **Patentleft** · Patent monetization · Patent pool · Stick licensing

Clauses in patent licenses
Field-of-use limitation

V · T · E

[source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patentleft]

innovation patents in the public sector:

some ideas to explore

- open patents and patentleft concepts
- public sector innovation sharing instruments
  (events, knowledge repositories)
- public sector innovation replication instruments
  (workshops, collaborations)
- can we explore the idea of innovation replication awards?

innovation papers:

from green to white

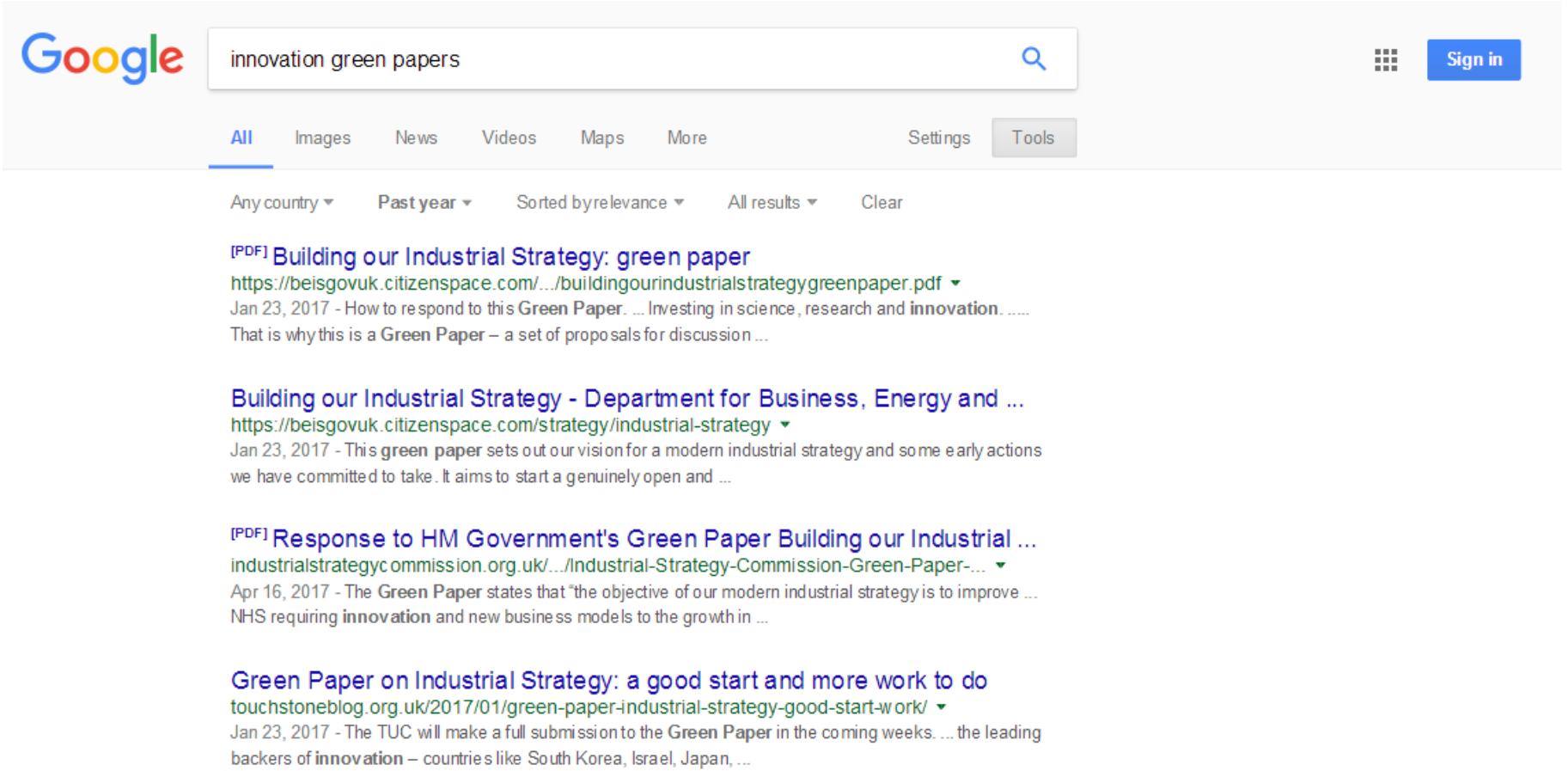
- green papers,

  typically containing proposals on which feedback is sought

- white papers,

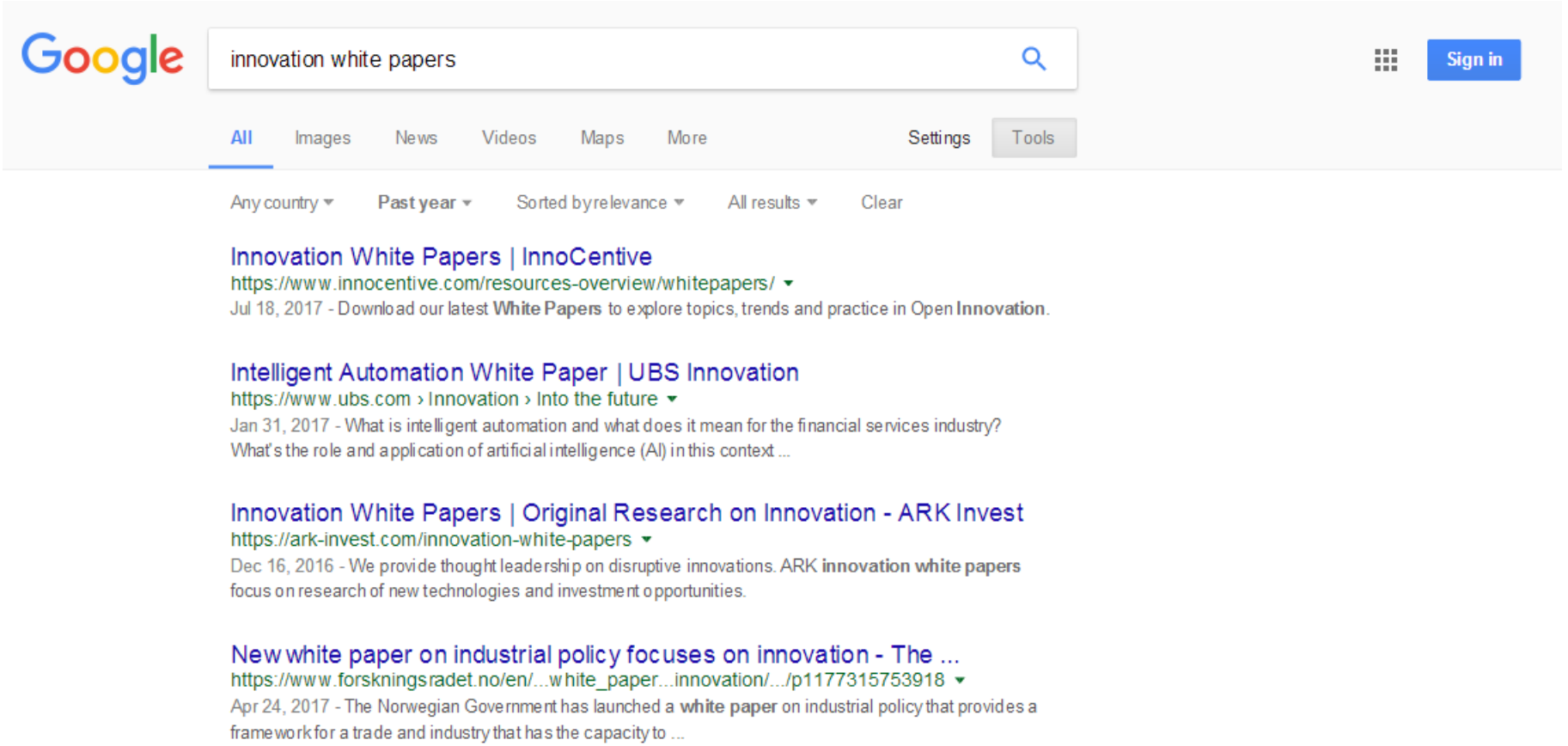
  typically containing finalized policies to be implemented

innovation green papers



[source: https://www.google.com.eg/search?q=innovation+green+papers&tbs=qdr:y]

innovation white papers



[source: https://www.google.com.eg/search?q=innovation+white+papers&tbs=qdr:y]

more to reflect upon, for innovating innovation

innovation wikis

innovation KPIs

innovation and standardization

caring for public sector innovation capability

readiness models

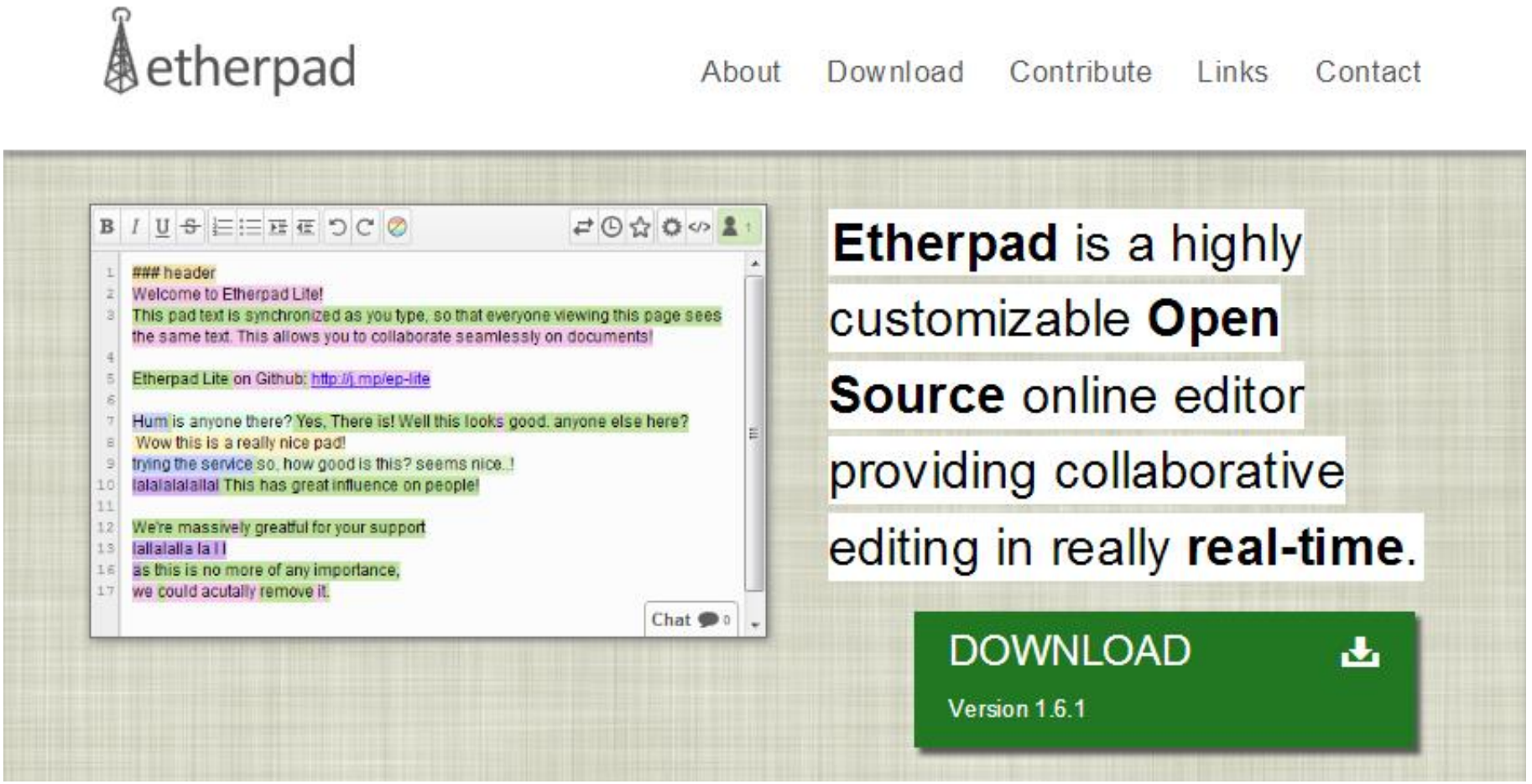
digital maturity models

capability maturity models

in quest of a public sector innovation capability maturity model

smooth efforts to the top

innovation wikis: what could be



[source: http://etherpad.org/]

innovation wikis: what is not any more

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

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Contents
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Current events
Random article
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Interaction
Help
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Community portal
Recent changes
Contact page

Tools
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WIKI LOVES AFRICA

Share pictures of "African people at work" with the entire world and win great prizes!

Mixedink

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

MixedInk is a startup that provides web-based, collaborative writing software enabling large groups of people to create text that expresses a collective opinion, such as a mission statement, editorial, political platform, open letter or product review.

MixedInk was first used publicly by a group of progressive online activists, the Netroots, to draft a political platform, a piece of which was subsequently included in the 2008 Democratic Party Platform.[1][2][3] MixedInk formally launched in January 2009.[4] The tool has been since been used to gather community input by media organizations, including The Associated Press[5] and Slate Magazine,[6][7][8] as well as political and government offices, including the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.[9][10] It has also been suggested that MixedInk's software would be useful in teaching writing skills,[11][12][13] though the company does not highlight this application on its website.

MixedInk's platform attempts to combine elements of a wiki with a democratic rating system to ensure that the final text reflects participants' collective voice and cannot be hijacked by any individual editor. The collaborative authoring process occurs during a fixed time period in which contributors write original, complete versions of the text; edit others' submissions; remix segments of different versions together to create new ones; and rate different submissions on a 5-star scale. At the end, the version of the text with the highest average rating is meant to reflect participants' shared viewpoint and is intended to be interpreted, published, or promoted accordingly.[14]

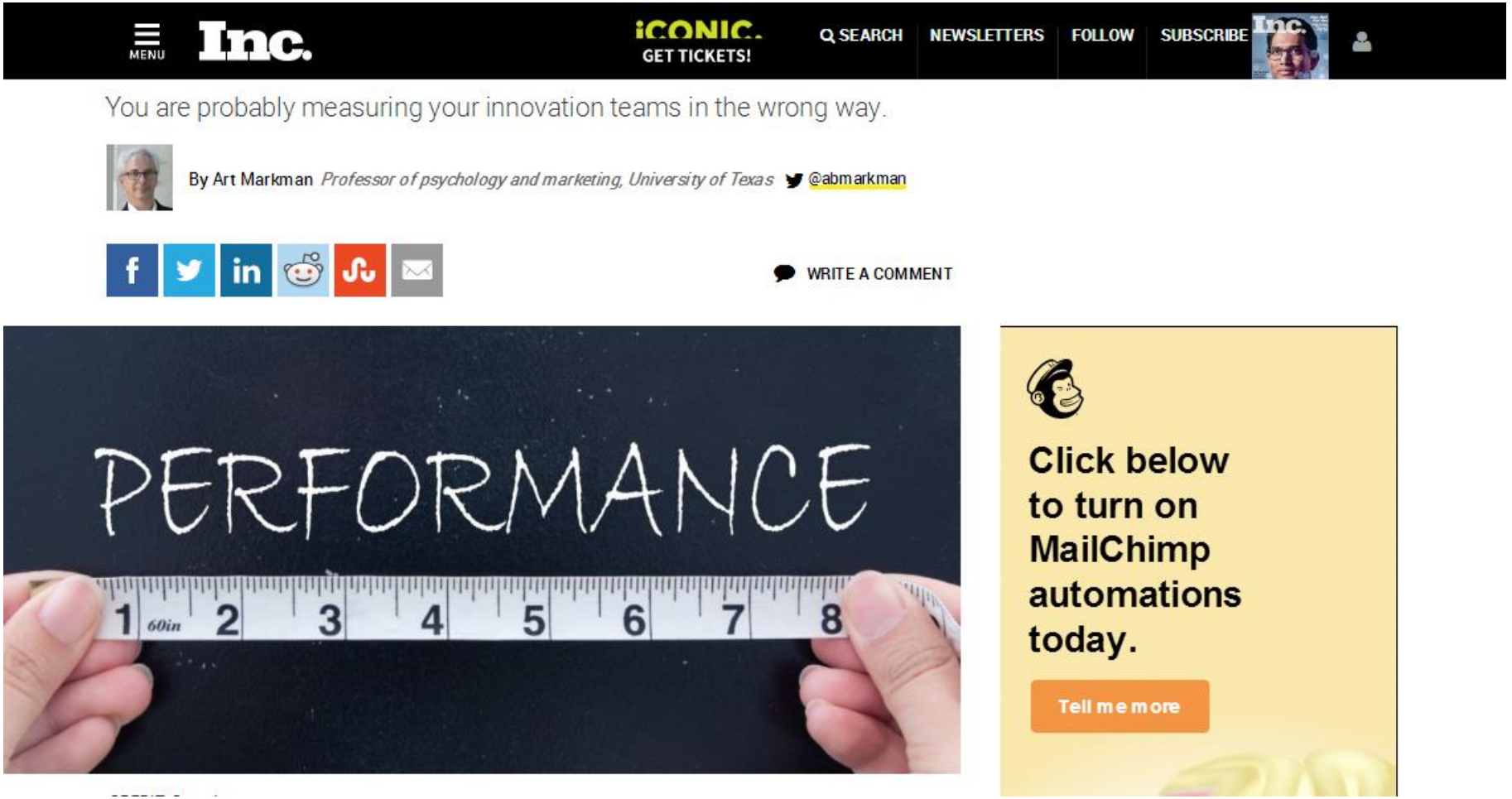
[source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mixedink]

innovation KPIs

- we would all like to have them

- we are not really sure how to define them
- nor can we easily agree on common definitions

we are maybe measuring our innovation teams in the wrong way



[source: https://www.inc.com/art-markman/there-are-3-key-performance-indicators-for-innovation.html]

developing, implementing and using KPIs that win

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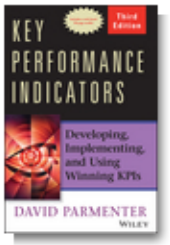

Author(s): David Parmenter
Published Online: 7 APR 2015 12:53PM EST
Print ISBN: 9781119019848
Online ISBN: 9781119019855
DOI: 10.1002/9781119019855

SEARCH

In this book

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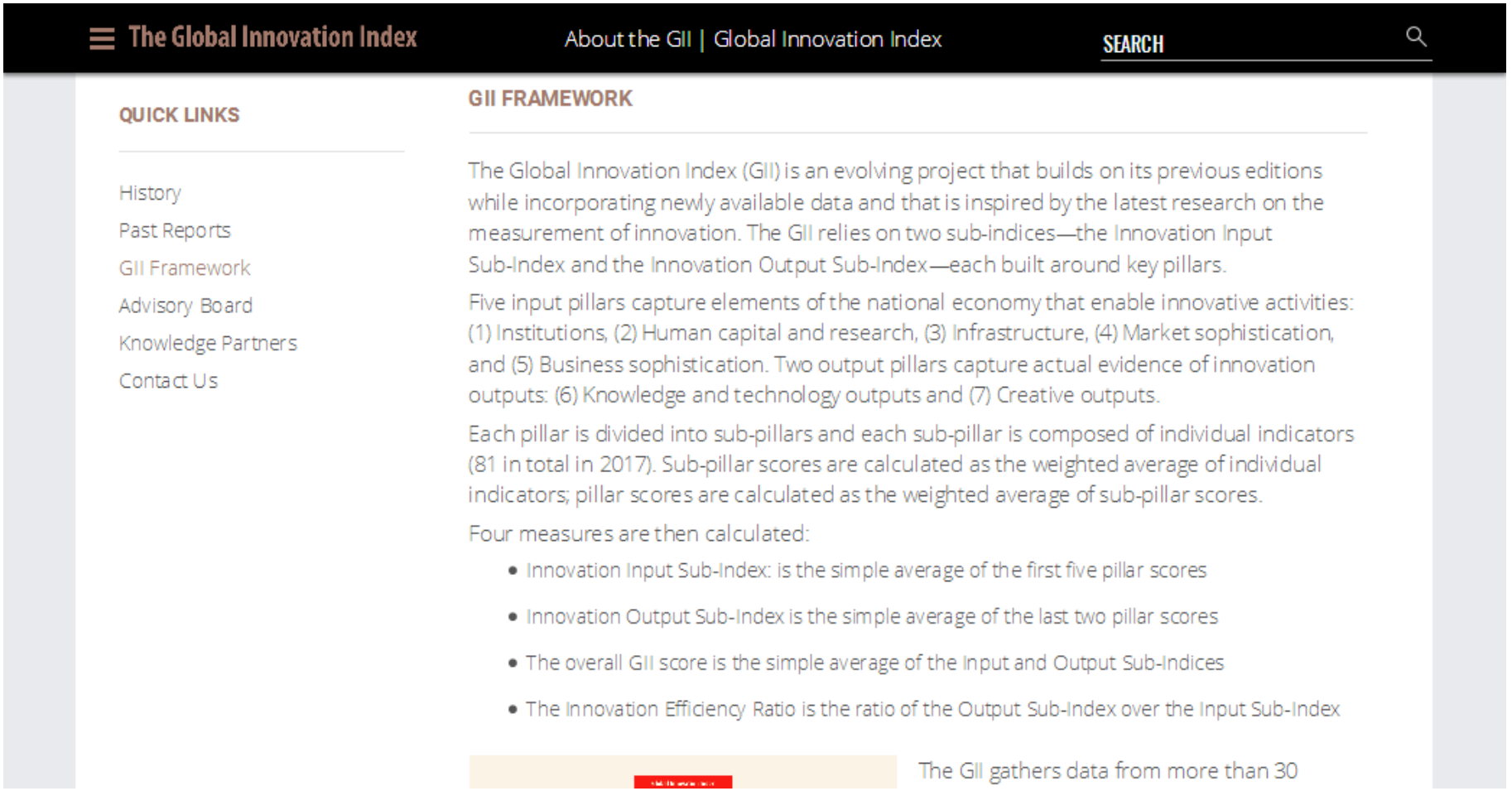
About this Book

Streamline KPIs to craft a simpler, more effective system of performance measurement

Key Performance Indicators provides an in-depth look at how KPIs can be most effectively used to assess and drive organizational performance. Now in its third edition, this bestselling guide provides a model for simplifying KPIs and avoiding the pitfalls ready to trap the unprepared organization. New information includes guidance toward defining critical success factors, project leader essentials, new tools including worksheets and questionnaires, and real-world case studies that illustrate the practical application of the strategies presented. The book includes a variety of templates,

[source: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/book/10.1002/9781119019855]

there are innovation pillars and innovation outputs



[source: https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/about-gii#framework]

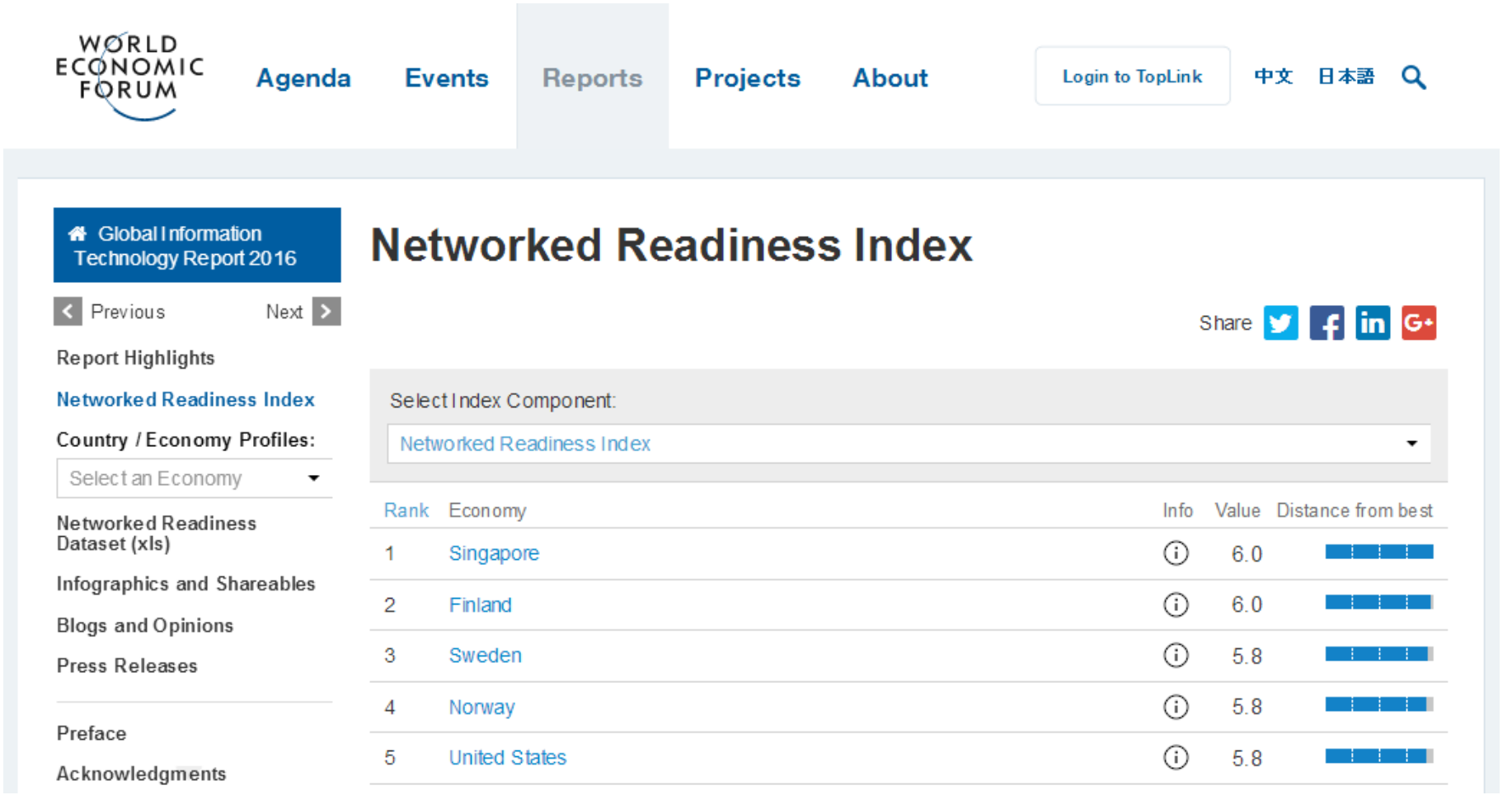
innovation KPIs: some remarks to make

- the need to define what constitutes performance
- what is done is different from what is achieved
- both are important to manage, and thus to evaluate
- multiple heterogeneous data sources are necessary
- multiple heterogeneous stakeholder viewpoints are necessary

caring for public sector innovation capability

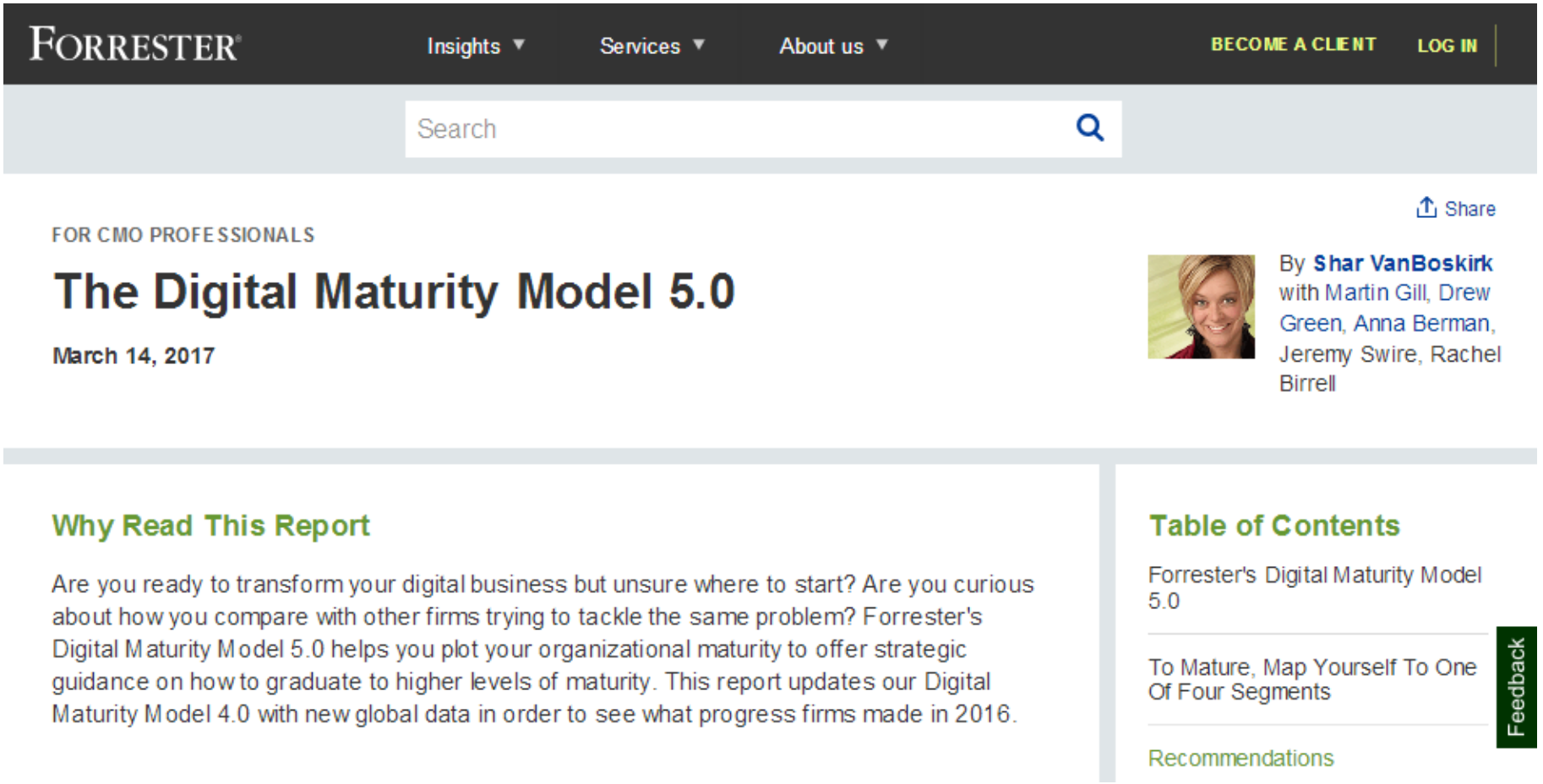
- as something to help increase
- as something to guide along correct paths
- as something to assess
- in quest of a public sector innovation readiness index
- in quest of a public sector innovation maturity concept
- in quest of a public sector innovation capability maturity model

WEF Networked Readiness Index



[source: http://reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2016/networked-readiness-index/]

Forrester (2017) Digital Maturity Model 5.0



[source: https://www.forrester.com/report/The+Digital+Maturity+Model+50/-/E-RES136841]

Gartner (2017) Digital Government Maturity Model 2.0

[source: https://www.gartner.com/doc/3764382/introducing-gartner-digital-government-maturity

OpenROADS (2017) Introduction to the Open Digital Maturity Model V2

Published on **11 Aug 2017**

985.41KB PDF file

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Whitepaper

Introduction to the Open Digital Maturity Model V2

This paper provides members of the Open ROADS Community with an introduction to the Open Digital Maturity Model (referred to in this document as the ODMM) and its use as an assessment tool to measure digital maturity.

Open ROADS Community members who wish to conduct an ODMM assessment for their organization can contact the Open ROADS Community to request a formal assessment, a list of accredited assessors.

Further information about the ODMM, including a deeper explanation of its categories, metrics and KPIs, please contact us by email: enquiries@openROADScommunity.com.

Download Whitepaper

Tags: Open Digital Maturity Model

[source: https://openroadscommunity.com/resources/introduction-open-digital-maturity-model-v2

TMForum (2017) Digital Maturity Model for Digital Transformation

[source: https://www.tmforum.org/digital-maturity-model-metrics/]

CMMI Institute Capability Maturity Model Integration

CMMI® Institute

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What Is CMMI®?

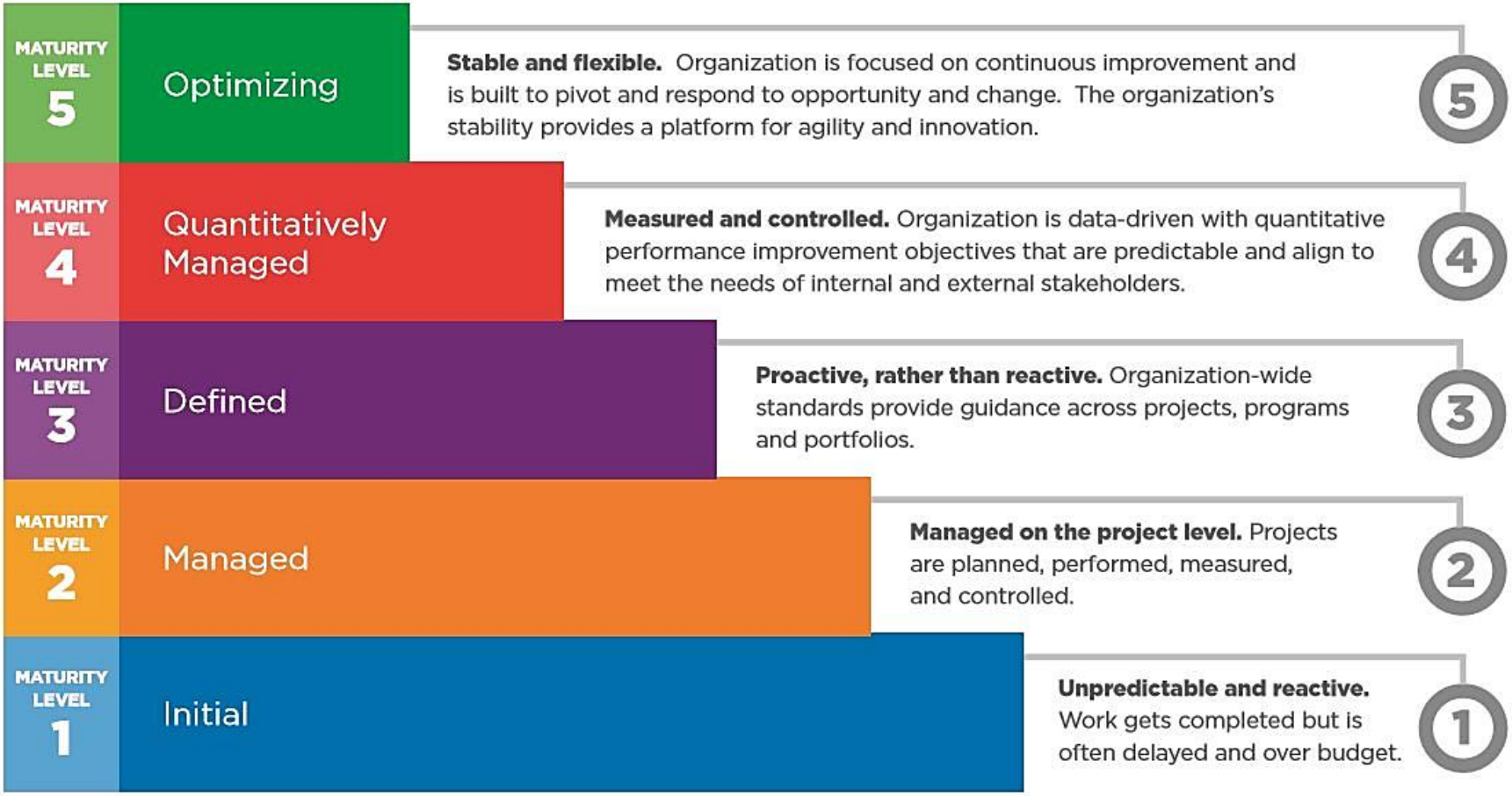
CMMI is a world-class performance improvement model for competitive organizations that want to achieve high-performance operations. Proven effective in organizations and governments globally over the last 25 years, CMMI consists of collected best practices designed to promote the behaviors that lead to improved performance in any organization.

CMMI Institute models help identify and improve the key capabilities that elevate your organization's performance, quality, and profitability. CMMI offers four models that can be customized to fit your needs for different environments.

Discover which CMMI Institute Model is right for you.

[source: http://cmmiinstitute.com/capability-maturity-model-integration]

CMMI Maturity Levels



[source: http://cmmiinstitute.com/capability-maturity-model-integration]

in quest of a public sector innovation capability maturity model

- what and how to assess in terms of readiness
- what and how to assess in terms of maturity
- what and how to assess in terms of capability

- why to assess in private
- why to assess in public

- assessment as a non-antagonistic, non-competitive, improvement-only process
- the risks of rankings

smooth efforts to the top

- advancing over time, rather than racing against time
- identifying the average level
- trying to perform above average
- increasing the running average

Public Sector Innovation: innovate, how …

Dimitris Gouscos (gouscos@media.uoa.gr)

Workshop on Fostering Innovation in the Public Sectors of Arab Countries

organized by UN ESCWA

under the patronage of Her Excellency Dr. Hala Helmy El Said,

the Minister of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform, Egypt

Cairo, Egypt, October 2017

thank you very much

شكرا جزيلا