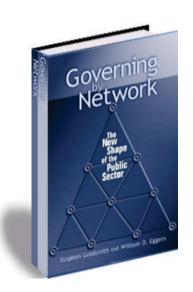
Deloitte.

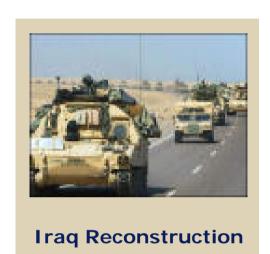
Governing by Network

Bangkok, Thailand December 2005



Introduction to Governing by Network

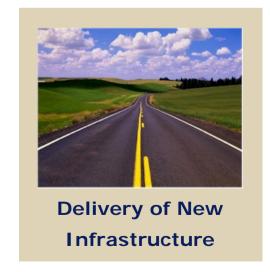
What do these challenges have in common?

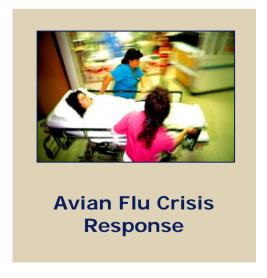




Hurricane Katrina Response







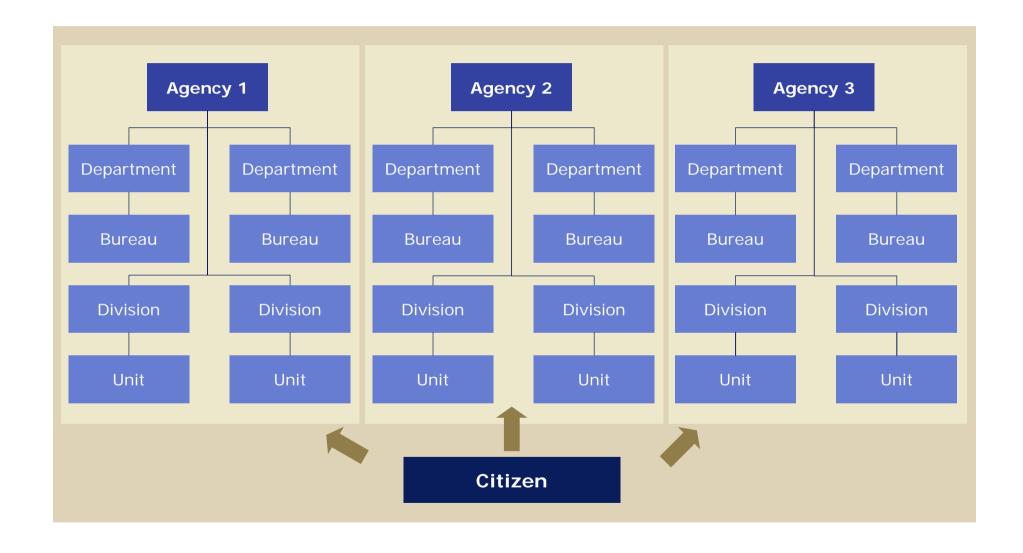
Private sector's role in homeland security

The global response to September 11th is moving from the war rooms to the boardrooms

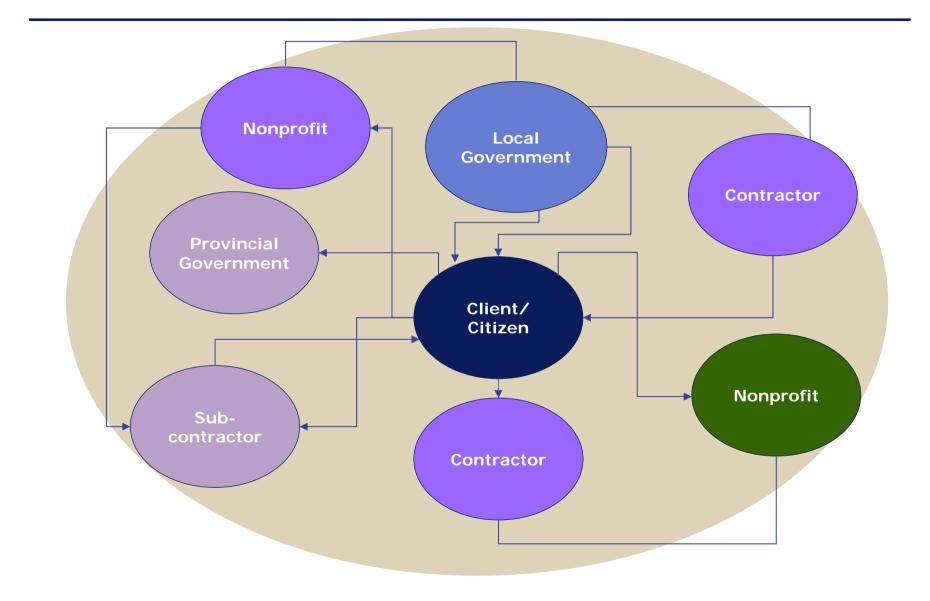
- Private industry owns approximately 85% of critical infrastructure in the U.S. (estimated 80% globally).
- Criticality of commercial assets heightens with increasing volume, speed, and efficiency of commerce.
- Cost and ownership of response is the private sector's through resource visibility, standards, and government oversight.



The Shape of Government is Changing



How "government" today really operates

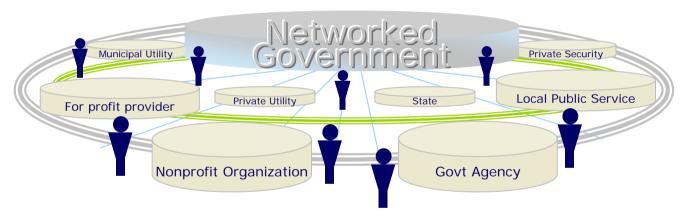


Complex horizontal problems require networked solutions

Hierarchical Model

Networked Model





Trends driving government by network

- 1 Outsourcing/Public-Private Partnerships
- 2 Joined Up Government
 - Dismantling the stovepipes, sharing information and integrating service delivery
- 3 Technological Advances
 - Modern technologies have dramatically reduced the costs of collaboration and partnering
- 4 Consumer Demand
 - Increased citizen demand for more control over their own lives and more choices from government services

Joined up government

- Australia's "Centrelink" program draws together under one roof a variety of social services from eight different federal departments to offer "one-stop shopping" of services for citizens.
- Oregon's "No Wrong Door" initiative operates on the principle that citizens seeking state-level human services should be able to access help from the first point of government contact – regardless of which agency they contact.
- New Brunswick's Service New Brunswick joins together dozens of agencies to provide multi-channel, one stop shopping for a variety of government transactions.



What do all these organizations have in common?







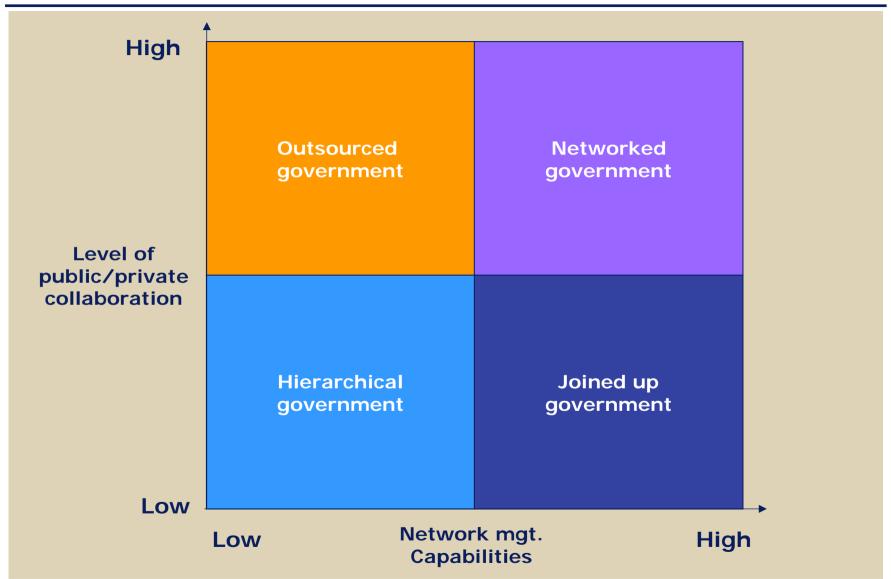




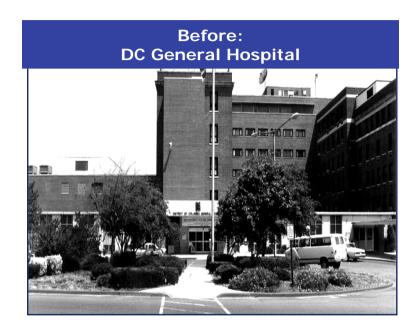




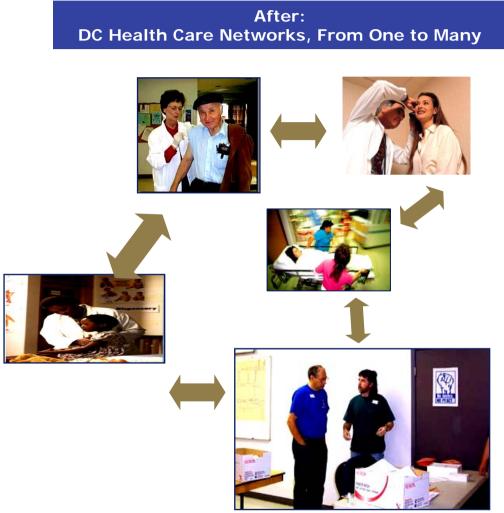
Models of government



New Role for Government: Focus on public value



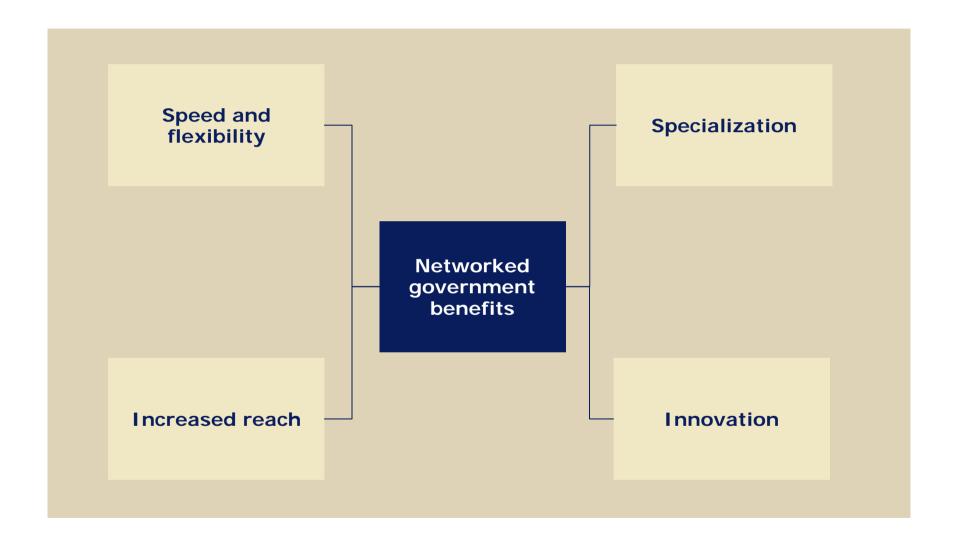
- •What is the public value?
- •Who is best able to deliver the public value?



There are a number of factors determining the choice of a governance model for a given situation

Favors Networked Model	Favors Hierarchical Model		
Flexibility required	Stability preferred		
Differentiated response needed	Uniform, rule-driven, response needed		
Diverse skills required	Focused skills required		
Outcome or outputs clear	Outcome ambiguous		
Private sector supplements government skill sets	Government has necessary experience		
Leveraging private assets critical	Internal capacity central; external capacity supplemental		
Rapidly changing technology	Service not effected by changing technology		
Multiple organizations share responsibility	Single organization assumes primary responsibility		

Governing by network has a host of advantages...

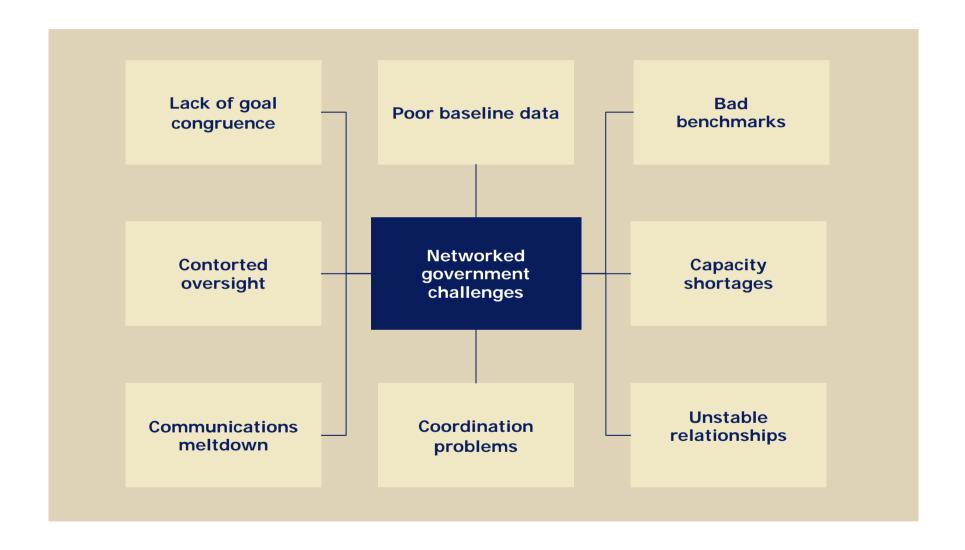


Innovation

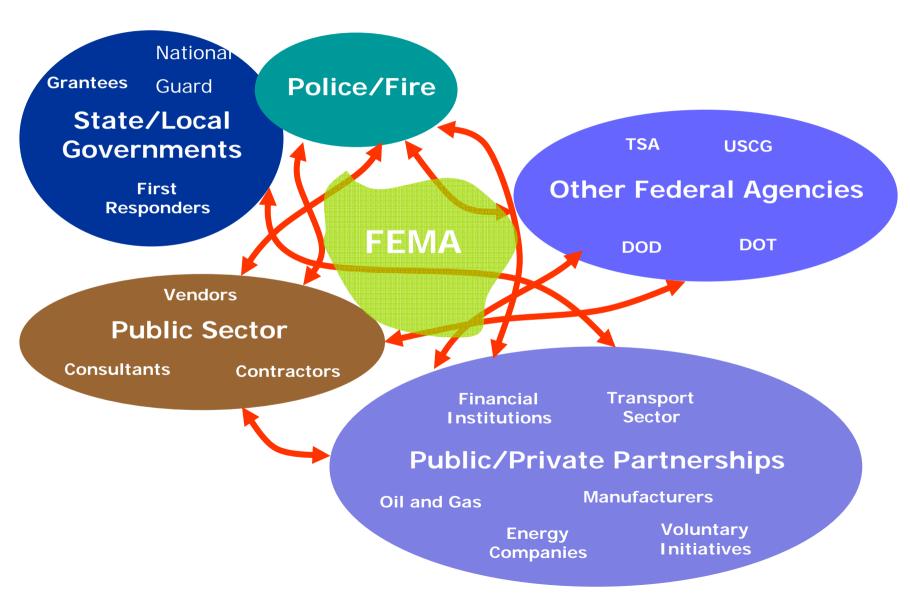
• NASA's James Webb Telescope project combines not only public and private sectors, but also other governments.



It's not easy to get Networking right



FEMA's networked government landscape and Response to Katrina



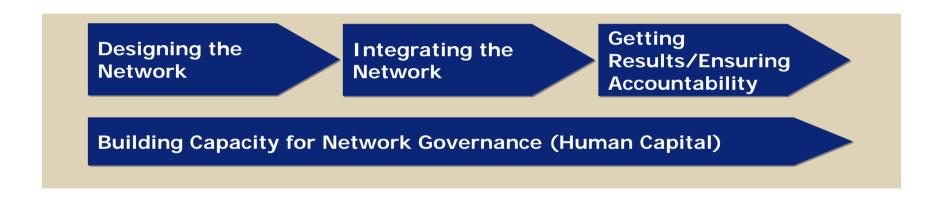
Questions: The Current Environment

- What questions do you have regarding the Governing by Network Concept?
- What efforts are planned or currently underway in your agencies that appear to uphold the concepts of Governing by Network?
- What are the benefits/value that you anticipate or are currently realizing?
- What challenges are you experiencing?

Part II: Managing a Networked Government

Implementing Networked Government

Transitioning your organization from a traditional approach to public sector management to a networked model is challenging. To aid you in the process, GBN includes a complete methodology and a number of "do's and don'ts"



How the network is designed can mean the difference between failure and success

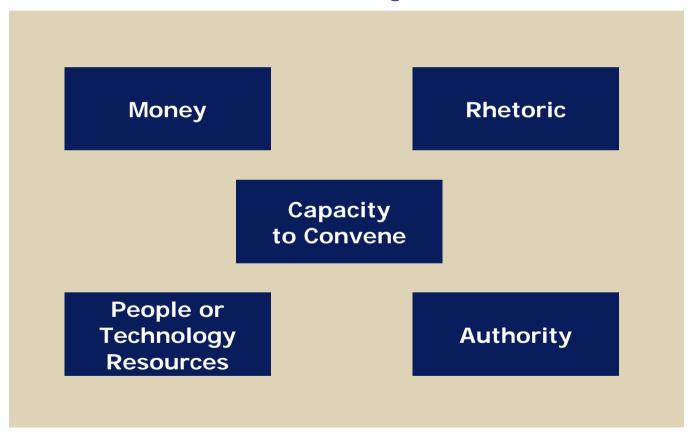


VS.

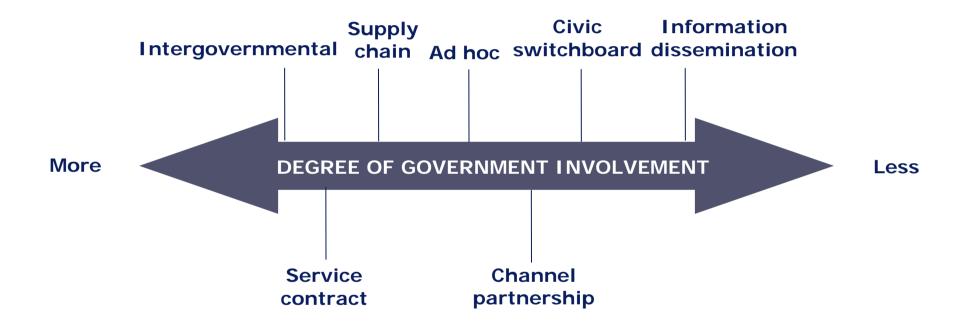


Activating the network: remember, money is a tool, not the only tool

Tools for activating networks



Types of Networks



Case Study: Avian Flu

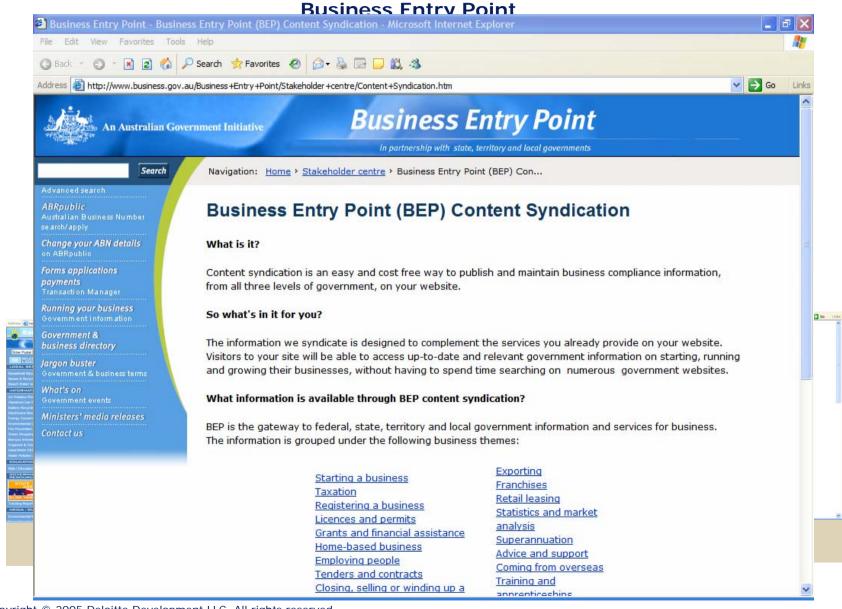
A plethora of public and private organizations are required for effective collaboration.



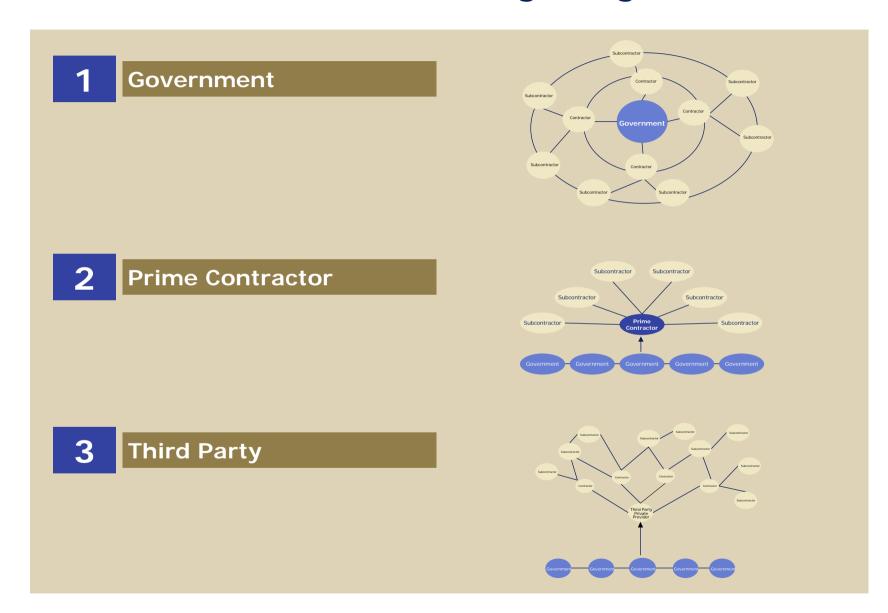
Choosing the Right Type of Network

- Arizona DMV's Third Party Program chose a channel partnership model instead of a traditional contracting vehicle to manage its growing workload and improve customer service.
- Program involves more than 70 private partners who do the work of more than 200 equivalent full-time employees.





Decide who should do the integrating



Integrating Networks: Key Activities

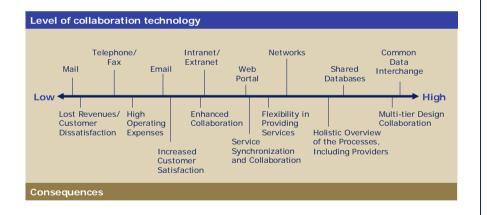
- Coordinating activities
- Synchronizing responses
- Enabling a single client view
- Sharing knowledge
- Measuring performance
- Handling Cultural Differences



Technology: Use technology as an enabler in a measured way

Do

Leverage modern technology to breakdown stovepipes and share information.



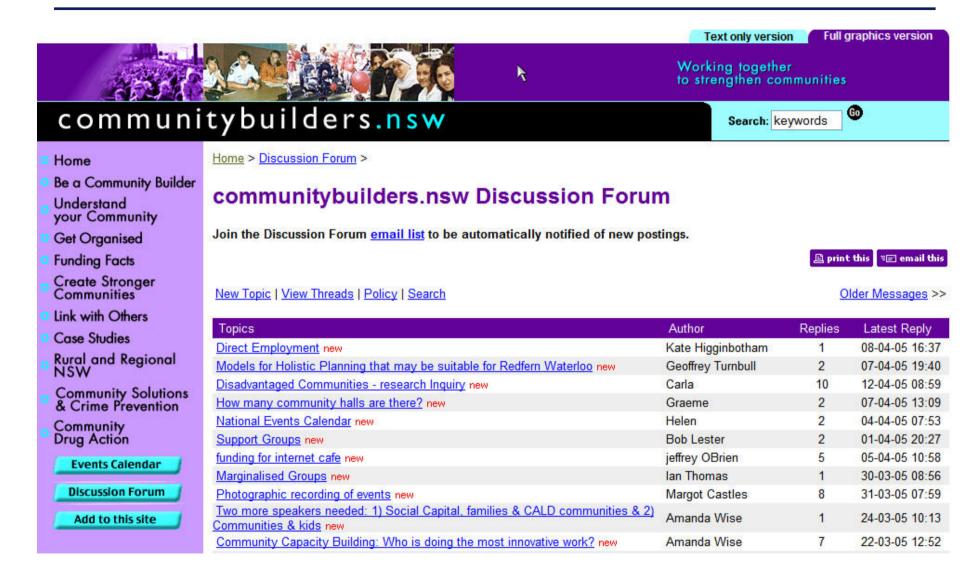
Don't

Try to share all of your information at *first*. *Start* with pilot exchanges of the *most valuable simple information*.

Getting Started

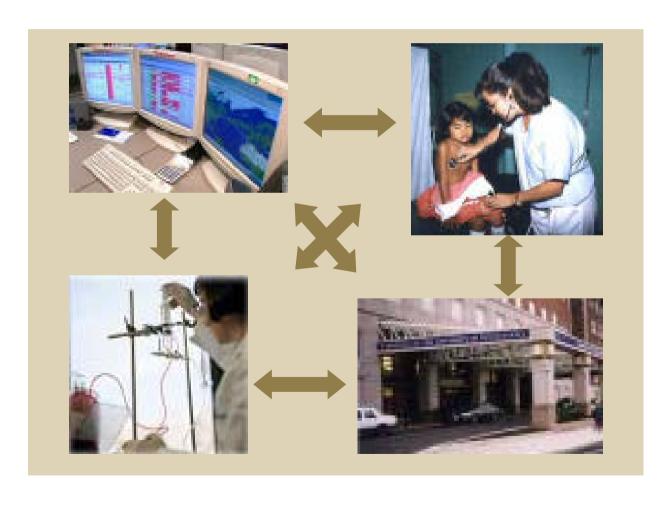
- Limited, high value information sharing
- Low-level initial information systems development
- Establish successful information sharing track record and trust

New South Wales Community Builders

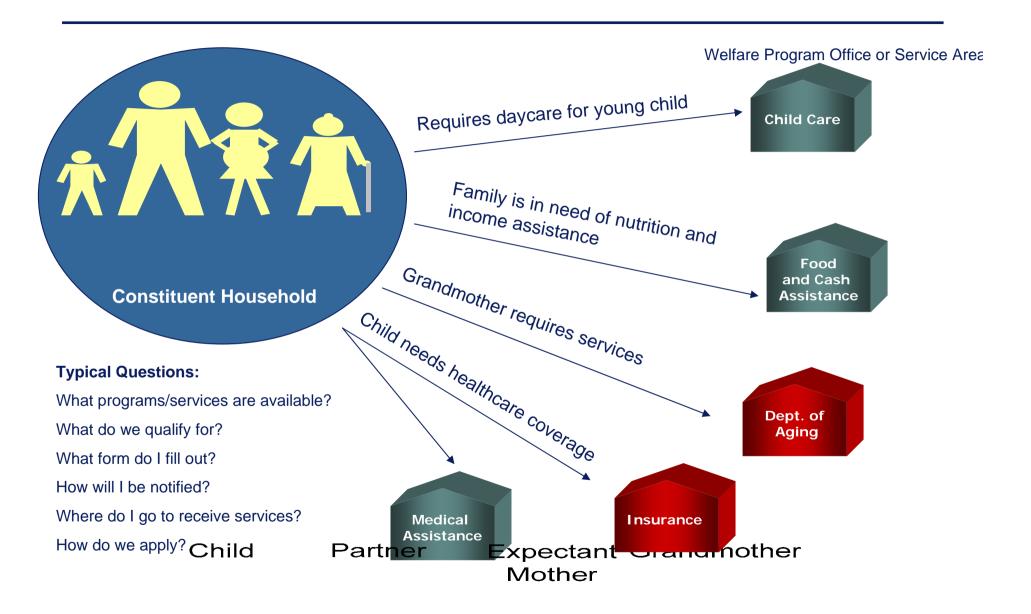


Best Practice Case Study: Pennsylvania NEDSS system

The development of PA-NEDSS has allowed the Pennsylvania Department of Health to cut the patient case reporting cycle from weeks to fewer than 24 hours.



Single Client View and Integrated Service Delivery

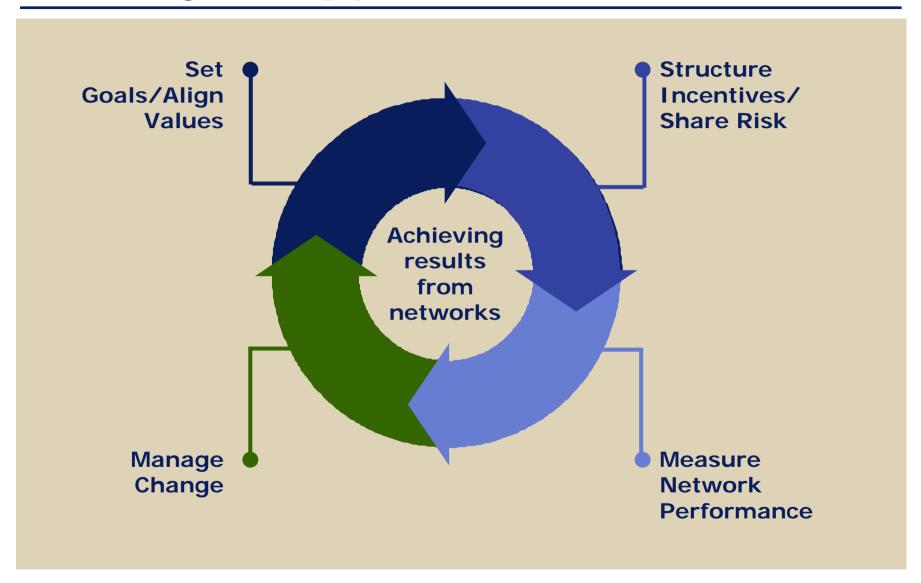


Questions: How can you improve how you design networks and connect partners?

- What types of networks are you currently using?
- How are they helping to fulfill public value?
- What levers are you currently using in these efforts?
- How are you sharing knowledge and spreading innovation within and between organizations?

Accountability

A life cycle approach



Type of accountability model

Type of Accountability	Financial	Fairness/ equity	Performance	Trust	Incentives
Traditional	Standard Prescriptive Record-keeping	Compliance with program rules	Compliance with input and record- keeping	Low	Cost-plus
Hybrid/ Transitional	Proof of dollars for contracted services only	Priority to access and fairness	Activities	Mediu m	Fixed price
Flexible Network	Proof of performance	Access Fairness Service Level Agreements	Outcomes	High	Penalties and rewards tied to results

Measuring and monitoring performance

- Setting the right measures
- Real-time data exchange
 - Performance information
 - Customer satisfaction data
- Relationship portfolio management



Share - Don't offload risk





Guidelines for Sharing Risk

- Which network partners are best at managing which risks?
- Who is bringing the bulk of innovation to the table?
- How much control does the public sector have over the network and/or over the particular risk involved?
- Are the contract costs of the risk shifting worth it?
- Are the risks actually regulatory in nature?

Managing the tension between accountability and flexibility



Human Capital & The Cultural Transition

Human Capital Capabilities Needed for Network Management

Position	Hierarchical Responsibilities	Network Governance Responsibilities
Minister	Allocate ResourcesExplain to External Stakeholders	Maximize public valueIdentify core government values and talents
CEO/COO	Protect bossLimit downstream discretion and mistakes	Develop and manage relationships and strategyUnderstand customer needs
Manager	Enforce RulesMonitor Inputs	Relationship ManagerProject Manager
Line Worker	Follow rules	Solve customer problems
Procurement Officer	Prescribe rulesEnforce impersonal tight processes	NegotiateSolicit and incorporate best ideasContract for outside advice

Attributes of highly effective network/relationship managers.

Successful network managers have the ability to:

Domain Expert:

Deeply understand domain

Relationship Manager:

Develop and Manage Relationships & Strategy

Connector:

Understand what each partner/ stakeholder needs in order to perform role in network

Enabler:

Embrace mission change from doer to enabler, from rowing to steering

Adapter:

Thrive in highly fluid environment with high levels of discretion

Ambassador:

Work across sector boundaries

Delegator:

Identify the network participants best placed to meet goals

Recruiter:

Identify and grow managers who can excel in this new environment

Culture: Encourage behaviors promoting the networked approach

Do

Invest resources to ensure cultural alignment is achieved throughout the organization and the network.



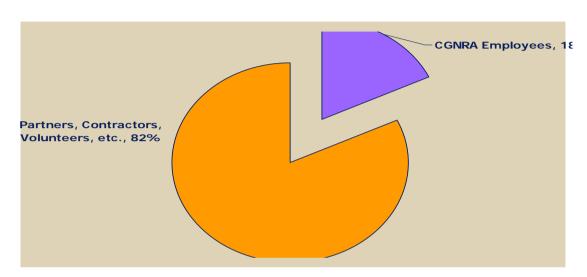
Don't

Expect changes to happen overnight.



US Department of Interior and the Shift to a Networked Model

Private partners have invested \$100M in capital improvements.





Culture and Human Capital: Key questions

- Do you know have the skill sets you need to shift to a networked model?
- How do you encourage behaviors that promote a networked approach?
- What individuals or groups within your organization may require the greatest amount of persuasion?
- What organizations or external perceptions are likely to require the greatest effort to change?
- What barriers to change should you address first? In which barriers should you invest the most resources?

Best Practices of Organizing an Effective Network

	Do	Don't
Flexibility	Use multiple levers to build and activate security networks.	Manage each network the same way.
Communication	Be aware of overlapping networks.	Collaborate for the sake of collaboration.
Technology	Leverage modern technology to breakdown stovepipes and share information.	Try to share all of your information at first.
Leadership	Encourage managers to embrace the concept of network governance.	Eliminate accountability and responsibility for managers.
Culture	Invest resources to ensure cultural alignment is achieved within your organization.	Expect changes to happen overnight.

Network Capabilities Self-Assessment

Please rate the degree to which your sector's network exhibits these characteristics of successful networks. Use a scale of 1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 10 (*Strongly Agree*).

Characteristic		
1	I have identified the networks my sector participates in and the role it plays in each.	
2	My staff has the knowledge, skills, abilities, and <i>incentives</i> to succeed in a networked environment.	
3	My network partners understand my sector's needs and expectations.	
4	My organization understands my network partners' needs and expectations.	
5	My network shares information and collaborates effectively.	
6	The effort expended managing partners within my network is proportional to their value to my organization.	
7	My operating budget supports a networked environment.	
8	My network has the flexibility to respond to changing risks.	

A Change of Thinking Needed...

"People are very open minded about new things. As long as they are exactly like the old ones."

- Charles Kettering



For Further Information...

http://www.governingbynetwork.com

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Q&A

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