# Third GAUTENG Foresight Workshop

# Final Report

| MECHANISMS FOR GREEN, URBAN "BUILT ENVIRONMENT" | ICT-KM FOR TRANSPARENCY AND DEMOCRACY | FREE INFO-INFRASTRUCTURE: BREAKING THE MONOPOLIES |
|---|---|---|

## Grand Host Silver Lakes, Pretoria
## 3rd – 4th March 2008

Submitted by:  Mphathi Nyewe
**Gauteng COFISA Foresight Coordinator**

**March 31st, 2008**

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# 1 Introduction

Foresighting refers to methods and techniques used to develop viable and sustainable futures for communities. The strength of foresighting over short term development strategies is in its proactive development approach towards desired futures. It is a departure from short term incremental planning, which typically focuses on *how to* solve present problems. Foresighting on the other hand focuses on what *can be* and then directing efforts towards systematically developing the desired futures.

# 2 Purpose

The third Gauteng COFISA Foresight workshop, held at the Silver Lakes Conference Centre, Pretoria, was the final of a planned series of three workshops intended to investigate realistic and implementable futures in the context of the development of regional systems of innovation in the Gauteng province. The purpose of the two day residential workshop was to achieve the following outcomes:

- To identify potential improvements to the current systems of innovation at both provincial and national levels, and to make related policy and strategy recommendations.
- To develop specific action plans within each chosen futures theme to enable the implementation of prioritised actions by the delegates, supported by COFISA and a range of relevant stakeholders.

In this workshop, the participants were employed to use three futures-oriented techniques: i) the policy/strategy guidelines; ii) the action wheel; and iii) the action tables. The delegates created the above outcomes in the context of the following themes:

**Theme 1:** *Mechanisms for Green, Urban "Built Environment";*
**Theme 2:** *ICT-KM for Transparency and Democracy;*
**Theme 3:** *Free Info-Infrastructure: Breaking the Monopolies.*

# 3   Preliminary Inputs to the Foresight Workshop

In welcoming the participants, Mr Aki Enkenberg, the COFISA representative provided an **overview of the aims and objectives of the COFISA programme,** which is summarised here:

> COFISA is a programme that has been developed jointly by the Governments of SA, through the Department of Science and Technology, and Finland, through the Embassy of Finland in Pretoria. Its objective is to contribute to the enhanced effectiveness of the national system of innovation contributing to economic growth and poverty alleviation. COFISA's three pilot provinces are Gauteng, Eastern Cape, and Western Cape.
>
> The figure below illustrates four key areas of innovation system development, grouping together key COFISA activities into four strategically important lines of action focusing on building structures and competences at the Provincial level. These form the basic building blocks of the COFISA contribution to the development of the South African National System of Innovation (SANSI) and link the Project to the national 10-year plan.
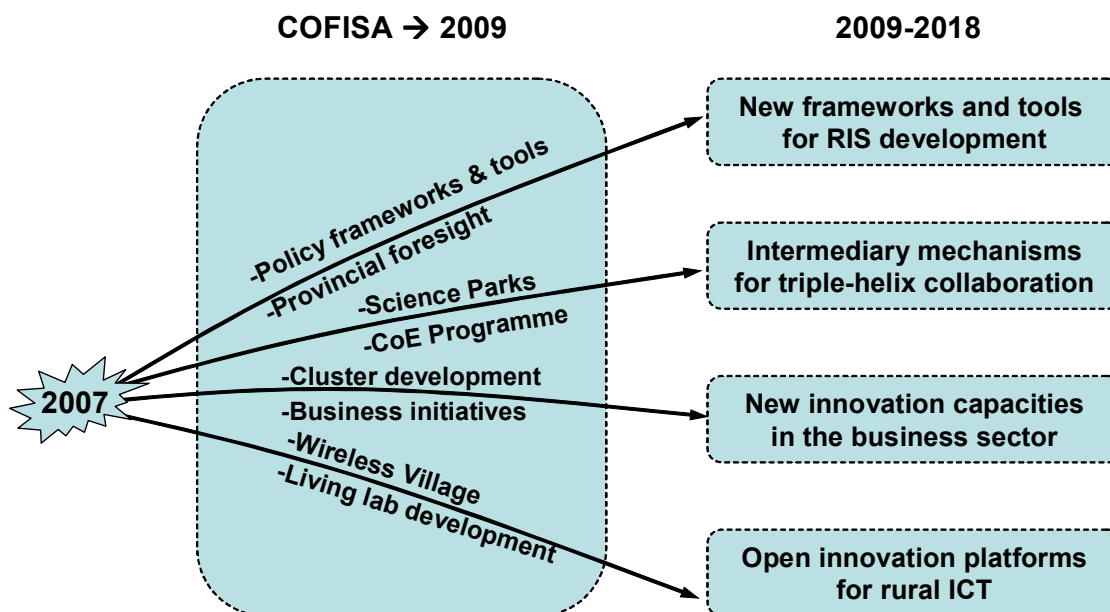


*New frameworks and tools for regional innovation system development:*

The concept of a regional innovation system or policies related to its development is relatively new in South Africa. Yet, it is widely accepted that complementing a national innovation policy with a strong regional development focus has been

successful in many countries in developing regional capacities to benefit from national or supra-national flows of resources.

National innovation policy must find concrete manifestations at the regional or local level. Furthermore, innovation processes occur between a large number of actors, such as companies, R&D organisations and the public sector. Regional innovation policy should exist to provide platforms for cooperation between these different actors.

In addressing the SANSI criticism that "there appears to be fairly weak integration between national level policy and organisations and innovation-related policy and support measures at provincial and local level" the following mechanisms will be used:

- Creating structures and competences in the Provinces for regional innovation-based economic development strategies (targets, instruments, capabilities, policy coordination, priorities, etc.)
- Developing capacity within the DST Local Innovation Unit for regional innovation policy development, resulting in an action plan and a national framework for RSI development
- Regional foresight work as a tool for supporting planning, building strategic vision on regional innovation and creating collaboration in the triple helix.

### *Intermediary mechanisms for triple-helix collaboration:*

The triple helix model postulates that collaboration among private, academic and public institutions is key for the promotion of innovation in a knowledge-based economy. Innovation intermediaries are entities providing infrastructure and services to undertakings involved in innovative activities. These almost universally include Science Parks and in specific cases programmes such as the Centres of Expertise (CoE) programme in Finland. Collaboration between the triple-helix players has to be actively promoted and resourced. Key actions by COFISA in this area include:

- Development of science parks as innovation-enabling mechanisms (networking, interactive learning, IP management, venture capital, etc).
- Capacitating the DST in coordinating science park development in South Africa. This learning will be disseminated widely, and could also form the basis of a "Science Park Strategy" for the country.
- Launching the CoE programme in Tshwane for piloting triple helix collaboration and promoting innovation in specific sectors. The programme, coordinated by the Innovation Hub, will provide input into the national Centre of Competence implementation.

### *New innovation capacities in the business sector:*

A specific characteristic of the innovation environment in South Africa is the relatively modest involvement of the private sector in innovative activities. This is especially true of the SMME sector, whereas large companies are often well-resourced to carry out R&D and to innovate. The role of innovation in strategic business plans needs to be highlighted

and the SMME sector needs to be drawn into collaborative settings with other innovation players.

- Cluster development activities in the pilot provinces, e.g. development of the South African Maritime Cluster (Oil & Gas and Ship Repair) with respect to innovation networks and sectoral system of innovation.
- Awareness-raising and capacity building on foresight and strategic innovation in business development.

### *Open innovation platforms for rural ICT:*

ICT-based rural development and rural innovation are currently carried out within individually funded project settings, resulting in challenges in terms of the sustainability of the models, practices, products or services. New platforms for open, user-centric innovation, testing and piloting of solutions and sharing of resources are needed.

- The Village Connection project in Dwesa in partnership with the Meraka Institute, Eastern Cape Universities and Nokia Siemens Networks aims to build cross-sectoral collaboration in rural connectivity and ICT applications and to launch a "Living Laboratory" in the Eastern Cape.
- Building national-level coordination in developing rural living labs, in close cooperation with DST ICT Unit and other living lab initiatives.

Mr Thembinkosi Semwayo, the Western Cape COFISA Foresight Coordinator, next gave a presentation on the **status of the Gauteng COFISA Foresight Initiative**.

He first summarised the main points that emerged from the Gauteng Baseline Data study as presented in the 1$^{st}$ workshop (available on the COFISA web site: www.cofisa.org.za). Next, he provided a brief overview of some important generic factors that ran across the outputs of (almost) all the Gauteng working groups in the second workshop. In particular, the *common values* including:

- Responsibility
- Accountability
- Courtesy
- Ubuntu

Some *common obstacles* were identified, including:

- Skills & Awareness
- ICT infrastructure
- Immigration policy
- Knowledge
- Short term vested interest
- Cost of utilities

Finally, he described the processes used in the first two workshops, and highlighted the processes that led to the selection of the three more focused themes forming the final subject areas. The presentation also positioned the final workshop within the full COFISA Foresight process, and its intended outcomes.

Next, Dr. Bob Day, the principal South African foresight consultant, gave an **overview of the three themes produced in the second Gauteng Foresight Workshop**, which would guide the proceedings of the final workshop:

The main characteristics of each Theme were described, followed by some important issues relevant to the implementation of tangible results before 2020.

### *Theme 1:     Mechanisms for Green, Urban "Built Environment":*

Gauteng develops the capacity and support systems to coordinate expertise, resources, and funds for a range of future green "built environment" solutions – for local, then wider needs.

**Issues:**
- Low end and high end residential
- Houses and gardens
- Large and small enterprises
- Urban impact on adjacent and remote rural areas – collaborate with E Cape?
- Awareness creation – "culture of greenness"
- "Bridging mechanisms" need to be identified & established (eg built environment KIBS?).
- Example GOALS by 2020:
    – Lowest urban per capita Carbon Footprint in Africa?
    – >5% of exports?

### *Theme 2:     ICT-KM for Transparency and Democracy:*

Gauteng coordinates and builds the innovation capacity and support mechanisms based on ICT-KM to optimise public-private collaboration to create an inclusive, transparent, provincial democracy.

**Issues:**
- Transparent LOCAL government and service delivery
- First step to "real e-democracy"
- Accessibility by ALL (overcome language, culture, literacy, technology intimidation, etc. barriers)
- How to get private sector efficiency/effectiveness for ALL, not just paying elite?
- GENUINE community participatory processes, eg Brazilian Favelas: participatory budgeting

### *Theme 3:     Free Info-Infrastructure: Breaking the Monopolies:*

Gauteng develops innovative and practical mechanisms to enable the mostly untapped potential of the Knowledge Economy (for all) to emerge over "free" infrastructure by 201?

**Issues:**
- Knowledge based economy will continue to be blocked by business as usual (BAU), especially telco/cartel dominance
- Vertical vs horizontal markets
- Organisational transformation (public, parastatal, and private) – role of "tele-KIBS"?

- Need society-wide awareness creation, eg: "High road, Low road" scenarios; compare with ESKOM?
- Need by-pass mechanisms, eg Smart Cities?
- Impact on rest of Africa?

This presentation acted as an introduction to a **plenary discussion of the three main themes**, facilitated by Dr Bob Day.  This discussion was important both because it introduced the new expert delegates to the process and its outcomes to date, as well as confirming the buy-in and commitment of the delegates to these themes for the rest of the workshop, and for the implementation processes anticipated to begin shortly after the workshop.

Mr Mphathi Nyewe, the Gauteng COFISA Foresight Coordinator, and Dr Bob Day co-facilitated the rest of the two day COFISA workshop, assisted by several other COFISA team members.  The full agenda is provided in Annex 1.  Nineteen participants attended the workshop (see Annex 2) and were placed in three working groups according to their expertise and preferences (see Annex 3).

# 4   Outputs based on the three chosen Gauteng Themes

**Day One**

On the first day, following the introductory morning plenary session (see above), each working group spent the rest of the day discussing **innovation policy and strategy issues and recommendations** (both provincial and national) based on their insights related to their chosen theme.  The groups were asked to capture the major issues and make associated recommendations on a tabular template, based on the following guidelines.

*First, clarify the innovation relevant to your theme:*
- Which aspects of your theme involve innovation?
- If there is more than one innovation, identify the primary innovation in the theme.
- Characterise that innovation.

*Next, consider each issue in the list below:*
When considering each issue, first address the questions that are *specific* to the theme (as set out below).   Then for each issue address the following *generic* questions in the context of the relevant innovation system (national and/or regional):
- Which components of the innovation system exist (both static and dynamic)?
- How well are they working?
- What are the gaps?
- What national and/or provincial policies and strategies are needed to address the deficiencies and enable and enhance the innovation system?  What are *your recommendations*?

*Knowledge*
What new knowledge is involved in this innovation?
How will this knowledge be acquired?
How much of the knowledge required involves:
- theoretical research and
- applied research?

Which research capabilities are needed: academics, research institutions, private R&D, etc., and how accessible are they?
What expertise is required, first for creating the innovation, and second for implementing the innovation?
- Sector-specific expertise;
- Cross cutting expertise: Engineering; ICT; Project Management; etc.

*Relationships*
What linkages, networking and partnerships are required (regional, national and international)?
How can they be built?

*Intellectual property*
What are the challenges concerning IP (in particular, is this a public good innovation)?

*Funding*
What funding and funding mechanisms might be required?

*Support for implementation*
What are the relevant government departments?
What government resources would be helpful?
Do legislation and regulations help or hinder?
What about support facilities such as science parks, incubators, and support for entrepreneurs?

*Bridging individuals and organisations*
What types of bridging individuals and organisations are relevant (e.g. NGOs, CBOs and KIBS)?

*Impact on Social and Environmental Assets*
What are the social and environmental challenges and opportunities?

*Barriers, gaps and grey areas*
Are there any other barriers, gaps or grey areas that have not been mentioned?

The detailed tables, including the recommendations, produced by each group based on the above template are provided in annex 4.


## Day Two

Each group first developed an Action Wheel in a brain-storming session (see sections 4.1.1, 4.2.1 and 4.3.1 below). A voting process was then used to identify the most important immediate high level action(s) with which the group believed they could begin the implementation of their vision of the future captured in their theme. This high level

action was then characterized in a table to ensure that it was well understood and agreed upon by all group members (see sections 4.1.2, 4.2.2 and 4.3.2 below). The following issues were described:

- Outcomes
- Actions
- Customers / Beneficiaries
- Critical Success Factors
- Assumptions
- Risks

Finally, significant time was spent by each group on drawing up more detailed sub-action tables, where for each sub-action the following issues were identified:

- Owner
- Completion date
- Other actors
- Cost (in Millions of Rands)
- Other resources
- Dependencies between sub-actions

These tables (see sections 4.1.3, 4.2.3 and 4.3.3 below) represent the culmination and most important output of all three workshops, and form the basis of the working group's ongoing work in their chosen area.

## 4.1 Action Outputs: Mechanisms for Green, Urban "Built Environment"

### 4.1.1 Mechanisms for Green, Urban "Built Environment": Action Wheel
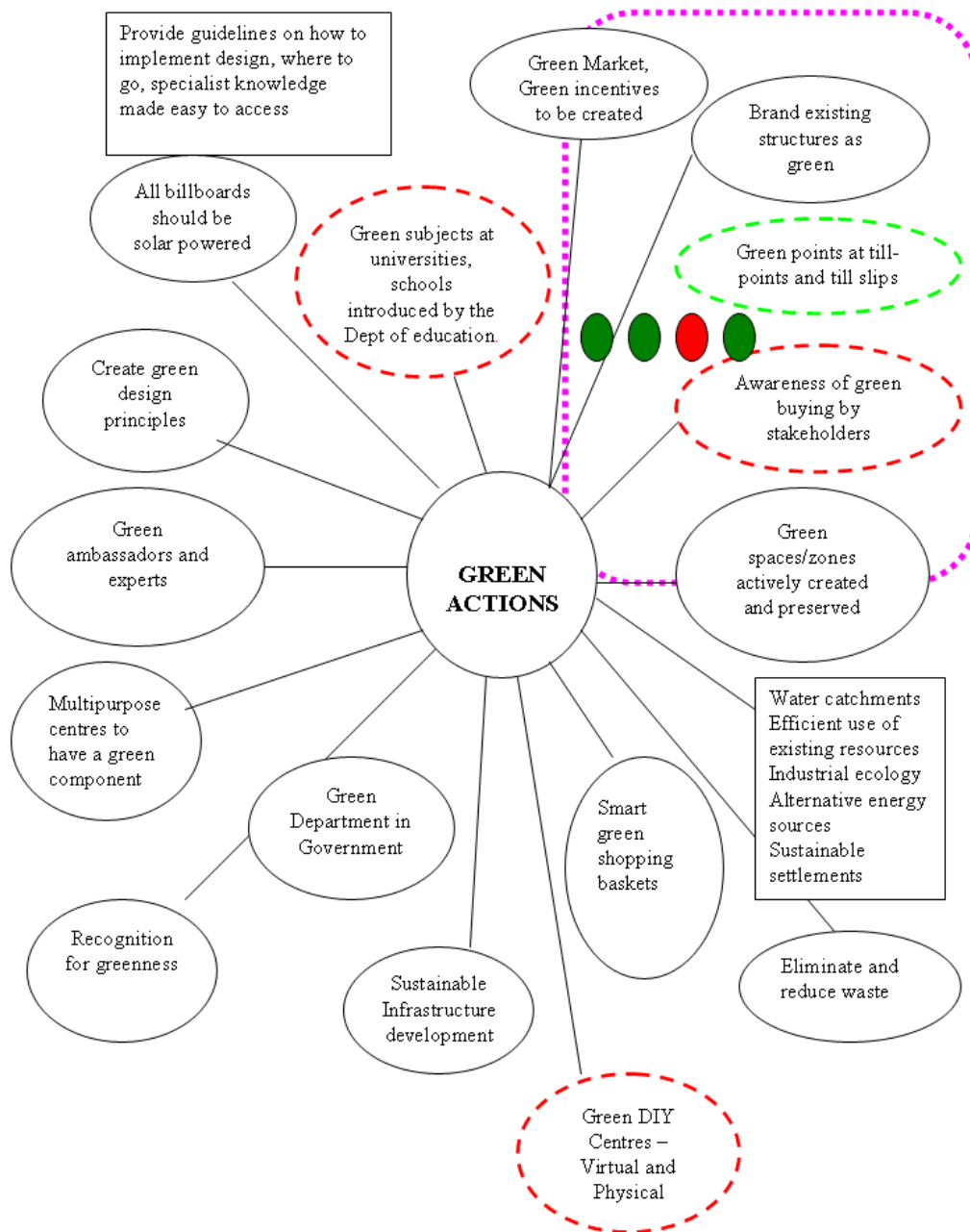


The prioritised high level action chosen by the Mechanisms for Green, Urban "Built Environment" group was:

- Set up "Green Design" Future

### 4.1.2 Mechanisms for Green, Urban "Built Environment": High Level Action Overview

| Theme: Mechanisms for Green, Urban "Built Environment" | High level action: Set Up "Green Design" Future |
|---|---|
| **Outcomes** | <ul><li>Commitment to charter</li><li>Entrenched "green" thinking; organisation and consumer institutions</li><li>Reward/incentives/ for green behaviour and recognition</li><li>Visibly see a green (sustainable) environment</li><li>Change in consumer behaviour and green consciousness</li><li>Green brand: Gauteng recognised as green province (green industry, lifestyle and, etc)</li></ul> |
| **Actions** | <ul><li>Treasury – (Green funding) Tax incentives, rebates.</li><li>Identify potential signatories to charter,; committed role players (e.g. Nedbank?)</li><li>Find a " Face" /personality (e.g. Cyril Ramaphosa ? Patrice Motsepe) Trevor Manuel.</li><li>Schools, academic institutions, Department of Education</li><li>Retailers; built-environment – Industry (manufacturing) - Mining</li></ul> |
| **Customers/beneficiaries** | <ul><li>Individuals</li><li>Our children and future generations</li><li>Planet</li></ul> |
| **Critical success factors** | <ul><li>A driving body. An institution backed by funding. Constitution of body (Profile)</li><li>Charter – buy-in and commitment to it. Properly conceptualised</li><li>General awareness and advocacy . People take ownership and responsibility for their own actions (become green)</li><li>Appropriate measurement and feedback mechanisms (base initiative vs progress)</li><li>Political leadership / champion – backed up by a mandate</li></ul> |
| **Assumptions** | <ul><li>International agreements to support and back-up local initiatives</li><li>Political back-up and support</li><li>COFISA will effectively sell this to stakeholders and clients</li><li>COFISA participants will drive identified activities</li><li>Funding will be available to start the initiative</li><li>It is possible to do this to change mindsets</li></ul> |
| **Risks** | <ul><li>Funding not adequate or available ; Just another initiative</li><li>Breaking old habits ; Marketing and advocacy must be exceptional</li><li>Lack of capacity to implement: Cumbersome measurement and compliance (time and costs)</li><li>Identification of  driving body: Cost/benefit of compliance</li><li>There are more important issues such as health, education, social (poverty, unemployment)</li></ul> |

### 4.1.3 Mechanisms for Green, Urban "Built Environment": Sub-Action Plan

| THEME: Mechanisms for Green, Urban "Built Environment" | | HIGH LEVEL ACTION: Set Up "Green Design" Future | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | SUB-ACTION | OWNER | COMPLETION DATE | COST – R mil | OTHER RESOURCES | OTHER ACTORS | DEPENDS ON # |
| 1 | Institutionalise (Foundation documents, legal etc) Institute, driving members, funding, constitution. Charter, potential signatories, Operational and measurement tools. Charter commitments, targets Green ambassadors and champions | COFISA participants Premier's Office DBSA Metropolitan Authorities (3) A face to be identified | March 2009 | Conceptualisation: R1m. Set-up costs: R10m Running Costs: R10m/per annum Advertising and Marketing R1m/per day | Time in kind (Face) board members. Best practice, international know how, lessons learned. Experts in field: research institutions, academia, NGOs, CBOs. Donors | ESKOM; Water Affairs; Indalo Yethu; Existing projects and Initiatives Innovation Hub Blue IQ Academic Institutions Research Institutions (CSIR) | |
| 2 | Organisational Mobilisation Create a Charter Design & practice principles for green Incentives, rebates, tax incentives, subsidised technologies. | None | Completed and signed before May 2010 (Before the Soccer World Cup) | Summit: R2.3m Incentives: % of budget Marketing: R2 – 3 m | Treasury Top international experts Government Organisations Signatories NEDLAC | | 1 |
| 3 | Consumer Mobilisation Educational drive: (schools, HI, degree) Awareness and advocacy (checklists, DIY, wizards) Media, barometer. Incentives: Green points and recognition for greenness. Make "green" fun and aspirational | Department of education | 2011 – 2012 Curriculum points, 1st step is OUD etc. as initial awareness | Development of materials: R3m Awareness and advocacy Website set-up, check-list wizard, DIY | Department of Education Consumer groups Media Retailers Creative commons Wiki | | 1 |

| 4 | Sub-chapters per sector<br>Specialised, focussed an contextual.<br>Industrial ecology – eliminate and reduce waste.<br>Sustainable settlements<br>Built environmental focus (example)<br>Transport (emission control, greening of transport) | Signatures to Charter | 2010 – 2011<br>Complete, the annual revision | Carried by stakeholders | Specific sector | Sector Actors | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## 4.2 Action Outputs: ICT-KM for Transparency and Democracy

### 4.2.1 ICT-KM for Transparency and Democracy: Action Wheel
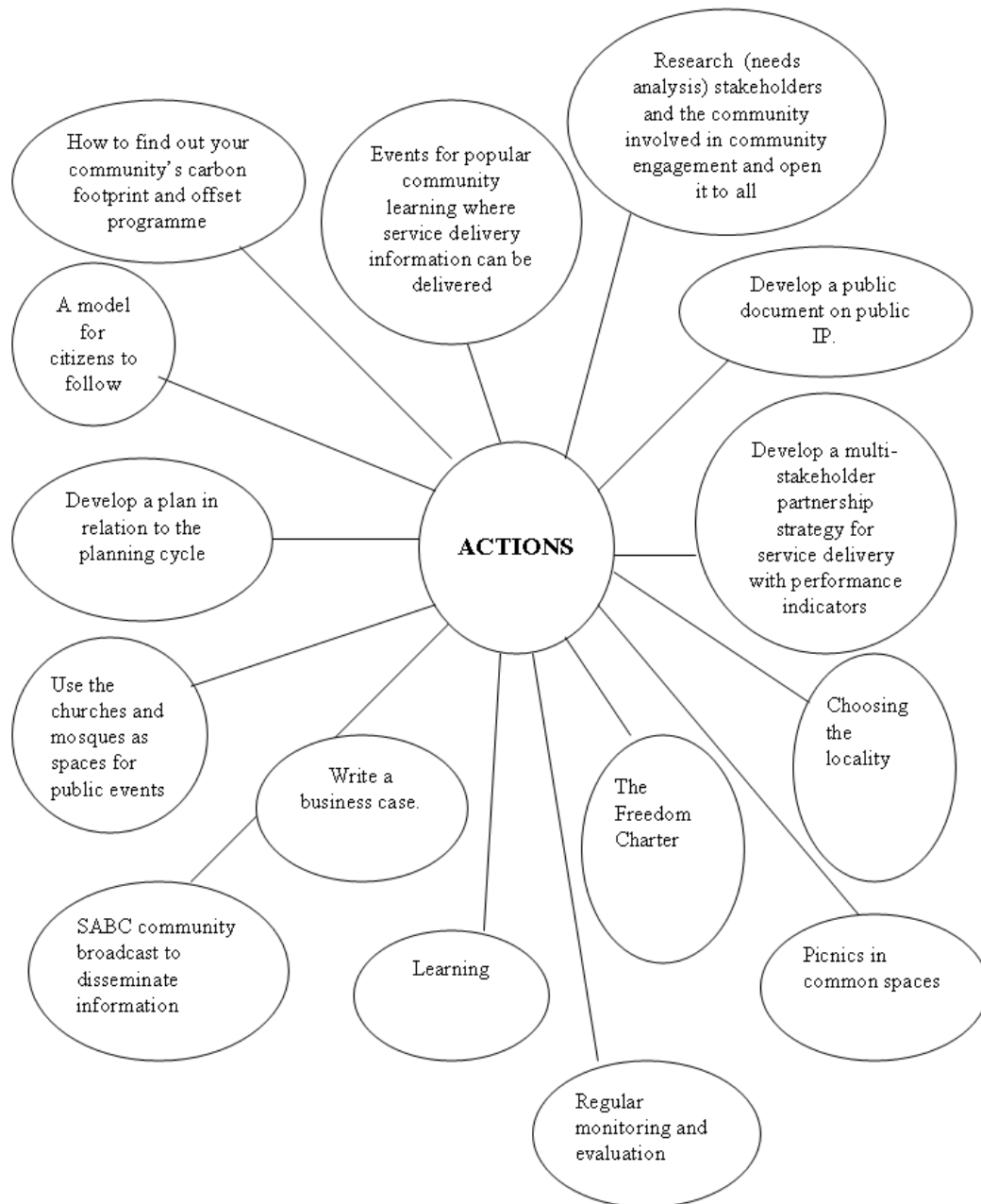
The prioritised high level action chosen for the *ICT-KM for Transparency and Democracy* group was:

- Develop a multi-stakeholder partnership strategy and model

### 4.2.2 ICT-KM for Transparency and Democracy: High Level Action Overview

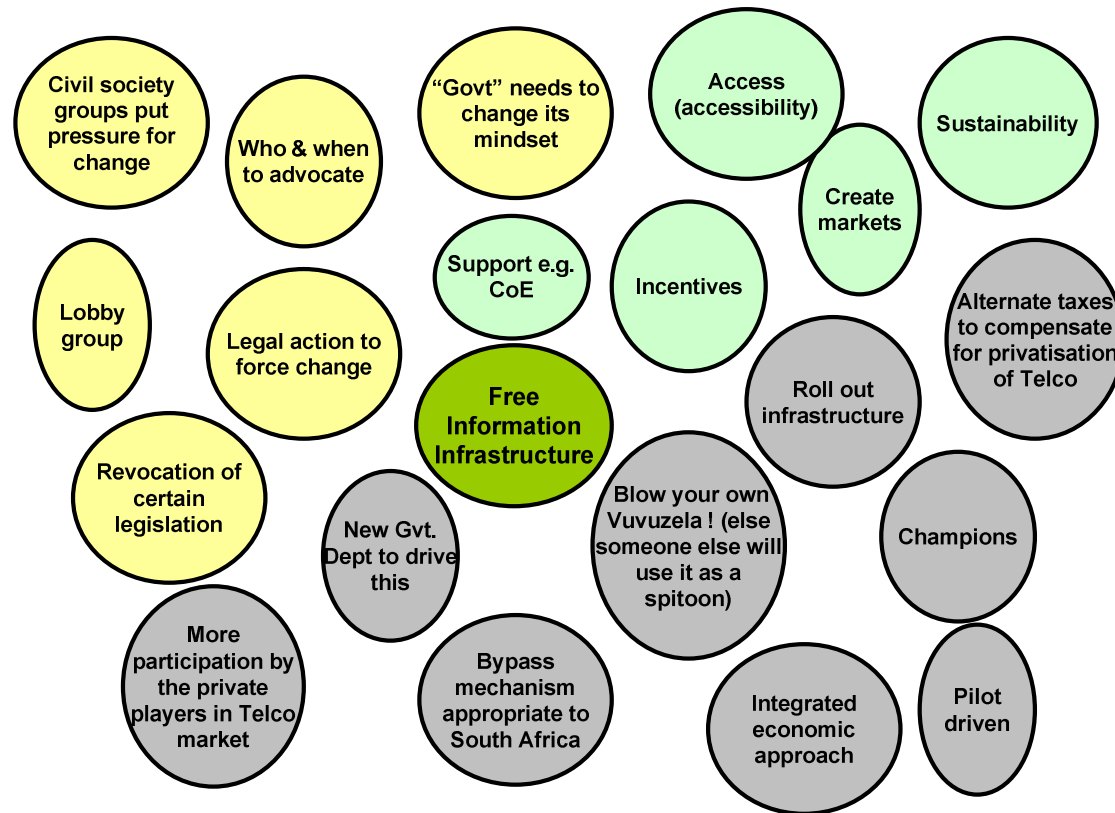| Theme: ICT-KM for Transparency and Democracy | High level action: *Develop a multi-stakeholder partnership strategy and model* |
|---|---|
| **Outcomes** | • A case study on how communities are engaged and empowered in helping to run community affairs.<br>• A model for sharing IP in a community and what should be public/private/commons.<br>• Needs analysis (what info, what devices, for how long)<br>• Develop local tools for citizens to use to populate and get feedback.<br>• Citizens will have access to full information about their enquiry/transaction with feedback |
| **Actors** | • Citizens, Local Government, Technology providers, CBOs, NGOs, DPSA, SALGA, Volunteer organisations, media and academia. |
| **Customers/beneficiaries** | • Citizens,<br>• Government,<br>• Business,<br>• Communities,<br>• Academia,<br>• SMMEs. |
| **Critical success factors** | • Buy-in from stakeholders;<br>• Research;<br>• Common shared vision;<br>• Articulate incentives for involvement;<br>• Adaptive, iterative process of design based on regular feedback. |
| **Assumptions** | • People long for "community";<br>• ICT platforms used for Knowledge Management and transparency |
| **Risks** | • Personal agendas, vested interests<br>• Superficial "greening"<br>• Local government officers won't know what to do. { Event management; project management; ICT platform} |

### 4.2.3 ICT-KM for Transparency and Democracy: Sub-Action Plan

| THEME: ICT-KM for Transparency and Democracy | | | | HIGH LEVEL ACTION: Develop a multi-stakeholder partnership strategy and model | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No.** | **SUB-ACTION** | **OWNER** | **COMPLETION DATE** | **COST – R mil** | **OTHER RESOURCES** | **OTHER ACTORS** | **DEPENDS ON #** |
| **1** | Research in order to choose 3 or 4 wards to do a pilot in including developing a criteria for (monitoring and evaluation of ) research | Dumsani | 4 months | R1.5 mil | Field workers, analysts and STATS SA | Community leaders, councillors, volunteer organisations and CBOs | 2 |
| **2** | Fundraising and visioning | Heather | 4 months | R200K | None | COFISA DPLG Business (ICT) | None |
| **3** | Conceptualise and design the specific interventions for each ward. | Peter | 6 months | R1mill | Field workers, technologists, public and development management people | Social entrepreneur volunteers. Social networking consultants | 1 |
| **4** | Implement and support of communication channels | Swazi | 18 months | R3mil | Technological advisory board. Training facilitators, technical supporters | SMME's | 3 |
| **5** | Event Management | Heather | 18 months | R1mil | Project Managers, Volunter Managers, PR and Advertstsing | SMME's and community leaders | 3 |
| **6** | Project Management and Reporting | Rod | 24 months | R1.2mil | | | 2 |
| **7** | Monitoring an evaluation & impact assessment | Peter | 24 months | R1mil | | | 2 |
| **8** | Story telling and PR | Heather | 3 months | R500k | | | 7 |
| | | | **TOTAL COST** | **R10mil** | | | |

## 4.3   Action Outputs: Free Info-Infrastructure - Breaking the Monopolies

### 4.3.1   Free Info-Infrastructure - Breaking the Monopolies: Action Wheel

Civil society groups put pressure for change

Who & when to advocate

"Govt" needs to change its mindset

Access (accessibility)

Sustainability

Create markets

Support e.g. CoE

Incentives

Alternate taxes to compensate for privatisation of Telco

Lobby group

Legal action to force change

Free Information Infrastructure

Roll out infrastructure

Revocation of certain legislation

New Gvt. Dept to drive this

Blow your own Vuvuzela ! (else someone else will use it as a spitoon)

Champions

More participation by the private players in Telco market

Bypass mechanism appropriate to South Africa

Integrated economic approach

Pilot driven

The prioritised high level action chosen by the *Free Info-Infrastructure - Breaking the Monopolies* group was:

- The Market Driver

### 4.3.2 Free Info-Infrastructure - Breaking the Monopolies: High Level Action Overview

| Theme: Free Info-Infrastructure - Breaking the Monopolies | High level action: *The Market Driver* |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcomes** | • Champions;<br>• New markets & Growing markets;<br>• Legislative changes |
| **Actors** | • Govt (Dept. of Communications, SITAs, DOD);<br>• Citizens,<br>• Business;<br>• Research institutions & CoE;<br>• Judicial system |
| **Customers/beneficiaries** | • Citizens, Govt;<br>• Business;<br>• Research institutions |
| **Critical success factors** | • Market share;<br>• Accessibility to all, Education |
| **Assumptions** | • Incentives are required |
| **Risks** | • Sustainability;<br>• Lack of support;<br>• Acceptance;<br>• Availability of skills |

### 4.3.3   Free Info-Infrastructure - Breaking the Monopolies: Sub-Action Plan

| THEME: Free Info-Infrastructure - Breaking the Monopolies | | | | HIGH LEVEL ACTION: *The Market Driver* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | SUB-ACTION | OWNER | COMPLETION DATE | COST – R mil | OTHER RESOURCES | OTHER ACTORS | DEPENDS ON # |
| 1 | Create Markets - Increase usage through:<br>• champions,<br>• pilot projects, and<br>• awareness campaigns | Tsietsi Moleho - Innovation CoE concept | July 2008 | 2 | | JCSE, Yiego COFISA, DEDT (WC), DOC | |
| 2 | Awareness campaign:<br>• target kids,<br>• role models,<br>• media campaign, & competitions | Heather - iCommons | April 2009 (Set up) April 2010 | 20 | DOC Shuttleworth Foundations | CSI, CBOs, NGOs, -e.g. YDT, Bulk sms, ITweb, Computer Society, City | 1 |
| 3 | Leverage on existing  govt initiative (Lobby) – Identify relevant role players | SANGONET + COFISA | April 2010 | 20 | | Wits – Van Olsten. Media, Newspapers, Premier's office | 2 |
| 4 | Risk management | Standard Bank | April 2010 | 10 | | | 1 |

# Annex 1.  Agenda for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Provincial Foresight Workshop

### Final COFISA Foresight Residential Workshop: 2-Day Programme for the Gauteng Province

### Grand Host Silver Lakes, Pretoria; 3-4 March, 2008.

## Day 1:  Introduction and Innovation Policy

09h00  **Registration,** tea/coffee

09h30  **Welcome Session (Plenary):**
- Overview of COFISA
- Process & Outputs of first 2 Gauteng workshops
- Focused themes and related issues for this workshop

10h30  **Open Plenary Discussion:**
- General discussion of the three Gauteng themes.
- Finalisation of selection of 3 working groups.
- Presentation on "Guidelines for group development of Innovation Policy/Strategy Issues".

12h30  *Lunch*

13h30  **Group Session – Innovation Policy Issues:**
Each group:
- uses guidelines to draw up comprehensive list of Innovation Policy/Strategy Issues/Recommendations:
- Summarises these for presentation.

15h30  **Plenary Session**
- Group presentations of their findings on Innovation Policy/Strategy Issues
- Discussion of common messages, and any apparent conflicts

16h30  Close for day 1

18h30  Evening Activities:  Group Dinner

## Day 2:  Action Plans

09h00  **Plenary Session**
- Review of day one, and discussion.
- agenda for day two

09h45  **Group Session - Action Wheels:**
Each Group:
- expands their theme into an Action Wheel based on the input material provided.
- Produces one wheel with the 3 most important issues selected.

11h00  *Tea*

11h15  **Group Session – Action Plans 1**:
- Presentation on "Guidelines for group development of action plans"
- Each group creates concrete action plans.

12h30  *Lunch*

13h30  **Group Session – Action Plans 2**:
Each group completes their action plans and summarises them for plenary presentation.

14h30  **Final Plenary session:**
Group presentations followed by general discussion.

15h30  Next steps, wrap up, and closing.

# Annex 2.   Details of Workshop Participants

## *Attendance register*

| Project | : | COFISA Provincial Foresight | | : | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Subject** | : | 3rd COFISA Gauteng Foresight Workshop | **Date** | : | 03.03.2008 & 04.03.2008 |
| **Place** | : | Grand Host Silver Lakes  – Golf Estate, Pretoria | **Time** | : | 09H00 |

**Present:**

| Full Names | Organization | Email | Telephone | Cell phone |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhyat, Mohamed | Organizational Knowledge Management Systems (OKMS) | mb33@mweb.co.za | (011) 788-9250 | 082 373 1995 |
| Erasmus, Jan | City of Jo'burg | jane@joburg.org.za | | 082 464 9633 |
| Ford, Heather | icommons | heather@icommons.org | (011) 327 3155 | |
| Greenwood, Peter | Non-Zero-Sum Development | peterhgreenwood@gmail.com | | 076 479 2647 |
| Grewan, Rodwyn | Independent | rodwyn.grewan@pnc.gov.za | (012) 653 5798 | 082 558 5894 |
| Loghdey, Rahima | PGWC | rloghdey@pgwc.gov.za | | 084 448 6159 |
| Mackrill, Gavin | Standard Bank | gavin.mackrill@standardbank.co.za | (011) 636 7044 | |
| Maleho, Tsietsi | Innovation Hub | tmaleho@theinnovationhub.com | (012) 844 0028 | 083 228 9123 |
| Mphalala, Dumisani | Centre for Public Service Innovation | dumisani.mphalala@cpsi.co.za | (012) 672 2825 | 079 875 9599 |
| Nkosi, Nomaswazi | State Information Technology Agency | Nomaswazi.Nkosi@sita.co.za swazi@goalnet.co.za | (012) 470 1640 | 083 279 6741 |
| Nzweku, Delia | WITS University | delia.nzekwu@wits.ac.za | (011) 717 9704 | 072 926 4278 |
| Taljaard, Itha | Sense to Solve | itha@sense2solve.com | (011) 431 1420 | 083 629 9188 |
| van Olst, Rex | WITS University | r.vanolst@ee.wits.ac.za | | 082 449 2384 |
| | | | | |
| Day, Bob | Non-Zero-Sum Development | bday@scientia.co.za | (012) 998 8456 | 082 458 9119 |
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# Annex 3.  Breakdown of working groups and their themes

| Mechanisms for Green, Urban "Built Environment" (Group 1) | Free Info-Infrastructure: Breaking the Monopolies (Group 2) | ICT-KM for Transparency and Democracy (Group 3) |
|---|---|---|
| David Lefutso | Lauri Kuukasjarvi | Dumisani Mphalala |
| Delia Nzweku | Gavin Mackrill | Nomaswazi Nkosi |
| Jan Erasmus | Rahima Loghdey | Rodwyn Grewan |
| Itha Taljaard | Thembinkosi Semwayo | Peter Greenwood |
| Aki Enkenberg | Tsietsi  Maleho | Heather Ford |
| Mohamed Bhyat | Rex van Olst | |

## Annex 4.  Innovation Policy and Strategy Recommendations

| **Theme 1:** *Mechanisms for Green, Urban "Built Environment"* | | **Innovation:** *Bring Green "Built Environment" into the Urban Planning/Construction Mainstream* |
|---|---|---|
| | **How?** | **Recommendations** |
| **Knowledge** | <ul><li>What is non-green currently? What is green currently?</li><li>What is non-green about current practices?</li><li>What are the gaps?</li><li>Alternative solution/methodologies</li><li>Theoretical/ applied research?</li><li>Best practices</li><li>New technologies</li><li>Effective use of existing resources (reduce waste)</li><li>Green wikipedia where everyone can contribute</li><li>Green design ; Environmental/ green subject at school</li><li>Modules for higher education institutions</li><li>Communicative knowledge modules</li><li>Report on green issues in annual statements</li><li>Extract key lessons from research and make accessible.</li></ul> | <ul><li>Green charter – (similar to BEE) value based</li><li>Green broad</li><li>Green zones</li></ul> |
| **Relationships** | <ul><li>International agreements & commitments</li><li>Champion organizations/ council /towns /schools</li><li>Indalo yethu</li><li>Proudly South Africans /Proudly Gauteng</li><li>Commercialise individual & green research / CSIR etc</li></ul> | <ul><li>Green charter – (similar to BEE) value based</li></ul> |
| **IP** | <ul><li>Funding for the commercialization of innovations</li><li>Open source  (Freedom of choice)</li><li>What are the rules? Should  IT be different for "Green" design & application /practice?</li></ul> | <ul><li>IP wizard   (Simplify use and make more effective)</li><li>Simplify registration of patents and trade marks</li><li>Government to create a public space (open source) for "green"</li></ul> |

| Theme 1: *Mechanisms for Green, Urban "Built Environment"* | | Innovation: *Bring Green "Built Environment" into the Urban Planning/Construction Mainstream* |
|---|---|---|
| | **How?** | **Recommendations** |
| **Funding** | • DTI, DBSA, Innovation Fund, International Funds<br>• Treasury – green fund (quick and easy process to access)<br>• Get rid of red type in access to funding<br>• Green rebates<br>• Green D.I.Y. (VAT-free) – Tax incentives | • Easy access to funding (green)<br>• Increase funding for "green" to 1% of GDP<br>• Subsidise good green solutions and<br>• technologies or rebates |
| **Support** | • Make adherence /compliance easy<br>• Incentives for compliance<br>• Social pressure to comply, (increase cost/fine exponentially for non- compliance )<br>• Annual awards: green innovative awards (School, organisations, towns, suburbs, organizations)<br>• Keep rules and regulations simple, make enforcement easy.<br>• Has green is your house /car /organization? Checklist, action, tips, DIY | • Formal recognition<br>• Carrot and stick<br>• Reduce emmissions cars etc – emmission policies<br>• Replace paraffin stoves and lamps with green gel products (take away) |
| **Bridging** | • Civil society organizations<br>• Media<br>• Educational institutions: School, HI, SETA's<br>• Centres of excellence<br>• (open source) Industry &   retailers<br>• Multi purpose centres – projects, finding & capacity  building. | • Localised green D.I.Y. centre |
| **Environment & Social Impact** | • Packaging at Woolworths  (e.g.)<br>• Reduction of crime<br>• Play, exercise, get to know each other | • Preserve green spaces /belts<br>• Clean technology & production |
| **Barriers** | • Increase in cost of doing business in SA (more rules, regulations) | • Install horizontal structures in government to reduce bureaucracy<br>• Make compliance easy & simple (not costly or admin intensive) |

| Theme 2: *ICT-KM for Transparency and Democracy* | | Innovation: *Map service delivery within concept of one transparent knowledge system* |
|---|---|---|
| | **How?** | **Recommendations** |
| **Knowledge** | • Process: Sharing info/facilitating; collaboration participation in the process of service delivery.<br>• Collaboration: Enabling collaboration between stakeholders in oder to improve service delivery.<br>• Relevancy: of medium and content. | • Research: incentivise research on how to build collaborative systems of service delivery.<br>• Expertise development: in the field of transparent interactive governance and service delivery/participation. |
| **Relationships** | • Who ? : Public: Local, provincial and national government: DPSA, DPLG, SALGA. Private Media, ICT service providers, SMMEs, Mines, Financial Services community; Volunteer organisations, bloggers ; community leaders NGO/academic; universities, schools, CBOs.<br>• Public: Making links to South-South (Brazil and India) North-South (Finland, Japan, etc.) among innovative local government. | • Initiate events/projects that involve representatives from key stakeholders to build public resources/platforms |
| **IP** | • Identifying public information domain resources (e.g. maps, laws, cultural heritage film/books) | • Develop model platforms fro public domain/heritage information.<br>• Initiate a public policy process that identifies information in the public domain and gaps that exist and  their accessibilities. |
| **Funding** | | • Multi-sectoral co-funding , private sector, government and philanthropists |
| **Support** | | • Help inter-governmental relations Bill<br>• Government funding of collaborative ICT research projects. |
| **Bridging** | • | • See above |
| **Environmental & Social Impact** | • Challenges: sharing, transparency, collaboration.<br>• Opportunities: improving efficiency, enabling collaboration, enabling social cohesion, innovation. | • Monitoring and evaluation of social and environmental impact before and during |

| Theme 3: *Free Info-Infrastructure – Breaking the Monopolies* | | Innovation: *Technology becomes tangible & available* |
|---|---|---|
| | **How?** | **Recommendations** |
| **Knowledge** | • Increase demands, benefits and usage of technology,<br>• Advocacy space for unheard voices, innovative solutions, participation in legislative reform.<br>• Working within system and creating new ways to transform<br>• Case studies, storytelling, 'bragging'<br>• Changing mindsets | • Legislative reform<br>• Create Awareness of rights, & advocacy space<br>• Cell phone streaming, 'branding'<br>• Culture of changing mindsets |
| **Relationships** | • Research companies, SMME's, universities, NGO's CBO's<br>• Incubators, Innovation Hub | • Copy, innovate: 'appropriate practice' dependent on technology and  business case |
| **Intellectual property** | • What should we patent<br>• Local is lekker, Yego, mix it | • Incentives<br>• Acknowledges capitalism, make room for it, driven by social transformation |
| **Funding** | • Sustainable model: benefit through social investment<br>• Price: 'free' and market segmentation for BAU (advertising space, technological gadgets), increase use, demand, market size: sustainable cycle (advertising space, technological gadgets), increase use, | • Increase for demand in technology, would be increase for supply for sms |
| **Support for implementation** | • Innovation – e.g. Expectron | • Support CoEs and Incubators |
| **Bridging individuals & Organisations** | • Innovation hub - e.g.Expectron e-Electricity<br>• KIBS | • Create KIBS |
| **Impact on Social & Environmental Assets** | • Social investment, low prices, efficiencies, frees up money for other useful things,<br>• Advertising to inform,<br>• More citizen advocacy, participation by electronic voting,<br>• Increase SMMEs | • Incentives for exports,<br>• Mobilising awareness of Access to information act |
| **Barriers, Gaps, Grey areas** | • Barriers can be removed or bypassed | • 'Can do' mindset |