Integrated Government Philippines Project

Filipino nation moving toward globally competitive ICT-empowered government

Philippine eGovernment Interoperability Framework (PeGIF) and eGovernment Master Plan (eGMP)
What is eGMP?

• Provides a blueprint for the implementation of e-Government projects
• Provides e-Government builders and partners with the roadmap on how to achieve e-Government targets and milestones
• A living plan that builds on the past, recognizes present challenges, and develops a vision for the future
Legal Basis

Executive Order No. 47, s. 2011 Section 5.a

Prepare a medium-term development plan for ICT research and development and its linkages to the ICT industry, and a medium-term e-governance infrastructure and information systems plan in order to support improvements in the global competitiveness of our country’s economy;
Rationale behind the EGMP

- Transparent and Open
- Collaborative and Integrated
- Efficient Delivery of Services
- Innovative

E-Government in the Philippines
The Process Behind eGMP

**Review of Key Policy Areas and Related Studies**
- Philippine Development Agenda
- NIPA Assessment Study on Philippine E-Gov
- Existing ICT plans and programs

**Review of Existing & Proposed E-Gov Initiatives**
- Review of the iGovPhil project
- MITHI Proposal Submission and Review Process

**Consultations and Workshops**
- Identification of priority areas through service clustering
- Steering Committee and Working Group meetings
Key Result Areas for the ICT Assessment

• Pushing for Interoperability
  – Common transaction systems (G2C) and back-end systems
  – Primarily in “silos”: lacks interface with other systems and organizations
  – Developed using different platforms

• Pushing for Shared Services
  – Issue of technology obsolescence: Challenge for limited resources
  – Full utilization remains a challenge

• Need to Enhance ICT Human Resources
### Building Blocks of eGovernment

**e-Government Governance: Organization, Regulation and Policies**

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<th>Client-centered Government</th>
<th>Networked Government</th>
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<td>Groupware</td>
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<td>Planning/KM/Risk Management</td>
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<th>Citizen (G2C)</th>
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<td>e-Justice, Peace and Order</td>
<td>e-Agriculture</td>
<td>Asset Management and Procurement</td>
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**SHARED SERVICES**

- e-Documents
- e-Signatures (PKI)
- e-Payment
- GIS

**REGISTRIES**

- Citizen
- Land
- Business
- Vehicles

**INFRASTRUCTURE**

- Internet Access, Data Center, Security
Shared Services and Common eGov Infrastructure

Common Registries
(Land, Vehicles, Citizens, and Business)

Shared Services
(HRIS, Accounting Systems, Financial Management, Procurement Services)

Basic Government Infrastructure

Document Management

Securing the Networked Government

Government Portal
eGovernment and Interoperability
What is Interoperability?

Interoperability means the ability of ICT systems... to exchange data and to enable the sharing of information and knowledge

(European Commission 2004)
eGovernment Interoperability

It is the ability to exchange and reuse government data and information in a uniform and efficient manner across multiple government ICT Systems and agencies.
Why Interoperability?

Benefits of Interoperability

- Increased EFFICIENCY
- Improved DECISION-MAKING
- Reduced costs, increased SAVINGS
Why Interoperability?

Benefits of Citizens:

• Increased citizen satisfaction in dealing with government
• Better informed and active citizenry
Why Interoperability?

Benefits of ICT Ecosystem:

• Improved ecosystem for competition and innovation among ICT Providers

• Enhanced ability to interoperate with other nations
Interoperability Domains

1. Technical Interoperability
   - All matters relating to linking ICT Systems and services including:
     - Interconnection
     - Data Integration
     - Information access and presentation
     - Content management and metadata
Interoperability Domains

2. **Information Interoperability**

- All matters relating to a common methodology, definition and structure of information, along with shared services for its retrieval
Interoperability Domains

3. Organizational “Business” Interoperability

- All matters that deal with the common methods, processes and shared services for collaboration including workflow, decision-making and business transactions
eGovernment Interoperability Domains

Interoperability Definition
The ability to transfer and use information in a uniform and efficient manner across multiple organisations and information technology systems.

Interoperability Focus Area

Business Process Interoperability Framework
Supporting the path from process awareness to standardised processes to interoperable processes to enhanced networked capability, depending on agencies’ need.

Information Interoperability Framework
Plan to share information principles for the management of government information. Authoritative data sources, Protocols for shared/re-use of information across public and private sector. Legal policy and administrative requirements. Information lifecycle management.

Technical Interoperability Framework
Harmonisation of standards for transport, messaging, description, discovery and security.
The PeGIF Initiative
Philippine eGovernment Interoperability Framework (PeGIF)

Defines the common language, principles, and standards that national government agencies should use in the design of data and information systems to enable data exchange and re-use across agencies.
Principles

- Openness
- Collaboration
- Preference for open standards
- Promoting trust and security
- Inclusiveness
- Existing global standards
PeGIF Part 1 provides the overall principles of the PeGIF and defines the key standards to enable technical interoperability

PeGIF Part 2 is on information interoperability
Part 1: Technical Interoperability Framework

- Alignment with the Internet
- Adoption of the browser as key interface
- Addition of metadata to government information resources
Part 2: Information Interoperability Framework

Information Interoperability enables exchange of shared/agreed upon meaning

vis a vis

Technical Interoperability which enables the sharing of data
Objectives

• Enable collaboration through the sharing of information
• Ensure easy flow of information to support decision-making and design of public services
• Integrate information from different sources
• Protect privacy, confidentiality and intellectual property rights of citizens
Principles

Additional principles adopted for IIF:

• Information is a strategic asset
• Government is a steward of public information assets
• Effective collaboration processes among stakeholders
Required Actions

At the agency level

• Adopting Lifecycle approach
• Preparing for Information Interoperability

At the government as a whole level

• Information Interoperability Process
Implementation

Mandatory for Executive branch

- NGAs, SUCs, GOCCs
- Suggested for other branches of govt
- LGUs are welcome to adopt

Implementation is prospective

- PeGIF should guide design, implementation/purchase, and evaluation of new ICT systems in government
- PeGIF also guides updates of existing systems
Implementation

Role of Agencies and GCIOs:

• PeGIF adoption in agencies is an opportunity to rationalize (reengineer) current processes.

• Govt CIOs are primarily responsible for the success of the PeGIF.

• GCIOs should have the PeGIF adopted as agency policy and ensure it is referenced in their ICT plans and procurement.

• MITHI process can drive compliance
Sec. 23: Interoperability in Government Information and Communications Technology

(Government agencies) shall adopt a policy of interoperability as to their respective Information and Communications Technology (ICT) systems, programs, activities, data, projects, networks, hardware, software and any other ICT-related items, in relation to those of other agencies.
Thank you!