Digital participation and citizenship
A pillar to Leaving No One Behind

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Partos – Platform: Leave No One Behind
Three questions in one

- How can we make sure that the most marginalised groups are digitally heard?
- How can they be more involved digitally in designing and implementing activities in their communities?
- What are success factors and what are the pitfalls?
The imperative of an intersectionality lens

- Intensified globalization and the interconnectedness of global and local social processes
- Politics (governance systems, interests, development, welfare and the social contract)
- Economics – trade and investments = outcomes?
- Social transformation (Politics of development, transnationalism, civic driven change, civil society state relations and digital citizenship?)

- Digital technology, culture and society (migration, media, production and consumerism, influencers)
The position of vulnerable groups vs digital technology

• Digital health: prevention and care
• E-agriculture: food production/security
• E-education: learning
• E-governance: public services
• E-commerce: trade
• E-politics: mobilisation and participation (voting)
• Automation: production/mobility employment/telemigration
Fundamental issues linked to “Not leaving others behind”

• Digital architecture and infrastructure
• Digital Culture
• Citizenship and participation (rights and obligations)
• Digitalisation and participation (platform and civic space)
• Digital governance
  • Rights (political, social economic)
  • Collective/individual action and accountability in the sphere
Digitalisation and rights of the vulnerable

Political and social-economic

- Digital divide within countries (rural-urban) Infrastructure
- Language and literacy (tools for challenged persons)
- Communication (platforms and resources)
- Skills (what kind?)
- Knowledge (production and dissemination)
The position of vulnerable groups

- Digital health: prevention and care
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- E-governance: public services
- E-commerce: trade
- E-politics: mobilisation and participation (voting)
- Automation: production/mobility
How can the most vulnerable be more involved digitally in designing and implementing activities in their communities?

• Community engagement
• Knowledge and skills advancement
• Thought leadership
• Use of local agency and capacity to design, produce, install, and maintain
• Decenring – resulting in services situated in the commons
**FAIR Data**

Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable

**Implications for research and society**

- Inter-disciplinarity in data science research
- Knowledge sharing (from data sharing to data visiting)
- Governance and practice (within research and society)
- Solutions to contemporary and future challenges (Education, Health, Agriculture data-driven economy, politics of data)

**Benefits:**

- Open and inclusive system
- Harness power of data
- Community led
- Self-governed
Data science and Leaving No One Behind

- Communication and interpersonal relations
- Research and innovation
- Information-driven Industry and economies
- Solutions (health, finance, agriculture, education),
- Global development goals i.e. (SDGs)
Digitally facilitated Remittances and Health Care

Example 1: Technology Enabled Services (ITES)

- Health Insurance
- Direct purchase of medications and tests
- Home-based care: elderly, handicapped, terminally ill
- Emergency situations – transport

Cases:
- M-PESA in Kenya
- Private health financing - Zimbabwe
Example 2: Frugal innovation and testing applications
Sustainable and inclusive; https://youtu.be/BohF74fP0AM

- Using the latest communication technology;
- Decentralised, cheaper and more efficient systems
- Locally better fitting, sacrificing user value
- Fits into local, resource constrained environment

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qg7OeHkJ04w#action=share
Example: 3. Can save lives, or help secure justice)

- Central park birdwatcher and lady - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zKk_TBumdCw
- Black Doctor Who Tests Homeless for Coronavirus Handcuffed by Miami Police - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mxebsmN_t4M
- Police Was about to kill (Unarmed) man until lady starts screaming - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DoNlMTlhZC8
- Atlanta students - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kye0JquJ5A4
- Police pull over Florida state attorney - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7d25HYk9Oms
- George Floyd’s case – evidence, circulation, collective action
What are success factors and what are the pitfalls?

Technology and development (Digitalisation and society)

Fair data and digital agriculture

- https://vimeo.com/215975839
What is the role of policy – enabling environment, embedding of practices into the local institutional setting?

- Interaction between Digital technology and society
- **Opportunities:** advancements in technology (hardware and software) and applications for solutions (communication, health, finance, agriculture, education and research),
- **Challenges:** digital divide (between and within global geographical locations), governance, security and privacy concerns.
- **Disruptive/revolutionary** nature of digital technology and computation
- Digital citizenship, rights and protections
Political will

- Providing the framework based on a clear vision of what the country needs are
- Regulatory framework
- Investment in infrastructure
- Building of partnerships
- Digital technology and State-society relations
Institutional, policy and Legal framework

• Standards and instruments (National, Regional and International)
• Implementation
• Accountability and roles
• Rights and social protections
Implications for both worlds

- Interoperability between infrastructures and systems
- Standards: policy, regulations and practice
- Role of state and non-state actors (CSOs, MNCs etc)

Lingering Question: decolonising data science (Technologies of Power)

For example: advancement of methodological and ideological imperatives such as UN’s “Big Data for Sustainable Development”

“that we cannot empower the gendered, racial and geographic Other without rendering them completely knowable and that this must be achieved by harnessing the power of quantitative data and predictive analytics