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## **Session 5: Developing capacities to promote** an enabling ecosystem for social inclusion of vulnerable groups

## Introduction / overall presentation

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Context

- We live in turbulent times with massive challenges
- With the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) we have a 'meta-policy' guiding all policies towards 2030
  - Having effective **public administration & governance** is a **key enabler** for implementing the SDGs, but this insight is not yet common...





# Policy is WHAT we do, but governance is HOW we do it

Governance is how public administration organisations and other stakeholders develop solutions and create opportunities for societal challenges (Meuleman 2014)

Institutions + instruments + processes + actor roles











# Capacity & gover-nance

- Capacity building is part of governance.
- Governance for the SDGs should be contextualised, because what works well in a country is usually built upon existing values and traditions.
- Institutional capacity for social inclusion requires innovation: it needs values related to the two 'new governance styles':
  - solidarity, empathy, trust, collaboration and co-production (network governance);
  - empowerment, innovation and co-creation (market style governance).
  - But we should not forget rule of law, reliability and accountability of, hierarchical governance.

Link: article/book <u>'Metagovernance</u> <u>for sustainability'</u>



Using the principles of effective governance

- Map the existing situation with the help of the 11 **Principles of effective** governance (UN Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA)), endorsed in 2018 by the **ECOSOC** Council.
- Such an analysis may highlight structural imbalances in the governance, e.g. a focus on economic governance targets and neglect of social principles.

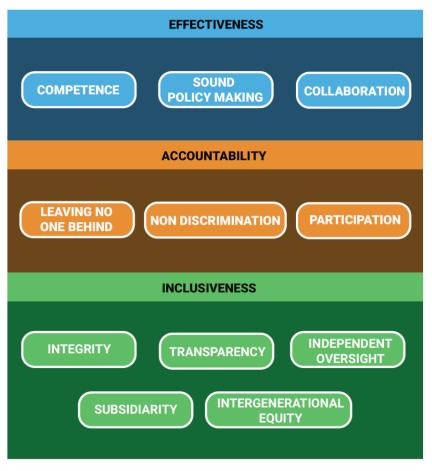


PRINCIPLES OF

## **EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE**









Link: article 'Principles of effective governance'





# 1.How can public institutions strengthen their capacities to produce and analyze disaggregated and reliable data about the vulnerable groups?

- Two tasks which often disconnected: data collection and interpretation on (a) <u>vulnerable groups</u> and (b) on the main <u>sources of vulnerability</u>, such as lack of resilience against physical, economic, social or digital shocks.
- Learning from countries with similar challenges as regards vulnerable groups and/or sources of vulnerability helps improving the capacity as regards data and knowledge.
- Short peer to peer projects are a fast way of learning.

Link to website: <u>EU TAIEX Peer 2 Peer</u> tool



## 2. How can public institutions bolster their capacities to improve access of vulnerable groups to service delivery at all levels?



- Ensure that public institutions <u>employ all groups</u> in society
- It may be useful to work at the same time on two tracks:
  - Tackling <u>systemic problems</u> with access to education, health care, social protection, justice.
  - Rolling out <u>practical solutions</u>, e.g. digital services that help closing the digital divide in society.

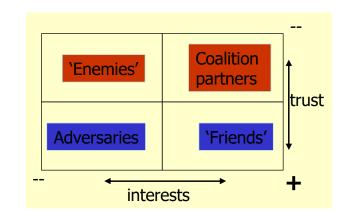


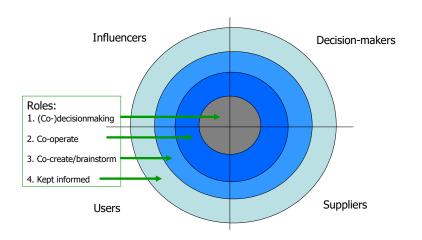


Link: book (free download) <u>'The Pegasus Principle'</u>

# 3. How can government capacities be enhanced in engaging with vulnerable groups and better responding to their needs? How can they engage with other stakeholders?

- Present the desired change as a way to overcome weaknesses of the existing approach.
- Engagement can be organised in many ways, ranging from giving information, consultation, collaboration, to co-creation and sometimes even co-decision – it all depends on what is feasible in the context. This requires <u>training to use methods</u>





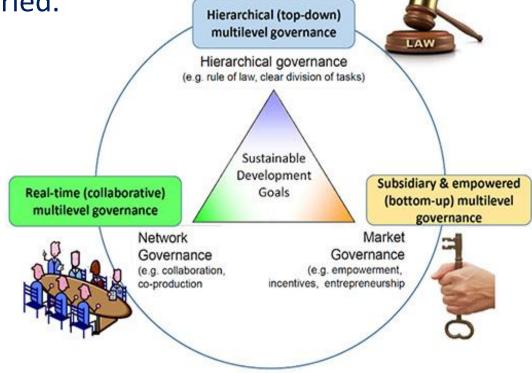




Link: article <u>'Real-time</u> multi-level governance'

 Engagement with vulnerable groups may be most effectively organized at <u>local level</u>.

• The problem remains how to connect with and transmit ideas to the higher level(s) of administration. Here, <u>'real-time'</u> collaborative multi-level governance where representatives of all relevant levels convene around an urgent challenge, could be tried.

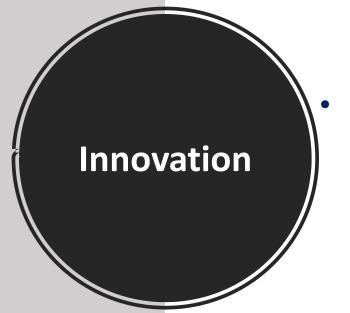




## 4. How can public institutions <u>strengthen capacities for innovation</u> in service delivery geared towards the needs of vulnerable groups?

 The barriers to social inclusion are physical, social and economic, as well as digital and last but not least: a matter of mind set. Improving social inclusion is about having an open mind rather than applying rocket science.

Don't do this without thinking ......



### because:



Successful practices must be 'translated' to other contexts...

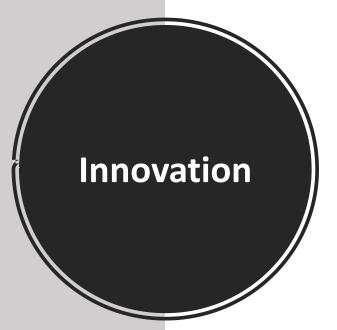


Effectiveness is the objective, efficiency may be a means...



Less (e.g. Public sector) may well be less effective...





- Service innovation geared towards the needs of <u>vulnerable</u> groups requires that representatives of vulnerable groups are <u>involved</u> in strategy and policy development and implementation. <u>Flexibility and thinking out of the box</u> are important enablers.
- Working in <u>silos</u> between different departments creates clear responsibilities but also obstructs any collaboration and learning. Training is needed to "<u>teaching silos to dance</u>", also within SDG 16: <u>institutions</u>, rule of law and human rights!



Link: article 'Teaching silos to dance'



Massachusetts Boston 16 October 2018

## Further reading (2-page articles):



















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## Thank you for your attention!

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 $\frac{https://www.routledge.com/Metagovernance-for-Sustainability-A-Framework-for-Implementing-the-Sustainable/Meuleman/p/book/9780815370161$