DEVELOPING TRANSFORMATIVE LEADERSHIP AND ENHANCING RELEVANT COMPETENCIES OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

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STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION

I. Introduction

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- II. Transformational...
- III. The Role of ...
- IV. Challenges in Achieving...

II. Transformational leadership for the Sustainable Development Goals

- Transformational leadership as sound judgement
- Characters of Transformational Leadership

III. The role of competent public servants

- Strategic foresight and innovativeness
- Adaptive and evidence-based policymaking
- Socioculturally literate negotiations
- Outcome assessment
- Accountable discretion

IV. Challenges in achieving transformative leadership and relevant competencies of public servants to SDGs

- Customized training
- Integrated human resources management
- Balanced political and merit-based appointments
- Embedded public ethics

SOME MAIN QUESTIONS...

- Why do we need transformative leadership and relevant competence for SDGs?
- □ What do we mean with TL and the characters of TL?
- How to create and strengthen the TL for SDGs?
- What relevant competencies should be build and strengthen?
- □ How we build the relevant competencies?
- □ Challenges ad Prospect

Part I:

INTRODUCTION

 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (ASD) as a promise by leaders to all people everywhere to end poverty in all its forms

2030 ASD: 17 SDGs, 169 targets to eradicate poverty, fight inequality and tackle climate change

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MDGs lifted <u>+</u> 1 billion people out of extreme poverty

- However, inequalities persist and progress has been uneven
- Learning from MDGs: there are compelling reasons for involving public administration in the 2030 Agenda

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MOVING FORWARD TO SDGS

Some failed of development programs, and maybe will occur to SDGs, is not because unclear program and outcome, but more to insufficiency of enabling factors or necessary condition that related to the leadership, capacity, system, culture/values and inability of adaptive policies Part II :

TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Transformational leader engage with their followers in an effort to improve awareness of the significance of the specific outcomes to be achieve

Kerry Barnett, John Mc Cormick and Robert Corners

Transformational leadership is essential to development

Transformational leadership is needed for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

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LEADERSHIP CAN BE EITHER TRANSACTIONAL OR TRANSFORMATIONAL

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Four key features of transformational leadership:

- Individual consideration → UN act as coaches/mentors and listen to host country's needs and concerns
- Intellectual stimulation → UN should develop and nurture host country by stimulating and encouraging innovative ways of thinking and acting
- Inspirational motivation → UN disseminating the vision of 2030 SDG to host country
- Idealized influence → UN should lead an exemplary inclusive, trustworthiness, ethical, equality and respect

CHARACTER TRAITS OF TL:

- □ Agents of change
- Taking risks and confronting reality
- □ Believe in the people they lead
- □ Driven by a strong set of values
- **Can overcome problems in managing**
 - complexity, uncertainty and ambiguity.
- □ Most are visionaries.

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The Drawbacks of TL:

□ Lacks of conceptual clarity

Treats leadership as a matter of personality or personal preference, not as a behavior that can be learned

Criticized as being elitist and anti-democratic



SOUND JUDGEMENT

Transformational leaders rely on the ability to translate their wisdom into practical applications

SDGs have become an avenue of knowledge dynamism, on the basis of the specific context of each country, including, in particular, in public sector organizations.



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TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP AS SOUND JUDGEMENT

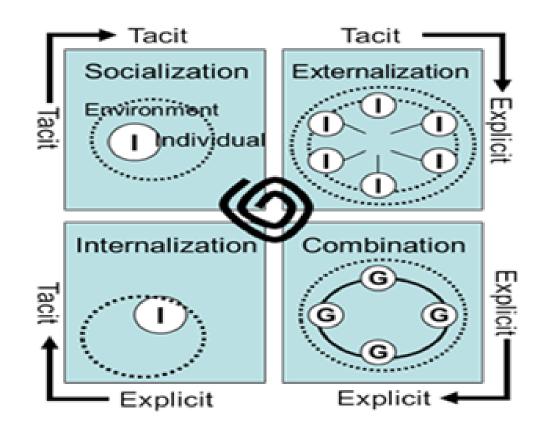


Figure: the SECI Model of Knowledge Conversion Process Source: Nonaka and Takeuchi, 1995



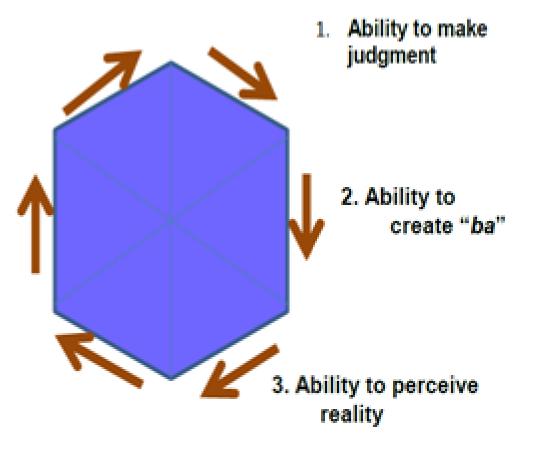


HOW DOES IT WORK?

6 . Ability to foster phronesis

Ability to exercise political power

> Ability to articulate the essence of situation



Part III:

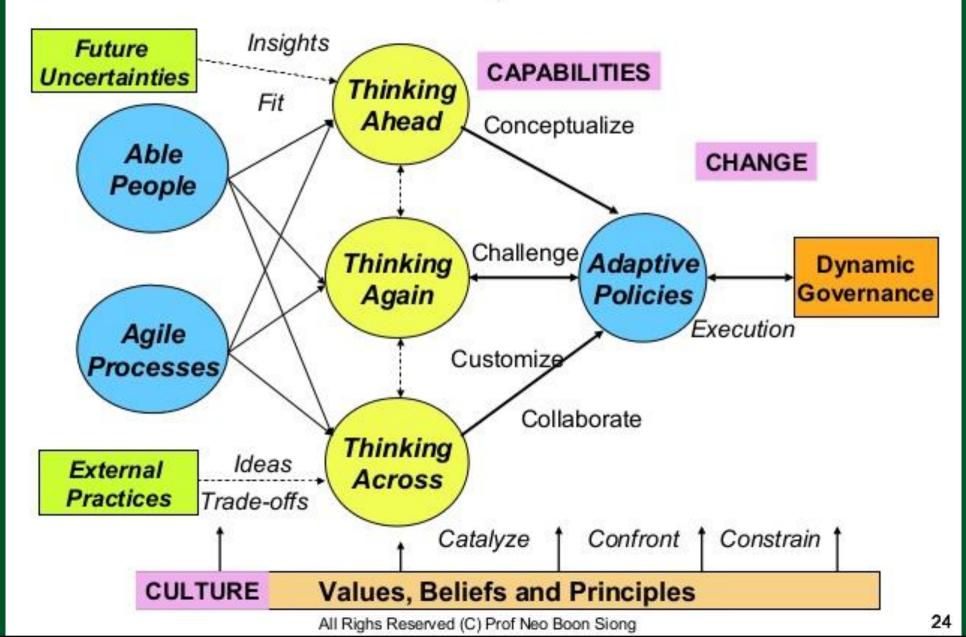
THE ROLE OF COMPETENT PUBLIC SERVANTS

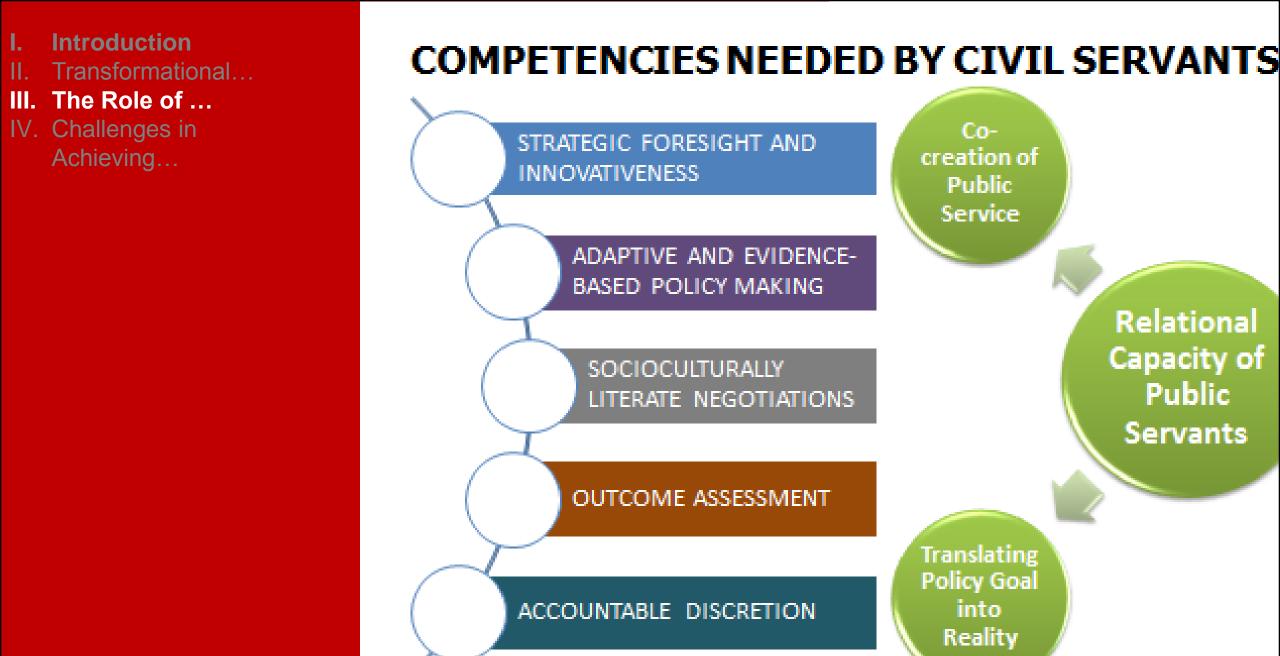
Existing Gap prior to the SDGs

Expected further upgrading of the MDGs achievements

> Actual public sector competences

Framework for Dynamic Governance







STRATEGIC FORESIGHT AND INNOVATIVENESS

□ Innovation-driven policy processes are especially important for economic growth and development

A primary role of the competent public servant is to facilitate complementary interaction among governance actors





STRATEGIC FORESIGHT AND INNOVATIVENESS/2

Since the SDGs require attention to long-term development in many areas, public servants should master the techniques of long-term strategic foresight

□ The main challenge is to translate strategic foresight into policies that conform to the ideals of the SDGs.

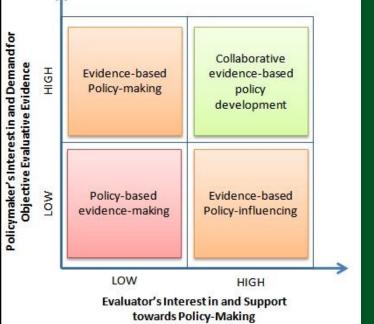


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ADAPTIVE AND EVIDENCE-BASED POLICYMAKING

Public servants need to enhance their competencies in evidence-based policymaking



A focus on evidence furthermore drives openness through communication, including in negotiations, problem-solving and information-sharing

□ Using knowledge product from the research institutes/universities and NGOs



IV. Challenges in Achieving...

SOCIOCULTURALLY LITERATE NEGOTIATIONS

□ Deliberative mode of coordination is pivotal to strengthening consensus-based policy processes

The competent public servant should facilitate win-win solutions that lead to greater equality and well-being on the part of disadvantaged people, as well as increased returns for the wealthy



Public servants are acknowledged as capable negotiators if they possess a sociocultural literacy that enables them to act as a moderating influence

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OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

Countries in Asia and the Pacific attempted a performance-oriented management structure and have linked it to the whole reform agenda

Singapore : goal-based learning
 Indonesia : balanced scorecard
 Malaysia : regulatory impact analysis
 Thailand : results-based management





ACCOUNTABLE DISCRETION

- Problems arise when regulatory frameworks derived from best practices are applied in political and administrative systems that are incompatible
- Under conditions such as these, public servants need to be able to exercise discretion

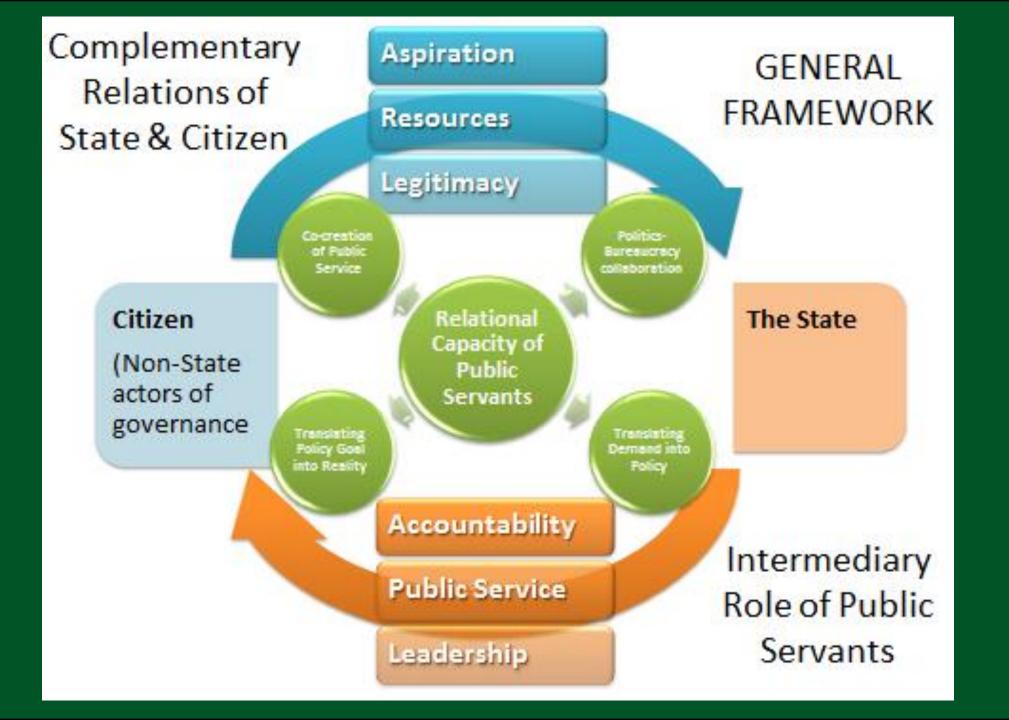


At the same time, discretionary authority must be subject to appropriate accountability mechanisms Part IV:

CHALLENGES IN ACHIEVING TRANSFORMATIVE LEADERSHIP AND RELEVANT COMPETENCIES OF PUBLIC SERVANTS TO SDGS

> Many policies have failed to achieve significant progress because the roles and competencies of public servants are not adequate for charting an effective course of implementation.





HOW TO BUILDING A COMPETENCE CIVIL SERVANTS FOR SDGs:

Customized training
 Integrated human resources management
 Balanced politicization and meritocracy, and
 Embedded public ethics

CUSTOMIZED TRAINING/1

- Training is the most common way of cultivating the desired competencies of public servants
- Customization and problem based learning is a key feature of training in contemporary human resources management strategies



The balanced scorecard practiced in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore has allowing public servants to cascade reform ideas by means of key performance indicators

INTEGRATED HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Integrated human resources management can be supported by an integrated management information system for personnel development and utilization.



But a key question is whether management information systems support interoperability performed by different organizational entities to be undertaken in a transparent and synchronized manner



BALANCED POLITICAL AND MERIT-BASED APPOINTMENTS

- With a merit-based system in place, all the necessary settings for HRM in the public sector are set up and public ethics are introduced.
- It is important to note that public organizations, in particular government agencies, are also not neutral entities as a matter of course

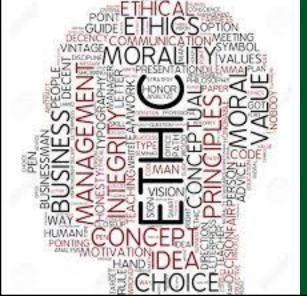


 A balance between a merit-based civil service system and political appointments maximizes the performance of competent public servants.

EMBEDDED PUBLIC ETHICS

Ethics plays a valuable role in preventing corruption and addressing underperformance on the part of public servants.

Public servants should stand firm in their resolve to maintain autonomy in administrative decision-making without isolating themselves from society



Embedded public ethics is essential to fostering incorruptibility and integrity on the part of public servants, enabling them to pursue the achievement of the SDGs in an effective manner

DNA FOR PUBLIC SERVANT IN SDG's TIME

EXISTING SDGs TIME

Single Actor Fragmented Centralized Static State Local Manual Competition Control Authority Make Procedure

Multi Actors Interconnected Decentralized Dynamics Society International Digital Co-Creation Develop Knowledge Make Innovations

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SUGGESTED STRATEGIC DIRECTION FOR SDGs IMPLEMENTATION

- More focused programs and targeted beneficiaries
- □ Link programs to national and sub-national policies and programs
- Increase engagement experts, officials and communities in all implementation stages
- Integrated value chain program development (cycle, actors and function)
- □ Increase coordination with local, national and international agencies
- □ Focused on front liner and back liner (manufacturing) service
- □ Engage both supply and demand-side
- □ Knowledge and evidence based programs

