Enhancing the capacity of the public sector in a fast-changing world for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

18th Session **Committee of Experts on Public Administration**

[Item 3] E/C.16/2019/2

NO POVERTY
2 NO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 CLEAN ENERGY
8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION
13 PROTECT THE PLANET
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
THE GLOBAL GOALS

Principles of Effective Governance for SDGs

Effectiveness	Accountability	Inclusiveness
• Competence • Sound policymaking • Collaboration	• Integrity • Transparency • Independent oversight	• Leaving no one behind • Non-discrimination • Participation • Subsidiarity • Intergenerational Equity

Equality

The assumption is that **everyone benefits from the same supports**. This is equal treatment.

Equity

Everyone gets the supports they need (this is the concept of "affirmative action"), thus producing equity.

Justice

All 3 can see the game without supports or accommodations because **the cause(s) of the inequity was addressed**. The systemic barrier has been removed.

Source: http://agentsofgood.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Equality-vs-Equity-Illustration3.jpg

New Technologies

Smart phones

Social Media

Internet of Things

Artificial Intelligence

Blockchain

5 Paradigms of Public Administration

Table 2
Paradigm shifts in public administration

	Ancient public administration	*Traditional public administration (1960s)*	*New public management (1980s)*	*New public governance (2000s)*	*Smart sustainable governance (2020s)*
Governance principles	Only government	Best government	Efficient governance	Good governance	Effective governance
Target audience	Commoners	Voters	Customers	Citizens	Public
Public services	Basic provision	Direct provision	Contracted provision	Co-produced provision	Customized provision
Role of Government	To rule	To row	To steer	To facilitate	To design
Leadership style	Autocratic style	Bureaucratic style	Competitive style	Collaborative style	Constructive style
Accountability	Leader	Hierarchy	Market	Network	Multilevel
Goal and focus	Obedience, loyalty-based	Law, rule-based	Indicators, results-based	Relationships, trust-based	Sustainability, justice-based

New Capacities Needed for the Public Sector

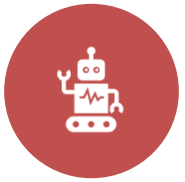
CRITICAL THINKING

COMPLEXITY THINKING

FUTURES THINKING

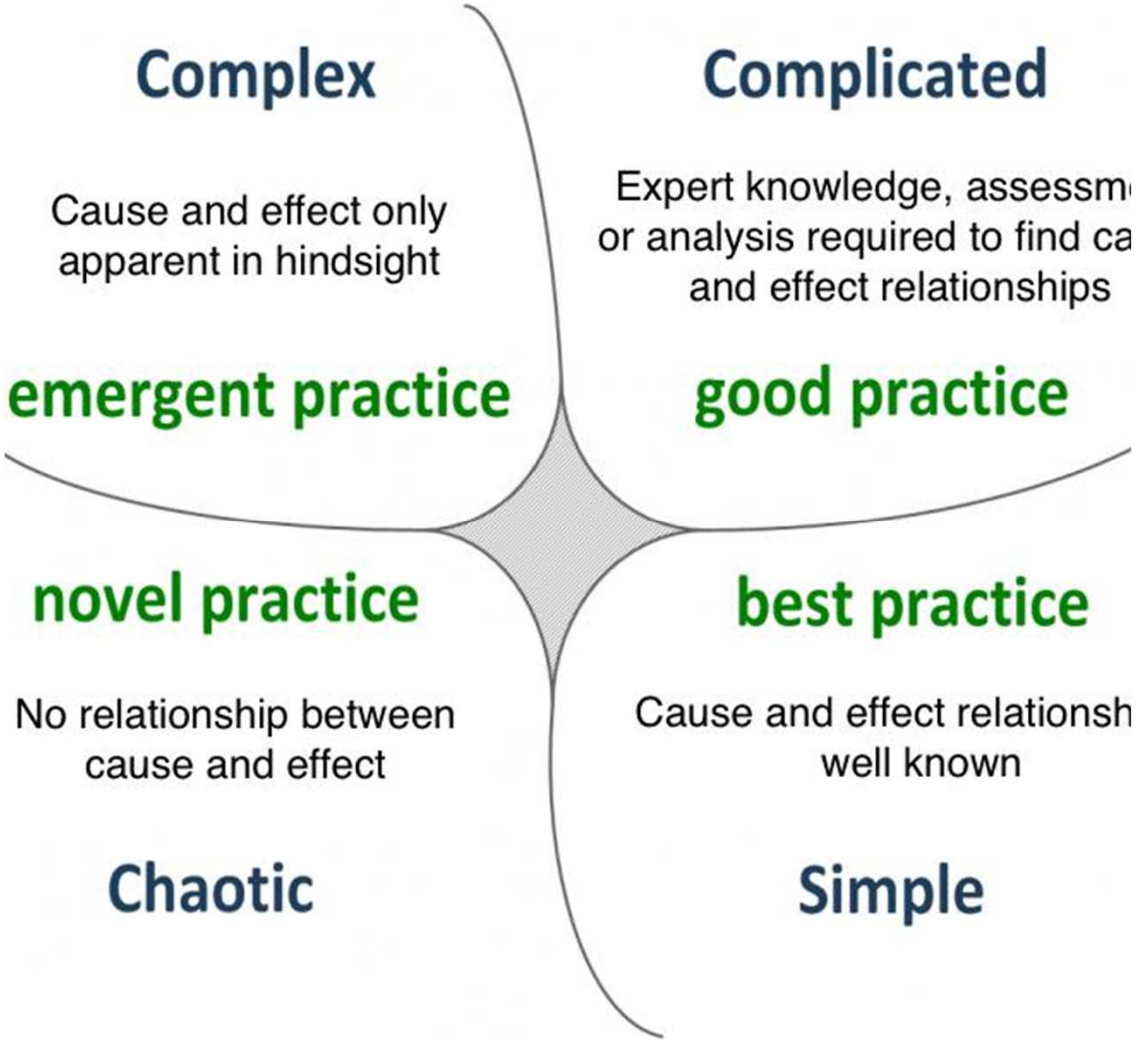
DESIGN THINKING

DELIBERATION SKILLS

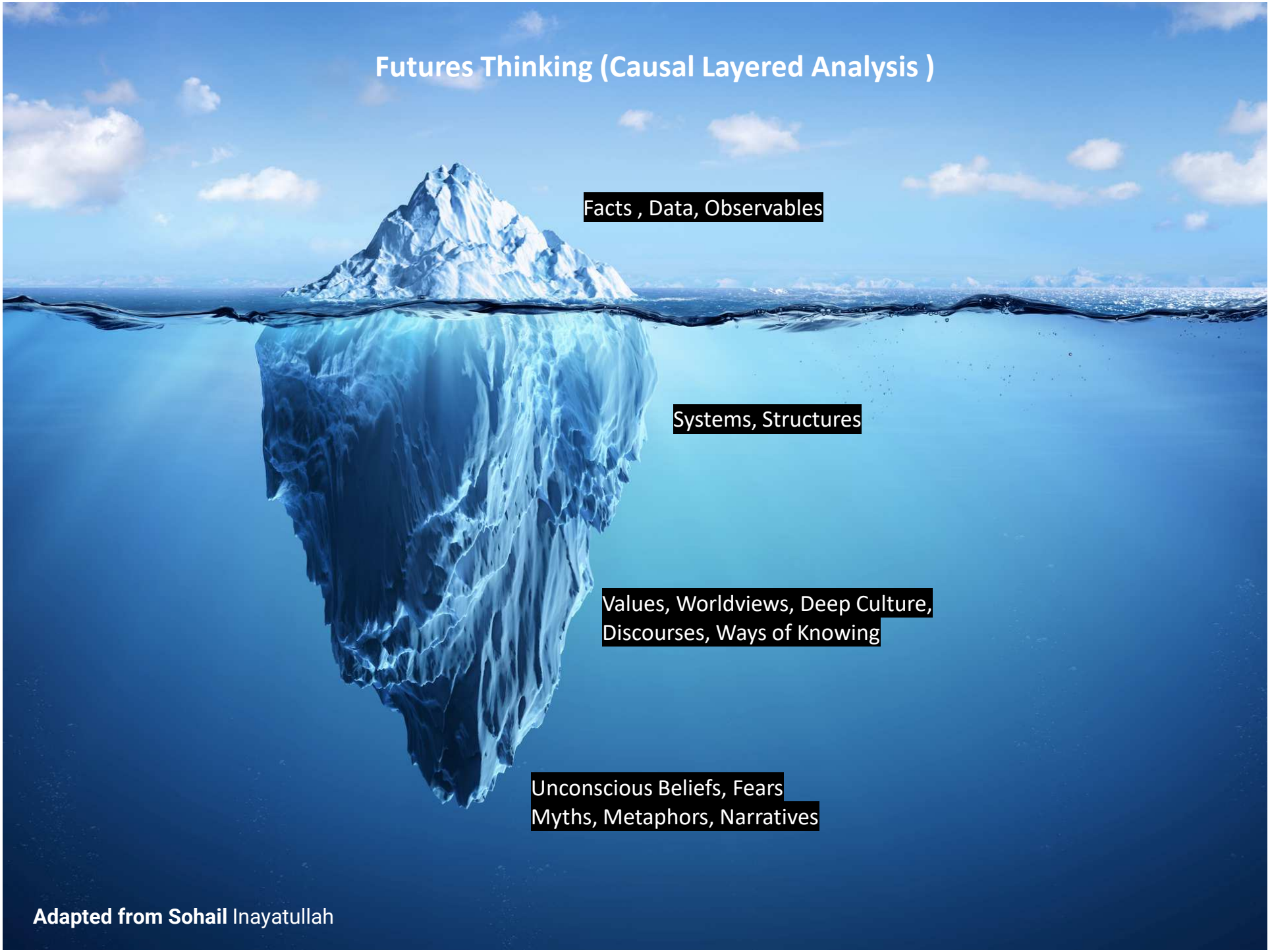


EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

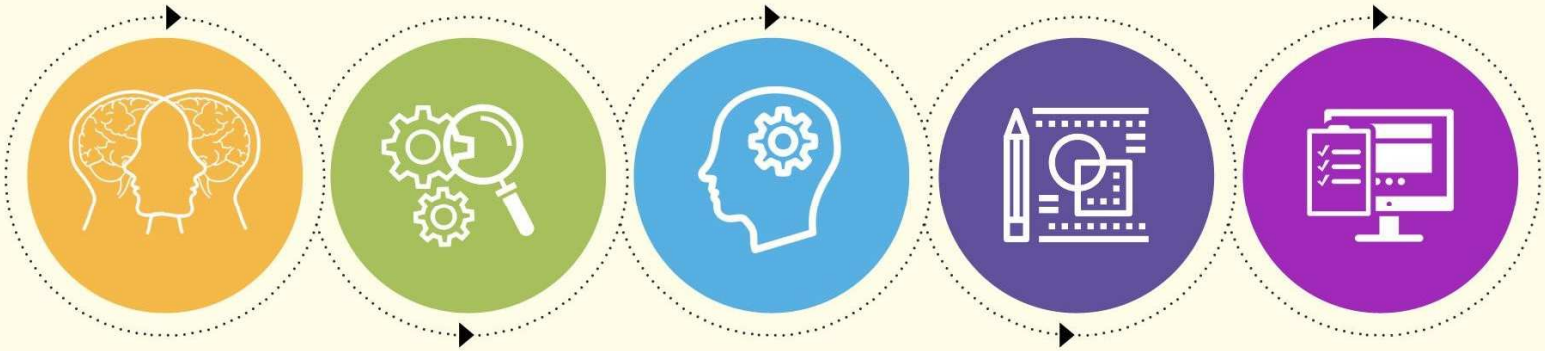
Cynefin Framework (Dave Snowden)



Complexity thinking


Futures Thinking (Causal Layered Analysis)
Facts , Data, Observables
Systems, Structures
Values, Worldviews, Deep Culture,
Discourses, Ways of Knowing
Unconscious Beliefs, Fears
Myths, Metaphors, Narratives
Adapted from Sohail Inayatullah

Design Thinking



EMPATHISE

Understand the user's needs and problems

DEFINE

Analyse your observations to define the problem

IDEATE

Think of solutions to each aspect of the problem

PROTOTYPE

Develop solution protytpe for each aspect of the problem

TEST

Test the product using the best solutions identified

Deliberation / Facilitation Skills

Plutchik's Emotional Map

Emotional Intelligence

OCSC
Office of the Civil Service Commission

ASEAN Plus
New-Wave Leadership Development : HR Innovations

26-30 March 2019
The Berkeley Hotel Pratunam,
Bangkok, Thailand

Policy Design

Future of ASEAN

Sustainable Governance : HR Innovations

Day 1 *SDGs & Public Sector - Sustainable Governance : HR Innovations*
Complexity Thinking

Day 2 *Emotional Intelligence*
Mindfulness & Empathy
Site Visit #1: National Innovation Agency

Day 3 *Casual Layered Analysis*
Visioning & Back-casting
Site Visit #2: Facebook

Day 4 *Policy Design*
Site Visit #3: Creative Economy Agency

Day 5 *Future of ASEAN*
Presentations and Reflections

More Information

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