


**Strengthening innovation, Prioritization, informed
decision-making and integration of Policy
Development processes for enhanced Impact**



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Sub-group 2, UN CEPA Meeting 2015

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Outline of Presentation

1

- Public Trust and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): some Facts

2

- Strengthening Innovation

3

- Strengthening Integration of Development Policy Process

4

- Co-innovation with Citizens to prioritization and informed decision making



Section I:

Public Trust and SDGs

What is Public Trust?

- Fiduciary relationship whereby citizens trust government agencies or officials to act in their interest
- The actions of public administrators must be combined with organizational process that support trustworthy behaviors
- Behaviors that display integrity, openness, loyalty, ethical competency and consistency in Administration

Public Trust is Rooted in:

citizens' perception of legitimacy of government action

the ability of public officials to manage resources effectively and more generally to act in the public interest

When government meets people's demand in a consistent way over a long time period

The Roots of Common Public Distrust to Government

1

Public officials abuse powers for their interest

2

Ethical & integrity violation of public official

3

Citizens feel disconnected from government

4

Improper Government service delivery

5


Government systems are poor or malfunctioning

6

The incompetence of bureaucrats and politicians

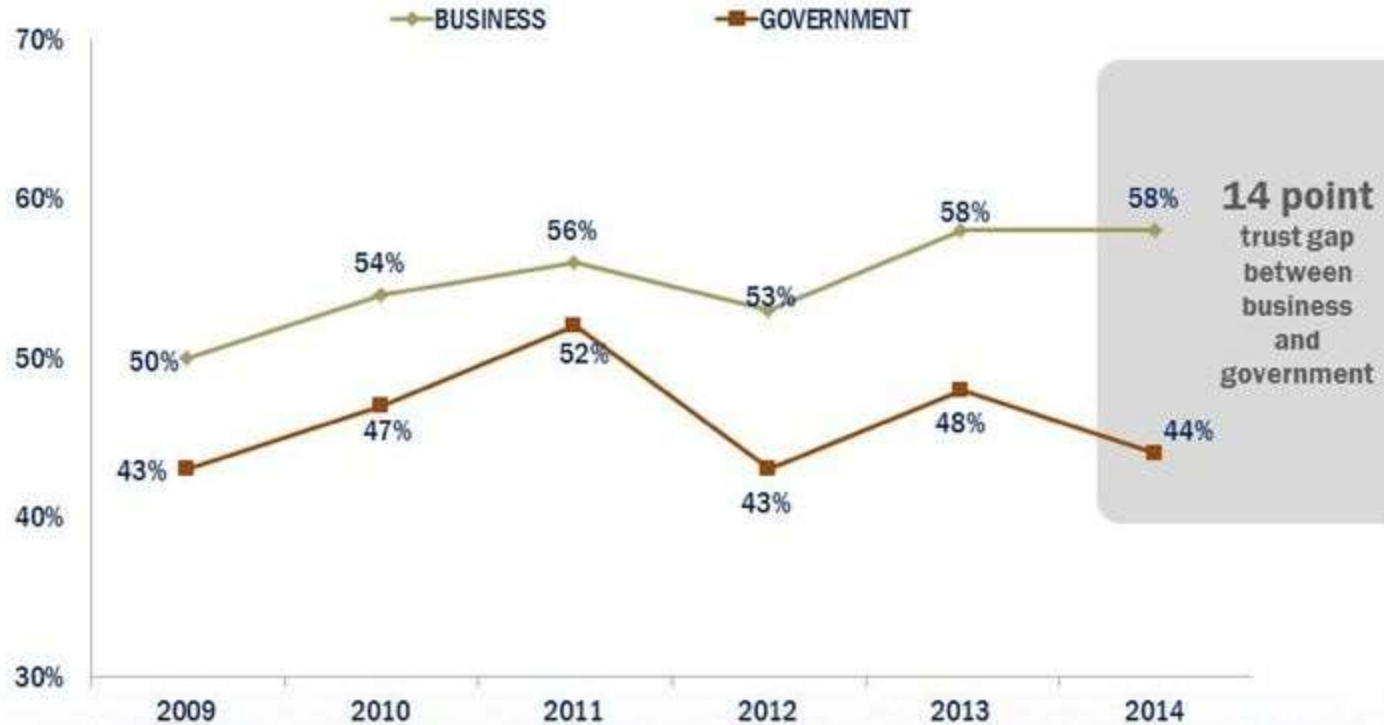


Some Facts of Governments doing

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- In Many countries government ministries compete each others for resources.
 - Often suspicious of a joint policy making process
 - Unwilling to share expertise and support goals of other ministries
 - Politicians are under increasing pressure from a vocal and demanding citizenry to meet their needs

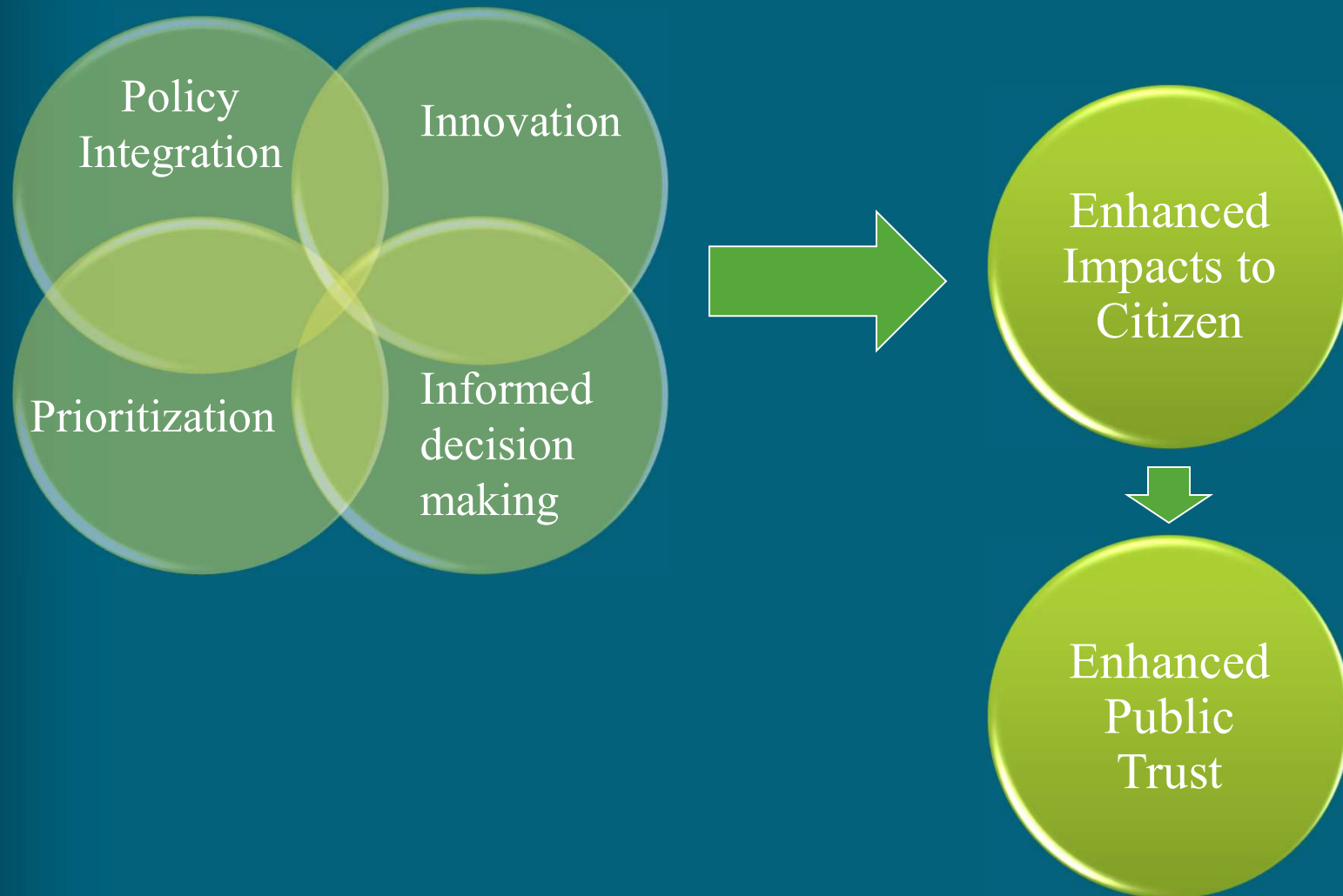
Trust in government and business, 2009-2014

HISTORIC GAP BETWEEN BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT TRUST
GLOBAL TRUST IN GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS SINCE 2009



Q11-14. [TRACKING] Below is a list of institutions. For each one, please indicate how much you trust that institution to do what is right using a 9-point scale where one means that you 'do not trust them at all' and nine means that you 'trust them a great deal'. (4 Box, Trust) Informed Publics in 20-country global total.

What it will take for Public Trust?



Creating More Supports for Public Sector

Expanding Public Sector Capability

Enabling Policy Effectiveness

Surpassing good public relations

Satisfaction of Citizen

Public Governance Reform

Public Trust

the SDGs

Goals

Advancing the SDGs

Goals

Enhanced Legitimacy

Strengthening Policy Effectiveness

Fulfilling Strategic & Long-term Policy Goals



Section 2:

Strengthening Innovation

The Essence of Innovation to Public Trust

Public sector Innovation must be seen as a means to convince citizen that government agencies are making their best effort to address the public interest, through:

A new and novelty way of service delivery

Changes within organization and improvement process

Adopting new procedures and methods

The points of innovation departure

In developed countries:

*innovation is a matter of
maintaining or making
sustainable welfare
services*

In developing countries:

*innovation is a matter of
creating public policy and
service to provide
accaptable levels of social
services where there are
many defenciencies*

Outcomes to be achieved in doing Innovation

*Improvement in performance :
For more transparent, accountable, effective and efficient*

*Prevent public official from abusing power and gaining personal benefit
from public resources*

*increasing citizens engagement in giving feedback on public service
satisfaction/complaint and participate in decision making*

*Enhancement of equity and inclusiveness by giving equal opportunity for
individual and social groups and avoiding exclusion*

*Protection of the public heritage (what belongs to all and nation)
and creating new public value for social needs*

Global Innovation Index-Top 20, 2014

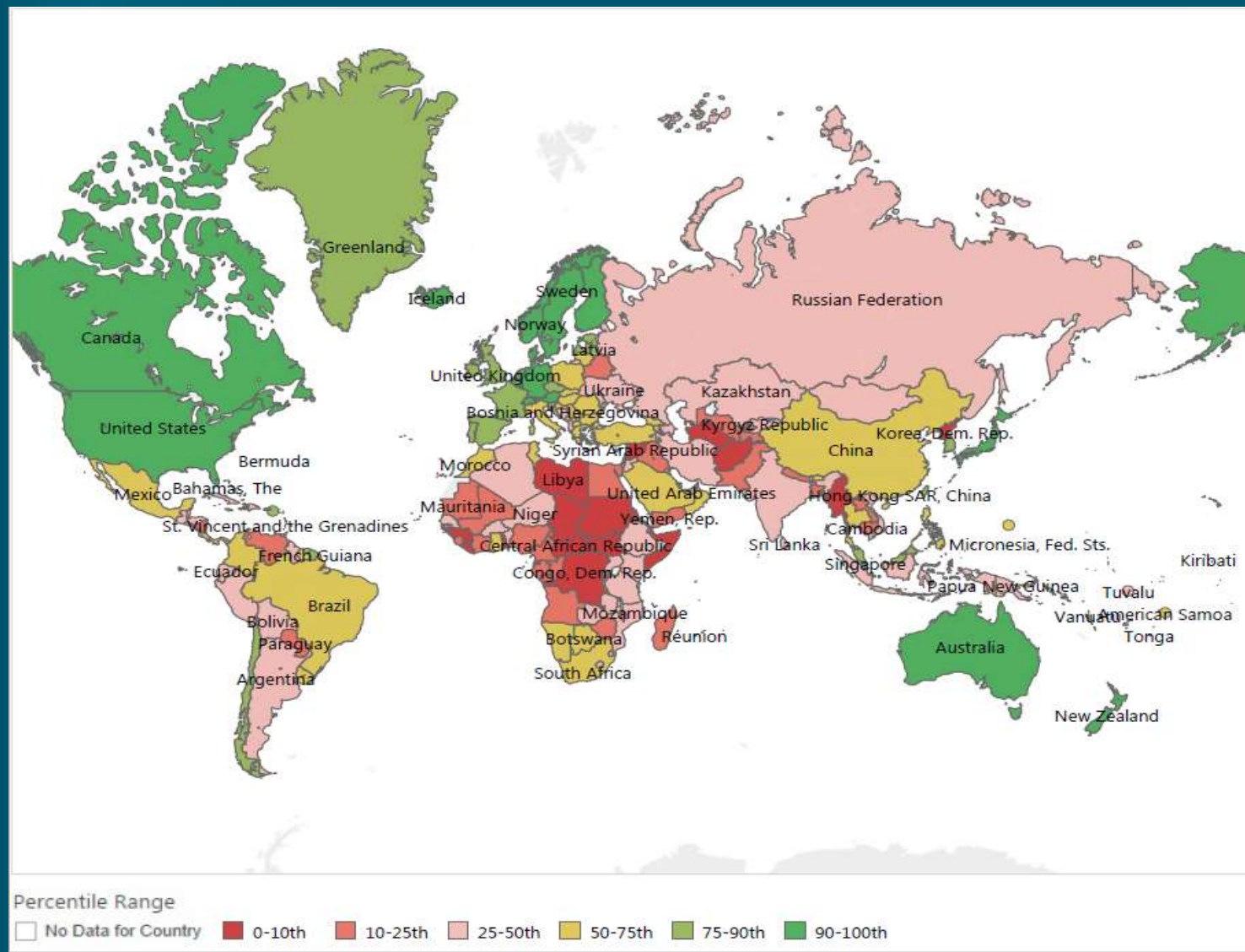
Global Innovation Index



Rank *	Country	Overall score *	Innovation Input *	Innovation Output *	Efficiency Ratio *
1	Switzerland	66.59	66.52	66.65	1.0
2	Sweden	61.36	67.86	54.86	0.81
3	United Kingdom	61.25	68.20	54.30	0.80
4	Netherlands	61.14	64.18	58.09	0.91
5	United States of America	60.31	69.19	51.42	0.74
6	Finland	59.51	66.67	52.35	0.79
7	Hong Kong	59.43	70.65	48.21	0.68
8	Singapore	59.41	72.27	46.56	0.64
9	Denmark	58.34	66.34	50.35	0.76
10	Ireland	57.91	64.09	51.73	0.81
11	Canada	57.60	64.76	50.45	0.78
12	Luxembourg	56.57	59.95	53.20	0.89
13	Iceland	56.40	59.65	53.14	0.89
14	Israel	55.98	59.82	52.14	0.87
15	Germany	55.83	59.78	51.88	0.87
16	Norway	55.64	63.39	47.88	0.76
17	New Zealand	54.46	62.76	46.15	0.74
18	South Korea	53.31	62.10	44.53	0.72
19	Australia	53.07	64.15	41.99	0.65
20	France	52.83	59.03	46.64	0.79

Source: <https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/content.aspx?page=data-analysis>

Government Effectiveness 1998-2013



Source: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports>

Aspects to be strengthened

Competency

- Institutional capacity building
- ICT-based modernization
- Attaining efficiency & efficacy

Public
Trust

Reliability

- Outcome-oriented public policy and public services
- Sound & durable, long-term solution

S
D
G

Aspects to be strengthened

Integrity

Moral and ethical leadership
Free of corruption and accountable
Loyalty to public interest
Honesty and openness behavior
Creating Common goodness

Public Trust

Inclusiveness

- Extension of deliberative spaces
- Articulating more “voices” and “knowledge” in policy process
- Improving Equity/ Equality to Service
- Provide acces to all citizen

S
D
G

Changing Governance Pattern to Innovation

- From hierarchical to a flatter and participatory
- From authoritarian to inclusive leadership
- From centralized to decentralized governance
- From government funded to partnership
- From silo based to more collaborative
- From process to outcome
- From manual to IT based and shared Data



Section 3:

*Strengthening Integration of
Policy Development Process*

Why Integration of Policy Development Process?

Fragmented Policy caused less performance of services

To strengthen collective action and better coordination

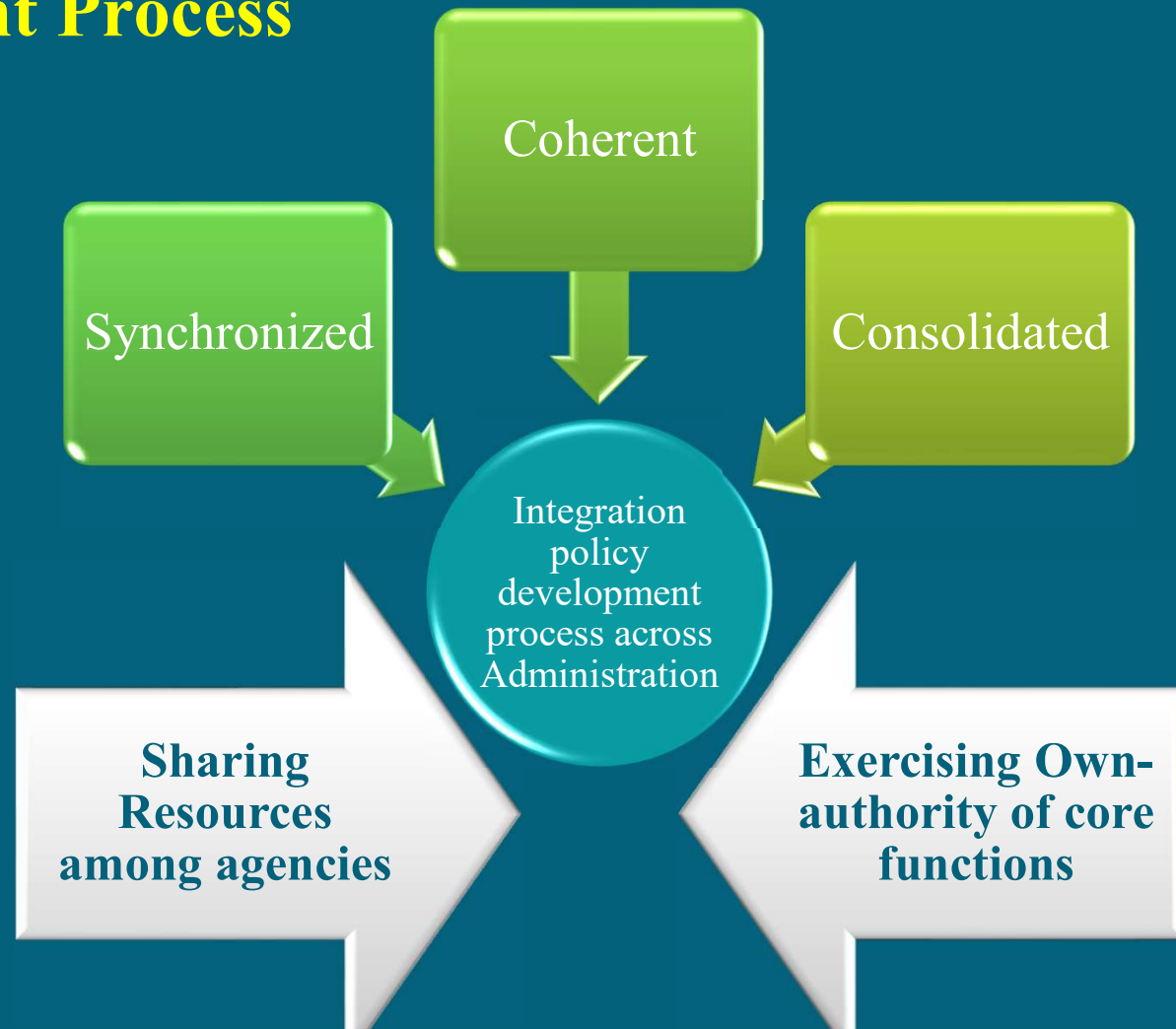
To consolidate national and local government policy

To avoid administrative silos in long-term

Common Institutional Problems of Policy Development Process



Approaches for Integration of Policy Development Process



Aspects of Strengthening Policy Integration

Institution

- Institutional rearrangement to redefine functions and key performance indicators

Strategy

- Cascading and alligning Strategies & Performances across levels & units

Resource

- Imposing Fiscal Discipline towards a joint common policy goals & priorities and cost effectiveness

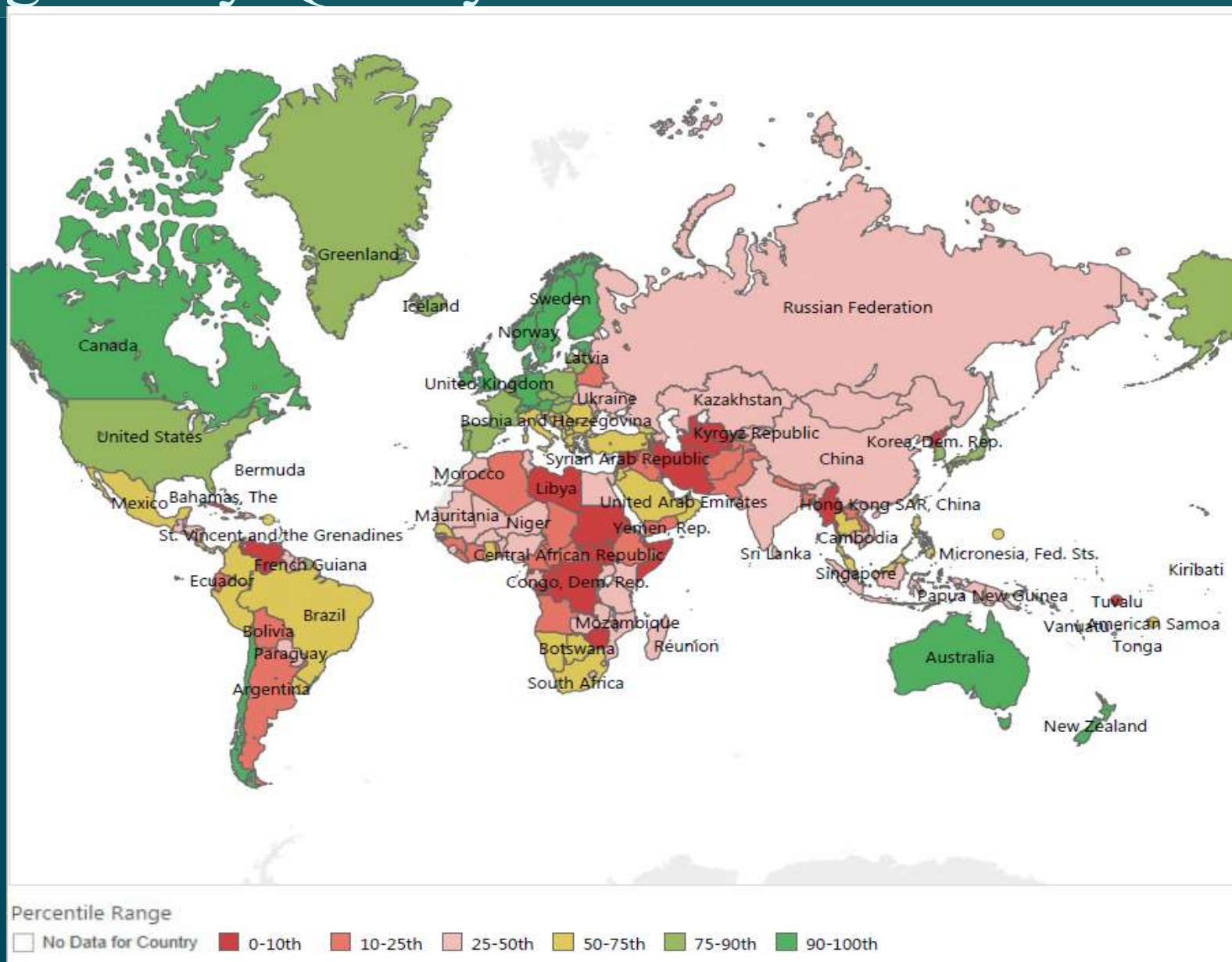
Communication

- Interoperability towards Knowledgeable Network through using IT and strengthen data shared culture

Integration

- Integrated and consolidated National and local government policies

Regulatory Quality 1998-2013



Source: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports>



Section 4

Informed Decision Making and Prioritization

Informed Decision-making

Enrich views from different Policy Actors

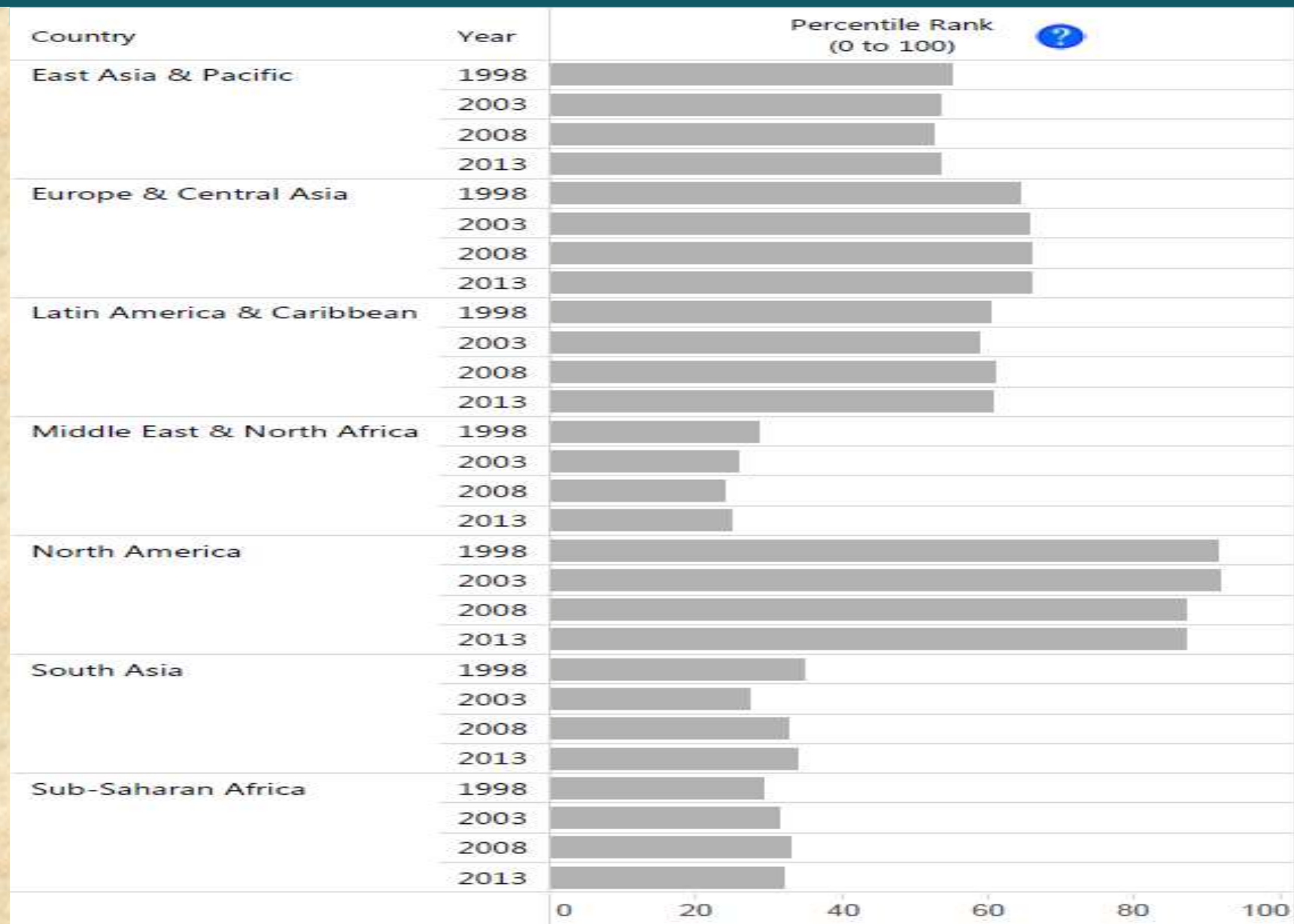
Strengthening evidence and outcome or impact based policy

Changing mindset of public official to accept input/feedback from citizen in policy making



“Informed Public” has higher trust in Government than “General Public”

Voice and Accountability 1998-2013



Source: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports>

CO-CREATION FOR SOUND & SUST. DEVELOPMENT

