

GETTING STARTED

- 1 Check audio and microphone
- 2 Check if you can correctly hear interpretation in your local language
- 3 Rename yourself as [NAME, CITY]





About Centre for Public Impact



Centre for Public Impact (CPI) is a charity that works with government, civil society and public sector organizations across the globe to help reimagine and redesign systems, work and cultures in governments by acting as a **Learning Partner**. With offices in the US, Europe, Australia and India, CPI has worked with 150+ governments in 30+ countries and has built an observatory of 500+ case studies chronicling how governments around the world are seeking to achieve public impact.

AGENDA

- 1. [5mins] Standard models of social innovation
- 2. [10mins] **Problems with scaling solutions**
- 3. [15mins] Learning as a management strategy: Human Learning Systems
- 4. [10mins] Case study examples
- 5. [15mins] **Q&A/Group discussion**







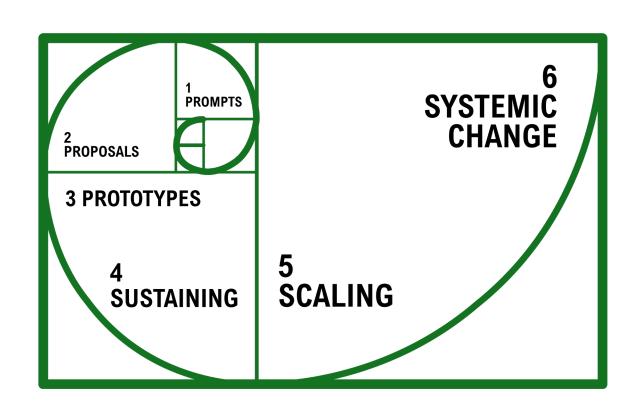
STANDARD MODELS OF SOCIAL INNOVATION







ROLE OF SOCIAL INNOVATION



Social innovation helps find solutions to difficult problems!

LIMITATIONS TO THIS APPROACH

When seeking to help people create good outcomes, **context matters**

This means that "solutions" cannot be "taken to scale"

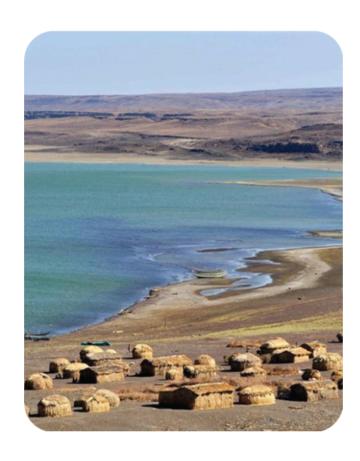
SCALING SOLUTIONS (OFTEN) DOESN'T WORK

When you take a "solution" from one context and "implement" it in another context, you remove many of the aspects that made it work:

relationships between people shared understanding of the nature of the problem and what to do about it

their **enthusiasm** for doing the work they created

EXAMPLES FROM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS



In the 1980s, the Norwegian government funded the construction of a fish-freezing factory next to Lake Turkana, Kenya. This lake was full of fish that were not being utilised by the local people. This region had few economic opportunities for the local farmers, who were largely poor. Hence, it didn't sound like a bad idea to re-educate and train the local people in capturing and processing fish from the lake.

However, about \$150 million in factory building and development later, the project was abandoned.

The Norwegian government had failed to take into consideration a multitude of factors, which would have become obvious if they had engaged the local communities to understand their needs and culture.

- The people of the region did not eat fish. In fact, they believed that only the most desperate people should fish. Fishing was not acceptable in their culture. Hence, no one wanted to fish.
- Another issue was the lack of infrastructure around this very remote region, such as proper roads and electricity. This made transportation and generator-based electricity very inefficient and expensive.

WHAT HELPS PEOPLE FIND THINGS THAT WORKS IN THEIR CONTEXT?



Processes of design and experimentation

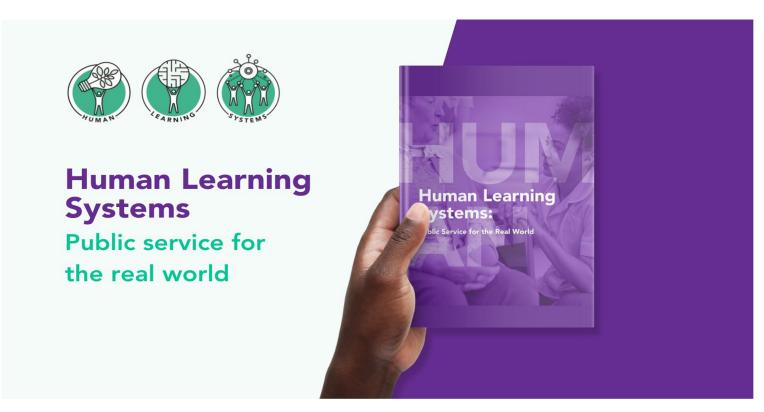
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Learning together is "what works"

What can be scaled is the capacity for people to learn and experiment together



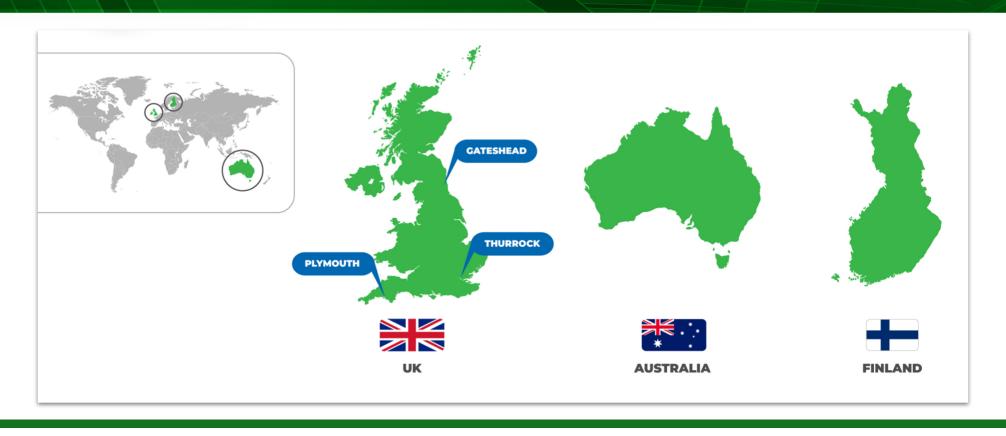
INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN LEARNING SYSTEMS



Creating an alternative approach to place learning at the heart of management strategy

www.humanlearning.systems

HLS IN PRACTICE: WHO ELSE IS DOING THIS









Global Affairs Canada

PURPOSE OF PUBLIC SERVICE



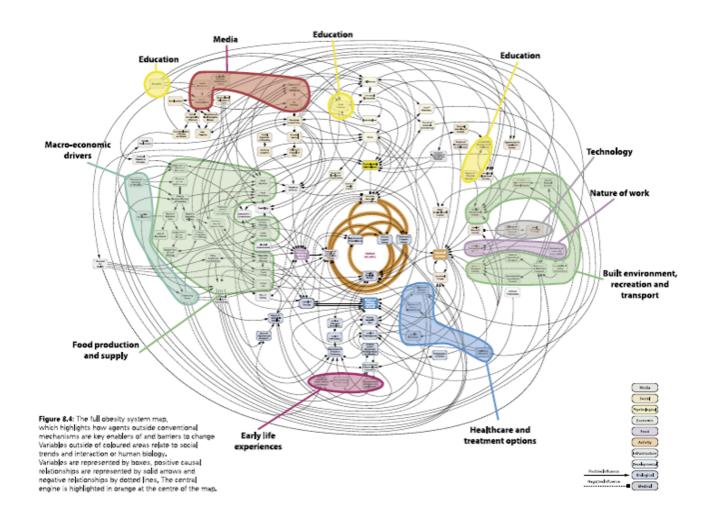
The purpose of public service is to help people to create good outcomes in their lives

A KEY QUESTION



How is an outcome made?

CONTEXT MATTERS: HOW AN OUTCOME IS CREATED

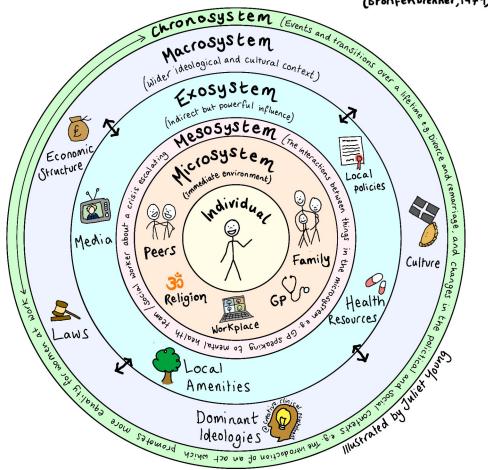


This is a systems map of obesity - and maps all the factors which lead to the outcome of obesity

Vandenbroeck, P., Goossens, J. and Clemens, M. (2007), *Foresight Tackling Obesities: Future Choices – Building the Obesity System Map*, London: Government Office for Science

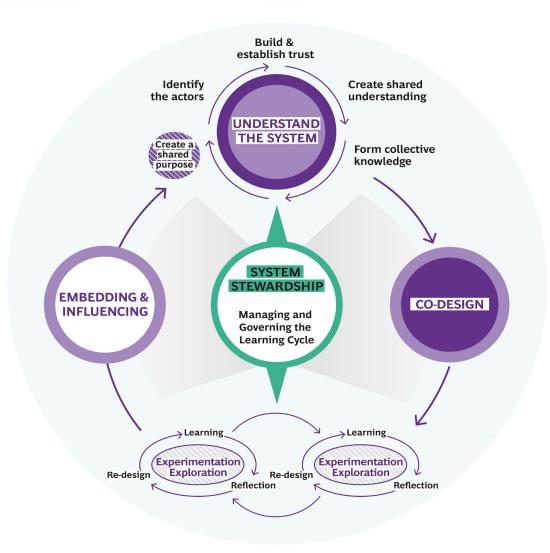
CONTEXT MATTERS: HOW AN OUTCOME IS CREATED





Different representation of the same idea - but from perspective of each individual's life as a complex system

RUNNING A LEARNING CYCLE WITH EACH PERSON



LEARNING AT DIFFERENT SYSTEM SCALES



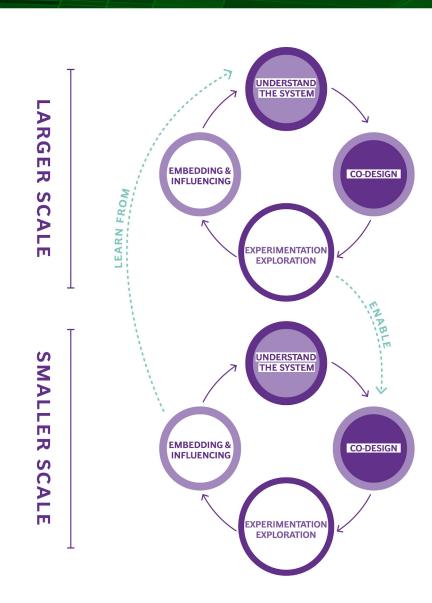
ORGANISATION SYSTEM SCALES

"Learning from" questions:

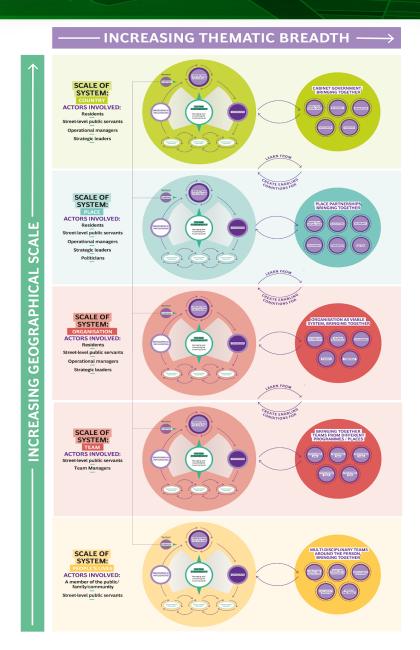
- What patterns do we see from across all the "person's life as systems"?
- What policies do we need to change to enable change for people?
- e.g. do we need to change how equipment is allocated?

"Enabling" questions:

- What are maximum case loads for workers?
- What information systems do we need?
- What shared reflective practice spaces?
- What staff capabilities?



A CONNECTED 'STACK' OF LEARNING CYCLES



VALUE OF LEARNING TOGETHER



A new role for government

Optimizing for learning rather than control



Building more human relationships by learning together

Building trust and legitimacy through joint learning



A new approach for accountability

A multi-perspective approach that suits complex environments



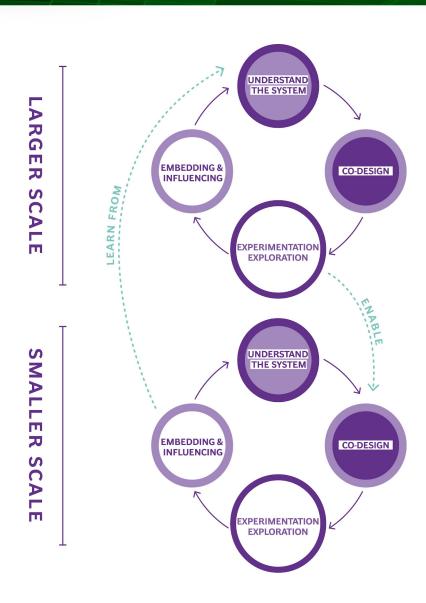
Example: CATESHEAD LOCAL AUTHORITY

Purpose of innovation work:

- Help improve the lives of residents who were experiencing Council Tax debt
- Change the way that the Council responded to people who were in debt

Outcomes of innovation work:

- Change of mindset for senior leaders becoming Systems Stewards
- Change in Council Tax debt policy
- Change in how policy is made

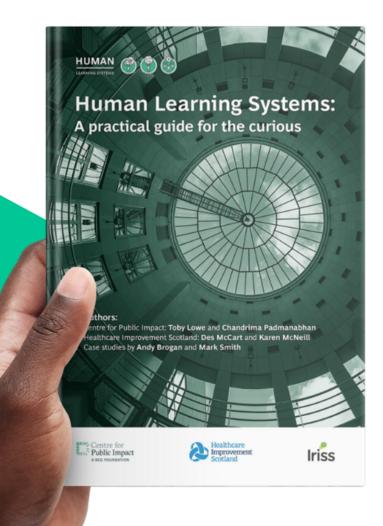


EXAMPLE FROM GATESHEAD COUNCIL, UNITED KINGDOM

https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOAKWMiw=/?mov eToWidget=3458764522317405137&cot=10



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES



- Download the guide:
- https://t.co/whQO9KmPmm
- Let us know how it could be improved
- Ask my colleagues at CPI for help: https://www.centreforpublicimpact.org/





THANK YOU!

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