

The Future of Social Innovation in the Public Sector

Maastricht, EPSA 17 November 2015

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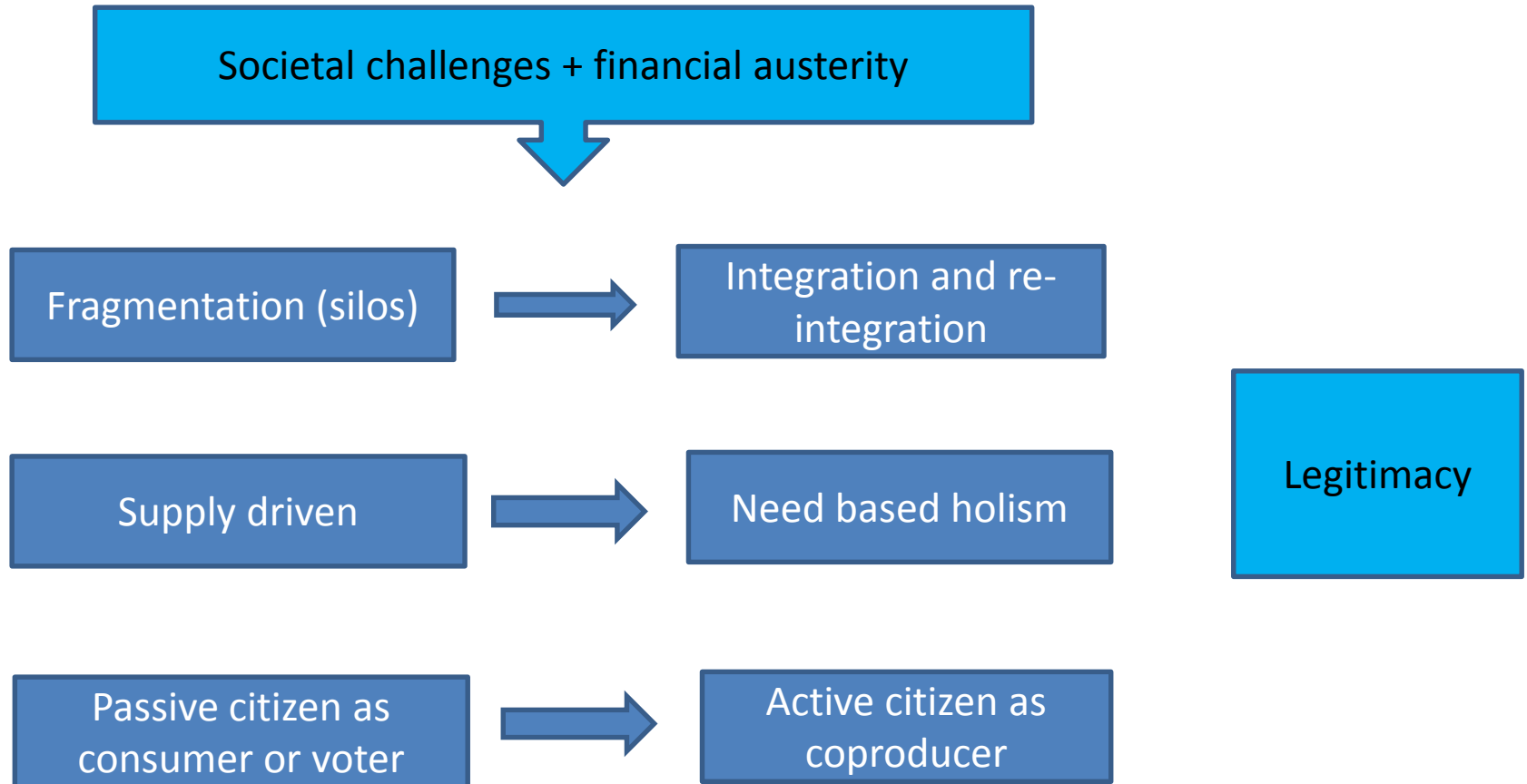
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Outline

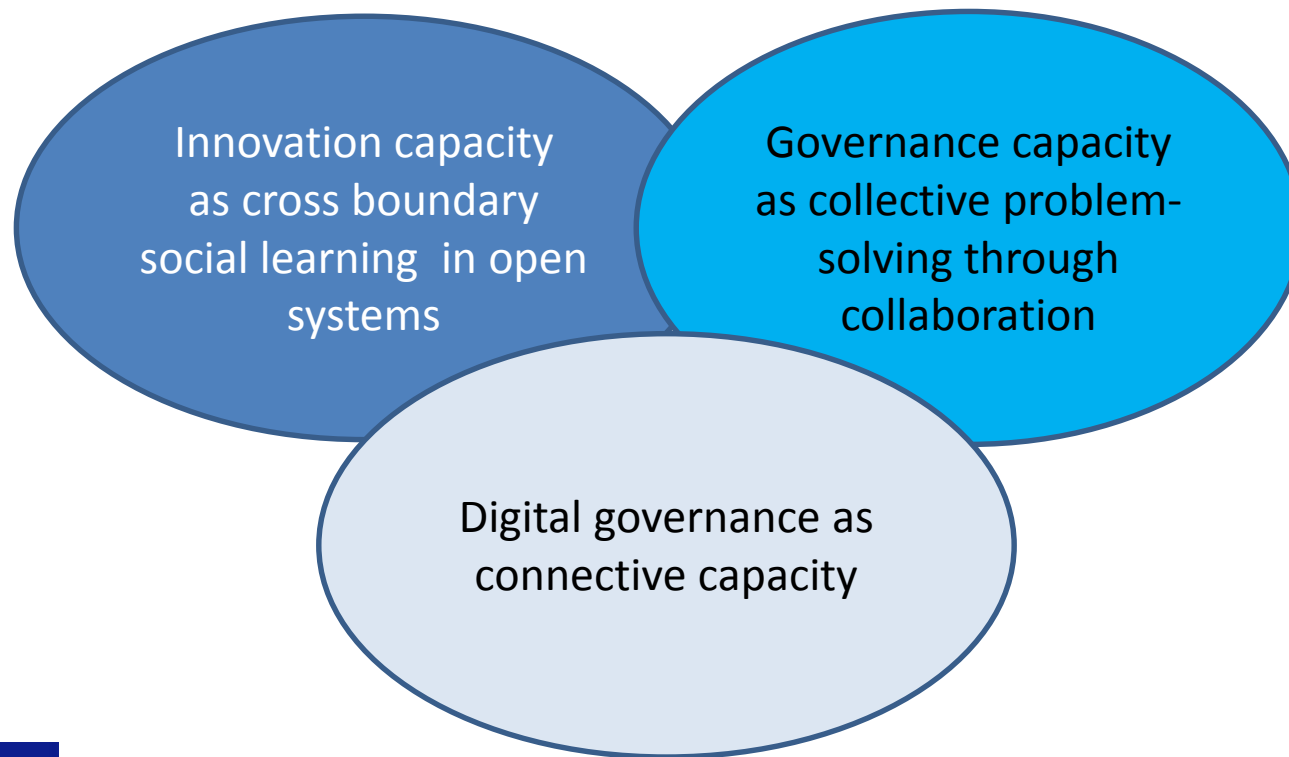
- The past:
 - The public sector innovation challenge
- The present
 - Social innovation as co-creation practices
- The future
 - Scenarios
 - Implications



The public sector innovation challenge



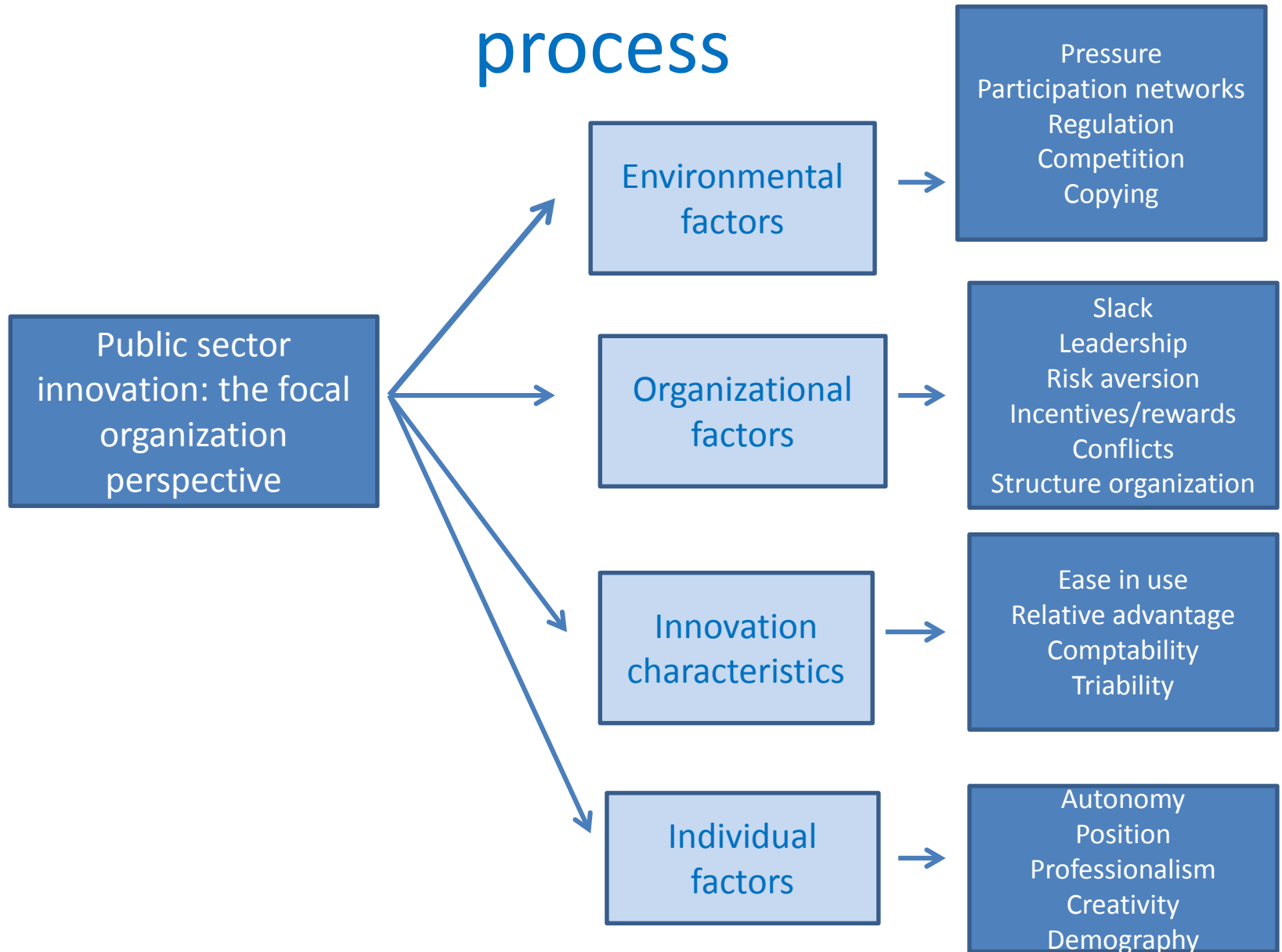
The public sector innovation challenge



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Drivers and barriers innovation

process



Social innovation as co-creation

- Social innovation as a magic concept
- Societal challenges
- To produce need-oriented outcomes
- Open process of co-creation and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, like citizens
- Game-changer: new rules, new relationships, new positions in order to create a discontinuity with the past



The LIPSE Puzzle: themes and working packages



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LIPSE Partners



1. Erasmus University Rotterdam (NL)
2. Ecole Nationale d'Administration
3. ESADE (Sp)
4. Hertie School of Governance (G)
5. KU Leuven (B)
6. Luigi Bocconi Commercial University (It)
7. Matej Bel University Banska Bystrica (Sl)
8. National School of Political Studies and Public Administration (Ro)
9. Radboud University Nijmegen (NL)
10. Roskilde University (Den)
11. Tallinn University of Technology (Es)
12. The University of Edinburgh (UK)

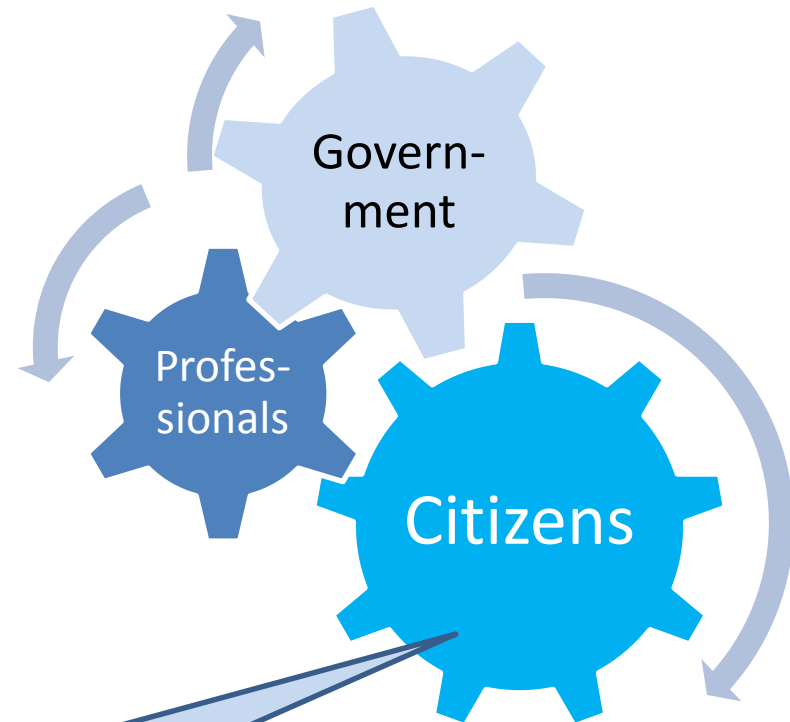
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The LIPSE co-creation project

- Six countries, linked with different state and governance traditions: Netherlands, Scotland, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Slovakia, Estonia
- Two sectors:
 - Urban regeneration
 - Welfare
- New collaborative arrangements
- Focus on citizens as initiators and co-designers of service innovation

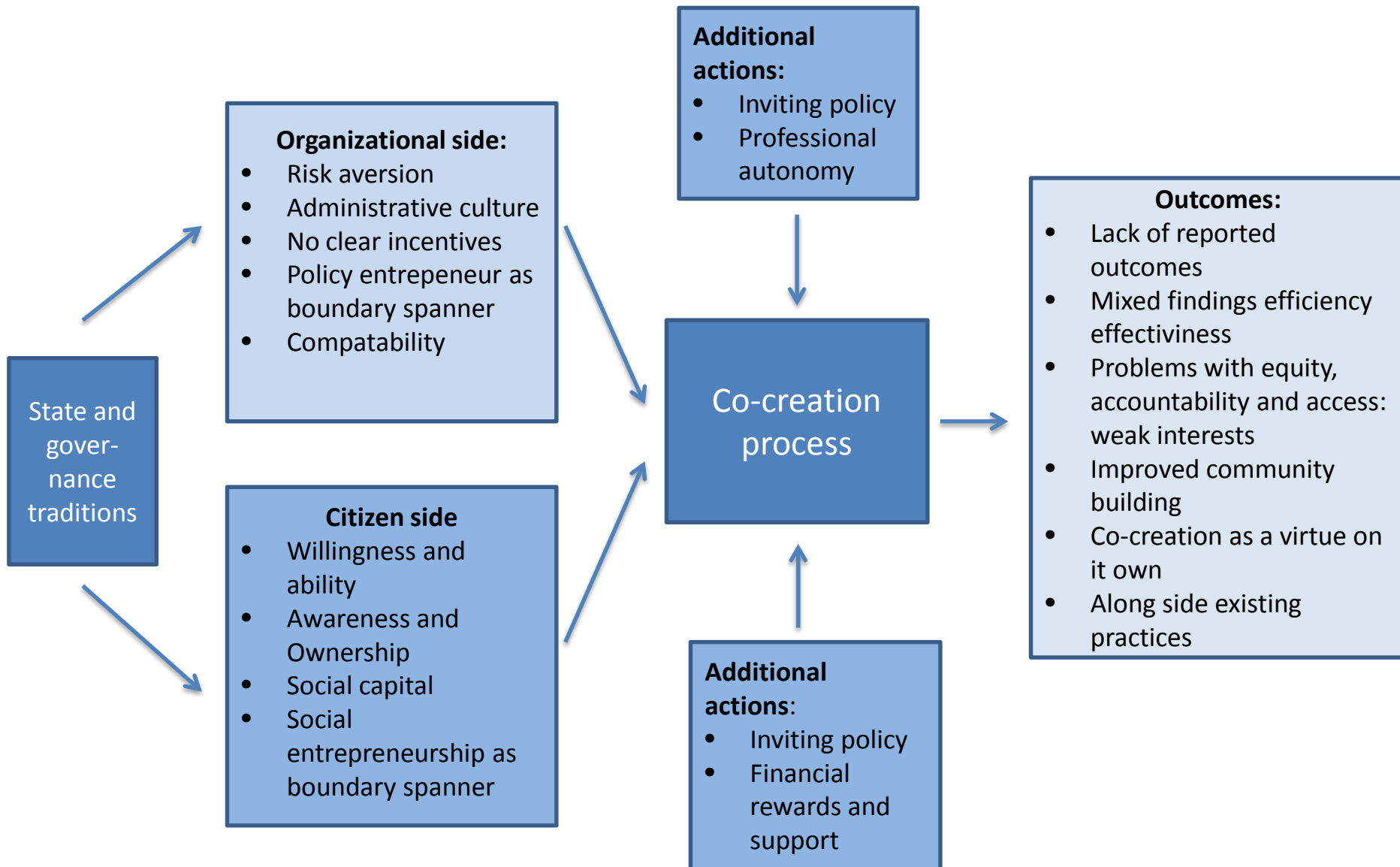


Source of information
Co-implementer
Co-designer
Co-initiator

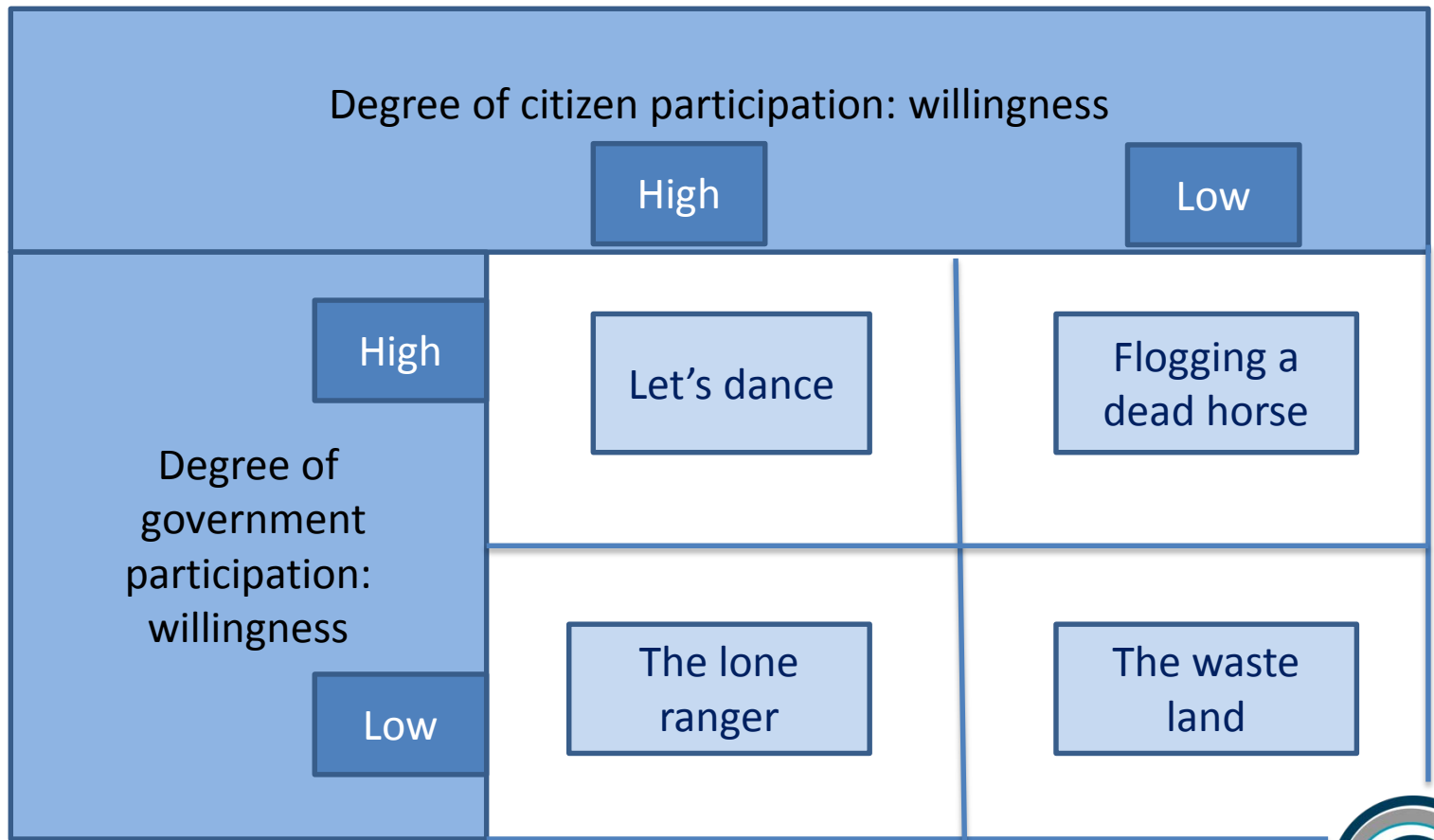


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Drivers, barriers and outcomes



The future: four scenarios



Some implications

- It takes two to tango
- From governance to meta-governance
 - Other roles: facilitating, supporting, stimulating, playing rules and level playing fields
 - Protecting vital interests
 - Other culture: open, participation



Some implications

- The role of state and governance traditions and the adoption of co-creation

Fundamental changes:

- Administrative capacity building in terms of change capacity
- Societal capacity building in terms of creating a civil society
- Change agents and leadership



Some implications

- Re-invention of publicness
 - The need to organize collective action
 - The replacement of the monopoly on publicness by the state
 - Bringing society back in
 - From public private partnership to public private societal partnerships
 - New arrangements, new roles, new collaborations
 - New democratic arrangements, that link other forms of democracy to representative democracy

