

# **Spotlight on 2011 Practice: Stakeholder Engagement in Australian Public Sector**

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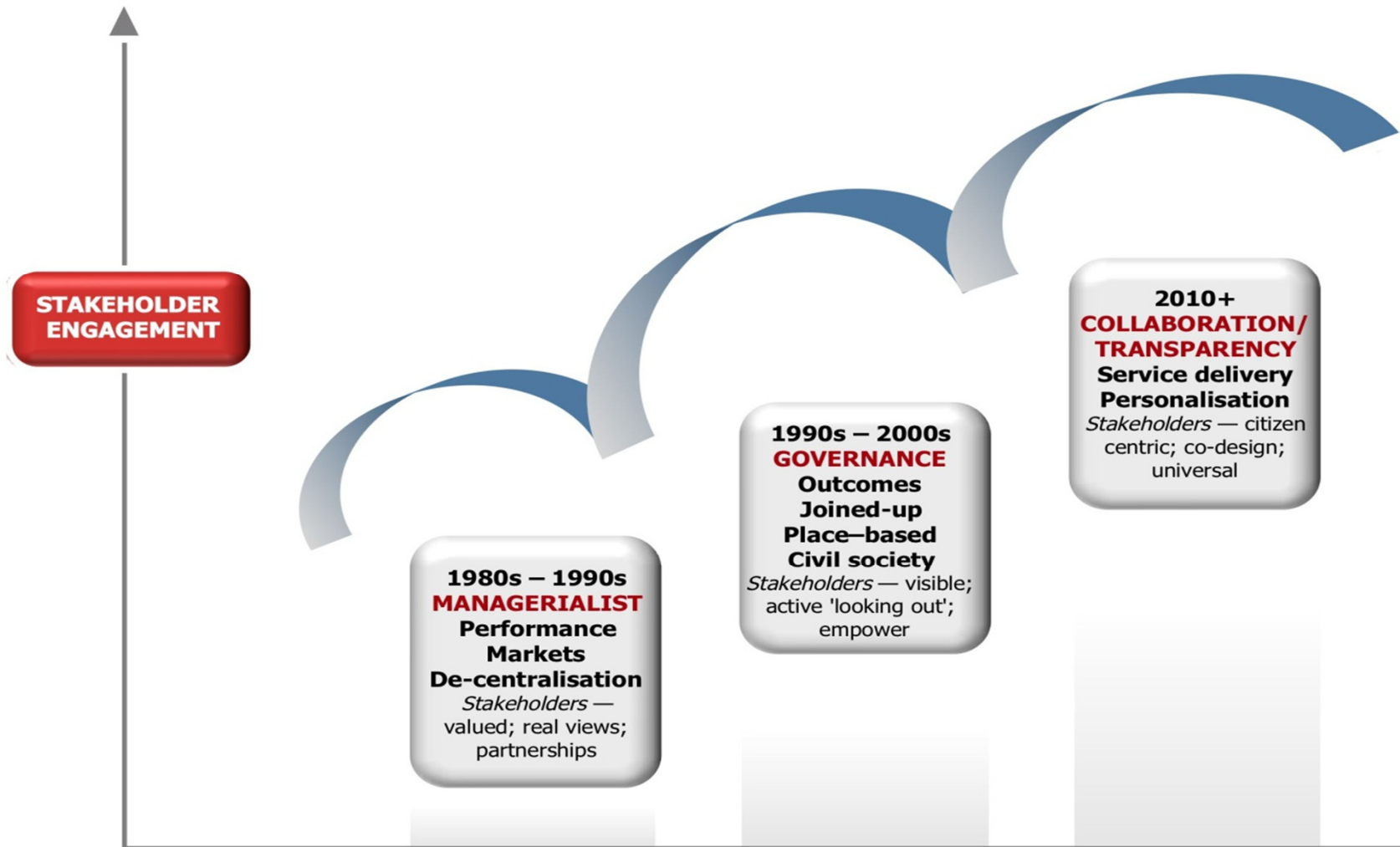
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# Collaborative study: examines and documents practitioners' perspectives and practices on stakeholder engagement and public consultation

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- Series of stakeholder studies- 1999, 2006,2011; approx. 20 (self- selected) departments/agencies
  
- 2011: 22 federal and state
  
- Methodology:
  - 2-3 group interviews per department; one as workshop
  - case studies collected and verified
  - department self assessment rating
  - forum May 2011 – hypothesis based discussion paper
  
- Publication and report back August 2011

# Stakeholder engagement trends: more intensive, institutional, and complex



# Stakeholder concepts:

located in public sector reform orientation

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## **1999 – performance, markets and partnerships**

- ➔ Modest s/h aspirations
- ➔ Soft ‘communication’ mixed with ‘hard’ new administrative models
- ➔ Democratic - more public participation‘ have a say’
- ➔ Get to ‘real views’
- ➔ Partnerships –contracts but also relationships

## **2006 – outcomes, joined-up and empowerment**

- ➔ Less tentative but uneven
- ➔ Big concepts: joined up, wicked problems, empowerment, networked governance
- ➔ Sought better institutional structures
- ➔ New ‘conversations’
- ➔ Some world class – local

## 2010-11 Major shift in intensity and characteristics

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**Relentlessly demanding era ?**



**Collaboration, tailored, transparent...**

*Stakeholder and citizen engagement role pervasive*

Democratic demands

Policy dilemmas

Service complexities

# 2011: What did they tell us?

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- *Stakeholder engagement and public consultation moving rapidly to core business – with all that implies*
  - But uneven within and among jurisdictions - and needs more work
- *Definition of stakeholder is ever expanding*
  - Barriers are down- whoever is needed is brought in
  - Intra-government and non-govt; voluntary and involuntary; interest groups and experts; private and business; citizens and publics

# 2011: What did they tell us? (contd)

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- *Engagement ramping up in service delivery: new process and tools; optimistic; competent*
  - 'Personalisation', devolution, autonomy – big conceptual shifts
  - 'Co-design' a serious endeavour but early days
  - Political dimension: relatively low profile

( Human services, education, community development, state environment)

- *Engagement in policy more fraught: universally expected; innovations - not only It/media;*
  - political v. bureaucratic roles and expectations shifting: more complex e.g. Tanner and 'media cyclone' in new politics and policy; mining tax; Murray Darling Basin...
  - Transparency promised but often compromised  
( State and federal differences- access; scope )

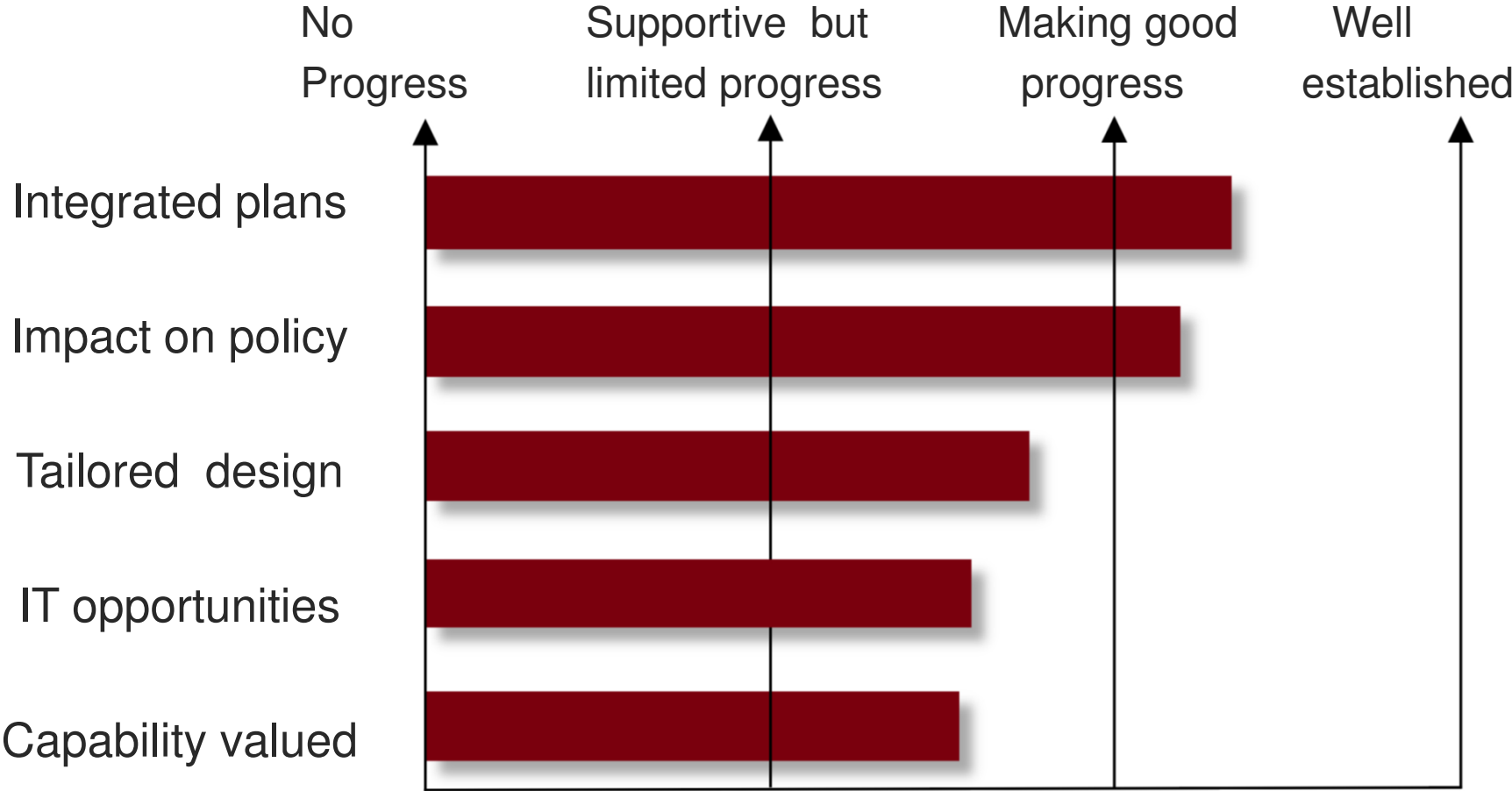
# 2011: What did they tell us? (contd)

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- *On-line engagement anticipated but risks not sorted*
  - Some v. cautious; versus radical (e.g. SA Strategic Plan)
  - Emergency services and 'fence line' communications advancing quickly and many exemplary ( e.g. Vic locust plague warnings)
  - Understanding networks and transient audiences a major challenge – get to 'so what now?'
- *Fatigue and frustration in Indigenous communities*
  - Already tried so much; cannot keep asking.
- *What happened to joined –up and place-based government?*
  - Are there successful trials that open up engagement?



# Self assessment: making progress



# Self assessment: making progress (contd)

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## Main Benefits

- ➔ Significantly adds to quality of policy or service
- ➔ Builds community understanding and buy-in
- ➔ Improves departments'/minister's reputation
- ➔ Reduces vocal opposition; keeps the key stakeholder groups in-the-tent; and
- ➔ Boosts the profile of an initiative in government e.g. treasury

# Challenges: the tough issues

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**As stakeholders become core business- the challenges become far more differentiated**

- ➔ *Governance Challenges - juggling new and established modes*
- ➔ *Policy and Service Design Challenges - policy versus implementation; and domains differ*
- ➔ *Operational Challenges- move from specialists to full organisational capacity*

# Challenges are conceptual and operational but manageable over time with *focus* and *resources*

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- *Governance Challenges - juggling new and established modes*
  - Beyond 'representatives' to engaging community
  - Compatible with established processes - 'Post- Westminster' ?
  - Managing new architecture of engagement
- *Policy and Service Design Challenges - policy arenas differ*
  - Sustaining engagement over long run reform- as in human services
  - Engagement so community owns decisions; accepts trade-offs- as in planning, infrastructure and environment
  - Managing collaboration v. partnerships – new rules for new commercial and social relationships?
- *Operational Challenges- from specialists to organisational capacity*
  - Whole of department consistency- crying out for frameworks and plans
  - Building capabilities - minimal attention so far
  - Understanding Cost-Benefits – no evaluation models; essential for new resources

# 2011 participating departments and agencies

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ACT	Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services	
AUST	Australian Bureau of Statistics	
	Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	
	Department of Human Services	
	Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research	
NSW	Department of Veterans' Affairs	
	Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA)	
	Sydney Water Corporation	
	Department of Human Services	
NT	Department of the Chief Minister	
SA	Attorney-General's Department	
	Department of the Premier and Cabinet	
TAS	Department of Premier and Cabinet	
VIC	Consumer Affairs Victoria	
	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development	
	Department of Planning and Community Development	
	Department of Premier and Cabinet	
	Department of Primary Industries	
	Department of Treasury and Finance	
	Victoria Police	
	WA	Department of Environment and Conservation
		Department of Housing