The University of Nottingham
School of Contemporary Chinese Studies

EU-China Civil Society Dialogue on Participatory Public Policy

Dr Andreas Fulda | University of Nottingham, China Policy Institute | Beijing, 14 January 2011

WHAT WE HAVE PROMISED TO DO

Our three overall objectives

Overall Objective 1.

To establish and consolidate a structured ongoing dialogue between European and Chinese Civil Society.

Overall Objective 2.

To establish durable and sustainable links between European and Chinese civil society stakeholders in eight policy areas.

Overall Objective 3.

To deepen European engagement with Chinese civil society through innovative joint participatory public policy initiatives.

A STRONG CONSORTIUM (I)

Members in Europe and China

China Policy Institute/
School of Contemporary
Chinese Studies,
University of Nottingham
(CPI/SCCS)
Leading co-ordinator

Great Britain-China Centre (GBCC)

Global Links Initiative (GLI)

German Asia Foundation (GAF)

China Center for Comparative
Politics and Economics (CCCPE)

University of Nottingham
Ningbo, China (UNNC)

Institute for Civil Society,
Sun Yat-sen University (ICS)

NGO Research Center, School of Public
Policy and Management , Tsinghua
University (NGORC)

Shining Stone Community
Action (SSCA)

The World and
China Institute (WCI)

A STRONG CONSORTIUM (II)

Contact persons on the European side

China Policy Institute/School of
Contemporary Chinese Studies,
University of Nottingham (CPI/
SCCS) Leading co-ordinator

www.nottingham.ac.uk/chinese


Andreas Fulda
Richard Pascoe

Great Britain-China Centre (GBCC)

http://www.gbcc.org.uk/


Jiang Bing
Katie Lee

Global Links Initiative (GLI)

http://www.glinet.eu/

Li Fan

German Asia Foundation (GAF)

http://www.asienhaus.de/


Nora Sausmikat
Klaus Fritsche

A STRONG CONSORTIUM (III)

Contact persons on the Chinese side (in order of sequence of program activities)

China Center for Comparative Politics and Economics (CCCPE)
http://www.cctb.net/english/index.htm


Yu Keping
Zhou Hongyun

University of Nottingham Ningbo, China (UNNC)
www.nottingham.edu.cn

Nabil Gindy

Institute for Civil Society, Sun Yat-sen University (ICS)
http://ics.sysu.edu.cn/

Zhu Jiangang
Chen Xin

NGO Research Center, School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University (SPPM)
http://www.sppm.tsinghua.edu.cn/english/about/

Jia Xijin

Shining Stone Community Action (SSCA)
http://communityaction.org.cn/e/index.aspx

Song Qinghua
Ouyang Xiaozhen
Peter Patze

The World and China Institute (WCI)
http://www.world-china.org/newsdetail.asp?newsid=452

Li Fan
Shi Xuelian

PROFESSIONAL FACILITATION

Promoting learning through participatory processes

LEADERSHIP INC provides innovative organizational and leadership development programs for both multinational and local corporations. We focus on helping senior management groups to make organizational and leadership changes to deal effectively with their situation.

http://www.leadershipinc.com.cn/1E/index.htm

LEADERSHIP INC
Facilitating Organizational Change in Greater China


Mark Pixley
Karen Lim

LEADERSHIP INC will help facilitate all seven EU-China Civil Society Dialogues in China - see Program Architecture for further details

A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

Our three specific objectives

Specific Objective 1.

To improve the effectiveness of public participation in public policy making and implementation in the PR China through a learning network on participatory public policy.

Specific Objective 2.

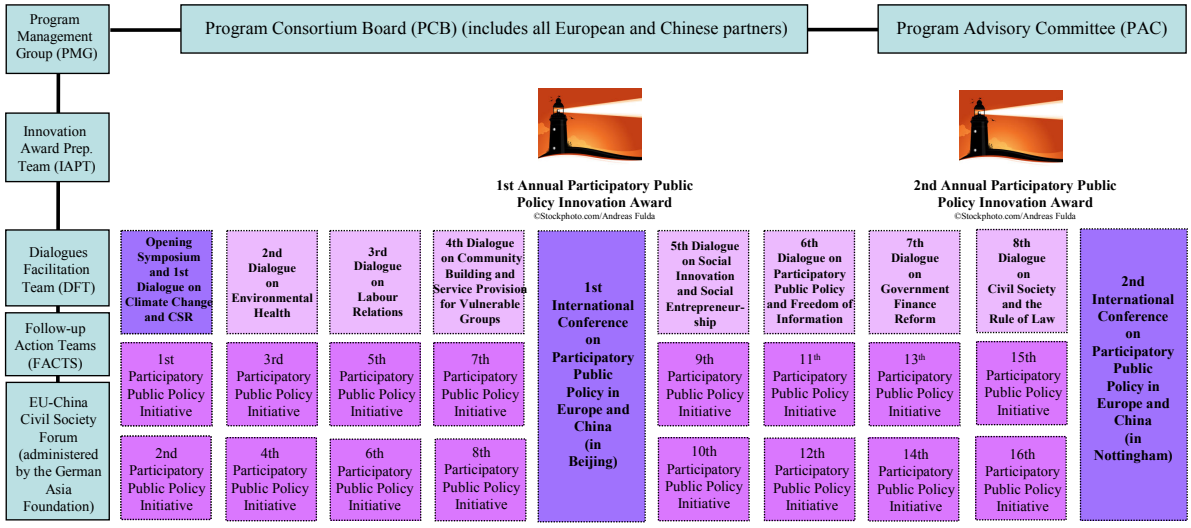
To establish an Annual Participatory Public Policy Innovation Award.

Specific Objective 3.

To enhance the knowledge and understanding of relevant European stakeholders of the Chinese civil society environment.

PROGRAM ARCHITECTURE

12 program activities in 33 months



EXAMPLE OF CCCPE / UNNC COOPERATION

10.000 Euro for each follow-up activity (20.000 Euro in total)

Opening Symposium and 1st Dialogue on Climate Change and CSR

1st Participatory Public Policy Initiative

2nd Participatory Public Policy Initiative

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1st Participatory Public Policy Initiative

2nd Participatory Public Policy Initiative

The 1st and 2nd follow-up activity for the first EU-China Civil Society Dialogue will need to meet the following criteria:

a. address the first and second priority issue as identified during the respective EU-China Civil Society Dialogue, followed by approval of an implementation plan including a specified budget by an evaluation committee (...)

b. be jointly implemented by the Chinese and European organisers of the respective EU-China Civil Society Dialogue (in this case by CCCPE and UNNC).

c. improve public participation at one or more phases of the experimentation-based Chinese policy cycle (agenda setting, discussion of policy alternatives, policy decision-making, policy implementation - e.g. in pilot sites - , policy assessment).

d. meet the reporting requirements as laid out by the participatory public policy innovation award preparatory team.

PPP INNOVATION AWARD

Successful follow-up activities can win an additional 5.000 Euro

MODES OF DELIVERY

Our three expected results

Expected Result 1.

A total number of eight three-day grassroots-level, demand driven and participatory EU-China Civil Society Dialogues have been held both in Europe and China, leading to a minimum of sixteen civil society-led participatory public policy initiatives.

Expected Result 2.

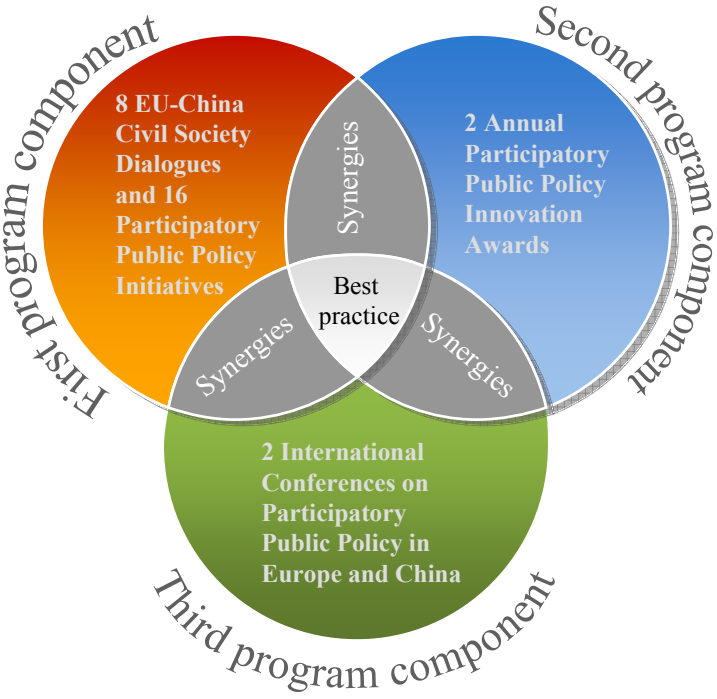
A minimum of fourteen public policy advocacy initiatives are being documented and submitted to the Annual Participatory Public Policy Innovation Award Competition.

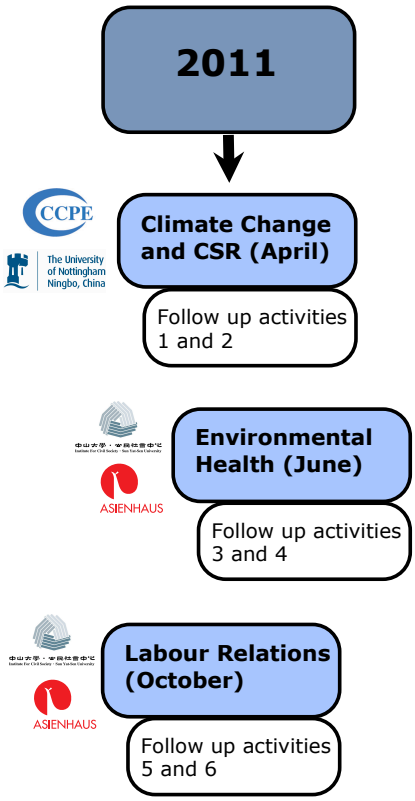
Expected Result 3.

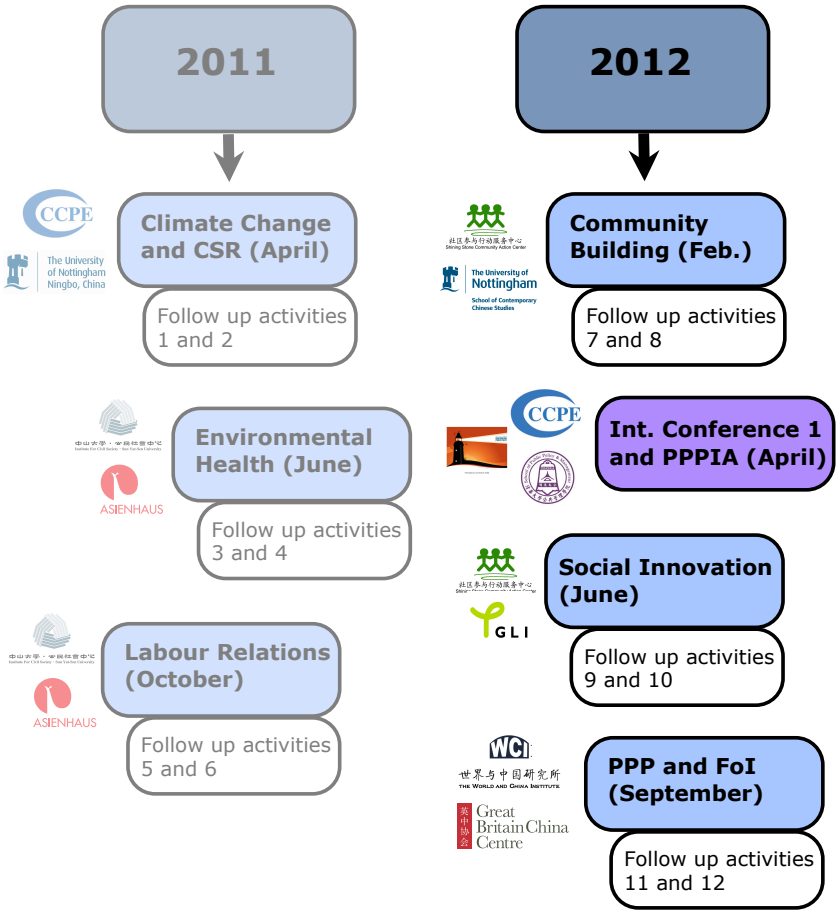
Two international conferences on emerging trends in participatory public policy in Europe and China have been held.

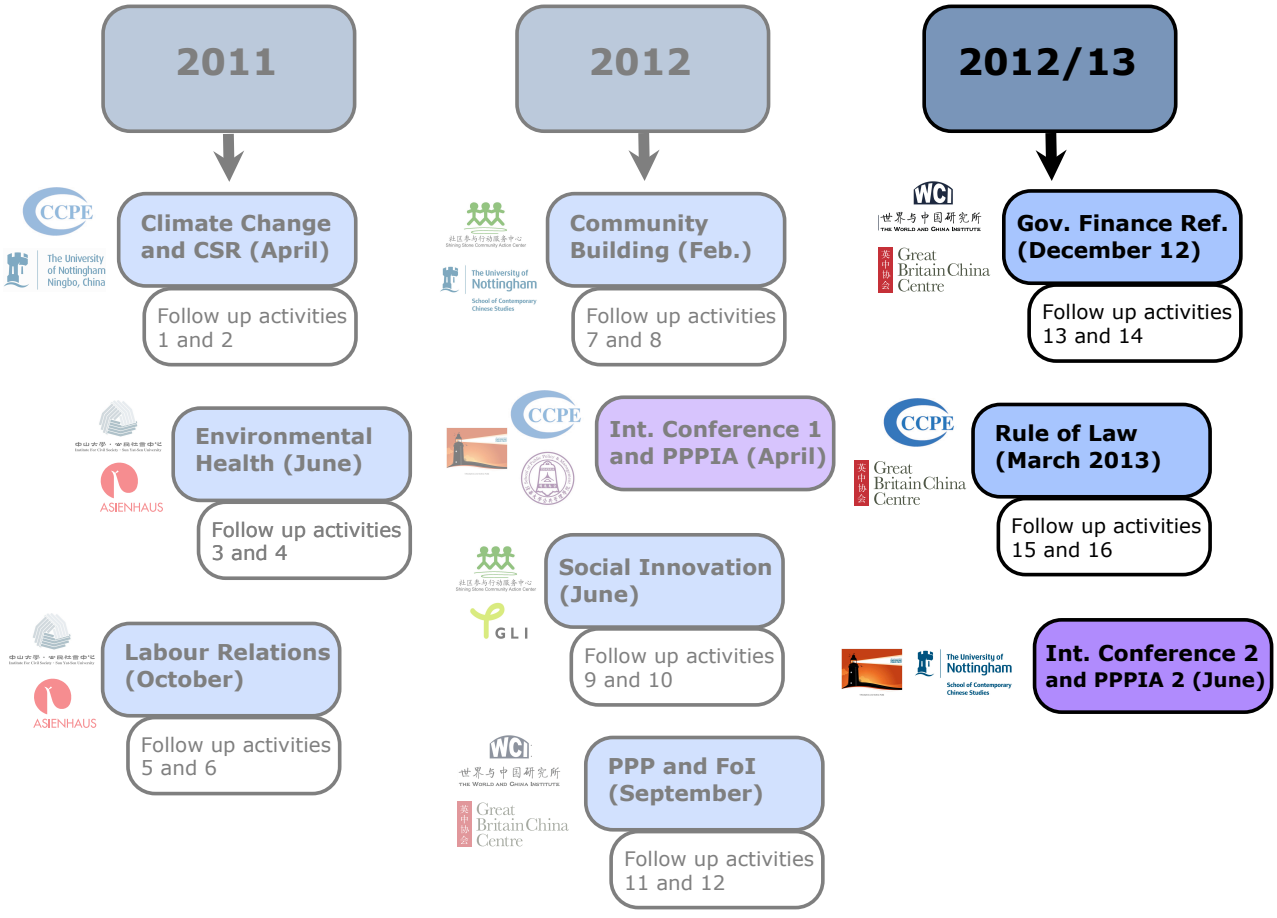
PROGRAM COMPONENTS

Creating synergies






2011
2012
Climate Change and CSR (April)
Follow up activities 1 and 2
Community Building (Feb.)
Follow up activities 7 and 8
Environmental Health (June)
Follow up activities 3 and 4
Int. Conference 1 and PPPIA (April)
Social Innovation (June)
Follow up activities 9 and 10
Labour Relations (October)
Follow up activities 5 and 6
PPP and FoI (September)
Follow up activities 11 and 12


2011
2012
2012/13
Climate Change and CSR (April)
Follow up activities 1 and 2
Community Building (Feb.)
Follow up activities 7 and 8
Gov. Finance Ref. (December 12)
Follow up activities 13 and 14
Environmental Health (June)
Follow up activities 3 and 4
Int. Conference 1 and PPPIA (April)
Rule of Law (March 2013)
Follow up activities 15 and 16
Social Innovation (June)
Follow up activities 9 and 10
Int. Conference 2 and PPPIA 2 (June)
Labour Relations (October)
Follow up activities 5 and 6
PPP and FoI (September)
Follow up activities 11 and 12

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY

Seeking advise and guidance

Methodology of program management 1.

Establishment of a program advisory council (PAC).

The PAC will provide strategic advise, support and guidance to the PMG and meet annually alongside key program activities.

We will invite the following outstanding European and Chinese civil society representatives, Chinese government officials and academics to join the PAC:

- Professor Yu Keping, Director, China Center for Comparative Politics and Economics
- Mr Wang Shihao, Head of Grassroots Political Institutions and Community Building Division
- Mr Huang Haoming, Director, China Association for NGO Cooperation
- Professor Wang Canfa, Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims, Professor of China University of Political Science and Law
- Mr Tian Kun, Lawyer, Taile Law Firm
- Professor Jude Howell, Director of LSE's Centre for Civil Society
- Dr Jennifer Holdaway, Program Director, Social Science Research Council
- Professor John Morgan, UNESCO Chair, School of Education, University of Nottingham

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY

Working effectively with people

Methodology of program management 2.

Establishment of a program management group (PMG). The PMG will organise Program Consortium Board (PCB) meetings alongside program activities, prepare the annual Program Advisory Council (PAC) meetings, liaise with the Dialogues Facilitation Team (DFT) and Innovation Award Preparatory Team (IAPT), assist consortium partners with the eight EU-China Civil Society Dialogues as well as sixteen follow-up participatory public policy initiatives, and provide advise to European-Chinese Follow-up Action Teams (FACTS).

Methodology of program management 3.

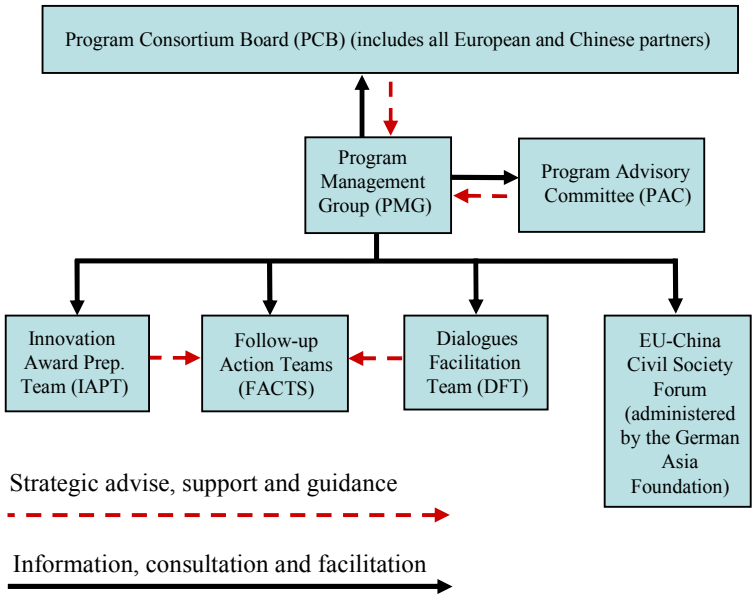
Establishment of Follow-Up Action Teams (FACTS).

Methodology of program management 4.

Organisation of two international conferences on participatory public policy in Beijing and Nottingham.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Walking the talk



NEXT STEPS

FINANCES

- Signing of consortium agreement

- Sub-contract with Leadership Inc

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

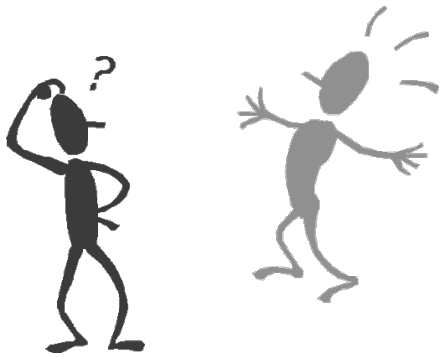
- Press release, 17 January followed by design of program logo

- CCCPE/UNNC preparatory work for 1st Civil Society Dialogue, including Dialogue Facilitation Team (DFT) and Innovation Award Preparatory Team (IAPT)

- ICS/GAF preparatory work for 2nd Civil Society Dialogue

BRAINSTORMING SESSION

What is unclear? What do we need to pay attention to?



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Appendix
Policy Innovation

Dr Andreas Fulda | University of Nottingham, China Policy Institute

A broad definition of policy

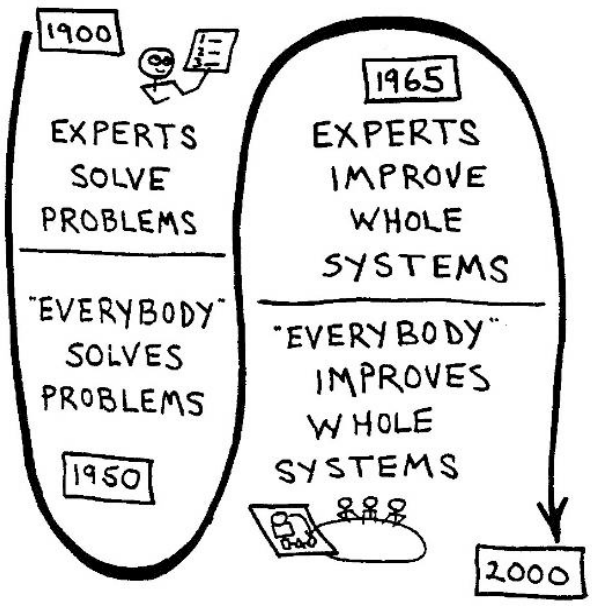
Those laws, regulations, formal and informal rules and understandings that are adopted on a collective basis to guide individual and collective behavior.

Schmid, T.L., M. Pratt, and E. Howe, 'Policy As Intervention: Environmental and Policy Aproaches to the Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease', 1995. American Journal of Public Health 85, no. 9. 1207.

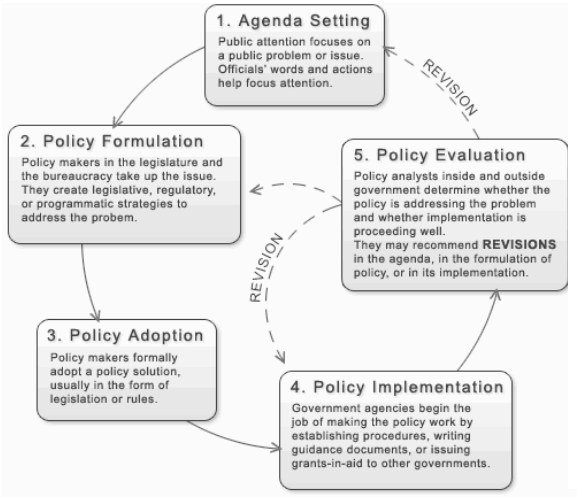
Policies are the written or unwritten guidelines that governments, organizations and institutions, communities, or individuals use when responding to issues and situations. They are generally shaped both by logic (e.g., get a medical history before you prescribe medication) and by people's assumptions about reality.

The Community Toolbox, 'What do we mean by policies?', Available online: http://ctb.ku.edu/en/tablecontents/sub_section_main_1268.htm (download 2 May 2009).

Expanding arena of public policy making



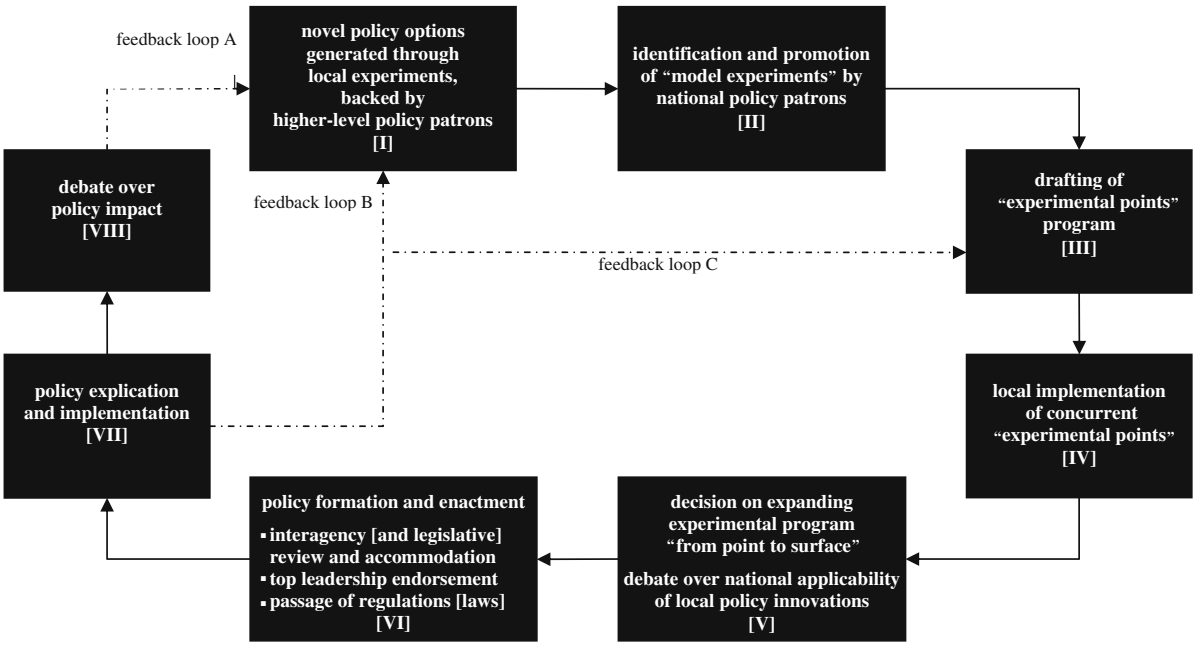
An ideal type of the policy cycle in liberal democracies



Public policy making can be considered to be a set of processes, including at least (1) the setting of the agenda, (2) the specification of alternatives from which a choice is to be made, (3) an authoritative choice among those specified alternatives, as in the legislative vote or a presidential decision, and (4) the implementation of the decision.

John W. Kingdon, Agendas, Alternatives, and Public Policies. 2006. Peking University Press. 2-3.

China's experimentation-based policy cycle (Heilmann, 2008)



Making public policy decisions

Public policy represents a decision, made by a publicly elected or designated body, which is deemed to be in the public interest. Policy development involves the selection of choices about the most appropriate means to a desired end. A policy decision is the result of a method, which in theory at least, considers a range of options and the potential impact of each. The weighing of options takes into account various factors, including:

- who benefits (the more the better)
- who might be negatively affected (the fewer the better)
- time required to implement the solution
- associated cost and financing
- political complexities of the government structure.

Sherri Torjman 2005, „What is policy?" Caledon Institut of Social Policy. Available online: http://www.caledoninst.org/Publications/PDF/544ENG.pdf (download 2 May 2009).

What is policy advocacy?

Any attempt to influence the decisions of any institutional elite on behalf a collective interest.

J.C. Jenkins, „Nonprofit organisations and policy advocacy", in: W.W. Powell (Ed.), The Nonprofit Sector: A Research Handbook, New Haven: Yale University Press.

Advocacy is active promotion of a cause or principle. Advocacy involves actions that lead to a selected goal. Advocacy is one of many possible strategies, or ways to approach a problem. Advocacy does not necessarily involve confrontation or conflict.

The Community Toolbox, „What is advocacy?", Available online: http://ctb.ku.edu/en/tablecontents/sub_section_main_1196.htm (download 2 May 2009).

In Chinese, policy advocacy is either being called 政策推动 or 政策倡导

What is the function of policy entrepreneurs?

Public entrepreneurs advocate new ideas and develop proposals, define and reframe problems, specify policy alternatives, broker the ideas among the many policy actors, mobilize public opinion, and help set the decision making agenda.

Roberts, N.C., and King, P..J., 'Policy Entrepreneurs: Their Activity Structure and Function in the Policy Process', Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory, 1 (1991):2. 148.

Policy entrepreneurs（政策企业家）are policy innovators, policy designers and facilitators of policy change

The art of policy innovation

Policy entrepreneurs, or people who are willing to invest their resources in pushing pet proposals or problems, are responsible not only for prompting important people to pay attention to the problem, but also for coupling solutions to problems, and for coupling both problems and solutions to politics.

Lester, J.P. and Stewart, J., Public Policy: An Evolutionary Approach. Second Edition. 2004. Beijing Zhongguo Renmin Daxue Chubanshe. 79.

Policy entrepreneurship（政策企业家属性）can be the result of both individual and/or collective action