

Nội dung

Những vấn đề phức hợp (complex) trong quản lý công

Tiếp cận hệ thống và phức hợp trong giải quyết những vấn đề công

Thảo luận: Phòng, tránh sạt lở, lũ quét – cuộc chiến cấp bách

Những vấn đề phức hợp trong quản lý công Khái niệm vấn đề phức hợp (complex)

So sánh với vấn đề phức tạp (complicated) và nan giải (wicked)

So sánh với hỗn loạn (chaos)



- Từ đầu thế kỷ 21 đến nay, nhiều nhà lý thuyết và thực hành quản lý cộng đã bắt đầu nhìn nhận nhiều vấn đề công (kinh tế, quy hoạch, giao thông, y tế, môi trường), theo góc độ hệ thống, liên ngành, biến động và khó lường thay vì cục bộ, đơn ngành, ổn định và tiên lượng.
- "Stop pretending that an economy can be controlled", Angel Gurría, OECD Secretary-General
- Tư duy/ tiếp cận hệ thống (systems thinking/approach) và lý thuyết phức hợp (complexity theory): cách tiếp cận mới trong chính sách và quản lý công hiện đại để giải quyết những vấn đề trên.

Complex issues

 Newton world: predictable, deterministic, stable, order, rules, principles

E.g. factory, bureaucracy, engineering, transportation, machinery, mechanics, construction

 Complicated world: ultimately predictable with sufficient analysis and modelling

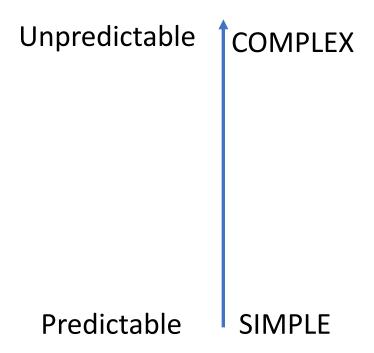
E.g. banking regulation, trade treaties and healthcare systems

 Complex world: unpredictable, uncertain, unstable, emergent, interactive, adaptive

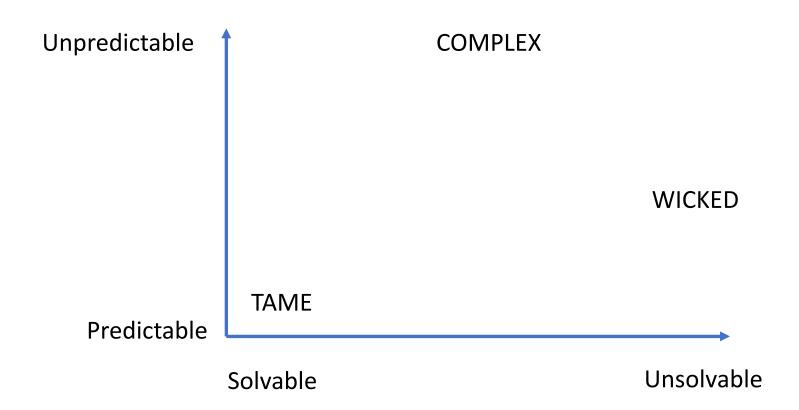
E.g. society, economy, urban development, traffic, biology, jungle, weather; COVID pandemic



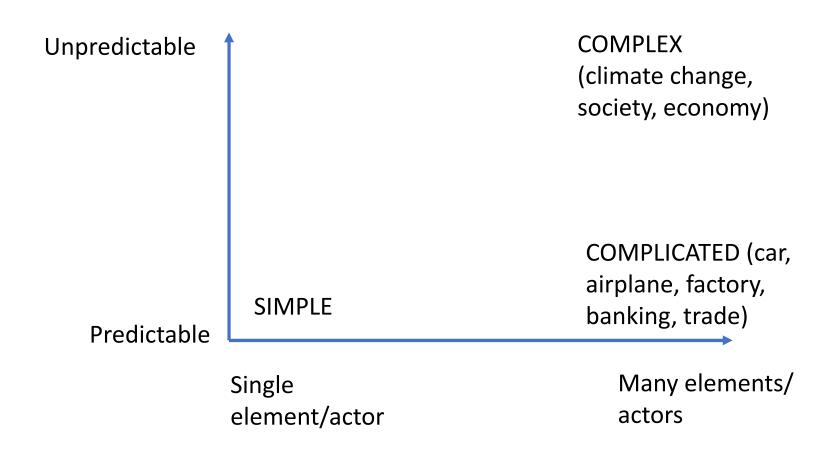
Complex vs. Simple Problems



Complex vs. Wicked Problems



Complex vs. Complicated: A Common View



Simple vs. Complicated vs. Complex vs. Chaos

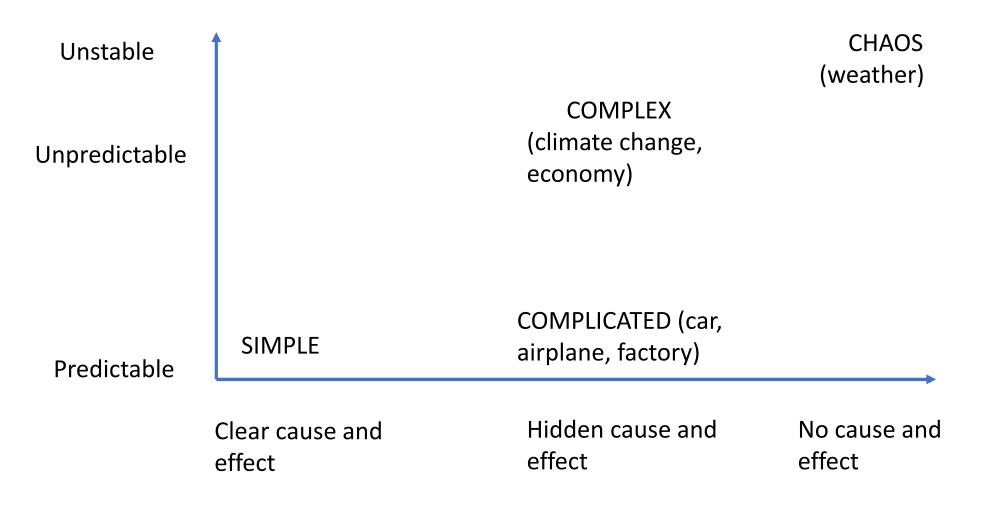
What kind of situation or problem is it?

Is the situation simple, complicated, complex or chaotic? (Snowden and Boone, 2007: 73)

Simple	Complicated	Complex	Chaos
Predictable	Analyse to predict	Unpredictable changes	Unstable change
Clear cause and effect	Hidden cause and effect	Changing interactions	No cause and effect
Use known facts	Discover and use facts	Identify and use	Crisis short term
		patterns	interventions

https://www.brighton.ac.uk/_pdf/research/ssparc/toolkitframework.pdf

COMPLEX VS. COMPLICATED vs. CHAOS



From complexity to chaos: Edward Lorenz's "The Butterfly's Effect"

Predictability: Does the Flap of a Butterfly's Wings in Brazil Set Off a Tornado in Texas?

by Edward N. Lorenz

Presented before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, December 29, 1972

Lest I appear frivolous in even posing the title question, let alone suggesting it might have an affirmative answer, let me try to place it in proper perspective by offering two propositions.

- 1. If a single flap of a butterfly's wing can be instrumental in generating a tornado, so also can all the previous and subsequent flaps of its wings, as can the flaps of the wings of millions of other butterflies, not to mention the activities of innumerable more powerful creatures, including our own species.
- 2. If the flap of a butterfly's wings can be instrumental in generating a tornado, it can equally well be instrumental in preventing a tornado.

Tiếp cận hệ thống và phức hợp trong giải quyết những vấn đề công

Tư duy/tiếp cận hệ thống

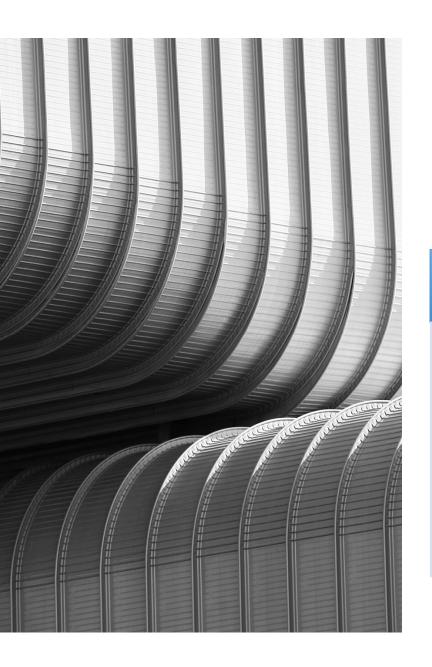
Tiếp cận vấn đề công: truyền thống - hệ thống - phức hợp

Giải quyết vấn đề nan giải và phức hợp

Tư duy/tiếp cận hệ thống (systems approaches/thi nking)

System:

- elements joined together by dynamics that produce an effect, create a whole or influence other elements and systems.
- Systems exist on a spectrum of comprehensibility – from those easily observed and analysed to those that are highly complex or novel requiring postulation.
- A system always exceeds the sum of its parts." (OECD, 2017)
- Complex adaptive system: "a system often involving human activities and dynamics that make it continuously emergent and with only limited predictability." (OECD, 2017)



Tư duy/tiếp cận hệ thống

Traditional

- "ceteris paribus"
- Dependent, independent, controlled variables

System

- All other things change
- Interdependent actors

Tiếp cận vấn đề công: Truyền thống - hệ thống - phức hợp



So sánh các cách tiếp cận vấn đề công



Traditional

- Discipline
- Vertical
- Stable
- Goals-based
- Effective
- Linear
- Reductionist
- Process/cycle



System approach

- Complicated
- Predictable
- Connection
- Rules-based
- Optimal/efficient
- Rational choice
- System analysis
- Governance Networks



Complexity

- Complex
- Unpredictable
- Interactive
- Emergent
- Adaptive
- Dynamic
- Evolving
- Complex Adaptive System

Four patterns and responses

Complex

The relationship between casue and effect can only be perceived in hindsight

probe - sense - respond

Emergent practice

Complicated

The relationship between cause and effect requires analysis or some other form of investigation and/or the application of expert knowledge

sense - analysis - respond

good practice

novel practice

The relationship between cause and effect at system level

act - sense - respond

Chaotic

Best practice

The relationship between cause and effect is obvious to all

sense - categorise - respond

Obivous

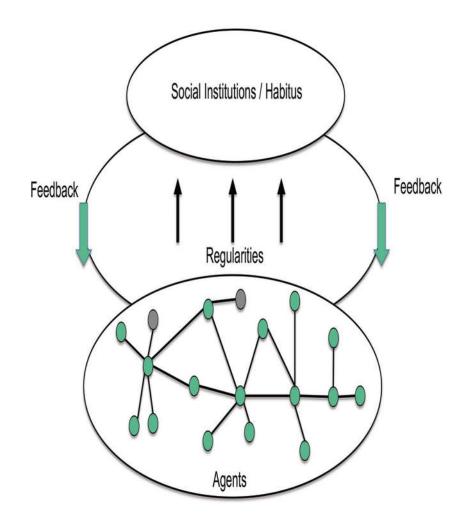
Cynefin framework by Dan Snowden

https://txm.com/making-sense-problems-cynefin-framework/

disorder

Giải quyết vấn đề nan giải và phức hợp

- Solving wicked/complex problems by
 - complexity theory and governance networks as useful analytical tools
 - "situational awareness" for negotiating the complex systems (B&L).
- Public Private Partnership (PPP)
- Collaborative governance: multiple stakeholders (resources, sources of knowledge)
- Complex networks of actors: complex adaptive system (CAS)



https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/social-sustainability-past-and-future/role-of-the-complex-adaptive-systems-approach/F6F59CA8879515E3178770111717455A/core-reader

Types of complexity (B&L)



Substantive complexity Information shortage

Ambiguity



Strategic complexity:

The complex set of actors

With their different perceptions and interests.



Institutional complexity

- •Network actors: from different cultures and diverse backgrounds.
- •Collaboration between actors from public and private domains may be problematic.
- •Networks embedded in a larger environment with many other networks: actors in various networks at different levels.

How to respond to complexity

Managing substantive complexity within governance networks

- Learning about "frames" and consensus building
- Win—win situations and enhancing variety
- Enhancing the authoritativeness of experts and research

Managing strategic complexity

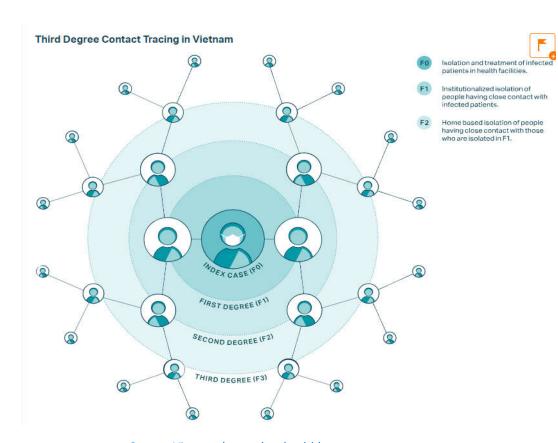
- Bonding through facilitation
- Bonding through negotiation

Managing institutional complexity

- Network formation and change by boundary spanning
- Enhancing and changing institutional rules
- Managing internal and external feedback mechanisms.

Complex Adaptive System (CAS)

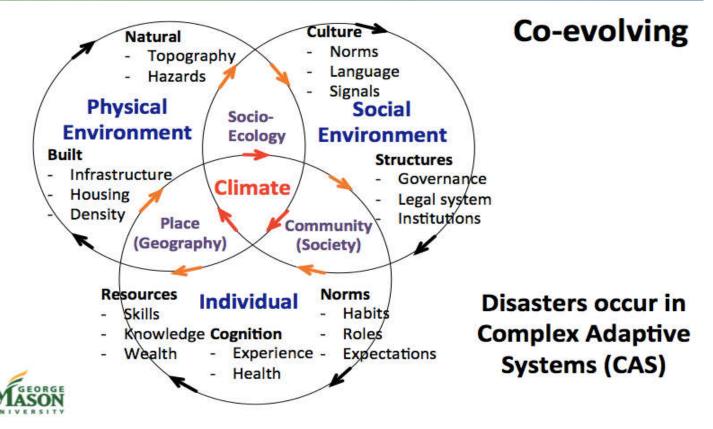
- Complexity theory: economics, weather, computer science, biology, society
- CAS: "systems that have a large number of components, often called agents, that interact and adapt or learn" (Holland, in B &L); "robust patterns of organization and activity in systems that have no central control or authority."
- CAS: used to analyze social, biological and natural systems.
- CAS characteristics:
 - Emergent
 - Dynamic
 - Interactive
 - Interdependent



Source: Vietnam (exemplars.health)



A Complex Adaptive System Framework



http://www.annettaburger.org/2017/10/organizing-theories-for-disaster-study.html