

Compassionate Cities

The case of Bruges and Herzele Belgium - Flanders

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Bring palliative care back to the community

- Issues of serious illness, dying and grieving are social experiences
- That mostly occur in an informal context



Can we foster a civic approach complementary to institutional health care improving quality of life?

Institutionalised healthcare in Belgium

Government financed palliative care

- 15 area-based palliative home care teams
- Palliative care units in some hospitals (6 12 beds)
- Small palliative care teams in hospitals and nursing homes
- Some day-care centres

Since 2016 – Flemish Government change project towards integrated primary care

- Creation end 2019 of 60 Primary Care Zones
- Governance structure: healthcare, wellbeing, local government and the person with care needs

New pilot projects 2022 - 133 caring neighbourhoods, among which Bruges St-Kruis

Unlike Anglo-Saxon countries, we have no hospice care nor well-established charity networks

Early setup



- Top-down research project 'Compassionate City Charter'
- Social change project
 - Value systems
 - Rules of behaviour
 - Cultural symbols
 - Social organisation

How to invite people to think and act differently to realise this social change?



Bruges

- Large city (7th in Belgium)
- Urbanized (Historic centre)
- 119,000 inhabitants
- 100,000 in 12 sub-municipalities
- 140 km²
- 37% single household
 31% aged 60 or over

Herzele

- Smaller village
- Semi-Rural (Urban centre)
- 18,500 inhabitants
- 12,500 in 8 sub-municipalities
- 47 km²
- 29% single household
- 26% aged 60 or over



Project leader, social change manager 20% FTE



PhD researchers

Sponsors city council

- Alderman Social Affairs
- Alderman Wellbeing, Personnel and Organization
- City Director



City project leader

- Team 'Local Social Policies'
- Focusses on social policy making for the city and project implementation

Sponsors city council

- Alderman Social Affairs and Wellbeing
- Alderman Youth and Education
- City Director

City project leader

- Local Services Center
- 'Open house' connecting citizens and healthcare and wellbeing service network







Creating a leading coalition

First participants

- City council and services
- Health, wellbeing organizations
- Life stance groups
- Informal care organizations
- Schools' representatives

First participants

- City council
- Key actors in local networks 'Key people' in the community, priest, seniors council, informal caregivers
- Some (formal) caregivers



Tensions emerge

- On stakeholder level
 - Should we develop vision/strategy, than plan focussed action or do things assuming cultural change will follow
 - Activity of workgroups/school teams largely depends on
 - People who take responsibility
 - Time made available in terms of priority
 - Personal competences and preferences
 - Collaboration workgroups/schools and city is influenced by former experiences
 - Conflicting interests among stakeholders lead to tensions that might require facilitation
 - 'Intellectual willingness' or 'full commitment' based on a real sense of urgency
 - Communities don't want to feel 'accountable' to the city, they want to network and be supported

Tensions emerge

- On City level
 - Silo structures impact possibilities of cross-fertilisation between departments
 - Choice for top-down approach impacts practice of co-creation
 - Position of the city project leader impacts leverage towards others involved
 - Sponsors expect quick win results whereas (internal and external) networking work is key, time consuming and less visible
 - Concern towards city (political) leading coalition on how to guarantee sustainability

Context factors interfere

- Corona
 - Creating shared vision, facilitating co-creative processes online?
 - Time pressure/shifting priorities on agenda of partners
 - Illness of key actors
- Shortage of staff
 - Coinciding projects and conflicting priorities
 - Developing compassionate communities is very time consuming
 - Difficult labor market, e.g. neighbourhood worker for Brugge St.-Kruis
- Crisis context
 - Cities become more and more responsible (Corona, Ukraine,...)
 - In financially hostile context (energy crisis, indexation of wages,...)



Navigating tensions



- Creating support tools to reflect on strategy vs. operational actions
- Accept workgroups stopped or could not start
- Adapt governance structure
 - Core team repositioned as forum of mutual inspiration and collaboration
 - Later repositioned again to preparation of Knooppuntenfestival
 - To a 'learning network'
- PhD researchers take active role

- Switch from collective to individual approach of schools
- Switch from focus on co-creation to answering their needs for predefined actions
- Project leader as 'pulling' facilitator to keep schools going
- Accept some schools lower their pace
- PhD researchers take active role

Tensions emerge

- On research team level
 - Desire to implement international examples leads to resistance if this strategy does not 'resonate' with the stakeholders
 - Desire to make partners co-create conflicts with stakeholders' operational need 'Tell me what to do' is difficult and time-consuming when more than just a 'buzz-word'
 - Tension between the need for research data versus the need to follow the pace of the project development
 - Project leader needs to stay in facilitation role, stay out of 'consulting' for which there is no mandate

Navigating tensions

- Project manager
 - Interventions focus on making objectives explicit, framing actions in context of cultural change
 - Coaching of project leaders in their facilitator role and learning process
 - At startup: active participation in, coaching of workgroups
- PhD researchers: from observation to action research Creating new tensions
 - Action research creates expectations the city may be unable to fulfill Thus may undermine trust and jeopardise final project results
 - Keep social change objective in mind: ownership should stay with the actors involved, not been taken over by an external team



Going on in Bruges

- Resonance on PHPCI-congress and Knooppuntenfestival
 - Enabler/motivator for workgroups to organise specific actions
 - Attractor to new partners
- From 'core team' to establishing a 'learning network'
 - Connecting all partners concerned in themes of illness, dying, loss and grieving
 - Stimulate partners to reinforce each other
 - City as facilitator rather than actor: learning network as an attractor to city-wide stakeholders and grassroort initiatives
- Start-up of Compassionate Community Brugge Sint-Kruis
 - 'Caring neighbourhood' pilot upon arrival neighbourhood community builder

mmm

Continue to organise events and strengthen local networks



Going on in Herzele

- Continuation of the school action plan
- Start-up of compassionate community Herzele centre
 - Develop a network of citizens and informal care partners Engaging existing social groups and key persons
 - Develop a network of formal and informal (institutionalised) care partners Tap into Primary care zone network
 - Connect both networks, creating crossroads

Learnings and reflections

- Compassionate cities/communities develop in a very complex context
- It's a people's business
 - Creating a 'dream' vision that 'attracts' us all towards the same goal Reconciling very long term, social change goals and slow build-up with other priorities and delusions of the day
 - Working with the people as they are Beliefs, conflicting interests, personalities, competencies,...
 - Working with the dynamics as they are 'Know-like-trust' factor, leadership culture, culture of working together,...
- Management structures/systems impact possibilities
- Being a city project leader requires maturity and great networking and facilitating skills





Thank you

For having the courage to keep choosing with us for this longterm commitment of fostering more compassion

Bruges

Congres visitors

For reflecting with us these four days on how to further engage people in dealing with illness, dying, death and grieving

Herzele