Symposium UPE 12 Lisbon

(How) Can Institutional Design of Urban Governance Promote Learning Cities?

E. R. Alexander

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, USA/APD, Tel-Aviv, Israel

- "Models of cooperation and partnerships" → Institutional Design

Institutional Design

- **Definition:** What is it? Who does it/where?
- How? *Knowledge:* theory/research/experience

Toward ID criteria

- Problems/crises examples: EU crisis, climate change
- *Issues:* distn. of functs. –interscalar/intersectoral
- *Criteria:* effectiveness, authority, accountability

Cases: learning from experience

Amsterdam metro-regn., NY Regional Plan // SEQ2001, Shanghai // Chicago

- Answers can ID promote learning cities?
- General lessons: add criterion openness to environment
- Governance for learning cities Knowledge: exemplars (transfer?)
- Case/context specific ID: add criterion goodness-of-fit

INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

What is institutional design:

Institutions are

"the rules of the game in society... that shape human interaction...(to) serv(e) collectively valued purposes (North, 1990: 3).

Institutional Design means designing institutions:

"devising and realizing rules, procedures and organizational structures to enable and constrain behavior and action (to) conform to held values, achieve desired objectives or execute given tasks" (Alexander, 2006: 4).

INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

Three "Levels"

I. Macro:

macro-societal processes/national reorganizations politicaladministrative programs - "constitution writing"

II. Meso:

policy/implementation structures and processes: interorganizational networks, organizations, laws, regulations, resource deployment

III. Micro:

intra-organizational - organizational sub-units, social units and processes: committees, teams, task forces, work groups etc.

INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

Knowledge:

- Theory-research games theory
 - transaction cost theory
 - agency theory

Experience

- case studies
- exemplars

TOWARD ID CRITERIA

Crises/problems/challenges:

Cases: EU – financial institutions & ECB

global warming – institutionalization of climate change planning

Crises/problems/challenges - cases:

EU – financial institutions & ECBAlternative institutional designs:

- Austerity limited ECB role/strong fiscal control no or very ltd. mutualization of obligations & debt
- **Growth with EU support** ECB credit linked to fiscal control/ mutualization of obligations & debt

Crises/problems/challenges - cases:

Global Warming

New/transformed institutions to cope with climate change & impacts:

International cooperative networks

Climate research/prediction: ISCC

Global warming prevention – international compacts Kyoto to Paris

National

Environmental legislation/controls – climate adaptation programs

Regional/local

Climate adaptation planning/action : policies, plans, programs, projects

INSTITUT'L DESIGN of URBAN GOVERNANCE

- Issues in urban & regional governance
 - distn. of functions: between scales/sectors
- Knowledge re urban & regional governance
 - models of city/metro-regional governance
 - best practices/exemplars (e.g. partic. budgeting)
- •Institutional design experience cases:
 - Amsterdam metro-region: from ROA to City-Region comparing:
 - NY USA Regional Plan of NY & Its Environs (1929)
 - Queensland AU SEQ2001 (1990s) comparing:
 - Shanghai with Chicago

Institutional Design for Urban Governance Under Global Urbanization

Institutional design experience – cases:

AMSTERDAM METRO-REGION

- ROA Regionaal Overleg Amsterdam
 consultative assoctn of local governments
 - [Province-Am'dam compact: powers to city; National govt. City- Province project]
- ROA Regionaal Orgaan Amsterdam regional organization of local governments
 - [Amsterdam/Rotterdam defeat City-Province project]
 - ↓ [10 years later: National enabling Framework Act]
- Stadsregio Amsterdam City-Region metro-regional government

Institutional Design for Urban Governance Under Global Urbanization

Institutional design experience – cases:

NY REG PLAN 1929

Committee

on the Regional Plan

of New York

business/finance reps. w. staff



X



social-institutional environment

SEQ2001 1990s

RPAG Regl Plang Adv. Group planning organization



SEQROC assocn of local govts interorgztl group



social-institutional environment

Contextual factors

Shanghai

Urban governance/plng system:

simple-hierarchical except when top down flow reversed in state capitalism

Contextual factors:

China

- government: unified, modified hierarchy
- socio-economic system: transitional command economy emerging private/State capitalism

Chicago

Urban governance/plng system: complex non-hierarchical networking

Contextual factors:

USA

- **government:** federal, fragmented
- socio-economic system: market economy with State support/regulation

Institutional Design of Urban Governance for Learning Cities Institutional design criteria:

EFFECTIVENESS

Multi-dimensional/-scalar collaborative networks for policy, planning, management, implementation

AUTHORITY

legitimating institutions thru democratic participation

ACCOUNTABILITY

transparency, publicness thru monitoring/control info systs (IT) for feedback/learning, responsible practices: rule-of-law

OPENNESS

organizational structures/processes to max. openness to/input from social-institutional environment

GOODNESS-of-FIT

appropriate in its cultural-socio-political-economic/institutional environment