Open-Ended Informal Consultative Meetings

Panel on Urban Governance, Capacity and Institutional Development

New York, 28 April 2016

Policy Unit 4 - Team

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Propositions

- <u>Urban Governance</u> as the 'rules of the game' that underpin political choices about the development of cities

- <u>Institutional frameworks</u> impact on policy capacities, which in turn impact on policy outcomes

- <u>Intentional institutional change</u> may be motivated by addressing policy problems but in most cases is a result of other factors as well

<u>Habitat 3 Policy Unit 4:</u>

By and large, urban governance frameworks and institutions in most countries need to evolve to face critical challenges

Policy Unit 4:
Urban Governance, Capacity and Institutional Development

CHALLENGES

1 Cities' responsibilities

But they are not enabled to fully deliver
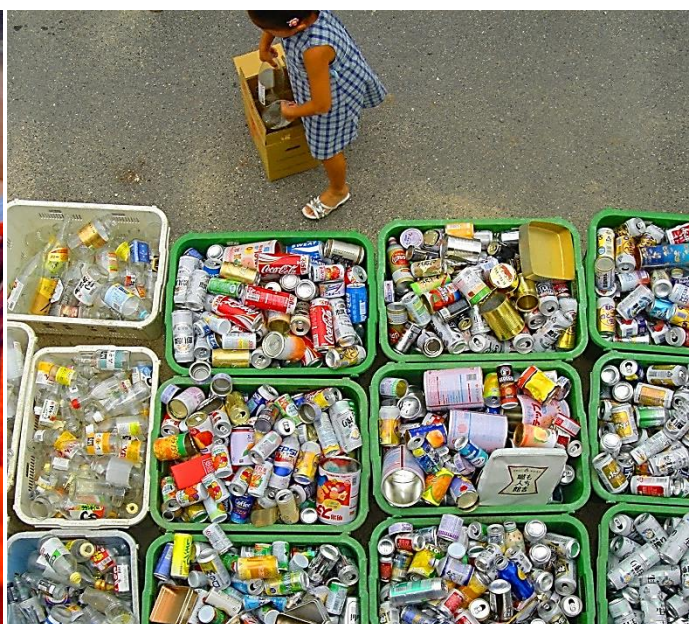

Education

Transport

Development

Energy

Health

Resources

Water

Security

2 Political power

Cities and urban societies continue to suffer from an imbalance of political power and insufficient inclusiveness and participation

protests

consultation

social media

online

petitions

voting / elections

referenda

ward committees

participatory budgeting
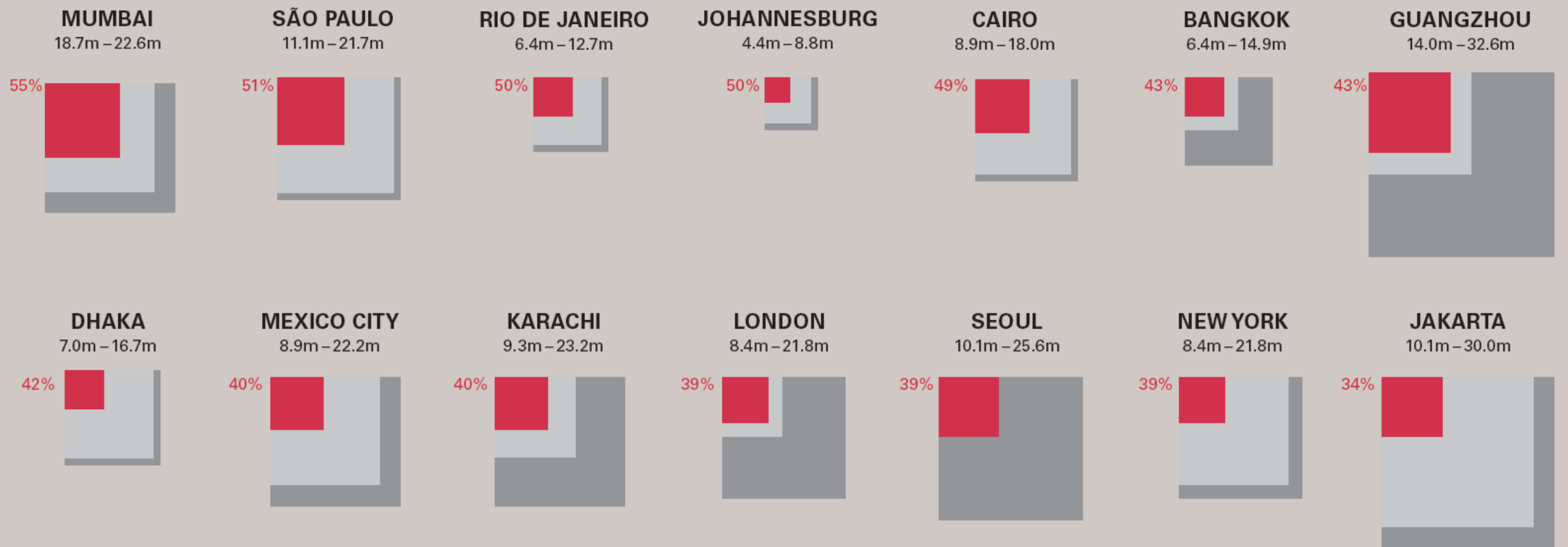
public hearings

development forums
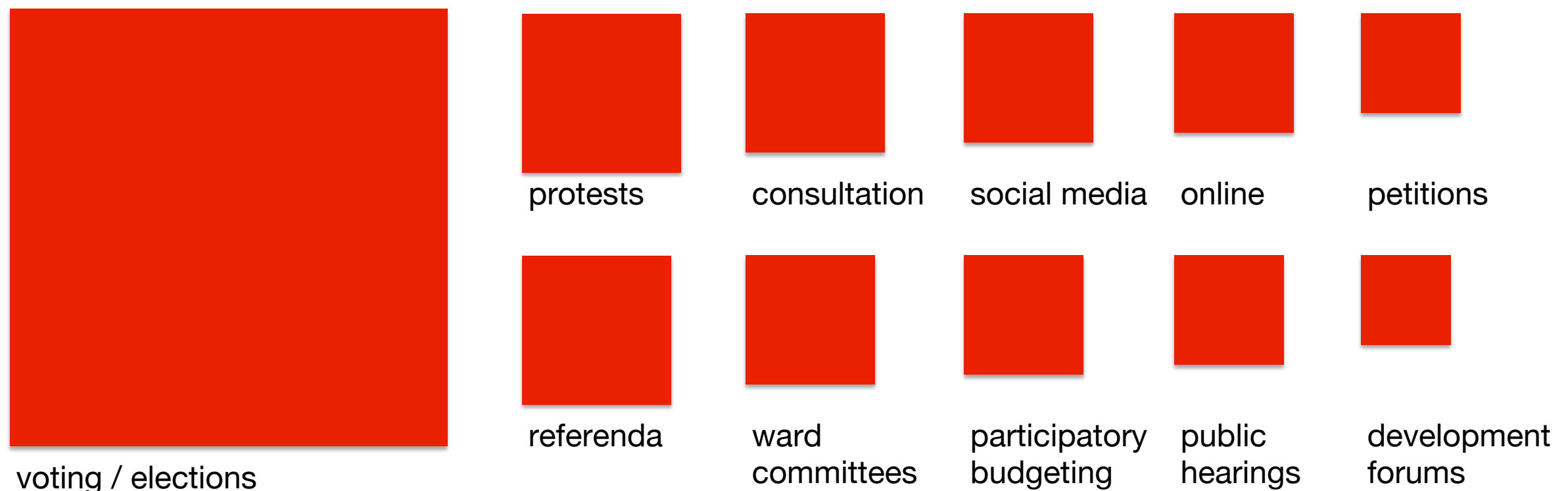
The most significant ways citizens can influence local policies
Source: Urban Governance Survey – LSE Cities, UN Habitat and UCLG 2016

3 The metropolitan challenge

A growing gap between the political city and the metropolitan region

MUMBAI
18.7m – 22.6m
55%

SÃO PAULO
11.1m – 21.7m
51%

RIO DE JANEIRO
6.4m – 12.7m
50%

JOHANNESBURG
4.4m – 8.8m
50%

CAIRO
8.9m – 18.0m
49%

BANGKOK
6.4m – 14.9m
43%

GUANGZHOU
14.0m – 32.6m
43%

DHAKA
7.0m – 16.7m
42%

MEXICO CITY
8.9m – 22.2m
40%

KARACHI
9.3m – 23.2m
40%

LONDON
8.4m – 21.8m
39%

SEOUL
10.1m – 25.6m
39%

NEW YORK
8.4m – 21.8m
39%

JAKARTA
10.1m – 30.0m
34%

Source: LSE Cities 2014

Comparing the populations of the political city (red) and the metropolitan region (grey)

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NEW URBAN GOVERNANCE

New Urban Governance

- **Democratic and inclusive**: the right to participate in the development of cities and their surroundings for all stakeholders

- **Long-term and integrated**: allow for long-term public policies and foster comprehensive public policies across whole territory in a systemic way

- **Multi-scale and multi-level**: coordination between different levels of government and sectors of society

- **Territorial**: understand cities as a system of relationships between urban and rural areas operating as an urban ecosystem

- **Proficient**: skills to implement relevant public policies in a responsive and realistic way.

- **Conscious of the digital age**: new technology to assist local authorities with more transparent, accountable, participatory and responsive governance systems.
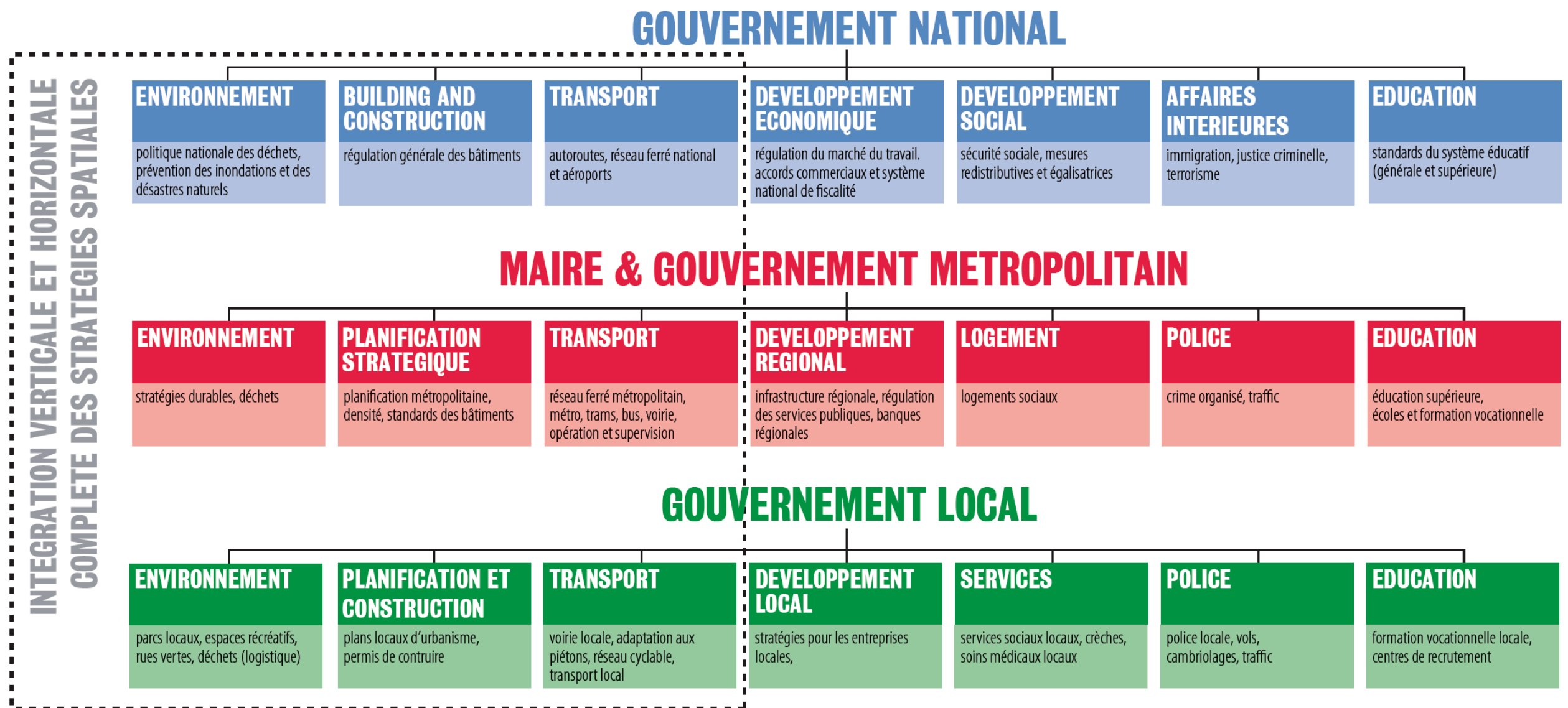
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PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS

Multi-level governance frameworks

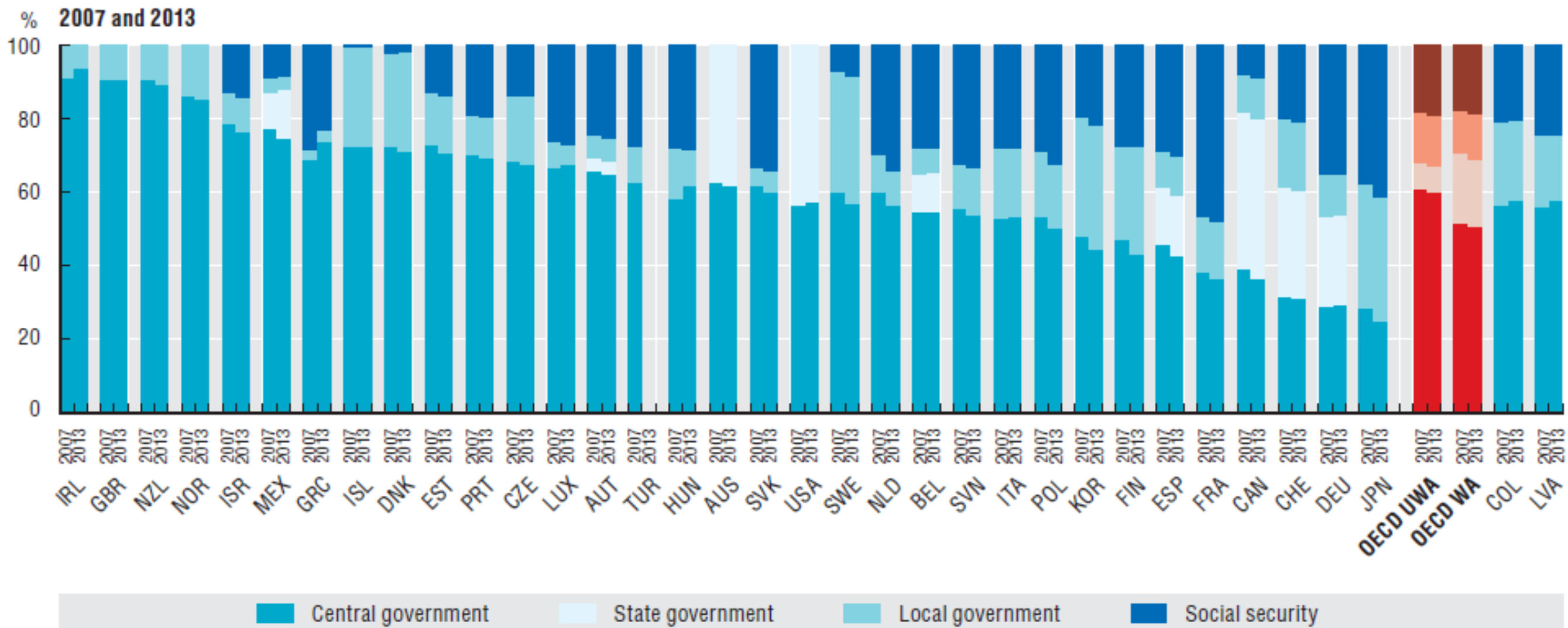## GOUVERNEMENT NATIONAL

INTEGRATION VERTICALE ET HORIZONTALE COMPLETE DES STRATEGIES SPATIALES	ENVIRONNEMENT	BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	TRANSPORT	DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE	DEVELOPPEMENT SOCIAL	AFFAIRES INTERIEURES	EDUCATION
	politique nationale des déchets, prévention des inondations et des désastres naturels	régulation générale des bâtiments	autoroutes, réseau ferré national et aéroports	régulation du marché du travail. accords commerciaux et système national de fiscalité	sécurité sociale, mesures redistributives et égalisatrices	immigration, justice criminelle, terrorisme	standards du système éducatif (générale et supérieure)

MAIRE & GOUVERNEMENT METROPOLITAIN

	ENVIRONNEMENT	PLANIFICATION STRATEGIQUE	TRANSPORT	DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL	LOGEMENT	POLICE	EDUCATION
	stratégies durables, déchets	planification métropolitaine, densité, standards des bâtiments	réseau ferré métropolitain, métro, trams, bus, voirie, opération et supervision	infrastructure régionale, régulation des services publiques, banques régionales	logements sociaux	crime organisé, traffic	éducation supérieure, écoles et formation vocationnelle

GOUVERNEMENT LOCAL

	ENVIRONNEMENT	PLANIFICATION ET CONSTRUCTION	TRANSPORT	DEVELOPPEMENT LOCAL	SERVICES	POLICE	EDUCATION
	parcs locaux, espaces récréatifs, rues vertes, déchets (logistique)	plans locaux d'urbanisme, permis de contruire	voirie locale, adaptation aux piétons, réseau cyclable, transport local	stratégies pour les entreprises locales,	services sociaux locaux, crèches, soins médicaux locaux	police locale, vols, cambriolages, traffic	formation vocationnelle locale, centres de recrutement

Source: LSE Cities 2008

Idealised, theoretical system of multi-level governance

Decentralisation

2007 and 2013
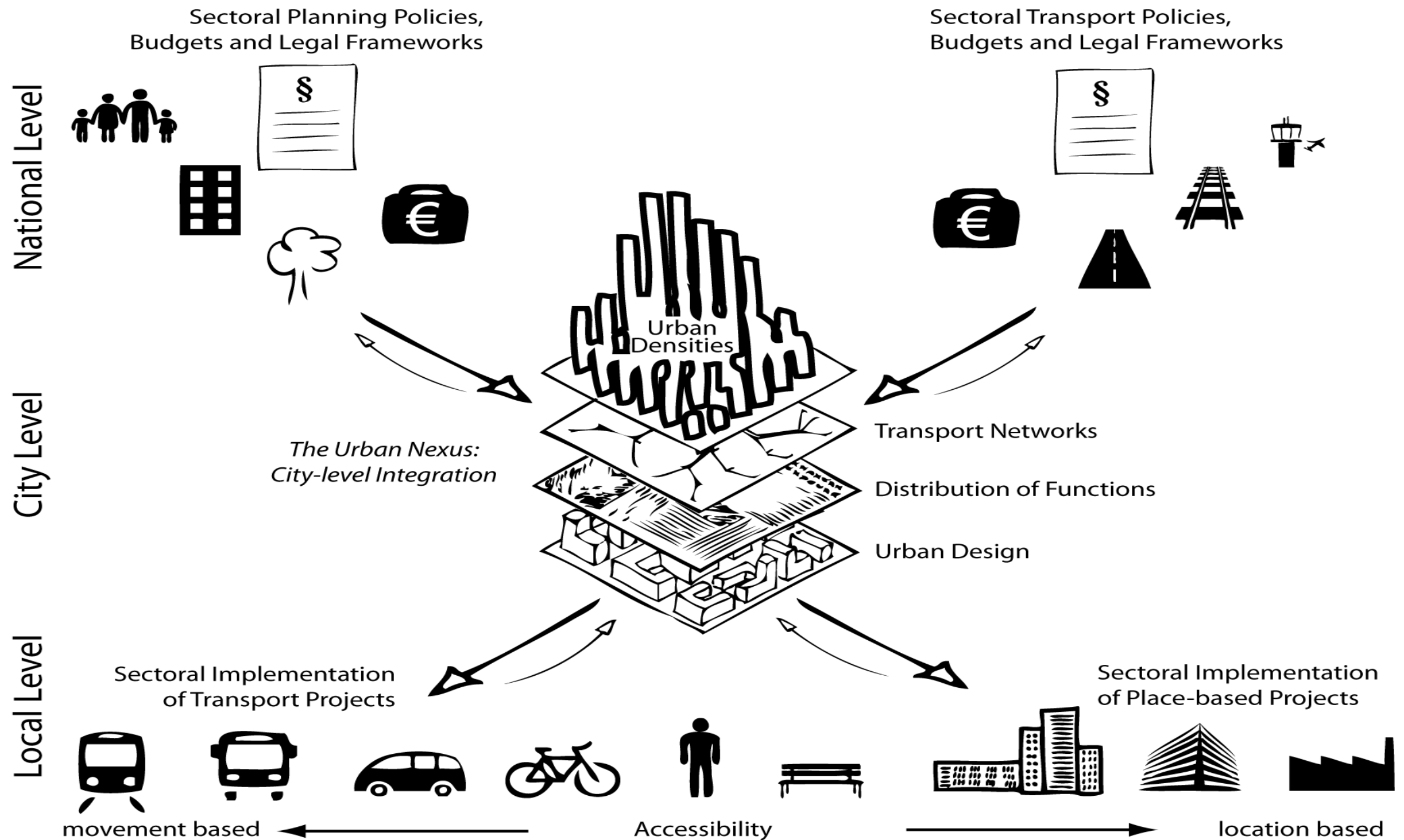
Government revenue distribution across governance levels
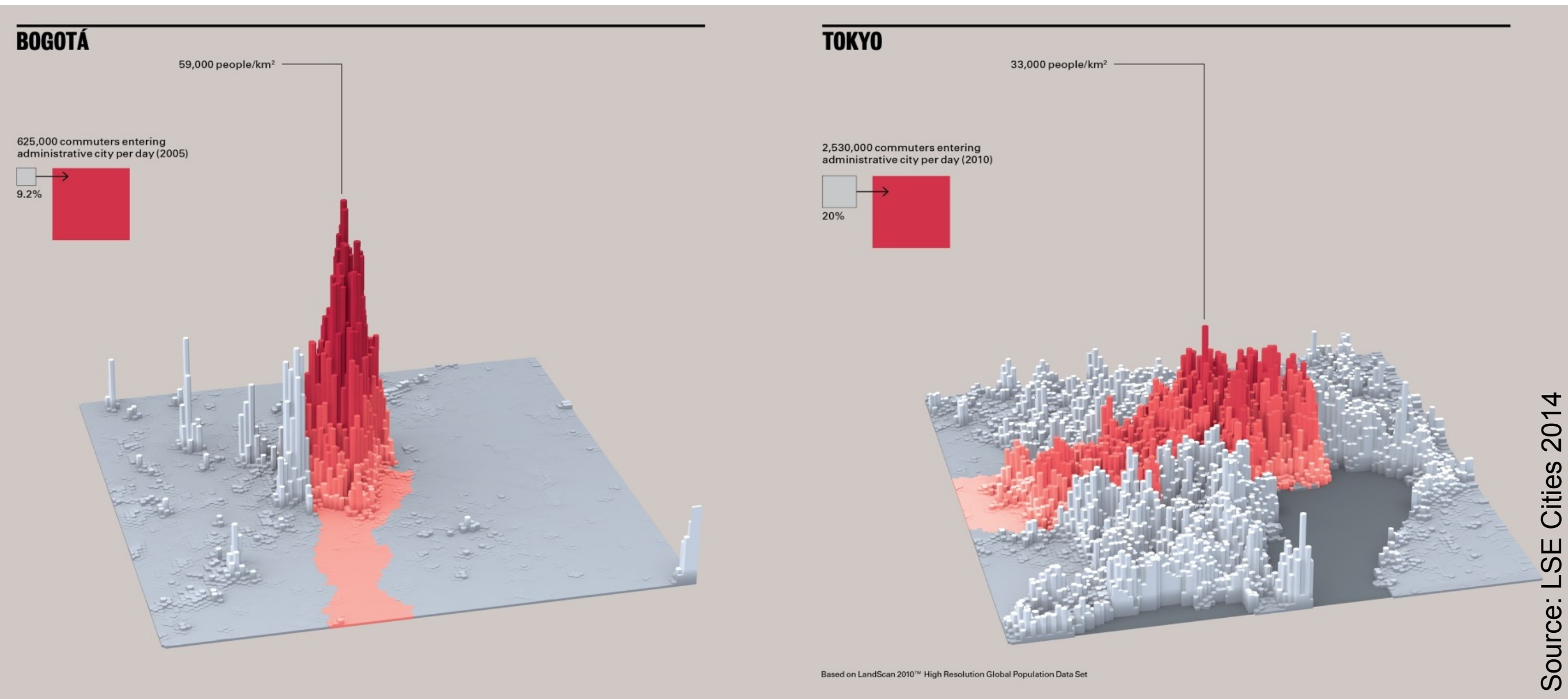Source: OECD 2015

Integrated urban policies

Sectoral Planning Policies, Budgets and Legal Frameworks

Sectoral Transport Policies, Budgets and Legal Frameworks

National Level

City Level

Local Level

Urban Densities

The Urban Nexus: City-level Integration

Transport Networks

Distribution of Functions

Urban Design

Sectoral Implementation of Transport Projects

Sectoral Implementation of Place-based Projects

movement based

Accessibility

location based

Integrating urban planning and transport policy
Source: Rode 2015

Metropolitan governance

The political city and the distribution of populations across metropolitan regions

Source: LSE Cities 2014

Culture of participation and equity

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Capacity building

© Stuart Freedman

Digital era governance & monitoring

- Establish regular monitoring systems of urban and territorial policies at national and local levels
- Governments at all levels to contribute to the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data
- Create reporting mechanisms that form part of a 'national observatory of urban and territorial polices'
- Establish effective evaluation mechanisms
- Ensure the successful development and implementation of a citizen-centric digital era governance that continuously taps into technological innovations.

Questions for the Discussion

1.   Institutional reform vs. policy change: Which recommended urban governance reforms should be prioritised over the development of concrete and substantive policies in order to ensure that the latter are effective and efficient? In turn, what are policy priorities that should not be waiting for institutional reform?

2.   Universality and transferability: Which of the proposed actions do you consider as particularly universal in character that should, in principle, be applied in diverse contexts independent of specific local conditions? In turn, which proposed actions do you consider primarily an issue of local context?

3.   Barriers: Which of the proposed actions is confronted with the most significant barriers to implementation? Which barriers are these? Which proposed actions are less likely to be confronted by major obstacles linked to implementation?

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