

### **FR3.40.19 Participatory urban governance in times of crisis. evolving participative rules, practices and narratives in Barcelona (Spain)**

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Participatory urban governance acquired great political importance in the new millennium in Europe. The academic interest in the subject grew significantly during those years. Political discourses that emphasized the need to open new spaces for direct citizen participation proliferated. Many local governments launched various types of participation mechanisms like participatory budgets and Local Agendas 21. This paper wonders how participatory governance has evolved in various British and Spanish cities after the outbreak of the global economic crisis in 2008: has it weakened? Has it been strengthened? Has it remained unchanged? Has it acquired new contents or new meanings? Through a comparative analysis of 6 cases, based on more than 100 interviews and an extensive documentary analysis, the paper shows the existence of diverse and contradictory paths of participative governance in each city. In order to interpret the complexity of these trajectories, we use an analytical framework that – in dialogue with the literature on institutional change – distinguishes between the rules, the practices and the narratives of participative governance. Starting from this analytical framework, we observe: 1) the existence of significant innovations in the discourses on participation based on the emergence of concepts such as urban commons, co-responsibility, social innovation and open government; 2) the continuation or reversal of formal mechanisms of participation, which generally have been of little relevance as spaces of management of the crisis; 3) the strengthening of participatory and self-management practices led by urban social movements. The article discusses the implications of the mismatch between these three dimensions of participatory urban governance and highlights the need for a new alignment that recognises the new urban socio-political conditions that develop in times of crisis.

### **FR3.40.19 Integrated urban renewal in Copenhagen – pragmatic meta-governance and stakeholder involvement**

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In 2011 Copenhagen City Council unanimously adopted a new citywide policy for disadvantaged urban districts to combat geographically specific vicious circles of social deprivation and physical deterioration. The policy was the result of an innovative meta-governance process across all seven city departments in the municipal administration, focusing on new mechanisms to stimulate integration and coordination of area-based interventions, and integrating these better with mainstream municipal welfare pillars. The meta-governance process is reported in Engberg & Larsen 2010. This paper revisits the policy in a qualitative study of institutional learning five years after the adaptation of the policy. Analytically, the paper asks whether practices of joint leadership and meta-governance across city departments and between city officials and local stakeholders have been institutionalized as coordination mechanisms as a result of the new policy. For meta-governance capacities to develop a shared understanding of leadership roles, responsibilities and accountabilities need to emerge. The driver is typically a lead agency with a specific responsibility to be open about its own learning efforts that engage in dialogues

with outside entities. Exploring network relations between city officials using the inductive “snowball” interview technique, the paper focuses on collaboration patterns relating to specific development plans for three out of six disadvantaged districts. Working with these plans, individual municipal departments are required to collaborate on defining operational strategies for how overall municipal objectives and specific departmental objectives can be integrated into collaborative area-based interventions in the period 2012-2020. Reference: Engberg, L. & J. N. Larsen (2010) Context-oriented meta-governance in Danish urban regeneration, *Planning Theory & Practice*, Vol. 11, No. 4, 12.2010, p. 549-571.

### **FR3.40.19 The New Localism in Urban Governance – A Step towards Inclusion?**

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Cities in advanced democracies are increasingly governed through discourses and policies that evolve around the notion of ‘community’. More and more often urban planning no longer works in top-down fashion. Instead there are abundant initiatives that encourage citizen participation and the involvement of civil society. The proclaimed goal of these initiatives is to achieve more inclusion on the local level, motivating urban citizens to partake in shaping the future of their neighborhoods and cities. Based on the example of the Germany-wide implemented Socially Integrative City (Soziale Stadt) program -a program which aims at sustainable development for so-called “disadvantaged districts” in terms of their physical environment and socio-economic standing- I discuss whether the ‘new localism’ that increasingly defines urban governance in different national contexts is successful in including local populations in decision-making processes. My particular focus is on the implementation of the Socially Integrative City program in Berlin's working-class and immigrant-heavy Neukölln borough. I argue that despite the fact that bottom-up approaches to urban planning can foster social and cultural inclusion, they have so far remained insufficient in addressing structural inequality. .

### **FR3.40.19 Individual support for collaboration on land-use policies between local governments in Californian metropolitan areas**

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Metropolitan areas, as urban settlements larger than individual local jurisdictions, are functionally continuous yet institutionally fragmented. Policies undertaken in a specific local jurisdiction have effects in other parts of the area. A metropolitan housing market, for instance, is larger than a single city. Cities from a water basin draw from the same pool of limited resources. This spillover effect is especially present for public and common goods like housing, water and transportation infrastructure: one cannot easily restrict the access to these goods. Providing these goods has positive or negative externalities beyond the scope of a single jurisdiction. Numerous proposals have been formulated for the governance of metropolitan areas to address this non-exclusivity, from competition to consolidation. Yet, individual support for these institutional arrangements remains largely unstudied. In this paper, I examine the

causal effect of institutional features on individual support for cooperation between local jurisdictions on land-use policies coordinated with water supply and transportation. I report on the results of a fully randomized paired conjoint survey experiment conducted in California. I examine the effect of coordination between policies and uncovers that such coordination is one of the few features driving popular support toward metropolitan coordination. The effect of this coordination between policies varies between Californian metropolitan areas, suggesting this effect is mediated by geographic context.