New global city governance: City networks as medium of effective urban governance experimentation in institutionalizing policy renewal?

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Why has global city governance emerged?

In response to uncertain in national policy, cities are exploring new and radically different policies that address their increasing vulnerability to an array of shocks and stresses.

▶ A new frontier of city leadership has emerged that draws on global city networks. Cities working with cities by passing national governments.

▶ The focus today is on the key social-ecological imperatives: Climate –and Resilience – and their associated networks.

▶ C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40) and 100 Resilient Cities.

Such governance is by default tentative, emergent and 'in the making'.

Structure of presentation

▶ New innovative policy making platforms driven by new generation of city networks

▶ City networks are driving two key social-ecological imperatives, Climate and Resilience

   ▶ Signals the possibility of movement away from traditional planning processes

▶ Focus on Melbourne

New generation of city networking

▶ Since 2014, four new city networks are evolving per year

▶ City networks are also extending to include intersectoral collaborations for instance WHO Healthy Cities and C40, health in all policies and climate action respectively.

  ▶ 30 per cent of city networks are extending their single issue focus

Source: Acuto and Morissette (2017).

New generation of city networking: particularly evident with Climate

► FIRST PHASE: was based centrally on climate mitigation mainly within municipal operations.

► SECOND PHASE: (change started in the 2000s)

  ► Strategic urbanism is represented by the networks' more visible political stance.

    ► C40 played a considerable role in framing climate change as an urban question and that cities have leaders to tackle climate change issues (Acuto 2013).

  ► Non traditional policy partners ie Rockefeller, Bloomberg

  ► The "blending" of public and private authorities

  ► Particularly within C40, advanced liberal managerial practices ie accounting and audit culture and marketised environmental governance ie carbon economy/carbon trading

  ► Of late, city strategy development – Climate City Strategies: 1.5 degrees (New York first mover, Melbourne to follow), Resilient Cities Strategies

Social ecological imperatives for cities: 1) Urban Climate Governance

- The C40 is the most representative of this new phase of transnational urban governance.
    - Formed in 2005, initially an exclusive membership of 18 megacities, now to 83.
    - The catalyst for the formation of the C40 was driven by Livingstone, former Mayor of London, with the goal of tackling "bureaucratic and political obstacles to the effective delivery in urban-focused climate initiatives" (Acuto 2013, p. 840).

- Analysis by the C40 network reveals a growing scale of traction
    - Majority of climate actions occur on a city-wide scale that is transforming pilot schemes into city-wide schemes.
    - Some 30% of all climate actions in C40 cities are now being delivered through city to-city collaboration – supports value of collaboration and information sharing within city networks

Depicting the structure of C40

Awards and Recognitions	Standards	Network by areas	Projects/Programs
-C40 Cities Awards – 2015 and 2016 -Good Practice Guides – 100 case studies	Climate Action in Megacities (CAM 3.0)	-Adaptation and water -Energy -Finance and economic development -Measurement and planning -Solid waste management -Transportation -Land use planning	1.Climate Positive Program 2.Program by areas: -Business, economy and innovation -City intelligence -Diplomacy -Direct support -Finance -Measurement and planning initiative

McCann (2017: 318) has observed 'networked governance models of decision-making are less transparent and understandable'. For example, little is known about the transfer of knowledge within the network.

Increasing climate actions does not immediately translate into better-informed urban management, nor fairer, greener, and more prosperous cities.

Information sharing is becoming central to this internationalization of urban governance.

Much of the urban analysis within these city networks does not come today from scholarly institutions, thereby complicating problems of impartiality and accountability in impact-oriented research.

- ▶ For example, Global engineering consultancy Arup has been behind assessments produced by C40 Cities and Rockefeller Foundation 100 Resilient Cities (Acuto 2018: 166)

Social ecological imperatives for cities: 2) Governing for Urban Resilience

▶ The key network to facilitate the implementation of the urban resilience agenda is 100 Resilient Cities (100RC).

▶ Initiated by the Rockefeller Foundation in 2013.

▶ The Rockefeller Foundation supports 100 cities to employ a Chief Resilience Officer, who assists in developing a resilience strategy, provides access to a platform of private and public sector tools to help design and implement that strategy.

Presences of the key socio-ecological imperatives, climate and resilience, city networks in Australia

- C40 and 100RC operate out of City of Melbourne and City of Sydney

- Points quickly to the Australian City governance dilemma
  - Difficult for city networks to operate at a city scale within Australian cities with no metropolitan governance
  - City of Melbourne only operates over a small proportion of the city

Melbourne: experiencing new global city governance?

- ▶ Resilient Melbourne: governance experiment

- ▶ City networks present in Melbourne

Resilient Melbourne: governance experiment

- City of Melbourne has mobilised a new metropolitan collaborative governance in absence of metropolitan governance

  - Resilient Melbourne delivered a collective resilience strategy for Melbourne representing a collaboration "experiment" involving all 32 city local governments.

- It remains unclear what implications the new Resilient Melbourne strategy holds for embedded metropolitan and land use planning.

  - Again we need to develop an understanding of how knowledge is transferred within this collaborative platform and other cities within the 100RC network

  - The implications of The *Resilient Melbourne* strategy and the traditional city planning metro strategy *Plan Melbourne Refresh* are still to be clarified, the Plans are cross referenced (albeit once directly), further insights are required if this represents cross fertilisations or merely cross references.

Melbourne is one of the top networked global cities(15 active single-issue city networks)

- Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF)
- Connecting Cities
- Global Compact Cities Programme
- Global Cultural Districts Network (GCDN)
- Global Parliament of Mayors
- International Association of Peace Messenger Cities (IAPMC)
- International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)
- League of Historical Cities
- Mayors for Peace
- UNESCO Creative Cities Network (CCN)
- WHO Global Network of Age-friendly Cities
- World Cities Culture Forum
- World Mayors Council on Climate Change (WCMMM)
- Resilient Melbourne

Generating insights into whether Melbourne is experiencing a new global city governance

- How are learnings are translated across the highly varied metropolitan contexts within global cities?

- What are the implications of these city networks for traditional city planning and urban management?

- For the C40, what does it mean for an exclusive class of world cities to attempt to secure 'their' ecological reproduction both in respect of particular world cities and networks of world cities?

- Can city-based cooperation possibly creating new path-dependencies'?

  - Can increasing climate actions translate into better-informed urban management, fairer, greener, and more prosperous cities.

  - Resilient Melbourne, for example, does strongly suggests that urban resilience responses could be moving from a focus on engineering resilience to socio-ecological resilience. This indicates that it is possible that the social-ecological resilience perspective could be emerging as a new frame for environmental and urban policy.