A collaborative approach to address the cumulative impacts of mine-water discharge: Negotiating a cross-sectoral waterway partnership in the Bowen Basin, Australia

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Rachel Eberhard

Autor Nathan Johnston

Autor Jo-Anne Everingham

Resumo The social and environmental impacts of rapidly expanding coal and gas industries have generated high levels of public concern and there is increasing evidence of cumulative impacts. In the Bowen Basin of Queensland (Australia) water quality issues have triggered a collaborative response to coordinate monitoring efforts, integrate data and information and undertake regional analysis to inform landscape-scale management. Collaborative governance is promoted as a response to complex environmental problems, such as cumulative impacts. However, application of this approach to the resources and energy sectors remains a significant research gap. This paper reports the results of action research in the 2 years taken to negotiate the establishment of collaborative governance arrangements to address mine-water discharge impacts in the Bowen Basin. The long establishment phase has been required to refine objectives, build trust, develop governance mechanisms and secure resourcing commitments. The partnership established involves more than 20 organisations including regulators, resources and energy companies, agricultural industries and research organisations. The breadth of participating sectors is a significant innovation, but also represents a major challenge in establishing this model of regional environmental governance. Promising strategies adopted to manage these tensions have included neutral brokerage, facilitative leadership, establishing legitimacy of the collaboration and credibility of its reports. The case study provides a cautionary tale of the pursuit of the promise of ‘everyone working together’ to address cumulative impacts. Policy implications include the need for extended commitment and integration of collaborative and other responses. ► Complex environmental issues and blurred responsibilities encourage collaboration. ► Resource companies now engage in collaborative management of cumulative impacts. ► Collaboration requires new models of neutral brokerage and facilitative leadership. ► Collaborations need credibility, legitimacy and salience to partners and the public. ► Collaborative governance is not a panacea for all cumulative impact management.

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Notas:

Anotações (21/03/2023 14:31:45)

analyzes of collaborative arrangement, two years to implement to coordinate monitoring of waterways due to mining activies. Informs briefly technoloogy as part of a three criteria to to bridge institutional boundaries enabling sharing of knowledge to support collaborative action. Technology is part of the concept of “salience” - viability of solution, in terms of technologies and practicalities.

“. This paper reports the results of action research in the 2 years taken to negotiate the establishment of collaborative governance arrangements to address mine-water discharge impacts in the Bowen Basin.” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 678)

“collaborative approaches to waterway management have provided a mechanism for multiple stakeholders to plan and coordinate responses. A rich literature on collaboration provides some guidance on the challenges and benefits of such an approach (Forester, 2012; Huxham and Vangen, 2005).” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 678)

“This research aims to explore the application of regional collaborative governance models to manage the cumulative impacts of resource industries. Are collaborative responses appropriate in this context? How can collaborative approaches be brokered, and what limits their effectiveness?” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 678)

“Governance is defined as the set of processes by which decisions are made, including formal and informal mechanisms. Single modes of governance include state (governments), market (corporations) and civil society (community organisations) (Franks et al., 2010b” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 679)

“tate governance is traditionally enforced through compliance with regulation (Prno and Scott Slocombe,” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 679)

“2012) at global, national, state and local levels. Market-oriented governance largely relies on price mechanisms to drive behaviour. Civil society encompasses non-state and non-market actors and mechanisms, but is principally comprised of non-profit organisations (Margerum, 2011). Hybrid governance models have emerged in recent decades (Franks et al., 2010b; Prno and Scott Slocombe, 2012). Collaborative governance is one such hybrid model, that brings together multiple stakeholders with public agencies to engage in consensus-based decision-making (Ansell and Gash, 2008).” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 679)

“Collective action can add value or deliver what has been called ‘‘collaborative advantage’’ (Huxham, 2003)” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 679)

“Realising the promise of collaboration requires strong leadership and high managerial skills to define common goals, allocate responsibilities, share resources and coordinate stakeholder participation (Sullivan, 2007). Collaborative approaches tend to take longer, involve uncertainty and risk and require high levels of trust (Forester, 2012). Consequently, the collaborative advantage is only achieved if the partnership has appropriate brokering, coordination and leadership to form and maintain effective collaborative networks.” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 680)

“These distinctive challenges are evident in the various typologies of collaboration that have been identified (Alexander, 1993; Imperial, 2005; Mandell and Steelman, 2003). Himmelman (2001)

describes a spectrum of relationships from cooperation through coordination to collaboration. Cooperation refers to short-term, often informal and largely voluntary relations between organisations. A cooperative relationship accommodates the interests of other organisations (often by sharing information) but does not involve adjusting goals or operational activities. Coordination involves more formal structures to align plans and actions to achieve common goals. Organisations remain distinct, but jointly contribute to a particular programme. Collaboration refers to a stronger, more enduring relationship that involves moving beyond traditional organisational roles, to explore new ways of working together to achieve the common purpose (Keast et al., 2007). In this sense, collaborative governance has been described as 'boundary work' that involves sharing knowledge and facilitating action across domains (Guston, 2001)." (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 680)

"g action across domains (Guston, 2001). The establishment phase of collaboration is likely to involve extended dialogue, to firstly understand the perspectives of participating organisations, and then collectively develop a shared sense of purpose (Innes et al., 2006). As collaboration also seeks to develop new ways of working, beyond existing paradigms, the effort, time and facilitation required is likely to be substantially more than equivalent steps within a single organisation." (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 680)

"Trustbuilding has therefore been acknowledged as fundamental in cross-sectoral collaboration (Selsky and Parker, 2005)" (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 680)

"y, collaborations lack clear leadership roles, in the conventional hierarchical sense. Rather, distinctive management and leadership roles are required (Keast et al., 2004). Scholars characterise these as 'relational' forms of leadership involving a role as a broker and facilitator (Brugu´ e and Vall es, 2005; Keast et al., 2004; McGuire, 2006)" (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 680)

"Leadership in collaborations has also been characterised as distributed leadership (Mandell and Keast, 2009), because the kinds and source of support and facilitation vary at different stages and for different issues. In this model, leadership is an emergent property of the collaboration, rather than a specific role or person." (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 680)

"Collaboration is rooted in resource dependency, social issues and societal sectors (Selsky and Parker, 2005)." (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 680)

"Resource dependency theory argues that organisations collaborate because they" (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 680)

"need the competencies of other organisations (Pfeffer and Salancik, 2003). 'Social issues' refers to the pressures of interest groups and public opinion in driving collaborative responses. Finally, 'societal sectors' refers to the blurring of roles between sectors where unclear allocation of responsibilities requires multiple organisations to respond. Collectively, there must also be sufficient common areas of interest for collaboration to be considered" (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 681)

". Partners with strong ties (that bring common norms and high mutual influence) would be expected to reach agreement relatively quickly, faster than those with weak ties (that may have little trust but higher potential to innovate) (Bodin and Crona, 2009)." (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 681)

"O'Toole and Meier (2004) identified the darker side of collaboration, where the political process of negotiating support and investment from government is likely to service well-established and influential interests to the detriment of othe" (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 681)

"This research adopts a post-positivist, critical realist perspective (Miles and Huberman, 1994)," (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 681)

“The key trigger for the establishment of the Fitzroy Partnership for River Health was the 2008 floods and the release of water from a flooded mine site back into the Fitzroy River.” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 683)

“Waterway monitoring is typically distributed across a range of public, private and civic institutions. A review undertaken in this period found that 26 organisations collect data in the Fitzroy, including industry, government and research institutions (Fitroy Partnership for River Health, 2011a).” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 683)

“The Fitzroy Partnership for River Health is a unique Australian partnership that has engaged the resources sector together with more traditional ‘catchment interests’ in the monitoring, assessment and reporting of waterway health. It took a crisis to trigger action on long-standing calls for change, nevertheless the Partnership took nearly 3 years to establish, including two years of network meetings.” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 684)

“uring the development phase, facilitation and support were provided by a catchment organisation funded by government.” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 685)

“The government has a unique and challenging role in such ‘horizontal’ governance arrangements. The commitments of other partners (particularly mining companies) were conditional on state government participation, reflecting the view that government is a critical partner.” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 685)

“Despite the role of government in the failure of the previous regulatory system, government provides key monitoring competencies and represents broad public interests” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 685)

“Yet government’s participation in the group discussions and negotiations was challenging. Final negotiations required Ministerial support in a dynamic political environment. The power dynamic evident in this is at odds with the leadership strategies employed by the group to ensure fair and transparent processes” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 685)

“The case revealed that a collaborative approach offered some promise but also demanded new skills and unconventional ways of working together. The neutral brokerage and facilitative leadership strategies employed can be characterised as new models of leadership associated with collaborative responses that are distinct from independent action or top-down regulation.” (Eberhard et al., 2013, p. 685)

Anexos

- Eberhard et al. - 2013 - A collaborative approach to address the cumulative.pdf

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A game theoretical model for the stimulation of public cooperation in environmental collaborative governance

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Yinhai Fang
Autor Matjaž Perc
Autor Hui Zhang

Resumo Digital technologies provide a convenient way for the public to participate in environmental governance. Therefore, by means of a two-stage evolutionary model, a new mechanism for promoting public cooperation is proposed to accomplish environmental collaborative governance. Interactive effects of government–enterprise environmental governance are firstly explored, which is the external atmosphere for public behaviour. Second, the evolutionary dynamics of public behaviour is analysed to reveal the internal mechanism of the emergence of public cooperation in environmental collaborative governance projects. Simulations reveal that the interaction of resource elements between government and enterprise is an important basis for environmental governance performance, and that governments can improve this as well as public cooperation by increasing the marginal governance propensity. Similarly, an increase in the government's fixed expenditure item of environmental governance can also significantly improve government–enterprise performance and public cooperation. And finally, the effect of government's marginal incentive propensity on public environmental governance is moderated by enterprises' marginal environmental governance propensity, so that simply increasing the government's marginal incentive propensity cannot improve the evolutionary stable state of public behaviour under the scenario where enterprises' marginal environmental governance propensity is low.

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common goods, cooperation, game theory, human behaviour, mathematical model, Mathematics, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

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informs the role of technology - With the in-depth penetration of digital technology and information technology in the field of environmental governance [76], public participation in environmental governance can supplement information, constrain power, solve the information and power asymmetry between the government and enterprises, and play a role as a bond between multiple subjects in environmental governance.

“Digital technologies provide a convenient way for the public to participate in environmental governance. Therefore, by means of a two-stage evolutionary model, a new mechanism for promoting public cooperation is proposed to accomplish environmental collaborative governance.” (Fang et al., 2022, p. 1)

“In China, the central government has developed a series of policies and measures to guide and stimulate public participation in environmental governance. For example, ‘Guiding Opinions on Building a Modern Environmental Governance System (MEGS)’ was issued in March 2020. However, when local governments or pollution enterprises fail to perform their duties responsibly, the public lacks adequate legal and administrative remedies [17]. Therefore, it is difficult to produce the collaborative effect of public participation without constructive measures in environmental collaborative governance.” (Fang et al., 2022, p. 2)

“When the positives outweigh the negative externalities, the publics’ willingness to govern the environment will decline and their behaviour will evolve into a free-rider phenomenon of environmental governance [34]. However, public participation in environmental governance is gradually institutionalized. For example, the central government guarantees public participation through a system that compels local governments to disclose the environmental information they hold [35], and the number of environmental NGOs in China has been growing rapidly for a long time [6,3” (Fang et al., 2022, p. 3)

“As a wide-scale system of environmental information disclosure, public participation is expected theoretically to be the link between government-led vertical governance [4446] and market-oriented horizontal governance” (Fang et al., 2022, p. 3)

“The third area concerns the application of behaviour evolutionary dynamics to public participation in environmental governance.” (Fang et al., 2022, p. 3)

“Government, as the leading force in environmental governance, plays an important role in environmental decision-making, implementation and supervision, while enterprises are the main practitioners of environmental protection and restoration. Efficient interaction between them is a core component of environmental construction. Therefore, the first stage focuses on analysing the interaction between government and enterprise, based on which an environmental governance model of government–enterprise is constructed. The second stage considers that the macro-level environmental governance performance can reflect the overall ecological environment, which has some influence on the social public participation behaviour in environmental governance.” (Fang et al., 2022, p. 4)

“Specifically, the government’s transfer payments to enterprises’ environmental governance efforts can be regarded as the component of enterprises’ environmental governance performance. For example, the government’s financial incentives and tax breaks for the upgrading of enterprises’ green technology are

conductive to increasing the willingness and efficiency of enterprises to improve environmental governance, which in turn will be reflected in their environmental governance performance. Meanwhile, the enterprises' efforts to cooperate with the government to accomplish the environmental governance tasks can be regarded as the component of government's environmental performance." (Fang et al., 2022, p. 4)

"With the general increase in public education and the widespread use of information technology in environmental protection publicity and regulation, the share of publics' environmental governance performance in the value of environmental public goods will continue to increase" (Fang et al., 2022, p. 6)

"Unlike behaviours of the government and enterprises under the constraints of certain laws and regulations, the environmental governance activities of publics are more reflective of public goods and autonomy." (Fang et al., 2022, p. 6)

"Figure 1. The proposed micro-environmental public goods model from the perspective of multi-layer network in this paper. uA, uB and uC are the micro-environmental public goods, respectively. The lines between different layers mean that nodes are the same individuals who participate in different micro-environmental public goods, e.g. dash-dotted lines represent simultaneous participation in uA and uB; dashed lines represent simultaneous participation in uA and uC; dotted lines represent simultaneous participation in uB and uC. The solid lines within the same network layer indicate that the individuals participate together in a specific environmental public goods game." (Fang et al., 2022, p. 6)

"Environmental collaborative governance is essentially a game of interests among multiple subjects, requiring all parties involved to reach a positive-sum game relationship of mutual restraint and mutual promotion in interaction" (Fang et al., 2022, p. 14)

"The government can increase the dependency multiplier and non-dependency multiplier of its environmental governance by increasing the marginal governance propensity, thereby creating environmental governance spillover benefits to improve environmental performance." (Fang et al., 2022, p. 14)

"the government should increase the marginal governance propensity as much as possible within the resource-constrained space and increase the improvement of social and public environmental governance behaviour." (Fang et al., 2022, p. 14)

"the focus of this study is on how the government can improve the cooperative behaviour of public participation in environmental governance, and the issues of the risk of political and commercial complicity in source governance, or relatively obvious non-co" (Fang et al., 2022, p. 15)

"With the in-depth penetration of digital technology and information technology in the field of environmental governance [76], public participation in environmental governance can supplement information, constrain power, solve the information and power asymmetry between the government and enterprises, and play a role as a bond between multiple subjects in environmental governance. Thus, the mechanisms underlying digital and communication technology-driven public participation in collaborative environmental governance will be a focus of our future attention" (Fang et al., 2022, p. 15)

Anexos

- Fang et al. - 2022 - A game theoretical model for the stimulation of pu.pdf

A Guide to Conducting a Systematic Literature Review of Information Systems Research

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Okoli, Chitu; Schabram, Kira
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Volume	10
Título da publicação	Sprouts: Working Papers on Information Systems,
Edição	26
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Etiquetas:

#paperreviewinfoorg, #ICT&CollGov

Anexos

- Okoli, Chitu; Schabram, Kira - A Guide to Conducting a Systematic Literature Revi.pdf

An Integrative Framework for Collaborative Governance

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	K. Emerson
Autor	T. Nabatchi
Autor	S. Balogh
Data	2012-01-01
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Catálogo de biblioteca	DOI.org (Crossref)
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Anexos

- Texto completo

Analysing the role of information technology towards sustainable cities living

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Mauro Romanelli
Resumo	Purpose The purpose of this study is to identify the pathway that leads to cities to proceeding towards urban sustainability. Design/methodology/approach This study intends to propose a theoretical analysis on the city as sustainable community that drives urban development adopting a smart vision for urban growth. Findings Cities as sustainable urban communities develop smartness as a vision for change understanding and developing the potential offered by information technology reinforcing the community by shaping collaborative governance. Research limitations/implications Cities using information technology as a source for urban sustainability develop smartness to evolve as smart communities following a managerial and organizational view towards sustainability as a source for continuous innovation and change within urban ecosystem. Originality/value Cities identify a sustainability-oriented and community-driven pathway as a vision for continuous change that helps to improve urban competitiveness, innovation and democracy ensuring high quality of life by strengthening the potential offered by technology-enabled and human-centred smartness.
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Idioma	eng
Direitos	Mauro Romanelli.
Extra	Place: London Publisher: Emerald Publishing Limited
Volume	49
Páginas	2037–2052
Título da publicação	Kybernetes
Edição	7
ISSN	0368-492X
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Etiquetas:

Smart cities, Knowledge, Innovations, Information technology, Economic growth, Collaboration, Sustainable development, Quality of life, Urban development, Ecosystems, Environmental economics, Sustainability, Vision, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (12/04/2023 11:30:56)

cite technology. Smart cities - technology dependent for management and solutions.

“Cities as sustainable urban ecosystems (Newman and Jennings, 2008) should promote urban economic growth and development, improving the quality of life by using information and communication technologies (ICTs) and following a smart city view to successfully support processes of innovation and knowledge creation over time (Nam and Pardo, 2011a, 2011b; Dameri, 2013; Czarniawska, 2002; Paskaleva, 2011; Deakin, 2014; Leydesdorff and Deakin, 2011).” (Romanelli, 2020, p. 2037)

“ICTs enable smart and sustainable cities to achieve the improvement of urban quality of life as the main goal of an urban development strategy (Al-Nasrawi et al., 2015” (Romanelli, 2020, p. 2038)

“Information technology supports growth within society and contributes to driving sustainable human development (Gouvea et al.,2018).” (Romanelli, 2020, p. 2038)

“Following a knowledge-based view, cities of the future as knowledge-oriented communities (Kunzmann, 2014) support collective learning processes and reinforce knowledge and intellectual infrastructures (Knight, 1995) to drive urban competitiveness (Begg, 1999) and support social and economic growth, addressing social and environmental issues (Leon, 2018) as a vision and source to ensure high quality of life and help cities to proceed towards sustainability” (Romanelli, 2020, p. 2042)

“Technology-enabled solutions enable citizen participation in city governance and contribute to fostering community engagement (Chourabi et al.,2012). Smart city governance refers to sustaining collaboration through the use of ICTs for more open governance processes (Meijer and Bolìvar, 2015).” (Romanelli, 2020, p. 2044)

“moving from e-administration where citizens are interactive users of personalized services, transitioning through e-governance where citizens contribute to policy agenda, towards a learning city whereas citizens learn how to learn (Michel, 2005).” (Romanelli, 2020, p. 2044)

Anexos

- Romanelli - 2020 - Analysing the role of information technology towar.pdf

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Analyzing the past to prepare the future: writing a literatue review

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard
Data	Junho 2002
URL	https://www.jstor.org/stable/4132319
Volume	26
Páginas	pp. xiii-xxiii
Título da publicação	MIS Quarterly

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“classification systems to conceptual frameworks. In the 1970s, it was considered pre-paradigmatic. Today, it is approaching the level of development in empirical research of other management fields, like organizational behavior (Webster 2001).” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 1)

“Authors of literature reviews are at risk for producing mind-numbing lists of citations and findings that resemble a phone bookóimpressive case, lots of numbers, but not much plot. [In contrast] a coherent review emerges only from a coherent conceptual structuring of the topic itself. For most reviews, this requires a guiding theory, a set of competing models, or a point of view about the phenomenon under discussion [Bem 1995, p. 172].” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 2)

“we seek to encourage more conceptual structuring of reviews in IS” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 2)

“authors could tackle an emerging issue that would benefit from exposure to potential theoretical foundations.” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 2)

“to hook your reader early, the introduction to your paper needs to motivate your topic, provide a working definition of your key variable(s), and clearly articulate the paperís contributions.” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 3)

“The next section of your paper should provide more elaborate definitions of your key variables and set the boundaries on your work. Boundaries include issues like level(s) of analysis, temporal and contextual limitations, the scope of your review, and your implicit values (Bacharach 1989; Whetten 1989” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 3)

“state what literature and fields you will draw upon and why these define an appropriate boundary for the chosen topic and level of analysis. Finally, identify the values bounding your theoryóthat is, your implicit assumptions concerning whose interests are served (such as top management, IS professionals, users, or other stakeholders: Bacharach 1989; Iivari et al. 1998).” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 3)

“A high-quality review is complete and focuses on concepts.” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 3)

“A literature review is concept-centric. T” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 4)

“as types of variables examined, level of analysis, gaps in the literature, or other important theoretical issues.” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 6)

“when discussing concepts, and in line with our concept-centric approach to literature reviews, it is logical to use the present tense because concepts are always here and now” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 6)

“howing how competing theories or philosophical assumptions explain an important phenomenon can be very influential (e.g., Allisonís [1969] analysis of the Cuban missile crisis).” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 7)

“. Variance theories incorporate independent variables that cause variation in dependent variables. In contrast, process theories use events and states to help explain dynamic phenomena” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 7)

“results of variance and process research as independent elements of a review.” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 7)

“The reasoning for propositions may come from three main sources: theoretical explanations for ìwhy,î past empirical findings, and practice or experience. The why or logical reasoning is the most important component of the explanation.” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 7)

“you have developed your theory (such as model, propositions, and justifications),” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 8)

“ï motivates the research topic and explains the reviewís contributions ï describes the key concepts ï delineates the boundaries of the research ï reviews relevant prior literature in IS and related areas ï develops a model to guide future research ï justifies propositions by presenting theoretical explanations, past empirical findings, and practical examples ï presents concluding implications for researchers and managers.” (Webster, Jane; Watson,Richard, 2002, p. 9)

Anexos

- Webster, Jane;Watson,Richard - 2002 - Analyzing the past to prepare the future writing.pdf

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Are we all on the same page? A qualitative study of the facilitation challenges associated with the implementation of deliberative priority-setting

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Amanda Crompton
Autor	Justin Waring
Autor	Bridget Roe
Autor	Rebecca O'Connor
Resumo	Collaborative governance has given rise to decision-making methodologies promoting democracy, inclusivity and transparency. This is exemplified by deliberative priority-setting (DPS) that blends cost-effectiveness analysis with stakeholder deliberation. Little is known however, about the facilitation challenges when 'technical' and 'social' elements are combined in a methodology. This paper investigates the facilitation challenges of implementing a DPS project within the English National Health Service (NHS). Our study examines the relationship between facilitation and the effectiveness of DPS processes, highlighting the importance of knowledge management as facilitators seek to translate technical information, to enhance the deliberative experience and promote legitimate decisions.
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Direitos	2017 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group 2017
Extra	Place: Abingdon Publisher: Routledge

Volume 20
Páginas 1623–1642
Título da publicação Public management review
Edição 11
ISSN 1471-9037
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Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:41:23

Etiquetas:

Democracy, Decision making, Transparency, Qualitative research, Effectiveness, Knowledge management, Governance, collaborative governance, Health services, Implementation, Health care policy, deliberation, Cost analysis, Disclosure of information, Facilitation, Facilitators, Prioritizing, priority-setting, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (21/03/2023 13:56:03)

do not inform about information technology. Analyzes of the challenges of facilitation for collaborative governance.

“Little is known however, about the facilitation challenges when ‘technical’ and ‘social’ elements are combined in a methodology. This paper investigates the facilitation challenges of implementing a DPS project within the English National Health Service (NHS).” (Crompton et al., 2018, p. 1)

“it is well recognized that ‘good’ facilitation is necessary to promote stakeholder engagement, manage power imbalances and support effective deliberation (Airoldi et al. 2014; Ansell and Gash 2008; Doberstein 2016; Campbell 2010; Johnston et al. 2011)” (Crompton et al., 2018, p. 3)

“data must be communicated clearly so that stakeholders can understand it (Berner, Amos, and Morse 2011; Callaghan and Wistow 2006; Campbell 2010)” (Crompton et al., 2018, p. 3)

“. To achieve circular flow, a decision-making process should ensure that there is interaction between the information provided and stakeholder understanding of this information (Campbell 2010; Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh 2012).” (Crompton et al., 2018, p. 16)

“stakeholders must be able to check or clarify their understanding, to ensure that data inform stakeholder engagement, and ultimately influence the selection of priorities (Campbell 2010). The design and facilitation of our case study showed limited evidence of this” (Crompton et al., 2018, p. 16)

Anexos

- Crompton et al. - 2018 - Are we all on the same page A qualitative study o.pdf

Background on the Institutional Analysis and Development Framework

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Elinor Ostrom
Resumo	This article provides an overview of the structure and evolution of the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework and a short introduction to its use by scholars to analyze a diversity of puzzles. It then addresses the relationship of IAD to a more complex framework for the analysis of social-ecological systems and concludes with a short discussion of future challenges facing IAD scholars.
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Idioma	en
Catálogo de biblioteca	DOI.org (Crossref)
URL	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1541-0072.2010.00394.x
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Volume	39
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Título da publicação	Policy Studies Journal
DOI	10.1111/j.1541-0072.2010.00394.x
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#ICT&CollGov

Balancing act: Government roles in an energy conservation network

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Andrew Peterman
Autor	Arno Kourula
Autor	Raymond Levitt
Resumo	•Develops framework of government roles in an energy alliance network comprising of private, non-profit and governmental organizations.•Combines qualitative analytic induction and quantitative social network analysis.•Identifies and categorizes knowledge that are shared as private and public goods in the network. Government-led interorganizational alliance networks present a sensible opportunity to overcome many societal challenges through collaborative governance. In particular, few researchers have studied alliance networks in the field of energy conservation in commercial buildings—a sector with unique barriers to greater diffusion of innovative

cost-saving strategies. We applied an analytic inductive case-based method and social network analysis to study one particular alliance network: the United States Commercial Building Energy Alliances representing interests from retail, commercial real estate, and healthcare sectors. This alliance network was initiated by the United States Department of Energy, with assistance from several federally funded research laboratories in the United States, to promote the diffusion of knowledge and ultimately encourage greater deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy strategies in commercial buildings. We draw upon interview data from 28 cases of private, non-profit, and governmental organizations and complete network data from the alliance participants. We honed in on eight focal cases of governmental organizations to provide insight on how the four forms of energy and environmental data, information, and knowledge shared within an alliance network address the challenge of a vastly underutilized energy resource, namely conservation. Further, we identify and discuss the public's four roles—Commissioner, Interpreter, Marketer, and User—in providing balance to the diffusion of both private and public goods in a network.

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Etiquetas:

Management, Social networks, Analysis, Studies, Social Sciences, Government agencies, Business & Economics, Energy, Energy efficiency, Alliances, Public sector, Alliance network, Commercial real estate, Cross-sector, Energy conservation, Energy resources, Government role, Intergovernmental relations, National laboratory, Network governance, Office buildings, Public goods, Real estate, Research policy, U.S.A, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (12/04/2023 10:23:47)

do not cite technology. technology is cited as technical content/standards and not support of network.

“Government-led interorganizational alliance networks present a sensible opportunity to overcome many societal challenges through collaborative governance.” (Peterman et al., 2014, p. 1067)

“, few researchers have studied alliance networks in the field of energy conservation in commercial buildings—a sector with unique barriers to greater diffusion of innovative cost-saving strategies.” (Peterman et al., 2014, p. 1067)

“We draw upon interview data from 28 cases of private, non-profit, and governmental organizations and complete network data from the alliance participants” (Peterman et al., 2014, p. 1067)

“Interorganizational networks—comprised of federally funded research laboratories, private firms, government entities, and trade associations—provide a platform to leverage stakeholders, collectively strategize, share best practices, validate new technologies, promote (and share) publicly-funded research, and develop new technologies. While the coupling of private industry with government-funded research in a network form presents a promising opportunity for industry transformation through the “sharing of organizational knowledge” (Aldrich and Ruef, 2006), research on interorganizational networks for energy conservation is surprisingly sparse (O’Flynn and Wanna, 2011; Poocharoen and Sovacool, 2012).” (Peterman et al., 2014, p. 1067)

“his paper addresses two main questions: (1) What forms of public and private goods are developed and diffused within alliance networks; and (2) What is (are) the role(s) of government in the provision of both private and public goods within cross-sector alliance networks? We examine these questions by arguing that energy conservation includes elements of both public and private goods and by observing the context of a U.S. network focusing on the energy efficiency of commercial buildings.” (Peterman et al., 2014, p. 1067)

“We applied two complementary methodologies—analytic inductive case-based method (Glaser and Strauss, 1967; Manning, 1982; Robinson, 1951; Yin, 1989) and social network analysis (Knoke and Yang, 2008; Scott, 2000)” (Peterman et al., 2014, p. 1068)

“We argue, as others have in the past, that prior research on government roles in public research, innovation, and market creation should be expanded to include a more collaborative view of government intervention (Powell, 1990; Milward and Provan, 2000).” (Peterman et al., 2014, p. 1068)

“alliance networks present a different form of governance that is neither market-oriented nor hierarchical in nature (Powell, 1990). Alliance networks in other fields present a promising opportunity for firms to pool risks, enhance legitimacy, create competencies, gain market power, and speed-up development of new technologies and markets (Eisenhardt and Schoonhoven, 1996; Hamel et al., 1989; Hennart, 1988; Zaheer and McEvily, 1999; Uzzi, 1999).” (Peterman et al., 2014, p. 1069)

“alliance networks are a governance form wherein “transactions occur neither through discrete exchanges [market] nor by administrative fiat [hierarchy], but through networks of individuals engaged in reciprocal, preferential, mutually supportive actions” (Powell, 1990: 303)” (Peterman et al., 2014, p. 1069)

“To address our second research question—understanding the roles that government organizations assume relative to firms, nonprofits, NGOs, and other government organizations—eight focal cases were selected to represent governmental organizations.” (Peterman et al., 2014, p. 1070)

“Social network analysis methods were performed using UCINET 6 (Borgatti et al., 2011) and packages within the statistical analysis software R (R Development Core Team, 2011).” (Peterman et al., 2014, p. 1072)

“Social network analysis revealed a clear positional role partition between two broad categories of organizations (White et al., 1976): (1) Core (or centrally connected) members—mainly, those governmental organizations bridging the three sub-alliances (CREEA, HEA, and REA); and (2) Peripheral members, or those organizations that were users or consumers of the network.” (Peterman et al., 2014, p. 1074)

“he network form represents a knowledge diffusion ecosystem wherein one role would not suffice. There are too many competing demands from the disparate public, private, and nonprofit stakeholders in the network to be met with a singular role of government” (Peterman et al., 2014, p. 1078)

Anexos

- Peterman et al. - 2014 - Balancing act Government roles in an energy conse.pdf

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Capitalism, socialism and democracy

Tipo do item	Livro
Autor	Joseph Alois Schumpeter
Data	1994
Idioma	eng
Catálogo de biblioteca	Open WorldCat
Extra	OCLC: 637471018
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Editor	Routledge
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Data de modificação	19/08/2024 16:03:18

Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (06/05/2024 10:45:44)

Schumpeter defende uma bureocracia com poder como condição para a democracia. Algo que é criado ao longo do tempo, independente do tipo de recrutamento e treinamento.

a burocracia remove a atmosfera de conflito

“But surely this should not horrify anyone who realizes how far the bureaucratization of economic life—of life in general even—has gone already and who knows how to cut through the underbrush of phrases that has grown up around the subject.” (Schumpeter, 1994, p. 206)

“We shall see in the next part that bureaucracy is not an obstacle to democracy but an inevitable complement to it.” (Schumpeter, 1994, p. 206)

“Much more important is another point. The bureaucratic method of transacting business and the moral atmosphere it spreads doubtless often exert a depressing influence on the most active minds. Mainly, this is due to the difficulty, inherent in the bureaucratic machine, of reconciling individual initiative with the mechanics of its working” (Schumpeter, 1994, p. 207)

“As a third condition, democratic government in modern industrial society must be able to command, for all purposes the sphere of public activity is to include—no matter whether this be much or little—the services of a well-trained bureaucracy of good standing and tradition, endowed with a strong sense of duty and a no less strong esprit de corps” (Schumpeter, 1994, p. 291)

“It is not enough that the bureaucracy should be efficient in current administration and competent to give advice. It must also be strong enough to guide and, if need be, to instruct the politicians who head the ministries. In order to be able to do this it must be in a position to evolve principles of its own and sufficiently independent to assert them. It must be a power in its own right.” (Schumpeter, 1994, p. 291)

“Training though essential is quite secondary to this. And again, both requisite material and the traditional code necessary for the functioning of an official class of this kind can be most easily secured if there is a social stratum of adequate quality and corresponding prestige that can. be drawn upon for recruitsnot too rich, not too poor, not too exclusive, not too accessible. The bureaucracies of Europe, in spite of the fact that they have drawn enough hostile criticism to blur their records, ex-emplify very well what I am trying to convey. They are the product of a long development that started with the ministeriales of medieval magnates (originally serfs selected for administrative and military purposes who thereby acquired the status of petty nobles) and went on through the centuries until the powerful engine emerged which we behold today. It cannot be created in a hurry. It cannot be “hired” with money. But it grows everywhere, whatever the political method a nation may adopt. Its expansion is the one certain thing about our future.” (Schumpeter, 1994, p. 292)

Anexos

- Schumpeter - 1994 - Capitalism, socialism and democracy.pdf

Change in land-use structure due to urbanisation in China

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Wanxu Chen
Autor Jie Zeng
Autor Na Li

Resumo Evidence on the influence of urbanisation on land-use structure in China can provide a scientific basis for sustainable land-use and ecological protection. However, previous studies have not completely explained the mechanisms of land-use structure change during rapid urbanisation. To address this gap, in the present study, the land-use intensity and information entropy of land-use structure from 1980 to 2020 were measured to represent urbanisation level and land-use structure for the corresponding period using land-use/cover datasets in China. The impact of urbanisation on the information entropy of land-use structure was analysed from multiple perspectives based on a set of panel regression models. The results showed that the land-use intensity in China presented a continuously increasing trend, whereas information entropy of land-use structure exhibited an increasing and then decreasing tendency during the study period. There was a significant spatial dependence between land-use intensity and information entropy of land-use structure in China, as indicated by the inverted U-shaped curve. We found that the higher the economic development level, the greater the threshold values. In addition, a 1% increase in land-use intensity in a region with a better economic development level might lead to a greater increase in the information entropy of land-use structure. The findings of this study indicated that a combination of cross-regional collaborative governance and differentiated management strategies is effective in optimising land-use structure during rapid urbanisation in China and other countries. •There was an inverted U-shaped relationship between urbanisation and IELUS.•Spatial dependence existed between urbanisation and IELUS.•The higher the economic development level, the greater were the threshold values.•A 1% increase in urbanisation level in a region with better economic development level might lead to a greater increase in IELUS.

Data 2021
Idioma eng

Extra Publisher: Elsevier Ltd
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Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:38:52

Etiquetas:

Analysis, Urbanization, China, Land use, Econometric model, Econometric models, Information entropy of land-use structure, Land-use intensity, Spatial analysis, Urbanisation, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (20/03/2023 10:55:21)

Only mentions collaborative governance as a mean to deal with land use policies. Does not cite technology related to governance, only technology as part of the complex system together with nature, society and economy.

“To address this gap, in the presentstudy, the land-use intensity and information entropy of land-use structure from 1980 to 2020 were measured to represent urbanisation level and land-use structure for the corresponding period using land-use/cover datasets in China.” (Chen et al., 2021, p. 1)

“There was a significant spatial dependence between land-use intensity and information entropy of land-use structure in China, as indicated by the inverted U-shaped curve. We found that the higher the economic development level, the greater the threshold values. In addition, a 1% increase in land-use intensity in a region with a better economic development level might lead to a greater increase in the information entropy of land-use structure.” (Chen et al., 2021, p. 1)

“The findings of this study indicated that a combination of cross-regional collaborative governance and differentiated management strategies is effective in optimising land-use structure during rapid urbanisation in China and other countries.” (Chen et al., 2021, p. 1)

“The concept of entropy was first introducedby the Germanphysicist, Rudolf Julius Emanuel Clausius in 1867 (Rudolf, 1867). It is used to indicate the uniformity of any energy distribution in space. A more evenly distributed energy leads to greater entropy. Whenever a natural system changes, a certain quantity of energy is transformed into invalid energy that cannot be utilised, thereby increasing the entropy of that system (Shen and Guo, 1993).” (Chen et al., 2021, p. 2)

“Shannon (1948) introduced the concept of entropy into information theory and presented a method to measure the information based on a probability statistical model. In information theory, entropy is a measure of uncertainty (Angulo et al., 2021)” (Chen et al., 2021, p. 2)

“Thakur, a Canadian scholar, is one of the first to apply the theory of information entropy to geography, particularly human geography (Thakur, 1972, 1979, 1979). Information entropy is closely related to the organisational structure of a system, which is an indicator of the degree of organisation or system state order, and a criterion for the evolution of land-use systems (Fan et al., 2019).” (Chen et al., 2021, p. 2)

“the formulation of land-use policies should not be based on information from a single county unit, and cross-regional collaborative governance should be promoted as it would be effective for land resource management. The land-use intensity and information entropy of land-use structure values were plotted to obtain an inverted U-shaped curve, and the threshold value was 2.50.” (Chen et al., 2021, p. 12)

“The relationship between the land-use intensity and information entropy of land-use structure could be used to effectively guide future land-use planning.” (Chen et al., 2021, p. 12)

Anexos

- Chen et al. - 2021 - Change in land-use structure due to urbanisation i.pdf

Collaborating network in managing post the Mount Merapi's disruption, Indonesia

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Prawira Yudha Pratama
Autor	Achmad Nurmandi
Resumo	Collaborative governance and social capital can help to form a resilient community in the wake of a disaster, such as the eruptions of Mount Merapi in Indonesia. This study examines the successfulness of the handling of disasters in Indonesia, with particular focus on eruptions of Mount Merapi. Disasters foster a close relationship between the government and the community in response to the emergency. This study uses a mixed method to analyse social networks in evaluating the structure of disaster networks in Indonesia and their implications for disaster management. Data were collected via a survey of 100 respondents from 28 institutions representing, for practical purposes, each population identiefid by each institution (government, non-governmental organisations and volunteers) that participated in handling the Merapi eruption disaster. The nfidings revealed that considerable miscommunication between institutions reduced the effectiveness of disaster management so that close discussion about coniflct resolution was needed to develop more mature and systematic planning. Inter-agency trust is also felt to be necessary in disaster management. Trust between agency members and other institutions strongly supports the success of systematic disaster management. Meanwhile, every institution must foster open leadership by giving individuals with precise knowledge of the situation and the condition of the disaster area a mandate to lead directly in the efild. Disaster governance is carried out through the agreement of each institution formed in the Disaster Emergency Planning (Rencana Penanggulangan Kedaruratan Bencana - RPKB) guidelines. These guidelines expect the Government and the community to coordinate with each other in a structured and systematic manner in the process of disaster management.
Data	2020
Idioma	eng ; por
Direitos	COPYRIGHT 2020 African Online Scientific Information Systems (Pty) Ltd t/a AOSIS
Extra	Place: Potchefstroom Publisher: AOSIS
Volume	12
Páginas	1–10
Título da publicação	Jamba
Edição	1
ISSN	1996-1421
Data de adição	06/02/2023 10:52:35
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:42:59

Etiquetas:

Political aspects, Decision making, Management, Social networks, Collaboration, Leadership, Social organization, Collaborative governance, Social capital, Disaster management, Disasters, Emergency management, Emergency preparedness, Social Sciences Interdisciplinary, Institutions, stakeholders, 20th century, Conflict management, Disaster recovery, Earthquakes, Emergency response, Eruptions, Failure, Guidelines, Humanities Multidisciplinary, Original Research, PLS–SEM, Political leadership, Surveys, Volcanoes, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (12/04/2023 10:37:56)

do not cite technology. analysis of characteristic of disaster management in Indonesia.

“Collaborative governance and social capital can help to form a resilient community in the wake of a disaster, such as the eruptions of Mount Merapi in Indonesia. This study examines the successfulness of the handling of disasters in Indonesia, with particular focus on eruptions of Mount Merapi. Disasters foster a close relationship between the government and the community in response to the emergency.” (Pratama e Nurmandi, 2020, p. 1)

“The findings revealed that considerable miscommunication between institutions reduced the effectiveness of disaster management so that close discussion about conflict resolution was needed to develop more mature and systematic planning. Inter-agency trust is also felt to be necessary in disaster management. Trust between agency members and other institutions strongly supports the success of systematic disaster management.” (Pratama e Nurmandi, 2020, p. 1)

“Aside from the fact that collaboration often occurs between proximal and like agencies (Simo & Bies 2019), collaborative disaster management faces various challenges, which often leads to failure of the response operations. Poor communication, inadequate planning, misguided and poorly executed leadership and insufficient coordination with various stakeholders lead to collaborative failures (Streib & Waugh 2019; Wise 2019).” (Pratama e Nurmandi, 2020, p. 2)

“organisations work with one another to achieve common goals (Provan & Kenis 2008)” (Pratama e Nurmandi, 2020, p. 2)

“Provan and Kenis (2008) examined multilateral relations that define the entire network and that are essential for achieving collective results. They suggested that the entire network must be analysed based on network governance, network leadership and management, and network performance.” (Pratama e Nurmandi, 2020, p. 2)

“Bryson et al. (2006) emphasised, the choice of the type of governance structure tends to influence network effectiveness. The findings of Bryson, Crosby and Stone (2015) suggest that agreement is reached if public managers adopt an inclusive process that is made possible by flat structures.” (Pratama e Nurmandi, 2020, p. 2)

“The findings revealed that the previous performance of the network is crucially associated with the initial agreement, leadership and managing conflict, which validates the theory of Bryson et al. (2006). That sector failure facilitates crosssector collaboration in terms of improving the initial agreement of the network as a way of making up for the shortcomings of particular sectors. The findings of Olu and Adesubomi (2014) are also supported as they stressed that a conflict management system based on the previous performance ensures a conducive environment in the process of collaboration.” (Pratama e Nurmandi, 2020, p. 8)

Anexos

- Pratama e Nurmandi - 2020 - Collaborating network in managing post the Mount M.pdf

Collaborative accountability for sustainable public health: A Korean perspective on the effective use of ICT-based health risk communication

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Taejun (David) Lee

Autor Hyojung Park

Autor Junesoo Lee

Resumo The sustainability of public health practices requires collaboration between the government and its citizens. On the government's side, social media can provide a conduit for communicating health risk information in an effective and timely fashion, while also engaging citizens in informed decision-making. On the citizen's side, information communication technology (ICT)-based practices cannot function unless citizens recognize and act on their responsibility to actively engage with government social media platforms. Despite an increasing interest in understanding the adoption of ICT practices and e-government services for health risk communication, there remains a crucial need for a comprehensive framework to explain which factors determine citizen use of digital government resources. The purpose of this study is to investigate how to increase government accountability for motivating citizens to engage in ICT-based health risk communication, thereby attaining sustainable public health practices through collaborative governance. By integrating trust and health risk information into the e-government adoption model (GAM), this research examines factors that influence citizens' likelihood of using government social media resources. Survey data from 700 Korean citizens were analyzed using structural equation modeling. The results indicated that individuals with higher social media competency are more likely to (a) seek risk information through social media and (b) perceive the government's social media sites as easy to use. Consistent with the GAM, intentions to use the government's social media sites for information and interactions appear to increase as citizens perceive more value in using them regarding information quality, ease of use, functional benefit, and security. Furthermore, perceived trust in the government's social media resources appears to function as a mediator of this process. Initial trust in the government is an important determinant of perceptions of its digital resources. Citizens who trust the government tend to evaluate new initiatives positively and are more likely to accept and make use of them. The results of this study can inform policy design and implementation by elucidating the mechanisms that determine citizens' adoption and usage of digital government services. Theoretically, this work expands the GAM to include health risk communication and adds empirical evidence to the small yet growing body of knowledge of e-government initiatives. These findings also highlight the importance of public trust in the government, as this encourages citizens to seek health risk information and assistance from the government. Overall, the data and model generated in this investigation represent an important step toward the successful and sustainable modernization of public services.

Data 2019

Idioma eng

Extra	Place: England Publisher: Elsevier Inc
Volume	36
Páginas	226–236
Título da publicação	Government information quarterly
Edição	2
ISSN	0740-624X
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Etiquetas:

Social media, Information management, Public health, Sustainable development, Health aspects, Collaborative governance, Digital government, E-government adoption model, Electronic democracy, Health risk communication, Information-communication technology, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (28/03/2023 11:22:51)

cite technology as a mean to information on health dissemination by government.

“The sustainability of public health practices requires collaboration between the government and its citizens. On the government's side, social media can provide a conduit for communicating health risk information in an effective and timely fashion, while also engaging citizens in informed decision-making. On the citizen's side, information communication technology (ICT)-based practices cannot function unless citizens recognize and act on their responsibility to actively engage with government social media platforms. Despite an increasing interest in understanding the adoption of ICT practices and e-government services for health risk communication, there remains a crucial need for a comprehensive framework to explain which factors determine citizen use of digital government resources. The purpose of this study is to investigate how to increase government accountability for motivating citizens to engage in ICT-based health risk communication, thereby attaining sustainable public health practices through collaborative governance.” (Lee et al., 2019, p. 226)

“The results indicated that individuals with higher social media competency are more likely to (a) seek risk information through social media and (b) perceive the government's social media sites as easy to use. Consistent with the GAM, intentions to use the government's social media sites for information and interactions appear to increase as citizens perceive more value in using them regarding information quality, ease of use, functional benefit, and security.” (Lee et al., 2019, p. 226)

“Specifically, “collaborative governance” is often referred to as a special form of the principal-agent relationship in which the government acts as the principal and private players (e.g., contractors or volunteers) act as the agent (Donahue & Zeckhauser, 2011).” (Lee et al., 2019, p. 228)

“, the concept of collaborative governance is insufficient to describe the collaboration between governments and citizens, because their roles are often mixed between principal and agent. Collaboration in the “agency relationship” (Hughes, 2012) rather implies a mutually accountable relationship between citizens and governments.” (Lee et al., 2019, p. 228)

“Trust in the government is an influential factor that encourages citizens to adopt online ICT-based government services because trust in the service provider serves as a contextual cue to assess the benefits and effectiveness of using a new application (Alsajjan & Dennis, 2010). Lack of trust in the government hinders the adoption of e-government services by its citizens (Fakhoury & Aubert, 2015; Lallmahomed et al., 2017;Park, Choi, Kim, & Rho, 2015).” (Lee et al., 2019, p. 229)

“his study examined the factors that influence citizens' likelihood of using government social media resources in the context of public health communication. By integrating trust and health risk information into the e-government adoption model (GAM), we conducted survey with 700 Korean citizens and analyzed these data using structural equation modeling. The results indicate that individuals with higher social media competency are more likely to seek risk information through social media and are more likely to perceive the government's social media sites as easy to use. Our findings confirm that, with regards to the GAM, citizens' intentions to use these services increases if the services are perceived as more valuable. In addition, the perceived trust in the government's social media resources functions as a mediator of this process.” (Lee et al., 2019, p. 235)

Anexos

- Lee et al. - 2019 - Collaborative accountability for sustainable publi.pdf

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Collaborative data networks for public service: governance, management, and performance

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Yu-Che Chen
Autor	Jooho Lee
Resumo	This study aims to advance the theory and practice of managing collaborative data networks for information and decision-support services that exist in over 400 US metropolitan areas. Integrating insights from collaborative governance, network management, and cross-boundary information sharing, this study develops a framework to outline the interplay between context, management, collaborative dynamics, technology, and performance. This study further utilizes the framework to conduct an exploratory in-depth case study of a metropolitan transportation data network to examine such interplay. The findings suggest ways to improve the performance of collaborative data networks and their implications are discussed.
Data	2018
Idioma	eng
Direitos	2017 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group 2017
Extra	Place: Abingdon Publisher: Routledge
Volume	20
Páginas	672–690
Título da publicação	Public management review
Edição	5
ISSN	1471-9037
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Etiquetas:

Case studies, Collaboration, Technology, Governance, collaborative governance, Information sharing, Digital government, Information dissemination, Data, Computer networks, cross-boundary information sharing, Information services, Metropolitan areas, network management, Support services, Transportation, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (20/03/2023 11:17:38)

Informs that technology has a role in supporting management of collaborative networks, improving performance. Case study shows that trust is built on personal relations, but technology, like data sharing, can be used to foster trust and collaboration. Uses as reference Nabatchi, Emerson, OToole)

“theory and practice of managing collaborative data networks for information and decision-support services that exist in over 400 US metropolitan areas. I” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 1)

“In the digital government area, there is a growing need for collaborative governance across organizational boundaries to leverage technology to provide an integrated and customized view of public service (Dawes, Cresswell, and Pardo 2009).” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 1)

“‘How can we govern and manage cross-boundary collaborative networks with the use of information and communication technology (ICT) to improve the performance of information and decision-support service?’” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 1)

“This question focuses on collaborative data governance networks, which are critical to the success of generating quality information for cross-boundary public services such as transportation.” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 1)

“this question aims to understand the role of ICT in improving performance of such networks.” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 1)

“this study attempts (1) to develop a conceptual framework that integrates insights from three streams of research: electronic government (egovernment), collaborative governance, and network management and (2) to explore network governance and management as well as the role of ICT in achieving a high level of network performance.” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 1)

“For politics and policy, Dawes, Cresswell, and Pardo (2009) articulate the need for legal authority in effective information sharing” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 2)

“Politics is central to information technology (IT) projects that span over functional areas and organizational boundaries (Hellberg and Grönlund 2013; Dawes 1996). The different interests between IT departments and other business departments, as articulated by Kraemer et al. (1989), is a source of politics.” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 2)

“Technology and data are also important factors in effective cross-boundary information and service collaboration (Dawes, Cresswell, and Pardo 2009; Bekkers 2007). Especially, different IT capabilities can present a challenge for information sharing 2 Y.-C. CHEN AND J. LE” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 2)

“and service integration” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 3)

“The studies of collaborative governance have identified both the context and condition of success (Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh 2012; Ansell and Gash 2008). Important contextual factors include the existing policy and legal framework, levels of conflicts (trust), interdependence, incentives, and leadership (Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh 2012; Ansell and Gash 2008)” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 3)

“Network management literature has highlighted structural characteristics to help identify relevant

leadership and management activities (O'Toole 2015; Provan and Lemaire 2012). Structural characteristics include who has what operational authority, the grouping of various organizations and individuals for network governance (i.e. boards, committees), communication channels and mechanisms, and the prior history of collaboration (Agranoff 2007" (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 3)

"Figure 1 depicts the framework with these key components and potential relationships." (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 4)

"Figure 1. An integrated conceptual framework of managing a collaborative network for information and decision-support services." (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 4)

"differences could arise in the focus on information-related activities, in which participating organizations reciprocate with each other by sharing information and maintaining the capacity to deliver data to the entire network as a whole in a timely and reliable manner. At the same time, fostering a shared understanding of the goals and nature of the service challenge in a network context is important (Ansell and Gash 2008). Meetings and communications should aid in such a shared understanding" (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 5)

"Building technical capacity for joint action requires addressing heterogeneity in data standards as well as technological capability among various participating organizations and individuals. One way to build such technical capacity is to create a central information system to facilitate information sharing across organizational boundaries. Coupled with appropriate user training for use of the system, the network can build the capacity of individual participating organizations by applying the same technical standards for data collection and quality assurance before sharing with the entire network." (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 6)

"f trust is in place and the primary barrier is the lack of a common data standard, effort should be directed to building institutions for joint action in the area of developing common data standards. Addressing the issue of information policy and data standards is particularly prominent in the success of cross-boundary information sharing to create a service-oriented view of information and service (Dawes, Cresswell, and Pardo 2009)." (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 6)

"Network leaders and managers can utilize ICT for managing collaborative processes as well as for direct service provision. For collaborative process management, ICT applications such as video conferencing and centralized project management software can facilitate regular communication as well as the demonstration of 6 Y.-C. CHEN AND J. LE" (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 6)

"reciprocity and commitments" (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 7)

"Moreover, a centralized information management system can be part of a network's technical assistance to participating organizations and individuals with limited technical capability to build technical capability for joint action. The use of applications can aid in information service production. For instance, a modelling module in a geographic information system (GIS) can aid in the impact analysis of a regional planning master plan." (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 7)

"Personal connections are the key rather than institutional ones" (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 9)

"The trust relationship across organizational boundaries is primarily based on personal ties and secondarily on institutional trust. The interview data show that the highest level of trust is evident among people who belong to the IT and GIS community. The trust level is relatively lower between the technical group and the functional groups with regard to data quality. A trust relationship that is based on personal ties also suggests that individuals matter." (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 10)

“The first area of collaborative governance activities is building trust and shared understanding as shown in Table 2. Currently, the primary way for MAPA to win the trust and support of participating local governments is to provide financial support for activities related to regional planning and transportation.” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 12)

“The second area is institution-building for joint actions. The main existing agreement for transportation planning is between MAPA and state agencies (MAPA 2014). The authority of direct data collection by MAPA, however, is rather limited. An explicit institutional agreement is lacking between MAPA and various local governments in terms of setting data standards.” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 12)

“The third area is to build technical capability for joint actions. Currently, such activities focus on building GIS capabilities in terms of software and use” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 12)

“This case study suggests that technology can improve performance. For data integration and analysis, the enactment of appropriate technology by a key network staff member can significantly improve the efficiency and effectiveness. In addition, the potential of technical capabilities provides the needed vision and strategic goals for the network to further improve information service. For example, a cloud-based GIS portal, combined with appropriate technologies at the point of data collection, can significantly improve the workflow and process of data collection, analysis, and information dissemination. A hand-held device with wireless data services and accurate geo-coded traffic count could provide high-quality real-time traffic information to the portal.” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 14)

“For the role of technology, this case study demonstrates that the appropriate use of relevant technology can significantly improve performance in data quality, data integration, data analysis, and visualization. Such a finding implies the need for elevating the importance of data and technology in driving performance. Moreover, discussion about the value of technology can inspire a network to set goals for the next level of performance. The motivating and goal-development aspects of technology for collaborative governance networks add nuances to our knowledge. Network managers can raise the importance of discussing technology and its potential as a way to discuss shared performance goals for the network. These management recommendations based on the case contribute to our understanding of the specifics of managing collaborative networks as related to technology.” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 15)

“This study contributes to the existing network studies by directly addressing the role of IT in performance. For e-government studies, this finding provides insights into the interplay between technology and management when discussion about the performance-improvement potential of technology can be used as a network management strategy.” (Chen e Lee, 2018, p. 15)

Anexos

- Chen e Lee - 2018 - Collaborative data networks for public service go.pdf

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Collaborative Governance and Cross-Boundary Information Sharing: Envisioning a Networked and IT-Enabled Public Administration

Tipo do item Conferência
Autor Theresa A. Pardo
Autor J. Ramon Gil-Garcia
Autor Luis Felipe Luna-Reyes

Data 2008
URL https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:159475261
Data de adição 19/08/2024 16:15:06
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 16:15:24

Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

Collaborative governance in energy regions – Experiences from an Austrian region

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Sabine Sedlacek
Autor Tanja Tötzer
Autor Dagmar Lund-Durlacher
Resumo The paper focuses on the current debate of energy transition at the regional level and aims at filling an existing gap in literature about how to organize transition processes in energy regions. In an effort to do so, the researchers focus on a case study region where a collaborative process for developing an earmarked energy region has been initiated. The purpose of this paper is to identify and understand how collaborative governance needs to be organized in order to foster energy transition in the energy region under study. The research is designed as sequential case study analysis based on different data collection steps including desk and field research as well as participatory research and observation. The research team worked with regional stakeholders and in a first step a moderated stakeholder identification process informed the subsequent stakeholder and governance analysis. Our results show that a moderated stakeholder identification process helps to integrate the relevant stakeholders in a strong alliance building process which helps to avoid information asymmetries and to detect path-dependent structures and systemic lock-ins. External support also helps identifying relevant actors outside the group of ‘usual suspects’. One lesson learned is to establish supportive institutional structures allowing less committed stakeholders to change their mindset and to create mutual interest. The paper provides theoretical and empirical insights for both academics and practitioners. •A moderated stakeholder identification process helps to integrate the relevant stakeholders in an alliance building process.•Co-evolution is limited because of stakeholders’ being locked-in their own networks.•Time is a crucial factor for establishing supportive institutional structures for transition processes.
Data 2020
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Direitos 2020 Elsevier Ltd
Extra Publisher: Elsevier Ltd
Volume 256
Páginas 120256

Título da publicação	Journal of cleaner production
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Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:38:16

Etiquetas:

Collaborative governance, Coordination, Energy region, Energy transition, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (04/08/2024 09:42:52)

cite technology

“how to organize transition processes in energy regions.” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 1)

“a collaborative process for developing an earmarked energy region has been initiated” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 1)

“in late 2016, the European Parliament adopted four out of eight legislative proposals aiming at achieving the three main objectives: energy efficiency, global leadership in renewable energies, and providing a fair deal for consumers (EC, 2016).” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 1)

“Parliament adopted in 2018 a resolution (European Parliament, 2018) which recognizes the decisive role of regions and cities in implementing the Paris Agreement. T” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 1)

“urther implement transition processes. It is important to identify the stakeholders according to their level of involvement and to develop ways of organizing and managing the way they work together (¼collaborative efforts).” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 2)

“it is important to generate a commonly developed and accepted vision (Sp€ath and Rohracher, 2010; Loorbach and Rotmans, 2010; Hatzl et al., 2014; Hecher et al., 2016).” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 2)

“creating a “common” mindset (H€ orisch et al., 2014; Akizu et al., 2018) as well as creating mutual interests (Smith, 2007; Loorbach and Rotmans, 2010; H€ orisch et al., 2014) are evident characteristics for initiating energy regions. In the context of building up effective governance mechanisms bundling power (Smith, 2007; H€ orisch et al., 2014) and strengthening stakeholder empowerment (Sp€ ath and Scolobig, 2017)are mentioned in the literature.” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 2)

“Ansell and Gash (2008) as “a governance arrangement where one or more public agencies directly engage non-state stakeholders in a collective decision-making process that is formal, consensusoriented, and deliberative and that aims to make or implement public policy or manage public programs or assets” (p. 544).” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 2)

“In order to initiate transition, it is important to identify the potential for such a transitional change in the region, to detect path-dependent structures which may inhibit change, and to establish the underlying cause-effect relations” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 3)

“Transition means tailored shifts in core societal systems such as the food system, the energy system, the mobility system, or the built environment, according to the varied interests of the involved institutional and/or individual stakeholders who initiate and further develop these shifts.” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 3)

“Types of transitions (Source: Own compilation based on Loorbach et al., 2017)” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 3)

“Amin and Thrift (1994) refer to institutional thickness as one central indicator for stakeholder participation.” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 4)

“strong local institutional presence, high levels of interaction between local organizations, mutual awareness of others’ involvement, and structures of domination and/or patterns of coalition (Coulson and Ferrario, 2007, p. 593)” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 4)

“Stakeholder characteristics for the case study region Pinzgau (structure based on Schmeer, 1999).” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 4)

“Loorbach (2010) is designed as a multilevel framework and helps to translate abstract governance principles into management and operational principles. Based on four types of governance activities (strategic, tactical, operational, reflexive) energy regions are requested to identify processes of vision development (strategic), steering activities (tactical), innovation (operational), and monitoring (reflexive).” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 5)

“Salzburg’s sub-regions, Pinzgau, an Austrian region with energy intensive (winter-)tourism in its northern part and nature preservation in the national park Hohe Tauern located in its southern part.” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 5)

“different stakeholder groups are embedded in their own institutional environment and follow their own logic, which implies that the stakeholders belonging to the different categories have their own interests and lack mutual interest” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 7)

“The paper demonstrates that many stakeholders in the energy region under study seem to be trapped in their own institutional environment (lock-in situation). This limits their capability to connect to other institutional environments and to change their own position in the overall transition management process. Thus, it leads to a lack of a common overarching strategy and limits coevolution. Co-evolution is defined as a process of non-linear causalities where stakeholders are thinking and acting beyond linear patterns. This includes a new way of thinking (change of mindsets), which is essential for transition processes since disruptive changes of societal systems are complex, multidimensional and unpredictable, and can therefore benefit from multi-stakeholder structures in collaborative governance settings. The results of the stakeholder analysis confirm that the co-existence of interdependent regional institutions is by far no guarantee for creating a good seedbed for an inclusive strategy building process. One of the weaknesses is that individual stakeholders who would be willing to be part of a collective strategy building process (intrinsic motivation is evident) are quite often not informed about the ongoing activities and processes since the exchange of information and knowledge is not institutionalized.” (Sedlacek et al., 2020, p. 11)

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cite technology

Anexos

- Sedlacek et al. - 2020 - Collaborative governance in energy regions – Exper.pdf

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Collaborative Governance in Theory and Practice

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor C. Ansell
Autor A. Gash
Data 2007-10-17

Idioma	en
Catálogo de biblioteca	DOI.org (Crossref)
URL	https://academic.oup.com/jpart/article-lookup/doi/10.1093/jopart/mum032
Data de acesso	03/03/2023 10:15:54
Volume	18
Páginas	543-571
Título da publicação	Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory
DOI	10.1093/jopart/mum032
Edição	4
Abreviatura do periódico	Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory
ISSN	1053-1858, 1477-9803
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Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

Collaborative governance in tourism: lessons from Etorkizuna Eraikiz in the Basque Country, Spain

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Xabier Barandiarán
Autor	Natalia Restrepo
Autor	Álvaro Luna
Resumo	Purpose This paper aims to examine through a case study how the creation of collaborative spaces between local stakeholders can foster decision-making and collective development of projects that improve the governance of tourism destinations and their sustainability. Design/methodology/approach The paper focuses on the analysis of a case study based on the Etorkizuna Eraikiz (Building the Future) programme developed in the Gipuzkoa region located in the Basque Country, Spain. The programme is based on a strategy that seeks to institutionalize a new model of collaborative governance in the long term through the co-design of public policies involving stakeholders of the territory. Through the description and analysis of the results achieved so far, the paper presents the implications of this public programme for the design of policies. Findings Etorkizuna Eraikiz emerges as a model to develop an exercise of active experimentation. The analysis of this collaborative governance process has derived in practices and agendas promoted by a variety of agents within the region. The programme has important implications for the formulation of public policies in the field of tourism through the creation of formal interaction spaces and the implementation of projects in support of tourism development (Tourist Eco-tax and information and communication technology tools). Originality/value This paper provides a contemporary approach to the

practices in governance within the context of tourism. This case study may be of interest to practitioners and researchers to adopt destination governance practices through the creation of collaborative spaces between local stakeholders. These practices can foster decision-making and the collective development of projects that impact and lead to better governance of tourism destinations and their sustainability.

Data	2019
Idioma	eng ; fre ; ger
Direitos	Emerald Publishing Limited
Extra	Place: Bingley Publisher: Emerald Publishing Limited
Volume	74
Páginas	902–914
Título da publicação	Tourism review (Association internationale d'experts scientifiques du tourisme)
Edição	4
ISSN	1660-5373
Data de adição	06/02/2023 10:52:27
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:41:34

Etiquetas:

Decision making, Case studies, Communication, GDP, Gross Domestic Product, Collaboration, Objectives, Cooperation, Sustainability, Accountability, Tourism, Associations, Civil society, Convention centers, Public policy, Think tanks, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (18/03/2023 11:59:36)

uses Emerson and Nabacthi framework to analyze a tourism program. Creation of a “space” for actors interaction, but with face o face communication. Does not cite technology.

“Interviewees reported that this space was born because a mechanism was needed to reinforce, validate and create an itinerary of collaboration between public and private stakeholders” (Barandiarán et al., 2019, p. 909)

“The dynamics of interaction have been established through periodic meetings at least twice per yea” (Barandiarán et al., 2019, p. 909)

“Etorkizuna Eraikiz programme and its results fit firmly with the philosophy of collaborative governance.” (Barandiarán et al., 2019, p. 911)

“It shines a new light on governance in tourism to reduce the democratic deficit, involving multiple agents in decision-making processes (Beritelli et al.,2007; Jamal and Watt, 2011) and establishing goals that go beyond a political timeframe as a transition towards a renewed public management. It contributes the perspective of involving local agents in the governance of tourism and illustrates the results that can derive from this process, providing an approach to organize resources for a collective purpose.” (Barandiarán et al., 2019, p. 911)

“Emerson et al. (2011). Firstly, “principled engagement” occurs with the creation of a common interaction space in which the stakeholders participate in to work collaboratively and create value for the development of tourism in the region. In this sense, Emerson et al. (2011) establishes that these spaces take place in face-to-face, cross-organizational networks, or private and public meetings.” (Barandiarán et al., 2019, p. 911)

Anexos

- Barandiarán et al. - 2019 - Collaborative governance in tourism lessons from .pdf

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Collaborative Governance of Rural Relative Poverty under Blockchain and Back Propagation Neural Network

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Xin-Jie Tian
Autor	Zhi-Jun Ge
Resumo	It aims at exploring the effect of coordinated relative poverty governance in rural areas based on blockchain and back propagation (BP) neural network, so that the living standard of rural areas can be significantly improved. In view of the shortcomings and defects existing in the rural relative poverty governance, artificial intelligence technologies such as blockchain and neural network are innovatively introduced to conduct intelligent storage and data visualization

analysis on the rural relative poverty governance process. A visualized governance and mechanism innovation model of rural relative poverty data based on blockchain and BP neural network is constructed. Finally, its performance is analyzed through experiments. The results show that the accuracy of data visualization prediction of the proposed algorithm model reaches 94.31%. When the amount of data is 5.5 Mb, the calculation consumption of the proposed algorithm is 0.08 s, and the average leakage rate finally stabilizes below 10%. Therefore, the constructed poverty data visualization governance model can achieve good data transmission security performance while ensuring high classification accuracy. It can provide experimental basis and contribution for the intelligent development and mechanism innovation of rural relative poverty governance.

Data 2022
Idioma eng

Extra Place: New York Publisher: Hindawi
Volume 2022
Páginas 1–12
Título da publicação Advances in multimedia
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Etiquetas:

Decision making, Artificial intelligence, Neural networks, Big Data, Algorithms, Innovations, Collaboration, Sustainable development, Visualization, Blockchain, Cryptography, Back propagation, Back propagation networks, Data transmission, Rural areas, Scientific visualization, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

D1. Collaboration design

- Does the paper cite technology in the context of collaborative governance?

yes

- Topic

blockchain and neural network for poverty governance

- Public policy issue (environmental; social; economic, other)

social

D2. Technology frame

- What is the framing of the technology?

D3. Technological tools

- What technological tools were developed to support the network? (platforms, software, and solutions for stakeholder communication and integration)

D4. Technology and leadership

- Which impacts has technology had on leadership?

D5. Communication and trust-building patterns

- How technology relates to the trust-building process.

do not cite

D6. Opportunities and Threats

- What opportunities were identified?
- What threats were identified?

quality of data

Anexos

- Tian e Ge - 2022 - Collaborative Governance of Rural Relative Poverty.pdf

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Collaborative Governance on the Smart City-based Regional Development of Balikpapan

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Muhammad Noor

Resumo There are three challenges in building a smart city: technology, human resources, and government. A collaborative climate must be created to meet these challenges. The policy direction and the application of collaborative governance in developing a smart city in Balikpapan City, East Kalimantan, Indonesia, are described here. Ansell and Gash used the collaborative governance approach to dissect this research. This type of research is qualitative, and descriptive methods are used. Information is obtained based on the smart city policy plan adjusted to the regional Medium-Term Development Plan and the draft document for the smart city master plan for the city of Balikpapan. Researchers conducted in-depth interviews with several parties from the local government involved in the smart city implementation council. Meanwhile, research supporting data was conducted based on searching various information from online sources, scientific articles, research journals, and several literary sources. The focus of the development of the smart city of Balikpapan City is directed at developing a livable city based on a sustainable environment. Collaboration with Pentahelix, which is interdependent, is a prerequisite for the successful development of a smart city in which the vision of the mission of the City of Balikpapan is supported.

Data 2022
Idioma eng
Extra Publisher: Journal of Social Studies Education Research
Volume 13
Páginas 381–405
Título da publicação Journal of social studies education research
Edição 4
ISSN 1309-9108
Data de adição 06/02/2023 10:52:27
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Etiquetas:

collaborative governance, smart city, regional development, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (11/04/2023 21:14:08)

cite technology to support collaboration. Government enables human resources that lead collaboration supported by the ICT.

“(3) smart and competitive cities based on technology and culture (including economy, governance, infrastructure, environment, community, and housing (Djunaidi et al., 2018). T” (Noor, 2022, p. 8)

“The smart city development initiative is focused on technology-based urban management and how technology can create value for the community as a subject in the program.” (Noor, 2022, p. 9)

“Regional development based on smart cities not only promotes bureaucratic efficiency by prioritizing Information and Communication” (Noor, 2022, p. 12)

“Technology (ICT). Still, it is also directed at encouraging community participation and empowerment by making ICT infrastructure and facilities a supporting factor.” (Noor, 2022, p. 13)

“An interdependent relationship between various collaborating actors was needed to conduct a joint commitment to the program. The government must be the leading sector as an example, role model, and motivator for the community in building a smart city. Internal collaboration occurs within a solid and integrated relationship between departments in public organizations. Meanwhile, external collaboration involves government and nongovernment parties, such as companies, non-profit organizations, and civil society.” (Noor, 2022, p. 14)

“Information and ICT plays a significant role in facilitating collaboration between organizations, both internally and externally, in this context (The start of Balikpapan smart city program, 2019).” (Noor, 2022, p. 14)

“Collaboration between the government and various stakeholders existed for several years before Balikpapan was chosen to participate in the movement toward a smart city. This type of partnership has several characteristics: it is collaborative, has a high intensity, and is a long-term cooperation.” (Noor, 2022, p. 14)

“The parties have an equal and autonomous position and share risks, benefits, and resources (Islamy, 2018).” (Noor, 2022, p. 15)

“, the government must be able to encourage solid collaboration and participation between sectors and build human resources within the government environment. Such human resources are experts in the field of information and communication technology.” (Noor, 2022, p. 16)

“This follows the research proposed by Kencono (2021), in which the government element significantly influences internal collaboration within the scope of smart governance.” (Noor, 2022, p. 16)

“Tan & Taeihagh (2020) and Kencono (2021) stated that one of the objectives of governments in developing countries to prioritize smart city development is to spread inclusive governance. The participation of all stakeholders in the program development is encouraged with such an initiative, which is conducted through sharing information to achieve proper decision making. Joint decisions

optimally consider joint actions to create a collaborative spirit to build trust and confidence among community members." (Noor, 2022, p. 16)

"The analysis shows that the smart city pillars consist of six sectors, (1) Smart governance, (2) Smart branding, (3) Smart economy, (4) Smart living, (5) Smart society, and (6) Smart environment" (Noor, 2022, p. 17)

Anexos

- Noor - 2022 - Collaborative Governance on the Smart City-based R.pdf

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Collaborative innovation and human-machine networks

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Rainer Kattel
Autor	Veiko Lember
Autor	Piret Tõnurist
Resumo	As technology and automation are increasingly introduced to the public sector, the design of technology starts to influence how and with whom the public organizations collaborate. Machine-to-machine and human-to-machine interactions progressively delineate the space for innovation: who is involved, how they interact with each other, how the interactions are structured and what behaviours or actions emerge. The article asks: under which conditions does technology enhance or hinder collaboration? Through two exploratory case studies of transversal coordination and collaboration, this study shows that digital technology is not neutral, but it may act as a syntax of how public services evolve over time.
Data	2020
Extra	Place: Abingdon Publisher: Abingdon: Routledge
Volume	22
Páginas	1652-1673
Título da publicação	Public management review
DOI	10.1080/14719037.2019.1645873
Edição	11
ISSN	1471-9037
Data de adição	22/02/2023 14:49:09
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Etiquetas:

Innovations, Case studies, Automation, Collaboration, Technology, network governance, Digital government, Coordination, Public sector, Estonia, #paperreviewinfoorg, collaborative innovation, human-machine interaction, Public services, Syntax, #verpaperreviewcoin, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (23/02/2023 20:16:23)

“how and under which conditions does the digitization of governance infrastructure enhance or hinder collaborative innovation?” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 1)

“Mowery and others have shown that already in late the 19th century corporate R&D was open and collaborative (Mowery 2009)” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 3)

“In other words, innovations in the public sector emerge from and influence multi-actor settings and underlying routines. However, it is difficult to determine causality in this context. Collaboration as an” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 3)

“Digital technologies have been at the centre of the public sector collaborative innovation debates for some time now – yet somewhat separated thus far from the mainstream public administration discussions (see Dunleavy et al. 2006; Pollitt 2012 for a general discussion)” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 4)

“Some studies explore ICT as a crucial factor in creating optimal working conditions for collaborative innovations (Verhoest et al., 2017” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 4)

“As an overarching trend, political, social and market activities and interactions increasingly revolve around and are shaped by digital platforms that bring together different services, applications, technologies and people (Teece 2018; O’Reilly 2017; Janssen and Estevez 2013). Platforms, thus, have the capacity to reorganize how value is created, who captures the value and controls it (Kenney and Zysman 2015).” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 4)

“we should concentrate on, but increasingly on human-to-machine (h2m) and machine-to-machine (m2m) interactions (Tsvetkova 2017).” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 4)

“digital collaboration is a process in which software interacts independently with other digital and/or human agents” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 4)

“Digital collaboration does not simply add another layer into collaborative networks; we propose that collaboration in the digital context is a qualitatively different form of collaboration.” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 5)

“what are the mechanisms through which digital syntax changes public services?” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 5)

“Pollitt’s(2012) discussion of how the interaction between public services and physical space changes how services are designed and delivered (e.g. physical location and distance of services play an important role in their delivery and consumption, and generate path-dependent policy cycles as physical infrastructures cannot be simply moved around)” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 5)

“However, as digital technology is in itself dynamic, best expressed through the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning, we can argue that digital technologies become not only part of the collaboration environment, but that their adaptive and dynamic nature is likely to impact collaboration itself (in substance and direction) more than physical infrastructure.” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 5)

“the technological path-dependency becomes an important element in the evolution of collaborative

innovations." (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 5)

"Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh (2012) argue that collaboration takes place in a collaborative governance regime – system context that delineates collaboration pathways –, yet their framework does not account for the potential impact of technology on such regimes." (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 6)

"Eide et al. (2016) and Tsetkova et al. (2017) distinguish between human actors (ranging from individuals and organizational roles to organizations) and machine actors (ranging from single device to systems), which have distinctive capacities as to what they can (or are allowed to) do in the networks" (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 6)

"In order for machines to be applicable to collaborative innovation, they need to be available, connected and secure. They do not exhibit traits (or agency) that are akin to people such as trust, reliance, altruism or irrationality, yet, they can show some degree of self-regulation (e.g. machine-learning algorithms)" (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 6)

"digital technologies force the standardization of information and formalization of decision-making processes, which not only enables system-level processes and interorganizational linkages, but also lowers adaptability and the discretionary power of human actors (Bovens and Zouridis 2002)." (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 6)

"not only civil servants interacting with digital solutions but increasingly also a new 'class' of advisors and entrepreneurs-in-residence who have a software engineering, digital design and similar backgrounds." (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 6)

"More often than not, the most talented among this group come from private-sector ICT companies with start-up or agile cultures and mind-sets. (Mergel 2017)" (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 6)

"one of the strategic goals of Italy's Team Digitale is to create a community of developers – called Developers Italia1 spanning private companies, non-profits and digital officers in various public administrations both in central and local governments." (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 7)

"The types of human-to-human interactions define and are defined by the level of trust, familiarity, social heterogeneity and access to complementary skills and knowledge, while the human-to-machine and machine-to-machine interactions can be described through the nature and strength of those interactions" (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 7)

"commitment-building and transformational learning are the key drivers of collaborative innovation (Sørensen and Torfing 2011; Hartley, Sørensen, and Torfing 2013)." (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 7)

"contextual factors can influence the interorganizational innovation processes: (1) history of relationships (lack of, negative or positive); (2) relative power of members; (3) imposition of rules/guidelines (interplay between and influence of formal and informal rules); (4) impact of political/cultural context (supportive or hostile); (5) type of issue (highly controversial or noncontroversial); and (6) culture of members (value systems, norms, attitudes and beliefs) (Mandell and Steelman 2003)" (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 7)

"the innovation-related complications may include negative past experiences, a lack of motivation among stakeholders, too large a conflict of interests that prevents collaboration, the prevalence of mistrust and opportunistic behavior, the presence of procedural uncertainty and the existence of incompatible cognitive and discursive frameworks, closed networks fostering groupthink, strategic uncertainty, incomplete institutionalization of network arenas and communication failures (Hartley, Sørensen, and Torfing 2013)" (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 7)

“Machines have thus far been seen as ‘mediators’ of knowledge flows connecting people to people or allowing people to interact with various (aggregate or even algorithmically generated or customized) contributions. However, the more control machines start to exercise over the content they show by personalizing or customizing formation, the more they should be analyzed as distinct partners in h2m and even m2m interactions.” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 8)

“Digitalization for some time has been looked through the lens of actor-network theory (Callon 1987; Latour 2005) where digitization is seen as an ‘actor’ itself influencing and modifying social relationships” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 8)

“the theory has been mostly concerned with how these (stable) networks of aligned interests emerge (Shaw-Garlock 2010).” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 8)

“Digitization, automation and platformization fundamentally challenge how collaborative networks are to be coordinated.” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 9)

“One the one hand, h2m and especially m2m coordination is based on a mix of traditional coordination elements (for the latter, see Bouckaert, Peters, and Verhoest 2010). It is strongly hierarchical as code-based decisionmaking rules usually leave little choice for the stakeholders involved to bargain or negotiate about or even ignore the code-imposed rules. This tendency is especially central should the network be organized top-down” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 9)

“It also has strong elements of network-type coordination, especially if the organizations involved favour bottom-up experimentation (Tõnurist, Kattel, and Lember 2017) or if the m2m infrastructure is co-created with external organizations and they have the choice to decide whether and how to join and to develop joint IT processes and platforms.” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 9)

“it can reduce the need for human interaction to zero (near-zero marginal cost effect) and seemingly squeeze out contextual and value-based judgment in public service delivery (transforming inherently explicit political issues into implicit” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 9)

“With the increasing use of artificial intelligence and machine learning in m2m interactions, such coordination practices have the potential to become policy-independent” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 9)

“Eide et al. (2016) and Tsvetkova et al. (2017)” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 9)

“who and what capabilities are involved in collaborative innovation (actors); what and how interactions in collaborative innovation settings happen (interactions); how these components are structured (networks); and which actions are taken and which types of innovations are proposed in the first place (behaviours)” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 10)

“Estonia is known for its exceptionally high social trust towards e-government solutions, where privacy-related issues have very little impact on policy debates and where ICT has become one of the building blocks of national branding.” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 10)

“there are very few studies around focusing on digitization and collaborative innovations in the public sector.” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 10)

“value-added tax (VAT) payments are filed (all payments of over 1000 euros have to be filed electronically). Both cases targeted a specific policy problem, have achieved quite spectacular direct and indirect results/ outcomes, have relied heavily on collaboration with various strands of government and would be impossible without the existing digital infrastructure.” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 10)

“Initially, many key stakeholders were reluctant to collaborate and trust was lacking. It took years for the idea to mature and the break in the deadlock was marked an op-ed by the governments” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 12)

“he program team conceives of itself as a start-up organization within the government, and was initially housed physically among other start-ups” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 14)

“this reform was a close collaboration between the Tax and Customs Board, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications and accounting software providers” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 15)

“So it was again the role of the key leaders in the process who absorbed the risks and enabled the network to be initiated. During the implementation phase, the interaction between actors was, however, fully automated.” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 15)

“Organizationally speaking, the formed network was relatively less complex compared to the e-residency case. In addition to the fiscal and economic policy-making fields, business associations and accounting software companies were the core members of the network” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 16)

“The network massively expanded during the implementation phase, but organizations were involved through technological means requiring little or no human involvement in the networks themselves” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 16)

“Charismatic leaders were in leading positions in both networks. Risk-taking was very much tolerated by the network leaders who were strongly gambling with their personal reputations; key persons had a business-like attitude to the public sector and were very much driven by performance pressures. The collaboration took place among government departments and agencies with people with the private sector and start-up backgrounds playing key galvanizing and accelerator roles.” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 16)

“how and under which conditions does the digitization of governance infrastructure enhance or hinder collaborative innovation? As both collaborative innovation cases relied fundamentally on m2m coordination and other ICT capabilities, this demonstrates how digital capabilities have become the core capabilities not only in bringing networks together and governing networks, but in public sector in general.” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 17)

“what both cases demonstrate is that due to the advancements in ICT, the public sector is clearly moving away from purely human-to-human (h2h) interactions and networks toward human-machine (h2m) networks” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 17)

“we increasingly witness a gradual move toward collaborative innovation practices whose effectiveness relies on the synergistic interactions between humans and machines” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 17)

“Redefine the roles of humans, organizations and machines as actors in collaborative processes as the centrality of digital technologies increasingly determine how networks can design, implement and evaluate public policies, i.e. who interacts with each other and how. As automated, m2m, service delivery was ultimately the main modus operandi both networks aimed at, the existing digital infrastructure determined also what the networks were able to plan and execute. In both cases, the digital infrastructure underlies organizational routines and capacities, and extends them through collaboration to new services” (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 17)

“Create new evolution patterns and behaviours within networks as m2m coordination gradually becomes the central coordination mode while triggering the development and institutionalization of

new (digital) capacities in partner organizations that lead to further evolution in collaborative innovation practices." (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 18)

"the existing digital infrastructure strongly shapes the directionality of collaborative innovation." (Kattel et al., 2020, p. 18)

Anexos

- Kattel et al. - 2020 - Collaborative innovation and human-machine network.pdf

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Collaborative Network Capacity

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Pamela A. Mischen
Resumo	This article argues that collaborative network success is a function of having the necessary social, knowledge, and financial capital, and the capacity to manage that capital through collaborative governance and knowledge management. This theory is examined through a comparative case study of two early childhood/school readiness networks. The evidence suggests that both collaborative governance and knowledge management enable collaborative networks to use their resources wisely and that organizational commitment to the network, the role of data collection and sharing, and the challenges of information technology all bear further investigation as important components of collaborative network capacity.
Data	2015
Idioma	eng
Direitos	2013 Taylor & Francis 2013
Extra	Place: ABINGDON Publisher: Routledge
Volume	17
Páginas	380–403
Título da publicação	Public management review
Edição	3
ISSN	1471-9037
Data de adição	06/02/2023 10:52:27
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:13:53

Etiquetas:

Management, Studies, Collaboration, Comparative analysis, Network analysis, Social Sciences, Success, Knowledge management, Governance, collaborative governance, Public Administration, Business & Economics, Capital, Childhood, collaborative network capacity, Commitments, Computer Networks, Government and politics, Information Technology, Interorganizational networks, Investigation, Networks, Schools, Social Networks, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (02/04/2023 10:00:54)

cite technology. very interesting. special issue 1975 of public management review about technology. discusses the role of IT - information sharing in database. The role of face to face communication.

“What distinguishes networks from markets and hierarchies is governance – within networks there is no ‘legitimate organizational authority to arbitrate and resolve disputes’ (Podolny and Page 1998, p. 59).” (Mischen, 2015, p. 381)

“he collaborative process – analysing what it takes for individuals and organizations to work together over extended periods of time towards a common goal (Huxham 2000)” (Mischen, 2015, p. 383)

“Collaboration itself is not synonymous with network – some networks exhibit collaboration, but collaboration can occur in other types of structures or relationships (Keast et al. 2007).” (Mischen, 2015, p. 383)

“Bryson et al. (2006) outline a framework for understanding cross-sector collaborations. This framework consists of initial conditions, including the general environment, sector failure, and direct antecedents; formal and informal processes; formal and informal structure and governance; contingencies and constraints; and outcomes and accountabilities.” (Mischen, 2015, p. 383)

“How does engaging in collaborative governance increase the capacity of collaborative networks” (Mischen, 2015, p. 384)

“The factors can be grouped into four main variables: starting conditions, institutional design, facilitative leadership, and collaborative process. The starting conditions include power/resource /knowledge asymmetries, incentives for and constraints on participation, and prehistory of cooperation or conflict. The importance of prehistory of cooperation is echoed in various types of network studies, including the use of personal/professional networks (Binz-Scharf et al. 2012).” (Mischen, 2015, p. 384)

“The collaborative process is a circular process of face-to-face dialogue and good faith negotiation, leading to trust-building, followed by commitment to process (i.e. mutual recognition of interdependence, shared ownership of process, and openness to exploring mutual gains), which results in shared understandings (i.e. clear mission, common problem definition and identification of common values), resulting in intermediate outcomes (i.e. ‘small wins’, strategic plans, and joint fact-finding), which leads back to more face-to-face dialogue.” (Mischen, 2015, p. 384)

“Many studies conducted since Ansell and Gash collected their data have reiterated the importance of trust, and with particular relevance to this article, the role of trust in knowledge sharing (Binz-Scharf et al. 2012; Dawes et al. 2009; DeSouza 2009; Hatmaker and Rethemeyer 2008).” (Mischen, 2015, p. 384)

“Ansell and Gash describes well the processes by which a network manages relationships, it does not explain how these networks convert data into information and information into knowledge; store, analyse, and share data, information, and knowledge; and how knowledge might relate to outcomes. Bryson et al. (2006) propose, ‘Cross sector collaborations are more likely to be successful when they have an accountability system that tracks inputs, processes, and outcomes; use a variety of methods for gathering, interpreting, and using data; and use a results management system that is buil” (Mischen,

2015, p. 385)

“Agranoff (2007, p. 60) states, ‘The most distinctive collaborative activity of all of the networks proved to be their work in public sector knowledge management’. This is due to the fact that the work of government and non-profit agencies providing public goods has become more technical and knowledge-oriented (Agranoff 2008), and different members of collaborative networks tend to have access to information that others do not have and have different information processing capacities (DeSouza 2009).” (Mischen, 2015, p. 385)

“Knowledge management was once thought to be synonymous with information technology (IT). Indeed, an entire issue of Public Administration Review in 1975 was dedicated to ‘knowledge management’, but with a decidedly IT emphasis. Over the years, it has been recognized that much of knowledge management has less to do with technology and more to do with people and social structures. Therefore, this ‘second generation’ of knowledge management studies has incorporated the ways that humans interact within an organizational context to covert data into knowledge (McElroy 2003).” (Mischen, 2015, p. 385)

“That is not to say that IT plays no role in knowledge management. In fact, IT is an important enabler of the human processes to convert data into knowledge. As the amount of data that needs to be processed becomes large, the role of IT becomes” (Mischen, 2015, p. 385)

“crucial, not merely important. The importance of IT to networks, as well, is noted by Agranoff (2007) and Girard and McIntyre (2010). McNabb describes five essential subsystems of knowledge management: information processes (which include IT), human interactions, social processes, collaboration culture, and organizational learning.” (Mischen, 2015, p. 386)

“Both within organizational and network knowledge management these relationships sometimes are formed because people are members of a community of practice or other formalized networks. In both organizational and network contexts, IT can be an enabler of these relationships by allowing them to take place through email, Skype, or social networking platforms.” (Mischen, 2015, p. 386)

“As argued earlier, IT can facilitate these processes, especially after initial face-to-face interactions. IT can bring people together in new ways to facilitate socialization and it can be used to store knowledge that may be combined to form new knowledge or knowledge that has been externalized.” (Mischen, 2015, p. 386)

“Within an organization, it is important to break down walls between individuals and departments. In a network context, traditional lines of authority are not present, making a collaboration culture even more necessary. As with human interactions and social processes, IT can enable collaboration across organizational lines through web-based project software.” (Mischen, 2015, p. 386)

“Because the purpose of this research is to explore how the collaborative governance and knowledge management contribute to the overall capacity of collaborative networks, the data were coded deductively with a priori codes (a list of these codes can be found in Appendix 2). These codes were derived from the collaborative governance and knowledge management frameworks presented by Ansell and Gash (2008) and McNabb (2006), respectively. Data were coded by two separate coders using Atlas.ti (” (Mischen, 2015, p. 391)

“Information sharing occurred within meetings, but like KRTF this information tended to be about programme availability.” (Mischen, 2015, p. 397)

“although only KRTF mentioned IT, their experiences suggest that IT can be a challenge for community-based networks. While the website was deemed a great success, the development of the

database, upon which their evaluation strategy depended, was a real challenge. Furthermore, the database was necessary to efficiently convert the large amount of data into useable information. While the use of networks certainly predates the advent of IT, interorganizational data sharing is becoming recognized as necessary to solve complex problems (Dawes 1996; Ojo et al. 2011)" (Mischen, 2015, p. 399)

"While this examination was conducted with only two collaborative networks, it suggests that future scholarship should consider the importance of organizational commitment to the network as a lynchpin of the collaborative governance process; the role of data collection and sharing in the creation of local knowledge; and the challenges of IT for community-based networks" (Mischen, 2015, p. 400)

Anexos

- Mischen - 2015 - Collaborative Network Capacity.pdf

Collaborative place-based health governance systems: stakeholders' perceptions in the Portuguese Baixo Vouga sub-region

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Carlos Gonçalves
Autor Gonçalo Santinha
Autor Anabela Santiago
Autor Gonçalo Barros
Resumo Abstract This study aimed to assess the Baixo Vouga sub-region (Portugal) governance system through 15 interviews with leaders of institutions with decision-making power and provide healthcare. The interviews were subjected to a content analysis, organized in matrices by cases, categories, subcategories, and indicators. Recording units were extracted from the interviews to produce data for each indicator. A Collaborative Place-based Governance Framework systematizing operational definitions of collaborative governance was implemented to serve as a benchmark for assessing the collaborative and place-based dimensions. The Baixo Vouga sub-Region governance system is collaborative because it is based on a shared structure of principles that translates into the services provided. It has a multilevel and multisector collaboration, and can undertake shared decisions. These dimensions could be reinforced through increased participation, autonomy, subsidiarity if more place-based information and practical knowledge were sought. The system would also benefit from an extensive adoption of bottom-up methods to formulate and implement policies. Resumo Esta investigação tem como objetivo avaliar estas dimensões no sistema de governança da Região de Aveiro (RA) Portugal, através de 15 entrevistas feitas aos responsáveis máximos de instituições que decidem e que prestam cuidados. Na análise das entrevistas, aplicaram-se me- todologias de análise de conteúdo. Para o efeito, criaram-se matrizes por casos, sub-categorias, sucategorias e indicadores. Das gravações das entrevistas, extraíram-se unidades de registo para cada indicador. Propomos um referencial de governança colaborativa de base local que sistematiza definições operativas de governança colaborativa, servindo,

depois, de referencial para o exercício de avaliação. O sistema de governança da sub-região do Baixo Vouga é colaborativo porque assenta numa estrutura partilhada de princípios transposta para o modo como os serviços são prestados. Apresenta colaboração multinível e multissetorial e capacidade de construir decisões partilhadas. Reforçar-se-iam estas dimensões com mais participação, autonomia, subsidiariedade e se se recorresse mais à informação e a conhe- cimento prático, localizado. Também beneficiaria com a adoção extensiva de metodologias de base local na formulação e na implementação de políticas.

Data 2021
Idioma eng ; por
Direitos
Extra Publisher: ABRASCO - Associação Brasileira de Saúde Coletiva
Volume 26
Páginas 2415–2430
Título da publicação Ciência & saude coletiva
Edição suppl 1
ISSN 1413-8123
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Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:30:03

Etiquetas:

Health Policy & Services, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (21/03/2023 23:04:50)

informs only the use of information sytem to support governance

“A Collaborative Place-based Governance Framework systematizing operational definitions of collaborative governance was implemented to serve as a benchmark for assessing the collaborative and place-based dimensions.” (Gonçalves et al., 2021, p. 2415)

“Collaborative governance is an arrangement where state agencies directly recruit stakeholders in a collective, formal, consensus-oriented, deliberative decision-making process and aims to establish or implement state policies” (Gonçalves et al., 2021, p. 2416)

“Place-based health systems are a promising strategy for improving community healthcare3. In these programs, local authorities and other players collaborate to employ health-promoting interventions and policies” (Gonçalves et al., 2021, p. 2416)

“What would reinforce these collaboration processes? The answers point to the centrality of integration/coordination/organization between hospital care and ACES, between projects, within the scope of public health units, in the management of information systems, in the relationship with the satellite institutions of the health system, and different types of demand for care” (Gonçalves et al., 2021, p. 2427)

Anexos

- Gonçalves et al. - 2021 - Collaborative place-based health governance system.pdf

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Collaborative Platforms as a Governance Strategy

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Chris Ansell
Autor	Alison Gash
Data	2018-01-01
Idioma	en
Catálogo de biblioteca	DOI.org (Crossref)
URL	http://academic.oup.com/jpart/article/28/1/16/4372135
Data de acesso	03/03/2023 10:16:08
Volume	28
Páginas	16-32
Título da publicação	Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory
DOI	10.1093/jopart/mux030
Edição	1
ISSN	1053-1858, 1477-9803

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Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

Anexos

- Texto completo

Creating Partnership Synergy: The Critical Role of Community Stakeholders

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Roz D. Lasker
Autor Elisa S. Weiss
Resumo While there are compelling reasons for professionals in health and human services administration to collaborate with other stakeholders in the community, the experience with such partnerships thus far has generated more frustration than results. Recent research on partnership synergy—a key indicator of a successful collaboration process— suggests that many of these partnerships are inadvertently compromising their own success by the way they involve community stakeholders. Applying research findings to current practice, this article shows how the ability of a partnership to understand and address complex problems—and sustain interventions over time—is related to who is involved in the partnership, how community stakeholders are involved, and the leadership and management of the partnership. The article addresses key challenges that health and human services administrators face when they seek to optimize the role of community stakeholders in partnership.
Data 03/2003
Idioma en
Título curto Creating Partnership Synergy
Catálogo de biblioteca DOI.org (Crossref)
URL https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/107937390302600104
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Direitos https://journals.sagepub.com/page/policies/text-and-data-mining-license
Volume 26
Páginas 119-139
Título da publicação Journal of Health and Human Services Administration
DOI 10.1177/107937390302600104
Edição 1
Abreviatura do periódico Journal of Health and Human Services Administration
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Cross-level linkages in an ecology of climate change adaptation policy games

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Matthew Hamilton

Autor Mark Lubell

Autor E Namaganda

Resumo Social and ecological outcomes of environmental governance systems are shaped by interplay across the spatial levels at which policy actors and decision-making forums operate. We focus on the conditions under which actors participate in policy forums operating at higher or lower levels than the actors' own level. We draw upon theories of network science and transaction costs to formulate and test predictions about the overall prevalence of such cross-level linkages as well as the conditions under which policy actors engage in these linkages. We estimate an exponential random graph model using data collected from a survey of climate change adaptation policy actors participating in decision-making forums operating at different spatial levels within the Lake Victoria region in East Africa. Within this governance system, efforts to improve adaptive capacity across national boundaries and diverse vulnerable populations hinge on how well policy forums operating at regional and higher levels attract the participation of actors with access to information about local conditions, the efficiency with which actors can disseminate funding and technical resources through more local policy forums, as well as other processes that occur via cross-level linkages. We find that actors are less likely to engage in cross-level linkages compared to within-level linkages. Conditioning on this general tendency, actors are even less likely to participate in forums operating at lower levels in which their collaborators also participate. By contrast, actors are more likely to participate in forums operating at lower levels when influential actors jointly participate. These findings, which highlight distinct roles of social and political capital in cross-level forum participation, have implications for efforts to improve climate change adaptation governance in the Lake Victoria region, as well as other multilevel governance systems.

Data 2018

Idioma eng

Extra Place: Ottawa Publisher: Resilience Alliance

Volume 23

Páginas 36

Título da publicação Ecology and society

Edição 2

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Etiquetas:

Environmental policy, Decision making, Participation, Adaptation, Games, Governance, State role, Networks, Sustainability, Boundaries, Climate change, Ecology, Natural resource management, Information dissemination, Social interactions, Adaptive systems, Climate change adaptation, Conditioning, cross-level linkages, East Africa, exponential random graph models (ERGM), Lakes, Linkages, policy networks, Transaction costs, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (27/03/2023 09:24:31)

network analysis. does not consider technology. structure of network and impact on collaboration.

“Within this governance system, efforts to improve adaptive capacity across national boundaries and diverse vulnerable populations hinge on how well policy forums operating at regional and higher levels attract the participation of actors with access to information about local conditions, the efficiency with which actors can disseminate funding and technical resources through more local policy forums, as well as other processes that occur via cross-level linkages.” (Hamilton et al., 2018, p. 1)

“We find that actors are less likely to engage in crosslevel linkages compared to within-level linkages.” (Hamilton et al., 2018, p. 1)

“actors are more likely to participate in forums operating at lower levels when influential actors jointly participate.” (Hamilton et al., 2018, p. 1)

“’s Lake Victoria region, which provides the empirical setting for our research, hundreds of policy actors participate in the design and implementation of climate change adaptation measures under the auspices of multiple task forces, steering committees, and other policy forums in which actors regularly convene to collectively contribute to decisions about the design and implementation of policy (Ansell and Gash 2008, Fischer and Leifeld 2015).” (Hamilton et al., 2018, p. 1)

“Our objective in this paper is to develop and test hypotheses about the conditions under which policy actors initiate cross-level linkages, which Gallemore et al. (2015) suggest is a major gap in literature on the structure and function of multilevel environmental governance systems.” (Hamilton et al., 2018, p. 1)

“ecology of games framework (EGF; Lubell 2013, Lubell et al. 2014, Berardo et al. 2015), which integrates ideas from polycentric governance with transaction cost analysis (Ostrom et al. 1961, Williamson 1981, North 1990, Ostrom 2010). The EGF argues that policy forums provide opportunities for political contracting, and that participants will develop mutually beneficial agreements if they can overcome the transaction costs of searching for possible solutions, bargaining over the distribution of costs and benefits, and monitoring and enforcing the resulting agreements.” (Hamilton et al., 2018, p. 1)

“cross-level linkages are less common, in large part because they involve higher transaction cos” (Hamilton et al., 2018, p. 1)

“As Gallemore et al. (2015) observe in their study on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) policy in Indonesia, the considerable differences between actors at different levels breeds uncertainty and mistrus” (Hamilton et al., 2018, p. 2)

“network science concept of closure, which describes the presence of a relationship between two nodes that are each connected to the same third node.” (Hamilton et al., 2018, p. 3)

“network closure occurs when actors with a bilateral collaborative relationship participate in the same forum. Although prior research has shown that collaboration is more likely when actors jointly participate in the same policy forums (Fischer and Sciarini 2016)” (Hamilton et al., 2018, p. 3)

“The participation of influential actors in policy processes has been linked with the success compliance in natural resource governance systems” (Hamilton et al., 2018, p. 4)

“The “great expectations” of regional actors may be dashed if they select the “wrong” local partners or forums (Pressman and Wildavsky 1973). In settings characterized by weak institutions or enforcement mechanisms, developing political capital may be the only way for actors operating at higher levels to influence the behavior of more local actors that have significant autonomy” (Hamilton et al., 2018, p. 4)

Anexos

- Hamilton et al. - 2018 - Cross-level linkages in an ecology of climate chan.pdf

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Cultivating collaboration: Lessons from initiatives to understand and manage cumulative impacts in Australian resource regions

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Madeleine Porter
Autor Daniel M. Franks
Autor Jo-Anne Everingham
Resumo Australia has experienced rapid development within its resource regions, with traditional mining sectors like coal, iron-ore and natural gas expanding and new industries such as coal seam gas emerging. As a result, there is an increasing prevalence and awareness of the cumulative impacts of the extractive resource industries on the society, environment and economy of these regions. Collaborative governance is emerging as a means of addressing cumulative impacts. This article undertakes an analysis of 30 case studies of collaborative governance in the resources sector of Australia. The initiatives analysed range from those focussed on information exchange and coordination to higher degrees of collaboration that involve shared resources and shared risks. The study demonstrates that there are challenges in using collaborative approaches to tackle cumulative impacts, but that significant benefits can be realised. The study highlights the need to nurture and cultivate collaborative relationships in order to provide the foundation for long-term solutions. •Cumulative impacts are increasing in prevalence in Australian resource regions.•Collaborative governance is emerging as a means of addressing cumulative impacts.•Thirty cases of collaborative governance are analysed and lessons identified.•Easy and quick solutions were uncommon but benefits were identified.•Collaborative efforts need only be as elaborate as necessary to address the issue.
Data 2013
Idioma eng
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Volume 38
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Título da publicação Resources policy
Edição 4
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Collaboration, Life Sciences & Biomedicine, Science & Technology, Economics, Governance, Environmental economics, Coordination, Environmental Sciences & Ecology, Impact analysis, Australia, Environmental Studies, Coal, Coal mines, Cumulative effects assessment and management (CEAM), Cumulative impacts, Foundations, Information exchange, Iron ores, Mining, Multi-sector, Natural gas, Q30, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (12/04/2023 10:32:12)

do not cite technology. Case study of 30 collaborative initiatives in Australia. Classify the kind of collaboration with few really being collaborative governance.

“This article undertakes an analysis of 30 case studies of collaborative governance in the resources sector of Australia. The initiatives analysed range from those focussed on information exchange and coordination to higher degrees of collaboration that involve shared resources and shared risks.” (Porter et al., 2013, p. 657)

“There is increasing interest in the potential of collaborative approaches to manage the cumulative impacts, or cumulative effects, of resource extraction (Dixon and Montz, 1995; Duinker and Grieg, 2006; Moran et al., 2007; Franks et al., 2010a, 2010b).” (Porter et al., 2013, p. 657)

“Australia is one of the world's largest exporters of mineral and energy resources.” (Porter et al., 2013, p. 657)

“Despite governments frequently playing key roles in these initiatives, few of the collaborations have direct decisionmaking powers, though some have an advisory role to government” (Porter et al., 2013, p. 666)

“One of the foremost challenges in dealing with cumulative impacts relates to developing ownership of the issue and the responses. In all of the cases, multiple actors shared responsibility for creating the cumulative impact. In some cases, important stakeholders were unwilling to take ownership of the problem and participate in the collaborative process (see similar observations by Lubell (2004) as they perceived their contribution to creating the problem to be minimal and so exhibited limited commitment to addressing it” (Porter et al., 2013, p. 666)

“Collaborative arrangements involve the surrender of control over processes and outcomes and this can cause reluctance in some stakeholders to participate.” (Porter et al., 2013, p. 667)

“Lack of trust was identified by interviewees as a factor that constrained information sharing (e.g. commercially sensitive data) and prejudiced the ability to establish cooperative relationships. The literature concurs that distrust between participants can inhibit the achievement of meaningful change or action (Ansell and Gash, 2007 and Bryson et al., 2006).” (Porter et al., 2013, p. 667)

“The majority were categorised as either ‘cooperating’ or ‘coordinating’ with fewer cases representing ‘networking’, ‘collaboration’ or ‘integration” (Porter et al., 2013, p. 668)

Anexos

- Porter et al. - 2013 - Cultivating collaboration Lessons from initiative.pdf

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Designing and implementing data collaboratives: A governance perspective

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor	Erna Ruijer
Resumo	Recently, attention has been paid to the opportunities of data sharing across government sectors for complex public problems. These so-called ‘data collaboratives’ are seen as a novel way of leveraging different sources of data and expertise for societal impact. Data collaboratives come with new challenges that might require new governance structures and processes. So far, scant attention has been paid in the literature to data collaborative governance. This study aims to fill that gap. Building upon the collaborative governance and information sharing literature, a framework for Data Collaborative Governance is developed. This framework was tested in a living lab that focused on the public problem of anti-social behavior. Empirical data was collected over a period of one and a half years and analyzed based on an abductive research approach. The findings show that data sharing adds new elements to collaborative governance theory and practice. This study also demonstrates that a living lab is a promising methodology for studying data collaboratives. Finally, it shows that working across boundaries of organizations and sharing data to address complex problems in more collaborative ways has the potential to generate insights for complex public problems. •This study develops a framework for Data Collaborative Governance that can be used for theory and practice.•The framework is tested in a living lab. A living lab is a promising methodology for studying data collaboratives but also has some limitations.•This study demonstrates that working across boundaries and sharing data to address complex problems, has the potential to generate insights for these problems.
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Idioma	eng
Direitos	2021 The Author(s)
Extra	Publisher: Elsevier Inc
Volume	38
Páginas	101612
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Open data, Governance, Data collaboratives, Public problems, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

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consider technology. Very good adds to the collaborative governance framework the role of data/technology. But it is oriented to think collaboration for data sharing purposes.

“data collaborative governance” (Ruijer, 2021, p. 1)

“The findings show that data sharingadds new elements to collaborative governance theory and practice. This study also demonstrates that a living lab is a promising methodology for studying data collaboratives. Finally, it shows that working across boundaries of organizations and sharing data to address complex problems in more collaborative ways has the potential to generate insights for complex public problems.” (Ruijer, 2021, p. 1)

“Government organizations are increasingly opening up their datasets, hoping that the reuse of datasets may spur innovations, enhance transparency, lead to more precisedecision making, and create value for public problems (Piotrowski, 2017; Provost & Fawcett, 2013; Ruijer, Grimmelikhuijsen, & Meijer, 2017). In the past decade, studies on Open Government and Open Government Data have focused on the opportunities and challenges of opening up data (Conradie & Choenni, 2014; Huijboom & Van den Broek, 2011; Zuiderwijk & Janssen, 2014), on user requirements and the quality of data (Vetro et al., 2016), and on data as part of a broader complex system (Dawes, Vidiasova, & Parhimovich, 2016; Zuiderwijk, Janssen, & Davis, 2014). The assumption underlying this body of literatureis that once there is a matchbetween a provider and a user, benefits for public problems can be created (Ruijer & Meijer, 2020).” (Ruijer, 2021, p. 2)

“Combining diverse datasets from a broad range of actors might provide a more accurate and comprehensive picture of the magnitude and complexity of the problem (Susha, Pardo, Janssen, Adler, Verhulst, & Harbour, 2018).” (Ruijer, 2021, p. 2)

“For collaborations to be successful, some form of governance is necessary (Provan & Kenis, 2008). Collaborative governance literature focuses on processes and structures of public policy decision-making and management, that engage people constructively across organizations to carry out a public purpose (Emerson et al., 2011). Based on the definition of collaborative governance by Emerson et al. (2011, p. 2), in this study, data collaborative governance is defined as the processes and structures of decision-making and management that engage people constructively in data-driven activities across the boundaries of public agencies, levels of government, and/or the public, private and civic spheresfor a societal purpose that could not otherwise be accomplished.” (Ruijer, 2021, p. 2)

“In the collaborative governance literature, several frameworks have been developed (Ansell & Gash, 2008; Bryson et al., 2015; Emerson et al., 2011; Provan& Kenis, 2008). Scholars have applied some of these frameworks to data collaboratives. Klievink et al. (2018) built upon the framework of Ansell and Gash (2008)to explore data collaboratives. The framework offers useful concepts but is not confined to information technology.” (Ruijer, 2021, p. 2)

“Susha and Gil-Garcia (2019) applied the framework of Emerson et al. (2011) to data collaboratives. This framework has a broader focus, and can be applied to inter-governmental collaborations, but does not address technology. Susha and Gil-Garcia (2019) conclude that although this framework is partially relevant, data collaboratives also have particularities that require adaptation of the framework. They argue that data collabora tives are not only influenced by external drivers, but also by internal drivers

such as capabilities, resources, and data availability (Susha & Gil-Garcia, 2019, p. 2899).” (Ruijer, 2021, p. 2)

“Collaborative processes can be facilitated by active face-to-face meetings (Provan & Kenis, 2008) and by online meetings (Pardo, Gil-Garcia, & Luna-Reyes, 2010). Technology can facilitate collaborative activities and it can provide solutions that surpass perceptions of individual actors (Bryson et al., 2015).” (Ruijer, 2021, p. 3)

“To estimate the magnitude of a complex problem and to get a shared understanding of the public problem by leveraging data, the problem often needs to be broken down into feasible questions and actionable tasks in data collaboratives (Manning & Reinecke, 2016; Susha, Gronlund, & van Tulder, 2018). Additionally, activities may include standardized data collection or acquisition, data sharing and access, data integration and exchanging data (Susha, Gronlund, & van Tulder, 2018). But also, the co-creation of value and insights based on data for public problems (Klievink et al., 2018).” (Ruijer, 2021, p. 3)

“Bryson et al. (2015) identify technology and competencies as components at the intersection of processes and structures” (Ruijer, 2021, p. 3)

“Data analysis was done using NVivo, using an abductive approach (Ashworth, McDermott, & Currie, 2019), with regular iteration between data and theory. An abductive approach combines deductive and inductive theorizing (Ashworth et al., 2019).” (Ruijer, 2021, p. 6)

“it confirmed that the broad components distinguished by Bryson et al. (2015) are relevant for data collaborative governance. In the data collaborative, an institutional environment could be distinguished that influenced the data collabo rative in the local government over time. The motivation for participation in the data collaborativeis a sharedcommitment and understanding of the public problem of anti-social behavior” (Ruijer, 2021, p. 8)

“Components and elements that influence data collaborative governance.” (Ruijer, 2021, p. 9)

Anexos

- Ruijer - 2021 - Designing and implementing data collaboratives A .pdf

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Designing and leading collaborative urban climate governance: Comparative experiences of co-creation from Copenhagen and Oslo

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Hege Hofstad
Autor	Eva Sørensen
Autor	Jacob Torfing
Autor	Trond Vedeld
Resumo	This article has a twofold aim. First, inspired by collaborative governance theory, the article develops an analytical framework built around three ideal co-creation strategies utilized by city governments for building capacity and addressing urban climate solutions. Second, this co-creation framework is applied to a comparative case study of climate governance in two climate-

ambitious Scandinavian cities, Copenhagen and Oslo, to illustrate the role of co-creation as an approach and tool for urban climate governance. The comparative analysis reveals how the two cities navigate differently within a polycentric ecosystem of actors depending on a variety of contextual factors and whether climate responses are geared mainly towards assembling and aligning public, private business or citizen actors, respectively, for collaborative efforts. The findings suggest that both cities combine two ideal co-creation strategies, a whole of government strategy with an externally focused stakeholder strategy, while neither of the cities has adopted a full-fledged externally focused civil society co-creation strategy. The findings have implications for co-creation theory and urban climate leadership. In both cities, the benefits of co-creation are found to depend on support from both conducive institutional design and new forms of public leadership. Over time, leadership has started to congeal into a distinctive type of co-creational leadership based on both hands-on and hands-off tools and instruments in climate responses. The findings suggest that a co-creation approach benefits the debate on citizen participation in climate governance as it brings a nuanced understanding of the multiple roles that citizens can play in relation to both public and private services and business actors; as residents, consumers, climate agents, as well as voters with rights and responsibilities who can provide the city leadership with legitimacy but also oppose climate action.

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Case studies, Comparative analysis, Ecosystems, Climate, Urban climatology, #ICT&CollGov

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limited cite technology - co-creation - focuses on meetings. Cite the concept of platforms but does not explicitly mentions technology supporting. Cite technology by use of ICT to broad communication with civil society, not to co-create, but to legitimize and incentivize other governance settings to develop solutions for the city.

“analytical framework built around three ideal co-creation strategies utilized by city governments for building capacity and addressing urban climate solutions.” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 203)

“The comparative analysis reveals how the two cities navigate differently within a polycentric ecosystem of actors depending on a variety of contextual factors and whether climate responses are geared mainly towards assembling and aligning public, private business or citizen actors, respectively, for collaborative efforts.” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 203)

“The findings suggest that both cities combine two ideal co-creation strategies, a whole of government strategy with an externally focused stakeholder strategy, while neither of the cities has adopted a full-fledged externally focused civil society co-creation strategy” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 203)

“Cities are largely not in control of the major businesses, urban estates, transport and energy systems and related assets and development agendas that are crucial for transformative policies to succeed. T” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 204)

“d. This reflects that climate change governance represents a ‘collective action’ problemeemissions are caused by the cumulative result of actions taken by many diverse actors–and thus requires collaborative efforts and mutual trust across public and private actors and sectors to be resolved (Jordan et al., 2018; Ostrom, 2010; van der Heijden, 2018).” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 204)

“inspired by recent advancement in collaborative governance theory, the article develops an analytical governance framework founded on three ideal co-creation strategies utilized by city governments for building capacity and addressing urban climate solutions (Ansell & Gash, 2018; Torfing et al., 2016; Hofstad et al., 2021)” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 204)

“The analysis provides researchers as well as practitioners with a deeper understanding of the hands-off and handson meta-governance tools that public decision-makers must foster to achieve innovative public value outcomes from co-created climate actions (Hughes et al., 2018; Sørensen & Torfing, 2009)” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 204)

“Co-creation is an emergent concept linked to the collaborative governance scholarship and represent a distinct form of collaboration across a set of public and/or public actors (Ansell & Torfing, 2021; Hofstad et al., 2021). Moving beyond the idea of a ‘ladder of participation’ (Arnstein, 1969), co-creation recognizes the limitations of a citizen participation approach in the theory and practice of urban governance by suggesting that there is a need to bring multiple types of actors' knowledge, resources and competences together to address complex and unruly climate change issues (Torfing et al., 2019; Hofstad et al., 2021; Vedeld, Hofstad, Solli & Hanssen, 2021).” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 204)

“co-creation as processes in which public and/or private actors attempt to solve a shared public problem or task by exchanging different kinds of resources serving to co-initiate, codesign and/or co-implement

visions, strategies, policies, regulatory frameworks or technological solutions (Hofstad et al., 2021; Torfing 204 HOFSTAD 1 7 5 6 9 3 3 8 , 2 0 2 2 , 3 , D o w n l o a d e d f r o m h t t p s : / / o n l i n e l i b r a r y . w i l e y . c o m / d o i / 1 0 . 1 0 0 2 / e e t . 1 9 8 4 b y C A P E S , W i l e y O n l i n e L i b r a r y o n [0 4 / 0 3 / 2 0 2 3] . S e e t h e T e r m s a n d C o n d i t i o n s (h t t p s : / / o n l i n e l i b r a r y . w i l e y . c o m / t e r m s a n d c o n d i t i o n s) o n W i l e y O n l i n e L i b r a r y f o r r u l e s o f u s e ; O A a r t i c l e s a r e g o v e r n e d b y t h e a p p l i c a b l e C r e a t i v e C o m m o n s L i c e n s" (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 204)

"et al., 2016; Vedeld et al., 2021)." (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 205)

"co-creation serves to highlight and target specific forms and practices of collaboration, increasingly observed to be actively encouraged by governments in urban climate governance (Hofstad & Vedeld, 2021; Vedeld et al., 2021)." (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 205)

"o-creation theory emphasizes that a key feature of cocreation is the weight put on achieving (collaborative) innovation (Ansell & Torfing, 2021). Different subsets of innovation theory highlight various engagement strategies as key to developing innovative solutions and practices: crowdsourcing, citizen science, and coproduction of products and services, as well as co-development of places and co-creation of public value outcomes (Rosenstock et al., 2017; Voorberg et al., 2015, p. 1334; Baker & Mehmood, 2015). A defining aspect of co-creation is thus that it brings public and/or private actors together to find innovative solutions that help achieve public value (Ansell & Torfing, 2021, p. 218), for example, addressing climate change. Second, the co-creation approach underlines the importance of institutional intermediation for mobilizing actors and ensuring equitable distribution of social innovation – namely, finding better ways to meet human needs, altering the relationship between stakeholders and strengthening commitment (Mees et al., 2019; Nicholls et al., 2015, p. 11; Voorberg et al., 2015, p. 1334). Third, while collaborative governance often is pursued to mend, calm or mediate tensions and conflicts between opposing views, co-creation is a proactive process to mobilize otherwise untapped experience, competence and knowledge resources for some form of public value (Ansell & Torfing, 2021, p. 219)." (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 205)

"One distinguishing factor in these three ideal co-creation strategies is their dependence on traditional hierarchy, authority, and bureaucratic instruments. Each of the strategies differently confers hierarchical and non-hierarchical levers of authority since they draw upon the authority of diverse constellations of public and private actors (van der Heijden, 2019)." (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 206)

"When seeking to build collaborative relationships with professional stakeholders and civil society, cities tend to use a hybrid mix of hierarchical mechanisms, such as regulations, planning and financial schemes that indirectly encourage participation and softer collaborative governance mechanisms, such as convincing, building trust, and highlighting common interests to build common grounds (Hofstad & Vedeld, 2021; Vedeld et al., 2021)." (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 206)

"Co-creation often still lacks a more solid and comprehensive institutional foundation in an 'institutional and administrative framework within which stakeholders with different interests can discuss and agree to cooperate and coordinate their actions' (Graversgaard et al., 2018, p. 14; Ansell & Gash, 2018). Co-creation is observed as a governance process in many local jurisdictions and contexts, yet approaches to it are often hesitant, ad hoc, and tentative. Hence, the use of cocreation in public governance may benefit from insights from theories of institutional design (Fung and White, 2003; Fung, 2006; Skelcher et al., 2005; Skelcher & Torfing, 2010; Huntjens et al., 2012). The institutional design of platforms and arenas represents the organizational framework for collaborative processes (Ansell & Gash, 2008, 2018). A key feature of platforms and arenas is that they can call a 'public' into existence (Bryson et al., 2017). T" (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 206)

“If institutional design has an indirect effect on co-creation by providing a stabilizing framework and ground rules for collaborative interaction, public leadership has a direct effect on the relations, actions, and identities of the participating actors. New research claims that the exercise of leadership plays a crucial role in promoting, supporting and giving direction to co-creation (Brandsen et al., 2018; Sørensen & Bryson, 2021; Torfing, 2016; Hofstad et al., 2021)” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 207)

“he TEA Steering Group was supplemented by cross-departmental meetings between all the directors that aimed to enhance collaboration based on the so-called ‘Copenhagen Story’–a jointly formulated narrative linking the goals and values of the seven departments into a common vision of Copenhagen as a mobile, green, livable and growing city. The meetings provided a platform for the formation of concrete project arenas.” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 208)

“During the development of the climate strategy, stakeholders were invited in the design phase to a series of conferences and seminars that constituted a platform for the formation of thematic working groups that provided arenas for qualified input. As one leading city administrator explained, ‘The more actors we had on board, the more ambassadors for the climate plans we would end u” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 208)

“A further strategy was the involvement of the city with the ‘Gate 21’ triple helix platform or network between a set of municipalities in the greater Copenhagen region. The platform was jointly formed by public and private actors after disappointment with the COP 15 in 2009 to mobilize academics, professionals and other actors with a mutual green transition agenda. According to its CEO, Gate 21 plays a pivotal role in the co-creation of climate responses across neighboring municipalities and private companies.” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 209)

“The external civil society strategy in Oslo combines involving citizens in conventional public hearings on strategies and development plans, communication, nudging at arm's length and more local interactions and living labs to discuss local development plans and resolve conflicts, most notably around compact city development or other local projects (bicycle lanes, parking restrictions). A broad-based communications strategy was developed to alter citizens' behavior by presenting examples of positive and innovative climate action.” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 210)

“the communications part of the city's civil society strategy is largely a one-way ICT strategy based on social media and does not foster much direct two- or multi-way interaction between representatives from the city and citizens, although information about citizens' opinions and behaviors is gathered passively. This communications strategy is accompanied by a climate fund to support climate-friendly practices, such as e-bikes and climate-friendly heaters. Thus, the leadership approach aims to stimulate self-governance and activities in line with the city's climate change goal.” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 210)

“An important similarity between the two city cases is the observation of limited citizen's involvement beyond fairly instrumental efforts to secure support for specific (local) plans or projects.” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 211)

“This lost opportunity for co-creation with citizens is perhaps mainly the result of a conscious choice; the leadership is seemingly not convinced that stronger citizen engagement will necessarily ‘pay off’ in terms of new knowledge or required buy-in to common approaches” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 211)

“he basic aim of any actor engagement is likely to be to enhance public capacity for solving specific problems, developing ideas, creating goals and policies or gaining access to resources for operationalizing transformative goals (Fung, 2006).” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 211)

“nts. Citizens thus mainly play a role as participants in collaborative processes to reactively legitimize climate strategies and to provide local knowledge and ownership of place-based interventions.”

(Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 212)

“neither city has adopted a full-fledged externally focused civil society strategy. Both cities have instead adopted an instrumental approach to climate governance guided by relative clarity in climate goals and directed at the largest sources of CO2 emissions and related core stakeholders” (Hofstad et al., 2022, p. 213)

Anexos

- Hofstad et al. - 2022 - Designing and leading collaborative urban climate .pdf

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Drivers of successful implementation of integrated care for multi-morbidity: Mechanisms identified in 17 case studies from 8 European countries

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Willemijn Looman
Autor Verena Struckmann
Autor Julia Köppen
Autor Erik Baltaxe
Autor Thomas Czypionka
Autor Mirjana Huic
Autor Janos Pitter
Autor Sabine Ruths
Autor Jonathan Stokes
Autor Roland Bal
Autor Maureen Rutten-van Mölken
Resumo This paper provides a deeper understanding of the mechanisms underlying implementation strategies for integrated care. As part of the SELFIE project, 17 integrated care programmes addressing multi-morbidity from eight European countries were selected and studied. Data was extracted from ‘thick descriptions’ of the 17 programmes and analysed both inductively and deductively using implementation theory. The following ten mechanisms for successful implementation of integrated care were identified. With regards to service delivery, successful implementers (1) commonly adopted an incremental growth model rather than a disruptive innovation approach, and found (2) a balance between flexibility and formal structures of integration. For leadership & governance, they (3) applied collaborative governance by engaging all stakeholders, and (4) distributed leadership throughout all levels of the system. For the workforce, these implementers (5) were able to build a multidisciplinary team culture with mutual recognition of each other's roles, and (6) stimulated the development of new roles and competencies for integrated care. With respect to financing, (7) secured long-term funding and innovative payments were applied as means to overcome fragmented financing of health and social care. Implementers emphasised (8) the implementation of ICT that was specifically developed to support collaboration and communication rather than administrative procedures (technology & medical

devices), and (9) created feedback loops and a continuous monitoring system (information & research). The overarching mechanism was that implementers (10) engaged in alignment work across the different components and levels of the health and social care system. These evidence-based mechanisms for implementation are applicable in different local, regional and national contexts. •Ten mechanisms for successful implementation were empirically obtained.•Alignment work is a prerequisite for successful implementation of integrated care.•Implementation work should align components and levels of health and social care.•Meso-level is the driving force of integration.

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Notas:

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use of technology to support integrated care initiatives. but mature programmes were evaluated as those having information sharing system. Sociotechnical approach to ICT - technology lined up with cultural and organizational change

“The socio-technical approach to ICT in healthcare (Berg, 1999) also emphasises that an ICT innovation should line up with cultural and organisational change with the aim to generate a fit between technology and working practices. Working practices within a department or network are perceived as a heterogeneous network of people, routines and procedures within this approach, so implementing supportive ICT for integrated care is even more complex. It is crucial to include the end users in the processes of design and implementation and to iteratively create designs that are flexible for adaptations in service delivery (e.g. the development of new standards or professional roles)” (Looman et al., 2021, p. 7)

“This paper provides a deeper understanding of the mechanisms underlying implementation strategies for integrated care.” (Looman et al., 2021, p. 1)

“(8) the implementation of ICT that was specifically developed to support collaboration and communication rather than administrative procedures (technology & medical devices),” (Looman et al., 2021, p. 1)

“edical devices), and (9) created feedback loops and a continuous monitoring system (information & research). The overarching mechanism was that implementers (10) engaged in alignment work across the different components and levels of the health and social care syste” (Looman et al., 2021, p. 1)

“Integrated care is the structured effort to provide coordinated, pro-active, person-centred, multidisciplinary care by two or morecommunicating and collaborating care providers that may work at the same organisation or different organisations, either within the healthcare or across the health, social, or community care sectors (including informal care) (Leijten et al., 2018).” (Looman et al., 2021, p. 2)

Anexos

- Looman et al. - 2021 - Drivers of successful implementation of integrated.pdf

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Driving the effectiveness of public health emergency management strategies through cross-departmental collaboration: Configuration analysis based on 15 cities in China

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Hongmei Wang
Autor Jing Sun
Autor Yinfeng Shi

Autor Tingyue Shen

Resumo Owing to the complexity of and changes associated with modern public health emergencies, cross-departmental collaborative governance is an inevitable choice for ensuring effective emergency management. In the context of emergency management research, the way in which taking full advantage of synergy can be used to enhance the effectiveness of emergency prevention and control approaches is an important issue that must be addressed urgently. Combined with China's responses to the management of public health emergencies, in this study, we construct a theoretical analysis framework involving three dimensions: information, organization, and environment. Our proposed framework relies on the fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) method to analyze the mechanisms behind the prevention and control of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) cases across 15 cities located in typical provinces throughout China and explore the roles of cross-departmental collaboration in the processing of various elements as well as the effects of their combination on the action mechanisms for ensuring the effectiveness of emergency management approaches. The results show a significant conditional correlation between the effectiveness of emergency management and the factors affecting cross-departmental coordination. Based on the characteristics of multiple concurrent paths, the driving paths can be classified into four categories: organizational, environmental, environment-balanced, and organization environment-based dual-core categories. The effectiveness of public health emergency management is the result of multiple factors. Local governments should strengthen the coordination and integration of information, organization, and environment, improve the coordinated system associated with emergency management, promote the "two-wheel drive" of high-quality development as well as accurate prevention and control, explore and perfect the adaptive combinatorial optimization path, and effectively transform the advantages of linking multi-dimensional factors with governance efficiency.

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cite technology as information sharing

Table. 1. Coding scheme

D1. Collaboration design

- Does the paper cite technology in the context of collaborative governance?

yes

- Topic

cross departamental colaboration for covid answer

- Public policy issue (environmental; social; economic, other)

covid emergency

D2. Technology frame

- What is the framing of the technology?

information sharing

D3. Technological tools

- What technological tools were developed to support the network? (platforms, software, and solutions for stakeholder communication and integration)

do not cite

D4. Technology and leadership

- Which impacts has technology had on leadership?

do not cite

D5. Communication and trust-building patterns

- How technology relates to the trust-building process.

do not inform

D6. Opportunities and Threats

- What opportunities were identified?

do not cite related to tech

- What threats were identified?

do not cite related to tech

Anexos

- Wang et al. - 2022 - Driving the effectiveness of public health emergen.pdf

e-Cognocracy and the design of public policies

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Jose MariA Moreno-Jimenez
Autor	Cristina Perez-Espes
Autor	Manuela Velazquez
Resumo	Designing public policies using information technology as a communication support system is one of the most important current issues in the public policy making field. This work presents a methodology for the design and selection of public policies based on the cognitive democratic model known as e-Cognocracy. In addition to facilitating debate between representatives and the represented (deliberative democracy), this model allows for co-decision making between citizens and politicians. Furthermore, and of even greater importance, e-Cognocracy generates a process of continuing education that is concordant to the lifelong process of living systems (cognitive process). The methodology contemplates multiple rounds (usually two) when incorporating the preferences of the actors implicated in decision making and takes advantage of the creative capacity of human beings when solving complex problems. At the same time, the methodology permits the evaluation of both the individual and social learning that is derived from the scientific resolution of the problem and the democratisation of the knowledge that is extracted. This methodology was applied to a real-life experience in the Spanish municipality of Cadrete. •The paper presents a methodology for the design of public policies based on e-Cognocracy.•The methodology uses ICT as the communication support and AHP as the methodological support.•The approach facilitates discussion and co-decisions between citizens and politicians.•E-Cognocracy generates a process of continuing education through individual and social learning.•E-Cognocracy has been applied to a situation concerning the design of cultural and sporting policies.
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cite technology knowledge sociecty and ecognogracy

“Designing public policies using information technology as a communication support system is one of the most important current issues in the public policy making field. This work presents a methodology for the design and selection of public policies based on the cognitive democratic model known as e-Cognocracy.” (Moreno-Jimenez et al., 2014, p. 185)

“eCognocracy generates a process of continuing education that is concordant to the lifelong process of living systems (cognitive process).” (Moreno-Jimenez et al., 2014, p. 185)

“Knowledge Society (Bell, 1973; Drucker, 1969, 1994; Faure et al., 1972; Stehr, 1994; UNESCO, 2005)” (Moreno-Jimenez et al., 2014, p. 185)

“The Knowledge Society (KS) can be understood (Moreno-Jiménez, 2003a) as a framework that accommodates the creativity, imagination, ingenuity and talent of human beings, based on the development of information and communication technologies (ICT).” (Moreno-Jimenez et al., 2014, p. 185)

“There are three fundamental characteristics of the KS (MorenoJiménez, 2003a) that must be utilised in the conjoint creation of a better society: (i) deterritorialisation; (ii) the interconnection between the actors and the interdependence of the factors; and (iii) the relevance of the individual (human factor).” (Moreno-Jimenez et al., 2014, p. 185)

“Deterritorialisation, or the elimination of geographical constraints, refers to the absence of a physical space in which the actors involved in the resolution of the problem are located. Interconnection reflects the potential communication between the actors and is facilitated by ICT tools. Interdependence can be viewed as the frame of reference, a holistic vision of society, within which the factors considered in the problem are interrelated.” (Moreno-Jimenez et al., 2014, p. 185)

“Advances in information technologies and the progressive increase in citizens' access to the Internet have opened up possibilities for new approaches to the governance of society. The Internet and the new electronic information networks have become indispensable instruments for the political expression of the organs of civil society at all levels (local, regional, national and supranational). As Manuel Castells (2002) suggests, the Internet is not only a technology but also a cultural production.” (Moreno-Jimenez et al., 2014, p. 186)

“The main theories on the development of e-Government focus on the relationship between the citizen and the Administration (Coursey & Norris, 2008; Parent, Vandebeek, & Gemino, 2005). In the majority of developed countries, e-Government is currently in the phase of the provision of public services that involves interaction and transaction through the Internet.” (Moreno-Jimenez et al., 2014, p. 186)

“he co-decision of the actors involved in the resolution of the problem and the education (individual and social learning) associated with the debate stage are two of the characteristics that distinguish this cognitive democracy, which seeks effective Public Administration, from other e-participative and deliberative approaches (Barber, 1984; Bessette, 1980; Bohman, 1998; Dryzek, 2000; Elster, 1998; Fishkin, 1991; Medaglia, 2012; Saebo, Rose, & Skiftenes Flack, 2008; Zimmerman, 1986).” (Moreno-

Jimenez et al., 2014, p. 186)

“Pressman and Wildawsky (1973) referred to as “the complexity of conjoint action”.” (Moreno-Jimenez et al., 2014, p. 186)

“With regard to the participation of the citizen in the design of public policies, it should be emphasised that the use of ICT tools has revolutionised our daily habits and culture, the way that we relate to one another and the way in which we comprehend the world that surrounds us. Anonymity and the lack of intermediaries make it possible for any population group to express ideas on any political issue in the myriad of blogs, forums etc. There are new tools associated with the concept of Web 2.0 that allow the exchange of information that can foster and improve possibilities for citizen participation. We are becoming accustomed to a lifestyle where we can publish ideas which can be shared through the Internet.” (Moreno-Jimenez et al., 2014, p. 187)

“(García Lizana & Moreno-Jiménez, 2008) that must be incorporated into the model, and this is the case with e-Cognocracy: 1. The establishment of procedures that capture and channel the mobilising capacity of the new technologies, their potential for taking public decisions and improving the effectiveness of democracy in the government of society. The creative power of the citizen must be used for the creation of a more cohesive and improved social order. 2. The restitution of the original values of democracy, the direct participation of the citizens in their government (all citizens and not just the elite, as occurred in Athenian democracy) and the restructuring of the democratic system so that power is really held by the citizens, strengthening their implication in the governance of society and limiting the role of the new aristocrats, the ‘bureaucrats of politics’.” (Moreno-Jimenez et al., 2014, p. 188)

Anexos

- Moreno-Jimenez et al. - 2014 - e-Cognocracy and the design of public policies.pdf

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Editorial overview: Forest governance interventions for sustainability through information, incentives, and institutions

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Arun Agrawal
Autor	Reem Hajjar
Autor	Chuan Liao
Autor	Laura Vang Rasmussen
Autor	Cristy Watkins
Data	2018
Idioma	eng
Direitos	2018 Elsevier B.V.
Extra	Publisher: Elsevier B.V
Volume	32
Páginas	A1–A7
Título da publicação	Current opinion in environmental sustainability
ISSN	1877-3435

Data de adição 06/02/2023 10:52:36
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:27:38

Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (18/03/2023 11:31:33)

informs that governance models for environmental governance are varied, but show a pattern of three dimensions - institutions, information and incentives. Do not mention the role of ICT for supporting governance.

“The 19 reviews collected in this special issue seek precisely to elucidate what is known about different strategies of environmental governance and the degree of confidence associated with available knowledge. They have distilled knowledge from more than 1200 research articles, and collectively the interventions they assess cover more than 3 Bill. Ha” (Agrawal et al., 2018, p. 1)

“environmental governance proposed by by Lemos and Agrawal [14] who view environmental governance as ‘the set of regulatory processes, mechanisms and organizations through which political actors influence environmental actions and outcome” (Agrawal et al., 2018, p. 2)

“More and better information, according to the advocates of this type of information-oriented governance interventions, will create more informed consumers, increase demand for sustainably produced commodities, and in turn encourage producers to adopt sustainability focused production standards more widely.” (Agrawal et al., 2018, p. 3)

“Broadly speaking, these three types of strategies information dissemination, material compensation/incentives, or institutional controls/sanctions — are ideal types with few real-world analogs relying purely on information, incentives, or institutions.” (Agrawal et al., 2018, p. 3)

Anexos

- Agrawal et al. - 2018 - Editorial overview Forest governance intervention.pdf

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Evaluating environmental conflict resolution: Practitioners, projects, and the movement

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Micah Fisher
Autor Tina Sablan

Resumo Environmental conflict is complex and variable, and over time, a concerted field has developed to study processes for collaboration and resolution. This article examines the evaluations of multistakeholder collaborative processes underpinning the field of Environmental Conflict Resolution (ECR). Specifically, we analyze ECR evaluations from over four decades, across different approaches, geographies, and scales. We also corroborate our findings through interviews and discussions with key scholars and practitioners in the field. We highlight the valuable empirical data from evaluations and point to a three-pronged approach for reinvigorating evaluations that support practitioners and projects and promote broader ideals of ECR collaboration.

Data 09/2018

Idioma en

Título curto Evaluating environmental conflict resolution

Catálogo de biblioteca DOI.org (Crossref)

URL https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/crq.21222

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Volume 36

Páginas 7-19

Título da publicação Conflict Resolution Quarterly

DOI 10.1002/crq.21222

Edição 1

Abreviatura do periódico Conflict Resolution Qtrly

ISSN 1536-5581, 1541-1508

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Data de modificação 19/08/2024 16:22:51

Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

Farming smarter with big data: Insights from the case of Australia's national dairy herd milk recording scheme

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Joanna E. Newton

Autor Ruth Nettle

Autor Jennie E. Pryce

Resumo Digitalization and the use of Smart Farming Technologies are considered a major opportunity for the future of agriculture. However, realisation of full benefits is constrained by: (1) farmers' interest in and use of big data to improve farm decision making; (2) issues of data sovereignty and trust between providers and users of data and technology; (3) institutional arrangements associated with the governance of data platforms. This paper examines the case of Australia's dairy herd milk recording system, arguably

one of agriculture's first cases of ‘big data’ use, which collects, analyses and uses farm-level data (milk production, lactation and breeding records) to provide individual cow and herd performance information, used by individual farmers for farm management decisions. The aim of this study was to 1) examine the use of big data to add value to farm decision making; and 2) explore factors and processes, including institutional arrangements, which influence farmer engagement with and use of big data. This paper traces the Australian history of the organisation of dairy herd recording (established in 1912 and digitalized in late 1970s) and then uses findings from a longitudinal study of 7 case study dairy farms, which were incentivised to become involved in herd recording in 2015. Applying a conceptual framework linking path dependency in farm decision making and collaborative governance capacity, we find three new important dimensions of the farm user context influencing farmer demand for big data applications: 1) the transition to a new business stage; 2) the additionality farmers seek from data generated in one component of the farm system to other subsystems, and 3) the use of data in long term or strategic decision making. Further, we identified critical attributes of support services in addressing digital literacy, capacity and capability issues at farm level, including diversity in data presentation formats and facilitation of the on-farm transition process through intermediary herd test organisations. The role of farmers as governance actors, or citizens in the decisions of the trajectory of big data applications, adds to understanding of the nature of collaborative governance arrangements that support farm engagement. •Farmer interest in data relates to business stage and the decision’s importance.•Cooperative governance structures facilitate farmer trust and use of big data.•Support services reduce the impact of low digital literacy, capacity and capability.•Inter-dependence occurs between existing data processes and optimising data use.

Data 2020
Idioma eng
Direitos 2020 Elsevier Ltd
Extra Publisher: Elsevier Ltd
Volume 181
Páginas 102811
Título da publicação Agricultural systems
ISSN 0308-521X
Data de adição 06/02/2023 10:52:32
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:40:03

Etiquetas:

Collaborative governance, Farm decision making, Herd testing, Livestock genomics, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (02/04/2023 10:52:52)

use of technology - big data- to improve dairy sector in australia. Information and knowldege sharing involving government and private sector.

“Digitalization and the use of Smart Farming Technologies are considered a major opportunity for the future of agriculture.” (Newton et al., 2020, p. 1)

“. Applying a conceptual framework linking path dependency in farm decision making and collaborative governance capacity, we find three new important dimensions of the farm user context influencing farmer demand for big data applications: 1) the transition to a new business stage; 2) the additionality farmers seek from data generated in one component of the farm system to other subsystems, and 3) the use of data in long term or strategic decision making.” (Newton et al., 2020, p. 1)

“The ability of key stakeholders to collaborate, develop sustainable governance approaches and long-term strategies has been important for herd recording's evolution through periods of significant change” (Newton et al., 2020, p. 7)

“Key to the successful implementation of national EBVs by ADHIS were: (1) strong advocacy from Australian Dairy Farmers Federation the national body representing dairy farmers – on the need for the scheme (Bennett, 1984), (2) early engagement of all key stakeholders commercial industry, breed societies, public sector, farmers – in the proposal (Hammond, 1979) and (3) farmer and industry leadership in ADHIS. The Records Standing Committee and Genetics Committee provided a platform for ongoing multi-stakeholder leadership and engagement, particularly with regards to data transfer pipelines.” (Newton et al., 2020, p. 7)

“Secondly, our results demonstrate how farmers use information produced from herd recording (animal performance) to improve efficiencies in other areas of farm performance (e.g. irrigated feed utilisation). This highlights the importance of a whole farm perspective in considering the value of data and how farmers create their own ‘additionality’ from data. A similar practice was described as ‘tinkering’ in adoption of precision agriculture technologies by Higgins et al. (2017), to describe the adaptive practices of farmers in navigating constraints.” (Newton et al., 2020, p. 9)

“Farmers are key governance actors in strategic and operational domains of herd recording which has supported it’s longevity in the dairy industry. This collaborative governing capacity provided a platform for: 1) building trust in herd testing over time, 2) reducing impact of data/device interoperability, 3) facilitating data transfer pipelines; and 4) providing adaptive responses to challenges (risks). Firstly, the governance of herd recording being inclusive of farmers, public, and private stakeholders was established early on. Developing sector-wide data collection and transfer formats facilitates data transfer and reduces instances of device interoperability, two current barriers to participation in big data platforms (Eastwood et al., 2017a). Established data sharing pipelines also give farmers choice in how they interact with their data.” (Newton et al., 2020, p. 11)

“we have traced the development of herd recording in Australia as a case for understanding: 1) the use of big data to add value to farm decision making; and 2) factors and processes which influence farmer engagement with and use of big data, including institutional arrangements. Following an evolution over 100 years through cycles of digitization and digitalization, the case provides some insights to the

broader context of farmer's acceptance of big data applications" (Newton et al., 2020, p. 11)

"We have revealed some features of collaborative governing capacity and the importance of farmers as governance actors in big data applications." (Newton et al., 2020, p. 12)

"Private investment is required in technology and service provision and public investment is required for innovation and implementation processes for which the private sector underinvest, and for sustaining data captured for collective benefit." (Newton et al., 2020, p. 12)

Anexos

- Newton et al. - 2020 - Farming smarter with big data Insights from the c.pdf

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Forest social values in a Swedish rural context: The private forest owners' perspective

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Therese Bjarstig
Autor	Emma Kvastegard
Resumo	The sustainability paradigm of the European Landscape Convention calls for increased involvement of all affected parties in combination with active leadership to promote social values. As a result, the Swedish Forest Agency (SFA) has requested further development of methods for broad consultation and active participation in order to strengthen the social values of forests. This paper aims to identify in particular the private forest owners' perceived need for collaboration and dialog regarding the social values of forests. The study's primary empirical data was derived from interviews with 40 private forest owners. A framework developed by Emerson et al. (2012) was applied to facilitate analysis of the forest owners' perceptions of procedural and institutional arrangements, existing leadership, the current level of knowledge and access to different types of resources. The paper identifies a need for the SFA to become more proactive and assume more of a leading role. The level of knowledge regarding social values was found to be quite low among the majority of the private forest owners. They wanted more information; they asked for increased support and advice, and they wanted to see improved coordination rather than collaboration on social values. •Many forest owners are unfamiliar with the term 'social values'.•Forest social values are not prioritized by forest owners.•The management of social values is rarely carried out for its own sake.•Private forest owners lack relevant knowledge and want more support and advice.•The Swedish Forest Agency should take on more of a leading role.
Data	2016
Idioma	eng
Direitos	2016 The Authors
Extra	Backup Publisher: Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet Place: AMSTERDAM Publisher: Elsevier B.V
Volume	65

Páginas 17–24
Título da publicação Forest policy and economics
ISSN 1389-9341
Data de adição 06/02/2023 10:52:39
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:29:30

Etiquetas:

Analysis, Collaboration, Social Sciences, Life Sciences & Biomedicine, Science & Technology, Economics, Sweden, Business & Economics, Political Science, Environmental Sciences & Ecology, Samhällsvetenskap, statskunskap, Statsvetenskap, Environmental Studies, Forestry, Forest policy, Private forest owners, Public Administration Studies, Rural context, Social values, Studier av offentlig förvaltning, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (18/03/2023 15:22:30)

Technology as as mean for transaction cost reduction, resource. Do not inform technology role for collaboration.

“A framework developed by Emerson et al. (2012) was applied to facilitate analysis of the forest owners' perceptions of procedural and institutional arrangements, existing leadership, the current level of knowledge and access to different types of resources” (Bjarstig e Kvastegard, 2016, p. 17)

“Previous research has shown that non-state actor participation in decision-making, implementation, and management processes in particular, can help create a shared problem perception, and generate alternative solutions to a given problem (Bäckstrand et al., 2010; Sandström, 2009; Zachrisson, 2009). Participation can thus foster greater consensus between authorities and citizens, and between different interest groups, leading to increased collective knowledge.” (Bjarstig e Kvastegard, 2016, p. 18)

“One of the most striking results of this pilot study is that many private forest owners in a rural context are not familiar with the term “social values”, and accordingly have not given social values any thought” (Bjarstig e Kvastegard, 2016, p. 22)

“it is not surprising that private forest owners in a rural context do not see the same urgent need for collaboration and dialog regarding social values as the SFA does. Instead they are asking for more information and coordination on social values” (Bjarstig e Kvastegard, 2016, p. 22)

Anexos

- Bjarstig e Kvastegard - 2016 - Forest social values in a Swedish rural context T.pdf

From “Need to Know” to “Need to Share”: Tangled Problems, Information Boundaries, and the Building of Public Sector Knowledge Networks

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Sharon S. Dawes
Autor	Anthony M. Cresswell
Autor	Theresa A. Pardo
Data	05/2009
Idioma	en
Título curto	From “Need to Know” to “Need to Share”
Catálogo de biblioteca	DOI.org (Crossref)
URL	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2009.01987_2.x
Data de acesso	19/08/2024 16:20:19
Direitos	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/termsAndConditions#vor
Volume	69
Páginas	392-402
Título da publicação	Public Administration Review
DOI	10.1111/j.1540-6210.2009.01987_2.x
Edição	3
Abreviatura do periódico	Public Administration Review
ISSN	0033-3352, 1540-6210
Data de adição	19/08/2024 16:20:19
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 16:20:30

Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

Governance challenges of small-scale gold mining in Ghana: Insights from a process net-map study

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Ferdinand Adu-Baffour
Autor	Thomas Daum
Autor	Regina Birner
Resumo	•ASM is increasingly associated with heavy earth moving machines and hazardous chemicals use.•Governance challenges hindering formalization of the ASM subsector contributes to a burgeoning informal stream.•Process Net Map provides insights into governance challenges facing ASM and enables the identification of policy reform options to address them. The artisanal small-scale mining (ASM) sector – commonly described as low-tech, labor-intensive mineral extraction and processing, in developing countries, is increasingly associated with the use of heavy earth moving machines and hazardous chemicals for ore extraction, which can have negative implications on

agricultural land use and the environment. Moreover, land reclamation, or the lack thereof, associated with ASM is a rising concern. Despite the potentially far-reaching effects of informal ASM operations on the environment and human health, the legal framework for ASM, particularly in sub-Saharan African countries, is not well implemented. Focusing on Ghana as a study case, this paper explores the factors that hinder the implementation of its legal framework for mining. A combination of qualitative explorative methods was applied, including an innovative tool called “Process Net-Map”, a visual participatory mapping technique. The results help to explain the governance challenges of the ASM sector, enabling identification of policy reform options to address them. The findings exposed outdated legislature, which fails to capture the ever-growing complexities of the subsector’s operations, as a major bottleneck. Hurdles associated with formal licensing bureaucracies and fees, land tenure, compliance monitoring, and ineffective collaboration of relevant stakeholders with and at the local level were identified as hindering the implementation of the existing legal framework. These bottlenecks must be addressed. Moreover, we recommend the adoption of collaborative governance systems, like co-management, which has been successfully implemented in other disciplines, in the ASM sector to ensure sustainability.

Data 2021
Idioma eng
Direitos 2020 The Author(s)
Extra Place: Kidlington Publisher: Elsevier Ltd
Volume 102
Páginas 105271
Título da publicação Land use policy
ISSN 0264-8377
Data de adição 06/02/2023 11:04:55
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:36:12

Etiquetas:

Developing countries, Collaboration, Governance, LDCs, Sustainability, Information services, Land use, Mining, Agricultural land, Artisanal small-scale mining, Chemicals, Earthmoving equipment, Gold mining, Gold mining value chain, Governance challenges, Land reclamation, Land tenure, Machinery, Magneto-electric machines, Mined land rehabilitation, Mining industry, Mining law, Mining legal framework, Online information services, Online services, Policy reform, Process net-map, Reclamation of land, Reforms, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (18/03/2023 11:25:38)

informs the need to enhance information to improve the managing conditions in Ghana. Does not mentio the use of ICT to develop the supported co-management network.

“this paper explores the factors that hinder the implementation of its legal framework for mining.” (Adu-Baffour et al., 2021, p. 1)

“Hurdles associated with formal licensing bureaucracies and fees, land tenure, compliance monitoring, and ineffective collaboration of relevant stakeholders with and at the local level were identified as hindering the implementation of the existing legal framework.” (Adu-Baffour et al., 2021, p. 1)

“this paper addresses this knowledge gap by examining its legal mining framework from a governance perspective.” (Adu-Baffour et al., 2021, p. 1)

“Markets fail when their production systems are unable to provide goods or services either at all or at the level that is optimal from a society’s perspective.” (Adu-Baffour et al., 2021, p. 2)

“Information gaps can undermine appropriate subsector reforms, especially with regards to sector operations and its environmental, health and safety impacts.” (Adu-Baffour et al., 2021, p. 2)

“Lack of political interest to create an adequate legal framework has also been identified as a contributor to state failures.” (Adu-Baffour et al., 2021, p. 2)

“Another governance problem with the sector is the problem of a lack of information. Miners lack knowledge of the legal requirements governing the subsector (Hentschel et al., 2002).” (Adu-Baffour et al., 2021, p. 3)

“Common problems of collective action, such as free riding, that face cooperatives are expected as a governance challenge (see Birner and Anderson, 2007).” (Adu-Baffour et al., 2021, p. 3)

“NGOs and CSOs have been actively contributing in various ways to ASM, especially in areas involvingenvironment, health and safety. They achieve this through interactions and engagement with policy making and regulating bodies, ASM entities and affected communities. Some also act as pressure groups and watchdogs to hold states and ASM businesses accountable.” (Adu-Baffour et al., 2021, p. 3)

“The Process Net-Map which is a variant of a net-map, includes, in addition to identifying the roles and interlinkages among different actors, the consecutive steps of the processes involved in influencing particular outcomes (Schiffer, 2007; Raabe et al., 2010).” (Adu-Baffour et al., 2021, p. 4)

“Development of a satellite imagery and drone technology (GalamSTOP), to monitor illegal mining activities and training of personnel on its use” (Adu-Baffour et al., 2021, p. 4)

“This could be a more sustainable approach to managing local resources and holding certain stakeholders responsible, especially when government agencies charged with this task are ineffective due to resource constraints. L” (Adu-Baffour et al., 2021, p. 14)

“The study also showed that the potential of third-sector actors to address governance problems of state

regulation was not utilized as there was minimalactive involvement of local level stakeholders on the ground, which limited efforts in ensuring responsible management of community lands and environment." (Adu-Baffour et al., 2021, p. 15)

Anexos

- Adu-Baffour et al. - 2021 - Governance challenges of small-scale gold mining i.pdf

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Governance for Resilience: CALFED as a Complex Adaptive Network for Resource Management

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	David E. Booher
Autor	Judith E. Innes
Resumo	A study of California's water planning and management process, known as CALFED, offers insights into governance strategies that can deal with adaptive management of environmental resources in ways that conventional bureaucratic procedures cannot. CALFED created an informal policy-making system, engaging multiple agencies and stakeholders. The research is built on data from 5 years of field work that included interviews with participants, review of documents, and observation of meetings. We argue that CALFED can be seen as a self-organizing complex adaptive network (CAN) in which interactions were generally guided by collaborative heuristics. The case demonstrates several innovative governance practices, including new practices and norms for interactions among the agents, a distributed structure of information and decision making, a nonlinear planning method, self-organizing system behavior, and adaptation. An example of a resulting policy innovation, a method to provide real-time environmental use of water while protecting a reliable supply of water for agricultural and urban interests, is described. We outline how ideas about complex adaptive network governance differ from ideas about traditional governance. These differences result in ongoing tension and turbulence as they do for other self-organizing governance processes that operate in a context of traditional governance.
Data	2010
Idioma	eng
Direitos	Copyright © 2010 by the author(s)
Extra	Place: WOLFVILLE Publisher: Resilience Alliance
Volume	15
Páginas	35
Título da publicação	Ecology and society
Edição	3
ISSN	1708-3087
Data de adição	06/02/2023 10:52:33
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:43:15

Etiquetas:

Environmental policy, Life Sciences & Biomedicine, Science & Technology, Governance, collaborative governance, Corporate governance, Ecology, Ecological sustainability, Environmental Sciences & Ecology, Environmental management, Environmental Studies, adaptive management, complex adaptive systems, consensus building, Heuristics, Human ecology, policy network, resilient resource management, Sustainable water management, Water governance, Water management, water policy, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações
(20/03/2023 10:26:17)

complex adaptative system for governance. Even though compares features of traditional governance X CAs governance does not cite technology.

“tive management of environmental resources in ways that conventional bureaucratic procedures cannot. CALFED created an informal policy-making system, engaging multiple agencies and stakeholders.” (Booher e Innes, 2010, p. 2)

“We argue that CALFED can be seen as a self-organizing complex adaptive network (CAN) in which interactions were generally guided by collaborative heuristics. The case demonstrates several innovative governance practices, including new practices and norms for interactions among the agents, a distributed structure of information and decision making, a nonlinear planning method, self-organizing system behavior, and adaptation.” (Booher e Innes, 2010, p. 2)

“complex adaptive network governance differ from ideas about traditional governance” (Booher e Innes, 2010, p. 2)

“Adaptive management of environmental resources presents a challenge to traditional government, with its reliance on bureaucratic procedures, the lengthy processes of legislative deliberation, and the often arbitrary nature of judicial decision making. We contend that a fundamental transformation in our ideas about governance is needed to assure the flexibility, timeliness, and learning required for resilience of our social–ecological systems” (Booher e Innes, 2010, p. 2)

“The problems facing policy making in the 21st century seem to overwhelm the organizations society depends upon on. Uncertainty and complexity, fragmentation and diversity, interdependence, and new spaces for decision making all contribute to a changing context for governance (Hajer and Wagenaar 2003).” (Booher e Innes, 2010, p. 3)

“Thompson, in his now classic book, warned: “Bluntly speaking, social purposes in modern societies increasingly exceed the capacities of complex organizations, and call instead for action by multi-organization complexes” (2003:157).” (Booher e Innes, 2010, p. 3)

“n his review of the field of public administration, Kettl contends that: “The challenge facing government administrators in the 21st century is that they can do their jobs by the book and still not get the job done” (2002:22). He argues that fundamental transformations are occurring in policy and governance, but practice and scholarship has not integrated these.” (Booher e Innes, 2010, p. 3)

“ody Freeman, an administrative law scholar, concurs, arguing that the most serious weaknesses of the present system of policy governance is that it is based on an adversarial administrative decisionmaking process driven by interest representation. To address natural resource issues requires, in her view, collaborative governance, joint problem solving, broad participation, sharing of regulatory responsibility across the public–private divide, and flexible, engaged agencies (1997).” (Booher e Innes, 2010, p. 3)

“n. The system’s behavior was determined by their interactions and relationships, not by the formal roles of the agents in their agencies” (Booher e Innes, 2010, p. 9)

Anexos

- Booher e Innes - 2010 - Governance for Resilience CALFED as a Complex Ada.pdf

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Governing the smart city: a review of the literature on smart urban governance

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Albert Meijer
Autor	Manuel Peo Roiguez Bolivar
Autor	Public Management
Autor	UU LEG Research USG Public Matters Public Governance
Autor	Management
Autor	UU LEG Research USG Public Matters
Resumo	Academic attention to smart cities and their governance is growing rapidly, but the fragmentation in approaches makes for a confusing debate. This article brings some structure to the debate by analyzing a corpus of 51 publications and mapping their variation. The analysis shows that publications differ in their emphasis on (1) smart technology, smart people or smart collaboration as the defining features of smart cities, (2) a transformative or incremental perspective on changes in urban governance, (3) better outcomes or a more open process as the legitimacy claim for smart city governance. We argue for a comprehensive perspective: smart city governance is about crafting new forms of human collaboration through the use of ICTs to obtain better outcomes and more open governance processes. Research into smart city governance could benefit from previous studies into success and failure factors for e-government and build upon sophisticated theories of socio-technical change. This article highlights that smart city governance is not a technological issue: we should study smart city governance as a complex process of institutional change and acknowledge the political nature of appealing visions of socio-technical governance.
Data	2016
Idioma	eng
Direitos	info:eu-repo/semantics/openAccess
Extra	Place: London, England Publisher: SAGE Publications
Volume	82
Páginas	392–408
Título da publicação	International review of administrative sciences
Edição	2
ISSN	0020-8523
Data de adição	06/02/2023 10:52:25
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:18:25

Etiquetas:

Studies, Information technology, Social Sciences, Governance, Cities, collaborative governance, Communications technology, e-government, Legitimacy, Public Administration, smart city, Taverne, Urban development, urban governance, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (29/03/2023 11:52:57)

literature review to frame the concept of smart governance.

“smart city governance is about crafting new forms of human collaboration through the use of ICTs to obtain better outcomes and more open governance processes” (Meijer et al., 2016, p. 392)

“This article highlights that smart city governance is not a technological issue: we should study smart city governance as a complex process of institutional change and acknowledge the political nature of appealing visions of socio-technical governance.” (Meijer et al., 2016, p. 392)

“The article highlights that governing a smart city is about crafting new forms of human collaboration through the use of information and communication technologies. City managers should realize that technology by itself will not make a city smarter: building a smart city requires a political understanding of technology, a process approach to manage the emerging smart city and a focus on both economic gains and other public values” (Meijer et al., 2016, p. 392)

“An example of the current emphasis in urban governance on making the city smarter is Amsterdam Smart City (amsterdamsmartcity.com). This is ‘a unique partnership between businesses, authorities, research institutions and the people of Amsterdam’ with the objective of developing the Amsterdam Metropolitan Area into a smart city with a focus on the themes living, working, mobility, public facilities and open data.” (Meijer et al., 2016, p. 393)

“public management perspective that highlights that solving societal problems is not merely a question of developing good policies but much more a managerial question of organizing strong collaboration between government and other stakeholders (Torfing et al., 2012).” (Meijer et al., 2016, p. 394)

“What we are seeing now is that the issue of socio-techno synergy is being scaled up from the level of the organization – or the chain of organizations – to the level of the urban system.” (Meijer et al., 2016, p. 394)

Anexos

- Meijer et al. - 2016 - Governing the smart city a review of the literatu.pdf

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Government 2.0? Technology, Trust and Collaboration in the UAE Public Sector

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Fadi Salem
Autor	Yasar Jarrar
Resumo	Increased use of the Internet and related technologies in government seems to hold out promise for a collaborative governance model, derived from cross-agency information and knowledge sharing, but many governments struggle to attain this goal. Over the past decade, many local and federal government entities in the United Arab Emirates witnessed a shift from the traditional, hierarchical ‘silos mode’ of governance into a ‘competitive mode,’ heavily influenced by ‘New Public Management’ approaches. Although competition has had a relatively positive impact on government efficiency, there is evidence that it has increased institutional and policy complexity, reduced levels of trust and decreased knowledge sharing in government, thereby reinforcing information silos and hindering collaboration and cross-government innovations. This article reports a national survey of UAE government employees in federal and local government institutions which found that ‘technology,’ ‘leadership’ and ‘trust’ are perceived as the top three interconnected enablers of collaboration in the UAE government. The article concludes that there is now a possibility to move towards a more collaborative mode in governance, using technological innovations to bring down the cost of social transactions in government, with three key prerequisites: fostering a comfortable level of ‘political trust’ between society and government, achieving a threshold of social acceptance of technology ('technological trust') within the public sector and reforming the ‘social trust’ dynamics in society.
Data	2010
Idioma	eng
Direitos	2010 Policy Studies Organization
Extra	Place: Oxford, UK Publisher: Blackwell Publishing Ltd
Volume	2
Páginas	63–97
Título da publicação	Policy & Internet
Edição	1
ISSN	1944-2866
Data de adição	06/02/2023 10:52:36
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:33:45

Etiquetas:

Internet, Technological innovations, Local government, e-government, Electronic government, Public sector, collaboration, trust, Surveys, government 2.0, NPM, technology, UAE, United Arab Emirates, Web 2.0, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (12/04/2023 11:57:55)

consider technology. Very good paper. survey on the role of technology in the United Arab.

“many local and federal government entities in the United Arab Emirates witnessed a shift from the traditional, hierarchical ‘silos mode’ of governance into a ‘competitive mode,’ heavily influenced by ‘New Public Management’ approaches. Although competition has had a relatively positive impact on government efficiency, there is evidence that it has increased institutional and policy complexity, reduced levels of trust and decreased knowledge sharing in government, thereby reinforcing information silos and hindering collaboration and cross-government innovations.” (Salem e Jarrar, 2010, p. 63)

“This article reports a national survey of UAE government employees in federal and local government institutions which found that ‘technology,’ ‘leadership’ and ‘trust’ are perceived as the top three interconnected enablers of collaboration in the UAE government.” (Salem e Jarrar, 2010, p. 63)

“The article concludes that there is now a possibility to move towards a more collaborative mode in governance, using technological innovations to bring down the cost of social transactions in government, with three key prerequisites: fostering a comfortable level of ‘political trust’ between society and government, achieving a threshold of social acceptance of technology (‘technological trust’) within the public sector and reforming the ‘social trust’ dynamics in society.” (Salem e Jarrar, 2010, p. 63)

“The negative impact on the flow of information, ideas and knowledge in government effectively increased institutional and policy complexity (Dunleavy et al, 2006).” (Salem e Jarrar, 2010, p. 65)

“Trust has been described as a ‘noble but backward form of dealing with risk’ (Cukier, 2004)” (Salem e Jarrar, 2010, p. 72)

“Even ‘information sharing,’ which might be considered as one of the ‘quick wins’ of collaborative relationships in government, entails the prerequisite of trust. According to survey respondents, establishing a certain level of social trust among public sector employees is viewed as an important prerequisite for sharing information.” (Salem e Jarrar, 2010, p. 75)

“Can these technologies affect collaboration positively? Around 71 percent of respondents said that collaboration with other government departments has increased due to the introduction of cross-agency egovernment projects. Paradoxically, despite this clear realization of the value of ICT in enhancing collaboration within government, a majority of respondents (64 percent) also said that they would still prefer ‘face-to-face meetings’ instead of ICT-enabled ones while collaborating with other employees. How can these seemingly conflicting preferences be interpreted? One could argue that they indicate two common but conflicting preferences, coupled with the common IT risk aversion attitude in the public sector (avoiding risk or uncertainty related to IT communications). In other words, they could indicate a realization of the positive impact of face-to-face meetings on nurturing personal relationships of trust and its richness as a form of communication, on the one hand, while also indicating appreciation and awareness of the practicality, speed and convenience of IT enabled interactions.” (Salem e Jarrar, 2010, p. 84)

“How do these conflicting personal preferences impact IT-enabled collaboration within government? In

several scenarios, respondents were willing to accept giving up the preferred way of collaborating (personal faceto-face) in return for convenience. For example, 49 percent said that they would prefer IT channels of communication if the other party was from the opposite sex. This could indicate that ICT might be more successful in boosting collaboration within government in certain scenarios. Investigating such cultural tendencies and scenarios further would help government departments realize where ICT channels could play a better role in nurturing a more collaborative culture." (Salem e Jarrar, 2010, p. 85)

"Figure 11: Which Technologies Could Increase the Level of Collaboration within the UAE Government?" (Salem e Jarrar, 2010, p. 86)

"The ideas of the new collaborative Web technologies (which form part of an umbrella of technologies more recently referred to as 'Web 2.0') are being increasingly explored by governments for service delivery as well as cross-government collaboration. If introduced rationally, these technologies could potentially have a disruptive impact on the way government employees interact. Since 2003, this wave of Web technologies has created major shifts in the way social trust is constructed in the private sector and among societies of Web users (Tapscott and Williams, 2006)." (Salem e Jarrar, 2010, p. 88)

"A Europeanwide survey, for example, found that Web 2.0 applications can potentially contribute to the goals of 'better, simpler, joined-up and networked government' (Osimo, 2008). Successful cross-government collaboration examples based on information technology within the US government are numerous (NASCIO, 2007)." (Salem e Jarrar, 2010, p. 88)

"Information technology has the ability to make trust transmittable among social communities. On a global level, Web businesses are realizing the value of trust in expanding their customer base and creating new products and markets. The new cultural orientation created by openness in sharing information and generating knowledge among online businesses (or what are increasingly referred to as 'User Created Content' businesses) usually contributes to fostering strong trust models that bring people back (Tapscott and Williams, 2006, WEF and INSEAD, 2008)." (Salem e Jarrar, 2010, p. 89)

Anexos

- Salem e Jarrar - 2010 - Government 2.0 Technology, Trust and Collaboratio.pdf

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How Collaborative Governance Practitioners Can Assess the Effectiveness of Collaborative Environmental Governance, While Also Evaluating Their Own Services

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Trevor Robinson
Autor	Michael Kern
Autor	Rebecca Sero
Autor	Craig W. Thomas
Resumo	Collaborative governance applied to environmental issues is becoming more common, and evaluation of such efforts can provide useful information for multiple audiences. However, due to a variety of challenges, collaborative governance practitioners rarely evaluate the outcomes of collaboration and their contributions to these efforts. With these challenges in mind, the William

D. Ruckelshaus Center designed an evaluation framework that can meet multiple parties' objectives, be integrated into practitioners' existing services, and balance flexibility and practicality with rigor and replicability. The Center conducted a pilot of this framework on a collaborative watershed management effort in southeastern Washington State, where the Center had previously assisted with organizational development. The resulting evaluation highlights a variety of social, knowledge-based, and economic outcomes for the collaborative, as well as lessons for practitioners and evaluators of collaborative governance. We suggest that this methodology can be useful for practitioners interested in evaluating similar collaborative efforts.

Data 2020
Idioma eng
Direitos 2019 Taylor & Francis Group, LLC 2019
Extra Place: Philadelphia Publisher: Routledge
Volume 33
Páginas 524–537
Título da publicação Society & natural resources
Edição 4
ISSN 0894-1920
Data de adição 06/02/2023 10:52:26
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:53:26

Etiquetas:

Environmental policy, Economic development, Collaboration, Evaluation, Governance, Collaborative governance, Flexibility, Sustainability, Audiences, conflict resolution, conservation, Environmental issues, natural resources, Organization development, Organizational aspects, water management, Watershed management, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (12/04/2023 11:03:42)

do not cite technology. Design of evaluation framework of governance.

“t, practitioners’ typical areas of core expertise are in situation assessment, process design, joint fact-finding, facilitation and mediation, and policy-making (Hall and Kern 2017), rather than evaluation. Also, it is common for practitioners to rely on fee-for-service contracts, for which project sponsors may be uninterested in funding an evaluation effort, particularly one occurring several years in the future. In addition, practitioners often feel pressured to 2 T. ROBINSON ET AL” (Robinson et al., 2020, p. 2)

“y, practitioners must be thoughtful and careful before sharing sensitive and often “behind-the-scenes” information associated with a collaborative process to avoid compromising implementation or future policy processes involving the same parties (Fisher and Sablan 2018” (Robinson et al., 2020, p. 3)

“ractitioners rarely evaluate the outcomes of collaborative environmental governance efforts that have enlisted their services. It is also rare for practitioners to evaluate their own contributions or inputs to collaborative processes. This is partially due to the inherent methodological difficulties in evaluating the relationship between collaborative processes, outputs, and outcomes (Koontz and Thomas 2006).” (Robinson et al., 2020, p. 2)

“Collaborative governance has been described as “a governing arrangement where one or more public agencies directly engage non-state stakeholders in a collective decisionmaking process that is formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative and that aims to make or implement public policy or manage public programs or assets” (Ansell and Gash 2008, 544).” (Robinson et al., 2020, p. 1)

“the processes and structures of public policy decision making and management that engage people across the boundaries of public agencies, levels of government, and/or the public, private, and civic spheres to carry out a public purpose that could not otherwise be accomplished” (Emerson and Nabatchi 2015, 18)” (Robinson et al., 2020, p. 1)

“s. Academic researchers and project sponsors often seek knowledge about whether collaboration outperforms other types of governance, such as regulation and centralized planning (Thomas and Koontz 2011).” (Robinson et al., 2020, p. 2)

Anexos

- Robinson et al. - 2020 - How Collaborative Governance Practitioners Can Ass.pdf

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Increasing collaboration and participation in smart city governance: a cross-case analysis of smart city initiatives

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Gabriela Viale Pereira
Autor Maria Alexandra Cunha

Autor	Thomas J. Lampoltshammer
Autor	Peter Parycek
Autor	Maurício Gregianin Testa
Resumo	This study addresses the concept of smart governance in the context of smart cities, with a focus on analyzing the phenomenon of smart collaboration. Relying on the existing collaboration and participation concepts in the smart city domain, an empirical analysis was undertaken of how ICT can promote collaborative governance and increase the participation and engagement in government. The multiple case studies focus on three cities in Brazil that run municipal operations centers in an effort to "become smarter": Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre, and Belo Horizonte. Interviews with directors, managers, and technicians shed light on the contribution that ICT makes in promoting an environment of collaboration in the government. The findings have revealed that ICT has an important role in supporting information sharing and integration between government agencies and external stakeholders, including citizens, especially in developing countries.
Data	2017
Idioma	eng
Direitos	2017 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group 2017
Extra	Place: Amsterdam Publisher: Routledge
Volume	23
Páginas	526–553
Título da publicação	Information technology for development
Edição	3
ISSN	0268-1102
Data de adição	06/02/2023 10:52:25
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:35:41

Etiquetas:

Developing countries, Smart cities, Information technology, Collaboration, collaborative governance, Empirical analysis, Smart city, center of operations, Cooperation, Government agencies, information sharing, LDCs, smart governance, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

D1. Collaboration design

- Does the paper cite technology in the context of collaborative governance?

yes, smart collaboration

- Topic
- Public policy issue (environmental; social; economic, other)

D2. Technology frame

- What is the framing of the technology?

“ICT plays an important role in facilitating inter-organizational collaboration” (Viale Pereira et al., 2017, p. 529)

D3. Technological tools

- What technological tools were developed to support the network? (platforms, software, and solutions for stakeholder communication and integration)

D4. Technology and leadership

- Which impacts has technology had on leadership?

D5. Communication and trust-building patterns

- How technology relates to the trust-building process.

D6. Opportunities and Threats

- What opportunities were identified?
- What threats were identified?

Anexos

- Viale Pereira et al. - 2017 - Increasing collaboration and participation in smar.pdf

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Inscribing behaviour in information infrastructure standards

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Ole Hanseth
Autor	Eric Monteiro
Data	10/1997
Idioma	en

Catálogo de biblioteca	DOI.org (Crossref)
URL	https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0959802297000088
Data de acesso	09/08/2024 10:04:43
Direitos	https://www.elsevier.com/tdm/userlicense/1.0/
Volume	7
Páginas	183-211
Título da publicação	Accounting, Management and Information Technologies
DOI	10.1016/S0959-8022(97)00008-8
Edição	4
Abreviatura do periódico	Accounting, Management and Information Technologies
ISSN	09598022
Data de adição	09/08/2024 10:04:43
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:14:18

Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

Anexos

- Hanseth e Monteiro - 1997 - Inscribing behaviour in information infrastructure.pdf

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Italian mayors and the management of COVID-19: adaptive leadership for organizing local governance

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Christian Garavaglia
Autor	Alessandro Sancino
Autor	Benedetta Trivellato
Resumo	Drawing on a survey of 25 mayors of municipalities belonging to the Metropolitan City of Milan, Italy this paper presents an investigation into the main problems they faced during Phase 1 (lockdown) and Phase 2 (post-lockdown, pre-vaccine); the leadership actions they implemented in Phases 1 and 2; and the leadership actions they would prioritize in case of a new emergency. The results contribute to the building of knowledge on local governance and leadership models - specifically regarding conditions of emergency. Four key issues emerged: (i) the importance of adaptive leadership and of anticipatory governance frameworks aimed at providing direction in situations of emergency (e.g. what to do in case of scarce mask availability and/or of local coronavirus disease 2019 [COVID-19] hotspots); (ii) the importance of promoting institutional spaces for cooperation and collaboration with citizens in their role as volunteers and of other organizational stakeholders willing to contribute to public value co-creation; (iii) the role of technology as an enabler and medium for sharing information and crowdsourcing resources; and (iv) the importance of safe and trusted platforms

for knowledge sharing among the mayors and with the relevant organizational stakeholders.

Data 2021
Idioma eng
Direitos 2020 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group 2020
Extra Publisher: Routledge
Volume 62
Páginas 76–92
Título da publicação Eurasian geography and economics
Edição 1
ISSN 1538-7216
Data de adição 06/02/2023 10:52:33
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:38:06

Etiquetas:

collaborative governance, disaster response, emergency management, public leadership, Urban governance, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações
(21/03/2023 21:00:49)

creation of spaces for collaboration. importance of information and knowledge sharing . role of technology as an enabler and medium for sharing information and crowdsourcing resources

“he results contribute to the building of knowledge on local governance and leadership models – specifically regarding conditions of emergency. Four key issues emerged: (i) the importance of adaptive leadership and of anticipatory governance frameworks aimed at providing direction in situations of emergency (e.g. what to do in case of scarce mask availability and/or of local coronavirus disease 2019 [COVID-19] hotspots); (ii) the importance of promoting institutional spaces for cooperation and collaboration with citizens in their role as volunteers and of other organizational stakeholders willing to contribute to public value co-creation; (iii) the role of technology as an enabler and medium for sharing information and crowdsourcing resources; and (iv) the importance of safe and trusted platforms for knowledge sharing among the mayors and with the relevant organizational stakeholders.” (Garavaglia et al., 2021, p. 1)

“Moving from this backdrop, the purpose of this paper is to present an analysis of the experience of mayors in their management of the health emergency related to the spread of COVID-19 in Italy” (Garavaglia et al., 2021, p. 2)

“The results pointed to four key issues: (i) the importance of adaptive leadership style and of anticipatory governance frameworks aimed at providing direction in situations of emergency (e.g. what to do in case of scarce mask availability and/or of local COVID-19 hotspots); (ii) the importance of promoting institutional spaces for cooperation and collaboration with citizens in their role as volunteers and of other organizational stakeholders willing to contribute to public value co-creation; (iii) the role of technology as an enabler and a medium for swiftly sharing information and crowdsourcing resources; and (iv) the importance of safe and trusted platforms for knowledge sharing among the mayors and with the relevant organizational stakeholders.” (Garavaglia et al., 2021, p. 3)

“By local governance we mean the steering and coordination of relevant actors to achieve public value goals for a given locality (Sancino et al. 2018).” (Garavaglia et al., 2021, p. 3)

“, our results also point to the importance of opening up institutional spaces for cooperation and collaboration to achieve public value purposes.” (Garavaglia et al., 2021, p. 12)

“This is well exemplified by the crucial role played by the volunteer networks as well as by the crucial operational role played by the MOCs. In addition, thanks to the promotion of donation campaigns, many citizens and organizations donated money or food, and many volunteers took part in the co-production of essential public services (Nabatchi, Sancino, and Sicilia 2017).” (Garavaglia et al., 2021, p. 12)

“Third, technology plays a fundamental role in many ways. In a period when people were not allowed to leave their homes, the use of modern communication and smart working technologies represented a turning point, providing mayors with the opportunity to communicate quickly, clearly, and to several citizens at once. Fourth, the role of knowledge sharing: comparisons, suggestions and sharing beyond the organizational boundaries of the individual municipalities were of crucial importance” (Garavaglia et al., 2021, p. 12)

Anexos

- Garavaglia et al. - 2021 - Italian mayors and the management of COVID-19 ada.pdf

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MANAGING AND OPTIMIZING INNOVATION PROCESSES IN COLLABORATIVE AND VALUE CREATING NETWORKS

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	JENS ESCHENBAECHER
Autor	FALK GRASER
Resumo	Management and optimization of innovation processes are highly important for every company that depends on keeping up with market and technological evolution. Methods for the managing and optimizing of innovation processes in networks are just beginning to arise. Among different ways of creating value, successfully managed innovation processes bear the highest overall potential: On the operational level, it creates immediate value in terms of new products while on the strategic level, survival and competitiveness of the company can be assured by creating long-range, intangible values like technology leadership and a secured position in an ever-changing market environment. Therefore, innovation in networks has entered the spotlight of scientific research and industrial application. It requires new managing concepts and sophisticated information-technology-based tools. In this article, we present a model that allows to manage structural relationships within innovation networks and additionally to introduce a conceptual optimization approach.
Data	2011
Extra	Publisher: World Scientific Publishing Company
Volume	8
Páginas	373-391
Título da publicação	International journal of innovation and technology management
DOI	10.1142/S0219877011002374
Edição	3
ISSN	0219-8770
Data de adição	22/02/2023 14:49:21
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:20:20

Etiquetas:

Leadership, Networks, Innovation, Industry, Information and communication technologies, Market, Organization theory, Scientific research, #verpaperreviewcoin, #ICT&CollGov

Anexos

- ESCHENBAECHER e GRASER - 2011 - MANAGING AND OPTIMIZING INNOVATION PROCESSES IN CO.pdf

Meeting places and social capital supporting rural landscape stewardship: A Pan-European horizon scanning

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Per Angelstam
Autor Mariia Fedoriak
Autor Fatima Cruz
Autor Jose Muñoz-Rojas
Autor Taras Yamelynets
Autor Michael Manton
Autor Carla Leanne Washbourne
Autor Denis Dobrynin
Autor Zita Izakovicova
Autor Nicklas Jansson
Autor Bogdan Jaroszewicz
Autor Robert Kanka
Autor Marika Kavtarishvili
Autor Leena Kopperoinen
Autor Marius Lazdinis
Autor Jean-Marc Metzger
Autor Deniz Özut
Autor Dori Pavloska Gjorgieska
Autor Frans Sijtsma
Autor Natalie Stryamets
Autor Ahmet Tolunay
Autor Turkay Turkoglu
Autor Bert van der Moolen
Autor Asiya Zagidullina
Autor Anna Zhuk

Resumo Achieving sustainable development as an inclusive societal process in rural landscapes, and sustainability in terms of functional green infrastructures for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, are wicked challenges. Competing claims from various sectors call for evidence-based adaptive collaborative governance. Leveraging such approaches requires maintenance of several forms of social interactions and capitals. Focusing on Pan-European regions with different environmental histories and cultures, we estimate the state and trends of two groups of factors underpinning rural landscape stewardship, namely, (1) traditional rural landscape and novel face-to-face as well as virtual fora for social interaction, and (2) bonding, bridging, and linking forms of social capital. We applied horizon scanning to 16 local landscapes located in 18 countries, representing Pan-European social-ecological and cultural gradients. The resulting narratives, and rapid appraisal knowledge, were used to estimate portfolios of different fora for social interactions and forms of social capital supporting landscape stewardship. The

portfolios of fora for social interactions were linked to societal cultures across the European continent: “self-expression and secular-rational values” in the northwest, “Catholic” in the south, and “survival and traditional authority values” in the East. This was explained by the role of traditional secular and religious local meeting places. Virtual internet-based fora were most widespread. Bonding social capitals were the strongest across the case study landscapes, and linking social capitals were the weakest. This applied to all three groups of fora. Pan-European social-ecological contexts can be divided into distinct clusters with respect to the portfolios of different fora supporting landscape stewardship, which draw mostly on bonding and bridging forms of social capital. This emphasizes the need for regionally and culturally adapted approaches to landscape stewardship, which are underpinned by evidence-based knowledge about how to sustain green infrastructures based on both forest naturalness and cultural landscape values. Sharing knowledge from comparative studies can strengthen linking social capital.

Data 2021
Idioma eng
Direitos info:eu-repo/semantics/openAccess
Extra Backup Publisher: Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet Place: Ottawa Publisher: Resilience Alliance
Volume 26
Páginas 1
Título da publicação Ecology and society
Edição 1
ISSN 1708-3087
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Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:33:58

Etiquetas:

Internet, Knowledge, Case studies, Sustainable development, Governance, Social capital, Biodiversity, Ecology, Ekologi, Regions, Wildlife conservation, Landscape, green infrastructure, Bonding strength, Agricultural and Veterinary sciences, Agricultural Science Forestry and Fisheries, Bonding, Comparative studies, Cultural values, Ecological effects, Ecosystem services, European cultural groups, Horizon, Human Geography, human well-being, Kulturgeografi, landscape approach, Landscape Architecture, Landskapsarkitektur, Lantbruksvetenskap och veterinärmedicin, Lantbruksvetenskap skogsbruk och fiske, Portfolios, regional studies, Repair and maintenance, rural development, Scanning, Secularism, Social factors, Social groups, Social interaction, Social interactions, social-ecological system, Values, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (18/03/2023 11:49:11

informs about three types of govrenance fora - traditional, novel and virtual. Virtual fora is rising, with pros and cons.

“r evidence-based adaptive collaborative governance.” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 1)

)

“Traditional, novel, and virtual fora for social interactions We focus on three types of social interactions affecting the opportunity for landscape stewardship. Traditional fora for collective action facilitate the maintenance of rural cultures, and provide places for interactions within and among land use sectors (e.g., Sporrong 1998). Novel fora focusing on local and regional interactions across sectors emerged in the wake of sustainable development in the 1980s (e.g., IMFN 2008). Finally, virtual fora appeared as social web-based interactions across sectors, which accelerated with the emergence of smartphones in the 2010s (Salemink et al. 2017, Thulin et al. 2020). This involves two shifts. The first is from local village to region and from traditional land use sectors, e.g., forestry and agriculture, to multiple sectors, e.g., cultural heritage, tourism, and energy. The second shift was from physical interactions to include also virtual interactions. These temporal shifts are complicated by the spatial expansion of these shifts. Whereas the first shift is linked to frontiers of landscape changes in social-ecological systems across Europe (Inglehart 2018), the second emerged rapidly at the global level.” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 2)

“Virtual fora At the end of the 20th century, social interactions in real time became extended beyond physical places through the Internet. Networks and communities therefore now exist in both physical places such as neighborhoods, and in cyberplaces (Wellman 2001, Driskell and Lyon 2002).” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 3)

“This encouraged the idea that community could be re-gained in the facilitated environment of shared space, typically through voluntary associations or working groups. Today the digital environment of cyberspace is rapidly becoming the most important forum for regaining community (Driskell and Lyon 2002).” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 3)

“Nowadays various types of communities can be maintained by means of multiple Internet applications and platforms, for the exchange of information, keeping up the old and building new social networks, self-promotion, learning, and playing. At times these are used with the aims of supporting nature conservation and landscape governance (Daams and Sijtsma 2013, Bijker et al. 2014, Arts et al. 2015, Maffey et al. 2015, Bubalo et al. 2019).” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 3)

“Table 2. Expert assessment of viability/activity of meeting places in hotspot areas belonging to one of three groups of fora (traditional, novel, and virtual). Occurrence today is marked as active (2), present (1), or (near) absent (0), and the trend from past (before 1980s†) to present is marked as increasing (+), stable (=), or negative (-). See Table 1 and Figures 2, 3, 4 for details about the case study regions and hotspots. The Likert ranks are shown in Figure 6. PPGIS = Public Participation Geographic Information Systems. †Assuming that the 1980s is before “modern” ideas about sustainable development and sustainability appeared (Brundtland, Rio etc.).” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 7)

“Virtual Web pages 2+ 2+ 1+ 1= 2= 1+ 2+ 1+ 1+ 1+ 2+ 1+ 1= 2+ 1+ 0 Email/blogs 2+ 2+ 2+ 1= 2= 1+ 2+ 1+ 1+ 1+ 2+ 1+ 0 2+ 1+ 0 Social media 2+ 2+ 2+ 1= 2= 2= 2+ 2+ 2+ 1+ 2+ 2+ 1= 1+ 2+ 2= PPPGIS/landscape model 0 0 1+ 0 1= 1= 1+ 0 1+ 0 0 1+ 0 0 0 0 Web surveys 0 0 0 0 1= 0 1+ 0 1+ 0 1+ 0 0 0 0 0” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 7)

“A total of eight traditional, nine novel, and five virtual fora were identified across the 16 hotspot landscapes (Table 2). These encompassed actors from private, public, and civil sectors.” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 7)

“heir relative ranks were quite similar for the different traditional fora (3.3 to 4.4), but varied more for novel (1.2-4.6) and virtual (1.7-4.8) fora. Social media represented by a broad variety of communication apps and various platforms had the highest mean Likert score (5.9) of all fora (see Fig. 5).” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 7)

“Inglehart-Welzel Cultural Map (Inglehart 2018; see Fig. 3) that places countries with respect to survival values versus selfexpression values, and traditional values versus secular-rational values.” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 8)

“However, virtual internet-based fora were the most widespread and increasingly common ones. Virtual fora for social interaction have become important for both mitigating as well as exacerbating social conflicts over land use priorities (see Appendix 1).” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 8)

“Virtual fora This study indicates that virtual meeting places are gradually becoming more commonly engaging than physical ones. At the end of the 20th century, social interactions in real-time became extended beyond physical places through the Internet, adding to our vocabulary such terms as “computer-mediated communication” and “mediated communication landscape.”” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 11)

“Communication among and within individuals and communities therefore now exist in both physical places such as neighborhoods, and in cyberplaces (Wellman 2001, Driskell and Lyon 2002” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 11)

“virtual communication is increasingly used with the aims of supporting nature conservation and landscape governance (Arts et al. 2015, Maffey et al. 2015). All this is an indicator of the formation of a culture, which is directly opposed to the processes of maintaining the traditional linear culture (oneway communication, no feedback expected) and the values it represents. Digital media and modern technologies seem to prevail and suppress traditional cultural values and their content (Baltezarevic et al. 2019).” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 11)

“The most advanced among CoPs are known for using various cyberplaces, even collaborative virtu” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 11)

“environments such as 3D simulations (Churchill and Snowdon 1998, Johnson 2001, Kimble and Hildreth 2005, Dudezert et al. 2006, Eustáquio and de Sousa 2019). However, social media can be a “double-edged sword.” On the one hand, its low cost, easy access, and rapid dissemination of information lead people to seek out and consume information from a wide range of social media. On the other hand, it enables the prevalence of "fake news", i.e., low quality news with intentionally false information (Shu et al. 2017), but nevertheless resulting in widespread real-world impact.” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 11)

“Fig. 10. Overview of the main types of activities realized via virtual meeting places for individuals, communities of interest (CoIs), and communities of practice (CoPs).” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 11)

“, there are major challenges for collective action aimed at accommodating multiple, often rival, benefits from landscapes (Thellbro et al. 2017). In particular, the necessary collaborative planning suffers from the lack of coordination between the involved legal frameworks as well as deficiency in local planning resources and limited skills (e.g., Elbakidze et al. 2015). Specifically, these include stakeholder/actor-specific institutional legacies, values, and norms, securing long-term funding for facilitation, and continuous knowledge production and learning. Necessary conditions for developing place-based knowledge production and learning, representing different social-ecological contexts include: (1) sufficient time for developing collaborative capacity as an iterative process (Hirsch Hadorn et al. 2008, Singh et al. 2013); i.e., a “gyroscope” sensu Lee (1993), (2) production” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 12)

“of knowledge about states and trends of ecological and social systems involving both quantitative and qualitative methods; i.e., a “compass” sensu Lee (1993), and (3) transdisciplinarity built on coordination among academic disciplines and nonacademic participants (Hirsch Hadorn et al. 2008). The critical need of having committed persons as visionaries, project leaders, and holders of knowledge and key project skills to champion a process is well documented (e.g., Poon and Wagner 2001, Hahn et al. 2006). Dawson et al. (2017) found that successful project leaders’ experiences applied a range of strategies including dividing project size and complexity into smaller short-term subtasks, securing visibility of social benefits and public utility from project achievements, and the key role of pedagogical communicatio” (Angelstam et al., 2021, p. 12)

Anexos

- Angelstam et al. - 2021 - Meeting places and social capital supporting rural.pdf

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Metagoverning Collaborative Innovation in Governance Networks

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Eva Sørensen

Autor Jacob Torfing

Resumo Western liberal governments increasingly seek to improve the performance of the public sector by spurring innovation. New Public Management reforms from the 1980s onward viewed strategic entrepreneurial leadership and public–private competition as key drivers of public innovation. By contrast, the current wave of New Public Governance reforms perceives collaboration between relevant and affected actors from the public and private sector as the primary vehicle of public innovation, and tends to see governance networks as potential arenas for collaborative innovation. The new focus on collaborative innovation in networks poses a fundamental challenge for public managers, elected politicians, and others aiming to metagovern governance networks. Hence, we claim that a specific metagovernance strategy is needed when the purpose of governance networks is to stimulate efficiency, effectiveness, and democratic legitimacy through innovation rather than incremental improvements. The article aims to sketch out the contours of such a strategy by comparing it with more traditional metagovernance strategies. The argument is illustrated by an empirical analysis of an example of collaborative innovation in Danish elderly care.

Data 2017

Extra	Place: Los Angeles, CA Publisher: Los Angeles, CA: SAGE Publications
Volume	47
Páginas	826-839
Título da publicação	American review of public administration
DOI	10.1177/0275074016643181
Edição	7
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Etiquetas:

Entrepreneurship, Management, Methods, Innovations, Public administration, Collaboration, Leadership, Competition, Effectiveness, Public-private sector cooperation, Governance, Legitimacy, Empirical analysis, Networks, Politicians, Public sector private sector relations, Public sector, Private sector, #paperreviewinfoorg, Older people, Arenas, Elder care, Performance enhancement, #verpaperreviewcoin, #ICT&CollGov

Anexos

- Sørensen e Torfing - 2017 - Metagoverning Collaborative Innovation in Governan.pdf

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Mobile Trust, Enacted Relationships: Social Capital in a State-Level Policy Network

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Deneen M. Hatmaker
Autor	R. Karl Rethemeyer
Data	2008-11-19
Idioma	en
Título curto	Mobile Trust, Enacted Relationships
Catálogo de biblioteca	DOI.org (Crossref)
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Data de acesso	19/08/2024 16:21:18
Volume	11
Páginas	426-462
Título da publicação	International Public Management Journal
DOI	10.1080/10967490802494867
Edição	4
Abreviatura do periódico	International Public Management Journal
ISSN	1096-7494, 1559-3169
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Data de modificação 19/08/2024 16:21:27

Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

Neither markets nor states: Linking transformation processes in collective action arenas

Tipo do item	Seção de livro
Organizador	Dennis C. Mueller
Autor	Elinor Ostrom
Autor	James Walker
Data	1996-10-28
Título curto	Neither markets nor states
Catálogo de biblioteca	DOI.org (Crossref)
URL	https://www.cambridge.org/core/product/identifier/CBO9780511664458A010/type/book_part
Data de acesso	07/04/2022 22:02:10
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Editor	Cambridge University Press
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Páginas	35-72
Número da edição	1
Título do livro	Perspectives on Public Choice
Data de adição	07/04/2022 22:02:10
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:14:44

Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

New Governance of Corporate Cybersecurity: A case study of the petrochemical industry in the port of Rotterdam

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	J.G van Erp
Autor	Public Governance
Autor	UU LEG Research USG Public Matters Public Governance
Autor	Management
Autor	UU LEG Research USG Public Matters

Resumo The petro-chemical industry is a critical infrastructure that is vulnerable to cybercrime. In particular, industrial process control systems contain many vulnerabilities and are known targets for hackers. A cyberattack to a chemical facility can cause enormous risks to the economy, the environment, and public health and safety. This gives rise to the question how corporate cybersecurity has developed; how it is governed; and whether it should be subject to public oversight. This paper presents a case study of the governance of cybersecurity in the petrochemical industry in the Rotterdam Mainport area in the Netherlands, which reflects the 'new governance' view that cybersecurity can best be governed through voluntary public-private partnerships. The paper finds however that actual collaborative governance is not developing in the petrochemical industry in the port of Rotterdam; that corporate awareness and investment in cybersecurity stay behind standards, and that cybersecurity is not included in regulatory inspections. The paper places these findings in the context of three problems often associated with 'new governance' particularly pressing in cybersecurity governance: a weak role of government in public-private collaborative arrangements; an expectation that businesses will invest in self-regulation even in the absence of incentives to do so, and a lack of information exchange. In the port of Rotterdam, these problems result in a lack of obligations and accountability pressure on petrochemical corporations, leaving one of the most important chemical industrial hazards of today, largely unregulated.

Data 2017
Idioma eng
Direitos info:eu-repo/semantics/openAccess
Extra Place: Dordrecht Publisher: Springer Netherlands
Volume 68
Páginas 75–93
Título da publicação Crime, law, and social change
Edição 1-2
ISSN 0925-4994
Data de adição 06/02/2023 11:04:54
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:53:47

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Management, Methods, Case studies, Public health, Collaboration, Social Sciences, Incentives, Corporations, Governance, Corporate governance, Accountability, Chemical industry, Computer security, Consciousness, Control systems, Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Law, Criminology and Criminal Justice, Cyberterrorism, Data security, Hacking, Health problems, Information sharing, Infrastructure, Inspections, Internet crime, Investments, Law and Criminology, Obligations, Oversight, Partnerships, Petroleum chemicals industry, Political Science, Process controls, Public private partnerships, Public sector private sector relations, Regulation, Safety, Safety and security measures, Safety regulations, Self control, Self regulation, Vulnerability, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (04/08/2024 12:02:25)

cite the role of ICT consultants to define the problem, but lacks transparency

“This paper presents a case study of the governance of cybersecurity in the petrochemical industry in the Rotterdam Mainport area in the Netherlands, which reflects the ‘new governance’ view that cybersecurity can best be governed through voluntary public-private partnerships.” (Erp et al., 2017, p. 1)

“The paper places these findings in the context of three problems often associated with ‘new governance’ particularly pressing in cybersecurity governance: a weak role of government in publicprivate collaborative arrangements; an expectation that businesses will invest in self-regulation even in the absence of incentives to do so, and a lack of information exchange” (Erp et al., 2017, p. 1)

“New governance forms of regulation are often suggested as better alternatives for command-and-control regulation, because collaboration between public authorities, businesses and external stakeholders is assumed to make better use of corporate knowledge, expertise and responsibility than traditional ‘command and control’ regulation [27].” (Erp et al., 2017, p. 4)

“The informal, loose and broad governance network around cybersecurity in the port of Rotterdam reflects several problems with public private partnerships that have been identified in the Critical Infrastructure and cybersecurity literatures. Based on a comparison of several Critical Infrastructure Protection partnerships, May and Koski conclude that these partnerships tend to be vague about their goals and vision, and provide little guidance as to what action to take. 6 They tend to reflect the broad language of the national planning documents rather than offering a sector-specific course of action.” (Erp et al., 2017, p. 8)

“The belief in collaborative cybersecurity governance and business self-regulation relies on the assumption that businesses are willing to invest in cybersecurity, and that market pressure will stimulate private firms to resolve public risks.” (Erp et al., 2017, p. 11)

“businesses tend to invest more in risk prevention measures when economic incentives are combined with pressure from the social environment of businesses [46].” (Erp et al., 2017, p. 12)

“The function of information exchange in cybersecurity governance is performed in Information Sharing and Analysis Centers ISACs; [24]. ISACs - an international format for cybersecurity information exchange - are network organizations formed by corporate representatives; police; various government agencies including the national security agency coordinators and specialists.” (Erp et al., 2017, p. 13)

“It is increasingly acknowledged that despite the creation of ISAC’sinsomeindustry sectors in the Netherlands, voluntary disclosure has not provided the level of learning and exchange that is considered adequate. This is also illustrated by the fact that another exchange platform, Deltalinqs university, has received 37 voluntary incident reports over the course of 15 years according to one of the respondents. A reporting duty for security breaches of electronic systems in vital industries to the NICC is currently proposed in the Dutch parliament. However, this proposal reflects the tension between coercion and trust that is inherent to collaborative governance, as corporations are expected to comply voluntary and enforcement of the reporting duty is not foreseen. In the stakeholder consulting

round in the lawmaking process, business associations have expressed their opposition to the reporting duty's the obligatory character, which will in their view negatively influence the current practice of collaboration, information sharing and trust between business and government. Internet service providers on the other hand have pointed out that a safety culture will not develop without guarantees for compliance of the reporting duties [52]." (Erp et al., 2017, p. 14)

"ICT security consultants or private intelligence firms play a crucial yet ambiguous role in cybersecurity networks. Because of their sophisticated and elaborate knowledge on cybersecurity threats, they are often called in by government agencies for advice, since they are considered more knowledgeable than public authorities with regard to cyber risk. They thus play an important role in defining and framing cybersecurity problems [53]. In their role as experts, they are able to increase awareness and thus push for more effortsintoriskreduction[5]. In this research, this was illustrated when several private intelligence firms were invited to give a presentation in the workshop that served to increase firms cybersecurity awareness. Much more than the regulatory agencies present in the workshop or even the NICC representative, these consultants were able to speak to the corporate representatives' imagination with examples of actual cyber incidents and to frame the risks from a business perspective, for example by sketching the financial recovery costs of a cyber incident for businesses." (Erp et al., 2017, p. 14)

Anexos

- van Erp et al. - 2017 - New Governance of Corporate Cybersecurity A case .pdf

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Operationalising just sustainability: towards a model for place-based governance

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Colleen George

Autor Maureen G. Reed

Resumo As the concept of sustainability broadens to include social aspects, sustainability organisations must embrace strategies that allow them to more effectively address community issues and procedural concerns. Biosphere reserves (BRs) and model forests (MFs) advocate strongly for community engagement to achieve place-based sustainability; in practice, however, these organisations have had variable success in effectively engaging community residents and addressing their needs and interests. In this paper, we offer a framework for place-based governance for sustainability that is used to compare strategies used in BRs and MFs operating in the Maritime Provinces of Canada with the operations of Vibrant Communities, an anti-poverty organisation that operates locally in Saint John, New Brunswick. We draw attention to three imperatives: comprehensive understanding, community empowerment, and community-based outcomes, and five procedural drivers: local leadership, strong networks, diverse community engagement, learning together, and information sharing. Based on our results, we provide greater clarity on processes that address the imperatives and mobilise the drivers of effective place-based governance for sustainability. Our results suggest that there is a need for theory and practice to advance beyond current understandings of sustainability governance to enhance the capacity of

organisations seeking to implement community-based sustainability strategies.

Data	2017
Idioma	eng
Direitos	2015 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group 2015
Extra	Place: Abingdon Publisher: Routledge
Volume	22
Páginas	1105–1123
Título da publicação	Local environment
Edição	9
ISSN	1354-9839
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Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:45:57

Etiquetas:

Reserves, Leadership, Learning, Empowerment, Governance, Networks, Sustainability, Information sharing, Biosphere, Biosphere reserves, Information dissemination, environmental governance, Forests, Poverty, Community involvement, Social factors, Advocacy, Community, Clarity, Just sustainability, model forests, place-based governance, Provinces, Residents, Social behavior, vibrant communities, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (21/03/2023 21:13:52)

technology to allow communication and information flow. Collective learning and adaptive leadership

“Biosphere reserves (BRs) and model forests (MFs) advocate strongly for community engagement to achieve place-based sustainability; in practice, however, these organisations have had variable success in effectively engaging community residents and addressing their needs and interests.” (George e Reed, 2017, p. 1)

“Place-based communities, with their own knowledge, ideas, capacities, and vitality, are now widely celebrated as legitimate and pivotal agents in addressing the complex economic and social challenges associated with sustainability (Eversole 2011). Organisations working on “social development” issues, such as poverty and public health, in post-industrial countries are not typically considered “sustainability organizations”. However, such organisations can offer operational lessons and governance strategies at the community level designed to mobilise resources, solve problems, and create transformative change for sustainability through offering strategies to improve community vitality, which Dale et al.(2010) argue is imperative to achieve sustainability.” (George e Reed, 2017, p. 2)

“Traditional institutions are poorly structured to address sustainability challenges (van Zeijl-Rozema et al. 2008) and governance strategies based on the dominant stakeholder model have revealed several drawbacks, including reinforcing traditional power structures, restricting participation, producing consultation fatigue, and hindering timely decisions, definitive actions, and influential outcomes (Parkins and Davidson 2008, Reed 2008). Place-based governance utilises local identities to build strengths and capabilities to mobilise the public, private, and civil sectors and address local-level challenges. Effective place-based governance can also be a catalyst for mobilisation and collective impact, creating meaningful and locally desired changes for the community (Bradford 2005).” (George e Reed, 2017, p. 2)

“We propose a framework for place-based governance that suggests organisations seeking to advance sustainability must meet three imperatives: comprehensive understanding, community empowerment, and community-based outcomes (Figure 1). T” (George e Reed, 2017, p. 3)

“Organisations must serve as conveners and bring together broad community knowledge to construct a shared understanding of community issues. This requires situated understanding from community residents or their representatives, knowledge about communities including statistical data (e.g. demographic information) and city trends (e.g. social services availability, labour market, etc.), and knowledge for achieving transformative change within communities (Bradford 2005). T” (George e Reed, 2017, p. 3)

“Leadership is important; especially when there is little incentive to participate, power and resource asymmetries are apparent, and conflict is likely (Ansell and Gash 2008). Sustainability scholars (e.g. Dale and Newman 2005) stress the importance of local leadership for pooling resources and mobilising the community.” (George e Reed, 2017, p. 4)

“Although leadership by a few key individuals is essential to catalyse initiatives, strong networks are also important for making ties and bonding social capital (Bodin and Crona 2009). Collaborative partnerships are better able to generate knowledge, leverage resources, build social capital, promote

innovative strategies and solutions, and support implementation (Presas 2001, Agranoff 2006). Individual organisations rarely possess all of the requisite knowledge, skills, expertise, and resources that can be acquired through an effective network" (George e Reed, 2017, p. 4)

"Evidence from studies of organisational learning suggests that collective learning can be more effective than the sum of individual learning (Argyris and Schön 1996). There is also an identified need to collectively connect information, reflection, and experimentation (Kolb 1984). This adds credibility to the theory of collective impact (Kania and Kramer 2011), where people collectively learn and reflect on relevant information before establishing mutually reinforcing activities to respond to their overall goals. Working collaboratively with diverse stakeholders requires organisations to develop a common goal that can be realised through community investment, and operationalised through tangible community projects (Kania and Kramer 2011, Brown and Lambert 2013)." (George e Reed, 2017, p. 5)

"Building organisational legitimacy and trust among partners and the community requires effective communication (Lockwood et al. 2010). Accountability and transparency are paramount in placebased organisations relying heavily on investment and support from community members (Pollock and Whitelaw 2005, Lockwood et al. 2010). Well-designed communication systems offer opportunities for information sharing, deliberation, and feedback, which will raise levels of knowledge and awareness about initiatives, enable organisations to have a sense of community opinion, and allow organisations to extract ideas and innovations. The close proximity and face-to-face interactions encourage greater information sharing and feedback (McDougall et al. 2013). The use of additional feedback systems, including social networks, allows for opportunities for the community to identify issues and can more quickly allow the organisation to identify mistakes. Therefore, it is important that communication is a priority and takes place frequently through a range of face-toface and virtual strategies (Kania and Kramer 2011)." (George e Reed, 2017, p. 5)

"Positive processes can be undermined by competing values, perspectives, and knowledge of the groups involved, as well as distrust and unequal power relations (Armitage et al. 2008). Additionally, although strong networks are generally viewed by researchers as positive, their strength may serve as an impediment to required social change (Oh et al. 2004) and lead to homogenised knowledge (Bodin and Norberg 2005), thus thwarting efforts to advance a sustainability agenda." (George e Reed, 2017, p. 5)

"Interviewees revealed that having a multi-stakeholder board as the single opportunity for community engagement in these organisations created three challenges." (George e Reed, 2017, p. 10)

"Our results support other findings that suggest stronger networks are better able to generate knowledge, leverage resources, build social capital, promote innovative strategies and solutions, and support implementation (e.g. Presas 2001, Agranoff 2006). Importantly, our research extends these insights by suggesting that collaborations must be strategically designed and operationalised to fit the context (see also Keast and Mandall 2014)." (George e Reed, 2017, p. 14)

"Scholars of sustainability emphasise the importance of communication (e.g. Pollock 2004). Most of the BRs and MFs communicate through email lists, websites, Facebook pages, and some have twitter accounts, newsletters, or columns in local newspapers. However, VC Saint John also offers opportunities for community feedback and has given voice to community members through their initiatives. VC Saint John continues to organise smaller projects that specifically respond to community needs to demonstrate the value of community input. They communicate and receive feedback on "little wins" to ensure that the community perceives the organisation as moving forward and getting things done. This strategy has helped VC Saint John to leverage new resources and investments from within and outside the community. This strategy supports theories of adaptive management – that effective governance not only requires communication, but also needs feedback loops and experimentation."

(George e Reed, 2017, p. 16)

“although communication is important to ensure organisational transparency, communicating with a purpose of community engagement, feedback, and to advertise community benefits pursued by the organisation is also an important driver for place-based governance.” (George e Reed, 2017, p. 16)

“. Our research demonstrates that governance for sustainability requires researchers and practitioners to broaden their thinking beyond environmental sustainability and strengthen bridges connecting environmental and social dimensions.” (George e Reed, 2017, p. 17)

Anexos

- George e Reed - 2017 - Operationalising just sustainability towards a mo.pdf

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Policy Framework and Mechanism of Life Cycle Management of Industrial Land (LCMIL) in China

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Bing Dai

Autor Xiaokun Gu

Autor Boming Xie

Resumo •We established a Life Cycle Management of Industrial Land (LCMIL) framework to apply LCM theory into industrial land policy.•LCMIL implementation in Shanghai indicated an improvement of the utilization of industry land.•We recommended 4 key mechanisms of LCMIL. The improvement of industrial land use is an important issue for sustainable urbanization and smart growth in urban areas. However, few studies have focused on the policy design of industrial land use due to limited practical cases. A Life Cycle Management of Industrial Land (LCMIL) model consisting of six stages, which are land transfer, land development, land use (development period), land use (mature period), land contract expiration, and land withdrawal, is established based on the LCM theory and practical applications in major cities in China. Shanghai is used as a case study to analyze the implementation and mechanisms of LCMIL. The results show that the policy system involving three level local governments, as well as an evaluation system that includes economic, social, and environmental indicators, could support the implementation of LCMIL and improve the utilization of industrial land. Four key mechanisms were recommended 1) a division into fixed stages and clear departmental responsibility mechanisms in the different land use stages; 2) an evaluation mechanism that is both rigid and flexible; 3) a new land withdrawal mechanism based on environmental assessments; 4) collaborative governance and information sharing based on big data. Our research does not only provide an innovative solution to the challenges of existing industrial land use policy in China but is also a new approach to apply LCM theory to public policy decision-making. The lessons from Shanghai are meaningful for innovation in industrial land use policy in other cities in China and worldwide.

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Páginas	104997
Título da publicação	Land use policy
ISSN	0264-8377
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Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:30:33

Etiquetas:

Decision making, Big Data, Case studies, Industrial policy, Evaluation, Decision theory, Local government, collaborative governance, urban governance, Urbanization, Environmental assessment, Life cycles, Information dissemination, Public policy, Urban planning, Environmental indicators, industrial land policy, Land development, Land use, Life cycle engineering, Life Cycle Management of Industrial Land (LCMIL), Site planning, Smart growth, Urban areas, urban-rural renewal, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (21/03/2023 14:07:31)

Intergoverment collaboration. Inform the use of technology - big data - to allow information sharing inside a methodology called Life cycle assessment and life cycle management.

“The results show that the policy system involving three level local governments, as well as an evaluation system that includes economic, social, and environmental indicators, could support the implementation of LCMIL and improve the utilization of industrial land” (Dai et al., 2020, p. 1)

“Four key mechanisms were recommended 1) a division into fixed stages and clear departmental responsibility mechanisms in the different land use stages; 2) an evaluation mechanism that is both rigid and flexible; 3) a new land withdrawal mechanism based on environmental assessments; 4) collaborative governance and information sharing based on big data” (Dai et al., 2020, p. 1)

“an innovative practice of industrial land use policy, called Life Cycle Management (LCM) of Industrial Land (LCMIL), has been implemented in major cities in China, including Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, and Foshan.” (Dai et al., 2020, p. 2)

“he objective is to answer the following questions: (1) What is the framework of LCMIL? (2) What are the key mechanisms of LCMIL? (3) Does LCMIL improve the efficiency of industrial land use? We establish a six-stage framework of LCMIL based on the LCM theory, and four key mechanisms are analyzed to explain the implementation of LCMIL.” (Dai et al., 2020, p. 2)

“The first studies on what is now termed (partial) Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) first appeared in the late 1960s to early 1970s when resource exploitation, the energy crisis, and pollution control, especially solid waste management, became issues of broad public concern (Assies, 1992).” (Dai et al., 2020, p. 2)

“LCA is a “cradle-to-grave” or “cradle-to-cradle” analysis technique to assess environmental impacts associated with all stages of a product's life, ranging from raw material extraction to material processing, manufacture, distribution, and use (Muralikrishna and Manickam, 2017).” (Dai et al., 2020, p. 2)

“Building on the theory and framework of LCA, LCM expands the scope by including the complete value chain and that links sustainable management and performance of organizations and products to business value and value creation (Rebitzer, 2015).” (Dai et al., 2020, p. 2)

“In 2002, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) launched an International Life Cycle Partnership, known as the Life Cycle Initiative.” (Dai et al., 2020, p. 3)

“The framework of LCM was proposed by the UNEP) and a "plan-do-check-act" model was established (Remmen et al., 2007). Sonnemann et al. (2015) described LCM as a life cycle approach by considering environmental, economic, technological, and social aspects of products and organization” (Dai et al., 2020, p. 3)

“LCM has been mainly used in the private sector and less in government decision-making, but few studies have applied LCM to industrial land management.” (Dai et al., 2020, p. 3)

“The LCMIL is used to determine how to improve existing land use, ascertain the direction of improvement, and improve land-use efficiency” (Dai et al., 2020, p. 3)

“One of the important reasons for the problem of industrial land use in China is that the industrial land use is managed by different government departments; therefore, coordination and information exchange is lacking. Previous studies on LCM emphasized collaborations between different departments of an enterprise (Kloepffer, 2008). However, government decision-makers, enterprise managers, scientific researchers, and the public often fail to establish sound mechanisms for information exchange, sharing, and feedback. Since each department is relatively independent, this approach has resulted in a waste of resources and inefficiency (Song et al., 2010).” (Dai et al., 2020, p. 7)

“The heart of the mechanism in cooperation governance is ‘Information Sharing’, which ensures that data and information on land use and evaluation at different stages are shared, and the progress is tracked (Liu and Richards, 2018). S” (Dai et al., 2020, p. 8)

Anexos

- Dai et al. - 2020 - Policy Framework and Mechanism of Life Cycle Manag.pdf

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Policy tools to address scale mismatches: insights from U.S. forest governance

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Courtney A. Schultz
Autor Thomas J. Timberlake
Autor Zachary Wurtzebach
Autor Kathleen B. McIntyre
Autor Cassandra Moseley
Autor Heidi R. Huber-Stearns
Resumo Recent literature has highlighted the growing array of scale mismatches in environmental governance and offered policy design principles for improved governance approaches. A next step is to develop our understanding of specific policy tools that can address scale mismatches. This paper reviews the range and importance of scale-related challenges and solutions in environmental governance, situating this discussion in the context of forest governance. We then tackle the matter of policy tools to address scale mismatches, by synthesizing findings from recent policy research on two contemporarily important issues in forest governance, collaborative landscape restoration and multilevel monitoring for ecological integrity, each of which presents distinct challenges related to scale matching and coordination. The research suggests that policy innovations are supporting greater scale sensitivity, through specific legal mandates that require scale considerations and promotion of partnerships and networks. Successful strategies balance requirements to work across scales and levels, with flexibility to tailor approaches to local contexts; our work demonstrates how policy tools can facilitate this in particular contexts. Future research should seek to understand the trade-offs of working at particular scales and continue to explore examples of how design principles for adaptive

governance manifest in policy and practice across different contexts.

Data	2019
Idioma	eng
Direitos	Copyright Resilience Alliance Mar 2019
Extra	Place: Ottawa Publisher: Resilience Alliance
Volume	24
Páginas	21
Título da publicação	Ecology and society
Edição	1
ISSN	1708-3087
Data de adição	06/02/2023 10:52:32
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:43:28

Etiquetas:

Environmental policy, Policy analysis, Innovations, Governance, collaborative governance, Sustainability, Partnerships, Coordination, Natural resource management, Ecological monitoring, Landscape, Restoration, adaptive governance, Environmental restoration, Forest management, Forests, monitoring, policy design, Policy research, scale mismatch, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (12/04/2023 12:14:37)

cite technology. Challenges of environmental projects in the US. technology is cited shallow

“Budget cuts, turnover, information technology issues, decentralized decisionmaking structures, and problematic incentives complicate consistency and coordination for data collection and analysis (Doremus 2008, Biber 2013).” (Schultz et al., 2019, p. 7)

“The literature has highlighted candidate legal and institutional design principles to support adaptive governance and a need to investigate how these manifest as policy tools in specific contexts (Huitema et al. 2009, Cosens et al. 2017, DeCaro et al. 2017). Scholars have also noted the utility of bridging activities and boundary work to support cross-level and cross-scale arrangements that augment capacity to address scale mismatches by conferring flexibility, improving communication across governance levels and epistemic communities, and supporting collective action across state and nonstate actors (Cash et al. 2006, Folke et al. 2007, Termeer et al. 2010).” (Schultz et al., 2019, p. 1)

“A next frontier lies in understanding how to design specific policy tools that incorporate these features within specific legal and administrative contexts and across different arenas of environmental governance.” (Schultz et al., 2019, p. 1)

“We then discuss findings from our research, focusing on two areas of policy change, collaborative forest restoration and multilevel monitoring, each of which is defined by significant and unique scale-related challenges. For each topic, we discuss how scale-related issues typically manifest. We then consider how policies are incorporating strategies to address scale mismatches and what our research reveals about these policy tools’ effects” (Schultz et al., 2019, p. 1)

“Scale is “a heuristic employed by scientists and managers to organize their understanding of the world and the relationships and interactions therein” (Cash and Moser 2000:110)” (Schultz et al., 2019, p. 1)

“The adaptive governance literature offers solutions generally to increase adaptive capacity and specifically to address scale-related challenges. For instance, to support adaptive governance, policies should be reflexive, allowing for iterative tailoring of general policy objectives to local contexts and self-organization; policies also should provide tangible support for activities and allow for participatory decision making, with clear rights for multiple actors to contribute to addressing social-ecological dilemmas (DeCaro et al. 2017).” (Schultz et al., 2019, p. 2)

“In terms of the structure of actors to address scale mismatches, scholars highlight the need for boundary work across epistemic communities and bridging work to connect actors across jurisdictions and facilitate collective action to work at spatial extents that can meaningfully affect ecological process (Cash et al. 2006, Folke et al. 2007)” (Schultz et al., 2019, p. 2)

“Comanagement with community-based groups has become prevalent in U.S. forest restoration (Moseley and Winkel 2013). Groups provide expertise, resources, and an oftneeded social license to proceed with restoration at an increased pace and scale, relative to the recent past (Schultz et al. 2012, Abrams et al. 2017, Maier and Abrams 2018). I” (Schultz et al., 2019, p. 4)

“Agency staff often lack expertise needed to design monitoring strategies that can generate credible and relevant information at appropriate temporal and spatial scales, necessitating the engagement of

partners (Nichols and Williams 2006, Lindenmayer and Likens 2010)" (Schultz et al., 2019, p. 7)

"Budget cuts, turnover, information technology issues, decentralized decisionmaking structures, and problematic incentives complicate consistency and coordination for data collection and analysis (Doremus 2008, Biber 2013)." (Schultz et al., 2019, p. 7)

"mismatches between the spatial scales of monitoring and decision making, and problematic communication strategies often complicate the use of monitoring information in planning and decision-making contexts (Groffman et al. 2006, Bennetts et al. 2007)." (Schultz et al., 2019, p. 7)

"We also observed that requirements for collaboration in forest restoration efforts and multilevel monitoring led to some efforts to address the mismatch between information in assessments and decision making; for instance, Wurtzebach (2018) found that partners were actively engaging with this issue in response to new multilevel monitoring requirements" (Schultz et al., 2019, p. 8)

Anexos

- ES-2018-10703 (1).pdf

Potential of 3D Visualization for Collaborative Rural Landscape Planning with Remote Participants

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Kenichiro Onitsuka

Autor Kento Ninomiya

Autor Satoshi Hoshino

Resumo Rural populations are aging and declining, which has reduced the capacity for rural landscape conservation. Thus, collaborative governance with non-local stakeholders is essential to foster innovative ideas by combining knowledge bases. In the current digital era, remote actors can play a part in rural governance across boundaries through information technology. This study focused on the potential of 3D visualization for rural landscape planning and examined the effects and challenges of using 3D models for collaboration with non-local stakeholders. We conducted a survey with remote participants about a rural village landscape, using 3D models created from drone-shot aerial photos, and then discussed the findings with local stakeholders in a workshop in the village. We found that, by using 3D models, various opinions could be obtained from non-local stakeholders who had never seen the actual landscape. They used the 3D model to view the landscape from various perspectives and it enabled participants to accurately grasp local situations and problems. However, some of the opinions gathered in the survey were unrealistic for actual landscape planning. We conclude that 3D models are a useful tool to incorporate external opinions into rural landscape planning across temporal and spatial boundaries, to maintain healthy rural landscapes.

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use of 3D visualizatiion to engage local and non local actors in rural planning in Japan.

“t is increasingly important for new governance structures to incorporate diverse actors, from both inside and outside the region, into local planning [4,5]. Incorporating the knowledge of a variety of actors into discussions and increasing diversity should improve rural governance, contributing to the goal of reaching rural sustainability [5].” (Onitsuka et al., 2018, p. 1)

“Many of the studies on co-management or collaborative governance were carried out at the regional or watershed level. Studies focusing on collaboration among remote actors are scarce; within the studies that have been conducted, digital communication tools are expected to facilitate the collaboration [5].” (Onitsuka et al., 2018, p. 2)

“n a study of intercommunity networking between rural communities in Japan, there were many in-person or telephone-based networks, but email and social networks were seldom used among remote communities [17].” (Onitsuka et al., 2018, p. 2)

“One example of remote use of social media for rural development is a workshop that was conducted in Japan, which enabled professionals to” (Onitsuka et al., 2018, p. 2)

“participate remotely in a discussion in rural areas via Facebook. However, it was reported that the remote participants had some difficulties understanding the actual situation of the workshop location only by exchanging texts and still images [18].” (Onitsuka et al., 2018, p. 3)

“The neo-endogenous approach and social innovation have emphasized both local and extra-local actors [5,8,9]; nonetheless, there is no clear definition of who the extra-local actors are and why they participate.” (Onitsuka et al., 2018, p. 3)

“As information and communication technology (ICT) has spread worldwide since the mid-1990s, online communities have emerged, becoming an essential platform for communication [22] and cooperative work [23]. On the current online communities, people communicate with both known and anonymous people, exchanging knowledge and information. The members of online communities share their knowledge and information for motives like professional reputation [24], self-efficacy [25], trust [25], and reciprocal relationships [25], even though reciprocity from others is not expected [24]. As these studies indicate, many unspecified—and sometimes anonymous—people online can contribute knowledge and information leading to innovative ideas in local planning from a distance. They also become potential tourists. However, studies on the roles of those actors in the neo-endogenous rural development and rural social innovation have been scarce.” (Onitsuka et al., 2018, p. 3)

“Although research has confirmed the effectiveness of using 3D technology to visualize landscapes, most studies thus far have focused its use for communicating with local residents. However, rural areas are facing the challenges of aging and shrinking populations, and this means that potential stakeholders are not always local, as suggested by neo-endogenous development and social innovation theories [5]. Fast Internet connections, cheaper drones, and 3D conversion software have made it realistic to share 3D models remotely via the Internet, facilitating the involvement of non-local stakeholders in planning. This approach should be interactive, rather than a one-way, potentially top-down, communication of landscape information. However, there is a lack of research on interactive, non-hierarchical

communication between stakeholders regarding landscape. Furthermore, soliciting a variety of opinions on landscape is essential to improve collaboration among geographically dispersed stakeholders, but again there is a knowledge gap in terms of obtaining diverse opinions via a 3D model." (Onitsuka et al., 2018, p. 4)

"To address the lack of human resources and facilitate innovative ideas to cope with this difficulty, national and local governments have introduced policy programs to encourage multi-actor cooperation in rural development. The rural landscape, which is referred to as "satoyama" in Japan, induces nostalgia or a relaxed feeling in many Japanese people, as the history and culture of Japan was established through 2000 years of rice cultivation. A growing number of youth are interested in living in rural areas [49]." (Onitsuka et al., 2018, p. 4)

"This study confirmed that non-local stakeholders to a landscape have diverse opinions, or perceptions, on the elements of that landscape. Since people with different attributes have different opinions [46], one way of gathering diverse opinions for landscape planning could be sharing 3D models with many unspecified people on the Internet." (Onitsuka et al., 2018, p. 20)

"This study examined the potential of 3D models to obtain opinions from remote non-local stakeholders to be used in collaborative landscape planning in rural areas. We analyzed the technical potential of 3D models to obtain diverse opinions from remote participants and how the remote participants evaluated the landscape. We found that their opinions were useful for local landscape planning, with limitations" (Onitsuka et al., 2018, p. 21)

Anexos

- Onitsuka et al. - 2018 - Potential of 3D Visualization for Collaborative Ru.pdf

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Public sector, open innovation, and collaborative governance in lockdown times. A research of Spanish cases during the COVID-19 crisis

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor J. Ignacio Criado

Autor Ariana Guevara-Gómez

Resumo Purpose This paper aims to study the results of open innovation initiatives in Spain under the lockdown during the first stages of the COVID-19 crisis. Based on the most recent literature on open innovation in the public sector, this paper explores the following research questions, namely, what are the key features of collaborative governance processes that guided open innovation initiatives in the Spanish public sector during the COVID-19 crises? How open public innovation cases generated public value to the society during the COVID-19 crises in Spain? Design/methodology/approach The study is based on two in-depth case studies of open innovation in the public sector: the collaborative platform Frena la Curva and the hackathon Vence al Virus, both launched during the first moments of the COVID-19 crisis. The methodology is based on 13 semi-structured interviews, content observation and documentary analysis. The data were interpreted according to the dimensions described in the analytical framework: descriptive dimensions of both initiatives but also their degree of elaboration, incentives and objectives,

characteristics of governance and collaboration between actors and challenges for the accountability processes; and finally, their procedural legitimacy, considering the COVID-19 crisis context. Findings The results of the study show that citizens have played a key role during the hardest stage of the crisis, collaborating with governments and advancing their innovative capabilities, mostly in the digital sphere. The analysis also identified different outcomes, including the improvement of citizen's involvement, deliberation practices or network building. Besides, this paper has identified some limitations and barriers to open innovation and collaborative governance processes in terms of accountability and legitimacy of these initiatives. Here, their contribution was constrained by the emerging stage of implementation and by the unique circumstances of the lockdown under the COVID-19 crisis. Research limitations/implications Future advancements of open innovation initiatives to consolidate collaborative governance processes will need further exploration. Although this paper diversified the contacts and the data collection in the fieldwork to avoid social biases, the results of the interviews might reflect very positive outcomes. Despite the case studies that took place during the COVID-19 crisis and their planned actions to maintain their existence, the post-crisis analysis will be needed to assess the impact of these open innovation cases in collaborative governance structures. Practical implications Open innovation is an emerging narrative and practice in the public sector requiring time and energy from public officials and managers. The study also highlighted the problem of how to legitimate open innovation cases in the public sector and the implications for their institutionalization. Public managers involved in these types of initiatives need to keep the momentum both inside and outside their organizations. Regarding the utilization of information and communications technologies (ICTs), open innovation processes do not need technology to develop their full potential, whereas the COVID-19 crisis and the ongoing digitalization of work settings, accessibility, etc., could transform ICTs into a critical tool for public managers leading innovation initiatives within their organizations. Social implications The social implications of this paper are manifold. This study provides evidence of one of the future avenues of public management: open innovation. New avenues for the involvement and collaboration of citizens with public authorities are another social implication pinpointed by this paper. Democratic legitimacy and procedural accountability are assessed using the open innovation case studies during the COVID-19 crisis. Finally, transforming governments using collaborative platforms deserves social oversight understanding if they really contribute to build trust in political institutions. Originality/value Despite their differences, both Frena la Curva and Vence al Virus demonstrated the potential and limitations of public innovation and collaborative governance to cope with an unprecedented crisis such as the COVID-19. The special features of this emergency, including the long period of confinement, posed challenges and also opportunities to develop these initiatives: as several interviewees stated, these projects helped to channel the civic energy to co-produce solutions in collaboration with a wide range of actors. Data allow us to identify the key features of collaborative governance that guided open innovation initiatives in the Spanish public sector during the COVID-19 crisis.

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open innovation with the use of digital platforms to engage teams. Creation of cyberteams, result of the Covid pandemics and lockdown.

“what are the key features of collaborative governance processes that guided open innovation initiatives in the Spanish public sector during the COVID-19 crises? How open public innovation cases generated public value to the society during the COVID-19 crises in Spain?” (Criado e Guevara-Gómez, 2021, p. 612)

“The methodology is based on 13 semi-structured interviews, content observation and documentary analysi” (Criado e Guevara-Gómez, 2021, p. 612)

“Frena la Curva and Vence al Virus demonstrated the potential and limitations of public innovation and collaborative governance to cope with an unprecedented crisis such as the COVID-19.” (Criado e Guevara-Gómez, 2021, p. 613)

“governments and societies have tackled with wicked problems (Head and Alford, 2015; Peters, 2017), using open innovation and data strategies (Zuiderwijk et al.,2016” (Criado e Guevara-Gómez, 2021, p. 613)

“Despite the lockdown introduced limitations for the mobility of citizens and new boundaries for inter-personal interactions, also this period provided a unique opportunity to set up open innovation platforms and initiatives, including civic hackathons, crowdsourcing of ideas or challenges and contests, into digital platforms. In this paper, we suggest that the COVID-19 crisis has spurred open innovation in the public sector.” (Criado e Guevara-Gómez, 2021, p. 613)

“The notion of open public innovation, consisting in the use of external resources and knowledge to solve problems with an innovative approach (Yuan and Gasc o-Herna ndez, 2019), is used here to gauge how governments and public administrations work together with other actors engaging them in public decisions and public outputs (Kankanhalli et al., 2017), creating some public value (Pedersen, 2020) and regarding to different potential outputs from the process (Yuan and Gasc o-Hern andez, 2019)” (Criado e Guevara-Gómez, 2021, p. 614)

“The utilization of digital platforms is another dimension of interest, as open innovation cases can be focused on developing them as an essential part of the case (or the opposite) or just they can be used as an assistant aspect of the case (i.e. improving social communication and dissemination via social media) (Criado et al., 2020a).” (Criado e Guevara-Gómez, 2021, p. 615)

“due to the limitations enforced by the authorities during the confinement, both initiatives used ICTs to coordinate the logistics, work and implement their activities. In the case of FtC, the use of social media was predominant to engage new actors in the collaborative structure (Interview 11). In both cases, all the organizations in the collaborative structure participated in meetings and conducted the decision-making processes by digital means. The participants from the general public also collaborated with the initiatives online, by social media, instant messaging services and digital platforms.” (Criado e Guevara-Gómez, 2021, p. 617)

“Despite both initiatives were promoted initially by public sector organizations, mostly under the

umbrella of public managers' personal leadership in departments of innovation, interactions between involved actors and governance dynamics were completely different. From the beginning, FtC gathered agents from the public sector, the private sector and activists in a personal capacity. The participant organizations completed a list of 68 collaborators entities. From an early stage, some of these actors decided to build a governance structure specially focused on the initiative. The coordination group comprised 20 members, representing the different types of organizations and actors. During the growth process of the initiative and the emergence of new projects, some of these members created subgroups to coordinate the logistics for each activity. As several interviewees stated (Interviews 1–5, 10 and 11), the decision-making process was open to the participants and the institutions offered their specific support when required." (Criado e Guevara-Gómez, 2021, p. 620)

"After the study of the collaborative platform Frena la Curva FtC and the hackathon Vence al Virus FtV, we found that citizens involvement, deliberation practices or network building are somehow more relevant than (outputs) physical items or implemented results." (Criado e Guevara-Gómez, 2021, p. 624)

"At the same time, we have identified problems to maintain these types of processes when the experiences grow and involve an increasing number of actors and organizations from different contexts." (Criado e Guevara-Gómez, 2021, p. 624)

"Technological platforms also played a central role during the first stages of the lockdown in Spain, and this was complemented with organizational and personal energy and time to participate and collaborate. Therefore, the scarcity of these resources in "normal times" need to be addressed to understand the amount of institutional and individual capacity that should be invested to consolidate these initiatives." (Criado e Guevara-Gómez, 2021, p. 624)

Anexos

- Criado e Guevara-Gómez - 2021 - Public sector, open innovation, and collaborative .pdf

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Quantified street: Smart governance of urban safety

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	A.J Meijer
Autor	Marcel Thaens
Autor	Public management en publieke innovaties
Autor	UU LEG Research USG Public Matters Public Governance
Autor	Management
Autor	UU LEG Research USG Public Matters
Resumo	The rapid deployment of technology in urban settings drastically changes the way urban safety is being governed. This article investigates smart governance of urban safety empirically through an in-depth case study of a project to improve the safety of a street in the Dutch city of Eindhoven. This collaboration between the city government, technology producers, knowledge institutes and owners of bars and restaurants entails the use of new technologies – noise detection, twitter analyses, data analysis, light interventions, gaming – for instantaneous monitoring and intervention. We analyze these smart governance practices from a socio-technological

perspective. On the basis of our analysis, we qualify the case as a quantified street: enormous amounts of data are being collected to strengthen the governance of urban safety. The governance analysis showed that these actors shared the idea that more information results in better governance. External funding facilitated collaboration since money was no longer a scarce resource and technology became a ‘lens’ for building a shared understanding of the street. The relative absence of rules created the room for building innovative practices. In the conclusion, we raise questions concerning the strong focus on information as the key to a safer street and present an agenda for further research into the smart governance of urban safety.

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cite the use of technology to create a cybernetic governance. passive happy citizen.

“he rapid deployment of technology in urban settings drastically changes the way urban safety is being governed. This article investigates smart governance of urban safety empirically through an in-depth case study of a project to improve the safety of a street in the Dutch city of Eindhoven. This collaboration between the city government, technology producers, knowledge institutes and owners of bars and restaurants entails the use of new technologies – noise detection, twitter analyses, data analysis, light interventions, gaming – for instantaneous monitoring and intervention. We analyze these smart governance practices from a socio-technological perspective. On the basis of our analysis, we qualify the case as a quantified street: enormous amounts of data are being collected to strengthen the governance of urban safety. The governance analysis showed that these actors shared the idea that more information results in better governance. External funding facilitated collaboration since money was no longer a scarce resource and technology became a ‘lens’ for building a shared understanding of the street. The relative absence of rules created the room for building innovative practices. In the conclusion, we raise questions concerning the strong focus on information as the key to a safer street and present an agenda for further research into the smart governance of urban safety.” (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 29)

“Rodriquez Bolivar and Meijer indicate that smart governance entails the use of ICTs for internal and external collaboration in government to realize societal value [31].” (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 30)

“. We conceptualize this smart street as a socio-technical practice since it consists of technologies, roles, organizations, rules, etc” (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 30)

“A. Meijer and M. Thaens / Quantified street: Smart governance of urban safety” (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 31)

“The basic argument about the smart city – the use of technologies to measure everything with the aim of intervening more effectively – can also be applied to the street.” (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 31)

“The basic idea of intervening on the basis of measurements in the streets is a cybernetic idea: the street is turned into a cybernetic system. For that reason, the cybernetic perspective can used to describe these emerging socio-technological practices. This type of perspective focuses on the information relations between an organization and its environment to study how organizations react towards changes, occurrences or incidents in the environment. Deutsch [3] emphasizes that governance requires information processing through sensors and effectors. Sensors are organizational functions – composed of technologies, organizational procedures, and organizational positions – that scan the environment for relevant information and effectors translate these signals into organizational action by formulating and enacting an organizational reaction. In addition, a control system is needed to coordinate the relation between sensors and effectors. The control function is needed to analyze the information that comes from the sensors and to control the effectors.” (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 31)

“A theoretical perspective is needed to develop an understanding of how and why specific forms of socio-technical collaboration between various actors are being constructed. Translating Bekkers’ [10] perspective on policy-making, we can distinguish four different perspectives on governance: a rational, a political, a cultural and an institutional perspective. The key value of this perspective is that it

facilitates us to develop an understanding of new forms of collaboration from different angles: rational choice, power struggles, meaning-making and rule following. These perspectives are not contradictory but help to develop a comprehensive understanding of how and why certain forms of collaboration between various actors are being constructed." (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 32)

"The rational perspective conceptualizes governance as the outcomes of rational analysis" (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 32)

"The main criteria for evaluating the success of governance are efficiency, effectiveness and (internal) cohesion. Knowledge and information are very important within this perspective since they are essential to the quality and depth of governance plans. The main idea in this perspective on governance is that better information about a problem and the effectiveness of interventions will result in better governance. ICT's are seen as neutral or value free instruments that could more or less be used 'of the shelf' to strengthen governance." (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 32)

"The political perspective departs from the viewpoint that governance is the result of a trade-off between different important values. Power protects or imposes certain stakes and positions or ideas." (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 32)

"Governance instruments are therefore not neutral but important sources of power that can be mobilized to realise certain advantages. The most important criterion for the evaluation of governance is stakeholder support and ICTs are not neutral instruments but symbolic resources that are used strategically to impress relevant stakeholders [19,20, p. 492]. Governance, in this perspective, is not the result of rational analysis but of political interactions [21]" (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 32)

"The third perspective on governance that Bekkers discerns is the cultural perspective. Central is the idea that governance is above all sense-making between stakeholders. Governance is seen as a social construction that results from the interaction between different stakeholders (see also [22]) and certain meanings and interpretations are coagulated in governance arrangements. Based on processes of framing and reframing, actors try to build a common understanding. Within this perspective, governance is not only conceptualised as 'language' but also as 'images'." (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 32)

"The last perspective is the institutional perspective. This perspective conceptualizes governance as the result of a combination of practices, values, rules, routines, conventions and processes that were shaped and made in the past." (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 33)

"Information systems can be seen as the embodiment of solidified definitions of reality and items or issues that are not registered in these systems are therefore seen as not important. Furthermore within this perspective it is also important to look at the rules that determine how, in what way, knowledge and information should be shared or exchanged. There are two criteria for determining the level of success of governance: the logic of consequence (focus on efficiency and effectiveness) and the level of appropriateness (legitimacy) (see [24]). Characteristic for this perspective is 'path-dependency': a new governance approach tends to follows the footsteps of earlier developed and implemented approaches since switching costs are often high." (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 33)

"Stratumseind can be characterized as a Quantified Street: enormous amounts of data are being collected to generate not only more safety but all kinds of other outcomes such as more consumers in the area and a higher consumption of beer. Smart governance in this quantified street showed patterns of goal-shifting: new goals were added on the basis of an analysis of what the data could do. In addition, this socio-techno practice illustrates Morozov's idea of 'informationism' [28]. The dominant reasoning behind the approach is that more information will result in better urban governance. There is surprisingly little attention for the question whether the safety problems – and all the other issues – are

due to a lack of information. In the cybernetic perspective on governance information gathering is seen as the key to success. This practice illustrates the emphasis on concentrated intelligence rather than distributed intelligence. There is some but surprisingly little attention for active input from citizens and stakeholders in safety governance. Most technology is used to 'objectively' collect data about practice that are in one way or another relevant for smart safety governance." (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 38)

"The metaphor of a 'governance cockpit' best catches the key features of this approach to urban safety. The social environment is observed through a variety of technologies and the information that is gathered forms the basis for interventions. There is little attention for (communicative) interaction with society. The ideal is one of subtle and unnoticed influence: less violence and crime due to adequate use of light, smell and gaming interventions based on rich information about the crowd and contextual conditions. Subtle forms of surveillance are connected to sophisticated forms of intervention to create a seamless safe environment. One could argue that this type of surveillance is attractive and brings us safe cities but there is also reason for concern about the desirability of this type of safety that is created for citizens rather than with citizens." (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 39)

"The governance analysis showed how a varied set of actors – the municipality, Philips, smaller companies, the university and local entrepreneurs – came to collaborate and to develop this type of sociotechnological practice. The rational perspective showed that these actors shared the idea that more information result in better governance, the political perspective highlighted that external funding facilitated collaboration since money was no longer a scarce resource, the cultural perspective showed that technology became a 'lens' for building shared understanding of the street and the institutional perspective showed that the relative absence of rules created the room for building innovative practices. These favorable conditions in a city that 'loves' technology provided the setting for this smart street experimen" (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 39)

"These citizens seem to have so much faith in the use of new technologies and support the stated goals of a safe street that they do not object to the fact that they are being turned into the objects of this sophisticated surveillance experiment. They seem to be happy to pay this price for urban safety. This observation runs counter to the idea that citizen engagement is only becoming more important and that citizens want to have an influence on their own neighborhood. The contrasting image of the happily passive citizen is provocative and not yet well developed in the literature." (Meijer et al., 2018, p. 39)

Anexos

- Meijer et al. - 2018 - Quantified street Smart governance of urban safet.pdf

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Research on Collaborative Governance of Smart Government Based on Blockchain Technology: An Evolutionary Approach

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Shaonan Shan
Autor Xia Duan
Autor Ying Zhang
Autor Ting Ting Zhang
Autor Hui Li

Resumo Smart government is an important means of optimizing government management, improving the government decision-making capacity, and pushing forward the public service. When the smart government process applies, the dire straits of collaborative governance among the different participants could not be ignored usually caused by maximizing their profits. Based on the current research, this paper introduces the blockchain technology into the smart government system and establishes a smart government platform architecture. Meanwhile, to analyse the evolutionary and stable strategies of the three parties under the blockchain technology, the evolutionary game model including functional departments, local governments, and end users as the main players is established on account of the bounded rationality. By examining the “blockchain + government service” in Beijing with the systemic dynamics theory, this paper changes the influencing factors simulated by changing the parameter assignment, to determine the evolutionary stable equilibrium under different external conditions. The results show that local government supervision plays a leading role in the process of collaborative governance of smart government based on blockchain technology; meanwhile, effective cost control is a key factor affecting the evolutionary stability strategy (ESS). Besides, the “decentralized” structure, “distrust” architecture, and “precision” mechanism of the blockchain are verified for the effect of the evolution process. Among them, precision service and flat management improve the possibility of collaborative governance, but the impact of the trust mechanism is not obvious. Therefore, the collaborative governance model of smart government based on blockchain technology is loaded with far-reaching significance for promoting the modernization of China’s governance capacity and governance system.

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Political aspects, Decision making, Big Data, Internet, Analysis, Collaboration, Research methodology, Local government, Electronic government, Government agencies, Evolution, China, Blockchain, Cryptography, Control stability, End users, Game theory, Government services, Modernization, Optimization, Social service, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

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cite technology

“this paper introduces the blockchain technology into the smart government system and establishes a smart government platform architecture.” (Shan et al., 2021, p. 1)

““blockchain + government service” in Beijing with the systemic dynamics theory, this paper changes the influencing factors simulated by changing the parameter assignment, to determine the evolutionary stable equilibrium under different external conditions.” (Shan et al., 2021, p. 1)

“China has identified blockchain as one of the nation’s vital strategic frontier information technologies [19], an important support for building a digital China [20]” (Shan et al., 2021, p. 3)

“Whether blockchain technology can promote collaborative governance among smart government participant” (Shan et al., 2021, p. 3)

Anexos

- Shan et al. - 2021 - Research on Collaborative Governance of Smart Gove.pdf

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Research on Community Public Service Information Collaborative Governance Based on Deep Learning Model

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Yajing Liu
Resumo	The communities have significantly increased in number and the environment has become complex. There are problems such as poor information collection in community public service information governance, lack of relevant analysis standards and models, and unreliable prediction results. In order to forecast and manage the risk information of the community, this research analyzes the public information of the community through the collaborative deep learning model. First of all, the information characteristic factors are selected that affect social risks based on the correlation analysis theory. Secondly, the convolutional neural network is used in deep learning for simulation of the community risk prediction model. Finally, through the comparative analysis of the model prediction results, it can be concluded that the accuracy rate of the proposed prediction model reaches 92.5%. An effective collaborative deep learning model is used to govern community public service information.
Data	2021
Idioma	eng
Direitos	Copyright © 2021 Yajing Liu.
Extra	Place: Cairo Publisher: Hindawi

Volume 2021
Páginas 1–9
Título da publicação Journal of mathematics (Hidawi)
ISSN 2314-4629
Data de adição 06/02/2023 10:52:26
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:34:40

Etiquetas:

Machine learning, Artificial neural networks, Neural networks, Big Data, Data analysis, Deep learning, Algorithms, Prediction models, Risk assessment, Support vector machines, Collaboration, Accuracy, Correlation analysis, Public service, Risk management, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (29/03/2023 10:58:01)

cite use of Artificial intelligence to support crime prediction, mention collaborative governance. Do not cite Coin, or cyberteam.

“plex.)ere are problems such as poor information collection in community public service information governance, lack of relevant analysis standards and models, and unreliable prediction results. In order to forecast and manage the risk information of the community, this research analyzes the public information of the community through the collaborative deep learning model.” (Liu, 2021, p. 1)

“Our party attaches great importance to this. In the report of the 19th national congress, it proposed to sink social governance to the grass-roots level [1] and published the opinions on strengthening the construction of community public security prevention and control system on relevant government websites, emphasizing the importance of community public security prevention and control [2]. A” (Liu, 2021, p. 1)

“However, in the process of information processing, there are often problems such as insufficient manpower, high operation cost, and being unable to respond quickly to the processing results [7]. However, the emergence and development of deep learning algorithms in recent years show their strong prediction ability.)erefore, in recent years, deep learning technology is widely used at home and abroad to analyze and predict community public service information, so as to realize the collaborative governance of public service information [8]” (Liu, 2021, p. 2)

“On this basis, Li and Li [12] proposed a crime prediction model and algorithm based on deep learning model big data analysis.” (Liu, 2021, p. 2)

“)erefore, in the process of collaborative governance of community public service information based on deep learning model, we must consider the impact of the overall case types and consider the case types other than theft, rather than only considering the case types with a large proportion and ignoring the prediction and analysis of other cases. At the same time, according to psychologists’ experimental research, weather has a great impact on people’s mood. In the criminal environmental determinism, it is also mentioned that the quality of the environment not only affects people’s health, but also has an impact on social harmony and stability beyond our imagination” (Liu, 2021, p. 4)

Anexos

- Liu - 2021 - Research on Community Public Service Information C.pdf

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Research on Green Energy Management Mechanism from the perspective of social network

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Shuang Qiao
Autor Pan Wang

Autor	Xinyue Tan
Resumo	Energy is an important material basis for the survival and development of human society, which determines the quality of national economic development and people's quality of life.Energy shortage and environmental pollution have always been the two major problems that human beings face for a long time. Green energy management is extremely urgent. It is of great practical significance to develop green energy management from the perspective of social network.This paper finds that through the reform of energy system, strengthening the construction of system innovation, giving full play to the capacity of social collaborative governance, realizing network management through structural positioning and active role, and making full use of energy internet information technology to improve the capacity of technological innovation can significantly improve the capacity of green energy management reform in chian.
Data	2020
Idioma	eng
Direitos	Published under licence by IOP Publishing Ltd
Extra	Place: Bristol Publisher: IOP Publishing
Volume	512
Páginas	12025
Título da publicação	IOP conference series. Earth and environmental science
Edição	1
ISSN	1755-1307
Data de adição	06/02/2023 11:04:54
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:40:23

Etiquetas:

Economic development, Management, Social networks, Innovations, Technological change, Information technology, Technology utilization, Social organization, Quality of life, Clean energy, Energy, Energy consumption, Energy management, Energy shortage, Green development, Renewable energy, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (12/04/2023 10:47:08)

cite technology. Technology to change structure of the collaborative network, enhance management. use of big data.

“Green energy management is extremely urgent.” (Qiao et al., 2020, p. 2)

“the capacity of social collaborative governance,realizing network management through structural positioning and active role,and making full use of energy internet information technology to improve the capacity of technological innovation can significantly improve the capacity of green energy management reform in chian.” (Qiao et al., 2020, p. 2)

“As the development and application of information network technology in the 21st century provides a new opportunity for green energy management, it has become the focus of many scholars in recent years[3].Some domestic scholars have found that the application of data energy management can increase the number of relational network nodes and expand the scope of network application[4]. The flattening of the network structure increases the density of connection between nodes, so as to realize effective communication and efficient operation among nodes.” (Qiao et al., 2020, p. 4)

“Especially at the end of the 20th century, the discovery of small-world network and scale-free network provided theoretical and measurement tools for the complexity characteristics of social network.The points formed by members and the relationship between points are two basic elements of social network analysis.” (Qiao et al., 2020, p. 4)

“Second, the use of energy Internet, sensors and other information technology, to build a big data engine to promote high-quality development of energy economy, especially the large-scale application of 5G network, green energy management must be data energy management.A” (Qiao et al., 2020, p. 5)

“The instability of government supervision and management may allocate more energy resources to enterprises or individuals with good short-term economic benefits but poor green environmental benefits, which often leads to low long-term economic efficiency and environmental regulation efficiency. Multiple governance model can effectively solve the conflict and management efficiency, the government, market and social organizations, including multiple related interest subjects through market mechanism and social mechanism, and the third party supervision mechanism, comprehensive coordination of the energy resources using policy tools, such as the green energy subsidies and realize the maximum social benefit maximization.” (Qiao et al., 2020, p. 5)

Anexos

- Qiao et al. - 2020 - Research on Green Energy Management Mechanism from.pdf

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Research on improvement of DPoS consensus mechanism in collaborative governance of network public opinion

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Yuetong Chen
Autor Fengming Liu

Resumo With the increasingly complex social situation, the problems of traditional online public opinion governance are increasingly serious. Especially the problem of transmission efficiency, public opinion data management and user information security of Internet users is urgently needed. Here, we design a functional infrastructure framework of the network public opinion collaborative governance model based on the blockchain with strong practicality and comprehensiveness. In order to reach the consensus mechanism requirements under the framework, the algorithm is improved on the basis of the defects of the traditional DPoS consensus algorithm. Considering time dynamic factors in the process of reaching consensus, the paper proposes a reputation-based voting model. Furthermore, the paper purposes a rewards and punishments incentive mechanism, and also designs a new method of counting votes. From the simulation results, it was found that after the improvement of the algorithm, the enthusiasm of node participation was significantly increased, the proportion of error nodes was significantly reduced, and the operating efficiency was significantly improved. It shows that the improved consensus algorithm we propose applies to public opinion governance can not only improve the security of the system with the reduce of false public opinion spreading, but also improve the efficiency of information processing, so it can be well applied to information sharing and public opinion governance scenarios.

Data 2022
Idioma eng

Extra Place: New York Publisher: Springer US
Volume 15
Páginas 1849–1861
Título da publicação Peer-to-peer networking and applications
Edição 4
ISSN 1936-6442
Data de adição 06/02/2023 10:52:26
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:35:11

Etiquetas:

Reputation, Algorithms, Data processing, Analysis, Information management, Public opinion, Collaboration, Efficiency, Security, Networks, Information Systems and Communication Service, Blockchain, Communications Engineering, Computer Communication Networks, Consensus mechanism, Cryptography, Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS), Engineering, Network public opinion, SignalImage and Speech Processing, Transmission efficiency, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (20/03/2023 11:37:59)

Technology changes the concept from citizen to netizen. Use of blockchain to build a collaboration networks to manage public opinion.

“he problems of traditional online public opinion governance are increasingly serious. Especially the problem of transmission efficiency, public opinion data management and user information security of Internet users is urgently neede” (Chen e Liu, 2022, p. 1849)

“, we design a functional infrastructure framework of the network public opinion collaborative governance model based on the blockchain with strong practicality and comprehensiveness” (Chen e Liu, 2022, p. 1849)

“It shows that the improved consensus algorithm we propose applies to public opinion governance can not only improve the security of the system with the reduce of false public opinion spreading, but also improve the efficiency of information processing, so it can be well applied to information sharing and public opinion governance scenarios.” (Chen e Liu, 2022, p. 1849)

“Especially during the period of COVID-19 in 2020, a large number of network public opinion information that is difficult to distinguish between authenticity and fake emerges continually” (Chen e Liu, 2022, p. 1849)

“As a matter of fact, the evolution of network public opinion is a complex self-organization and self-adaptation system behavior, which is the result of mutual cooperation, mutual restriction, mutual premise and mutual competition among its internal subsystems [1]” (Chen e Liu, 2022, p. 1849)

“Blockchain technology with decentralized characteristics can realize the cooperative trust and consensus among multiple subjects, which naturally fit with the highly decentralized public opinion field, and is expected to bring a breakthrough innovation to the governance of network public opinion” (Chen e Liu, 2022, p. 1849)

“Christenal [8] pointed out that netizens would be affected by interactive comments when browsing news, which would cause distraction and inaccurate grasp of the news focus. The government could improve the interface of relevant websites to ensure the audience's attention to news and the independence of news judgment” (Chen e Liu, 2022, p. 1850)

“Arunachalam et al. [9] believe that the government needs to guide the rational participation of netizens, expand the ways for netizens to participate in the discussion and management of national affairs, so as to improve the network management ability of leaders and show the credibility of the government.” (Chen e Liu, 2022, p. 1850)

“However, the governance of network public opinion is complex, extensive, profound and long-term. Although the government plays a leading role in the governance of network public opinion, it cannot completely control the behavior of the main body [11, 12]” (Chen e Liu, 2022, p. 1850)

“The consensus mechanism is the core of solving the trust problem, which can ensure the consistency and security of the data in each block [19]. Peer-to-peer(P2P) network is guaranteed by the consensus mechanism, establishes mutual trust between nodes, transmits information by broadcasting,” (Chen e

Liu, 2022, p. 1851)

“The decentralized nature of blockchain can decentralize the right of public opinion control, so that each member has equal rights and interests. Distributed architecture can guarantee data security and information sharing efficiency. Consensus mechanism can ensure the efficient opinion” (Chen e Liu, 2022, p. 1853)

“The reputation value is the reputation parameter assigned by the system when a node joins the network. Considering the application environment for network information interaction, the state of a node can be regarded as a mark of a certain moment or time period of the node.” (Chen e Liu, 2022, p. 1855)

“The system judges the behavior of nodes according to certain conditions” (Chen e Liu, 2022, p. 1855)

“The traditional DPoS consensus mechanism has the disadvantage of not actively voting by nodes. This paper introduces a reputation reward and punishment mechanism to encourage nodes to encourage voting nodes to actively participate in system elections to ensure consensus efficiency and achieve reputation autonomy. If the witness generates a valid block, then the rewards will be distributed to his voting nodes, including reputation value rewards and token rewards (this article mainly considers reputation rewards); if the witness node is detected malicious behavior, the reputation penalties will be assigned to its supporters. In order to avoid some nodes from delaying voting when there is no time limit, this paper considers the reputation reward and reputation penalty under the time factor to realize the reputation incentives for the nodes to improve the election efficiency” (Chen e Liu, 2022, p. 1856)

“As an emerging information technology in recent years, blockchain can achieve collaborative trust and consensus among multiple subjects, naturally fits with the highly decentralized public opinion field, and is expected to bring technological breakthrough innovations to the governance of network public opinion. In order to solve the shortcomings of network public opinion governance under the new social situation, this paper proposes a functional framework of network public opinion collaborative autonomy mechanism based on blockchain, so that users in the system have equal rights and realize collaborative autonomy, and spontaneously carry out various node behaviors to obtain rights and interests.” (Chen e Liu, 2022, p. 1859)

Anexos

- Chen e Liu - 2022 - Research on improvement of DPoS consensus mechanis.pdf

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Revealing Cultural Ecosystem Services through Instagram Images: The Potential of Social Media Volunteered Geographic Information for Urban Green Infrastructure Planning and Governance

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Paulina Guerrero
Autor Maja Steen Moller
Autor Anton Stahl Olafsson
Autor Bernhard Snizek

Resumo With the prevalence of smartphones, new ways of engaging citizens and stakeholders in urban planning and governance are emerging. The technologies in smartphones allow citizens to act as sensors of their environment, producing and sharing rich spatial data useful for new types of collaborative governance set-ups. Data derived from Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) can support accessible, transparent, democratic, inclusive, and locally-based governance situations of interest to planners, citizens, politicians, and scientists. However, there are still uncertainties about how to actually conduct this in practice. This study explores how social media VGI can be used to document spatial tendencies regarding citizens' uses and perceptions of urban nature with relevance for urban green space governance. Via the hashtag #sharingcph, created by the City of Copenhagen in 2014, VGI data consisting of geo-referenced images were collected from Instagram, categorised according to their content and analysed according to their spatial distribution patterns. The results show specific spatial distributions of the images and main hotspots. Many possibilities and much potential of using VGI for generating, sharing, visualising and communicating knowledge about citizens' spatial uses and preferences exist, but as a tool to support scientific and democratic interaction, VGI data is challenged by practical, technical and ethical concerns. More research is needed in order to better understand the usefulness and application of this rich data source to governance.

Data 2016
Idioma eng

Extra Place: Lisbon Publisher: Cogitatio Press
Volume 1
Páginas 1–17
Título da publicação Urban planning
Edição 2
ISSN 2183-7635
Data de adição 06/02/2023 11:04:55
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:45:27

Etiquetas:

Social networks, Technology application, Urban development, e-governance, Services, Geography, City planning, Computer software industry, cultural ecosystem services, geosocial mapping, green space governance, spatial analysis, VGI, Volunteers, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (21/03/2023 23:13:47)

technology to change relationship between government and citizens. Concept of citizen science and geo-reference citizen. Use of apps by citizens allows information sharing.

“With the prevalence of smartphones, new ways of engaging citizens and stakeholders in urban planning and governance are emerging. The technologies in smartphones allow citizens to act as sensors of their environment, producing and sharing rich spatial data useful for new types of collaborative governance set-ups.” (Guerrero et al., 2016, p. 1)

“Data derived from Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) can support accessible, transparent, democratic, inclusive, and locally-based governance situations of interest to planners, citizens, politicians, and scientists. However, there are still uncertainties about how to actually conduct this in practice” (Guerrero et al., 2016, p. 1)

“Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI), which is defined as the use of a range of technologies to create, assemble, and disseminate geographic information (Goodchild, 2007), makes up the dataset for this study” (Guerrero et al., 2016, p. 2)

“These data are voluntarily provided by individuals and may come from social media services, wikis, and other media, and are, therefore, often associated with Citizen Science (Jiang & Thill, 2015).” (Guerrero et al., 2016, p. 2)

“This shift is adding new ways and perspectives to knowledge sharing and knowledge gathering that can support the development of ideas and practices regarding urban planning and governance. Online and smartphone applications have the potential to act as media for transparent, democratic, inclusive and situation-based participatory processes of interest to planners, citizens/users, politicians and scientists” (Guerrero et al., 2016, p. 3)

“our societies are currently in a situation where we have the ability to “keep track of where everything (and everyone) is in real time” (Sui et al., 2013, p. 3).” (Guerrero et al., 2016, p. 3)

“Geo-referenced citizen science is part of the big data phenomenon, which has experienced explosive growth in the past few years and is “transforming all aspects of governments, businesses, education and science” (Sui et al., 2013, p. 3).” (Guerrero et al., 2016, p. 3)

“The concept of e-governance deals with this type of interaction and is defined as technologymediated relationships between citizens, government and businesses facilitation, i.e. communication, policy evolution, and the democratic expression of the will of citizens (Marche & McNiven, 2003; Stock, 2011” (Guerrero et al., 2016, p. 3)

“Egovernance situations range from citizens influencing a government by delivering information that helps it to be more responsive and reflective, to government acting as a facilitator for citizens’ actions and to situations where citizens self-organise and co-produce informal arrangements without the government playing an active role (Linders, 2012). Cities can connect with VGI communities through formal or informal processes and may involve tools and mechanisms that allow citizen participation (Johnson & Sieber, 2013).” (Guerrero et al., 2016, p. 3)

Anexos

- Guerrero et al. - 2016 - Revealing Cultural Ecosystem Services through Inst.pdf

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Role of local communities in the social network of the protected area management

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Joana Pereira
Autor	Maria João Santos
Autor	Luís Miguel Rosalino
Resumo	Biodiversity conservation traditionally necessitates setting aside land, which frequently impacts local communities. Although progress has been made on how to optimize this process, conflict frequently emerges when conservation and community goals are at odds. Improving communication and community inclusiveness in decision-making processes is strongly recommended to achieve livelihood goals and conservation outcomes. We used social network analysis to understand how local communities are embedded within the structure and dynamics of stakeholder interactions in Quirimbas National Park (Mozambique). We detected a network of limited cooperation that lacks bidirectional communication, displaying low average knowledge transfer but high bonding across stakeholder groups with similar perceptions. Local communities only interact with the district government and they have a passive voice in the system. A more inclusive network structure is needed so that conservation and community livelihood goals can be achieved. We used a social network approach to understand how local communities are embedded on the structure and dynamics of stakeholder interactions in Quirimbas National Park (Mozambique). We found a low cooperative network that lacks bidirectional communication, with low averaged transference of knowledge, but high bonding across stakeholder groups with similar perceptions. Local communities only interact with the district government, and they have a passive voice in the system.
Data	2022
Idioma	eng
Direitos	2022 The Authors. published by Wiley Periodicals LLC on behalf of Society for Conservation Biology.
Extra	Place: Chichester, UK Publisher: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd
Volume	4
Páginas	n/a
Título da publicação	Conservation science and practice
Edição	5
ISSN	2578-4854
Data de adição	06/02/2023 10:52:33
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:47:40

Etiquetas:

Decision making, Social networks, National parks, Network analysis, Social organization, Knowledge management, collaborative governance, Biodiversity, Natural resources, Conservation, Wildlife conservation, Community involvement, Embedded structures, exponential random graph models, Local communities, Mozambique, perceptions, protected area, Protected areas, stakeholders, Voice communication, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (12/04/2023 10:12:31)

do not cite technology. Social network analysis.

“We used social network analysis to understand how local communities are embedded within the structure and dynamics of stakeholder interactions in Quirimbas National Park (Mozambi” (Pereira et al., 2022, p. 1)

“We detected a network of limited cooperation that lacks bidirectional communication, displaying low average knowledge transfer but high bonding across stakeholder groups with similar perceptions. Local communities only interact with the district government and they have a passive voice in the system.” (Pereira et al., 2022, p. 1)

“Achieving the decentralized governance necessary for collaborative PA oversight is even more challenging when the local communities living inside the park are poor, have a historical and long-established cultural relationship with nature, and depend on subsistence agriculture, so they often perceive conservation as a threat to their livelihoods (Fletcher & Toncheva, 2021). Thus, it is crucial to develop a better understanding of how collaborative and inclusive governance can be achieved so that local communities are represented, heard, and actively participate in decision-making.” (Pereira et al., 2022, p. 2)

Anexos

- Pereira et al. - 2022 - Role of local communities in the social network of.pdf

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Searching for Answers: Networks of Practice Among Public Administrators

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Maria Christina Binz-Scharf
Autor	David Lazer
Autor	Ines Mergel
Resumo	How do public administrators find information about the problems they confront at work? In particular, how and when do they reach across organizational boundaries to find answers? There are substantial potential

obstacles to such searches for answers, especially in a system of decentralized governance such as the U.S. government. In this article, we examine the alternative mechanisms within the public sector that compensate for this dispersion of expertise, focusing on knowledge sharing across public DNA forensics laboratories. In particular, we propose that the emergence of informal interpersonal networks plays an important role in providing access to necessary expertise within a highly decentralized system. Our findings point both to the need for further research on knowledge sharing networks within the public sector as well as practical implications around the value of investments into facilitating the creation and maintenance of networks of practice.

Data 03/2012
Idioma en
Título curto Searching for Answers
Catálogo de biblioteca DOI.org (Crossref)
URL http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0275074011398956
Data de acesso 19/08/2024 16:18:46
Volume 42
Páginas 202-225
Título da publicação The American Review of Public Administration
DOI 10.1177/0275074011398956
Edição 2
Abreviatura do periódico The American Review of Public Administration
ISSN 0275-0740, 1552-3357
Data de adição 19/08/2024 16:18:46
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 16:18:54

Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

Anexos

- Texto completo

Smart governance as key to multi-jurisdictional smart city initiatives: The case of the eCityGov Alliance

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Hans Jochen Scholl
Autor Suha AlAwadhi
Resumo Quite a number of smart-city initiatives from around the world have been analyzed and documented, and a growing body of academic knowledge is evolving around the phenomenon of the smart city. Smart-city government is seen as an important driver for developing a smart urban environment. The

eCityGov Alliance in the Pacific Northwest of the USA represents a special case of a successful smart-city collaboration between nine neighboring municipalities, which combined forces to provide smart services to citizens and businesses that no single municipality could have provided alone. Developing and maintaining a collaborative governance model appears as the most important key success factor in such multi-jurisdictional smart-city undertakings. This study investigates the governance model of the eCityGov Alliance and its opportunities, and potential pitfalls. It concludes that the eCityGov Alliance can serve as a role model for such multi-jurisdictional smart-city initiatives.

Data 2016
Idioma eng
Direitos The Author(s) 2016
Extra Place: London, England Publisher: SAGE Publications
Volume 55
Páginas 255–277
Título da publicação SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION SUR LES SCIENCES SOCIALES
Edição 2
ISSN 0539-0184
Data de adição 06/02/2023 10:52:32
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:46:35

Etiquetas:

Municipalities, Citizens, Knowledge, Collaboration, Social Sciences, Science & Technology, Success, Technology, Local government, Governance, Cities, Cooperation, Information Science & Library Science, Alliances, Social Sciences Interdisciplinary, Urban areas, Jurisdiction, Services, Social Sciences - Other Topics, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (12/04/2023 12:07:25)

cite technology. Smart city.

“while online local government services and internal process streamlining have helped municipalities contain and even cut costs, the squeezing of public budgets due to reduced tax revenues has remained a huge challenge for local administrators when it comes to the development and continued provision of modern online services and internal overhaul (Scholl et al., 2014). Faced with this backdrop, local governments have been forced to look at ways to overcome the effects of budget trimming while at the same time meeting the ever-higher expectations of citizens and businesses for modern online services (AlAwadhi et al., 2012; AlAwadhi & Scholl, 2013).” (Scholl e AlAwadhi, 2016, p. 256)

“To achieve better understanding, this study investigates the governance model of a unique case of a multi-jurisdictional smart-city initiative, namely the eCityGov Alliance, a case of collaboration between local governments with the aim of developing a smart inter-governmental service structure. In this context, governance refers to power sharing, coordination and various patterns of decision-making in a dynamic environment where both knowledge and power are distributed (Allen et al., 2001).” (Scholl e AlAwadhi, 2016, p. 257)

“The framework encompasses eight dimensions: (1) management and organization; (2) technology; (3) policy; (4) governance; (5) people and communities; (6) economy; (7) built infrastructures; and (8) the natural environment (Chourabi et al., 2012).” (Scholl e AlAwadhi, 2016, p. 258)

“In a cross-case comparison of smart-city government initiatives in Philadelphia, Seattle, Quebec and Mexico, it was found that, despite budget cuts and financial constraints, the initiatives thrived by using novel technology platforms such as social media and mobile technologies along with traditional formats such as portals and high-speed networks to improve transparency, service levels, internal collaboration among government agencies as well as people engagement (AlAwadhi et al., 2012).” (Scholl e AlAwadhi, 2016, p. 258)

Anexos

- Scholl e AlAwadhi - 2016 - Smart governance as key to multi-jurisdictional sm.pdf

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Social research methods: qualitative and quantitative approaches

Tipo do item	Livro
Autor	W. Lawrence Neuman
Resumo	Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Methods 7e is a highly regarded text that presents a comprehensive and balanced introduction to both qualitative and quantitative approaches to social research with an emphasis on the benefits of combining various approaches.-- Publisher description
Data	2011

Idioma	eng
Título curto	Social research methods
Catálogo de biblioteca	Open WorldCat
Extra	OCLC: 664840332
Lugar	Boston
Editor	Allyn & Bacon
ISBN	978-0-205-61596-4
Número da edição	7th ed
Data de adição	25/10/2022 14:10:35
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:17:04

Etiquetas:

#paperreviewinfoorg, Frameclusterpaper, #ICT&CollGov

Anexos

- Neuman - 2011 - Social research methods qualitative and quantitat.pdf

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Stakeholder engagement in the governance of marine migratory species: barriers and building blocks

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	RL Miller
Autor	H Marsh
Autor	C Benham
Autor	M Hamann
Resumo	Meaningful stakeholder engagement is important to collaborative decision-making and to effective polycentric governance, particularly when managing cross-scale environmental issues like those involving marine migratory species. In this paper, we explore the barriers to, and opportunities for, stakeholder involvement in the governance of threats to marine migratory species in eastern Australia, using semi-structured qualitative interviews and a focus group, as an example of the generic problem of managing migratory species within a large range state with multiple jurisdictions. Respondents identified several barriers to, and opportunities for, improved stakeholder involvement in the governance of marine migratory species, corresponding to 4 main themes: decision-making processes, information sharing, institutional structures, and participation processes. Respondents indicated that the governance system protecting marine turtles, dugongs, humpback whales, and non-threatened migratory shorebirds in eastern Australia would benefit from the introduction of new information pathways, reformed institutional structures (including environmental legislation), and improved participatory pathways for non-government stakeholders. Such changes could help harmonise the process of managing these species, leading to more effective conservation management throughout their range.

Data	2020
Idioma	eng
Direitos	Copyright Inter-Research Science Center 2020
Extra	Place: Oldendorf Publisher: Inter-Research Science Center
Volume	43
Páginas	1–19
Título da publicação	Endangered species research
ISSN	1863-5407
Data de adição	06/02/2023 10:52:32
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:32:17

Etiquetas:

Decision making, Legislation, Collaboration, Stakeholders, Governance, Wildlife conservation, Aquatic birds, Aquatic mammals, Bird migration, Environmental law, Environmental legislation, Information processing, Marine mammals, Migratory birds, Migratory species, Pathways, Range management, Seabirds, Threatened species, Turtles, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (02/04/2023 09:49:55)

respondent cite the use of technology to facilitate information flow and sharing, facilitate the inclusion of other stakeholders.

“Meaningful stakeholder engagement is important to collaborative decision-making and to effective polycentric governance, particularly when managing cross-scale environmental issues like those involving marine migratory species. In this paper, we explore the barriers to, and opportunities for, stakeholder involvement in the governance of threats to marine migratory species in eastern Australia, using semi-structured qualitative interviews and a focus group, as an example of the generic problem of managing migratory species within a large range state with multiple jurisdictions.” (Miller et al., 2020, p. 1)

“Respondents indicated that the governance system protecting marine turtles, dugongs, humpback whales, and non-threatened migratory shorebirds in eastern Australia would benefit from the introduction of new information pathways, reformed institutional structures (including environmental legislation), and improved participatory pathways for non-government stakeholders.” (Miller et al., 2020, p. 1)

“Stakeholder engagement ranges from one-way information giving to collaboration and stakeholderled approaches (e.g. Arnstein 1969), and each form of participation has a place in environmental governance. Non-participation, also known as one-way information sharing, involves a power imbalance between stakeholder groups, and communication is often one way (Arnstein 1969, Green & HuntonClarke 2003, Benham & Hussey 2018). Power-holders and decision-makers aim to ‘educate’ or ‘cure’ stakeholders (Arnstein 1969, Green & Hunton-Clarke 2003). P” (Miller et al., 2020, p. 2)

“Alternatively, active participation promotes the deliberate exchange of ideas between multiple groups of stakeholders (Arnstein 1969, Rowe & Frewer 2000, Reed et al. 2009).” (Miller et al., 2020, p. 2)

“Table 2. Principles of good environmental governance (adapted from Graham et al. 2003, Lockwood 2010, Bennett & Satterfield 2018)” (Miller et al., 2020, p. 5)

“Several respondents (n = 14) from all stakeholder groups cited information-sharing processes as a barrier to the transparency, accountability, and adaptability of the governance system mitigating threats to marine migratory species (Table 4).” (Miller et al., 2020, p. 7)

“Some respondents (n = 3), including state government respondents and independent researchers, suggested that different timelines and cultures hinder information sharing between researchers and decision-makers, with one independent researcher saying, ‘decision-makers, when they need evidence, they need it (now) and scientists might not be willing to share it until it (...) (has) gone through peer review’. Another independent researcher noted that information flow can limit a decision-maker’s ability to make appropriate decisions, stating, ‘(...) often the right people do (not) have the information they need to have to apply the rules (...) to a particular decision’” (Miller et al., 2020, p. 8)

“Better use of technology can also improve information sharing. A state government respondent suggested that ‘very simple things like a Facebook page would be great’ to coordinate information sharing, while an industry respondent discussed collating information in a central location, such as a central data repository, could bring together the work of ‘(...) multiple people working on research (of a

particular species or issue)" (Miller et al., 2020, p. 8)

"adaptability of the overall governance regime. Introducing an information-sharing system could be one solution for achieving transparency within the governance system. Any information-sharing system should have a 2-way flow of information that is rele" (Miller et al., 2020, p. 11)

"The CRC for the Great Barrier Reef was an example of an effective information-sharing system that promoted collaboration between stakeholders across governance levels and produced policy-relevant research (Woodley et al. 2006). Currently, the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water, and the Environment operates the Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT), which outlines species life histories, threats, and conservation statuses. However, these profiles do not provide insight into specific actions or activities conducted by stakeholder agencies throughout the range of the species (e.g. who is doing what, Miller et al. 2019). Further, the Commonwealth Government compiles the information available in SPRAT profiles, and there is no link for other stakeholder agencies to upload information." (Miller et al., 2020, p. 12)

"Introducing an information-sharing database, where industry, government agencies, and academics can upload datasets, research outputs, and summaries, would be beneficial to the governance of marine migratory species in eastern Australia and to other largescale natural resource governance regimes. Having a data and information repository that is easily accessible for all stakeholder agencies could also address the silo effect and fragmentation occurring within the governance regime protecting marine migratory species in eastern Australia (Hawke 2009). Opening avenues to improve future information sharing and communication could also (1) promote collaboration between jurisdictions, (2) produce decisions that are biologically and socially appropriate, and (3) aid in educating nongovernment stakeholder agencies in policy and protocol to help them better navigate complex governance processes (Sunderland et al. 2009, Pietri et al. 2015, Hays et al. 2019) (see Section 4.4). Successful development of an information-sharing database in Australia could be adapted and used to manage marine migratory species moving through other large marine jurisdictions, including the Coral Triangle and the Caribbean (e.g. Barrios-Garrido et al. 2019" (Miller et al., 2020, p. 12)

"Respondents indicated that resources are a limiting factor of stakeholder participation within the governance of threats to marine migratory species in eastern Australia" (Miller et al., 2020, p. 13)

"A potential way to increase the resources available for mitigating threats to marine migratory species in eastern Australia, and thus improve the future capacity and capability of the governance system, could be through the use of bridging organisations. Bridging organisations have been effective in the governance of marine conservation in Indonesia (e.g. Berdej & Armitage 2016) and the USA (e.g. Mountjoy et al. 2014). A bridging organisation could increase the available staff to work on an issue if grants or funding are channelled to bridging organisations involved in mitigating threats to marine migratory species in Australia (e.g. as the Great Barrier Reef Foundation does for the GBRMPA" (Miller et al., 2020, p. 13)

"Our respondents suggested that using technology, such as online video communication links, could promote future cross-scale collaborations. This is becoming more feasible as reliable internet access is increasingly becoming available in remote areas of Australia, especially in areas with local or state government offices or schools. Anecdotal evidence arising from adaptations to the COVID-19 pandemic has already demonstrated that the need to travel for meetings has been substantially reduced due to improved technology. Using technology could also reduce or eliminate the need for Traditional Owners (as well as other stakeholder agencies), who may be unable to participate effectively in the governance of marine migratory species due to capacity inequities, to travel for meetings." (Miller et al., 2020, p. 14)

“The governance of marine migratory species in eastern Australia would benefit from the introduction of new information pathways, reformed institutional structures (including changes to environmental legislation), and improved participatory pathways for non-government stakeholders.” (Miller et al., 2020, p. 15)

Anexos

- Miller et al. - 2020 - Stakeholder engagement in the governance of marine.pdf

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State-centred-collaborative-governance: A "new" governance model for ICT success

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Ke Yu
Resumo	This article proposes a new concept-state-centered-collaborative-governance-that describes and explains the ICT governance model and its success in Sweden. As the role of the state lies at the center of dispute for the different governance models, this article revisits the historical government's role in various industrial revolutions as well as tracking the role played by the Swedish government and that of other stakeholders in its ICT trajectory. By drawing attention to Sweden's ICT success and the governance model best represents its experience, this article argues that (1) because of the nature and impact of the sector, there is no need to shun active state involvement and (2) successful ICT governance can be achieved from state-centered-collaborative governance. As the state-centered-collaborative-governance model bears resemblance with meta-governance-one of the latest governance terms that emerged in the public governance literature, the article compares these two models and discusses the shortcomings of meta-governance. In conclusion, this article proposes that the state-centered- collaborative-governance model be accepted as a "new" governance model and one governance model that can lead to the success of ICT and other sectors.
Data	2022
Idioma	eng
Direitos	2022 The Author(s). This open access article is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) 4.0 license. 2022
Extra	Place: Abingdon Publisher: Cogent
Volume	8
Título da publicação	Cogent social sciences
Edição	1
ISSN	2331-1886
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Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:28:36

Etiquetas:

Information technology, Collaboration, Success, Communication technology, Governance, governance model, Government, ICT governance, meta-governance, network governance, Revolutions, State role, Sweden, technological revolution, Tracking, #ICT&CollGov

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Sustainability partnerships and viticulture management in California

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Vicken Hillis
Autor	Mark Lubell
Autor	Matthew Hoffman
Resumo	Agricultural regions in the United States are experimenting with sustainability partnerships that, among other goals, seek to improve growers' ability to manage their vineyards sustainably. In this paper, we analyze the association between winegrape grower participation in sustainability partnership activities and practice adoption in three winegrowing regions of California. Using data gathered from a survey of 822 winegrape growers, we find a positive association between participation and adoption of sustainable practices, which holds most strongly for practices in which the perceived private benefits outweigh the costs, and for growers with relatively dense social networks. We highlight the mechanisms by which partnerships may catalyze sustainable farm management, and discuss the implications of these findings for improving sustainability partnerships. Taken together, we provide one of the most comprehensive quantitative analyses to date regarding the effectiveness of agricultural sustainability partnerships for improving farm management. •Sustainability partnerships promote collaborative governance in agriculture.•Growers who participate in partnerships manage winegrapes more sustainably.•Growers with strong social networks manage winegrapes more sustainably.•Partnerships have the most impact when practices involve perceived benefits.•Practices that involve perceived cooperative dilemmas pose a greater challenge.
Data	2018
Idioma	eng
Direitos	2018 Elsevier Ltd
Extra	Place: England Publisher: Elsevier Ltd
Volume	217
Páginas	214–225
Título da publicação	Journal of environmental management
ISSN	0301-4797
Data de adição	06/02/2023 10:52:32
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 16:22:00

Etiquetas:

United States, Social networks, Analysis, Information management, Sustainable development, Agriculture, Collaborative governance, Partnership, Sustainability, Conservation of Natural Resources, California, Farm management, Farmers, Grapes, Social network, Viticulture, Vitis, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (27/03/2023 10:45:05)

do not cite technology. no collaboration when expected cost surpass benefits.

“Using data gathered from a survey of 822 winegrape growers, we find a positive association between participation and adoption of sustainable practices, which holds most strongly for practices in which the perceived private benefits outweigh the costs, and for growers with relatively dense social networks.” (Hillis et al., 2018, p. 214)

“In the last two decades, collaborative governance has been a central topic of research in public administration and the policy sciences (Ansell and Gash, 2008; Biddle and Koontz, 2014; Emerson et al., 2012; Lubell et al., 2002; Sabatier et al., 2005; Wyborn and Bixler, 2013). Sustainability partnerships represent one of many “species” in the broader “genus” of collaborative governance (Ansell and Gash, 2008). H” (Hillis et al., 2018, p. 215)

“we follow the more encompassing definition of collaborative governance used by Emerson et al. (2012), that includes the “processes and structures of public policy decision making and management that engage people constructively across the boundaries of public agencies, levels of government, and/or the public, private and civic spheres in order to carry out a public purpose that could not otherwise be accomplished.”” (Hillis et al., 2018, p. 215)

“Principled engagement refers to an inclusive set of stakeholders who interact to discover joint interests and make decisions that achieve mutually beneficial goals. In sustainability partnerships, principled engagement occurs between different private and public organizations, as well as on the part of growers who participate in program development or extension activities (Warner, 2008).” (Hillis et al., 2018, p. 216)

“As with any other collaborative process, developing trust requires many years and sustainability partnerships have evolved from producer groups participating in existing agricultural programs provided by USDA and other agencies, to include broader networks of actors and development of a more unique regional identity” (Hillis et al., 2018, p. 216)

“Conversely, there is little evidence that partnerships are able to convince growers to adopt practices that require incurring private costs even when environmental benefits are possible via cooperation. Collective action problems will remain a challenge for practices with broad social benefits but high individual costs” (Hillis et al., 2018, p. 222)

Anexos

- Hillis et al. - 2018 - Sustainability partnerships and viticulture manage.pdf

Swarm creativity: competitive advantage through collaborative innovation networks

Tipo do item	Livro
Autor	Peter A. Gloor
Data	2006
Título curto	Swarm creativity
Catálogo de biblioteca	Library of Congress ISBN
Número de chamada	HD69.S8 G586 2006
Lugar	Oxford ; New York
Editor	Oxford University Press
ISBN	978-0-19-530412-1
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Management, Technological innovations, Knowledge management, Business networks, Creative ability in business, Group decision making, Information networks, Teams in the workplace, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

COINs and their benefits -- Collaborative innovation through swarm creativity -- The DNA of COINS -- Ethical codes in small worlds -- Real-life examples : lessons learned from COINs -- COINs and communications technology

Anexos

- Gloor - 2006 - Swarm creativity competitive advantage through co.pdf

The Challenge of Collaborative Governance

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Chris Huxham
Autor	S. Vangen
Autor	C. Huxham
Autor	C. Eden
Data	09/2000
Idioma	en
Catálogo de biblioteca	DOI.org (Crossref)
URL	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14719030000000021
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Volume 2
Páginas 337-358
Título da publicação Public Management: An International Journal of Research and Theory
DOI 10.1080/14719030000000021
Edição 3
Abreviatura do periódico Public Management: An International Journal of Research and Theory
ISSN 1461-667X, 1470-1065
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Data de modificação 19/08/2024 16:07:45

Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

The changing face of a city government: A case study of Philly311

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Taewoo Nam
Autor Theresa A. Pardo
Resumo This study explores the transformation of a city government led by a 311 program, which provides a consolidated channel for non-emergency services and information. The paper first discusses the concept of “smart city” as a foundation for the examination of the 311 non-emergency contact program as a practice of government innovation, and then presents the details of the 311 program as instantiated in the City of Philadelphia. In-depth interviews with Philadelphia City government officials and managers responsible for creating and operating the City's 311 non-emergency contact program (Philly311) offer practical insights into the contributions the program is making to a more efficient, effective, transparent, and collaborative city government. •A smart city operates efficiently, effectively, transparently, and collaboratively.•A smart city program is embedded in technological and organizational factors.•311 services are crucial part of government strategy to make cities smarter.
Data 2014
Idioma eng
Direitos 2014 Elsevier Inc.
Extra Place: SAN DIEGO Publisher: Elsevier Inc
Volume 31
Páginas S1–S9
Título da publicação Government information quarterly
ISSN 0740-624X
Data de adição 06/02/2023 10:52:36
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Etiquetas:

Science & Technology, Technology, Smart city, Information Science & Library Science, Customer service center, E-government, Non-emergency contact service, Smart government, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (02/04/2023 10:43:29)

cite technology. smart cities analysis if the impact

“The definitions of Anavitarte and Tratz-Ryan (2010), Harrison et al. (2010),andWashburn et al. (2010) each emphasize the role of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The technologies include smart computing (Washburn et al., 2010) and a range of instruments such as sensors, kiosks, meters, personal devices, appliances, cameras, and smart phones (Harrison et al., 2010). Technology is central to defining a smart city, but a smart city is not built simply through the use of technology. Technology is a means to enable social, environmental, economic, and cultural progress.” (Nam e Pardo, 2014, p. 2)

“Second, government practitioners should keep aware of the duality of new technologies that offers not only opportunities but also challenges for a smarter government. While a growing number of citizen inputs via social media and multiple channels for access increasingly require organizational expansion for processing those inputs, the development of networked sensors such as IoT may enable streamlining staff and budget. The impact of emerging technologies on smart city initiatives seems complicated and unpredictable.” (Nam e Pardo, 2014, p. 8)

Anexos

- Nam e Pardo - 2014 - The changing face of a city government A case stu.pdf

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The collaborative realization of public values and business goals: Governance and infrastructure of public–private information platforms

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Bram Klievink
Autor	Nitesh Bharosa
Autor	Yao-Hua Tan
Resumo	The scale of society's evolving challenges gradually surpasses the capacity of the public sector to address them. Coping with these challenges requires budget-short governments to look for innovative ways to transform and improve their operations and service provisioning models. While in many cases transformation starts from the inside-out (based on policy goals) and focuses on reorganization through ICTs, we notice a different class of initiatives in which external ICT developments are capitalized by governments to transform from the outside-in. One category of ICT innovations that is

especially promising for such a transformation is that of information platforms (henceforth platforms), which can be used to connect different stakeholders; public and private. Platforms are not new. Yet, there is not much research on using public–private platforms as part of a transformation effort, the (policy) instruments that are involved, nor about dealing with the cascading multi-level challenges that transformation through platforms offers. This paper addresses these knowledge gaps by drawing on empirical research embedded in two long-term endeavors: (1) standard business reporting between businesses and government agencies and (2) international trade information platforms. In both cases, platforms are being collaboratively developed and used by a collective of public and private organizations. These initiatives reveal that government agencies can steer and shape the development of public–private platforms in a way that enables businesses to pursue their own interest whilst transforming business–government interactions and more generally serving collective interests and public value. Our findings indicate that once a public–private governance structure is accepted by stakeholders and adapted to fit with the technical dimensions of the information infrastructure, even platforms that are driven by the private sector can start to evolve in a way that enables extensive transformation of the operations of government. •Public and private actors collaborate to solve societal problems•Governments should consider outside-in transformation by leveraging external developments and private sector innovations•Key challenges and instruments for transformation via platforms are presented•Collaborative public-private platforms necessitate combining technical and governance instruments•Standardization is key for enabling large volumes and hence, real transformation

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Extra Place: SAN DIEGO Publisher: Elsevier Inc
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ISSN 0740-624X
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Etiquetas:

Science & Technology, Technology, Collaborative governance, e-Government, Information Science & Library Science, Public sector, Business-to-government, Information infrastructures, Infrastructure (Economics), International trade, Open innovation, Platform governance, Public–private platforms, Transformation, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (27/03/2023 15:03:00)

cite the build of platform for information exhange between government and business.

“The scale of society's evolving challenges gradually surpasses the capacity of the public sector to address them. Coping with these challenges requires budget-short governments to look for innovative ways to transform and improve their operations and service provisioning models. While in many cases transformation starts from the inside-out (based on policy goals) and focuses on reorganization through ICTs, we notice a different class of initiatives in which external ICT developments are capitalized by governments to transform from the outside-in. One category of ICT innovations that is especially promising for such a transformation is that of information platforms (henceforth platforms), which can be used to connect different stakeholders; public and private. Platforms are not new. Yet, there is not much research on using public–private platforms as part of a transformation effort, the (policy) instruments that are involved, nor about dealing with the cascading multi-level challenges that transformation through platforms offers. This paper addresses these knowledge gaps by drawing on empirical research embedded in two long-term endeavors: (1) standard business reporting between businesses and government agencies and (2) international trade information platforms. In both cases, platforms are being collaboratively developed and used by a collective of public and private organizations. These initiatives reveal that government agencies can steer and shape the development of public–private platforms in a way that enables businesses to pursue their own interest whilst transforming business–government interactions and more generally serving collective interests and public value. Our findings indicate that once a public–private governance structure is accepted by stakeholders and adapted to fit with the technical dimensions of the information infrastructure, even platforms that are driven by the private sector can start to evolve in a way that enables extensive transformation of the operations of government.” (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 1)

“, organizations now have to deal with various administrative and information reporting processes that can be very different, even though they often require the same or similar data elements.” (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 1)

“governments should also consider to transform from the outside-in, which constitutes a different class of transformation initiatives, in which external developments are capitalized by government agencies to transform their operations, in collaboration with others (Janssen & Estevez, 2013)” (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 2)

“This leaves a void on how government agencies can take advantage of collaborative public–private information platforms (which we will from now on refer to as public–private platforms)to use societal or business innovations as part of government transformation.” (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 2)

“most of this research focuses on either government-to-government or government-to-citizen interactions. The development of platforms in the public–private domain remains a relatively understudied domain. A major challenge for platforms as a socio-technical manifestation of a collaboration between parties from both the public and the private sector, is that the private sector business models should be aligned with the action and values that have to be created by government organizations (Janssen, Kuk, & Wagenaar, 2008).” (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 2)

“Drawing on the conceptualization of a platform as a socio-technical concept (Baldwin & Woodard,

2009), we argue that both the information technology (IT) infrastructure (e.g. interfaces and services) and governance mechanisms (e.g. multiple user groups of the infrastructure, terms, conditions, decision-making structures, and stakeholder objectives) should – in interaction with each other – be addressed when studying public–private platforms as a means for transformation as both offer specific types of challenges and present different types of instruments" (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 2)

"Digital Information Infrastructures (II) are used to describe shared, heterogeneous systems that emerge and evolve through the interplay of technology, users, providers, and policy-makers (Janssen, Chun, & Gil-Garcia, 2009; Tilson, Lyytinen, & Sørensen, 2010). Digital infrastructures can be used by a wide variety of actors, with usage, roles and types of actors evolving over time (Janssen et al., 2009). They include technological and human components, networks, systems and processes that contribute to the functioning of a specific information system (Braa, Hanseth, Heywood, Mohammed, & Shaw, 2007)." (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 2)

"II are thus not simple, standalone and self-contained information technologies, but rather represent large and open networks of heterogeneous systems and the actors that own, operate and use them (Nielsen & Aanestad, 2006)" (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 3)

"A particular difficulty here is the division of shared cost for the infrastructure maintenance and developments, especially since the costs and benefits are often distributed unequally across the various stakeholders. These challenges require that decisions be made by the fragmented actor community involved (for example through open (Chesbrough, 2003) or social (Klievink & Janssen, 2014) innovation approaches), which brings us to the issue of governing these platforms and the collaborations that enact them." (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 3)

"Platform governance refers to the solutions that organizations devise for problems of coordination (Markus & Bui, 2012). T" (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 3)

"government agencies are stakeholders having their own interests and instruments (e.g. they can make it rewarding for businesses to configure and use the platform in a way that it facilitates business-to-government exchange), but without formal authority or hierarchical mechanisms to steer the platform entirely. Trying to impose constraints or incentives may remove the "luxury" of considering not to participate, but this may threaten the collaborative nature of the partnership underlying the platform (Johnston & Gudergan, 2007)." (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 3)

"Apart from the formal governance instrument (i.e. the agreed-upon decision making structure), overall a collaborative form of governance is needed, as traditional modes of governance (e.g. hierarchical, authoritative, and contractbased) may be counterproductive in making the platform successful (Gawer, 2014)" (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 3)

"we provide a definition to include both governance and information infrastructure and define a public–private platform as a governance structure and information infrastructure interconnecting two or more distinct types of affiliated and" (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 3)

"collaborating actor groups, from both the public and the private sector.In the context of e-government, it is a means to directly connect government and the public (businesses, in our study) to create public value and in which actors on both sides are able to provide and influence components and functionalities and have certain control over the information in the platform." (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 4)

"Numerous governments have regulations and/or administrative rules demanding that businesses report data (e.g. financial) on a regular basis (Chen, 2012)." (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 5)

“o conclude, in the preplatform situation, companies and their intermediaries were left with the problem and cost of identifying what piece of information their accounting or other systems hold and mapping that information multiple times for different reports.” (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 6)

“The key challenge that the project had to address is how businesses can develop commercially viable platforms that exchange business data whilst at the same time make sure that an open international system of interconnected platforms arises, which is able to connect a wide variety of supply chains to numerous government agencies in multiple countries. The result of the project is a distributed system-of-systems, in which multiple platforms are offered via three models: platform as a service offered by IT solutions providers, supply chain platform initiated and operated by a lead supply chain actor, and platforms developed and operated by a community of companies (for example those in a port), sometimes with involvement of a government agency.” (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 8)

“Platforms form an inclusive vehicle for public–private collaboration and outside-in transformation. They are attractive because they integrate horizontally (between interacting organizations) and vertically (shared services for multiple government agencies), providing benefits for both business and government agencies. Platform governance rights are allocated to both public and private parties. Nevertheless, government agencies keep a relatively high level of control to secure public values and at the same time businesses become responsible for securing these public values and encouraging innovation.” (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 12)

“In light of these challenges, too much attention to the information infrastructure against too little attention to the public–private governance structure will frustrate and delay transformation efforts. Once the public–private governance structure is settled and accepted by the stakeholders that will be impacted by the transformation, the information infrastructure may evolve relatively quickly in platform-enabled transformation initiatives.” (Klievink et al., 2016, p. 12)

Anexos

- Klievink et al. - 2016 - The collaborative realization of public values and.pdf

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The role of multi-criteria decision analysis in a transdisciplinary process: co-developing a flood forecasting system in western Africa

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Judit Lienert
Autor Jafet C. M Andersson
Autor Daniel Hofmann
Autor Francisco Silva Pinto
Autor Martijn Kuller
Resumo Climate change is projected to increase flood risks in western Africa. In the FANFAR project, a pre-operational flood early warning system (FEWS) for western Africa was co-designed in workshops with 50–60 stakeholders from 17 countries, adopting multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA). We aimed at (i) designing a FEWS with western African stakeholders using MCDA and (ii) evaluating participatory MCDA as a transdisciplinary process. To achieve the first aim (i), we used MCDA methods for problem structuring and preference elicitation in workshops. Problem structuring included stakeholder analysis,

creating 10 objectives to be achieved by the FANFAR FEWS and designing 11 possible FEWS configurations. Experts predicted FEWS configuration performance, which we integrated with stakeholder preferences. We tested MCDA results in sensitivity analyses. Three FEWSs showed good performance, despite uncertainty, and were robust across different preferences. For stakeholders it was most important that the FEWS produces accurate, clear, timely, and accessible flood risk information. To achieve the second aim (ii), we clustered common characteristics of collaborative governance frameworks from the sustainability science and transdisciplinary literature. Our framework emphasizes issues crucial to the earth systems sciences, such as uncertainty and integrating interdisciplinary knowledge. MCDA can address both well. Other strengths of MCDA are co-producing knowledge with stakeholders and providing a consistent methodology with unambiguous, shared results. Participatory MCDA including problem structuring can contribute to co-designing a project but does not achieve later phases of transdisciplinary processes well, such as co-disseminating and evaluating results. We encourage colleagues to use MCDA and the proposed framework for evaluating transdisciplinary hydrology research that engages with stakeholders and society.

Data 2022
Idioma eng
Direitos COPYRIGHT 2022 Copernicus GmbH
Extra Place: Katlenburg-Lindau Publisher: Copernicus GmbH
Volume 26
Páginas 2899–2922
Título da publicação Hydrology and earth system sciences
Edição 11
ISSN 1607-7938
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Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:27:20

Etiquetas:

Decision analysis, Science, Analysis, Knowledge, Uncertainty, Scientists, Collaboration, Stakeholders, Participation, Governance, Sustainability, Decision-making, Climate change, Alliances, Climatic changes, Workshops, Interdisciplinary aspects, Stakeholder analysis, Hydrology, Co-design, Conferences, Configuration management, Displaced persons, Early warning systems, Emergency communications systems, Flood forecasting, Flood risk, Floods, Forecasts and trends, Multiple criterion, River discharge, Sensitivity analysis, Sustainability science, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (28/03/2023 15:57:19)

do not cite technology. Model for participation that considers bridging organization and information sharing.

“Rather than the technical system (Andersson et al., 2020b), this paper addresses stakeholder engagement in an iterative co-design process, which is needed to address FEWS development (Sultan et al., 2020).” (Lienert et al., 2022, p. 2900)

“To organize such a transdisciplinary endeavor involving many stakeholders, a comprehensive multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) process can be suitable (Belton and Stewart, 2002; Eisenführ et al., 2010; Keeney, 1982).” (Lienert et al., 2022, p. 2900)

“Participatory MCDA” (Lienert et al., 2022, p. 2900)

“de Brito and Evers (2016) concluded that stakeholder participation was fragmented and that stakeholders were rarely involved in the entire decision process despite being reported in 51 % of 128 papers.” (Lienert et al., 2022, p. 2900)

“We used the terminology by Mauser et al. (2013), (i) co-design, (ii) co-production, and (iii) co-dissemination of knowledge, to which we added evaluation, involving academia and stakeholders throughout. We will use the proposed framework for evaluating and discussing the role of MCDA in a transdisciplinary process, specifically how well the different elements are met by MCDA.” (Lienert et al., 2022, p. 2900)

“Co-design can be further divided into building the collaborative research team (step 1a), defining research questions and the methodological framework (1b), and finding the boundary object, which is a FEWS for western Africa in our case (1c). To support participation, legitimacy, inclusion of bridging organizations, and balanced ownership from science and practice (Table 1; steps 1a and 1b), we carried out a stakeholder analysis (e.g., Grimble and Wellard, 1997;” (Lienert et al., 2022, p. 2902)

“Lienert et al., 2013; Reed et al., 2009). Although often neglected in MCDA, stakeholder analysis can be a suitable early step in the problem-structuring phase of MCDA (Fig. 1; step 2). Identifying stakeholders is crucial in any participatory project.” (Lienert et al., 2022, p. 2903)

“Generating objectives is key to MCDA (Belton and Stewart, 2002; Eisenführ et al., 2010; Keeney, 1982), since this choice can alter results. Value-focused thinking guides this step by focusing on what is fundamentally important to stakeholders (Keeney, 1996). However, simply asking is insufficient, and often too few (Bond et al., 2008; Haag et al., 2019c) or too many objectives are produced; we refer to the guidelines in Marttunen et al. (2019).” (Lienert et al., 2022, p. 2904)

“Consistent integrative methods and systematic procedures for integrating bodies of knowledge are crucial (step 2a, Table 1) but less visible in the literature (Wuelser et al., 2021; Lang et al., 2012; Mauser et al., 2013). Recommendations include generating hazard maps or sensitivity and multi-criteria assessments (i.e., MCDA).” (Lienert et al., 2022, p. 2915)

Anexos

- Lienert et al. - 2022 - The role of multi-criteria decision analysis in a .pdf

---

The sciences of the artificial

Tipo do item	Livro
Autor	Herbert A. Simon
Resumo	A classic for its insights on complex systems, design, and artificial intelligence, and its contribution to our understanding of human intelligence. --
Data	2019
Catálogo de biblioteca	Library of Congress ISBN
Número de chamada	Q175 .S564 2019
Lugar	Cambridge, Massachusetts
Editor	The MIT Press
ISBN	978-0-262-53753-7
Número da edição	Third edition [2019 edition]
# de páginas	231
Data de adição	14/04/2023 14:47:20
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:13:35

Etiquetas:

Science, Philosophy, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Third edition originally published in 1996

The Strength of Weak Ties

Tipo do item	Seção de livro
Autor	Mark S. Granovetter
Data	1977
Idioma	en
Catálogo de biblioteca	DOI.org (Crossref)
URL	https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/B9780124424500500250
Data de acesso	07/07/2022 03:40:21
Extra	DOI: 10.1016/B978-0-12-442450-0.50025-0
Editor	Elsevier
ISBN	978-0-12-442450-0
Páginas	347-367
Título do livro	Social Networks

Data de adição 07/07/2022 03:40:21
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:17:42

Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

Anexos

- Granovetter - 1977 - The Strength of Weak Ties.pdf

Towards sustainable collaborative networks for smart cities co-governance

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Nesrine Ben Yahia
Autor Wissem Eljaoued
Autor Narjès Bellamine Ben Saoud
Autor Ricardo Colomo-Palacios
Resumo •Governing a smart city is about promoting sustainable collaborative networks.•Study of co-governance performance fosters smart cities policy making perspectives.•Robustness, flexibility and efficiency affect co-governance performance. This paper addresses the concept of collaborative governance in the context of smart cities, with a focus on supporting and recommending performing organizational structures for sustainable collaborative networks (SCN). It highlights that governing a smart city is about promoting an effective environment of collaboration in the government and implying adaptive policy-making to construct new, internal and external human collaborations. Considering the smart governance as a collaborative network of government agencies and external stakeholders including citizens and a socio-technical system, we conduct in this paper an ethnographic mixed method by combining a qualitative method that studies actors' collaboration and engagement in co-governance with a quantitative method that is based on graph theory to provide numerical analyses of organizational structures. While the qualitative method aims to discover organizational "smart factors" that affect the performance of SCN structures or configurations, the quantitative method aims to find "smart indicators" and metrics to evaluate these organizational factors. The result of this mixed method is an analytical recommender framework of the relevant SCN organizational structures in terms of robustness, flexibility and efficiency.
Data 2021
Idioma eng
Direitos
Extra Publisher: Elsevier Ltd
Volume 56
Páginas 102037
Título da publicação International journal of information management

ISSN 0268-4012
Data de adição 06/02/2023 10:52:27
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Etiquetas:

Analysis, Collaborative governance, Numerical analysis, Organizational structures, Recommendation, Smart City, Sustainable collaborative network, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (18/03/2023 15:06:34)

informs that technology to support collaborative governance for smart cities. Brings the concept of smart governance.

“focus on supporting and recommending performing organizational structures for sustainable collaborative networks (SCN).” (Ben Yahia et al., 2021, p. 1)

“promoting an effective environment of collaboration in the government and implying adaptive policy-making to construct new, internal and external human collaborations.” (Ben Yahia et al., 2021, p. 1)

“we address the governance focus where the idea of collaboration is more central because smart cities concept need a new generation of sophisticated solutions using new technologies to facilitate dialogue among a variety of stakeholders and to focus on new sustainable, global and socially aware polices (Visvizi & Lytras, 2018).” (Ben Yahia et al., 2021, p. 1)

“This suggests and confirms that apart from the smart cities basic services including e-health, transportation networks, water supply and waste management, a variety of services enabling citizens’ participation and engagement are in the process of SC government and administration (Lytras & Visvizi, 2018), (Hashem et al., 2016) and (Chen & Storey, 2012). In this context, (Logesh, Subramaniyaswamy, & Vijayakumar, 2018) and (Logesh, Subramaniyaswamy, Vijayakumar, Gao, & Indragandhi, 2018) adopt a citizen-centered approach by using users’ social network profile and GPS data for the urban travel recommendation in smart city.” (Ben Yahia et al., 2021, p. 1)

“a collaborative network is considered as a network including a variety of entities (e.g. organizations and people) that are geographically distributed, largely autonomous, and heterogeneous in terms of their social capital, culture, and operating environment, however they collaborate to better achieve compatible or common goals, and whose interactions are supported by computer networks (Camarinha-Matos & Afsarmanesh, 2005). The discipline of collaborative networked organizations is mapped into four dimensions: structural, behavioral, functional, and Componential (Camarinha-Matos & Afsarmanesh, 2007)” (Ben Yahia et al., 2021, p. 1)

“We define a SCN as a network that includes government agencies and external stakeholders, including citizens that are able to collaborate together to better achieve a common goal and especially that are able to resist failure and to adapt to changes to guarantee the sustainability of the network.” (Ben Yahia et al., 2021, p. 2)

“Smart governance is a mixture of stakeholders engaged in public services and decision-making (Albino, Berardi, & Dangelico, 2015); it is also new ICT technologies such as serious games, social media, open data, citizen sensors, etc. used to make stronger collaboration between citizens and urban governments (Federici, Braccini, & Sæbø, 2015).” (Ben Yahia et al., 2021, p. 2)

“creating a collaborative environment can be considered as one of the main differences and the distinct characteristics between an electronic government and smart governance concepts (Scholl & Scholl, 2014).” (Ben Yahia et al., 2021, p. 2)

“(Meijer & Bolívar, 2016) highlight that smart governance is not only a technological issue: it is about crafting new forms of human collaboration through the use of ICTs and smart city governance should

be considered as a complex process of institutional change and acknowledge the political nature of appealing visions of socio-technical governance." (Ben Yahia et al., 2021, p. 2)

"it is becoming increasingly clear that, an effective approach is needed to better understand, govern and measure the organizational and social dynamics that are keys to sustainability transformations (Eisenhardt, Graebner, & Sonenshein, 2016)" (Ben Yahia et al., 2021, p. 2)

"we propose to conduct a mixed method research (Venkatesh et al., 2013" (Ben Yahia et al., 2021, p. 3)

"There are four major types of mixed methods designs (Creswell & Clark, 2007): embedded (that use either qualitative or quantitative data to answer a research question within a largely qualitative or quantitative study), triangulation (that merge quantitative and qualitative data to understand a research problem), explanatory (use qualitative data to help explain or elaborate quantitative results); and exploratory (collect quantitative data to test and explain a relationship found in qualitative data to develop a deep understanding of a phenomenon and/or to inductively generate new theoretical insights)." (Ben Yahia et al., 2021, p. 3)

"quantitative study of indicators and metrics from graph theory to provide numerical analyses of these organizational factors." (Ben Yahia et al., 2021, p. 13)

Anexos

- Ben Yahia et al. - 2021 - Towards sustainable collaborative networks for sma.pdf

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Towards the smart city 2.0: Empirical evidence of using smartness as a tool for tackling social challenges

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Gregory Trencher

Resumo While scholars critique the first-generation of the corporate smart city for failing to tackle people-oriented agendas and authentically respond to the needs of residents, many point to a potential to move beyond narrow environmental and economic objectives and tackle social issues. But concrete empirical evidence of this potential is visibly lacking. In parallel, researchers have brought attention to the emergence of the so-called 'smart city 2.0'. This is framed as a decentralised, people-centric approach where smart technologies are employed as tools to tackle social problems, address resident needs and foster collaborative participation. This contrasts to the techno-economic and centralised approach of the dominating 'smart city 1.0' or first-generation paradigm, which is primarily focused on diffusing smart technologies for corporate and economic interests. Utilising this dichotomy as an analytical framework, this paper examines Aizuwakamatsu Smart City in Fukushima, Japan to demonstrate how a smart city can be framed and implemented as a tool for tackling endogenous social challenges. Findings unearth a myriad of novel approaches to utilising data and ICT to respond to resident needs, improve livelihoods and widely share smart city benefits. Yet they also point to a need to transcend polarised discourses around alternative models of smart cities and appreciate the messy reality of hybrid, on-the-ground smart urbanisation and the co-existence of contrasting yet complementary visions

and approaches. •The first-generation of smart cities fail to advance social agendas and address resident needs•The second-generation ‘smart city 2.0’ is people-centric, using technologies to tackle social problems•This paper examines smart city 2.0 practices in Aizuwakamatsu Smart City in Fukushima, Japan•Findings show how smartness can be framed and implemented to tackle social challenges and resident needs•Findings also demand appreciation for co-existing and contrasting visions and approaches

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Direitos 2018
Extra Place: New York Publisher: Elsevier Inc
Volume 142
Páginas 117–128
Título da publicação Technological forecasting & social change
ISSN 0040-1625
Data de adição 06/02/2023 10:52:25
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:37:10

Etiquetas:

Smart cities, Information technology, Social aspects, Participation, Cities, Citizen participation, Collaborative governance, Economic analysis, Empirical analysis, ICT, Needs, Needs-driven, Reality, Smart city, Social challenges, Social problems, Telecommunications, Urbanization, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

D1. Collaboration design

- Does the paper cite technology in the context of collaborative governance?
-

yes smart city 2.0

- Public policy issue (environmental; social; economic, other)

intersectorial

D2. Technology frame

- What is the framing of the technology?

technology as tool t foster collaboration

D3. Technological tools

- What technological tools were developed to support the network? (platforms, software, and solutions for stakeholder communication and integration)

apps coproduced with population

D4. Technology and leadership

- Which impacts has technology had on leadership?

guided decision making

D5. Communication and trust-building patterns

- How technology relates to the trust-building process.

n/a

D6. Opportunities and Threats

- What opportunities were identified?
- What threats were identified?

technology can have a top-down approach disconnected from people needs

Anexos

- Trencher - 2019 - Towards the smart city 2.0 Empirical evidence of .pdf

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Trust: the social virtues and the creation of prosperity

Tipo do item Livro
Autor Francis Fukuyama
Data 1996

Idioma	eng
Título curto	Trust
Catálogo de biblioteca	K10plus ISBN
Lugar	New York
Editor	Free Press
ISBN	978-0-684-82525-0 978-0-02-910976-2
Série	A Free Press paperbacks book
Número da edição	1. Free Press paperback ed
# de páginas	457
Data de adição	21/12/2022 11:41:46
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 16:08:50

Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

Notas:

livro no kindle

Includes bibliographical references (p. 421-441) and index

The idea of trust: the improbable power of culture in the making of economic society -- Low-trust societies and the paradox of family values -- High-trust societies and the challenge of sustaining sociability -- American society and the crisis of trust -- Enriching trust: combining traditional culture and modern institutions in the twenty-first century

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Understanding translation: Co-production of knowledge in marine spatial planning

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Daniela Pedroza Páez
Autor	Luis A. Bojórquez-Tapia
Autor	Gian Carlo Delgado Ramos
Autor	Elena Lazos Chavero
Resumo	Marine spatial planning (MSP) has been defined as a collaborative process concerning the use of marine resources and space. It entails the translation and synthesis of the involved sectoral interests into a common language to enable the co-production of knowledge amongst the stakeholders. Ideally, MSP allows a common understanding of the socio-ecological system in question, which in turn is intended to generate consensus regarding the respective regulations to foster sustainability of the marine environment. In practice, however, MSP confronts key challenges concerning transparency, accountability, knowledge integration and stakeholder's empowerment. We present here a framework based on Actor-Network Theory (ANT) for

addressing these challenges. Specifically, the framework applies Callon's moments of translation and Latour's due process to achieve an enhanced and robust translation, communication, and mediation of knowledge amongst stakeholders. Through a case study, the MSP of the North Pacific Marine Region in Mexico, we demonstrate how ANT helps realize the full potential of MSP as a transdisciplinary, collaborative governance tool. Operationally, decision support tools integrated to geographical information systems are employed to enable partakers to actively participate in the co-production of usable knowledge by following Callon's principles of agnosticism, generalized symmetry and free association, as well as Latour's phases of perplexity, consultation, hierarchy, and institution. The output provides a basis for consensus building regarding the desirable marine zoning scheme and set of regulations that may support a better management of environmental conflicts in a context of socio-ecological changing conditions. [Display omitted] •ANT's conceptualization of translation is fundamental for MSP advancement.•Major challenges concern achieving a transparent, integrative, and empowering MSP.•Principles of translation are essential for achieving knowledge co-production in MSP.•The case study illustrates how ANT can be used to meet those major challenges.

Data 2020
Idioma eng
Direitos 2020 Elsevier Ltd
Extra Publisher: Elsevier Ltd
Volume 190
Páginas 105163
Título da publicação Ocean & coastal management
ISSN 0964-5691
Data de adição 06/02/2023 10:52:36
Data de modificação 19/08/2024 15:37:03

Etiquetas:

Actor-network theory, Collaborative planning, Knowledge co-production, Socio-ecological systems, Transdisciplinary, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (11/04/2023 21:48:09)

cite technology as a tool to map views/perspectives. Marine conservation in Mexico.

“Marine spatial planning (MSP) has been defined as a collaborative process concerning the use of marine resources and space” (Páez et al., 2020, p. 1)

“decision support tools integrated to geographical information systems are employed to enable partakers to actively participate in the co-production of usable knowledge by following Callon’s principles of agnosticism, generalized symmetry and free association, as well as Latour’s phases of perplexity, consultation, hierarchy, and institution.” (Páez et al., 2020, p. 1)

“Drawing from “Actor-Network Theory” (ANT) or “translation sociology” proposed by Michel Callon (1984) and Bruno Latour (1996), we examine in this paper how MSP can go beyond mere technical rationality and become an instrument for collaborative rationality — a process that fairly engages all those who have the need of information or could be affected by the outcomes of planning (Innes and Booher, 2010, 2016). In particular, our approach turns to the key concepts of “translation” and “due process” (Callon, 1984; Law, 1986; Latour, 2004) to analyze the exercise of power in engaging stakeholders to the MSP.” (Páez et al., 2020, p. 2)

“Through the case study of the MSP of the North Pacific Marine Region, Mexico, we demonstrate how ANT provides a powerful analytical framework to guide the pursuit of a legitimate exercise of power” (Páez et al., 2020, p. 2)

“According to Latour (1996), due process must be followed to accomplish an exhaustive recognition of the human and non-human actors and generate an inclusive definition of a “common world,” open to expansion in iterative cycles. This involves the implementation of four phases: “perplexity,” “ consultation,” “ hierarchy,” and “institution.” Perplexity concerns an active search for potential actants that can be considered as legitimate matters of concern; it belongs to the world of facts and science. Consultation entails allowing as many spokespersons as possible to translate the relevance of their positions and viewpoints for the collective; it belongs to the world of values and politics. Hierarchy is about arranging the actants into existing structures; it denotes a public negotiation regarding the effects of fitting new actants; it is related to the domain of morals and ethics. Institution is the realization of the resolutions reached during the hierarchy stage, either by accepting or rejecting a new actant into the network; it is related to the domain of socio-institutional facts and public policy for the common good.” (Páez et al., 2020, p. 2)

“Latour (2004) warns us not to label science nor politics as powers in conflict, but as skills that must be equally included to recognize the collective. He suggests that the activities that are important to keep under control are the power of “taking-into-account” (exercised in the phases of perplexity and consultation) and the power of “putting-into-order” (exercised in the phases of hierarchy and institutionalization), since it is in exercising such powers that exclusions can be made (deciding what to take inside or keep outside the collective)” (Páez et al., 2020, p. 2)

“t establishes the obligation to implement a collaborative planning framework that guarantees and promotes an active and co-responsible participation of citizens to find a zoning scheme that minimizes conflict and maximizes consensus among the sectors that are interested in developing activities in an area.” (Páez et al., 2020, p. 3)

“The collaborative process is formalized through the establishment of an “Ecological Ordinance Committee” (EO-committee), an advisory governance body composed by representatives of governmental authorities and representatives of sectors whose activities have a territorial expression. Its main objective is to function as an entity that enables dialogue and coordination to improve the harmonization of sectoral strategies and public policies implemented in the territory at different scales (national, regional, and local). Citizens can participate either through the sectoral representatives in the EO-committee, directly attending to the EO-committee meetings, or participating in fora such as the workshops held throughout the process” (Páez et al., 2020, p. 4)

“The EO-committee functions as a “boundary organization” as envisioned by Cash et al. (2003): It provides a forum for knowledge co-production to reconcile conflicts between the arenas of science and policy. In consequence, the role of the research team is to provide the EO-committee with a salient, legitimate and credible analytical framework—or a boundary object in terms of Cash et al. (2003) —around which consensus-building can occur (Boj orquez-Tapia and Eakin, 2012).” (Páez et al., 2020, p. 4)

“Federal regulations (Diario Oficial de la Federaci on, 2003) mandates the implementation of a collaborative framework to maximize consensus and minimize environmental conflicts among the stakeholders.” (Páez et al., 2020, p. 4)

“Through the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP; Saaty, 2001), the participants elicited the importance weight of each geographic attribute with respect to a specificactivity (task 2a in Fig. 2). Next, the participants generated the respective value function to describe the quality of different states of a geographic attribute for the corresponding activity (task 2b in Fig. 2). One important aspect of the consultation was that these sectoral workshops were held separately to enable participants to portray their interests and needs without the influence or intervention of any other sectors.” (Páez et al., 2020, p. 6)

“In the EO-NPMR, hierarchy was applied by the implementation of mediated modeling (Van den Belt, 2004). Accordingly, the research team worked in interactive sessions with the sectoral representatives to develop stock and flow models that portray the cause-effect mechanisms that explained the environmental conflicts identified in the diagnosis stage. The software Vensim PLE® was used to simulate different scenarios and visualize the evolution of environmental conflicts in time, based on trend data provided by the sectoral representatives or obtained from sectoral development plans. The analysis of possible future scenarios guided an informed discussion aimed to justify the establishment of consensual regulations to manage the incompatibilities, considering the consequences for all sectors.” (Páez et al., 2020, p. 6)

“In carrying out the stages of characterization, diagnosis, prognosis, and proposal, a series of translations were performed. The suitability map layers helped to translate in the same terms all sectoral needs into a territorial representation. The conflict maps helped to translate the incompatibilities between the sectoral activities, based on the different connotations that the sectors assigned to the same geographical attributes. The results of the mediated modeling process helped to translate the consequences of diverse scenarios based on the trend data expressed by the sectoral representatives. This knowledge was used to collectively define an assembly of the sectoral activities that could guide the system to a state of greater sustainability in the future. Finally, this information was used as input to determine the marine space zoning, the allocation of activities, and the establishment of regulations. Thus, the resulting program helped to translate into regulatory terms a shared vision of how to manage the marine socio-ecological system, which was consistent with the interests expressed by the sectoral representatives” (Páez et al., 2020, p. 7)

“Callon’s moments of translation and Latour’s due process were implemented for: (1) structuring a

collaborative process that included relevant actants and matters of concern as a basis for achieving legitimate results, (2) using the proper analytical methods to present, translate and integrate multiple views regarding the socioecological system, and (3) attaining transparency and traceability to improve accountability" (Páez et al., 2020, p. 7)

"We thus contend that these techniques established a "circulating reference" chain (Latour, 1999) or the series of "transformations," in which the information provided by sectoral representatives was worked over by the research team to generate the suitability maps, as illustrated in Fig. 2." (Páez et al., 2020, p. 8)

"We acknowledge nevertheless that the mere consideration of ANT framework cannot guarantee per se a balanced use of information and equal treatment for all stakeholders. The EO-NPMR faced some crucial challenges, which illustrate some prominent obstacles of MPS when dealing with wicked problems. One challenge concerned the role of the committee and the research team in determining what constitutes public interest." (Páez et al., 2020, p. 8)

"The application of mediated modeling allowed the research team to emphasize the explanation of the opposing narratives of the stakeholders in their own terms, and use knowledge and data accepted by the two parties (principle of generalized symmetry) without the need of making a priori distinction between the loggerhead population, the fishing activities, and marine space (principle of free association). Along this process, the stakeholders could disagree with the accuracy of the geospatial representations of their activities and interests in a manner free of the external influence of the research team (the principle of agnosticism). Hence, the modeling process was not based on preconceived notions of public interest, "a scientific proof" of the negative effect of fishing bycatch, or "a practical justification" of the social contribution of fishing. In this way, the results mitigated the power and knowledge asymmetries between the stakeholders" (Páez et al., 2020, p. 8)

"By opening the analytical and modeling approach to public debate, the EONPMR provided the space in which knowledge co-production could emerge." (Páez et al., 2020, p. 8)

"It should also be acknowledged that enabling an open and inclusive participatory process cannot guarantee by itself regular participation. In a long process such as the EO-NPMR, participation was episodic for the representatives of disadvantaged sectors, such as conservation and small-scale fishing. For this reason, the implementation of ANT to engage the stakeholders was iterative and adaptive. A key element to enable an equal opportunity of participation was the financial support by SEMARNAT to pay the traveling expenses of sectoral representatives that lacked the resources to attend the sessions of the EO-committe" (Páez et al., 2020, p. 9)

"To this purpose, we demonstrate that ANT can be used as a guide to settle a more egalitarian and transparent context that empowers stakeholders to play an active role in knowledge co-production and in the definition of a collectively accepted plan. We conclude that MSP implies not only holding in check scientific and political authority in their negative connotation as limiting, distorting or dominating power. Perhaps more critical, MSP should be a channel for ensuring the legitimate exercise of power by enabling and mobilizing the agency of the stakeholders." (Páez et al., 2020, p. 9)

Anexos

- Páez et al. - 2020 - Understanding translation Co-production of knowle.pdf

Urban Disaster Risk Prevention and Mitigation Strategies from the Perspective of Climate Resilience

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Ning Chen
Autor	Xiaolin Tang
Autor	Weihui Liu
Resumo	Enhancing urban climate resilience and innovating urban risk governance model are of great significance to promote the security development of cities. This paper discusses urban disaster risk prevention and mitigation strategies from the perspective of climate resilience. The urban climate resilience index system is constructed through text mining. The entropy weight TOPSIS (Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to an Ideal Solution) method and obstacle degree model are used to measure the climate resilience index and identify the main obstacle factors that affect the improvement of urban climate resilience. This provides a quantitative representation method for the analysis of urban climate resilience and clarifies the contribution of climate resilience to urban disaster risk prevention and mitigation, as well as the key and difficult points of urban disaster risk prevention and mitigation. Therefore, based on the quantitative analysis of climate resilience, this paper puts forward disaster risk prevention and mitigation strategies from five aspects: collaborative governance, urban planning, early warning system, scientific and technological empowerment, and disaster education. It is expected to provide a reference for the urban system to maintain green, low-carbon, and high-quality development under climate change.
Data	2022
Idioma	eng
Direitos	Copyright © 2022 Ning Chen et al.
Extra	Place: Oxford Publisher: Hindawi
Volume	2022
Páginas	1–13
Título da publicação	Wireless communications and mobile computing
ISSN	1530-8669
Data de adição	06/02/2023 11:04:56
Data de modificação	19/08/2024 15:36:03

Etiquetas:

Quantitative analysis, Innovations, Qualitative research, Risk, Adaptation, Cities, Climate change, Resilience, Barriers, Disasters, Emergency preparedness, Prevention, Urban planning, Early warning systems, Precipitation, Rain, Snow, #ICT&CollGov

Notas:

Anotações (20/03/2023 10:48:00)

Analyzes of districts in beinjing to understand resilience to climate change. Technology is cited as a dimension or tool to be developed for resilience, not related to governance.

“This paper discusses urban disaster risk prevention and mitigation strategies from the perspective of climate resilience. The urban climate resilience index system is constructed through text minin” (Chen et al., 2022, p. 1)

“As a critical region and backbone of climate change response, the urban system impacts climate resilience under the coupling effect of social, economic, ecological, infrastructure, organization, institution, and technology subsystems. The concept of urban climate resilience can be quantified from these dimensions.” (Chen et al., 2022, p. 3)

“With the development of wisdom city, sponge city, and artificial intelligence technology, the role of technology in the field of disaster prevention and mitigation has become increasingly prominent. Technology should also be an important dimension of climate resilience. Therefore, relevant indexes of early warning information, patent authorization, contract transaction in the technology market, and the proportion of R&D in GDP of the technology subsystem are also selected.” (Chen et al., 2022, p. 4)

“comprehensive level of climate resilience in each district is uneven,” (Chen et al., 2022, p. 6)

“Build a Collaborative Governance Model for Urban Climate Risk. The construction of urban climate resilience is a long-term and arduous systematic task. In addition to strengthening the research on the uncertainty of climate risks, attention should be paid to the complexity and diversity of urban systems. As the backbone of coping with climate change, various subsystems within the city should build a collaborative governance model covering multiple departments and fields. From the above research, it can be seen that the social” (Chen et al., 2022, p. 9)

Anexos

- Chen et al. - 2022 - Urban Disaster Risk Prevention and Mitigation Stra.pdf

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Why don't they listen to us? Reasserting the role of ICT in Public Administration

Tipo do item	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Albert Meijer
Data	2007-12-28
Título curto	Why don't they listen to us?
Catálogo de biblioteca	DOI.org (Crossref)
URL	https://www.medra.org/servlet/aliasResolver?alias=iospress&doi=10.3233/IP-2007-0127

Data de acesso	09/08/2024 09:45:00
Volume	12
Páginas	233-242
Título da publicação	Information Polity
DOI	10.3233/IP-2007-0127
Edição	4
Abreviatura do periódico	IP
ISSN	18758754, 15701255
Data de adição	09/08/2024 09:45:00
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Etiquetas:

#ICT&CollGov

Anexos

- Meijer - 2007 - Why don't they listen to us Reasserting the role .pdf