

WP3 integration exercise

- Theoretical questions
- A governance reading of social exclusion
- A governance-focused reading of social innovation
- Relevant dimensions to understand the role of Governance in SCS

Theoretical questions

- Approaches to governance
 - Different approaches to governance
 - The institutional perspective
- Modalities of Governance
- The role of civil society
 - Marxist perspective
 - Liberal perspective

Approaches to governance

- From the political science, governance focuses on the relation of the state intervention and the societal autonomy in three different dimensions:
 - Policy dimension
 - Politics dimension
 - Polity dimension
- Each approach emphasizes different aspects of the policy process

Approaches to governance

	Structural	Cultural	Rational choice
Origin	Political economy	Anthropology	Micro-economic theory
Strength	Explain local governance configurations through the transformation of global regulatory system	Relevance of socially and historically embeddedness of systems of values	Explain the coalition building of the elite through the distribution of “selective incentives”
Weakness	Variations in local governance have no explanation	Explains persistence better than change	Weak explanatory power in statist societies

An institutional perspective

- The institutional perspective links the three approaches in an integrated view.
- Takes into consideration the structural changes of the regulatory system but also the relevance of political (formal and informal) local institutions (Moulaert et Al., 2007).
- From that perspective the institutional framework in which urban governance takes place reflects:
 - **Structural context** of economic and state structuring and restructuring
 - **Political culture** (local, regional and national)
 - **Role and interaction of local actors**

Modes of governance

- It is possible to conceptualize modalities of governance?
 - An example from the political science (limited explanatory capacity for Katarasis)
 - From the institutional perspective: towards a governance regimes' approach

Modes of governance

		Actors		
		Public actors only	Public and private actors	Private actors only
Modes of steering	Hierarchical Top-down	Nation-state Supra-national institutions		
	Non-hierarchical	intergovernmental bargaining	Neo-corporatism	Private-interest
	Non-hierarchical, non-manipulative, persuasion	Institutional problem-solving across levels	Public-private partnerships, benchmarking	Private-private partnerships

Source: Eurogov (2004)

Towards a governance regimes' approach

Includes: welfare regimes, local context variations, actors, and multi-level relations

Stresses the relationship between governance and social innovation

Democratic governance

- An analytical approach to governance must distance itself from normative visions
- The concept of 'democratic governance' is the result of a compound of the low and high intensity democratic practices that characterize representative and participatory democracy
- The two forms are not only compatible but they need each other (De Souza, 2005).

Civil Society (I)

- Gramscian concept of State, market and civil society
- Civil society understood as the terrain of social struggle for hegemony
- State is conceived as the concrete form of power relations in which different interests compete.

civil society (II)

Components of civil society	Description of objectives	Perspective in which the association is based
Civil association	Association with no purpose of its own, exclusively oriented towards insuring the general, abstract and universalistic rules everyone could be obliged to follow while pursuing their own individual, egoistical or altruistic drives	Universalist perspective Mutual toleration Respect for the procedural rule that regulate specific exchanges Socially Creative Strategies to overcome social exclusion in different fields
Association as enterprise	Assosiation that pursue goals of its own and requires its members to contribute, and eventually to sacrifice themselves, to such common goals.	Particularist perspective Intra-solidarity Potential hostility towards strangers and foreigners

Source: Auhors elaboration based on (Perez-D'az, 1995)

Governance reading of social exclusion (I)

	Exclusion through	Exclusion from
Labour market	<p>Impact of the working conditions in the personal and familiar life</p> <p>Impact in the social status</p> <p>Impact on the material conditions</p>	<p>Exclusion of ethnic minorities</p> <p>Exclusion of social groups</p>
Education and training	<p>Educational selection</p> <p>Different preparation for the entrance to labour market</p>	<p>Denying individuals or groups the access to education. Pre-schools, new immigrants.</p> <p>Not preventing educational desertion</p> <p>Existing hierarchies of gender, age, class and race.</p>

Governance reading of social exclusion (II)

	Exclusion through	Exclusion from
Housing and neighbourhood	Housing and neighbourhood as a factor in the generation of other forms of social exclusion, especially from civil society and labour market	Situations where the individuals, household or social groups lacks access to suitable housing
Health and environment	Deprived neighbourhoods suffering health and environment problems Traffic deceases	Territorial health inequalities Health inequalities to key groups: disabled people, pregnant women

A governance focused reading of social innovation

Governance as a framework for innovation	Innovation through already existing governance mechanisms	Material objectives in different fields
Governance as a field for innovation	Innovation and shifts in the governance mechanisms	Democracy, openness and participation Fighting autocratic practices

Source: Own elaboration

Labour market

Innovation in governance with input from civil society	Innovation within governance institutional structures
<p data-bbox="158 482 807 539">-Cooperativism and social enterprises as alternative mechanisms empowered by civil society.</p> <p data-bbox="158 725 807 811">-Creation of reciprocity in the field of the informal economy. Use of hybrid resources: mercantile and non-mercantile.</p> <p data-bbox="158 1003 807 1153">-Ethical banking, external debt abolition or speculative financial transaction punishment as SCS towards a global framework in labour rights watch. The need to arise translocal civil society-based responses in terms of labour.</p>	<p data-bbox="839 482 1624 575">-Cities as main actors in labour provision. Employment Activation. Labour Pacts. Capital anchoring mentality. Local exchange trading systems</p> <p data-bbox="839 761 1624 846">-Relevance of bridges between organizations and institutions. Production and reproduction of informal governance through networks.</p> <p data-bbox="839 1032 1624 1089">-Embedment of work insertion social enterprises in New Public Management scheme and contradictions.</p>

Education and training

Innovation in governance with input from civil society	Innovation within governance institutional structures
<p>-Culturally creative and comprehensive learning strategies. Project group work and outdoor education improving social competences.</p> <p>-Community banks and participative training drives education near to the link between social benefit and new work opportunities.</p> <p>-Life-long learning opportunities claims on "governamentality" changes to encompass the whole formal, non-formal and informal learning strategies.</p>	<p>-Governance focused on early school leavers and adult competence building due to the need of high skilled workforce. Funding distribution criteria based in well-targeted projects.</p> <p>-Parents engagement in schools projects. Committed partnerships with local authorities, social services, associations and enterprises. But "Educational zones" or "Educational City projects" often remind isolated in council structures.</p> <p>-Teacher's training in relation to specific needs. Curriculum accommodation. Flexible teaching modules. A teaching and counselling approach focused on the needs, wishes and abilities of students.</p> <p>-Vocational empowerment implies mainstreaming the pilot experience. Implies improving recognition of the diplomas and qualifications of non-formalized education to enhance its utility on labour market</p>

Housing and neighbourhood

Innovation in governance with input from civil society	Innovation within governance institutional structures
<p data-bbox="158 511 788 725">-Participative culture of use cession/sharing. From housing cooperatives to civic management of public spaces and neighbourhood's life.</p> <p data-bbox="158 811 788 1025">-More qualitative but fragmented forms of participation in neighbourhood governance. Low grades of permanent mobilisation vs. high grades of NIMBY reactions.</p> <p data-bbox="158 1110 788 1253">-Informal solidarity, ethnicity and faith as self-managed aid in socially excluded urban deprived areas.</p>	<p data-bbox="826 511 1549 596">-Neighbourhood renewal programs oriented to eliminate the stigma of poverty.</p> <p data-bbox="826 682 1549 768">-Targeted policies oriented to provide housing at excluded populations.</p> <p data-bbox="826 853 1549 968">-Small-scale institutional structures concerned with the provision of housing and urban renewal.</p> <p data-bbox="826 1053 1549 1168">-Implication of neighbourhoods in consensus-making on urban renewal. Implication of voluntary sector.</p>

Health and environment

Innovation in governance with input from civil society	Innovation within governance institutional structures
<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Civil-society claiming on health proximity services. -Changing consumption patterns. Fair trade and Critical consumption. Civil society exercising commercial boycott in front of social marketing. -Low energetic waste cultures. Energy distributed generation. -Bottom-up custody of territorial landscape -Slow food cultures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-New Public Management policies in health delivery. Enhancement of user groups contrast with market based framework in service delivery. -Promoting normatives on quality control. -Promoting low energetic waste. Car free environments. -Territorial planning.

Governance and democracy

Innovation in governance with input from civil society	Innovation within governance institutional structures
<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Social movements exercising pressure aiming at opening governance to wider influence from citizens. Social Forums broadening the understanding of democracy.-Civil-society based new views about efficient allocation of social citizen rights. (basic income, participative budgeting...)-Peace culture institutionalisation. Human rights watch as a global governance matter. Cooperation with less developed territories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-The need to redefine state based governance due to the action of different governance cultures and administration levels inside/above hierarchical and centralised state frameworks.-Low grades of participation in traditional governance regimes vs.. Participation as a new field of empowerment in public governance- Improvement on dynamics of citizen participation. The link between good expectation management and public response. Public accountability.-Transition from pro-growth to welfare governance discourses.

First insights from integration of WP1.1-1- 5

- In general terms, the local level is the place where SCS are implemented.
- The impact of SCS in the existing governance systems depends on the capacity of coordination with higher levels.
- In the European context, we are witnessing a re-scaling of responsibilities in which the local and regional levels are playing a major role via coordination of activities and funding by the EU.

Relevant dimensions to understand the role of governance in SCS

- How is the decision-making process in SCS? What is the role of different actors?
- Importance of context (and scale) and general governance framework.
- Importance of timing.

We are looking at the role of participation in SCS

- The way in which civil society engagement improves governance.
- The importance of bridging and of personal networks in the facilitation of SCS.
- The quality participation is highly relevant to the success of SCS.

We are looking at the importance of context (and scale) in each SCS

- Local, regional and national traditions of participation, citizenship and welfare.
- Institutions often only recognize those benefits linked to their general goals.
- It is important that small and locally placed SCS are linked to other supra-local networks.

We are looking at the relevance of timing in SCS

- Time schedules defined by institutions can hinder, or foster, innovative projects.
- SCS actors have been forced to develop their bureaucratic capacity in order to get funding. That can create conflicts between professionals and activists.
- To what extent new governance practices are becoming more flexible to enable SCS to be successful and sustainable.