




Politique et institutions

4.3 La gouvernance

Prof. Andreas Ladner

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idheap
 Institut de hautes études en administration publique
 Swiss Graduate School of Public Administration
 Institut universitaire autonome
 L'Université pour le service public




Gouvernance

Aujourd'hui on parle de moins en moins de la nouvelle gestion publique. Le terme gouvernance s'apprête à prendre la relance. Gouverner dans des structures de réseaux, à travers différents niveaux politiques et en collaboration avec le secteur privé est le défi actuel.

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- NFA
- PPP
- Agglomération

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“Governance”

- “En vogue”
- “notoriously slippery” (Pierre/Peters 2000: 7)
- used in different disciplines (in economics in the 1930s already)
- “the act or manner of governing”



Governance =

A new form of governing (political steering) in complexe, network like structures of actors.



Steering

State

Hierarchy

Market

Competition

Governance

Negotiation and
coordination in
networks

Actors involved are located on two dimensions

- Vertical: UN, EU, CH, cantons, regions, agglomerations, municipalities
- Horizontal: cooperation with other territorial units on the same level, cooperation with private sector units

Governance in International Relations

- Deciding without sovereignty -> interaction and cooperation between governments, administrations and civil society organizations
- No clear hierarchy, steering and control as a mixture of unilateral influence and cooperation, communication and negotiation, processes are more important than structures

Rosenau/Czempiel 1992

Governance and Policy research

- The development of political programs and their implementation is no longer in the hands of the sovereign state only.
- Strong cooperation between public and private actors.
- Politics as management of interdependencies.
- Steering and control as interactive processes between collective actors.

Mayntz 1998

Different story: “Good Governance”

The World Bank (1992) uses the concept of Good Governance in a normative sense.

It highlights aspects like **rule of law, transparency, accountability, responsiveness, participation, efficiency, effectiveness, decentralization and subsidiarity** as key requirements of the modern state.



Governance and NPM?

Transparency, efficiency, customer surveys, outsourcing, etc.

The "Third Way", New Labour and Giddens



The theoretical backgrounds of governance

- Governance is not a theory!
- Many mothers and fathers!



The theoretical approaches towards governance

- Neo-institutionalism (actor oriented, historical)
- Economic theories of politics and institutions
- System theories (cybernetic or autopoietic)
- Theories of actors, decisions, bargaining
- Network theories
- Game theories



To sum up:

Governance stresses the importance of network structures and the blurring of a clear cut distinction between the state and the private sector, the multilevel character of sub- and supranational state activities, the decreasing importance of hierarchies, the importance of processes instead of structures, mainly negotiation and cooperation instead of coercion, command and control (Kersbergen/Van Waarden 2004: 152),





Governance and Democracy (1)

Participatory, partnership and network like settings are not necessarily democratic

- Accountability problem
- Problem of representation
- Policy communities
- Influence of interest groups
- Influence of parliaments

See for example Papadopoulos 2004



Governance and Democracy (2)

- See Kübler/Heinelt text (p.14) about New Regionalism:
- The pessimistic view: increase of the effectiveness of policies on the output side to the detriment of input legitimacy.
- The optimistic view: inclusiveness and deliberation takes in networks, compromise and negotiation



Fields of Governance Research

- Local, (cantonal), national governance
- Regional governance, metropolitan governance
- Governance in the European Union
- Global Governance

- Multi-level governance



Governance solutions and and the structure of the states

- For big and centralized states governance like structures became a new element in their reform activities in the 1980s.
- In small European democracies based on neo-corporatism and consociationalism cooperation and negotiation are nothing new.

Etudes de cas: Les agglomérations (multi-level governance)

- -> TAK – CTA
- -> la politique des agglomérations élaboré par l'ARE et le SECO

Tripartite conference of agglomerations

“Some observers describe this rather informal way of co-operation in the case of the agglomerations across all three state levels as a first step away from the traditional co-operative federalism between the Confederations and the cantons, towards multi-level governance.” (Ladner, forthcoming)

-> <http://www.kdk.ch/int/kdk/de/triaggio.html>

www.tak-cta.ch

TRIPARTITE **TAK** AGGLOMERATIONSKONFERENZ
CONFERENZA TRIPARTITA DAVART **CTA** LAS AGLOMERAZIUNS
CONFERENZA **CTA** TRIPARTITA SUGLI AGGLOMERATI
CONFERENCE TRIPARTITE **CTA** SUR LES AGGLOMERATIONS

Willkommen



Willkommen auf der Website der Tripartiten Agglomerationskonferenz (TAK).

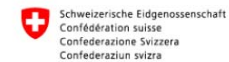
Die TAK ist die politische Plattform von Bund, Kantonen, Städten und Gemeinden für eine gemeinsame Agglomerationspolitik in der Schweiz.

TAK-Hearings

Hier können Sie sich für die TAK-Hearings zur „Weiterentwicklung der schweizerischen Integrationspolitik“ anmelden.

Medienkonferenz der TAK vom 20. Januar 2009

La politique des agglomérations de la Confédération



Office fédéral du développement territorial ARE

Politique des agglomérations

Près de 75% de la population suisse vit dans les villes et les agglomérations d'où émanent d'importantes impulsions économiques, sociales, culturelles et politiques. Cependant, le processus d'urbanisation exerce une pression croissant sur les territoires urbains d'où l'apparition également de plusieurs inconvénients: augmentation du trafic et de la pollution, problèmes sociaux et de finances publiques. Confrontées à ces difficultés qui remettent en question leur attractivité économique mais aussi la qualité de vie de leur population, les villes ne sont pas à même de résoudre seules tous les problèmes qui se présentent.

En ratifiant, en décembre 2001, le rapport sur la politique des agglomérations élaboré par l'ARE et le SECO, la Confédération souhaite dorénavant intégrer davantage la problématique des agglomérations dans ses politiques sectorielles et encourager la réalisation de projets novateurs par le biais d'une politique incitative plus ciblée.

Rapport "Possibilités et limites de la politique cantonale des agglomérations" du 26.9.2007



Consultation: Défis d'une future politique des agglomérations

- Questions de péréquation financière et de compensation des charges
- Collaboration dans l'agglomération
- Fusion des communes
- Collaboration dépassant les frontières nationales
- Espaces métropolitains
- Espaces fonctionnels
- Relations ville-campagne
- Mise en réseau de la pratique et du monde scientifique

(Les résultats de l'évaluation, 30.6.2008)

CH-Kantone: Einwohnerzahlen 1888 und 2007

Einwohner	Anzahl 2007	Anteil 2007	Anzahl 1888	Anteil 1888	Veränderung Anteil
Zürich	1'307'290	17.2	337'183	11.6	5.7
Bern	962'702	12.7	536'679	18.4	-5.7
Waadt	671'673	8.8	247'655	8.5	0.4
Aargau	581'146	7.7	193'580	6.6	1.0
St. Gallen	465'879	6.1	228'174	7.8	-1.7
Genf	437'391	5.8	105'509	3.6	2.1
Luzern	362'990	4.8	135'360	4.6	0.1
Tessin	328'660	4.3	126'751	4.3	0.0
Wallis	298'885	3.9	101'985	3.5	0.4
Basel-Landschaft	268'969	3.5	61'941	2.1	1.4
Freiburg	264'043	3.5	119'155	4.1	-0.6
Solothurn	250'427	3.3	85'621	2.9	0.4
Thurgau	238'233	3.1	104'678	3.6	-0.4

CH-Kantone: Einwohnerzahlen 1888 und 2007

Einwohner	Anzahl 2007	Anteil 2007	Anzahl 1888	Anteil 1888	Veränderung Anteil
Graubünden	188'387	2.5	94'810	3.2	-0.8
Basel-Stadt	184'972	2.4	73'749	2.5	-0.1
Neuenburg	169'963	2.2	108'153	3.7	-1.5
Schwyz	140'987	1.9	50'307	1.7	0.1
Zug	108'961	1.4	23'029	0.8	0.6
Schaffhausen	74'469	1.0	37'783	1.3	-0.3
Jura	69'556	0.9			0.9
Appenzell A.Rh.	52'863	0.7	54'109	1.9	-1.2
Nidwalden	40'378	0.5	12'538	0.4	0.1
Glarus	38'118	0.5	33'825	1.2	-0.7
Uri	34'923	0.5	17'249	0.6	-0.1
Obwalden	34'090	0.4	15'043	0.5	-0.1
Appenzell I.Rh.	15'461	0.2	12'888	0.4	-0.2
	7'591'416	100	2'917'754	100	

