

Conference Paper

Navigating Governance Networks for Urban Issues: Global Trends and Prospects

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Abstract.

This study examines the critical role of governance networks in addressing urban issues from a global perspective. We further elucidate the inception of these networks and how they can contribute to resolving the multifaceted challenges in urban issues. We employed a qualitative research method underpinned by an integrated literature review (ILR) approach. ILR, as a research methodology, allows for the critical examination, integration, and synthesis of extant literature, thereby enabling the generation of fresh frameworks and perspectives on the topic at hand. Our findings underscore the need for diverse actors, including government officials, societal figures, and entrepreneurs, to govern these networks and address urban issues. We also discovered that governance networks, by structuring societal dynamics, are systematically influenced by global socioeconomic and political regulatory mechanisms. Their applications span various public sector issues, such as mass media, healthcare, and water governance. The primary limitation of our study lies in the lack of field studies. Despite this, the outcomes offer significant insights into the theoretical concepts of governance networks from different regions, a distinctive contribution to the existing body of knowledge.

Keywords: urban issues, governance networks, theoretical concept

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1. Introduction

One-size-fits-all solutions have provided customized approaches as the complicated problems of diverse and mobile populations increasingly defy simplistic solutions. In many ways, twenty-first century challenges and the means of addressing them are more numerous and complex than ever before. Problems have become more global and local as power disperses and boundaries (when they exist at all) become more fluid [1]. It is also a way of capturing the initiatives deployed by governments around the world to shrink their size while struggling to meet their citizens' demands [2].

For all their disagreement on most other issues, these observers of urban civilization and urban politics are much more than local authorities; thus, urban governance is a process encompassing the greater urban space, and not just the institutions of local government, which became the key arena for participation and political involvement

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[3]. The government, business, and civil society in our contemporary network society are increasingly facing complex societal problems. Attempts to address these problems may result in enduring processes of policymaking, policy implementation, and public service delivery that are difficult to manage [4].

Pierre and Peters [5] stated that since the early 1990s, urban governance has grown in importance among practitioners and academic observers. Issues such as climate change and migration, which are national or even global in character, require solutions at the urban level. Local authorities do not have the policy instruments or resources to tackle these huge issues, and therefore seek cooperation with private businesses, NGOs, or other networks of cities where policy concepts and models can be disseminated have become popular, not only in the EU space but also globally. New modes of governance and collaborative forms of service delivery are more common at the local level than at the national or regional levels. Moreover, governance networks for urban issues have been growing recently, but few have been applied to other governments besides the US and Europe. This study intends to understand global trends and prospect governance networks for urban issues.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Governance

Kettl [2] notes that the term governance has been used by the French since the 14th century and that indirect governmental tools, such as government relying on contractors—a tool we know today as a governance tool—have been around for thousands of years. For example, the Roman government relied on the defense sector for their contractors. In Kettl's observations [2], the scope and scale of government contracts increased with the American government toward the end of the 20th century.

The concept of governance probably comes from the Greek *kybernan* meaning to drive, direct, or direct, which is translated into Latin as *governor*. In the ISI Web of Knowledge database 1950s - 1960s, the topic of governance was still a marginal topic in the social sciences. The number of papers on the topic of governance is mainly in the fields of higher education and city government which show hierarchical forms of control and do not reveal much about the political processes in universities or local governments, so that for the time being the idea of governance still plays a limited role in shaping the discourse of science and technology social sciences [6]. The terms *Self Governance* and *Governance Networks* began to appear in the literature published in

the Web of Science in the 1990s and the concepts of Self Governance and Governance Networks began to mature in 2000s [7]

Salamon [8] said that the “new governance,” in contrast, shifts the focus of attention much more explicitly from the internal workings of public organizations to the networks of actors on which they increasingly depend. While acknowledging the advantages such networks can bring, it also acknowledges the considerable challenges they pose. This development motivated some experts in the US and European public administration to rethink their understanding of how public administration works [7]. Provan and Kenis [9] find that certain network conditions lead to various network-level outcomes. Understanding the functioning of networks is important because only then can we better understand why networks produce certain outcomes, irrespective of whether they result from bottom-up processes or are the product of strategic decisions made by network participants or government officials.

Salamon [8] argues that in view of the traditional public administration paradigm, whose main concern is the internal operation of public bodies (human resources, budgeting, and task completion), this pattern of public action is no longer able to help us understand the new world. To capture the new reality, he proposes a new perspective of the new public governance paradigm, wherein in this new public governance paradigm, the unit of analysis in policy analysis and public administration shifts from public bodies or individual public programs to specific tools or instruments that used to achieve public goals. He proposes a broader view of governance: not only are several government organizations working together but also non-profit organizations. Private companies work to solve problems and deliver public services. He argues that in the second half of the 20th century, the scope of government action broadened, and its shape changed in the United States and other countries.

Kettl [2] notes that there has been an increase in government by proxy since the Second World War, particularly in the 1970s and the early 1980s, mainly because budgetary issues became a constraint for governments in this period, but also because of the increasing influence of the public choice theory on government affairs. The federal and other governments relied more on exit contracts, grants, loans, and text incentives during this period. Kettl’s argument is that government, through representation, makes it more difficult to control public service delivery mechanisms, manage information between government and other actors, and have democratically accountable actors.

If we pay attention to the explanation of the concept of governance above, there is a similarity between the conceptualizations of governance put forward by Salamon and Kettl, namely, that their views are towards the centralization of the state. Although they

recognize the role of non-government actors, in their view, the state remains or should be at the center of public service delivery [7].

However, there are also governance opinions whose conceptualization is less centered on the state. The opinion of Emerson and Nabatchi [10] about public governance also has a similar similarity: It includes “processes and institutions for public decision-making and actions that involve actors from both government and other sectors. Ansell and Gash’s [11] definition of collaborative governance is also less state-centered, that is, an arrangement in which one of more public bodies directly involves non-state stakeholders in a collective decision-making process that is formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative, and whose purpose is to make or implement public policies or manage public programs or assets. Goldsmith Eggers [1], a widespread shift in governance has occurred around the world, which they call governing by the network. The character of this governance shift has relied heavily on partnerships, the philosophy of leveraging non-governmental organizations to enhance public value, and varied and innovative business relationships.

2.2. Governance Networks

Morçöl’s [7] notion of Governance Networks includes how the actions and goals of individuals that produce individual behavior, the actions and goals of actors combine to produce system-level behavior, and how these aimed actions are shaped by constraints resulting from behavior systems with macro-to-micro processes. The detailed questions are as follows:

1. Microproperties: What are the properties of the microunits (e.g., individual actors)? Are they intelligent, rational, etc.?
2. Micro-to-macro processes: How do the actions and relationships between micro units (e.g., individual actors) lead to the creation, aggregation, or emergence of macro processes and structures?
3. Macro-to-micro processes: Once macro-structures emerge, how do they influence the beliefs, motivations, and actions of individual actors?

Furthermore, the notion of Governance Networks includes those from Koliba, Zia, Meek [12], namely an inter-organizational network consisting of many actors, often covering sectors and scales, working together to influence the creation, implementation, and monitoring of public policies. The traditional view of management and administration,

which relies on the study of hierarchical arrangements, is insufficient to explain the changing conditions in which public managers find themselves working. Shifting the delivery of public goods and services entirely to the “market” is not sufficient, as we would argue that business management principles and practices lack the capacity to guarantee democratic accountability.

There has been very little prescriptive or definitive assessment of how to contribute to the theoretical success and performance of emerging governance networks. Koliba, Zia, Meek [12] avoid generalizing how governance networks should be structured and managed, although one can apply the tools and framework introduced here to study governance networks in their midst and, following the development of the literature, focus on proposing evaluative questions.

This emphasizes the need to develop greater “situational awareness” of how the governance network operates, which emphasizes the importance of situational awareness for understanding complex systems. Situational awareness relies on a combination of systems thinking, information acquisition, and filtering and the application of descriptive patterns that can only be developed through extensive experience built up over time. A framework that can be used by network administrators, policy makers, and policy analysts to develop sufficient situational, conscientiousness to carry out their work efficiently, effectively, and democratically. This theory also presents a taxonomy of network characteristics derived as a result of mixing government network literature found in studies in the field of public administration and public policy with interdisciplinary theories and frameworks such as social network analysis, systems theory, and complexity theory.

The definition of Governance Networks includes Jessop [13], namely, governance refers to coordination mechanisms and strategies in dealing with complex mutual interdependence between actors, organizations, and functional systems that are operationally autonomous. Governance practices range from the expansion of international and supranational regimes through national and regional public-private partnerships to more localized power networks and decision-making and, at least, Foucauldian and mind-and-body governance.

Because actors cannot understand all aspects of this complex world, they must reduce cognitive complexity through selective understanding and meaning-making and simplify the task of governance by isolating some subsets of relationships for attention. This requires (1) identifying a subset of the relevant features of a highly complex world that can be satisfactorily arranged within a given spatiotemporal envelope and (2) developing governance capacities that provide the resources to transform unstructured

into structured complexity. However, such activities often displace current costs and reduce future governance issues.

The definition of Governance Networks, among others, from Ishakhan and Slaughter [14], is defined as a complex set of practices and institutions that enable political decision-making and coordination outside formal government institutions, which can operate at local, national, transnational, and global levels. In other words, governance networks are much broader than the government and encompass a range of networks and agencies that complement or influence state work, such as disaggregated political policymaking, with government, markets, and networks of civil society groups and experts becoming increasingly central in making public decisions.

The definition of Governance Networks includes Klijn and Koppenjan [4], who describe public policy making, implementation, and service delivery through a network of relations between government, business, and civil society actors that are autonomous but interdependent. Governance Networks as a pattern of more or less stable social relations between interdependent actors, which are grouped around a policy issue, policy program, and/or set of resources and which emerge, are sustained, and are transformed through a series of interactions. Governance Networks can take several forms. Governance network processes are interaction processes within a governance network that address specific public issues, policies, programs, or services.

They may consist of a stable set of actors from government, business, and civil society engaged in complex decision-making about public policy or the realization of public projects; a network of actors from various levels of government and from the public, private, and community domains involved in policy implementation; or integrated service networks where the government cooperates with quasi-private or private service providers, and so on.

Although the words governance and governance network are recent concepts, the notion of horizontal coordination and steering is certainly not. Nor is the notion that governments are dependent on policy formation and implementation in other organizations. The recent theory of governance networks builds on rich traditions in political science, organizational science, and public administration, where the notion of interdependence has been elaborated and the concept of networks has been used explicitly. Klijn and Koppenjan [4] show that the theoretical foundations of governance and Governance Networks are basically the same, which is based on observations made in the literature.

One of the Governance Networks research trends according to Klijn and Koppenjan [4] is about collaborative governance and intergovernmental relationships (collaborative governance and intergovernmental relations). This research stems from the public

administration tradition and focuses on the governance issues of complex policy issues that develop in a fragmented institutional context.

The definition of Governance Networks from Torfing et al. [15] can be defined as the horizontal articulation of interdependent but operationally autonomous actors who interact through negotiations that occur within a relatively institutionalized framework and facilitate self-regulated policymaking within the shadow of a hierarchy. Different types of governance networks exist. Several networks aim to facilitate cooperation in terms of knowledge-sharing. Other networks aim to improve coordination to maximize joint efforts.

Finally, some networks aim to facilitate collaboration through shared definitions and solutions of emerging problems and challenges. Governance networks can take various forms. Some are mandated from above, whereas others grow from below. Some are formal, whereas relatively close others are informal and relatively open. Finally, several networks are formed within public organizations (intra-organizational networks), public organizations (a combination of governments), and public and private actors (policy networks). Finally, in the case of network governance, the problem is complex and fragmented, and the solution is cross-sectoral exchange and negotiation.

According to Morçöl [7], little research has been conducted on Governance Networks in the 1990s, and the number of publications on Governance Networks began to increase exponentially in the 2000s. The application of Governance Networks (network of governance) in public administration practice predates the literature. Although the literature on governance networks has a decades-old history, no common conceptualization has been developed and used by researchers. In their comprehensive review of the literature,

Provan and Kenis [9] were unable to find an overarching conceptualization that would guide an empirical study of governance networks at a single point. More than a decade after their review of the literature, no generally accepted conceptualization of governance networks has yet to be developed, let alone a tightly formulated theory. The concept of Governance Networks (network of governance) is used usually together with, or interchangeably with, the terms “policy network” and “public management network.” Each of these three concepts has a conceptual history, and there are differences as well as similarities between them.

Agranoff [16] observes that the phenomenon of the past thirty years has been the rapid rise of interest in and operation of networks, including networks and network-governance-based arrangements such as collaborations, alliances, partnerships, and

“joined-up” ventures, as new and innovative ways of doing business in all sectors—government, community, and private. To analyze the dimensions of network approaches, we need resource dependency, multi-actors, policy, and management in the multilevel analysis for the network phenomenon.

Despite only slight similarities in conceptualization, there are several common threads in the literature that can be combined together to determine the “ideal type” (abstract knowledge) of Governance Networks, applying Max Weber’s as an analytical method of conceptual analysis [7]. However, two clarifications are required. First, the following definition of a typical ideal encompasses the conceptualization of governance and the additional network characterization of governance processes. Second, I summarize the typology of Governance Networks developed in the literature at two levels of analysis: micro and macro levels. These conceptualizations at the micro and macro levels are important, as basic conceptual tools of the complex conceptualization of Governance Networks.

Based on the typical definition of ideal Governance Networks, the following definitions and characterizations are as follows: [16], [1], [14], [13], [2], [4], [12], [15], where they are considered most relevant in the definition of Governance Networks (networks of governance, namely [7]).

1. Governance Networks are a broad process involving both public policymaking and implementation (public administration).
2. Several actors play a role in creating and managing public policy. They may be governmental, non-profit, and private organizations and individuals in a variety of roles (political leader, community leader, business leader, etc.) [4], [13]. Goldsmith Eggers [1], characterizes “setting by networks” as relying heavily on partnerships, a philosophy of leveraging nongovernmental organizations to enhance public value, and diverse and innovative business relationships.
3. These actors are both autonomous and interdependent [15], [4], [13].
4. They are not under the state’s hierarchical and bureaucratic control. In this network, there is no hierarchical center. These center-less networks are self-regulating (self-regulating) [16], [12].
5. Governance Networks blur conceptual and territorial boundaries. The involvement of interdependent “public” and “private” actors in Governance Networks has led to a blurring of the lines between the public and private spheres, between the

state and civil society, in the late 20th and early 21st centuries [2], [14]. The lack of a territorial definition of governance networks has implications for democracies.

3. Methods

Specifying the topic and purpose of the integrative literature review (ILR) provides a way to organize and write a review around a coherent structure for presenting the review and its findings. Referring to the format of literature reviews, the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association states that “The components of literature reviews can be arranged in various ways (e.g., by grouping research based on the similarity in the concepts or theories of interest, methodological similarities among the studies reviewed, or the historical development of the field’ (p.XX). XX). 10). Nonetheless, the author of a literature review begins by selecting a topic in need of review and a general understanding of what is known or not known about the topic [17].

This research corroborated Snyder’s [18] finding that for newly emerging topics, the purpose is to create initial or preliminary conceptualizations and theoretical models, rather than review old models. This type of review often requires a more creative collection of data, as the purpose is usually not to cover all articles ever published on the topic, but rather to combine perspectives and insights from different fields or research traditions.

The inclusion criteria were as follows:

1. Article that describes Governance Networks for urban issues from around the world.
2. The articles were written in English.
3. The articles published had complete sections.
4. Published since the start of Governance Networks from January 1995 to May 2023.

The exclusion criteria were as follows.

1. Do not use English.
2. The article arrangement is incomplete.

The search was conducted using the Science Direct database using the keywords “governance networks” AND “urban governance”. A total of 113 articles were sorted so that no articles with the same title were found are 100 articles. The articles were

then sorted based on predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria, and 43 articles were identified. Articles that included only the abstract were eliminated; therefore, we excluded 20 articles. Thus, we found 23 articles to obtain articles that were analyzed, and the articles that were obtained were then extracted. Articles were extracted based on the author of the article, year of publication, number of samples used, measurement tools used, results of the research conducted, and article database.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Governance Networks Trends for Urban Issues

In the US, governance networks are applied to the network resilience of participating stakeholders in urban infrastructure systems [19], urban environments [20]. They applied with a specific focus on electric power, water (wastewater), transportation, and telecommunication, which have the capacity to respond to external disruptions and sustain connectedness and functioning.

However, the coalitions that formed became the foundation for a new era of governance, wherein private donations being given to civic groups for local environmental stewardship activities were linked to the goals of public agencies within the context of a thick set of interorganizational connections. There was a high degree of hybridity within the actions taken by civic, public, and private organizations involved in stewardship. The end result is a system that relies upon feedback from public, private, and civic actors, each seeking to utilize the resources that their position can best leverage.

In Europe, Governance networks have been applied in ecology in eastern Germany [21], renewable energy transition [22], low-carbon energy transitions [23], sustainable energy capacity [24], smart cities [25], climate city networks [26], and brokerage in urban networks [27], urban experimentation [28], resilience in urban policy making [29] and urban freight policymaking [30].

We can summarize that although the networks were initiated locally, initial actors were also able to involve actors from the regional, national, or even international governance level. New actors can engage in formal and informal roles. Actors have a multitude of motivations for engaging and relating to others through overlapping interests. The results show that Ringkøbing-Skjern has been more successful in renewable energy installation (especially wind energy and biogas), with a 71% share of renewables in the local energy mix, while energy consumption has increased by 19%. In contrast, Sønderborg has been more successful in improving industrial energy efficiency and sector

coupling, resulting in a 17% decrease in energy consumption, while renewable energy installation lagged behind with a share of 17% in the local energy mix. Consequently, CO₂ emissions in Sønderborg have decreased by 52% and those in Ringkøbing-Skjern by 82% since 2007.

Power relationships within the networks are influenced by whether the coordination of the low-carbon agenda and stakeholder networks are assigned to any one organization, the body's position in the organizational landscape relative to the traditional locus of decision-making power, and its (continued or periodic) presence in the energy transition network over time. Organizations tasked with steering network processes - in effect, the Transition Manager in a Transition Management (TM) strategy – were found in Birmingham (Sustainability Team), Frankfurt (Energy Agency), and Budapest (Municipal City Planning Agency, BFVT).

Taken together, changes in the material energy system infer considerable new opportunities for local authorities. Technological change has boosted local financial capacity to invest in energy, and in turn, has led to greater local knowledge capacity. In some cases, this has also been communicated to other local authorities and city governance networks, inferring a broader contribution to sustainable change. To achieve this, a more active collaboration of members should be promoted, together with other methods such as the subdivision of projects into smaller tasks to permit easier and more agile management and the creation of an award system to reward the most active and committed members.

City networks have rapidly emerged as an essential part of urban climate policies and governance. Our analysis contributes to the emerging climate city network literature that aims to understand the heterogeneity of these networks. The risks of such frequent changes are well known, as Uitermark [31], for instance, delineated for the case of Amsterdam: the city's civil differentialism made its support of CSOs depend on the extent to which. However, they are now showing great creativity to inspire the public about their initiative, linking it to the local arts scene, grassroots movement, and the educational system.

Associations adopt the government's ideas and carry out activities that address policy priorities, which results in destabilizing and undermining the autonomy of the civil society landscape. Their study confirms that the four examined socio-spatial conditions – policy visions and plans, governance and stakeholder networks, localized learning, and funding structures – all play a role in urban experimentation.

Comparable mechanisms seem to fail to convince decision-makers, particularly those from the private sector, and the interviewees attributed this largely to the resilience

teams lacking sufficient techniques, mechanisms, and meeting places to demonstrate the added value of resilience. Their findings support previous studies, which found that political participation is a crucial factor for collaborations between public and private businesses and interest groups to be successful [32]. This indicates that collaborations may have legal and political powers [33]. This echoes studies suggesting that institutional design that creates a strong separation between politics and administration hinders successful collaboration [34]

In Australia, citizen coproduction occurs during turbulent times [35]. The government needs to design and implement structures, processes, and relational mechanisms for social media policy governance networks for disaster risk management before they are struck by EE. This is because the process of designing and implementing a mature governance network involving multiple agents and their interdependent tasks in the context of disaster risk management takes a long time [36].

In Asia, China was used for the education sector. (2022). air pollution Zeng, W., Chen, X., Dong, H., & Liu, Y. [37]. urban agriculture network (UAN) Valencia, A., Qiu, J., & Chang, N. Bin [38]. Urban resilience, Li, G. J., Kou, C. H., & Wen, F. H. [39]. Environmental policy for urban governance, Geron, N. A., Martin, D. G., Rogan, J., & Healy, M. [40], urban climate governance for comparative studies in China and Western Liu, M., & Lo, K. [41].

However, the experimental nature means that it is difficult to formulate a unified mechanism for defining and evaluating experimental results. Diverse mechanisms designed to hold local officials accountable for the outcomes of experimentation have failed, driven by factors such as difficulties in quantifying climate governance performance, weak targets, inappropriate indicators, and the lack of reliable local statistics. Consequently, it has been argued that climate experimentation should be understood as a top-down and bottom-up process in China [42].

When the government and a third party granted the school considerable autonomy over its initiative, tripartite actors had the most democratic asymmetric power relationship. The school exercised leadership through its status as a school turnaround beneficiary, as its attitudes and behaviors could significantly impact the effectiveness of network governance. Taken together, government incentives that ignore the air pollution policies of other cities may not lead to the expected dividends. Thus, considering air pollution transport, administrative boundaries may be a significant step toward cooperation and strategic interaction. The joint control model that encourages collective action may have a greater control effect than a single city, bringing a positive policy spillover effect at a lower economic cost.

This may require a more substantive approach to better understand the current demographics in the regions where the UASs are located as well as the urban agriculture strategies employed at each farm. By collating large-scale datasets, this study highlights the contributions of UAN to urban sustainability through a food-water-energy nexus, given governance structures that ultimately help achieve SDGs. We anticipate that our approach can be used to manage high-dimensional UAN in various urban environments.

Studi reveal also provides some implications by modeling, simulation, and sensitivity analysis, which emphasizes that policies should change on time. At the same time, Klein et al. focused on formulating policies. The particular interest of Ordoñez et al. [43] was decision making by municipal urban forestry managers, as government actors were identified as being positioned to make key “strategic and operational decisions” around urban greening, and specifically, tree planting [43].

In Latin America, Brazil, Peru, and Colombia, we can say about the creation of networks of governance in education [44], electronic waste (e-waste) [45], spatial knowledge of climate change [46], and dissemination of urban models [47].

The study found its heterarchisation, concerns “real” sets of changes, with new institutional arrangements, new forms of funding, new legal frameworks. However, the shifts and processes are not linear. They can include a lot of labor manifested in a vast diversity of types of relationships, such as hiring new staff for the government, contracting out external consultants, maintaining regular advisory meetings, creating projects from scratch, continued communication, training sessions, and so on. Heterarchies are complex, ever-changing, ephemeral, and uneven [48]. This work allows for the institutionalization of policy ideas and relationships created and developed through other types of work and in other contexts and spaces.

All these suggestions contain the idea of governance constructed by local actors. Previous examples of success and suggestions indicate an alternative solution to the growing problem of e-waste. The regulation for its proper implementation is still pending. The Lurigancho-Chosica District Municipality is building dykes, embankments, reinforcing foundations, and cleaning the stream of rivers and ravines. Meanwhile El Nino 2015-2016, considered a strong to extraordinary one, is expected to bring extreme weather in the 2016 Peruvian summer.

Media articles referencing Medellín’s transformation are usually framed through the argument of how the most violent city in the world became an ‘example,’ a ‘landmark,’ ‘inspiration’ or ‘model’ for other cities. This model city condition is based on governance practices, urbanistic strategies, and ‘creative solutions’ designed for urban problems [49]. As an informational infrastructure [50], [51], the press has diffused the Medellín

urban model experience, while also serving as a platform to make visible and give voice to a specific group of experts and makers, including transfer agents [52] to validate and promote the model.

4.2. Result and Discussion

In the US, governance networks started long ago in this context from 1980. This is because In the United States, devolution strengthens the role of state governments by making them administrators of national policies and giving other roles to private entities or society. Many public sectors have shifted from the government, including low-income health, cash welfare, education policy, and transportation. Kettl [2] said that spending from total federal, state, and local government spending in the United States is dominated by non-state and local government actors.

Koliba and Zia [12] stated that one consequence of devolution is an increasing dependence on regionalization, particularly in larger metropolitan areas. The strong role that state governments play in mediating local government charters, has been recognized as significant in either helping or hindering the application of regionalization as a response to the devolution of powers. An important view from US scholars such as Koliba and Zia [12] concluded that the three PA paradigms are historically useful for studying network management governance and are combined to form the basis of a network management framework. This dilemma arises only when we limit our assumptions to one paradigm.

Another important new perspectives that the open governance approach has is how we think about the State's source of power and its capacity to govern society. Pierre and Peters [5] consider governance from a state-centric perspective, arguing that if one of the defining characteristics of governance is the downplaying of the state in the pursuit of collective interests, focusing on the state is an awkward approach. Before scholars paid much attention to the role of state-society interaction in policy making and implementation, that is, capacity was primarily believed to be related to formal and institutional capacities, such as legislative powers and formal regulation.

The older pluralist, and even corporatist, model assumed that the state was largely an arena where interest groups vied for influence, while later approaches had interest groups more integrated with the state pursuing common goals. Given turbulence in the contemporary state environment, state power (and its governance capacity) is increasingly a matter of two interrelated factors. One of these is the capacity to adapt to external changes.

This is not always the case, Since the State environment is increasingly changing in a way that is not easily predictable; learning and managing contingencies has become a necessity. This reaction to the environment implies the modification of institutions and procedures to maintain and enhance their governance capacity. At the extreme, governance can become cybernetic, responding to information coming from society and making programmed responses [53].

In Europe and Australia, Governance networks began in the 1990s, a period in which public sector reforms, driven by market ideas, were aimed at opening up the government to greater public participation. This does not necessarily mean that society is tasked with governance. However, this means that there is demand for more tangible impacts. The creation of a more participatory government style does not mean that the government is, in fact, less powerful. However, this does mean that the state and society are bound together in the process of creating a government whereby the state can actually be strengthened through its interaction with the people. The state may have to relinquish some aspects of its nominal control over policy, particularly at the process formulation stage.

On the other hand, he tends to gain substantial control at the implementation stage by essentially co-opting social interests that might otherwise oppose his actions. The ultimate effect may be to obtain governments that better understand the limits of their actions and can work effectively within those parameters. Another point that arises when we consider the capacity of governments to govern is that they increasingly derive their legitimacy from what they produce for the public rather than the mere mechanism by which those decisions are made. The public appears to be less willing to pick and choose to participate in many other political activities, although there is an emphasis on participation and more on the outcome in terms of education, health care, transportation being produced, and how these services are being delivered.

However, this governance is especially important for governing structures such as the European Union, which has limited democratic roots [5], but it is also important for governing more conventional governments. Regardless of how governance is provided, it is fundamental that the government has legitimacy and support from those it regulates. Other views from Europe sholar much less attention on state power. Based on the opinion of Goldsmith Eggers [1], a widespread shift in governance has occurred around the world, which they call governing by the network.

The character of this governance shift has relied heavily on partnerships, the philosophy of leveraging non-governmental organizations to enhance public value, and varied and innovative business relationships. Ansell and Gash's [11] classic definition

of collaborative governance is also less state-centered, namely, an arrangement in which one of more public bodies directly involves non-state stakeholders in a collective decision-making process that is formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative and whose purpose is to make or implement public policies or manage public programs or assets.

In Latin America, Governance networks start from The 2000s, that was a period in which public sector reforms, driven by market ideas, were aimed at opening up government to greater participation of the public going for democratization, for examples of local projects in Mexico [54] and Brazil [55], with small networks focused on e-waste show that it is possible to minimize the usual causes of failure, obtain network functionality and achieve better results or for city images in 2002 such as The Medellín's Agency for International Cooperation (ACI) became a key laboratory for shaping 'local globalness.'

McCann [50] said the approach is influenced, on the one hand, by geographical political economy arguments about the need to understand specific social interactions in terms of wider processes, contexts, forces, and structures and the related need to maintain a dual focus on fixity and flow, or territoriality and relationality, in the study of society. combine these insights with arguments about the need to pay close attention to the embodied practices, representations, and expertise through which policy knowledge is developed, mobilized, and operationalized in different contexts to the conceptual nexus and said as "local globalness" of urban policymaking.

The trends for governance networks align with public participation, which has risen in their society. It is easy to see why networks have become an attractive governance arrangement. In a world where the formal institutions of government are increasingly seen as rigid and rule-driven, networks have the appeal of informality, flexibility, and a pragmatic and goal-oriented approach to collective problem-solving [5]. In Asia, China shifted from state monopolization to diversifying stakeholders; in my own observation, China has used network governance from 2010 onwards, the latest from governance networks trend compared with the US, Europe, and Latin America.

(Elaboration of researchers from various sources, 2023)

Regarding the importance of governance networks, I first argue that, from now and for the future, governance networks will be an important tool for managing public sectors. Ansell and Torfing [57], corroborated in the future, will continue to rely on networks and networked governance taking place in response to this complexity at multiple levels. New insights, mechanisms, and tools assist those charged with the responsibility of designing, governing, and managing public sector networks.

TABLE 1: Navigating Governance Networks for Urban Issues.

	US	Europe	Australia	Latin America	Asia
Urban Issues	Network resilience of participating stakeholders for urban infrastructure systems [19]. Urban environmental [20].	Ecological in Eastern Germany context [21]. Renewable energy transition [22]. Low-carbon energy transitions [23]. Sustainable energy capacity [24]. Smart city [25]. Climate city networks [26]. Brokerage in urban networks [27]. Urban experimentation [28]. Resilience in urban policy making [29]. Urban freight policymaking [30].	Citizen coproduction in turbulent times [35]	Creation of networks of governance in education [44]. Electronic waste (e-waste) [45]. Spatial knowledge around climate change [46]. Dissemination of urban models [47]	Education sector [56]. Air pollution [37]. Urban Agriculture Network (UAN) [38]. Urban resilience [39]. Environmental policy for urban governance [40]. Urban climate governance for comparative studies in China and Western [41]
Starting Applied	1980s	1990s	1990s	2000s	2000s
Demoration Roots	Long	Limited	Limited	More Limited	Very Limited

Second, I argued that governance networks is more important today for government act, such as said by Dryzek [58] that policy actors in contemporary governance are increasingly networked, horizontal, and connected. The recognition of mutual problems and interdependence has given rise to networked modes of governance, in which diverse state and non-state actors from businesses, banks, NGOs, churches, interest groups, and international agencies come together to develop and implement policy solutions.

The third argument is that governance networks can be applied to all areas of the public sector. As stated by Dryzek [58], governance networks abound in all types of areas. These include mass media, healthcare, water governance, e-waste, health policy, tourism policy, public transport policy, environmental governance, urban governance, and Internet governance. Indeed, there seem to be few limits to the types of policy areas where governance networks can be found.

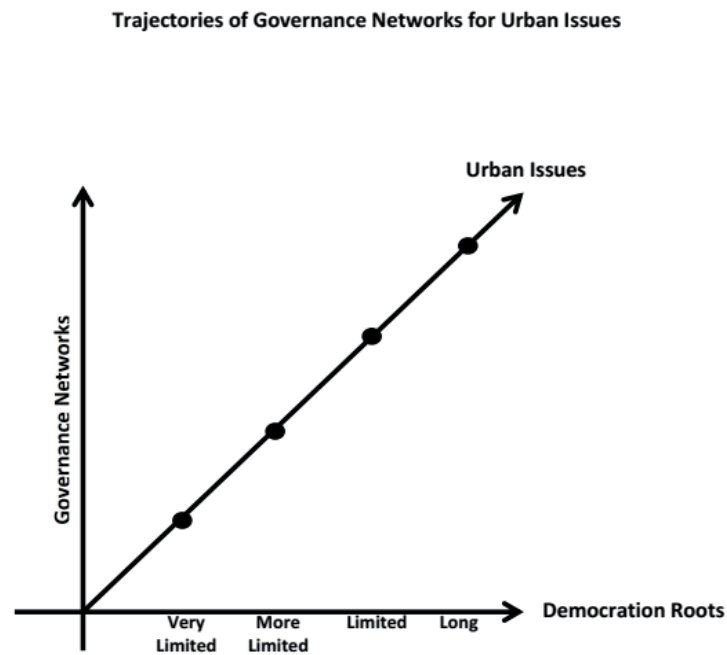


Figure 1

This research finds that there is high connectivity between democratic roots and widely used governance networks for urban issues in countries around the world. Governance networks commonly used as massive process interaction for public sectors in urban issues in long history democracy roots like US and adapted gradually by another countries based on they

While these are useful findings in this research, it is limited by the lack of field studies. Moreover, in fieldwork, open-ended questions can be answered in areas that have not previously been studied and are useful in helping us understand and define complex systems, which can provide a deeper analysis of governance networks for urban issues [59].

5. Conclusion

In contemporary political paradigms, urban issues are not seen as actions only by local governments, but there is a complexity of interaction between societies and private actors and the local government. As we know, a single actor is not sufficient to address urban issues because the natural environment is complex and wicked problems. Therefore, a governance perspective is needed to address urban issues.

From our study may have conclude, first governance networks align with democraton roots, the study show governance networks born and improved first in US, go to Europe, Latin America and later to China. The second State plays an important role in governance networks, and the emphasis is on the role of the state. US sholars tend to emphasize a more important role for the State, while European scholars tend to emphasize less for that. Third, Governance networks can be applied to all public-sector areas.

Our recommendation for future research is how the relation power of the state for the success and failure of governance networks processes, how governance networks are applied on a wider area in public sectors, and how governance networks are applied more widely, especially in Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

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