

Intersectoral collaboration &
healthy urban planning
Jinchang, China

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Jinchang

Local conditions

- Gansu, Western China
- Industrial town
- Unhealthy living habits
- People living next to factories
- Poor awareness

Problems

- Serious pollution
- Poor public health
- Poor public environment
- Low public pressure on local government

Most importantly: little collaboration between stakeholders

Difficulties in motivating local stakeholders

- “Centre” has goals that require execution at local level
- Local stakeholders lack motivation
- Collaboration needed between interdependent locals

Place-based competition

- Spatial
 - “places” rather than individuals or organisations
- A diversity of stakeholders
- Competition against each other
- The state both an initiator and referee

Bottom up place based competition, e.g. competitive federalism

- “Places” or local authorities decide on what would be good locally, assuming:
 - People leave if not satisfied
 - But people cannot move easily
 - Governments pursue local prosperity and attract talents
- Criticism:
 - Local governments compete to please investors
 - Local residents lose voice & lack choice

TOP-DOWN PLACE-BASED COMPETITION – AN ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION?

Hygienic City Campaign

- Participated in Hygienic City Campaign (2007-2012)
- Initiated by Ministry of Health—top down
- Competing against other cities from other provinces in the country to win the titles of National Hygienic City

Simplifying a complex decision making

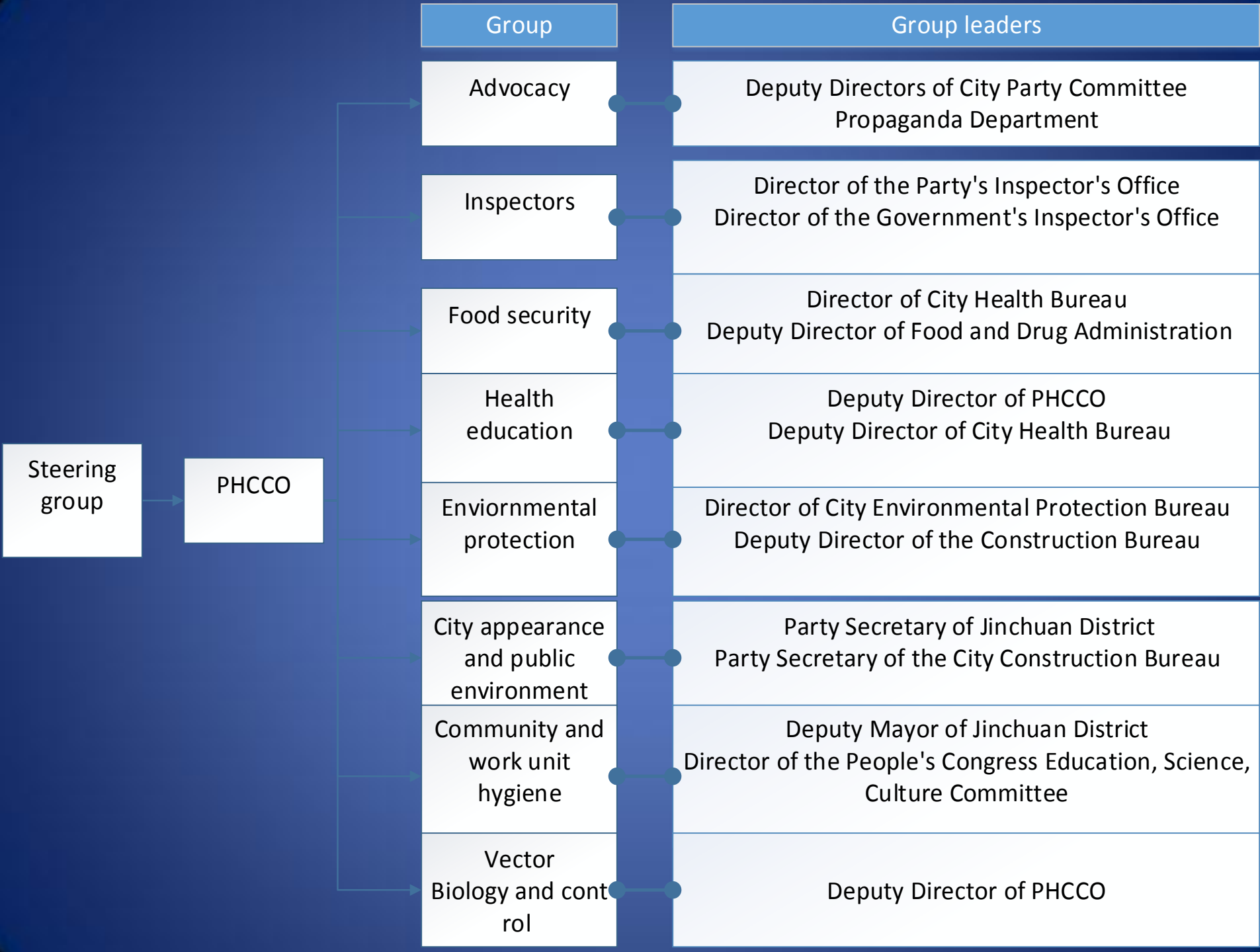
- Turning the goals of the Centre into local interests:
 - A range of indicators → one achievable goal: winning the title
 - Easier compromises between stakeholders
 - Institutionalised collaboration
 - Active engagement with the public to enhance awareness

Organisation of the campaign

- Participants: meeting >800 targets on
 - Public health and environment
 - Public awareness and participation
 - Public satisfaction
- Local officials can get promotion for achieving this goal
- But, impossible to achieve without intersectoral collaboration

Team building

- Intersectoral collaboration
 - Joint problem identification and decision making through regular meetings
 - Joint enforcement with dedicated coordinator
 - Mayor has the final say
 - Leading groups can be adjusted easily for the sake of winning the campaign



User participation

- Volunteers
 - Unemployed people in Xining
- Hotlines + media exposure
- Kids and parents—schools
- User satisfaction rate needs to reach the minimum standard



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Clear responsibility

- Task based responsibility
 - Clear labour division on each task
- Space based responsibility
 - Each grid will have a responsible person
- Any identified problem can be traced to a responsible government official and a responsible individual

Health and environmental outcomes

- Won “National Hygienic City” title
- Built infrastructure for water treatment, garbage collection and treatment
- Separated residential and industrial areas
- Reduced industrial pollution
- More green public space
- Better public hygiene
- Improved access to drinking water and public toilets
- Bug control





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Realistically...

- Particularly good at enhancing public and local government awareness
 - Demand for improved services by the general public
- Long term impacts
 - Infrastructures for environmental protection
 - Industrial pollution
 - Urban planning
- Short term
 - High cleaning standards
 - Public participation
- Unclear:
 - Intersectoral collaboration—to last?

Future

- Voluntary participation
 - How to find ways to get poorer areas engaged?
 - Providing funding
 - Measure “improvements” rather than final results
- Combining bottom-up and top-down