

 IGSINSTITUTE FOR INNOVATION AND
GOVERNANCE STUDIES UNIVERSITEIT TWENTE 50 EUROPEAN
URBAN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATION
An International Network of Urban Scholars

EURA General Conference 2013 Cities as Seedbeds for Innovation

**4-6 July 2013, University of Twente,
Enschede, The Netherlands**

CALL for PAPER & PANEL PROPOSALS

Authors are invited to present their abstract for **papers** by **28 February, 2013** via this website. The abstracts should not exceed 300 words. An abstract is indicative of the final paper quality, and therefore authors are urged to prepare concise, clear and informative abstracts describing their work with emphasis on objectives, main question and results.

Proposers of papers should indicate in which track they would like to present their paper. For a list of the various tracks see below.

Based on the abstract, the Scientific Committee will decide on the acceptance of the papers. Selection criteria for paper acceptance will include full compliance with submission deadlines and procedures, relevance to conference topics, quality of the abstract, perceived completeness of the reported work, the originality, and the number of proposals submitted. Acceptance or rejection notices will be sent by **March 15, 2013**.

Selected authors shall send their full papers by **June 25, 2013**

Information required in the proposal is as follows:

- Title of the proposed Paper
- Name of Author
- Institution of Author
- Email of Author
- Name of Co-author (if applicable)
- Institution of Co-author (if applicable)
- Email of Co-author (if applicable)
- Abstract of Paper (up to 300 words)
- Paper proposed in track (1 – 5)
- 3 Keywords

It is also possible to submit proposals for **pre-organized panels** comprising of four related papers. Just like individual paper proposals panels should be related to one of the track themes. If you consider proposing a panel be in touch via an e-mail with the first track coordinator of the track where you would like to host your panel. Since the room for panels is limited, please be in touch with the track coordinator as soon as possible. The deadline for panel proposals also 15 **February 28, 2013**. Even if you have sent a notice to the track coordinator you should still submit a panel proposal through the conference website.

A panel proposal should:

- Title of the proposed Panel
- Name of the Panel Proposer
- Institution of Panel Proposer
- Email of Panel Proposer
- Abstract of the Panel Theme (up to 300 words)
- Titles of the four Panel Papers
- Names of the four Paper Authors
- Panel proposed in track (1 – 5)
- 3 Keywords

Track 1

DESIGNING CITIES OF THE FUTURE: TOWARDS SMART, SAFE & LIVEABLE CITIES!

Track coordinators:

Dr. Timo Hartmann

Dr. Guus Meershoek

Planners and policy-makers across the globe face the challenge to revitalize the urban fabrics of their cities in an effort to react to the current social, economic, and environmental developments. At the same time, technological change offers new possibilities for revitalizing cities beyond what was thought possible just a couple of years ago. Currently, however, little knowledge exists on how to best develop concepts that take advantage of the potential that social and technological innovations provide while offering flexible solutions which adapt to the changing socio-economic developments. Little is still known about how to smartly implement technologies to improve the safety and social environment of the world's cities.

To further knowledge in this area, the goal of this track is it to explore new concepts for development, planning strategies, and process and design management methods for the implementation of innovations (both technological and social) to plan smart, safe and liveable cities. To this end, this track welcomes papers that present, develop and evaluate

- new concepts and experiments with innovations based on technological developments in areas, such as ICT, nanotechnology, domotics, robotics, and social innovations in the fields of architecture, civil, and environmental engineering and how they can be best used to revitalize cities in the context of pressing changes in the current social, economic, and environmental climate.
- new process management and revitalization strategies that allow urban planners to implement social and technological innovations accounting for existing institutions, public processes, and stakeholder networks. In this area, we in particular welcome papers focusing on how to enable collaborative and participatory planning efforts that allow the involvement of a large number of actors in the planning process.

In both domains, we especially welcome papers that provide a strong empirical evidence base for

- the effects of social and technological innovations on the quality (in terms of smart, safe and liveable) of urban living, and
- on the potential of process management and revitalization strategies on streamlining the process of introducing such innovations.

Track 2

LOCAL AGENDA 21: WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED, AND WHAT'S NEXT?

Track coordinators:

Dr. Frans Coenen

Dr. Maarten Arentsen

Twenty years' ago Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) was the place where Agenda 21 was initiated. The chapter on "Local Authorities' Initiatives in Support of Agenda 21" (chapter 28) was the smallest chapter of Agenda 21, but nevertheless it is arguably the most influential part of Agenda 21, because it promoted Local Agenda 21 (LA21). More than 6000 cities worldwide formally started a LA21 process and initiated many innovations aimed at achieving balanced social, economic and ecological local development. This summer the follow up Rio+20 Conference was staged.

Agenda 21 left the actual content of a LA21 open for local authorities, to be based on their particular socio-economic, ecological and political circumstances, thus giving rise to numerous local innovations in change mitigation and adaptation, poverty reduction and sustainable development. Despite the broad economic, social and ecological challenge, in recent years many local authorities focussed their local sustainability strategies strongly on climate protection and local energy policies. Moreover, LA21 also provided for innovations in citizen participation. In LA21, participation processes are very diverse and range from limited consultation to highly innovative participation platforms.

The main question in this track is: *What innovations have resulted from Local Agenda 21 and how do European cities develop an innovative post Rio+20 Local Agenda for sustainability?*

This question will be addressed in this track from the perspective of the past, the present and the future of Local Agenda 21. In particular the session would welcome papers addressing the innovative effects of Local Agenda 21 and the innovation agenda for the years ahead.

Themes to be addressed are:

- Twenty years of local agenda 21: What has (not) been done, what has (not) been achieved?
- The impact of Local Agenda 21 on the local challenge of climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation
- Smart energy concepts for smart cities
- New energy landscapes for future city

Track 3

INNOVATIONS OF GOVERNANCE IN CITIES AND URBAN REGIONS

Track coordinators:

Prof. dr. Marcel Boogers

Prof. dr. Bas Denters

Our cities are facing major economic, social and ecological challenges. Tackling these challenges requires adequate systems of governance that allow urban stakeholders – individual citizens, their organisations, firms, and various public agencies – to engage in effective collective action.

There are serious doubts regarding the adequacy of traditional modes of governance (e.g. hierarchies and markets) for solving today's problems. As a consequence, cities across Europe experiment with innovative forms of governance.

These new forms of governance typically cross traditional institutional and territorial boundaries, establishing partnerships between tiers of government (local, regional and EU); central city governments and rural and suburban local governments or municipalities and partners within local civil society and the corporate sector.

Moreover we also witness shifts in traditional patterns of allocation of functions and responsibilities in the public domain. Higher tier governments e.g. decentralize tasks and responsibilities to local and regional public authorities or experiment with new modes of non-hierarchical coordination. Urban regions adopt new modes of regional governance, based on principles of functional diversity and horizontal networks based on negotiation, argumentation and trust.

Finally, in many cities we find experiments allowing for more direct forms to citizen involvement (e.g. introducing neighbourhood councils, participatory budgeting, citizen juries, etc.) and citizens' initiatives and other forms self-governance in which city dwellers and civic organisations initiate problem solving activities rather than relying on public agencies for tackling these.

In this track we invite papers that deal with these innovations of governance. First, we invite papers that analyze how institutions and decision-making in networks of urban governance condition the introduction of innovations in city and regional governance? Second, we also invite papers that analyze the impact of such urban innovations on the quality of governance, both in terms of public performance and democratic legitimacy?

Track 4

INTEGRATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION: EUROPE'S YOUTH AND THE CITY OF TOMORROW

Track coordinators

prof. dr. Ariana Need

prof. dr. Sawitri Saharso

Cities as centres of activity provide opportunities for taking part in the local economic, social and cultural life, but it is also evident that not all citizens participate equally in urban life and that some groups struggle with problems of social exclusion. This track focuses on the position of young people in European cities. These young people provide the human and social capital for the future prosperity and liveability of cities. At the same time, many young people, are in vulnerable positions as a consequence of high levels of school drop-out, high levels of unemployment, high levels of teenage pregnancies and also high levels of crime and disorder. These youngsters are at risk of becoming the social underclass in the City of Tomorrow. Typically the incidence of such risks is higher in particular neighbourhoods and amongst certain categories of the population (e.g. amongst immigrants).

Most European cities have developed social policies to enhance the social inclusion and integration of socially vulnerable youth. There is a need for a better understanding of a) why cities have adopted a specific approach and b) the effects of a chosen approach.

Papers are invited to discuss social inclusion and integration policies across a range of policy fields (e.g. education, labour market and economy, work, health, safety) targeting socially vulnerable youth in order to get a better understanding of which contexts prompted policymakers to adopt which approaches and to understand which approach is effective under which conditions in which policy field.

TRACK 5

CITIES AND INNOVATION IN THE KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

What is the role of business, governments and universities in providing for successful entrepreneurship and innovations, inclusive growth and employment in cities and urban regions?

Track coordinators

dr. Paul Benneworth

prof. dr. Stefan Kuhlmann

Cities are profoundly affected by contemporary societal shifts associated with the rise of the knowledge society, where the key productive asset is intangible knowledge within people created in increasingly interactive and performative processes. Therefore it is not surprising that universities as key sites of knowledge production, circulation and transmission are finding increasing demands placed on their activities from societal stakeholders with growing interest in maximising their benefits from that knowledge creation. Cities' are experiencing the increasing connection between their economic competitiveness/ performance and their social development mediated through their attractiveness for and retention of those highly talented individuals around which knowledge creation processes revolve. It is then perhaps unsurprising that universities and public and private stakeholders in urban regions have in recent years acquired an increased appreciation of their mutual interdependence – universities capacities' to succeed depends on how attractive their cities are to new faculties, and a highly innovative faculty or department can create new industries and clusters, bringing both substantive employment and positioning that city in strength in emerging global production networks.

There has been a huge amount of research on the relationships on (academic) cities as the places where these institutional and territorial network interests intersect. A plethora of new concepts have emerged with a specific focus on these places, such as knowledge-based urban development (KBUD), the engaged university, the university third mission, the entrepreneurial university, "urban knowledge locations" and 'science cities', in an attempt to make sense of these complex relationships. At the same time there is a recognition that the interests of the universities' and the interests of relevant urban and regional stakeholders (governmental, economic and societal) and dynamics are embedded in much broader networks of global academic communities and urban city-networks respectively.

This raises a variety of questions. How can these dynamics be systematically understood? How do various factors affect the innovative capacity, economic growth, the prosperity and the liveability of urban regions? How can these networked systems concepts be used to inform policy-making? Of course, universities and cities do not necessarily share similar policy goals and aims, introducing additional challenges and tensions for creative governance approaches to produce innovative, liveable places. It is these theoretical and policy questions raised by the inter-related innovation, governance and territorial dynamics of universities and cities that this session seeks to address.