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Governance of urban collectives in Amsterdam

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centric perspective of smart cities that adopts a more balanced combination of human, social, cultural, environmental, economic, and technological aspects (Mora et al., 2017). Based on multiple case studies on firm approaches to managing exploration and exploitation in developing and marketing smart city solutions, we aim to contribute to further understand the role of public and private actors in effectively managing urban common resources, as well as the broader governance of smart cities more generally.

YUNNAN AS A MAGNET FOR TRANSNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION: A MULTI-SCALAR PERSPECTIVE ON THE CHINA-MYANMAR CROSS-BORDER LABOUR MARKET REGION

Martin van der Velde, Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands

This presentation wants to discuss cross-border labour mobility in the southern Chinese province of Yunnan. Rural-urban migration within China has created a considerably demand for labour in the more rural and peripheral parts of the province, which seems (at least partly) met by an inflow of labour migrants from Myanmar. Trying to understand this flow we apply first of all a threshold approach that was developed on borders, mobility and migration. Central in this approach is the decision-making process of individuals who (plan to) move in space. During this process they have to decide on three geographical thresholds. The first concerns the idea to cross national borders, the second the possible destination (across the border), and the third concerns the mobility trajectories or routes. This decision-making process is embedded in a 'force-field' of impacting factors on different levels of scale. This paper wants to focus especially on the impact of this multi-scalar force-field on labour-market dynamics in the border-region.

GOVERNANCE OF URBAN COLLECTIVES IN AMSTERDAM

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Across European cities local entrepreneurs are joining forces in new ways, forming collectives to stimulate business growth and innovation and to create a more attractive business environment. The value of such collectives is increasingly recognized by local governments and policy measures to stimulate these initiatives are being developed. Amsterdam hosts different collaborative initiatives, including 39 business improvement districts (BIDs). The Knowledge Mile is such a collective in which shopkeepers, other local SMEs, residents work together to collectively improve a large retail area. The city of Amsterdam is also a stakeholder. Government can fill an important role in enabling the creation of collective resource management in urban settings. However, if effective regulation is missing, citizens and governing bodies have to look for incentives to find new means of addressing governance. As such, the potential for collective management of urban commons may be greater than realized so far, as there is still a lack of knowledge in this area. In this paper, we aim to bridge this gap. By means of an embedded case study approach, we analyze the interaction between the stakeholders in their development of a green zone, the Knowledge Mile Park, in the Wibautstraat. In the coming years, roofs, facades and ground level will be changed through a collaboration of residents, entrepreneurs, researchers, civil servants and students in a metropolitan Living Lab. In this Living Lab, solutions for a healthy and social environment, climate resistance and biodiversity are jointly developed, tested and shown. In our study, we will analyze the role of the governing bodies in such initiatives, and make recommendations how collectives can become more mainstream with new kinds of institutions, without an undue burden on the community.