What is Polycentric Governance? A Quick Answer

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First Step: It's Just a Two Word Phrase!

Polycentric

Descriptor: Adjective or Adverb

Governance

Noun (Thing) or Verb (Process)

<u>Governance</u>

all the processes which determine the range of acceptable individual or collective choices available to members of the associated group or community.



Collective decisions must be

discussed, made, implemented, enforced, & re-evaluated

by participants in that collective action.

Governance Occurs at a Macro-Level

Governance scales up the concept of <u>collective decisions</u>:

- Broad <u>community</u> of individuals, groups, and organizations who share at least some common interests and concerns
- Many inter-connected groups make multiple decisions on complex, interdependent problems/opportunities
- Multiple <u>normative perspectives</u> are always present
- Nested levels of rules and social expectations
- Long-lasting effects of governance choices on later options



Governance encompasses all the processes which determine the range of acceptable individual or collective choices available to members of the associated group or community. Since governance itself constitutes a connected series of collective decisions, governance decisions must be

> discussed, made, implemented, enforced, & re-evaluated

by (or for) members of that group or community.

DMIER: Caveats and Explanations

Collective decisions may be discussed, made, implemented, enforced, and reevaluated by

- 1. group members for themselves,
- 2. by outsiders acting on their behalf (election, etc.),
- **3.** or by outsiders exerting power over them

The groups affected (or those doing the discussing, etc.) may be informal or formally organized.



Governance as Complex Process, Government as Organizational Network

- <u>Governance</u> is a <u>process</u>, or rather a collection of closely inter-connected processes.
- <u>Government</u> is an <u>organization</u>, or rather a semi-hierarchical network of inter-related public agencies.
 - Governance is more than just what governments do.
 - But it's easier to focus first on what governments do.



A **government** is constituted by a **complex network** of specialized public agencies, bureaus, councils, departments, legislatures, etc. Each unit has been assigned **partial authority** over certain matters, and their agents are **incentivized** to complete specific tasks, including:

- <u>The legal basics</u>: pass laws or write regulations, monitor compliance, adjudicate disputes, and enforce rulings by imposing sanctions.
- <u>Operations</u>: public agencies either directly produce, or indirectly procure and oversee the operations of private entities that produce, a wide array of public goods & services.
- **Define Responsibilities**: specify duties assigned to individuals serving in different official capacities, and write & and enforce procedures regarding their selection, appointment, promotion, or removal from office.
- **<u>Rules and Procedures</u>**: determine & oversee rules on how changes in procedures may be proposed, debated, approved & implemented, and who plays what roles in each step.
- **Constitutional change**: draft new constitutions or offer amendments to existing ones, and oversee approval and implementation of those changes.



Private Corporations, Professional Associations, Voluntary Non-Profit Organizations and Individual Leaders and Citizens Can Play Critical Roles in All the Tasks of Governance



Government v. Governance (summary)

<u>Governments</u> are formally structured <u>organizations</u> that disperse <u>partial authority</u> to constituent agencies, bureaus, committees, departments, etc., to handle many specialized tasks

Governance processes can also involve

- operations of formally organized <u>non-public organizations</u>,
- informal processes inside all kinds of organizations as well as
- <u>informal relationships</u> outside any formal structure, public or non-public.



What is Polycentric Governance?

Governance involves MANY TASKS carried out by MANY DECISION CENTERS of MANY DIFFERENT TYPES:

- **governments** (networks of public agencies, each of which has partial authority to make decisions regarding certain tasks),
- **and** private, professional, voluntary and community-based organizations (each of which may be composed of multiple parts).

Since **poly** means **many**, the meaning of **polycentric governance** emerges naturally: <u>a system in which many diverse centers of</u> **partial authority collectively cover the full range of governance**

<u>tasks.</u>



Ideally, Polycentric Governance includes ALL if the following modes of formal organizations and informal groupings:

- Multi-Level: Local, state/provincial, national, regional, global units of political authority, as ٠ well as cross-level linkages;
- Mixed-Type: includes both general purpose nested jurisdictions (as in federalism) and ۲ special purpose, cross-jurisdictional political units (such as special districts)
- <u>Cross-Sectoral</u>: public, private, voluntary, community-based organizations and all kinds of • hybrid combinations thereof,
- **Omni-Functional:** incorporates specialized units for provision (selection of goals), • production (or co-production), financing (taxes, donors), coordination, monitoring, sanctioning, dispute resolution, and every kind of policy tool that you can imagine,
- Plural-Community: enables relatively distinct subcultures to prosper simultaneously while •

retaining sufficient common ground to constitute a broader community.



INDIANA UNIVERSITY BLOOMINGTON OSTROM WORKSHOP

Main Contributions of Polycentric Governance to the Bloomington School

- Description of real-world processes of governance
- Framework for analysis of specific cases
- Building blocks for explanatory (causal) models of policy
- Normative ideal
- Basis for policy analysis and advocacy
- Expression of shared optimism





