

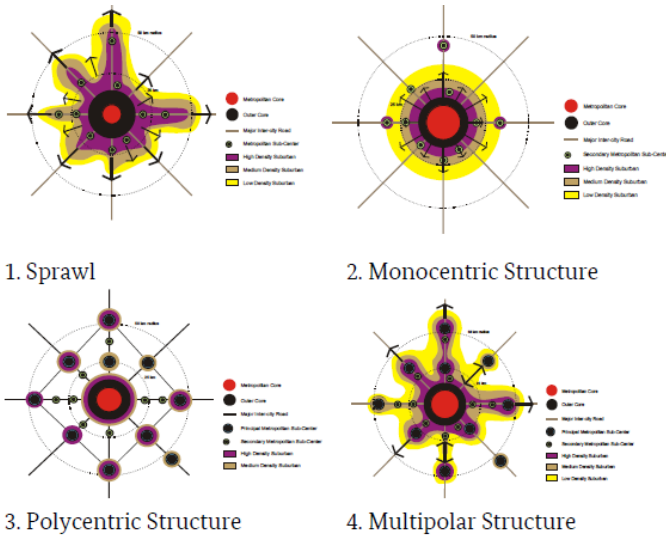


EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE (CDDG)

Democratic Governance of Metropolitan Areas Thessaloniki, 17-18 October 2017

Questionnaire for presenters of metropolitan case studies: Prepared by Mr. Paul Hildreth

1. When were the metropolitan governance arrangements you are describing established, or when do you expect this to be the case?
 2. What is the approximate population of the existing or envisaged metropolitan area?
 3. How many municipalities (will) come within the metropolitan area?
 4. Is there a regional tier of government between the national and metropolitan area?
 5. Was the metropolitan area and its governance arrangements established or are these likely to be established by:
 - a. National law?
 - b. Local action by local municipalities/regional government?
 6. Do the metropolitan area governance arrangements you are describing or that are envisaged come most closely to:
 - a. Soft – Informal collaborative arrangements subject to local agreement between participating municipalities (and other local partners)?
 - b. Intermediate – An inter-municipal authority/body or committee(s) established to manage inter-municipal cooperation and decision making across a single or range of responsibilities e.g. transportation, spatial planning.
 - c. Strong – Supra-municipal authority established as an additional layer of government created above existing municipalities, likely to be directly or indirectly elected (mayor and/or political body)?
- Source: "Governing the City", OECD, 2015 and "Good Governance in metropolitan areas", Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe (CG31(2016)17Final), 21 October 2016.
7. Please explain and provide more detailed descriptions and/or illustrations for your selection of a. b. or ci. to question 6?
 8. Which of the following diagrammatic representations of a metropolitan area, does the case study you are describing best fit: a) sprawl; b) polycentric; c) monocentric; d) multipolar?



Source: Edward Leman, Chreod Ltd, 2001, reproduced in: Pearson, J, 2016. Metropolitan governance: a framework for capacity assessment. DTZ and UNHABITAT.

9. From the following list, what functions are managed at the metropolitan area level:

- a. Economic development;
- b. Transportation;
- c. Land-use planning;
- d. Tourism;
- e. Housing (policy);
- f. Emergency services (e.g. fire, police, rescue services);
- g. Education;
- h. Health;
- i. Power supply;
- j. Other (please specify)

10. Can you provide illustrations of bottom-up (or informal) approaches being taken towards metropolitan governance to engage residents and other stakeholders and/or to encourage their participation in consultation/decision-making processes?

11. What lessons can you share from your case study that other seminar delegates can learn from:

- a. What has worked?
- b. What challenges and problems have you had to overcome?
- c. What are the reasons for establishing metropolitan areas?