

# From Garbage Can to Cloud (Meta)Governance:

**New action perspectives for  
information providers and  
public decision makers**



INSPIRE-Geospatial World Forum 2015 Lisbon,  
Louis Meuleman, European Commission, DG Environment  
25th May 2015

Central question:

How to improve capacity for delivery & uptake of geo-spatial information in (environmental) decision making?

## **Content:**

### **1. Some features of science-policy relations**

### **2. Capacity building in the policy world:**

*2.1 Dealing with organised anarchy: managing the 'Garbage Can' ?*

*2.2 Garbage Cans and Governance*

*2.3 Increase capacity of policy makers*

### **3. Capacity building in the geo-spatial information world**

*3.1 How to influence the uptake of spatial information?*

*3.2 Increase capacity of spatial information providers*

# 1. Some features of science-policy relations



Example:  
TTIP

**Spatial info providers**

Info system/  
study/research

**Politicians**

Could you be more specific?

Where? Which parts of environment?

(1) Yes I'll do it; (2) No, I'll pass

Is TTIP good or bad?

Is TTIP good for the environment?

Do you want the project or not? I need the answer NOW

# 1. Some features of science-policy relations



Different rationalities:

## **Spatial info providers**

Provide the best possible information

- Methodology
- Modelling
- Networks
- Mono/Multi/ Inter disciplinarity
- Transdisciplinarity

## **Politicians**

Take the best possible decision

- Appropriateness
- Feasibility
- Short-term success
- Postpone until appropriate decision is feasible

### Political decision making is:

- Usually not 'rational' and not linear in time
- Often better described as 'organised anarchy':

'Decision'

problem

agents

opportunity

solution

### Garbage Can Model

(Cohen, March & Olsen 1972)

- Problems, solutions and actors moving from one choice opportunity to another
- 4 classes of objects
- Collisions of objects generate events called 'decisions'
- From rational perspective, this is 'messy', 'untidy' -> therefore the 'garbage can'
- 'Cloud' a better metaphor? [digital, invisible, location vague)



## 2. Capacity building in the policy world



### 2.1 Dealing with organized anarchy: the 'Garbage Can'

Three approaches (Cohen, March & Olsen 2012):

1. GCM helps understand messy decision making world;
2. Create purposeful adaptations to a garbage can world;
3. Try reducing/eliminating GC processes: restore order!

1st approach is useful but doesn't give any 'steer';  
3rd approach is impossible (unless you replace decision makers with computers)

2nd approach is most promising: brings in some intentions/steer  
-> how? Through **dedicated governance frameworks**

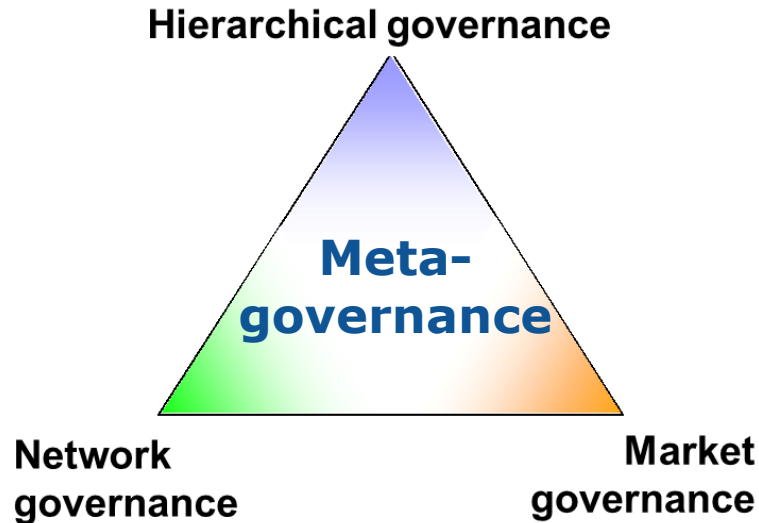
## 2. Capacity building in the policy world



### 2.2 Garbage Cans and Governance

**Governance** = HOW (instit./instrum/processes/actors) to achieve objectives

**3 basic governance styles** with different normative assumptions about the meaning of life, role of government etc



**Governance frameworks** are combinations of the 3 styles, designed for specific challenges

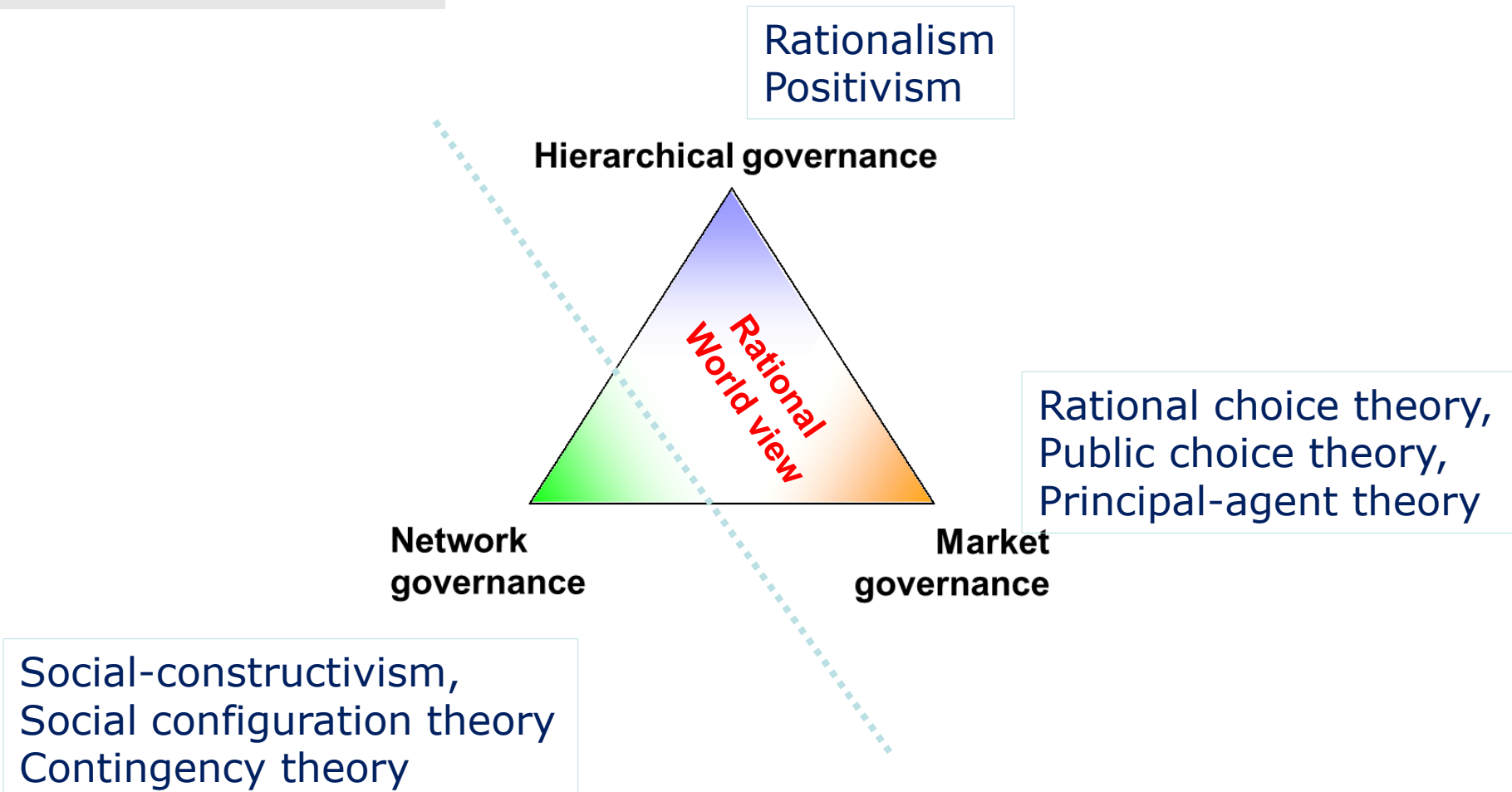
**Metagovernance** is the 'art' of situationally combining the 3 styles into specific frameworks, and managing these

## 2. Capacity building in the policy world



### 2.2 Garbage Cans and Governance

#### Theoretical background





## 2. Capacity building in the policy world



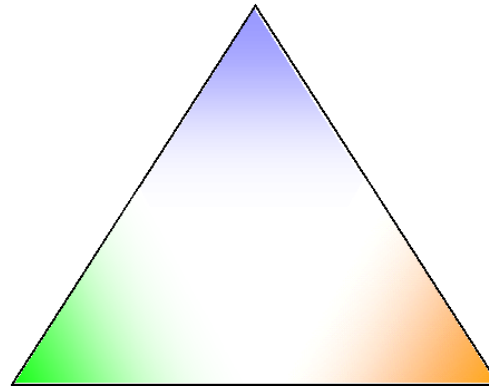
### 2.2 Garbage Cans and Governance

Roles of knowledge

Not welcome/convenient?  
Undermine authority

**“Usable knowledge is authoritative”**

**Hierarchical governance**



Not welcome/  
convenient?  
Undermine trust

Not welcome/  
convenient? Undermine  
price/quality ratio

**Network  
governance**

**Market  
governance**

**“Usable knowledge is  
broadly accepted**

**“Usable knowledge is  
cost-effective**

## 2. Capacity building in the policy world



### Example: How to discredit the narratives and data on green growth?

"Yes, Minister" (The Greasy Pole) method to discredit any study/data in four steps:

1. Give reasons of public interest (e.g. economic growth first, 'greening' is a luxury)
2. Discredit the evidence that is not published
3. Undermine the recommendations
4. Discredit the persons/consultancies who wrote the studies (tree huggers, fundamentalists, publicity seekers)

## 2. Capacity building in the policy world



### 2.2 Garbage Cans and Governance

Typical hierarchical instrument



## 2. Capacity building in the policy world



### 2.2 Garbage Cans and Governance

Problem with hierarchical thinking....

***“If you only have a hammer, you tend to see every problem as a nail”***

**Abraham Maslow**



## 2. Capacity building in the policy world



### 2.2 Garbage Cans and Governance

Typical market instrument



## 2. Capacity building in the policy world



### 2.2 Garbage Cans and Governance

Problem with market thinking...

***“If you only have money, you tend to see every problem as a financial/monetary problem”***



## 2. Capacity building in the policy world



### 2.2 Garbage Cans and Governance

Typical network instrument



## 2. Capacity building in the policy world



### 2.2 Garbage Cans and Governance

Problem with network thinking...

*“If you only have trust, you tend to see every problem as a relational problem”*





## 2. Capacity building in the policy world



### 2.3 Increase capacity of policy makers

- Think longer about the relevant knowledge questions
- Be aware of knowledge questions in each phase of decision making
- Understand better the character/constraints of knowledge provision
- Invest in integrity regarding using knowledge products
- Metagovernance is a powerful approach: breaking blockades made of value conflicts, by making different views transparent and acknowledging each view as relevant



### 3.1 How to influence the uptake of spatial information?

Understand the 'rationale' of the political decision makers:

European Commission: Hierarchical organisation structure + professional network culture and extensive stakeholder involvement, + general preference for legal and market-based solutions

Knowledge preferences within the European Commission:

- Info provision should be fast (-> studies instead of research)
- Info should be timely (-> deadlines! -> consult or universities?)
- Data must be 'fresh'
- Information must be 'authoritative' (e.g. OECD)
- Knowledge should be transdisciplinary (include lay/stakeholder experience)

## 3. Capacity building in the spatial information world



### 3.2 Increase capacity of spatial information providers

- Try to understand the governance environment/constraints of politicians/policy makers  
[Similar: relations between Impact Assessment and governance. Article: 'Owl meets Beehive': Meuleman, L. (2015), **Owl meets Beehive: How Impact Assessment and Governance relate**. In: *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal*, 33:1, 4-15, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14615517.2014.956436>]
- Know the topical policy agenda: EU 2015: Better Regulation Package, new Circular Economy Package, implementation in EU of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Connect to policy makers (also informal contacts)
- Help policy makers to formulate the appropriate knowledge questions
- See if you can influence/use the Garbage Can / Governance Cloud in which decisions emerge (-> actors, problems, solutions, choice opportunities)

# Wrap-up: From Garbage Can to Cloud Governance



- Political decision making is messy, untidy  
-> not 'rational'
- This makes uptake of spatial information suboptimal
- Decision makers could bring some more intentional thinking in the 'Garbage Can' or 'Cloud' -> cloud metagovernance
- Spatial information providers should see if they can adapt better to to governance reality of decision makers



# Thank you for your attention!



## Further reading / sources:

Cohen, M. D., March, J. G., & Olsen, J. P. (1972). A garbage can model of organizational choice. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 17, 1–25.

Cohen, M.D., J. G. March, J.P. Olsen (2015) "A Garbage Can Model" At Forty: A Solution that Still Attracts Problems. In: *The Garbage Can Model of Organizational Choice: Looking Forward at Forty*. Published online: 08 Mar 2015; 19-30.

Meuleman, L. (2015). Owl meets beehive: how impact assessment and governance relate. *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal*, 33:1, 4-15, DOI: 10.1080/14615517.2014.956436.

Niestroy, I. and Meuleman, L. (2015), [Common But Differentiated Governance: Making the SDGs Work](#). Guest article at IISD. Longer, referenced version is published [here](#).

Meuleman, L. (2014). Governance Frameworks. Bill Freedman (ed.), *Global Environmental Change*, DOI 10.1007/978-94-007-5784-4\_59, # Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht 2014. <http://www.springerreference.com/docs/html/chapterdbid/304991.html>.

Meuleman, L. (2008). *Public management and the metagovernance of hierarchies, networks and markets: the feasibility of designing and managing governance styles*. Heidelberg: Springer Verlag.

[louis.meuleman@ec.europa.eu](mailto:louis.meuleman@ec.europa.eu) Personal website: [www.ps4sd.eu](http://www.ps4sd.eu)