

Workshop 4

Criteria for successful collaboration

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Participants from: Canada,
Chile, Brazil, Netherlands,
Australia, Sweden, Denmark,
UK

Researchers, Public Agencies,
Local Government, Operators,
Industry Groups,

13 Papers

17 Participants



Our definition of collaboration

- Parties commit to working together to achieve what they can't achieve (so well) on their own
- Shared outcomes - not necessarily wholly shared objectives
- Collaboration is for "bigger things" than those that can be solved through coordination



Forms of collaboration (from Sorensen, 2017)

	Contract	Partnership	Mutual understanding
Definition	Coordination via contract that specify how coordination is to take place	Coordination via voluntary, formal cooperation without penalties	Coordination via mutual understanding and common problem formulation
Key to collaboration	Contract – resort to court	Trust	Trust
Related concepts	Market Horizontal	Network Horizontal	Network Horizontal and vertical



Key Themes from Workshop Papers

- **Many interesting empirical examples of collaborative processes**
- **Main reasons for collaboration**
 - Limitations in formal institutional setting
 - For new innovative outcomes
 - Build human institutional and social capital
 - Because legislation and/or contracts require it



Key themes 2

- **Conditions influencing how collaboration functions**
- Parties see real need for collaboration,
- Desire for shared outcomes
- Cultures, traditions
- “Right” people (and continuity of people)
- Resources
- Formal conditions

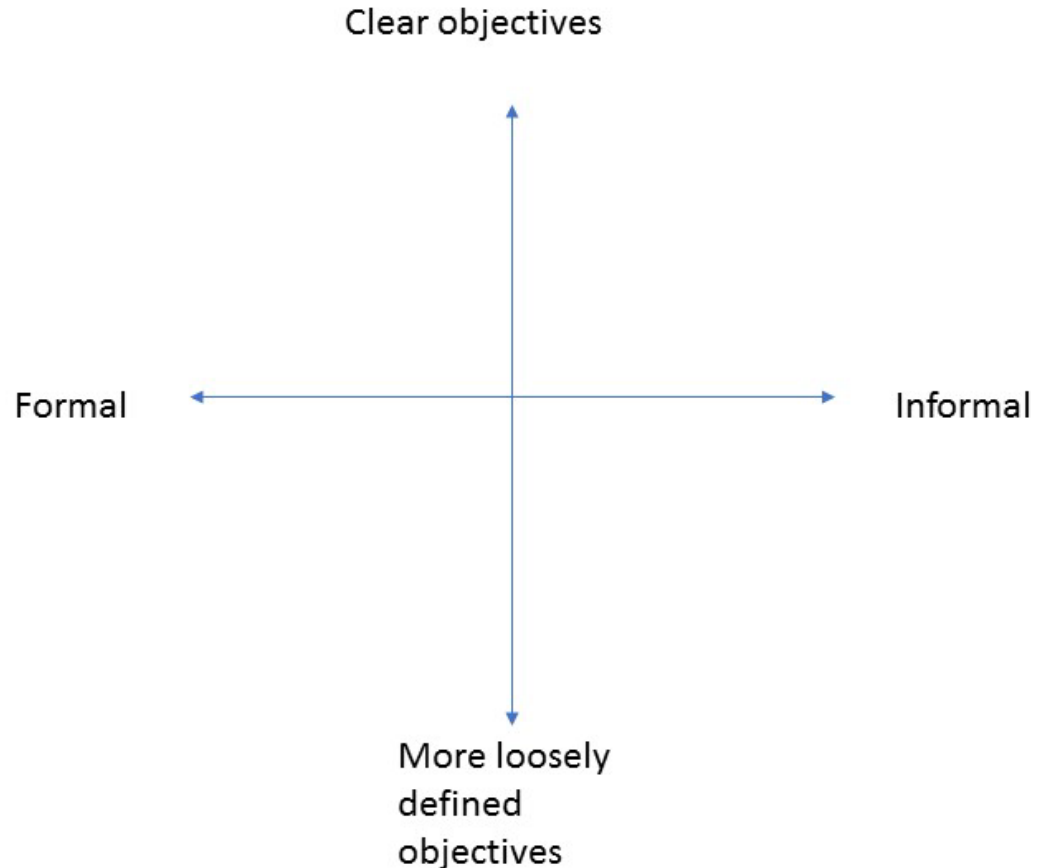
- **Outcomes of collaboration**
- Smoother decision making
- Investments, changed policies, action, improved PT, increased rents, market share
- **Limits and difficulties in collaboration**
- Other structures more efficient
- Relative power of different parties
- Institutional and regulatory frameworks
- Time and resource consuming
- What if no political mandate for it?



Recommendations for effective collaboration

(from Petterson and Hrelja, 2017)

- Shared understanding of purpose and benefits
- Early participation
- Clarity in objectives and responsibilities, roles and capacities (within and among organisations)
- Delegate power to the individuals representing the organisations
- Raise difficult issues early
- Sufficient resources for collaboration



Further research

- How does/can this strand of work mesh with research traditions that are stronger/more typical of Thredbo?
- Does collaboration actually improve public transport in practice?
- Comparative studies of collaboration in other fields e.g. health
- Spectrum of collaboration (less to more complete)?
- Long term studies of collaboration, and of (specific) individuals in collaboration



Recommendations for Thredbo 16

- Bring collaboration into other workshops?
- Market Regimes and Bridging Funding Gap workshops could invite papers on collaboration
- Workshop on democratization of governance, politics and power relations within PT?
- Plenary on civil society organisations and citizen participation in PT planning (including a typical public transport using citizen); mainstream this topic in calls for papers for different workshops also



Questions? Comments?

