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Hybrid City Urban Genome Analysis and Governance Evaluation. Technovation in Urban Form Analysis

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Keywords: hybrid city, governance evaluation strategy (GES+i), visible management government (VMG), territorial genetics, urban genome.

Introduction

The sustainability of the multiple forms of making the hybrid-complex city [1] urban genome by the visible management government (VMG) is evaluated, using urban governance indicators.

The paper argues that the VMG builds city to legitimate itself by performance and to strengthen local governance [2], in a context of multiple and radical mutations that tend to: dilute and centralize the local government and fractalize the hybrid city urban genome, deepening the socio-spatial and political segregation, the genetic ingovernability of the hybrid city informal typological gen and, placing the decentralized federal State, the right to the city, to the local government and the urban and multilevel governance at risk (hypothesis) [3].

Methodological Strategy [GES+i]

The innovative governance evaluation strategy (GES+i) designed to assess the relationship between the forms of making the hybrid city / urban genome (spatial variables) and governance (a-spatial variable) is transversal and multidimensional; is constructed from complexity, scenario analysis, formulation of new concepts, governance models and indicators by weaving three fields of knowledge: government, city and sustainability in four phases [3].

Phase 1, contextualizes governance in the dramatic of the twenty-first century. Phase 2, develops the theoretical and practical foundations, a network of new concepts [4] and urban approach –territorial genetics- to comprehend the complexity of the developing countries hybrid city urban genome, by weaving territorial ontogenetic [5] with the autopiethic character of the informal city gen [3]. In Phase 3, the forms of making city - typological genes and genetics codes- are characterized and governance models and indicators (UGI) are formulated to evaluate, using delphi and questionnaires, the urban genome and validate conclusions. In Phase 4, the results of the instruments applied are correlated with the VMG's urban praxis during four periods of government 1996-2010 (Figure 1).

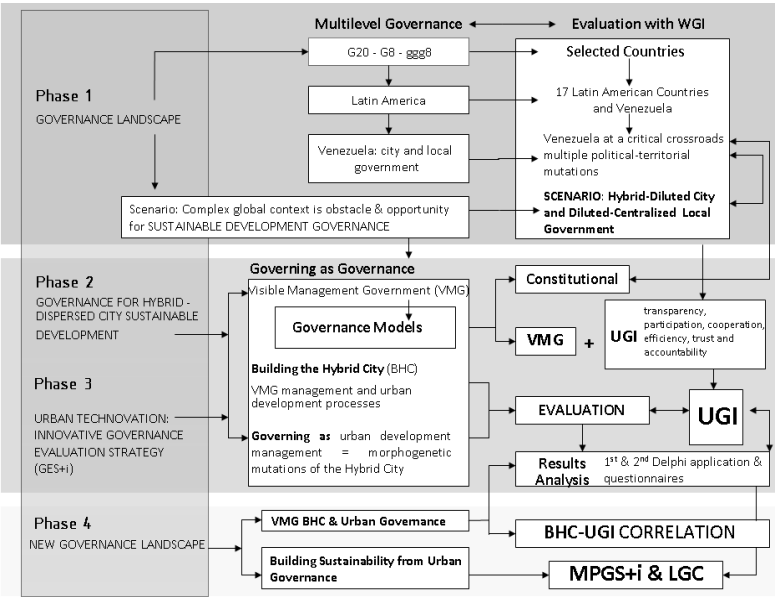

Figure 1. GES+i. Source [3]

Territorial Genetics, Hybrid City and Urban Genome

The Venezuelan and Latin American city (developing countries) is analyzed and characterized considering its genetic and cultural complexity that challenges its dual character and is conceptualized as hybrid disperse city: *"mixture of fragments with heterogeneous typological genes, formal and informal and multiple 'in betweens', which coexist, overlap and interweave through the public space, in a redefined space-time continuum permanently mutating and expanding"* [3].

The HYBRID CITY is a complex space-time continuum; a hybrid dispersed landscape-genome, that grows, disperses, densifies, structures, fragments and dilutes continuously, as a result of four simultaneous, interacting and sometimes conflicting processes that coexist, intersect, overlap and explain the city life cycle (CLC) in a determined space-time coordinates (Figure 2).

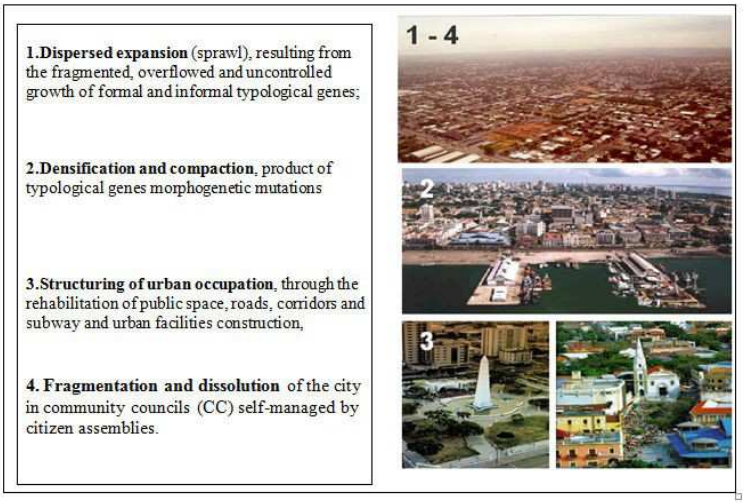

Figure 2. Building processes of the Hybrid city's urban genome. Source [3]

These forms of building the hybrid-mixed city reveals the American and Venezuelan's socio-cultural characteristics, their thinking, being, doing and living and are bearers of values, competing life projects and worlds, which are expressed in the territory and influence urban governance (territory ontogenetic). The interweaving of typological genes or, the heterogeneous forms of building, dwelling, living and thinking the city, that coexist and overlap in the hybrid-mixed city of developing countries, conforms the

city's urban genome. The urban genome synthesized in the territory the lived reality and the socio-economic, political, cultural, ethical and environmental differences that characterize the self and inhabiting/living of the Venezuelan-American and the sustainability or, unsustainability lived and expressed in space and time.
The sustainability-habitability of the urban genome relates to:

1. The hybrid-mixed characteristics of the typological genes (compact and scattered, formal and informal and multiple 'in betweens',
2. The quality of the spatial and a-spatial relationships between them (socio-political governance),
3. Its structuring which creates and recreates the image and enhances the legibility of the city (Lynch 1960), provided by the quality of public spaces and
4. The degree of correlation between these dimensions: space and time intertwined of typological genes that give meaning to the being and living of citizens (life-worlds), with the spatial distribution of the quality of life and the political, institutional and the democratic governance capacity of the VMG.

Conclusions: Hybrid City Urban Genome Analysis and Governance Evaluation

The evaluation strategy proved the hypothesis and showed the transversal and multilevel correlation between, the radical mutations that contradict the constitutional governance model proposed, the governance landscape of Latin America and the Venezuela, the praxis of the hybrid regimes rich in natural resources, the perspectives of the glocal economy and expresses socio-politically the governance and rule of law and social capital-cohesion deficit and spatial-temporarily the hybrid disperse and diluted city (complex) and the diluted-centralized local government.
The confrontation of centripetal and centrifugal flows of power in the city deepens the socio-spatial and political fragmentation and deterioration of the quality of life, increasing citizens' protests and ingovernability and hindering poverty eradication and multilevel and urban governance.
The VMG urban praxis evaluation showed that the correlation between governance and the production of city formal genes by private initiative tended to be positive and, between informal genes and governance negative,

due to its autopiethic self governable character that hinders governance (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Urban Genome Analysis & Governance Evaluation (Delphi)

Source: [3]

The urban praxis of the VMG contradicts the formulated governance model. The centralized dissolution of the local government and hybrid city urban genome are socio-spatial and politically unsustainable. Multilevel governance tactics are proposed to recreate social cohesion and governance: a management planning innovative method (EG [PG] + i) and a local governance structure, the Local Governance Council (LGC) to orchestrate the participation of sublocal governments and spaces to build a shared and sustainable city project.

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