
Chenlin ZHAO
SID: 54310019

Abstract:

This working paper intends to conduct a study on the Hong Kong - Zhuhai – Macau Bridge, which provided a context with multiple stakeholders including the governments of Hong Kong, Macau, Zhuhai, Guangdong and the Central in different political procedure and institution for project promotion. This project under the “One Country, Two System” is significantly different to the previous projects that have been mostly conducted between the stakeholders with very similar political system. For example, the cross-county or country level collaboration in the U.S and Europe, namely the San Francisco Bay Bridge and the Delaware River Basin Commission, and the UK – France Channel Tunnel. This study will serve the multilateral governments to understand the strengths and weaknesses of themselves on the cross-border collaborative governing practices in developing the Great Pearl River Delta.

Past researches point out an extremely plentiful phenomenon under the collaborative governance regime where the expansions of collaborative capacity emerge after the adoption of procedural and institution arrangements, leadership, knowledge, resources, and trust, which lead to collaborative actions. Yet, research literature on the capacity building for collaborative governance places the development on procedures and institutions in a less important position with very little explanations compared with the other factors. This working paper tries to demystify the dynamic about how the procedural and institutional arrangements may affect collaborative action through the process of capacity building under the context with the stakeholders in different political system in Pearl River Delta.