



# TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE caENTI



Coordination Action of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence  
Funded by Research FP6 of the European Union

## caENTI scientific results, progress and prospects caENTI dissemination seminar

Brussels, April 16th 2009

### Programme

- 09h45 : Participants reception
- 10h00 : caENTI objectives and main results
- 10h10 : Tools for, with and by actors
- 10h20 : From territorial information to the territorial indicators portal
- 10h35 : From scientific methods of territory analysis to tools of territorial information and territories competitiveness
- 10h50 : Territorial Intelligence principles fostering governance
- 11h00 : Break
- 11h10 : Management and dissemination of the caENTI results
- 11h20 : The international conference of territorial intelligence and its prospects
- 11h30 : The territorial intelligence portal, tool of dissemination and collaborative work
- 11h45 : The caENTI prospects
- 11h50 : Debate
- 12h30 : Aperitif
- 14h00 : End of the seminar

### Participants list

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## ***Program***

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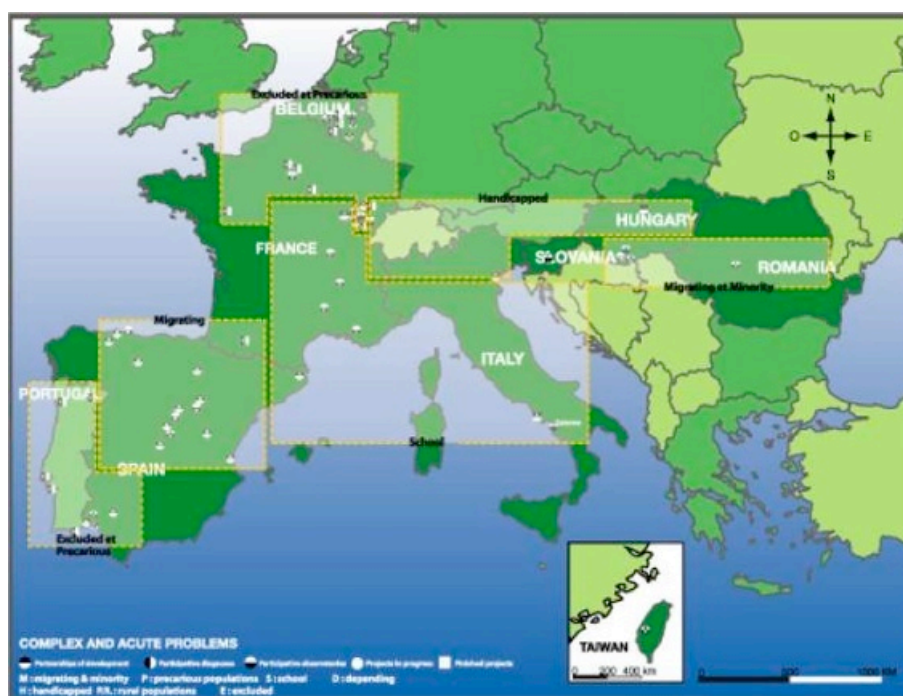
## ***CAENTI OBJECTIVES AND MAIN RESULTS (JEAN-JACQUES GIRARDOT, COORDINATOR, UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCHE-COMTÉ, FRANCE)***

This communication presents the caENTI results and scientific prospects, coordination action of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence, with general objective aimed at integrating the present research projects on territorial intelligence tools, so as to give them a European dimension.

Territorial intelligence is the science working on the theme « Sustainable development of territories » and having for subject the governance of territorial communities in our Knowledge Society. Territorial intelligence develops multidisciplinary knowledge, that helps on the one hand understanding the territorial dynamics and systems, and aspires on the other hand to be an instrument for actors of territories sustainable development.

For several years, the European Union has introduced project management and evaluation. Since Gothenburg, in 2001, sustainable development has established the principles of good governance: participation, global and well-balanced approach and partnership. Scientific instruments adapted to these principles are available for experts, but the territorial actors rarely benefit from simple and cheap tools to draft, manage, observe and evaluate their projects. These instruments mobilise research, which provides a quality guarantee, and territorial actors that experiment and value them. Consequently, the caENTI associates research teams and actors to draft territorial intelligence tools for action.

caENTI is supported by the experience of ENTI, the European Network of Territorial Intelligence, progressively developed since 1989 through the diffusion of Catalyse method in vulnerable territories that did not take advantage of industrial development and were hit by industrial recession. These territories were mainly in Central, Southern and Western Europe.

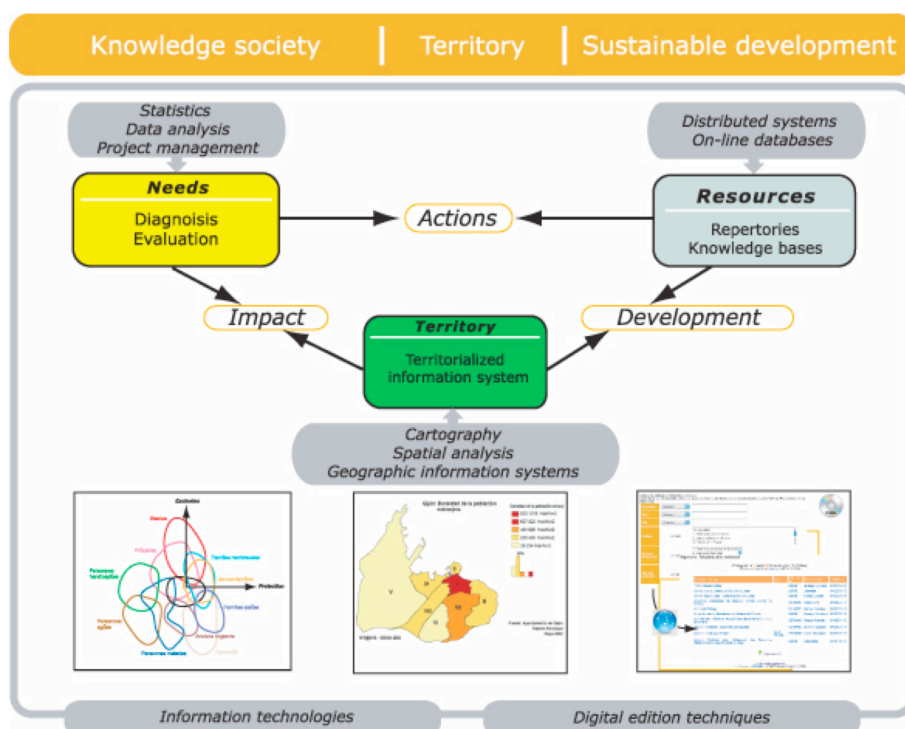


*Diagram 1: Network of Catalyse observatories*

The members of this network are multi-sector territorial partnerships, that are composed by public, private and NGO members, which were constituted with the will to act together to improve the vulnerable people's situations, as for example the « development partnerships » of the European programme of innovation and social cohesion Equal. They developed activities of individualised and community diagnosis, of evaluation of local projects and of territorial observation, so as to design more relevant projects and to more efficiently manage their actions to improve the economic, social, health, environmental and cultural well-being of people and of the territorial community.

Catalyse method offers to these development partnership three tools to confront three kinds of information:

1. A multi-sector guide for diagnosis and evaluation that gathers individual data about people's needs, so as to define and measure needs profiles.
2. A services database (or repertory) that lists the existing services on the territory that are able to satisfy the people's and the community groups' needs. It provides data on services
3. A territorial indicators system (TiS) that integrates territorial data that are provided by specialized statistic institutions.

*Diagram 2: Catalyse method and tools (J.-J. Girardot, Th MA)*

The caENTI was a research action funded by the 6<sup>th</sup> framework program “Integrating and Strengthening for the European Research Area” of the European Union, in the thematic priority 7 “Citizens and governance in a Knowledge-based Society”. It was funded amounting

to 900.000 euros by the General Direction of Research of the European Commission, from March, 1st 2006 to February, 28th 2009.

The caENTI consortium gathers seven universities, a national research center, and seven territorial actors, which belong to seven European countries plus Taiwan. It is coordinated by the Université de Franche-Comté (UFC, France), where it is animated by the Institute of Humanities, Social and Environmental Sciences Claude Nicolas Ledoux (USR 3124 of the CNRS, UFC and UTBM) with the support of the laboratory ThéMA, and managed by the Development Direction, with the support of the Europe service.

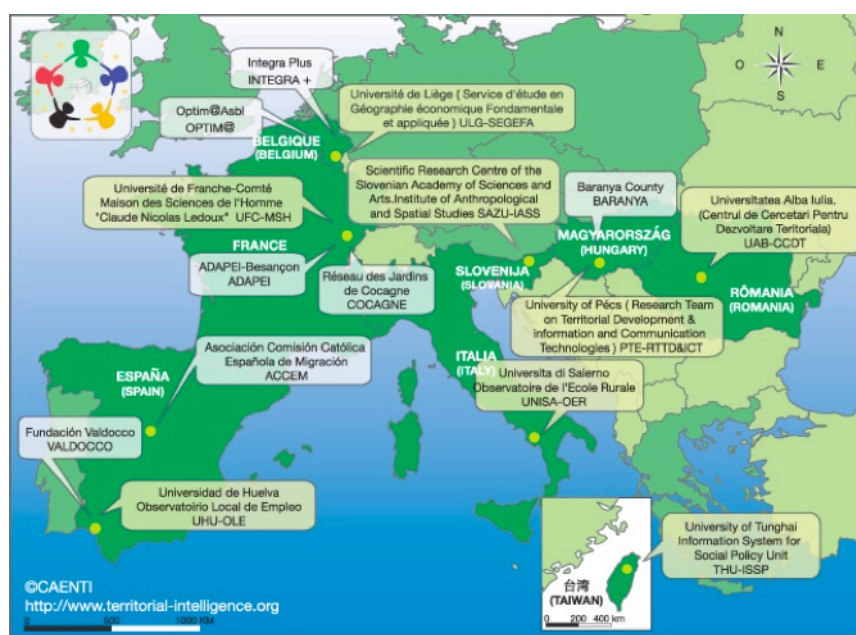


Diagram 3: caENTI consortium

The caENTI activities falls under the prospect of the ambitious objectives the European Union gave to itself during the Summit of LISBON of 2000: becoming the most competitive knowledge-based economy, able to have a sustainable growth while improving social cohesion. To do so, caENTI coordinates three activities of comparative research and two activities of dissemination.

The three research coordination activities include:

- The design of tools for and with territorial actors and the coordination of their achievements (tools for actors for short);
- The inventory of the scientific methods, of the research protocols and of the generic instruments for territorial information analysis, used in the HSS laboratories and likely to provide technological modules for the action tools (fundamental methods)
- The governance principles, the standards and the protocols for research and action that ensure these tools respect the sustainable development ethics (governance principles)

They are articulated according to the following diagram:



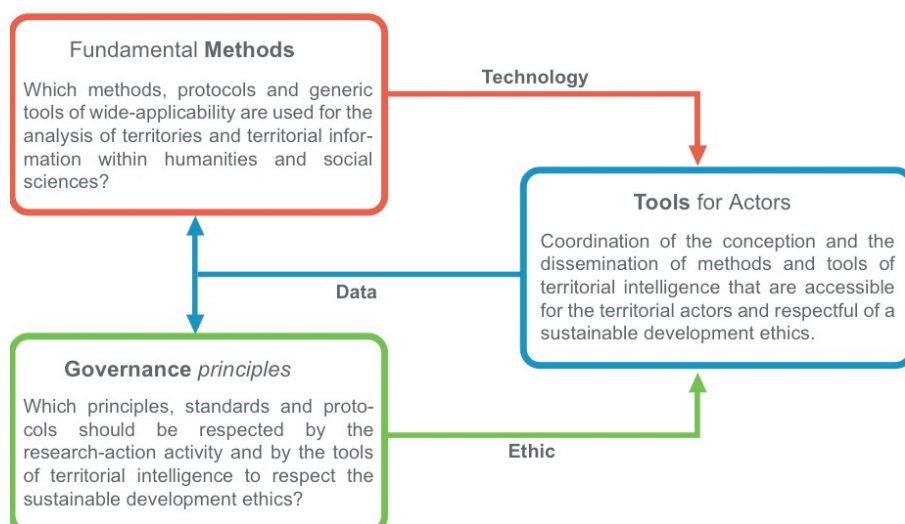


Diagram 4: Research activities coordination in the CAENTI

“Tools for, with and by actors” corresponds to the caENTI final objective. Upstream, it is fed, on the one hand by “fundamental methods” that gives it technological solutions and, on the other hand, by the “governance principles” that evaluate the acceptability of these solutions by referring to sustainable development. The caENTI also aims at making data sets useful for the multidisciplinary research and the territorial development.

The two dissemination activities are the international annual conference of territorial intelligence, and the portal <http://www.territorial-intelligence.eu>. The two previous conferences took place in Alba-Iulia (Romania) in September 2006 on the theme of regional development, and then in Huelva (Spain) in October 2007 about the relations between territorial intelligence and governance. The proceedings are published on the portal.



Diagram 5 : The portal of territorial intelligence



***TOOLS FOR, WITH AND BY ACTORS (JEAN-JACQUES GIRARDOT, COORDINATOR, UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCHE-COMTÉ, FRANCE)***

This activity, coordinated by the Université de Franche-Comté (France), designs, makes and disseminates methods and tools of territorial intelligence that are accessible to territorial actors and respect the ethics of sustainable development.

It also aims at designing a European Observatory of Elementary School.

Catalyse use four generic methods and instruments that were initially used by the laboratories and we have ad

1. Pragma, to make the quantitative analysis of individual data (by service, structure, area, public ...). It also can be use with services data or territorial indicators.

2. Anaconda for qualitative analyses : factors of the data structure, typology and profiles of needs. It also ca be use to analyse services or territorial indicators. Nuage, a software that was used to show Anaconda results in 3D is now integrated within Anaconda.

3. Mapping and spatial analysis to represent and analyse on territory the distribution of territorial indicators, but also of profiles of needs or of class of services.

4. Evaluation of actions relevance, efficiency and impact.

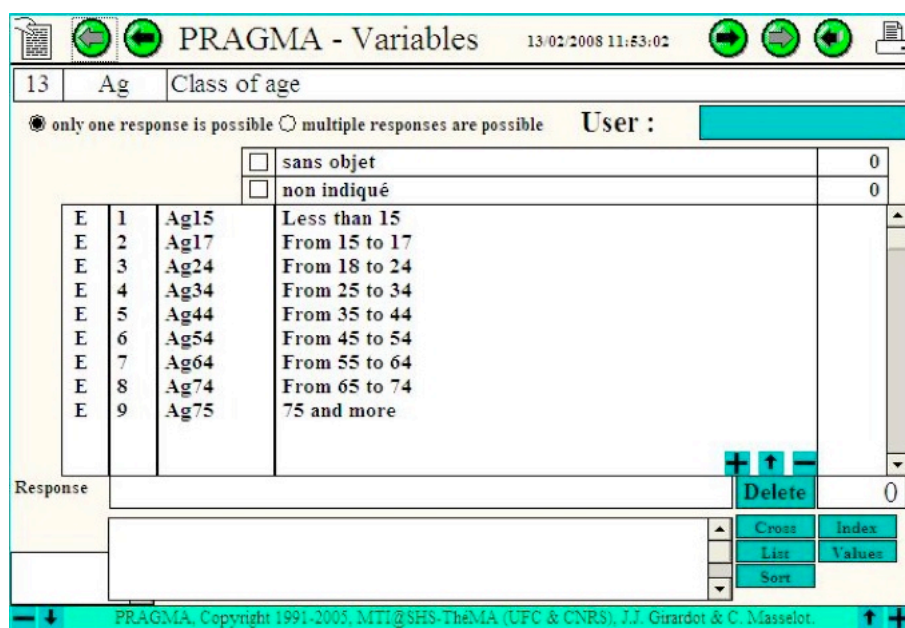


Diagram 6: Pragma software of quantitative analysis

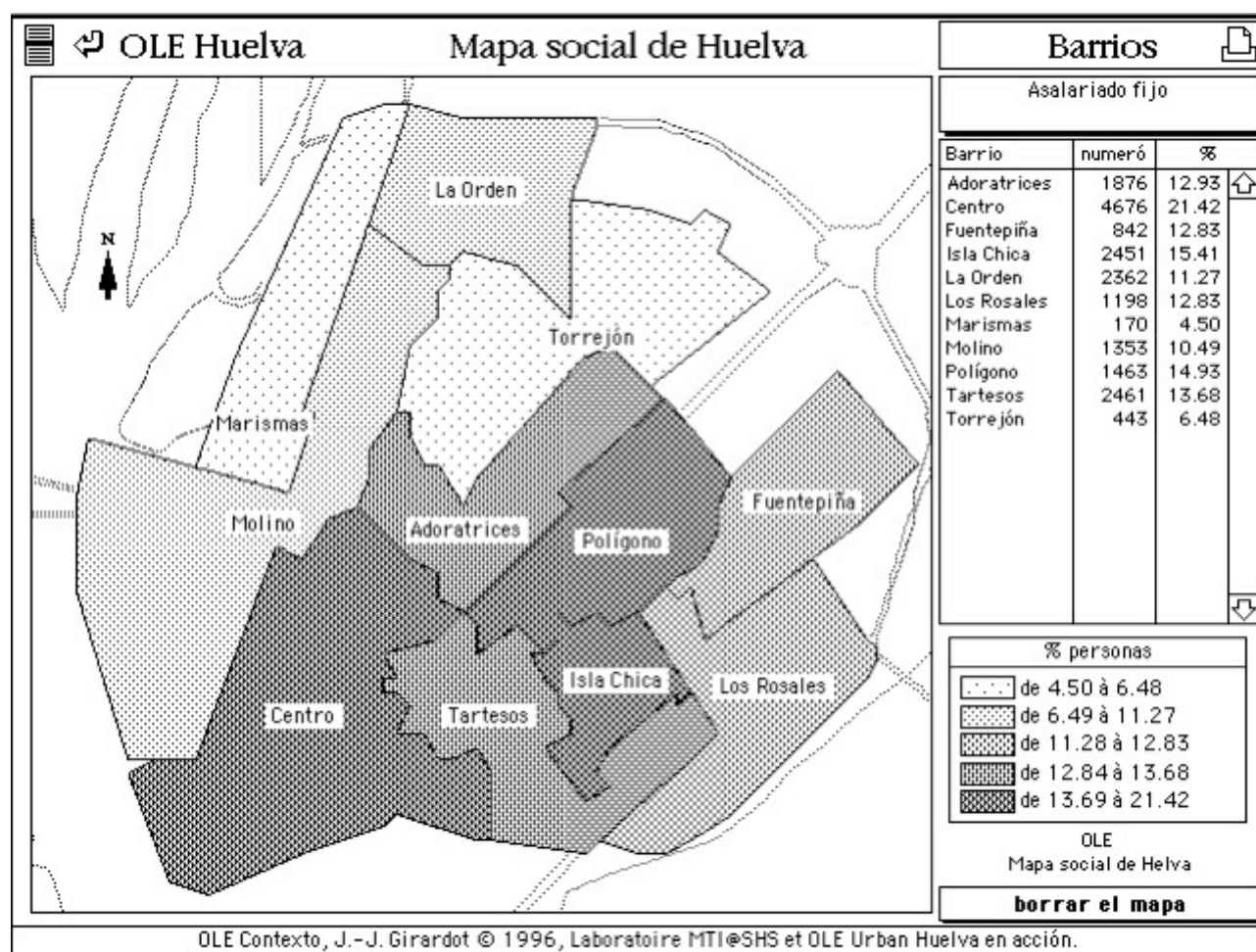


Diagram 7 : La mapa social de Huelva.

Since the caENTI beginning, the research activities and technological developments about the tools were led according to three axes about the information contents, the analysis tools of these contents, and the uses of these tools within the territorial multi-sector partnerships. Thus, we will present the progress, the results and the tasks to conclude according to these three axes.

The conceptual, methodological and technological specifications of the Catalyse contents and tools were defined in 2006. They guarantee the respect of the theoretical pillars of Catalyse and of its fundamental principles, the quality of the methodological protocols and of the statistic, economic and spatial analysis of data, of the results interpretation and communication methods, as well as the adaptation to the technical specificities and constraints, especially with a data processing nature.

The contents concern the questions of the diagnosis and evaluation guide, the information of the services repertory and the territorial indicators. They were harmonised, on the one hand, from the experience of a synthesis of the gathered contents and analysed by the Catalyse observatories and, on the other hand, in accordance with the existing European standards, or even the international ones (deliverables 51, 52, 53).

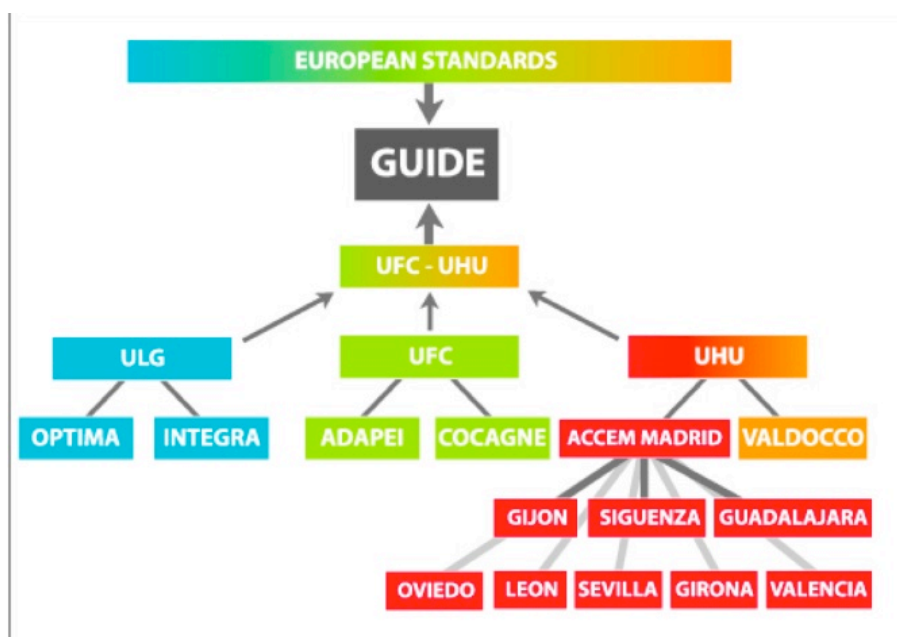


Diagram 8: Harmonisation of Catalyse tools (J-J. Girardot, ThéMA)

In 2007 we drafted:

- The specifications of an online “Inclusion Itinerary Accompaniment File” (IIAF). This file is a broader document than the guide. As a digital document, it allows a better individual follow-up, the individual project elaboration and the user's inclusion itinerary assessment, by a multi-sector and multi-professional team of stakeholders;

- The specifications for the processing and editorial chain from territorial data to results in order to integrate tools and put them on line.

In 2007, la caENTI suggests a structure for the accompaniment file, a tool useful for the persons' multi sector accompaniment, by many stakeholders (deliverable 57). The links between the guide and the file are analysed with the dividing of the file into three spaces:

- The guide refers to the whole individual indicators that can be collectively used to make diagnostics, evaluations and observation.

- The observation form organizes according to thematic blocks, indicators that can also be collectively mobilized to deepen the diagnostics and the evaluation of a public, a project or a particular service.

- The file, strictly speaking, gathers individual information and documents useful for the persons' accompaniment, protected by the professional secret and accessible according to rights mentioned to stakeholders, who make this accompaniment.

The articulation between the guide questions, the information on the services and the territorial indicators and thier compatibility so as to make comparisons and confrontations useful for the territorial diagnosis and for services evaluation was also modelled.

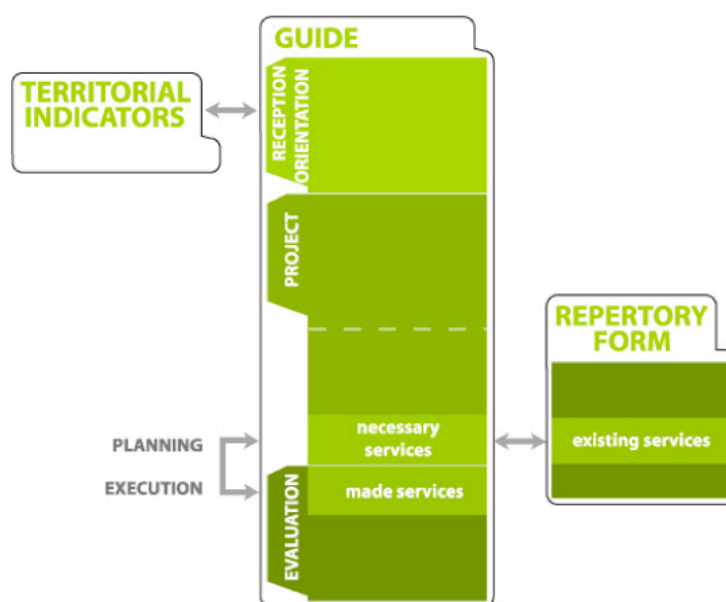


Diagram 9 : Harmonization between input documents of the TICS (J-J. Girardot, ThéMA)

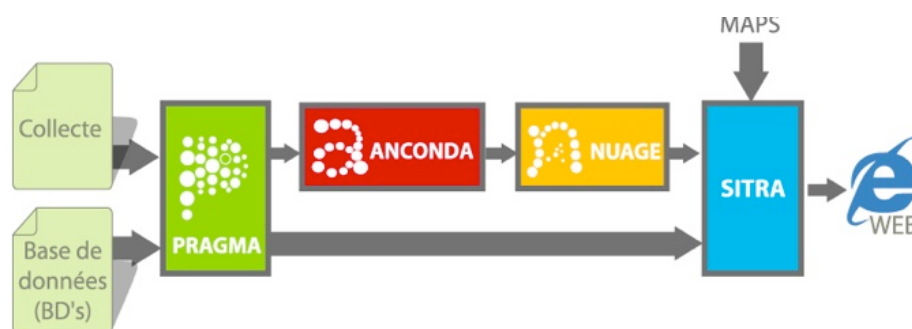


Diagram 10: Integration of basic modules (J-J. Girardot, ThéMA)

These research activities prepared the drafting of the specifications of:

- A European portal of webmapping of territorial indicators available on line;
- A territorial information system adapted to the development partnership uses, the Territorial Intelligence Community System.
- A more global survey and experimentations about the uses of territorial tools in the development partnerships.

In 2008, we started executing a European portal for the territorial indicators webmapping, that will be presented later.

The tools specifications were drafted according to a process that is similar and complementary. It allowed initiating the tools upgrade, their harmonisation and their integration. Multi-platform and multilanguage versions were made as well as compatible online versions.

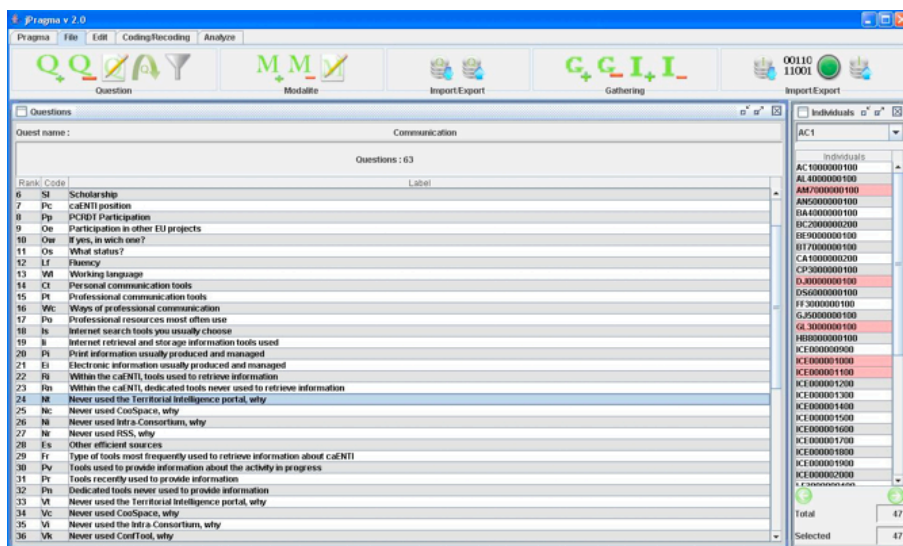


Diagram 11: Cross-platform version of Pragma (J. Bénilan, ThéMA)

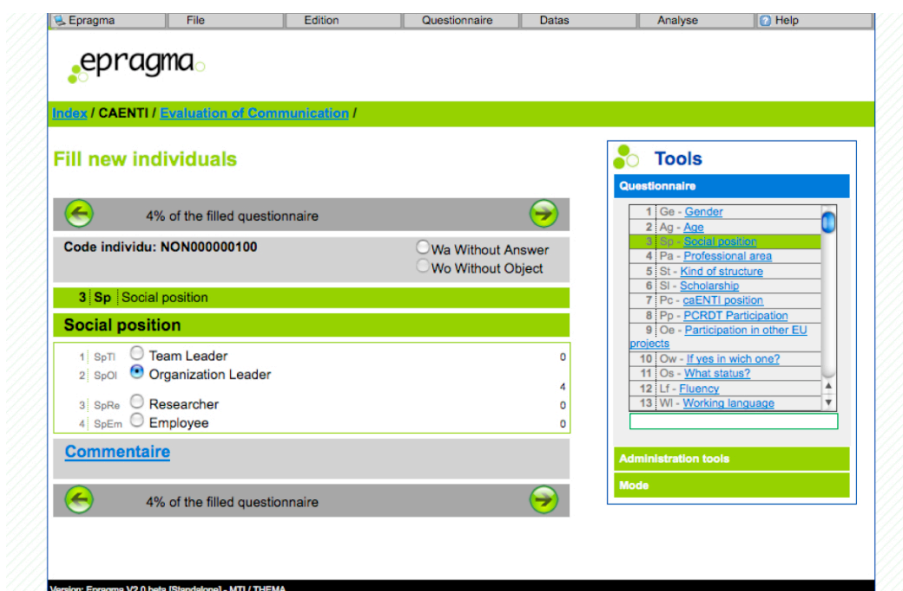


Diagram 12: New epragma version 2 (R. Thomas, ThéMA)



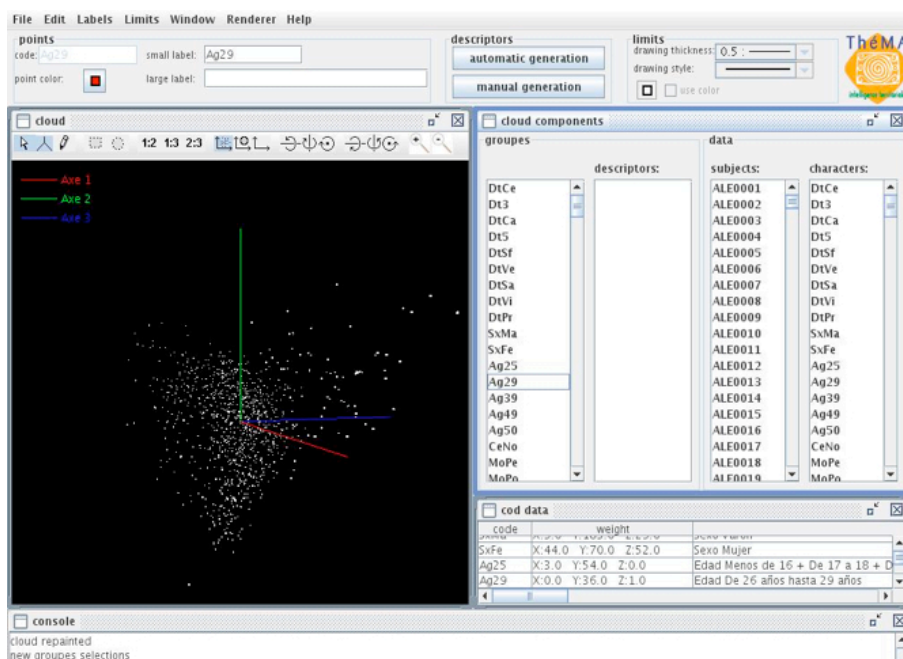


Diagram 13 : New beta version of Anaconda 3 software (cross-platform and online, M-E. Ramage, Théma)

These tools can be downloaded in the blog « Catalyse Community ».

The objective we presently follow is the tools integration in a community system of territorial intelligence. This work was preceded by the creation of specifications regarding the analytic and editorial chain of territorial information from gathering to online publication (deliverable 58).

A Territorial Intelligence Community System is a territorial information system for a partnership of territorial actors that want to develop democratic governance at the service of sustainable development.

- It favors the information sharing within a territorial development partnership;
- It instruments the data cooperative analysis and the results participative interpretation;
- It introduces the citizens' participation in the process of decision-making;
- It provides the actors with the useful information to draft projects, and then to manage them and evaluate them.



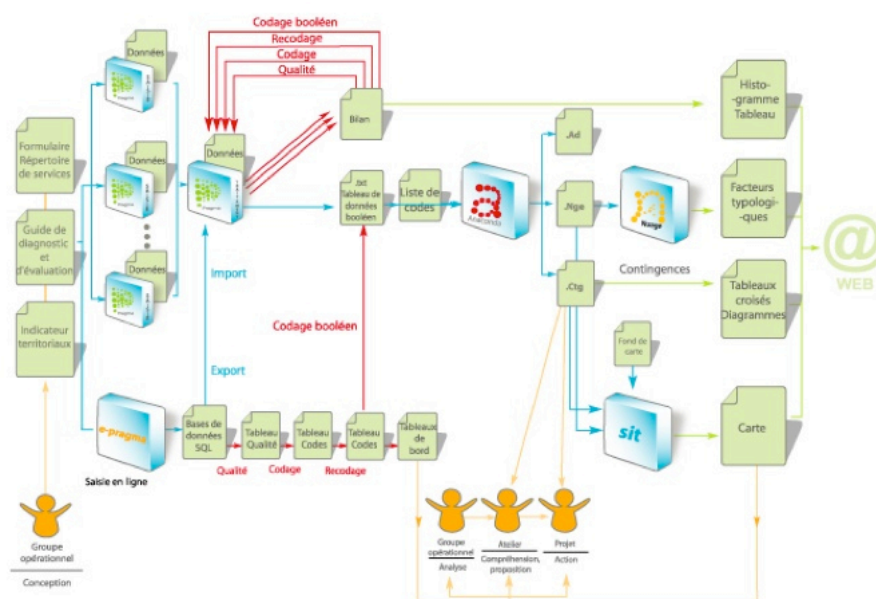


Diagram 14: Territorial Intelligence Community System (I-J. Girardot, ThéMA)

After the data processing integration of the processing software, the management and edition of the documents produced during the analysis, the present research concern the analyse protocols of the different information types and the adaptation of the system to the specific needs of the multi-sector development partnerships.

The specific participative governance of the territorial observatories was analysed in 2006 thanks to the analysis of the development partnerships developed within the caENTI and of their observation devices.

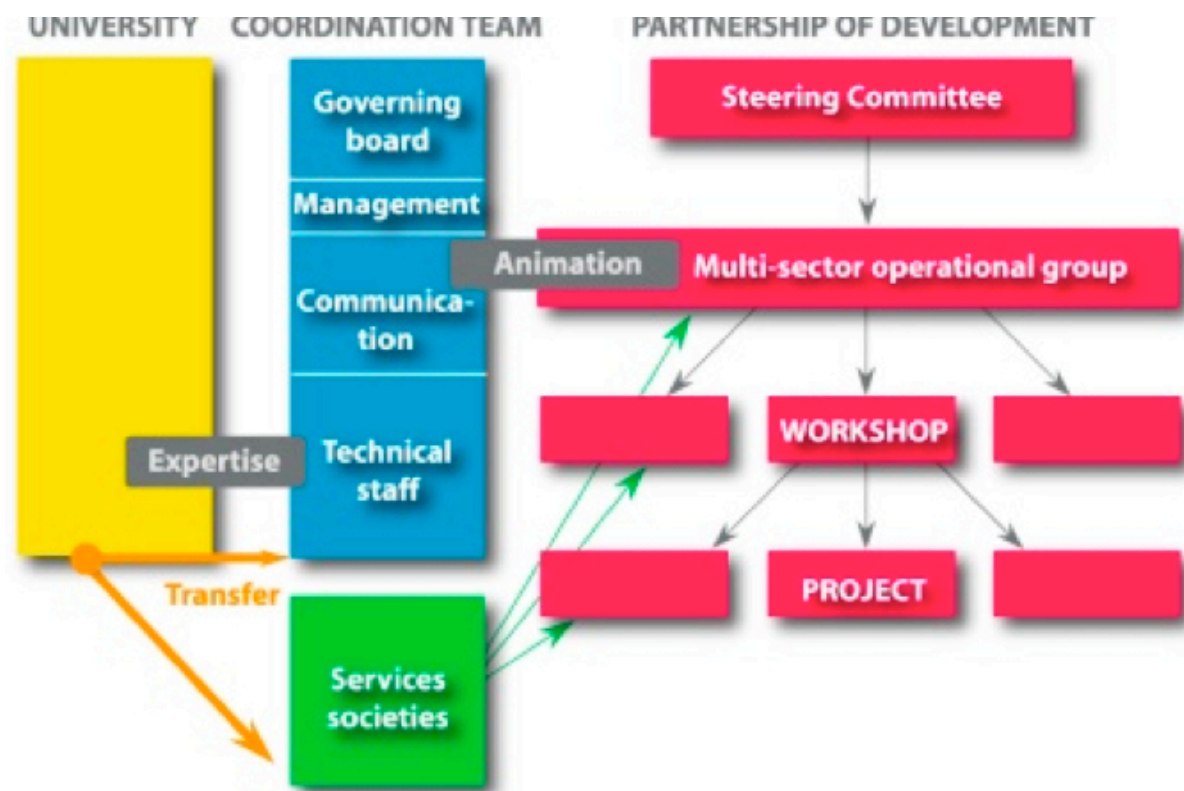


Diagram 15: Governance of Catalyse within multisectors partnerships (J-J. Girardot, ThéMA)

Within the framework of the territorial intelligence tools uses, the constitution of a repertory of the projects of territorial intelligence started by the caENTI observatories and research-action actions. A descriptive and analytical form was defined and filled in. its structure should now be lightened before publishing the online repertory so as to open it to all the territorial intelligence projects. The objective is to allow a specific presentation of the observation function within the territorial intelligence projects so as to allow analysing the uses of the territorial intelligence methods and tools by the actors.

The group on uses also coordinates the experimentations of the territorial intelligence tools. The first and most advanced one is the experimentation started at the partnership observatories of migrations coordinated by Accel, which gathers a network of experimented and novice observatories and that articulates the local level and the national one.

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A new experience started more recently in Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont in Belgium, on the basis of use recommendations by the caENTI Walloon participants.

All the caENTI territorial actors develop experimentations.

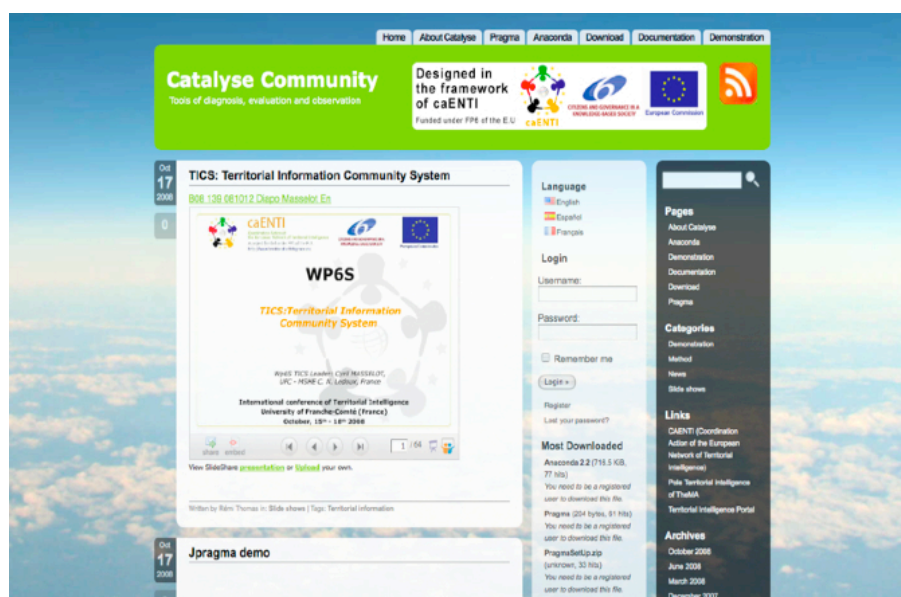


Diagram 16 : Catalyse community (C. Masselot, Laseldi)

The *Catalyse Community* gives a first online version of the Catalyse toolkit.

The integration of the software progressed much. The website ready to use *Catalyse's Contents Management System* is a first simple TICS.

We have strongly initiated the specifications of the documentary and editorial chain with several approaches: documents, data modelling, and metadata.

Analysis of uses has mobilized all the caENTI territorial actors to elaborate a first set of recommendations on uses in the framework of participative partnership. The actors also initiated the constitution of a portal of territorial intelligence actors. They are now engaged in the specifications of the observation meetings in development partnerships.

## ***FROM TERRITORIAL INFORMATION TO THE TERRITORIAL INDICATORS PORTAL (CHRISTOPHE BREUER, UNIVERSITÉ DE LIÈGE, BELGIUM)***

### ***I. Introduction***

The use of contextual territorial information constitutes an important precondition to the implementation of certain projects. The analyzes of the existing data makes it possible to put forward certain difficulties encountered within the territory, directs the strategies and contributes to bring coherence to the actions.

In order to conclude this big step, the actors of the development, and more particularly the local actors, are constrained to collect information near various suppliers. Their use depends largely on their accessibility, which includes the availability of the data and their cost.

The aim of our project was to create a tool of assistance for the management of these data, at the attention of the local actors. The concretization of this project requires many theoretical and technical reflections for the development of the tool which has to be usable for territorial actors.

### ***II. Territorial information***

Territorial information is information for which the spatial component is important. Territorial information thus has a broad field of acceptance, a contrario of the term of indicator which gives specifically, and by definition, an indication on a situation of development considered as positive or negative.

#### **II.1 Inventory of socio-economic and environmental information**

The research undertaken between 2006 and 2007 concerning the European contextual indicators aims to inventory those and characterize their accessibility.

In the framework of the CAENTI project, information must necessarily be available for spatial entities at a lower level than the countries. The exploitation of the national statistical sites is thus necessary, on the one hand, to have the data at the local level (for example communes), and on the other hand, to supplement the offer of service proposed by EUROSTAT. These sources asked the question of the harmonization of the protocols of data processing between statistical levels on the one hand, and contiguous space entities having different statistical organizations on the other hand.

#### **II.2 Selection of indicators**

Their role is to give an account of a situation and to simplify the information by synthesizing it, by allowing a better communication and by authorizing cartographic comparisons. The selection was treated under the angle of the complementarities of the method CATALYSE, which makes it possible to confront the needs of the populations with the offer of the proposed services, by taking into account the socio-economic environment. On the basis of a selection of 44 questions of the evaluation and diagnosis guide, 15 territorial indicators were highlighted. They can illustrate 20 selected questions of the guide.

### ***III. Portal of indicators***

#### **III.1 Relevance of cartography for representation**

The cartographic representation was privileged to allow a better legibility of information, the comprehension of the space disparities and the possibility of comparison with other areas. All in all, although the reading of maps is not acquired for all, it is a powerful communication tool.

In the framework of the caENTI project, the communal level seems to be a basic level of representation both for the administrative (action) and statistical data. The definition of the communes through the countries of the European Union seems to be compatible with the research of a basic level, although this one is not perfect. This basic level should not make forget that the majority of the actors, in particular those which work on a city or district scale, must have more precise data than those on a communal scale to highlight in a relevant and dynamic way, disparities or priority areas of actions.

#### **III.2 Gathering shapefiles and indicators**

The data-gathering is a crucial step in the realization of the gate of territorial information. Two types of files are necessary: on the one hand, data to be represented, and on the other hand, a file representing spatial cutting in entities (communes, country...).

##### *a. Contextual data*

As proposed previously, EUROSTAT mainly collects furnished information with thirds (national institutes...), which generates information gaps within the databases. On the level of the national suppliers, it is the multitude which increases the difficulty of obtaining the data. Acquisition can moreover be expensive for certain very small spatial levels (for example for the communes in France and for the statistical sectors in Belgium).

Within four pilot countries, we could collect several simple indicators (total population, population density, unemployment rate, and foreigner rate, income of households...) in a continuous way, from the NUTS 1 until the LAU2/NUTS5.

##### *b. Geographical data*

The geographical data constitute the base of the spatial representation of the indicators. Primarily exchanged and distributed in the form of file vector “shapefiles”, we tried to preserve the homogeneity of the format for the whole of the collected data. The national and international distributors of geographical data propose generally various alternative formats, although the shapefiles are dominant.

The cartography of various countries in the same interface and in a continuous way can be confronted with various problems. They primarily result from the characteristics of the various cartographic products. Among those, we will retain the reference levels of the digitalization, the basic scale of the cartography, the inaccuracy being able to reach several kilometers or employed projections. The constraints related to the cost of the data also exist for geographical information.

The countries which give the geographical data for free are a minority in European space. The majority of them require a price growing according to the precision of the data and in certain cases the format.

We found only one private distributor of geographical data for the whole of the European Union and certain countries partners. This supplier places at the disposal various products at the scale of the Union of which a map of administrative cuttings having for geometrical base the administrative communes or equivalents. The base assignee of this supplier eludes the question of the diversity of the identifiers (met for national suppliers) since those are harmonized according to European nomenclature NUTS/LAU. The use of such a product is optimal because it makes it possible to have uniform layers of information whose precision is satisfactory taking into consideration the objective of the tool. Nevertheless its cost in the long term makes its exploitation impossible for a big number of local actors having reduced financial means. It would be interesting to be able to develop in a near future a similar product, of which accessibility would not be subjected to such financial constraints.

### **III.3 Data about data: metadata**

Different arguments are in favor of the collection and the aggregation of metadata describing at the same time the data themselves. Firstly, the end users must be able to analyze the data by knowing the calculating methods of the indicators, the year of the data, their source, etc. Secondly, the metadata are useful within the framework of the updates and the various automatic treatments being able to be carried out on the database.

The research undertaken within the framework of program CAENTI aims to harmonize the metadata and to adapt them to the geographical data and the indicators. The research undertaken in this direction is based on Dublin Core, INSPIRE directive and the ISO standards.

### **III.4 Webmapping**

Web mapping enables delivery and publication of interactive maps, data from GIS, and associated metadata, with the ability to query, manipulate, and interact with data. Maps can be linked to databases and other information sources, allowing them to be visualized and queried.

Web based interactive map is a very powerful tool. First, it is a dynamic tool. End user can interact with it to display the map – and also contextual information – that he wants. This is the most important advantage compared to the static, pre-prepared maps that are basically static images. Second, it is a highly visual tool, and graphical presentation can outperform normal textual or tabular information. Last but not least, it is very simple to use. Only basic computer skills are required for the end user to be able to get all the capabilities.

Main objective of the web mapping portal that has been developed within the caENTI framework was to design an interactive map of Europe for visual representation of selected caENTI indicators. It was built on standard web mapping technology, on an open source based software solution. The final goal is to give the user with only basic computer knowledge – in short time – the means to visualize and analyze socio-economic parameters.

## **IV. Conclusion**

The realization of a European gate of indicators as component of the cognitive process of the territories requires a particularly important ground work. After an inventory and a selection of the indicators represented on the basis of the guide adapted to the method



CATALYSE, the relative questions to obtaining the data and the metadata emerged. The collection of information was also particularly instructive to show the availability and the cost of acquisition of geographical information or indicators. The disparities of information spread shown during the research also show the difficulties encountered by the actors to obtain abundant and relevant territorial information. The centralization of the information and its standardization seem to be an essential prerequisite for the processes of the territory knowledge, efficient and accessible for the various actors.

The use of an interactive cartographic interface based on technologies of *Web mapping* makes it possible to exploit with relevance the elements implemented before and to widely diffuse near users, whom are sometimes not accustomed with the methods of cartography essential for the comprehension of the territories. The existence of a functional prototype based on real and territorialized data tends to confirm the feasibility of one gate on a European scale, realizing substantial improvements on the level of the accessibility of the data.

***FROM SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF TERRITORY ANALYSIS TO TOOLS OF TERRITORIAL INFORMATION AND TERRITORIES COMPETITIVENESS (SERGE ORMAUX, UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCHE-COMTÉ, FRANCE)***

**WP4** aims at improving the dissemination of the spatial analysis and territorial information processing methods and tools within the HSS, and at increasing the territorial information use. These objectives are divided into five scientific coordination activities that correspond to the five WP4 coordination groups. The **WP4M [Methods]** coordination group worked about generic methods of wide applicability. The **WP4P [Project]** is linked to the evaluation of the projects that were supported by the European Commission (EC) and belong to the territorial intelligence field. The **WP4T [Territory]** compared the different disciplinary approaches of territory and studied the territory specification process (“territorialisation” in French). The **WP4I [Information]** identified the main sources of territorial information that are available for the researchers in Europe, at the European, national, regional and local levels. The **WP4C [Competitiveness]** aims at identifying the factors of the territories competitiveness and the most relevant indicators of the territories competitiveness.

***WP4M - Methods***

The objective was to make an inventory of the methods used by the researchers to work on territory and that can be used to design tools for territorial actors.

We focused on four kinds of methods, that are strongly linked the ones with the other ones.

-Within the methods for analyse, territories are mostly analysed by using spatial frameworks where space is divided into discreet spatial units. Social, demographic, economic or environmental data are aggregated into these units. Statistical methods are then used to analyse the territorial content which is defined by the variables. Two main families of statistical methods are usually distinguished: exploratory methods and inferential methods, but both kind of methods are not strictly separated and can be jointly used

-For thirty years, the research in social sciences has been interested in the elaboration of tools which allow simulating the territories spatial dynamics. These simulation tools were developed thanks to the progress of the computer sciences. The conception of spatial simulation tools involves the modelling of the phenomena which are analysed.

Indeed, the interest of the spatial simulation is not genuinely its prediction ability, but its ability to test many factors combinations, many interactions types which are too complex to be analysed without any simulation tool. So, a simulation model can be used to develop the knowledge, but also to help the decision-making in the field of territorial management.

-A geographic information system (GIS) is a system for capturing, storing, analyzing and managing data and associated attributes which are spatially referenced to the earth. These tools are used more and more by sciences of territory, and more particularly within the framework of territorial intelligence and participative governance.

- During the last step of our research action, we worked on a meta-method: the observation of territories, which integrates the previous approaches, but which also implies

specific constructions. This approach is located in the heart of the thinking about territorial intelligence and governance.

### ***WP4T - Territory***

For us, the territory is a system, it endorses the set of properties attached to complex systems [Monk, 2006], referring to structure and dynamics, putting forward the question of time irreversibility and its necessary to be taken into account. This system is composed of two absolutely indissociable subsystems, which on the one hand are the actors, joined together by their mutual plays leading to the use, the installation and the management of a second subsystem i.e. the geographical space, composed of places and objects, which interact according to their localization and especially to amenities means and constraints offered to actors by them.

Moreover, each scientific domain, indeed each laboratory, has its own conception of these questions and has a partial view on the problem. For the researchers in social and human sciences, the abilities about quantitative methods are very diverse, the levels of practice are also very different. Consequently, it is difficult to know what are the kinds of use. This is one of the reasons that prompted us to conduct a reconnaissance on the ground of European research teams that, in Europe, were interested in the concept of territory and the bibliography produced.

This research work can be summarized in five phases, which are aimed to analyze: 1) how the concept of territory has been studied over the years, from the first to research 2) the main theoretical perspectives have studied the territory 2) the methodology used in these studies; 3) the concept of territory that those searches have produced 4) the bibliography produced.

The analysis of data shows that the concept of territory is designed mainly at universities and research centres and the methodology used is the type of exploratory and GIS. Theoretical approaches that address problems related to the territory seem to be those economic, sociological and geographical. The research laboratories focus on the dynamics of the territory analyzing this concept in its entirety: social actors (cultural identity) politics, economy (sustainable development) and geographic territory (space and territory). For each of these aspects are used different approaches and different methods. The territory, it would seem, from an analysis of the data still be seen in terms of local development "such a development" may have a social or economic connotations. Present in the data is the concept of territory in terms of space, not only geographically but social space to grasp and develop respecting the cultural identities and needs of actors who are part. With regard to cooperation as shown by the data of the study area is never a single institution but only one carried out in cooperation. An analysis of data shows that the collaborations are among the first centres of the nation centres and among different European nations.

We will present the results of the analysis performed on cartographic data relating to the key methodologies used in the study of the territory.

This section will be divided in turn into eight shares in the inside which will be described, followed by mapping, methodologies identified.

#### ***Inferential method***

The first of the methodologies identified in the project is the inference method used in 31% of studies on territory. This method, as mentioned, is reflected in a approach leads to compute estimated values of the variable of interest and to extract residual values by

comparing reality and the model. These residues are extremely important because they show the local specificities of each spatial unit.

As you can see from the charts n. 1 which shows the distribution of graphics data on a European scale, this approach is used in most European countries more frequently in France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and England.

### ***Geographic Information System (GIS) method***

The GIS method is par excellence the most used in all the projects identified because it has a rate of 17.1%. This method is used alone or supplemented with other methods in analysis of the territory.

It is a system for capturing, storing, analyzing and managing data and associated attributes which are spatially referenced to the earth

The cartography analysis shows very clearly how this method is used in most of Europe and particularly in France, Spain, Germany, Belgium, England, Austria and Bulgaria.

### ***Explorative method***

The explorative method is approach can be applied from raw data or can be considered as a step following a factor analysis. This approach is, according to our data, the third most widely used approach in studies on territory use (12.4%). As indicated by the cartography this approach is, to a greater extent, used in Italy, France, Switzerland and Spain. Followed by Portugal from Germany, from England and Denmark and Hungary.

### ***Statistical Method of Quantitative and Qualitative analysis***

Although smaller in percentage than the other methods, the statistical method would appear to be evenly distributed in most of Europe. This methodology is the systematic scientific investigation of quantitative properties and phenomena and their relationships. The statistical method is present in 11.7% of the cases examined and is shown in the chart but with smaller percentages it is distributed in most of Europe, this would indicate that at least in every country there is an institute of research using this methodology.

### ***Socio Economic Analysis***

The socio economic analysis used in particular by sociological and economic approaches is present in 7.9% of the data examined. A participatory process to integrate economic, sectoral, spatial, social, institutional, environmental and fiscal strategies in order to support the optimal allocation of scarce resources between sectors and geographical areas and across the population, in a manner that provides sustainable growth, equity and the empowerment of the poor and marginalized. As we can see from the charts n. 5 this approach is present mainly in Germany, France, Czech Republic, Austria and Hungary.

### ***Dynamic and Systemic Approaches***

Dynamic and Systemic Approaches: the value of dynamical systems principles for solving the enduring puzzles of development, including the ultimate source of change, the problems of continuity and discontinuities, and nonlinear outcomes and individual differences. This approach is present in 3.1% of the data, as shown the mapping in countries such as Italy, England, France, Portugal and Bulgaria.

### ***Conclusion***

As we mentioned at the beginning on 420 projects found have been identified only 365 methodologies to 15.7% (Chart 7) of the projects was impossible to trace the methodology

used. Furthermore, in mapping in missing data on the Regional Information System used especially for the preparation of strategic documents in regional development funded from national resources and the EU funds, this is because the percentage (1.2%) was not high enough for the mapping analysis.

In conclusion, the analysis shows how mapping methods identified are distributed evenly on the most of Europe.

### ***WP4C - Competitiveness***

The **WP4C Competitiveness** aims at identifying the factors of the territories competitiveness and the most relevant indicators of the territories competitiveness. It defined and studied the competitiveness factors that influence the regions development: economic structure, innovation, accessibility (physical-infrastructure accessibility and accessibility to ICT), qualified human resources, social factors and cultural and natural environment.

The development of territory in frame of sustainable it needs territorial information. The traditional measure of competitiveness is generally calculated by the GDP per head, despite the fact that some other indicators should be defined in order to integrate the social, environmental, health and well-being dimensions. GDP per head can be broken into two main components: employment rate (proportion of working age population in work) and productivity (GDP per person employed). Productivity is considered to be a good indicator of competitiveness. The challenge for territories is to increase productivity by a mix policy without having adverse effect on employment. The policy of the EU regarding competitiveness is to practice a non-price competitiveness in order to keep and improve the leaving standards, the social and the moral values/models of its societies as a whole. So, it is necessary to analyse the indicators of competitiveness factors, as:

Income level, labour productivity, employment, infrastructure and human capital, research and technological development, small and medium-sized enterprises (SME-s), institutions and social capital, economic structure, innovative activity, regional accessibility, skills of work force, social structure, decision centres, environment, regional identity, Foreign Direct Investment

In context of territorial intelligence and territorial competitiveness we aim to measure the social and human environments in additional it have to settle to natural environment. The human potential affects to all factors of territorial competitiveness.

Sustainable development policies encompass three general policy areas: economic, environmental and social. It is very difficult to pass from an economic concept and a broad concept. But we need to narrow this to concept of territorial intelligence because it follow from definition that we have to examine the social and human environments.

We identified the need to gather the approaches and the need for passing to a demand of global sustainable development. In addition to being extended with social and the environmental aspects, it is to manage to put a place a truly integrated vision. Indeed, the evaluation of an economic development action must be able to take into account the whole of the generated real costs. For that, a catch of retreat bringing to a total reflexion makes it possible to take into account not only the aspect of the competitiveness of a territory but also the aspect of its vulnerability. In this field, the vulnerability refers to the most elementary needs for the populations (of the individuals) of this territory.

It is then a question of literally changing speech only based either on one paradigm of competition but also on that of co-operation.

The speech on competitiveness is before very economic and very competing, but the idea to which the reflexions lead relates to more integrated vision of the territory where one finds, certainly a competing economy but also, a co-operative economy. The latter is all in all another way of perceiving the economy, rather based on the food together.

New indicators are then to set up. And beyond the indicators, it is especially a question of building a collective knowledge of the territory which will make it possible to include/understand the stakes then to evaluate the consequences of the choices in durable dimensions of the development.

To pass from the concept of competitiveness to that of vulnerability, it is to make evolve/move a purely capitalist vision of the economy which is too often evaluated at the national level, a complete, transverse vision and on the good scale, that of the territory.

Indeed, the solution is in balances of the partnership actions installation on a territory scale in which regulations of the competition settle.



## ***TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE PRINCIPLES FOSTERING GOVERNANCE (BLANCA MIEDES UGARTE, UNIVERSIDAD DE HUELVA, SPAIN)***

The caENTI WP5 objective is to lead a reflexion about the ethical and methodological principles that the design and use of territorial intelligence methods and tools should respect to contribute to the territorial governance efficiency of the problems linked to sustainable development.

The debate was based on the analysis of the research-action methodology the caENTI actors and researchers jointly developed during more than a decade to solve the problems of people of territories targeted by their projects.

Before presenting our conclusions on this point, two issues underlie our reflexion should be briefly presented here: the first one concerns the reasons why it is important to focus on the territory where we should deal with sustainable development problems and the second one concerns the concept of territorial governance we use itself.

As regards the first issue, a characteristic feature of the caENTI actors and research centers is the importance they give to the territory as an action and research space. This importance comes from the attention focuses on the costs associated to the economic growth processes and to its consequences on the people quality of life. The idea is although in the global capitalist system the benefits are portable, the social and environmental costs that are generated in concrete geographic spaces especially take root in some territories where the people have less negotiation power to expel them from their environment. Thus, whereas the benefits linked to globalization are created and move towards the central places, the costs are created and remain where they are produced, including phenomena that have a worldwide scale like global warming, the negative effects are concentrated in some points of the Earth.

This way, the problems that more directly affect the people quality of life in the long-term, even when they have global explanations, have an important territorial dimension and the solutions to these problems should be found at the territorial level. Even when they require a global intervention, the territory dialogue power in this field is mainly defined by this last point, which always has a crucial importance.

In another hand, as regards the territorial governance issue with which the caENTI partners work, territory does not appear here as a mere context but as an active entity with its own dynamic modulated by the territorial actors projects set. Indeed, it is on territory where the economic, social, cultural, physic and environmental, global and local, dynamics cross and generate a territorial complex dynamic. In this dynamic, there are actors with different natures, with convergent and diverging interests and with different projects of various reach and can be antagonist, complementary or similar. The actors interaction generates a complex « intervention engineering » that modulates the territorial dynamic to generate a particular development model of the concerned territory. Within this context, the territorial governance context refers to the form the actors there are on the territory make decisions in relation with the content and scope of their projects, and consequently configure the « territorial intervention engineering ».

For the caENTI members, good territorial governance is the one that allow these decision-making processes on the one hand contribute to the democracy development and on the other hand materialize in plans and projects that meet the genuine territorial needs in an efficace and efficient way.

Here, the main issue concerns the sustainable development problems that impact on the ability of present and future generations to « have lives that worth it » (Sen, 1993), that are complex as they are usually generated by the addition of several reasons. Having a problems deep study requires a sectorial action, which implies the actions and actors specialization. Nevertheless, at the same time complexity requires the devices of intervention on territory provide global answers and are coordinated in an efficient way. It makes cooperation and collaboration the main motors of sustainable development.

The objectives relevance, the actions set coherence and the resources optimization that good governance requires implies a global, multisectorial and knowledge-based vision of the evoked them, what wants having tools to understand territorial dynamics and the actors joint actions on the territory. Here, efficiency and efficacy demand a strong collaboration not only between actors, but also between actors networks and research groups specialized in the evoked themes.

The caENTI members have been reinforcing their relations for years through research-action projects, in which in a first step the researchers bring theoretical hypotheses and scientific methods and instruments to make territorial analysis and the actors their direct and immediate knowledge about territorial problematics and its experience in the action field. The researchers and actors teams progressively transferred their knowledge to put it in common and eventually started working together as on the issues theorization or modelling as on the methods and tools design and experimentation of the kind of the ones that are developed by the caENTI WP6.

On the basis of this experience, the WP5 presented the nine principles (see: deliverable) that research-action should respect, which is the basis of the experimentation design of the territorial intelligence methods to effectively contribute to development territorial governance.

Transformation: this principle is the fundamental premise. It refers to the explicit approach considering these projects should transform a reality that is not satisfactory at all.

Multi-dimensionality: the problems should be tackled with a global approach.

Partnership: the project should involve all the concerned actors.

Participation: the projects should guarantee the participation of all the actors in an effective way and at all the levels, from the institutional stakeholders to the actors that more directly face the field needs and, of course, to the concerned people.

Sustainability: the processes should be implemented in the long-term, in a form that can generate an ongoing knowledge of the problems that affect territories. The generated theories, modelos and databases will allow better understanding and monitoring the long-term dynamics and consequently the determining elements of the development model sustainability.

Transparency: the processes should aim to increase the results transparency, regarding as research as action, what makes the decision-making easier and contributes to make decisions in a more democratic way.

Co-responsability: in the process, the « actors-researchers » and the « researchers-actors » are both responsible for the project evolution and the reached results and it should be reflected in the work sharing.

Co-assessment: the research-action objectives should include a systematic assessment of the process that allows its feeding and the reorientation of the operational objectives in the course of the initial context transformation.

Co-learning: the processes should facilitate the cooperative learning of all the participants, by improving the ability of all the territorial actors system to find solutions to its systems whilst taking advantage as much as possible of all the current knowledge and of its past experience.

Formulating these principles is a mere declaration of intention without an additional analysis of the conditions required to practically implement it. The conclusion about these determining elements within the WP5 is unanimous: the key-point, the *sine qua non* condition to implement these principles is the effective participation of the concerned actors. The synergies, transversality, knowledge transfer and shared learning these principles recommend depend on the participative process reach and quality.

The most important learning that it is possible to draw from the caENTI experience on this point is the awareness of the research-team teams that effective participation is not a mere circumstance, an element of the context where the projects are implemented, but an essential condition of its execution the project should build. The actors participation dynamic is not given and consequently it is an evident element. That is why, the WP5 drafted a Quality Letter (see: deliverable) of the participative processes of research-action where the means necessary to work on the key four considered aspects for its development are specified, that is to say: actors and territorial resources mobilization, mutualization of its knowledge and competences, delimitation of the participants and involved institutions responsibility and definition of rules concerning the common property of results of research-action.

The uses analysis the caENTI make of the methods and tools developed within the WP6 (see: video) shows their main potentiality consists in the fact they are especially designed to build a participative dynamic and so as the actors mutualize their information and jointly analyse them, and consequently efficiently contribute to generate territorial partnerships on the long term. The method intelligibility, the tools accessibility and the results relative facility of interpretation for a non-expert public in the data analysis field, are factors that contribute for the actors to have the impression to usefully invest time in the process. Indeed, participation requires actors resources, especially time, and there is an important risk of demobilization of the partnership if this investment does not lead to concrete results. The fact caENTI tools can offer significant results from the process first steps is a strong motivation factor.

Thus, focalizing on the participative process quality and the results relative immediacy make the two territorial intelligence methods designed by caENTI tools suitable tools to catalyse the territorial actors participation, what allows developing sustainable cooperative action channels that lead to an improvement of territorial governance.

It is obvious that the technologies widening and use to transmit and analyse territorial information present risks linked to the safeguard of the statistic secret and, because of the use of this information is made, especially by public authorities, to the possibility it can be a tool to control people. It emphasizes the special relevance of drafting a very strict Code of ethics and to control its rigorous performance in the development processes of territorial intelligence. Nevertheless, it is important to insist on the fact these processes overcome the territorial information logic as a people control instrument and introduce the information logic as a knowledge source that stimulates the individual abilities.

Despite the risks, these methods application has important advantages, firstly by integrating different prospects about territorial needs they allow generating a global vision of the studied problems. Besides, by focusing on the actors participation building to mobilize and analyse information in a sustainable process they allow generating an interpretation dynamic of reality on baes that are informed enough on the long-term. They are tools that allow identifying what is urgent, but its main advantage is the possibility they give to make a structural analysis of the main trends and of their evolution in the long term, the unique way to tackle risks, overflows and challenges generated by sustainable development.

A very important value added of these participative processes of research-action is they contribute to the collective intelligence development through the strenghtening of the actors individual abilities and competences on the territory. It is not a mere knowledge transfer exercice, it consists in the creation of mutual learning processes that contribute to the territorial actors, that are not mere field solicitors or operators anymore, and become able to make suggestions.

They are methods and tools designed to simultaneously improve the scientific-technic knowledge on the territory and the interventions quality in territorial engineering. An approach based on the idea to « *know to act, act to know and know by acting* ».

A frequent critic to the traditional practices of research-action is the participants focus on « doing the right thing ». These tools allow overcoming this critic, by introducing evaluation and quality criteria in the interventions supporting sustainable development, which contribute to the development of its efficace and efficient economic development in the long term.

***MANAGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF THE CAENTI RESULTS (AMÉLIE BICHET-MINARO, UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCHE-COMTÉ, FRANCE)***

During the caENTI project, the project Secretariat was in charge of giving his full support to the Coordinator, under the terms of the article 7.2 of the project Consortium Agreement. Indeed, the caENTI project Secretariat managed the three caENTI annual financial and management reporting to the European Commission and also the three mid-term ones. Besides, it organised the caENTI 23 meetings, under the form of scientific coordination meetings, steering committees, annual international conferences, leaders meetings and final reports drafting meetings. Besides, the Project Secretariat was the contact point between the caENTI Project Coordinator, the Project Officer and the Project participants. Lastly, it dealt with two main difficulties. The first one consisted in correcting the cost model in the caENTI project of a participant that had already declared another cost model to the European Commission before the caENTI project launching. As a consequence, as soon as the Coordinator learnt about the problem the Project Secretariat started working with the European Commission to put the two declarations in accordance and correct the financial errors this problem had generated. The second difficulty the Project secretariat had to manage was a major one: organising the withdrawal of one of the consortium participants. Indeed, one of the territorial actors involved in caENTI had to cease its activities for financial reasons, and consequently he withdrew from the consortium during its third year. It implied the Project Secretariat managed the legal and financial consequences of this situation with the caENTI Coordinator and Scientific Officer. To conclude, the management and financial balance of caENTI is very satisfactory as we spent the European Commission funding to our project with economy and there was an important leverage effect of the subvention the caENTI consortium received. Indeed, during the caENTI three years, the project members spent 438,95 person-months on the project whereas 276,5 were planned when the project was designed.

During the caENTI project, the caENTI Innovation and Dissemination Manager and her team mainly worked on four dimensions of this issue: the protection of private life whilst creating and working on data bases including personal data, the protection of the intellectual creations designed by the caENTI consortium, and especially of software and data bases, the exploitation plan of the results got by the caENTI consortium and lastly the study of the caENTI dissemination tools evolution.

Regarding the protection of private life whilst creating or using data bases, the IDM team paid much attention to the evolution of the European and national legal frameworks in this field. They particularly focused on two fundamental texts that provide the main orientations regarding this issue: the French law n°78-17 « Informatique et Liberté » voted in 1978 and the European directive 95/46/EC about personal data protection and free movement of such data voted in 1995 and inspired by the quoted French law. This directive was transposed by all the caENTI European countries, and the national transposition texts usually specify the concrete implications of the law. We studied much these texts position as regards the user's access to the data that concern him/her, the access of other people (especially educators and caseworkers) to the user's personal data and the authorised way of using personal data in order to make scientific surveys and needs evaluation. As regards this last point that directly concerns all the caENTI participants as they need databases to lead their research or actions, we learnt that all the caENTI participants have not declared their

databases to their national competent body at the end of the caENTI project. Consequently, the caENTI Scientific Coordinator and Innovation and Dissemination Manager encouraged the participants that have not fulfilled this European legal obligation to urgently start up these declaration steps.

Regarding the software that were created by some members of the caENTI consortium, we wanted to protect them from undesired use, whilst giving access to them to a broad users' community. To do so, we decided to apply the free software regime to them. As the number of free software has increased much during the latest years, many licenses were created to meet the specific legal needs of their different categories. After having compared the licenses we can use to protect the free software caENTI designed, we suggested to the caENTI representatives adopting the European Union Protection License (EURL) addressed to free software that aim to make collaborative improvements, that are based on the idea to communicate the sources and that are designed to allow using them in a commercial prospect. To concretely implement the protection of the caENTI free software by the EURL we will follow the recommendations of the EURL guide. Then, for the software we want to better protect, we will use a specific license inspired by the EURL principles, but in which we would make fundamental adaptations according to the caENTI project specific needs. Thus, in the created license, we will clearly forbid the software commercial use and foresee several protection degrees. We also focused our attention on the way to protect the other caENTI intellectual creations. It quickly appeared that for this use the most efficient license is Creative Commons. Indeed, it can be used for almost all the intellectual creations except for software, it is complying with the international private law, it is available in all the countries members of the caENTI languages and its philosophy consists in sharing knowledge within the scientific community. At the same time, this license allows the rights' holder indicating to his/her/its audience or partners the use conditions of his/her/its creations he/she/it authorizes, and it allows him/her/it choosing the law to be applied to the dissemination contract. In addition to these two kinds of protection, we decided to deepen the protection of four caENTI very important elements: the Pragma and Anaconda software, the CMS Catalyse and the repertory. To do so, we will make a deposit of these creations to the French National Agency for Protection of Programmes. The advantage of this step is due to the fact the copyright is directly generated by the creation, without having to make any formality. In the same way, the *sui generis* right of the databases producer is granted, provided the protection criteria are respected, without any particular formality, since the finalization of the database design. Concerning the protection of databases at the European Union level, the right on this issue is based on the European Directive 96/9/CE, voted on March, 11<sup>th</sup> 1996. This Directive firstly defines the concept of « database » as « *a collection of independent works, data or other materials arranged in a systematic or methodical way and individually accessible by electronic or other means* ». The legal protection of databases is independent from the protection of the data themselves. Thus, a database that gathers data with a personal character can be protected as a classical database, but it does not exempt the individual or corporate body who/that makes these data processing from respecting his/her/its legal obligations of declaration and information. As regards the constitution of a database gathering data protected by an intellectual copyright, it obliges the person in charge of the gathering getting the preliminary agreement of the rights holders on the gathered data. The legal regime of databases protection generated by the Directive is based on a double cumulative protection: the Directive reminds (and hallows) the potential protection of databases by copyright and the Directive generates a new right, which is a « *sui generis* » one, for the benefit of the databases producers. This Directive 96/9/CE was transposed in the internal rights of all the caENTI countries. Besides, its content was also integrated in the Taiwanese legal system.

As regards the dissemination plan of the results reached by the caENTI consortium during the project three years, it concerns 42 databases, 61 deliverables and 8 tools jointly performed or written by the project participants.

As regards the dissemination tools of the caENTI activities and results, since the project launching on March, the 1st 2006 the consortium has used two main instruments to communicate on its activities and disseminate its results towards a wide audience and also to jointly work on coordinated research-action activities in a remote way. The first instrument is the Internet portal, which is a public dissemination tool. Its first version was implemented at the very beginning of the Coordination Action and its second improved version was presented during the international conference of Territorial Intelligence of Huelva in October 2007. This second version of the portal focuses on territorial intelligence, and not only on the caENTI project anymore. The second dissemination instrument of the caENTI project is CooSpace, which is a cooperative workspace opened to all the caENTI members and to the associated researchers. Its main characteristic is to be quite similar to a virtual laboratory. There are three other important communication instruments designed, or at least implemented in the caENTI project course: the international annual conferences of territorial intelligence (which cover has been improved by implementing a blog website about them), the International Journal of territorial intelligence and lastly an international master of territorial intelligence with an Erasmus Mundus certification that is been created.

Lastly, the consortium decided to organise this caENTI final seminar of dissemination in Brussels on April, 16th 2009. Its objective is to officially close the coordination action of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence (caENTI). It also allows the European stakeholders knowing the work performed by the caENTI consortium during the project course and its projects of work continuation, and even widening.

## ***THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS PROSPECTS (MIHAI PASCARU, UNIVERSITATEA ALBA IULIA, ROMANIA)***

### ***Main objective***

Main objective of the annual international conference of territorial intelligence is gathering all the European network members with other researches and territorial actors in order to exchange the information about the year, have debates on progress and prospects. It guarantees the transparency of the project through common decision-makings. Each activity is invited to make a balance of its work of the year and to enlarge its thinking state and to debate with the whole consortium members.

### ***Organisation***

Initial organization instituted a Scientific Committee and an Organisational Committee. The Scientific Committee is representative of the whole network, it drafted the calls for proposals and reviewed the proposals of paper and the papers. The Organisational Committee coordinated the conferences organisation with a local committee for each conference in order to harmonize conferences supported by caENTI.

### ***Workpackage 2 “Conference” progress towards objectives***

During caENTI, three international conferences on territorial intelligence were organised with caENTI support in:

- Alba Iulia, organised by the University “1 Decembrie 1918” of Alba Iulia, from September 20<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>th</sup> 2006 on the topic « *Region, identity and sustainable development* »
- Huelva, organized by the University of Huelva, from October, the 24<sup>th</sup> to the 26<sup>th</sup> 2007 on the topic « *Territorial Intelligence and Governance Participative research-Action applied to territorial development* »
- Besançon, organized by the University of Franche-Comté, from October, the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 17<sup>th</sup> 2008 on the topic « *Tools and methods of Territorial Intelligence* » according to the caENTI objective.

### ***Alba Iulia 2006 conference***

The three topics proposed for debate within the conference were:

- A. Is region the most appropriate space to think sustainable development?***
- B. Construction of regional identity. Problems, experiences, best practices.***
- C. Methods and generic tools to study and govern sustainable territorial development.***

The debates on the three major topics of the CAENTI Conference reunited researchers affiliated with the CAENTI project, as well as other territorial actors and scientists not affiliated with the University teams involved in the project. More than 30 scientific papers were presented.



### ***Huelva 2007 conference***

Three thinking and debates themes were presented:

*A. The participative research-action applied to sustainable territorial development.*

*B. The application of the methods and tools of the participative research-action to the territorial sustainable development.*

*C. The analysis of the research-action experiences applied to the territorial projects diagnosis, planning, management and evaluation.*

The conference was mainly organized by the Universidad de Huelva and received 130 participants from 11 countries, with 50 communications and 104 authors.

### ***Besançon 2008 conference***

The sixth International Conference of Territorial Intelligence took place in Besançon (France) on October, 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> 2008.

Its general theme was “Tools and methods of Territorial Intelligence”

The call for papers, published on January, 31<sup>st</sup> 2008, suggested three themes:

*A. The tools of territorial intelligence for and by actors of sustainable development.*

*B. The scientific methods and the generic tools of spatial observation and of territorial information analysis.*

*C. The evolution of the territorial intelligence concept. The scientific committee reviewed and selected 148 communications over 182 proposals.*

The scientific event mobilised 248 participants of 22 nationalities, and among the 218 European participants there were 124 French people. 29 researchers were from North and South America, Asia and Africa.

### ***The prospects of workpackage 2 “Conference”***

The prospects of work package 2 after caENTI are:

1. The drafting of an external scientific committee of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence.

The organisation of the next international conference of territorial intelligence in SALERNO (Italy) “Territorial intelligence and culture of development” on November, 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> 2009.

## ***THE TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE PORTAL, TOOL OF DISSEMINATION AND COLLABORATIVE WORK (CYRIL MASSELOT, UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCHE-COMTÉ, FRANCE)***

The first version of the Territorial Intelligence portal was born on March, the 1<sup>st</sup> 2006 that was the caENTI starting date. A new version, more “Territorial Intelligence centered” was presented during the international conference of territorial intelligence in Huelva (Spain) in October 2007. At the end of the caENTI project, the territorial intelligence portal is ready and constitutes a solid base for the network of territorial intelligence in order to pursue its activities.

**1500** articles were published during the three years, if we consider all the sections as a whole.

The territorial intelligence portal is available in three languages:

- English : <http://www.territorial-intelligence.eu>
- French: <http://www.intelligence-territoriale.eu>
- Spanish : <http://www.inteligencia-territorial.eu>

Organised on the basis of **seven** headlines, the portal wants to be the reference and reflexion on the territorial intelligence concept.

We will especially focus our attention on three headlines.

### ***Scientifics events***

This section presents the international conferences of territorial intelligence and the seminars close to the field of territorial intelligence.

- 2006, Alba Iulia (Romania), [www.intelligence-territoriale.eu/alba2006/](http://www.intelligence-territoriale.eu/alba2006/)
- 2007, Huelva (Spain), [www.intelligence-territoriale.eu/huelva2007/](http://www.intelligence-territoriale.eu/huelva2007/)
- 2008, Besançon (France) 2008, [www.intelligence-territoriale.eu/besancon2008/](http://www.intelligence-territoriale.eu/besancon2008/)
- 2008, Salerno (Italy), [www.intelligence-territoriale.eu/salerno2009/](http://www.intelligence-territoriale.eu/salerno2009/)

Devoted **blogs** allowed following the fifth and the sixth international conference of territorial intelligence in live (Huelva 2007 : <http://www.intelligence-territoriale.eu/huelva2007/blog/> and Besançon 2008 [www.intelligence-territoriale.eu/besancon2008/blog/](http://www.intelligence-territoriale.eu/besancon2008/blog/))

*It is possible to have access to the photos, the workshops reports and the three invited conferences in video as well as to the speakers presentations (slide shows). During the conference, all the plenary sessions were broadcasted in video in live on the blog.*

### ***Publications***

All caENTI deliverables (61) are available on the territorial-intelligence portal at the following url: <http://www.territorial-intelligence.eu/caenti/deliverables/>

All three international conferences proceedings are available online:

- 44 papers from Alba Iulia 2006 are available at <http://www.territorial-intelligence.eu/index.php/alba2006/proceedings>
- 52 papers from Huelva 2007 are available at <http://www.territorial-intelligence.eu/index.php/huelva2007/proceedings>
- 104 papers from Besançon 2008 are available at <http://www.territorial-intelligence.eu/index.php/besancon2008/proceedings>

The complete bibliography of the caENTI (proceeding and deliverables) is available at <http://www.territorial-intelligence.eu/index.php/caenti/bibliography>

## ***Tools and links***

Tools are now presented in three groups:

- *Tools for territorial intelligence*: Catalyse Toolkit, Assessing Action-research quality, Journal of territorial intelligence, web mapping portal for territorial indicators
- *Portal services*: photo galleries, Feed RSS, Site map, Tag cloud, Search
- *Collaborative tools*: Intra-consortium and CooSpace

A specific website, *Catalyse Community* was developed for Catalyse: [www.intelligence-territoriale.eu/catalyse/](http://www.intelligence-territoriale.eu/catalyse/)

It is composed by a « blog » part that allows the users being informed of the **new versions**, having access to online **demonstrations** and to **presentations** of slide show kind. The users can **download tools** there (for instance Anaconda 2.2 was downloaded 107 times and Pragma 106 times). The second part is built on the basis of a wiki that allows having access to **tools online documentation**, in several languages.

## ***Statistics***

The statistics of website visit (provided by Google Analytics) show a regular progression on the course of the caENTI:

- **7000** visits during the first year,
- **+9000** during the second year (~16000)
- **+17000** during the third year (~33000).
- ➔ ~ 56000 visits during the three years (~48000 visitors).

The 33000 visits received during the third year come from **167** different countries, and from 3258 different cities.

## ***Coospace***

CooSpace aims at reinforcing the integration of the caENTI consortium, by being a virtual laboratory and answering the organizational needs of the research activities. CooSpace is a web-based application offering spaces for information exchanges and cooperative work and allowing daily work between two meetings. CooSpace has been managed by the University of Pécs (Hungary) since March 1st, 2006.

## ***Intra-Consortium***

The objective of the Intra-consortium is to provide an extranet to the caENTI, to give access to internet services to the participants and to assist the internal communication and the consortium management. This caENTI intranet provides useful information and tools that

help the members and the network in efficiently working. The Intra-consortium has been managed by the University of Franche-Comté (France) since March 1st, 2006.

The Intra-Consortium is principally used by Workpackages leaders and leader group for the consortium management, the provision of official documents and documents restricted for the consortium.

### ***Prospects***

- Journal of Territorial Intelligence
- Scientific monitoring
- Formation and actors monitoring
- Support for the ENTI construction
- Articulation with others projets like: territoriosposibles.net and territoriesnet.org

***CAENTI PROSPECTS (JEAN-JACQUES GIRARDOT, COORDINATOR, UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCHE-COMTÉ, FRANCE)***

The caENTI started a process that will go on after the end of the coordination action. We should think to the future. On the basis of the progress and results, we defined the tasks that should be made on the short term.

Developing experimentations (as for instance software or computer systems development) involves homogenizing regularly the guide, the repertory of services and the territorial indicators. This homogenization will then involve an evolution of the tools that must too adapt to technical changes rhythms. It will then require regular updates.

The European portal of territorial indicators remains a prototype that will have to be maintained and widened. The questions concerning the infracomunal and the intercomunal levels require solutions on the long term.

The Catalyse blog that regularly diffuses the new versions of the Catalyse tools also implies maintenance.

We widened thinking about the territorial intelligence community systems that imply important developments.

The publication of the base of territorial intelligence actions remains a sketch to be materialised, that can get an international dimension.

The follow-up of the initiated experimentations will overcome the caENTI horizon too.

The works on the governance principles generate debates on the ICT use and on the participative methods the caENTI will not be able to conclude. The European repertory of research teams for which territory is an object is also a long term project, which can quickly acquire an international dimension.

To ensure the continuity of the caENTI actions, we started an action of foreshadowing of a network of excellence in territorial intelligence, anyway of an international scale project of which there are already some foundation:

The Journal of Territorial Intelligence, that aims at providing the international community with a quality scientific journal in the territorial intelligence field, is a project that has already started, and which editorial committee is constituted and that is recruiting its reading committee.

A project of European master in territorial intelligence is advanced enough to allow us answering to the next call for projects Erasmus Mundus (March-April 2009).

The website [territoriesnet.org](http://territoriesnet.org) will be the federative element of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence, [Intelligence.eu](http://Intelligence.eu) and of the Latino-American Network of Entendimiento Territorial, [territoriosposibles.org](http://territoriosposibles.org). It is open to other research and action networks which object is territory.

The project of excellence network, supported by the French National Center of Scientific Research, aims at constituting a virtual laboratory at the international scale, which tasks, shared among the partners, will be integrated order to work towards a common

objective. A first proposal of scientific objectives integrates the caENTI main results and lessons.

Three research activities are presently foreseen:

Making a multi-disciplinary synthesis of territory sciences

Developping territorial information and disseminating the territorial observation and spatial analysis methods, especially towards vulnerable people and territories

Improving the contribution of territorial information systems to an equitable governance and to sustainable development, through a better integration in the territorial decision-making process

This proposal is presently on debate.

The sixth International Conference of Territorial Intelligence “*Tools and methods of territorial intelligence*” that took place in Besançon (France) in October, 2008, was successful: 152 paper proposals, 104 communications and 83 published papers. It mobilised 248 participants of 22 nationalities. Among the 218 European participants, 124 were French. 29 researchers came from North and South America, Asia and Africa. This conference gathered 123 caENTI members (researchers and/or actors) and 115 other researchers and actors. At the end of the event, the conference blog had been visited more than 600 times, and it has been visited more than 2500 times up to now. Many participants want to be members of the next network of excellence and more than 12 teams offered to organize seminars and coordination meetings for preparing this project.

The next international conference of territorial intelligence, « Territorial Intelligence and culture of development » will take place in Salerno (Italy), from 4th to 6th November, 2009. The themes of the conference correspond to the research axes envisaged for the future network :

- State of the art of territorial intelligence
- From territories knowledge to territorial action (knowledge, information and indicators, analysis methods, exploitation tools, decision-making process)
- Governance, vulnerable people, territories in tension
- Culture, tourism et sustainable territory development (the culture, the fourth mainstay of sustainable development, governance and cultural diversity, heritage and planning, access to culture and cultural planning of territories, cultural tourism and sustainable development)