

III. CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

DAY 26: SEMINAR ROOMS AND ASSEMBLY HALL OF THE FACULTY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION IN LA MERCED CAMPUS

WORKSHOP 1. TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE APPROACHES (MODERATED BY: DR. P. DUMAS)

Technology Transfer between Research Units and Enterprises. An approach to centred model in the impact on territorial strategic targets. Juan Ignacio DALMAU PORTA, Bernardo Javier PÉREZ CASTAÑO, Joan Josep BAIXAULI I BAIXAULI

The purpose of this paper is to present significant advances on a research project under development by the authors. The project, analyses the bases for a model that evaluates technology transfer between research units and companies; it does it, by trimming the impact on strategic targets, investigation units, companies and the region itself in which they are immersed by analyzing the impact in terms of their development and consequential benefits for the society.

It is tried to diffuse the preliminary design of a model, the research method and tools that facilitate the multidimensional approaches that are able to involve actors who are of very different nature (partnerships) and that allow generating and managing knowledge in a participative way. This would encourage an improvement in the dialogue between science and society, defining specific research activities and as a final step, taking actions without losing in mind, the goal of favouring and encouraging the ownership of this knowledge by the territorial actors and the people who eventually will contribute to the improvement of the territorial governance.

This model underlines the scientific world and territorial complementary action, the participative research-action activity could be defined as a kind of research behaviour in which researchers and territorial actors are involved in pursue of a double objective: first of all, a scientific one which would be represented by improving the knowledge on a concrete aspect of the territorial structure and/or dynamics; and a second one, that would embrace the acting and resolution of concrete problems of a definite region or territory.

Application of territorial intelligence focused on the cultural heritage and of the reaffirmation of territorial entities: "pays" in France. The case of Couserans (Ariège - Pyrenees) Christian BOURRET, Sophie LACOUR

Within the framework of a total Territorial Intelligence approach focused on the territorial identity called "pays", we studied the limits and the ambiguities of this notion. The belonging feeling to a specific area ("pays") has stirring effects for regional institutions, that's why it is necessary to develop a identity feeling around this notion, feeling which is deeply linked to the heritage and the culture. We found, through an investigation realised on the «pays de Couserans», that if a very strong local identity linked to a common history and heritage does exist, the notion of "pays" is quite unknown and its action field and

attributions are not really understood. The entity "pays", a concept all in nuances that is necessary to handle with precaution, because it also can carry exclusion. But because it is also anchored since unmemorable times in our collective memory, the "pays" can carry a lot of meanings. Territorial unity "pays" seems to be a relevant vector in the installation of projects of sustainable development within the framework of concerted and participative processes of Territorial Intelligence.

Contribution of socio-technical systems theory concepts to a framework of Territorial Intelligence. Philippe DUMAS, Jean-Philippe GARDERE, Yann BERTACCHINI

Territorial intelligence approach to sustainable development is largely relying on two major paradigms of modern social sciences: social constructivism and systems theory as keys to manage complexity. But, whether in current definitions or practical applications, that is implicitly assessed by authors. The aim of this communication is to re-visit some of the key concepts and principles of socio-technical systems theory to build up a consistent, explicit and practical framework of territorial intelligence achievements in order to contribute to a general theory of that new field of knowledge.

From territorial intelligence to competitive & sustainable system. Case studies in Mexico & in Gafsa university. Yann BERTACCHINI, Marisela RODRÍGUEZ-SALVADOR, Wahida SOUARI

Can we consider, for two separate situations, territorial intelligence approach in common, as a model, at the beginning of a National (Mexico) and internal (Gafsa) System of territorial sustainable Intelligence, to be built? We shall discuss it, after a brief analysis of the state of development of this area in Mexico and in Gafsa University (Tunisia). This paper presents theoretical basis to define, based on system concept, a National System of Competitive & Technological Intelligence and, more practical, on implementing an internal system of I.T into a Tunisian University, based on constructivism approach.

RET: Network for the understanding of the territory. The case of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Horacio BOZZANO, Sergio RESA

The RET "Red para el Entendimiento Territorial" is the Network for the Understanding of the Territory of the Province of Buenos Aires, in the Republic of Argentina. At present the RET is in the instance of formation of a Partnership in which participate: the UTN (National University of Technology), the Zanetta Foundation, the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, which is now working to contribute to the UJFK (University John F. Kennedy), the UNLP (National University of La Plata), the CONICET, (National Board of Scientific and Technological Investigation) and different Municipalities. The methodology is organized around three key questions: 1- why a network?, 2-why territorial understanding? and 3 -why real, legal and thought territories? The project is developed from a sense of the communication related to theories that put emphasis in the intersubjective processes and the cultural processes. Among other activities, at present the RET: a) publishes georeferenced territorial information per rural allotment and blocks referred to theoretical use (urban codes) and real use of the ground for 134 Municipalities

of the Province; y b) it does research about legal, real and thought territories. The publication is organized as follows: 1-methodological criteria; 2-antecedents and beginning; 3-conception of the RET; 4-theoretical concept of territory, place and management; 5-territorial concepts and axis analysis; 6-Real territories: applied to RET; 7-legal territories: applied to RET; 8-thought territories: applied to RET; 9-development of programs and instruments, and 10-institutionalization of the Network. Conclusions are referred to theoretical and epistemologic bases in territorial understanding.

Composite picture to help to study and to define a Regional Economic Intelligence Device. Stéphane GORIA, Audrey KNAUF

Economic Intelligence is a French conception of organisational sustenance by an improvement of information management. At the end of 1990, this consideration emerged from the concepts of Competitive Intelligence, Business Intelligence and Knowledge Management, notably, being supported by French government. One of these applications is the Regional Economic Intelligence initiatives. The most prominent of these projects is the cluster of competitiveness call. But, it is not the only proposition, many other enterprise clusters initiatives or the Regional Economic Intelligence Devices (REID). Then, in front of this panel of different Territorial Economic Intelligence initiatives, we decided to propose a tool to help any decision-maker develop a Territorial Economic Intelligence Device. This might help shape the overview of some particular REID and other similar devices and it is associated with a tool to define a composite picture of the project of REID. These composite pictures are realized on the basis of information visualization technique of Chernoff faces. In this sense we have developed a methodology to identify the characteristics of a typical REID in terms of Economic Intelligence actions and other actions connected. We have associated these characteristics with quantification by parameters and these parameters were linked with a particular feature of Chernoff face.

Research, Sense Co-building and Action. Julien ANGELINI

From now on, we stay in this 21^o incipient century, with the fact of the phenomenon devoted 'globalization'. The relations scheme, Space-Time-Society, is irremediably widespread by the TICs - Communication and Information Technologies, dematerialization of exchanges, relocalization of the operations and, more faraway, 'footloose' activities. It is necessary to re-mark the *information, individual - collective space couple*, in which one the social bond can appear and constitute the basis materials of the dynamics of project. Solidarity has to be reshaped.

In this way, we should specify that our interest is focused within the framework of the Corsica area, its development and its inscription on transnational exchanges. It will be advisable to this end, to study the concept of polynomic language which can transcend the diglossic fence.

Territorial informational resource because of multilinguism practiced throughout this area. Production and the use of this resource are the condition of the definition of rebuilt solidarity.

This research in progress does not allow yet us production of results. However we wish to present a specific context, that of Corsica and a renewed approach of territorial identity co-building that makes sense for all.

WORKSHOP 2. TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS TOOLS (MODERATED BY: DR. A. MOINE)

Urban HyperScape: a community game for territorial knowledge. Philippe WOLOSZYN, Gaëtan BOURDIN

With considering cooperative and sustainable development of urban and social territories, and dealing with modelling tools and dynamical practices of land (and sound) scape observation, our goal is to experiment a collaborative way in order to observe, fabricate and animate the urban landscape elements, through a cooperative media creation process. From observation phase should emerge mechanisms which will allow prediction of the territorial intelligence processing, through territory global complex behaviour modelling. Territorialized collective representations should be readed within the complex interaction scaling dimensions, which virtual components should interact in order to produce an emergent structure, through a participative hyperstructural game playing.

In that way, Hyperscape should reveal the territorial emergent perceptive hyperstructures related to the concerned populations and their respective teleological assumptions, in order to constitute a support to the “negotiated ideal district” produced through the concerned territory projected vision.

How the local governance system is influenced by the creation of an observatory: the OSER 70 experiment. Alexandre MOINE, Philippe SIGNORET

The new tools now available to territorial intelligence cannot but take into account the various time and space scales. Setting up a socio-economic observatory -operating as a regional network- allowed us to state again and outline more accurately the issues pertaining to the notions of territory and observation. Our study remained constantly focused on a major preoccupation: the actor should always be at the heart of a local project and governance system.

The Air-Ténéré National Natural Reserve (RNNAT) observatory: Territorial intelligence for sustainable development. Yann FLETY, Franck GIAZZI

The Air-Ténéré National Natural Reserve is a protected area in which conservation and development principles tempt to be combined (co-management). To follow-up environmental changes which determine people’s life, and to support decisions to manage the Reserve, the first steps of a territorial observatory are introduced. Beyond the technical build up of the Geographical Information System (GIS), the prototype proposed here is a concrete expression of a part of a territorial intelligent tool. It embraces all territorial dimensions from spatial to actors ones, and try in the context of the reserve, to revisit the definition of local governance. This work is based on a master thesis (FLETY 2006).

Theoretical approach of network communication and collaboration in research. Peter ACS

Collaboration and cooperation in the virtual surround is one of the key elements in international cooperation research. This paper is about understanding functions of the

virtual tools with the help of the Participation Theory of Communication (PTC). Various forms of the phenomena described as communication can all be characterized as being rooted in the need of the agents to recognize and/or to solve problems. Communication is a way of understanding the agent's behavior as a potential ability to recognize and/or solve problems with the help of symbols (or signs). The basic theory is discussed and applied to the field of network-communication. The CooSpace as a real application - used in the CAENTI project - was built on the basis of theoretical conclusions. The web based applications can be described as a set of communication devices. Different communication devices have different characteristics. One of the most important factors of effective use of these devices is a knowledge, what helps the users (agents) to choose an appropriate tools, and solve their problems. CooSpace supposes self-motivated agents aiming to solve their problems. Usage is not important in itself. Usage is important only as a way of helping to increase the problem-solving capacity of the participants. The developers are working on improving the tools in the CooSpace system using a valuable experience of CAENTI project and scientific approaches as well.

Inter-visibility, a concept at the service of territorial intelligence, a tool at the service of governance. Serge ORMAUX

At the limit, the proposition «this point of space is visible or non-visible from this other point of space» is a strictly geometrical assertion; nevertheless, we will be able to continue the gathering, by integrating information on the sight distance, the proportion that is visible from a given object (for example a pylon) or the visual contrast with respect to a background, etc. such information layers are not trivial at all, even in a research that is directed to the peoples' true-life. It is not indifferent to notice the notions of exposition to the glance and of inter-visibility were firstly developed by the architects, in the approach of the relations between a space function and its insertion in the visual beams, and more generally in the approach of the inhabitant's well-being.

From these introductory purposes, in this papers successively examine the technical outlines of inter-visibility, then its potentialities and its limits in the framework of an inter-visibility taking into account in the territorial decision.

Analyzing Survey Data Concerning the Construction of Central Taiwan Science Park using Association Rules and Geographical Information Systems. Fang-Yie LEU

Recently, many data mining techniques have been developed for and deployed by scientific and industrial use to automatically mine, analyze and extract hidden knowledge from raw data given. Among them, association rule, one of the most commonly used ones, is often used to discover relationship between two set of items. Also, commercial Geographical Information Systems (GISs) and their functions have been quickly developed and significantly improved respectively in recent years. Researchers and policymakers can input environmental data to a GIS system to gain spatial analytical results which often show up how data is geographically dispersed. In this paper, we discuss how to apply association rules to analyze surveyed data collected from people living in the Situn district and Dayia village which are two areas surround Central Taiwan Science Park so that

researchers can accordingly realize some facts that can not be superficially obtained from raw data concerning the construction of the science park (before and after). The results can be referred to by local and central governments as a reference when making public policies. Besides, if we can input the analytical results to GIS, the hidden meanings or rules embedded in the survey data can be then uncovered more deeply and precisely.

Information System: transport dynamic cartography in Alsace. Olivier QUOY, Cyril MASSELOT

The issue of the presented work is to publish on line a dynamic cartography system of the transport traffic evaluation, based upon the Alsace (France) regional level experiment. After a large design work of a transport database, arose questions about accessibility, data updating, choice of information processing systems, and development of Internet tools. Three points of view will be approached: the system design from the user point of view, the raised questions of communication and the data-processing. The synthesis allows analyzing the experiment of the installation of a Catalyse tool at a public State level service, at a French "région" level.

Modeling Urbanization to Simulate Prospective Scenarios: a Comparative Approach. Jean Phillippe ANTONI, Cécile TANNIER, Pierre FRANKHAUSER, VUIDEL, Samy YOUSSEFI

In France, managing urban growth and sprawl depends on the housing policies made by municipalities (or groups of municipalities), by the Department, the Region or the State (i.e. by public actors) through specific statutory documents like PLU (Plan local d'urbanisme) or SCOT (Schémas de cohérence territoriaux). Currently, the policies leading to such documents appear very crucial. Indeed, sustainability in urban development has become a crucial issue. To manage it, urban planners use a variety of prescriptive tools such as Geographic information systems (SIG) or Computer aided drafting (CAD) softwares. Nevertheless, these "traditional" tools have a reduced predictive capability and since about 20 years, researchers try to develop modeling approaches allowing to improve describing and forecasting urban growth and its consequences. The aim of this paper is to present and compare three of these modeling tools, relaying on different theories. The heterogeneity of the produced results is discussed in the conclusion and envisaged as a interesting contribution to feed debates about urban growth management in the current framework of territorial intelligence.

The contribution of the computer science as well as the information and communication science approaches for the editorial function of the territorial information systems. Sylvie DAMY, Bénédicte HERMANN, Isabelle JACQUES, Jean-Jacques GIRARDOT, Cyril MASSELOT

This collaboration focuses on the data-processing software evolution which implements an editorial function in territorial information systems in various using contexts. It results from collaboration between humanities, social sciences, computer science and information and communication science researchers, and which has been established since 2000 within the ISTI and the MSH LEDOUX framework.

In a previous paper, we summed up the research activities about territorial intelligence since the seventies'. Essentially, it was a friendly data processing solutions development: PRAGMA for quantitative data analysis; ANACONDA and NUAGE for qualitative data analysis.

Thanks to computer science researchers collaboration, the SITRA research action allowed the completing of statistical analysis data by spatial analysis and cartography tools. Then the ICASIT started updating and making the statistical data and spatial analysis software, previously developed to evolve within the networks and Internet framework.

WORKSHOP 3. SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (MODERATED BY: DR. M. J. ASENSIO)

Demographic characters and their impacts in a Hungarian region. Zoltán WILHELM

The major issues of Hungarian demography are the decreasing population and the increasing average age. The number and proportion of (potentially) active employees have been continuously decreasing. The number of school and higher education attendees is decreasing, while the number of retired people is increasing. Thus the education system, the retirement- fund system, as well as the elderly health care system needs to be reformed.

Cultural development dimension. Natale AMMATURO

What is the role played by territorial intelligence in sustainable development? What are the indicators that should be selected as main drivers of territorial sustainable development? Who will enhance what resources? Shall we focus on endogenous or exogenous factors in order to foster sustainable development?

These questions are just a sample of those we try to address.

In line with well-established sociological theories of sustainable territorial development, we wish to validate those hypotheses that, although centered on the economy as the system in which concrete growth opportunities can be observed, focus mainly on the cultural system and citizenship rights awareness as the essential correlates for a type of development that promotes socio-economic cohesion in a given territory.

Many times, especially in the South of Italy, policies mainly designed to give priority to economic resources have failed: economic interventions alone, if not supported by clever investment planning aimed at overall development, arouse conflicts and unrest, often fostering deviant interest groups.

Territorial competitiveness and the human factors. Csilla FILÓ

To approach the notion of competitiveness from a regional perspective has become productive in many ways recently. On the one hand, as a consequence of developing in a globalized environment, it has become necessary for theories relating to the region to introduce an umbrella term, and on the other hand, the previous use of the term on the macro- and micro-level lacked the intermediary level that, as a localised level, could refer to an economic field for developments and investments.

The dynamics of a territory: the main actors of sustainable development in the Irno Valley. Giovanna TRUDA

The Territorial Intelligence must involvement of local actors by means of guidelines for territorial development is crucial. The territorial planning must take on board the civil society in this process. The territory constitutes the space where action can be taken to implement development projects and to strike a balance among economic, social, cultural and scientific objectives. The transformation of a local system and its future prospects have

to consider local specificities and local system identity, that permits to perceive community problems and find helpful solution possibilities. Identity anyway, have to look at and consider the external world if it doesn't want to fall down in parochialism. All these factors are crucial to detect a development pattern rooted in territory, so that they are not only the result of external decisional processes in which the community has a purely passive role.

Local Development Model applied to a chocolate industry in Pozoblanco (Córdoba, Spain). Carlos INFANTE REJANO, M^a José DUEÑAS CABRERA

In this paper we propose to bring up the implications of a theoretical framework about local development model in relation to a chocolate industry located in Pozoblanco (Córdoba, Spain). Specifically we try to recover the activity of one of the oldest chocolate industry in Europe (dates back to 1815) designing a development model at different levels. First we will briefly describe the social, economical, labour and cultural context of Pozoblanco. Then we give details of our intervention that tries (1) To recover the principal activity of the industry and to promote its diversification as the only way to keep the business on the labour market; (2) To design a development model orientated to facilitate people under-represented in the local workforce or actually facing barriers to get into work; and (3) To place the industry in the economical, labour, social and cultural context of Pozoblanco. Finally we specify the key elements to achieve these aims.

Observation of Saharan territorial structures and dynamics. Yaël KOUZMINE, Hélène AVOCAT, Marie-Hélène DE SEDE-MARCEAU

The authors deal with the best way to tackle the problem of mutations that affect Saharan spaces (environmental, economics) and their consequences on different scales. The final objective of this paper is to propose theoretical and more operational elements about the observation of those mutations (modeling, indicators) regarding heterogeneity and specificities of these territories. An observation structure of those territories (by territory we consider geographical space and actors) could permit to increase knowledge and support dialogue between Land settlement actors and researchers. Those reflections become integrated in Algerian government's will to develop "the best synergies for the development", by increasing "good governance" and participation (National Scheme of Land Planning).

Territorial Governance and Residential Welfare: Experiences from Taiwan. Jing SHIANG, Rueyming TSAY

With the prevailing concepts of public participation and social inclusion, and citizen's cry for high quality and efficient public services, local governments have faced new challenges in their territorial governance and in sustaining residential welfare. This paper discusses impacts of industrial changes on local territorial governance. Specifically, this paper reports the establishment of a newly-established science park in Taiwan, and its effects on the environment and residents' perception towards their welfare and actors influencing their welfare. The findings show that, although literature suggests modern governance is networked by various stakeholders of the territory, in Taiwan residents' mind, the most

influential actor that affect their welfare during a time of change is still the public authority – local governments. The other actors have various influences and contributions.

Territorial identity and geographical mobility projects among the pupils of the French rural environments. Jean-Louis POIREY, Catherine CAILLE-CATIN

Presently, geographical mobility strongly influences professional insertion. Although, when we ask pupils from rural environments about their future life and work environments, they appear to prefer countryside in their present life region and to be strongly reluctant to live in a big city, and even more in a foreign country. It makes wondering about the possibilities: precocious entry in the local labour market or migration towards more qualified jobs.

Many factors can affect these future choices: what is the part of the origin family socio-professional environment, the personal history of these young people who are or not from the region where they presently live, the regular or occasional frequency of their family travels, the representations they have of anchorage and territorial identity.

The follow-up, from the so-called “CM2”(which corresponds to 5th grade) to the so-called “Seconde” (which corresponds to the second year at the Senior school) of a cohort of more than 2000 pupils who belong to various types of rural environments and who are interrogated five times, allows giving some answers to the question of territorial identity and geographical mobility projects among the pupils from rural environments.

Sustainability of Territorial Projects. A proposal Olga MÍNGUEZ MORENO and María José ASENSIO COTO

This paper review efforts devoted to sustainability over the last years from different points of view. First of all, a conceptualisation and modelling of the concept is presented from a “macro” perspective. Next, some ideas of how sustainability could be implemented in a territory are given. This could be considered the “meso” vision. Finally, the “micro” perspective from the project level is tackled. In this sense, we propose a *check list* to select projects contributing to sustainability. This proposal is only one aspect for the beginning of a long way.

WORKSHOP 4. REFLECTIONS ON RESEARCH ACTION (MODERATED BY: T. SACCHIERI)

Systemic Approach and Modelling of the Socio-Spatial Segregation Phenomenon of Cities in the East of France. Kawtar NAJIB, Karima ASKASSAY

Territorial sustainable development must be regarded as a mutual enrichment of participatory research-action activity, which improves the utility and the accessibility of territorial knowledge and conventional research, which guarantees quality in the long-term. Territorial intelligence, which integrates the concepts of territory, knowledge based society and sustainable development is strongly orientated towards action: its ambition is to respect the ethical principles of territorial sustainable development which are participation, global and balanced approach to territories and partnership. The idea is to improve a territory by increasing the connection between research and action and between scientific rigour and the participation of actors and citizens. The complementarity of the participatory approach and individualized approach, the added value of the contribution of communities to the quality of scientific research and the interdisciplinary character of territorial sciences will emerge from this paper. Our research looks into the functioning of cities in the east of France, which have always experienced territorial, social, economic and demographic inequalities and disparities in terms of housing and residential migration, and whether this functioning has led socio-spatial segregation. Indeed, this phenomenon is reinforced by the departure of wealthy families to more pleasant districts, the fact that certain families remain by choice or obligation, and the arrival of new families in difficulty. This dynamic explains an urban dysfunction of French cities and a heterogeneous spatial pattern.

The restoring of inquiry results in action research and the community development founding. Mihai PASCARU

The study presents the restoring of the survey's results both as a moment and as an instrument of the action research. After retaining one definition of restoring proposed by Bergier (2000), some aspects of the action research are presented: definition (Juan, 1999; Small, 1995), characterization (Baskerville, 1999; Paillé, 2002; Somekh, 1995), and typology (Fox, 2003; Tripp, 1990). Some research in which the restoring is involved as a moment or as an instrument of the action research is described briefly (Lundy & McGovern, 2006; Parrado, McQuiston, & Flippen, 2005). The study goes on by presenting some recent research in Romania, connected to the problem of sustaining the territorial development through research. The aim of this presentation is to reveal that, beyond its heuristic valances, the restoring of the results may be successfully used in the action research, which is useful for the community development. In the end, the restoring can be used not only in stakeholders' identification, but also in their actions' founding destined for the community development.

Methodologies for generalising from the unique: knowledge transfer in territorial governance investigations and evaluations. Philip POTTER

Investigations and evaluations of territorial practices and programmes are case-based. But investigations conducted in case-based spatial settings generate knowledge that often has only very specific applicability. Practice-oriented investigations and evaluations aspire to derive policy and/or action lessons beyond the boundaries of the case with which it is concerned. They strive for generalisability, in order to make it possible for lessons to be transferred to different settings. Mechanisms are therefore needed to mediate between different loci and levels of applicability for the results of investigations and evaluations. The mediation between the local knowledge and transferable knowledge in territorial programmes can be managed as a communicative and interactive process. This involves creating network contexts in which key actors have a transaction forum in which transferable knowledge can be generated in a dialogical procedures. This paper gives two examples illustrating investigation/evaluation strategies appropriate for programmes in case-based spatial settings: 1) a national 'EXWOST' programme of the German Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning on 'Potentials of Housing Cooperatives' in which the author was a member of the evaluation team, responsible for inter-project transfer and synthesis evaluation and 2) a transnational project entitled 'ENTRUST' on neighbourhood regeneration in the Framework RTD Program in which the author was a member of the coordination team with responsibility for promoting transnational learning.

Landscape and Participation: Construction of a PhD Research Problem and an Analysis Method. Towards the Comparative Analysis of Participatory Processes of Landscape Management Projects Design on a Local Scale in the Walloon Region (Belgium). Emilie DROEVEN

A preliminary reflection to the definition of a PhD research problem on the concepts of participation, landscape and project, led the student to be interested in the participatory processes of landscape management projects design, and in the inhabitants landscapes representations. The method includes the comparative analysis of local processes of projects design, and the direct observation of two Walloon landscape management projects design (investigation conducted with stakeholders implied in the project design and among inhabitants, direct observation, organisation of participative meeting-debates. Fitting her research approach within the field of the territorial participative research-action, the PhD student assumes that the participation of the territorial actors and the population can “feed” the scientific research as well as territorial action. She reconsiders moreover some difficulties encountered in her research.

WORKSHOP 5. PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNANCE (GENERAL ISSUES) (MODERATED BY: DR. D. REDONDO)

Territorial development and governance: Third Sector Organizations. Emiliana MANGONE

The object of this paper is to go deeper into some aspects related to the relationships between the Third Sector and the Public sector, to underline the open problems related to the implementation of the Governance process and the effective participation of Third Sector organizations in this process, in planning and implementing actions for a territorial sustainable development. The problem about the Third Sector's development as a form of social capital of a specific territory is understanding if these Third Sector organizations are looking for a "role" or a "responsibility", or if they are rather looking for an integration between these two aspects. The interaction between Public and Third Sector, which is an expression of participation, can't be considered an "arena of dispute", serving to represent things to "say" and not to "do", because of the gap between politics and the civil society; therefore, regardless of the representative level of different subjects, participation, as it is viewed today, should close with actions of external relevance supported by transparent procedures and visible positions, in which roles and responsibilities and the behaviour of all the actors involved are clear, in such a way that their behaviour will be considered "reliable" by the community.

Territorial Intelligence and equity in health. Tullia SACCHERI

What do we mean by effectiveness in health care planning? What and whom does it affect? What methodology should it apply? Such questions refer to methodological (and political) issues that do matter for the purpose of ensuring equal rights to health to everybody. In fact, not only do they "raise the methodological issue", but also they turn the "methodological discourse" into something that has an impact on reality both in terms of governance and in terms of sustainable action.

All along the last century we have witnessed:

- a) a continuous devaluation of territorial knowledge,
- b) a planning process predominantly targeted to emergency situations,
- c) a series of processes based upon the dual problem-solution methodology.

The immediate involvement of stakeholders in the planning process becomes an ethical principle of planning and governance for health: such method requires the enhancement of knowledge and the continuous exchange of "handson" experience among the different groups involved in the planning-acting process, that look at reality from different angles and possess different types of know-how.

Only where these two modes and levels of knowledge overlap can we implement health governance as a product of territorial expertise and as a tool for promoting equality.

Territorial intelligence and governance. Philippe HERBAUX, Cyril MASSELOT

As with European experiments, in various regions in France, territorial intelligence projects have been initiated since 2003. (see the regions of Lower Normandy, Lorraine, Réunion Island, the Aquitaine region, etc.). The objective of these is to gather and exploit information which is not confined to particular sectors and the collective processing of which can contribute to durable development. Apart from institutions, civil society and the inhabitants of the territory, it is observed that companies and in particular small and medium sized enterprises are natural partners who show interest in such initiatives. Both the different economic chains and the participating organizations thus derive considerable benefit in terms of the anticipation of threats and in the reaffirmation of the territory as a common resource worth defending. Above and beyond the information processing systems operating within these organizations or economic chains, the articulation of internal actions to generate informational capital in terms of local territorial intelligence, produces a leverage effect with visibility of European or even worldwide visibility (Herbaux, 2007)¹. Nonetheless these experiments lead to widely differing results, of which the progressive abandonment of the project by the companies involved is one of the most commonly observed.

To support a theoretical contribution as a thread for this communication, we report on the results of a Delphi type survey completed in 2006 and covering 53 companies in the Nord-Pas de Calais region involved in a process of territorial intelligence since 2003. This revealed that 43 companies out of the 53 concerned had not followed through on their internal information sharing project and contented themselves, by default, with the results by economic sector derived from public regional surveillance.

Beyond this apparent disengagement from the process initiated, we may be curious about this apparent discretion of a group of actors concerning local government. This work nonetheless did generate a consensus around certain observations among the actors questioned, particularly as regards an initiative for which they did not deny the final utility but for which the requirements necessitated a significant modification to their internal culture. After the initial conventional responses: «*security of patrimonial data, new choices in investment of time, lack of means, different priorities, etc.*», repeated and differentiated questioning of those concerned revealed that the progressive abandonment of these practices and commitments bore a relationship with a number of human factors of relational and cognitive nature, thus depriving the project of its founding principles. This observation echoed that of the implication suggested by Girardot in 2005² on the theme of multi-level governance. Although the financial aspect is a factor in the long term survival of regular investments of man-hours, this criterion appeared progressively more marginal to the general project among the actors surveyed, as against several positions cited as pre-requisites. Based on a synthesis of the results of the study, we propose five key success factors to promote within organizations to promote the logic of information sharing. To

¹ Herbaux Ph., *Intelligence territoriale, repères théoriques*. Editions Lharmattan 2007.

² Girardot J. J., «intelligence territoriale et participation» 5^o Colloque TIC et territoire, Besançon 2006.

this effect, our proposal for a model named in French «CADIE» (Communication, Appui, Durée, Implication, Ecoute – or, in English, Communication, Support, Duration, Attentiveness) suggests several attitudes to which organizations must adhere to develop long-term integration in a territorial intelligence network..

The limitations of our proposal arise from the small size of the sample at our disposal and the regional limits of our data gathering. This experimentation, duplicated in various European regions would benefit from a multi-cultural gloss and thus would provide the template for a preliminary European approach to the logic of territorial intelligence.

The effect of participation in the development of Local Agenda 21 in the European Union. José-Manuel PRADO-LORENZO, Isabel-María GARCÍA-SÁNCHEZ

The different forms of participation or communication within and between public agencies represent one of the five major features of policy implementation which explain why programs do not turn out the way they are expected to. This paper evaluates the advancements and the effect of the participation of several bodies – citizens, the private sector, other local government departments and other public entities - in the implementation of Local Agenda 21 in European municipalities.

Results show that participation by citizens and the involvement of different departments within the municipal government in implementing Local Agenda 21 significantly promote its implementation. However, the promotion of sustainable development through policies or activities by the European Union, the State or other national or supra-administrations are of little relevance.

Social Participation of Rural Youth in Development in Two Villages in Kena Governorate in Egypt. Saker EL NOUR

Youth social participation is the process that developing partnerships between young people and adults in all areas of life so youth can take valued position in society and the community as a whole can benefit from their contribution, ideas and energies, This study analyze the kinds and the levels of social participation of rural youth in development in kena governorate in Egypt, Sample social survey approach was used in this study population was sampled from among rural youth of the age category (18-30) years, and the sample was selected by zone random sampling methods, from two study villages, in Keft the sample size was 150 youth, whereas in Aboutcht was 204 youth, data analyzed by SPSS (statistical package for social science), a major result of the study is the lowest youth participation in two village and this can be explain by centralization and adulate control, in addition to loss the trust in the governmental programs, finally, the study confirmed that local initiative is important for their participation.

Organizing capacity of territorial actors in medium-sized cities. Jaume FELIU

We are interested in the capacity of organisation and the difficulties to create networks of actors in medium-sized cities that receives a station of High Speed Train (HST). HST is constructed mainly to serve big cities, but it is also an opportunity to create interesting processes local development in those territories between big cities. Local actors can play

an important role in it. We study three cities through the application of a new metrology to evaluate the degree of local development that HST supposes.

Natural Desastres and Intelligence in Latinamerica. María Eugenia PETIT-BREUILH SEPÚLVEDA

In this communication it is analysed the state of the question of the territorial intelligence in Latin America specially related to the natural disasters clarifying that though the high frequency of catastrophic events would suppose a major determination of the different governments of the region for knowing these natural processes to mitigate the effects in the population and the infrastructures, still prevail there the economic interests that take politician and possible investors to keeping one nebulous with regard to the application of the multiple studies of technical personnel and scientist who exist on this topic. Still it gives the impression that for a wide sector of the population of Latin America. The simple mention of studies related to the catastrophes is considered to be an attempt on the development, and what is obtained finally, is that there are realized investments that can manage to get lost in the short term for lack of forecast. To settle this problem there appears the need to obtain a real communication among scientists, politicians and the citizenship in order that the future actions on the territory are consistent with the dynamic American nature.

WORKSHOP 6. PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNANCE (EXPERIENCES) (MODERATED BY: J. FERNÁNDEZ)

Influence of the contexts and associative organisation on the implementation of a follow-up system of users' itineraries. Jean-Pierre MULLER, Anne PERETZ

Define and mutualise the conclusions linked to the place and influence of the contexts (external) and organisation choices (internal) on the development and implementation of an observatory of handicapped people, online system of administrative information, and of the individual process of their socio-professional integration itinerary.

A self-critical analysis of a running research project to improve the sustainability of public place management. Serge SCHMITZ, Sarai DE GRAEF

The paper presents the way a framework for (self-)assessment to improve the sustainability of practices in public places and spaces was created during the first months of the Topozym action research. It underlines obstacles encountered and solutions found by a multidisciplinary team in creating this tool. Based on this critical self-analysis, the difficulties of putting the theoretical ideas on action research in practice are discussed.

To a TI community system: shared diagnostic and territorial animation of a Seraing's area (Belgium). Julien CHARLIER, Guénaél DEVILLET, Emmanuelle BRUNETTI, Concetta CUSUMANO, Jean-Marie DELVOYE, Pierre DOYEN, Aurore URBANO

Optim@ develops several projects aiming at the improvement of the wellbeing of the population living on the territory of Seraing (Belgium), an industrial town of 60 000 inhabitants. One of these projects consists in carrying out a process of observation and animation on a more restricted territory, namely the area of Ougrée-Bas. This process first of all seeks to build a diagnosis shared by all the actors and to reach a common knowledge of the area. The realization of this diagnosis requires a territorial process of animation and supposes a complete knowledge of the territory. On the basis of resources and needs identified, projects are defined and set up by the actors with Optim@. The method and the tools used could constitute a contribution for the theory on the territorial intelligence community systems (TICS).

Strategic observation and partnership. The case of ACCEM's Observatories. Julia FERNÁNDEZ QUINTANILLA, Javier MAHIA, Blanca MIEDES.

The present paper analyses the starting out of local partnerships focused on the mutualisation of the information and the territorial diagnosis. It discusses the potentialities and the limits of these partnerships as the basis for the development of shared actions by the entities involved. It's specifically questioned the role of this type of observatories for the development of the intelligence and the territorial governance. The work rises from the comparative analysis of the processes of starting out and development of three main territorial observatories of ACCEM in the last decade. As these observatories are organizations in permanent evolution it will be stress the analysis of these kind of processes in such a changing diverse institutional and socioeconomic contexts.