2.4. Workpackage 4 [FUNDAMENTAL METHODS] The spreading of fundamental methods and research design in territorial information analysis within the Humanities and Social Sciences. Workpackage leader: Csilla FILO, University of PECS.

2.4.1. Work package 4 "Methods" objectives, work starting point and organisation.

The WP4 has the following **objectives**:

1. Improving the dissemination of the methods and tools of spatial analysis and of processing of territorial information within social sciences and humanities. They are methods and tools of wide-applicability such as multicriteria qualitative and quantitative data analysis and geographical or spatial analysis information systems. These methods and tools help to improve the use of territorial data within social sciences and humanities and by territorial actors, context where their dissemination remains limited and unequal, depending on the disciplines and activity sectors.
2. Increasing the use of territorial information. We will be particularly interested in the definition of the territory competitiveness indicators in a global approach.
3. Defining the concept of territory in the multi-field context of integrated approach.

The **WP4 objective during the caENTI third reporting period is** the synthesis of the spreading of fundamental methods and research design in territorial information analysis within Humanities and Social Sciences, and the drafting of a final synthesis scientific report on territorial intelligence. This group main task is to evaluate the WP4 complete documents and then to harmonize the research activities that are led in all the universities.

Regarding the **work starting point**, during the first two caENTI periods the WP4 was separated into five coordination groups that respectively worked on:

1. Fundamental methods and generic tools of territorial information analysis (led by the Université de Franche-Comté, France): wp4m "Methods".
2. European territorial information (led by the Université de Liege, Belgium): wp4i "Information".
3. The analysis of the European Commission relevant projects and of the existing information in the DGs that might be relevant in the field (led by the Université de Franche-Comté, France): wp4p "Projects".
4. The territory concept (led by the Universita di Salerno, Italy): wp4t "Territory".
5. The territories competitiveness indicators (led by the University of Pecs, Hungary): wp4c "Competitiveness".

During the third reporting period, these coordination groups prepare the work package final synthesis.

At the end of 2007, the wp6p work was finished as DGs answered they did not have existing information that might be relevant in the territorial intelligence field and we had made research on the few relevant European Commission projects. Consequently, during the international conference Huelva 2007 we decided to gather all the surveys about territorial intelligence projects (from WP4, WP5 and WP6) and to constitute a new coordination group called "wp6u" about the uses of the territorial intelligence methods and tools.

All the WP4 groups published their reports as deliverables, except the wp4t that was expecting the results of an important survey about the European research teams that work on territory.

The WP4 coordination groups joined together at the end of 2007. Then we presented our activities during the scientific conference and scientific coordination meeting of Pécs in May 2008. Since January 2008, the Wp4s (Synthesis) started to make a synthesis in CooSpace. Firstly, the wp4m worked with the wp4t within the framework of the European census of the research teams that work on territory to cross-territory approaches and to use type methods. The wp4i worked with the wp4c and they identified together the territorial information that can be considered as competitiveness indicators within the sustainable development framework, as well as the information and indicators to be designed in this context.

The following researchers were involved in the WP4 coordination activities:
- Peter ACS, PTE
- Natale AMMATURO, UNISA
- Christophe BREUER, ULG
- Emmanuelle BRUNETTI, OPTIMA
- Pierre CHAMPOLLION, UNISA
- Di CHEN, ULG
- Jean-Marie DELVOYE, OPTIMA
- Manuela DE PAZ BAÑEZ, UHU
- Marie-Hélène de SEDE, UFC
- Guénaël DEVILLET, ULG
- Julia FERNANDEZ QUINTANILLA, ACCEM
- Csilla FILO, PTE
- Maria Isabel FRANCO LIGENFERT, VALDOCCO
- Jean-Guy HENCKEL, COCAGNE
- Jean-Jacques GIRARDOT, UFC
- Alain LEGARDEZ, UNISA
- Fang-Yie LEU, THU
- Li-Wen LIU, THU
- Christiane MARECHAL-RULOT, INTEGRA
- Olga MINGUEZ MORENO, UHU
- Blanca MIEDES UGARTE, UHU
- Alexandre MOINE, UFC
- Monica MOLLO, UNISA
- Emmanuelle MORANT, UFC
- Mihai PASCARU-PAG, UAB
- Serge ORMAUX, UFC
- Kristof OSTIR, ZRCSAZU
- Peter PEHANI, ZRCSAZU
- Serge SCHMITZ, ULG
- Philippe SIGNORET, UFC
- Dolores REDONDO TORONJO, UHU
- Giovanna TRUDA, UNISA
- Zoltan WILHELM, PTE

Two important **coordination meetings** were planned in order to structure and follow the WP4 synthesis.

A first global coordination meeting took place in Besançon, on April, 24th and 25th 2008. It defined:

- The final plan of the two "pre" synthesis of the WP4 Fundamental Methods between the wp4t "Territory" and the wp4m "Methods" on the one hand, and between the wp4i "Information" and the wp4c "Competitiveness" on the other one. Indeed, we followed the strategy initiated during the conference Huelva 2007.
- The links with the other workpackages, particularly between the wp4i+c and the wp6p in charge of the specifications of a European portal of territorial information, and between the wp4t+m and the wp6s in charge of the specifications of a territorial information community system.
- The programme of the following coordination meeting in Pecs and the structure of the next reports and deliverables.

The main coordination meeting was organized in Pecs (Hungary) on May, 29th to 31st 2008. It was articulated with a scientific conference entitled "Territorial intelligence, territorial information, indicators and tools". The latter began with a presentation of the caENTI project, and then there were communications about the caENTI works and other international papers. Three workshops linked to the WP4 research activities were organised within this conference framework: "Territorial development and tools", "New territorial approaches and methods in sustainable development and new territorial processes in regional development" and "Territorial information and territorial competitiveness".

Two scientific meetings especially devoted to the WP4 synthesis took place on May, 30th in the afternoon and on May, 31st in the morning. They were followed by meetings about the European portal of territorial indicators (wp6i) and about the territorial intelligence community system (wp6s).

Another meeting will be organised within the framework of the Ljubljana coordination meeting of Ljubljana that will be devoted to the European portal of territorial indicators.

These internal coordination meetings always include **joint meetings** with the WP6. The wp6i used the results of the wp4i and wp4c coordination groups to draft the specifications of the European portal of territorial indicators. The wp6s exploited the results of the wp4m group to draft the specifications of the territorial intelligence community system.

2.4.2. Workpackage 4 "Methods" progress towards objective

As main **Results**, we should indicate the two planned pre-syntheses were drafted during this mid-term period:

- The pre-synthesis regarding territory concept and territory analysis methods.
- The pre-synthesis regarding territorial information and territory competitiveness indicators

2.4.2.1. Comparing the territory concept and its analysis methods.

The synthesis on the territory concept and on the territory analysis methods were fed by the follow-up of the census implemented by Emmanuelle MORANT, and then Monica MOLLO, on the research activities about territory in Europe, as well as by the follow-up of the reflexion about map and geographic information systems.

2.4.2.1.1. The survey on research about territory in Europe

This work aims to identify all the research groups in Europe that study the territory concept and produce scientific documents on this subject. The objective of this identification work is to understand how these studies contribute to the development of the territory concept and to draw a European map of research in this field. This work main purpose consists in identifying and planning possible scenarios of territory analysis and development

2.4.2.1.1.1. Objectives

The main purpose of this work is to make an empirical study on the **"**state of the art**"** of the territory concept, through a census about all the research / studies that are made in Europe.

The identification of the "state of the art" of the territory concept has two objectives:

-1 The creation of a database on territory that includes all the information on the European projects available for the persons or institutions who/that intend to study *"territory"* and who/that need information.

-2 This research also enables us to observe the evolution of the territory concept. It also helps us planning future studies on territory.

Moreover, this research contributes to the WP4 synthesis that aims to analyse the state of the methods and tools in the territory study. This last point is one of the reasons that led us to explore all the European research groups which research subject is the territory concept. Our attention focuses on the territory definition these projects produce, the methodology these groups have used in their studies and also on all the available information linked to their projects. Another important objective of this work is the development of a territory definition that could be a sort of link and synthesis between all the research and projects that have paid attention to this concept. Therefore, these research directly impact on the territorial intelligence paradigm.

2.4.2.1.1.2. Methods and phases

This research started by the identification of all the European laboratories that study the territory concept. The laboratories identification depended on precise criteria: a) giving priority to the European countries, b) identifying the various kinds of research funding, c) indicating, the collaborations when possible, d) selecting projects with a theoretical approach: economic, sociological, educational science, geographical, information and communication sciences. The gathered data result from the joint work made by Emmanuelle MORANT and Dr Monica MOLLO.

2.4.2.1.1.2.1. The database

The creation of a database is a means to identify the similarities and the differences within the various studies on the territory concept that were identified.

These similarities and differences are analysed by comparing those studies, initially through the theoretical approaches and then through the concerned European countries. This data gathering is an attempt to gather the various studies on territory, and also to create a basis that can be used to plan and implement future studies.

This data gathering is an opportunity to get information on the studies development on territory for people interested in designing and leading research and studies on territory whatever his/her nationality is. The information gathered in this database especially focus on nation, major research centres, methodology and tools, territory concept produced by these studies and collaborations between laboratories. During the first phase of this work, we

carried out a search on Internet about the projects linked to territory. We contacted the institutions firstly by using Internet and then directly by mail or phone.

2.4.2.1.1.2.2. Data contents

The data contents are divided into two parts:
-The frequency tables for each variable
-The cross-table with the European countries and the variables

2.4.2.1.1.2.3. The bibliography

At this stage, we explored the European and interdisciplinary bibliography produced on the territory concept. This bibliographical gathering had two purposes: 1) analysing the way the territory concept is studied; 2) in different European countries and according to different theoretical approaches, identifying the concept development, through the analysis of the most important documents.

2.4.2.1.1.3. First results

The data analysis shows the territory concept is mainly designed at the universities and research centres level and the used methodology usually belongs to the exploratory kind or to the GIS one. The theoretical approaches used to solve problems linked to territory are usually economic, sociological and geographical ones. The research laboratories focus on the territory dynamics by globally analysing this concept through the social actors' policies, the economic aspects and the geographic territory. For each of these aspects, different approaches and methods are used. It seems the territory can be studied in terms of local development (that can be either social or economic) on the basis of a data analysis. Among the data, it appears the territory concept is sometimes studied from the spatial point of view (not only considered as a geographic space but also as a social one). It can be developed whilst respecting cultural identities and actors needs. The studied data also show that work on territory is often led in cooperation. These collaborations start among the main national research centres of a same country and then develop at the European scale.

2.4.2.1.2. Map and GIS, Tools of analysis and territory management

The interest of tools like GIS overcomes the mere cartography function. Nevertheless, they all have an essential function of spatial representation. Consequently, we chose to present here the bases of map as an analysis method of territories, before making a synthesis about the GIS specificity during the caENTI last period.

« A geographic map is a representation of a geographic space. It emphasizes this space tract, its localization in relation with the nearby spaces, as well as the localization of the elements it includes »[1]. There are plenty of ways to produce a map. The used tools can be basic: on the ground with a stick, on a room floor with chalk, with a pen on a mere sheet of paper; they can be very sophistication and combine several methods of data acquisition (aerial pictures or satellites images, ground research), of data compilation, of results processing and validation.

Data processing and digital technology allow reducing much the time necessary to produce a map, but important manual phases are still necessary.

[1] Source : Wikipedia

As regards what is usually called automatic cartography, it is usually limited to the execution of maps with proportional symbols or coloured-area maps, which process was designed by Charles DUPIN at the beginning of the XIXth century, that is to say the connection between geometric shapes and digital values.

The map content construction also appeals to various expert methods (example: IGN maps) or to participative methods (example: identification of the poorest families that live in a commune, SIMANOWITZ, 2000). In this case, the map is a communication support, a representation mode, a means to gather and share information.

The legend[2] cannot be dissociated from the map. Indeed, even if many figures have a similar or close representation in various map providers, a geographic map remains a representation for which the used graphic conventions can be adapted to the targeted lectors. Some conventions often guide the choices and, for example, it would probably be a bad idea to symbolize warm weather with blue and cold one with red.

Anyway, a map is an image and consequently it should respect the generic rules of graphic semiology (see Jacques BERTIN's works). They are rules, and not conventions. They define the possibilities given by various visual variables. The latter belong to two main categories, those that express an order (value and size) and those that express a difference (colour, shape, orientation, speck). Besides, according to the information discretisation mode we choose, the map aspect will be different. As a consequence, the got result is the representation of a message the map author expresses through his/her methodological choices.

According to D. RETAILLE and O. LOUISET, « cartography is not limited to […] figurative representation but concerns the whole languages metaphorical representation, from the natural ones to the scientific languages » and « the motivations and localization choices » are more often located in « spontaneous geography » than in the « scientists' one ». It is a comment we should keep in mind within the framework of this programme devoted to territorial intelligence.

2.4.2.2. Relations between territorial information and territorial competitiveness**.**

Within the WP4, which is devoted to the spreading of fundamental methods and research design in territorial information analysis, the second synthesis aimed to identify and analyze territories (situation, problems and solutions) *via* territorial information available in Europe.

At the European scale, getting territorial information is made more complicated by the important number of data suppliers. Each country has its national institute and several national administrative departments, regional or paragovernmental organizations, what increases the difficulty to spread information within the 27-country European Union. This variety of data suppliers increases the complexity of the understanding of territories and of their dynamics. The statistics gathering is also less efficient, and consequently more expensive, for users because of the numerous contact people and procedures.

In this context, competititiveness is an important part of the territories developments strategies. This proactive approach is partly based on the analysis of spatio-temporal indicators.

[2] For other less important reasons, the geographical map loses much interest if it does not have enough representation or scale preciseness allowing measuring the size of a real item, on the basis of a representation.

2.4.2.2.1. Information and Competitiveness

2.4.2.2.1.1. Information (WP4i)

The first research undertaken in 2006 and 2007 concerning the European contextual indicators aimed to make an inventory of them and to characterize their accessibility. The data were analyzed at various space levels: from local entities (LAU2) to upper administrative ones (NUTS 1,2,3).

The problems were studied in the prospect of the CATALYSE method complementarities. This method allows comparing the people's needs and the services offer, whilst taking into account the socio-economic environment (caENTI, Deliverable 56). To achieve this objective, the method used three kinds of data: the data concerning the people's needs we got *via* a questionnaire, the services offer we got *via* lists and lastly the socio-economic and contextual data that describe the environment.

After having selected 15 indicators representing 20 questions of the guide, we made research on the data characteristics. They emphasized it is necessary to be careful whilst processing and representing the data. Indeed, the processing protocols are built in different ways according to the countries. The European Office for Statistics is the only organization that harmonizes its statistics for all the data.

Our research also highlighted the lack of data and their availability discontinuity among the European countries (due to their adhesion year, the data transmission or the local availability), and even within a same country. Moreover, the available indicators are not necessarily useful or sufficient to represent the territories complexity and the people's needs in the sustainable development context.

2.4.2.2.1.2. Environmental indicators

The WP4i research paid great attention to the environmental indicators. This approach allowed enriching knowledge on territories, in particular on the people's living context.

Identifying the indicators necessary to characterize the environment state is particularly complex. On the one hand, there are few environmental indicators and on the other hand, within the EU27 the data availability is very varied (from a country to another one and also within a country according to the space levels).

Five indicators were chosen in EUROSTAT to study the national level: the municipal waste generated, the electricity consumption by households, the greenhouse gas emissions, the modal split of passenger transport and the built up areas

2.4.2.2.1.3. Competitiveness (WP4c)

Territorial competitiveness is an integrated and proactive approach that allows shaping the future of territories, regions and larger geographies. As a consequence, to some degree it can also be referred to as "spatial planning". Territorial competitiveness strategies can explore the potentials that can favour economic growth and employment. It can also support an enhanced quality of life, by helping to meet the sustainable development challenge. Observation of territorial competitiveness helps revealing vulnerability. The essential problem is that territorially based actors and agencies want to enhance and maintain their regions and sub-regions utility, by making reference to a set of measures and indicators conceptually debatable and often empirically weak. The competition degree of territories depends on a manifold factor set. Within the caENTI project framework, we gathered relevant indicators,

which indicate the social changing in territories. The information must necessarily be available for spatial entities at a lower level than countries.

It statistically corresponds to the European levels from NUTS 2 to LAU 1. Our research shown that the data availability is variable, depending on the considered country and on the required year. This irrefutable fact makes complex the comparative analyzes and makes null and void any certainty about the data availability. Moreover, if there are the major indicators on EUROSTAT, others are missing or need to be calculated. The wp4i selected the indicators and themes that can be used within the HSS and by the caENTI actors. Seven themes were suggested: Contextual data, Population, Socio-economic conditions, Employment, Housing, Health and Education.

2.4.2.2.2. Relation between wp4i and wp4c

The cross-research between wp4i (indicators) and wp4c (competitiveness) highlighted the lack of indicators useful for local actors and the difficulties to gather data in a transnational context. The European institutions of statistics freely provide statistics, but only concerning regional data and current indicators.

The indicators are firstly based on economic factors. This over-representation of economic sight can be explained by the gathering facility (there are institutions in all the European countries) and by the methods standardisation.

It allows only getting a partial vision of territories, local conditions, resources and people's needs. This fact puts forward the need to get new indicators, both general and multi-scalar, to be used by European local actors.

In addition, the cross-activities illustrate the overlapping between competitiveness within territorial development and the cooperation obligation between indicators for evaluation and strategies.

The figures gathering emphasizes the limits of our applied work and demonstrates we have an important work to do concerning the data availability and their diversity. To achieve this work, we need to be supported by public authorities.

2.4.2.2.3. Prospects

We should keep working on these issues by making a specific research on the data use within an indicators portal. This task will be divided into two final presentations: on the one hand, a web-mapping tool that allows mapping indicators and, on the other hand, an indicators portal that can directly be used by local actors (CATALYSE).

To achieve this goal, we must gather contextual data and format them. Whilst doing this important work, we will write a methodological note.

This working group final conclusion will specify the territorial information place and definition within the context of its use by local actors.

2.4.4. List of drafted documents and next deliverables of workpackage 4 METHODS

Drafted documents:

Miedes Ugarte B., Sánchez López C. Territorial information, labour market and territorial competitiveness. Local Employment Observatory of Huelva University.

Ács Péter, Territorial and social research actions and info-communication tools, University of Pécs.
Moreno Moreno A., Pérez Morales G., Local labour market delimitation: Analysis of an algorithm of regionalization, Local Employment Observatory of Huelva University.
Breuer C., Devillet G., Participative construction of a territorial strategy: Strategic planning of action for the districts of Huy and Waremme analyzes. SEGEFA, Université de Liège.
Natale A., Globalizzazione e nuovi processi di sviluppo regionali - Globalization and new regional processes of development, Universita di Salerno.
Kékkő O., Micro-regional social processes in sustainable development, University of Pécs.
Béres C. Z., E-government services and the 5th level of CLBPS, CCSoft.
Póla, P., Regional competitiveness and local development, Centre for Regional Studies of Hungarian Academy of Science, Transdanubian Research Institute.
Koltai Z., Competitiveness of Hungarian cities, University of Pécs.
Ormaux S., The methods of territorial intelligence, Université de Franche-Comté.
Devillet G., Information and indicators of territorial research actions, University of Liege.
Champollion P., The territorial process and territorialisation, Observatoire de l'école rurale and University of Salerno.
Filó C., Indicators of territorial competitiveness and territorial intelligence, University of Pécs.

Drafted deliverable:

Del. n°	Deliverable name	WP n°	Date due	Lead contractor
31	Report about the territory concept and the"territorialisation" process.	4	30	UNISA

Next deliverable:

Del. n°	Deliverable name	WP n°	Date due	Lead contractor
33	Final scientific report of synthesis on territorial intelligence.	4	36	PTE

2.4.5. List of workpackage 4 METHODS next milestones pas de contenu

2.4.6. The workpackage 4 METHODS global prospects for next periods

The last period will be devoted to a global synthesis that integrates on the one hand the partial synthesis on the territory concept and the analysis methods of territorial information and on the other hand the synthesis made at the territorial information and territory competitiveness indicators level. This synthesis will be fed by a finalization of the reflex ion on the GIS and by the continuation of the exploitation of the census about the research led in Europe about territory.

2.5. Work package 5 [GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES] Analysis of the application of the principles of governance of sustainable development in territorial research-action. Workpackage leader: Blanca MIEDES-UGARTE, University of HUELVA

2.5.1. Workpackage 5 GOVERNANCE objectives and work starting point

The main **general objective** of caENTI WP5, *Analysis of the application of the governance principles of sustainable development to territorial research-action*, consists in deliberating on ethical and methodological principles that should be respected by research protocols of social and human sciences, so that the results of research favour territorial governance and the territories sustainable development.

During the period March 2008, 1st to August 2008, 31st, this workpackage worked on the integration of the WP5 reflections and objectives with the WP6 ones, especially those of the WP6u and the WP6s and with the WP4t activities.

In coordination with the former mentioned workgroups and taking in account the contents of the final version of the Quality Letter, during the next semester the WP5 will focus on the following task:

Elaboration of a Catalogue of participative research-action methodologies, especially those suitable to be applied to territorial intelligence development projects (deliverable 48, month 32).

Elaboration of a Catalogue of technological tools, especially those suitable to be applied to territorial intelligence development projects (deliverable 49, month 32).

Elaboration of a Video: "Research is at territories intelligence service." This video shall include educational contents focusing on citizens and presenting the main conclusions drawn by the WP5. This video will be subtitled in English and French (deliverable 50, month 32).

Preparation of these deliverables (catalogues and video) to be presented during the 2008 Annual International Conference in BESANÇON, France (month 32).

As a **work starting point**, on the basis of the *European quality letter of research favouring territorial governance of sustainable development* made during the former period, from March 2008, 1st to February 2009, 28th the WP5 focuses on the practical aspects of the application of the quality letter principles, in particular those regarding the use of information and communication technologies in the research processes performed within the WP6 framework.

Organization of the coordination activities in the WP

The only WP5 **coordination meeting** organized during this period was the fifth scientific coordination meeting held in Huelva on June, 13th and 14th 2008. There, the WP5 organized the workpackage final programming until the end of the caENTI project.

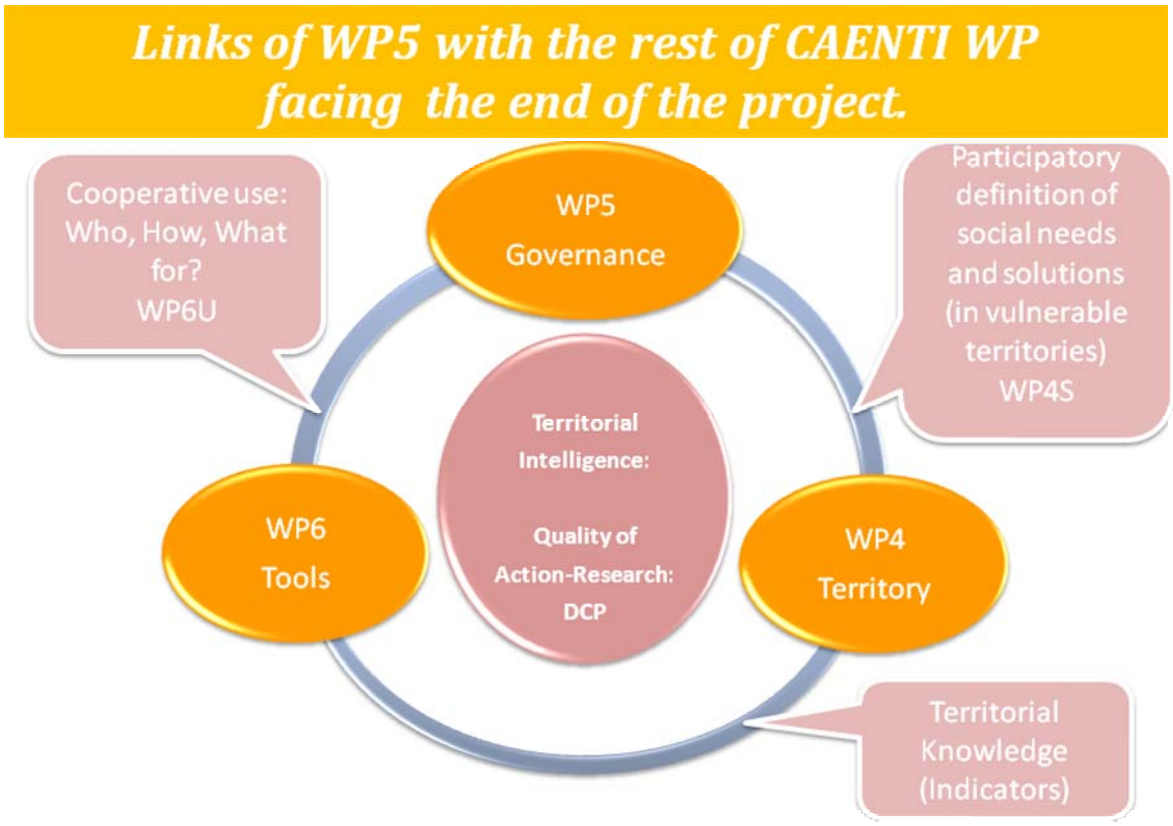
The schedule was as follows:

Friday, June 13th

10:30-12:00: Presentation of the final version of the quality letter. Links between the WP5 and the rest of the caENTI WPs until the project end. Presentation of the proposal of work programming until the end of the project.
12:30-14:00: Participative methodologies. Plan of the deliverable (suggested editor: Tullia SACCHERI).
16:00-18:00: Potentialities and limits of the tools for a cooperative and participative work. Plan of the deliverable. (Suggested editor: Laurent AMIOTTE-SUCHET).
18:00-19:00: Debate on innovation and dissemination.

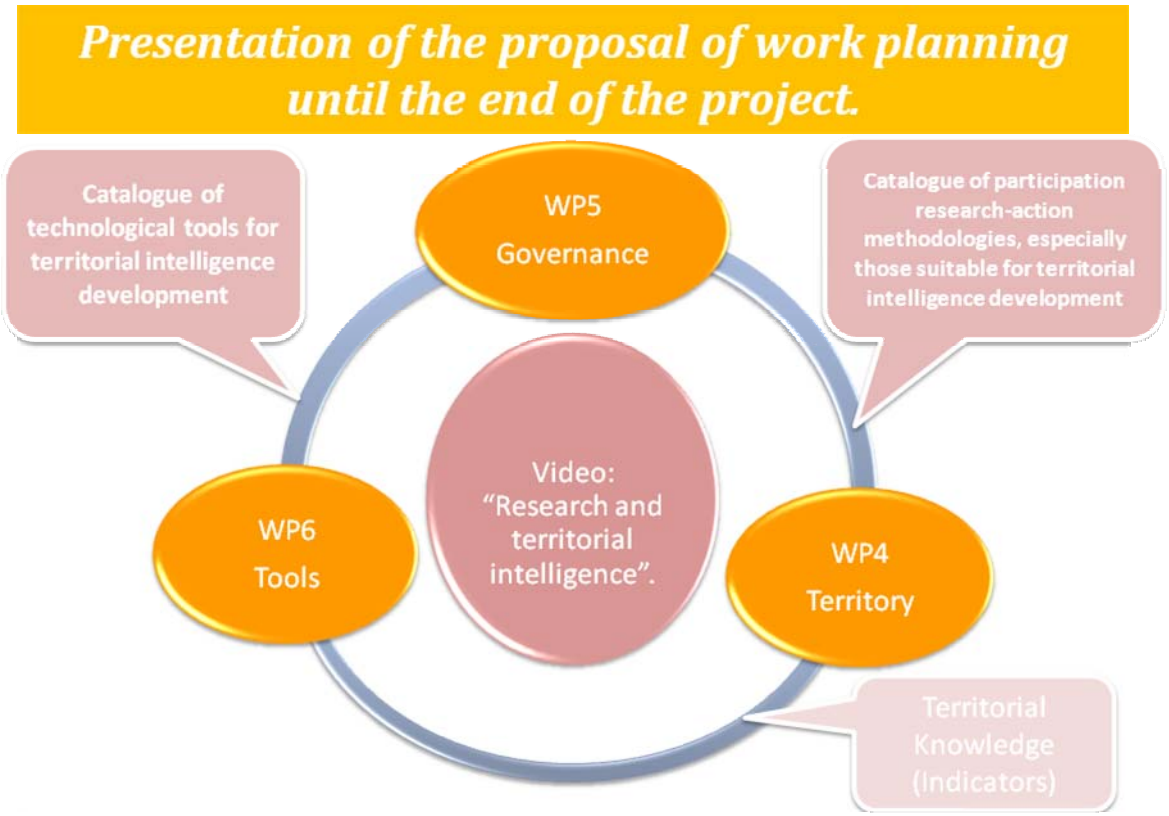
Saturday, June 14th
9:00-11:00: Debate on the video about participative methodologies for action-research.
11:00-12:30: Suggestion of communications and organization of the WP5 workshop during the conference of territorial intelligence in Besancon.
12:30-13:00: Meeting of the WP leaders to work out the final reports.

The main links of the WP5 with the other CAENTI WPs are shown in the following figure.



Considering the previous figure, the WP5 deliverables during the third reporting period will explore the links between the WP5 Governance and the WP6 Tools (deliverable 48) and those between the WP5 Governance and the WP4 Territory (deliverable 49).

The video will present the “why”, “how” and “what for” of Territorial Intelligence.

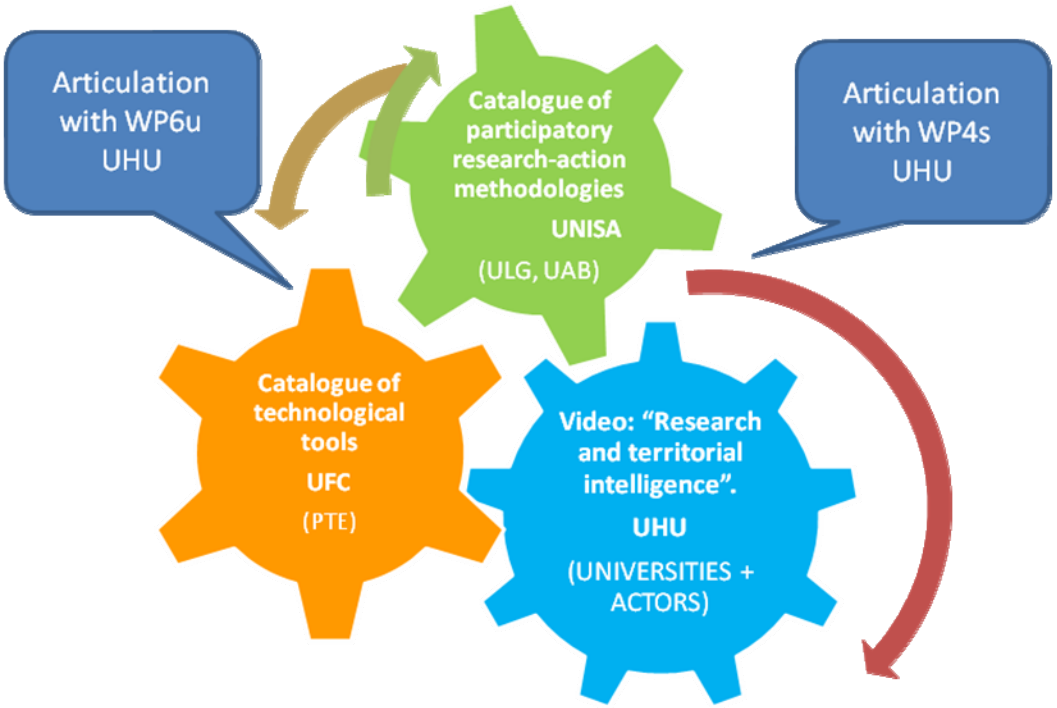


The WP5 is made up of a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectorial single working group to which participate members from six universities (Franche-Comté University, Huelva University, Liège University, Pécs University, Alba Iulia University and Salerno University) and caENTI seven territorial actors (ACCEM, OPTIMA, INTEGRA+, ADAPEI, COCAGNE, VALDOCCO and BARANYA COUNTY).

During the semester concerned by this report, the following researchers were involved in the WP5 activities:

- Blanca MIEDES UGARTE (UHU, leader)
- María José ASENSIO COTO (UHU)
- Manuela DE PAZ BAÑEZ (UHU)
- Dolores REDONDO TORONJO (UHU)
- Jean-Jacques GIRARDOT (UFC)
- Laurent AMIOTTE-SUCHET (UFC)
- Serge SCHMITZ (ULG)
- Csilla FILO (PTE)
- Mihai PASCARU-PAG (UAB)
- Natale AMMATURO (UNISA)
- Tullia SACCHERI (UNISA)
- Julia FERNANDEZ QUINTANILLA (ACCEM)
- Enrique BARBERO RODRIGUEZ (ACCEM)
- Jean-Marie DELVOYE (OPTIMA)
- Aurore URBANO (OPTIMA)
- Christiane MARECHAL-RULOT (INTEGRA)
- Maria Isabel FRANCO LIGENFERT (VALDOCCO)
- Concepción MARTÍNEZ MARTÍNEZ (VALDOCCO)
- Gabor POLA (BARANYA)

The performed work was organised among the people as follows:


Articulation with WP6u UHU
Catalogue of participatory research-action methodologies
UNISA
(ULG, UAB)
Articulation with WP4s UHU
Catalogue of technological tools
UFC
(PTE)
Video: "Research and territorial intelligence".
UHU
(UNIVERSITIES + ACTORS)

2.5.2. Workpackage 5 GOVERNANCE progress towards objectives

During the Huelva coordination meeting, the participants agreed on the idea all the deliverables should be ready by the Conference in Besançon and will be presented there under the shape of papers (which submission deadline was September, 15th 2008). Their content would to be debated during a special workshop of the conference. After the conference, the conference debates conclusions would be included in the final report. The definitive version of the catalogues and the video should be delivered by December, 15th 2008.

Regarding the content of the first catalogue (deliverable 48) which editor is Tullia SACCHERI of the University of Salerno, it was agreed that it would consist in a bibliography review about theory, methodologies, techniques and tools linked to participative methodologies applied to action-research projects.

For each of them, the researchers should work on the following issues:

Which kinds of characteristics make them interesting for participation and which pillar of the Quality Letter do they contribute to?

How to use them in order to foster participation, with which objectives and means can we foster all their potentialities?

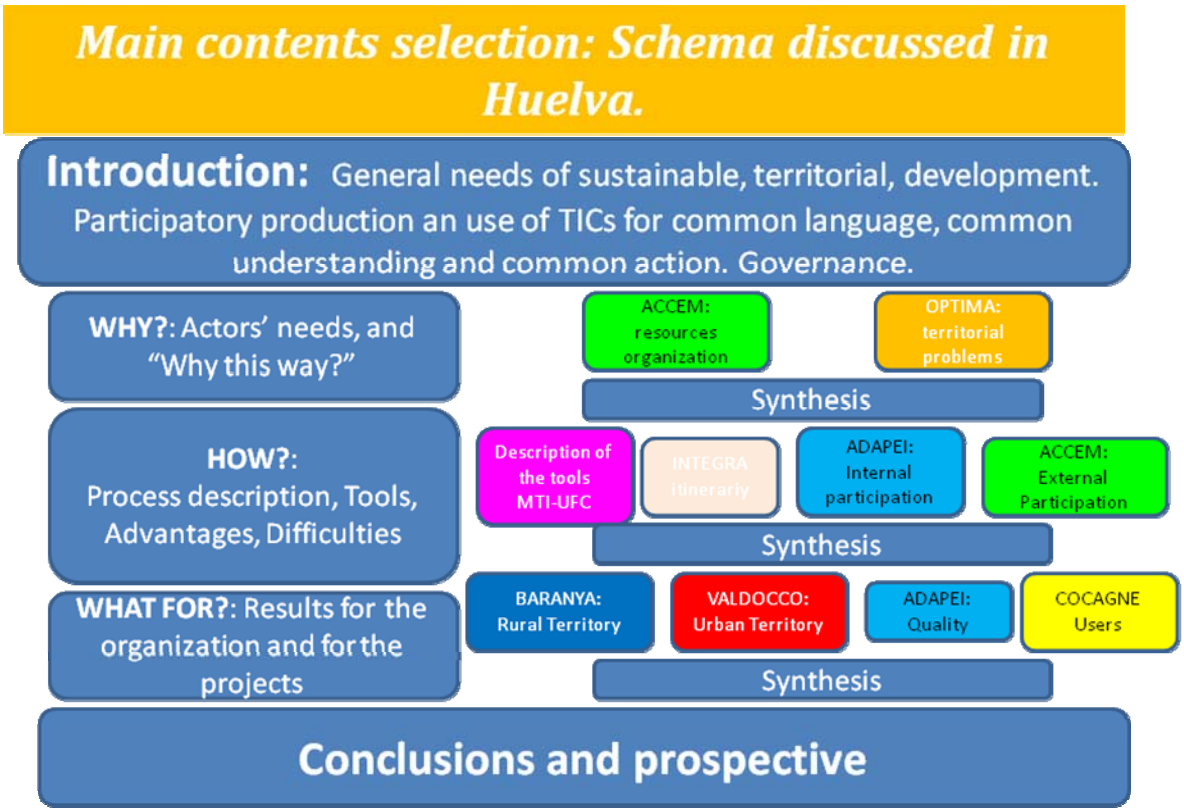
Which kinds of uses are not coherent with the idea of participation or can make it more difficult? What can avoid applying these methodologies?

In the second catalogue, which editor is Laurent AMIOTTE-SUCHET of the University of Franche Comté (deliverable 49), researchers worked on specific data-processing tools, organized in families (TICS -ppt., email, blogs, wikis, etc.-, surveys, data analysis, spatial analysis, decision-making tools and evaluation tools). Their objective was to answer the same questions about the participation fostering.

During the international conference of Besançon next October, the first version of the catalogues will be compared with the Quality Letter and these catalogues dissemination will be debated.

Regarding the video, which coordinator is Blanca MIEDES-UGARTE of the University of Huelva, the main idea on which we agreed during the seminar of Huelva is to select as target groups: people who start action-research projects, actors, researchers and stakeholders. It will be a video with training and communication purposes. This multimedia production will use and combine materials coming from all the partners (pictures, slides, interviews, images of working groups and of territories actors, etc).

We agreed on the main elements of the storyboard in Huelva. We will present and debate them with the WP4 and WP5 members during the WP6 meeting that will take place in Besançon in June.



In July and August, the participants gathered the materials necessary to the video and sent them to the coordinator, whilst following the ideas of the previous schema. In September, the video will be produced, in order to be ready to be presented during the international Conference of Besançon.

Two new scenes were created in **Coospace**, one regarding the video and the other one regarding the catalogues, so as to share documents and to upload some other materials.

As joint or cross activities with others WPs, in order to coordinate the WP5 ones with the other WPs ones the WP5 leader worked with the wp4s and the wp6u. She also attended the scientific coordination meetings of Pecs (Hungary) in May 2008 and of Besançon (France) in June 2008.

As **results**, the first drafts of the catalogues and the storyboard, the screenplay and the material gathered for the video were produced during the concerned semester.

Drafted documents:

First version of the Catalogue of participation research-action methodologies, especially those suitable to be applied to territorial intelligence development projects

First version of the Catalogue of technological tools, especially those suitable to be applied to territorial intelligence development projects (deliverable 49, month 32).

Storyboard of the Video: "Research is at territories intelligence service."

2.5.3. Workpackage 5 GOVERNANCE deviations from the project workprogramme.

There were no deviations during this period.

2.5.4. List of drafted documents and next deliverables of workpackage 5 GOVERNANCE

Deliverables for the current period are:

Del. n°	Deliverable name	WP n°	Date due	Lead contractor
48	Catalogue of participation research-action methodologies, especially those suitable for territorial intelligence development.	5	28	UHU
49	Catalogue of technological tools for territorial intelligence development.	5	28	UHU

Next deliverables:

Del. n°	**Deliverable name**	**WP n°**	**Date due**	**Lead contractor**
50	Video: “Research is at territories intelligence service”.	5	32	UHU

2.5.5. List of workpackage 5 GOVERNANCE next milestones

For the WP5, the Annual International Conference of Territorial Intelligence of Besançon 2008 is an important milestone.

2.5.6. Prospects of workpackage 5 GOVERNANCE for next period

The main objective of the WP5 work program will be the integration of the WP5 reflections and objectives with the WP6, and especially with the Wp6u and Wp6s ones, and also with Wp4t activities. The WP5 will also work on the final versions of the deliverables (deliverables 48,49 and 50) and one the presentation of these deliverables (catalogues and video) during the Annual International Conference of Territorial Intelligence in BESANÇON (France) during the month 32.

2.6. Work package 6 WP6 [TOOLS FOR ACTORS] Design and dissemination of methods and tools of territorial intelligence accessible for the territorial actors and respectful of a sustainable development ethics. Work package leader: Jean-Jacques Girardot, Université de Franche-Comté (France)

2.6.1. Workpackage 6 TOOLS objectives, work starting point and organisation.

As **general objective**, the WP6 "Tools for and by actors aims at designing, making and disseminating methods and tools of territorial intelligence accessible to territorial actors and that respect the ethics of sustainable development. It also aims at designing a European Observatory of Elementary School.

The **specific objectives** for this period were the drafting of the specifications of:

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

As **work starting point**, the conceptual, methodological and technological specifications of the Catalyse contents and tools were defined in 2006. They guarantee the respect of the theoretical pillars and fundamental principles of Catalyse, 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 to those that have a data processing nature.

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 online.

The work made in 2006 and 2007 by the WP4I group, the territorial information available at the European level and the WP4C work on the territories competitiveness the competitiveness indicators were steps towards the design of the European portal of territorial indicators.

The closeness of the research on the uses of territorial intelligence tools to those on action research and on the governance principles made within the WP5 framework was emphasized during the first two periods.

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

- Contents harmonisation

- Tools integration
- Contents and tools uses

The coordination activities were organized in four groups during the third period:

The Wp6i designed the European portal of territorial indicators, from the works of the groups Wp4i about territorial information and Wp4s on territorial competitiveness. The WP6i coordination is made by the SEGEFA research team (University of Liege) and Guénaël Devillet is the group leader. The SEGEFA is in charge of the indicators gathering and of the digitalized files allowing their representation. Researchers of the Laboratory of Computer science of the University of Franche-Comté (LIFC, Besançon, France) were in charge of research on metadata and databases. ZRC-SAZU (Ljubljana, Slovenia) was in charge of the coordination of the online portal execution, with an engineer of the Institute of Humanities, Social and Environmental Sciences (UFC, Besançon, France).

The Wp6s drafted the specifications for the territorial intelligence community system, TICS. This work was preceded by the design of specifications regarding the TICS (deliverable 55), the Catalyse tools uses and the territorial data analysis (deliverable 56) and the analytic and editorial chain of territorial information from gathering to online publication (deliverable 58). TheMA and Laseldi laboratories and LIFC (UFC, Besançon) designed the TICS general specifications. They also continued the tools integration with the help of researchers of THU and UAB. OLE (UHU, Spain) described the general steps of the data analysis protocols from Accem drafts (Spain), Adapei (France), Optima (Belgium) and Integra (Belgium). TheMA, Laseldi and LIFC (UFC, France) worked on the documents and their metadata with SEGEFA (ULg, Belgium). OLE (UHU, Spain) and TheMA (UFC, France) coordinated the work about the actors needs definitions and the communication protocols in relation with the Wp6u group.

- The Wp6u made the follow-up of the experimentations within caENTI and designed a catalogue of territorial intelligence projets, starting from the Catalyse observatories. ThéMA and OLE coordinated these two tasks with all the caENTI actors. ThéMA and Accem drafted guidance notes about the Accem experimentation. A new territorial diagnosis was initiated in Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont (Belgium) with Optima accompaniment.

- The Wp6e is still in charge of the design of a European Observatory of Elementary School. UNISA (Italy) finished the critical analysis of the Observatoire de l'École Rurale (OER, Observatory of Rural School). They drafted a prospect structure for an Observatory of Elementary School and suggested methodological choices and a first data set. ThéMA transferred the former OER database towards a new one, using new Catalyse tools.

73 researchers and engineers were involved in the coordination activities:

- Yves ALPE, leader WP6s
- Maria Jose ASENSIO COTO, group leader Wp6u, UHU
- Marie-Pierre BACCON, socio-economic engineer, Réseau des jardins de COCAGNE
- Enrique BARBERO RODRIGUEZ, ACCEM assistant manager
- Outaile BENHABID, territorial responsible Catalan centers and observatories, ACCEM
- Jonathan BENILAN, computer science engineer, jPragma development, LIFC, UFC
- Christophe BREUER, researcher territorial information, SEGEFA, ULG
- Emmanuelle BRUNETTI, researcher territorial information and Catalyse evaluation, ULG and Optima

- Braulio CARLES BARRIOPEDRO, territorial responsible Castilla La Mancha centers and observatories, ACCEM
- Pilar CARLES BARRIOPEDRO, psychologist, Castilla La Mancha observatories, ACCEM
- Clara COLLADO, projects and centers coordinator, ACCEM
- Julien CHARLIER, researcher territorial information, SEGEFA, ULG
- Sylvie DAMY, group co-leader wp6i, computer science modelling, database and metadata, LIFC, UFC
- Jean-Marie DELVOYE, director of Optima observatory, follow-up of Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont experimentation
- Guénaël DEVILLET, group leader wp6i, director of SEGEFA, ULG
- Jean-Louis FAUGUET, researcher observatory of school, UNISA
- Julia FERNANDEZ QUINTANILLA, ACCEM manager
- Maria Isabel FRANCO LIGENFERT, director Fundacion VALDOCCO
- Jean-Pierre GABRIEL, socio-economic engineer, INTEGRA Plus observatory
- Maria del Carmen GANAN LAUREANO, socio-economic engineer Fundacion VALDOCCO observatory
- Lourdes GARCIA FUERTES, coordinator Leon observatory, ACCEM
- Violeta GARCIA LORENZO, Erasmus master student, UHU
- Carmen GARCIA SAN MARTIN, psychologist, Leon observatory, ACCEM
- Encarna GARCIA SAN MARTIN, territorial coordinator Leon center, ACCEM
- Jean-Jacques GIRARDOT, leader WP6, TICS specifications, UFC
- Isabel GONZALEZ MAHE, coordinator of ACCEM observatories network
- Juan Ignacio GONZALEZ ORTA, Erasmus master student, UHU
- Empar GUERRERO, territorial coordinator Valencia center and observatory project, ACCEM
- Mercedes GUZMAN, coordinator Sevilla observatory, ACCEM
- Ahmed HAMMAD, researcher computer sciences databases, UFC
- Jean-Guy HENCKEL, Réseau des Jardins de COCAGNE manager
- Oscar HERNANDO SANZ, coordinator Opasi Siguenza observatory, ACCEM
- Bénédicte HERRMANN, group co-leader WP6s, computer science modelling, database and metadata, LIFC, UFC
- Isabel HEVIA ARTIME, researcher Odina observatories, ACCEM
- Pierrine JEUDY, computer sciences engineer, ADAPEI observatory
- Marion LANDRE, researcher web-mapping, GIS and cartography, MSHE, UFC
- Liliana LOPEZ, socio-economic engineer, Sevilla observatory, ACCEM
- Javier MAHIA CORDERO, director of observatories and territorial coordinator Asturias, ACCEM
- David MARQUEZ, coordinator Opegu Guadalajara observatory, ACCEM
- Marisa MARTINEZ GONZALEZ, coordinator Gijon center and observatory, ACCEM
- Javier MARTINEZ SANDOVAL, computer science engineer, ACCEM
- Cyril MASSELOT, group leader Wp6s, ICT specifications
- Florence MASSON, computer sciences engineer, ADAPEI observatory
- Thomas MOREL, student in applied language Master (training period), UFC.
- Alejandro MORENO YAGUE, coordinator Opegu Guadalajara observatory, ACCEM
- Jean-Pierre MULLER, director of ADAPEI
- Kristof OSTIR, researcher web-mapping and GIS, ZRC ZAZU
- Raquel PALACIO TORRE, coordinator Oviedo center and observatory, ACCEM

- Caroline PASTORELLO, socio-economic engineer, INTEGRA plus observatory
- Peter PEHANI, researcher web-mapping and GIS, ZRC ZAZU
- Eddy PETIT, engineer, Catalyse community development and online documentation, MSHE, UFC
- Anne PERETZ, socio-economic engineer, ADAPEI observatory
- Marc-Emmanuel RAMAGE, computer science engineer, Anaconda 2.2 and eAnaconda development, LIFC, UFC
- Jean-Marc RIGOLI, evaluation coordinator, Réseau des Jardins de Cocagne
- Christiane RULOT MARECHAL, INTEGRA Plus observatory manager
- Manuel SANCHEZ, territorial director of Andalusian centers and observatories, ACCEM
- Marta SANCHEZ, coordinator Girona Observatory, ACCEM
- Celia SANCHEZ LOPEZ, group leader Wp6u, information contents and uses, UHU
- Ana Belen SANZ CEREZO, coordinator Siguenza center, ACCEM
- Domenico SARNO, researcher observatory of school, UNISA
- Rémi THOMAS, computer science engineer, ePragma development, MSHE, UFC
- Giovanna TRUDA, researcher observatory of school, UNISA
- Aurore URBANO, socio-economic engineer, follow-up of Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont experimentation, Optima

Other engineers and technicians who worked in the caENTI observatories were involved in the WP6 research activities. Other people who belong to external partners, as the coordinators of Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont (Laurence MEIRE, Carinne DE NOOSE and Eric BERNARD) and VTDESIGN engineers (Éric BINETRUY, Émilie GIELER and Aurélien SEGUIN who developped the OSUA system of ADAPEI) also participated to this work.

2.6.2. Workpackage 6 TOOLS progress towards objective

2.6.2.1. Coordination activities

After Liège coordination meeting, on February, 14-15th 2008, which was devoted to the analysis of a quick survey about the evaluation of the Catalyse method from the Catalyse observatories, all the other **coordination meetings** that took place during the mid-term period concerned the WP6 activities. One month after this meeting, the wp6u leader suggested making a completed "uses" form to describe and analize the objectives of development partnerships, their observation tools and the way actors use these tools.

The next scheduled meetings concerned the portal evolution, the planning of the final caENTI reports drafting and the preparation of the WP6 workshops during the conference of Besançon.

During the first global coordination meeting of Besançon, on April, 24-25th 2008 the leader of workpakages and of their internal coordination groups met. This meeting firstly organized the convergence of the WP4 and the WP5 towards the WP6. A specific workshop organized the link between the synthesis of the wp4i (territorial information) and the wp4c (territorial competitiveness), on the one hand, and then with the portal of territorial indicators for actors (wp6i), on the other hand. Another workshop shown the progress concerning the tools integration and the design of the territorial intelligence community system (wp6s). This coordination meeting also selected the papers and demonstrations to be presented during the wp6i and wp6s workshops of the conference of Besançon.

Meetings specific to the wp6i and to the wp6e were held during the Pecs research coordination meeting, from May 29th to 31st that was mainly dedicated to the WP4 fundamental methods. A new "uses" form, modified on the basis of the gathering data experience was validated.

UNISA organized a second conference about European educational systems on May,15th and16th. It was an important step for the wp6e reflexion on the observatory of elementary school, after the conference of 2007. UNISA initiated there additional comparative works on elementary school in Europe.

The link between the wp6u and the WP5 was debated during the scientific coordination meeting of Huelva devoted to the WP5, on June, 13th and14th.

The scientific coordination meeting of Besançon, on June, 26 and 27th, was devoted to the WP6. The wp6i, wp6s and wp6e groups shown and debated their works and finally each of them suggested to organize a workshop during the conference of October. The Wp6u, which had finalized the forms regarding all the caENTI observatories with posters and papers asked to have two specific workshops in order to present all the experimentations made in the course of the caENTI. During this meeting, the WP6 group joint activities were also debated, for example the location of the indicators web-mapping (wp6i) in the TICS (wp6s). The indicators web-mapping will be firstly integrated into the Catalyse Toolkit. As regards the specifications, the group debated and made choices about the interface, the interaction human being-machine, the basic functions, the functions evolution, the metadata and the representation systems. The research about uses appeared also strongly linked to the tools configuration, as regards the interface, and to the implementation of useful functions. The database of the rural school observatory was made up with new epragma. This observatory was clearly considered as an experimentation of the Catalyse tools.

The WP6 members also had to make many meetings and phone appointments to talk about technical work progress and to follow experimentations.

Between these meetings, the CooSpace platform was used to inform the participants about the data gathering progress and about the problems and found solutions concerning the data and shapefiles gathering. The WP6 developed specific scenes in CooSpace, as the wp6s that has a bulletin board with news and a specific mailing list: wp6s@mshe.univ-fcomte.fr. These scenes were used to publish documents drafts and the report about the Catalyse tools development progress. We also used chats tools to adjust some points of the work.

During the concerned period, the WP6 had very close links with the other WPs. It was articulated with the WP3 concerning the web development, and particularly the Catalyse Community and the tools documentation of tools. The WP3 was in charge of the technical aspects of the online tools (blog and wiki) and the WP6s delt with the structure of the information choices and of course with this website main feeding. Nevertheless, the WP3 also published many documents, like multimedia presentations. The Wp6i used information and indicators from the WP4. The Wp6u and the WP5 often worked very closely and consequently we wondered if the wp6u should not move towards the WP5.

2.6.2.2. Progress and results.

In this part, we will quickly present the progress and results of each coordination group of the WP6.

2.6.2.2.1. Progress on territorial information portal (WP6I) - Group leader Guénaël DEVILLET (ULG)

The WP6i objective is to gather and format the whole information of the territorial information portal for the actors. Initially, the WP6i had to collect territorial information by taking account the WP4i work results about territorial and environmental indicators and to work with the uses group, that is to say with the caENTI members that are local actors. Then, a reflection on the metadata and on the data presentation interface had to be carried out in order to get the territorial information portal.

The wp6i research allowed identifying the data available on Internet, as well as the cost of the statistical data available under a digital shape and that can be spatially represented. These data were gathered by the team of the University of Liege that underlined the implementation difficulties and the need of a European standardization of the distribution means.

The team of the University of Franche-Comté set up the data-processing systems allowing an effective storage and undertook a reflection on the metadata. They are on the one hand linked to the indicators (construction, definition, calculating method) and on the other hand to the data (gathering date, processing, harmonization). The metadata linked to the space representation were also suggested (shapefiles preciseness,…). Our work consists in defining metadata and in evaluating their implementation. To achieve this task, we made research on the Dublin Core functionalities.

The team of ZRC ZAZU set up the basic elements of the mapping representation interface.

From March to August 2009, activities were centered on the data gathering and on the execution of a mapping tool to represent data. After the month of August, the WP main objective will be to upgrade the spatial representation tools and functionalities quality.

Another objective of the project will consist in the augmentation of the representation spatial precision (infra-communal level).

2.6.2.2.2. Progress on Territorial Intelligence Community System (TICS, wp6s) - Group leader Cyril MASSELOT (UFC).

A TICS is a territorial information system used by a partnership of territorial actors that wants to develop democratic governance for sustainable development. It favours the information sharing within a territorial development partnership. It instruments the data cooperative analysis and the results participative interpretation. It introduces the citizens' participation within the decision-making process. It provides the actors with the useful information to draft projects, and then to manage and evaluate them.

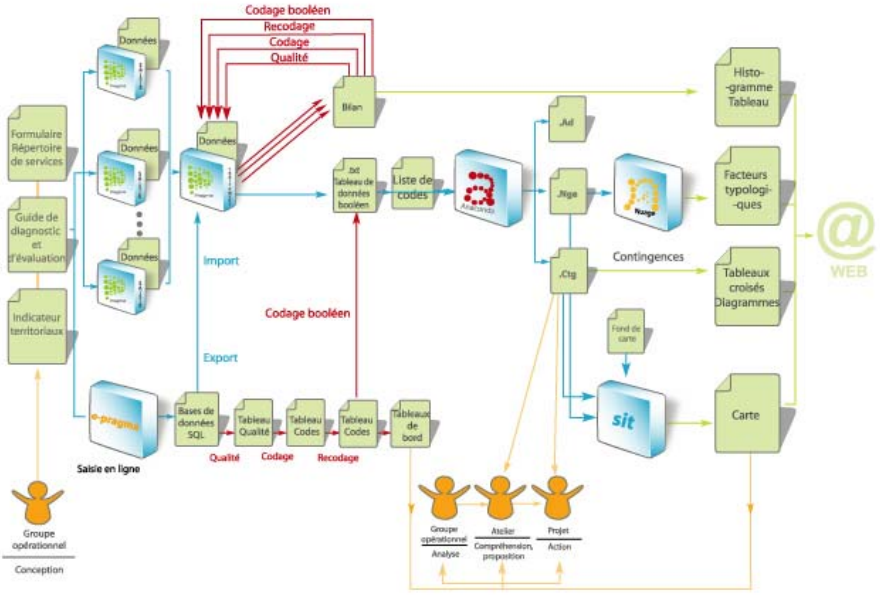


Diagram 3: Territorial Intelligence Community System

After:

- The data integration process of the processing software
- The management and edition of the documents produced during the analysis

The present research concerns:

- The analysis protocols of the different kinds of information
- The system adaptation to the specific needs of the multi-sector development partnerships.

This group activity continues the work of the Wp6p (2006) and Wp6d (2007) group: after the specifications of the Catalyse tools and their online management description, we need to integrate them into the TICS (see below). The Territorial Indicators System is described and developed by the Wp6i as regards the indicators, and its integration in the TICS in a coherent way is studied by the Wp6s.

At the same time, it seems necessary for each tool to develop a specific online access, in order to manage the tools versions and the download with a Web 2.0 version and also to create a users community. Tools without documentation cannot be used, as a consequence we develop an online documentation of the Catalyse Toolkit.

The Wp6s upgraded, harmonized and integrated the tools. Multi-platform and multilanguage versions were executed, as well as compatible online versions.

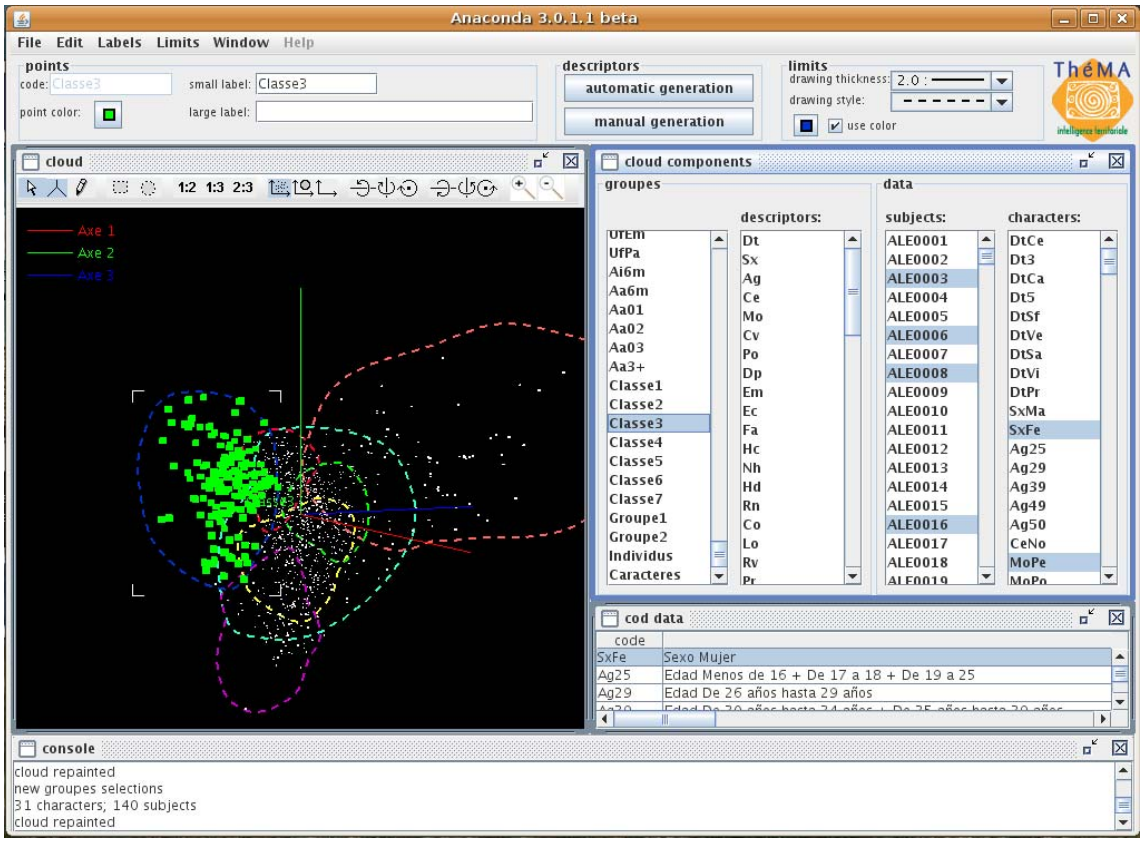


Diagram 4: New beta version of Anaconda 2.2 software (cross-platform and online)

Diagram 5: Catalyse Community

These tools will be presented in a demonstration workshop during the next International Conference of Territorial Intelligence. They can be downloaded on the Catalyse Community website (http://www.territorial-intelligence.eu/catalyse/). Presently:

- Jpragma is ready to be used in its version 2.
- ePragma is used in its first version, and its version 2 can be tested.
- Anaconda is used in its version 2.2, and its version 3 can be tested.

- eAnaconda is used in its first version.
- TIS is ready to be integrated into the TICS, and to be fed with the European indicators.
- Catalyse CMS (CCMS) is being tested in two places and is being modelled.

There is a first prototype of online documentation managed by a wiki tool (http://www.territorial-intelligence.eu/catalyse/doc/).

Concerning the analysis protocols, Accem network described the analysis protocols for each question of the Accem guide, which includes the caENTI one, on the basis of the experimentations and of the new observatories. Then, ThéMA and OLE adapted the protocols for each question of the caENTI guide.

ThéMA, OLE and the SEGEFA updated the gathering documents that feed the system: diagnosis and evaluation individual guide, services repertory and territorial indicators, and then the documents produced during the analyses, in accordance with the tools updating. Afterwards, the LIFC started drafting specifications for the metadata.

From the Catalyse Governance diagram, ThéMA, OLE and LIFC also coordinated the users' needs analysis in relation with the wp6u group and with the territorial actors. They also used a joint document on the Catalyse uses drafted by Optima after the scientific coordination meeting on Catalyse evaluation that took place in Liège on the middle of February 2008.

These three tasks –protocols, documents and uses- should be now finalized. Many prospects of the wp6s concern the tools. All this tool versions are available in a good and stable version. Meanwhile, they can be improved and some points should be finalized to be used by the public.

- jPragma needs an automatic setup module to improve several help information, to add other languages to the multilingual management (Spanish, Italian, Hungarian, Romanian, Chinese…), and to at least get a real and simple integration with Anaconda.
- ePragma, for the jPragma compatibility, needs a stabilization of its database; several specific functions should be developed (like synthesis variable, complex quantitative calculation) ; an automatic setup module would be useful too, like a new export format of individuals / questionnaires structure in XML, and its integration in a CMS (Content Management System) with eAnaconda, a repertory and documentation. The version 2 will replace the version 1.
- For Anaconda and eAnaconda, we made an improved 2.2 version and a version 3 is now in progress; it will integrate the latest 3D representation. Then, the integration with jPragma will be operational and as a consequence the migration of Anaconda 3.0 towards eAnaconda will be possible. At the same time, this work can stabilize the workflow between Pragma, jPragma, ePragma.
- The Territorial Information System (cf. Wp6i) only needs the web-mapping is integrated into the Catalyse Toolkit and Community.
- Ccms: Catalyse Contents Management System. This website is ready to be used, we just need to get an automatic setup module for the installation, to develop a set of several skins to choose the interface and to finalize the documentation.

As a consequence, the next step for the Catalyse Community (online toolkit) is the publication of tools new versions and its feeding with experiences in relation with the documentation and online help. That is why we should finalize the tools documentation and develop the access by process and by activity.

We should finish the TICS specifications, with a first description of the detailed protocols, the description of the documents and of their metadata and the analysis of the main communication means and protocols during the caENTI last mid-term period.

2.6.2.2.3. Progress on uses of territorial intelligence tools (WP6u) - Group leader Celia SANCHEZ (UHU)

As **general objective**, the Wp6u group aims at studying the uses of the territorial intelligence tools among actors, particularly in development partnerships. It was created during the conference of Huelva with two objectives:

- the follow-up of the tools experimentations within caENTI
- the implementation of a large survey on territorial intelligence projects in Europe, starting from caENTI and Catalyse projects.

As **work starting point**, the specific participative governance of the territorial observatories was analysed in 2006 thanks to the analysis of the development partnerships and of their observation devices developed within the caENTI (deliverable 56). It suggests a scheme for Catalyse governance, which distinguishes some instances of the partnership, such as operational groups, workshops and project groups with specific needs regarding territorial information.

The lack of coordination about the territorial intelligence uses progressively appeared during the second period, firstly concerning ACCEM experimentation coordination and then the approaches of field territorial intelligence projects harmonization.

During the conference of Huelva, actors suggested unifying and widening this step because the caENTI worked out many approaches about territorial intelligence projects, in different but complementary ways:

- Within the Wp4p, in which we wished to identify projects in the territorial intelligence field funded by the European Union, and which were external to the CAENTI.
- Within the WP5, universities analysed research-actions which constituted territorial intelligence projects achieved in the caENTI universities but which were not development partnerships using the Catalyse method.
- Within the Wp6g, five Catalyse development partnerships were studied. Three of them were the subject of a more deepened analysis about their observation methods.

Insofar as all these approaches were made with different objectives and from different points of view, the considered projects were neither described nor analysed with the same grid. Each approach designed its own descriptive and analytical grid, as a consequence the available grids were complementary but did not allow having a global approach of all the projects.

A first task we performed was analysing and evaluating the Catalyse method and tools uses within the caENTI observatories during the scientific coordination meeting of Liege, on February 2008.

A first important task of the Wp6u was the experimentations follow-up of the territorial intelligence tools made by actors within the caENTI framework. Indeed, all the caENTI territorial actors develop experimentations and they usually share their skills and experiences in order to harmonize the territorial intelligence tools, particularly regarding the definition of contents, information, and individual and territorial indicators. Each one brings the experience of a specific territory that deals with a specific public or thematic. The Wp6u

worked to give a good visibility to the actors experiences in the prospect of the territorial intelligence conference that will take place in October 2008.

The first and most advanced experimentation is the one that started in the migrations partnership observatories coordinated by Accem (Spain). It experimented the contents, tools and uses within a national network of nine local observatories of the migrations phenomenon, which are multi-sector partnerships animated by Accem. A synthesis of the diagnosis and evaluation guide, services repertories and territorial indicators preceded the harmonization within the caENTI. It then allowed experimenting the tools since 2006. The presence of experienced observatories and of new ones was an important factor of success of the harmonisation of the use guides, of the definition of indicators analysis protocols and of uses analysis.

The association Optima (Belgium) developed experimentation on the basis of an observation sample group (approximately 7000 observations) in a town characterised by an important industrial recession, Seraing. Optima developed a participative development plan for an extremely vulnerable area.

These experiences allowed developing a participative evaluation of the Catalyse tools uses within partnerships and communities. The Optima experience had to stop because of a funding lack, but it is being transferred to Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont.

The intermunicipal association Integra (Belgium) made experimentation in a rural environment. It contributed to the definition of the data analysis protocols within the framework of a territorial diagnosis, of the analysis restitution modes to the partnership actors and of the users' integration within the evaluation mode.

Optima and Integra collaborated much to coordinate the evaluation of the Catalyse tools and of their use within multi-sector development partnerships.

The association Adapei (France) developed, on the basis of the Catalyse method, an integrated and participative system to manage and evaluate the services that it uses with handicapped people to make reception, specialised care, protected workshops, integration in classic employment and follow-up whilst working. It especially participated to research on the accompaniment files and on their use within the evaluation framework.

The Réseau des Jardins de Cocagne (France) experimented the introduction of the Catalyse tools within the framework of evaluation of its national and European network of integration actions regarding people away from employment. Compared with Catalyse, this device introduces more evaluation criteria concerning action management and its social and environmental impact, plus an instrumented step of sustainable development.

Both Adapei and Cocagne experimentations introduced the quality step within the Catalyse method.

Valodocco fondation (Spain) experimented, in collaboration with UHU, the territorial intelligence tools and the participative methods within the framework of the district V development plan, an area of Huelva. This experimentation was awarded as a good practice at the international scale.

The Baranya department (Hungary) that is the project manager of « Pecs European city of culture in 2010 » mainly collaborated with PTE to experiment steps of digital governance and the territories competitiveness indicators.

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

The Wp6u also initiated the survey on territorial intelligence projects in Europe.

From the first grid established by Optima and Integra to evaluate the uses of the Catalyse tools, the university of Huelva, Accem and Valdocco foundation established a broader grid to describe, analyse and evaluate territorial intelligence projects.

Three three-month training periods, Thomas Morel's (UFC), Violeta Garcia Lorenzo's (UHU) and Juan Ignacio Gonzalez Orta's (UHU) ones consisted in working in TheMA to the filling in of a grid with the caENTI actors, including all the Accem observatories.

These forms initiated the constitution of a territorial intelligence projects repertory. The structure of this descriptive and analytical grid should now by lightened before the publication of the online repertory, to open it to all the territorial intelligence projects. The objective is to get a specific presentation of the observation function within the territorial intelligence projects, so as to allow analysing the territorial intelligence methods and tools uses by actors.

These forms will be used to make an online repertory of the territorial intelligence projects.

2.6.2.2.4. The European Observatory of Elementary school (WP6E) - Group leader Yves ALPE (OER/UNISA)

After having finished the critical analysis of the French Observatory of Rural School, the wp6e drafted the general principles of the European Observatory of Elementary School.

2.6.2.2.4.1. Critical analysis of the Observatory of Rural School (OER)

The work made by the OER for six years is a life-size experience of an Observatory of Elementary School kind.

The team is made up of approximately twenty members who have very varied status (university lecturers and researchers, trainers, lecturers and professors, teachers under the French ministry of Education responsibility) belonging to two research laboratories and five Teachers colleges.

It led five surveys and made a 12 000-questionnaire database, that is exploited much:

- Research works of the team members, as individual (PhD, Post Doctoral degree, several masters) as collective
- Individual and collective publications (four published volumes, the fifth one is being prepared)
- Organisation of seminars and conferences (among which the international conference « Education and territories » that took place in November 2007)
- Speeches, conferences, debates animation in many contexts and at the request of many actors: trade unions, NGOs, local political stakeholders, etc.

Besides, this work led to exchanges with European teams (Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium…), among which some became perennial. For five years, the collaboration with the GIER (Inter-university group of rural school, Catalan universities) have concretised in pluri-annual exchanges of lecturers.

Led by the OER members, the critical analysis of this observatory emphasized its characteristics, its advantages and its drawbacks.

During this period, ThéMA and the LIFC (UFC) made the transfer of the OER database, which was managed through a data-processing system that had become obsolete,

towards a PHP/mySQL database, free, multi-platform and open system that can be managed with the epragma software, designed by the caENTI wp6s group.

2.6.2.2.4.2. Design of the European Observatory of School (EOS)

The wp6e inaugural coordination meeting that took place in Aix-en-Provence in July 2006 defined three main objectives for the EOS:

1. Gathering information about the academic performance of primary school pupils
2. Analyzing the relations within the school community from the sustainable local development angle
3. Carrying out studies about the locally-induced educational inequalities

A cross-cutting caENTI operational objective should be added to the above-mentioned ones, it is the instruments appropriation by local actors. Indeed, we want to determine the concerned actors and the concerned instruments.

The workshops held in Salerno (in May 2007), in Digne-les-Bains (in November 2007), in Lyon (in January 2008) and in Salerno (in May 2008) allowed precisely designing the project.

The observatory shape will be conditioned much by two elements: which concerned actors and for which users is it made?

The database will receive impulse from the actors (teams, actors in charge of the project..). It requires a scientific approach and a precise definition of the objectives as regards the knowledge to be produced. It is impossible to define it *a priori,* as it would be contrary to the participative principles that inspire territorial intelligence.

The users (researchers, institutions, local actors, etc.) are also actors who express a demand.

It is absolutely necessary to make initial methodological choices concerning:

- cohorts follow-up versus multi-annual surveys on samples
- independent national surveys subsequently put together versus multi-national format

The **methodological guiding principle** that bases the foundation of the European School Observatory was inspired by the analysis of the French experience of the Rural School Observatory. The latter aimed at creating a database by carrying out questionnaires and surveys with Catalyse (e-pragma). Local actors (teachers, representatives, NGOs, etc.) will help the observatory members to build the basic structure and to draw up a contract. The survey modalities (cohorts composition, follow-up, etc.) still have to be determined.

Anyway, it is necessary to provide a reference framework: the data reported below allow developing a descriptive factsheet for each participating country.

The main data are available on Eurydice (Euribase and ETES- EuropeanThesaurus of Educational Systems). Nevertheless, these data must be worked out again and new ones should be gathered for each country. This task should be made by part-timers and all the documents should be translated (as it is not always the case with Eurydice).

In order the OEE can get real significance, at least four countries should participate to the start-up phase and it is advisable at least six countries become involved in the project, in order the diversity of the European educational systems can be represented.

If we consider the **partners** we identified, it seems five could participate to the project: France, Belgium, Spain (Catalonia, GIER), Italy, and Rumania. At least one Nordic

country could be added to this list. So far, only two teams (France and Catalonia) officially decided to get involved in the project.

Concerning the **data** necessary for each involved country in order to set up the observatory, we drew a list concerning school and territorial data.

Pre-primary school teaching:
- Given the huge disparities among countries, pre-primary school teaching will not be covered by the observatory. Nevertheless, a presentation of the following elements will be required:
- Optional/compulsory teaching and number of compulsory school years
- Pupils' age at their entry and exit
- Role of public and private schools
- Availability of informal education (kindergartens, etc.)

Structure of the compulsory schooling curricula:
- Number of years per level
- Pupils' age at each level
- Systems for shifting from one level to the other one (repeating a year, etc.)
- In-house evaluation systems
- Staff at each level
- Role of public and private actors at each level
- Teaching timetable (day, week, year)
- Compulsory subjects and time devoted to them
- Organization of the teaching activity: number of teachers per level, polyvalence or not, pedagogical teams....)
- Exits from compulsory schooling

This aspect will not be included into the database, but we need to know:
- The exit modalities (accompanied by statistical data)
- Exit ages
- Certificates

Territorial data:
- Decentralized administrative structures and territorial subdivisions
- Territorial zoning (urban/rural, etc.)
- Maps indicating the characteristics of the studied area (geography, demography, economics...)
- School zoning (at the various teaching levels if they are different)

General information about territorial implementation of public educational policies would be useful, but the comparative analysis remains very difficult... This point would deserve a precise study in itself. It would for example make reference to the AFEC studies and it would require huge resources.

2.6.2.2.4.3. Synthesis about the European educational systems

The OER team and UNISA started gathering papers about the European educational systems presented during international meetings and seminars organized by the wp6e within the caENTI framework:

-Salerno from May, 9th to 12th 2007

- Digne-les-Bains on November, 29th and 30th 2007

- Vesoul on December 11th and 12th 2007

- Lyon on January, 24th and 25th 2008
- Salerno on May, 15th and 16th 2008

UNISA also started making a global comparison of the European educational systems and of the training for the educational qualification in Europe.

2.6.3. Workpackage 6 TOOLS deviations from the project workprogramme

The WP6 spent more time on developing the tools and systems than on drafting specification. The introduction of a new group on uses allowed improving the tools uses analysis and the tools accessibility.

2.6.4. List of drafted documents and next deliverables of workpackage 6 TOOLS

The Wp6i and the wp6s drafted many technical documents:

- tia4i080501-report-result-WP4i.pdf: results of WP4i to be integrated into WP6i
- tia6i080701-report-result-WP6i.pdf: results of WP6i mid-term activity
- tia6i080801-cartography-data-and-shapefiles-WP6i.pdf: mapping of the data gathering
- tia6i080830-state-of-advancement-WP6i.pdf: state of advancement WP6i on August 15th 08
- Rapport modélisation des donneées pour des outils de l'intelligence territoriale.pdf
- eAnaconda_Avancement.pdf
- tia6s080423-ePragmaPointAvancement.doc
- tia6s080424-SCIT-SI-DIV.ppt
- Rapport JPragma pour réunion WP6 du 22 avril.doc
- tia6s080425-ToolsProgress-En.ppt
- Rapport modélisation outil Pragma v0.5.doc
- tia6s080531-ToolsProgress-En.ppt
- Besancon-080627-wp6-Damy.ppt
- tia6s080627-ToolsProgress-En.ppt

The wp6u also drafted forms and posters about the caENTI participants observatories.

Many papers about the European educational systems were written within the framework of the scientific meetings organized by the wp6e.

Next deliverables:

Del. n°	Deliverable name	WP n°	Date due	Lead contractor
59	Portal on institutional territorial indicators available on Internet in Europe.	6	36	UFC
60	Specifications for a Territorial Information System.	6	36	UFC
61	Report on feasibility of a European Observatory of the Rural School.	6	36	UFC

2.6.5. List of workpackage 6 TOOLS next milestones

The Besançon 2008 conference, and the final reports are now the milestones for WP6.

2.6.6. Conclusion and prospects of workpackage 6 TOOLS for next period

The WP6 made an important work during this period and it should now starting finalising it in the prospect to make it perennial.

Indeed, the WP6 did not only write the tool specifications. It often coordinated tools and prototypes execution. We should now think about the maintenance, the protection and evolution of the tools accessible within the « Catalyse community », of the territorial indicators web-mapping and of the Territorial Intelligence Community System elements, in relation with the innovation and dissemination plan.

We should about think about on the one hand the positioning of the reflexion led within the wp6u on the territorial intelligence tools uses and on the other hand the experimentations follow-up either in the WP6 or in the WP5. The more usual idea consists in distinguishing the tools technical and methodological use, that concerns the tools objectives, and the tools use conditions within the development partnerships, that rather belong to the WP5 research. As regards the experimentations, we should also distinguish the technical follow-up from the strategic accompaniment. We want to promote the databases made by the caENTI observatories and to improve the territorial intelligence projects visibility by making an online catalogue of territorial intelligence projects.

The observatory of rural school is among these projects. Beyond the specifications for a European observatory of school, that are now almost written, the wp6e group also started promoting the scientific lessons and the impact of this observatory at the territories level.

Annex A – Plan for using and disseminating the knowledge

During the first semester of the caENTI third reporting period, the caENTI Innovation and Dissemination Manager mainly worked on two dimensions of this issue: on the one hand, the protection of private life while creating and working on databases including personal data, and on the other hand the protection of the intellectual creations designed by the caENTI consortium, and especially of software and databases.

1. The protection of private life whilst creating and managing databases

Regarding the protection of private life while creating and working on databases that include individual data, we paid much attention to the evolution of the European and national legal frameworks on this issue. This study showed there have been three main chronological steps in this legal evolution at the European scale.

First of all, the French law n°78-17 voted in 1978 and called « Informatique et Libertés » is one of the very first laws adopted in this field at the world level.

As the European earliest and more complete text regarding this issue, this law n°78-17 became the main reference of the fundamental European text on this subject that was voted in 1995. The latter corresponds to the second step of the European legal frameworks evolution on the relations between protection of private life and work with databases. Indeed, the directive 95/46/EC concerning personal data protection and free movement of such data, voted on October, 24th 1995, is presently the fundamental European text. It aims to harmonize the European legislations about protection of data, private life and individual liberties.

At the time of transposing this voted directive, many countries belonging to the European Union modified their internal legislation, in order it respect the directive content. To study this third step of the European legal frameworks evolution regarding private life protection, we drafted a table of the present legislation in each of the European country where there is at least one caENTI member, and we got the following result.

State	Laws in force	Control authority
Belgium	Transposition law of the directive 95/46/EC: December, 11th 1998 Additional dispositions in a law of February, 26th 2003	Commission of private life protection
France	Transposition law of the directive 95/46/EC: August, 6th 2004 (law n° 2004-801)	French National Commission Data Processing and Liberties (CNIL)
Hungary	Law of November, 17th 1992 about protection of personal data	Parliamentary Commissioner for data protection and freedom of information
Italy	Transposition law of the directive 95/46/EC: laws n°675 and 676 of December, 31st 1996 about protection of personal data A new code of data protection became valid on January, 1st 2004	Responsible for Data protection

Romania	Transposition law of the European Union acquis (represented by the directive 95/46/EC): law n°677-2001 about people's protection vis-à-vis the processing of personal data Creation of the control authority by the law n°102-2005	National Control Authority of the processing of personal data
Slovenia	Law of July, 23rd 1999 about protection of personal data	Information Commissioner
Spain	Transposition law of the directive 95/46/EC: Organic law of December, 13th 1999 (n°15/1999) that became valid on January, 14th 2000	Agency for the data protection

After having focused on the chronology of the personal data protection texts in Europe, we started studying in detail three dimensions of this issue on the one hand at the European level, and on the other hand in each of the caENTI country. We chose these dimensions because they seemed especially important in the context of the caENTI activities and consequently we wanted to make sure our procedures of data processing respect them. They are firstly the user's access to the data that concern him/her, secondly the access of other people to the user's personal data. These "other people" especially refer to social workers, in particular specialized educators and caseworkers, who intervene with the user. The third dimension we decided to emphasize is the authorised way of using personal data in order to make scientific surveys and needs evaluation.

Concerning the user's access to the data that concern him/her at the European level, the main principles about the protection of personal data and free movement of such data were defined by the directive n°95/46/EC of October, 24th 1995. These key-elements consist in giving access to the user to all the information that concern him/her and imposing to the organization that gathers and processes personal data to explain the planned use of these gathered data to the user. Nevertheless, this legal text does not specify the way this right can be concretely implemented. Indeed, it does not indicate if the user can be accompanied whilst consulting the gathered data, and in this case by which kind of people (family members, lawyers,...). These precisions should be given by each of the European countries legislation, that should not only be adapted so as to respect the European directives but also specify the way people can concretely enjoy the rights created by the European right. The obligation to transpose directives in national legislations and to vote national legal texts that respect European right is based on the recognized and accepted superiority of European right on national European ones.

We are also presently studying the access of other people than the user (in particular social workers and medical staff) to his/her personal data and preparing a synthesis of this issue state, firstly at the European caENTI members level and then at the international level. On this point, we already noticed there are sharp differences from a European country to another one. Indeed, this access possibility depends on many factors, and firstly on each European Union member legislation philosophy. This possibility also depends on the kinds of people who intervene with the user. They can belong to a broad spectrum, from the social workers working in the public sector to the voluntaries involved in non-governmental organizations. The access to users' personal data also varies according to the professional sector, either medical or social. Lastly, the kind of organization in which the user is received also influences the possibility for the staff members to have access to the users' personal data.

As far as the respect of personal data confidentiality when they are used to meet survey and evaluation needs is concerned, two main options are presented in the directive n°95/46/EC. Under the terms of this legal text, the organization that needs personal data to make a diagnosis or an evaluation can apply for a preliminary authorization by its national control authority. The dossier must be submitted before starting the processing when the latter is or can be considered as able to generate risks of people's rights and liberties violation. The European Union determined this general principle and gave to the European States the competence to precisely define what a "*processing generating risks of people's rights and liberties violation*" is. The second option consists in the possibility for the organization, which needs to use personal data within its activity framework, to make a simplified declaration. This option can be chosen when the processing the organization should make is not considered as representing any risk of people's rights and liberties violation. In this case, it is even sometimes possible to be exempted from legal steps, when the national control authority regards the processing as particularly innocuous.

2. The protection of intellectual creations

2.1. The protection of free software

Regarding the software that were already created by some members of the caENTI consortium, we wondered how to protect them from undesired use, whilst giving access to them to a broad users' community. To do so, we thought about applying the free software regime to them. Indeed, this regime allows the users to run, distribute, study, change and improve the software. Among the free software, we should distinguish on the one hand, the open source ones which use conditions are quite restrictive and on the other hand, the shareware and freeware which execution is free and which logic is generally commercial. Consequently, the source codes of the latter are not accessible. One of the main free software common points is the fact they emphasize their authors' will to limit -but not abandon, it is a capital point- their prerogatives in a collaborative prospect. 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.

As Innovation and Dissemination Manager, we had to suggest to the consortium the adoption of the free software license most appropriate to the caENTI needs, in particular at the software dissemination time. In this prospect, we first listed the indispensable characteristics we wanted to find in the license we will adopt to protect the free software the caENTI designs. We considered the adopted license had to allow diffusing the created software in order that a worldwide users' community could take advantage of them, had to forbid any commercial use of the software, had to impose a diffusion with a sources quotation and had to apply diffusion norms compatible with the European right. After having drafted this list, we looked for licenses respecting at least most of its criteria and we found two: the CeCILL license and the EUPL one.

As regards the CeCILL license, its main advantages are its compatibility with many important elements of the law and data-processing fields. Indeed, this license is compatible with the European legal terminology, with the French law -which is much more protective for the authors than the common law regime- and with many free software licenses. It is in particular compatible with the GNU-GPL one, which is the free software license most used in the world. Besides, the CeCILL license imposes to quote the sources of the disseminated

documents, it is quite easy to adapt to the needs and use context of a free software and it is very complete. Nevertheless, the CeCILL license has two main disadvantages. Indeed, it is sometimes incompatible with the European right and it is especially designed for the free software, what means that it imposes to communicate the source codes and it allows a commercial use of the software. Moreover, the CeCILL license is only available in French and English.

Concerning the EUPL license, its main advantage is its global compatibility with the European orientations and law. Indeed, it is officially developed and approved by the European Commission, it is completely complying with the European right and it is translated and valid in all the languages of the European Union countries. In addition, it also takes into account the national laws of the European Union countries. Regarding the data-processing field, it is compatible with most of the significant free software licenses. Lastly, it is very easy to use and it imposes to quote the sources when a document is disseminated. The disadvantages of this license are quite similar to the CeCILL license ones. Indeed, both are especially designed for the free software, what means it is possible to make a commercial use of the software and it is imperative to communicate the source codes.

After having made this study about the protection by licenses of the free software caENTI designs, we made some suggestions to the caENTI representatives. As their reactions were fairly positive, we will the Steering Committee members to validate them during its meeting that will take place during the conference of Territorial Intelligence of Besançon on October, 15th 2008. Our propositions will include two main points. Firstly, we will suggest adopting the EUPL license for the free software that precisely correspond to this definition. The concerned software are those that aim at making collaborative improvements, that are based on the idea to communicate the sources and that are designed to allow using them in a commercial prospect. Then, for the software we want to better protect, we will suggest drafting a specific license inspired by the EUPL principles but in which we would make fundamental adaptations according to the caENTI project specific needs. Thus, in the created license, we could forbid the software commercial use and foresee several protection degrees regarding the source codes communication we would like to make (from the choice to oblige ourselves communicating them to the total prohibition of communication).

2.2. The protection of other intellectual creations

We also focused our attention on the way to protect the other caENTI intellectual creations. To do it, we studied the different existing licenses that have this objective. It quickly appeared that the most efficient one is Creative commons. Indeed, it can be used for almost all the intellectual creations except for software, and in particular for the ones we produce much: scientific articles, maps and databases. As a consequence, I consider Creative commons fairly corresponds to the caENTI present needs. Besides, it was though adopting the philosophy to share knowledge within the scientific community. At the same time, this license allows the rights' holder indicating to his/her audience or partners, the use conditions of his/her creations he/she authorizes, and it allows him/her choosing the law to be applied to the dissemination contract. Vis-à-vis the caENTI needs, the Creative commons license has not only the advantage to protect many kinds of creations, but also to be complying with the international private law and to be available in many associated countries. We should specify that among them there are all the countries members of the caENTI. Besides, the Creative commons license is translated into all the caENTI languages. It is a very adaptable license, which is very easy to implement and use. Lastly, the Creative commons license has recently received positive echoes in case laws, for example in Spain in February 2006. However, this

license has two disadvantages as regards the caENTI consortium needs. Indeed, we noticed the absence of an international harmonised version of the license. Nevertheless, the most serious problem is this license only allows protecting the conditioning of the intellectual creation. It does not allow an intellectual creation's author protecting the concept he/she designed and on which is based the creation. However, when we made the balance of the advantages and disadvantages of this license, we concluded it is rather well-adapted to the caENTI needs in terms of scientific articles, databases and maps protection. Consequently, during the Steering Committee organised on October, 15th 2008, on the first day of the international conference of Territorial Intelligence of Besançon, we will present this license and asked the meeting participants to validate its use to protect most of the caENTI intellectual creations.

3. The dissemination tools of the caENTI activities and results

Since the launching of the caENTI project on March, the 1st 2006, the consortium has used two main instruments to communicate on its activities and disseminate their results towards a wide audience, and also to jointly work on coordinated research-action activities in a remote way. The first of these instruments is the Internet portal, which is a public dissemination tool. Its first version was implemented at the very beginning of the Coordination Action and the second -improved one- 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. This portal has presently a satellite website, called Catalyse community, that allows downloading documentation on the Catalyse method and tools, for example pragma and anaconda. This website design results from our strategy to add to the caENTI main portal satellites concerning specific thematics, such as the Catalyse toolkit and the international conferences, as we will explain it below. The second dissemination instrument of the caENTI project is CooSpace, which is a cooperative workspace opened to all the caENTI members and also to the associated researchers. Its main characteristic is to be quite similar to a virtual laboratory. In addition to these two instruments that have existed since the very beginning of the caENTI project and that have a daily functioning, we should also present other three important communication instruments that were designed, or at least implemented, in the course of the caENTI project. The first of them is the international annual conferences of territorial intelligence. The first one was organised in Alba Iulia (Romania) in September 2006, the second one in Huelva (Spain) in October 2007 and the third one will be organized in Besançon (France) in October 2008. The target of these annual events that gather members of the caENTI project and other researchers and actors interested by the territorial intelligence problematics is to favour regular communication and exchange among the caENTI community and with people working on connate issues. Each year, we improve the conference communication cover so as to online attract a broader audience than the consortium members. Thus, during the conference of Huelva we implemented a blog website and during the conference of Besançon we will put on it live videos of some special moments, for example the presentation of the territorial intelligence network prospects by Jean-Jacques GIRARDOT and the invited conferences. As regards the International Journal of Territorial Intelligence, its first issue should be edited at the beginning of 2009. This journal will aim at disseminating the best works performed in the territorial intelligence field at the world scale, not only by members of the caENTI network but also by all the researchers and actors working about these issues. The caENTI network is also creating an international master of territorial intelligence with an Erasmus Mundus certification. This project, led by the

universities of France-Comté, Huelva, Liege, Pecs, Alba Iulia and Salerno, received the requested national approvals in 2008. Consequently, it will be implemented in these six universities for the first time during the academic year 2009-2010.

ANNEX B – BIBLIOGRAPHY

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