The role of Geographic Information for good governance

Prof. Dr. Ir. Joep Crompvoets MSc.
KU Leuven
The University of Melbourne
EuroSDR

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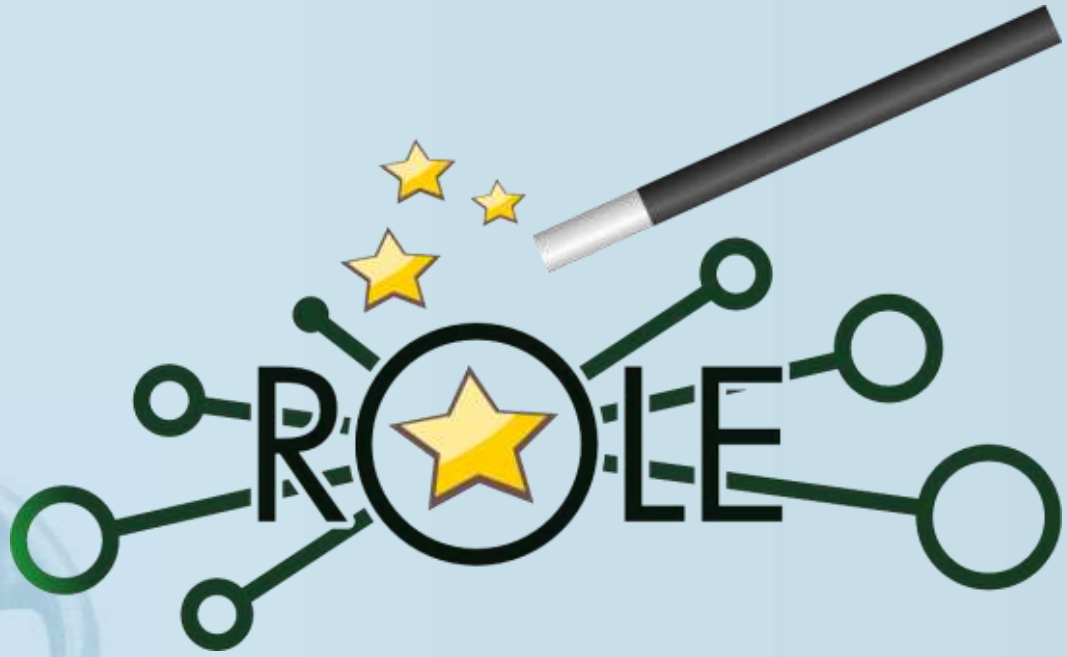
Objectives Presentation

- Role of spatial data for good governance
- Conditions for good governance
- Propositions

1. Role of spatial data for good governance



Trend of governance (OECD, EGPA)

- Open
- Performance
- Accountability/Control
- Restructuring for fit for purpose
- Market type mechanisms within public sector
- Modernize personnel policies

From good government to good governance

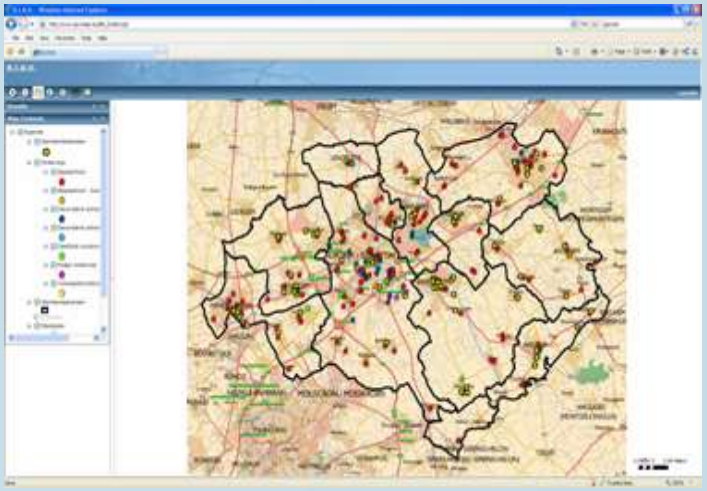
Criteria for good governance:

- -performing policies and service delivery
- -responsibility/accountability
- -transparency
- -rights and duties

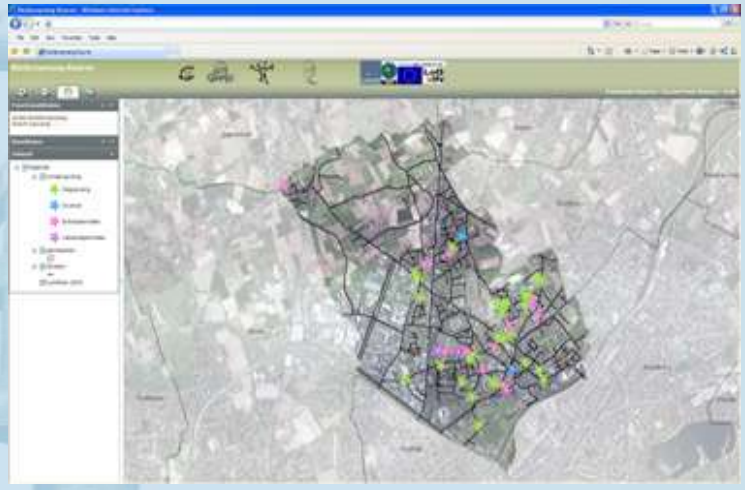
Performing policies and service delivery

Location target groups (Wevelgem)

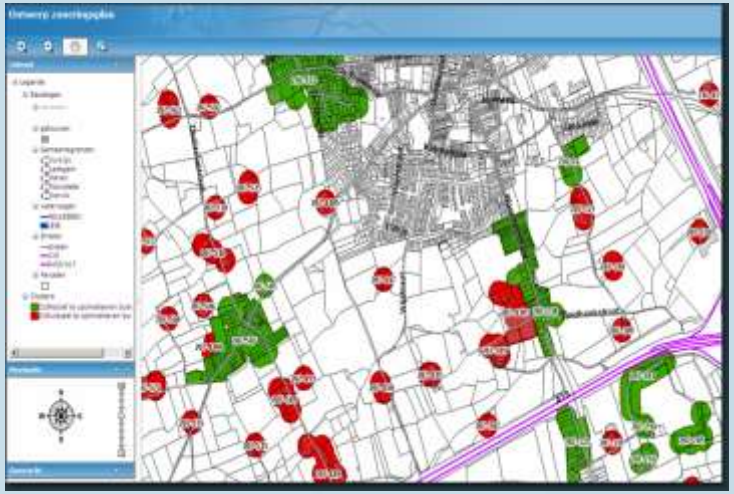
Location schools and services(Kortrijk region)



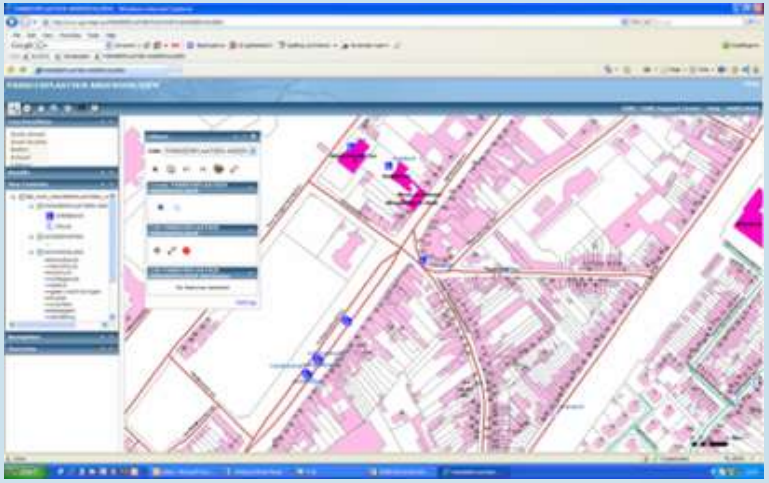
Child care (Kuurne)



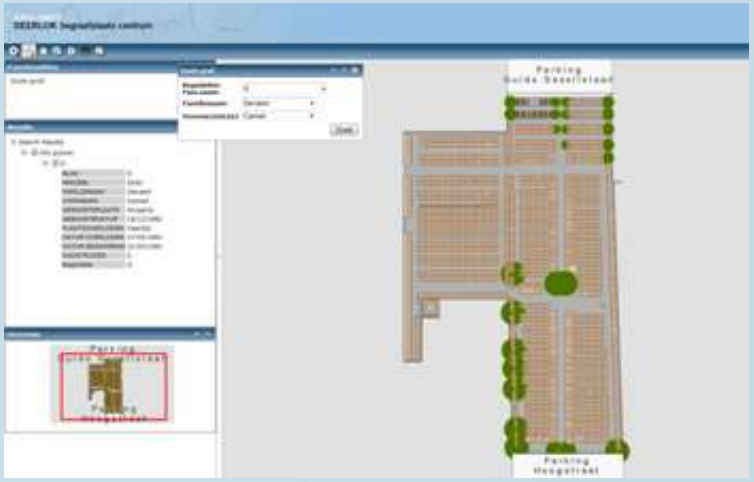
Waste Water (Deerlijk)



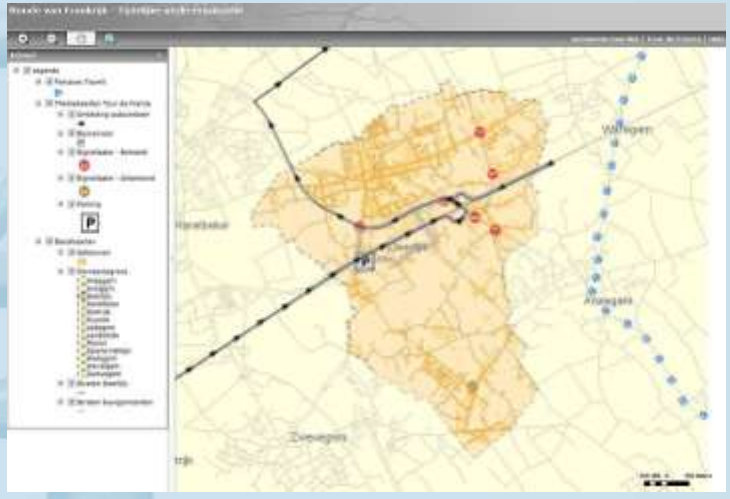
Unoccupied houses (Wevelgem)



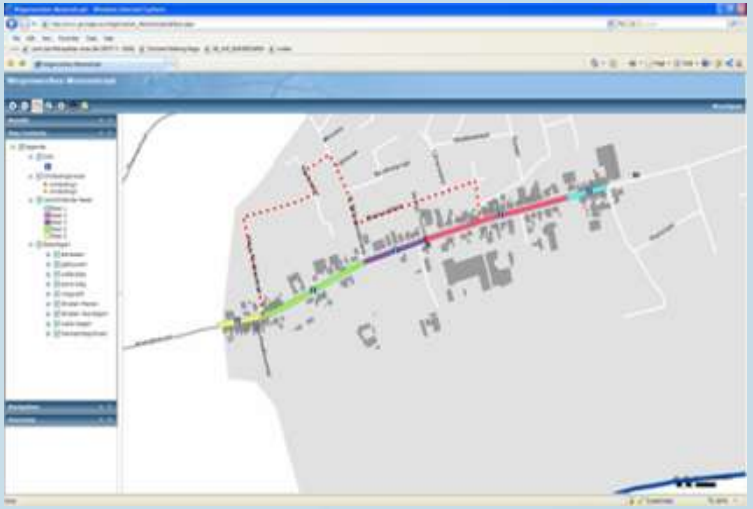
Cemetaries (Avelgem)



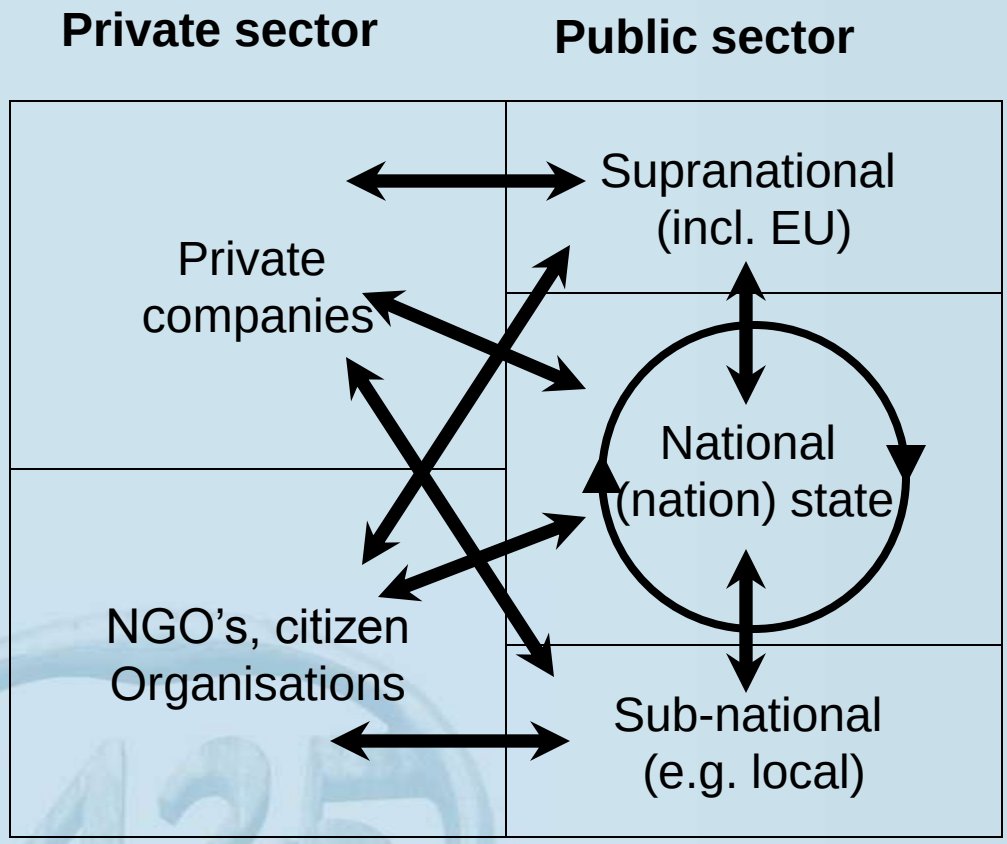
Impact Tour de France (Deerlijk)



Roadworks (Wevelgem)



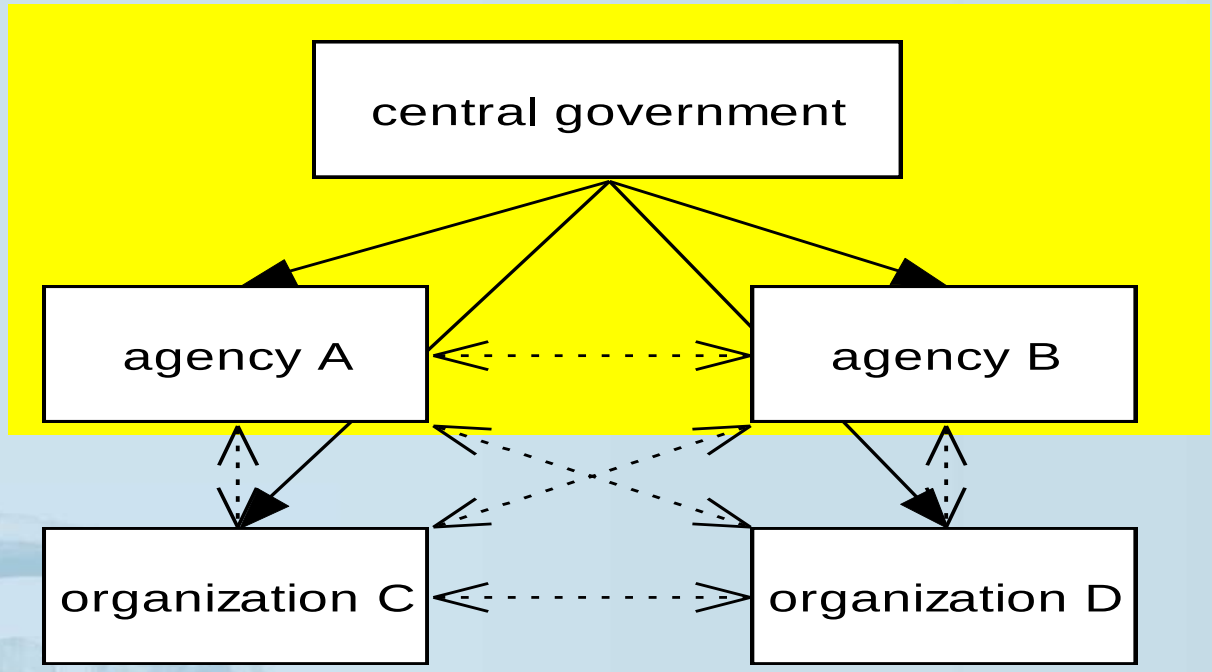
Macro/meso governance



Task allocation at the public Sector

What is the best task allocation scenario for GI-development?
- Hierarchy
- Market
- Network

Hierarchy

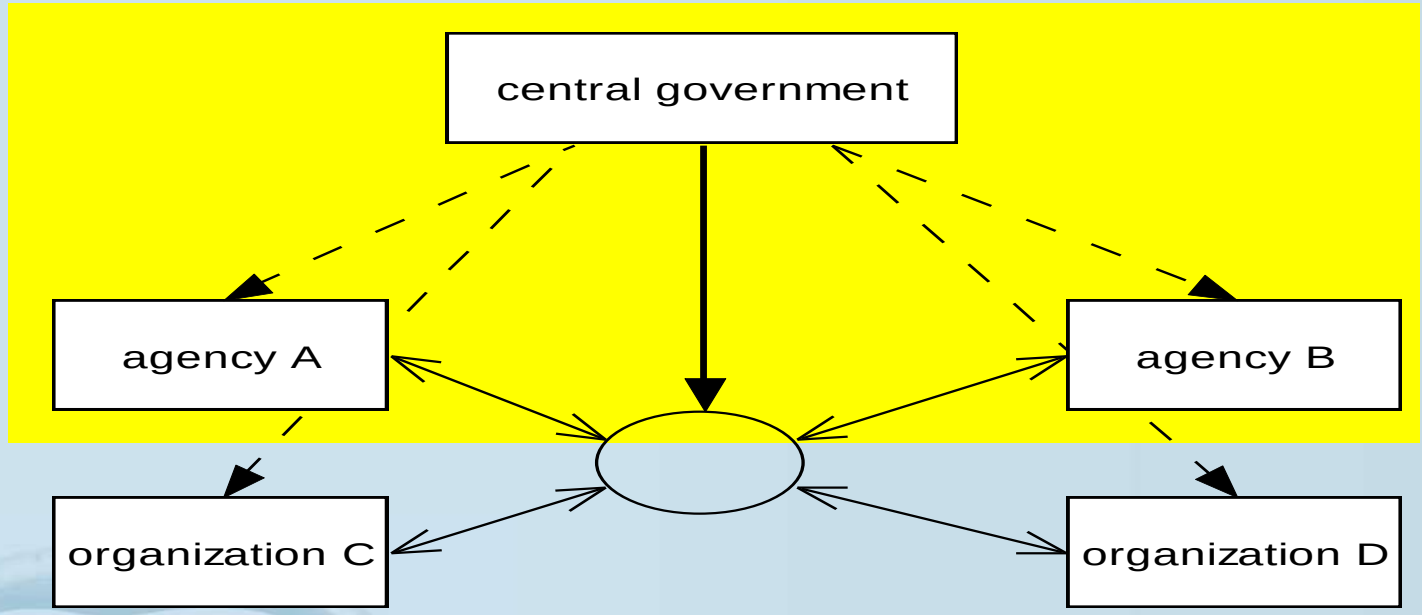


direct control (strict ex ante, structural and financial control)

quasi-automatic coordination between agencies and organizations

public sector

Markets



indirect control (mainly ex post control)

'horizontal' 'spontaneous' coordination between agencies and organizations

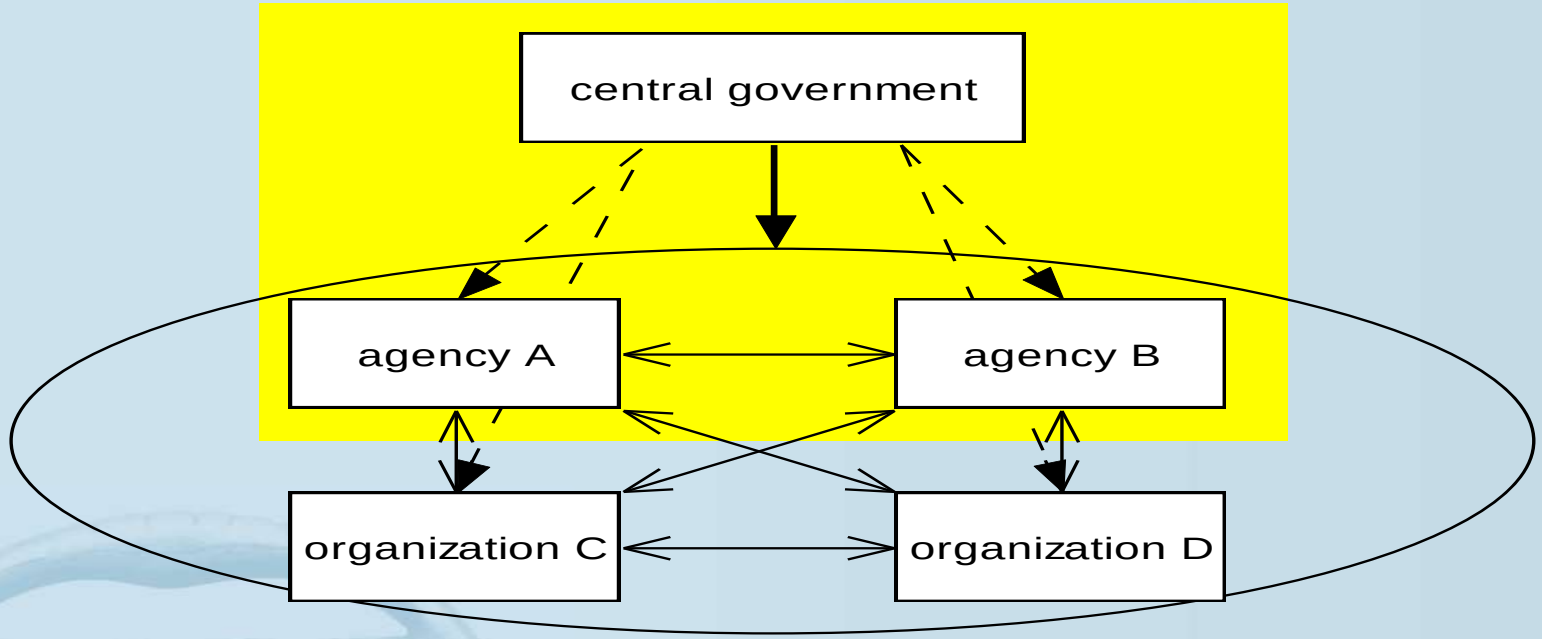
market creation&regulation and by government

market

public sector

Network

Coordination = network management + indirect control (agency A - N) + self-coordination



indirect control (mainly ex post control)

'horizontal' 'spontaneous' coordination between agencies and organizations

network management by government

network

public sector

Spatial data infrastructures

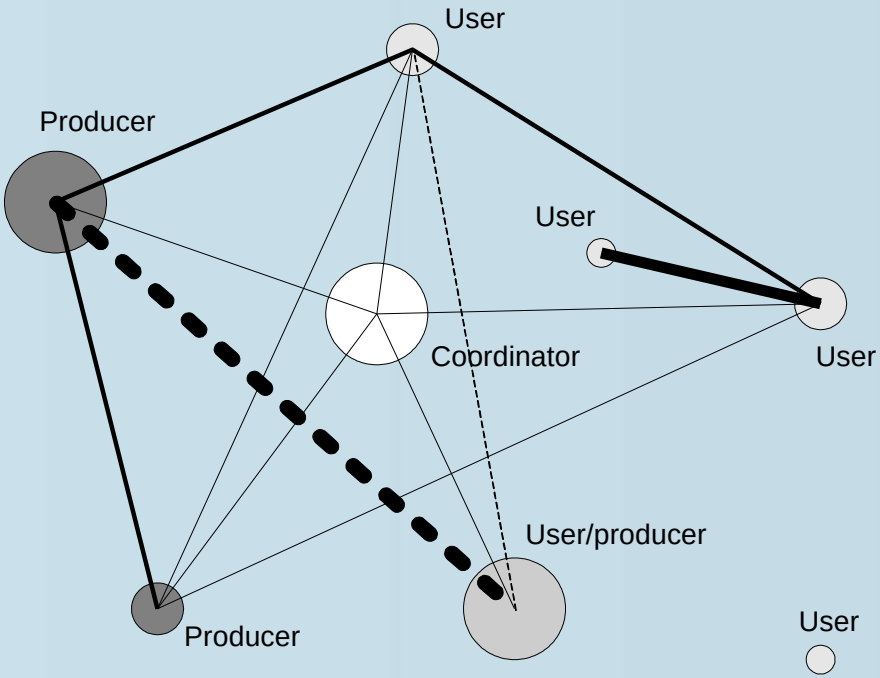
A Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) is an

- Shared network of organizations
- to facilitate
- the access, use and sharing of spatial data

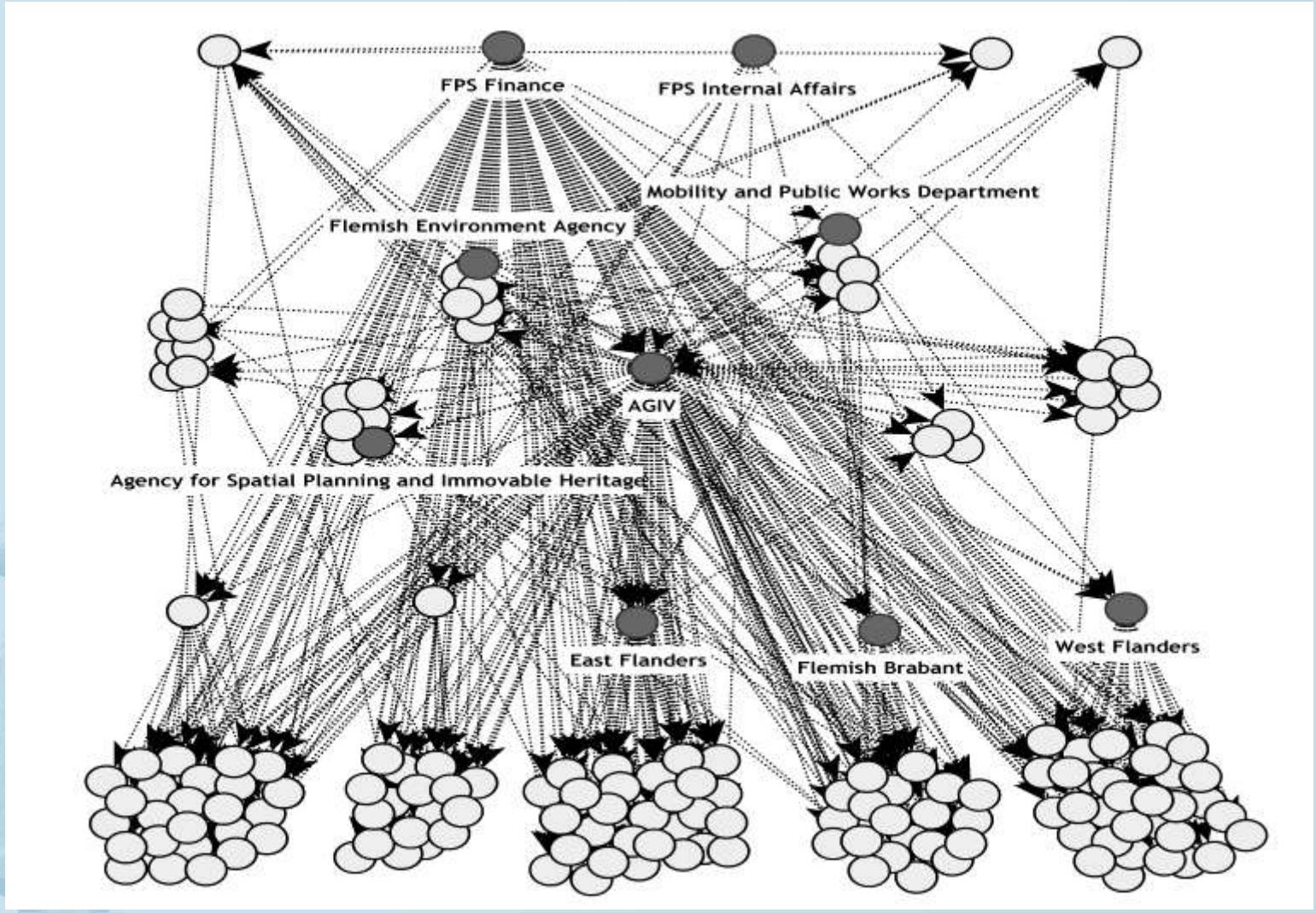
SDI-approaches

- Few define SDI as a (dynamic) network Tulloch & Harvey (2007) / Vandenbroucke et al (2009)

3 levels
Organisation (Node)
Data flow (Link)
Network (SDI)

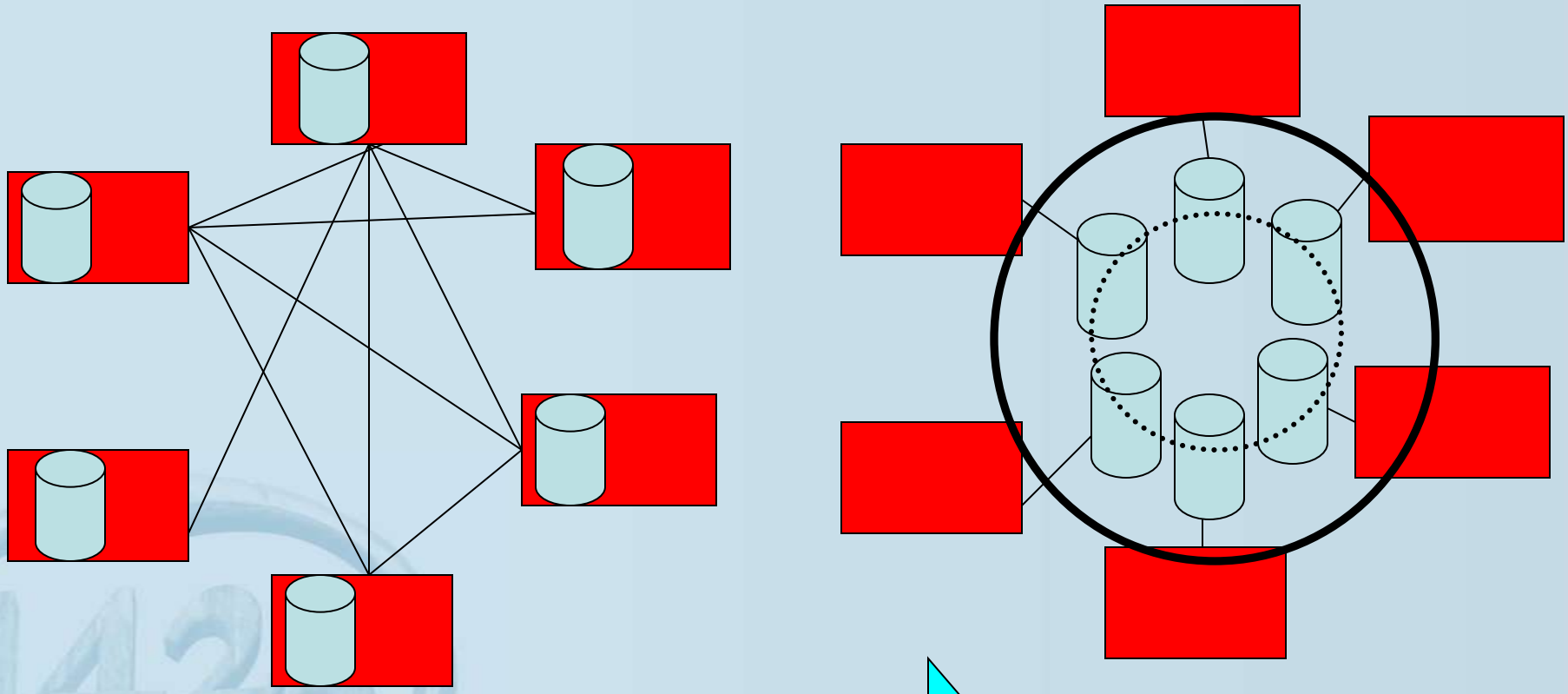


SDI – network in Flanders (Belgium)



2. Conditions for good governance

GI-management development



Organisations with Databases

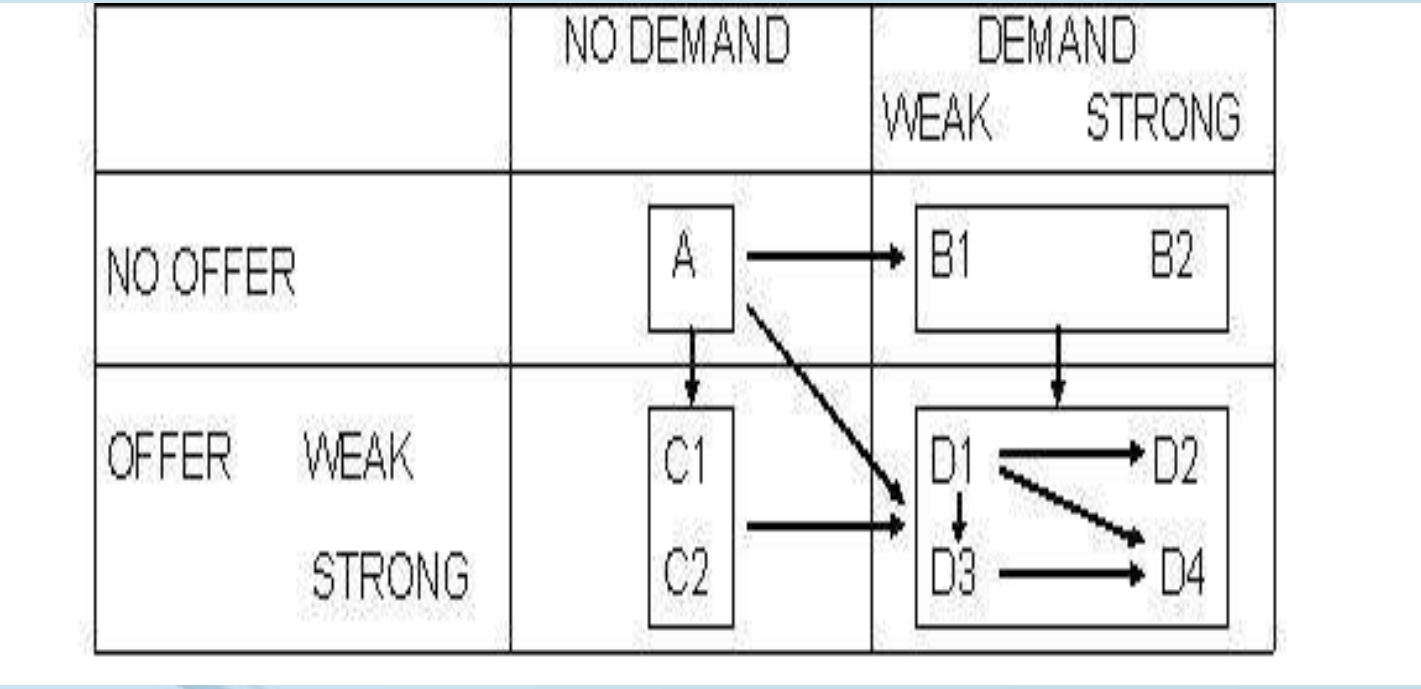
Databases with Organisations

First SDI-condition for good governance

- Good governance requires:

A shift from
Organisations with databases
to
Databases with Organisations

Supply and demand



Bouckaert & Halligan (2008) **Managing Performance, International Comparisons**. Routledge, London, p. 113.

Avoid frustration: Shifting from supply (availability) feeding demand (needs) to demand generating supply

Second SDI-condition for good governance

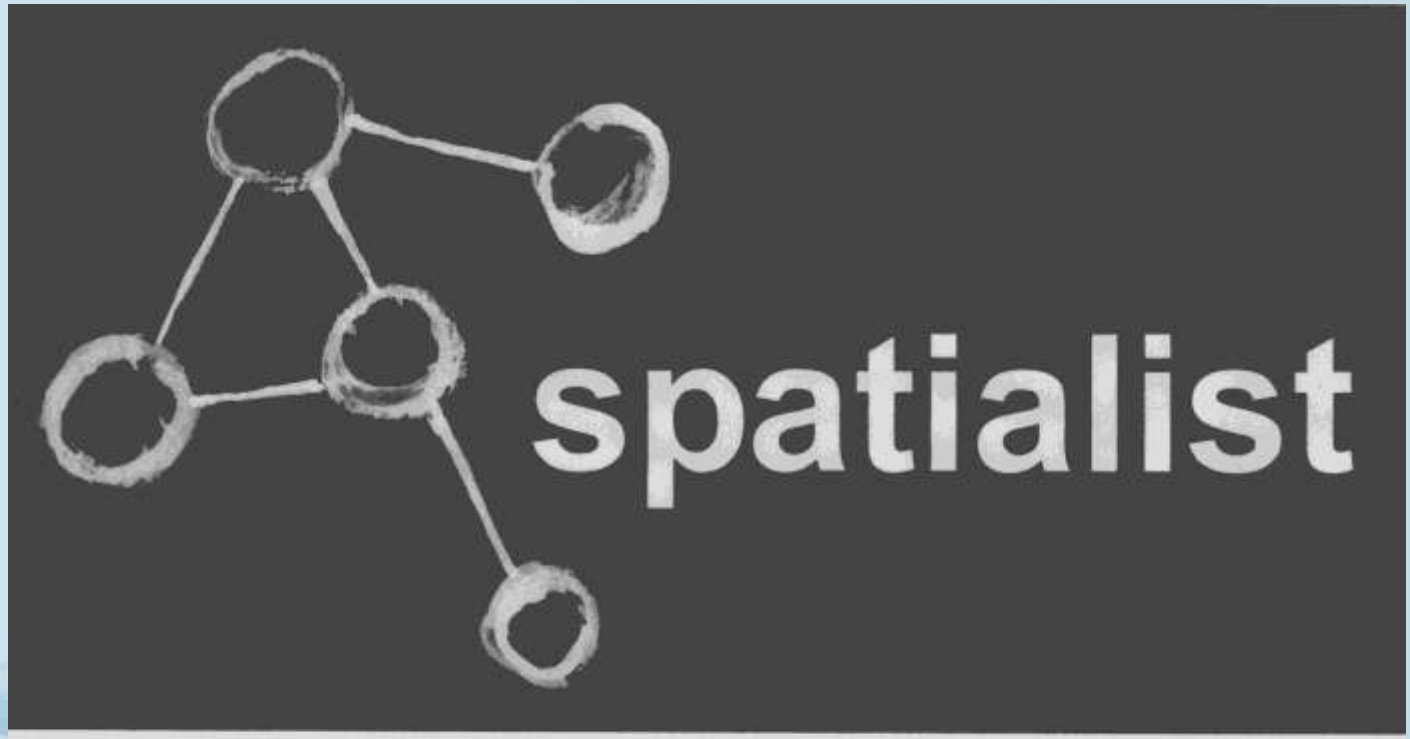
- Good governance requires:

Matching supply and demand -> more demand driven supply

Implementation

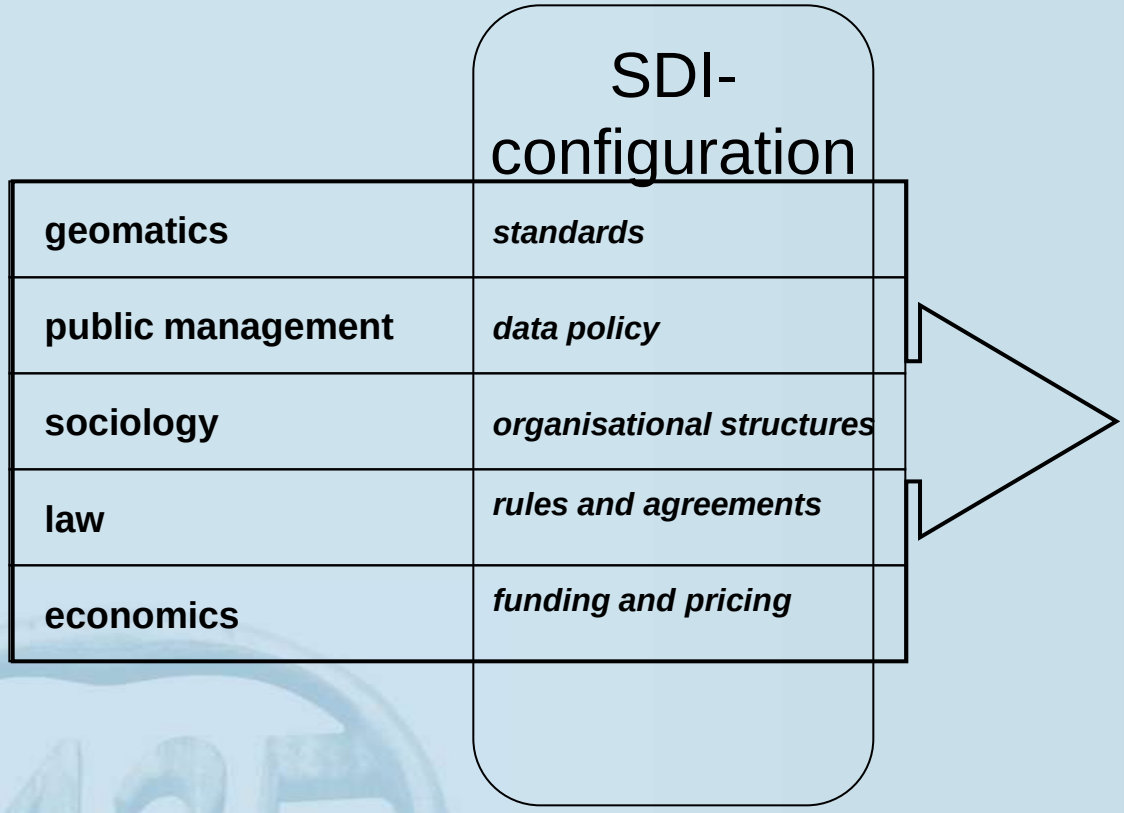
- Classical domino dynamics are sequential:

Technology/ Legislation/ Finance/ Organisation/ Service delivery



Spatial Data Infrastructure and
Public Sector Innovation

SDI performance in the Flemish Region



Spatial Planning
Mapping Floods
Traffic accident registration
Address Management

Performance results

	Spatial Planning	Address Maintenance	Accidents registrations	Flood risk mapping
Efficiency	High	Average	Low	High
Use intensity	Average / High	Low	Average	High
Sharing	Average / High	Low	Low	Average

Success factors:

- Degree of Standardisation
- Open Privacy Attitude
- Consistent Data Policy
- Organisational data management integrated in work processes

Third SDI-condition for good governance

- From sequential implementation
- to parallel and simultaneous implementation

- Requirement: multidisciplinary task force

3. Propositions

Staten-Generaal

Annual event/meeting with key decision makers and GI-practitioners of Flanders (at different administrative levels)

Subject: Sustainable Flemish SDI
Nature: Mobilising, Steering
Organisers: SPATIALIST, NGI, Flemish Services for Government Policy, Association of Flemish Cities and Municipalities, AGIV
Time: 1 December 2013
Location: Brussels, Academy Palace
Number of inscriptions: 280

Voting

COMMUNICATOR

DISPLAY

CORRECTION

VOTING BUTTONS

YOU CAN CHOOSE ONLY ONE OPTION

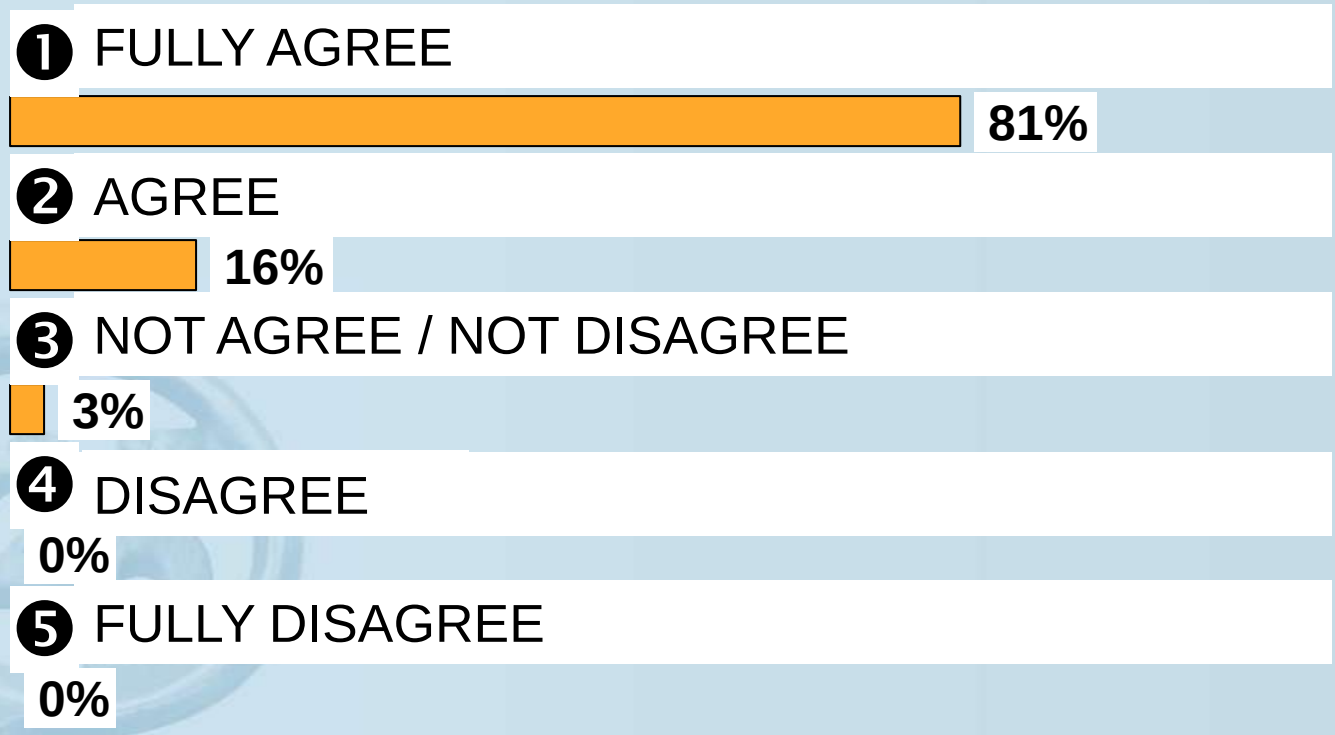
Proposition 1

THE GOVERNMENT COULD IMPROVE ITS COMMUNICATION INTERNALLY, WITH THE CITIZENS AND PRIVATE SECTOR BY USING SPATIAL DATA

1. FULLY AGREE
2. AGREE
3. NOT AGREE / NOT DISAGREE
4. DISAGREE
5. FULLY DISAGREE

Proposition 1

THE GOVERNMENT COULD IMPROVE ITS COMMUNICATION INTERNALLY, WITH THE CITIZENS AND PRIVATE SECTOR BY USING SPATIAL DATA



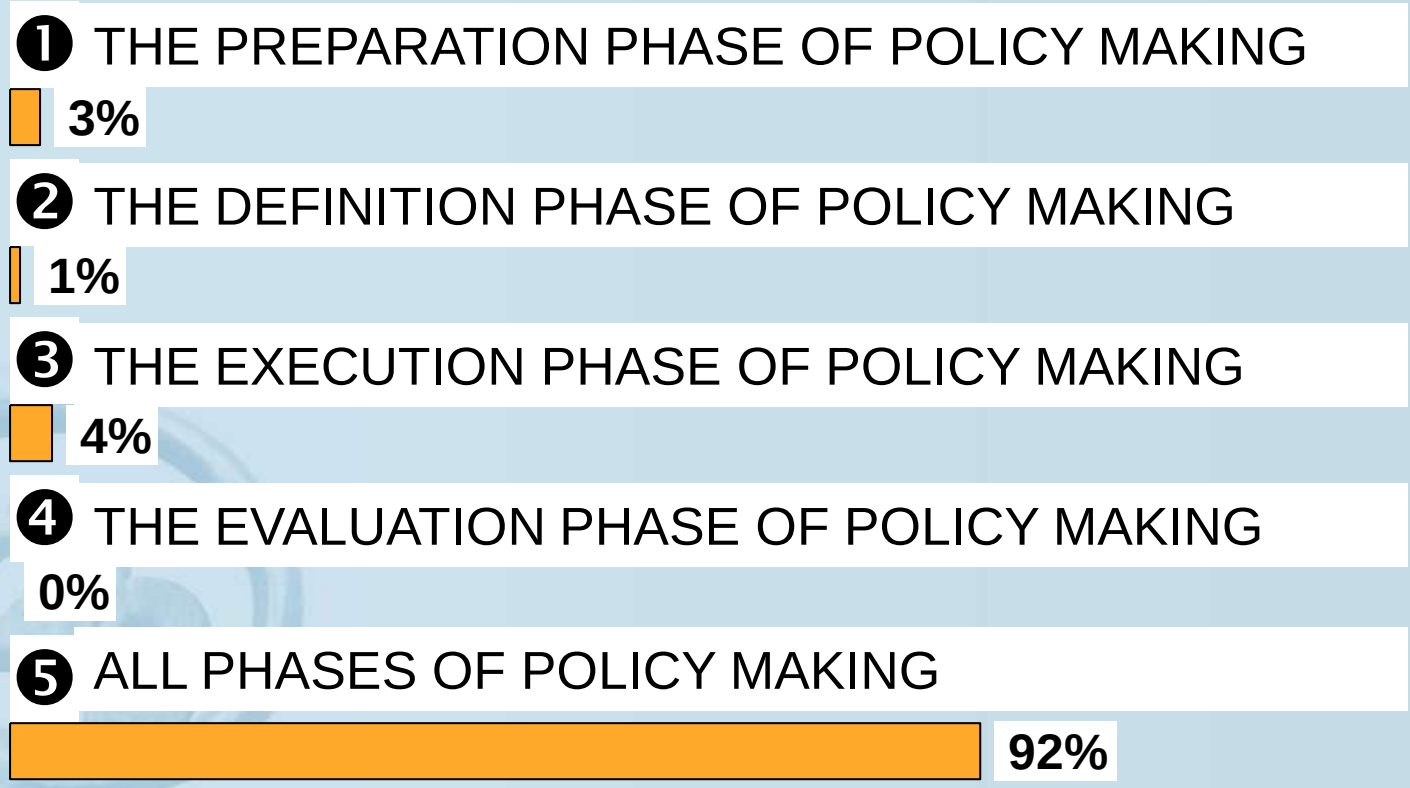
Proposition 2

THE PROVISION OF SPATIAL DATA HAS TO FOCUS ON:

1. THE PREPARATION PHASE OF POLICY MAKING
2. THE DEFINITION PHASE OF POLICY MAKING
3. THE EXECUTION PHASE OF POLICY MAKING
4. THE EVALUATION PHASE OF POLICY MAKING
5. ALL PHASES OF POLICY MAKING

Proposition 2

THE PROVISION OF SPATIAL DATA HAS TO FOCUS ON:



Proposition 3

THE EXCHANGE OF SPATIAL DATA WITHIN AND BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE LEVELS HAS TO HAPPEN:

1. FOR FREE
2. BY TRANSACTION COST PRICE
3. BY INTEGRAL COST PRICE (INCLUDING PRICE FOR INVESTMENTS)
4. MARKET PRICE

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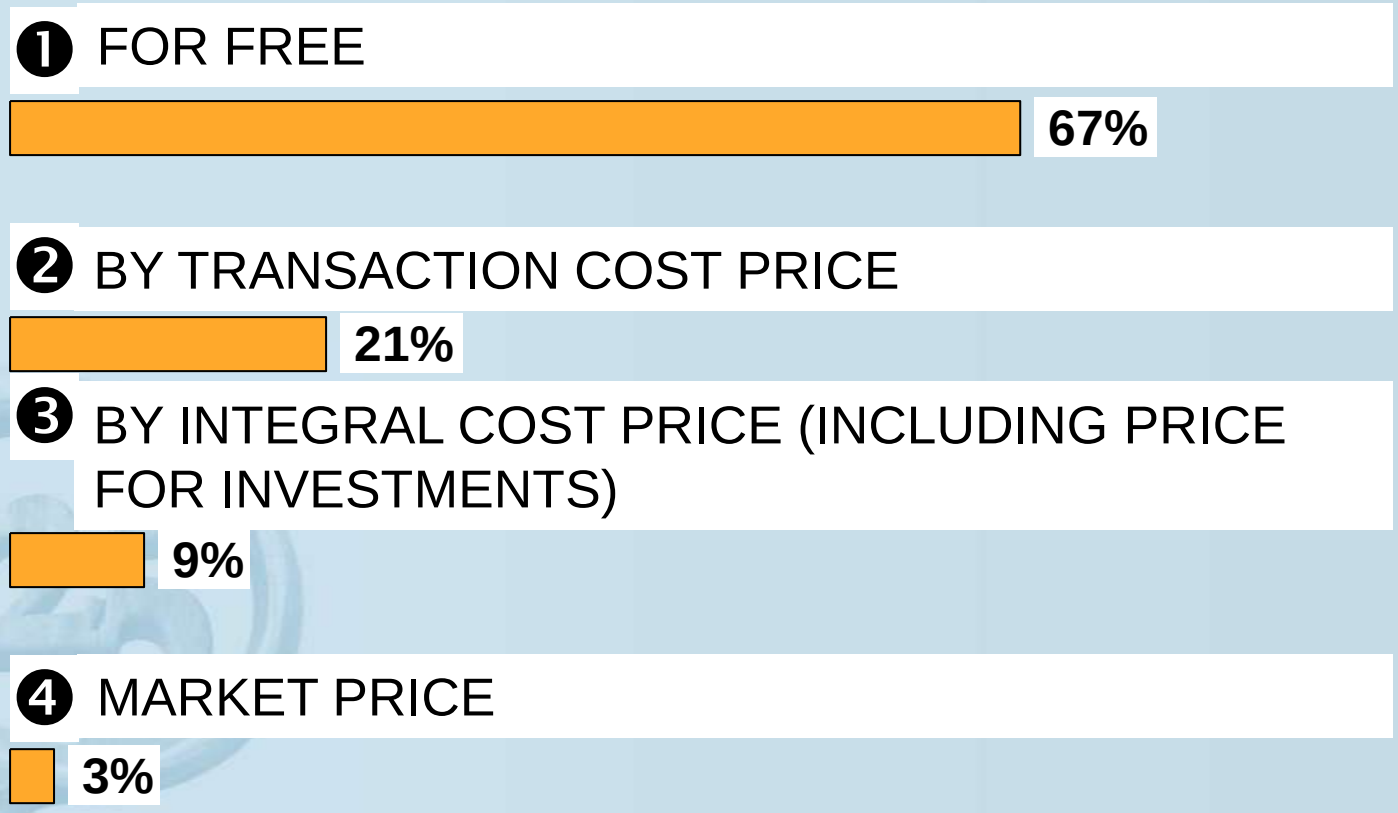
THE EXCHANGE OF SPATIAL DATA WITHIN AND BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE LEVELS HAS TO HAPPEN:



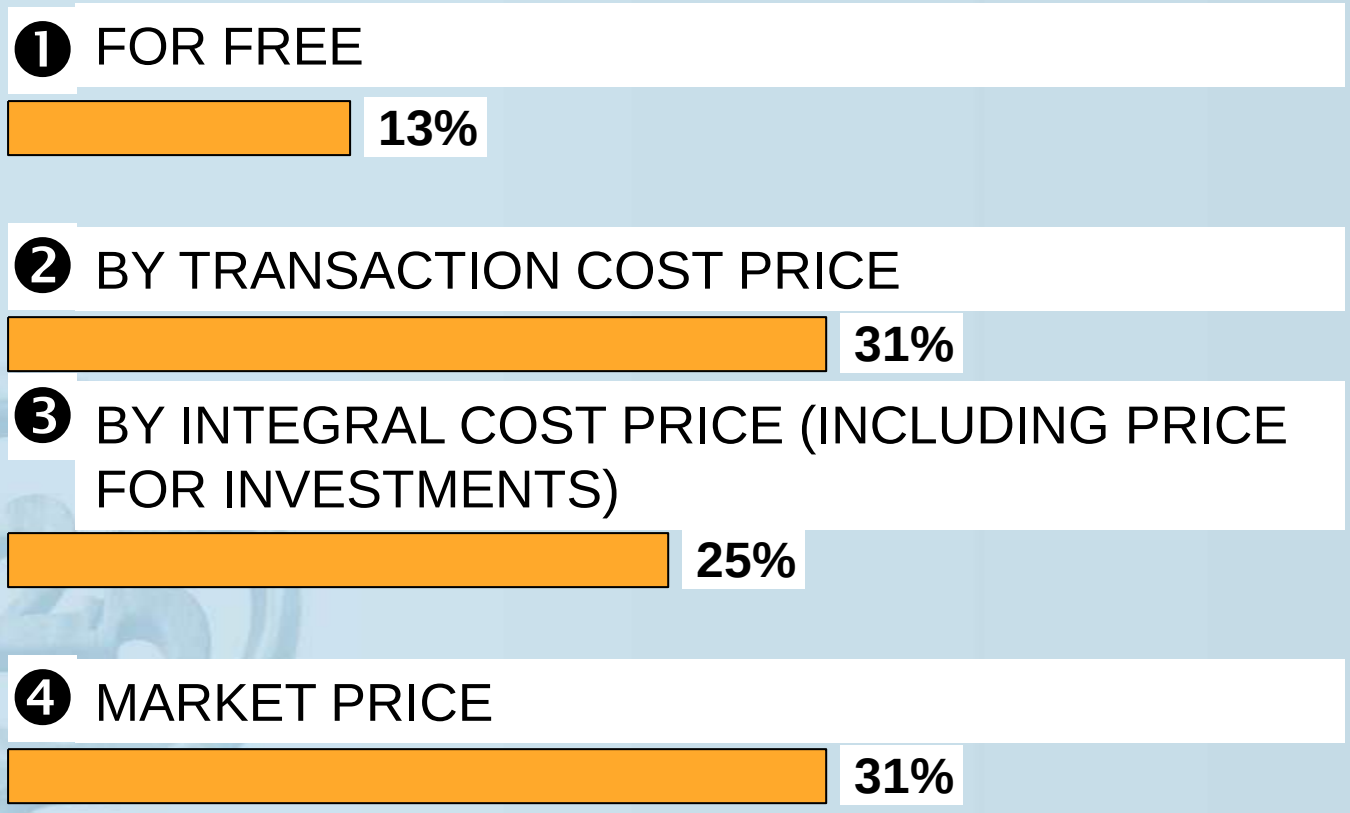
Proposition 4

MAKING SPATIAL DATA PRODUCED BY THE GOVERNMENT AVAILABLE TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR HAS TO BE:

1. FOR FREE
2. BY TRANSACTION COST PRICE
3. BY INTEGRAL COST PRICE (INCLUDING PRICE FOR INVESTMENTS)
4. MARKET PRICE

Proposition 4

MAKING SPATIAL DATA PRODUCED BY THE GOVERNMENT AVAILABLE TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR HAS TO BE:



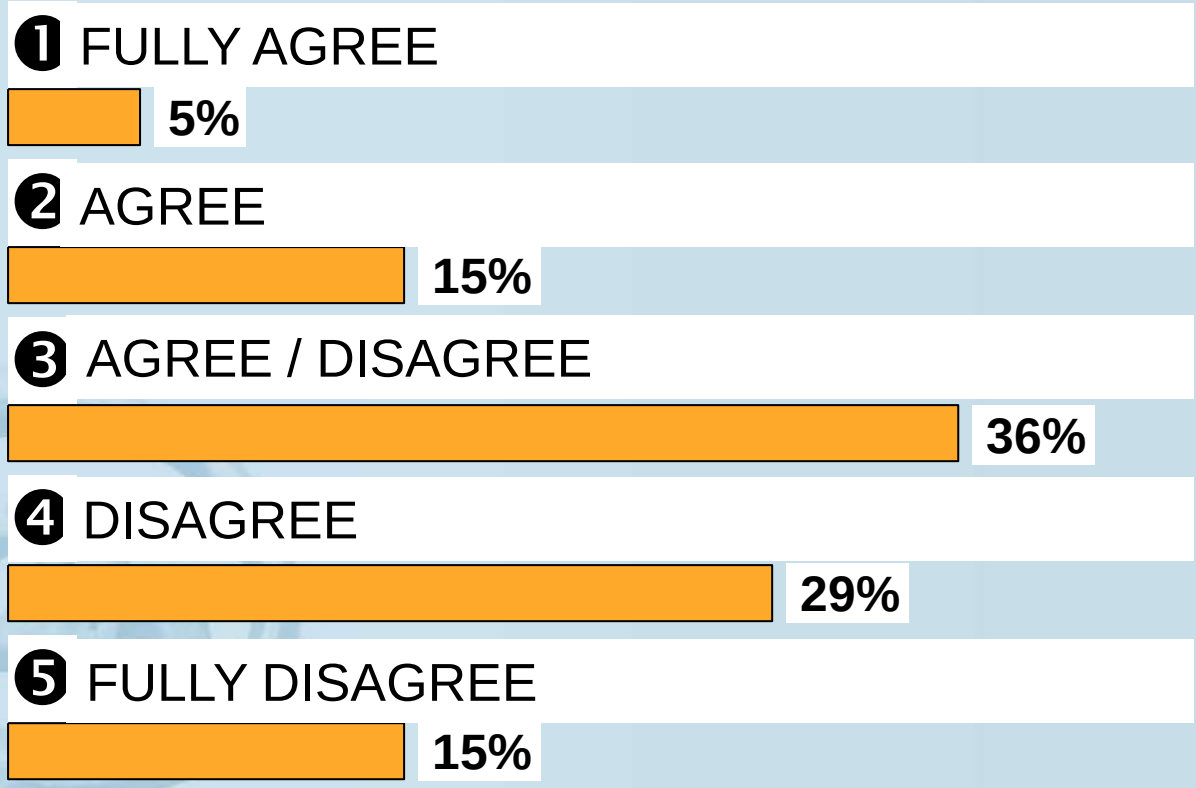
Proposition 5

THE PRIVATE SECTOR CAN ACQUIRE SPATIAL DATA MORE EFFICIENT THAN THE GOVERNMENT

1. FULLY AGREE
2. AGREE
3. AGREE / DISAGREE
4. DISAGREE
5. FULLY DISAGREE

Proposition 5

THE PRIVATE SECTOR CAN ACQUIRE SPATIAL DATA MORE EFFICIENT THAN THE GOVERNMENT



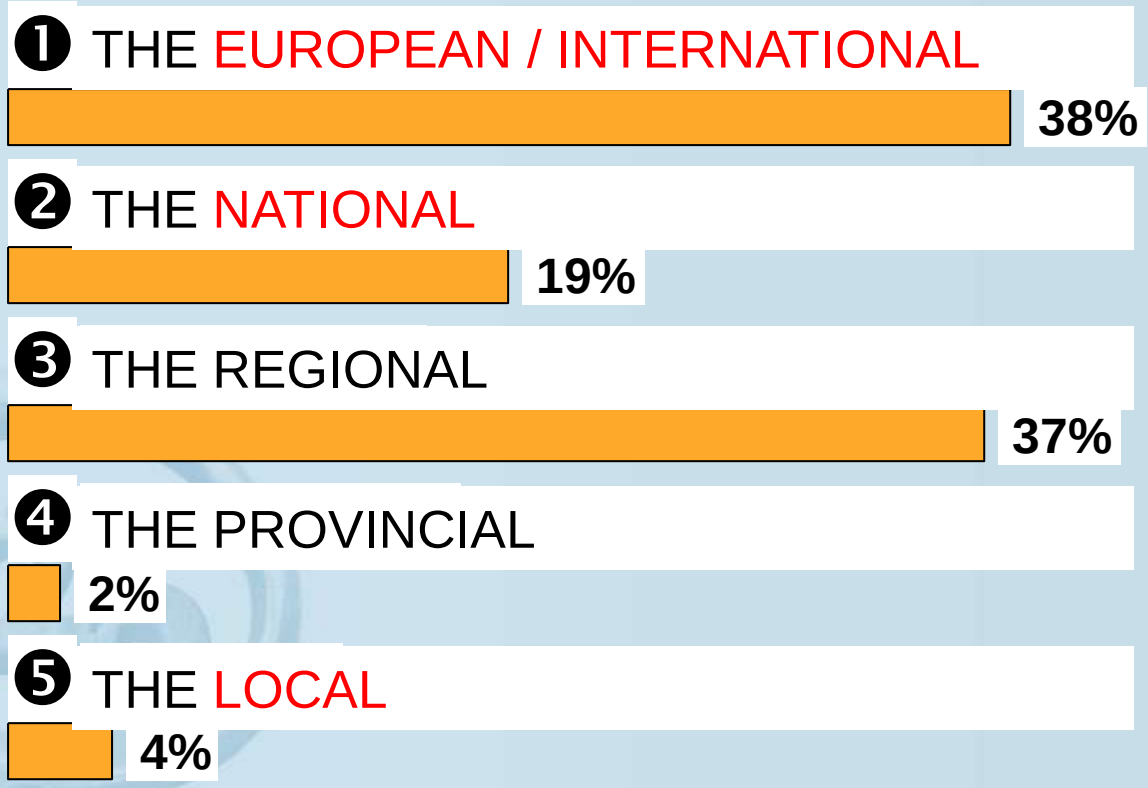
Proposition 6

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL THAT HAS TO TAKE THE LEAD IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SDI IS:

1. THE EUROPEAN / INTERNATIONAL
2. THE NATIONAL
3. THE REGIONAL
4. THE PROVINCIAL
5. THE LOCAL

Proposition 6

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL THAT HAS TO TAKE THE LEAD IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SDI IS:



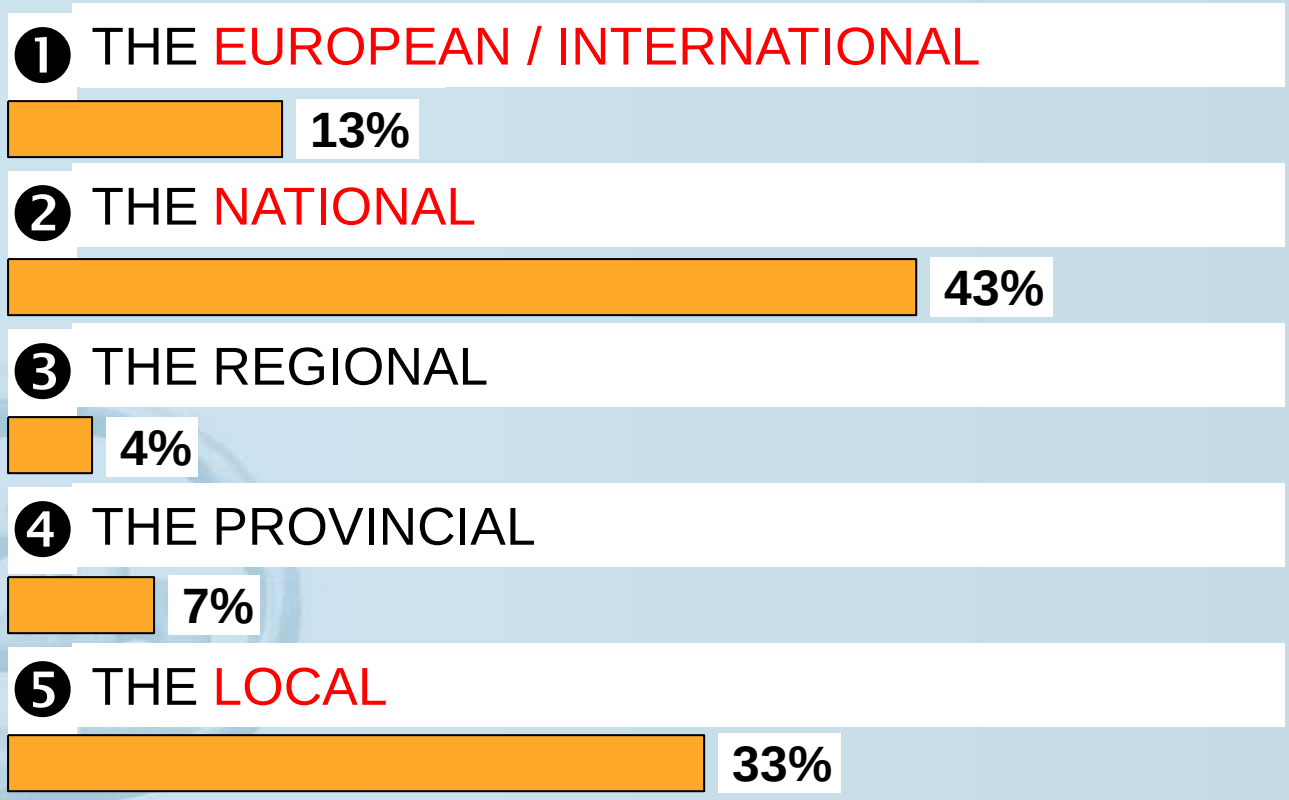
Proposition 7

THE WEAKEST SDI IS THE FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL:

1. THE EUROPEAN / INTERNATIONAL
2. THE NATIONAL
3. THE REGIONAL
4. THE PROVINCIAL
5. THE LOCAL

Proposition 7

THE WEAKEST SDI IS THE FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL:



Proposition 8

In order to develop a successful Spatial Data Infrastructure, there is a strong need for:

1. Clear rules, laws, and working structures
2. Competition and market
3. Profound cooperation

Proposition 8

In order to develop a successful Spatial Data Infrastructure, there is a strong need for: