

**“MONTESPON”**

**Seminar for transnational exchange and networking on mountain topics**

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# **Territorial Governance: Evidences from ESPON 2.3.2**

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- Introduction: From government to governance
- The project ESPON 2.3.2
- Key results from ESPON 2.3.2
- Policy recommendations and conclusions

- A relative decline in the role of the state in management of social and economic relationships
- The involvement of non-governmental actors in a range of state functions at a variety of spatial scales
- A change from hierarchical forms of government structures to more flexible forms of partnership and networking
- A shift from provision by formal government structures to the contemporary sharing of responsibilities and service provision between the state and civil society
- The emergence of local/regional forms of governance as a result of mobilisation and construction of scale-specific state policies and institutions

„Territorial Governance as an organisational mode of collective action based on public and private actors partnerships and coalitions building, oriented towards a commonly defined objective.“

Key challenges for the territorial governance are to create horizontal and vertical cooperation/coordination between

- various levels of government (multi-level governance)
- sectoral policies with territorial impact (horizontal, cross-sectoral)
- governmental and non governmental organizations and citizens (multi-channel governance).

## **ESPON 2.3.2**

### ***„Governance of territorial and urban policies from EU to local level“***

- Elaborate a research framework which allows to comprehensively investigate the issue of governance, through (1) Theoretical work, (2) National & EU Overviews
- Definition of a set of indicators related to specific factors that characterise successful governance or obstruct it
- Preparation of comparable Case Studies, with particular focus on governance at transnational level (Benchmarking, Best practise)
- Draw conclusions and strategic recommendations on improvement of governance at different spatial scales

➤ **Participation**

often not very actively promoted, focused on organised actors

➤ **Openness**

related to information activities (one-way flows)

➤ **Accountability**

clarity of roles and division of responsibilities more difficult to ensure

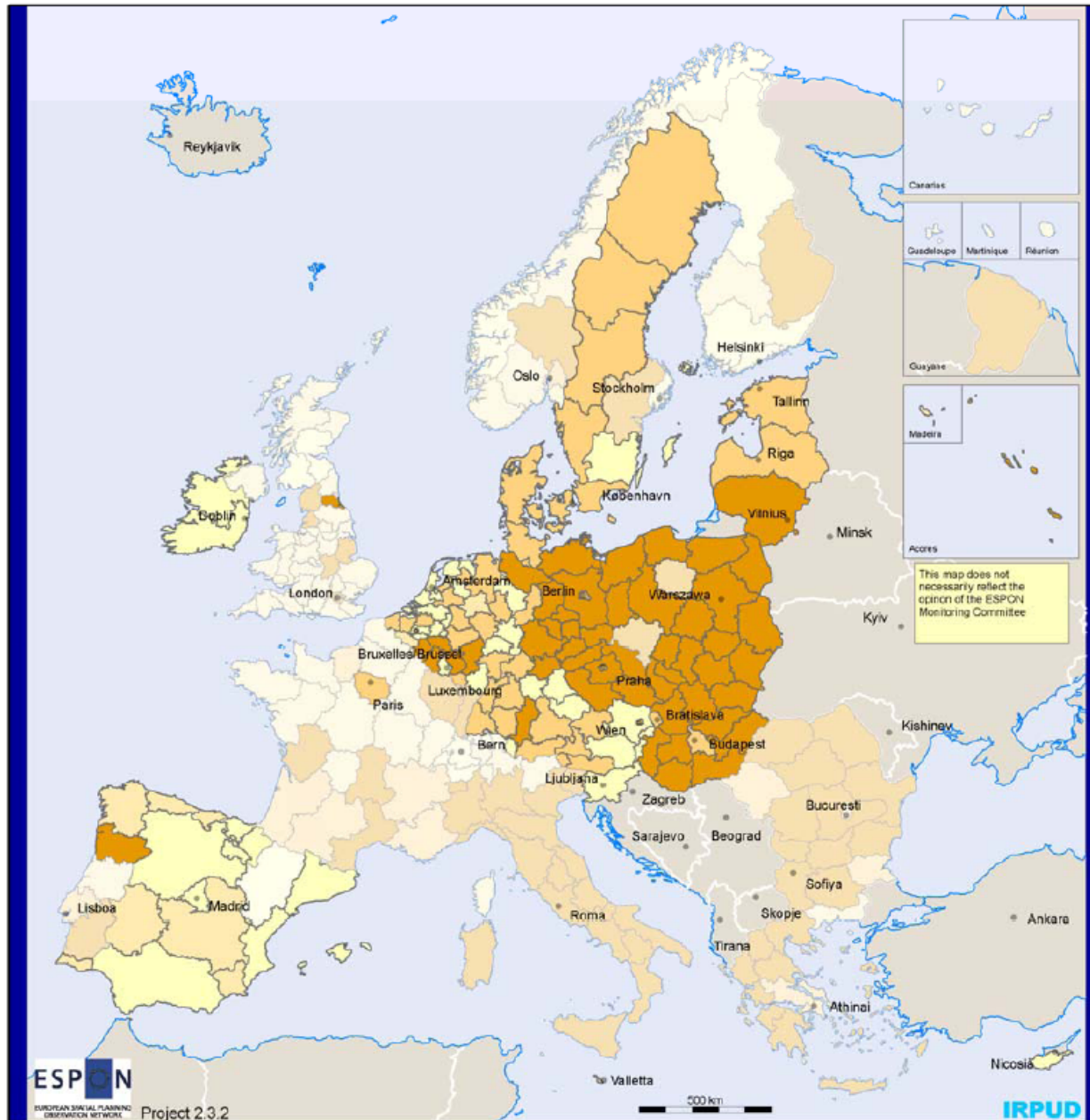
➤ **Effectiveness**

new governance models emerge as projects

➤ **Coherence**

sector barriers as a major bottleneck to coherence

# Typology of Regions and Governance



## Typology

Structure	
high - low	
Process	low - high
	low - high

Transparent Regions: indicative only

Data Source: ESPON Database  
EUROSTAT  
EUROBAROMETER

Indicator: IRPUD synthetic indicator

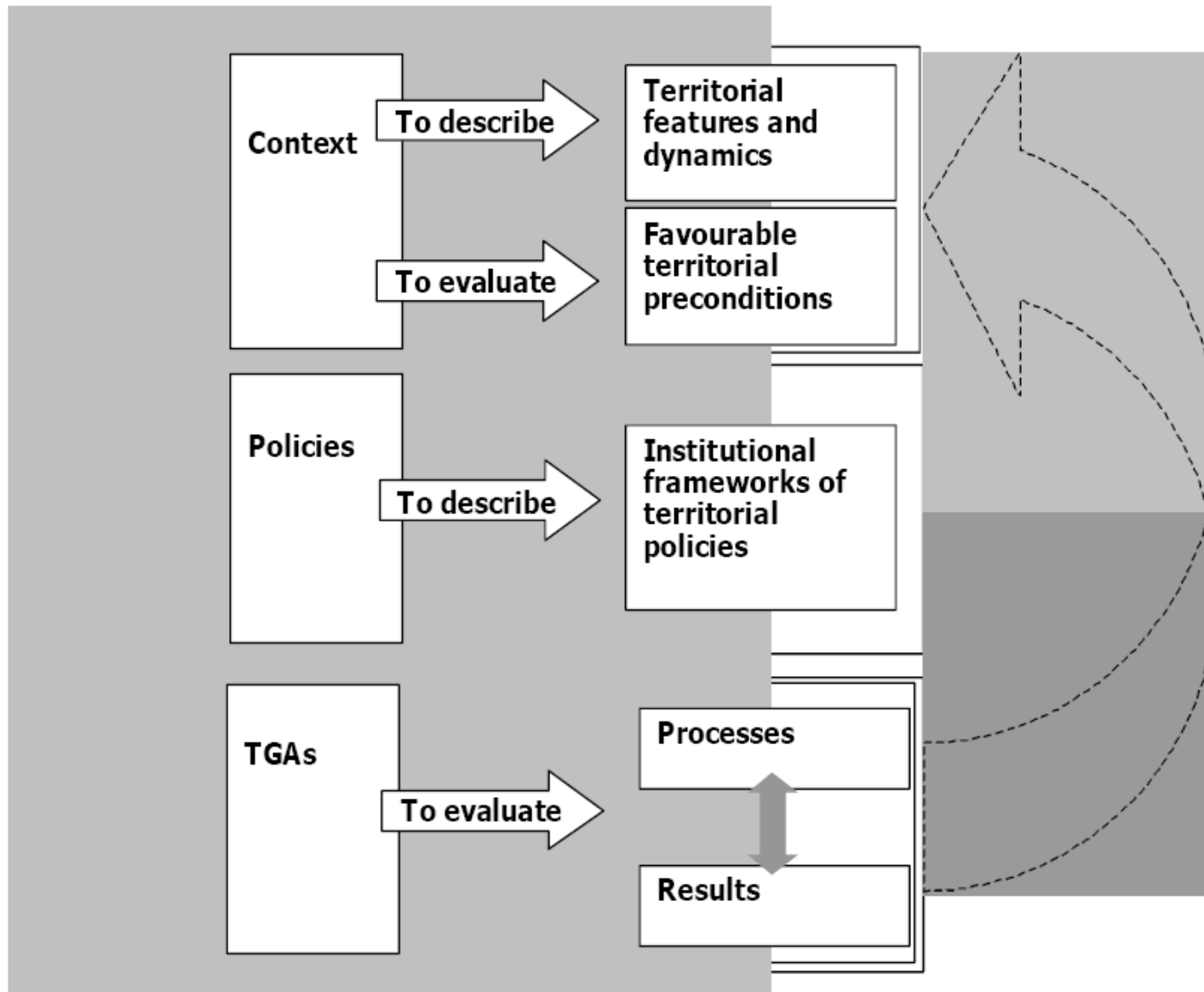
- Take your time
- Develop a strategic vision for the region
- Build networks
- Participate in trans-frontier cooperation (INTERREG)
- Information and training
- Dare experiments



## *What to learn for mountain regions?*

- Same mechanisms of governance in mountain regions
  - ...
- ... strongly influenced by national legislation, ...
- ... but specific pre-conditions regarding their territorial capital:
  - Intellectual / Social capital
  - Political capital
  - Material capital
  - Natural capital





	Structure				
Acronym	ISS	IES	ICSS	ITS	Total
<b>Fulltext</b>	Indicator on State Structure	Indicator on economic structure	Indicator on Civil Society	Indicator on Spatial Structures	simple addition
<i>Data</i>	NACE L to P per 1000 in 2004	GDP in PPS per capita	Eurobarometer Survey on various Trust Indicators	FUA	
<i>Value Range</i>	below/above average	below/above average	below/above average	below/above average	
	Process				
Acronym	ISS	IES	ICSS	ITS	Total
<b>Fulltext</b>	Indicator on State Dynamics	Indiatore on economy, dynamic	Indicator on Civil Society Dynamic	Indiator on spatial dynamics	simple addition
<i>Data</i>	NACE L to P per 1000 inhabitants, change between 1999 and 2004	GDP PPS pc change, 1999-2002	Eurobarometer, Change over period	ESPON dB lagging regions, multi modal accessibility, Pentagon	
<i>Value Range</i>	below / above average	below/above average	below / above average	below/above average	

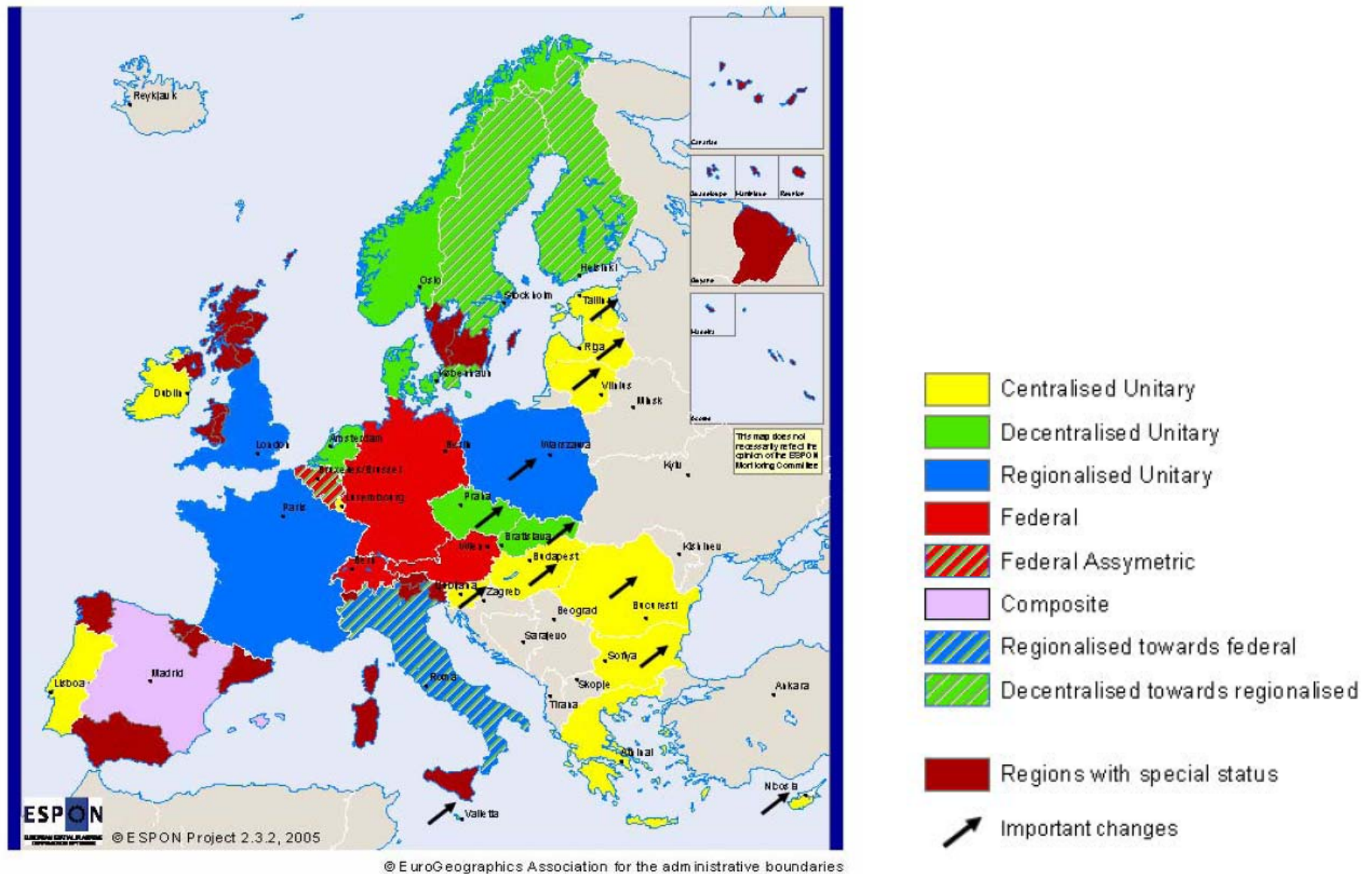
NB: The overall calculation of the synthetic indicator used a simple addition of all items specified. No weighting has been applied.

## Domains and Features of Governance represented by INDICATORS

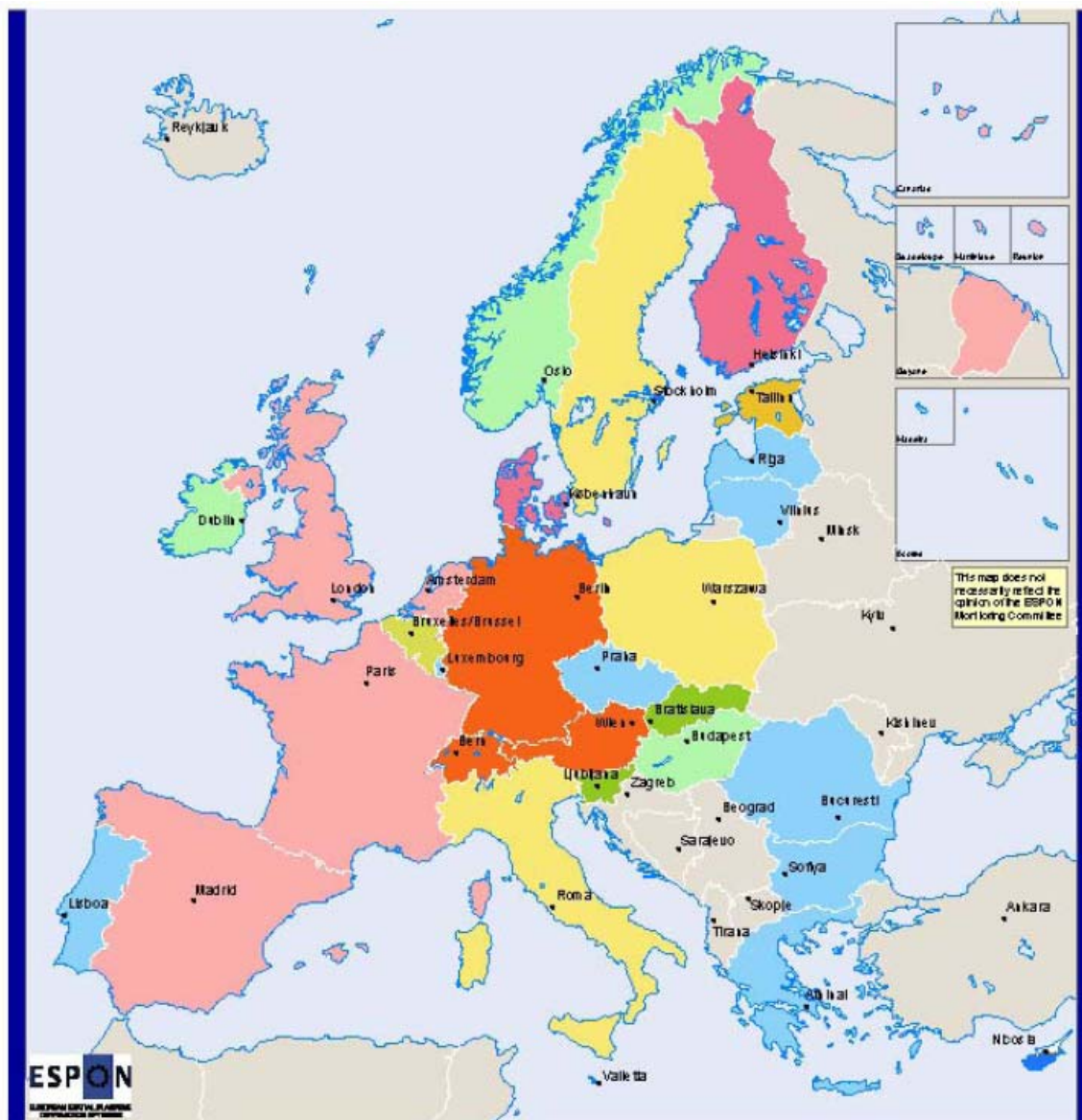
		Domain			
		State (S)	Economy (E)	Civil Society (CS)	Space (T)
Feature	Structure (S)	<b>ISS</b>	<b>IES</b>	<b>ICSS</b>	<b><i>ITS</i></b>
	Process (P)	<b>ISP</b>	<b>IEP</b>	<b>ICSP</b>	<b><i>ITP</i></b>

Source: IRPUD 2004

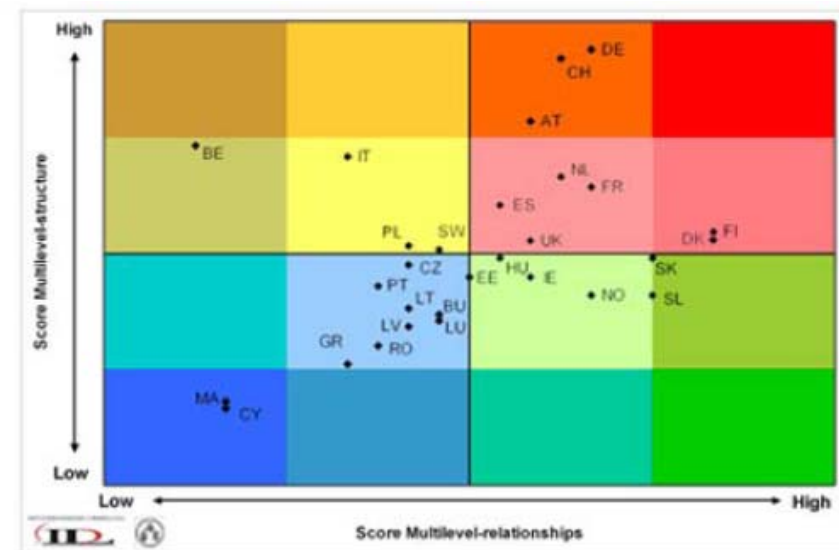
# Changes in state structure



# Performance of the countries for the multi-level structure and multilevel relationships



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# Indicators



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