

Geographic Information : Cities and territories in the Mediterranean Region



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Workshop report

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Context

In the countries bordering onto the southern and eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, those responsible for the cities and territories are faced with huge demographic, political, social and environmental pressures. The economic and social development of these countries and the well being of their populations depend on the quality of the planning and development of the Mediterranean basin.

Geographic information and Geographic Information Systems are becoming indispensable tools for comprehending the challenges at hand, managing territories and ensuring the sustainable governance and development of the Mediterranean countries.

Presentation of the workshop

The workshop « Geographic Information :cities and territories in the Mediterranean”” was organised by the International AFIGÉO Club and its partners: Marseille Center for Mediterranean Integration (CMI), the National Council of Geographic Information (CNIG), land surveyors order (OGE), Groupe FIT, IGN France and STAR-APIC, the Paris Urban Planning Agency (APUR).

It brought together about sixty people for two days in mid October in Marseille. They came from all around the Mediterranean, public and private experts sharing their experiences and views on the role of geographic information when dealing with urban and land issues. In the face of the diversity of situations and means, the general demand is for more collaboration to facilitate access to and the setting up of systems which have become indispensable when addressing the numerous challenges present on their territories.

Internet links

The workshop file (program, list of participants ...)

www.afegeo.asso.fr/documentation/category/5-presentations.html?download=435%3Adossier-de-sance

Speakers' presentation support material

www.afegeo.asso.fr/international/manifestations.html

The Mediterranean Economic Weekly – Semaine économique de la Méditerranée-

www.semaine-eco-med.com

Interview with Xavier Crepin –Vice President of Club International

http://videos.rpublic.tv/video/iLyROoaf2D_y.html 4

Content

A priority issue from now on	5
Geographic information: unquestionably useful	5
Numerous possible sources for data.....	7
Data is too often incomplete.....	8
Data that is difficult to access.....	9
Facilitating distribution.....	9
Software: mature technologies	10
Developing human resources	11
But GIS cannot do everything.....	12
Sharing is difficult	12
Setting up local networks and SDI	13
Some possible courses of action.....	14
Appendix 1 : PROGRAM	16
Appendix 2 : PARTICIPANTS	18

A priority issue from now on

“In the next twenty years the towns and cities on the southern and eastern Mediterranean coasts will become the home of 100 million people. This increase will all take place in the cities.” With these few introductory words Mats Karlsson, Director of the Marseille Center for Mediterranean Integration, which brings together a number of financial backers, clearly outlined the fundamental challenges of geographical information in the Mediterranean. And while he recognizes the difficulty he had in drawing attention to his organization before the Arab Spring, the situation is in the process of changing. *“In spite of the demographic prospects, the theme of urban development was not originally included in the Union for the Mediterranean's (UfM) plans for action. The Arab revolutions and the urgent need for reconstruction within these countries have led the member states to reconsider their priorities,”* writes Sophie Landrin in le Monde following the UfM meeting in Strasbourg on 10th November 2011, in an article entitled “Sustainable Urbanization, a new priority for the Mediterranean Union.” On a similar note, less than a month before members of the government acknowledged the urgent need for joint action to ensure the controlled and sustainable growth of Mediterranean cities (but without having agreed on any kind of funding), experts meeting at the International Club AFIGEO had put forward a detailed diagnosis of the situation.

Geographic information: unquestionably useful

For Fathi Ennaifer, Director General of Sustainable Development International in Tunisia, what geographical information offers is essential: *“Faced with such important issues, it has become essential that we react as quickly as possible, therefore that we be informed as best and as fast as we can. In this context, using efficient tools to process geographic information as a means to being aware of the risks and challenges, to managing territories and improve our governance systems cannot be ignored”.*

Approximately twenty speakers successively showed the extent to which maps, geographic databases, and geographic information systems (GIS) are key elements to understanding territories, and acting upon their management and evolution. *“The GIS allows us to be more efficient, it reduces the cost of storage and the volume of information. It allows us to explore a wide range of alternatives when addressing the question, ‘What should be done if..?’”* explained Maan Chibli, the ex-mayor of Aleppo, who illustrated his talk with numerous thematic maps identifying, for example, plots of land needing rapid intervention in an informal settlement or the most conducive locations for building a new school. Jihène Ghiloufi, Assistant Director of the urban data bank at the Grand Tunis Urban Planning Agency also showed very clearly all the advantages that GIS can bring. This latter system has been set up over the period of time since 1994 and has supported the various missions of the agency which serves an urban zone accommodating no less than 22% of the Tunisian population on 2% of its territory: urbanism reports, studies of unconstructed land, vacant housing, analyses of different

types of non-regulatory or informal housing, better knowledge of peri-urban districts, analyses of socio-cultural facilities...

In the field of water management GIS are also essential tools as shown by Thierry de Tombeur, Managing Director of the GIS supplier company STAR-APIC in France. *“The right to drinking water is a well known economic and social right. However 1.5 billion people in the world do not have access to drinking water and in developed countries the average age of water networks is 50 years. In the world, the level of leakage is estimated at 50%. In France the Loi Grenelle 2 Act obliges managers of water networks to draw up a detailed inventory of networks with the aim of improving their yield by the end of 2013. They are required to make maps of networks to reduce the number of leaks, improve knowledge of local networks (often only known through the memory of workers in the field), improve leak research surveys and facilitate emergency action to improve the quality of the service offered to users and managers of the resource”.* This type of knowledge is impossible without GIS which can serve both to record the heritage made up of the knowledge of existing infrastructures and enable “work-specific” applications, which are adapted to finding leakage points, gauging and following customer affairs and services.

Landholding, which is essential to local authorities for developing resources and consequently for economic development, was the subject broached on the second day of round tables and proved to be equally dependant on geographic information and GIS.

For Nathalie Marthe-Bismuth, Managing Director of IGN France International (IGN FI) *“Geographic information is an indispensable element, closely linked to land information systems LIS and land management.”* Through different projects run by IGN FI in Algeria (creation of a cadastral database of the Sahara and the steppe areas), in Tunisia (management of secure land title deeds so as to avoid fraud and ensure the fair treatment of citizens) or in Namibia (an agricultural land assessment system), she showed how GIS were a crucial element, allowing different data sources to be associated (geographic but also the value of land, the history of land plots...) giving operators an overall vision of parcels.

An importance expanded upon by Benoit Gourgang, head of urban geomatic studies at CERTU. He showed how GIS can help measure urbanization in the framework of SCOT (the area of a territory occupied by housing), to define urbanization (measure it's density), at the same time as taking into account the constraints linked to the high quality conservation of natural and agricultural areas. .. However, these analyses can also make it possible to detect incoherence between a land-use plan - PLU- and the setting-up of a young farmer for example, land plots with no building on them in the middle of more densely built up areas, or even to simulate future transformations based on a variety of scenarios. Other studies allow the development of social housing programs to be planned and to identify usable public land.

“In my view, cities are not a stain on a landscape and households which try to acquire a home are not criminals. The issue is not to fight against urbanization, cities have to spread out. The question is to choose which sites they should spread onto as in Mediterranean regions some sites are sterile while others have great agricultural potential.”

Even if he doesn't necessarily agree with the policy of struggling against extending the urban stain, Joseph Comby, land consultant, is also militantly in favor of using GIS. *"The approaches linked to GIS should help us to be more aware of these issues."* The various factors which affect urban spreading should, of course, be measured: the low value of agricultural property, transport facilities, the negative effects of fighting against urban expansion which pushes inhabitants far into the outskirts... Geographic information is therefore one of the keys to a new urbanization, *"Not produced in accordance with what is prohibited but through development operations in specifically chosen areas."*

These two days were an opportunity to discover numerous isolated but nevertheless precious experiences taking place from Beirut to Gaziantep in Turkey. They have also shed light on all the difficulties and shortcomings met in Mediterranean countries when setting up a GIS. What is a GIS? For a GIS system to exist not only software computers printers and data are needed, there also have to be men and women to use them within organizations which have clearly defined missions. Even if the techniques seem well developed, questions concerning data, human resources and management are far from being resolved.

Numerous possible sources for data

The sources of data used by a GIS for urban and land development are numerous: the digitalization of elements taken from existing maps on all sorts of scales, field surveys, aerial or satellite images, Lidar surveys... the numerous examples given showed the advantages and limits of all these types of data. The increasingly high-resolution satellite data which has an essential, repetitive, time factor when observing urbanization can also feed land information systems, as Nathalie Marthe-Bismuth demonstrated.

For Yves Meo, head of the Geographic Information Department of the Marseille Province Métropole Urban Community, three types of data need to be distinguished: *"First comes reference data because they make up the common basis which is useful to everyone. This includes a geodesic repository which is obligatory in France and which enables access to GPS information in real time. A computerized, cadastral map can also be found with road networks, maps of cities, small scale maps, medium scale topographic data produced by photogrammetry on a large scale (1/1 000) and a very large scale (1/200) which are produced from land surveys carried out by in-house skilled staff and an orthophotography. Next one can find data said to be of common interest, this will be linked to the common basic data thus allowing it to be listed. A good example is local community urban plans that rely mainly on the land registry. There is an entire list (land-use plan PLU, territorial coherence chart SCOT, concerted development zones ZAC, environmental data, public transport, water and sanitary networks...). Then there are the professional data, which are produced and used by the management involved who are responsible for it. There is a validation circuit to be followed for integrating data particularly for data of common interest but also for professional data."*

Even if Jihène Ghiloufi realizes that setting up a database in the Grand Tunis Urban Planning Agency (Tunisia) cannot be done overnight, the city now has access to quite a big collection of reference data (street blocks, roadway systems and administrative and municipal boundaries but not at a land parcel level), brought together within a Geographic Referential of Grand Tunis RGGT, (set up thanks to a partnership with the Paris Urban Planning Agency, Apur) and thematic data covering development plan themes, networks (underground and also street and transport), socio-municipal facilities and building lots. These numerous elements were produced by digitizing old maps and newly acquired data gathered while developing a land and building observatory for the Managing Directorate of Housing (already set up with the help of Apur at the end of the 1990s), data acquired from partners (SONEDE, ONAS, STEG) and extracts of very high resolution satellite images acquired every four years in partnership with other public organizations.

Data is too often incomplete

The contrast is striking between a city like Marseille and Alep. *“The lack of data is a major obstacle. Basic maps are fundamental but they often don't exist or are outdated”* hammered home the ex-mayor of Alep. However, his city has not hesitated to scan and digitalize hundreds of old maps to make up a basis of geographical data. It's the same story in Beirut and the Lebanon where data exists but is scattered and often obsolete or incomplete. *“We still do not have a land registry covering the whole of the territory”* Serge Yazigi, Director of Majal, the Urban Observatory of the Alba Urbanism Institute at the University of Balamand in the Lebanon, noted with regret. In his country, *“the Department of Geographic Affairs is a part of the Defense Ministry. It produces geographical data for military purposes but also for civil uses to a certain degree”*.

A topographic map does exist dating from the 1950s as well as data from different international cooperative programs (agricultural, Medina 2030 program with the Catalan Cartographic Institute ICC...). However, building an overall picture remains a very delicate business with sometimes, catastrophic consequences. In Beirut, for instance, a planning commission now exists, *“The municipality has no mechanism for centralizing data. It is not aware of projects which have been or are being done by other administrative bodies within the territory.”* Needless to say, some databases have been created, recreated and billed many times! Even the creation of a specific base is complex: *“Two years ago the university set up a partnership project with the municipality to gather information about districts on the perimeter of the city center in an effort to follow the consequences of pressures on land and building and the process of gentrification of certain districts over a period of years. The aim of the observatory was to be able to communicate the information gathered and to make recommendations to the municipality for its urban policies. We set up our mapping and data gathering system but we lacked funding and were confronted with a great deal of political resistance in the field when trying to access information. Our work is therefore incomplete and difficult but we are in the process of beginning work on a pilot district in the city.”*

The analysis of the land situation in Beirut by Liliane Buccianti-Barakat was even worse. In the city “*Too big for its country,*” the price of real estate has rocketed and lack of transparency is current practice. “*Being aware of landholding risks and strategies involves using economic, tax, demographic and above all spatial information data. In fact this data is often not forthcoming in the Lebanon or Beirut. Available information is imprecise and fragmented,*” the professor insisted, “*When data do exist, using them is risky because they generally only correspond to specific studies and are not exhaustive or up-to-date. In fact available data is often incoherent.*” Thus economic and political issues continue to be a major curb on high quality geographical information, difficulties which also appear to exist in Syria and Libya, from what was said by other participants present.

Data that is difficult to access

Éric Thalgot, President of the International Club AFIGEO and Chairman of the Group FIT a geomatic and topographic company, which is active in numerous countries, remarked that when a service provider arrives in the field, a lot of time is wasted trying to recuperate data which is supposed to be provided by different partners. Sometimes “*The data don't really exist, even though they are meant to and so we update this type of malfunctioning*”. One should also be aware that when financial backers are in competition with one another access to data invariably suffers as a result.

Facilitating distribution

Problems are not only to be found when gathering information for the creation of databases, they can equally be found when disseminating acquired data. Here, once again, some people have had to confront a lack of transparency in public authorities that hide behind various arguments. Aziz Hillali, President of the Moroccan land surveyors order and President of the Mediterranean Union of Geometricians gave an example of good practice when describing the application for land registration set up in his country. The internet application for distribution renders visible a proactive policy which allows demands for land registration (which is not obligatory in a country half of which is occupied by sparsely populated desert and mountains) to be processed, on average, within four months. In 2008 Morocco decided to publish this information online, notably all documents relevant to each registration.

The application is visited more and more frequently and is accessible to all topographers duly registered. It allows the accuracy of information to be more reliable and serves to safeguard it digitally and will, in the long term, allow services for the general public to be developed. Approximately 3.3 million deeds have already been captured, which represent close to 80 million scanned documents. In certain, very dynamic areas it is the State which has launched the process of collective registration (namely in 150 municipalities). But all is not plain sailing and many challenges remain to be dealt with. The system for putting data online needs to be improved both on the levels

of performance and security for it to be a service available to all, and particularly members of public authorities and decision makers who could thus benefit from a clear vision of their territory. Developing a culture of sharing is a long process, *“We have only just begun,”* admits Aziz Hilali, although Morocco has begun the process of regionalization, which will make sharing, notably of geographical information, an even more topical subject.

During the debates a discussion took place about the notion of intellectual property. It certainly is necessary to be careful when disseminating if the intellectual property does not belong to the holder of the data (which can happen in the course of an industrial order which keeps its intellectual property rights). However public actors can also chose to give up their intellectual ownership as in the context of the open data movement, which is becoming increasingly popular and not only in the northern countries (look at the examples of Morocco and Kenya). This is a procedure that Marseille Provence Métropole is in the process of launching.

The various situations mentioned do not therefore hide the chronic lack of reference data in the countries on the southern Mediterranean coast (and in many other so called “developing” countries). Acquiring them is a long-term undertaking, which cannot be done alone. Is the situation so contrasted in the field of software?

Software: mature technologies

Since their appearance on the market in the 1980s, GIS software has been democratized. Now there is a wide range of products which function on all types of platforms: from single office computers to web browsers passing through all types of mobile web solutions. Thierry de Tombeur is an activist for “federating” GIS which store data on dedicated management information systems (like Oracle or PostGIS) which can then “serve” numerous customer computers in a more or less “fat” format like in the Elyx range which he markets. To his way of seeing things, *“We can see that GIS are widely used but not necessarily in a homogeneous way within organizations. One department has bought one GIS, another has bought another and they don't talk to each other. To build work-specific applications (local urbanism plan PLU, water networks, sanitation, population...), they each isolates themselves, with their own repository and data which they don't share.”* Jihène Ghiloufi made a similar observation of Grand Tunis, which began in 1994: *“After a few years we realized there was no data model, server or computer network linking the different users. We were suffering from the redundancy of information as our data came from multi-sources, multi-dates and multi-scales which greatly complicated their use.”*

As well as this, certain GIS applications were proved to be closed and little used by those active on the territory, such as the one giving access to the digital map made by the Tunisian Cartographic and Topographic Office. This highlights the importance of respecting certain standards, notably those of the Open Geospatial Consortium.

“To avoid the duplication of databases, up-dating problems and the loss of quality, federating GIS is absolutely necessary” concluded Thierry de Tombeur. This approach allows very specific GIS functions to be used more widely (via work- specific applications or web services) while at the same time maintaining the coherence of the heritage and common property aspects of data and exploiting all the available techniques (desktop computers, mobiles, online or disconnected...), even without troubling to stock data and applications which can be uploaded to a web hosting service or “cloud”. Once the infrastructure has been set up it is the work-specific applications which give life to the GIS. In any event, this is what the Grand Tunis Urban Planning Agency hopes to do and to also accelerate the development of applications in the next few years. The fact of opening up the infrastructure in charge of managing the different types of data of work-specific application is, at last, a possible key to ensuring the long life and lasting quality of GIS, through continual updating of databases.

However, if the technology is mature it is also often under-used; here lies the importance of developing applications which are well adapted to the needs of users. Analysis carried out by the GIS Department of the Marseille Provence Mediterranean showed that 80% of GIS uses are limited inquiries, 15% use slightly more sophisticated work-specific applications and only 5% could be considered as use by experts. GIS used as an aid when making decisions is still a rare event, even in conurbations like Marseilles which has a history, numerous data bases and a whole range of software tools.

Another direction of GIS development, 3D, is becoming increasingly popular because it facilitates communication with non-experts, who feel more at ease with digital models than with maps. This is the direction that municipalities like Marseille Provence Métropole and Grand Lyon are working in. 3D, however, is costly when entering data and so is not accessible to everybody.

Developing human resources

That human resources are essential was emphasized by many different participants but so often they are neglected. The PACA Regional initiative, which includes employing geometers within its geographic information and digital land registration development plan, remains an exception by French standards. Even in Marseille, Yves Meo remarked, the very complete cartographic intra-net system requires human assistance.

Jihène Ghiloufi, from the *Grand Tunis Urban Planning Agency*, found that, *“The training of personnel aimed at improving and the transmission of skills.”* are the weak points of GIS, even if she recognizes that there is quite a lot of know-how scattered within public and private organizations.

This area should certainly be developed in initial training in each country but participants also underlined the important role played by private service providers in the realm of training operators.

But GIS cannot do everything

“GIS are only a tool, which have no sense unless they are activated by a policy,” insisted Thierry de Tombeur. For Joseph Comby, *“One shouldn't be taken in by the notion that one needs information technology to make ownership secure or to collect taxes, both of which existed long before GIS appeared. If we don't know how to do it by hand the GIS will contribute nothing. GIS allow things that we know how to do by hand to be done more quickly. I have seen computers delivered to villages in Madagascar where there was no electricity.”* The GIS is therefore a wonderful technical tool but it does not replace either the “field” approach or the necessary territorial strategy. Here once again, the situation is highly contrasted on both Mediterranean coasts.

Sharing is difficult

“The problems are far from technical, they are political, linked to the will to share information,” summed up Françoise Méteyer-Zeldine, Deputy Director of the International Department of CERTU after two days of conferences and debates. For it was now obviously impossible to efficiently set up GIS without a minimum of shared information among the different partners involved.

“Things work well when all those actively involved are motivated by the same dynamic on a given territory. It is a process which depends on local bodies being involved and brought around the discussion table and this is the most difficult thing to achieve,” admitted François Salgé, Vice-President of Eurogi and Official Representative for the Ministry of Sustainable Development (MEDDTL). For accepting to work together implies that each individual is clear about their own mission and prerogatives so that roles can be given. This is not always the case, as many participants pointed out. *“Acculturation is a long-term phenomenon,”* admitted Christine Archias, Managing Director of CRIGE PACA, light heartedly.

Some countries like the Lebanon are faced with an obvious lack of transparency on the part of public bodies, as emphasized by Serge Yazigi. Borderlines, particularly between municipalities, are constantly under dispute; consequently, no population census is carried out. *“Setting up coordination between public and private institutions is still very difficult,”* noted the urbanist, *“There are good examples like the Regional Atlas in the Lebanon, which was recently made. Partnerships were established to create a basis of the elementary territorial units in the Lebanon, in view of setting up a GIS to create a database for administrative use. A second project of standardization was launched by the Department of Geographic Affairs, by setting up an official commission under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers: The Commission of the Unified Map of the Lebanon, with the objective of creating a common, themed database (land occupation, energy, administrative units, hydrology, topography, geology...) which would serve as a basis for each organization when conceiving their bases.”*

Even if, during the two days, no-one was able to produce the miracle solution for heightening awareness among political decision makers, the examples of “good practice” will perhaps inspire

those who are trying to move the “geographic information file” forward in their respective territories.

Setting up local networks and SDI

The solution, emphasized by everyone present, consists of working as a network. This can be done on various levels. As pointed out by François Salgé, the supra-national scale has permitted European directives such as INSPIRE to emerge, which requires all European States to produce numerous geographic data on the environment and to study the feasibility of a European infrastructure in the urbanism documents (project Plan4al). The key to the development of sustainable geographic information is through the creation of spatial data infrastructures (SDI). *“Mechanisms which allow those actively involved on the whole territory to have access and to share relevant, harmonized, high quality geographic information in view of formulating, executing, following and assessing their development strategies and actions.”*

“These SDI are characterized by a whole set of institutional agreements on the production and maintenance mechanisms of geographic data.” Are these tools only endowed upon the northern countries? *“Certainly not!”* retorted François Salgé. Given that multiple scales are possible and that it is local and especially regional scales which seem to be the most efficient. The example of the Regional Centre of Geographic Information in PACA (CRIGE PACA), presented by Christine Archias, illustrated the relevance of this regional scale very well, which allows the shared purchasing of increasingly rich data, the co-production of new data and the practical development of the good use of GIS in the region even by some local players with modest means. At a time when decentralization (or regionalization) is affecting numerous countries, the regional scale is all the more important.

The experience of Catalonia, presented by Borja Salvà Gomar, from the Catalan Cartographic Institute (ICC), also shows the power of a regional IDG which allows numerous data to be produced (from very precise aerial photos, to topographic plans and geographic bases ranging from 1/1 000 to 1/15 000 including digital models of land and elevation now carried out with the aid of Lidar). IDGs rely on the ICC but bring together numerous players: *“The Catalan cartographic plan is our tool for coordinating administrative departments on different levels for the task of producing maps. It changes depending on the needs of the various administrative bodies and has gathered 113 groups of geographic data to provide the different administrative levels with information systems of the territory: photos, land registration, transport, land usage... We also have the C4 or Catalanian Commission for Cartographic Coordination. This permits us to coordinate development of the territory with the aid of geographic data institutionally and technically. 26 people are involved, 13 of whom are members of the government and 13 are representatives of local authorities. This form of joint commission defines the norms and standards, avoids duplication and ensures interoperability. The commission manages our cartographic register which renders data that conforms to the production norms whether its producer is public or private official.”* specified Borja Salvà Gomar. This

collaboration between players allows a wider dissemination of data. However, Borja Salvà Gomar had to admit that coordination between the Spanish regions on a national scale remains embryonic.

For Fathi Ennaïfer, *“It is particularly important to be able to encourage the issues of territorial management, common to all the countries surrounding the Mediterranean, to be addressed. The mobilization that this would demand would be advantageous and could push us to federate and act more efficiently.”*

Some possible courses of action

The symposium would, however, have been a sterile event if it had only brought together and compared the good practice of the northern coast and difficulties of the southern. First, there are positive and negative aspects on both sides of the Mediterranean, as shown by the speakers who had no hesitation in talking as frankly about the difficulties they had as their successes.

Then, whether it be during the debates or at the conclusions the possible courses of action, even if not clearly defined, were talked about and enabled everyone to leave with new tools in their nap-sacks, new ideas and plans for further meetings.

First and foremost, really successful cooperation does exist, such as that set up by IGN FT or the Medina 2030 program dedicated to the conservation of old historical centers.

Then, if AFIGEO organized this two-day seminar, backed by the National Council of Geographic Information (CNIG), OGE, the Groupe FIT, IGN France International, Star-APIC and the CMI, it is because France wants to help its colleagues on the southern coast.

The different representatives of the AFIGEO as well as François Salgé speaking for EUROGI, the organization which heads the different national associations that promote geographic information in “Grand” Europe, are ready to help the embryonic organizations and volunteers in the countries on the southern Mediterranean coast to increase awareness among local players and financial backers. A networking task which is at the heart of CMI missions, as Mats Karlsson pointed out.

“Mediterranean cities and territories should therefore put their heads together and propose socio-economic synergies to avoid relying only on their heritage, tourism and the countryside but to also develop areas of competitiveness that are fairly distributed among the countries of the Mediterranean basin” concluded Pierre Bibollet, ex-President of French land surveyors order (OGE) and Secretary General of the Mediterranean Union of Geometricians. He recommended using the framework provided by urban land associations (AFU) which restructure land-use to fight against land speculation and blocked local situations. This could also serve as a regulator and would, here also, rely on geographic data.

Francis Merrien, Secretary General of CNIG also put forward proposals, notably for making the results of numerous works available, which has been put into practice within the framework of INSPIRE.

For Fathi Ennaïfer, who closed the symposium, there are three priority areas of action: making a topographical database (indispensable for cross referencing multi-source data and building work-specific applications), the land parcel plan (a key to land ownership) and the development of tools for “Steering development in the larger urban conglomerations,” in view of forming observatories and applications to be put at the service of ambitious policies.

To each of these areas associations such as AFIGEO, OGE, CNIG, private companies and local authorities can bring their building blocks and help the cities and territories to organise themselves together.

Appendix 1 : PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2011

➤ **14 H 00 : OPENING SPEECHES**

KARLSSON Mats – Marseille Center for Mediterranean Integration
THALGOTT Éric – Club International AFIGÉO
CHIBLI Maan – University of Alep / former mayor of Alep (Syria)

**SESSION 1 - ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TERRITORIAL DATA:
STRATEGIC ISSUES FOR CITIES AND TERRITORIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**
President: **CRÉPIN Xavier** – Club International AFIGÉO

➤ **14 H 25 : SESSION 1 INTRODUCTION**

SALGÉ François – European Umbrella Organization for Geographic Information (EUROGI),
Ministry of sustainable development

➤ **14 H 40 : WORKSHOP 1 – STRATEGIES SET UP TO ACCESS TERRITORIAL DATA**

RABBAH Abdelaziz – Member of Parliament, Mayor of Kenitra (Marocco)
SALVÁ GOMAR Borja – Cartographic Institute of Catalonia (Spain)
YAZIGI Serge – MAJAL, Town planning Institute of Alba, university of Balamand (Lebanon)

➤ **BREAK**

➤ **16 H 30 : WORKSHOP 2 – PRACTICES, METHODS AND GEOMATICS TOOLS TO IMPROVE THE ACCESS TERRITORIAL DATA**

DE TOMBEUR Thierry – STAR-APIC
GHILOUFI Jihène – Grand Tunis Urban Planning Agency (Tunisia)
MÉO Yves – Urban community of Marseille-Provence-Métropole
MORICONI-EBRARD François – CNRS/university of Avignon

➤ **18 H 00 : COCKTAIL**

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2011

➤ **08 H 30 : WELCOME COFFEE**

**SESSION 2 - LAND MANAGEMENT:
A TAX, PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE TOOL**
President : MÉTEYER-ZELDINE Françoise – CERTU

➤ **09 H 00 : SESSION 2 INTRODUCTION**

GAUTIER Maryse – Marseille Center for Mediterranean Integration

➤ **09 H 25 : WORKSHOP 3 – CONTROL OF LAND WITH GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

GOURGAND Benoît – CERTU
HILALI Aziz – Morocco land surveyors order, Mediterranean land surveyors union
MARTHE-BISMUTH Nathalie – IGN France International

➤ **BREAK**

➤ **11 H 20 : WORKSHOP 4 – LAND STRATEGIES IN MEDITERRANEAN CITIES AND TERRITORIES**

BIBOLLET Pierre – French land surveyors order, Mediterranean land surveyors union
BUCCIANTI-BARAKAT Liliane – University of Saint-Joseph (Lebanon)
COMBY Joseph – Land management consultant
TUZLU Derman – Municipality of Gaziantep (Turkey)

➤ **12 H 50 : SYNTHESIS OF THE TWO SESSIONS**

CHIBLI Maan – University of Alep / former mayor of Alep (Syria)

➤ **13 H 00 : CLOSING SPEECHES**

MERRIEN Francis – CNIG/ Ministry of sustainable development
CRÉPIN Xavier – Club International AFIGÉO
ENNAÏFER Fathi – International sustainable development (Tunisia)

Appendix 2 : PARTICIPANTS

NOM	PRÉNOM	ORGANISME	VILLE	PAYS
ABDALLAH	Amaria	EPF PACA	Marseille	FRANCE
ABDUL WAHAB	Abdallah	COMMUNAUTÉ URBAINE AL FAYHAA	Tripoli	LIBAN
AGUSSOL	Alain	MAIRIE DE MARSEILLE	Marseille	FRANCE
AHMED MOH'D AL TAL	Moh'd - Ziad	MUNICIPALITÉ DU GRAND IRBID	Irbid	JORDANIE
AKROUT YAICHE	Sémia	FONDATION DU PATRIMOINE ET DES VILLES HISTORIQUES ARABES	Tunis	TUNISIE
ARCHIAS	Christine	CRIGE PACA	Aix en Provence	FRANCE
AUTRAN	Jacques	ÉCOLE NATIONALE SUPERIEURE D'ARCHITECTURE DE MARSEILLE	Marseille	FRANCE
BARTHÉLÉMY	Stéphanie	MAIRIE DE MARSEILLE	Marseille	FRANCE
BEN LARBI	Mohammed	MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR	Rabat	MAROC
BENLILI	Imed	SONEDE	Tunis	TUNISIE
BERNOCCO	Gérald	GB INFOGRAPHIE SARL	Castelsarrasin	FRANCE
BIBOLLET	Pierre	ORDRE DES GÉOMÈTRES-EXPERTS	Paris	FRANCE
BUCCIANTI-BARAKAT	Liliane	UNIVERSITÉ SAINT-JOSEPH DE BEYROUTH	Beyrouth	LIBAN
BONNET	Régine	COMMUNAUTÉ URBAINE MARSEILLE- PROVENCE-MÉTROPOLE	Marseille	FRANCE
BOUSSALEH	Kamal	AGENCE POUR L'AMÉNAGEMENT DE LA VALLÉE DU BOUREGREG	Rabat	MAROC
BRIDIER	Lionel	EUROMÉDITERRANÉE	Marseille	FRANCE
CAQUIN	Fabrice	POLE MER PACA	La Seyne sur Mer	FRANCE
CHARLES-DOMINE	Julie	UNIVERSITÉ DE PROVENCE	Aix en Provence	FRANCE
CHIBLI	Maan	UNIVERSITÉ D'ALEP	Alep	SYRIE
CLÉRIN	John	GEOMATIC DEVELOPMENT	Avignon	FRANCE
CLOZEL	Aline	COMMUNAUTÉ AGGLO GRAND AVIGNON	Avignon	FRANCE
COMBY	Joseph	CONSULTANT FONCIER	Paris	FRANCE
CORNUT	Bernard	ADEME	Paris	FRANCE
CRÉPIN	Xavier	CLUB INTERNATIONAL AFIGÉO	Paris	FRANCE
DE TOMBEUR	Thierry	STAR-APIC	Lyon	FRANCE
DEROBERT	Cyril	ARTELIA SOGREAH	Marseille	FRANCE
DEWYNTER	Blandine	CLUB INTERNATIONAL AFIGÉO	Toulouse	FRANCE
ENNAÏFER	Fathi	DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE INTERNATIONAL (IDD)	Tunis	TUNISIE
FAURE	Cynthia	BANQUE MONDIAL	Marseille	FRANCE
FOURCIN	Lucie	CLUB INTERNATIONAL AFIGÉO	Saint-Mandé	FRANCE
GAUTIER	Maryse	CENTRE DE MARSEILLE POUR L'INTÉGRATION EN MÉDITERRANÉE	Marseille	FRANCE
GHILOUFI	Jihène	AGENCE D'URBANISME DU GRAND TUNIS	Tunis	TUNISIE
GIRAUDON	Loïc	MAIRIE DE MARSEILLE	Marseille	FRANCE
GOURGAND	Benoît	CERTU	Lyon	FRANCE
HILALI	Aziz	ORDRE NATIONAL DES INGÉNIEURS GÉOMÈTRES TOPOGRAPHES DU MAROC	Rabat	MAROC
HOMSI	Dima	COMMUNAUTÉ URBAINE AL FAYHAA	Tripoli	LIBAN

NOM	PRÉNOM	ORGANISME	VILLE	PAYS
HOUPIN	Sylvain	PLAN BLEU	Marseille	FRANCE
KARLSSON	Mats	CENTRE DE MARSEILLE POUR L'INTÉGRATION EN MÉDITERRANÉE	Marseille	FRANCE
LANFRANCHI	Hervé	PARTICIPATION A TITRE PERSONNEL	Marseille	FRANCE
LAPEYRIE	François	RÉSEAU FERRÉ DE FRANCE	Marseille	FRANCE
LAPLAUD	Christian	G2C INFORMATIQUE	Venelles	FRANCE
LEHZAM	Abdellah	INSTITUT NATIONAL D'AMÉNAGEMENT ET D'URBANISME DE RABAT	Rabat	MAROC
MAESTRONI	Nicole	MAIRIE DE MARSEILLE	Marseille	FRANCE
MANDEIX-MARTIN	Aline	MAIRIE DE MARSEILLE	Marseille	FRANCE
MARTHE-BISMUTH	Nathalie	IGN FRANCE INTERNATIONAL	Paris	FRANCE
MBAYE	Pathé	VILLE DE DAKAR	Dakar	SÉNÉGAL
MÉO	Yves	COMMUNAUTÉ URBAINE MARSEILLE- PROVENCE-MÉTROPOLE	Marseille	FRANCE
MERRIEN	Francis	CNIG/MEDDTL	Paris	FRANCE
MÉTEYER-ZELDINE	Françoise	CERTU	Lyon	FRANCE
MEVEL REINGOLD	Anne-Marie	MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES ET EUROPÉENNES	Paris	FRANCE
MOHAMMAD SHATAT	Nafez	MUNICIPALITÉ DU GRAND IRBID	Irbid	JORDANIE
MORICONI-ÉBRARD	François	CNRS/ UMR 6012, UNIVERSITÉ D'AVIGNON	Villeneuve-Lès- Avignon	FRANCE
PASTERNAK	Andrée	MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES ET EUROPÉENNES	Paris	FRANCE
PENNEQUIN	Gilles	MISSION UNION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE, PRÉSIDENTE DE LA REPUBLIQUE	Paris	FRANCE
PERRIN	Geneviève	MAIRIE DE MARSEILLE	Marseille	FRANCE
PINCHON	Chantal	ATELIER PARISIEN D'URBANISME	Paris	FRANCE
QUINTRAND	Aurélien	MAIRIE DE MARSEILLE	Marseille	FRANCE
RABBAH	Abdelaziz	VILLE DE KENITRA	Kenitra	MAROC
SALGÉ	François	EUROGI / MEDDTL	Paris	FRANCE
SALVÁ GOMAR	Borja	INSTITUT DE CARTOGRAPHIE DE CATALOGNE	Barcelone	ESPAGNE
SAMMAN	Ghassan	ORGANISATION DES VILLES ARABES	Koweït	KOWEÏT
SANCHEZ CARBONELL	David	INSTITUT DE CARTOGRAPHIE DE CATALOGNE	Barcelone	ESPAGNE
STRULLOU	Bruno	ADETEF	Paris	FRANCE
TAYLOR	Corinne	INTERPRÈTE	Lyon	FRANCE
THALGOTT	Éric	CLUB INTERNATIONAL AFIGÉO	Nantes	FRANCE
TUZLU	Derman	MUNICIPALITÉ DE GAZIANTEP	Gaziantep	TURQUIE
VAN DE VOORDE	Maryline	EUROMÉDITERRANÉE	Marseille	FRANCE
VUITTON	Richard	AÉRODATA FRANCE	Lille	FRANCE
YAZIGI	Serge	INSTITUT D'URBANISME DE L'ALBA, UNIVERSITÉ DE BALAMAND	Beyrouth	LIBAN
YOUSFI	Khalid	ORDRE NATIONAL DES INGÉNIEURS GÉOMETRES TOPOGRAPHES DU MAROC	Rabat	MAROC