Governance and Regionalization:
New Paradigms for Transparent Politics and Accountable Civic Engagement

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What is Regionalization?
Answer One:

Regionalization can be defined as politico-administrative process by which regions emerge as relevant units of analysis for economic and political activity and welfare and service provision.

In many cases this notion of regionalization can be equated to notions of 'regionalization from above' or devolution, i.e. regions being the objects of governmental reforms.

What is Regionalization?
Answer Two:

The concept of regionalization is reserved for more spontaneous processes of region formation by different actors – state or non-state.

Source: Bjørn Hettne: Regional Actorship and Regional Agency: Comparative Perspective.

And there are still a lot of other answers to regions and regionalization depending on e.g. EU politics and Funding policy, political and spatial planning systems, societal –geographical habits and activities of people etc.

Therefore, there is no clear definition of region or regionalization, but the dimensional challenges are more clear.....
Dimensions of Regionalization

**Symbolic Dimension**
Production and reproduction

**Territorial Dimension**
Building a new territorial form

**Institutional Dimension**
Emergence of institutions and administrative machinery

**Establishment**
Regional unit in spatial structure and social consciousness

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**7 global key factors of growing economy, wealth and of innovation**

1. Natural resources (like gas, oil)
2. Human resources
3. Technical process
4. Capital
5. Knowledge and its marketing
6. **Institutional and political framework (authorities, planning system, programmes etc.)**
7. Values, ethics, paradigm of commitment

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Source: Prof. Roland Berger

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FIG Working Week 2011
Bridging the Gap between Cultures
Marrakech, Morocco, 18-22 May 2011
But there is a global truth, especially against the background of „Arab Spring“:

Regions and regionalization can bring advantages like

- More democratization and subsidiarity
- More participation and civic engagement
- More bottom up approaches and thus better „regionally and locally oriented“ joint visions and (and from citizens better accepted) strategies, goals and measures
- More visibility, transparency and accountability of regional government administration and decisions
- More shared responsibility between citizens and government and some relief of national level
- More competition between regions and thus better development
- More self-defined and governed (endogenous) regional development

Guidelines for improved citizen participation in local governance

**Governance is about partnership**

To achieve good governance, local governments must work in equal partnership with representatives from business, community and voluntary groups and civil society such as churches and trade unions.

**This will only work if local government is prepared to share power with other partners.**

The challenge of creating an open, trusting atmosphere should not be underestimated – it takes time and hard work.

Local government faces a particular challenge to both lead, a key role, and yet accept the views of partners in an egalitarian framework in which each partner feels they have an equal role.
The Vision behind:
A new Partnership between State and Civil Society

From
Citizen as Subject

Model „Father State”

via

SUBJECT

Model „Entrepreneurial State”

State/Region/ Municipality

Citizen

To

Citizen as equal PARTNER

Model „Activating and enabling State/Region/Municipality” or “New Community of shared responsibilities”

Or one can say: Good Governance

Workshop in Sinai Region, Egypt 2007 on Participation

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A vehicle to overcome obstacle: Transparency!

Transparency as a principle of good governance

According to UNDP (1997)
Transparency means 'sharing information and acting in an open manner'.

Moreover, transparency:
'allows stakeholders to gather information that may be critical to uncovering abuses and defending their interests. Transparent systems have clear procedures for public decision-making and open channels of communication between stakeholders and officials, and make a wide range of information available.'
Paradigm shift

From Government toward Regional Governance: Less hierarchical control but more self control, cooperation and competition

Government

What has to be done when regionalization brings to big differences between the regions?

There must be a financial mechanism to give compensation for poorer or less developed or naturally disadvantaged regions based on the constitutional idea of securing so called comparable or equivalent living conditions everywhere in the region and everywhere in the whole country.
EU encourages Regionalization

EU, according to the section 158 of the treaty of the European Union (TEU) focuses on reducing the disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favoured regions including rural areas through harmonious development.

Territorial Agenda of the EU 2007

The Territorial Agenda of the EU
- is supplementing the European Spatial Development perspective (ESDP)
- gives recommendations for an integrated spatial development policy
- aims at mobilizing the potentials of European regions and cities for sustainable economic growth and more jobs
- aims to strengthen Europe's competitiveness in the world by utilizing its territorial diversity in a better and more innovative way.
Integrated spatial development is about fulfilling
Basic functions of human existence

Education
Supplying

Living in community (welfare)

Traffic

Housing
Communication

Living in community (sustainability)

Employment

Recreation

Integrated spatial development is about fulfilling basic functions of human existence. It involves fulfilling the basic functions of human existence, such as education, supply, housing, traffic, communication, employment, and recreation. This is achieved through integrated spatial development, which aims to create equivalent living conditions both in rural and urban areas.
Remember Douglas North and Roland Berger:

National, regional and local Government have to provide functioning institutional frameworks for enabling integrated spatial development, transparent participation processes and enhancing civic engagement.

The Cairo Declaration on Sustainable Arab Cities, Security of Tenure and Good Governance 2005

1. are committed to continuously develop our cities and human settlements in line with the principles of Habitat Agenda, Istanbul declaration as well as the provisions of the Manama Declaration, based on integrated policies and strategies that ensure the principles of enablement, partnership, support of local authorities, motivating civil society activities as well as the participation of the private sector and the media,

2. commend the achievements of the United Nations Human Settlements Programmes (UN-HABITAT) and its role in promoting the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure and the Global Campaign on Good Urban Governance in the Arab world. We also commend UN-HABITAT and its mandate assigned by the General Assembly of the United Nations in conducting the two campaigns, as well as its mandate in monitoring the implementation of the different stages of these campaigns by each country in accordance with the mandate of UN-HABITAT and with a view to achieving the Millennium Development Goals with a view of ensuring a continuous urban development.

3. …
Process of Participatory Territorial Development

Implementing Civic engagement by Dialogue Planning: How should it work?

Source: FAO 2005

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Guidelines for improved citizen participation in local governance – and for regional Governance?

Changing organisational culture is essential

A barrier to localisation is the attitude of government officers loath to share control with citizens. Changing entrenched organisational culture requires strong leadership to bring citizen participation to what Demos calls the point of no return.

Accountability as a principle of good governance

The World Bank has identified three main types of accountability:

- Political accountability, which expresses itself in periodic elections;
- Administrative accountability, which is represented through the horizontal and vertical mechanisms within and between agencies; and
- Social accountability, which includes mechanisms that hold agencies accountable to their citizens.
Why is Social Accountability so important?

Source: Malena, Forster and Singh (2004): The role of civil society in holding government accountable. World Bank, 2004

Peoples Ideas “Our Bavaria –Chances for all“

Advisory Boards of the civil society on the future of Bavaria, 2008

Handover of the report to the (then) Bavarian Prime Minister

Consultation and discussion
Special responsibility of Leaders and Leadership:
Workshop with the Governor of Region Kharga, Upper Egypt

Bridging the Gap between Cultures?

People want to participate everywhere when they get opportunity and when they can believe in fair processes and real interest of government and officials and when they become enabled and empowered to participate by capacity building.
And what's about the role of Surveyors and Land(development) experts in making Regionalization successful?

It depends on the understanding and structures of the profession in the related countries.

But to improve our partly only „nominal role“ (FIG President CheeHai Teo) we should try to serve much more visibly „people, places, politics“

How can this happen?
**Mission/Vision of Surveyors to promote Regional Good Governance for sustainable development everywhere**

1. Active contributions to or even participation in participative and holistic (spatial) local and regional planning and development

2. Supporting governance principles (e.g. transparency, subsidiarity, efficiency, equity, rule of law etc.) and their implementation

3. Providing techniques for monitoring, controlling and evaluation etc.

4. Delivering methods and instruments/measures for (land) conflict resolution

5. Help for „hard to reach“ and underrepresented groups

6. Building up civil society networks

7. Enhancing Capacity building and Standards/Criteria in Sustainability, Democracy and Equity

8. Each FIG member can continue this list………………………………….

O. Univ. Prof. Holger Magel

FIG WW Marrakech, 20 May 2011
Therefore believe in and teach toward a strong(er) role of our profession according to the Pentaphony of Land Management:

**PENTAPHONY of Land management in urban and rural areas**

1. Commitment for and Ensuring of equal status and living conditions of all regions and its different parts
2. Activating consulting, stewarding and networking
3. Planning and coordination
4. Construction and financing
5. Conflict Resolution and Land Arrangement

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**Thanks for your attention**

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