

# *Best practices and lessons learnt*



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# Ziele des Workshops

- Identify
  - Strengths and weaknesses of governance structures and stakeholder involvement
  - Good practices in data harmonisation

## What are the strong points of the governance structures and stakeholder involvement in CH?

- Federalism
  - Freedom to implement SDI according to own needs
  - Freedom how to organize work
  - Stakeholders are interested
- Technical
  - Data modelling: most advanced country in Europe
  - Metadata complete wrt other countries
  - Common harmonized basis that can be extended at regional/local levels
  - Keep things simple!

## What are the weak points of the governance structures and stakeholder involvement in CH?

- Federalism
- Vision
  - Lack of understanding may affect speed of implementation
  - Stakeholders don't always know what they want -> requirements
  - Think in terms of information, not of data layers
  - Not enough involvement of private sector

## What are the weak points of the governance structures and stakeholder involvement in CH?

- Coordination: no strong operational organisation for e-geo.ch
  - internal coordination
  - National authorities don't give enough importance to international collaboration
  - Not enough resources for inter-institutional and international collaboration (e.g., statistical and env offices)
  - Lack of harmonisation ( organisational, legal)
- Financial
  - Issues related to allowed use of and access to data
  - Data sharing

# Good practices in data harmonisation

- Development

- Process of data harmonisation to be based on use cases
- In Switzerland, use cases rely on legislation
  - Federal
  - Canton
  - Municipality
  - Branch organisations (e.g., utilities)
- Metadata must be in the data model
- In past: local development that were difficult to integrate at Federal level
- Cadastre and surveying
  - Detailed data model, with many options
  - New version 2004: clearly defined Federal model (core) that can be extended at Canton and municipality levels

# Good practices in data harmonisation

- Development
  - Testing Annex I
    - Data models always published with valid example data
    - Data models themselves are not always deterministic
    - Recommendations for valid tools
  - Methodology for defining models can be different for different data sets
  - Harmonisation of visualisation / portrayal

# Good practices in data harmonisation

- Implementation and use
  - Tools are fundamental instrument
    - turning point in Swiss data modelling exercise
    - Education and training
  - Learning by doing
    - Local corrections have to be harmonised at higher level.
  - Trust is good, validation and automatic checking of data against spec is better!
    - Every employee working with the data must have the possibility to check the data

# Follow-up

- Governance and stakeholder involvement
  - Develop common vision
  - Give priority to coordination
- Data harmonisation
  - Export the good Swiss practice!