



Data in Profondeville

Estonia Workshop, 10.12.2021 Bernard Dubuisson - Profondeville, BE

Program

Welcome to Profondeville
 Dealing with data
 Data in Profondeville
 Questions

PROFONDEVILLE

- Wallonia, Belgium French-speaking
- 80 km from Brussels, 15 km from Namur
- 6 villages along the Meuse river
- Population 12.500
- 50km2, 50% farm lands, 27% forests

Everything starts with 5G ... We want to "get ahead" innovation Rather than submit to someone else's agenda

"smart" is for cities first, not for rural areas



We don't want recepies unfit for our needs

"So... is Profondeville smart yet ?"

There are many computers in our offices
But without vision or long-term strategy
New City council, new head of administration > interest and resources to build a strategy
Support from BEP > digital "quickscan" to see where we're at

Our strategy

Modernise data management

2. Foster citizen participation

3. Boost touristic promotion

4. Reinforce our infrastructures (blank zones)

Photo Unsplash.com

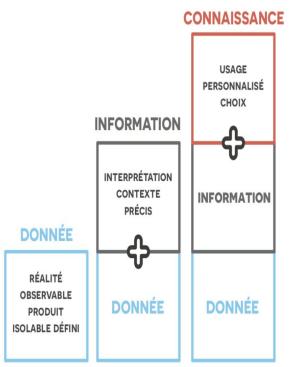
Question : Control of the second seco





We've all been dealing with data for a long time > Budget > Population register > But also ...

Location of bus-stops, benches, accessible facilities, public restrooms, tourist attractions, trashcans, classified buildings and trees, sources of drinkable water, etc. Reports on waste collection, weather, air quality, traffic, energy consumption, crop growth, health, income & poverty, etc. Activity of bus rides, visitors, hikers, farmers, etc.



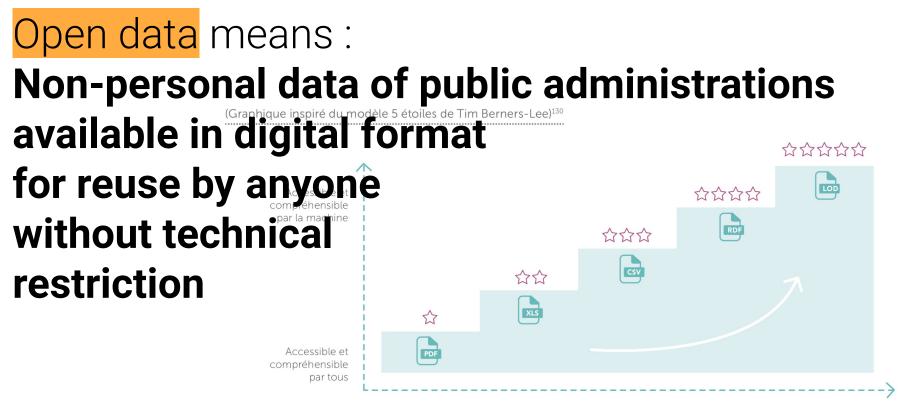
Data is the elementary description of a reality. It comes from an observation or a measurement. It is a defined and isolable element made up of commonly accepted rules or categories (measurement, classification, etc.). Information is the result of the interpretation of the data by a person. This is data interpreted in a specific context.

Origins of data Self gathered Sensors Cameras Mobile Apps Third Party User-generated



Special types of data : Personal data Geographical data

Environment, population, economy, tourism, ... Sharing data can help policy on these issues



Difficilement exploitable par la machine

Puissant et facilement exploitable par la machine

Purposes of open data : Better knowledge Transparency Innovation support **Modernisation of public bodies Citizen and non-profit cooperation**

How do you deal with data? How is data stored ? Spreadsheet - Database - Software - Ledger - Other How often is new data added to the collection? Hourly - Daily - Weekly - Monthly - Yearly - Other How is data collected and added? Automatically - Manually Is there a written procedure to manage your data? Yes - No How long do you keep your data? How do you keep your data safe? From theft, alteration, loss ...

Data management is all about the process

You need adequate procedures to keep your data relevant The complexity of these procedures may vary greatly

Why a process is important

Keep data freshness and quality

Keep data safe and unaltered

Manage data over time and people

Keep the data relevant

Actions we planned in our strategy 🔤 🦷

Photo Unsplash.com

1. Basic data training

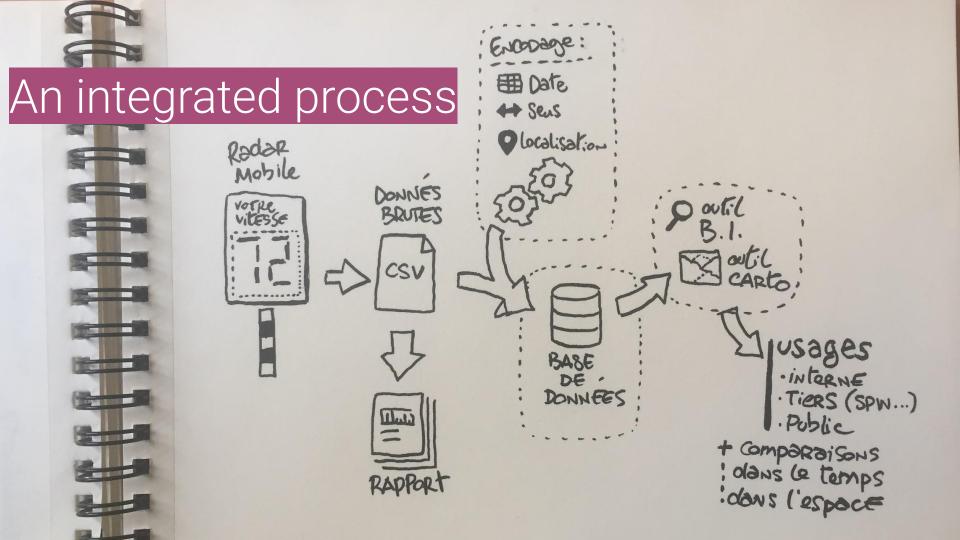
Help everyone feel more "data literate"
2. Pilot projects around data Start small and see if it works
3. Master data management plan Apply what's working to most services

Sentinel trucks

CB DUAL

Install multi-purpose sensor racks on garbage trucks First use-case : check mobile data coverage of our territory

Mobile traffic radar data Organise a process around traffic data







Merci !

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Sources : Smart City Institute, BEP, Commune de Profondeville, unsplash.com