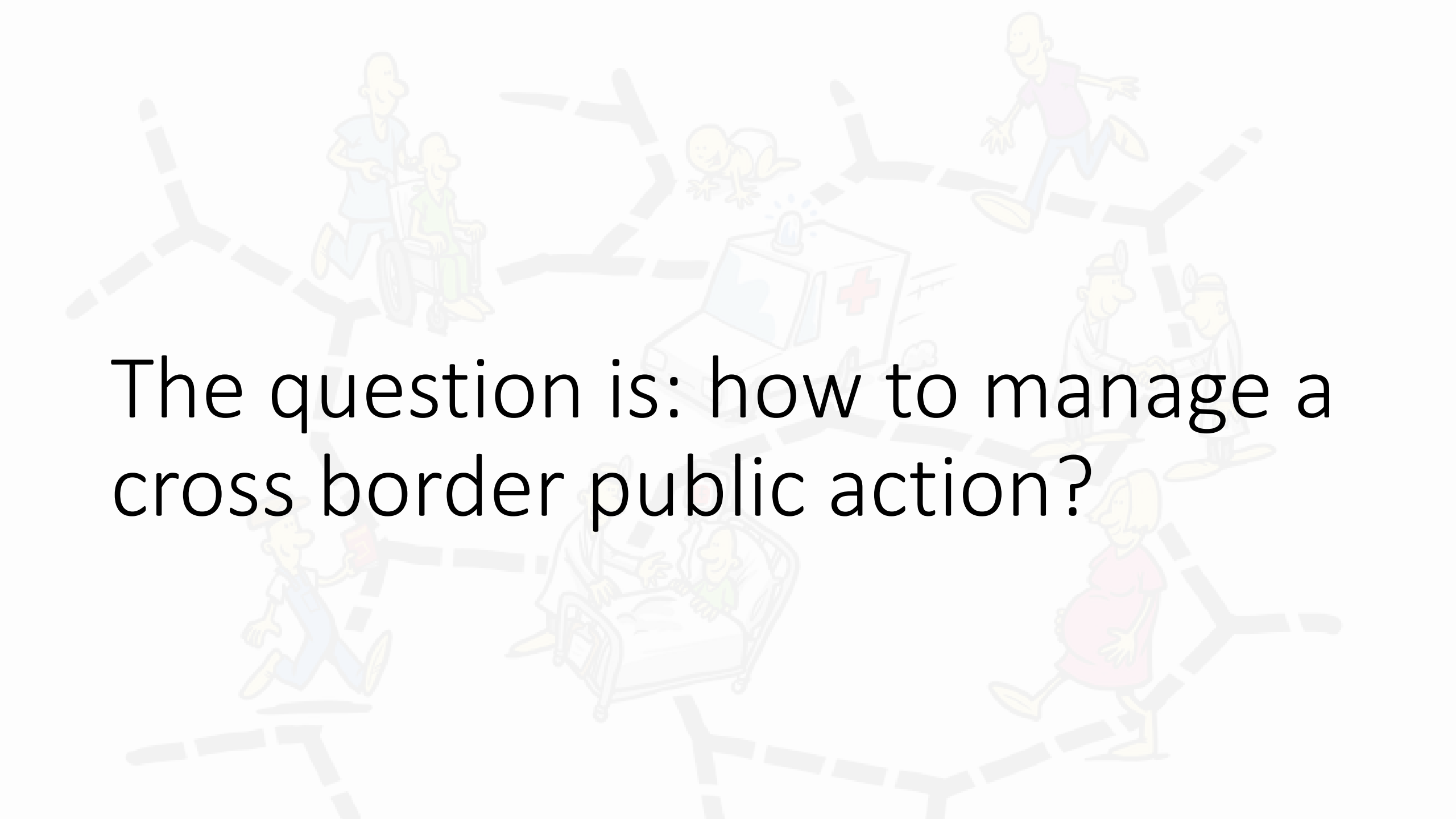


EUROPEAN CBC: PROCESS OF GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC ACTION

Prof Fabienne LELOUP

Université catholique de LOUVAIN (UCLouvain)

fabienne.leloup@uclouvain.be



The question is: how to manage a cross border public action?

Contents

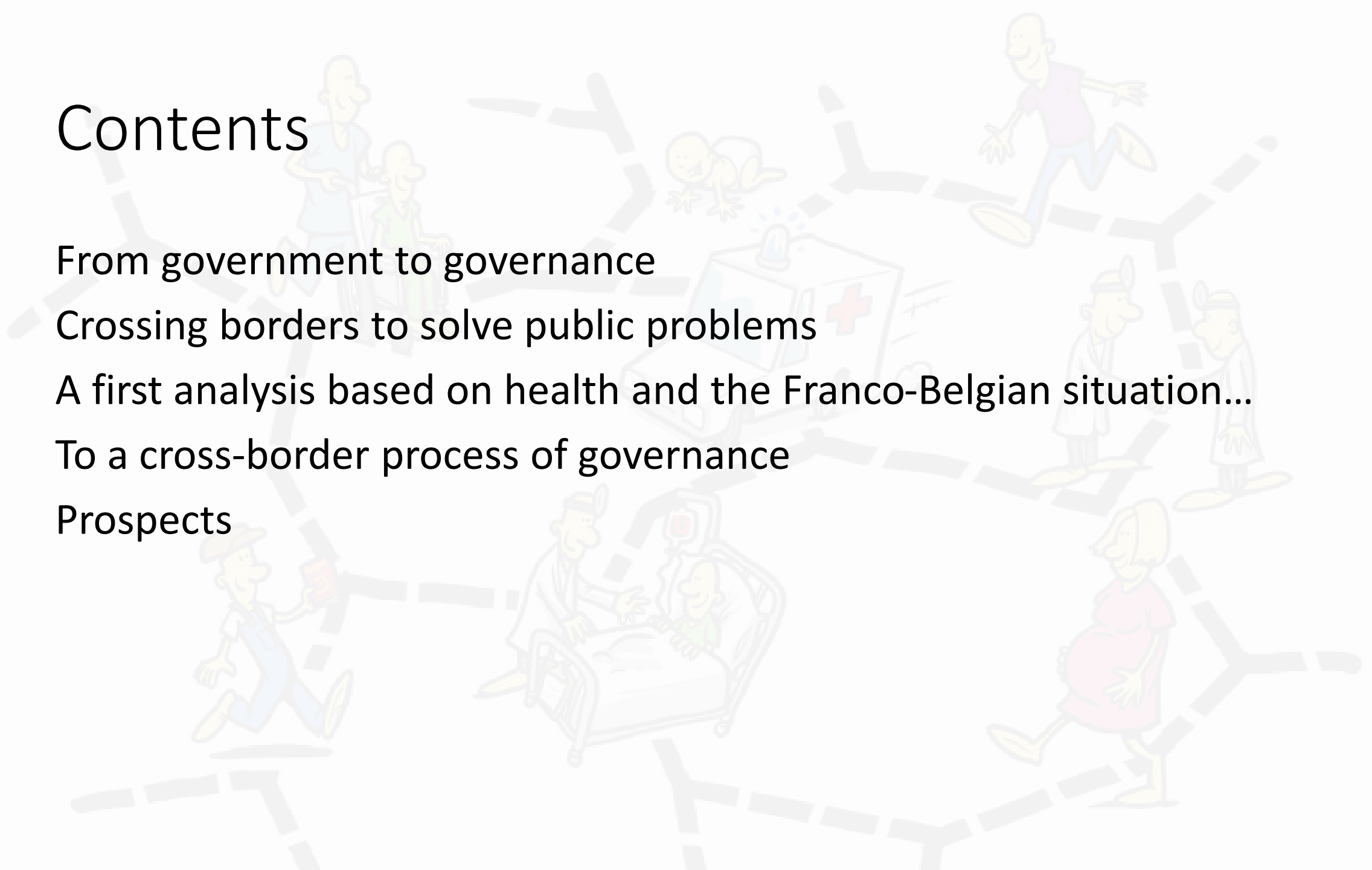
From government to governance

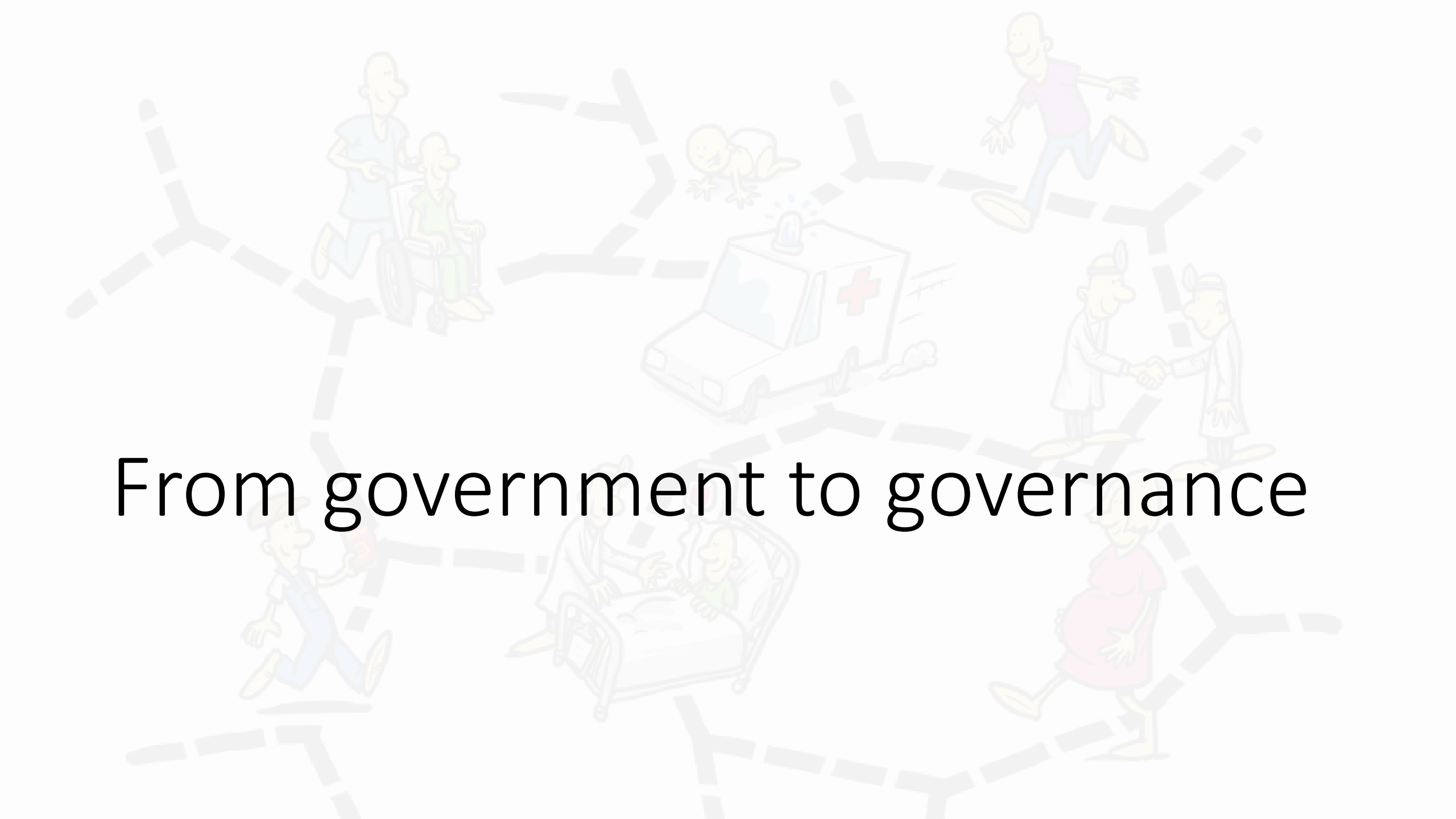
Crossing borders to solve public problems

A first analysis based on health and the Franco-Belgian situation...

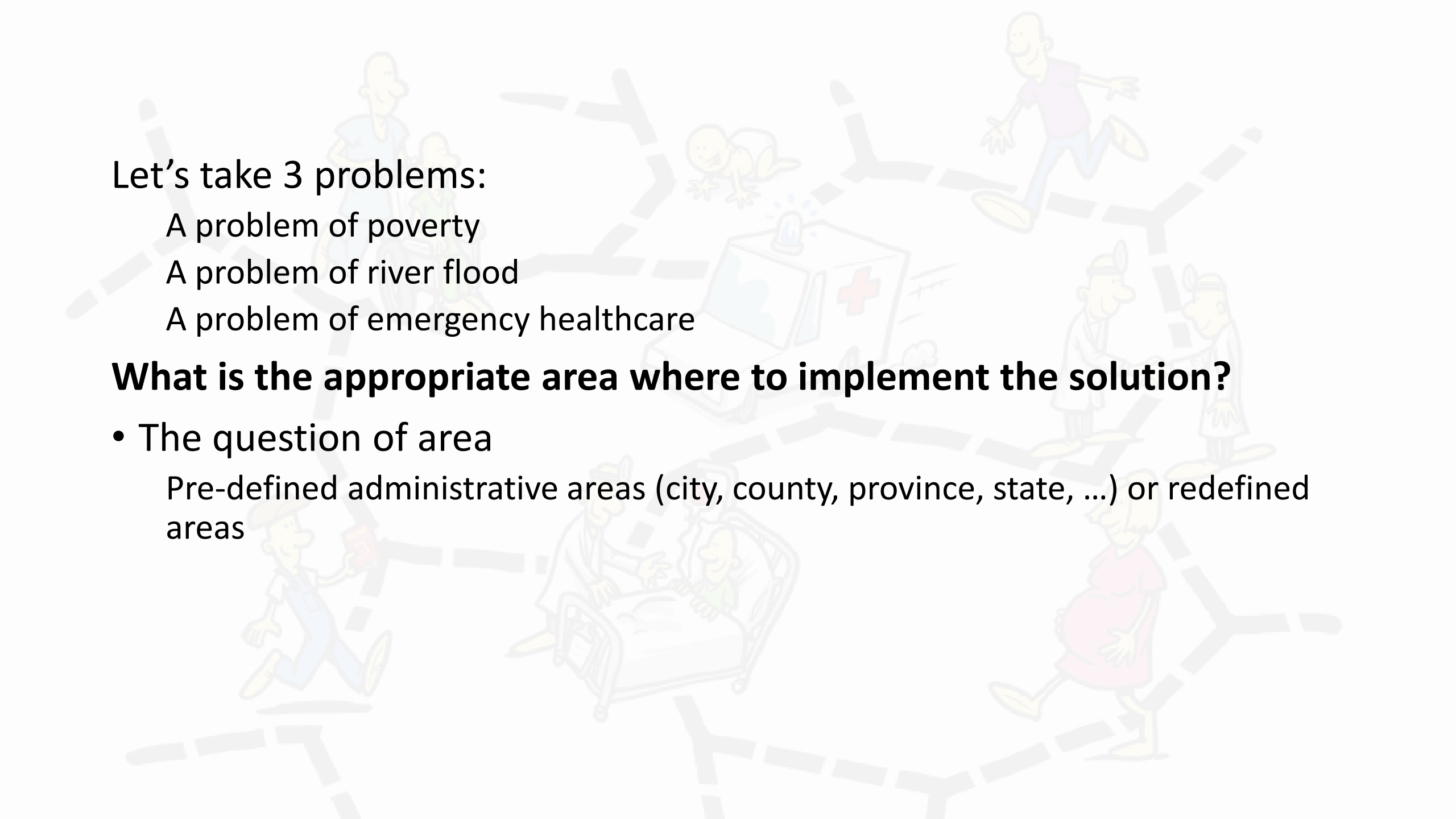
To a cross-border process of governance

Prospects





From government to governance



Let's take 3 problems:

A problem of poverty

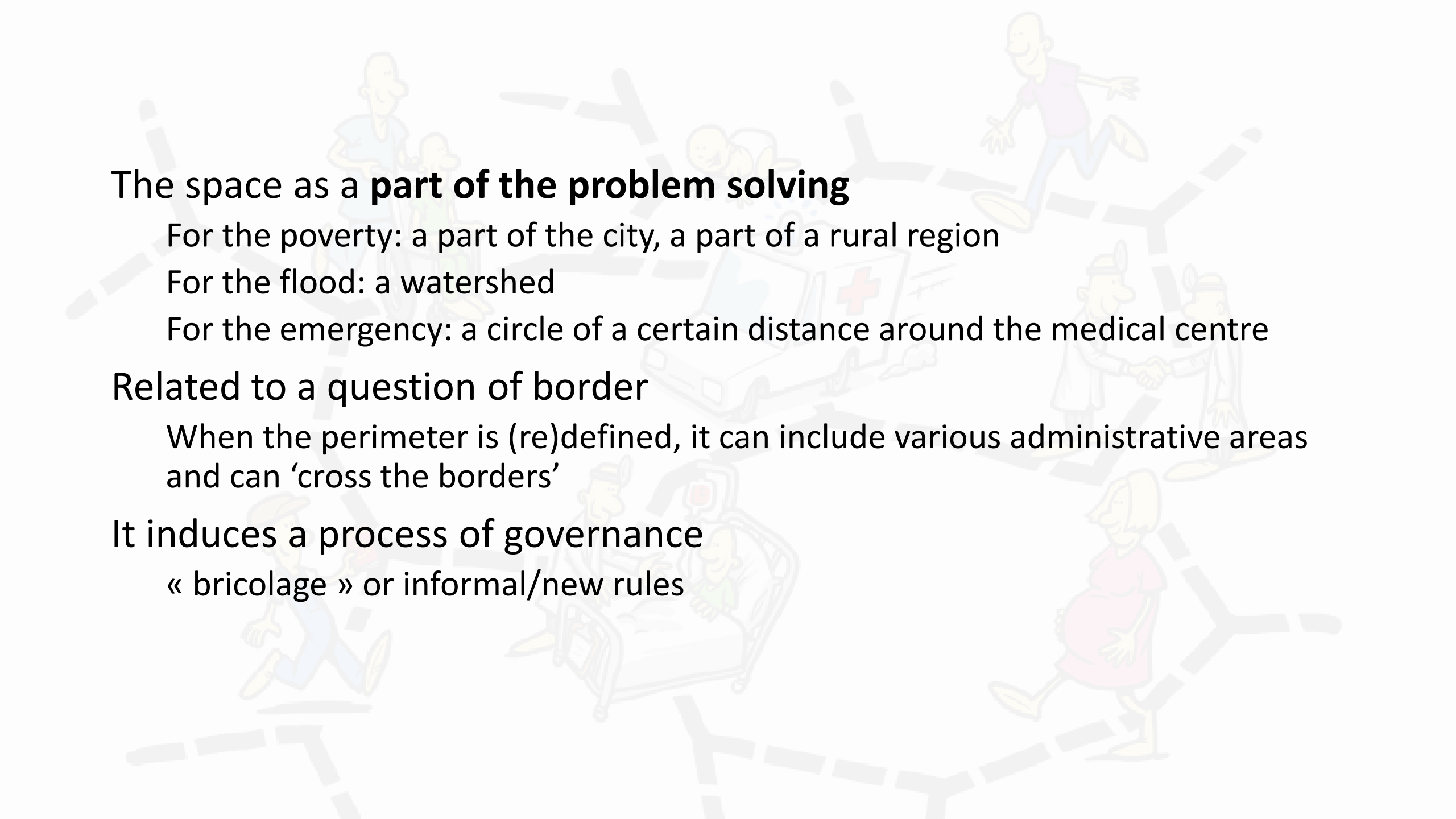
A problem of river flood

A problem of emergency healthcare

What is the appropriate area where to implement the solution?

- The question of area

Pre-defined administrative areas (city, county, province, state, ...) or redefined areas



The space as a **part of the problem solving**

For the poverty: a part of the city, a part of a rural region

For the flood: a watershed

For the emergency: a circle of a certain distance around the medical centre

Related to a question of border

When the perimeter is (re)defined, it can include various administrative areas and can 'cross the borders'

It induces a process of governance

« bricolage » or informal/new rules

A process of governance means

Not only legal and known rules

Need for institutional innovations

Trust needed as a crucial input

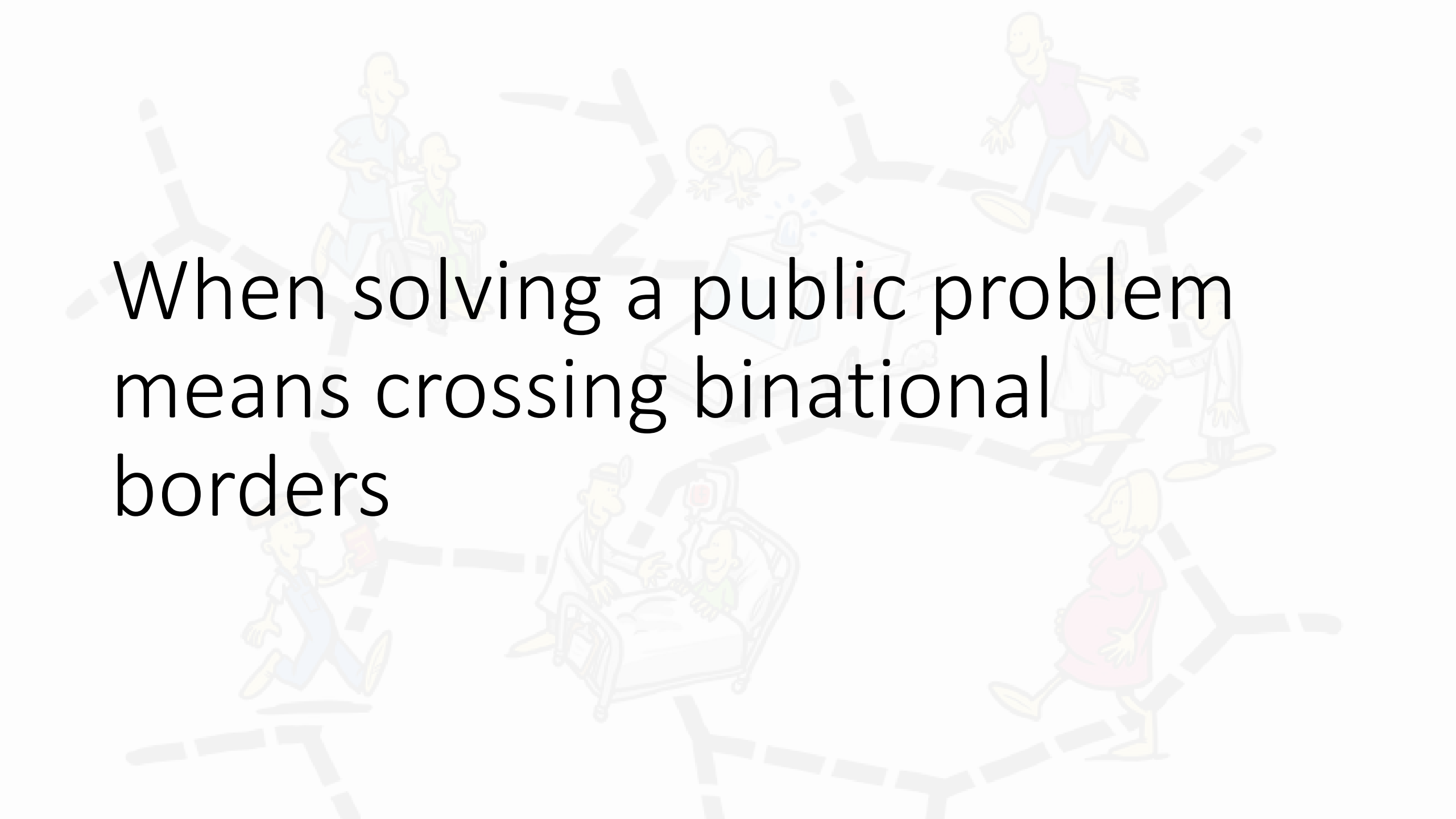
Some kinds of multi-scalar and multi-operator process

Public and non public players

Formal and informal organizations

Inclusion of international, national, local scales

Horizontal and vertical arrangements



When solving a public problem
means crossing binational
borders

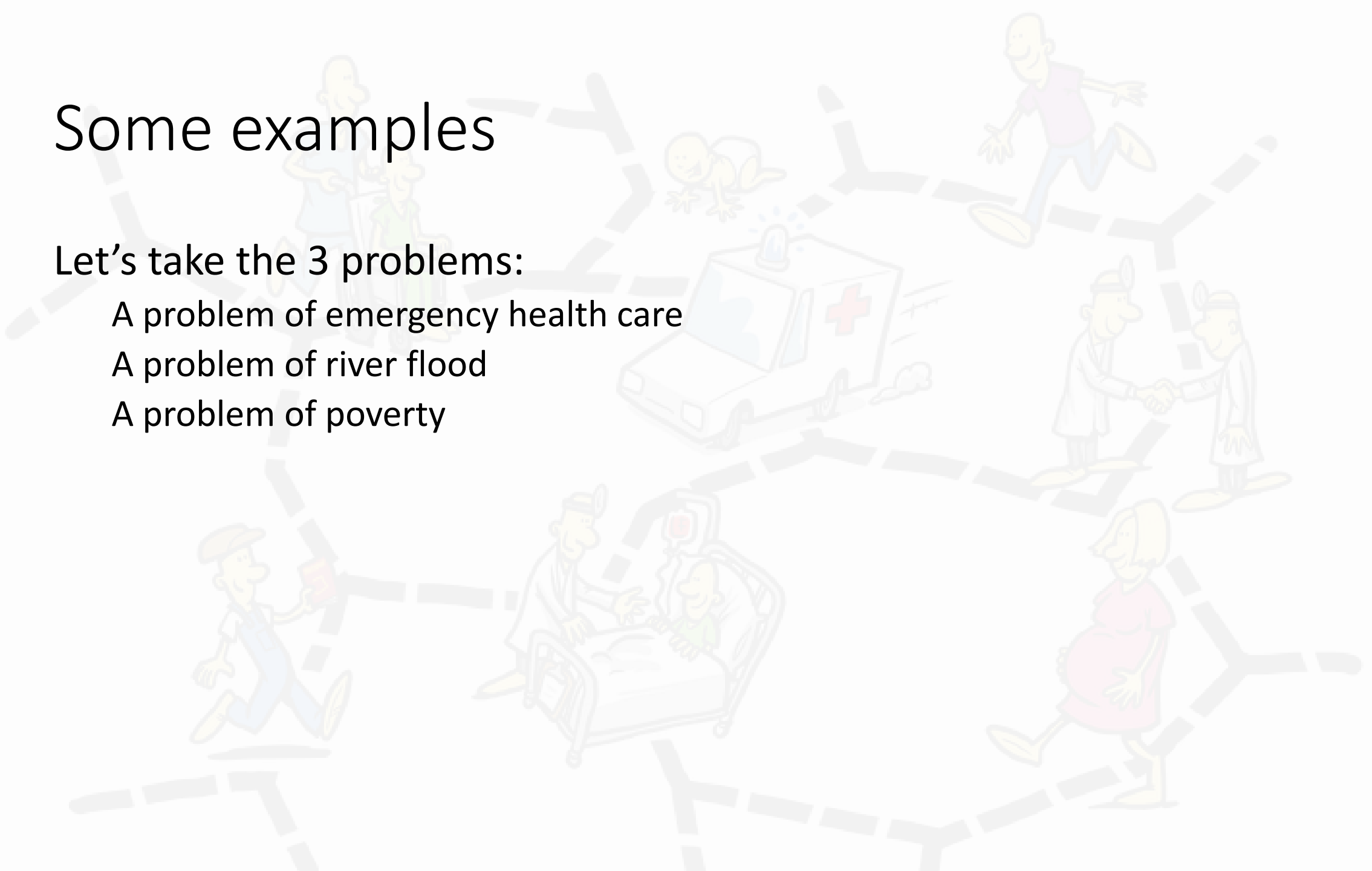
Some examples

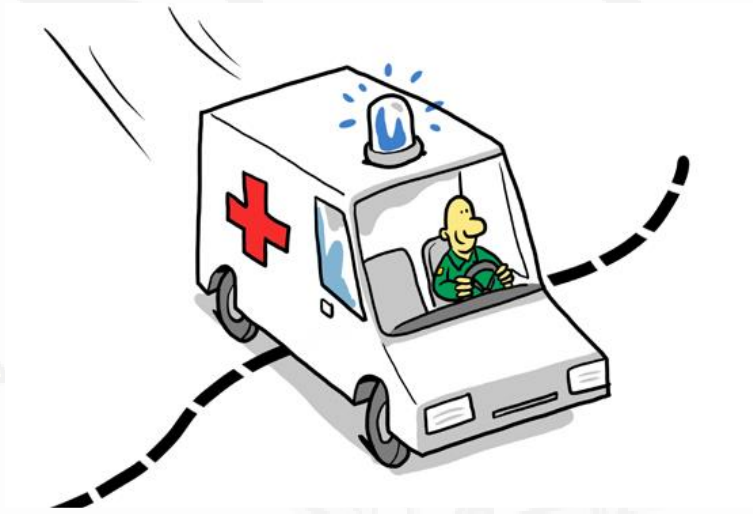
Let's take the 3 problems:

A problem of emergency health care

A problem of river flood

A problem of poverty





European CB Interreg projects and bilateral conventions especially in remote, mountainous or rural areas
e.g. France/ Belgium; Germany/ France; Poland/ Germany

River Basin District





A FB Cross-Border Social and Health Observatory :

- Same diagnosis based on a common social and economic history
Drugs, overweight, heart weaknesses
- Partnership among medical and social staff, schools and associations
- Common preventive campaigns

Crossing the border to solve the problem

- Reasons?

Continuity (same physical, social and economic context, same history)

Question of optimization/ efficiency

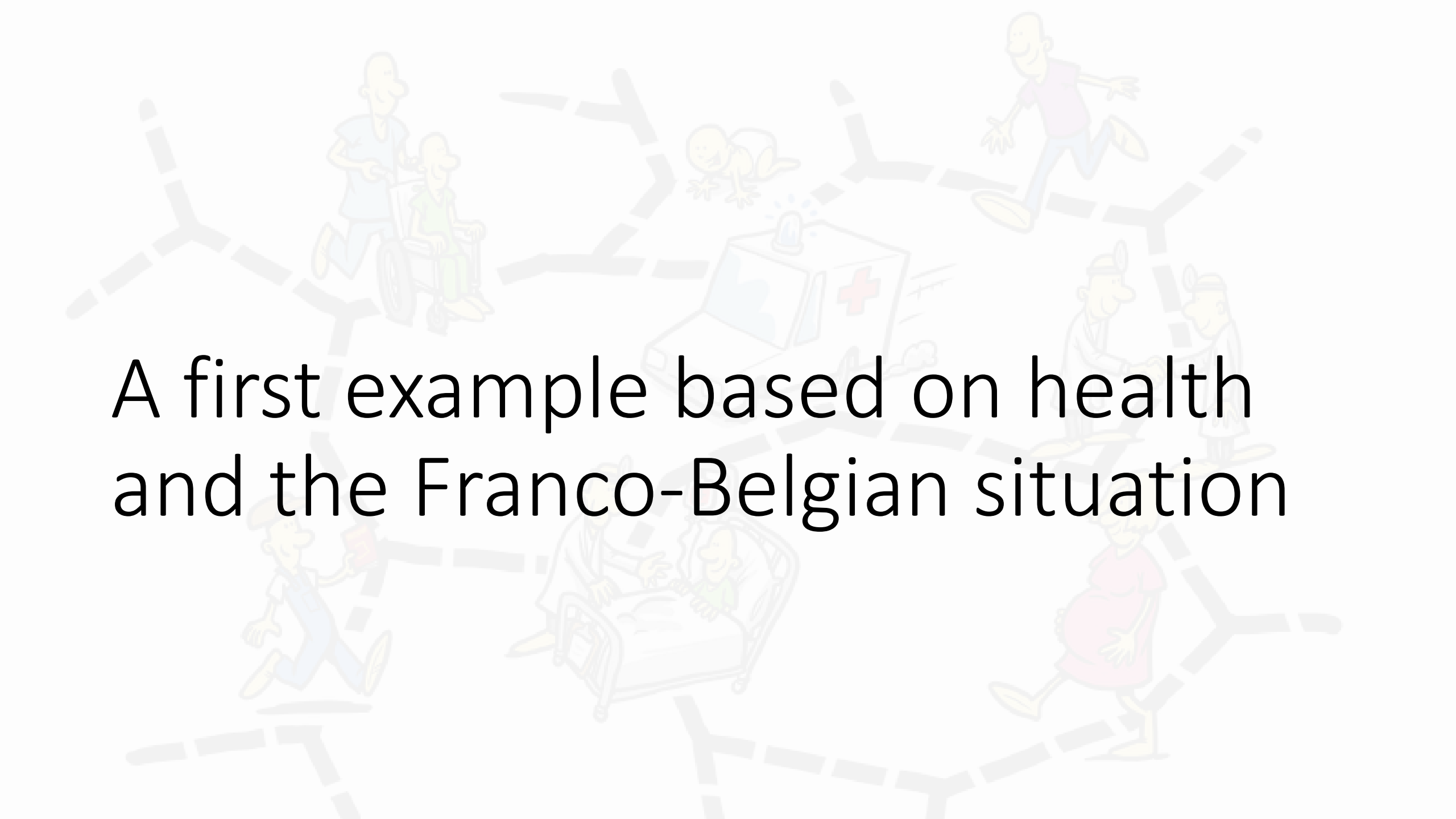
Need for pooling resources, equipments, knowledge, ... (when reduced resources)

Financial opportunity (European fundings)

- But...

How long does the decision-making take?

How to gain momentum?



A first example based on health
and the Franco-Belgian situation

An open Franco-Belgian border

1. Urban neighbourhood



2. Rural remoteness

62.000 km²
10.800.000 habitants/inwoners



A small story: the F/B CBC in health

1. Flows of patients and contract between two urban and closed hospitals (1992)
2. Experiment of the inter-operability of the F and B social security card readers in the remote Thierache (1994)

A bi-lateral Franco-Belgian cooperation agreement (2002)

A bi-lateral Franco-Belgian framework agreement (2005)

3. All along the border, cross-border health-care zones (districts) with specific agreements among the health institutions (since 2008)

But failure of the joint medical project as a European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation for the Thierache (2014)

CBC as an amplifying cooperation

Momentum of the results: exchanges, pooling, common actions or projects, creation of cross-border zones

Everything is connected: health care, social security, insurance,...

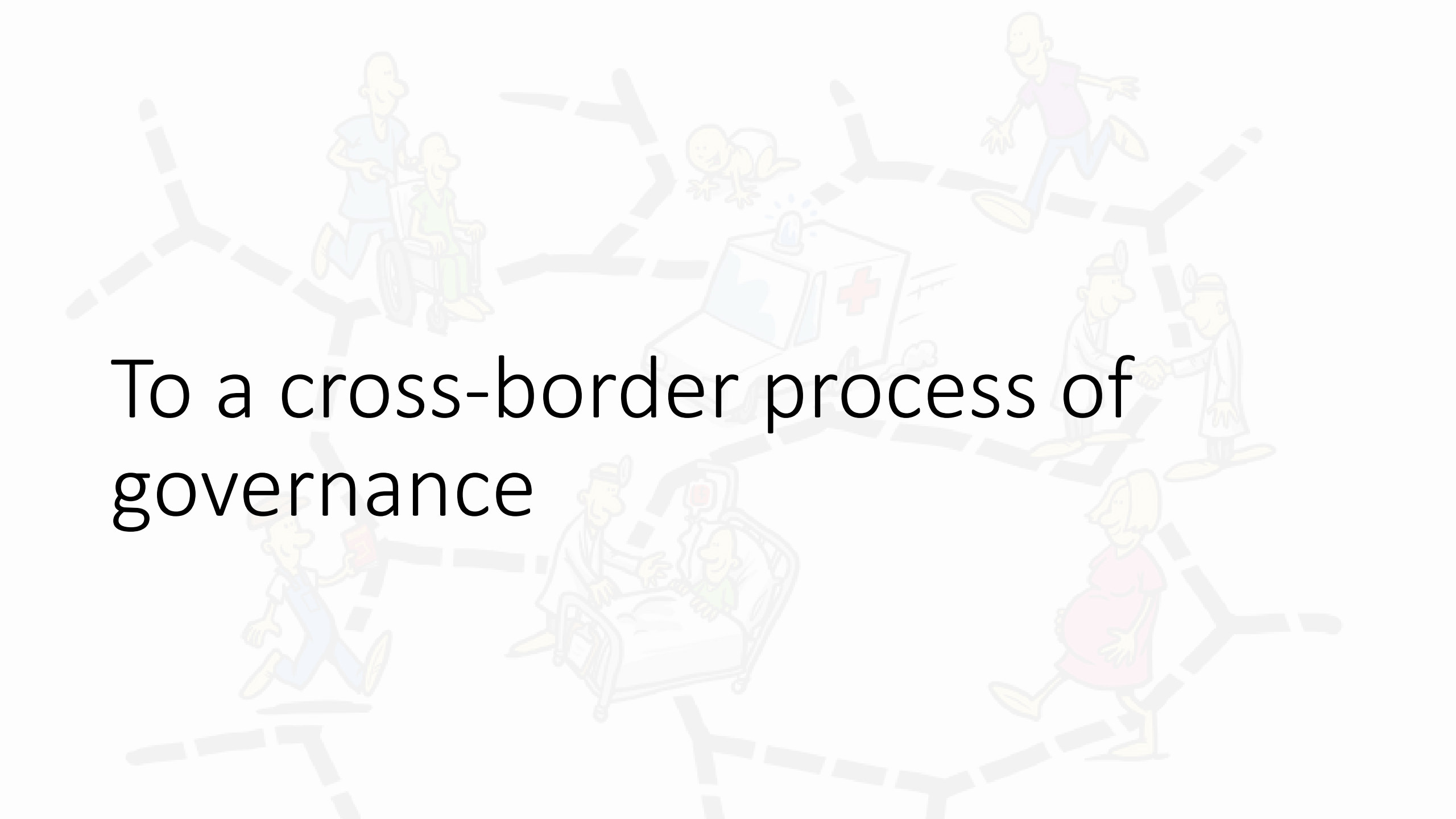
Hospitals, insurance institutions, social security authorities need to exchange
All of them have to accept the « innovation »

The European context helps but does not solve all the questions

National public agreements are required to support and regulate

Need for national/regional public interest, mutual trust and balanced gains

Institutional innovations such as specific health care regulatory districts including *ad hoc* arrangements



To a cross-border process of
governance

A process of governance

- The CBC
 - Multi-scalar : European, national, regional, local levels
 - Multi-operator : e.g. private hospitals and public players,
 - A long-term process (from 1992!)
- For a public service such as health
 - Need for strict control/ regulations/...
 - Need for a large set of partners
- Sustainable only if
 - strong national/regional public supports

A process of governance

No CB government

At least two administrative and legal systems

Diversified histories, values, priorities depending on the countries

Public policy coherent at a national/ regional level

More and more players, authorities and institutions have to be connected as long as the CBC is deepening

Comparing the national/ regional rules in a permanent way is required in order to maintain a win-win balance and common trust

A process of CB governance

Need for external and internal information and communication
to legitimate the CBC
to sustain the impacts

Need for **some common standards and values**, both at the local and the regional/national levels

Who is reimbursed,

How and why?

Need for a multi-scalar process in order to go beyond the local solution.

Prospects



A CB action ...

- Devellopping at the border or devellopping the border ?

In the case of CBC on health:

exchanges (of patients) ≠ opening a specific centre (where?) ≠ a cross-border emergency system

- People crossing, commuting or living at the border?

In the case of cbc on health:

The « dentalcare » tourism ≠ exchanges of patients ≠ cross-border increase of the social and health facilities

In a public perspective, it is different to deal with residents, commuters and « travellers »!

Therefore...

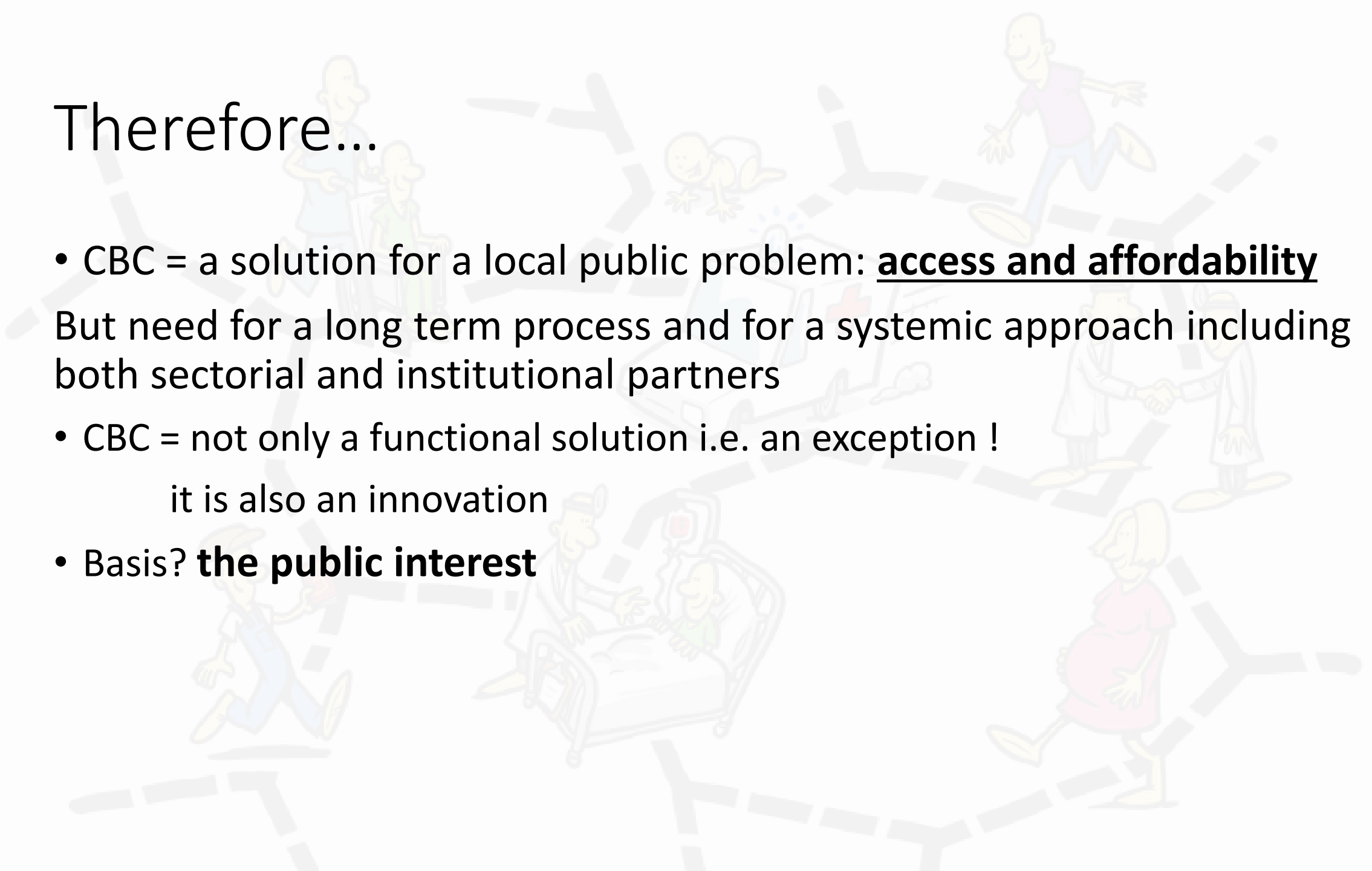
- CBC = a solution for a local public problem: **access and affordability**

But need for a long term process and for a systemic approach including both sectorial and institutional partners

- CBC = not only a functional solution i.e. an exception !

it is also an innovation

- Basis? **the public interest**



Contents

From government to governance

Crossing the border to solve a public problem

A first analysis ...

To a cross-border process of governance

Prospects



How to provide a CB stable public action?

Based on (Delecosse et al, 2017)



Prof Fabienne LELOUP
Université catholique de LOUVAIN (UCLouvain)