International Guidelines on Decentralisation and Access to Basic Services for all

INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES ON
URBAN AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING

UN@HABITAT
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INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES ON
URBAN AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING

Towards a Compendium of Inspiring Practices
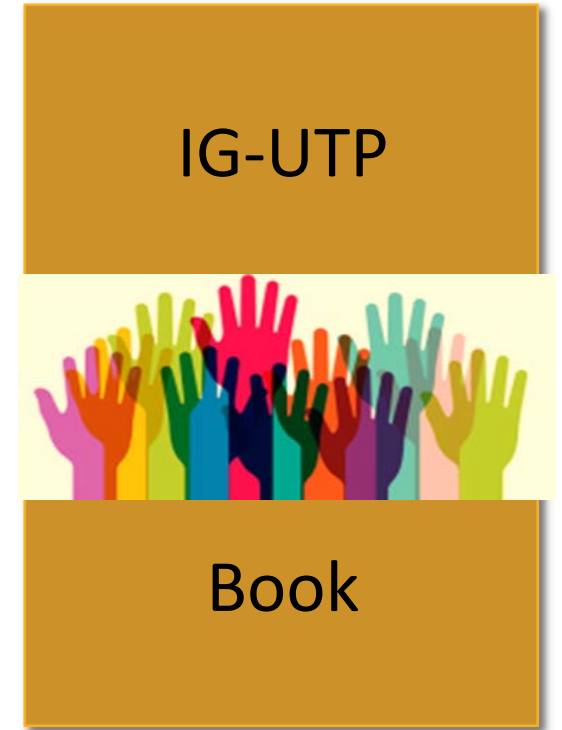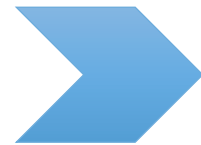
UN@HABITAT
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+

IG-UTP

Book

IG-UTP Handbook

UN@HABITAT
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INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES ON
URBAN AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

H III
HABITAT III
QUITO - OCTOBER 2016

United Nations Conference on Housing
and Sustainable Urban Development
HABITAT III

NEW URBAN AGENDA

21 October 2016

Annotated for City and Regional Planning
31 October 2016

ISOCARP
Knowledge for better Cities

IG-UTP

Book

Goals for the Handbook

Specific Measurable Attainable Relevant Time Based

1. To promote the Guidelines
2. To foster (self) compliance
3. To assist to reform the planning system
4. To demonstrate inspiring practices
5. To pilot new practices and partnerships
6. To harness existing tools, identify missing tools
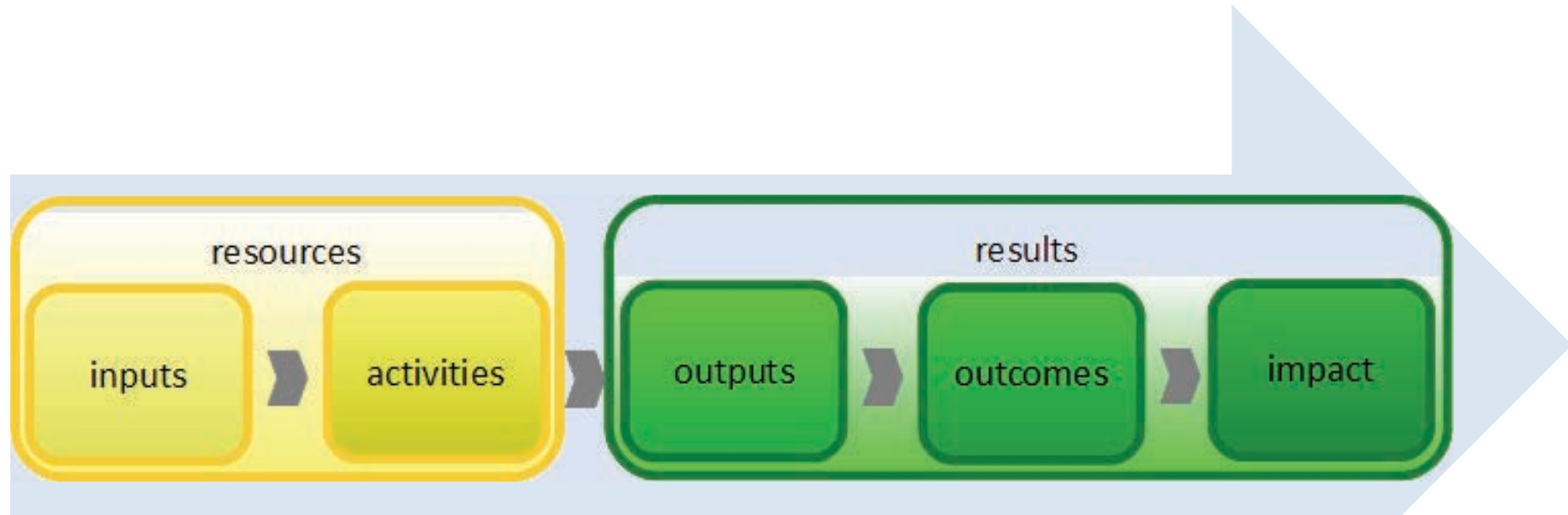7. To relate with existing indicators, develop new indicators

1. Meet the Guidelines - Linking with SDG/NUA
2. Unpacking the Guidelines
3. Self-Assessment of your planning system
4. Self-Adjustment of your planning system
5. Measuring what Matters
6. Communication and Outreach: what can you do?

1. **Theory of Change**

2.

3. SDG 11 - Matching the Indicators
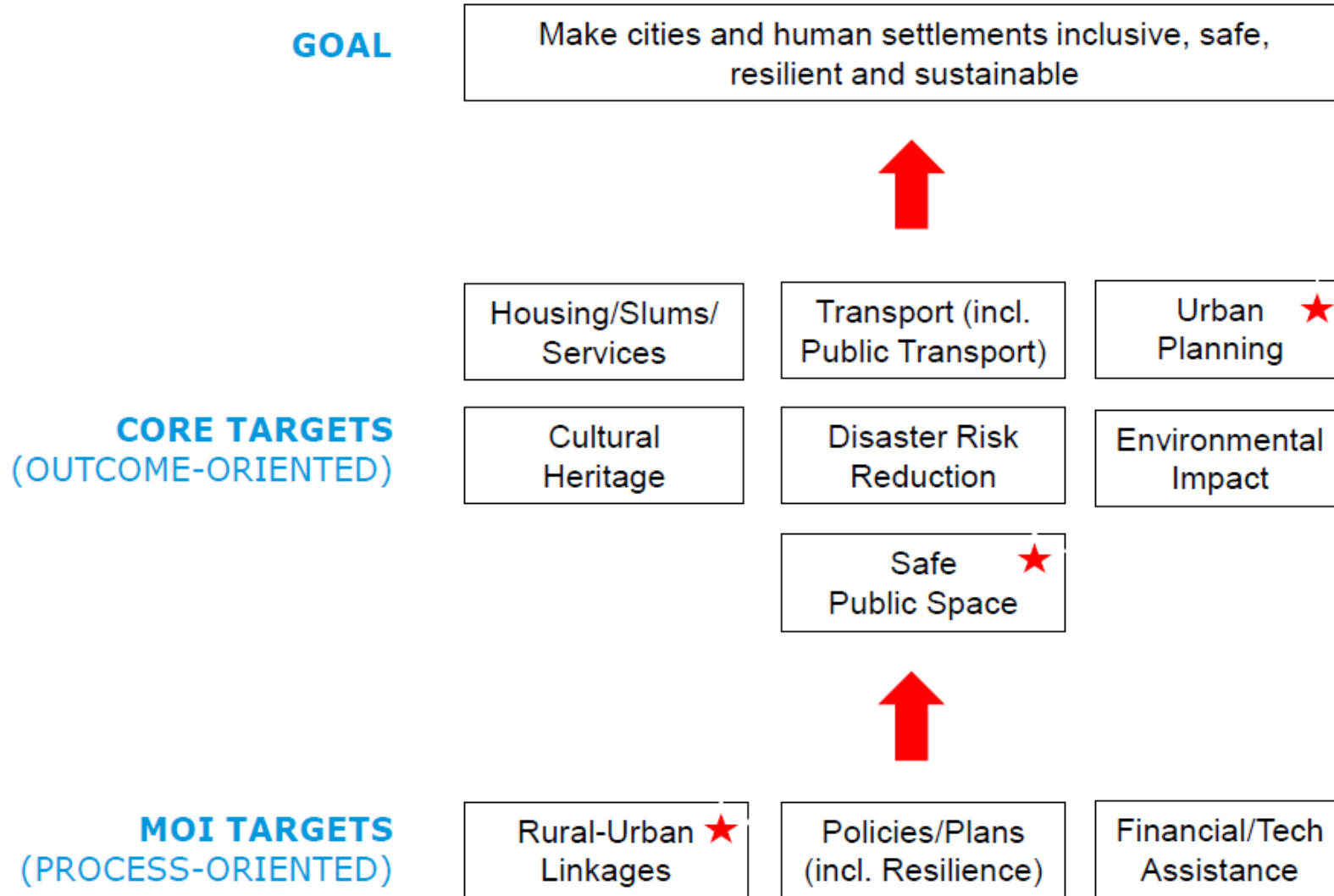4. NUA - Putting the Guidelines into practice

1. Theory of Change
2. SDG 11 - Matching the Indicators

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Targets		Proposed indicator
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing (*)
11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport (*)
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (*)
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.	Share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural heritage including World Heritage sites (**)
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses	Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per

3. NUA - Putting the Guidelines into practice

Urban SDG 11

GOAL: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

CORE TARGETS (OUTCOME-ORIENTED)
- Housing/Slums/Services
- Transport (incl. Public Transport)
- Urban Planning ★
- Cultural Heritage
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Environmental Impact
- Safe Public Space ★

MOI TARGETS (PROCESS-ORIENTED)
- Rural-Urban Linkages ★
- Policies/Plans (incl. Resilience)
- Financial/Tech Assistance

Indicators for improved processes & outcomes of planning

11.3
Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement **planning** and management in all countries

11.7
Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and **accessible, green and public spaces**, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a
Support positive economic, social and environmental **links between urban**, **peri-urban and rural areas** by strengthening national and regional development planning

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Targets		Proposed indicator
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing (*)
11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport (*)
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (*)
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.	Share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural heritage including World Heritage sites (**)
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.	Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people (**)
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regards to the total waste generated by the city (*)
		Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (i.e. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) (*)
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.	The average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space in public use for all particularly to disable persons (*)
		Proportion of women subjected to physical or sexual harassment by perpetrator and place of occurrence (last 12 months) (**)
11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.	The number of countries that are developing and implementing national urban policy that (a) responds to population dynamics, (b) ensure balanced regional and territorial development, (c) prepares for infrastructure and service development, (d) promotes urban land-use efficiency, (e) enhances resilience to climate change, (f) protects public space and (g) develops effective urban governance systems; (h) increases

1. Theory of Change
2. SDG 11 - Matching the Indicators
3. NUA - Putting the Guidelines into practice

"WE ACKNOWLEDGE THE PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES FOR URBAN AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING CONTAINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES ON URBAN AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING, ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF UN-HABITAT AT ITS 25TH SESSION IN APRIL 2015."

Art. 93 of New Urban Agenda

1. One Goal – Five Qualifiers

"IMPROVING POLICIES, PLANS, DESIGNS AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES LEADING TO MORE COMPACT, SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE, BETTER INTEGRATED AND CONNECTED CITIES AND TERRITORIES THAT FOSTER SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND ARE RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE"

2. Three enabling planning components

1. One Goal – Five Qualifiers
2. Three enabling planning components

Three-Pronged Approach

Urban and Territorial Rules and Regulations

Adequate planning rules and regulations are a prerequisite to the design, production and management of efficient and equitable human settlements.

Urban and Territorial Planning and Design

The quality of urban planning and design has a determining impact on the value generated by human settlements through efficient and equitable public space, streets and buildable areas.

Urban and Territorial Resources

Efficient and transparent municipal finance systems are key to investments, maintenance and management of the city. They should ensure redistribution of benefits generated by urban endogenous development.

3. Four interactive planning phases

1. One Goal – Five Qualifiers
2. Three enabling planning components
3. Four interactive planning phases
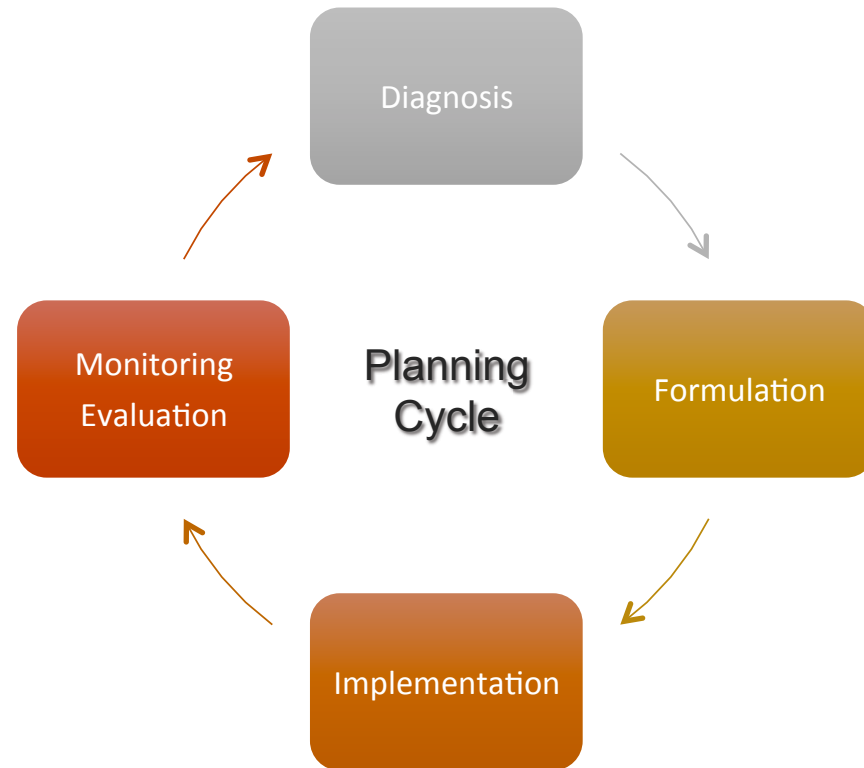
4. Five territorial planning scales

2. Unpacking the Guidelines

1. One Goal – Five Qualifiers
2. Three enabling planning components
3. Four interactive planning phases
4. **Five territorial planning scales**

- Transnational/Trans-boundary
- National
- Regional/Metropolitan
- City-wide/Municipal
- Neighbourhood/Area-specific
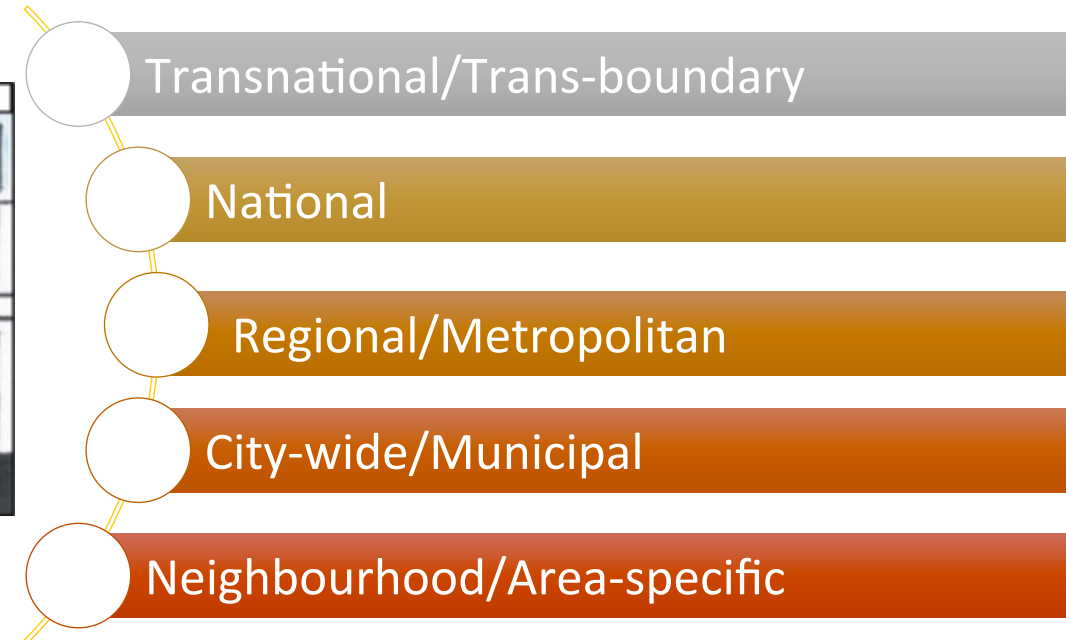
5. Six thematic areas – 12 Principles

2. Unpacking the Guidelines

1. One Goal – Five Qualifiers
2. Three enabling planning components
3. Four interactive planning phases
4. Five territorial planning scales
5. Six thematic areas – 12 Principles

- Urban Policy and Governance
- Social Development
- Sustained Economic Growth
- Environmental Protection
- Planning Components
- Implementation and Monitoring

6. 114 Recommendations for 4 stakeholder groups

2. Unpacking the Guidelines

IG-UTP PRINCIPLES

SECTION A
URBAN POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

PRINCIPLE 1

Urban and territorial planning is more than a technical tool, it is an **integrative and participatory decision-making process** that addresses competing interests and is linked to a shared vision, an overall development strategy and national, regional and local urban policies.

TOOLS

International Guidelines on Decentralization and the strengthening of local authorities (2007)

Youth and gender participation tools

INDICATORS

1. Inter-sectorial coordination mechanisms in place
2. Participatory rules and regulations in place
3. Formal decisions can be revoked

KEY TERMS

Integrative: integrating all the urban and territorial dimensions and impacts of all governmental sectoral policies and strategies.

Participatory: with pro-active involvement of all segments of society, including youth, women and minority groups, throughout the decision-making process.

Decision-making process: the participatory process resulting in formal decisions taken by competent public authorities aiming at sustainable urban and territorial development.

FURTHER READING

"Planning Sustainable Cities", http://unhabitat.org/books/global-report-on-human-settlements-2009-planning-sustainable-cities/

Decision Making Process: Concepts and Methods, edited by Denis Bouyssou, Didier Dubois, Henri Prade, Marc Pirlot, 2013

INSPRIRING CASES

Brazil, Porto Alegre – Unlocking Development Potential with People Participation

The first Participatory Budgeting (PB) process was developed in Porto Alegre in 1989, as a part of innovative reform programme to address community participation in the decision-making process as a benchmark of political change. PB has contributed to social inclusion and cohesion, as well as to strengthen community groups in order to allow them mainstreaming their proposals. Lower income segments of the population have strongly engaged in meetings, and participation overall has grown steadily, starring at 628 people in 1990, tom 17,359 in 2014. These results demonstrate its effectiveness in stimulating citizens engagement, showing trust and investment in the process. For more see: Compendium of Inspiring Practises, UN-Habitat 2015.

Other cases:
South Africa, Gauteng City region – City-Regional integration for Success

1. One Goal – Five Qualifiers
2. Three enabling planning components
3. Four interactive planning phases
4. Five territorial planning scales
5. Six thematic areas
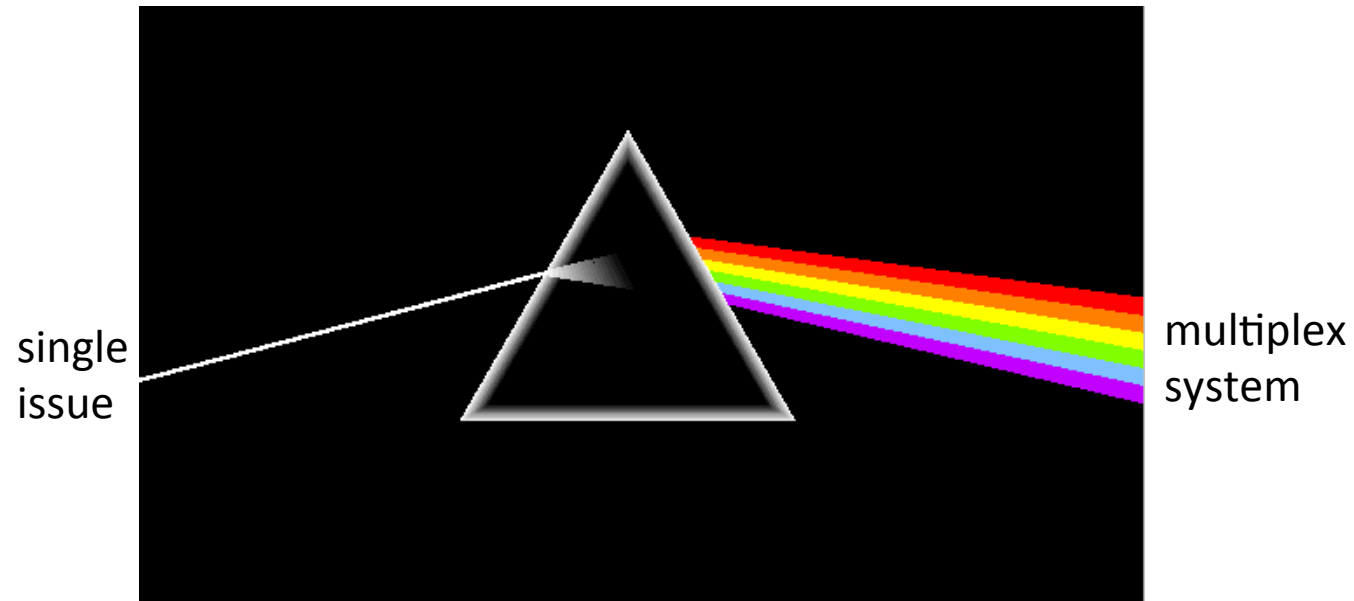
6. 114 Recommendations for 4 stakeholder groups

• National Government

NG

• Local Authority

LA

• Civil Society

CS

PP

• Planning Professionals
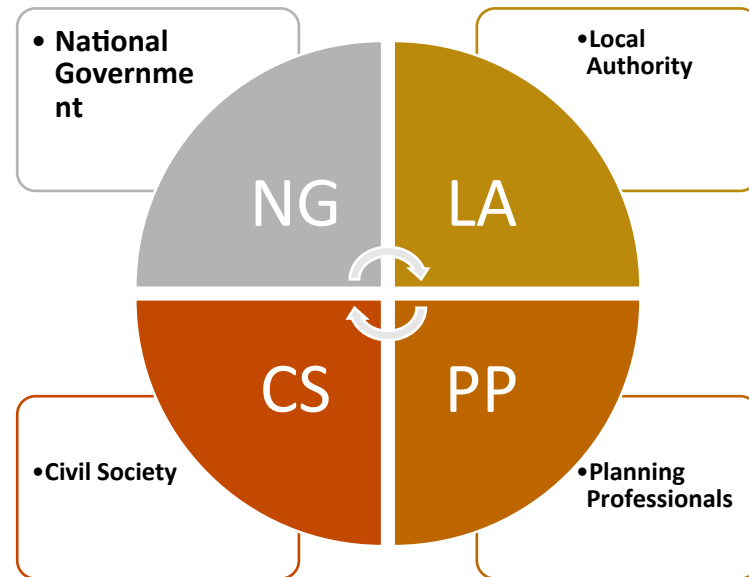
Collaboration
&
Partnerships

7. One planning system
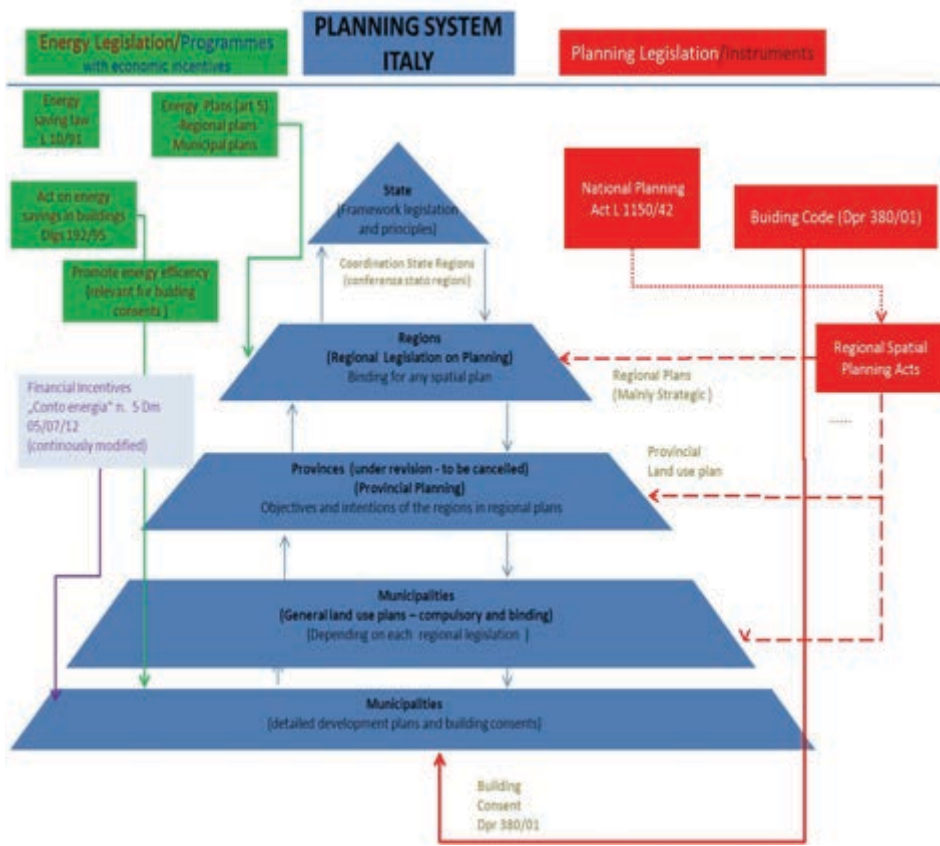
1. One Goal – Five Qualifiers
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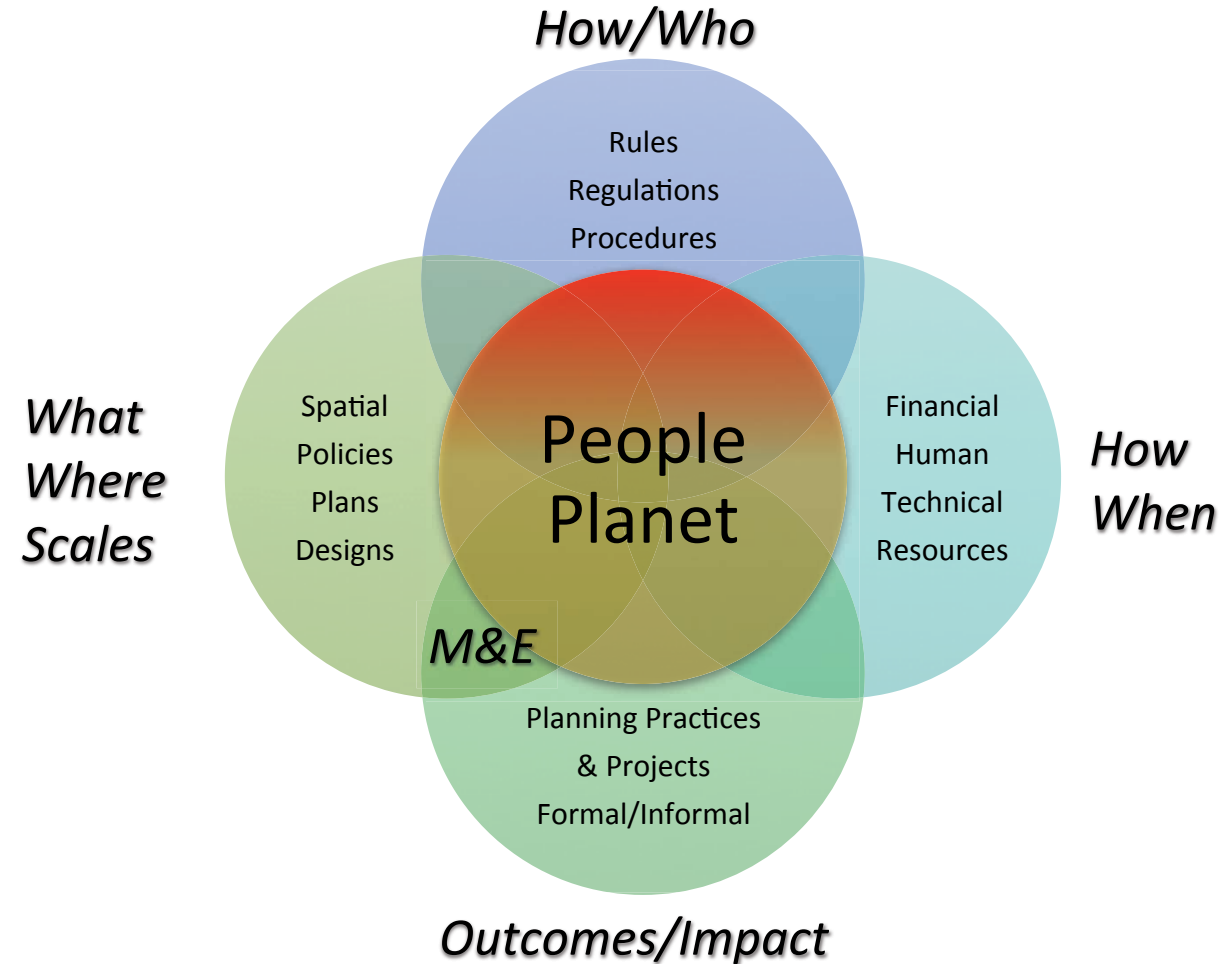7. One Planning System

single issue

multiplex system
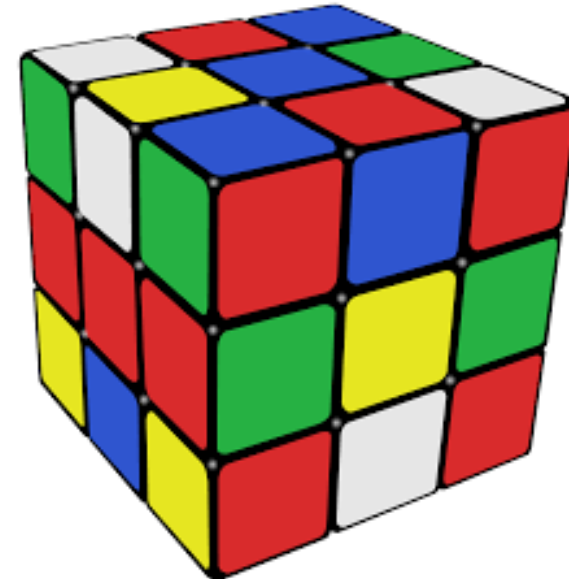
7. One Planning System

One Planning System – Flower Diagram
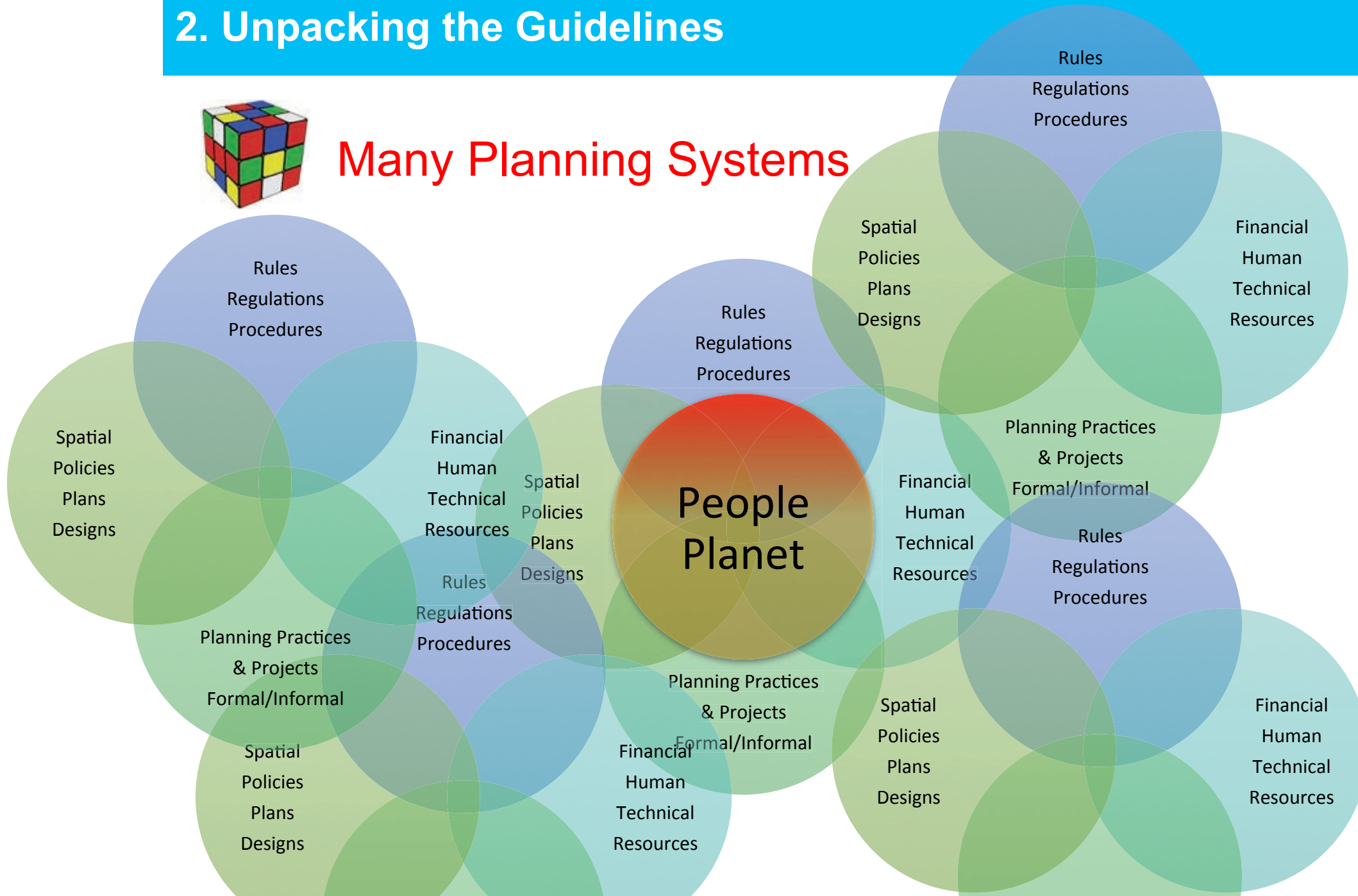
7. One Planning System: Tree Diagram

7. One Planning System

PLANNING ACTORS
National Governments-Local Authorities-Civil Society-Planning Professional

Universal Normative, Legislative & Financial Framework

HRD

COP21

SDG

NUA

IG-UTP

National Normative, Legislative & Financial Framework

Constitution

Land & Property rights

Development Policies

Customary Law

PLANNING SYSTEM

Urban/Planning Legislation

Spatial planning and Design instruments

Urban/Territorial Finance

PLANNING RESOURCES

Planning Institutions & Agencies

Planning Education

PLANNING PROCESSES

Multi-stakeholder cooperation

Public participation

Multi-sectoral and multi-tier co-production and decision making

Capacity development

Planning research

Voluntarism

PLANNING PHASES

Assessment & Diagnosis

Formulation

Implementation

Monitoring & Evaluation

PLANNING SCALES
Transnational-Transboundary-National-Regional/Metropolitan-City/Municipal-Neighbourhood

Inputs

Activities

Resources

Outputs
Urban/Territorial Policies
Spatial Plans Designs (IG-UTP Indicators)

Outcomes
Compact-Connected Inclusive -Resilient Cities (NUA/IG-UTP Indicators

Impacts
Sustainable urban and territorial development (SDG Indicators)

Implementation

M&E

Results

Summary

Unpacking
The International
Guidelines on
Urban and
Territorial
Planning:

1 Goal - 3 Enabling
Components - 4
Stakeholder Groups - 5
Qualifiers - 5 Planning
Scales - 5 Qualifiers - 6
Dimensions - 12 Principles -
114 Recommendations

114
Recommendations

B1

B3

Social
Development

Environmental
Protection

12
Principles

A

B2

5 Qualifiers

Policy
and
Governance

Economic
Development

1 Goal
Sustainable
Territorial
Development

Planning
Components

Implementation &
Monitoring

3PA
Plans+Rules+Resources

4 Stakeholder Groups
NG – LA– CS - PP

5 Planning Scales
Transnational – National - Regional - City/Municipal – Neighborhood

3PA – 3-Pronged Approach
• Planning Framework
• Legal Framework
• Financial/Institutional Framework

NG - National Governments
LA – Local Authorities
CS – Civil Society
PP – Planning Professionals
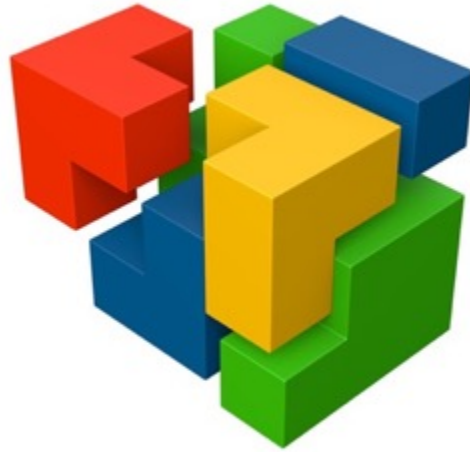
1. Meet the Guidelines - Linking with SDG/NUA
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3. Self-Assessment of your planning system

Welcome
Please rate our washroom ~~planning system~~

planning system

Excellent Good Average Poor Very Poor

Is urban planning delivering results in your country or city?

1
- Mapping/Mobilizing Stakeholders
- Establishing Review TaskForce
- Orientation/Learning Workshops

2
- MS Rapid Assessment Workshop
- Focus Group Comprehensive Assessments

3
- Diagnostic Review Report
- Prioritization of Reform Actions
- Implementation Task Force

KEEP CALM AND SELF ASSESS

Self Assessment Questionnaire
A. Rapid Multi-Stakeholder Assessment
B. Comprehensive Stakeholder Assessment

Statement	Score 1-5					Indicator So what?	Reform Priority 1-5
	① Strongly Agree	② Agree	③ Neither	④ Disagree	⑤ Strongly Disagree		

27

A. Rapid Multi-Stakeholder Assessment

Statements	Score 1-5	Indicator So what?	Reform Priority 1-5
1. The planning system constitutes a powerful decision-making mechanism to ensure that sustained economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability go hand in hand at all territorial levels and planning scales.		Ministry of Spatial Planning in place - Y/N Minister member of core Cabinet - Y/N	
2. The planning system includes policies, plans, designs and rules and regulation for following planning scales:		Plans are in place for all levels - Y/N	
a. Supranational and trans-boundary planning:		Transboundary plans are in place - Y/N	
b. National planning;		A National Urban Policy is in place – Y/N A National Spatial Plan is in place - Y/N	
c. City-regional and metropolitan planning;		Metropolitan Plans are in place - Y/N	
d. City-wide and municipal planning;		City-wide/Municipal Plans are in place - Y/N	
e. Neighbourhood and area-specific detailed planning.		Neighbourhood Plans are in place - Y/N	
3. All planning scales and types are interlinked to ensure coherence and complementarities based on the principle of subsidiarity, with appropriate arrangements for combining bottom-up and top-down approaches?		National and/or regional planning commissions are in place to coordinate plans – Y/N	
4. The planning system is a facilitating and flexible mechanism and a catalyst for: a. Sustained and inclusive economic growth, regulation of land and housing markets and the timely provision of adequate infrastructure and basic services;		Policies and Plans address sustained economic growth - Y/N	

B. Comprehensive Stakeholder Assessment

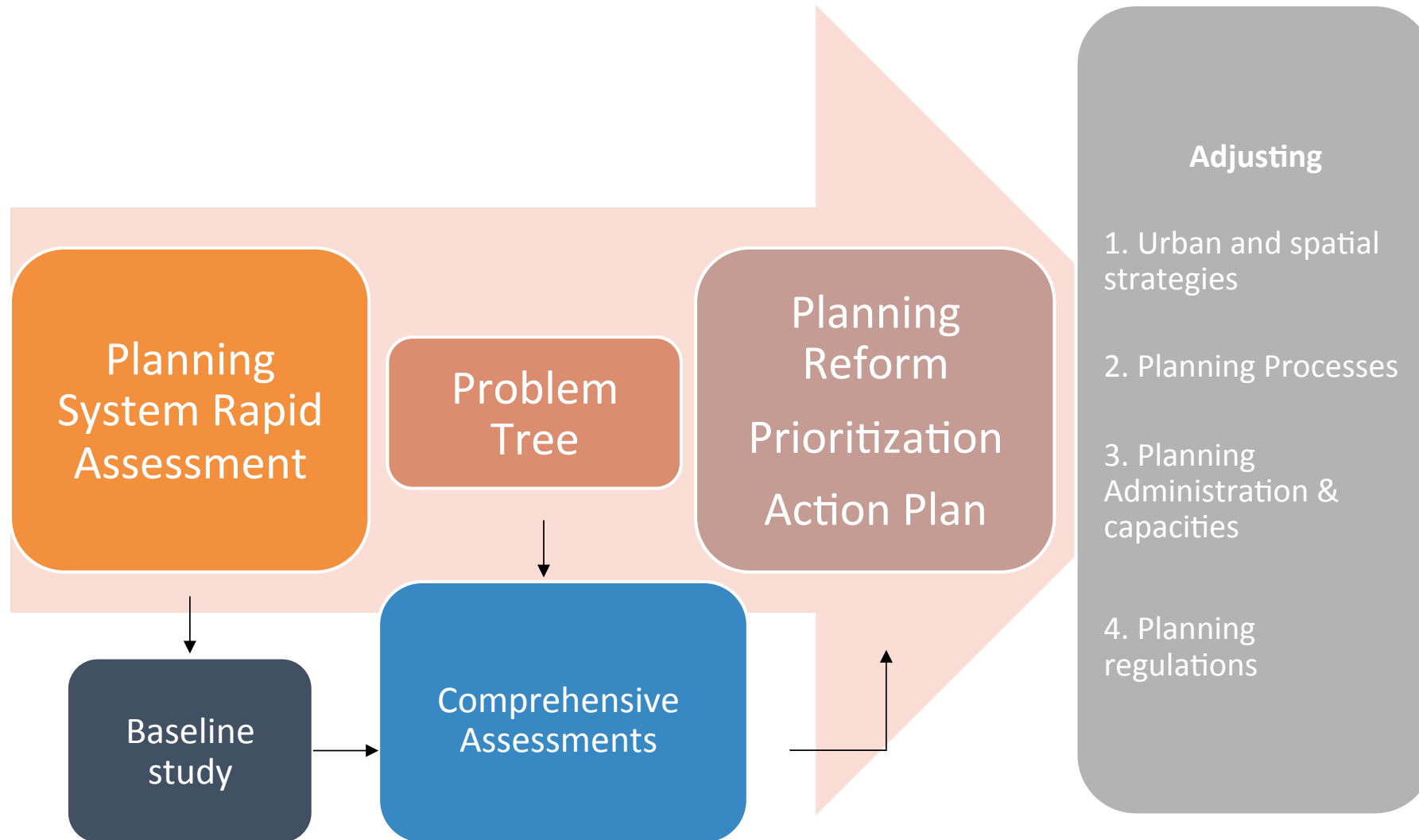| Statements per topic	Score 1-5	Indicator So what?	Reform Priority 1-5
Planned City			
1. The local authority developed a shared strategic spatial vision (supported by adequate maps) and a set of consensual objectives, reflecting a clear political will.		A vision document of less than 10 years old is in place – Y/N	
2. The local authority integrates service provision processes with planning.		Basic services are included in all local plans – Y/N	
3. The local authority engages in inter-municipal and multilevel cooperation for the development and financing of housing, infrastructure and basic services.		Inter-municipal agreements on basic service delivery in place – Y/N	
4. The local authority collaborates with service providers, land developers and landowners to closely link spatial and sectoral planning and to promote inter-sectoral coordination and synergies between services such as water, sewerage and sanitation, energy and electricity, telecommunications and transport.		Agreements with basic service providers in place – Y/N	
5. The local authority elaborates urban plans that include a set of development scenarios, based on a thorough analysis of demographic, social, economic and environmental trends that take into account the critical linkages between land use and transport.		Plans contain development scenario's Y/N	
6. Local urban plans reflect the scale of projected urban growth and address it through planned city extensions, urban infill and redevelopment for adequate density, and through the structuring of well-connected systems of liveable streets and high-quality public spaces.		Local plans contain density indicators/incentives for different areas – Y/N	
7. Local urban plans have environmental conditions as their base, prioritize the protection of ecologically valuable areas and disaster-prone areas, leaving room for flexibility to address unforeseen evolutions.		Local plans contain environmental indicators/incentives – Y/N	
Plan Implementation & Planning Control			
8. The local authority ensures that the institutional and financial components of urban planning are closely interrelated and appropriate implementation mechanisms, such as participatory budgeting, public-private partnerships and multilevel financing schemes, are established for that purpose.		Local plans contain an implementation strategy – Y/N	
9. Local urban plans include a clear prioritization and phasing of desired and achievable spatial outcomes		Local plans contain a prioritized and phases list of	

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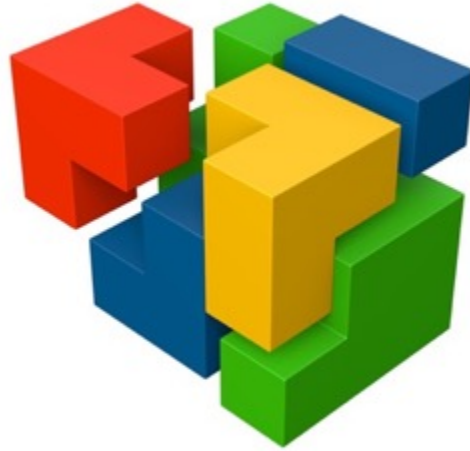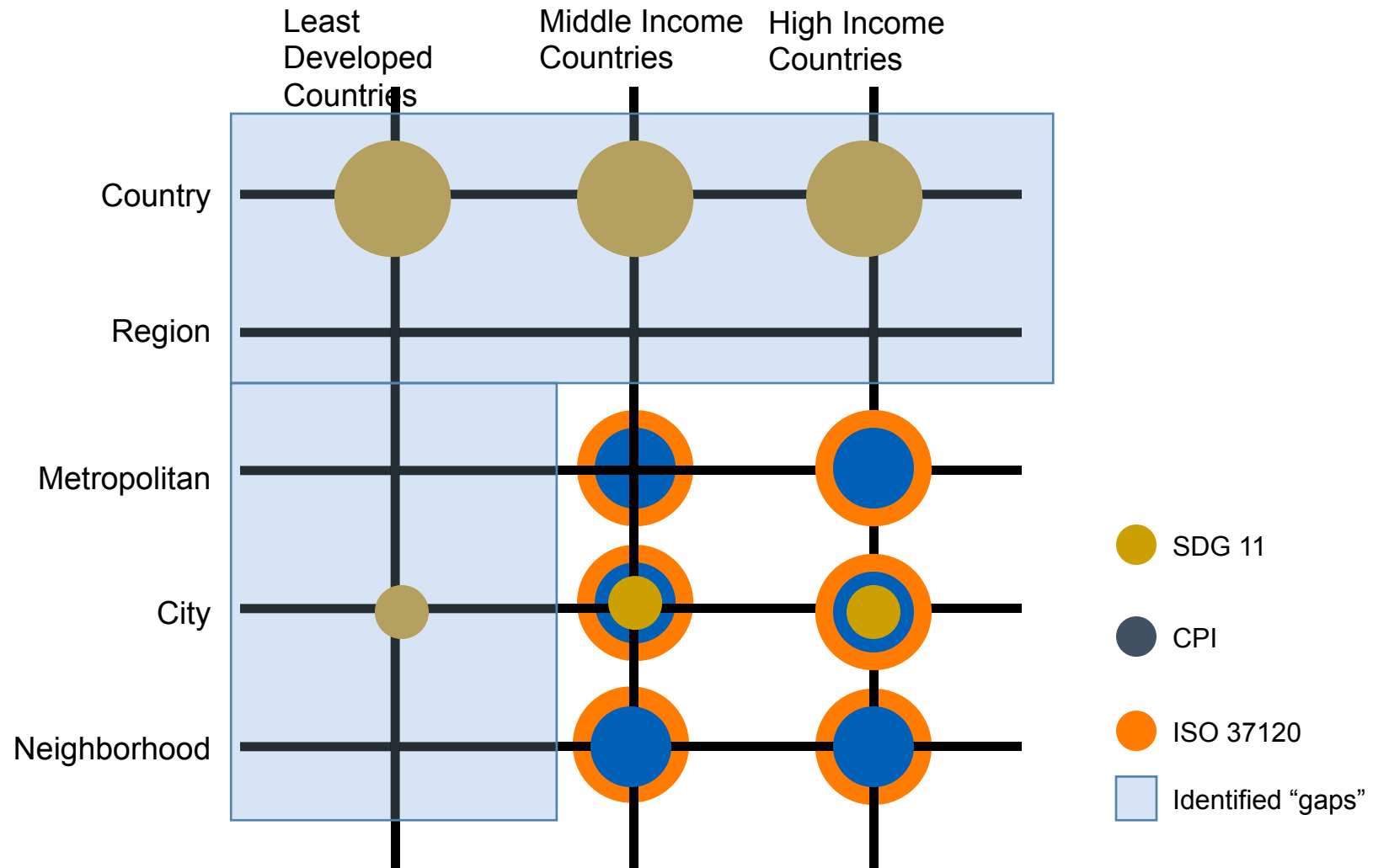
4. Self-Adjustment of your planning system
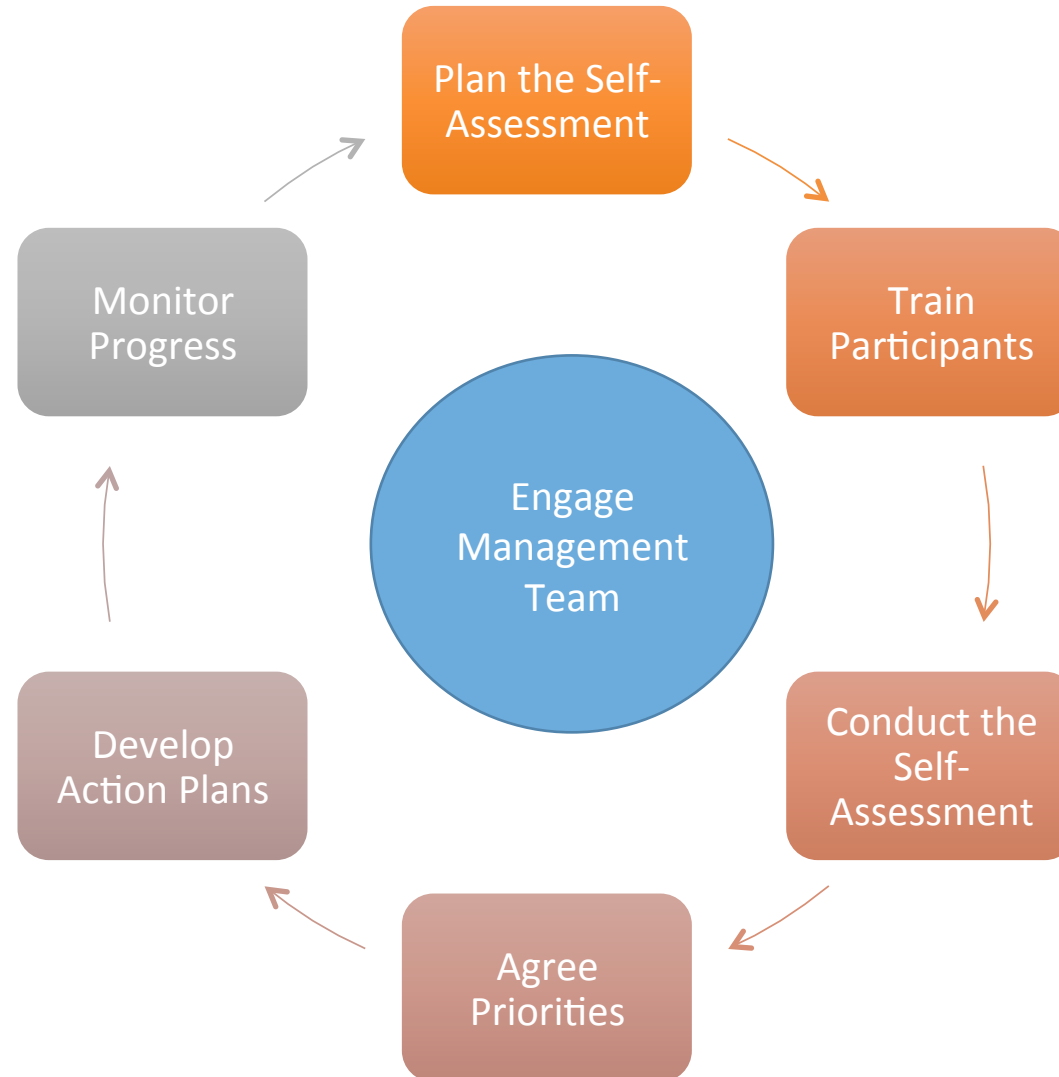
Planning System Rapid Assessment

Problem Tree

Planning Reform

Prioritization

Action Plan

Baseline study

Comprehensive Assessments

Adjusting

1. Urban and spatial strategies

2. Planning Processes

3. Planning Administration & capacities

4. Planning regulations

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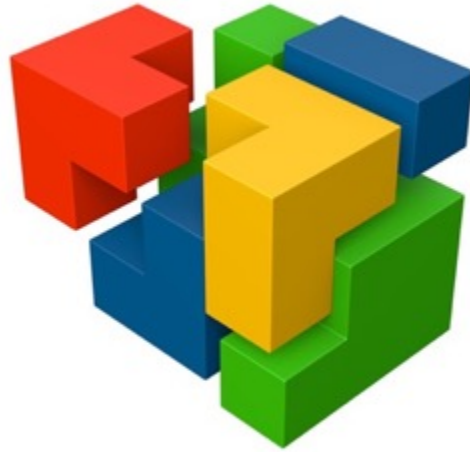6. Communication and Outreach: what can you do?

5. Measuring what Matters

Guideline Indicators

| Input (6)	Process (8)	Output (10)	Outcome (15)
• Own-source revenue collection • Cultural and natural heritage (Local) • Land-based financing instruments • Protection of public spaces • Planning professionals • Monitoring and evaluation tools	• Inter-ministerial / inter-municipal cooperation • Public Access to planning documents • Public participation • Environment and social impact assessments • Green Buildings • Dialogue platforms • Availability of knowledge and data • UTP conflict resolution	• Land allocated for public spaces • Social mix of housing • Land allocated for economic activities • Infill or planned extension strategies • Climate change impact scenarios • Disaster risk reduction • Regulation on Buildability • Iterative process of UTP • Land supply • Land allocation • Feedback system	• Access to basic services • Informal settlements • Security of tenure • Socio-economic opportunities • Access to public space • Cultural and natural heritage (Global) • Permeability • Mobility and multi-modality • Land consumption • Energy intensity • GHG emissions • Air quality • Renewable energy • Built-up density • Building permits

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6. Communication and Outreach

The Communication Process

6. Communication and Outreach

Discussion
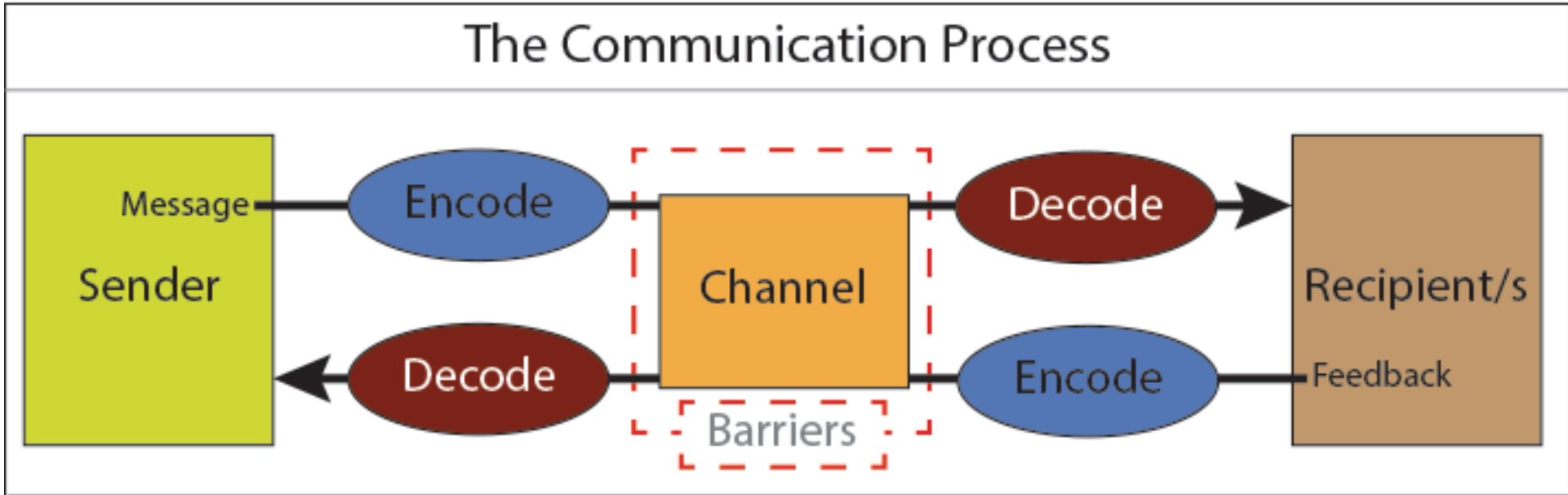
1. Re-Defining "Planning System"

2. Reviewing/Reforming Planning Systems

3. What can you do?

Rapid Self-Assessment of your Planning System

Statements		Score 1-5	Indicator So what?	Reform Priority 1-5
1.	The planning system constitutes a powerful decision-making mechanism to ensure that sustained economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability go hand in hand at all territorial levels and planning scales.		Ministry of Spatial Planning in place - Y/N Minister member of core Cabinet - Y/N	
2.	The planning system includes policies, plans, designs and rules and regulation for following planning scales:		Plans are in place for all levels - Y/N	
	a. Supranational and trans-boundary planning;		Transboundary plans are in place - Y/N	
	b. National planning;		A National Urban Policy is in place – Y/N A National Spatial Plan is in place - Y/N	
	c. City-regional and metropolitan planning;		Metropolitan Plans are in place - Y/N	
	d. City-wide and municipal planning;		City-wide/Municipal Plans are in place - Y/N	
	e. Neighbourhood and area-specific detailed planning.		Neighbourhood Plans are in place - Y/N	
3.	All planning scales and types are interlinked to ensure coherence and complementarities based on the principle of subsidiarity, with appropriate arrangements for combining bottom-up and top-down approaches?		National and/or regional planning commissions are in place to coordinate plans – Y/N	
4.	The planning system is a facilitating and flexible mechanism and a catalyst for: a. Sustained and inclusive economic growth, regulation of land and housing markets and the timely provision of adequate infrastructure and basic services;		Policies and Plans address sustained economic growth - Y/N	
	b. Rational decision making through different development scenarios, translated into actions that will transform the physical and social space and will support the development of integrated cities and territories.		Plans contain development scenario's - Y/N	
5.	The planning system in general aligns with the universal definition of spatial planning as a decision-making framework for improving policies, plans, designs and implementation processes and projects that is:			
	a. Better integrated and aiming at a multi-sectorial approach;		An inter-ministerial territorial coordination in in place – Y/N	
	b. Participatory and aiming at informed and engaged citizens;		There is a culture of public participation in place – Y/N	
	c. Socially inclusive and aiming at improving the lives of poor and vulnerable people (including slums) through territorial cohesion;		Plan include Social Impact Assessments – Y/N	
	d. Environmentally sustainable and aiming at protecting eco-systems and bio-diversity;		Plans include Environmental Impact Assessments – Y/N	
	e. Resilient to climate change and other natural and man-made disasters;		Plans include Climate Resilience Assessment – Y/N	
	f. Human rights based and aiming at realizing development rights for all, with focus on youth, women and minorities.		Plans include Human Rights markers – Y/N	
6.	The planning system in general is aiming at urban/spatial policies towards:			

7.	The planning practice is in general in line with the 'planning theory' as enshrined in the legal and customary framework:		
	a. Territorial developments and projects are mostly compliant with plans and rules;	*A plan-compliance is in place for projects – Y/N*	
	b. The planning rules and regulations are mostly enforced;	*Inspection of constructions is a common practice – Y/N*	
	c. Laws, policies and plans are regularly reviewed through a permanent monitoring and regular evaluation.	*A parliamentary commission on land-use and spatial planning is in place – Y/N*	
8.	The current planning system is:		
	a. Rather top-down with national conduct or approval of sub-national plans in compliance with national policies and plans;	*Central government approves local/municipal plans – Y/N*	
	b. Rather bottom-up with large planning autonomy for sub-national planning and implementation;	*Local authorities approve their own plans – Y/N*	
9.	The planning system recognise and foster a multi-stakeholder participatory approach including partnership with and between:	*A National Urban Commission/Forum is in place – Y/N*	
	a. Local and other sub-national planning authorities and institutions;	*Local Authorities takes part in the National Urban Commission/Forum – Y/N* *A national association of local authorities is in place – Y/N*	
	b. Civil society (including vulnerable groups such as children, women, youth, elder, disabled and ethnic minorities);	*Civil Society takes part in the National Urban Commission/Forum – Y/N* *Granting schemes for civil society incentives are in place – Y/N*	
	c. Private sector and business community associations;	*Private sector and business community takes part in the National Urban Commission/Forum – Y/N*	
	d. Planning professionals and their associations;	*Planning professionals takes part in the National Urban Commission/Forum – Y/N*	
	e. Planning schools and their teachers and students.	*Planning school/academia take part in the National Urban Commission/Forum – Y/N*	
10.	The planning system is well resourced in terms of:		
	a. Financial resources;	*A national budget for planning is in place – Y/N*	
	b. Institutional and organisational resources and capacities;	*There is an established Planning Institute – Y/N*	
	c. Educational resources and technical skills and capacities;	*There is at least one national Planning School – Y/N*	
	d. Technological resources.	*A national GIS is in place – Y/N*	
11.	The planning system or components of it explicitly refer to global or continental policies on sustainable urban and territorial development, climate change or resilience against natural and man-made disasters.	*Your country was involved in drafting one or more of those international policies and guidelines - Y/N*	
12.	Overall, there is a planning system in place consisting of three inter-related enabling components: a. Sound and flexible spatial planning and design framework at multiple scales (see question 2); b. Enforceable and transparent legal framework; c. Financial framework to diagnose, formulate, implement and monitor spatial planning.	*The planning system is generally highly repudiated and respected – Y/N*	

Rapid Self-Assessment of your Planning System

Statement 1	Score 1-3	Indicator	Priority 1-3
The planning system constitutes a powerful decision-making mechanism to ensure that sustained economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability go hand in hand at all territorial levels and planning scales		Ministry of Spatial Planning in place - Y/N Minister member of core Cabinet - Y/N	

Rapid Self-Assessment of your Planning System

Statement 2	Score 1-5	Indicator	Priority 1-5

The planning system includes policies, plans, designs and rules and regulation for following planning scales:
  a. Supranational and trans-boundary planning:
  b. National planning;
  c. City-regional and metropolitan planning;
  d. City-wide and municipal planning;
  e. Neighbourhood and area-specific detailed planning.
		Plans are in place for all levels - Y/N
		
		a. Transboundary plans are in place - Y/N
		b. A National Urban Policy is in place – Y/N A National Spatial Plan is in place - Y/N
		c. Metropolitan Plans are in place - Y/N
		d. City-wide/Municipal Plans are in place - Y/N
		e. Neighbourhood Plans are in place - Y/N	

Rapid Self-Assessment of your Planning System

Statement 3	Score 1-3	Indicator	Priority 1-3
All planning scales and types are interlinked to ensure coherence and complementarities based on the principle of subsidiarity, with appropriate arrangements for combining bottom-up and top-down approaches?		*National and/or regional planning commissions are in place to coordinate plans – Y/N*	

Rapid Self-Assessment of your Planning System

Statement 4	Score 1-3	Indicator	Prio rity 1-3
The planning system is a facilitating and flexible mechanism and a catalyst for: a. Sustained and inclusive economic growth, regulation of land and housing markets and the timely provision of adequate infrastructure and basic services; b. Rational decision making through different development scenarios, translated into actions that will transform the physical and social space and will support the development of integrated cities and territories.		*a. Policies and Plans address sustained economic growth - Y/N* *b. Plans contain development scenario's - Y/ N*	

Rapid Self-Assessment of your Planning System

Statement 5	Score Indicator 1-3	Priority 1-3
The planning system in general aligns with the universal definition of spatial planning as a decision-making framework for improving policies, plans, designs and implementation processes and projects that is: a. Better integrated and aiming at a multi-sectorial approach; b. Participatory and aiming at informed and engaged citizens; c. Socially inclusive and aiming at improving the lives of poor and vulnerable people (including slums) through territorial cohesion; d. Environmentally sustainable and aiming at protecting eco-systems and bio-diversity; e. Resilient to climate change and other natural and man-made disasters; f. Human rights based and aiming at realizing development rights for all, with focus on youth, women and minorities.	*a. An inter-ministerial territorial coordination in in place – Y/N* *b. There is a culture of public participation in place – Y/N* *c. Plan include Social Impact Assessments – Y/N* *d. Plans include Environmental Impact Assessments – Y/N* *e. Plans include Climate Resilience Assessment – Y/N* *f. Plans include Human Rights markers – Y/N*	

Rapid Self-Assessment of your Planning System

Statement 6	Score Indicator 1-3		Prio rity 1-3

The planning system in general is aiming at urban/spatial policies towards:
 	
  a. More compact cities, towns and villages;
  b. Better connected settlements (within and between cities);
  c. More inclusive settlements with accessible and safe public spaces.
  d. More culturally diverse and heritage friendly settlements.
		a. Plans include compactness indicators – Y/N
		b. Plans include connectivity indicators – Y/N
		c. Plans include public space indicators – Y/N
		d. Plans include heritage indicators – Y/ N	

Rapid Self-Assessment of your Planning System

Statement 7	Score Indicator 1-3	Priority 1-3
The planning practice is in general in line with the 'planning theory' as enshrined in the legal and customary framework: a. Territorial developments and projects are mostly compliant with plans and rules; b. The planning rules and regulations are mostly enforced; c. Laws, policies and plans are regularly reviewed through a permanent monitoring and regular evaluation.	a. *A plan-compliance is in place for projects – Y/N* b. *Inspection of constructions is a common practice – Y/N* c. *A parliamentary commission on land-use and spatial planning is in place – Y/N*	

Rapid Self-Assessment of your Planning System

Statement 8	Score 1-3	Indicator	Priority 1-3
The current planning system is: a. Rather top-down with national conduct or approval of sub-national plans in compliance with national policies and plans; b. Rather bottom-up with large planning autonomy for sub-national planning and implementation;		*a. Central government approves local/ municipal plans – Y/N* *b. Local authorities approve their own plans – Y/N*	

Rapid Self-Assessment of your Planning System

Statement 9	Score 1-3	Indicator	Priority 1-3
The planning system recognise and foster a multi-stakeholder participatory approach including partnership with and between: a. Local and other sub-national planning authorities and institutions; b. Civil society (including vulnerable groups such as children, women, youth, elder, disabled and ethnic minorities); c. Private sector and business community associations; d. Planning professionals and their associations; e. Planning schools and their teachers and students.		*A National Urban Commission/Forum is in place – Y/N* a. *Local Authorities takes part in the National Urban Commission/Forum – Y/N A national association of local authorities is in place – Y/N* b. *Civil Society takes part in the National Urban Commission/Forum – Y/N Granting schemes for civil society incentives are in place – Y/N* c. *Private sector and business community takes part in the National Urban Commission/Forum – Y/N* d. *Planning professionals takes part in the National Urban Commission/Forum – Y/N* e. *Planning school/academia take part in the National Urban Commission/Forum – Y/N*	

Rapid Self-Assessment of your Planning System

Statement 10	Score Indicator 1-3	Priority 1-3
The planning system is well resourced in terms of: a. Financial resources; b. Institutional and organisational resources and capacities; c. Educational resources and technical skills and capacities; d. Technological resources.	a. *A national budget for planning is in place – Y/N* b. *There is an established Planning Institute – Y/N* c. *There is at least one national Planning School – Y/N* d. *A national GIS is in place – Y/N*	

Rapid Self-Assessment of your Planning System

Statement 11	Score Indicator 1-3	Priority 1-3
The planning system or components of it explicitly refer to global or continental policies on sustainable urban and territorial development, climate change or resilience against natural and man-made disasters.	*Your country was involved in drafting one or more of those international policies and guidelines - Y/N*	

Rapid Self-Assessment of your Planning System

Statement 12	Score Indicator 1-3	Priority 1-3
Overall, there is a planning system in place consisting of three inter-related enabling components: a. Sound and flexible spatial planning and design framework at multiple scales (see question 2); b. Enforceable and transparent legal framework; c. Financial framework to diagnose, formulate, implement and monitor spatial planning.	*The planning system is generally highly repudiated and respected - Y/N*	