

Effective Territorial Development

Consensus building in spatial planning in 10 steps

Experiences in modern governance

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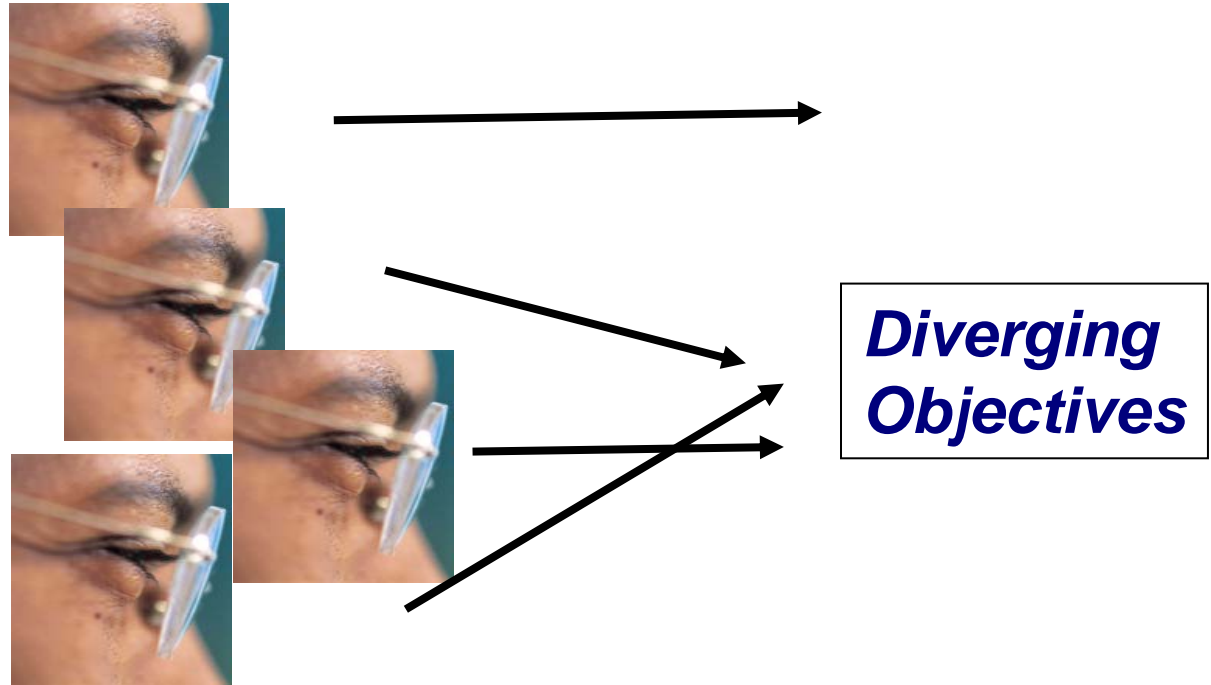
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Obstacles for integrative planning

- National legislation and cultures of governance differ
- Sector organisation of public bodies and formal approaches
- Stakeholders' capacity hardly used
- Distinct assets are not recognised as valuable
- Administrative boundaries seldom fit on issues
- Planners not trained in modern governance
- No commonly agreed vision on future

New approaches needed

- Overcoming differences in legal systems and governance cultures.
- How to co-ordinate policy sectors?
- How to cooperate among levels of government?
- How to identify the relevant territories?
- How to actively involve stakeholders?
- How to agree on promising opportunities?
- How to agree on optimal scenarios?



Different backgrounds
Create consensus on common interests
Agree on a vision for the region's future

Co-operation to be seen as addressing common interests

Based on:

- *Similar Problems:*

Gain support for
generic solutions

But, competing environment

- *Connected Opportunities:*

Enhance chances for
future development

!Co-operation among Differing Regions is more promising than among Similar Regions!

Step 1 Initiative

Anyone can initiate process

Planners should be open for initiatives

Involve responsible politicians

Step 2 Interview stakeholders

Pre-assess all aspects

Identify interests

Interview stakeholders

Step 3 Define the “region”

Functional relations

Networks

Re-identify stakeholders / invite them

Step 4 Organise the informal process

Responsibilities for decisions (pp)

Different stakeholders in dif. stages

Budgets / time schedules

Step 5 SWOT / Benchmark:

Distinct (Economic / Natural / Cultural) assets

Realistic Positioning

Realistic Ambitions

Focus on Opportunities

Step 6 Objectives / Criteria:

Internalise Position / Ambitions

Different Objectives not all Conflicting

Formulate together criteria

Step 7 ***Draft Scenario's:***

Possible Futures / Realised Objectives

Map Large Structures / Functions

Differentiate according to Priorities

Step 8 ***Analyse Scenario's:***

Open Discussions

Advantages / Disadvantages

Score Criteria / Objectives

Step 9 Optimise Scenario

Combine non conflicting solutions
Draft new Scenario (common ownership!)
Agree on Vision for Development

Step 10 Decide / Further Steps

Commit Parties (also previous steps)
Adopt in Responsible Councils
Prepare Legal / Sector Plans

Conclusions:

- Co-operate on opportunities among **differing** Regions (*similar regions are **competing***)
- Do **not** define territory by **administrative** boundaries
- Aim at creating a **Common Vision** on territory's **future**
- Organise **Informal Processes** with all relevant public and private parties
- Identify **Endogenous** (economic/cultural/natural) **assets** by SWOT / benchmark and interviews
(**Fresh Views!** By involving foreign experts)
- Analyse **SWOT** by stakeholders **themselves**

But Also:

- **Communicate** all steps to the public
- Commit **stakeholders** during the process
- Keep other **public bodies informed**
- **Monitor** the process results
- **Translate** (in a flexible way) the achievements into sector and regulative plans

Wishing you successful transnational co-operation

Thanks for your attention!