



## Introductory Report Workshop II: Institutional Implications

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### **The institutional Implications are Tools of urban Development**

The whole world devolves towards concentrations of population in spaces which can often be unsuitable for providing any quality of life, but who demand at the same time good service provision as well as a natural and good environment. The problem of integration and disintegration is a global phenomena especially in the countries with poor economic development and particularly in countries struck either by natural disasters or provoked by man through wars.

Institutional implications can, doubtless, constitute effective tools to confront such problems in the domains of Urban Planning, Housing and Environment.

Urban management is, perhaps, more assured through decentralized and local structures.

Such management procedures begun by municipalities can often be successful, but there is the ever-present problem of inadequate funding. More than that, the populace can feel marginalised in respect of the decisions being made, supposedly on their behalf, by centralised authority.

### **The Workshops in the various Sessions constitute Platforms for Discussion**

The ISO CaRP Congress in Istanbul will address the very interesting topics of integration and disintegration and identify current events taking place globally. Experts and specialists from across the world will present their experiences to indicate how their proposals and programmes have been successful and how we can learn from each other from within the spirit of the Congress towards the better development of our human society.

Congress interventions will be outlined and discussed in order to draw conclusions and make recommendations to the congress, and then publicise these worldwide for the greater good of all.

### **The Examples of institutional Implications constitute the Demonstration of the Progress in the urban Domain, these examples are:**

#### ***Examples of initiatives undertaken by local governments in response to external forces***

In the case examples certain projects and experiences gained from them are presented for the benefit of others. The responsible local administration, especially in the application of plans drawn up by the state or private bodies, establish initiatives to ensure satisfactory cooperation with peripheral agencies which are plainly indispensable to the efficiency of any action undertaken.

#### ***Examples of exportable best practice in governance and urban management***

We learn through the success of certain municipalities how to achieve better urban management. It is completely possible, therefore, to export such experience even though account must be taken of the differences of each urban zone, of each municipality.

#### ***Examples of multi-stakeholder urban strategies, created through partnerships of local governments, public development agencies, planning bodies, economic councils, public-private partnerships, real estate developers, and community pressure groups amongst others***



Planned Urban development is a necessity which has to be part of the forward thinking of every municipality. The broad objective must be to ensure the role of agents, politicians and, of course, public participation. To complete the complement of as wide a band as possible, stake holders must be incorporated within the process, not peripheral to it.

***Which institutions have been created to better address contemporary challenges at the local level?***

All urban development projects must raise the expectations as well as targets. They must be informed by successes elsewhere whether at local or national levels.

**Implications of the progressive Privatisation of urban Development: Case Studies**

Certain case studies demonstrate where private enterprise becomes a necessity, in fact, a dynamic factor, in the development equation. Municipalities are faced with problems of skill shortages and, quite often, the necessary tools for the execution of projects. In such cases the progressive privatization of the urban development, particularly in the developing countries constitutes a realistic way of achieving urban projects.

**How can the planner add Value to urban Agents thus minimising Disjoint between thinking and acting?**

In the preparation of urban planning projects, the planner can, through clear consultation processes, bridge the gap which can exist between the different stake holders, private and public. This consultation process is indispensable to any urban plan preparation. The plan making process must begin with a socio-economic consultation and report. This device could flag up the significant problems being perceived by the target population or, indeed, any of the other stake holders.

**How can the Administration normalise without putting a Corset on urban Entrepreneurialism?**

The management of any urban project must be prepared to listen to the stake holders who are participating in the project. To achieve this objective, it is essential to establish better cohesion between the wishes of the population and the agents of intervention. In this way, the role of entrepreneurialism can be facilitated while the obstacles created through administrative slowness and harassment can be effectively removed.

**Examples of participatory Schemes at Vision, Development and Implementation Stages**

In every implementation of an urban project there are stages which must be gone through. Problems can be thrown up at each stage but, by sensible strategies, it is possible to solve each difficulty. We, for example, create arrangements with a clear vision for our development. This could be accomplished through establishing linkages between the administrative services and the population through agreed consultation procedures.

The ISO CaRP Congress in Istanbul specifically targets a highly relevant subject, i.e. integration and disintegration. These are the keys to successful urban planning and design over the next decade or so. Experts and specialists from around the globe will outline their practical and theoretical experiences in order to share that knowledge with their fellow planners, architects and engineers. In this sharing, it is hoped that the huge development task facing us in the years ahead will be just a little easier, certainly better informed.

In total, there will be 20 authors presenting their papers in Workshop II. It promises to be a lively and informative debate.