
ISSUES IN THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AND SPATIAL POLICY

Sub-regional workshop on land-use planning and
industrial safety for South-Eastern Europe

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

- The overriding task facing Governments is to maximize the positive influence of industrial activities on economic and social development, while minimizing the negative impact of production and consumption on the environment
- Industrial safety also implies safeguarding the environment and social aspects
- Planning and regulatory instruments contribute to the wellbeing and prosperity of communities, but it requires a more wholistic approach to ensure long term sustainable outcomes

NEW URBAN AGENDA – CORE DIMENSIONS



SDG LOCALISATION



**Social
sustainability**

Empowerment of
marginalized groups

Gender equality

Planning for migrants,
ethnic minorities and
persons with disabilities

Age-responsive planning



**Economic
sustainability**

Job creation and
livelihoods

Productivity and
competitiveness

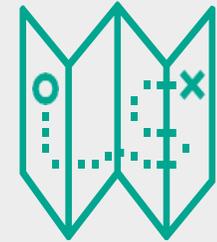


**Environmental
sustainability**

Biodiversity and
ecosystem
conservation

Resilience and
adaptation to
climate change

Climate change
mitigation



**Spatial
sustainability**

Spatial
sustainability and
equity

Spatial
sustainability and
urban density

NEW URBAN AGENDA – MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION



SDG LOCALISATION



Intervention mechanisms

National urban policies

Land policies
Transportation

Housing and slum upgrading policies

Urban legislation and regulations

Urban design

Municipal finance

Urban governance



Hard measures for infrastructure and services

Transport and mobility

Energy

Solid waste

Water and sanitation



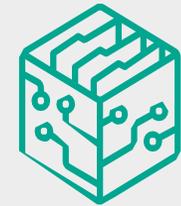
Soft measures

Culture

Education

Health

Urban safety



Technology and innovation

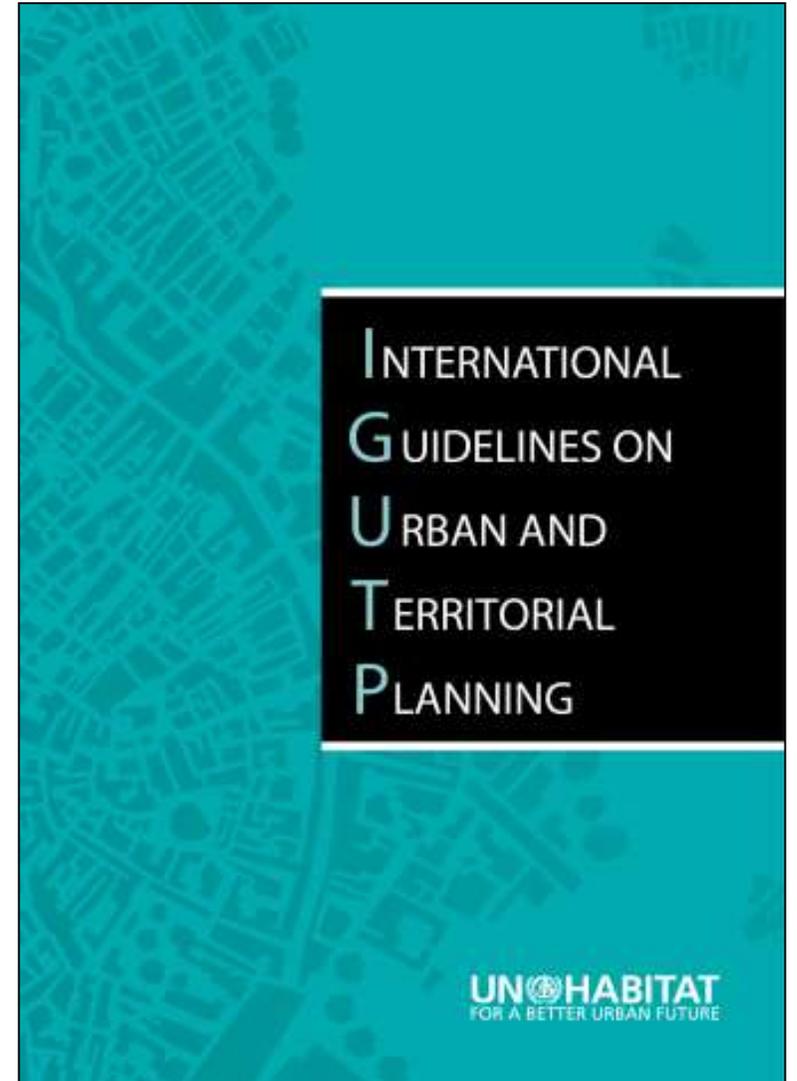
Technology

Construction and building technology

Mapping and spatial data

International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning

- Formulated through UN-Habitat's **three-pronged approach**.
- They consist of **12** guiding principles and **114** recommendations targeted at **4** stakeholder groups, across the **5** scales of the planning continuum.
- Aim to improve **policies, plans, designs** and **implementation** processes.
- Supported by the 3 **Compendium of Inspiring Practices**
- **2 Global monitoring reports**



Key messages from the Guidelines and Land Use Planning

“Develop an **enabling Legal and Institutional Framework** for urban and territorial planning that contributes to **the regulation of land and property markets** and the **protection of the built and natural environment.**”

“Land-use planning and regulations promote, *inter alia*, **social and spatial inclusiveness, appropriate densification, mixed-use of land** and related zoning rules, **sufficient and accessible public spaces**, protection of agricultural land and cultural heritage as well as progressive measures related to land tenure, **land registration systems, land transactions and land-based financing.**”

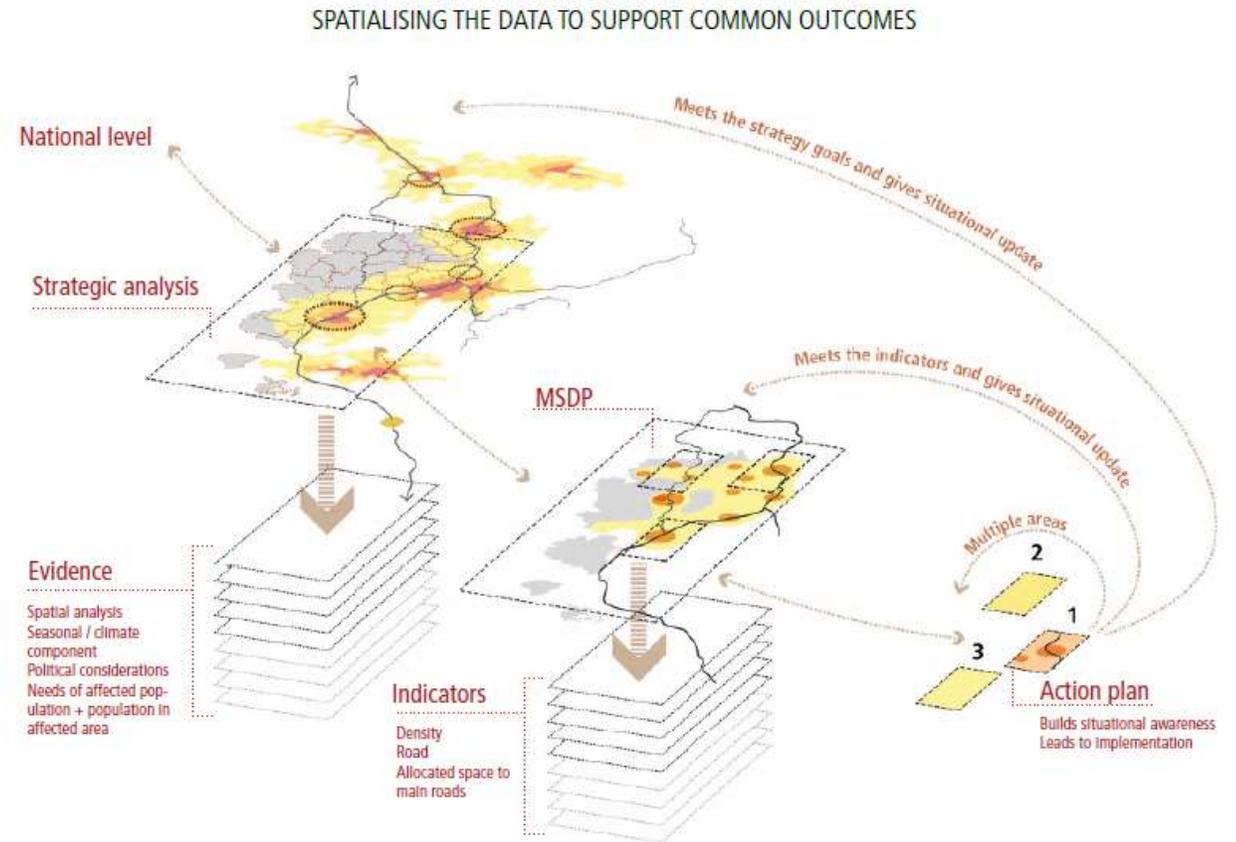
“Land-use plans can contribute to the **protection of environmentally sensitive areas** and to the **regulation of land markets.**”

“Urban and Territorial Planning must support and facilitate **sustained and inclusive economic growth** through the **regulation of land markets** and the provision of adequate infrastructure, the development of which should follow rather than precede the adoption of UT plans.”

“**Land-use and infrastructure planning and implementation are geographically associated** and coordinated as infrastructure require land for their development and have a direct impact on land values.”

INTEGRATED APPROACH TO PLANNING

- Cross scalar
- Inter sectoral
- Evidence based diagnostics
- Cross cutting issues
 - Social inclusion and equity
 - Environmental protection
 - Climate change and resilience
 - Health and wellbeing
- Spatial strategy development
- SDG Localisation



STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANNING

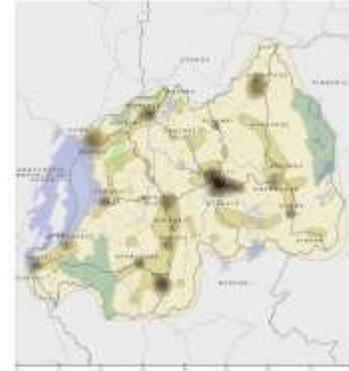
Providing a framework for sustainable industrial development

- **Understanding** the region/city - Evidence based spatial analysis
 - Diagnostic findings – Main issues that require action
 - Opportunities and positive elements to build on
- Strategic **responses**
 - What model/s of development is appropriate for the context
 - Testing the recommendations – how does it shift the spatial indicators
- Spatial **vision**
 - Developing a vision for future growth
 - Strategic areas of intervention
- **Actions** – What must be done?
 - Institutional and legal (Governance)
 - Finance and economy
 - Spatial policy and instruments
 - Urban management
- **Investment**
 - Integrated Capital investment Planning

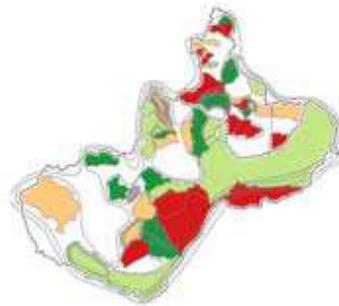
Population Distribution



Socio-Economic Linkages



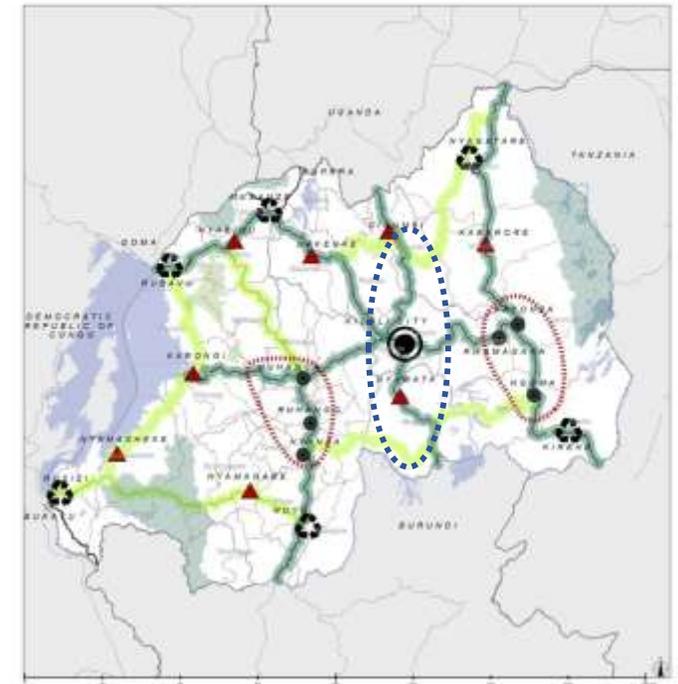
Climate Change and Vulnerability



Economic Strengths



Strategic Vision



TENURE RESPONSIVE LAND USE PLANNING

- Is the industrial development compliant with the Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development Based Evictions and Displacement (A/HRC/4/18)?
- Existing use and occupation in the surrounding area?
- New demands for access?

<https://gltn.net/2021/10/12/tenure-responsive-land-use-planning-a-practical-guide-for-country-level-intervention/>



LAND MARKETS AND LAND-BASED FINANCE

- Impact on neighbouring land values
- Developer exactions to meet infrastructure and service needs
- Impact on local government liabilities and revenue



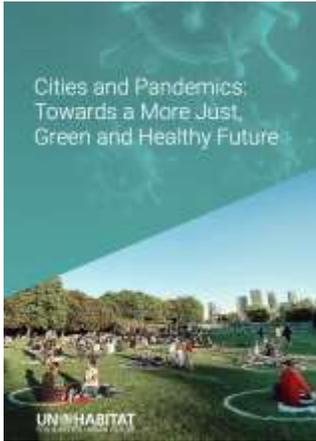
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, LAND AND HOUSING

- Housing is a central factor to the success and sustainability of industrial development
- Housing and environmental risk

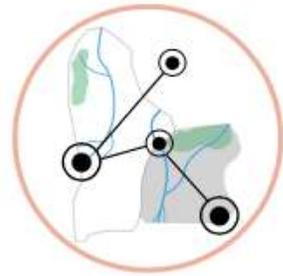
CESCR General Comment No. 4 (E/1992/23)



COVID 19 POLICY RESPONSES



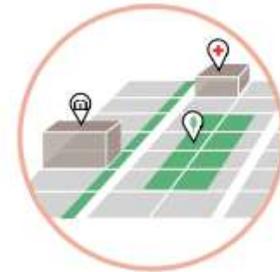
TERRITORIAL SYSTEMS AND REGIONAL PATTERNS



CITY SCALE



NEIGHBOURHOOD SCALE



BUILDING SCALE



There will be no return to the "old normal"

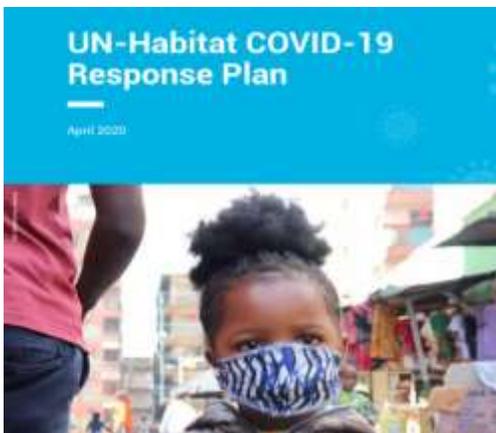
There is an **urgent need to rethink and transform cities to respond to COVID-19 and potential future pandemics, and to recover better by building more resilient, inclusive and sustainable cities**

1. Tackling inequalities and development deficits
2. Strengthening the capacities of local actors, particularly governments
3. Pursuing a resilient, inclusive, gender-equal and green economic recover

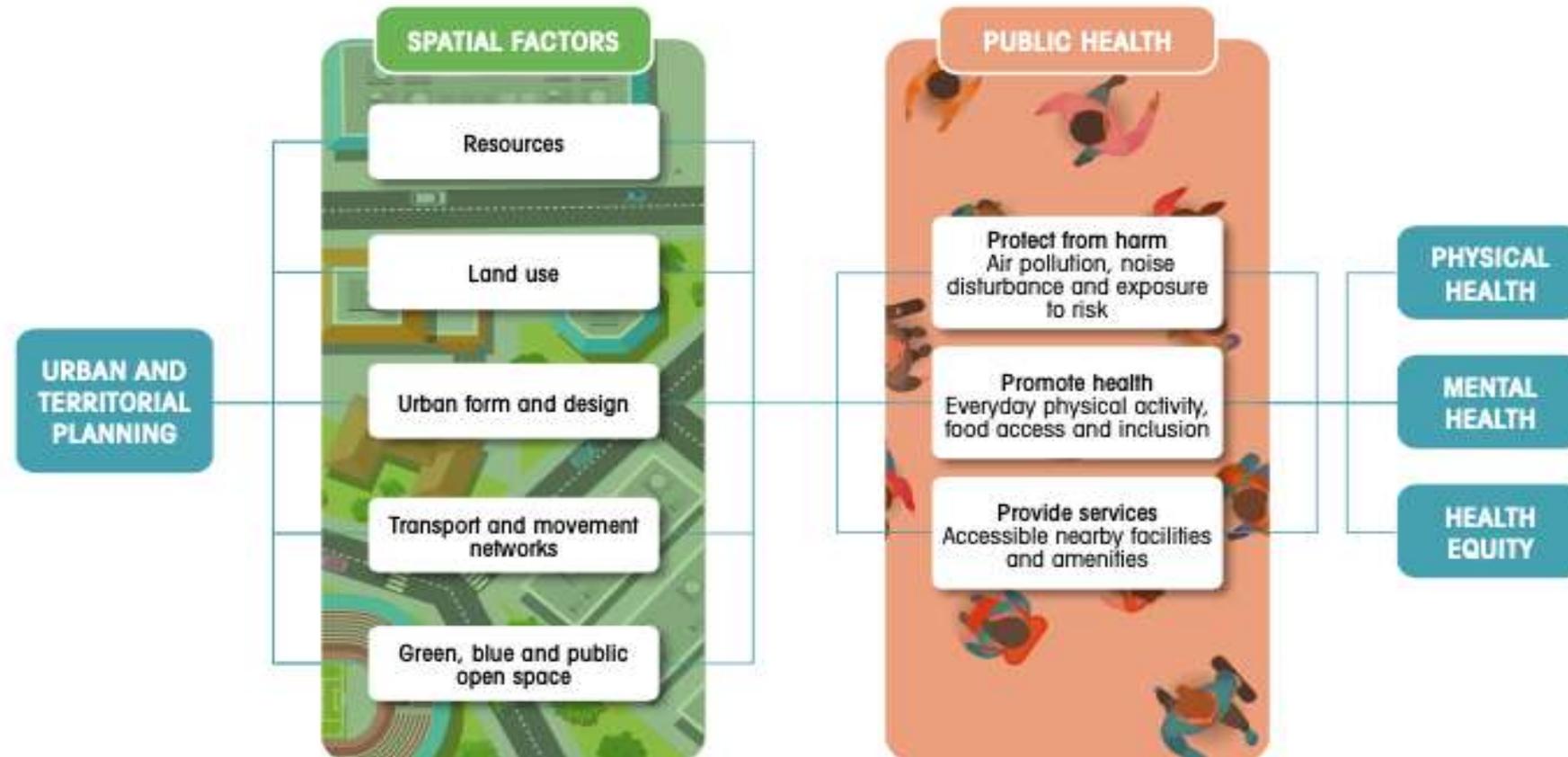
Health, Humanitarian and socio-economic response focusing on:

1. Support local governments and community driven solutions in informal settlements
2. Provide urban data evidence-based, mapping and knowledge for informed decision making
3. Mitigate economic impact and initiate recovery

[UN-Habitat COVID-19 Response Plan:](#)



LINKING THE PUBLIC HEALTH ASPECTS WITH THE SPATIAL FACTORS



NEXT STEPS

The next steps for urban and territorial planning for health must be anchored in a shared vision for a healthier future and the urgency of action. Considering, too, the risks to world health uncovered by the COVID-19 crisis. WHO's 'Manifesto for a healthy and green COVID-19 recovery

Undergoing next steps:

- *Joint initiatives for capacity building. Including the creation of training packages*, knowledge platforms, applied research, tools for application and influencing for policy change
- *Invest in global and regional communities of practice*, and making use of forums and platforms for dissemination and engagement.
- *Identification of knowledge and policy gaps*. Including gaps in the current curriculum for built environment and public health practitioners (basic education, advanced training, certification programs) and in the current policy environment.
- *Technical support in research/policy/practice*. Including gathering knowledge and data, developing advocacy, assisting in the development of tools and guidelines for their use.

