Position document
Planning for sustainable territorial development in Latin America and the Caribbean
Seventeenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
CONTENTS

I. Background
II. Core messages
III. Findings and challenges
IV. The road ahead? – Territorial PlanBarometer
I.1 Background: prior process

Requested by Regional Council for Planning in Lima in 2017

Annotated index presented to Presiding Officers of the Council in Santo Domingo in 2018
1.2 Background: the emphases requested

- Territorial
- Applied
- Financing
- Information systems
- Emphasis on the Caribbean

Position document for the seventeenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning (Montevideo 2019)
II. CORE MESSAGE:
THE ECOSYSTEM OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES
II.1. From family to ecosystem

Territorial matters are not played out solely in the sphere of territorial development policies.

Ascertaining the dispersion of plans and policies with a territorial impact.

Proposing and characterizing the challenge of building an ecosystem of policies for territorial development.

From: a cluster or family of territorial policies

To: an ecosystem of policies for territorial development
II.2 Starting points

**Territory**
- A territory is a human community with a sense of belonging, future and ownership of a physical, natural or artificial space.

**Territorial development policies**
- Actions undertaken by the State to reduce inequality, and to strengthen the capacities and assets of territories and their stakeholders to face development challenges.
III. MAIN FINDING:
BROAD PRESENCE OF TERRITORIAL MATTERS
III-1 MAGNITUDE: numerous policies under way: results of a “non-exhaustive” search

Methodological note: These policies and plans were selected at a given stage in the process, which means that some new policies or development plans may have been formulated while this study was being written. It also means that some of the policies that are analysed here may no longer be in operation for any of a number of reasons, such as a change in government, a lack of funding, changes in political priorities, a lack of capacity and so forth. In the case of the development plans, on the other hand, set time periods are involved; they either correspond to a given Administration or the period that they were or are in effect is specified.
III-2 BREADTH: addresses numerous issues

Thematic emphases in territorial development policies

- Land use management, 59
- Local economy potential, 21
- Urban development, 11

- Disaster risk management and resilience, 32
- Rural development, 26

Thematic emphases in national development plans

- Environmental management, 11
- Cultural diversity, 2
- Territorial planning, 3
- Tourism, 2

- Disaster risk management and resilience, 7
- Land use planning, 10
- Infrastructure, 8
### III-3 AND VARIETY of territorial approaches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multisectoral policies focused on a specific territory</th>
<th>Urban/rural multisectoral policies</th>
<th>Bilateral policies</th>
<th>Multiscale policies</th>
<th>Sectoral policies that address territorial issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Focus on vulnerable territories</td>
<td>Areas of intervention are urban and/or rural areas</td>
<td>Agreement between national and subnational governments</td>
<td>These entail multiple interacting territorial dimensions</td>
<td>Policies in a given sector that are oriented towards territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border area programme of Brazil</td>
<td>Urban Development Policy of Chile/Policy of State for Rural Territorial Development of Costa Rica</td>
<td>Contract Plans for Peace in Colombia</td>
<td>Macro-, meso- and micro-regions of the National Regional Development Policy of Brazil</td>
<td>Education, culture, science and technology, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III.4. Raising a CHALLENGE: territorial matters are not played out exclusively in territorial policies
IV. THE ROAD AHEAD?
TERRITORIAL PLANBAROMETER
IV-1 How to increase synergy, efficiency and impact?

Finding out to transform

TDP family

Rich, broad and varied— but insufficiently integrated—cluster

Diverse set with an integrated management strategy
IV-2 How is it built? – the process

1. TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY CHALLENGES

2. PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN

3. TOWARDS AN ECOSYSTEM OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND INSTRUMENTS

4. DATA FOR TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

5. IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

6. TERRITORIAL PLANBAROMETER

INPUTS
IV-2 The model proposed: Territorial PlanBarometer

Stage 1
- Inventory of territorial development policies
- Proximity to territorial issues
- Classification of policies:
  - Level 1: Close
  - Level 2: Medium
  - Level 3: Far

Stage 2
- Relationships between policies (-3 to +3)
- Centrality
- Density

Stage 3
- Model for characterization of territorial development policies
- Weightings
  - Dimensions (4)
    - Criteria (23)
    - Elements (116)

Stage 4
- Alerts
- Inputs for decision-making
- Territorial approach: Strategy for management of the family of territorial development policies

Formulation of an ecosystem of territorial development policies

Territorial development policy family
IV-3 The model fosters the development of specific approaches at the territorial level (Caribbean subregion, chapter II)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of disasters by type, 1990–2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biological disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geophysical disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of EM-DAT International Disaster Database [online] www.emdat.be.
IV.3. ....or other subregions.... South America

**THE CARIBBEAN**
- Land use planning, 37.0%
- Environmental management, 22.2%
- Disaster risk management and resilience, 12.3%
  - Rural development, 8.6%
  - Urban development, 3.7%
- Cult... diver... 3.7%
- Local-econo... 3.7%

**SOUTH AMERICA**
- Land use planning, 21.3%
- Environmental management, 18.7%
- Rural development, 12.0%
- Disaster risk management and resilience, 10.7%
- Decentraliz... 8.0%
- Local-economy potential, 12.0%
- Infrastr... 5.3%
- Urban deve... 4.0%
- Local capa... Mul... coor... 2.7%
IV-4 It suggests a special perspective on issues such as territorial data systems – a constellation in movement

**Producers**
- Statistical institutes
- Geographical institutes
- Administrative records (ministries)

**Uses**
- National development plans
- Territorial development policies
- 2030 Agenda

Ecosystem of territorial data
IV-5 ... and in determining financing strategies

- 73.8% of the plans analysed do not specify costings or sources of financing.
- 38% of the TDPs reviewed do not identify a financing instrument.

WORLDWIDE: the number of development plans formulated almost doubled between 2006 and 2016.

79 of 107 plans analysed did not specify costing or source of financing, and most of those that did relied on the government budget.
...and in determining financing strategies

- Strategy design
- Mechanisms for monitoring, review and accountability
- Diagnostics
- Governance and coordination mechanism

Integrated financial frameworks

IV.6 Conclusions

- In this work, ECLAC and ILPES formulate a sequence of questions and steps that enable individual countries to respond to the challenges of improving the quality and impact of territorial development policies.
- In using the proposed model, countries can specify and adapt what they need to develop a suitable response to their main issues.
Thank you very much