Inclusive Prosperity: from urban projects to strategic spatial planning systems

1. Reframing the notion of inclusive planning

1.1 An extensive definition
1.2 Links with prosperity
1.3 Links with the SDGs
1.4 Thinking through scales

2. What does this mean in practice?

WHY IS INCLUSIVE PLANNING NECESSARY?

Inclusive planning is necessary to foster stable, safe and just societies where everyone has equal rights and access to services, can grow and contribute to society to the fullest of their potential.

Social Inclusion refers to the process that enables equal opportunities for everyone, regardless of background.

Failure to achieve social integration is likely to lead to social fragmentation, increase disparities and inequalities within societies and thus to undermine the social cohesion which is so much needed for avoiding conflict and promote cooperation.
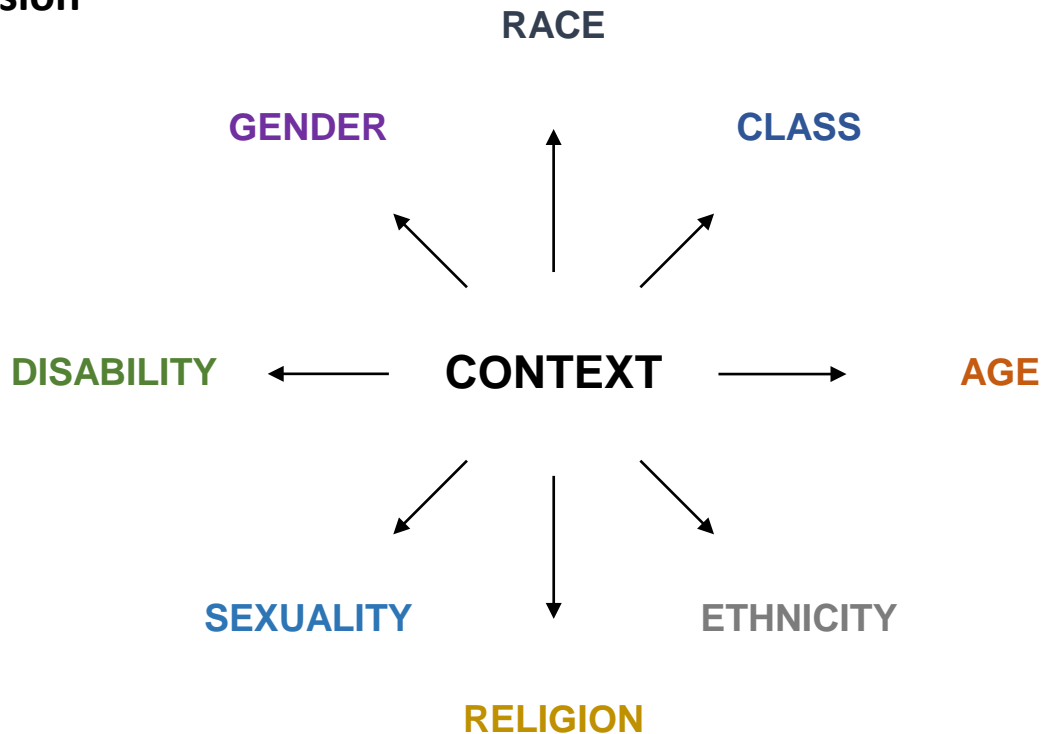
Reframing the notion of inclusive planning

- **Aims for social integration**
- **Embedded practice and approach in the planning systems and its tools**
- **Methods and regulatory frameworks**
- **Inclusion is not only about bringing more voices to the table**

Redistribution of resources
Access to infrastructures and budget

Parity in participation
Access to decision-making/ Representation

INCLUSIVE URBAN PLANNING

Reciprocal recognition
Access to opportunities and visibility

Integration of Plural knowledges
Access to data/voice
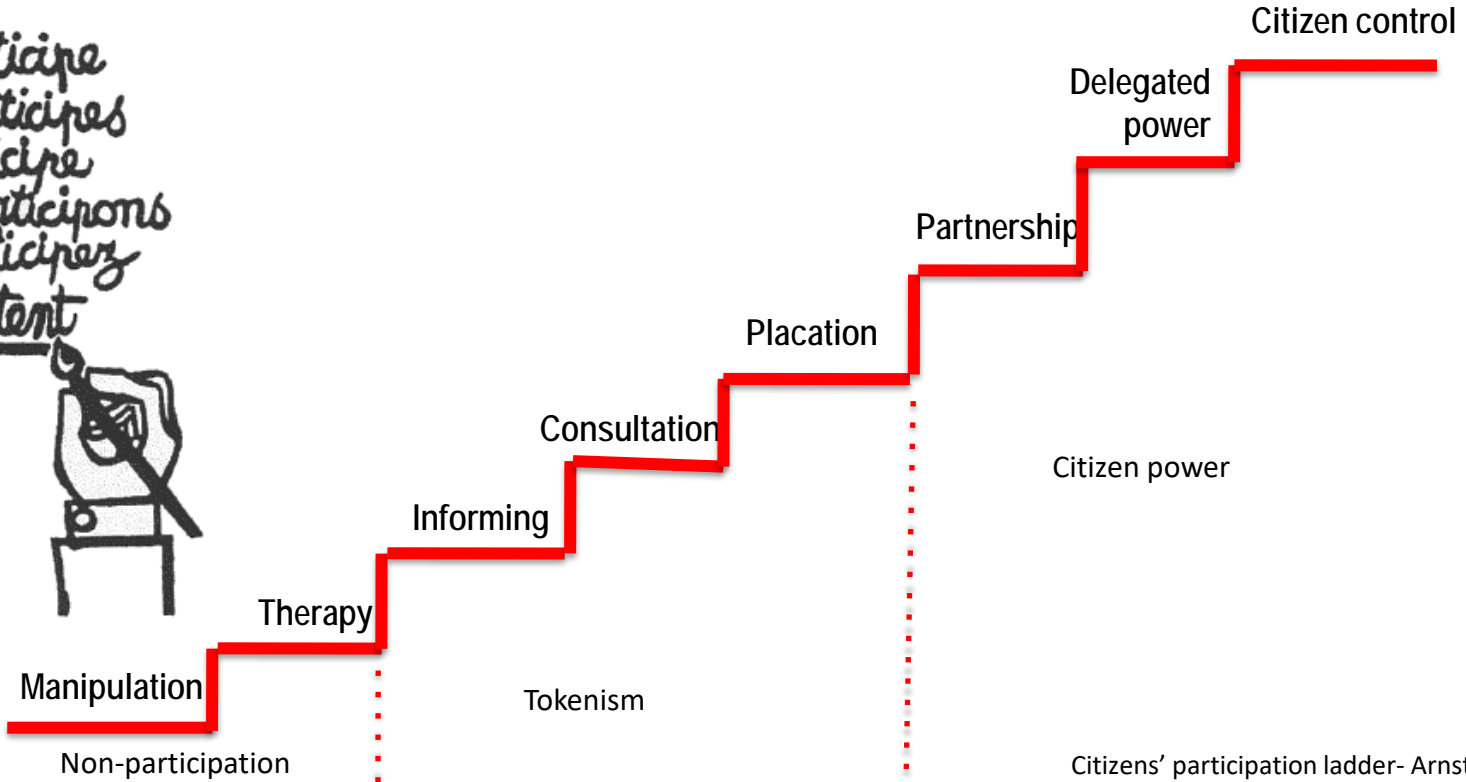
Ortiz & Lipietz, DPU, 2021

Intersectional approaches to inclusion

- **Integrated/Multimodal Transport and Mobility Systems**
- **Using Data in Transport Planning**
- **Data systems for Land Management and Urban Planning**
- **Development of Urban Strategies and Masterplans**
- **Heritage and Urban Renewal / Public space**
- **Flood Management systems**

RACE

GENDER   CLASS

DISABILITY ← → **CONTEXT** → AGE

SEXUALITY   ETHNICITY

RELIGION

je participe
tu participes
il participe
nous participons
vous participez
ils profitent

Citizen control

Delegated power

Partnership

Placation

Consultation

Informing

Therapy

Manipulation

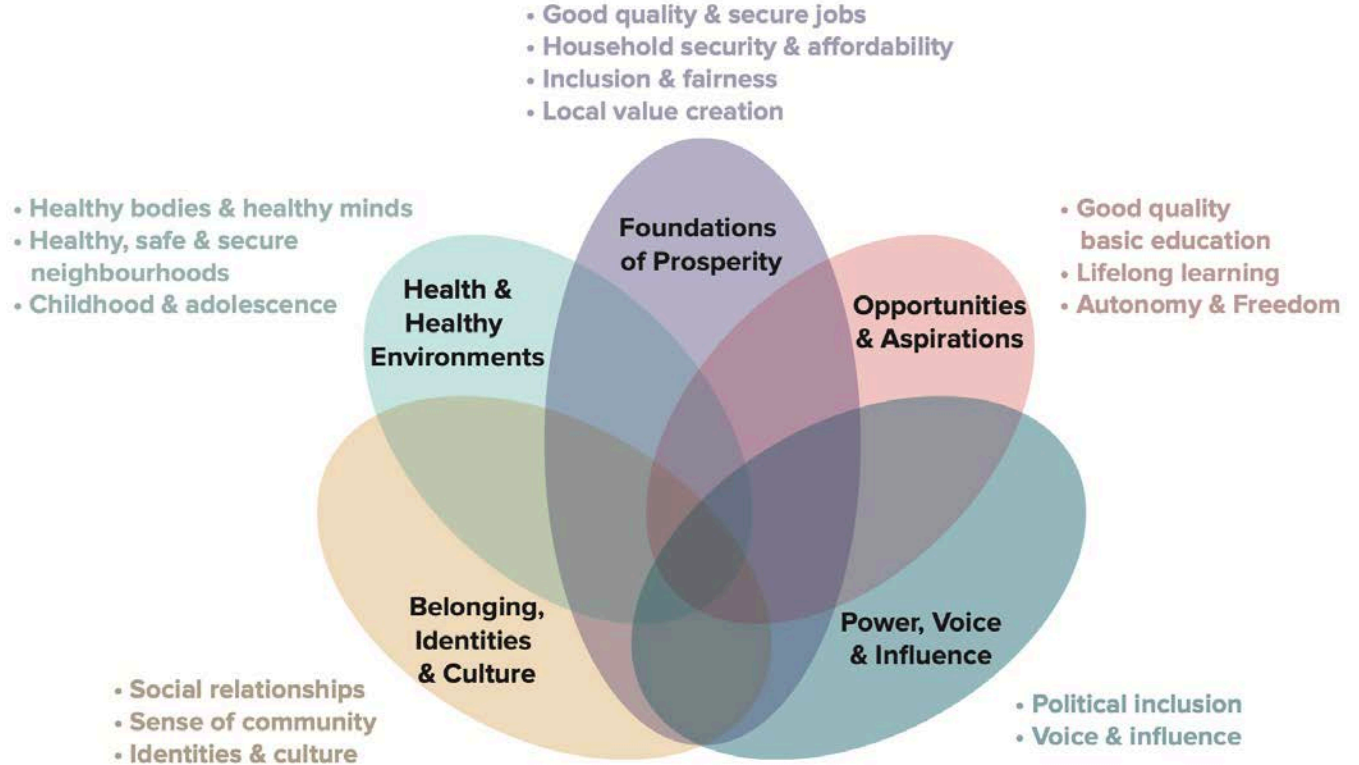Non-participation

Tokenism

Citizen power

Citizens' participation ladder- Arnstein (1969)

Links with prosperity

The Prosperity Index is an alternative way to measure what matters – it brings local aspirations, needs, priorities and experiences to policy and decision-making processes.

- Good quality & secure jobs
- Household security & affordability
- Inclusion & fairness
- Local value creation

- Healthy bodies & healthy minds
- Healthy, safe & secure neighbourhoods
- Childhood & adolescence

- Good quality basic education
- Lifelong learning
- Autonomy & Freedom

Foundations of Prosperity

Health & Healthy Environments

Opportunities & Aspirations

Belonging, Identities & Culture

Power, Voice & Influence

- Social relationships
- Sense of community
- Identities & culture

- Political inclusion
- Voice & influence

IGP, UCL, 2019

Inclusive planning and the SDGs

- **The SDGs aim to 'leave no one' and 'no place' behind.**
- **An inclusive approach to planning (extensive definition) lays the building blocks for achieving the SDGs.**

SDG1, SDG2, SDG3, SDG4, SDG6, SDG7, SDG8, SDG9, SDG10, SDG11, SDG12, SDG13

SDG 16, SDG17

SDG5, SDG10 SDG11 SDG12

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Ortiz & Lipietz, DPU, 2021

SDG17

Inclusive planning – thinking with scale

1. Thinking urban projects as catalysts to strategic spatial planning systems

- Creating multiplier effects
- Reinforcing synergies

2. Thinking urban development partnerships as scalar practices

Assessing:

- Authority
- Power
- Resources
- Regulation
- Practice
- Etc.

II. What Does Inclusive Urban Planning Look Like in Practice?

Participatory Budgeting (Brazil)

Community-led Planning and Impact Assessments (UK)

Community led housing (Myanmar)

Redistribution of resources
Access to infrastructures and budget

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Slum Dwellers Data Production (South Africa)

REDISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING

Participatory budgeting (PB) = a form of decision-making that actively involves the citizenry in prioritising spending of public resources.

- **Origins:** Porto Alegre, Brazil - now worldwides
- **Where**: capital cities, intermediary cities, villages
- **Scale:** municipal, regional, ward/borough/delegación
- **Institutional arrangements:** local innovations, institutionalised
- **Organisational types** : see figure

Cabannes & Lipietz, 2018
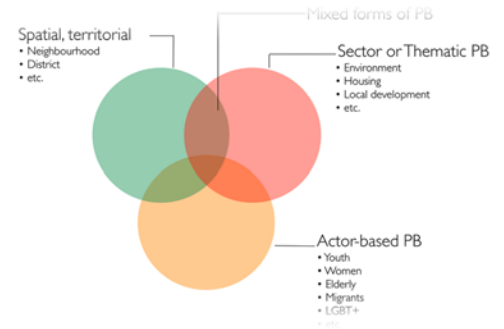
PB process: Belo Horizonte
Location: Brazil
Time frame: 1994-2006
Inclusive planning understood as an 'inversion of priorities':
        - in territorial terms
99% of the population lives less than 1km from a completed project, 84% less than 500m away and 40% live less than 200m
        - in socio-economic terms
those closest to PB projects were the poorest
        - in political terms

Foto: Passarinho/Pref.Olinda

PARITY PARTICIPATION

COMMUNITY-LED PLANNING AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

- **Project:** Just Space's *Towards a Community-Led Plan for London*
- **Where**: London – City-wide scale
- **When:** 2016
- **Partners:** Community-based organisations, NGOs, professionals, academics
- **Scope:** strategic spatial planning

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

SIA = "a vehicle for reframing traditional planning and policy-making processes as a community-centred approach"

Where: London

When: ongoing

Partners: Just Space, UCL, (Local authorities)

Scope: urban regeneration/urban development projects

The Bartlett Development Planning Unit

UCL

Social Impact Assessment in London Planning

MSc Urban Development Planning Practice Module Report

Edited by Barbara Lipietz, Tim Wickson, Ilinca Diaconescu and Richard Lee

SPACE   dpu
Development Planning Unit

Lipietz et al, 2016

Stages

1. Detailed understanding of the local context & the diverse communities involved (local audits/baseline assessments/needs assessments)
2. Evaluation of potential impacts of given planning policy/ development proposals
3. Formulation of alternative, community-led planning policy /development proposals
4. Community-led monitoring & evaluation

Principles

*   Participatory
*   Pluralistic
*   Co-produced
*   Independent from developer interests
*   Inclusive and accessible
*   Meaningful

Potential of SIA as comparative tool for decision-making

HOUSING
- 14% affordable housing
- Affordable = 80% of market value
- Limited housing typologies
- Homes sold on open real-estate market

- 100% affordable housing
- Affordable = No more than 1/3 of household income spent
- Larger range of housing typologies
- 75% rented and 25% sold

NHS PLAN **StART PLAN**

HEALTH
- Decreased NHS health services
- Car-oriented

- Integrated social prescribing approach to health
- Healthy transport options

ENVIRONMENT
- Limited understanding of role environment plays in the overall wellbeing of individuals

- Opportunities for residents to engage with green spaces

DIVERSITY
- Higher likelihood of changing social and cultural makeup of community through introduction of new social classes
- Less connected to local characteristics and interests

- Lower likelihood of changing social and cultural makeup of community through introduction of new social classes
- Local characteristics and interests central to plan

(Lipietz et al, 2016)

RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION

Community-driven and self-build low-cost housing model

Project: Mae Myit Thar

Location: Ward 19, Shwepyitha Township, Yangon, Myanmar

Size: 264 households

Finished: 2020

Type: Relocation of scattered squatters and room-renters to a new community in the same township, on free government land, with collective, long-term land use rights.
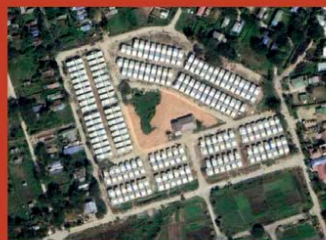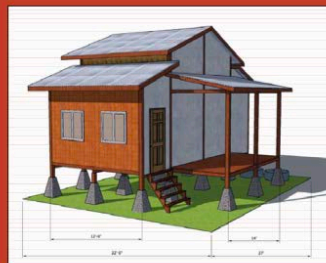
Mae Myit Thar

"motherly love" in Burmese   ACHR, 2020

PARTNERS: **Community-Led Housing Development Committee**

- **Women for the World (NGO)** facilitated the project, engaging with different actors.

- **Women's Saving and Development Network (WSDN)** surveying squatters, managing the purchase of building materials, supervising the construction and managing the work site.

- **Community Architects Network (CAN)** supported community to develop their settlement layout and housing designs.

- **Yangon Regional Government (YRG)** provided land for the project at no cost.

- **Ward leaders and local parliamentarians** helped to organize and mobilize the people

- **Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC)** supported in the project implementation

- **Department of Urban and Housing Development (DUHD)** guided the land measuring and plot boundaries.

- **KEB Hana Microfinance Company,** provided the loans for housing and basic infrastructure

Lots of government officials, from the city and the township, came to visit the site during the early stages of project implementation, to assist with marking the plot boundaries and assess the needs for trunk infrastructure in the relatively undeveloped area.

During the community design workshops, the people also explored different plot shapes and different ways of laying out the plots on the site.

This was the day that the individual housing plots were allocated, using a lottery system, with savings group members drawing numbers for houses in their group.

Each savings group was allocated one part of the new project, and all the members of each savings group would stay together there.

One of the best ways to keep the cost of the houses as low as possible was to use inexpensive local materials and simple building systems and techniques that everyone understands and can build, without any special training or gadgetry.

This wide photo shows what things looked like right after the houses were finished, the electricity poles had been brought in, and the families were just starting to move in to their new houses. Imagine, if you can, this same street a few years later, shaded by the trees the people began planting right away.

INTEGRATION OF PLURAL KNOWLEDGES

SDI KNOW YOUR CITY CAMPAIGN

Community-driven slum data. 1,700 slum profiles have been collected across the 33 countries and 478 cities in the SDI network.

Inclusive partnerships with local government. Organized communities of the urban poor develop partnerships with local government to conduct data-collection exercises citywide.

SDI, 2020
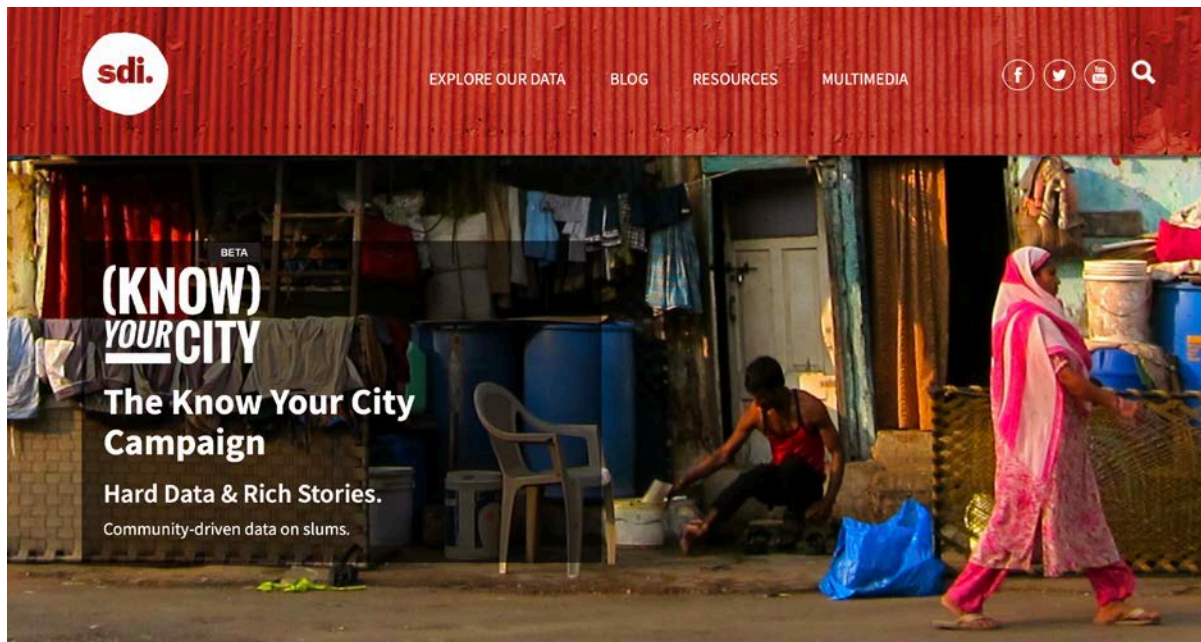
Identification of development needs. Community gathered profiling data is being mainstreamed in urban development planning and practise.

Co-produced slum upgrading strategies. Empowers urban poor communities to move from participation to co-production of slum upgrading and urban development strategies for the settlements, cities, and nationwide.

Slum profiling, the core of community-driven data collection throughout the SDI network, usually goes something like this:

1. Mass meetings are called in the settlement to be profiled.
2. Teams are made up of local volunteers & experienced profilers to create a boundary map of the settlement.
3. Community members are taken through the questionnaire by grassroots facilitators.
4. Settlement data is captured and a second community meeting is held to verify the data.
5. The verified information is captured on the Know Your City database and fed back to national, regional and community based leadership, and select data is made available on the Know Your City website – KnowYourCity.info

SDI, 2020

SDI, 2020

Country: **South Africa** | City: **Cape Town**

Settlement: **BARCELONA**

Established: **1995** | Last Updated: **17.01.2018**

History: THEY WERE PROMISED TO GET HOUSES, REMOVE THEM TO MFULENI IN BADELI

Basic Information   Sanitation   Water   Infrastructure   Organised community   Health access   Commercial Establishments & facilities

Basic Information

Prioritised development needs:

1 **Water drainage**
2 **Water drainage**
3 **Sanitation sewage**
4 **Electricity**
5 **Housing**

Ownership of land (%):

100

■ Municipality

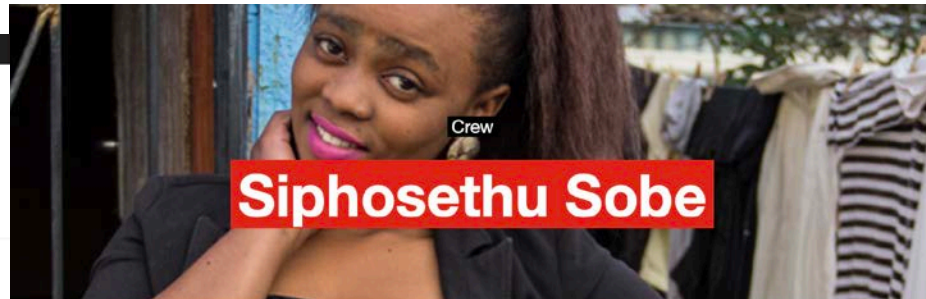Current eviction threat level:
Medium

Estimated population:
2,400

Population density:
N/A

Status:
Undeclared, illegal, unprotected

Estimated number of structures:
832

Area size:
N/A

Crew

Siphosethu Sobe

My name is Siphosethu Sobe. I am 22 years old and I was born in the Eastern Cape. I stay in Khayelitsha with my parents and my handsome son we live in a four room shack we are a small and happy family.

Growing up was not easy, you know when you are a kid, you compare your life with others and you forget that you are not in a same standard. But what I like the most is that my parents are hard workers they try by all means to make me feel loved even though they don't have money they raised me well with love and respect. Now that I am an adult I am well disciplined, loving, and have respect for others.

My dream was to become a business woman one day, we all know life has obstacles and you have to be patient in order to achieve your dreams; its not too late for me to peruse my dreams.

My biggest challenge was when I became a mother at an early age, I dropped out of school to look after my son. At home things were also not easy, in my culture a girl should not have a baby without marriage, you humiliate your parents, and there was tension in my home my parents were very disappointed in me.

Now that I am part of the KYC.TV training I've learned a lot, I know how to shoot a film. I am enjoying my training and its amazing working with this team. I can use this opportunity as I want to be a fashion design I can have my own studio and dressing my characters, and trust me I have a good taste when it comes to fashion.

SDI, 2020

Key messages:

Seeing projects as catalysts / amplifying the territorial impact of project interventions towards prosperity and the implementation of the SDGs requires an integrated and inclusive planning lens – where inclusive planning is recognised as a multi-dimensional process.

Cases resources:

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0956247817746279

https://www.dparticipativa.org/single-post/2020/04/20/revisitando-las-promesas-democr%C3%A1ticas-del-presupuesto-participativo

https://justspacelondon.files.wordpress.com/2018/09/dpu-js-on-sia.pdf

https://justspacelondon.files.wordpress.com/2013/09/just-space-a4-community-led-london-plan.pdf

http://achr.net/upload/downloads/file_27072020140630.pdf

http://sdinet.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/KYC-handbook_final.pdf

https://www.sapoa.org.za/media/2948/inclusionary-housing_revised.pdf

General resources:

https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/egms/docs/2009/Ghana/inclusive-planning.pdf

https://www.planetizen.com/node/89718/truly-responsive-and-inclusive-planning

https://womenfriendlycitieschallenge.org

https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf