Impact Assessment as a tool for capacity building in spatial planning: Does it work?

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IS THERE CAPACITY TO ADDRESS THESE CHALLENGES?





Typology of municipalities regarding their capacity for spatial planning/ Tipologija upravljavske sposobnosti občin na področju prostorskega planiranja

- municipality with lower capacity/ občina s slabšimi pogoji za izvajanje prostorske zakonodaje
- municipality with better capacity/ občina z boljšimi pogoji za izvajanje prostorske zakonodaje
- municipality with the best capacity/ občina z najboljšimi pogoji za izvajanje prostorske zakonodaje

Capacity to deliver national planning policy

SECTOR	SCORE
Settlement development (6 tasks)	
Land management and housing (5 tasks)	$\overline{\otimes}$
Transport (sustainable mobility, public transport, 5 tasks)	
Environmental protection (2 tasks)	\odot
Culture(1 task)	
Cultural heritage (9 tasks)	\odot
Sport (1 task)	
Cohesion policy, balanced regional development (5 tasks)	\odot
Energy (4 tasks)	\odot
Nature protection(6 tasks)	

Thoughts on capacity: health & planning

"Nearly everything is connected to the regulation which does not allow a lof ot flexibility."

"Of course, we have a problem that we create new and new resolutions but at the same time we do not even know what happened to the old ones and what results did the bring. Therefore, I would like to see a clear message of all these documents that would tell people what is going to happen."

"It seems that we reached the point of recognition that the inter-sectoral co-operation is a must and that the common points of sectors should be found and nourished."

Initiatives for IA

• Political:

• Ministry, responsible for spatial planning: ex-post IA for the delivery of national planning policy (2013-2014; 4 months)

• Transnational EU projects:

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- SPHERA project: IA on health&planning, social policy & planning policy (2014; 3 months)
- ESPON EATIA: ex-post/ex-anteTIA on EU directives influencing the territory (2010-2012)

• Research:

TERRITORIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

• Role of the spatial planning law in the planning system: ex-post RIA (2005-2010; PhD research)

REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

IA on national planning policy

- November 2013 March 2014
- Objective: To evaluate delivery of measures as defined in the Strategy
- Techniques used:
 - Interviews:
 - 18 semi-structured interviews (13 ?)
 - 24 interviewees
 - Use of the strategy, tasks' performance
 - Questionnaires
 - Document analysis



- M. of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning
- Statistical Office of the RS
- M. of Education, Science and Sport
- M. of Economic Development and Technology
- Agency of the RS of Environment
- Institute of the RS for Nature Conservation
- M. of Agriculture and the Environment
- M. of Culture

TIA for EU directives

- ESPON EATIA project (2010-2012)
- TIA on transposition and impacts of selected "territorial directives": habitat, energy efficiency, renewables, soil
- Four workshops with stakeholders
 - Representatives of ministries, regions, local communities, R&A,
 - Discussion on the social, economic, administrative, environmental and TI
 - "Conflict mitigation"
 - Reflection on directives and the transposition process
 - Policy making vs. policy delivery





IA on planning & health policy

- SPHERA transnational project, Alpine Space programme 2007-2013 (April to June 2014)
- Three focus groups
 - Health & pl (Ministry of Health, research&academic)
 - Social policy & pl (relevant ministries, pensioners, R&A)
 - Plan. (relevant ministries, regional, R&A)
- Workshop (national seminar):
 - Cross-learning between the projects and programmes
 - 47 participants
 - "World cafe" group discussion
 - Addressing common challenges





Comparison of techniques

1	Power of moderator	Reaching out to participants	Potential for capacity building	
			Decriptive	Overall
Workshops	Moderate	Moderate to high	Mix of stakeholders Fixed range of exchange More facts then values	\checkmark
Interviews	High	Moderate	"Request" for information Teacher-pupil relationship No cross-sectoral learning	\checkmark
Focus groups	High	Low	Mix of stakeholders Interactive learning Facts, values and standings	$\checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$
Questionnaire	Low	High	Self-reflection Feedback on the average view	✓

Benefits of carrying out IA

Yes, it does

work.

Stakeholders

- Meeting the peers from other sectors
- Learning about (impacts of) their policies
- Exchanging knowledge in informal environment
- Learning about foreign practice (IA in transnational

project)

Research

- New knowledge for policy analysis (content and approach)
- Learning about which techniques works better in which situations
- The best results by techniques that include dialog

Thank you for your attention.

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