

Session B1:

Territorial Approach to Local Development: (Part I) Introduction to the concept

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GLOBAL VIRTUAL SEMINAR
Territorial Approach to Local Development (TALD)

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Report out from off-line excercises

What is a territory?



What is local development?

- ✓ It aims at maximizing the development potential of a particular place
- ✓ It means that planning development starts from the bottom, not from the top





What is local development?



- ✓ It is coordinated by different kinds of actors, not only public authorities, but also private entities
- ✓ With a high degree of autonomy to define their own development priorities



What is local development?

- ✓ It aims at fostering social inclusion through equitable, fair and sustainable growth
- ✓ It respects the local environnment and the local cultures in the long term...





- ✓ It is a spatially integrated development, which implies considering the physical and socio-economic traits of a particular place, regardless of its administrative boundaries or sectorial fragmentation
- ✓ It puts the accent on the multiplicity of scales, that coexist in the same territory: local, urban, rural, metropolitan, regional, national, global, as well as on their interdependencies



What is the territorial approach?

It builds on a large menu of **internal resources:** social, physical, financial, political, institutional and cultural capital, through adapted mechanisms that foster participatory governance





In fact **TALD** represents the "missing link" between decentralization reforms and the expected results of development policies





Please do not confound:

✓ Local development is not about simply « localizing » the goals, objectives and development programmes adopted by other levels of institutions, whether in consultation or not with local authorites, (national, regional, international development plans)

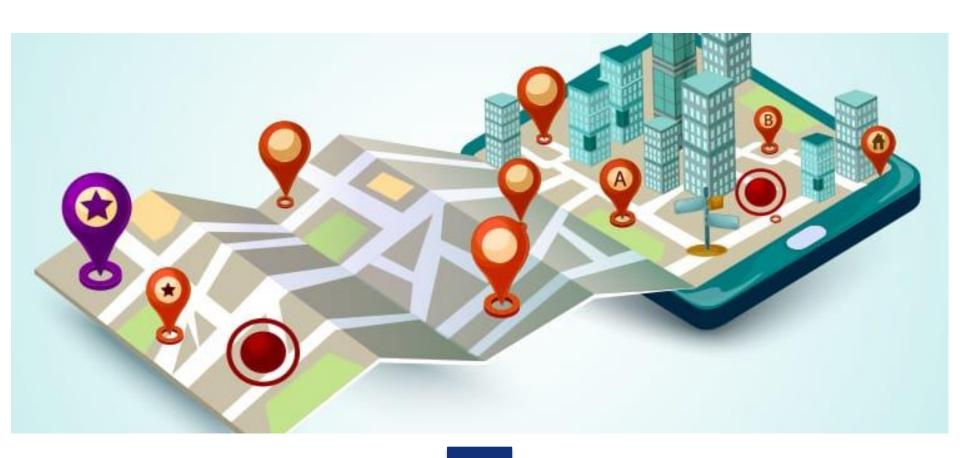








Territorial development is thus a development that is **ENDOGENOUS** based on local, grass-roots resources





It is spatially integrated and goes beyond the typical fragmentation caused by political and administrative boundaries as well as by traditional sectorial programming





It is multilevel:

as it is supported by a set of diverse actors from the private and public sectors, acting under a shared vision





It is incremental:

complementary and in coherence with the efforts of other levels of government

$$1 + 1 + 1 = 4!$$



So who drives TALD?

Comparative analysis of the main types of actors

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

FOR PROFIT SECTOR

LOCAL AUTHORITIES



Comparative analysis

LOCAL MANDATE

Has the legal power to promote the social and economic well being of a local community, on top of delivering essential services

LEADERSHIP

Has the capacity to bring together and coordinate different types of local actors

TYPE OF ACTOR

RESPONSIVENESS

Is responsive to the needs and expectations of the local population

LEGAL CAPACITY

Has the capacity to enact and enforce rules, procedures and regulations

PERMANENCE

Its institutional nature guarantees that it remains as a valid interlocutor for the population over time



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Nevertheless:

These comparative advantages are only potential

Their realization will depend on the existence of the appropriate national enabling environment: an effective decentralization policy that facilitates **TALD** and recognizes the crucial role of local authorities in the definition of their own development future



Thank you