

Session B1:

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

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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 CIVIL SOCIETY FOR PROFIT LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS SECTOR AUTHORITIES

#### **TALD Drivers:**



## **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

**TYPE OF ACTOR** 

#### LEADERSHIP

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

#### 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

#### **TALD Drivers:**



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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