

S
L
E
D

Sustainable Local Economic Development

Locality development and urban economic policies

Dr. Maksadjon Rizoeva

OBJECTIVE

Understand and appreciate the components and goals of sustainable urban/city development

Explore, evaluate the Trinidad and Tobago experience in the context of the above

ASSUMPTIONS

Development must be consistent with the higher order national goals and priorities and this consideration must influence the structure and approach to planning.

The planning process must provide for sustainability of development initiatives

Sustainable urban development is NOT the sole domain of town and country planners

GOALS OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL
DIMENSIONS

ECONOMIC
DIMENSIONS

SOCIAL
DIMENSIONS

INSTITUTIONAL
DIMENSIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and implementing serious climate change mitigation and adaptation actions

Minimizing urban sprawl and developing more compact towns and cities served by public transport

Sensibly using and conserving non-renewable resources

Reducing energy use and waste produced per unit of output or consumption

Recycling or disposing of waste produced in ways that do not damage the wider environment

Reducing the ecological footprint of towns and cities

ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS

Reliable infrastructure and services, including for water supply, waste management, transport and communications, and energy supply

Affordable access to land or premises in appropriate locations with secure tenure

Financial institutions and markets capable of mobilizing investment and credit

A healthy educated workforce with appropriate skills

An enforceable legal system that ensures competition, accountability and property rights

Appropriate and adequately resourced regulatory frameworks which define and enforce non-disciplinary, locally appropriate minimum standards for the provision of safe and healthy workplaces and the treatment and handling of waste emissions

SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

Promoting equal access to, and fair and equitable provision of, services

Advancing social integration by prohibiting discrimination and offering opportunities and

Physical space to encourage positive interactions

Assuring gender and disability sensitive planning and management

Preventing, reducing and eliminating violence and crime, including its causes

INSTITUTIONAL DIMENSIONS

Political will and support in the delivery of sustainable visions

Transparent administrative structures and processes

Adequate and sustained institutional capacities

Appropriate supporting legal frameworks

Sustained stakeholder involvement

Adequate sustained coordination between concerned government bodies, and among government bodies, community groups and private sector stakeholders

Relevant and effective regulations for the sustained management and revenue generation of urban development services

Translating the goals of sustainable development into the urban sector is complex. The complexity and interdependence of the issues and challenges related to sustainable development can only be effectively addressed if a strategic framework for sustainable development is employed in urban planning.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Address the problem of climate change and reducing the carbon footprint of cities;
- Incorporate efforts to integrate the “green” and “brown” agendas;
- Effectively link urban land use planning, urban development and infrastructure planning; and
- Undertake planning in peri-urban areas and at the regional level

NPDP – A NATIONAL SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

The 1984 NPDP provided detailed land-use zones and allocations, for application across Trinidad and Tobago.

That approach was logical at a time when most planning decisions were being made at national government level.

It was indicative of political appreciation that economic plans (5 year development plans) necessitated a land use context

NPDP – A NATIONAL SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

The NPDP was based on a strategy which sought to:

promote a more balanced allocation of activities throughout the national territory by means of chosen growth points, based on development potential

Consolidate existing urban centres.

The objective of the strategy was to:

Reduce problems of congestion in the urban centres and

Provide for a more equitable quality of life in all regions

DISPERSED CONCENTRATION

The preferred scenario was one which attempted to strike a balance between concentration and dispersal by combining the advantages of the two other development strategies.

Harness the economies inherent in a settlement pattern of concentration while promoting development throughout the country

To consolidate existing urban centres and expand into areas of high potential thus stimulating growth without increasing congestion costs and disparity between the present urban and rural regions.

METHODOLOGY

Contain and rationalize built development in existing urbanized areas

Develop Growth Centres in peripheral areas where there are complexes of opportunities

Growth would be stimulated at selected points through the promotion of economic expansion by

- Commitment of resources to the development of infrastructure

- Dispersal of public sector employment opportunities

- Combined with institutional support and financial incentives

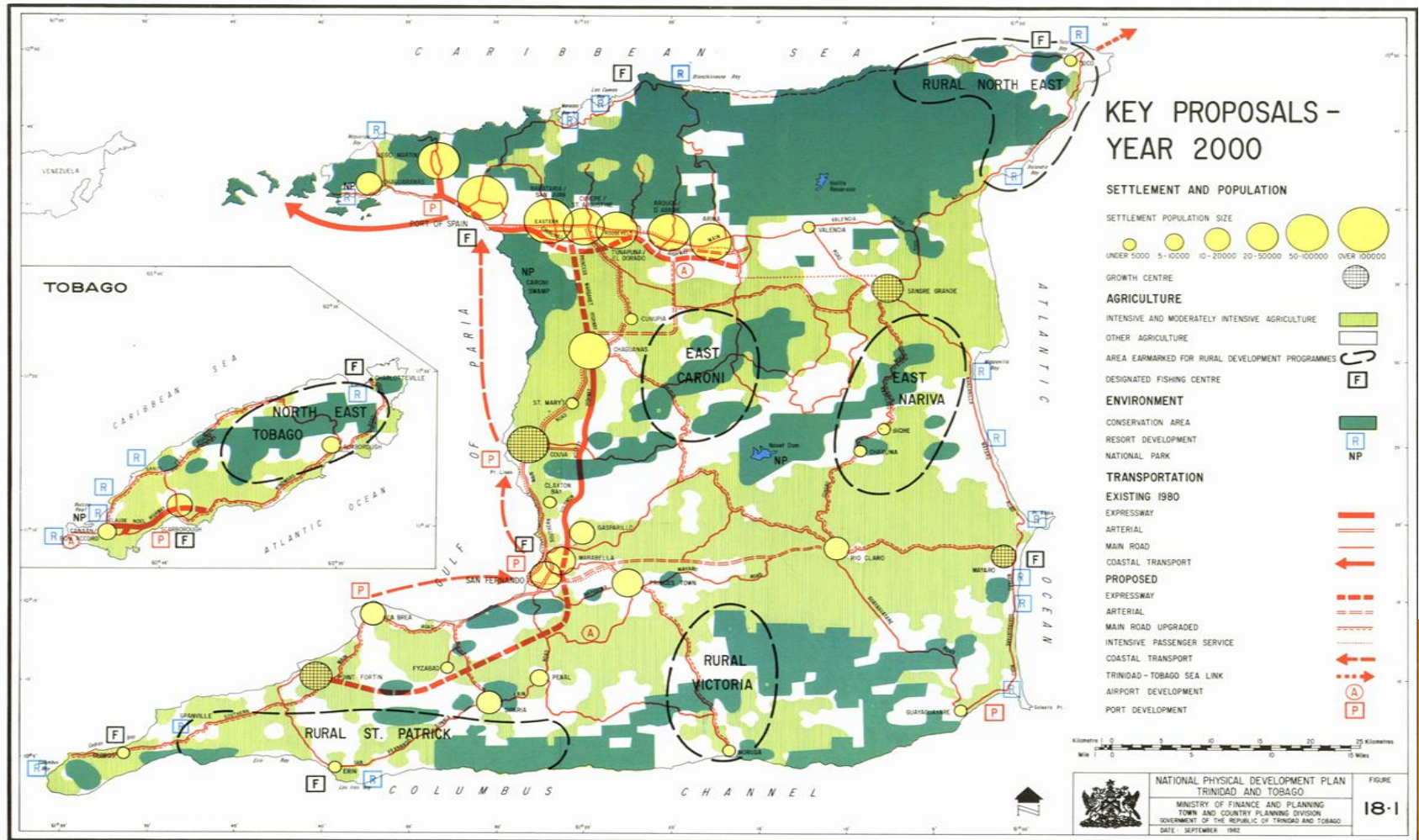
In the Capital and San Fernando Regions urban expansion would be continued to those areas in which a commitment to built development had already been made. Any further growth would result from Infilling and intensification of the then urban area.

Growth poles would be developed at Couva, Sangre Grande, Mayaro/Galeota and Point Fortin to accommodate the bulk of new growth.

The growth pole at Sangre grande would both siphon off activity attracted toward the Capital Region, and provide a focus for development of the agricultural and mineral resources in its hinterland.

The growth pole at Mayaro/Galeota would stimulate exploitation of the high potential of the agricultural, fisheries, resort and mining opportunities in the South East.

The growth pole at Point Fortin would act as a centre for the development of the complexes of potential on the south west peninsula



Successful implementation of this strategy required a positive effort on the part of public authorities to foster growth in the selected areas by provision of adequate infrastructure for development, programmes of grants and concessions to firms locating in the specified areas and decentralization of public sector employment to the growth poles.

	Population 2011	Percentage	Population 2000	Percentage	Increase/Decrease	Percentage
Trinidad	1,267,889	95.7	1,208,282	95.7	59,607	4.9
City of Port-of-Spain	36,963	2.8	49,031	3.9	-12,068	-24.6
City of San Fernando	50,208	3.8	55,419	4.4	-5,211	-9.4
Borough of Arima	33,807	2.6	32,278	2.6	1,529	4.7
Borough of Chaguanas	84,216	6.4	67,433	5.3	16,783	24.9
Borough of Point Fortin	20,331	1.5	19,056	1.5	1,275	6.7
Diego Martin	101,703	7.7	105,720	8.4	-4,017	-3.8
San Juan/Laventille	155,606	11.8	157,295	12.5	-1,689	-1.1
Tunapuna/Piarco	211,741	16.0	203,975	16.2	7,766	3.8
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	185,243	14.0	162,779	12.9	22,464	13.8
Mayaro/Rio Claro	34,846	2.6	33,480	2.6	1,366	4.1
Sangre Grande	74,546	5.6	64,343	5.1	10,203	15.9
Princes Town	101,134	7.6	91,947	7.3	9,187	10.0
Penal/Debe	91,294	6.9	83,609	6.6	7,685	9.2
Siparia	86,251	6.5	81,917	6.5	4,334	5.3

	Population 2011	Percentage	Population 2000	Percentage	Increase/Decrease	Percentage
Tobago	56,810	4.3	54,084	4.3	2,726	5.0
St. George	6,220	0.5	5,364	0.4	856	16.0
St. Mary	2,988	0.2	2,965	0.2	23	0.8
St. Andrew	16,209	1.2	15,830	1.3	379	2.4
St. Patrick	14,733	1.1	14,011	1.1	722	5.2
St. David	8,134	0.6	7,504	0.6	630	8.4
St. Paul	5,490	0.4	5,412	0.4	78	1.4
St. John	3,036	0.2	2,998	0.2	38	1.3

POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS - DENSITY

- Overall, the density of Trinidad and Tobago is _____ persons per square kilometre (p/sq km), a slight increase over the 2000 density of _____ ;
- The density in Trinidad is _____ , slightly higher than the national density, while density in Tobago is only _____ ;
- At the regional level, densities are highest in the cities and boroughs, ranging from _____ . Densities in the other regions fall below that range. Although Port of Spain has the highest density in the country, the _____ was significant between 2000 and 2011 because of loss of population;

POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS - DENSITY

Consistent with the population distribution pattern, densities are generally much higher in the western regions of Trinidad than in the eastern regions of Sangre Grande and Mayaro/Rio Claro where densities are as low as _____ and _____, respectively. These two eastern regions cover about one-third of the national territory but accommodate only eight _____ of the population; and

In Tobago, 2011 densities are highest in the parishes of St. Patrick and St. Andrew and the pattern is similar to 2000.

Administrative Area	Population 2000	% area pop/T ¹ dadpop	Population 2011	% area pop/T ¹ dadpop	Area in Km ²	2011 Density per Km ²	2000 Density per Km ²
Trinidad	1208,282		1267,889	4,827	263		250
Port of Spain	49,031	4.06	36,963	2.92	12	3080	4086
Diego Martin	105,720	8.75	101,703	8.02	126	807	839
San Juan /Laventille	157,295	13.02	155,606	12.27	239	651	658
Tunapuna/Piarco	203,975	16.88	211,741	16.70	510	415	400
516,021	42.71		506,013	39.91			
Arima Borough	32,278	2.67	33,807	2.67	12	2817	2690
East-West Corridor	548,299	45.38	539,820	42.58			
Chaguanas Borough	67,433	5.58	84,216	6.64	59	1427	1143
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	162,779	13.47	185,243	14.61	723	256	225
230,212	18.16		269,459	21.25			
San Fernando	55,419	4.59	50,208	3.96	19	2643	2917
North-South Corridor	285,631	22.53	319,667	25.21			
Mayaro/Rio Claro	33,480	2.77	34,846	2.75	814	43	41
Sangre Grande	64,343	5.33	74,546	5.88	927	80	69
East Coast Region	97,823	7.72	109,392	8.63			
Princes Town	91,947	7.25	101,134	7.98	620	163	148
Point Fortin Borough	19,056	1.58	20,331	1.60	25	813	762
Penal/Debe	83,609	6.92	91,294	7.20	246	371	340
Siparia	81,917	6.78	86,251	6.80	495	174	165
South-West Region	184,582	15.28	197,876	15.61			

CONCLUSIONS

The existing spatial distribution of development reflects the pattern that was evident at the time the NPDP was being formulated, that is - a disproportionate concentration of population, economic activity, social facilities, and infrastructure services in the western half of Trinidad and very sparse development in the east.

The growth centre strategy promoted in the NPDP to resolve the regional disparities, and secure more balanced development between east and west Trinidad has not been achieved.

CONCLUSIONS

Except for **Chaguanas**, there has generally been little change in the structure and functions of settlements in the country, although the service functions of some of the major centres have become more entrenched and at least one new centre has developed at **Trincity**. Chaguanas has been transformed, in a relatively short time, from an essentially market town to a thriving commercial and light industrial hub indicated by a 30 percent increase in the number of business places in the town over the last decade. Added to this is the fact that Chaguanas is targeted for certain government offices and institutions from Port of Spain.

National Spatial Development Strategy

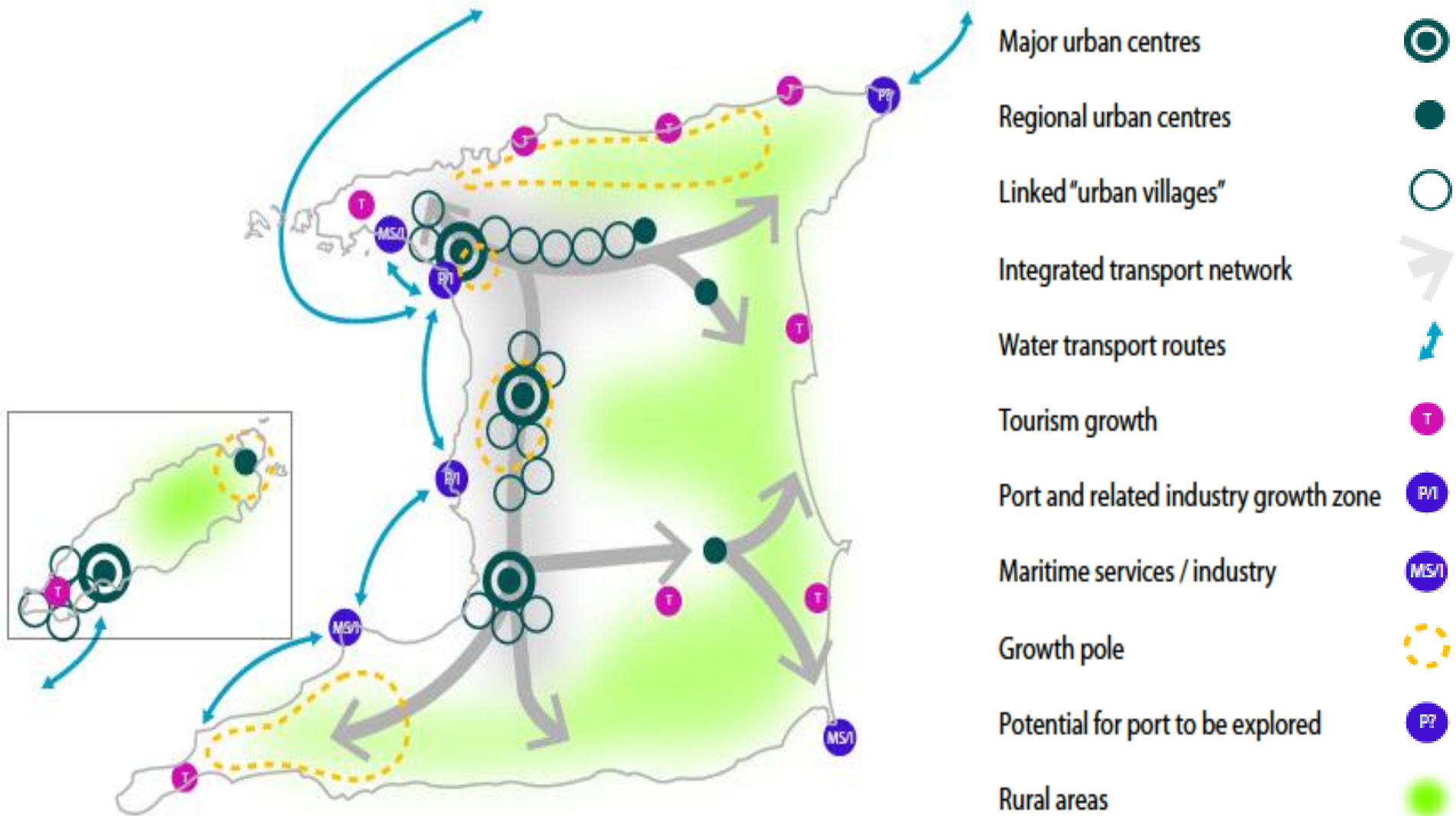
Three broad spatial development options were considered and evaluated during the preparation of the NSDS: Concentrated Development, Dispersed

Development and Harmonised Regional Development.

The ISA process was used to identify and evaluate the positive and negative aspects of each option in a structured way, enabling the extent to which each could be expected to deliver sustainable development overall to be considered and compared with the alternatives.

Harmonised Regional Development emerged as the preferred option and provides the basis for the NSDS.





OBJECTIVES

POLICIES

Building
strong, diverse
regions

- P2 : Building Strong and Resilient Communities
- P3: Promoting sustainable urban and rural development

Building Places
for People

- P4: Designing and Creating Places for People
- P5: Planning for Healthy Communities
- P6: **Involving People** in Planning

OBJECTIVES

POLICIES

Delivering
the Homes
we need

- P7: Meeting housing needs
- P8: Planning to improve conditions for squatters

Valuing our
Cultural
Heritage

- P9: Priorities for Culture, Sport and Recreation
- P10: Planning positively for the Historic environment

OBJECTIVES

POLICIES

Building a competitive, innovation-driven economy

- P11A: Leaving No one Behind
- Policy 11B: Area-based economic priorities

Achieving Food Security

- P12: Planning for Agriculture and Fisheries

OBJECTIVES

POLICIES

Using our
natural
resources
sustainabl
y

- P13: Sustainable use of Natural Resources
- P14: Landscape management
- P15: A coordinated approach to water resources and water quality
- P16: Coastal and marine resource considerations
- P17: Air quality
- P18: Sustainable Mineral Use
- P19: Sustainable Energy Extraction

OBJECTIVES

POLICIES

Meeting the challenges of Climate Change

- P20: Managing Hazard Risks

Moving towards Sustainable Transport

- P21: Prioritising Sustainable Transport

OBJECTIVES

POLICIES

Making the most
of ICT

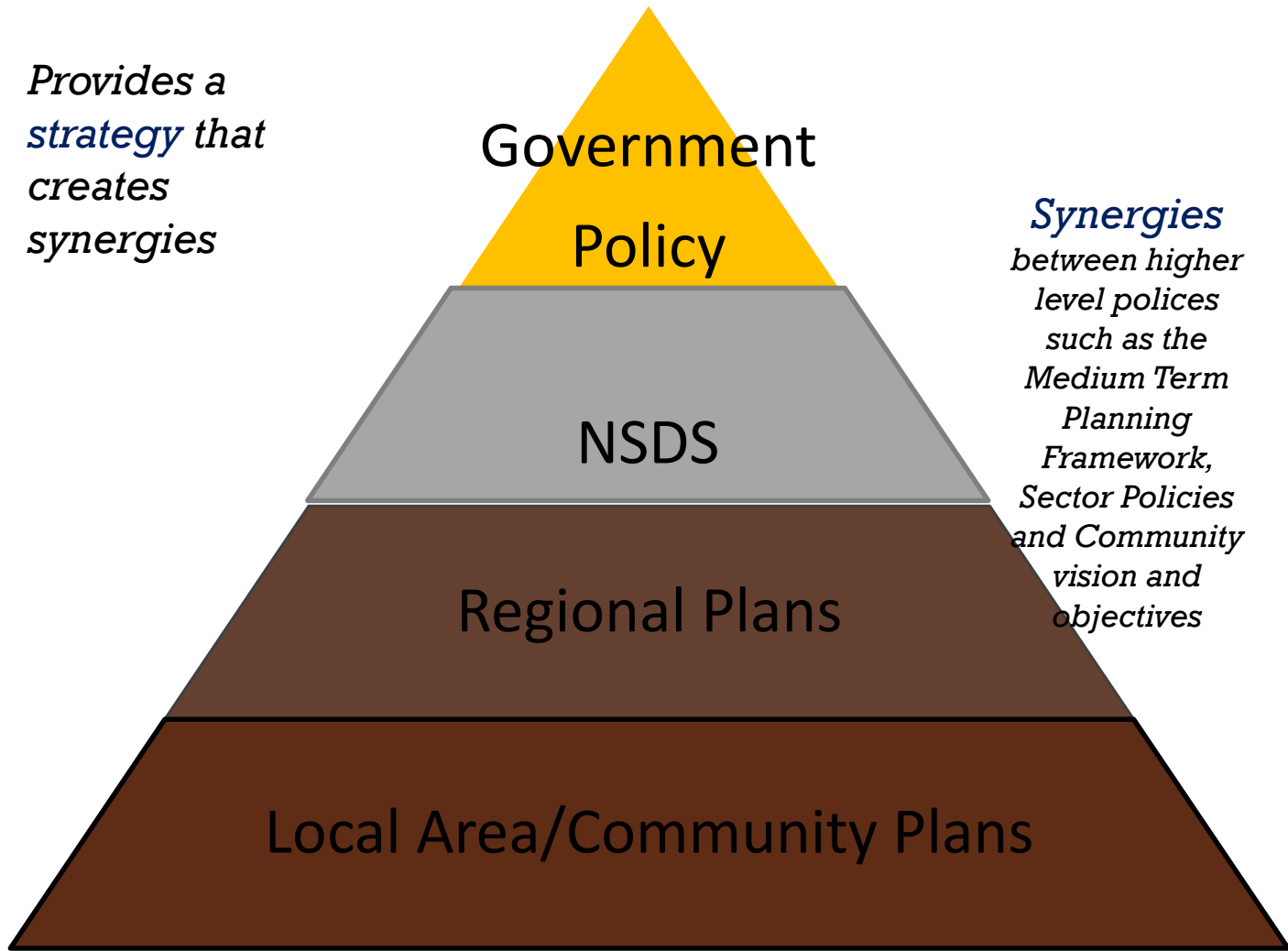
- P22: Priorities for ICT

Generating and
Using Energy
Sustainable

- Energy Efficiency
- Sustainable Energy Extraction

Managing Waste
safely and
efficiently

- Waste Management



Reference and source

1. Implementing Sustainable Development: From Global Policy to Local Action by Phillip J. Cooper and Claudia Maria Vargas | Apr 5, 2004
2. Promoting Sustainable Local and Community Economic Development (ASPA Series in Public Administration and Public Policy) by Roland V. Anglin | Apr 15, 2011
3. Cultural Tourism and Sustainable Local Development (New Directions in Tourism Analysis) 1st Edition, by Luigi Fusco Girard (Editor), Peter Nijkamp (Editor)
4. Carrots Don't Grow on Trees: Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities by Robert Turner | Feb 15, 2019
5. Sustainability and Resilience Planning for Local Governments: The Quadruple Bottom Line Strategy (Sustainable Development Goals Series) Part of: Sustainable Development Goals Series (17 Books) | by Haris Alibašić | Jun 19, 2018