

GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF INTEGRATED CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (ICDP)

Introduction

During the past few decades, the business community realized that in order to control its destiny in a changing political, economic and technological environment, more structured formalized planning is required. The type of comprehensive planning developed for a business is known as **strategic planning**. Under 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA) 1992, integration of spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation are emphasized in the schedule for the matter of common interest and coordination.

Following this concept, the Municipalities have recently adopted **Integrated City Development Planning** as a vital tool for planning and development.

Definition

In **South African** context, in 1995 the Forum for Effective Planning and Development (FEPD) defined Integrated Development Plan as:

“A participatory approach to integrate economic, sectoral, spatial, social, institutional, environmental and fiscal strategies in order to support the optimal allocation of scarce resources between sectors and geographical areas and across the population in a manner that provides sustainable growth, equity and the empowerment of the poor and the marginalized”.

In the context of **Kenya**, Integrated development planning is defined as *“a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities”.*

In the **Indian** context, a scheme for “Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)” was launched during the Sixth Five Year plan (1979-80) and continued till it was subsumed with Urban Infrastructure Development of Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during 2005 -06.

The Objectives of the IDSMT Scheme were:

- a) Improving infrastructural facilities and helping in the creation of durable public assets in small and medium towns having potential to emerge as regional centres of economic growth and employment, thereby reducing the incentives for people belonging to rural and smaller urban areas to migrate to bigger cities and towns for jobs.
- b) Decentralizing economic growth and employment opportunities and promoting dispersed urbanization while taking due advantage of the functional interlinkages between villages, towns and cities through a regional planning approach.
- c) Increasing the availability of serviced sites for housing, commercial and industrial uses and promoting the principles of planned and orderly spatial development
- d) Integrating spatial and socio-economic planning as envisaged in the Constitution (74th Amendment) AC: 1992 and preparing and implementing Town/City Development Plans.
- e) Promoting resource-generating schemes for the urban local bodies to improve their overall financial position and ability to undertake long-term infrastructure development programmes on their own as well, as to repay the borrowed capital and usher in necessary municipal reforms.

In order to ensure that available resources are optimally utilized towards the promotion of sustainable economic and social development, with the focus on viable service delivery, municipalities must implement the IDP process.

Rationale for ICDP adoption

Prior to 1992, Municipal Governments in India were mainly concerned with service provision and to some extent implementation of regulations. However, with the adoption of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 the functional domain of municipal governments enlarged. Municipalities are now required to be integrated city developmental in their development approach and activities.

Municipal governments need to incorporate strategic business principles in its planning and management activities, in order to discharge the developmental functions entrusted to them. Such development should be aimed at the optimization of available resources to alleviate poverty and promote sustained economic and

social development. Integrated development planning through the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, a municipality can:

- Identify its key development priorities;
- Formulate a clear vision, mission and values;
- Formulate appropriate strategies;
- Develop the appropriate organizational structure and systems to realize the vision and mission; and
- Align resources with the development priorities.

Core Planning Principles

- IDP process entails an assessment of the existing level of development and the identification of key development priorities.
- Vision and Mission Statements for long term development flow from the aforesaid, with specific reference to critical developmental and internal transformational needs.
- Development strategies and objectives will be directed at bridging the gap between the existing level of development and the vision and mission.
- A very critical phase of the ICDP process is to link planning to the municipal budget (i.e. allocation of internal or external funding to the identified projects), because this will ensure that the IDP directs the development and implementation of projects.

Benefits of ICDP

Focused and proactive management

- Integrated development planning mobilizes a municipality to focus itself, to develop a future directed vision and proactively position itself in a changing environment.
- It enables a municipality to gain a better understanding of the changes it encounters and
- To identify effective methods to deal with such changes.

Institutional Analysis

- One of the key components of the ICDP process is an internal organizational audit or analysis.

- Such an analysis allows the municipality to know and understand its own internal operations.
- On the basis of this understanding, the municipality is in a better position to manage the changes which will be required in order to bring about the desired future.

Matching Resources and Needs

- Provides an opportunity to establish and prioritize the needs to be addressed by a municipality.
- Municipality will have an opportunity to inform the community about available resources, and to involve them in prioritizing services and service levels.
- Enables the municipality to allocate resources – human and financial – in order of priority.
- Allows for the design of alternative service delivery mechanisms, such as public/private partnerships.

Realistic Planning

- Enables the community may set an idealistic vision for the future.
- Community involvement in the planning process, acquainting them about the municipality's weaknesses and strengths, and its resources and responsibilities enables the development of a realistic, achievable plan for future development.
- Stakeholders are also more likely to prioritize their needs and expectations realistically when they are involved in the planning process.

Consensus building

- Provides an opportunity for stakeholders with different needs, priorities and agendas to learn from each other and to negotiate and compromise around their established viewpoints.
- Process is not without disagreement and conflict but, if well managed, it can promote consensus.
- Councilors and officials also gain a better understanding of the municipality and the respective roles they must fulfill.
- Can enhance team work and promote commitment towards achieving the development and operational objectives contained in the ICDP.

Focused Budgeting

- Facilitates budgeting in accordance with planning – it enables the budget to be linked to the ICDP;
- Provides for strategic management based on a budget, driven by the key development priorities.
- Integrated development planning, if correctly carried out, ensures that realism dictates the budget.

Framework for Preparation of Integrated City Development Plan

The Tool Kit for Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme, 2013 states that the Integrated City Plan be prepared taking into consideration City Development Plan (CDP), City Sanitation Plan (CSP), City Mobility Plan (CMP) and UDPFI guidelines etc. Broadly, the framework for the same could be as follows:

Chapter 1: General Information of ULB

Chapter 2: Executive Summary

Chapter 2: City's Socio Economic Development, Challenges and Strategies

Chapter 3: City's Spatial Development

Chapter 4: Urban Infrastructure/Services, Accessibility and Development: Issues and Strategies

Chapter 5: Vision (with respect to timeframe), Mission, Objective and Goals, Strategies for ICDP
Chapter 6: IDP and Linkages with other Plans like ULBs sector plans; State and National Plans etc;

Chapter 7: Spatial Development and Sectoral/ Developmental Aspects under ICDP (existing & proposed for timeframe)

Chapter 7 ULBs Institutional Framework

Chapter 8: Resource Mobilization Framework

Chapter 9: ULBs Development Priority, Programmes and Projects

Chapter 10: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation