

From Planning towards Implementation:

A Methodology Tool for Evaluating the Implementation Capability of Long Term Planning



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**FIG Working Week 2009 - Surveyors Key Role in
Accelerated Development**

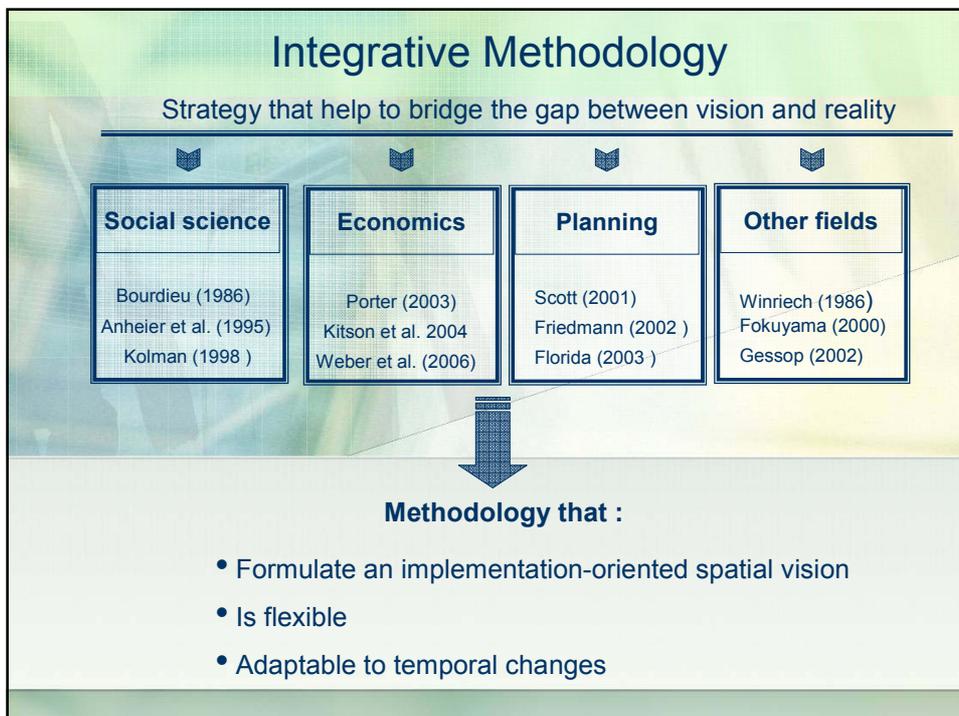
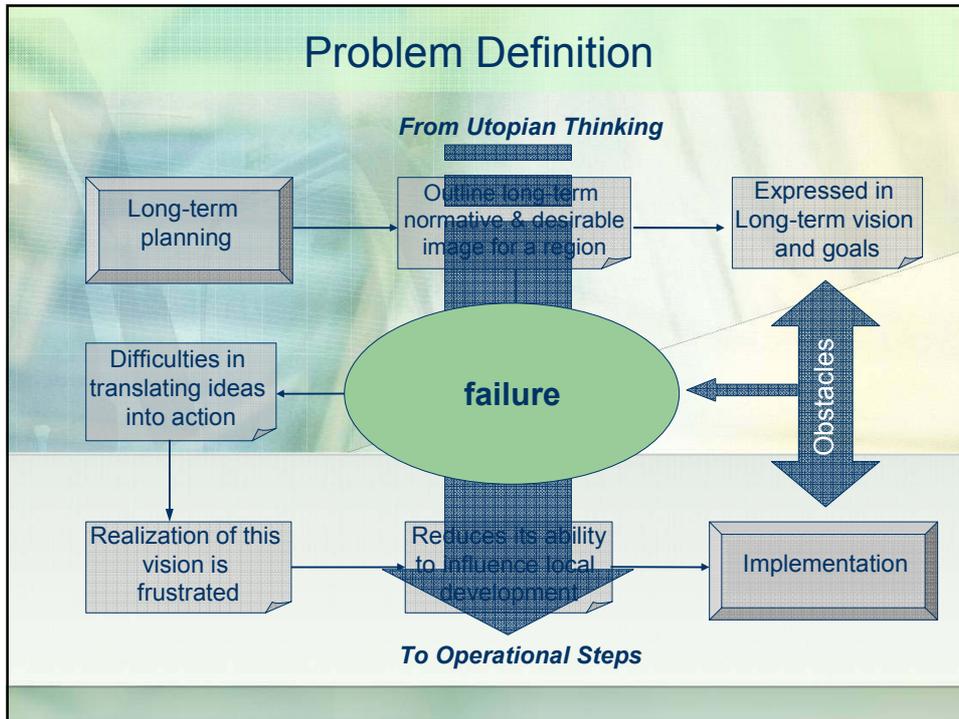
Eilat, Israel, 3-8 May 2009

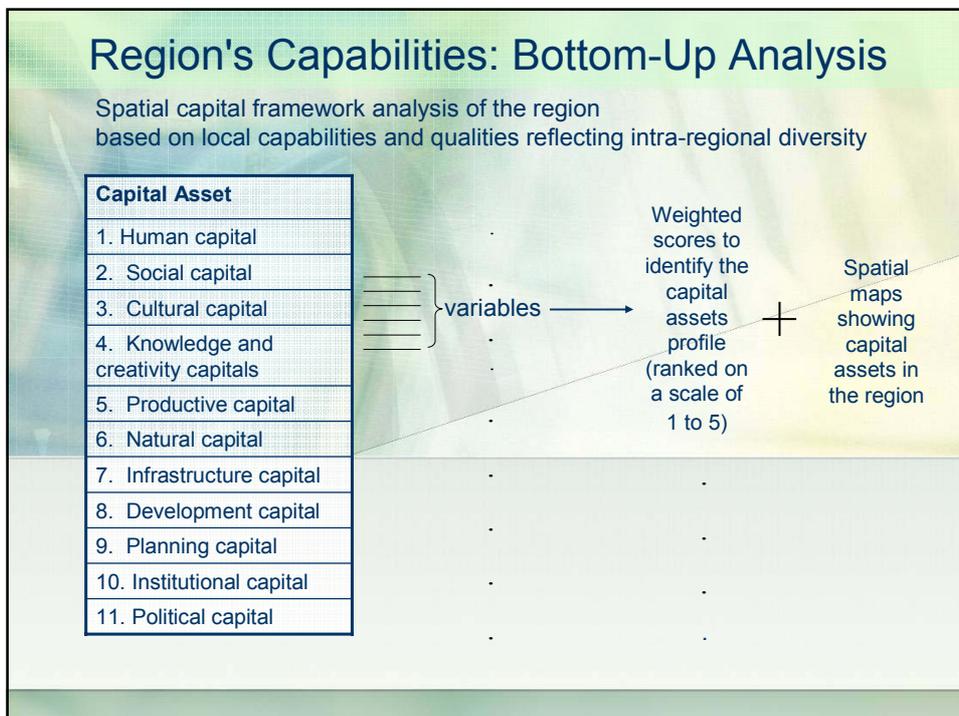
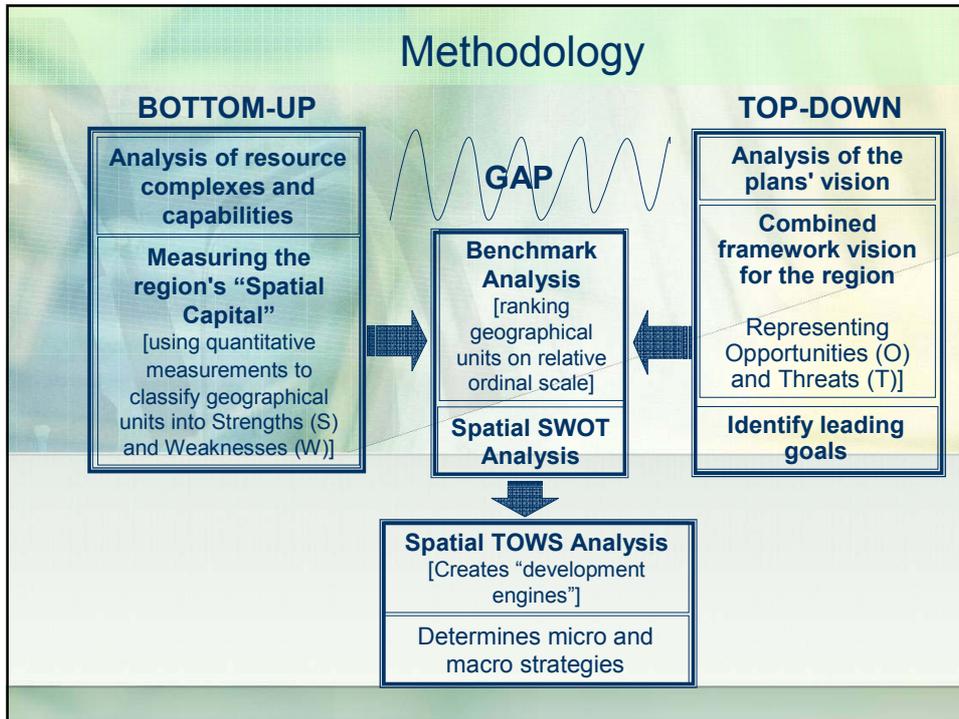
From Planning towards Implementation

City and regional planning have an enduring tradition of
utopian thought (John Friedmann, 2002)



Utopian thinking is the ability to imagine a future that is
radically different from what we know to be the prevailing
order of things





Human Capital

Represents the value received from the higher education and the employment skills of individual and social groups

29 variables represent input and output, quality, efficacy and effectiveness indices

Human capital current level

Human capital potential

Factor Analysis

1. Human capital in the local authority
2. Migration of human capital into the region
3. The ability to attract commuter human capital
4. Concentration of academic teaching human capital

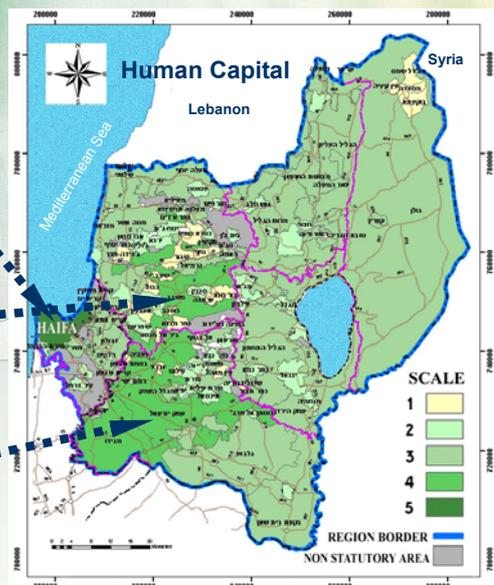
1. Infrastructure for growing local human capital
2. Professional qualifications for the labor market
3. Locality's investment in education

Total explained variance > 70%

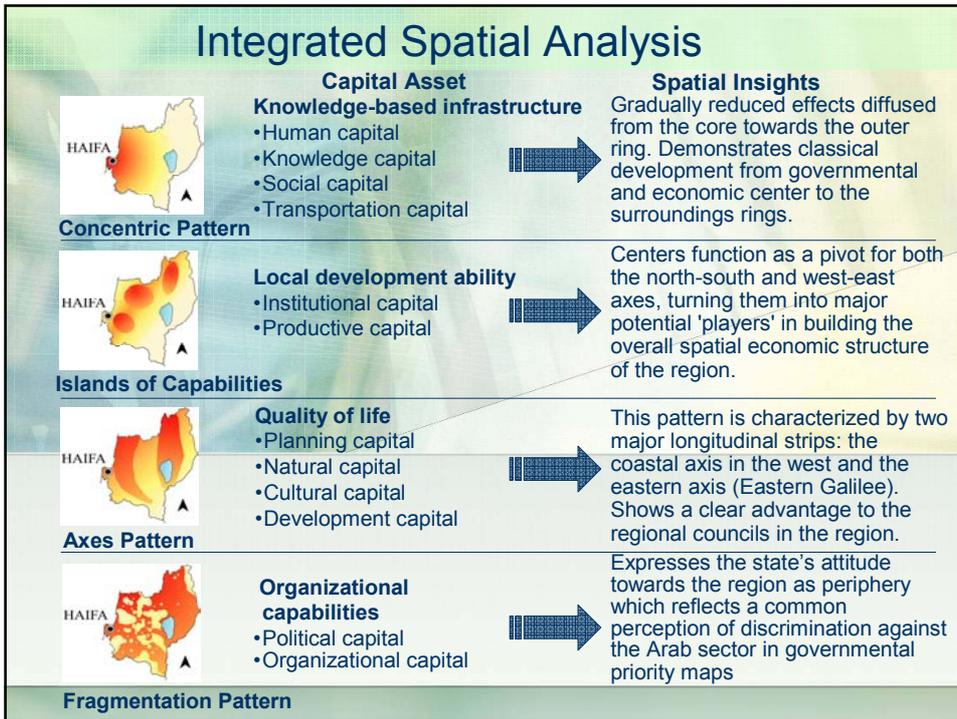
A weighted score was calculated for each of the two groups of variables according to the percentage of explained variance in the group

Benchmark Analysis – Capital's Spatial Map

- A concentric spatial pattern obtained from mapping this capital asset
- The metropolitan core (city of Haifa) gaining a relative advantage
- Two sub-regions are prominent in this asset in the outer ring:
 1. Central northern Galiilee, where a highly educated and economically well-established population resides.
 2. Southern block, affected by the existence of advanced employment areas and the availability of commuter human capital to the region.



Integrated Spatial Analysis

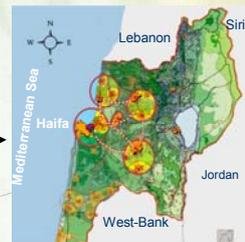


Plans' Visions: Top-Down Analysis

Analysis of the visions based on national, regional, and local master plans that refer to the northern region

- Plans' Visions
- National plans
 - District plans
 - Regional plans
 - Local plans

Integrated and agreed vision for the northern region



Spatial blueprint

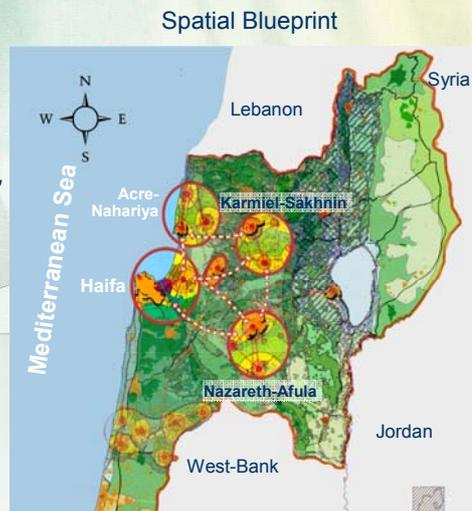
Identify leading goals

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....

Integrated Vision for the Northern Region

Leading goals:

- 1: *Creating a stabilized economic base in the long term*
- 2: *Conflicts resolution: arranging, managing, and developing the region as joint framework (spatial functional fabric)*
- 3: *Reinforcing the utilization efficacy of land resources and strengthening intra-regional connections and between the region and the rest of the country*
- 4: *Raising the region's significance in national politics and public awareness*

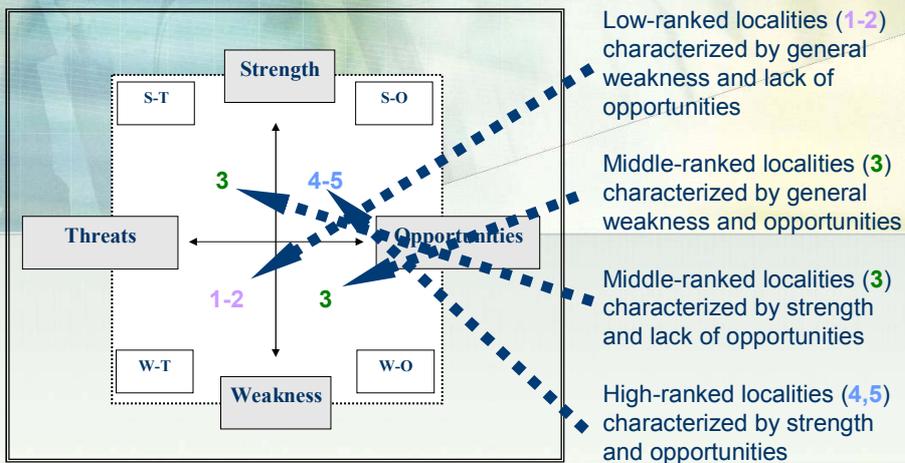


Spatial SWOT Analysis

The spatial SWOT analysis involves a Top-Down & Bottom Up theoretical and spatial analysis and mapping

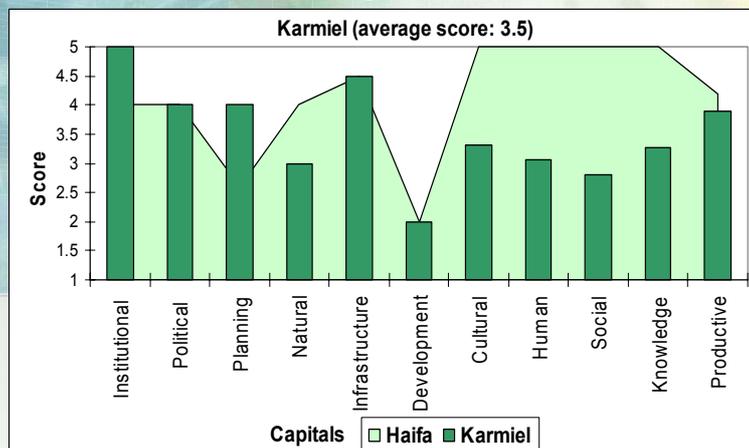
Bottom-Up axis represented by SW (Strengths and Weaknesses)

Top-Down axis represented by OT (Opportunities and Threats)



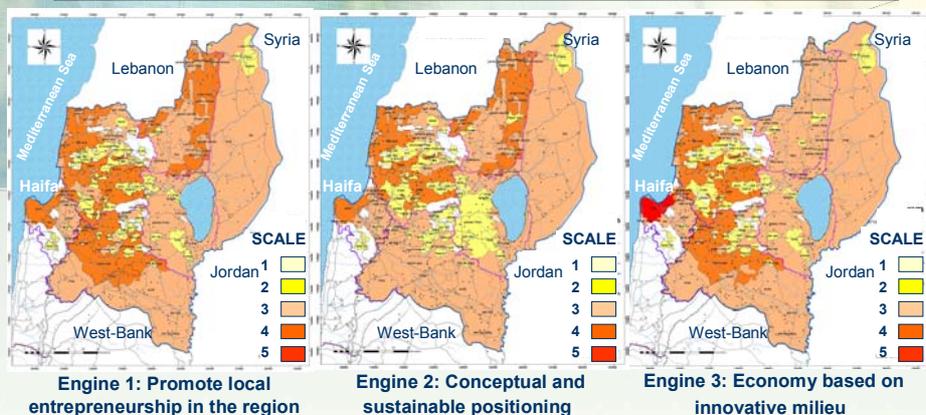
Spatial SWOT Analysis

Example of Spatial Capital Profile – Haifa as a Benchmark
(average score 4.1)



Development Engines

Major Goal	Development Engines
Goal 1: Creating a stabilized economic base in the long term	1. Promote local entrepreneurship in the region
	2. Conceptual and sustainable positioning
	3. Economy based on innovative milieu

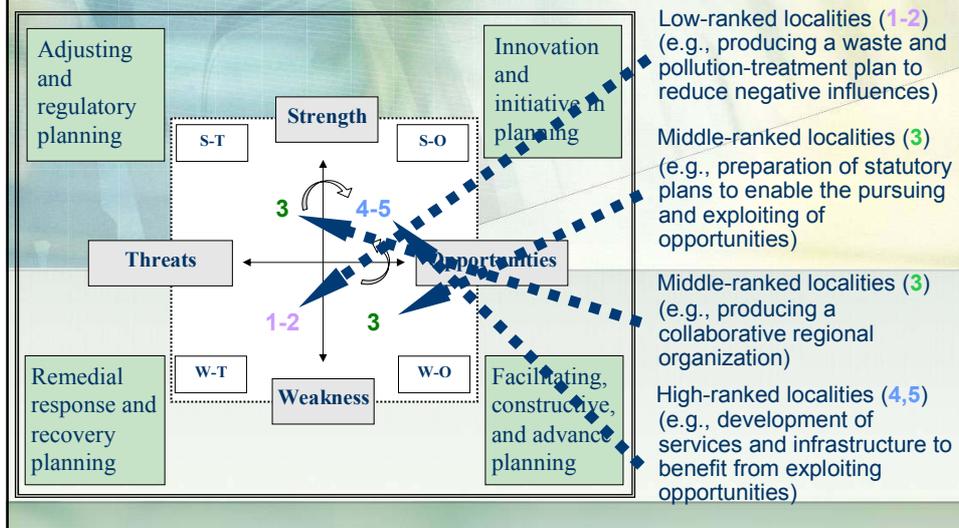


Spatial Analysis of the four major goals

Major Goal	Spatial Aspect
 <p>Goal 1: Creating a stabilized economic base in the long term</p>	<p>Regions with high potential to reach the goal in the short term are the core area and in part the surrounding ring and parts of the northern coastline.</p>
 <p>Goal 2: Conflict resolution: arranging, managing, and developing the region as a framework</p>	<p>The results indicate the existence of initial potential through supportive conditions related to regional cooperation and combined resources.</p>
 <p>Goal 3: Reinforcing the utilization efficacy of land resources and strengthening intra-regional connections</p>	<p>The overall weakness of the northern region (except for the core area) reflects mainly its low accessibility, which is the main reason for its peripheral identity.</p>
 <p>Goal 4: Raising the region's significance in national politics and public awareness</p>	<p>The overall weakness of the the northern region (except for the core area) indicates inferiority compared to the conditions that the central region of Israel offers</p>

Spatial TOWS Analysis

Implementation of the spatial TOWS model leads to the identification of a strategic operational plan



Conclusions

Important components :

- The spatial concept, based on a Top-Down-Bottom-Up analysis capable of presenting regional disparities.
- The creation of a type of basic data units to serve both the process of a redefinition of normative vision and the creation of a spatial profile of changing realities.
- The iterative nature of the tool developed and its ability to evoke tailored targeted strategies for varied aggregations (spatial clusters) of basic data units.



Enables strategic planning that is capable to bridge the gap between vision and reality

