

## Improving spatial planning by developing an indicator-based monitoring system in the Republic of Serbia

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## Introduction

- Reform process started in 2001.
- Uneven regional development in the country.
- Uncertainty EU membership status solved, this brings good territorial planning to the forefront as key issue for development.
- New institutions, new notion of planning:
  - Republic Agency for Spatial Planning (RASP); and
  - National Agency for Regional Development (NARD).



## Republic Agency for Spatial Planning

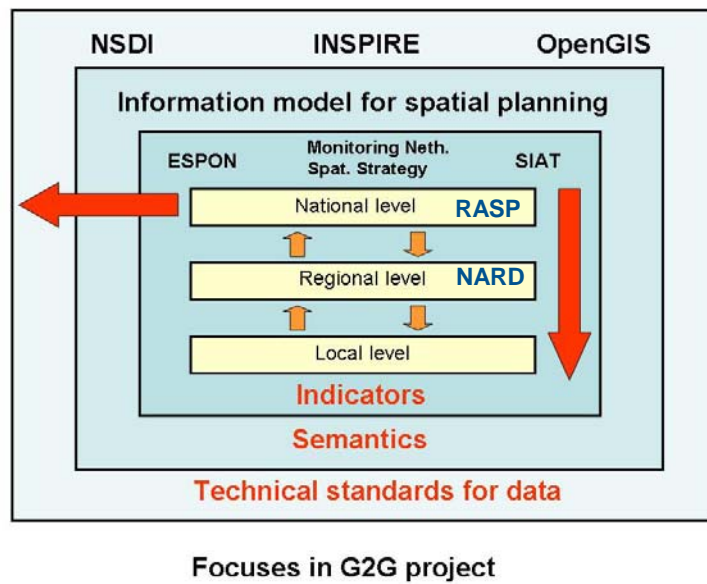
- Spatial planning to plan *sustainable territorial development* as a general strategic framework for general and sectoral policies → *role of control* enabling policy and decision makers to observe results and effectiveness of different policies in space and to predict efficiency and required adjustments.

Three objectives:

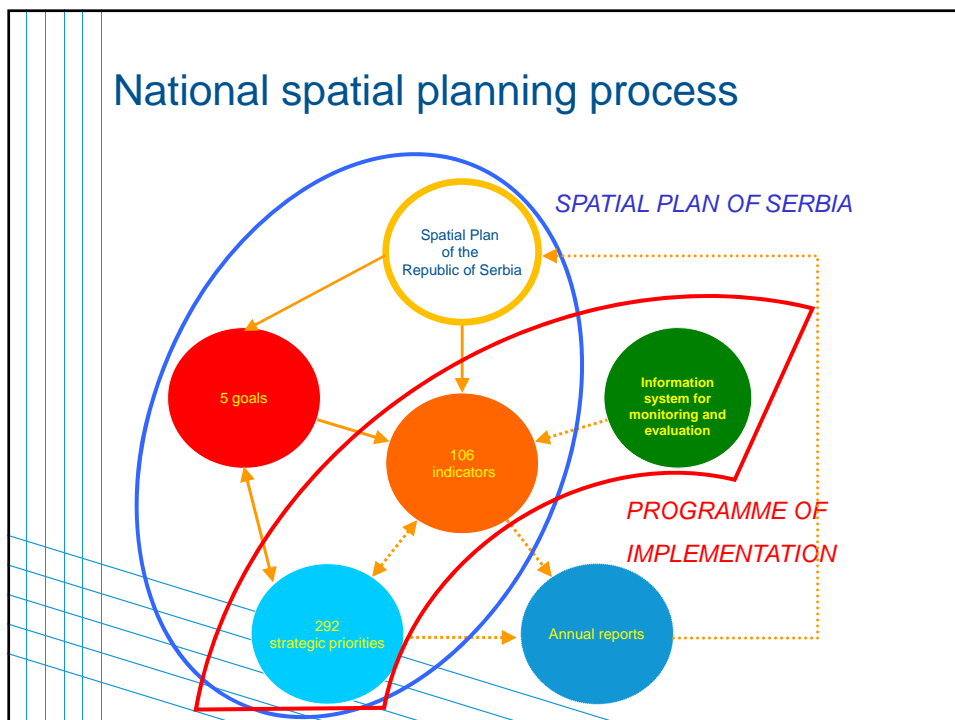
- 'Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia'.
- 'Regional Spatial Plans'
  - According to functional regionalisation.
  - NUTS 2/3 level.
  - 4 plans adopted and 5 in elaboration.
- 'Spatial Plans for Special Purpose Areas'.



## Project approach



## National spatial planning process



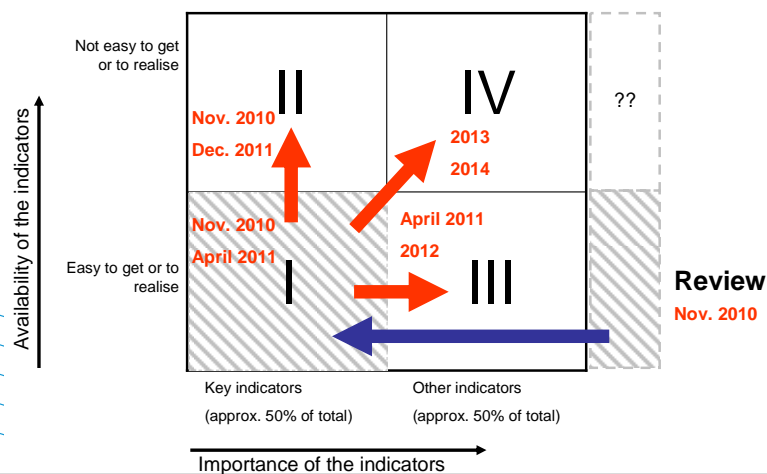
## An indicator-based monitoring system

- Needs and gaps analysis: how to implement a list of 106 indicators?
- In-depth analysis of the indicators: ranking and classifications of indicators to elaborate in a timely manner the 'First Annual Report':
  1. Data availability; and
  2. Relevance, or urgency, or importance of the indicator in relation to the National Spatial Plan.



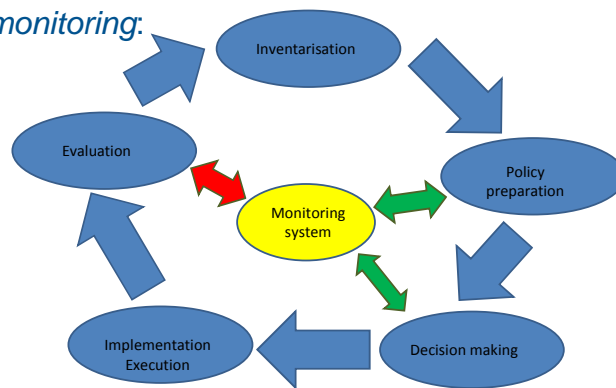
## Prioritising using two criteria

### Prioritising 106 indicators by combination of importance and availability



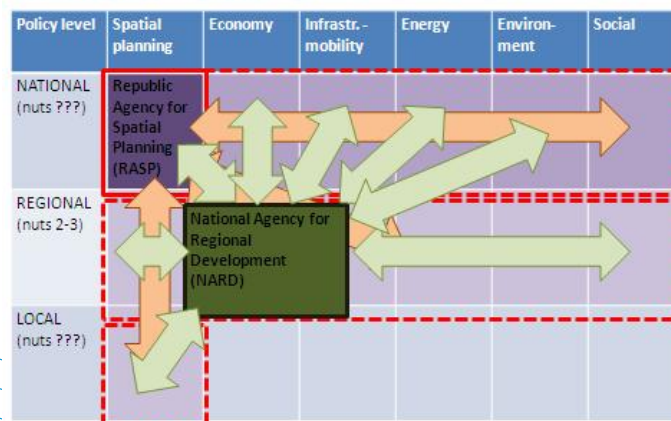
## Important considerations

- *Geographical scale* on which data are collected, produced and visualised.
- *Frequency in time* (annual, 10-year census).
- *Purpose of monitoring:*



## Potential overlap RASP and NARD

### Playing field (5):



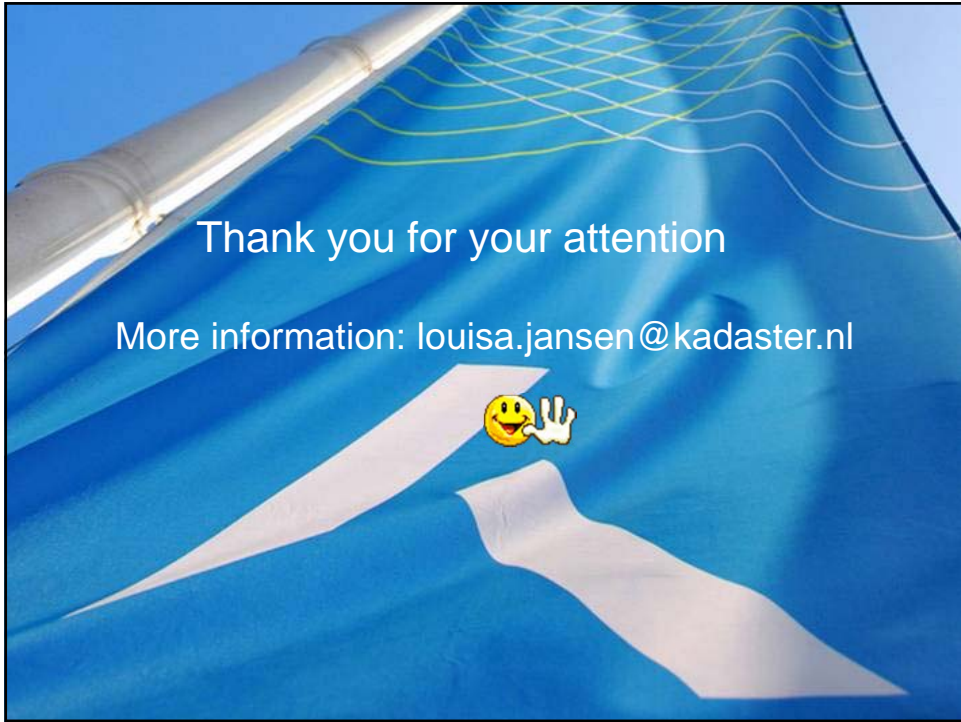
## Common interests in indicators

- Complementarities and overlap in monitoring programmes → MoSCoW methodology.
- Prioritisation of RASP indicators by NARD:

MoSCoW categories	Number of indicators		
	Total	Key indicators	Other indicators
Must have	15	4	11
Should have	40	11 >50%	29 40
Could have	35	7	28
Won't have	16	3	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>81</b>

## Discussion and conclusions

- Spatial development requires strong political will, a good institutional organisation and funds.
- Monitoring system compliant with EU standards.
- A good link and synergy with NSDI is important.
- Keep the information system simple and user-driven.
- Subsequent steps with other groups of indicators will benefit from experiences gained.
- Monitoring system will develop and mature over time, robustness can be assessed and necessary adjustments made.



Thank you for your attention

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