



URP-220
Undergraduate Course
on

Planning Process

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Lecture notes#5: Planning for Sustainable Development

1- What is Sustainable Development:

Common definition of Sustainable Development by Brundtland Commission

"**Sustainable development** is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

[WCED A/42/427 Report:

World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future, Oxford University Press, chapter-2]

Link to index of the Brundtland report:

<http://www.un-documents.net/wced-ocf.htm>

Link to Chapter-2 from Brundtland report on "Towards Sustainable Development"

<http://www.un-documents.net/ocf-02.htm>

The common definition requires defining the needs for each income group, which is difficult particularly for the rich people.

The essential/basic needs are: water, food, clothes, and shelters.

Other essential/basic needs in the human settlements are: energy, electricity, sewage system, health care, educational facilities, roads, transit systems, telecommunications, and greens areas.

luxury needs: are diverse and related to welfare level of the target community; e.g., golf playgrounds, mega parks, villas, palaces, sports clubs, swimming pools, etc.



The economic definition of sustainable development: is more accurate because it could be measured in quantitative term, which is achieving the proposed internal rate of return-IRR of the development project in reality, i.e., after implementing the development project.

2- Main target components for development:

- a. **Human Resources:** are the people in terms of their education, health, skills, ideology, religions, solidarity, traditions, gender, ages, etc.
- b. **Natural and Physical Resources:** are the God-made natural resources and all the man made urban/rural systems, social services, roads, transport systems, and infrastructure in the village, town, city, region, etc.).
- c. **Urban Managerial and Legislative Systems:** those govern the relations/interactions between societies and their urban/rural environment and between the society and their local/central government.

3- Types of Development

- Economic Development
- Environmental Development
- Socio-economic Development
- Urban/physical Development
- Rural/Agricultural Development
- Administrative Development.
- Touristic Development.
- Human Development
- Other.

4- Development Indicators

We use them to evaluate the planning and/or the development processes. There are more than twenty indicators. The following are the main indicators in development, where these indicators concern assessing the processes, outputs, and outcomes of the development projects. We will talk about the rest of them in the coming lectures.

- a- **Technical Efficiency:** means high technical-quality/output with low cost.
- b- **Economic Efficiency:** means to what extent the project benefited the local economy.
- c- **Effectiveness:** means to achieve the pre-stated goals/aims.
- d- **Horizontal Equity:** between target groups of similar incomes.
- e- **Vertical Equity:** between target groups of diverse incomes.
- f- **Equality:** between target groups of diverse gender, age, nationality, human race, religion, etc.

See Also: Aboufotouh, Hossam, Sustainable Development, Urban Management Course, OUDA, 1998, (In Arabic) <http://www.geocities.ws/fotouh28/Aboufotouh-UM-Sustainable-Development.pdf>