

Mechanisms for Activating NTDS and UDPMP Planning Tools to Ensure Sustainable Urban Development

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Abstract:

Urban planning tools NTDS (National Territorial Development Scheme) and UDPMP (Urban Development and Planning Master Plan) serve as vital instruments for organizing urban space and achieving sustainable development, as the NTDS operates at the national level, guiding development through equitable resource distribution, population management, and environmental protection, while the UDPMP focuses on local land-use regulation, controlled urban expansion, and agricultural land preservation. Together, these tools promote sustainable development across three key dimensions: environmental (conserving natural resources), social (enhancing quality of life), and economic (optimizing resource utilization), where this integrated SNAT-UDPMP system establishes a framework for balanced and sustainable urban development.

Keywords: National Territorial Development Scheme (NTDS); Urban planning tools, Urban Development and Planning Master Plan (UDPMP); Sustainable development.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The growing challenges facing cities and urban areas in Algeria—such as rapid urban expansion, environmental degradation, and increasing demand for resources and services—have underscored the need for effective tools to regulate and guide urban development, as urban planning instruments, including the National Territorial Planning Scheme (SNAT) and the Urban Development, and Planning Master Plan (UDPMP) serve as foundational pillars for achieving sustainable development that balances economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

The NTDS represents a comprehensive strategic framework for directing national spatial planning policies, emphasizing equitable distribution of resources and activities to ensure balanced development across regions; in contrast, the UDPMP is a local planning tool designed to regulate land use within cities and urban areas, while guaranteeing essential services and infrastructure to improve quality of life.

These tools aim to address urban challenges—such as rapid population growth and environmental pollution—through meticulous planning that integrates present and future needs, accounting for societal and ecological imperatives, thus, the NTDS and UDPMP form a critical link between national strategies and local implementation, enhancing cities' capacity to achieve sustainable development goals.

Amid Algeria's escalating urban challenges—including unchecked urbanization, environmental decline, and rising resource demands—the imperative to develop effective urban development tools has become undeniable, in this context, urban planning instruments like the NTDS and UDPMP are pivotal to sustainable development; Yet a central question arises: "To what extent can urban planning tools such as the NTDS and UDPMP address Algeria's mounting urban challenges, achieve sustainable development by reconciling economic, social, and environmental dimensions, and ensure effective coordination between national policies and local implementation?"

I. Urban Planning Tools - NTDS and UDPMP

1. The National Territorial Planning Scheme (SNAT)

1.1 Definition of the SNAT

The NTDS document provides several definitions, summarized as follows:
It is the act through which the state declares its territorial planning policy, outlining the approach it intends to adopt over the next twenty years (Gazette of Algeria, 2010, p. 6).
The preparation of the NTDS began in the early 2000s and was finalized in 2010, when it was ratified under *Law 02/10* dated June 29, 2001, which approved the National Territorial Planning Scheme, consequently, the NTDS document includes multiple definitions across various planning frameworks, most notably:

This scheme strongly emphasizes that we must never neglect our regions or leave their development to chance, as every part of the national territory constitutes an element of the national wealth, and we must recognize each region's right to progress and prosperity—but within the framework of a comprehensive and controlled strategy; thus, the NTDS represents, for our country, ambitious response to the immense challenges we face, which marks a

departure from outdated practices of centralized and bureaucratic planning, which were often inflexible and resistant to evolution; In contrast, the NTDS is grounded in a diagnostic assessment of our territorial realities and, to the greatest extent possible, broad consultations (Law No. 02/10, 2010, p. 6).

1.2 Foundations of the National Territorial Development Plan:

It is based on three fundamental principles and three major challenges that Algeria must address:

- **The demographic challenge:** This challenge is carefully planned for the arrival of a large wave of job seekers (Shenekher, 2020, p. 203).
- **The economic challenge:** With its content related to competitiveness and territorial development, this challenge coincides with the establishment of a free trade area and accession to the World Trade Organization.
- **The ecological challenge:** Which requires preserving natural and cultural capital in a situation of scarce and unstable water and soil resources, where competition between resource use and sustainability is increasingly intense.

The plan's strategy allows for the achievement of sustainable development in its three dimensions, and for responding to future requirements and demographic, social, and ecological challenges, which represent challenges that must be adapted to, taking into account imbalances in the location of populations and activities in the region and enhancing the attractiveness of the regions (through the establishment of facilities and the availability of services, and the preservation and enhancement of natural and cultural capital) (Shenekher, 2020, p. 203).

1.3 Characteristics of the National Territorial Planning Scheme (SNAT):

▪ Centralized and Authoritative Nature:

The Algerian legislature has adopted centralized planning as a means to implement the core directives of the national policy for territorial planning and sustainable development, as the state is responsible for preparing the NTDS as the primary authority in initiating and managing national territorial planning policies (Law No. 20/01, 2010, p. 10).

Mandatory Enforcement of the SNAT:

Unlike other centralized plans established by Algerian legislation—which often lacked mandatory force, reducing public administrations' compliance to a mere moral or ethical obligation—the legal framework for territorial planning and sustainable development initially omitted this requirement; however, given the strategic importance of the NTDS and to ensure its effectiveness and objectives are met, the Algerian legislature rectified this by imposing mandatory compliance through Article 2 of the law ratifying the SNAT, which stipulates:

"All ministerial sectors, territorial communities, and national and local institutions are obligated to adhere to the regulations and guidelines of the National Territorial Planning Scheme (SNAT) and implement them in the preparation of all their projects and plans", as this article demonstrates the legislature's intent to enforce the SNAT's application, mandating all national and local bodies to integrate its principles into execution (Law No. 20/01, 2010, p. 11).

▪ **Preventive Nature of the SNAT:**

The national territorial planning policy aims to achieve multiple objectives, including:

- Protecting ecologically and economically vulnerable areas and communities,
- Safeguarding regions and populations from risks associated with natural fluctuations,
- Promoting the rational utilization and enhancement of natural, heritage, and cultural resources for future generations.

This approach highlights that preventive measures are more suitable than remedial ones for achieving these goals. Territorial planning tools, particularly the SNAT, serve as key instruments for implementing this preventive policy, as planning mechanisms inherently adopt a preventive approach, playing a critical role in environmental protection objectives—especially given the difficulty (and often impossibility) of restoring ecosystems after environmental damage occurs (Daamouche, 2010, p. 11).

▪ **Remedial Nature of the SNAT**

The remedial aspect of the NTDS focuses on restoring territorial balance by addressing disparities between regions; including:

- Rational distribution of population and economic activities across all territories,
- Appropriate judicial allocation of urban and rural settlements.

The 2008 national census revealed significant territorial imbalances in Algeria:

- 63% of the population is concentrated in the northern region (covering only 4% of the total area).
- 28% reside in the High Plateaus (representing 9% of the territory).
- The southern regions, which make up 87% of the land, host only 9% of the population.

Urban areas face exceptional demographic growth, driven by high natural population increase and rural migration, with cities now accommodating 70% of the population (Law No. 20/01, 2010, pp. 5-22).

1.4. Objectives of the National Territorial Planning Scheme (SNAT)

The NTDS aims to organize the national space coherently within a sustainable and competitive framework, translating and developing the fundamental strategic directives for territorial planning and sustainable development. As outlined in Article 8 of Law 20-01, the NTDS serves as the reference framework for public authorities and seeks to achieve the following objectives, as stipulated in Articles 4 and 9 of Law 20-01:

- Creating favorable conditions for national wealth development and employment.
- Supporting and revitalizing rural areas, regions, and disadvantaged zones to stabilize their populations (Fardi, 2021, p. 196).
- Promoting balanced distribution across regions to foster development, alleviating pressure on coastal areas, urban peripheries, and major cities while enhancing mountainous regions, the High Plateaus, and southern Algeria.
- Protecting and enhancing ecologically and economically vulnerable spaces and communities.
- Safeguarding regions and populations from risks linked to natural fluctuations.
- Preserving, valorizing, and rationally utilizing heritage, natural, and cultural resources for future generations.

- Protecting, restoring, and enhancing the national ecological heritage.
- Ensuring appropriate spatial distribution of cities and human settlements by managing urban growth and establishing balanced urban structures.
- Aligning national priorities with regional integration projects.

To ensure the implementation of these objectives, the NTDS is reinforced through (Fardi, 2021, p. 196):

- Institutional measures, such as the establishment of the National Council for Territorial Planning and Sustainable Development.
- Regulatory mechanisms, mandating that all investments, infrastructure, and facilities comply with territorial planning guidelines.
- Procedural tools, including impact assessment studies for projects affecting territorial organization.

1.5. Implementation Phases of the National Territorial Planning Scheme (SNAT):

The execution of the National Territorial Planning Scheme (SNAT) proceeds through **two main phases**:

State-Led Implementation Phase: This phase was characterized by the exclusive responsibility of the state in executing the SNAT, given its comprehensive and nationwide scope, as the Algerian government program emphasized that this stage (2007–2015) would primarily involve administrative efforts by the state, ensuring the foundational application of territorial planning policies (Government Program, 2008, p. 81).

- **Partnership-Based Governance Phase:** This phase introduces a collaborative approach, where the state transitions into a regulatory and supervisory role, (Government Program, 2008, p. 81), having already established the core investments for territorial planning, where it expands opportunities for broader stakeholders, including:
 - **The private sector;**
 - **Civil society organizations;**
 - **Citizens and local actors.**

The NTDS presents a major opportunity to redefine participatory governance, fostering new planning methodologies and multi-level coordination, where Key priorities include:

- Training specialized professionals in regional engineering;
- Strengthening regional consultative bodies;
- Securing sufficient financial coverage for implementation.

This phase extends until full NTDS completion by 2030, marking a shift toward decentralized and inclusive territorial development (Government Program, 2008, p. 81).

2. The Urban Development and Planning Master Plan (UDPMP):

2.1 Definition of the UDPMP:

The Urban Development and Planning Master Plan (UDPMP) was established by Algerian legislation under Law 29-90 (dated December 1, 1990), later amended and supplemented by Law 05-04 (August 14, 2004) on Urban Planning and Development, along with its implementing regulations. These include Executive Decree No. 177-91 (May 28, 1990), which outlines the procedures for preparing, approving, and documenting the UDPMP, as modified by Executive Decree No. 317-05 (September 10, 2005) (Law No. 29-90, 1990).

2.2 Objectives of the UDPMP:

The UDPMP is designed not only to designate developable zones in line with urban fabric requirements but also to identify protected areas, such as (DigiUrbs, 2012):

- **Protection of Agricultural Land:** Algerian legislators have prioritized safeguarding agricultural land due to rapid population growth and unregulated urban encroachment, which often violate legal standards for land use.
- **Environmental and Natural Resource Conservation:** Algerian laws, including the Urban Planning and Development Code, emphasize environmental protection and sustainable resource management. National development requires a balance between economic growth and ecological preservation, enforced through:
 - The "Prior Authorization" principle
 - Mandatory Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for all urban development projects.
- **Protection of Cultural and Historical Heritage Zones:**

The Urban Planning and Development Code and its implementing regulations explicitly mandate the absolute prohibition of all construction activities in cultural and historical heritage sites, including archaeological excavations and historical monuments, as they constitute an inseparable part of national identity.

Additional Objectives of the UDPMP: The plan also aims to:

- Conduct an analytical study of the region's current and projected developmental, economic, and demographic conditions, including forward-looking assessments.
- Define its motives and objectives, analyze them, and establish implementation timelines.
- Perform a comprehensive land-use study (present and future) to determine optimal utilization methods.
- Specify urban functions, expansion patterns for the urban fabric, and structural planning approaches.
- Identify vacant spaces within the studied region and outline preservation measures.
- Designate forested areas and define protocols for their protection and enhancement.
- Map key economic activities and public infrastructure requirements.
- Develop an integrated transportation and communications network (current and future planning).
- Establish a comprehensive system for potable water distribution, storage, and treatment facilities.
- Implement a structured wastewater drainage and treatment network (current and future planning) (Ould Rabah, n.d., p. 240).

2.3. Procedures for Preparing the Master Plan for Urban Development (UDPMP):

When preparing the Master Plan for Urban Development (UDPMP), a series of procedures must be followed, as outlined below (in accordance with Article 24 of Executive Decree No. 91-177, which defines the procedures for preparing and approving the UDPMP, and Article 24 of Law No. 29-90, which mandates that every municipality in the national territory must be covered by an urban development plan) (Law No. 29-90, 1990).

A. Deliberation by the Municipal People's Council or Concerned Municipal People's Councils:

Every municipality must be covered by a Master Plan for Urban Development, the draft of which is prepared at the initiative and under the responsibility of the president of the

Municipal People's Council, in accordance with Article 24 of Law No. 29-90, as amended and supplemented by Executive Decree No. 317-05 dated September 10, 2005.

To initiate the preparation of this plan, the municipality carries out preparatory procedures, including announcing the project in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 236-10 (2010) on public procurement regulations, drafting the terms of reference for the study, and awarding the contract to a qualified consulting firm.

In this regard, it should be noted that the field of urban planning studies has become a competitive market among various consulting firms, whether private or state-affiliated, which is a clear indication of the decline of centralized bureaucratic planning.

Thus, the Master Plan for Urban Development is approved through a deliberation by the concerned Municipal People's Council or Councils, which must include the following points (Executive Decree No. 177-191, 2005):

- **Guidelines** defining the overall vision for development or the municipal development plan (expansion directions, the municipality's economic characteristics, sectoral needs, and constraints to be considered).
- **Participation mechanisms** for public administrations, institutions, public services, and associations in preparing the UDPMP.
- **A provisional list** of public interest facilities.

B. Notification of the Deliberation:

Pursuant to Article 3 of Executive Decree No. 91-177, the deliberation must be communicated to the relevant regional governor and published for one month at the headquarters of the concerned Municipal People's Council or Councils.

According to Article 5 of the same decree, if the UDPMP covers the territory of two or more municipalities, the presidents of the concerned Municipal People's Councils may delegate its preparation to an inter-municipal public institution (Law No. 29-90, 1990).

Under Article 8 of Executive Decree No. 91-177, all relevant public administrations and state departments at the provincial level must be consulted, including those responsible for: urban planning, agriculture, economic regulation, irrigation, transportation, public works, historical and natural sites, post and telecommunications, environment, urban development, and tourism (Executive Decree No. 05-317, 2012). Additionally, Article 2 of Executive Decree No. 12-148 dated March 28, 2012, amended and supplemented Executive Decree No. 91-177 to include industry and investment promotion departments.

These entities have 60 days from the date of notification of the draft plan (approved by the deliberation of the concerned Municipal People's Council or Councils) to submit their opinions. If they fail to respond within this period, their silence is considered approval under Article 9 of Executive Decree No. 91-177.

The president of the Municipal People's Council may optionally consult other entities if deemed beneficial to the study, these entities include chambers of commerce, chambers of agriculture, professional organizations, and local associations. The consulted parties must declare their willingness to participate in preparing the UDPMP and appoint their representatives within 15 days of receiving the request.

C. Conducting the Public Inquiry:

Under Article 10 of Executive Decree No. 91-177, after the 60-day consultation period, the draft plan is subjected to a 45-day public inquiry, as the president of the concerned Municipal People's Council or Councils issues a decision specifying:

- The location(s) where the draft plan can be reviewed.
- The appointment of the investigating commissioner(s).
- The start and end dates of the inquiry.
- The procedures for conducting the public inquiry.

According to Article 11 of the same decree, the decision to submit the UDPMP to public inquiry must be published at the headquarters of the concerned Municipal People's Council or Councils throughout the inquiry period, and a copy must be sent to the relevant governor.

After the 45-day period, the inquiry register is closed under Article 13 of Executive Decree No. 91-177. The register must be signed by the investigating commissioner, who then prepares a closure report within the following 15 days and submits it to the president of the concerned Municipal People's Council or Councils, along with the complete inquiry file and conclusions.

Under Article 14 of Executive Decree No. 91-177, the finalized plan—along with the inquiry register, the commissioner's findings, and the approval deliberation—is sent to the relevant regional governor, as the governor then seeks the opinion of the concerned Provincial People's Council within the next 15 days (Droit Foncier, 2015).

2.4. Final Approval of the Land Use and Urban Development Master Plan (UDPMP):

Following all preceding procedures, the final approval stage is initiated, as under Article 15 of Executive Decree 91/177, the UDPMP is approved alongside the opinion of the Provincial People's Council, following Article 27 of Law 90/29, under the following conditions:

- By a decree of the Wali (Governor) for municipalities with a population of fewer than 200,000 inhabitants.
- By a joint decree of the Minister of Urban Planning and the Minister of the Interior for municipalities with a population exceeding 200,000 but fewer than 500,000 inhabitants.
- By an executive decree for municipalities with a population exceeding 500,000 inhabitants.

2.5. Content of the Land Use and Urban Development Master Plan (UDPMP):

As stipulated in Article 17 of Law 29/90, the UDPMP consists of a regulatory framework accompanied by an orientational report and reference graphic documents, where Articles 1 and 17 bis of Executive Decree No. 177/91 (as amended and supplemented by Executive Decree No. 05/317 of 2005) elaborate on this orientational report and graphic documents, additionally, Article 17 of Executive Decree 177/91 introduces specific regulations for each zone, serving as an organizational framework. Thus, the UDPMP comprises:

a. Orientational Report:

This outlines the general directions of urban policy and prospects for urban development, constituting the preliminary phase of the plan's preparation.

b. Regulatory Framework:

This defines the general rules applicable to each zone, categorized into the following sectors:

- Built-up sectors
- Sectors suitable for development (short and medium-term)
- Sectors planned for future development (long-term)
- Non-developable sectors

The framework also specifies:

- The designated land-use allocations and overall density resulting from the land occupancy plan.
- Building restrictions (servitudes).
- Areas covered by development plans.
- Intervention zones within urban fabrics.
- Conditions for private construction in certain parts of the national territory.

c. Graphic Documents: These include the following maps:

- Current built-up framework plan.
- Built-up, developable, future-development, and protected sectors.
- Building restrictions (servitudes) plan.
- Infrastructure plan, highlighting road networks, drinking water supply routes, and public facilities.
- Risk zone plan, identifying areas exposed to natural and technological hazards, along with special intervention plans (Arabi Bay Yazid, 2014/2015, p. 84).

Through Article 17, it is evident that the preparation of the UDPMP requires an in-depth and meticulous study, ensuring compliance with a set of regulations to safeguard public welfare (Arabi Bay Yazid, 2014/2015, p. 84).

d. Revision and Amendment of the UDPMP:

The UDPMP is revised or amended following the same procedures as its initial approval. Such revisions or amendments are permitted only under specific circumstances, including:

- If sectors designated for development approach saturation.
- If evolving conditions or the surrounding environment no longer align with the objectives of urban development projects or municipal infrastructure.

e. Targeted Intervention Zones:

The plan divides the concerned territory into clearly defined sectors, as per Article 16 of Law 29/90 dated 01/12/1990:

- Built-up sectors
- Sectors planned for development
- Future development sectors
- Non-developable sectors

- Reducing per capita consumption of natural resources and curbing waste
- Equitable distribution of resources and services
- Reducing income disparities
- Cutting military expenditures

2.2. The Social Dimension:

Achieving social sustainability entails:

- Equitable distribution of wealth and resources
- Providing essential services (healthcare, education, housing) to marginalized groups
- Ensuring political participation
- Eliminating urban-rural disparities (Al-Sharif & Abdel-Rahman, 2008, p. 101)
- Addressing rapid, unbalanced demographic growth
- A critical aspect is maintaining equilibrium between environmental and human dimensions, ensuring that resource depletion (e.g., oil) aligns with population needs and development demands without jeopardizing future generations' rights to these resources (Al-Sharif & Abdel-Rahman, 2008, p. 101).

2.3. The Environmental Dimension:

The environmental dimension emphasizes:

- Rational use of energy and non-renewable resources (e.g., petroleum, coal, minerals)
- Safeguarding ecosystems (climate, biodiversity, oceans, forests)
- Under sustainable development, all economic activities must prioritize the precautionary principle, considering the quantity and quality of Earth's natural resources and their sustainable management, where environmental depletion directly contradicts sustainable development principles (Senoussi & Bouzian Al-Rahmani, 2008, p. 6).

Thus, the environmental dimension strives to conserve natural resources while optimizing their use—exploiting them judiciously without overconsumption.

3. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

In 2015, all United Nations Member States adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality, and build more peaceful, prosperous societies by 2030; Also known as the Global Goals, the SDGs are a universal call to action to create a world where no one is left behind.

Over 100 UN Member States have reaffirmed their commitment to children's rights within the framework of implementing the SDGs, as UNICEF collaborates with governments, partners (UNICEF, n.d.), and other UN agencies to support countries in ensuring these goals deliver tangible outcomes for every child—for present and future generations, where the SDGs comprise (UNICEF, n.d.):

- No Poverty – End poverty in all its forms.
- Zero Hunger – Achieve food security and improved nutrition.
- Good Health and Well-being – Ensure healthy lives and well-being for all.
- Quality Education – Promote inclusive and equitable education.
- Gender Equality – Empower all women and girls.
- Clean Water and Sanitation – Ensure availability for all.

- Affordable and Clean Energy – Access to sustainable energy.
- Decent Work and Economic Growth – Foster inclusive economic growth.
- Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure – Build resilient infrastructure.
- Reduced Inequalities – Reduce disparities within and among countries.
- Sustainable Cities and Communities – Make settlements inclusive and safe.
- Responsible Consumption and Production – Ensure sustainable patterns.
- Climate Action – Combat climate change and its impacts.
- Life Below Water – Conserve marine resources.
- Life on Land – Protect terrestrial ecosystems.
- Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions – Promote just, peaceful societies.
- Partnerships for the Goals – Strengthen global solidarity for sustainable development (UNICEF, n.d.).

4. Sustainable Development in Algeria:

Over the past five years, Algeria has established institutional, legal, financial, and domestic mechanisms to integrate environment and development into decision-making processes; Key among these are:

- The Secretariat of State for the Environment, a financially independent body with public authority.
- The General Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development.
- The High Council for Environment and Sustainable Development, a multisectoral consultative body chaired by the Prime Minister.
- The National Economic and Social Council, a consultative institution.

Significant progress has been made in recent years under Agenda 21, yielding notable results in areas such as:

- Poverty alleviation.
- Managing demographic transitions.
- Enhancing health protection and prevention.
- Improving human settlements.
- Integrating environmental concerns into decision-making.

However, major challenges—including financing constraints, limited technological access, and ineffective information systems—have hindered Algeria’s efforts to fully implement Agenda 21 (Bakdi & Bouzian Rahmani, 2016, p. 14).

5. The Relationship Between Urban Planning Tools (NTDS and BDAU) in Achieving Sustainable Development:

The preceding analysis reveals a synergistic relationship that bridges strategic vision with practical implementation, as the NTDS (National Territorial Planning Scheme) establishes overarching strategic frameworks at the national level, outlining policies for regional balance, spatial equity, and natural resource conservation, while the BDAU (Urban Area Development Master Plan) serves as an executive tool, providing a comprehensive and updated database to support evidence-based decision-making at local and regional levels, where this integration fosters sustainable development through multi-level planning:

- The NTDS ensures national policies align with broader sustainable development goals.

- The BDAU facilitates policy implementation by delivering accurate data on land use, demographics, and infrastructure.

Key Collaborative Outcomes:

- **Natural Resource Protection:** The NTDS defines strategic priorities for environmental preservation, while the BDAU identifies ecologically sensitive zones and plans targeted interventions.

- **Informed Decision-Making:** The interplay between these tools empowers planners to make data-driven decisions that balance economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

For this relationship to succeed, effective coordination among stakeholders is essential to harmonize national strategies with local plans; additionally, leveraging modern technologies—such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS)—can enhance planning precision; in summary, the SNAT-BDAU synergy forms the foundation for a sustainable urban vision, ensuring equitable resource distribution and balanced growth across all levels.

III. Conclusion:

Urban planning tools, such as the National Territorial Development Plan (SNAT) and the Land Use Plan (UDPMP), are fundamental pillars for achieving sustainable development in cities and urban areas, as these strategic tools are designed to organize the use of natural and human resources in a balanced and rational manner while integrating environmental, social, and economic dimensions.

Through these instruments, a roadmap is established to guide urban growth sustainably—preserving environmental resources, improving quality of life, and promoting equitable opportunities across different regions, as they provide a comprehensive vision that considers integrated urban development, safeguards agricultural land, conserves biodiversity, and mitigates the adverse effects of climate change.

The role of these tools extends beyond mere planning; they also involve developing strategies to adapt to future changes, such as economic and technological shifts, as well as the growing needs of populations, therefore, their success depends on adopting a holistic approach that relies on accurate data and fosters collaboration among all stakeholders, from local authorities to civil society and the private sector.

Ultimately, the NTDS and UDPMP are more than just technical instruments—they represent a means to realize a sustainable urban vision, where urban planning serves both people and the environment, ensuring a better future for current and coming generations.

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