

Technical Assistance Program on Human Settlements Planning (TAP-HSP) in different local planning outcomes of the stakeholders in selected municipalities in Laguna

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Abstract

Local development planning is essential for long-term urban growth, community development, and worldwide socio-economic progress. This global approach aligns with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, which aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. This study aims to assess respondents regarding the TAP-HSPs' assistance for various local planning stakeholders in Laguna. This assessment focuses on assessment of TAP-HSP and the planning outcomes. Additionally, the study evaluates respondents on the planning outcomes of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders concerning relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. This study used a quantitative research design to accurately assess the outcomes of local development planning for the different stakeholders in selected municipalities in Laguna, utilizing the TAP-HSP program. Fifteen respondents (i.e., LGUs MPDC and other department heads) were purposefully chosen from the TAP-HSP program. Based on the findings, the respondents assessed the TAP-HSPs assistance to various local planning stakeholders in Laguna, yielding a grand mean score of 3.53 which was verbally interpreted as very high. Furthermore, the respondents evaluated the planning outcomes of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders concerning relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability, resulting in a grand mean score of 3.59 and a standard deviation of 0.28, also verbally interpreted as very high. The assessment of the TAP-HSPs' assistance among various local planning stakeholders in Laguna revealed a very high level of effectiveness indicating that the program has significantly contributed to strengthening the skills and knowledge of local planners, promoting sustainable and resilient community models, and enhancing the application of professional planning practices. The findings affirm the positive impact of TAP-HSPs in empowering local stakeholders and advancing strategic and sustainable local development efforts in Laguna. The program's efficacy can also be further strengthened by fortifying certain vital elements like capacity building, technical training, and continuous monitoring. Finally, it is recommended that the TAP-HSPs program be enhanced by focusing on continuous capacity building, technical training, and sustained monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Local Government Units (LGUs) should be encouraged to collaborate more actively with the program implementers to ensure that the assistance is tailored to the specific needs of their communities. Additionally, providing follow-up support and refresher courses for planners and other local stakeholders can help maintain momentum and ensure long-term impact. Strengthening partnerships, ensuring inclusive participation, and integrating feedback mechanisms will further improve the program's overall effectiveness in fostering sustainable and resilient development in Laguna. These recommendations aim to guide efforts to further institutionalize and expand the program to sustain its positive impact on stakeholder engagement, policy formulation, and implementation efficiency.

Keywords: SGD 11, TAP-HSP, Local Development Plan, Human Settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, sustainable and socio-economic growth

1. Introduction

Local development planning is critical to long-term urban growth and community development worldwide. Cross-cultural, economic, and political factors influence planning processes and outcomes. Essential elements such as local government, community participation, and resource identification are crucial, but a global approach aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is vital. A contextual planning

framework helps local stakeholders achieve sustainable and inclusive development (Forrester & Gozalez, 2021).

National development planning has had a history anchored in the failure of centrally planned economies in the 1950s and 1960s. Many countries are now using the new development planning as a tool to steer their development, address global and local issues to achieve the SDGs. A common response by governments to these challenges has been their reassertion of the necessity of national development planning to build institutions, resources, and risk/shock-management capabilities needed to achieve national development (Chimhowu, et. al., 2019).

The TAP-HSP program under the Department of Community and Environmental Resource Planning, College of Human Ecology (DCERP-CHE) at the University of the Philippines - Los Baños (UPLB) is focused on local development planning. It provides capacity building, plan preparation and partnership building. This program supports local government units in creating plans that are risk-sensitive, aligned with SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda. By tapping the knowledge and skills of faculty, students, and alumni, TAP-HSP bridges the gap between theoretical concepts and practical applications in land use and local development planning (De Mesa, & Maneja, 2024).

This study examines the key role of TAP-HSP in local development planning. It offers different modalities and planning measures through its three components: Capacity Development for Planners, Model Community/City for Sustainability and Resilience, and Practice of Profession. Kennedy-Chouane et. al., (2024), from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development-Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) defines the concepts of evaluation, assessment and results-based management to measure the program's relevancy, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability to support the sustainable development.

Specifically, this research aims to assess the outcomes of the different stakeholders in selected municipalities in Laguna using the TAP-HSPs' three components in the local development planning.

1.1. Background of the Study

Planning is a complex process that necessitates a thorough comprehension of the multifaceted dynamics and difficulties that are unique to urban and regional planning. It includes the intricate interactions between political, social, economic and environmental sectors that influence how cities and regions are developed and run. Extensive study has been conducted by scholars and practitioners to interpret the intricacies of this process, with a particular emphasis on crucial domains including policy formation, sustainable development, stakeholder involvement, and implementation issues. A key component of successful planning is stakeholder engagement, which acknowledges the variety of interests and viewpoints that must be taken into account during the decision-making process. The significance of community engagement in promoting inclusion and democratic decision-making within planning frameworks has been emphasized by scholars (Jones, et. al., 2018).

The Technical Assistance Program on Human Settlements Planning (TAP-HSP) was established in 2015 by the Department of Community and Environmental Resource Planning. TAP-HSP has been actively engaged with various agencies since its inception, extending its services not only to the public sector such as Local Government Units (LGUs) but also to private sector entities which have requested assistance with planning endeavors.

Dr. Riki Sandalo and Dr. Efraim Roxas, both esteemed DCERP faculty members are credited with being the visionaries behind TAP-HSP. Their initiative resulted in the creation of the program and the expansion of its diverse range of services. It demonstrates the project's effectiveness and impact in meeting the planning needs of communities and local institutions leading to the long-term development and resilience of human settlements throughout the Philippines.

1.2. Theoretical Framework

Planning is defined by Faludi (1973) as a methodical and rational process that develops through a planned series of actions meant to accomplish clearly defined goals. Goal setting is the first step in this process, where planners decide which future states or desired results to aim for. This begins with goal-setting and proceeds to data collection and analysis to ensure pertinent empirical data support choices. Planners then proceed to the evaluation of alternatives, where multiple strategies or actions are assessed based on their feasibility, costs, benefits, and alignment with the set goals.

On the other hand, Healey (1997) looked at the top-down planning approach promotes a more inclusive democratic and participatory process. Fundamentally, this theory emphasizes collaboration, consultation, and reaching consensus among a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives from government officials, community members, experts, and marginalized groups. As a social process that requires the recognition and integration of various perspectives, values, and knowledge systems, planning is not merely a technical or logical endeavour. Stakeholders can jointly develop solutions that are more reasonable, authentic, and context-sensitive by communicating openly and understanding one another. This method also acknowledges the significance of power relationships, establishing trust and respect in influencing results, implying that the planning process is just as important as the actual plan.

In addition, the theory has been incorporated into more recent work by researchers such as Lindblom (1959) decision-makers rely on trial-and-error experience and negotiation on planning to make manageable changes that progressively improve current policies or situations because they are unable to analyse every alternative or predict every outcome due to time information and resource constraints.

1.3. Conceptual Framework

The purpose of this study is to assess the outcomes of local development planning for the different stakeholders in selected municipalities in Laguna using the TAP-HSP program.

In this regard, the study developed the conceptual framework illustrated in Figure 1 to assess the outcomes of local development planning for various stakeholders in selected municipalities in Laguna using the TAP-HSP program.

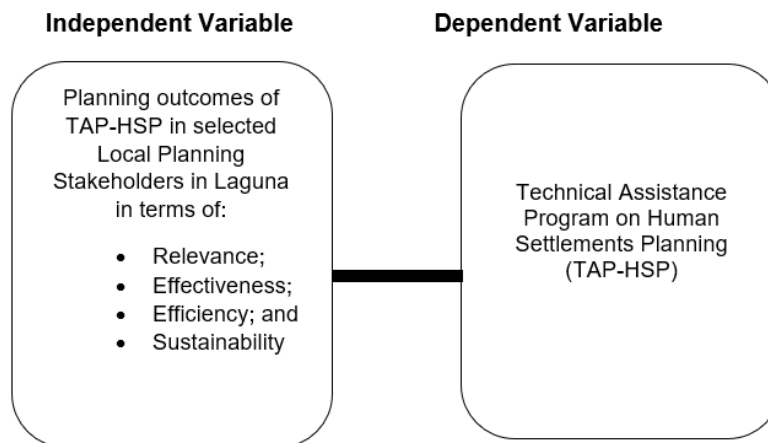


Figure 1. The Research Paradigm of the Study

Figure 1 illustrates the connections between the aspects of the program in the planning outcomes of the TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in Laguna. Planning outcomes of TAP-HSP in selected

local planning stakeholders in Laguna will be assessed based on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability identified as independent variables. Moreover, the TAP-HSP which represent the dependent variable. The framework also examines the relationship between the assessment of the respondent of TAP-HSP and the planning outcomes in selected Local Planning Stakeholders in selected municipalities in Laguna. Overall, this framework depicts the determined correlations and impacts that will provide insights into TAP-HSP into the planning outcomes of the LGU and offer recommendations for actions that should be applied to mediate the planning outcomes with the needed innovations. It will serve as a valuable guide in making the local development plan process program to ensure the sustained quality delivery of the program.

1.4. Statement of the Problem

This study aims to assess the outcomes of local development planning to the different stakeholders in selected municipality in Laguna using the TAP-HSPs' three components.

Specifically, the study aims to the outcomes of local development planning to the different stakeholders in selected municipality in Laguna using the TAP-HSPs' three components in terms of the following questions:

1. What is the level of assessment of the respondents on the TAP-HSPs assistance in various local planning stakeholders in Laguna?
2. What is the assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in terms of:
 - 2.1 Relevance;
 - 2.2 Effectiveness;
 - 2.3 Efficiency; and
 - 2.4 Sustainability?
3. Is there a significant relationship between the assessment of TAP-HSP and the planning outcomes?

1.5. Scope and Limitations

This study focuses on the impact of TAP-HSPs programs/projects in the implementation of Local Development Plan in the selected Municipalities of Laguna. The data collection will be conducted to the employees of LGU representative. Each of the respondents is given the same questionnaires to answer. The results of this study will be relevant only to the respondents of this study and will not be used as a measure to the effects of the performance of the employees. The main source of data gathering will be the questionnaire, which is prepared by the researcher.

1.6. Significance of the Study

This research aims to assess the outcomes of local development planning to the different stakeholders in selected municipalities in Laguna using the TAP-HSPs' program.

The findings of the study could have significant contributions to the following sectors:

Technical Assistance Program for Human Settlements Planning (TAP-HSP)

The TAP-HSP provides public service by establishing institutional linkages with key stakeholders (LGU, NGAs, and NGOs), leveraging the great resources of the department in the shape of its faculty, students, and graduates, and increasing capacity through training and continuing education

Local Government Unit (LGU)

The LGU will have a concrete plan and address a range of planning needs specific to it. All plans

will be more aligned in direction and focused on the concerned needs. These services encompass a wide array of modalities and planning arrangements, ensuring flexibility and customization to effectively address the diverse needs of its LGU.

Community

This research could help the community by providing action plans, fostering cooperation and engagement, managing risks, monitoring progress and ensuring sustainable development for the benefit of all residents.

Future Researchers

They could use the results of this study as a springboard for further research on improving the conduct of the impact assessment for the implementation of its local stakeholders.

The Researcher

It helps to broaden the researcher's knowledge about the local development plan and other sectors related to the planning process, especially in the Philippine context.

1.8. Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study focuses on the impact of TAP-HSPs programs/projects in the implementation of Local Development Plan in the selected Municipalities of Laguna. The data collection will be conducted to the employees of LGU representative. Each of the respondents is given the same questionnaires to answer. The results of this study will be relevant only to the respondents of this study and will not be used as a measure to the effects of the performance of the employees. The main source of data gathering will be the questionnaire, which is prepared by the researcher.

1.9. Definition of Terms

For the clarity and better understanding of the study, the following terms are defined in conceptual and operational use as follows:

Capacity Development for Planners- TAP-HSP offers capacity development and training courses to enhance the capacities of present and future local and national planners. These include: (1) Short Course on Environmental Planning which aims to provide an overview and refresher of the major concepts, frameworks, and tools and techniques within the field of environmental planning, (2) Review of Planning Tools and Techniques, (3) GIS Training for Planners, (4) Short Course on Nature-based Solutions, (5) Monitoring and Evaluation Training, and (6) CLUP-ZO Enforcement Training.

Also, part of the Capacity Development is the Local Government Unit (LGU), which wants to enhance its skills and capabilities in formulating local development plans.

Model Community/City for Sustainability and Resilience- TAP-HSP hopes to help build sustainable and resilient model communities and cities by setting the groundwork through collaborations with Local Government Units (LGU) and, most importantly, with local communities and people's organizations. This component aims to adopt a community or municipality where sustainable practices will be implemented, and stakeholders will be capacitated to be adaptive and resilient. It hopes to help build sustainable and resilient model communities and cities. TAP-HSP's attempt to help develop model communities and cities was through establishing long-term partnerships with different institutions. In particular, TAP-HSP sets the groundwork through collaborations with Local Government Units (LGU) and most importantly local communities and people's organizations. The establishment of urban laboratories through partnerships with municipalities/cities in Laguna is a concrete effort to realize this component. Urban laboratories are platforms

to practice critical and creative urban thinking, research, extension and instruction, addressing the complexity of urban challenges through inter disciplinary approaches. All of these efforts and initiatives collectively contribute to creating safe, inclusive, sustainable and resilient communities which is the ultimate goal of the TAP-HSP.

Praxis (Public Service through Practice of Profession)- A team composed of DCERP faculty and alumni is deployed to LGUs in need of assistance in crafting planning documents (e.g., Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment, Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), and other relevant plans). TAP-HSP has provided planning assistance to more than 75 LGUs in the past six years, mostly located in the CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, and Bicol Regions.

1.10. Review of Related Literature and Studies

The chapter includes the ideas, finished thesis, generalizations or conclusions, methodologies, and more. It also presents a literature synthesis that helps familiarize relevant information similar to the present study.

1.10.1. Related Literature

Employ an interactive capacity assessment process that results in user-defined priorities for assistance with capacity development. According to Ika and Donnelly (2017), capacity development works best when it builds on what already exists and is owned and directed by the people looking to increase their capacity.

The nature and impact of capacity development are complex to capture, especially when the capacity's assumed role is to support a process of social change and transformation. The science of understanding these processes and attempting to find connections or pathways between acquired capacity development interventions and social changes is constantly evolving (Gruskin et al. 2015). Older models aiming to explain linear relationships have lately been superseded by more dynamic and complexity-oriented perspectives on how capacity is developed and ingrained in social systems, involving several actors and elements as the process unfolds (McEvoy et. al., (2016).

Ensuring civil society partners have enough capacity is a top priority because of their crucial role in the program. Several of the more seasoned in-country partners most regional-level partners and all Alliance members offer capacity development interventions through various modalities (e. g. 3. training sessions and practical mentoring) for different target populations (partner organization employees' program subgrantee employees program stakeholders and beneficiaries) and for varying lengths of time and skill levels (one-time events, longer-term, and multi-year relationships focused on capacity development). Its goal was to pinpoint the capacity-building initiatives that best enable CSOs and networks run by or collaborating with important demographic groups to protect their rights and well-being and to promote social change in intricate legal and sociocultural frameworks (Aantjes et. al., 2021).

In the past 20 years, many developing nations have achieved notable advancements in the field of public health management. However, there has been a severe lack of skilled human resources due to the poor quality of services provided, the ineffective system for recruiting and retaining staff, and the program managers' lack of skill-based training. Furthermore, inadequate financial management, poor governance, and the multiskilling of current employees have received less attention (Naher et. al., 2020).

Swedish municipal planning is a multi-layered process involving numerous specialists and undeniable, varied standpoints which, then, meet with the enhancement of future strategies (Gustafsson, et. al., 2019).

Usually, planning instruments such as plans and strategies are described as one of the instruments to address the development problems of sustainability, yet are now used in a manner that is more in line with traditional planning (Persson, 2019).

Strategic planning has been developmentally and decisively validated as far as operating the firm successfully is concerned. These developments only add more strategic dilemmas, as to how organizations can gain a strategic planning capability (Hughes, et. al., 2019).

According to Planeación Desarrollo, (2020), urban planning is an interactive process between society and the government. By connecting public policies and their execution in the territory with local, regional, and national priorities, this relationship helps the administration in favor of greater development and the well-being of society.

In Colombia, a classic instance of conventional urban planning tools consists of development plans and territorial planning programs (TPP). Considering their deficiencies and a comprehensive management approach, these plans encourage the degradation of essential natural resources in the outskirts and foster urban expansion (Mejia, et.al., 2020 & Hernández-Moreno, S., et. al., 2019). The latter has taken place quickly and chaotically, significantly diminishing rural regions and impacting their potential for agricultural purposes (García & del Mar, 2017).

Conversely, thoughtfully designed cities play a crucial role in achieving sustainable urban planning, as they represent the most effective lifestyle, focusing on resource optimization and minimizing environmental impact per unit area (Bento, et. al., 2018). Consequently, contemporary urban planning needs to take into account ecological and socioeconomic factors linked to population densification in an integrated and mutually beneficial manner, enabling the creation of a territorial model that promotes strategic decisions grounded in sustainability and applicable to various urban ecosystems (Kayakutlu, et. al., 2017).

This necessitates the alteration of outdated urban and regional planning frameworks for innovative smart and sustainable approaches, with a focused analysis on transforming peripheries in alignment with environmental variables that reduce ecological degradation and mitigate risk factors created in an ecosystem. This compels the acknowledgment and comprehension of natural systems following sustainability and resilience principles, which guide the standards for thoughtful city planning (Mercado, et. al., 2017).

This outlines the significance of enhancing urban flows that consider the expenses of economic entities and the pace of natural resource depletion, ensuring a stock of those resources to prevent usage beyond their capacity for regeneration (Coutinho, et. al., 2019 & Nieto, et. al., 2018), thereby creating indicators for assessing ecosystem urban planning that enables us to capture a rough overview of the area (Brouwer, et. al., 2019; Pandit, et. al., 2017; & Li, et. al., 2017).

As stated by Igarza (2019), the concept is developed using criteria connected to the habitability principle (taking its environmental aspect), physical well-being (ensuring safety and comfort), and the social welfare standard (aiming for the development of a sense of belonging and appropriation, as well as universal access to city services). Sustainability, according to Alcántara, 2018, should seek a sustainable development plan targeted at achieving ecosystem balance rather than emphasizing economic growth and territorial expansion.

Promoting the advancement of a multi-stakeholder process, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 37101:2016 standard defines and assesses sustainability in a society under an economic, social, and environmental framework (Angeoletto, et. al., 2019).

From the urban ecology perspective, which emphasizes urban ecosystems as the spatial symbiosis of the natural and spatial (Castiblanco-Prieto, 2019; Gorgolas, 2020), the transformation process that helps to reach production levels and sustainability can be investigated focusing on the interactions between urban and ecological systems.

The ISO 37123:2019 standard embraces the idea of a “resilient city, equipped to tackle the challenges of an evolving world,” relying on a degree of readiness for extreme occurrences, alongside its ability to react and reconstruct by introducing innovative initiatives (Nieto, et. al., 2019; & María, 2017). For

certain studies, resilience in sustainable urban planning requires further explanation through both theoretical and practical examination to effectively carry out urban public policies. Similarly, an approach to the concept of adapting to climate change highlights the new design and planning challenges that require paradigm shifts (De las, 2016).

The resilience evaluation does not provide assessment instruments for government decision-makers that facilitate the determination of the adaptation capability of a complex system that changes over time, focusing on the interactions among the elements of the internal system and treating it as a process analysis. Moreover, enhancing a city's resilience contributes to its sustainability; however, it does not automatically improve its resilience, (Gorgolas, 2020 & Li, 2020).

The smart city concept is established as those “cities with an intelligent economic, institutional, social and physical infrastructure, which ensure the centralization of their citizens in a sustainable environment”, this being a great challenge to achieve, (de Resiliencia Urbana, 2016).

ISO 37122:2019 “Sustainable Cities and Communities indicators for “smart cities” sets forth various integrated and interconnected strategies and systems aimed at enhancing services and improving quality of life (Alderete, 2019; López, 2018; & Sikora-Fernández, 2017). It guarantees equal opportunities for everyone, safeguards the environment, and incorporates several developmental aspects (de Santana, 2018; Acevedo, 2019), fostering substantial capacities for learning, innovation, and creativity while promoting institutionalism, steering it toward an inclusive framework (Lu et. al., 2017).

There are new models of people-direct involvement in urban planning which are focused on enabling the local communities to take an active role in the planning process making sure that the development plans are both inclusive and serve the needs of the diverse populations. The models emphasize transparency and collaboration, wherein their people can contribute to the decision-making process through consultations, public forums, and social media platforms that allow for feedback and data sharing. By being active in the community engagement through the planning process, cities would better reflect their priorities, enhance trust between the stakeholders, and address social inequities (Deep, 2023).

The use of modern advantages in the approach of planning for towns and regions' sustainable growth, such as AI, geospatial analysis, and citizen science, has the main purpose to enrich the effectiveness. Geospatial analysis, through the operation of technology like Geographic Information Systems (GIS), gives accurate maps and spatial data, thereby allowing planners to see the results of potential development on land use, transport, and environmental resources. At the same time, citizen science involving residents who take part in data collection and monitoring ensures that projects are designed to meet residents' needs. Consequently, their participation in the projects is enhanced. This multi-tool method of information management is leading to better decision-making, enabling a sustainable urban environment, and encouraging cooperation from government agencies, researchers, and communities (Qiu, 2023).

Urban planning is a central theme in the search for sustainable development, and for several decades now, the issue of involving the community in this process has also become increasingly central to the discussion. Indeed, just as the world concentrates on cities where more than half of humanity already lives and therefore focuses on just and sustainable urbanization, it becomes clear that inclusive and environmentally friendly urban planning should be a matter of urgency. It introduces how such community engagement in urban planning influences sustainable development, more specifically how the social, economic, and environmental dimensions are intertwined within cities' spaces, noting changes through participatory cases that were instrumental in achieving better cities for all (Deep, 2023).

Nations keep on enhancing the evaluation system of sustainable development by reformulating the target of development. This is, in turn, geared towards fixing the wrong direction for economic growth in the past, among others. Such new things as the American New Economy, the European Union's high-quality development index, and Germany's National Welfare Assessment System, which altogether work strongly towards achieving the worldwide UN 2030 systematically sustainable development goals (Held et. al., 2018).

Countries' socioeconomic resilience is complex and revolves around economic, political, and

environmental interactions. Therefore, research on the central issues that influence the high-quality development of regional economies is the key academic topic. It has been focused more on the political environment and quality of production factors, including the creation of urban living areas, technological green innovation, trade exchanges, and the digital economy as the main facets of the high-quality development of these regions. The actions of local governments, as the strategic planners of sustainable regional development and the foreign trade system builders that help enhance regional growth, are also thoroughly analyzed concerning the efficiency of market operations (Mlachila et al., 2017).

It assesses the problems urban development plans face in the Global South and emphasizes achieving urban sustainability. A healthy ecosystem, it has found, through the observation of bird species in green spaces, is brought about by the environmentally friendly properties such as the presence of trees, distributed spatial dimension, and non-artificial environment areas, which are the factors that contribute to the suitability of the urban areas for the birds to breed.

The study attempts to delineate such influences and integrating them into urban planning dimensions will help facilitate ecological city development. The above tactic thoroughly addresses the negative effect of urbanization on the habitats of the wild creatures. However, at the same time, it suggests urban designs that are suitable both for humans and ecology. The findings may be especially relevant in cities located in hilly areas, where urban sprawl can adversely affect biodiversity. Proper care of the green spaces in these regions is key to upholding ecological harmony and ensuring that the urban growth is sustainable (Zhu Xiongbin, et. al., 2023).

Community participation is the key to urban planning, the instrument to development that is inclusive and sustainable. Through this process, diverse communities are able to communicate their differing perspectives, needs, and aspirations to ultimately create a compromised approach to the plan. In urban areas where people are participating in the decision-making processes the collective interest may be better reflected; thus, the livability and functionality of the urban environment can be improved. In addition, people engage more actively and feel a sense of ownership among residents, resulting in better management and protection of urban areas. Thus, intense involvement is the primary means for achieving sustainable urban development in the long term (Deep, 2023).

Public participation, however, has mutated in two essential ways. Professionally structured methods of participation are a new trend in the planning sector of both public and private entities. Professionalization of participation is the process that, on the one hand, is the thing that has brought about this occurrence; on the other hand, it is the entity that has done it. One of the risks involved is that the content people's participation will be packaged in boxes and have no relation to participation and planning together (Frediani & Cociña, 2019).

Parallel with the development of community engagement, the request for a 'new category of expert' who should design and execute these processes also increases. At times, the communal engagement specialists have worked as sole private contractors, and, likewise, there has been the rise of public participation firms. These companies are beneficial as they offer several services that help clarify the issues by appointments, debates, and lectures, and if the company decides to do so, it subcontracts some aspects of the project to smaller companies. Associations in some areas have legitimated organizations for public participation as the model of handing over the process to a third-party organization that implements a participatory process (Bherer et. al., 2021).

The widening gap between the rich and poor creates immense implications for society. It may also incite civil unrest and social instability on the one hand and obstruct sustainable development by inhibiting the potential productive capacity of entire communities on the other. This material deprivation in the lives of certain people prevents them from contributing to the economy and full participation in the civic sphere (Oxfam, 2022).

Good governance is key in building cities that last, bounce back, and are great to live in. It stresses that government bodies, businesses, and community groups need to team up to tackle tricky city issues. When

cities involve people and try new policies, they can make fairer, greener, and more challenging urban areas. This team effort gives communities the power to shape their city's future and stand strong against climate change, unfairness, and other new problems that pop up (Rogers, et. al., 2023).

The complex relationship between urban resilience and climate change adaptation highlights that climate change considerations should be integrated into urban planning and development processes to build resilient cities. Integration of climate change projections and risk assessments into urban design and infrastructure development will help mitigate impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events and sea-level rise. In addition to this, green infrastructure should be supported; sustainable modes of transport promoted; early warning mechanisms should be bolstered among others (Qingchen et al., 2024).

It is crucial regarding urban space and human beings because it demonstrates the various benefits of green spaces for enhancing health and well-being. Green spaces reduce stress and improve mental health. Moreover, green spaces can improve social cohesion by providing opportunities for recreation, social interaction, and community building. By using the green spaces in urban planning, cities can create a sustainable environment, holistic environment and an environment that improves the quality of life of residents (Reyes-Riveros et al., 2021).

The overwhelming expansion of urban settlements over the past few years has been driven by urbanization, which is occurring at a very high pace. There has been a significant increase in populations, infrastructures, and the emergence of new urban environments. By the broader term "urban area," we refer to citizens, settlements, and the built environment. At least 70% of the total population worldwide will be living in urban areas. This will, in essence, require the expenditure of trillions of dollars to upgrade and expand infrastructure in a short period, (Sarker et al., 2020).

The urban environment is now home to more and more people, the buildings act as materials encasements, and the land is used quite differently. This is the main reason for the density increase. Additionally, it is important to note how metropolitan geometry at the local level affects the climate; hence, climate variation may cause urban areas to suffer as the population moves from rural areas to cities (Cariolet et al., 2019).

The transformation of cities can be achieved through a few key factors, namely rapid urbanization, urban regeneration, immigration, and economic cycles. Conversely, natural hazards introduce a much greater level of complexity within the urban system. This poses a significant challenge for these countries, which often suffer from rapid urbanization characterized by poor planning, weak institutional systems, and a lack of basic urban services (Sarker, Wu, et. al., 2020).

Resilience is also defined as the capacity of urban society to bounce back from hazard possibilities. According to McGill (2020), resilience is the ability of a city or community to respond intensively and adaptively to different internal and external challenges.

Besides, the entrenched political will or lack of funding in the fight against climate change, urban inhabitants' mode of living will be significantly modified if climate change revisiting is viable and possible. The main driver of the social and economic urban vulnerability is the failure of delivering the basic services, while natural hazards increase the urban vulnerability and reduce the urban resilience (Sarker et al., 2021).

Resilience and sustainability towards hazards are considered the most practical methods in urban planning. As sustainability and resilience have been perceived as the determinants of urban development among sustainable development goals (SDG), knowledge of these concepts in the fields of the related domain is required for studies (Pirlone et al., 2020).

The planning challenges and issues surrounding the types of people and the sectoral balance involved have now changed. The environment seems tougher, and development quality is now the top priority. Public accountability is a topic of interest in the UK. Issues of public sector planning that have suffered austerity measures and rash, frequent policy changes over the last ten years dominate the people's thoughts, while the opposing camp of deregulation and redundancy holds power (Airey & Doughty, 2020).

In the roles as the decision-makers of the planning process, planners are thought of as the key players

who will achieve sustainable development through strategic planning. The components of urban development, which are the planners, scenarios, and actual experiences, can be used to measure urban, social, and economic changes (Albrechts, Barbanente, & Monno, 2020).

Strategic spatial planning is a non-traditional yet impactful collaborative socio-spatial method that coalesces ideas, actions, and pathways that define a place and what it may potentially evolve into. Accordingly, strategic planning is a matter of cooperation as well as competitive social processes (Granqvist et. al., 2021).

Institutional capacity refers to the formal and informal practices that constitute institutions. Informal characteristics are connected to standards, customs, language and codes, and behavior for social engagement. Formal institutional aspects are explicit processes, formal laws, and regulations (Rodríguez-Pose, 2020).

Mobilization power is the dynamic element that emerges when relational resources and knowledge are converted to proactive change management and power structure challenges. Mobilizational capabilities comprise both the institutional environments that enable action and the bulging learning, trusting, and action spaces of the individual stakeholders, (Isaksson and Hagbert, 2020).

Swedish city planners are also facing the interrelationship between the spatial plans and the planning processes regarding implementing sustainable development (Högström et. al., 2018).

The regulatory process has been under continuous structural connection; thus, this is predicted to be a long march over the years. Once more, the profession is inundated with the ideas on which the planning movement was founded only recently, as well as the end times of the planning system. Consequently, the operating context of planning creates uncertainty and complicates the task of being a good planner under such structural circumstances. According to Ellis (2020), openness in the UK helps to clear up the uncertainty between planners and the planned, between kinds, industries, spatial scales, or categories of planners.

If half of planning is minimizing social risk, a consequence of recent developments and experiences, disillusionment of the last twenty years has been the lack of ability to involve the public. The UK not only unveiled the faded version of confidence in the planning system, its results, and the motivations of its main actors, but also a gloomy picture of residents' distrust. Although these revelations are not new, they bear a taunting reality that made the Skeffington Report re-examine the people's involvement as a 50-year-old issue, (Inch et. al., 2019).

In the spring of 2020, the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) announced the findings of a qualitative survey of as many as a little over 50 planning professionals, both public and private, in the public sector, private sector, and education, in which the survey respondents were encouraged to think about the obstacles they will need to overcome for the current and the next generation of planners, (Bicquelet-Lock & Taylor, 2020).

It also highlights excellence in professional conduct and integrity as well as the commitment to the public's protection from unethical planning practices. Planners' roles were evident up to 2010, when SACPLAN started developing competencies and standards to be followed by planning professionals in coping with the diversity of planning problems, and these are some of the projects (Nel Lewis, 2020).

More so, recent works have brought to the surface some questions about whether planning and democracy are in the same relation, as well as some of the controversies and uncertainties associated with it, and participation in diverse planning contexts. These works, while they continue to be sources of inspiration and critique, do not deal with the development of the participation process as a professional practice (Zakhour, 2020).

The essential part of this approach lies in the introduction of the analysis frame that goes beyond only the consultants and individual firms to deal with the growing influence of the so-called professional bodies which take the prime role in the creation of the 'new category of expert' that gets the responsibility of designing the ways of participating in the communities. In the respective countries, the National Association of Community Engagement Students (NACE) has become a distinct professional organization that has developed through their professional networking bodies' training and certification efforts (Bherer & Le,

2019).

Since the regulatory procedure has a continuous structural link, this is expected to be a lengthy march spanning years. Once more, the profession is overwhelmed with the ideas on which the planning movement was founded only recently as well as the end times of the planning system. Under such structural conditions, therefore, the operating environment of planning introduces uncertainty and makes the work of being a good planner more difficult. Ellis (2020) claims that openness in the UK aids in resolving the ambiguity among categories of planners, industries, spatial scales, or categories of planners from the planned.

Synonyms for the word “skilled” include talented, qualified, able, proficient, skillful, and proficient. Additionally, “efficiency” can be applied to anything that is proactive and produces results. Efficiency means operating in a way that minimizes energy loss or waste in production. “Effectiveness” refers to the actual output of an effect or the power to produce a given effect. Synonyms for “effective” include powerful, interesting, to the point, telling, convincing, and participating. “Effective” means something has a quality that gives it power or strength that makes it effective. Synonyms for “effective” include attainable, achievable, usable, dynamic, proactive, decisive, and conclusive. “Effective” refers to the achievement of a desired outcome or the intention. Therefore, the word is often synonymous with a decisive or final result. Looking back after the event, (Youcef, Zidane, 2017).

The article “Analysis of National Development Plans in African Countries” underpins the importance of coherent governance policy if we want to develop an economy more resilient. To do so, political and social policy and economic policy have to be integrated with development goals. Good governance including transparency, inclusivity and multilevel coherency helps countries to tackle contemporary threats such as poverty, inequality or climate change. Cross-country analysis indicates that countries which have more coherent plans are probably also better prepared for global economic shocks and thus should foster sustainable growth by increasing their internal resilience. Strategic planning may support policies oriented at meeting immediate needs but without compromising long-term environmental goals or acquisition of external debt, therefore reducing vulnerability concerning eventual financial or climate uncertainties (Glass & Newig, 2019).

Participatory communication enables local stakeholders to engage in discussions, consultation, and decision-making processes, fostering a space where diverse perspectives are heard and valued. This allows communities to voice their priorities, cultural contexts, and socio-economic realities to planners, fostering inclusivity in the design process. It also empowers democratic governance by fostering the relevance, transparency, accountability, and shared ownership of development initiatives. This validates and gives a greater chance of developing an effective, acceptable, and sustainable plans for development that bring about betterment (Sulaiman, & Ahmadi, 2020).

Development planning is an early phase of the development process before it is put into action. Planning helps to align the goals to be attained in development with current resources and other possible alternatives that may be required. According to Law Number 25 of 2004 on the National Development Planning System, development planning is a process to decide suitable future actions, via a series of decisions, given available resources. Government Regulation Number 8 of 2008 on Stages, Methods for Preparation, Control, and Evaluation of the Implementation of Regional Development Plans then followed this definition. Evaluation of the plan's implementation will help to determine how well regional development planning was prepared. That is how much the development goals, objectives, and targets established can be pursued. Before evaluating the effect of the execution of the development plan, however, one can assess how well the development plan is developed. Development planning is carried out in this way, involving everyone and following current laws (Oktaviana et al., 2018).

Yamin and Sim (2016) consider achieving a project at the minimum cost through the efficient use of resources. Project effectiveness is described as how well a given goal is achieved. Both concepts seem to have some relationship or overlap in logic.

The study is highly relevant as it provides a comprehensive analysis of regional development

planning, a critical aspect of sustainable growth and governance. By methodically investigating writing on key subjects such as decision-making, partner coordination, and arrival utilization, the inquiry highlights the variables that impact the viability of arranging procedures. Successful territorial development planning ensures balanced resource allocation, economic growth, and environmental sustainability, making it vital for policymakers and planners. Additionally, emphasizing careful arrival utilization planning strengthens the need for strategic development that minimizes environmental degradation and promotes long-term resilience. This consideration serves as an important resource for improving regional planning approaches and initiatives, contributing to more efficient and well-coordinated development efforts (Ilhamet. al., 2022).

The infrastructure of the Duterte administration has greatly raised the efficiency dynamics of infrastructure planning in the country, as explained by Kumhof, et. al., (2018). Prioritization of major infrastructure projects, as well as attendant bureaucratic process reforms, gave a faster pace to the development of transportation, energy, and digital infrastructure. Such improvements are promising to boost economic growth and reduce poverty and social development vulnerability. Long-term sustainability can also be achieved through climate-resilient infrastructure, investment in sustainable technologies, and development inclusivity. The Philippines may then use infrastructural development as a means of tapping into a more prosperous and sustainable future.

People use the terms efficiency, effectiveness, and efficiencies in a single breath, yet they do not define them. Some scholars mention project management improvement as an example of this phenomenon. It pertains to the improvement of specific parts of project management practices, such as: leadership, communication, project teams, organization, members as individuals, cost, time, quality, and supportive tools, (Ssegawa, Muzinda, 2016).

Lloyd-Walker (2016) tackled self-efficacy. In terms of how a person perceives their success in confronting challenges, Joslin and Muller (2016) analyze the relationship between the Effectiveness of project methods and project success attributes. They refer to project success as project performance, which evolved from simple, quantifiable metrics of time, scope, and cost.

The connection between national and regional development strategies and their contribution to the achievement of long-term sustainability goals. The study discusses the interaction of various quality levels, by looking at how regional policies can either support or even be a stumbling block to national plans. A fruitful result of policy coherence is when the regional development strategies not only fit national priorities but also increase the probability of success, which can be long-term sustainability in such areas as economic growth, making society more equitable, and protecting the environment. According to research, contradictions between policies can slow down the development process, thus making it ineffective and leaving out the opportunities for progress (Bouyé & Fishman, 2016). Through the examination of the interactions and policy-making, the study intends to provide clues about strategies for more aligned and efficient development planning.

Call for a science-based collaborative urban planning process, fusing evidence with the wisdoms and interests of the diversity of actors to develop ecologically and socially strategies. Such an approach would ensure that the local needs and priorities of the people are duly considered and there are more effective and fairer outcomes. This, for instance, would enable the planners to determine the specific requirements of the local communities regarding access to green spaces, modes of transport, and affordable housing. Local conditions and priorities must be met for a prosperous and equitable urban plan. This informs land use, infrastructure development, and climate change adaptation decisions. Thus, cities can be made more sustainable, resilient, and livable (Batty & Marshall, 2017).

The urgency to build resilience to climate shifts, natural calamities, and social and economic shocks is significant. The impact of these challenges can be reduced, and sustainable stability will be assured through action in the form of climate adaptation planning, reducing disaster risks, and providing social safety nets. Green technologies for land use and investments in green infrastructure will, therefore, encourage more renewable energy to support tougher and greener cities, (Egaña, del Sol, 2019).

Seema (2019) attempts to harmonize economic growth with environmental sustainability by evaluating the long-term costs neglected by traditional economic models that only aim to maximize GDP. In this study, it was found that greening the economy requires a total shift of the general development paradigm towards sustainable development. Sustainable practices, such as clean energy technologies, circular economy principles, and environmentally friendly production methodologies, can drive and enable the economy to realize economic growth and protect the environment. Such a transformation demands combined efforts from governments, businesses, and people to create a better, more resilient, and fairer future by prioritizing sustainable development goals.

It evaluates the role of institutional arrangements, which harmonize policies across sectors, in formulating sustainable urban development policies supported by case studies from Ireland. It emphasizes the need for integrating transport, housing and environmental policies in order to prevent conflicts and inefficiencies that threaten sustainability objectives. For instance, in Ireland, the variety of policies are not well-coordinated that results in the over-all goals for sustainable development not meeting the needs and achieving its concern. It focuses on the importance of coordinated and integrated policies for the purpose of the urban problems such as disasters and population growth caused by climate change while ensuring the economic, social, and environmental development (Harms et. al., 2024).

The integration of policy in urban development plans focused on the challenges and strategies for developing economic growth while balancing environmental sustainability. It highlights how the cities, as rapidly growing urban hubs, must see the negative aspects between fostering economic prosperity and environmental concerns such as climate change, depletion, and pollution. A coherent policy approach, like aligning urban planning with sustainable development goals (SDGs), can guide cities in making decisions that will benefit the economy and the environment. By adapting green technologies, sustainable infrastructure, and inclusive governance into urban policies, cities can be more resilient, livable, and sustainable urban spaces (Katramiz & Okitasari, 2021).

In light of changing trends and societal changes, planners are encouraged to build resilience by embedding sustainability, equity, and strategic foresight in their planning practices. Whatever it takes, planners need to think holistically and plan now for potential future challenges and opportunities, so they are prepared with strategies that can withstand the test of time because they likely have not seen anything yet. This means actively tracking new technologies, changing demographics and climate impacts as well ensuring the many (and conflicting) needs of all community members are met. Sustainability and social justice, and imagining multiple future scenarios will help planners craft more comprehensive plans to cope with whatever the world throws at them (Ram-Rainsford, 2024).

Aims to assess how the concepts of sustainability and resilience are interlinked in urban settings. It explores the issues and potential of building functional cities that are economically viable and capable of absorbing uncertainties and stresses. It underscores the need for integrated urban planning and governance by considering the ecological, economic, and social aspects of sustainability and resilience. By incorporating these elements, cities can become more robust, fairer, and greener in addressing the uncertainties of the future (De Jong, et. al., 2021).

Sustainability and resilience don't have any differences; they are essentially the same thing and share several common principles. However, sustainability and urban resilience influence a city's vulnerability and tenacity, causing their meanings to overlap. Nonetheless, the intersection of both yields entirely different results. There are many differences in how the aspects of resilience and sustainability are applied and discussed in the burgeoning literature (Zhang, Li, 2018).

Concepts were developed as tools for sustainability in urban planning and adaptations of urban systems, which measure adjustments to changes in urban settings. Therefore, terms must be clarified for their proper use in planning (Wubneh, 2021).

1.10.2. Related Studies

For numerous individuals, capacity building refers to training or the development of human resources. Definitely, this is a significant part of it. Nevertheless, for decision-makers, managers, professionals, and technicians to function at their highest potential, they require more than merely their own skills. They require a conducive and supportive institutional and organizational environment for their efforts, energies, and capabilities. Institutional and organizational limitations pose a significant barrier to the efficient governance of cities and communities, similar to the shortcomings of professionals, technicians, and everyday individuals. For capacity building to be successful, it must encompass all three elements: human resource development, organizational development, and institutional development (World Bank, 2019).

Disappointment with centralized planning has led to a worldwide movement towards “participatory” development models. Centered around prominent methods like Participatory Budgeting (PB) and Community-Driven Development (CDD), participation has emerged as a widespread mechanism for transferring decision-making authority to the local community (Casey, K., 2018).

Although it has been widely embraced, early excitement for participatory planning has been moderated by several unclear or insignificant empirical results concerning its social effects. Systematic reviews of participatory planning have repeatedly shown modest positive effects on economic welfare and enhanced access to public goods; however, the evidence regarding social impact democratic governance, heightened social capital, and equitable social norms—is significantly weaker and varies, (White, et. al., 2018). These evaluations have primarily led to the bleak conclusion that participatory planning does not effectively lead to social change or, at the very least, its success may necessitate supportive elements that are frequently missing in practical applications, (Touchton and Wampler, 2023).

Capacity Development for Planners to explore the skills that urban planners must possess as transition facilitators. These skills are essential not just for driving sustainable urban transformations, but also for challenging established energy, food, and water systems. In addition, they have a crucial impact on reshaping urban infrastructures, culture, and practices (Wolfram, M., et al., 2019). Transformative capacity refers to the capability to “establish an entirely new system when ecological, economic, or social (including political) circumstances render the current system unsustainable.” It allows organizations (like municipalities) and participants (such as planners) to begin, encourage, and assist in a shift towards sustainability (Broto et. al., 2019).

To tackle this issue, scientific and policy discussions on sustainability and resilience promote evolutionary resilience abilities that empower governance and planning frameworks to steer transformative adaptation while preventing maladaptation (Amirzadeh et al., 2022). By capacitating, we refer to enhancing existing governance processes and planning mechanisms or improving those lacking to foster a new mindset and steer the shift towards a fundamentally new direction.

Participatory planning can be broadly described as the direct involvement of communities in a public procedure for distributing public resources. In this category of interventions, these programs have promised a broad array of potential advantages, particularly in “challenging” or “vulnerable” settings. Participatory planning methods are thought to empower underrepresented communities, encourage democratic leadership, and improve overall well-being and the effectiveness of public resources, while also cultivating social cohesion and capital to support future stability and mitigate conflict (King & Samii, 2018).

The local impacts of climate change and environmental decline, as worldwide issues, are endangering cities and urban living. The Swedish government has set a goal of achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045, as part of its efforts to enhance the situation. Such significant change necessitates not just national environmental policies but also active participation from municipalities and effective initiatives at local, regional, and national levels to foster innovations for transforming existing supply systems. Urban and regional planning is crucial for municipalities to influence urban and regional growth, guiding these changes towards improved sustainability (Isaksson et al., 2018). Moreover, it has been proposed that strategic spatial planning serves as an essential tool for local governments, like municipalities, to tackle these

challenges. Nonetheless, the instruments and methods of urban and regional planning remain tightly.

Dealing with uncertainty has long been a significant concern for the planning profession and researchers have worked to clarify and identify workable solutions. Planners must contend with process and environmental uncertainties when creating plans for climate-neutral cities, minimizing the possible harm to the environment that future cities and societies may cause (i. e. E. Pushing the bounds of possibility in the planning processes is necessary due to environmental uncertainties. However, occasionally this can lead to arguments and failure (i.e., process uncertainties). Transformative planning for climate-neutral cities includes managing these uncertainties (Moroni & Chiffi, 2021).

The way urban planning education handles these uncertainties needs to be drastically reevaluated in light of the climate-related uncertainties (Mehta et. al. 2022) and insists that planners be adequately prepared for an unknowable future. Melix exemplifies how these uncertainties can worsen when societal issues and climate change collide (L. et. al., 2023). In times of climate change, municipal planning is crucial. This highlights how crucial planning education is to addressing the urgent problem of climate change, one of the most important global issues, as well as to fulfilling policy requirements. Hurlimann and colleagues. all. investigated whether and how climate change was addressed in the curricula of Australian planning degrees. They discovered that topics related to education for sustainability such as critical thinking citizenship and public outreach concepts interdisciplinarity understanding different contexts and equity in processes were more extensively covered than climate change specifically.

Technology trends and the use of new technologies to address and solve urban challenges are important considerations in urban planning processes (Storbjörk, S., et. al., 2019). Under the Swedish planning system urban planners and municipal planning units are in charge of putting forward and suggesting urban development routes in response to directives from decision-makers (Politicians, Persson, 2020). One of these routes could involve incorporating new technologies into current and upcoming urban systems. Urban systems and infrastructure must undergo significant changes in order for cities to become climate-neutral. For the actors involved, municipalities must direct innovation and change by coordinating the transition processes and rebuilding urban infrastructures (Kivimaa et. al., 2019). These changes are altering the role of urban planners by necessitating the resolution of problems like urban experimentation.

Technology trends and new technologies to address and solve urban challenges are important considerations in urban planning processes (Storbjörk et al., 2019). Under the Swedish planning system, urban planners and municipal planning units are in charge of putting forward and suggesting urban development routes in response to directives from decision-makers (Politicians, Persson, 2020). One of these routes could involve incorporating new technologies into current and upcoming urban systems. Urban systems and infrastructure must undergo significant changes in order for cities to become climate-neutral. For the actors involved municipalities must direct innovation and change by coordinating the transition processes and rebuilding urban infrastructures (Kivimaa et. al., 2019). These changes are altering the role of urban planners by necessitating the resolution of problems like urban experimentation.

Local governments make most of the decisions about what is built where, what planners refer to as land use, and where public funds are spent (Beshiet. al., 2020). Even so, only a small percentage of the populace engages in the various types of community decision-making, and participation varies by wealth, age, and race. Therefore, local institutions often make decisions that reflect the values and needs of older, wealthier, and predominantly white residents rather than the values and needs of the entire community (Andrewset al., 2020). Technology can be utilized to encourage more participation in local government to change the public planning process, embrace participatory budgeting, increase public involvement, and give all long-term residents the right to vote. When combined, these actions will produce local decisions that more accurately reflect the community's goals and needs (Fang, et. al., 2019).

Public involvement is the foundation of local democracy. Better planning solutions are made possible by enabling the general public to participate and contribute. The active involvement of the populace in planning and decision-making processes is stressed in order to guarantee our common values and basic

living conditions in a sustainable society. In order to guarantee that planning processes are effective and well-functioning public participation in planning must be properly facilitated. More effective planning processes are not always the outcome of starting too soon without sufficient input from the affected groups and interests, (Zhanget. al., 2018).

Public involvement is the term used to describe a deliberative process wherein government actor's civil society organizations and interested or impacted individuals participate in policymaking prior to a political decision. The ability of interested actors/stakeholders to change their minds enabling people to reach a shared understanding of the problems and solutions rather than merely exchanging ideas is a crucial element of true participation according to the European Institute for Public Participation, (Barreiro-Genet. al., 2019).

Before it is put into action, development planning is a crucial step in the process. Planning is essential for modifying development goals to be met with available resources and other potential alternatives. Development planning is described as a process to identify suitable future actions through a series of choices, considering available resources in Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System. Following this definition, Government Regulation Number 8 of 2008 about the Stages Procedures for Preparation, Control, and Evaluation of the Implementation of Regional Development Plans (Oktaviana Putri, et. al., 2018).

One tool for land governance that is frequently used to safeguard people and land from man-made and natural hazards, enhance the resilience of land systems, and ensure their sustainability is land use planning, or LUP. To combat land degradation and desertification (LDD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) emphasizes the importance of local action. It also calls for the application of local and regional LUPs to address LDD and achieve land degradation neutrality. The main challenges facing LUP include the complexity of LDD issues, prevalent modes of governance, supported planning styles, LDD awareness, knowledge and perception, value priorities, geographic specificity, and historical circumstances. These factors necessitate cooperation, collaboration, and coordination among various actors, sectors, institutions, and policy domains at different spatial and organizational levels, as well as addressing uncertainty regarding current and future environmental and socioeconomic changes. Prioritizing the provision of an enabling and higher-level institutional environment is essential to support phonetic-strategic integrated LUP at lower levels, which research should investigate theoretically, methodologically, and empirically to realize the integrative potential of LUP and boost its effectiveness in combating LDD at local and regional levels (Briassoulis2019).

Sufficient data on urban expansion is required to support efficient land use planning. Therefore, there is a high need in this instance to gather, process, and distribute data on land cover. In order to generate fundamental data that supports land use planning changes in urban land cover are detected using remote sensing techniques and Geographic Information Systems. Additionally using LANDSAT data from 1987 2002 and 2017 the author of this paper attempts to describe how supervised land cover classification was employed. In the present instance the author attempts to map the land cover transition between 1987 and 2017 and compute the net land cover change during that period.

Next the authors quantify the lost non-urban development areas as urban/developed and examine the differences between land use and land cover plans from the past and present based on observations of differences between current land use plans and past/current land cover. In order to evaluate the function and efficacy of land use planning for environmental sustainability and sustainable urban development, it is possible to provide a thorough understanding or a concise explanation of the disparity between regional land use plans and irregular urban expansion(Enoguanbhor et. al., 2019).

The central government's policies and framework have a significant impact on the local economy of ELM. According to Khambule and Mtapuri (2018) pro-poor ideologies are the foundation of South Africas laws policies and frameworks. Pro-poor policies are designed to alleviate poverty by focusing on the poor. Some contend, however, that a pro-poor strategic approach does not always yield the intended outcomes. In this instance, the city government is advised to apply a system model and strategic management to guarantee

that inputs are used efficiently to produce the desired results. In order to achieve effective LED, focus should then be placed on regional and district collaboration. Finally, the theoretical model suggests that a system can be implemented to accomplish the objectives of Local Economic Development (LED) required by Emakhazeni Local Municipality (ELM) (Radebe & Maphela, 2019).

The urban community should strengthen its resilience-based thinking to address environmental problems brought on by global environmental change. Numerous cities have implemented various plans, programs, and initiatives to incorporate sustainability into urban planning activities (Sarker, 2020).

Ultimately, firm resilience is contingent upon good strategy (Ortiz-de-Mandojana & Bansal, 2016). Translation of these strategies into practice and policy requires establishing sustainability goals, which are achieved by measuring the progress made towards achieving those strategic objectives.

In the global North and South, the resilience agenda has been pushed forward into urban governance and planning systems to guide disaster risk reduction climate change adaptation and sustainable development in response to these global challenges (Therrien MdotC et. al. (2021). Resilience can be viewed and applied in planning and governance as three distinct but connected capacities: short-term conservative, medium-term reformative, and long-term transformative, despite its complex philosophical underpinnings. According to studies on the degree of resilience in different planning and governance systems, resilience-thinking requirements and procedures are frequently embraced as medium-term reformative and short-term conservative capabilities (Asadzadeh et al., 2022).

Mitigating climate change and achieving sustainable urban development depend on what happens in urban areas. These areas house most people currently, and they are where the majority of resource consumption and carbon emissions occur. If one wants to significantly reduce their carbon footprint, they shouldn't just worry about personal energy use. Instead, it's advisable to steer clear of urban areas filled with large buildings featuring numerous air-conditioning systems, hard pavements that cannot absorb rainfall, and similar issues. Whatever you do, avoid living in or moving to parts of urban areas that are likely to become hotter over the next several decades (Donget et al., 2021).

The strategic perspective branch of the literature in strategy lessens the burden of strategic planning for firms, which is one of the most widely used techniques in business practice. As a result, research on planning has focused more on real-world efficiency without considering its development (Hughes et al., 2018).

The study conducted by Glass and Newig (2019) analyses how engagement among multiple stakeholders, as well as democratic institutions of the countries within the WTO, can aid in the formulation of efficient and sustainable development strategies. It emphasizes the importance of participatory governance, where broad involvement of stakeholders from the locals to the private sector is essential in the planning process to ensure that more policies are flexible. When various constituencies are consulted, governments can develop development strategies that are more applicable to the area and are in line with the sustainable development goals (SDGs) frameworks. This approach also instills transparency, accountability, and trust in society, which are important for sustainability of policies over time. Glass and Newig's study also highlight that where citizens and non-governmental actors intervene in policies and interventions, policies make sense and address more complex issues, such as environmental concerns, social justice, and economic development.

One of the constructs frequently emphasized and analyzed in literature has been efficacy. The concept of efficiency is based on three different categories of return. Technical efficiency is the first, followed by allocative efficiency and total economic efficiency, which are the last explicitly defined. Technical efficiency refers to the ratio of maximum output that an input can produce to a specified amount or level. In other words, technical efficiency indicates the ability and willingness of a unit to produce maximal output from a given input level (Münevver & Muammer, 2022).

Having enough information on urban growth is essential for efficient land use planning. Thus, in this instance there is a high need to gather analyze and share land cover data. Geographic information systems and remote sensing techniques are used to identify changes in urban land cover and generate baseline data that

aids in land use planning. Additionally using LANDSAT data from 1987 2002 and 2017 the author of this paper attempts to describe how supervised land cover classification was employed. In this instance the author attempts to map the land cover transition between 1987 and 2017 and determine the net change in land cover during that time. In order to quantify the lost non-urban development areas as urban/developed the authors next compare the differences between the land use and land cover plans of the past and present. based on findings of differences between current land use plans and historical/current land cover. The difference between regional land use plans and irregular urban expansion can be thoroughly explained or briefly described and this information can then be used to evaluate the function and efficacy of land use planning for sustainable urban development and environmental sustainability, (Enoguanbhor, et. al., 2019).

Due to the global crisis and a lack of public funding constraints and engagement strategies work well for conservation strategies but are frequently insufficient for implementing integrated redevelopment actions of urban structures transformed by new buildings that contrast with historic urban landscape features. The development of models to support the use of compensatory mechanisms for rebuilding historical values of settlements has been made possible by the integration of methodologies for evaluating the financial viability of demolition and reconstruction of nonconforming structures in the planning process as tested in the case study of the municipality of Villasor (Colavitti & Serra, 2020).

Relevant studies and literature play a crucial part in the research process and form the fundamental basis of any investigation. The researcher adds important background information and substantially contributes to the overall caliber and legitimacy of a research project that may affect the readings associated with the research title. By providing a thorough summary of the body of knowledge already in existence these resources help researchers spot any gaps contradictions or areas that need more research. To make sure that their work complements and adds to the current scholarly discourse researchers can learn about the development of concepts theories and methodologies in their field by looking at related literature and studies.

Additionally, relevant studies and literature are an essential source of confirmation and backing for the research methodology and theoretical framework. They support the research credibility and dependability by proving that it is firmly grounded in accepted principles. Since these elements can be improved and adjusted in light of the knowledge gained from earlier research this validation also applies to the choice of variables research tools and data collection techniques.

Relevant studies and literature help formulate research questions and hypotheses offering a strong basis for building a cogent and organized research design. Furthermore, they help define important terms and concepts guaranteeing accuracy and coherence in the conceptual framework and terminology used in the research. In conclusion it is impossible to overestimate the importance of related literature and studies in research. They are essential tools for researchers to understand the current level of knowledge in their field, supporting the development of a strong theoretical framework and validating the design and methodology of the study.

These sources are essential for conducting thorough, relevant, and influential research that greatly advances our understanding. A thorough analysis of relevant studies and literature also helps with the development of conceptual frameworks, research questions, and hypotheses.

To provide a strong theoretical foundation for their work researchers can use well-established theories and concepts to direct their investigation. This not only increases the research rigor but also makes it easier to draw insightful parallels and connections with earlier findings.

2. Methodology

This chapter includes the research design, subject of the study, population and sampling techniques, data gathering procedures, research instruments, and statistical treatments.

2.1. Research Design

This study will use a quantitative research design to accurately assess the outcomes of local development planning to the different stakeholders in selected municipalities in Laguna using the TAP-HSPs' services. According to the study of Rana et. al., (2021), quantitative research is to obtain results by applying particular statistical techniques to the use and analysis of numerical data in order to provide answers to queries pertaining to who, what, where, when, how many, and how. It also explains how to collect numerical data and use it to explain a problem or phenomena.

2.2. Population and Sampling Techniques

An overall total of 15 respondents from the selected LGU in Laguna will be chosen purposely in the TAP-HSPs program. These respondents include different Local Government Unit (LGU) department heads and/or representatives in selected municipalities in Laguna that have already served the public, demonstrating a thorough grasp of the subject matter.

The research employed a purposive sampling method to select participants, meaning that individuals were intentionally chosen based on specific criteria. As Nyimbili et al (2024) explain, purposive sampling involves targeting specific qualities, which is why the researcher has opted to use this technique for sample collection. Therefore, using this sampling technique in the study is suitable for purposefully selecting a sample that represents the necessary characteristics.

2.3. Research Instruments

The study will utilize a semi-structured researcher-designed questionnaire. The questionnaire will include inquiries about the level of satisfaction in different local planning outcomes of the stakeholders in the selected municipalities in Laguna.

First part includes the assessment on the level of satisfaction of the respondents on the TAP-HSP. Second part deals with the planning outcomes of selected local planning stakeholders in Laguna. The questionnaire's effectiveness will be evaluated by testing it with probationary participants in a trial run, which will be distinct from the main study. The gathered data will be analyzed to assess its reliability and internal consistency using Cronbach's Alpha. Interviews will be carried out to confirm the provided answers and also to clarify the purpose of the study.

2.4. Research Procedure

Permission will be requested from the DCERP-CHE, UPLB before proceeding. Each survey will include a letter encouraging voluntary participation from the respondents. Anonymity, confidentiality, and neutrality will always be respected. All information and previous research used in this study will be properly cited.

2.5. Statistical Treatment

A statistical method will be used to thoroughly analyze the data in the study. Correlation analysis will be employed for assessing the level of satisfaction of TAP-HSP's outcomes in local planning stakeholders in selected municipalities in Laguna, offering understanding of their interactions. Furthermore, factor analysis can be carried out to assess the TAP-HSPs' outcomes in local planning stakeholders in selected municipalities in Laguna. Statistical methods will be used to assess the planning outcomes of TAP-HSP in different local planning stakeholders in Laguna and the TAP-HSPs services based on survey data obtained through Likert scales.

Scale	Description	Interpretation
4	Very Satisfied	Very High
3	Satisfied	High
2	Dissatisfied	Low
1	Very dissatisfied	Very Low

3. Results and Discussion

This chapter presents the different results and discusses the findings from analyzing the data gathered in this study. All specific questions outlined in Chapter 1 under the statement of the problem are answered in this chapter, supported by tables. It presents the data collected regarding the significant relationship between the respondents' assessment of the three components of TAP-HSP in terms of Capacity Development for Planners, Model Community/City for Sustainability and Resilience, and Praxis (Practice of Profession), as well as the planning outcomes of the stakeholders in selected municipalities in Laguna concerning relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. In particular, the study seeks to address the following:

Table 1

Level of assessment of the respondents on the TAP-HSPs assistance in various local planning stakeholders in Laguna

Indicator	M	SD	Interpretation
1. The local government unit (LGU) has developed and institutionalized policies to sustain the output from TAP-HSP project.	3.70	0.46	Very High
2. TAP-HSP provide for planning assistants who exhibits high level of expertise in environmental planning.	3.55	0.50	Very High
3. The TAP-HSP provided clear and actionable recommendations for improving human settlements development.	3.57	0.50	Very High
4. TAP-HSP ensures that the LGU plans comply with environmental laws and regulations.	3.47	0.52	Very High
5. The TAP-HSP efficiently resolves challenges or conflicts that arise during project implementation.	3.58	0.49	Very High
Overall Mean	3.53		Very High

Note: The mean was interpreted using the following 4.0 – 3.26 Very High, 3.25 – 2.51 High, 2.50 – 1.76 Low, 1.75 – 1.00 Very Low

The data indicates the level of assessment of the respondents on the TAP-HSPs assistance in various local planning stakeholders in Laguna. This also displayed the statements, mean, standard deviation and remarks.

The services provided by DCERPs Planning Assistants align with the specific needs of the community shows the mean score ($M=3.70$) and the ($SD=0.46$) and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied, it also shows that the DCERPs Planning Assistant was effective on delivering the services to the LGUs plan to

the specific needs for the community. Moreover, the Planning Assistant and Licensed Environmental Planners considered the needs of future generations in their planning processes, had a mean score of 3.58 and a standard deviation of 0.49, and it was verbally interpreted as very satisfied. However, it was followed by DCERP Planning Assistants ensuring that their plans comply with environmental laws and regulations with the mean score of 3.57 and the standard deviation of 0.50 and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied. Meanwhile, the DCERP Planning Assistants exhibit a high level of expertise in environmental planning, had a mean score of 0.55 and a standard deviation of 0.50 and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied. Lastly, the planner efficiently resolves challenges or conflicts that arise during project implementation had a mean score of 3.47 and standard deviation of 0.52 and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied.

The overall level of assessment of the respondents on the TAP-HSPs' assistance in various local planning stakeholders in Laguna, in terms of Praxis (Practice of Profession), attained an overall mean score of 3.57 and was verbally interpreted as very high among the respondents.

In the roles as the decision-makers of the planning process, planners are thought of as the key players who will achieve sustainable development through strategic planning. The components of urban development, which are the planners, scenarios, and actual experiences, can be used to measure urban, social, and economic changes (Albrechts, Barbanente, & Monno, 2020).

Level of assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders

In this study, the level of assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders refers to Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Sustainability.

The following tables show the statement, mean, standard deviation, remarks and verbal interpretation from the perspectives of respondents.

Table 2

Level of assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in terms of Relevance

Indicator	M	SD	Interpretation
1. The program promotes sustainable and inclusive development in LGUs' jurisdiction.	3.61	0.49	Very High
2. TAP-HSP provides access to technical tools and resources essential for human settlements planning.	3.58	0.51	Very High
3. The program contributes to better land use planning and zoning practices in your municipality.	3.62	0.49	Very High
4. The TAP-HSP fosters collaboration between the LGU and relevant stakeholders.	3.58	0.49	Very High
5. The program promotes community participation in human settlements planning.	3.59	0.49	Very High
Overall Mean	3.60		Very High

Note: The mean was interpreted using the following 4.0 – 3.26 Very High, 3.25 – 2.51 High, 2.50 – 1.76 Low, 1.75 – 1.00 Very Low

The provided data illustrates the level of assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in terms of relevance. This was also displayed the statements, mean, standard deviation and remarks.

The program contributes to better land use planning and zoning practices in your municipality,

shows the highest mean score ($M=3.62$) with ($SD=0.49$), and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied. However, the program promotes sustainable and inclusive development in LGUs jurisdiction shows the mean score ($M=3.61$) with ($SD=0.49$) and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied. Nevertheless, the program promotes community participation in human settlements planning and had a mean score ($M=3.59$) with ($SD=0.49$) and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied. Meanwhile, the TAP-HSP provides access to technical tools and resources essential for human settlements planning, and the TAP-HSP fosters collaboration between the LGU and relevant stakeholders, with the same mean score of 3.58 and a standard deviation of 0.49, and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied.

The respondents' overall level of assessment of the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in terms of Relevance attained an overall mean score of 3.60, which was verbally interpreted as very high among the respondents.

Participatory communication enables local stakeholders to engage in discussions, consultation, and decision-making processes, fostering a space where diverse perspectives are heard and valued. This allows communities to voice their priorities, cultural contexts, and socio-economic realities to planners, fostering inclusivity among the design process. It also empowers democratic governance by fostering the relevance, transparency, accountability, and shared ownership of development initiatives. This validates and gives a greater chance of developing an effective, acceptable and sustainable plans for development that bring about betterment, (Sulaiman & Ahmadi, 2020).

Table 3

Level of assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in terms of Effectiveness

Indicator	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Interpretation
1. The program services provided are effective in balancing economic, social, and environmental factors for sustainable development.	3.62	0.49	Very High
2. The TAP-HSP effectively integrates feedback from stakeholders in the planning process.	3.60	0.49	Very High
3. It is effectively addressing the environmental concerns of the locality.	3.54	0.50	Very High
4. Is the program helped to develop practical skills that one can apply to daily work.	3.57	0.50	Very High
5. The program fosters innovation and the adoption of best practices in human settlements planning within the LGU.	3.64	0.50	Very High
Overall Mean	3.59		Very High

Note: The mean was interpreted using the following 4.0 – 3.26 Very High, 3.25 – 2.51 High, 2.50 – 1.76 Low, 1.75 – 1.00 Very Low

The provided data illustrates the level of assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in terms of effectiveness. The statements, mean, standard deviation, and remarks were also displayed.

The program fosters innovation and the adoption of best practices in human settlements planning within the LGU, showing the highest weighted mean score ($M=3.64$) and the ($SD=0.50$), and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied. However, the program services provided effectively balance economic, social, and environmental factors for sustainable development, showing the mean score ($M=3.62$) and the ($SD=0.49$), and were verbally interpreted as very satisfied. Nevertheless, the TAP-HSP effectively integrated feedback from stakeholders in the planning process, had a mean score ($M=3.60$) and a standard deviation ($SD=0.49$),

and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied. Meanwhile, the statement “Is the program helped to develop practical skills that one can apply to daily work” got a mean score of 3.57 and the standard deviation of 0.50 and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied. Lastly, the statement “It is effectively addressing the environmental concerns of the locality” shows a mean score of 3.54 and the standard deviation of 0.50, was verbally interpreted as very satisfied.

The overall level of assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in terms of effectiveness attained an overall mean score of 3.59 and was verbally interpreted as very high among the respondents.

It was sustained by Oktaviana et., al., (2018) that planning for development is a step before implementation in the process. The significance of planning lies in modifying the development goals to be met with the resources currently available and any additional options that may be required. Development planning is described as a process to identify suitable future actions through a series of choices taking into consideration available resources in Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System. Government Regulation Number 8 of 2008 which addresses the stages procedures for preparation control and evaluation of the implementation of regional development plans came after this definition. After the plan has been put into action an evaluation of the preparation of regional development planning must be conducted. The established goals targets and development targets can be accomplished to that extent. However, an evaluation of the development plans implementation outcomes can be conducted prior to evaluating the efficacy of the plan’s preparation process. Thats how development planning is done with everyone involved and the procedure followed in compliance with relevant laws.

Table 4

Level of assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in terms of Efficiency

Indicator	M	SD	Interpretation
1. The program was implemented on time and adheres to its planned schedule.	3.58	0.54	Very High
2. The program provides accurate and up- to-date technical guidance on human settlements planning.	3.56	0.51	Very High
3. TAP-HSP personnel are knowledgeable and responsive to the needs of the LGU and its stakeholders.	3.63	0.50	Very High
4. The program adapts to changes in policies or local needs to maintain its efficiency.	3.64	0.50	Very High
5. The TAP-HSP efficiently utilizes digital tools or platforms to enhance its services.	3.51	0.50	Very High
Overall Mean	3.58		Very High

Note: The mean was interpreted using the following 4.0 – 3.26 Very High, 3.25 – 2.51 High, 2.50 – 1.76 Low, 1.75 – 1.00 Very Low

Table 6 shows the level of assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in terms of Efficiency. Also displays the statements, mean, standard deviation and remarks.

The program adapts to changes in policies or local needs to maintain its efficiency. The mean (M=3.64) suggests a very high level of assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders and supported with (SD=0.50). Also, TAP-HSP personnel are knowledgeable and responsive to the needs of the LGU and its stakeholders. While the mean is slightly lower (M=3.63) and the (SD=0.50), it still indicates the knowledge and skills gained from the program were

effective. However, the program was implemented on time and adhered to its planned schedule, showing a mean score of 3.58 and a standard deviation of 0.54, and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied. Meanwhile, the program provides accurate and up-to-date technical guidance on human settlements planning, shows a mean score of 0.56 and a standard deviation of 0.51, and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied. Finally, the TAP-HSP efficiently utilizes digital tools or platforms to enhance its services, demonstrating a mean score of 3.51 and a standard deviation of 0.50, and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied.

The overall level of assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in terms of efficiency attained an overall mean score of 3.58 and was verbally interpreted as very high among the respondents.

The study by Ilham Akbar, et. a., (2022) illustrates the highly relevance in development planning as it provides a comprehensive analysis of regional development planning, a critical aspect of sustainable growth and governance. By methodically investigating writing on key subjects such as decision-making, partner coordination, and arrival utilization, the inquiry highlights the variables that impact the viability of arranging procedures. Successful territorial improvement arranging guarantees adjusted asset assignment, financial development, and natural supportability, making it vital for policymakers and organizers. Also, emphasizing cautious arrival utilizing arranging strengthens the requirement for key advancement that minimizes natural corruption and advances long-term strength. This consideration serves as an important asset for making strides territorial arranging approaches and jones, contributing to more economical and well-coordinated advancement endeavors.

Table 5

Level of assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in terms of Sustainability

Indicator	M	SD	Interpretation
1. TAP-HSP has been effective in promoting sustainable resource management.	3.55	0.50	Very High
2. The TAP-HSP aligns with the long-term development goals and policies of the LGU.	3.55	0.50	Very High
3. The program has clear and measurable indicators to monitor and evaluate its sustainability.	3.59	0.51	Very High
4. The TAP-HSP promotes environmentally sustainable practices in human settlements planning.	3.53	0.50	Very High
5. There is strong political support and leadership commitment to the long-term success of the TAP-HSP.	3.48	0.52	Very High
Overall Mean	3.54		Very High

Note: The mean was interpreted using the following 4.0 – 3.26 Very High, 3.25 – 2.51 High, 2.50 – 1.76 Low, 1.75 – 1.00 Very Low

The provided data illustrates the level of assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in terms of sustainability. This also displayed the statements, mean, standard deviation and remarks.

The program has clear and measurable indicators to monitor and evaluate its sustainability, shows the highest mean score (M=3.59) and the (SD=0.51), and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied. However, the TAP-HSP aligns with the long-term development goals and policies of the LGU and the TAP-HSP aligns with the long-term development goals and policies of the LGU shows the mean score (M=3.55) and the (SD=0.50) and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied. Nevertheless, the TAP-HSP promotes environmentally sustainable practices in human settlements planning and had a mean score (M=3.53) and a

standard deviation (SD=0.50), and was verbally interpreted as very satisfied. Lastly, the statement “There is strong political support and leadership commitment to the long-term success of the TAP-HSP” shows a mean score of 3.48 and the standard deviation of 0.52, which was verbally interpreted as very satisfied.

The overall level of assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in terms of sustainability attained an overall mean score of 3.54 and a standard deviation of 0.27 and was verbally interpreted as very high among the respondents.

Moreover, according to the referenced work by Sarker, M.N.I. (2020), the urban community should be capable of reinforcing its resilience thinking to tackle environmental problems caused by global environmental change. It has been noted in many cities that several plans, programs, and initiatives have been undertaken to integrate sustainability into urban planning activities (Sarker, 2020).

Test of Relationship between the assessment of the respondents in the three components of TAP-HSP and the planning outcomes

To test the significant relationship between the assessment of the respondents in the three components of TAP-HSP and the planning outcomes in terms of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Sustainability they were treated statistically using Real Statistics Data Analysis Tools using the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient.

Table 6

Significant Relationship between the assessment of the respondents in the three components of TAP-HSP and the planning outcomes

Assessment of the respondents on the TAP-HSPs assistance in various local Planning stakeholders in Laguna		Assessment of the respondents in the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning Stakeholders			
		Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Sustainability
Assessment on the level of satisfaction of the Technical Assistance Program on Human Settlements Planning (TAP-HSP) in Selected Municipalities in Laguna	Pearson Correlation Significance (2-Tailed) N	0.4837 0.3702 129	0.2981 0.4971 129	0.2902 0.7185 129	0.491 0.1598 129
	Analysis	<i>Not Significant</i>	<i>Not Significant</i>	<i>Not Significant</i>	<i>Not Significant</i>

Note: The correlation was interpreted using the following .80-1.00 Perfectly Positive, 0.60-0.79 Strongly Positive, 0.40-0.59 Moderately Positive, 0.20-.039 Weakly Positive, 0.00-0.19 Very Weakly Positive

The data shows the assessment of the respondents on the TAP-HSPs assistance in various local planning stakeholders in Laguna and the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders which perhaps reflects on the resonance of the TAP-HSPs program. It was also evident that the program has been effective in providing support to the selected municipalities in Laguna.

This means that the integration and application of the particular model made sure that the planning projects that TAP-HSP supports are in line with the essential needs of the municipalities and the communities

and have the potential to yield significant long-term outcomes.

The model probably offers a structured framework that supports evidence-based decision-making, which improves participatory planning and guarantees inter-sectoral coordination, all of which are critical for attaining pertinent and successful planning outcomes. Other TAP-HSP assistance indicators on the other hand, might not have shown the same level of influence possibly due to inadequate stakeholder engagement and limited local applicability or implementation strategy gaps. This emphasizes how crucial it is to give community-driven resilience-focused and holistic models top priority when enhancing local planning procedures and outcomes in the specific area.

4. Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter provides the summary, conclusions, and recommendations based on the study's findings.

4.1. Summary of Findings

The study determined the outcomes of local development planning for different stakeholders in a selected municipality in Laguna by using the TAP-HSPs' program, addressing the following questions: What is the level of assessment of the respondents regarding TAP-HSPs assistance for various local planning stakeholders in Laguna? Additionally, what is the assessment of the respondents concerning the planning outcome of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability?

The study utilized a quantitative research design to accurately assess the outcomes of local development planning for different stakeholders in selected municipalities in Laguna using the TAP-HSP program. This approach is widely recognized as a valuable addition to quantitative research. The study titled "Technical Assistance Program on Human Settlements Planning (TAP-HSP) in different local planning outcomes of the stakeholders in selected municipalities in Laguna" employed purposive sampling to delve into program satisfaction towards the selected LGUs in Laguna. The methodology involved an expertly validated interview guide, and the research was sanctioned by the Department of Community and Environmental Resource Planning, College of Human Ecology (DCERP-CHE), University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB).

The following outlines the findings: (1) The level of assessment of the respondents regarding the TAP-HSPs assistance among various local planning stakeholders in Laguna was verbally interpreted as very high. This indicates that the respondents' assessment of the TAP-HSPs assistance in different local planning stakeholders in Laguna effectively meets the planning needs specific to each area or municipality through the program (2) The level of assessment of the respondents concerning the planning outcomes of TAP-HSP in selected local planning stakeholders, in terms of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Sustainability, was also verbally interpreted as very high. This suggests that the respondents' assessment of the planning outcomes of TAP-HSP in these stakeholders was accurate and effective based on their feedback. The TAP-HSP, on the other hand, serves as the banner public service arm of UPLB CHE, delivering planning assistance to communities, institutions, agencies, and organizations, particularly to Local Government Units in the Philippines, aiming to achieve human ecological security. The program offers various modalities and planning arrangements tailored to the needs of its partners and stakeholders. The TAP-HSP program's efforts to improve and enhance the planning needs of the LGU and the specific requirements of municipalities are evident in the local development plans, as shown by the high mean scores reflecting the program's three components.

4.2. Conclusions

Based on the data collected, the researcher concluded that assessing the TAP-HSPs assistance among various local planning stakeholders in Laguna revealed a high level of effectiveness. This indicates that the program has significantly contributed to strengthening the skills and knowledge of local planners, promoting sustainable and resilient community models, and enhancing the application of professional planning practices. The findings affirm the positive impact of TAP-HSPs in empowering local stakeholders and advancing strategic and sustainable local development efforts in Laguna. Although a considerable number of participants reported a dissatisfied level for some aspects of the assistance, some respondents indicate that they believe they could still benefit from further assistance with the LGUs. The efficacy of the program can also be further strengthened by fortifying certain vital elements such as capacity building, technical training, and continuous monitoring.

4.3. Recommendations

Given the conclusions reached from the study, the following recommendations can be made to further enhance the TAP-HSPs services to the LGUs, not only in Laguna but also at the national level. It is recommended that the TAP-HSPs program be enhanced by focusing on continuous capacity building, technical training, and sustained monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to address the areas where some stakeholders expressed dissatisfaction. Local Government Units (LGUs) should be encouraged to collaborate more actively with the program implementers to ensure that the assistance is tailored to the specific needs of their communities. Additionally, providing follow-up support and refresher courses for planners and other local stakeholders can help maintain momentum and ensure a long-term impact. Strengthening partnerships, ensuring inclusive participation, and integrating feedback mechanisms will further improve the program's overall effectiveness in fostering sustainable and resilient development in Laguna. The recommendations aim to guide the efforts to institutionalize and expand its impact on stakeholder engagement, policy formulation, and implementation efficiency.

Acknowledgement

The researcher sincerely appreciates everyone who contributed to the completion of this study, especially the following individuals:

Mario R. Briones, EdD., University President of Laguna State Polytechnic University, University President of Laguna State Polytechnic University for his invaluable support and source of inspiration.

MaryJane D. Fuentes, DPA, Dean College of Business Administration, and Accountancy, for deep-seated encouragement to help, helpful advices, understanding, guidance and being an inspiration in making this study.

His thesis adviser, Dr. Chester Alexis C. Buama, for his continuous guidance, assistance, and patience with his many inquiries.

The same goes for his thesis panel: Prof. Bayani Guia, Prof. Marie Ann S. Gonzales, and Dr. Regina E. Gloria, for their invaluable insights and encouragement to improve the study.

He is deeply indebted to the College of Business Administration and Accountancy for their support and assistance during his thesis journey.

He also would like to thank the Department of Community and Environmental Resource Planning, College of Human Ecology—University of the Philippines, Los Baños (DCERP-CHE, UPLB) for accepting his request to use the TAP-HSP program as his thesis. He extends his gratitude to the TAP-HSP team for their assistance during the study's preparation and data gathering process.

He is extremely grateful to the LGUs and People's Organizations for their significant input into the

study. May this research benefit the program and the municipalities.

His parents and family, for their constant support in whatever form it may take.

To his mentors who have become like family, Dr. Chester Alexis C. Buama, Prof. Nilda Alforja, Prof. Juanita L. Juanillas, Dr. Marilyn Pielago, Dr. Marissa L. Dimarucot, and Dr. Edgar M. Reyes, Jr., this would not have been possible without your encouraging words and belief in me.

He would also like to sincerely thank his friends, especially those working on their theses, for being with him on this arduous yet fulfilling journey. He is looking forward to graduation day as he dons the academic gown!

Lastly, this endeavour would not have been successful without the presence of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, who gave him peace throughout and did not give up on him, even when he failed others and himself. All honor and glory belong to Him.

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