

JICA's Approach on Spatial Planning

“JICA activities in Bhutan, Mongolia and Thailand”

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What is JICA

- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is an executing agency of Official Development Assistances (ODA) of Government of Japan.

- Urban and Regional Development Group works mainly for;
 - ✓ Urban Development/ Urban Planning/ Urban Transport Planning
 - ✓ National and Regional Development Planning

What is JICA

Mission

JICA, in accordance with the Development Cooperation Charter, will work on *human security and quality growth*.

Vision

Leading the world with trust

JICA, with its partners, will take the lead in forging bonds of trust across the world, aspiring for a free, peaceful and prosperous world where people can hope for a better future and explore their diverse potentials.

Actions

- 1 Commitment:**
Commit ourselves with pride and passion to achieving our mission and vision.
- 2 Gemba:**
Dive into the field (“gemba”) and work together with the people.
- 3 Strategy:**
Think and act strategically with broad and long-term perspectives.
- 4 Co-creation:**
Bring together diverse wisdom and resources.
- 5 Innovation:**
Innovate to bring about unprecedented impacts.

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JICA's Approach

Master Plan is essential for balanced development.

(1) Wide range of analysis (**Comprehensiveness**)

- Data collection and analysis on challenges and opportunity in broad aspect.
- Like, Industry potential/location, access to global market, social service, road network, natural conditions, disaster risk, climate change etc..

(2) Vision and Strategy Setting (**Consensus on Development Orientation**)

- Visioning for future development should be encompassed
- Strategy and phased approach should be prepared to make it realized.
- Strategic allocation of resources should be considered in masterplan.

(3) Stakeholder Involvement (**Inclusiveness**)

- Through the process of formulating masterplan, all stakeholders voice are consciously collected and incorporated into the plan.

Recent trend in Planning

- **SDGs in planning**

Especially on sustainability, environmental consideration, climate change, social inclusion, etc.,



Recent trend in Planning

- **Quality Infrastructure**

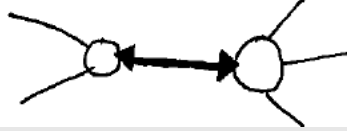
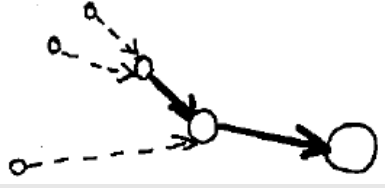
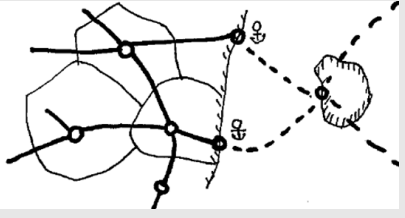
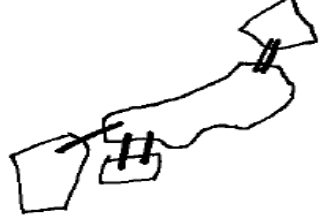
“G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment”

Quality planning is the base of Quality infrastructure investment and Quality growth.

G 20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment

- 1: Maximizing the Positive Impact of Infrastructure to Achieve Sustainable Growth and Development
- 2: Raising Economic Efficiency in View of Life-Cycle Cost
- 3: Integrating Environmental Considerations in Infrastructure Investments
- 4: Building Resilience against Natural Disasters and Other Risks
- 5: Integrating Social Considerations in Infrastructure Investment
- 6: Strengthening Infrastructure Governance

Type of Corridor Development

	Inter-city link	Urban-Rural link	Network link	Unify national land
Shape				
Feature	Connect certain size of cities by shortest/fastest time distance	Integrated road forms corridor	Forms a network in broad area	Remoted area by river /mountains/others are linked by bridge/tunnel/ICTs
Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Connect mutual market -Expand business and investment in mulita city activities -Role sharing in value chain 	-Balance between Urban (demand) and Rural (supply) relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make trade block and common market - -Make regional block structure 	Unify the national land
Case	East Seaboard Development in Thailand Pacific Belt in Japan	Corridor Development in Africa	GMS Corridor Belt Road Initiatives	Bridge Project in Bangladesh Honshu-Shikoku Bridge in Japan

Comprehensive Development Plan for Bhutan

Main Issue

- Accelerating migration from villages to the Capital Region.
- Difficulty in sustaining villages and providing all migrants with good job & living condition

Approach

- Settlement Area with Effective Network & Outward-Oriented Economy
- Regional Development will be lead by LUC(Linked Urban Centre).

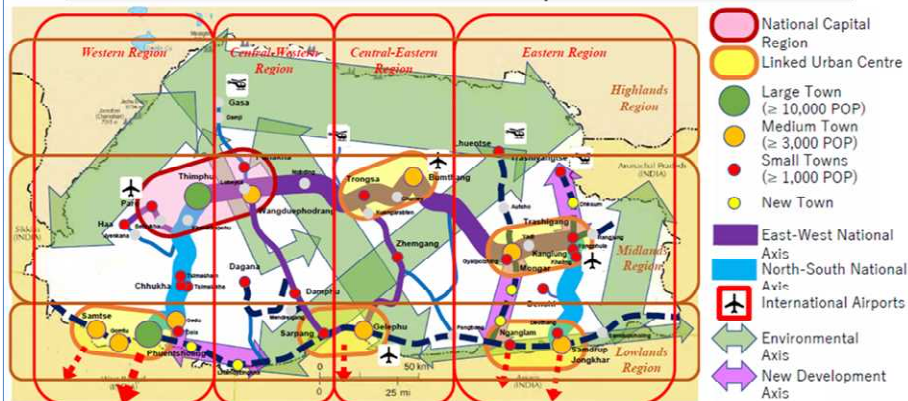
Next Step

- Regional Development Plan in Sarpang-Gelephu (Central-Eastern Region) will be formulated as a model case.

Feature

- For outward oriented economy, connection to India was important.
- Due to land conditions, landslides constrains traffic, back-up routs were considered in network.

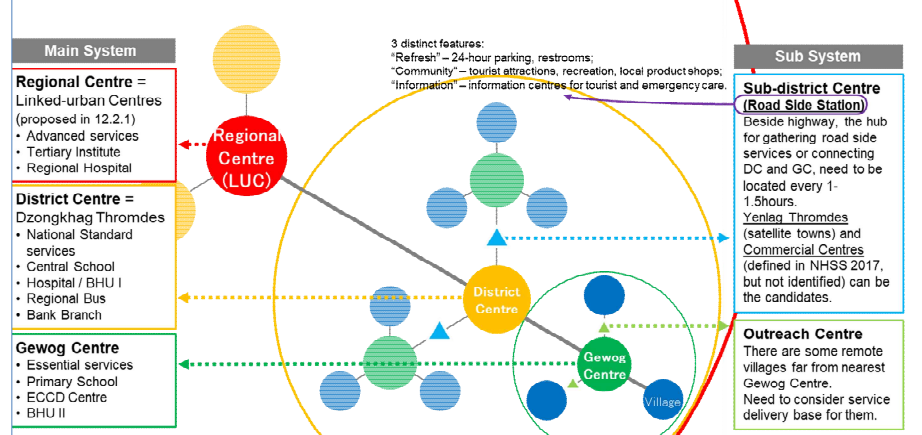
East-West & North-South Development Axis in Bhutan



Source: JICA Study Team

Development Axis in CDP Bhutan

LINKED URBAN CENTER to support people in urban and rural area



Source: JICA Study Team

Regional Governance System in LUC Concept

Main Issue

- Overconcentration in Capital City and serious urban issues such as air pollution, congestion
- Disparity between urban and rural area

Approach

- Diversification of industry/export, industrial development in rural areas, and address urban issues
- IRDP* are proposed based on potentials of each region.

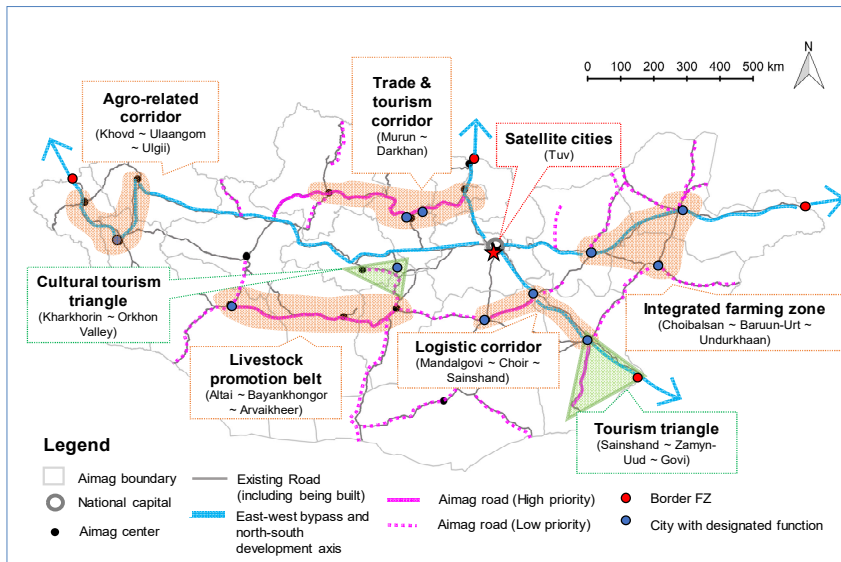
Next Step

- Finalizing NCDP* Report.
- Essence of NCDP is expected to be incorporated in HSP* and RDP*.
- Core program in IRDP will be followed up by further study.

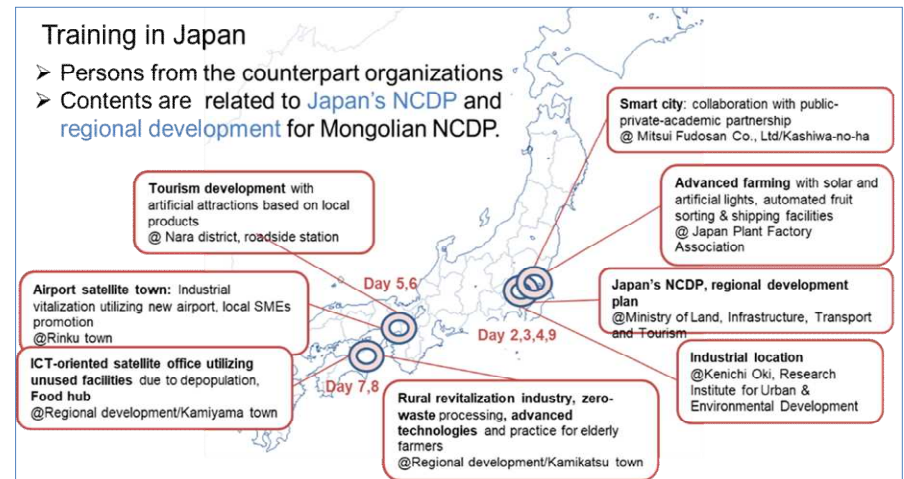
Feature

- Training in Japan were conducted to obtain hints.
- Export link to Russia and China, and transit opportunity were examined.
- ICT/DX potential are being studied. Pilot project of remote education are also implemented.

*IRDP: Integrated Regional Development Program, NCDP: National Comprehensive Development Plan, HSP: Human Settlement Plan, RDP: Regional Development Policy.

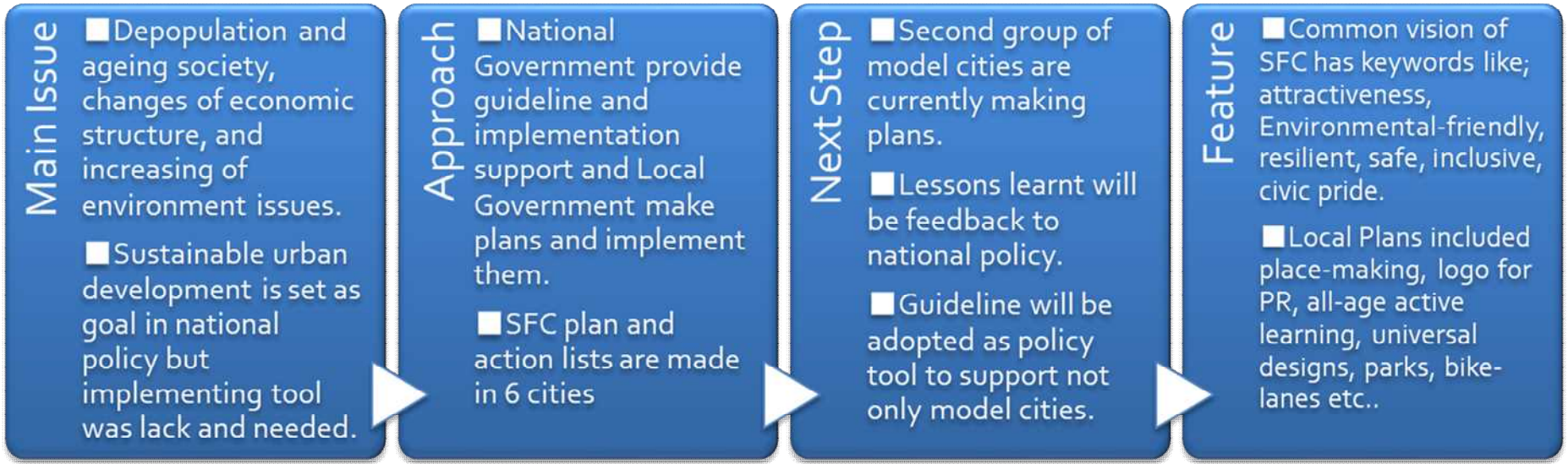


Source: JICA Study Team Integrated Regional Development Program (IRDP) in NCDP (draft)



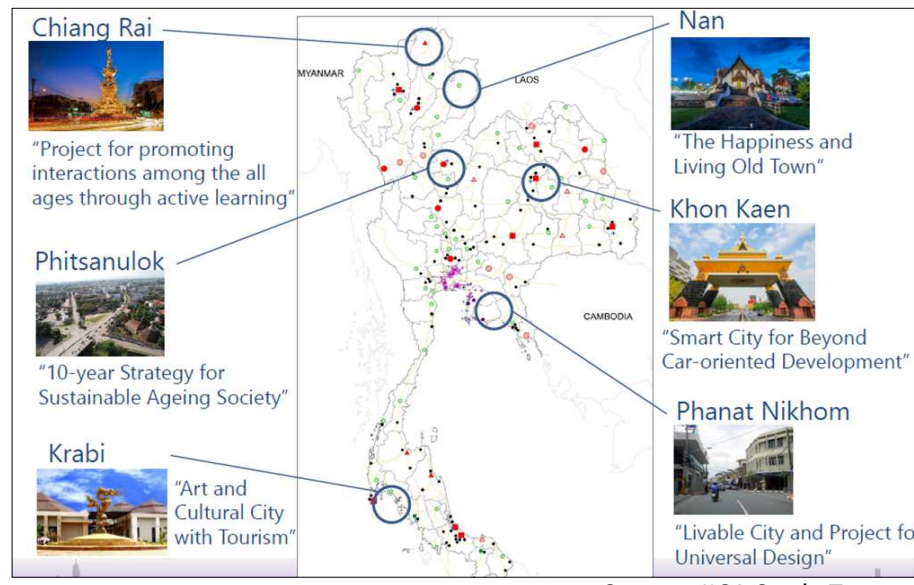
Source: JICA Study Team

Sustainable Future City (SFC) for Thailand



Source: JICA Study Team 11

Local Government-Driven Planning Mechanism



Source: JICA Study Team

First 6 model cities

Key Issues

(1) How can we ensure the implementation of the Plan ?

- ✓ Realistic implementation plan and mechanism to realize vision and strategies.
- ✓ Early commencement of flagship project/program.
- ✓ Pilot project implementation in planning stage as demonstration and inspire social awareness.

(2) How can we promote regional development?

- ✓ In regional development, realistic plan based on actual capacity of rural service providers should be considered. DX/ICT potentials may complement it by innovative ideas like remote education/medical service.
- ✓ Social service could be provided in broader administrative area like LUC in Bhutan. IRDP in Mongol NCDP is planned for based on regional level (group of Aimags(districts)).
- ✓ City to city mutual learning has started in Thailand.

(3) How can we incorporate local potential and initiatives?

- ✓ To promote diversification of industry and exports products, finding local potentials and form a cluster for its value addition is one approach. Leather and sea berry have potentials in Mongolia.
- ✓ Local initiatives by public participation planning differentiate the plans in Thailand.

Thank you for your attention.

