

Spatial planning experiences for strengthening national land / urban systems in different governance structures

Relevance

Spatial and territorial planning for delivering not only services but more importantly social, economic and environmental benefits through prudent use of land and the natural resources

In Nepal, with new federal structure and three-tiered government at national, provincial and local level, how we translate the spatial plans at the local level for actual realization of its impact is important

Without its alignment with the spatial plan vertically and horizontally, we will continue to see conflict with nature and between people, institutions and spaces.

This session is highly relevant for Nepal to understand how integrated spatial planning approach in this governance structure can strengthen the balanced urban systems as envisaged by the urban policy and development strategies

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Key questions

1. Spatial or territorial planning is usually conceived / developed at the national or regional level, while its actual realization and implementation is at the local level, with local government as the major actors. How can the vertical integration between the different tiers of government be ensured for development and implementation these spatial plans?
2. Spatial planning in general is prepared by a line government ministry or agency, while its implementation in space would require multiple actors and sectors to come together and align their priorities, plans and investments. How can such horizontal coordination / harmonization between multiple sectors be ensured, for effective implementation of the spatial plans?