

Minutes of the networking event of WUF10

Supporting the formulation and implementation of territorial/spatial plans through multilateral collaboration: Pilot programs of Spatial Planning Platform (SPP) in Cambodia, Mongolia, and Myanmar

Date: 10 February 2020

Time: 16:30 - 18:30

Place: Hall 3: Room 15, Abu Dhabi National Exhibition Centre, UAE

< Agenda >

Remarks

(Mr. Takuya Kurita, chair of the session, Vice-Minister of Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), Japan)

(Ms. Ritsuko Yamazaki Honda, Moderator)

Presentation 1-1: National Spatial Plan

(Dr. Pen Sophal, Secretary of State Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, Cambodia)

Presentation 1-2: Urbanization as an Accelerator for Sustainable Development:

(Mr. Sok Vanna, UN-Habitat, Cambodia)

Presentation 1-3: Supporting the Formulation and Implementation of Territorial / Spatial Plans Through Multilateral Collaboration

(Mr. Mohd Sukuran Bin Taib, Deputy Director, National Physical Planning Division, PLANMalaysia, Malaysia)

Comment

(Dr. Ms. Rattikarn Khambud, City Planner, National and Regional Planning Bureau, Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning, Ministry of Interior, Thailand)

Remarks

(Mr. Han Zaw, Minister, Minister of Construction, Myanmar)

Presentation 2-1: Progress and Challenges in Spatial Planning

(Ms. Aye Aye Myint, Deputy Director General from the Department of Provident, Housing Development Ministry of Construction, Myanmar)

Presentation 2-2: Policy Measures to implement Spatial Planning

(Ms. Tin Tin Kyi, Chief, Smart City Officer of Yangon, Director, Urban Planning, Yangon City Development Committee)

Presentation 2-3: Introduction to National Urban Policy in Myanmar

(Mr. Bijay Karmacharya, Country Program Manager, UN-HABITAT, Myanmar)

Presentation 2-4: OECD National Urban Policy Review of Myanmar

(Dr. Tadashi Matsumoto, Head of the Unit, Sustainable Development and Global Relations, OECD)

Comment

(Ms. Nora Diaz, Director, Environment, Land Use and Urban Planning and Development Bureau Philippines.)

Presentation 3-1: Supporting the formulation and implementation of spatial plans through multilateral collaboration

(Mr. B.Gunbold, director general, department of urban development and land affairs coordination and policy implementation, Ministry of construction and urban development, Mongolia)

Presentation 3-2: JICA's Approach on Spatial Planning Case of "The Project for Formulation of National Comprehensive Development Plan in Mongolia"

(Mr. Dai Machida, Urban and Regional Development Group Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA))

Comment

(Mr. Mani Ram Gelal, Director General Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, Ministry of Urban Development, Nepal)

Presentation 4-1 Spatial Planning Approaches

(Ms. Emily Owen, Urban Development Specialist, Urban Disaster Risk Management Unit, World Bank)

Speech

(Mr. Koresawa, UN-Habitat Regional Office Asian Pacific, and Director of the Regional Office Asian pacific)

Speech

(Mr. Hitoshi Ara, Deputy Director General, Group Director for Urban and Regional Development Group, JICA)

Comment

(Mr. Matthias Helble, Economic Analysis and Operational Support Division, Economic Research & Regional Cooperation Department, Asian Development Bank (ADB))

Remarks

(Mr.Takuya Kurita, Chair of the session, Vice-Minister of MLIT)

Remarks

(Mr. Takuya Kurita, chair of the session, Vice-Minister of Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), Japan)

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the networking event of the spatial planning platform (SPP). I am Takuya Kurita, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, the Japanese government. This event also serves as the second SPP meeting. Spatial planning has contributed to achieving SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. The SPP is aiming at facilitating networking, ensuring experiences and peer-to-peer learning on spatial planning. Now, we have remarkable speakers from the pilot countries, such as Cambodia, Mongolia, and Myanmar. And there are also peer reviewers and practitioners from PLANMalaysia, international organizations including OECD, UN-Habitat, and World Bank. We are also with the audience of various expertise and experiences from all over the world.

The session begins with sharing experiences from the pilot countries by the governments and various stakeholders followed by the discussion on the next step. Now I am passing on to my colleague, Ritsuko, moderator of this session.

(Ms. Ritsuko Yamazaki Honda, Moderator)

I am Ritsuko Yamazaki Honda, the SPP secretariat, also serve as Director of the Policy Planning Office in the MLIT. I would like to give you an overview of this session. The first part is about the pilot countries, namely Cambodia, Myanmar, and Mongolia. Each country's part is composed of presentations by the governments and followed by the reviewers. The second part is on the next step, we could discuss what is the need for the establishment of collaborative system, how we can overcome common challenges. So, it will be a very big program using two hours. Let us start with Cambodia, Dr. Pen Sophal, Secretary of State Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, I give the floor to you.



Presentation 1-1: National Spatial Plan

(Dr. Pen Sophal, Secretary of State Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, Cambodia)

1. Introduction

- I would like to deeply thank the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Tourism of Japan that has invited us to attend the 10th World Urban Forum. We are very pleased to attend the forum.
- I would like to express my utmost gratitude toward H.E Chea Sophara, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction for assigning and allowing my colleagues and I to attend this forum. Now, I will give you a presentation on the National Spatial Plan in Cambodia.
- The presentation focuses on four points, 1) government initiatives, 2) law on land management and urban planning, 3) national spatial plan and 4) conclusion.

2. The Rectangular Strategy as a government strategy

- Cambodia, under the leadership of Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of Cambodia, has received peace, political stability, and development through the implementation of the “Win-Win” policy based on the Rectangular Strategies.
- The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has successfully implemented the Rectangle Strategies for growth, employment, equity, and efficiency for the last three decades, phase I, phase II, and phase III. and now we come into phase IV.
- The Political Platform of the Royal Government of the Sixth Legislature of the National Assembly has set out the Rectangular Strategy-Phase4, as an effective policy instrument of the RGC, which will take stock of the last 20 years’ effort to transform, rehabilitate and develop Cambodia into a fully peaceful country after the end of civil war
- Through the Rectangular Strategy-Phase IV, the Royal Government of Cambodia, has paid a considerable attention to strengthening urban management and developing cities in accordance with the principles of Smart Cities in line with sustainable and inclusive development goals through the development and enforcement of relevant policies, laws, and technical standards.
- The Rectangular Strategy-Phase4 focuses on 4 Priority Areas (rectangles), in which the strengthening Urban Planning and Management has been clearly emphasized in the fourth area as indicated in the diagram (Slide5):
 1. Rectangle 1- Human Resource Development
 2. Rectangle 2- Economic Diversification
 3. Rectangle 3- Promotion of private sector development and employment
 4. Rectangle 4- Inclusive and sustainable development:
 - i. Promotion of agriculture and rural development;
 - ii. Strengthening sustainable management of natural and culture resources;

- iii. Strengthening management of urbanization; and
- iv. Ensuring environmental sustainability and readiness for climate change.

- The “Rectangular Strategy phase IV” and “Political Platform of the Royal Government of the Sixth Legislature of the National Assembly” will act as a comprehensive policy framework for formulating the “National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023” with clearly defined indicators and timeframe for implementation.
- And that must be consistent with the RGC’s sectoral policies.

3. Sectoral Policies and legal frameworks with SDGs

- We have the white paper on Land Policy, The National Policy on Housing, the National Policy on Spatial Planning and other related laws and policies.
- For supporting SDGs, we have to study from these laws on Cambodia like laws on land management urban planning and construction, land law, the law on road and other policies, sub-decree and royal decree.
- We have a cooperation with the Japanese government, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for important points, “Law on Construction” (in force), “law on land management and urban planning” and “national spatial planning” (both under development).
- The Law of Construction has been completely done in cooperation with Japan. The law is approved by the National Assembly.
- We are making other royal decrees, sub-decrees, and regulations to implement the law.

4. Law on Land Management and Urban Planning

- The law on land management and urban planning is new cooperation under the framework of the spatial planning supported by Japan, SPP here.
- We have drawn a draft of the law on land management and urban planning by starting studies of the existing law and legal document of the Kingdom Cambodia and relevant laws and legal documents from other countries.
- The purposes of the law are to ensure below.
 - Management, use, and development of land and natural resources are appropriate and consistent with objectives;
 - Smart, efficient, sustainable, balanced, quality, aesthetic, inclusive, and integrated management of national, regional, capital, provincial, municipal, and district development nationwide;
 - The protection of public and private interests and rights during the improvements, development, conservation, and construction;
 - The protection of natural resources, cultural treasures, history and heritage, the promotion of green development, and mitigation of climate change, as well as the increase of prevention of disasters;
 - Drives economic growth, business development, boosts confidence, and draws investors, supports public and private development:
- This law aims to determine the competence, principles, plans, processes, and regulations for land use, land development, conservation, construction, and measures for land management and urban planning in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

- It shall be applied to enforcement for state public land, state private land, and all land owned by private individuals in all the Kingdom.
- The principles of the law are below.
 - to protect public interests and individual rights;
 - smart, efficient, sustainable, balanced, inclusive, and integrated;
 - economy, society, environment, culture and social harmonization;
 - in line with decentralization, deconcentration, and participated by all stakeholders;
 - follow planning hierarchies and consistency with two-way approach bottom-up and top-down system;
 - uses the physical plan as the main tool for implement and development of land management and urban planning:

5. Spatial Planning

- Spatial planning is also under the plan of the cooperation of our ministry and the MLIT of Japan. And also under the cooperation of the Spatial Planning Platform.
- The important point is to find the balance between the often competing uses and functions and to provide for sustainable territorial development for the purpose of spatial planning.
- Therefore, the RGC, through the council of the minister's approved the national policy on spatial planning and mandated the National Committee for Land Management and Urban Planning (NCLMUP), with the MLMUPC as its secretariat, as the lead agency to implement spatial planning in Cambodia.
- The vision of Cambodia's national spatial planning policy is that the country's "entire territory shall be used, organized, developed and protected by integrative, strategic territorial planning and the harmonization of regionally significant instruments and measures."
- In this regard, the national spatial planning policy shall avoid any contradictory views, by adhering to hierarchies of planning at all respective levels; from national to sub-national level.
- The mechanism for planning and planning hierarchies, we have national and sub national levels (Slide23). For the national level we have national and regional spatial plans (more provinces) that shall be initiated and developed by National Committee on Land Management and Urban Planning led by Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction.
- At the sub-national level we have:
 - Capital and provincial level: We have Capital Land Use Plan and Master Plan at the Capital level. While at the provincial level we have only Provincial Spatial Plan. The Capital Land Use Planning and Master Plan and Provincial Spatial Planning shall be initiated and developed by Capital/Provincial Committee for Land Management and Urban Planning.
 - Municipality, District, Khan Level: We have Municipal Land Use Plan and Master Plan at the Municipal level. While we have only Land Use Master Plan at District/Khan level. Municipal Land Use Planning and Master Plan and District/Khan Land Use Master Plan shall be

initiated and developed by Municipal/ District/Khan Committee for Land Management and Urban Planning.

- Commune/Sangkat level: we have Commune/Sangkat land use plan at commune/sangkat. The Commune/Sangkat Land Use Plan (CLUP) shall be initiated and developed by commune/Sangkat council with coordination and technical support from Municipality/District/Khan committee for Land Management and Urban Planning.

- As shown in the graphic (Slide23), it is the time frame, framework and vision of the planning in Cambodia.
- In our program, we have conducted a survey for information and database collection related to existing land use, infrastructure. We then analyze the spatial strategy and infrastructure framework in Cambodia.
- This (*slide 29) shows some results that we have studies and surveys. This is some analysis of the infrastructure and transportation network for Cambodia.
- We have 3342 strategies, like three secondary transportation, three major transportation corridors, two external transportation, and four major transport hubs.
- We proposed a comprehensive transportation network pattern.

6. Conclusion

- In conclusion, I highly appreciate the cooperation with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan in the framework of the Spatial Planning Platform between Cambodia and Japan. I would like to thank the government of Japan and all our friend from Malaysia and other Asian countries and Asian spatial platform who have contributed to our study and development.
- On behalf of the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, I would like to express our utmost gratitude toward the Royal Government of Cambodia for allowing us to attend the forum, thank you, Samdech Techo, thank you, peace!

(Moderator)

Thank you for your presentation. The next speaker is Mr. Sok Vanna, from UN-Habitat, Cambodia, thank you.

Presentation 1-2: Urbanization as an Accelerator for Sustainable Development:

(Mr. Sok Vanna, Country Program Manager, UN-Habitat, Cambodia)

1. Introduction

- At present, Cambodia is a lower middle-income country and aspiring to attain an upper middle-income status by 2030 and a high-income country by 2050.
- All national stakeholders including UN agencies have integrated “managed urbanization” into one of the five priority areas of the Cambodia UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2019-2023 aligned with the national development strategies.

2. Thematic programming areas

- To realize managed urbanization, four thematic programming areas have been identified: 1. data and evidence; 2. urban governance, planning and management; 3. resilient infrastructure and services; and 4. land and affordable housing.
 - Partnerships, innovation, co-creation and advocacy have also been identified as the key drivers that can advance planned and managed urbanization. In Cambodia, coordination and partnerships with stakeholders remain the major challenges.
 - The UN system in Cambodia has an important role to play in bringing multi-stakeholders (e.g. the Royal Government of Cambodia, UN agencies, NGOs, the private sector, etc.) together in the coordination process and in forging partnerships with them for better urban development.
3. The First Cambodia Urban Forum (CUF): Major priorities and outcomes
- The First Cambodia Urban Forum (CUF) was held in November 2019 with a special focus on smart, sustainable, and inclusive urban development. More than 300 individuals from both national and international stakeholders participated in this forum.
 - The CUF is the inclusive policy platform that brings all stakeholders together on a table, share knowledge and experience, discuss urban priorities, and identify the way forward towards a more sustainable urban future.
4. CUF Declaration: Recommendations
- Urbanization is a powerful positive force for sustainable development.
 - Rapid unplanned urban growth is leading to emerging issues related to sustainable development (e.g. growing informal settlements, poor housing conditions, polluted environments).
 - People-centered urban development needs to be ensured.
 - Land issues impact urbanization. Community ownership of development project is key.
 - A mix of land uses, inclusive public spaces, conservation of cultural heritage, etc. should be considered.
 - Affordable housing remains a challenge. New financing modalities and partnerships matter.
 - Resilient to climate change impacts/disasters need to be ensured in the housing sector.
 - Smart city technologies need to be harnessed.
 - Action-oriented partnerships with multi-stakeholders need to be formed.
 - Developing a National Urban Policy is needed.
5. CUF Declaration: Recommendations
- Establishing a stronger knowledge base and deepening the use of evidence for policy making to inform planning and investment decisions.
 - Advocating for increased, long-term and predictable financing for sustainable urban development.
 - Supporting the development of sustainable urbanization through effective consultation and partnership.
 - Ensuring the full participation in urban planning and policy for Cambodia's urban future..
-

(Moderator)

Thanks, Mr. Vanna. Now, SPP conducted a study mission in Cambodia last December, supported by PLANMalaysia, Mr. Sukuran joined this study mission.

Presentation 1-3: Supporting the Formulation and Implementation of Territorial / Spatial Plans Through Multilateral Collaboration

(Mr. Mohd Sukuran Bin Taib, Deputy Director, National Physical Planning Division, PLANMalaysia, Malaysia)

(This meeting transcription was done by UED.)

1. Introduction

- This presentation focuses on finding of pilot project of the SPP in Cambodia in December 2019.
- Before going to detail about the finding, I would like to look at why spatial planning is very important to the country.
- According to Patsy Healey, spatial planning is a set of governance practices for developing and implementing strategies, plans, policies and projects, and for regulating the location, timing, and form of development.
- So, good spatial planning can ensure the utilization of land resources.
- Ensuring the utilization of land resources is planned and implemented in an organized manner to meet the needs of present and future generations.
- That is why the plan can create a condition for the enhancement of quality life.

2. Spatial planning benefit

- The part of spatial planning is the related benefit which consists of the four pillars of sustainability
 - i. in terms of social sustainability where good spatial planning may help considering the needs of the local community in policy development,
 - ii. in terms of economic sustainability, where good spatial planning help to identify land, in appropriate location to meet the needs for economic development,
 - iii. also goes their environmental sustainability, where spatial planning can contribute to conserving the important environment, our history and cultural asset.
 - iv. Also how the good government can provide transparency of decision making in planning methods.

3. National spatial plan

- One of the criteria that need to be considered in formulating of spatial planning is to study the specific countries for the best practice.
- Now spatial planning development in Malaysia. I guided our Malaysia five-year economic development plan how the national physical plan translates the economic policy into spatial. That is the duty of national physical planning. For example, the government wants to develop a more industrial area, where is the suitable land for industry area? So national physical plan can formulate and give a suitable area, how to promote the industry area, for example.
- As for the United Kingdom, they have the national planning policy framework for England. They have a national planning framework for Scotland. So they

have their own spatial plan based on their country. And then, this plan also gives a main economic groups corridor, for example. So the national spatial plan considers the driver to the country. For instance, in the Liverpool city region, how Greater Manchester becomes main for shipping and manufacturing? Greater Birmingham for the heavy industry? Greater London is considered as an internal center of business? and so on.

- Japan has very comprehensive spatial planning, also has considered a development plan on how to control 126 million population. That is a very comprehensive development plan.
- South Korea has a comprehensive national development plan, also national spatial strategy in order to be a stated policy guiding their country how they control their land use.
- Spatial planning is similar to economic growth, how we can manage the economic activity in terms of prohibition of land use in the National Spatial plan.

4. Overview of spatial planning in Cambodia

- This is based on our initial observation of spatial planning during the SPP peer review mission in Cambodia. There is also quick research based on the World Bank group's report published in 2018.
- Actually lots of plans have been prepared in Cambodia. They have a national strategic development plan, transport masterplan and biodiversity masterplan.
- There are drafted concept for urban planning and land management law. So all these policy documents need to be detailed and ensuring for strong coordination among the different levels of authority and approval body. Thus the government of Cambodia can formulate a very comprehensive national spatial plan, to be considered as the statutory plan to Cambodia.
- Spatial planning requires integrated and comprehensive planning approval in order to rationalize appropriate land use activity. So there is a method to consider how the government of Cambodia can prepare a national spatial plan.
- They need to prepare terms of references, we identify the study their scopes of work and study goal and objective. They need to have a budget tree and procurement processes to determine the cover of the study and the contents of the national spatial plan.
- Considering the national spatial plan is at the micro-level, how detailed national spatial plan in Cambodia will be.
- In terms of the approval process, you need to have a set of the committee how to legislate their plan and how it can be a legal policy into finalizing the plan. And the implementation and monitoring.
- So you need a collaborative cooperation mechanism, how to integrate the amount of agency, how you can compare the set of policies in terms of environment, transport, land use and economy activity, for example.
- That kind of method is needed to consider in formulating the comprehensive national spatial plan in Cambodia.

5. Conclusion

- The national spatial plan in Cambodia is to set a strategic framework for planning spatial development, it has to be interpreted into strategy and planning, national, provincial and district level in Cambodia.

- So, therefore, I hope this finding can be used as a guide in preparing Cambodian national spatial planning policy.

(Moderator)

Thank you Mr. Sukuran of your comprehensive presentation, now I would like to ask comments from neighboring countries, Nang-san, from Thailand.

Comment

(Dr.Ms.Rattikarn Khambud. City Planner, National and Regional Planning Bureau, Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning. Ministry of Interior, Thailand)

- ✓ I am quite interested in the national spatial development plans in Cambodia. It is about planning policy, land management, and urban planning that I would like to share my experience in Thailand.
- ✓ In Thailand, when we planned the national spatial planning, our department (Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning) dealt mostly with the physical plan. However, we have other departments which handle the response to the social and economic aspects.
- ✓ Firstly, all the presentations were very impressive, especially, the collaboration of integration between urban planning and land management. This concept will be effective in the future for sustainable development goals. For example, to reduce the conflicts, landowner buy-in is one important sector of urban planning. When we work on land use planning, we did not participate much with the landowners (one of the stakeholders of land management). If we anticipate, via academic perception that the landowners will not agree with the concept of future planning and the result of land use planning or land development projects, it will create a problem in the future. Therefore, I think Cambodia is advanced in its approach of collaborative work on urban planning and land management. For Thailand, our new Act of Town and Country Planning (B.E 2562) will provide more participation of all stakeholders while having more emphasis on decentralization.
- ✓ Secondly, I have seen the direction of coastal region planning (by Dr. Pen's presentation). This will be a suitable opportunity for Thailand and Cambodia, that we can have cooperative projects together. Thailand also has a plan on Spatial Economic Zone (SEZ) together with the spatial economic corridor between our neighbor countries of Cambodia, Myanmar, Malaysia, and Laos. Cambodia and Myanmar are moderately active in the method of interprovince. Thus, we have already implemented SEZ in about ten areas of the whole country. The mainland has already participated in this activity with the spatial development plan. However, more alternatives should be an excellent chance for coastal area balance on logistic systems and coastal/ocean tourism as well. Presently, in the coastal regions with Thailand and Cambodia, there has been minimal collaboration.
- ✓ Thailand has created and accelerated an Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC project), which is near Cambodia. In the future, I am anticipating that we will also have exclusive networking opportunities in cooperative and supportive areas about national and regional spatial development planning together.
- ✓ Thank you so much.

(Moderator)

Is there anyone who would like to comment or give some remarks? Ok, now let's give big applause. Thank you very much for the Cambodia team. Let us give a round of applause to the Cambodia team.

Now, I would like to invite the Myanmar team.

First, I would like to kindly ask your Excellency Mr. Han Zaw, Minister of Construction to provide remarks. Thank you.

Remarks

(HE Mr. Han Zaw, Minister of Construction, Myanmar)

Good afternoon. Ladies and gentlemen, it is really a great pleasure for me to be here to attend this section of the national urban forum and also especially, this Spatial Planning Platform.

I am in charge of the Ministry of Construction in Myanmar and our ministry is taking care of not only the construction of roads and bridges but also urban and housing development. So, as you know, our country is now trying to transform our country into a democratic country with the new economic system. So we are facing many challenges, including this urbanization challenges. With the assistance of UN-Habitat, and also MLIT and JICA, we have been formulating and trying to adopt national urban policy and holding several forums to adopt these urban policies. We hope we will soon adopt the new policy for urban planning. Also, I would like to thank MLIT, JICA and UN-Habitat for your cooperation. And I hope also cooperation with our Asian countries in these urbanization presenters.

(Moderator)

Thank you very much excellently. It is our pleasure and also honor to have you here. Now let us start the presentation by Ms. Aye Aye Myint. You have the floor. Thank you.



Presentation 2-1: Progress and Challenges in Spatial Planning

(Ms. Aye Aye Myint: Deputy Director General from the Department of Urban and, Housing Development, Ministry of Construction, Myanmar)

1. Introduction
 - I would like to share the spatial planning of the situation, and the progress and challenges in Myanmar.
2. Urban planning and institution
 - Myanmar has 376 towns/cities, and only three cities have the city mayors.
 - The rest cities are under the management of the general administration department, under the ministry of Office of the Union Government.
 - There is more than 100,000 population in the 18 cities the rest are in the small towns and secondary cities.
 - According to the urban planning status, we have done from 2011 to 2015 about 70 towns, and we continue to plan for the city's conceptual plan up to 100 plus cities among the 400 cities. We will also make a review and revise it after five years.
 - We got a significant technical assistant from MLIT Japan, and also JICA.
 - Because of the very limited resource persons, we can only work for conceptual planning.
 - So, JICA gives assistance for master planning so that we have done for Yangon, Mandalay, Mawlamyine, Patheingyi. Moreover, we continue to work for the master planning of some other secondary towns. The Japanese government is continuing to give assistance for urban planning, thank you very much.
 - Apart from that, we have assistance from JICA for regional urban system plan for Mandalay, the second-largest city of the country.
 - Our future plan is that we would like to extend the planning up to more than 100 cities, and also work for Master planning up to 75 cities until 2040.
 - We would also like to extend the regional planning of other states and regions
3. The profession in urban planning
 - Myanmar has 51.4million population, and the urban population is about 30%. It will increase by up to 35% in 2030, and 40% in 2040. However, the present professional planners are about 20 people and the young generation who are working along with us. So in 2014, the planner and people ratio will be about 1: 2.5 million population.
 - Urbanization and urban development are very important. So we are hoping to improve the situation to produce a skilled urban planner. It can generate the economy of the country. We hope to produce the urban planner in the union level about 40, and for 3 major cities (Yangon, Mandalay and Naypyidaw) up to about 50-60. Then, it will increase about 100 urban planners, serving for 70 million people.
4. Urban legislation
 - We are now undertaking to draft the Urban Regional Development Planning (URDP) law which is also reviewed at the National parliament. Before, we had an old outdated planning law, so we try to establish the urban planning law,

also, working for the national urban policy development. Our future work is for the establishment of national urban policy and urban planning law.

5. National urban policy program (NUP)

- We need to strengthen our institution and to promote urban planning.
- Myanmar's NUP Program has just undertaken recently.
- We have organized the National Urban Forum last December 16th. I am happy to know similarity of the progress of national urban policy formulation of Cambodia, our friend.
- Myanmar NUP has a vision, eight NUP principles, six central goals, and eight policy measures.
- The 8 Policy measures are "Housing", "Land Governance", "Urban Legislation", "Municipal Governance and Finance", "Balanced Spatial Distribution", "Socio-Economic Development", "Infrastructure and Service Provision", "Environmental and Climate change issues". These are the policy interventions areas in NUP.

6. Challenges

- There are policy interventions in NUP areas, but the problem is that currently Myanmar has no adopted urbanization policy like Malaysia. Based on the SPP, We try to establish the urbanization policy in Myanmar.
- Urban and Regional Development Planning (URDP) Law under the review of the parliament is big challenge to us. We would like to establish it as soon as possible.
- The funding for the local government and union government is limited.
- The number of the university which is conducting for urban planning is limited.
- Actually, we need a legal binding spatial masterplan and zoning plans.
- From this diagram(*slide 6), we try to establish to overcome all the challenges and to establish the national policy in Myanmar.

Thank you for all of your sharing.

(Moderator)

Thank you, Ms. Aye Aye Myint. Now I would like to introduce Ms. Tin Tin Kyi. As mentioned by Aye Aye-san, Yangon is capital, one of the cities with a masterplan. The floor is yours. Thank you.

Presentation 2-2: Policy Measures to implement Spatial Planning

(Ms. Tin Tin Kyi, Chief, Smart City Officer of Yangon, Director, Urban Planning, Yangon City Development Committee)

1. Introduction and spatial policies and guidelines for urban development

- Today, I would like to present the policy measure to implement the spatial planning of Yangon city.
- The measure of the spatial development framework is proposed by the Ministry of Construction comprehensively for the future.
- The basic concept in Myanmar is adopted in Yangon, Mandalay, Bi-Polar Development through the concentration of the decentralization and development strategy.

- This (*slide 2) is our “Step-by-step” procedure to get to reach our goal.
 - The spatial planning is a coordination of the priorities and policies that affect the spatial organization. Not only the development guidelines but also the law enforcement, support as a tool to accomplish the policy.
2. Priority Project of Yangon Urban Development
 - This (slide 4) is our priority project of the Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC), urban development management project and infrastructure development projects. It is implemented by the YCDC and coordinating with international partners.
 3. Yangon city Area Expansion
 - Yangon is a focal node city of the economic corridor of the greater Mekong of sub-region. And the area is 794 km², and 5.2 million populations are living there. This (slide 5) shows the current land use of Yangon area, there are one million numbers of buildings are situated.
 4. Strategic Urban Development Plan for 2040
 - As Yangon urban planning, we have a “Strategic Urban Development Plan for 2040”. This is urban and infrastructure development under the municipal laws.
 - Urban regeneration is also an important tool because it can reduce disaster risks, and also create a livable environment for our citizens.
 - So we need to promote collaboration between our government organizations and our stakeholders for improving our public space and to create a new livable city.
 5. Yangon Master Plan
 - This is our development vision for 2040, an attractive international logistics hub, and city of Blue, Green, and Gold with the four key drivers.
 - In this vision, we set the planning framework for the “Development vision”, “Urban structure”, “Development policy”, “Priority projects”, and “Urban development management” to be sustainable of Yangon city development.
 6. Yangon Area Categorization
 - Based on Strategic Urban Development Plan for 2040, as a master plan, we formulated five areas such as “Conservation Area”, “Development Controlled area”, “Guided Densification Area”, “Development Promotion area”, and “Redevelopment and Upgrade area”.
 - (Slide 8) After that, the area categorization of Yangon’s planning is 41 projects and to plan for development permission and building permission. In this plan, the yellow color is the urbanization area.
 - The important area is the Yangon downtown area, and around the Shwedagon Pagoda area also included in the controlled area.
 - And that plan, that is a New Sub-Center, Second CBD and these 3 Sub-Center and 4 new urban development areas. And also including the transit-oriented development, and Yangon-urban rapid transit lines are 2 lines, East-West lines and north-south lines.
 7. Process of Yangon Zoning Plan
 - This is a process of our Yangon zoning plan.
 - Based on our master plan, the infrastructure planning is a priority implementation project, and now we are trying to draft the zoning guidelines and we categorize the zoning regulations, and also produce for the zoning map.

8. Digital GIS Map

- Based on these maps, Yangon area is 1:5000 scale map and the outside of the Yangon area is the 1:10,000 scale map.
- This is a digital GIS map. We plan for users to get information and the other infrastructure network or zone and produce the zoning draft.

9. Combined with multiple layers, Urban Planning works

- (Slide 11) In our zoning plan, there are 5 layers of urbanization area, cultural and heritage area, layer of the residential, commercial and industrial area and also the public facility layer, technical infrastructure layer also included in our zoning map.

10. Zoning Handbook

- Finally, we have drafted the zoning handbook and the draft of zoning regulations for the 33 townships of Yangon's zoning.

This is the current situation of our spatial planning of Yangon city. Thank you.

(Moderator)

Thank you very much, Ms. Tin Tin. Now Excellency Mr. Han Zaw has to leave here due to other commitments. Thank you once again for your participation and remarks.

Mr. Bijay Karmacharya, floor is yours.

Presentation 2-3: Introduction to National Urban Policy in Myanmar

(Mr. Bijay Karmacharya, Country Program Manager, UN-HABITAT, Myanmar)

1. Introduction

- Let me start by presenting a little bit of context of Myanmar to the audience and thank the two presenters before for their wonderful presentations.
- Myanmar is 4.5 times bigger than Bangladesh in area, however it's population is only 30% that of Bangladesh. Myanmar's rate of urbanization remains slow compared to its neighboring countries i.e 30% in 2020 and is expected to become 35 % by 2030. Therefore, this shows that Myanmar has a fairly distributed population across the latitude, longitude and altitude and a fair rate of urbanization, Myanmar is also gifted with its location between Southeast Asia's fast growing countries such as China, India and Thailand creating opportunities of trade. It also has all terrains from hills to sea levels and abundant natural resources. This gives a lot of good opportunities for Myanmar.
- With recent political transformation and economic liberalization, urbanization is bound to happen and managing this urbanization at this time is very timely for Myanmar.
- UN-Habitat is constantly working with the relevant ministries in Policy Development, Capacity Enhancement and Implementation in a range of areas from urban planning and management, participatory planning, disaster risk reduction, climate change and urban resilience and pro-poor housing and land tenure.

- To manage and address the challenges of urbanization in the country, UN-Habitat and Government of Myanmar agreed to collaborate on the development of a national urban policy for Myanmar.
2. Myanmar's system of urban centers
 - Myanmar has 367 cities and towns which are homogeneously distributed across the country. Amongst these there are 18 cities which are above 100,000 people.
 - There are major 3 cities over 1 million population - Nay Pyi Taw, Mandalay and Yangon and with urbanization the growth is expected to be in the two cities Yangon and Mandalay.
 - UN-Habitat did the assessment of the cities, the projection of the population and the distribution with the 2014 census data and has presented it in the rapid urban diagnostic study and National Urban Policy framework.
 - With Myanmar's stated policy of remaining and preserving its rural character, this policy theme will address how the interlinkages between urban and rural areas are to be acknowledged and strengthened through spatial planning measures to contribute to socio-economic development and improve quality of life in both rural and urban areas. This offers a big opportunity to keep the rural-urban balance, which is the country's vision.
 3. The National Urban Policy process in Myanmar
 - UN-Habitat with the leadership of Ministry of Construction, had initiated its work towards developing a National Urban Policy in 2014 by producing the national urban policy note and further studies such as the Rapid Urban Diagnostic Report in 2016, the National Urban Policy Framework from 2017-19 and studies on housing such as the National Housing policy and strategy in 2017.
 - Several key themes have emerged from the Rapid Urban Diagnostic which have been taken forward in the National Urban Policy Framework. One of the eight thematic areas that is being addressed in the national urban policy of Myanmar is the balanced spatial development of the country and distribution of its population.
 - The government therefore is acknowledging that the urbanization phenomenon is bound to happen and therefore the National Urban Policy will be the key guiding document to guide the urbanization through the balanced development across the country.
 - We maintain that the policy dialogue should be debated among the national leadership and in Myanmar we have seen that with the leadership of Ministry of Construction, the NUP of Myanmar has been developed. This is homegrown guiding document for Myanmar's urbanization that has been debated and discussed with various stakeholders including relevant ministries, development partners, urban experts, NGOs and academia in several occasions since its initiation in 2014.
 - Now, the national urban policy work is at its culmination with an updated policy framework document in hand. Ministry of Construction and UN-Habitat in December 2019 held the National Urban Forum, where the draft version of the NUP document was presented to gather the final set of comments from the 500 participants.
 4. NUP Thematic area- Balanced spatial distribution

- The NUP of Myanmar has a comprehensive long-term vision for urban development of Myanmar. This national vision is to be addressed through 6 Goals, 8 principles and 8 thematic areas and the identified 58 policy interventions.
- The policy themes of the NUP are addressing the issues from a macro level and at micro level. ,
- The four policy themes which look from a macro scale address the spatial development and distribution of the cities, towns and rural areas i.e Balanced spatial distribution, overall economy and growth of the country i.e Socio-economic development, the land administration and management i.e Land governance and the global phenomenon i.e Environment and climate change.
- There are other four policy themes which address the urban issues at the city levels, which are related to “how planning and design system in the country should be regulated”, “what is the legislation that supports the planning and implementation of the plan” i.e Urban legislation, and “how to get the finances” i.e Municipal governance and finance , “the issue of affordable housing and inclusive housing for all” i.e Housing and the provision of municipal services i.e Infrastructure and service provision.
- The 58 policy interventions under these 8 thematic areas are aligned with Myanmar’s sustainable development plan and many other sectoral policies and plans in the country. It has been a key in the process of development of NUP to ensure that the NUP is integrated with national priorities and there are no contradictions.
- Under the thematic area, Balanced spatial distribution the national spatial framework is being developed which involves the creation of an efficient hierarchy of settlements; integrated national transportation networks and key infrastructure systems. This country provides the opportunity for interconnectivity between the small towns, the larger towns, and the mega cities. Transborder connectivity is also a policy intervention in the spatial development framework.
- Therefore, the policies are framed to achieve macro-economic stability and inclusiveness. Hence, the NUP is providing consistency and alignment to the spatial distribution policies of the National Spatial Development Framework and its related Transport vision 2030.

The Spatial Planning Platform is a good initiative that will provide a platform for countries to learn from one another for a sustainable and resilient urban future for all.

(Moderator)

Thank you very much Mr. Bijay for your comprehensive explanation of the NUP and congratulation on your work. Now I would like to introduce my friend, Dr. Tadashi Matsumoto. He will brief on OECD’s work on Myanmar, and also address the collaboration with SPP. Thank you.

Presentation 2-4: OECD National Urban Policy Review of Myanmar

(Dr. Tadashi Matsumoto, Head of the Unit, Sustainable Development and Global Relations, OECD)

(This meeting transcription was done by UED.)

1. Introduction

- Today I would like to talk about how OECD is now currently contributing to the development of National Urban Policy in Myanmar.
- Surely spatial planning is a key element of the policymaking and particularly, how an international organization like OECD can contribute to the case of rapidly urbanizing countries.
- We try to see urban policy in different categories but especially focused on national urban policy.
- Just try to give a definition here, the urban policy can be understood differently by country. Here we like to say that every national policy could be environmental policy, could be tax policy, everything which has an impact on urban areas for urban residents can be understood as national urban policy.
- So we try to have a broad definition of it and try to see the interaction of different sectoral policies at the national level.
- That is a very important perspective because the Ministry of Construction in Myanmar has to work, for example, planning and finance, investment and other ministries when you like to get your city right.
- So this is very important, then so OECD work is centered on the horizontal coordination of ministries and also levels of government, like national, regional and local government. How different ministries and ministers different stakeholders can work together.

2. Areas of focus – to support successful NUP implementation

- For Myanmar, we had a luck to attend the National Urban Forum in December last year, and also we organized a very first kick-off workshop which was partnered with UN-Habitat and the Cities Alliance to identify what would be key priorities to implement the National Urban Policy which are being developed by UN-Habitat and the government. So there are already identified key priorities.
- But out of which, the OECD perspective is where we can support. And we identified four areas as you see.
- The economic development of cities of all sizes, basically not only three large cities but medium and small-sized cities are very important. We really need to look at urbanization patterns. Is it a rural-urban migration? or is it small city to large city migration? or, is it a combination? how do you see the potential of small cities for medium-sized cities?
- Secondary, housing.
- Third. Surely, the environmental perspective is important, especially from the climate mitigation and adaptation perspective.
- Finally, here is an assisting challenge, the capacity of some national government.

3. What are the policy tools which have positive impacts both on compactness and inclusiveness?

- Just try to see a few observations of Myanmar's situation, especially in housing and urban areas.

- You see several housing shortages, and for example, the Japanese government gives a strong support for Myanmar, while the Korean government and other countries are supporting as well.
 - OECD tries to see a slightly different point of view as combination of spatial affordability together.
 - So, for example, this graph is showing that if you look at current housing policies, there are impacts which one housing policy can impact housing affordability, but also there is an impact for spatial urban form, let us say urban sprawl of some affordability policies can promote urban sprawl which is not a good thing from spatial planning perspective.
 - So, the question is how do you design your affordable housing policy? The policy can minimize the negative impact on the spatial plan.
 - So this is one area that we are looking at.
4. Rental housing can provide housing affordability and residential mobility for low-income households
- For Myanmar, also we are recognizing a shortage of rental housing. And affordability can mean different things, but we need a retreat more diversity in housing types.
 - So the rental market is an interesting thing for OECD countries to provide some lessons.
5. “Space-blind” policies can lead to inefficient housing investment
- Another slide is about the location of housing. So I see a huge housing development led by the Ministry of Construction. But sometimes it is not connected with the public transport.
 - And this the example from Mexico just showing the supply policy. Yes, so mixture has achieved a certain number of housings, so the number target was met, however, there are a number of vacant houses because of the locational issues or affordability or simply just so you do not have transport to go to work.
 - So this is a very important point. This is just an example, but the OECD review is going to look at this housing issue from the spatial planning point of view. So, this can be also linking with the SPP initiative.
6. Conclusion
- I hope to certainly continue this collaboration with the Myanmar government and also support to the Japanese government.

(Moderator)

Thank you very much. Now I would like to ask a comment from neighboring countries.

Comment

(Ms. Nora Diaz, Director, Environment, Land Use and Urban Planning and Development Bureau, Philippines)

- ✓ I realized today that we have a lot of commonalities, but to share with you, the Philippines’s has a Philippine Development Plan, a six-year plan that coincides with the term of the President. The Philippines’ development plan states the national policies on physical and urban development. Now we have an approved National

Physical Framework Plan that provides the policies on production, protection, infrastructure and settlements plan.

- ✓ The same issues are discussed or stated at the Regional Physical Framework Plan and at the level of the Provincial Land Use Plan. The more detailed plan considering all spatial policies from all these plans will be spelled out in detail in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinances of our cities and municipalities.
- ✓ We have 1634 cities and municipalities and around 78 do not have plans while the rest are for updating. And I am glad to say that we have also approved the mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk reduction in our provincial, city and municipal spatial or physical plans.
- ✓ For the Comprehensive Land Use Plan, many local governments, are updating their Comprehensive Land Use Plan to integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction as required by law.
- ✓ I am also happy to share it with you that the government has also approved the National Urban Development and Housing Framework (NUDHF).
- ✓ We have rolled out nationwide the NUDHF. It was a limited nationwide roll-out because of limited funds.
- ✓ All provincial planning officers were invited. The key cities and capital towns were also invited to ensure the the mainstreaming and integration of the basic urban principles and policies provided by the National Urban Development and Housing Framework.
- ✓ At the local level, you we have the physical plan and then we have another plan, the Comprehensive Development Plan.
- ✓ Comprehensive Land Use Plan, and the physical plan, will segue into the Compressive Development Plan where the identified programs and projects are spelled out
- ✓ We are currently enhancing our Model Zoning Ordinance where we are going to integrate development control processes.
- ✓ The Philippines has a high rate of urbanization. It is not only Metro Manila that is growing, we have other cities that are developing throughout the country. I am glad that urban population are distributed centrally and even in the southern cities of the Philippines.

(Moderator)

Thank you very much for your comprehensive and interesting comments. Now, time is up. Thank you very much once again for the Myanmar team, let us give the excellent speakers a round of applause. Now, move on to the case of Mongolia.



Presentation 3-1: Supporting the formulation and implementation of spatial plans through multilateral collaboration

(Mr. B.Gunbold, Director General, Department of urban development and land affairs coordination and policy implementation, Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, Mongolia)

(This meeting transcription was done by UED.)

1. Introduction
 - Today, I would like to talk about the update of the National Comprehensive Development Plan (NCDP) in Mongolia.
2. Primacy of Ulaanbaatar
 - Basically, we have a very big population in our capital city (Ulaanbaatar).
 - We have more than 80% of the savings and loans in the capital city. Almost 90% of students are in our capital city.
 - On the other hand, Ulaanbaatar accounts for only 0.3% of the total land Mongolia. As the population, 70% of Mongolian live in urban areas. The number is going to be the world average in 2050, now we already in this number.
 - So, the issues of NCDP is very much needed in our country.
 - We have an overpopulation of the capital city, on the other hand, we have a very strong depopulation in the rural areas, and it has very strong influence to the people who live in the Soums, which is small county.
 - You can see the low population density and annual growth rate by 2015 and 2018.
3. Long term policy documents
 - As for the definition of the long term policy documents, we have two kinds of documents. The one is a human settlement concept for urban development. Another one is the regional development concept for policy development for Mongolia.
 - The core of the concept of regional development is to provide sustainable economic growth. On the other hand, The human settlement concept is to provide a sustainable and convenient human settlement policy. This is the nationwide spatial planning policy of Mongolia.
4. Economy and Industry
 - This slide (*No.7) is dedicated to the economy of Mongolia. The main challenges are that our industry sector is mostly represented by the mining sector. On the other hand, agriculture is mostly represented by livestock.
 - In the NCDP, we are trying to make an input-output model for the economy of Mongolia.
 - Right now, the mining industry performs strongly. When it comes to livestock, livestock cannot compete with mining. So we have to somehow find a good solution which keeps us in line with the SDGs.
 - It's also important for us to create international links and use our located which is between China and Russia. This (*slide 8) is the population density of Mongolia and the neighboring regions.
5. Important routes and new cities

- We also identify important roads of Mongolia as well. We made an assessment of vertical access.
 - We are trying to use these roads as economic corridors, and we are trying to establish cities on the corridors.
 - The challenge with the establishment of the new cities is that we have to go through the parliament and the parliament who has to make important decisions.
 - First of all, the establishment of the city, secondly, it is a definition of its boundaries. Thirdly, the establishment of its administrative unit or municipality, fourthly we have to make sure the city will be the duty-free zone in order to attract foreign investments.
 - We are trying to establish the Aero city. Another city called Maidar city
 - We also calculated the traffic that is going to the central part as well as in the south because we have a lot of the mining industry going over there.
 - The areas of South Gobi and border cities have lots of new export coming. It is always connected with the mining industry.
6. Dzud, severe winter and migration
- Other things for livestock and agriculture, we have “Dzud” which means very severe winter. The Dzud is also one of the major causes of migration of people from rural areas to the capital city.
7. Economic corridor
- Keeping all this situation in mind, we are trying to draft our NCDP.
 - This (*slide 14) is how we are trying to secure double access for security and economic corridor for the economy.
 - First of all, there will be an east-west bypass which will shortest travel time on the horizontal axis, also, we have a plan the ladder artery which will be a linkage of the provincial centers, and it will be very useful in case of disaster responses.
 - North-south artery for international access.
8. Spatial structure and human settlement plan
- This (slide 16), is how we are planning the spatial structure, how we are trying to balance the international access with the domestic economy.
 - This is the revised artery of the road network for the economy, social benefits and security. and we come to integrated spatial structure (slide 17).
 - We think of our human settlement plan for areas of the increase of population.
9. Land use plan
- We calculated the pasture growth which was affected by the precipitation, also calculated the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), because 80% of the land of Mongolia is pasture.
 - We come to the low growth of the pasture of summer, which can lead to the Dzud in the wintertime. and threat to decrease annual precipitation
 - Challenges to monitoring pasture conditions and carrying capacity,
 - And we come up with a land use plan, we think that the land use is for sustainable use of our pasture land.
10. Geoportal
- This is the geoportal (slide 25), we are trying to make all information connected to one big database. These are the fundamental geospatial spatial data themes.

- This database will provide all the information.

11. Conclusion

- We are trying to make sure that planning is proper and real.

(Moderator)

Thank you very much for your comprehensive presentation. Now I would like to invite Mr. Dai Machida, from JICA. JICA is currently conducting a technical cooperation program in Mongolia to develop national development plan. Thank you.

Presentation 3-2: JICA's Approach on Spatial Planning Case of "The Project for Formulation of National Comprehensive Development Plan in Mongolia"

(Mr. Dai Machida, Urban and Regional Development Group Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA))

1. Introduction

- I am introducing JICA's approach in the case of the project in Mongolia. As Mr. Gunbold has already explained a comprehensive analysis of spatial planning.
- I am making a very quick introduction to the project, which is named the project for the formation of National Comprehensive Development Plan (NCDP). The target area is the whole country of Mongolia and counterpart agencies are national development agency and the ministry of construction urban development. The project has started since 2018 and it will continue to 2021.
- The project background is the overconcentration in Ulaanbaatar city, and it causes serious problems such as lack of infrastructure and environmental pollution.
- Also, there is a disparity between urban and rural areas and on social services and employment opportunities and so forth.
- For tackling these issues, well-balanced development between cities and the regions is crucial. And this project aims to formulate the NCDP as a basis of Mongolia's development policy and regional plan. The NCDP aims to develop the capacity of the counterpart of the Mongolian government to formulate and revise those plans.

2. Intermediate outcome

- So what is the project done so far? A few months ago, the first draft of NCDP was produced, so that has been done through examination based on macro social-economic analysis, including reviews of Mongolia's sustainable development vision 2030.
- We also do the analysis by sector and development diagnosis by 21 Aimags (prefectures). And we formulated development programs and projects.
- During that process, the analysis of the spatial structure and land use planning has been conducted.

3. JICA's approach I: Formulation of plans based on Mongolia's policy goals and existing plans

- In that process, there are several points of approach that JICA has focused on. I am introducing three of them.
 - The first point, this is the concept, a measure of the position of the NCDP. So, JICA's plan is to contribute to Mongolia's Long Term National Development Policy 2050, which consists of regional development policy, and a human settlement plan.
 - It eventually aims to realize the sustainable development vision of Mongolia.
 - So JICA's plan sustains RDP and HSP by detailed data and comprehensive analysis and review of the long term plan on sustainable development vision.
 - We then did some proposals to modify the visions and plans if necessary.
 - So we are very much taking Mongolia's plan and policy into consideration to formulate our NCDP on the project.
4. JICA's approach II: Initiatives to build consensus among stakeholders
- The next point is Initiatives to build consensus among stakeholders, it is called participatory approach. We have conducted stakeholder meetings in 21 Aimags in a whole country of Mongolia for diagnosing regional development scenarios while deepening the understanding of national and regional development.
 - Also, we will be conducting multi-stakeholder meetings to discuss the content of the plan among stakeholders such as academic researchers and other government agencies, in addition to the Mongolian counterparts of the government.
 - So in the process, called scenario planning, we aimed to discuss the contents of NCDP among stakeholders because if related stakeholders have not confirmed the concept of the contents of NCDP, it would be just a blueprint during the implementation phase.
 - Therefore, continuous discussions through scenario planning to elaborate and confirm the contents of NCDP is necessary. Of course, Mongolia's development future should be discussed as well.
5. JICA's approach III: Capacity development and stakeholder network building
- The third point is the capacity development on stakeholder network building. So we introduced Japan's experiences and lessons through training in Japan to develop skills in spatial and national department planning.
 - So in this project, we have conducted two training courses in Japan, the training consists of lectures by leading researchers in Japan, and lectures by key stakeholders such as Japanese government, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT).
 - Training also includes site visits of urban areas and suburban areas and the regional areas, such as the successful city in the countryside.
 - Actually, the series of training cannot be conducted without a huge cooperation of MLIT.
 - I would like to highlight joint works for planning in terms of capacity development. We do a training workshop in Mongolia we do joint works with Mongolian counterparts to formulate NCDP.
 - Through the whole process of the project, we aim to develop the capacity of our counterparts.
6. Conclusion

- So the last message is simple. So the next phase of the project will be elaborating on the first draft and finalizing the NCDP. We, the Mongolian government and JICA, continue collaborative works to formulate NCDP and to develop various capacity in the area of spatial planning.

(Moderator)

Thank you. Now, I would like to ask comments from neighboring countries. Nepal, thank you.

Comment

(Mr. Mani Ram Gelal, Director General Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, Ministry of Urban Development, Nepal)

(This meeting transcription was done by UED.)

- ✓ I would like to thank Mr. B. Gunbold for his excellent representation. It was really well organized and well covered about spatial planning. I would like to make some remarks on it.
- ✓ The primacy of Ulaanbaatar labels that the city has a pulling effect from the nearby areas so that the population is increasing in Ulaanbaatar and decreasing in nearby areas, then Ulaanbaatar comprises 70% of the total population.
- ✓ So check the dominance effect of Ulaanbaatar. It would be better to develop some intermediate satellite cities by the department of some higher-order infrastructure, such as convention center, training center, universities, some industries and reforms that will generate economy in the region and influence extension of settlement. That creates employment and provides a part of the confidence of people.
- ✓ Simply provision of basic urban infrastructure and other services may not be sufficient to develop cities, perhaps there are some good examples in Nepal as well.
- ✓ The second point is a priority in urban/economic corridors that is really appreciated. We are also practicing some urban corridors in Nepal that connect north-south India and China and east-west highways. Instead of investment of standalone municipalities, we have focused on investment in those corridors, the potentiality of urban centers which lie on these corridors have to be extracted.
- ✓ In the absence of service delivery, rural-urban linkage, and economic activities, urban corridors cannot be transformed into vibrant urban areas.
- ✓ Ulaanbaatar is as the center, but maybe the potentials on the economic corridor that should be considered in planning.
- ✓ Planning is always good, but the challenge is to transfer plan into action, the connecting area just through the provision of infrastructure and services only, may not be sufficient to make cities live.
- ✓ Another point is the implementation of human settlement plan and regional development policy has been well emphasized.
- ✓ The economic idea and spatial plan should be consistent with NCDP. We do have NCDP in Nepal also. Sometimes ten years, five years period. All other spatial plans are part of that NCDP that is very good in Mongolian case also.
- ✓ Regarding sustainable use of pasture land, we have practiced land use councils in all three years of government through land use act 2019, land use policy 2015 in Nepal.
- ✓ We have the strict implementation of land use, there is some penalty system there.

- ✓ The use of land is guided by these land use policy land use development act.
- ✓ So there is a well covered and explained area in spatial planning, wish success of your planning system in Mongolia. Thank you.

(Moderator)

Thank you very much for comprehensive comments. Now the time is running. If some of you may have a question about Mongolia, please wait a bit. Now I would like to close the Mongolian session. Let us give a round of applause to the Mongolian team.

Now, we are moving to the second part of the meeting “the next step for SPP”. I would like to welcome Ms. Emily from World Bank, Mr. Ara from JICA, and Koresawasan from UN-HABITAT.



Presentation 4-1 Spatial Planning Approaches

(Ms. Emily Owen, Urban Development Specialist, Urban Disaster Risk Management Unit, World Bank)

(This meeting transcription was done by UED.)

1. Introduction and review for other presentation

- I am one of the knowledge silo breaker on spatial planning. This is a new thing that we are doing spatial planning in the bank. We have actually created a “knowledge silo breaker” because we see it is very important across different parts of the bank.
- So, I find very interesting what Myanmar is looking at balanced development, but still emphasizing connectivity.
- Mongolia, really I like the idea of the connectivity and linking to the recognition of the importance of export markets.
- And Cambodia, I like the idea of the integration of the whole about land markets and about land use planning. The two together, I think that, is quite innovative.
- From the OECD side, I think some really important policies that the bank also very strongly supports is this idea about the affordability of your planning policies. And about not just looking at housing finance, but also rental markets as well. And especially blind policies in terms of territorial development of planning.

- I want to give you a quick overview in terms of what we are doing in spatial planning and territorial development in the bank. And we are working across all regions and 42 countries.
 - I want to talk specifically today about one particular project in the country.
2. The urbanization challenge
- I want to give you some really big messages. I think I probably do not need to tell everyone in this room the challenge that we have got ahead in terms of urbanization that we are looking at another 2.5 billion people moving to cities before 2050.
 - Most of these new residents are going to be living in new cities in African. So it is really, important that we think strategically and think about spatial planning as a tool to create sustainable futures for the result.
3. The infrastructure gap
- But then this brings me to the next big message here in terms of the infrastructure gap.
 - That is to show you the map of the world. Essentially over the next few years, the amount of financing that is needed is huge, we are talking about like 4.1 to 4.7 trillion dollars per annum in developing countries to start filling these infrastructure gaps.
 - And only a small part of this, the orange dot (*slide 4), is really coming from overseas development assistance.
 - So, it is really, really fundamental that we all stop as policymakers and plan is to start thinking about the spatial development of our cities because this way we grow essentially dictates how much for investing in infrastructure.
 - I think that is a really, really key message, whether or not we are talking about the city itself or in terms of the secondary cities, all the urban expansion, and connections.
4. Three choices to accommodate growth spatially I: Expand
- So, really simple terms that I think we had three policy choices to make that should dictate everything that we think about from simple words of planning.
 - The first choices, do we want to expand?
 - This is a really high-cost option.
 - And the other thing, if you think about it in terms of the money-centric city, your spatial expansion is really constrained by how far you can commute. How far to take people to get to work each day.
 - One of the issues, that we have seen on spatial expansion in a lot of cities and the developing world, is been characterized by investing in ghost towns.
 - So huge amounts of a country's GDP is going into investing in new projects, desert cities and things like that, for instance, in Egypt.
 - And gated communities which create social exclusion urban sprawl with lots of our colleagues have spoken about this today. So, you really think this is what we want.
 - And also, we have not expansion policy in this spatial fragmentation which starts to undermine the agglomeration effect to cities. That is what makes it is really, really productive.
5. Three choices to accommodate growth spatially II: Densify
- Next choice option No.2 is to densify.

- Densifying in cities is much lower investment costs. It also helps us and encourages the clustering of people of jobs, services, and markets together.
 - But a critical thing, that our colleagues of OECD brought up today, is that whatever policy you go for it needs to be mindful of affordability. That is really, really important because if you start adopting planning standards and regulation which is, I guess more aspirational. Then it is not going to be affordable.
 - So, you really need to think about the grassroots for small businesses, for lower-income households about how these plot sizes and this drilling size are really appropriate for people who can afford now, because although you aspire to be middle income, you still in a transition phase, so you need to carefully balance that out in terms of your planning policies and regulations.
6. Three choices to accommodate growth spatially III: Connect
- I would say the next thing is really your third option; connectivity. A lot of you have spoken about connectivity more at the territorial level. This is a really, really high-cost option as well.
 - But investments in good connectivity is really important that you need to make the right types of connections.
 - This policy should really encourage this connection of people's jobs and market together right about the cities itself and about places outside.
7. Conclusion
- Finally, I just want to show you if you think about this concept in a money-centric city. You have the option of expanding. But with that comes on, people are gonna be living more than an hour from their place of work from where the business activities one with the social services are.
 - Option No.2 that you have got that you can densify. That is when you can start to have agglomeration effects.
 - Or the third option, if you want to expand it makes absolutely critical that you get the connectivity in place. Because that also helps with your overall carbon footprint at all the good things. We have been saying today in terms of what we want in terms of sustainable cities.

(Moderator)

Thank you very much, Ms. Emily, for your very clear presentation which indicates the connection is important. But I think, not only infrastructure but also people like this time, our connection is important. Now I would like to welcome Mr. Koresawa from the UN-Habitat Regional Office Asian Pacific.

Speech

(Mr. Koresawa, UN-Habitat Regional Office Asian Pacific, and Director of the Regional Office Asian Pacific)

- ✓ First of all, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to all members who are here gathering in this venue, especially Japanese government, MLIT, and governments from different countries including, Myanmar, Cambodia, the Philippines, Nepal, Thailand and many others.

- ✓ Habitat III, or 3rd United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, was held in Ecuador in 2017. Governments decided to adopt New Urban Agenda which includes urban territorial planning as a strong tool to implement a national urban policy and to switch unplanned urbanization to planned urbanization. From my experiences, spatial planning or urban territorial planning is an effective tool to transform long-term visions, aspirations, policy goals and targets into a reality.
- ✓ But, it often raises questions about the capacity of the spatial planning systems, for instance, how much it is funded by solid budget, how much capacity it has to converge and integrate different areas of interest and different stakeholders.
- ✓ Also, countries and cities are at a different stage of economic social development and urbanization and they are facing different challenges through urbanization. That is the reason behind why UN-Habitat and MLIT of Japanese government decided to establish this Spatial Planning Platform.
- ✓ And eventually, we held the first Spatial Planning Platform meeting in August, 2018 in Fukuoka, Japan. I am very pleased to see good progress made so far since that time and I am very grateful for your participation and interest in discussion of spatial planning issues.
- ✓ Yet, my question to you is how we can move forward further. You may remember Executive Director of UN-Habitat, Madam Maimunah Mohd Sharif, said in her opening remarks, that is, "Please participants declare actions".
- ✓ So, what kind of actions we are ready to declare as results of this meeting today?
- ✓ I have a couple of ideas I picked up from the several sessions I participated in this morning.
- ✓ I have seen several countries already matching or using spatial planning to SDGs. Actually, SDGs are common goals and almost all countries are now trying to achieve SDGs. So, spatial planning as a tool to accelerates the implementation of SDGs is one of my take away from the session today.
- ✓ Also on the sidelines of this World Urban Forum, we brought UN Resident Coordinators from all over the world. We were having a discussion how we can further collaborate among UN agencies for the Common Country Assessment (CCA) Cooperation Framework (CF).
- ✓ One of resident coordinators mentioned today when we are discussing urbanization especially inequality, GIS (geographic information system) is an effective tool to relate inequality and urbanization to the SDGs.
- ✓ GIS is a common tool we often use for spatial planning in practice. Therefore, we can provide our experience and tools to those who are discussing CCA and CF. That is one of another take-aways I got from the discussion today.
- ✓ There are many other ways that we can propose to move forward. I would like to conclude my intervention asking all of you what is your suggestion and proposal to move forward.
- ✓ Thanks.

(Moderator)

Thank you Koresawa-san for proposing the very important question. I just put several key questions on the slide on how to move forward. Now, I would like to invite Mr. Ara from JICA.

Speech

(Mr. Hitoshi Ara, Deputy Director General, Group Director for Urban and Regional Development Group, JICA)

1. When we handle urban development projects, I always think how we can solve urban problems. Not only just targeting urban issues, I also think that it is necessary to watch urban from wider view. I mean that, the urban issues, we cannot solve if we just target urban. It is necessary to see surrounding area, and sometimes it is necessary to see urban issues from regional and national point.
2. That's why my expectation to this SPP network is very high. We can reach the SDG's 11th Goal (by SPP's approach).
3. My colleague Mr. Machida, explained about our activity in Mongolia.
4. Apart from the individual project, there is another scheme in JICA. We call it thematic training courses in Japan.
5. Duration of the training course is around one month. We invited around 10 persons from various countries. Usually, participants from each country join the site visit in Japan and group works and formulate action plans so that they can utilize the experience in their countries.
6. We have conducted the thematic training course for more than 20 years. It means that each country has ex-trainees. It is my great pleasure if you would utilize your ex-trainees in your countries and accelerate the activities related to this SPP

Thank you very much.

(Moderator)

Thank you very much for the comment on JICA's great activities. Actually time is running. Today's session objective is just to give a quick overview of our pilot countries, Myanmar, Cambodia and Mongolia. I think the session has inspired your policy making and also served as networking. SPP is for sharing knowledge, experiences and peer to peer review on spatial planning. So I would like to get one comment from the floor.

Comment

(Mr. Matthias Helble, Economic Analysis and Operational Support Division, Economic Research & Regional Cooperation Department, Asian Development Bank (ADB))

- ✓ Thanks very much for this very interesting session. I am from the Asian Development Bank.
- ✓ ADB has just launched a new report on urbanization in Asia where we look at how our urbanization has developed over the last 30 years. We use a common definition of urban areas.
- ✓ What we find is actually that cities in Asia have less dense. They actually have been sprawling. We also find that planning has actually got worse. They planned better before, so there's a real need for better urban planning.
- ✓ ADB is working on land value capture. We try to use this idea to capture the positive externalities to finance improved infrastructure. Our report shows that public transport infrastructure is not working well and it is expensive. That is also why we have cities with a lot of congestion.

- ✓ We have been approached by the government of Indonesia to implement land value capture for the case of Indonesia.
- ✓ As you know, they're also building a new capital. I think land value capture could be one tool to finance the infrastructure in the new capital. Thanks very much.

(Moderator)

Thank you, sir, actually, the SPP wants to extend our relationship with ADB, so let us continue our collaboration. Thank you very much for your participation and willingness to support us.

Actually, I would like to discuss how we can step forward, but I understand it is very difficult to answer and we cannot get such a solution within a few minutes. So maybe as mentioned by Mr. Koresawa, you should declare the action by yourself and then think about what you can do for the next step. So this is a kind of collaboration and we hope that our session has stimulated and mobilized your work in the area of spatial planning.

So now I would like to give the microphone to the chair, Mr. Kurita. Thank you very much.

Remarks

(Mr. Takuya Kurita, Chair of the session, Vice-Minister of MLIT)

Thanks for speakers and participants for such impressive presentations and discussions, We have learned a lot from pilot countries, reviewers and the floor. I hope the session, the SPP meeting has inspired you and benefited your policymaking and the implementation.

Finally, once again, let us give their excellent speakers a round of applause, please. Thank you very much indeed. Goodbye.

End