JICA’s Cooperation for Spatial Planning in Developing Countries

In Fukuoka, August 1st, 2018

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Composition of presentation

1. What is JICA?
2. JICA’s cooperation for National Comprehensive Development Plan (NCDP) : Case of Bhutan
3. What are to be addressed?
4. What are values to cooperate for NCDP
1. What is JICA?

- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is a Japanese government agency implementing Official Development Assistances (ODA) to developing countries.

- JICA provides technical cooperation as well as grants and loans to implement development projects.

- As a kind of technical cooperation, JICA supports to formulate master plans for development such as an urban development plan, regional development plan and National Comprehensive Development Plan (NCDP).

- JICA is cooperating to formulate NCDP in Bhutan, and will start in Mongolia.
2. JICA’s Cooperation for NCDP (Bhutan Case)

(1) Composition of NCDP (Draft)

Vol. I: EXAMINATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS AND IDENTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Ch. 1 Introduction
Ch. 2 Envisaged Vision of Existing National Policy and Plan for Bhutan
Ch. 3 Natural Environment of Bhutan
Ch. 4 Socioeconomic Conditions of Bhutan
Ch. 5 Spatial Pattern and Environmental Conditions of Bhutan
Ch. 6 Social Development
Ch. 7 Analysis of Gross National Happiness
Ch. 8 Characteristics of Dzongkhag (Provinces)
Ch. 9 Development Issues of Bhutan
Ch. 10 Strategic Environmental Assessment

Vol. II: COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Ch. 11 Vision and Objectives
Ch. 12 National Spatial Plan
  12.1 Strategies for National Spatial Planning
  12.2 National Spatial Structure
  12.3 National Land Use Plan
  12.4 Specification of Cities, Towns and Main Villages
Ch. 13 General Guidance for Rural Development
Ch. 14 General Guidance for Industrial Development
Ch. 15 General Guidance for Transportation System
Ch. 16 Priority Projects of Priority Sectors
Ch. 17 Recommendations for the Implementation of the CNDP

- Reviewing existing policy
- Presenting Vision
- Targeted spatial structure
- Sectoral policy directions
- Priority programs & projects
- Inclusive decision making on selection of development scenario
- Issues and recommendation on schedule, budget, legislation etc.
2. JICA’s Cooperation for NCDP (Bhutan Case)

(2) Logical approach to identify and address issues

Major issue: Migration

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

Balanced development to mitigate the migration
Creation of “decent Capital Region” + Development of “regional urban center” + “good access from villages to urban center within region”

But any town will not be able to be the Second Capital
National minimum to be ensured by the national government + Regional development taking comparative advantages into consideration

Settlement Area with Effective Network & Outward-Oriented Economy

Sources: JICA Study Team
2. JICA’s Cooperation for NCDP (Bhutan Case)

(3) Targeted Spatial Structure

- Growth Centers & networks, Hierarchy of Cities & Towns
- Similar concept to the recent “National Spatial Strategy” in Japan

Image on spatial structure (Hub and Network)

Sources: JICA Study Team
2. JICA’s Cooperation for NCDP (Bhutan Case)

(4) Selection of development scenario among alternatives

Alternative A: Growth centers development
- Accept the concentration of P and EA in advanced regions (ARs) in the west and south
- Aim at 50% food self-sufficiency ratio (FSSR)
- Promote industries with comparative advantages, collective industrial strength, and self-sufficient industries
- Pursue a progressive society that promotes development and self-satisfaction, e.g., trunks to remote areas

Alternative B: Rural development
- Promote industries with comparative advantages, collective industrial strength, and self-sufficient industries
- Aim at 70% FSSR
- Promote the national dispersion of P and EA to maintain the status quo

Alternative C, D, E, F, G: Mixture
- Alternative G

Alternative D
- Promote industries with comparative advantages, collective industrial strength, and self-sufficient industries (main)
- Aim at 60% FSSR
- Promote sustainable living and traditional life and culture

Alternative E
- Promote industries with comparative advantages, collective industrial strength, and self-sufficient industries
- Emphasize the improvement of local access roads, e.g., the blacktopping of farm roads

Alternative F
- Promote industries with comparative advantages, collective industrial strength, and self-sufficient industries
- Emphasize the improvement of local access roads, e.g., the blacktopping of farm roads

Alternative G
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Sources: JICA Study Team

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2. JICA’s Cooperation for NCDP (Bhutan Case)

(5) Development Program

① Creation of Water Business Promotion Area

Promotion of export-oriented business to appeal Bhutan as Clean Country

- Water production: 36 million m³/year
- Sales in Bhutan: 0.95 million m³/year
- Sales in India: 16 million m³/year (500~750 million BTN)
- Sales in other countries: 20.05 million m³/year
2. JICA’s Cooperation for NCDP (Bhutan Case)

(5) Development Program

② Creation of Holistic Tourism Network

Promotion of Gate Town other than Thimphu

- Taktsang Lhakhang
- Phobjikha
- Trekking

Local Industry
- Paper making
- Spa and wellness
- Special dread without rice flower
- Incense

Local Industry
- Dairy products
- Local beer
- Traditional textile
- Weaving
- Bamboo products
- Paper making
- Wood work

Source: JICA Project Team

Tourism Network with Traditional and Cultural Assets

[Sources: JICA Study Team]
2. JICA’s Cooperation for NCDP (Bhutan Case)

(5) Development Program

③ Effective Transport System

Sub-program: Creation of Trunk Road Network

Approach

- Establishment of road network in ladder form for redundancy and accessibility
- Development of tunnel to ensure the accessibility

Prioritization of Route Improvement based on Bottleneck Analysis

(Sources: JICA Study Team)
3. What are to be addressed

(1) Clarifying position & relations of relevant plans

(Ex.) In Mongolia, “Regional Development Policy” and “Human Settlement Plan” are supposed to be formulated according to NCDP.
3. What are to be addressed

(2) Planning based on facts and data

- Clarifying available statistics and data
- Figuring out a country as it is (utilization of GIS)
- Predicting future socio-economic framework (ex. GDP, Possible public investment, Population by regions, employment by sectors etc )

(3) Clarifying Mechanism of decision making

- Implementing structure and demarcation among relevant agencies
- Involvement of local people (Ex.) Government of Mongolia has set up regional and local committees
- Selecting a strategy among alternative scenarios with involvement of various stakeholders (SEA).
3. What are to be addressed

(4) Consideration to features of the country

(Ex.) Steep mountains strictly limit lands to be developed in Bhutan. Integrated Spatial Information System developed under the NCDP Study supports to identify lands to be developed and formulate land use master plan.

Land Cover by Slope within 1km from Built-up Area

Gradient <5%

Gradient <30%
3. What are to be addressed

(5) Consideration to geopolitical situation

- Considering relations with neighboring countries (especially for land locked countries).
- International corridor development is a hot issue for not a few countries (ex. Africa, Greater Mekong Region, Central Asia)
- (ex.) Mongolia needs two international corridors to seaports securing resilience.

*Strategic Development Corridor in Mongolia*

(under consideration)

- International Gateway in China
- Gateway to Central Asian Countries
- East - West Development Corridor (proposed new concept)
- Capital Region
- International Gateway in Russia
- International Gateway in China
- CAREC Corridor
3. What are to be addressed

(6) Inclusive Development

- “Alleviation of regional disparity” and “Ethnic consideration” are common issues.
- (Ex.) In Bhutan, lateral & longitudinal development corridors are identified. Longitudinal corridors are also important in terms of ethnic inclusion.
4. What are values to cooperate for NCDP

- Promoting inclusive development by sharing common visions among people
- Comprehensive and effective development based on Master Plan
- Sharing Japanese experiences (Methodologies of development under Rapid Growth Period, Stable Growth Period & Population Decreasing Society)
- Fusion of objective observation & hints of Japanese experts and political will & deep knowledge of the country bring new values.
Thank you for your attention!