



The Tenth Session of the World Urban Forum

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PLANMalaysia

Ministry of Federal Territories



Networking Event :  
PILOT PROGRAM OF SPATIAL PLANNING PLATFORM  
(SPP) IN CAMBODIA, MONGOLIA & MYANMAR  
10<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2020 | 4.30 pm – 6.30 pm

# Supporting the Formulation and Implementation of Territorial / Spatial Plans Through Multilateral Collaboration

by:

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**MALAYSIA**

*Peer-Reviewer for the Spatial Planning Platform (SSP) Pilot Project in Cambodia*

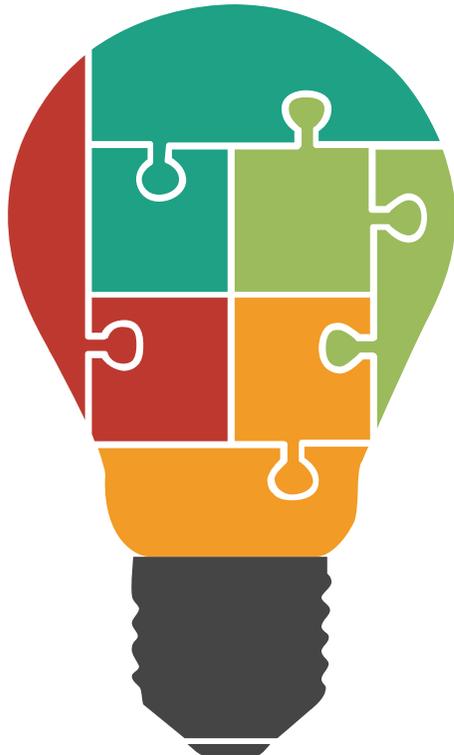


# PRESENTATION OUTLINES

1. Understanding Spatial Planning
2. Spatial Planning Benefits
3. Benchmarkings
4. Overview of Spatial Planning in Cambodia
5. Issues and Challenges of NSP
6. Basic Approach Towards Formulating National Spatial Planning
7. Setting the NSP Goal
8. Preparing the NSP
9. Way Forward



- ❖ 'The art and science of ordering the use of land and siting of buildings and communication routes so as to secure maximum practicable degree of economy, convenience and beauty.' (**Lewis Keeble, 1969**)
- ❖ 'A set of governance practices for developing and implementing strategies, plans, policies and projects, and for regulating the location, timing and form of development.' (**Patsy Healey, 1997**)



An activity centered on making decisions relating to the **location and distribution of land use activities.**

1

Ensuring the **utilization of land resources is planned and implemented in an organized manner** to meet the needs of present and future generation.

2

Fulfilling the aims of efficiency and democracy through **public participation.**

3

To create the conditions for **an enhanced quality of life.**

4



## Social Sustainability

- Involves people (people-centric)
- The needs of the local communities in policy development



## Economic Sustainability

- Affects profit
- Helps identify land in appropriate locations to meet the need for economic development.
- Helps identify development that meets the needs of local communities.



## Environmental Sustainability

- Affects the planet.
- Address potential environmental risks and to adapt to climate changes.
- Promotes the use of brownfield land and minimizes development on greenfield land.
- Contribute to conserving important environmental, historic and cultural assets.



## Governance

- Stakeholder participation.
- Transparency of decision-making.
- Efficient and effective management of natural, human and financial resources.
- Fair and equitable allocation of resources and benefits



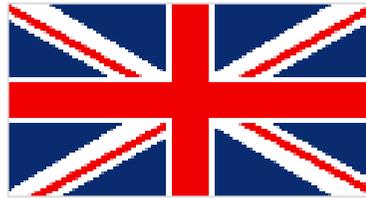


## MALAYSIA

32.4 mil.population



- Malaysia's 5-Year Development Plan
- National Physical Plan, 2015**
- National Urbanization Policy 2, 2015
- National Rural Physical Planning Policy
- Sectoral Policies



## UNITED KINGDOM

66.48 mil.population

- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) - *England***
- National Planning Framework (NPF) - *Scotland***
- Wales Spatial Plan - *Wales***
- Regional Development Strategy (RDS2035) - *Northern Ireland***



## JAPAN

126.52 mil.population

- Comprehensive National Territorial Plan (CNTP)**
- Capital Area Development Plan
- Promotion of Enterprise City Policy
- 5-Year Plan for Regional Development



## SOUTH KOREA

51.63 mil.population

- Comprehensive National Development Plan (CNDP), 1962-2008
- National Spatial Strategy, 2008
- New National Spatial Strategy, 2015**



## National Strategy Development Plan

- Lack of integration between spatial and socio economic aspects of development.
- Lack of adherence to these plans which has resulted in a sprawling, disjointed urban landscape

### *Input to NSP*

#### Transport Master Plan

#### Biodiversity Master Plan

#### Urban Planning & Land Management Law

- The absence of mention the need to have NSP in the law.
- NSP to be a Statutory Plan



## Rapid Urbanization

- Urban sprawl, congestion, and poor delivery of basic urban services.
- Mismatch and insufficient in housing supply.
- Decrease in green coverage.

## Imbalance Regional Development

- The absence of strong strategies to address the gaps between regions.
- Inadequate planning capacity and policy interventions.
- Growing pressure on landuse conversion.

## Development Mismatch & Incompatibility in Development Areas

- The absence of designated development areas.
- Incompatible land uses in development areas
- No proper zoning.
- Pressure on land conversion.



## Environmental Degradation

- Economic development activities have generated major environmental consequences, including air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and solid wastes.

## Institutional Limitations

- Lack of experience and know-how on spatial planning.
- Lack of engagement with relevant stakeholders.
- Obsolete legal framework.
- Limited institutional framework.
- Limited Human Resources and capacity at provincial and local levels.
- Limited data for analysis (landuse maps)

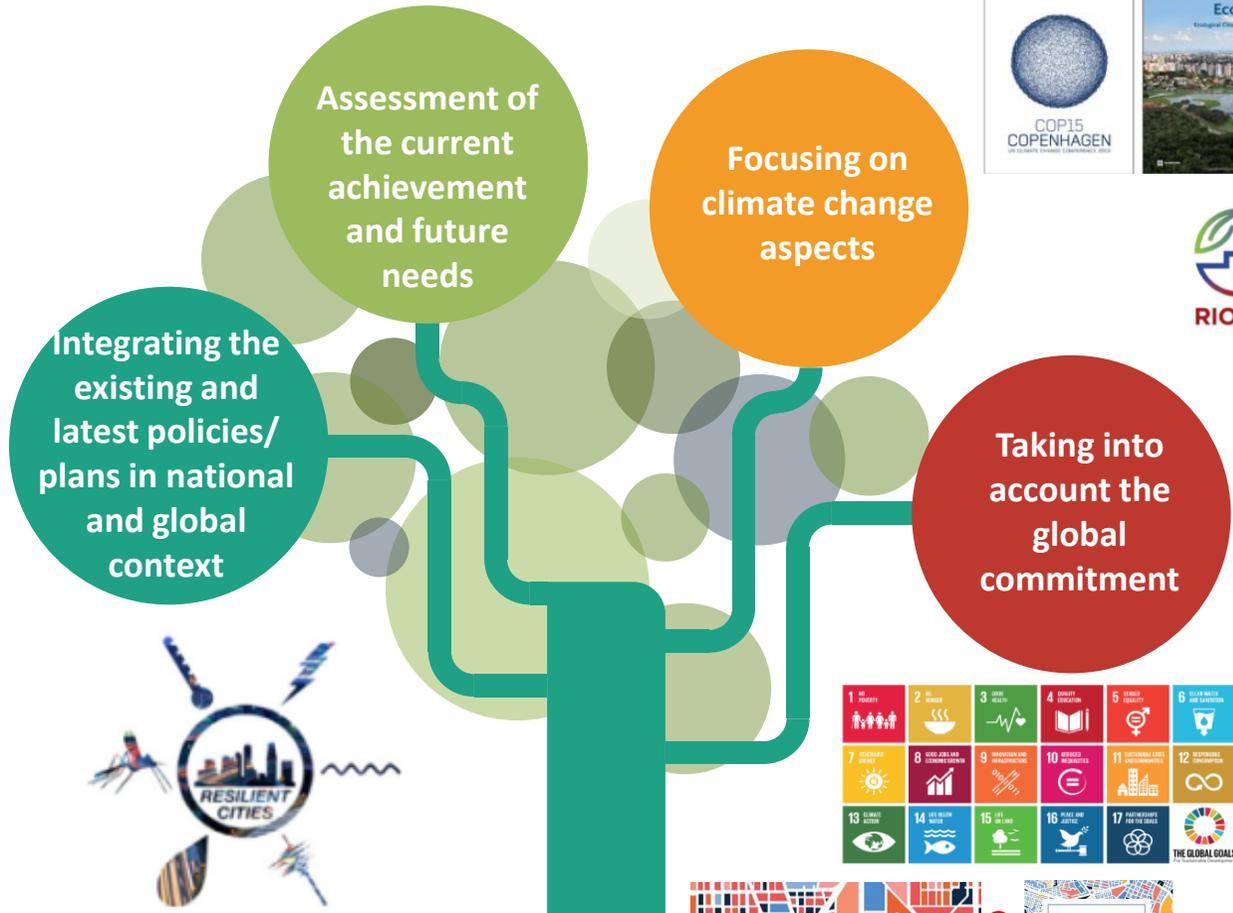
# BASIC APPROACH TOWARDS FORMULATING NATIONAL SPATIAL PLANNING

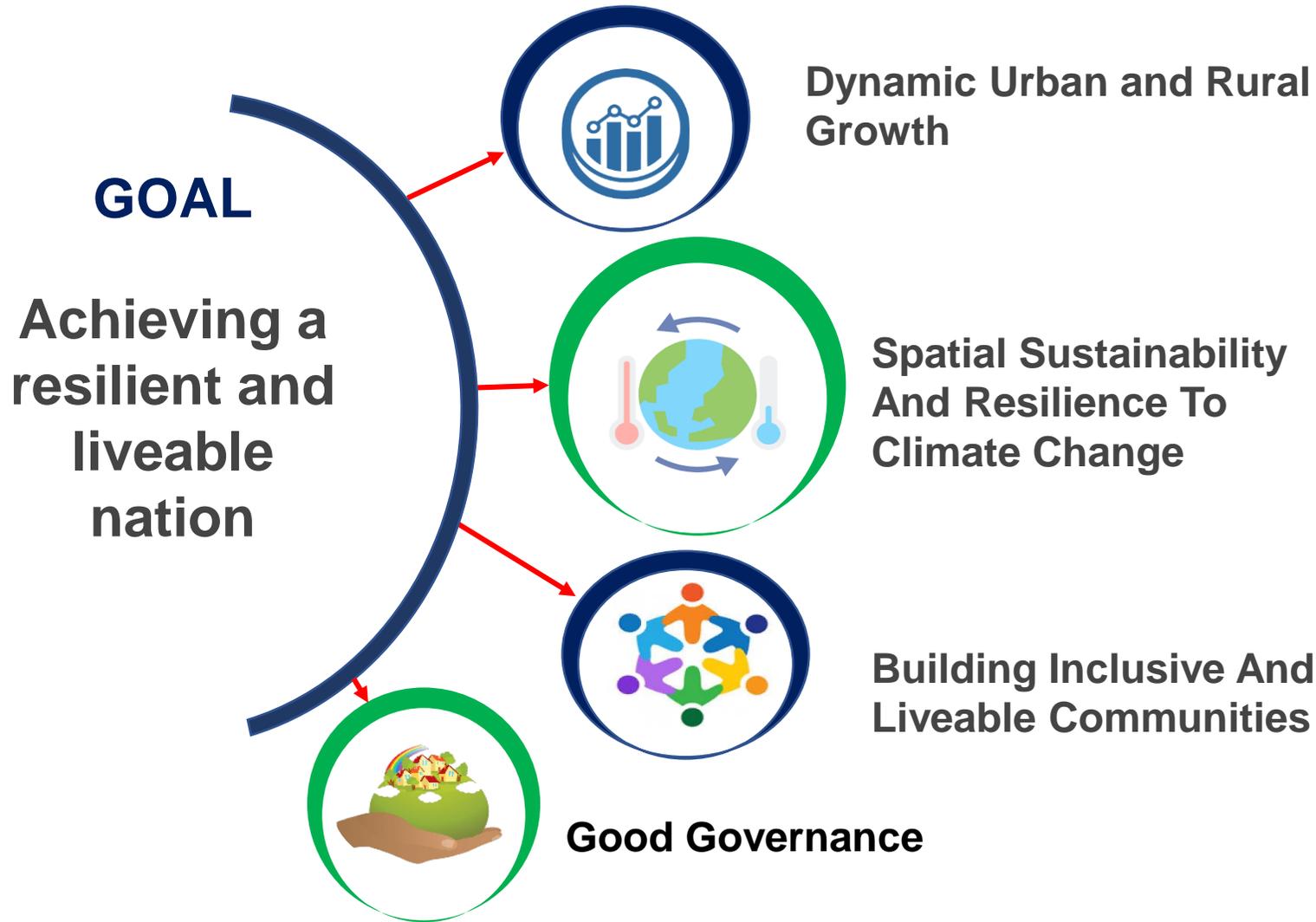
Assessment of the current achievement and future needs.

Latest policy and development focus in national and global context.

Climate change and resilient development aspects.

State/local level planning coordinated with the aspirations development direction at the national level





# PREPARING THE NSP

1

## Terms of Reference Preparation

- Study goal and objectives
- Scopes of work
- Study framework
- Determining Study Approach
- Determining study output and outcome
- Study timeline

2

## Budgetary and Procurement Processes

- Determining cost of study
- Procurement processes
- Appointment of consultants

3

## The Study

- Collection of primary and secondary data
- Data analysis
- Engagement with various stakeholders
- Strategies and land use policy proposals

4

## Approval Processes

- Government
- Legal processes of finalizing the plan

5

## Dissemination, Implementation & Monitoring

- Policy dissemination to the relevant stakeholders and general public
- Monitoring the implementation level of each strategy/action





## WAY FORWARD CHALLENGES

# CAMBODIA

## LIVEABLE RESILIENT



# THANK YOU



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