



**Punjab Spatial
Strategy**
2017-2047

Punjab Spatial Strategy 2047

A framework for integrated spatial
planning and sustainable development



Process of Spatial Planning in Punjab



Data Collection

- ◆ Administrative Boundaries (Mauza & Ward Level)
- ◆ Land Cover
- ◆ Land Uses
- ◆ Utilities Network
- ◆ Forest and Protected Areas
- ◆ Topography & DEM
- ◆ Urban Extent and Density
- ◆ Industries Census
- ◆ Roads, Railways and Airports
- ◆ Public Facilities & Spaces
- ◆ Water & Irrigation Network
- ◆ Soil Fertility and Texture
- ◆ Mines & Minerals
- ◆ Tourist Sites
- ◆ Air & Water Quality
- ◆ Health & Education Facilities



Spatial Portrait

- ◆ Data and Analysis
- ◆ Defining Issues



Prosperous Future

- ◆ Public and Private sector investments are spatially guided and integrated across sectors



Implementation & Execution

- ◆ **Institutional and legal framework for spatial planning in Punjab**
80 % of the total value of all Infrastructure PC-Is and all Industrial Estates PC-Is approved are consistent with PSS



Detailing of PSS

- ◆ Regional Spatial Development Plans
- ◆ PSS Decision Support System
- ◆ Implementation Framework in Execution
- ◆ Capacity Building
- ◆ Strategic Environment Assessment
- ◆ Other policies and guidelines for various sectors



Core Strategy

- ◆ Spatial Vision
- ◆ Strategic Objectives
- ◆ Policy Statements
- ◆ Action and Targets
- ◆ Key Stakeholders

Pillars of Transformation

The Strategy aims to leverage the potential to achieve sustainable development in Punjab. The means of transformation – People, Land, Technology – are necessary for achieving sustainable, inclusive and rapid economic development.



Vision

Punjab as a healthy, educated, prosperous, equitable and sustainable federating unit of a dynamic Pakistan, emerging as a member of 'Upper-Middle Income Group of Countries'

Strategic Objectives

SO | 01

Improve the global position of Punjab in terms of attractiveness & competitiveness

SO | 02

Develop regions based on their comparative advantages

SO | 03

Transform cities into smart, competitive & livable cities

SO | 04

Sustainable natural resource allocation & management

SO | 05

Enhance the quality of life for all segments of society

SO | 06

Enhance environment protection & management

SO | 07

Implementation of an integrated spatial planning system

Areas of Transformation



Competitiveness

The growth potential of Punjab can only be realized if our industrial and agricultural products, standard of living and productivity of labor is competitive with rest of the world.



Cities

Internationally, cities are revered as the “Engines of Economic Growth” because of their agglomeration function. We must transform our cities to attract investments and become eco-systems of economic growth for Punjab.



Sustainability

The concept of sustainable growth if well integrated into development planning can have far reaching benefits for our future generations.



Connectivity

Economic nodes and its connectivity channels are important for movement of resources. A revamp of our connectivity channels as part of CPEC can be a key factor in our economic growth.



Environment

Punjab relies heavily on its natural resources for its economy and the sustenance of its populace. Consistent effort to mainstream environmental concerns is key to a clean, green and climate resilient Punjab.



Human Capital

The people of Punjab are its greatest asset. The ballooning working population and youthful population can yield dividends if enabled by the right skill sets and investments.



Governance

The governance system especially related to development planning needs a revamp. There is need for an evidence based system for investment decisions as laid out in the PSS.



Tourism

Increased domestic spending on tourism and international attention to the sector presents great potential for Punjab. Our diversity in culture, heritage, ethnicity and geography is the strength of our tourism product.



Industries

Vibrant and innovative export oriented industrialization with global-value-chains is the way forward. There is need for spatially informed location of SEZ's and provision of globally competitive regimes in existing industrial corridors.



Agriculture

Unfortunately, Punjab's per acre output and efficiency in the use of water resources is not up to modern standards. Agro-industrialization, development of livestock and preservation of water are the way forward for this sector.

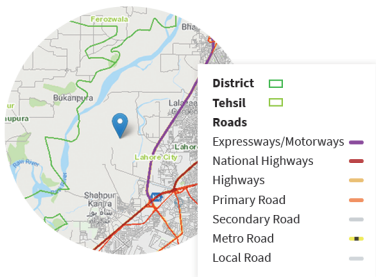


Social Development

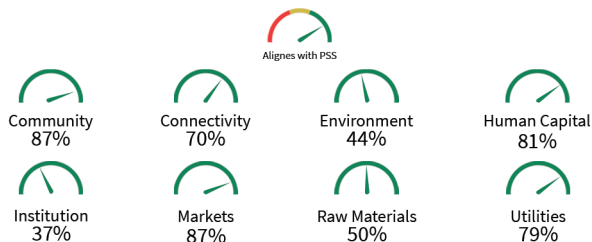
Disparity between the strata of society pertaining to health and education can hinder the overall development of a region. Punjab must invest on the social uplift of the down trodden segments of our society.

Data-Driven Spatial Decision Support System

Tools for Site Alignment to Support Policy & Decision Making



SITE READINESS GAUGES



Theoretical Framework

Deploy a fully integrated system displaying all data and information covering socio-economic fabrics of Punjab on a single platform which offer evidence-driven spatial planning tools.

Multi-data Archives

A centralized data warehouse enlisting geographical datasets

Analytical Framework

Integration into GIS data portal

Geographical data will be transformed into GIS layers for spatial analysis

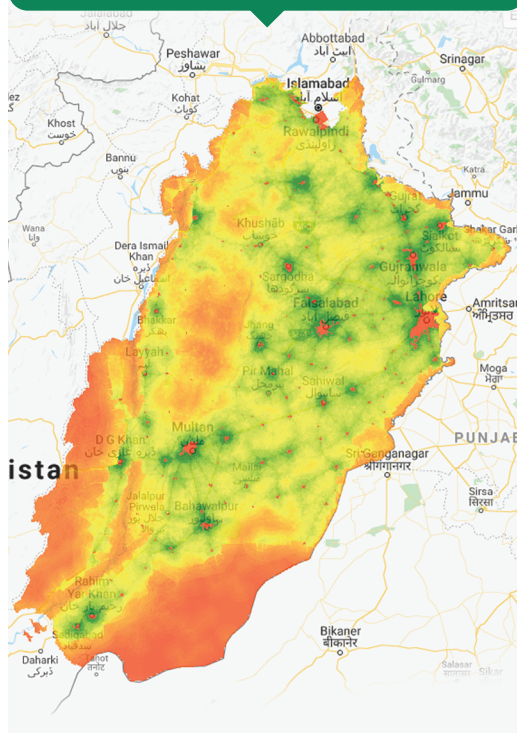
Selection Criteria

Suitability of the site is evaluated against the specific requirements

Decision-Makers/Users

Spatial decision support tool available to all stakeholders to align public sector investments

Site Suitability



ECONOMIC CONCERNS

URBAN ECONOMY

RURAL ECONOMY



Spatial Concerns

- Existing and New Corridors
- Resources / Endowments
- SEZs Location
- Regional Disparity
- Demographic Changes
- Urbanization
- Connectivity
- CPEC

Integration of Regional & Local Development Frameworks



Planning Hierarchy



Regional Development Framework

Regional tiers allow for strategic planning & coordination mechanisms for local government for long term coordinated development under a unified vision.



Planning Focus

Province

Provides the direction for development and legislative support

Punjab

Rawalpindi - Sargodha - Multan - D.G. Khan - Bahawalpur - Gujranwala - Faisalabad - Sahiwal - Lahore

Core Strategy

Regions (Divisions)

Form the economic units based on a regional vision & development plans

Regional Spatial Development Plans



Districts

Form the basic administrative tier. Focus on resource strategies & administration as per the regional strategy

Local Development Framework

LDFs lay down which documents and plans are to be made by who and when for integrated city development. Focus remains on aligning local priorities with the provincial and regional vision. (city, rural areas & towns)

District Development Plans



Master Plans



Town Plans

Cities

Metropolitan and Municipal Corporations oversee land use & development in collaboration with development authorities

Spatial planning, economic planning, transport, zoning, policies, mega projects, data management

Town planning, land-use planning, regulations, enforcement, surveys, inter-departmental coordination

Tehsils/Towns

Headed by either Municipal Corporations or Municipal Committees

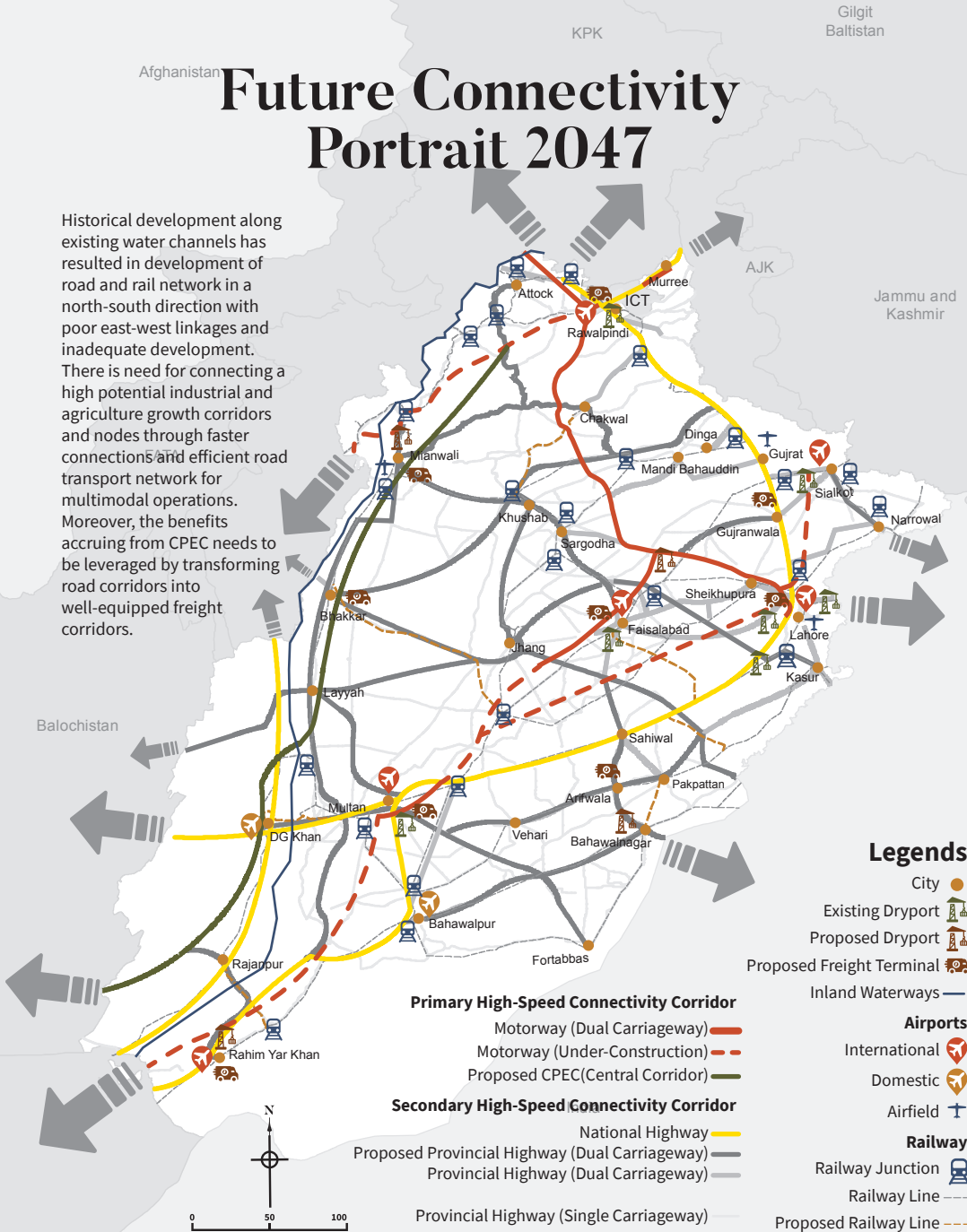
Problem identification, community engagement, local oversight, coordination for implementation

Union Councils

Lowest tier of local government responsible for safeguarding citizen needs

Future Connectivity Portrait 2047

Historical development along existing water channels has resulted in development of road and rail network in a north-south direction with poor east-west linkages and inadequate development. There is need for connecting a high potential industrial and agriculture growth corridors and nodes through faster connections and efficient road transport network for multimodal operations. Moreover, the benefits accruing from CPEC needs to be leveraged by transforming road corridors into well-equipped freight corridors.



Primary High-Speed Connectivity Corridor

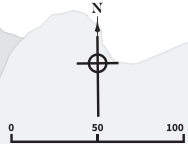
- Motorway (Dual Carriageway) — (thick red line)
- Motorway (Under-Construction) — (dashed red line)
- Proposed CPEC (Central Corridor) — (thick green line)

Secondary High-Speed Connectivity Corridor

- National Highway — (yellow line)
- Proposed Provincial Highway (Dual Carriageway) — (thick grey line)
- Provincial Highway (Dual Carriageway) — (medium grey line)
- Provincial Highway (Single Carriageway) — (thin grey line)

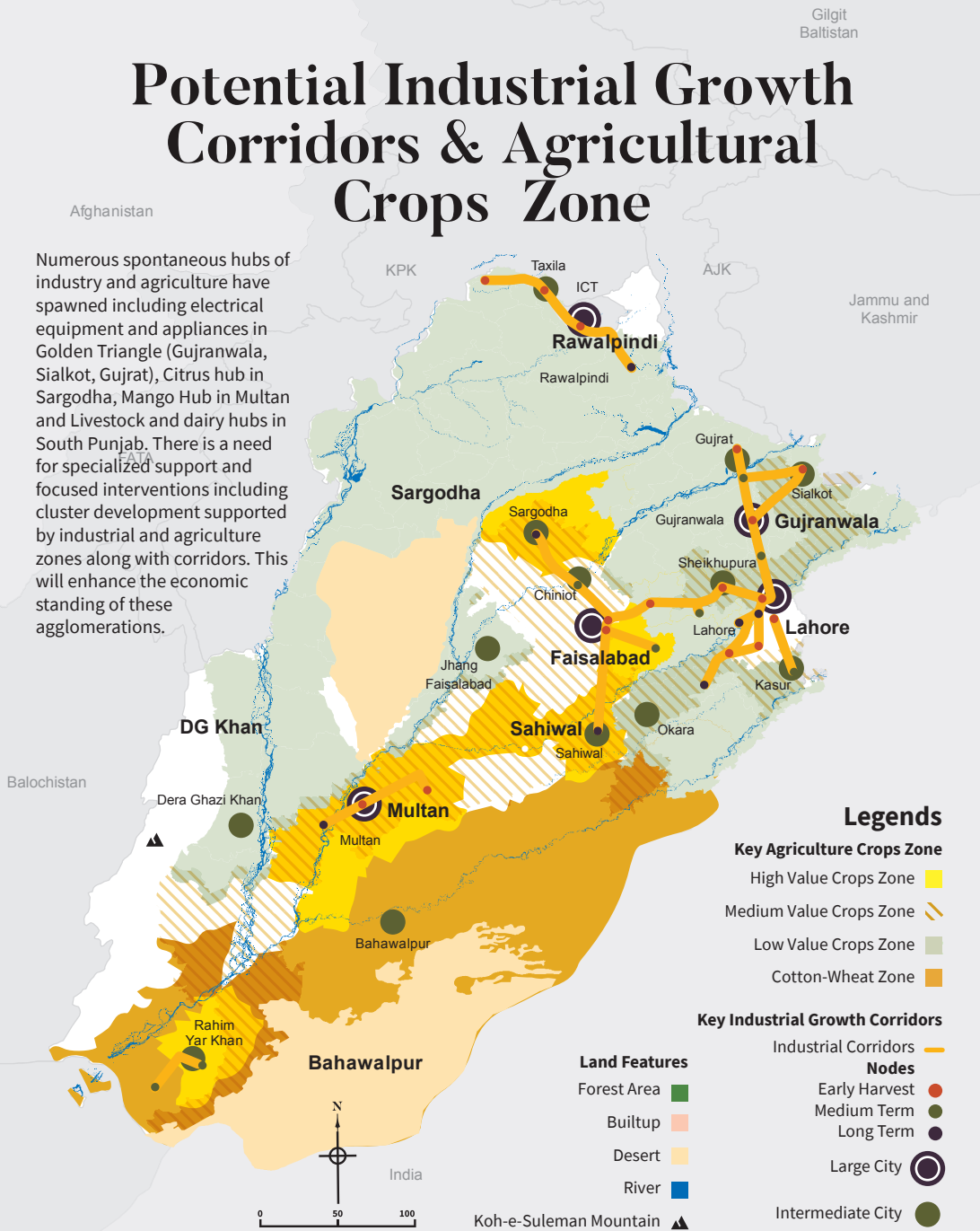
Legends

- City — (orange dot)
- Existing Dryport — (brown icon)
- Proposed Dryport — (red icon)
- Proposed Freight Terminal — (red icon)
- Inland Waterways — (blue line)
- Airports**
- International — (red icon)
- Domestic — (orange icon)
- Airfield — (blue icon)
- Railway**
- Railway Junction — (blue icon)
- Railway Line — (dashed line)
- Proposed Railway Line — (dashed line)



Potential Industrial Growth Corridors & Agricultural Crops Zone

Numerous spontaneous hubs of industry and agriculture have spawned including electrical equipment and appliances in Golden Triangle (Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat), Citrus hub in Sargodha, Mango Hub in Multan and Livestock and dairy hubs in South Punjab. There is a need for specialized support and focused interventions including cluster development supported by industrial and agriculture zones along with corridors. This will enhance the economic standing of these agglomerations.



Legends

Key Agriculture Crops Zone

- High Value Crops Zone
- Medium Value Crops Zone
- Low Value Crops Zone
- Cotton-Wheat Zone

Key Industrial Growth Corridors

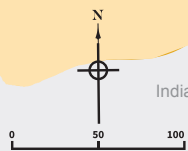
Industrial Corridors

Nodes

- Early Harvest
- Medium Term
- Long Term
- Large City
- Intermediate City

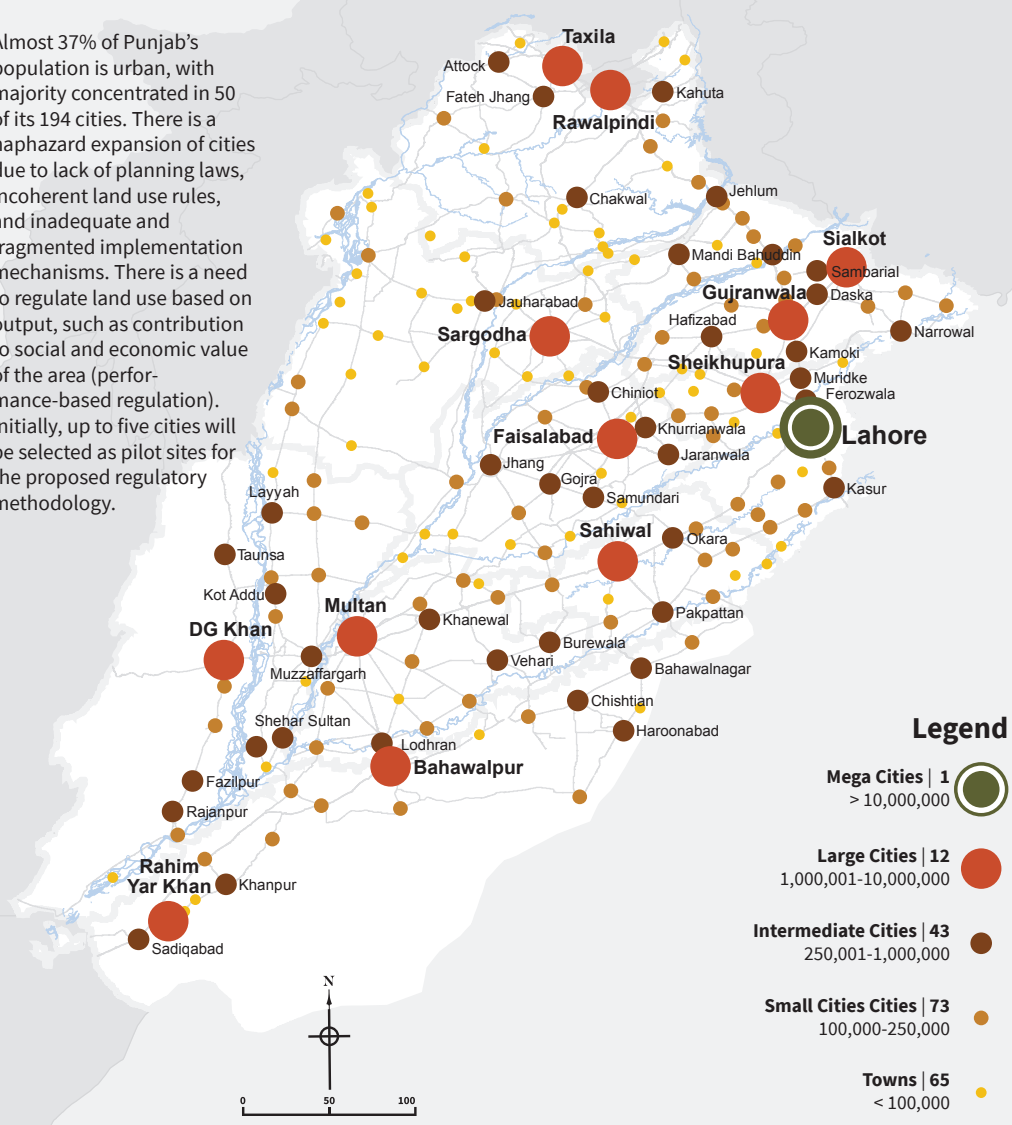
Land Features

- Forest Area
- Builtup
- Desert
- River
- Koh-e-Suleman Mountain



Punjab Cities 2047

Almost 37% of Punjab's population is urban, with majority concentrated in 50 of its 194 cities. There is a haphazard expansion of cities due to lack of planning laws, incoherent land use rules, and inadequate and fragmented implementation mechanisms. There is a need to regulate land use based on output, such as contribution to social and economic value of the area (performance-based regulation). Initially, up to five cities will be selected as pilot sites for the proposed regulatory methodology.



Priority Areas Environmental Protection

Clean environment impacts the livability and public health of the community. There is an alarmingly high concentration of Particulate Matter at (PM) 2.5 and almost 68% of the polluting industries in Punjab lie within city boundaries causing poor air and water quality and depleting water quantity. Uncontrolled urbanization, haphazard industrialization, improper waste management, outdated technologies and rapid increase in transportation have deteriorated the environmental quality of Punjab. There is a need for improving livability of Punjab's population through green growth.

Balochistan

Dera Ghazi Khan

Sargodha

Faisalabad

Sahiwal

Multan

Bahawalpur

India

Gilgit
Baltistan

KPK

AJK

Jammu and
Kashmir

Legends

Priority Areas for Intervention

Greening of Industries

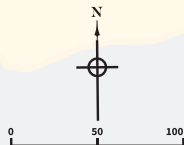
- High ■
- Medium ■

Water Quality

- High ■
- Medium ■

Air Quality-PM 2.5

- High ■
- Medium ■



Sindh



The Urban Unit

Urban Sector Housing & Management Services Unit (PML) Ltd.



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