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Mayor's office of Ulaanbaatar city
Mongolia

Mayor's office of Ulaanbaatar city



The mission of the Mayor's office of Ulaanbaatar city



Mayor's office of
Ulaanbaatar city



To organize the implementation of Mayor's platform



To provide professional advice and right information to the City council and Mayor of Ulaanbaatar city



To provide fair, close and sufficient service to public

City Administrative Structures

City council

Mayor of Ulaanbaatar

Mayor's office of Ulaanbaatar
city

Capital City Governor's Office

State administrative departments

Legal department

Finance and treasury department

Social Policy Department

Policy and Planning Department

Foreign Relations Department

Monitoring and Evaluation
Department

Media and Public Relations
Department

Military Staff



Policy and
Planning Department

Ensure the implementation of Mayor's Action plan, City economic and social objectives and urban development process in accordance with Mongolian National Strategy and Government Action program.

Introduction of Mongolia



Territory:

1,566,000 km²



Population:

3,1 million



Density:

279 per/km²



Mongolia is the world's 19th-largest country

Introduction of Ulaanbaatar



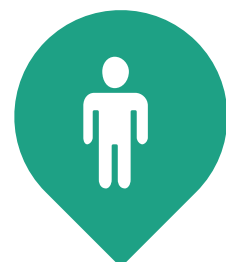
Administration:
9 districts, **152** khorooos



Territory:
4704.4 km²



Population:
1.3 million



Population density:
279 per/km²

Territory /purpose, percent/



Residential 13.06%

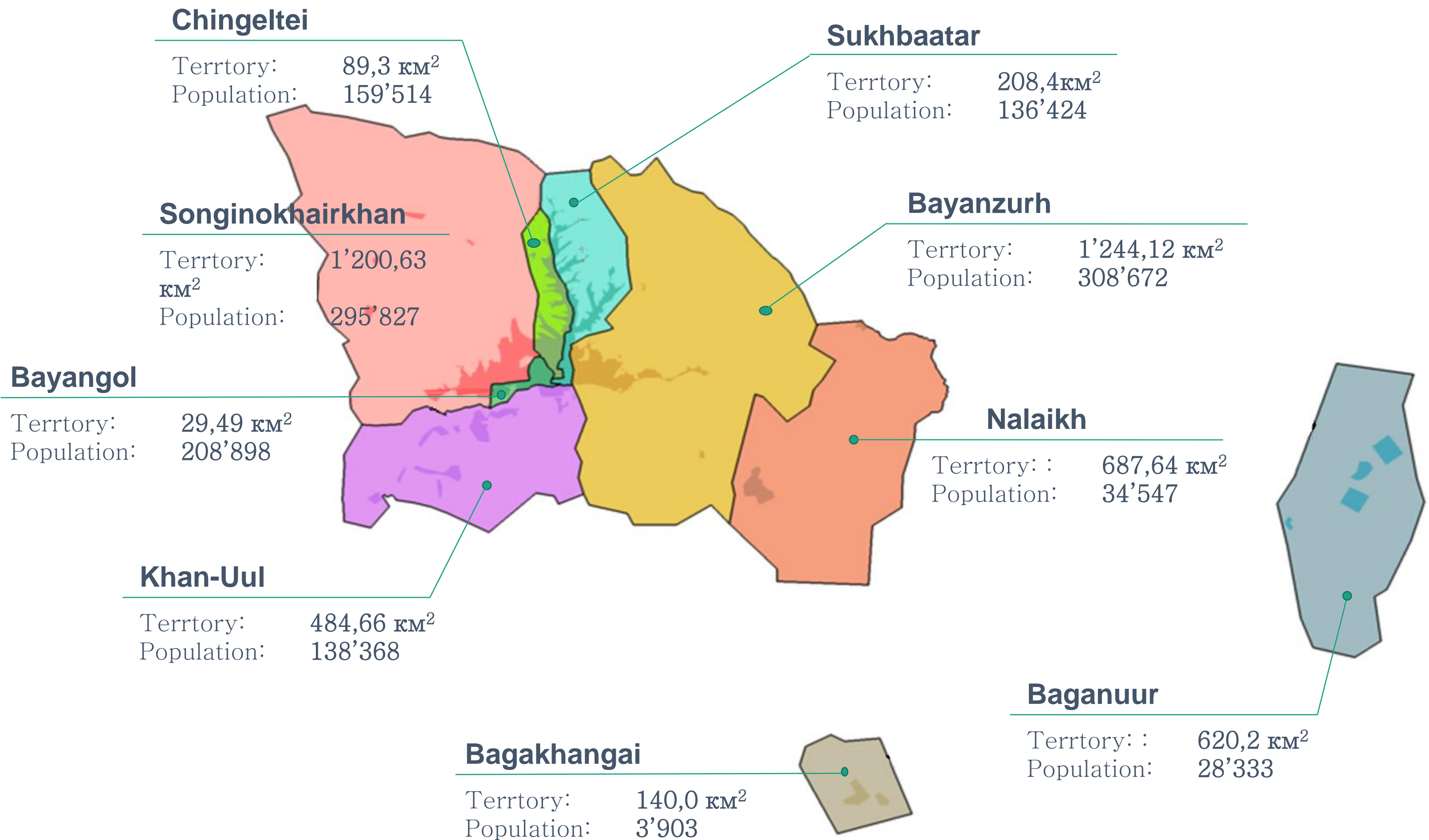
Roads &
facilities 1,24%

Forest 15.7%

Agriculture 51.9%

Water reservoir
0.86%

Other 17.2%



History of Ulaanbaatar

URGOO /1639-1651/

It was first founded at Lake Shireet tsagaan nuur in burd sum.

NOMIIN KHUREE /1651-1706/

The city founded as Urgoo changed its name to Nomiin khuree.

IKH KHUREE /1706-1911/

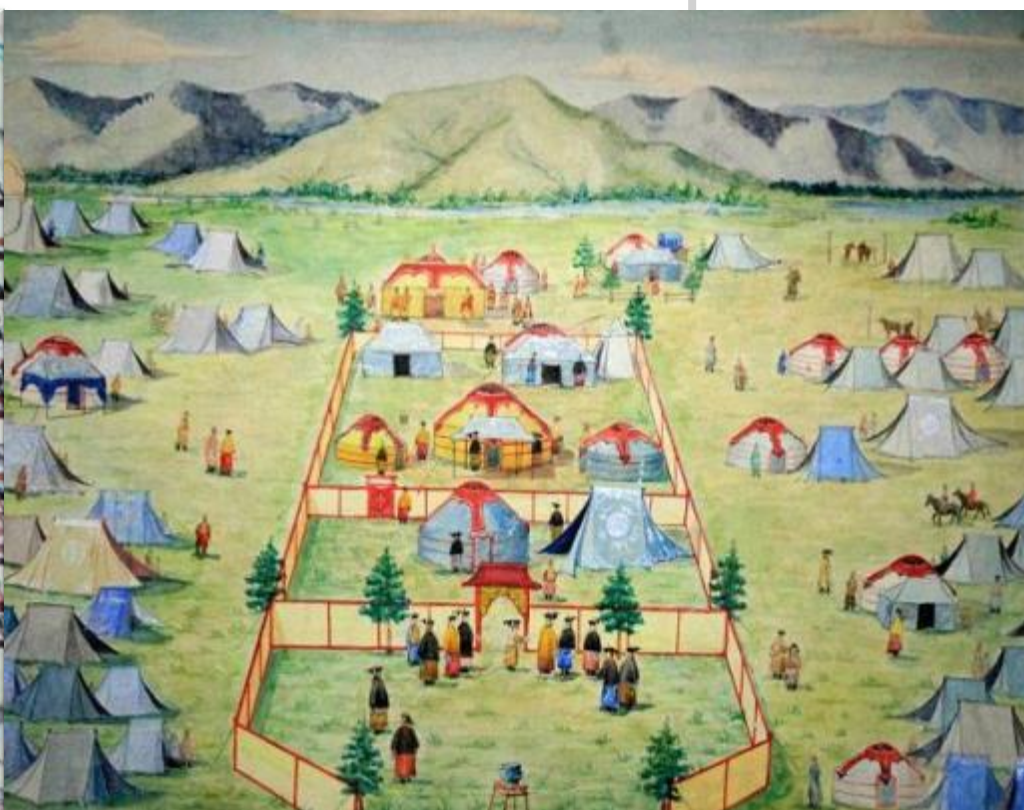
It settled in the valley of the Selbe river at the center of present Ulaanbaatar and became sedentary city

NIISLEL KHUREE /1912-1921/

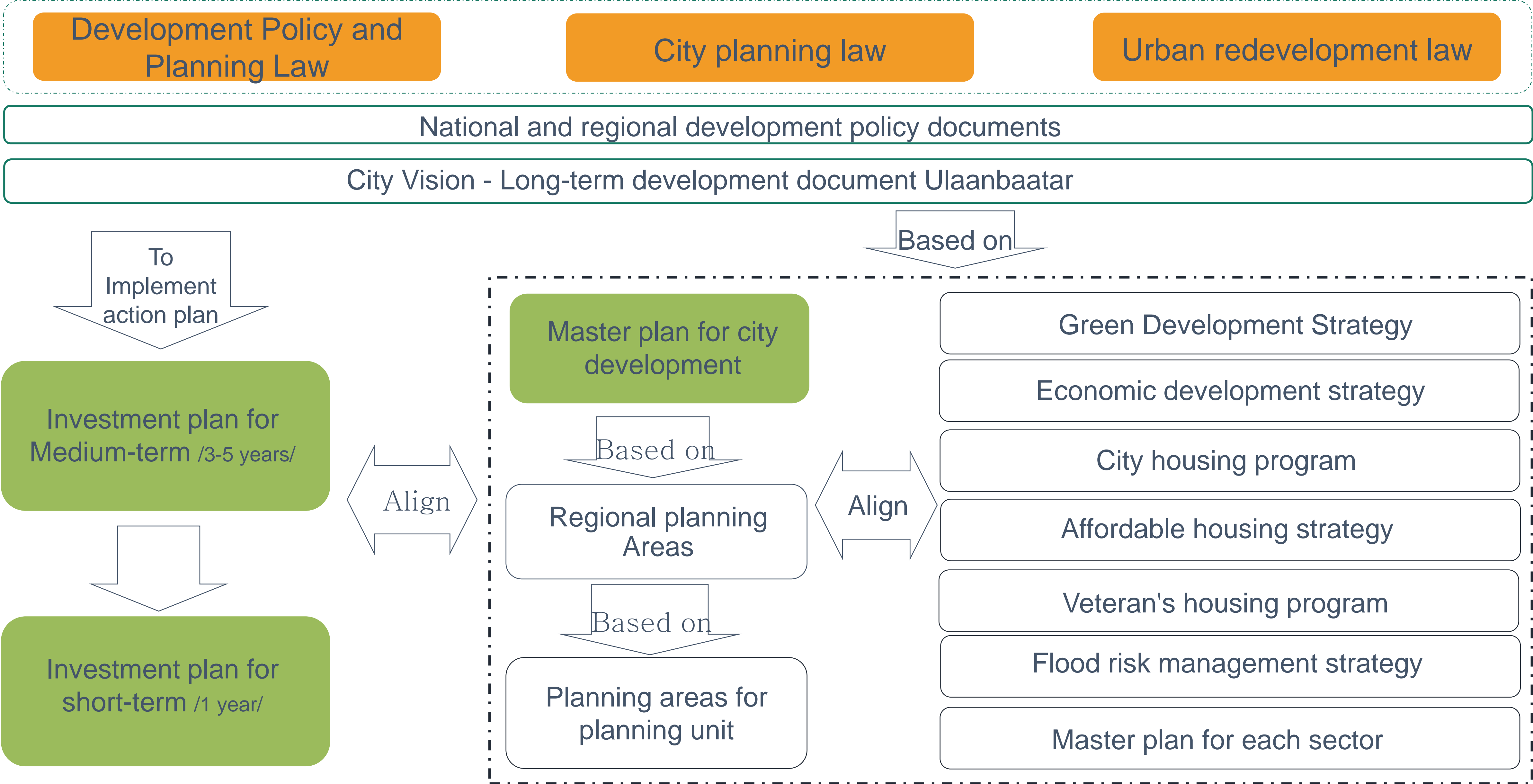
Re-established of the capital city of Mongolia. Niislel Khuree played an important role for the country

ULAANBAATAR /1924-present/

The city became the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic and its name was changed to Ulaanbaatar on 29th October.



Composition of City Planning Laws and Systems

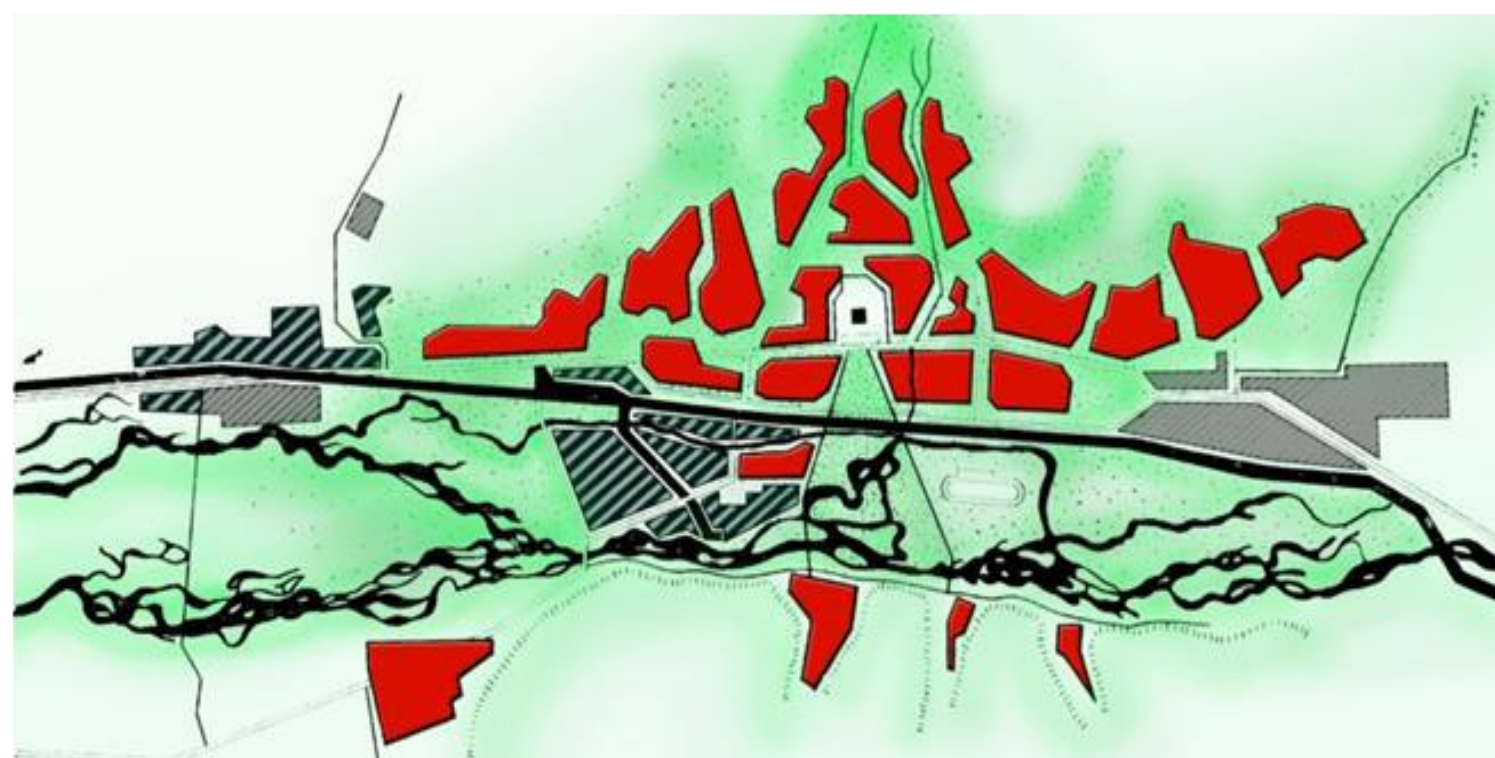


History of city planning in Ulaanbaatar

First master plan 1954



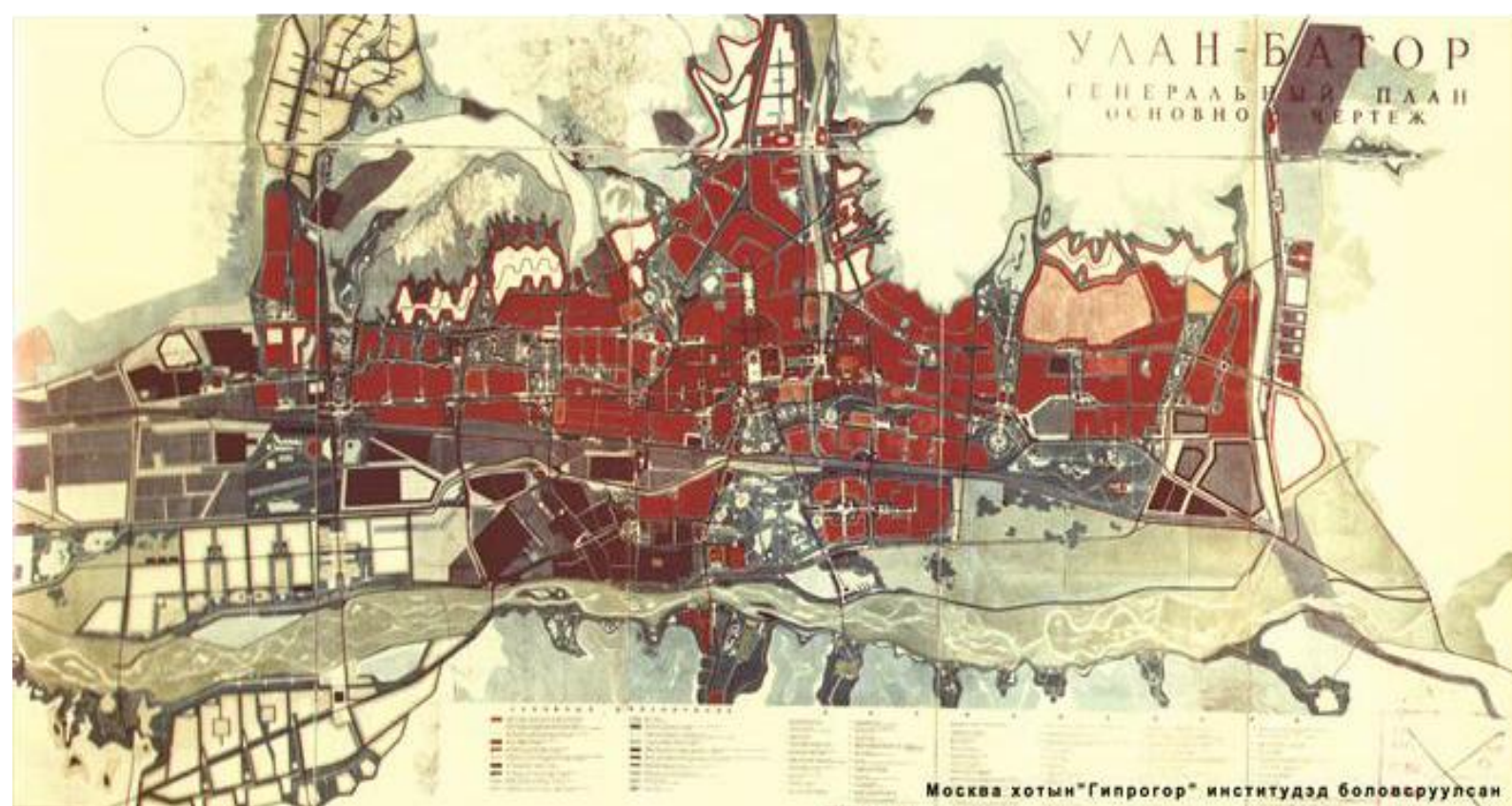
2nd master plan 1963



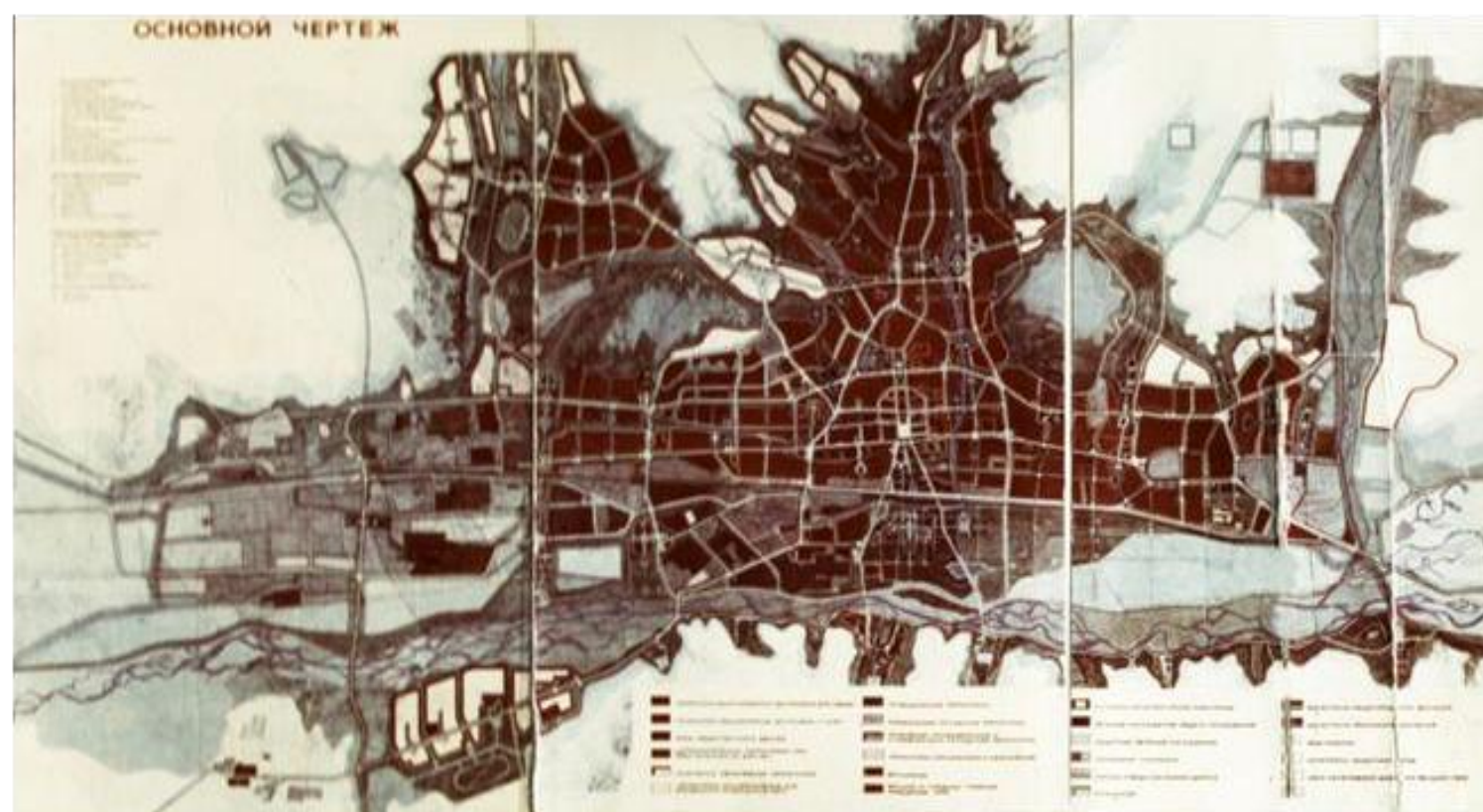
5th master plan 2002



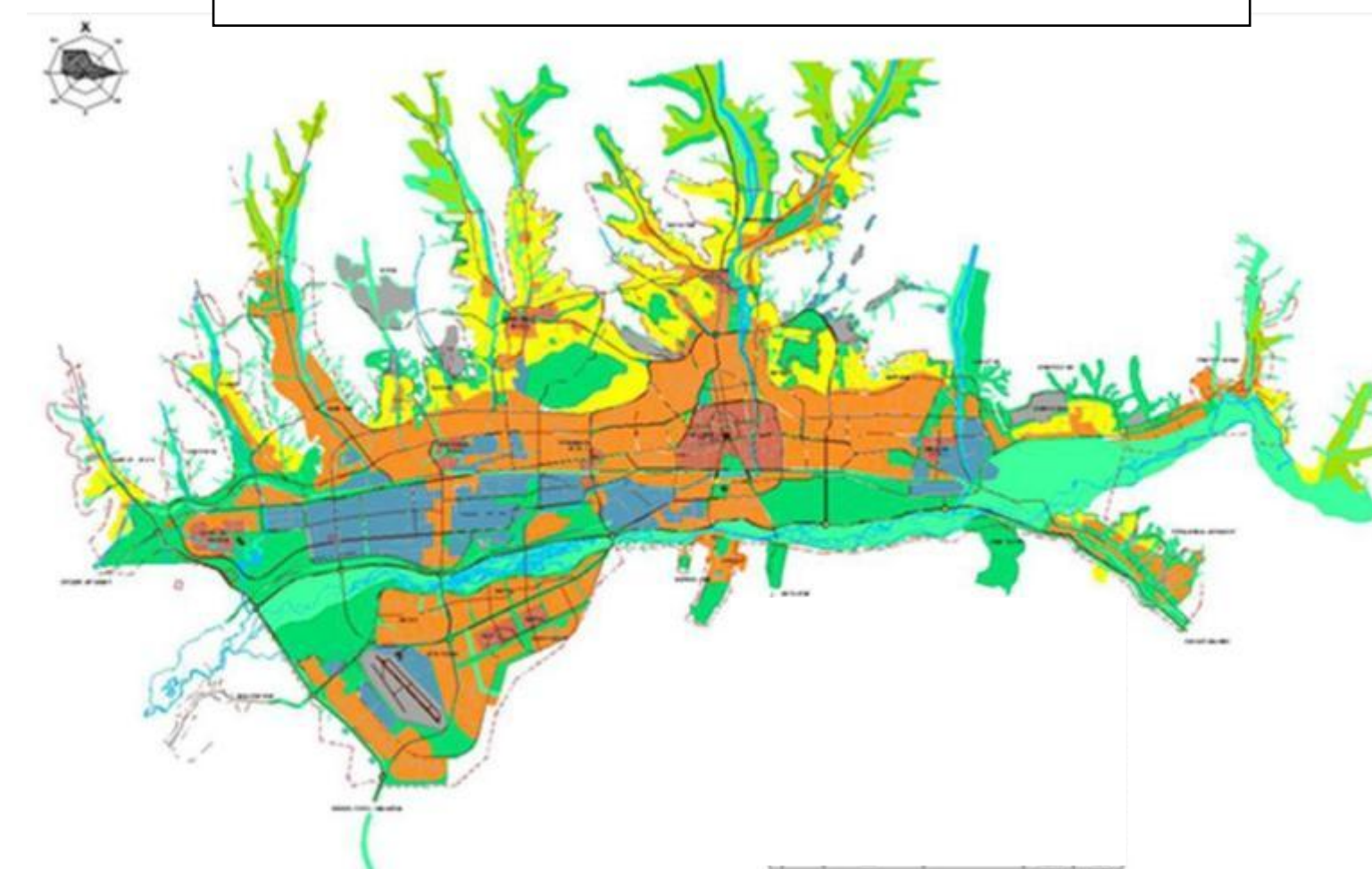
3rd master plan 1971



4th master Plan 1986



6th master plan 2013

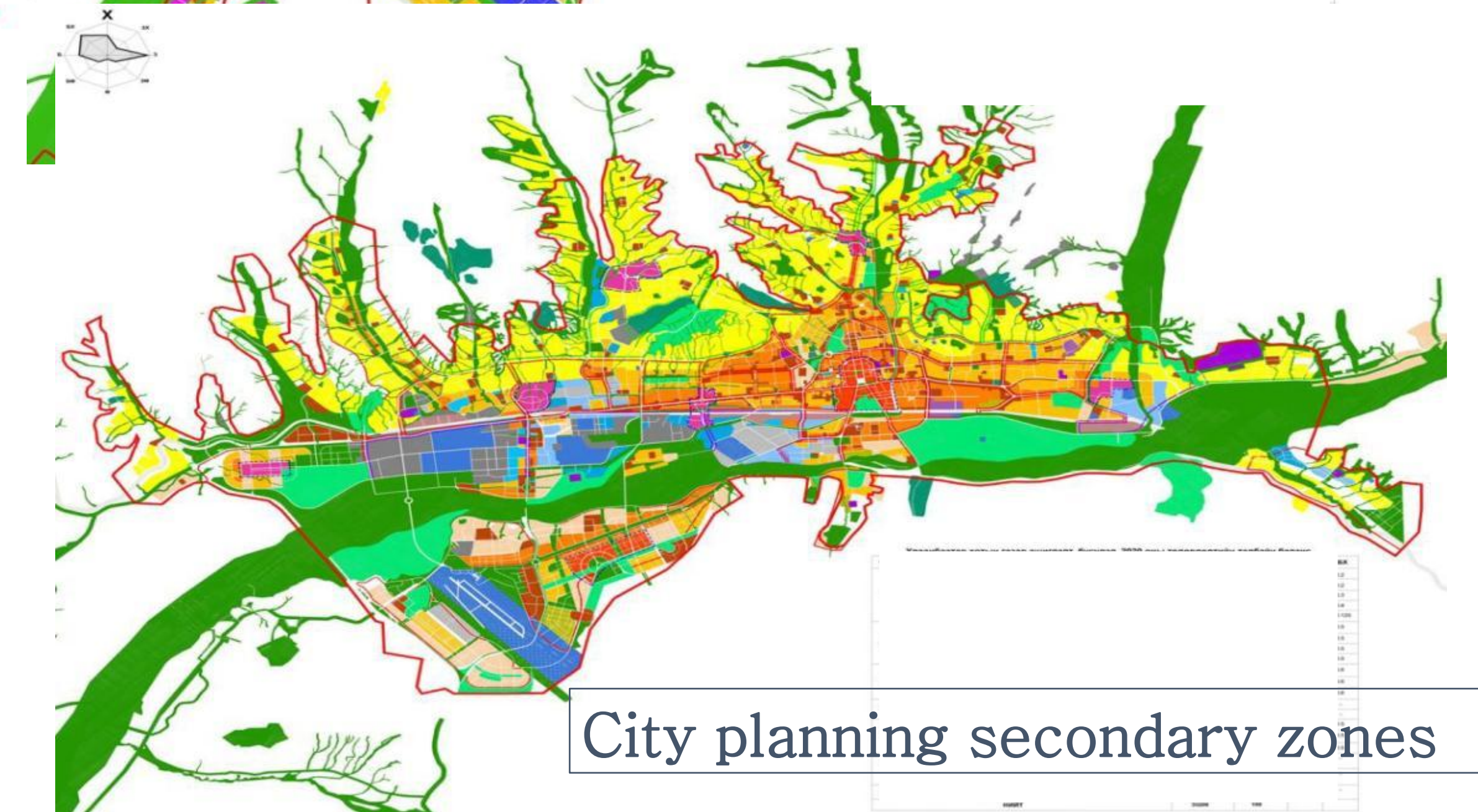
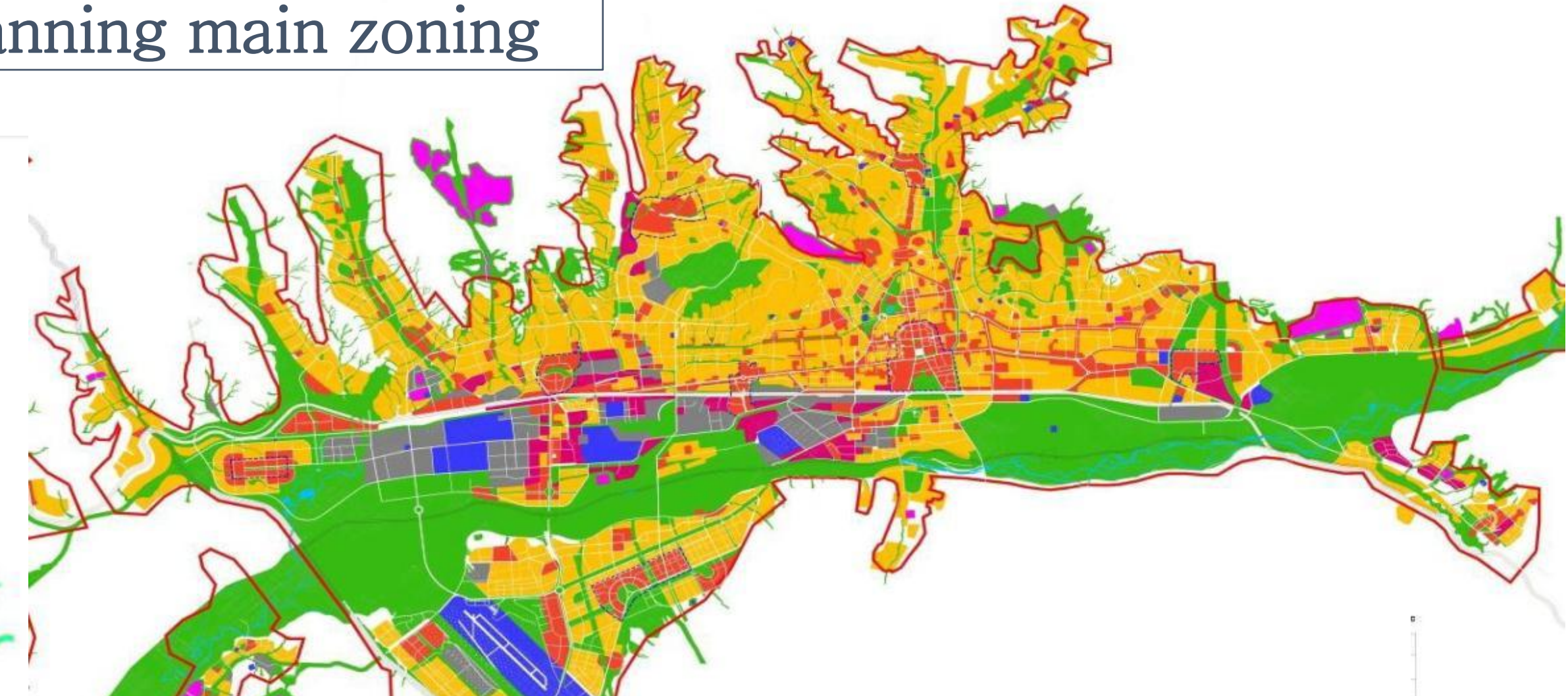


City planning in Ulaanbaatar

City Main structure



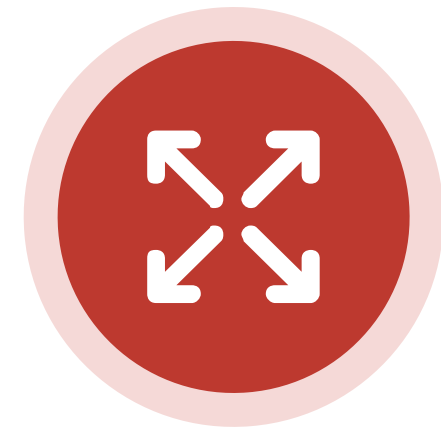
City planning main zoning



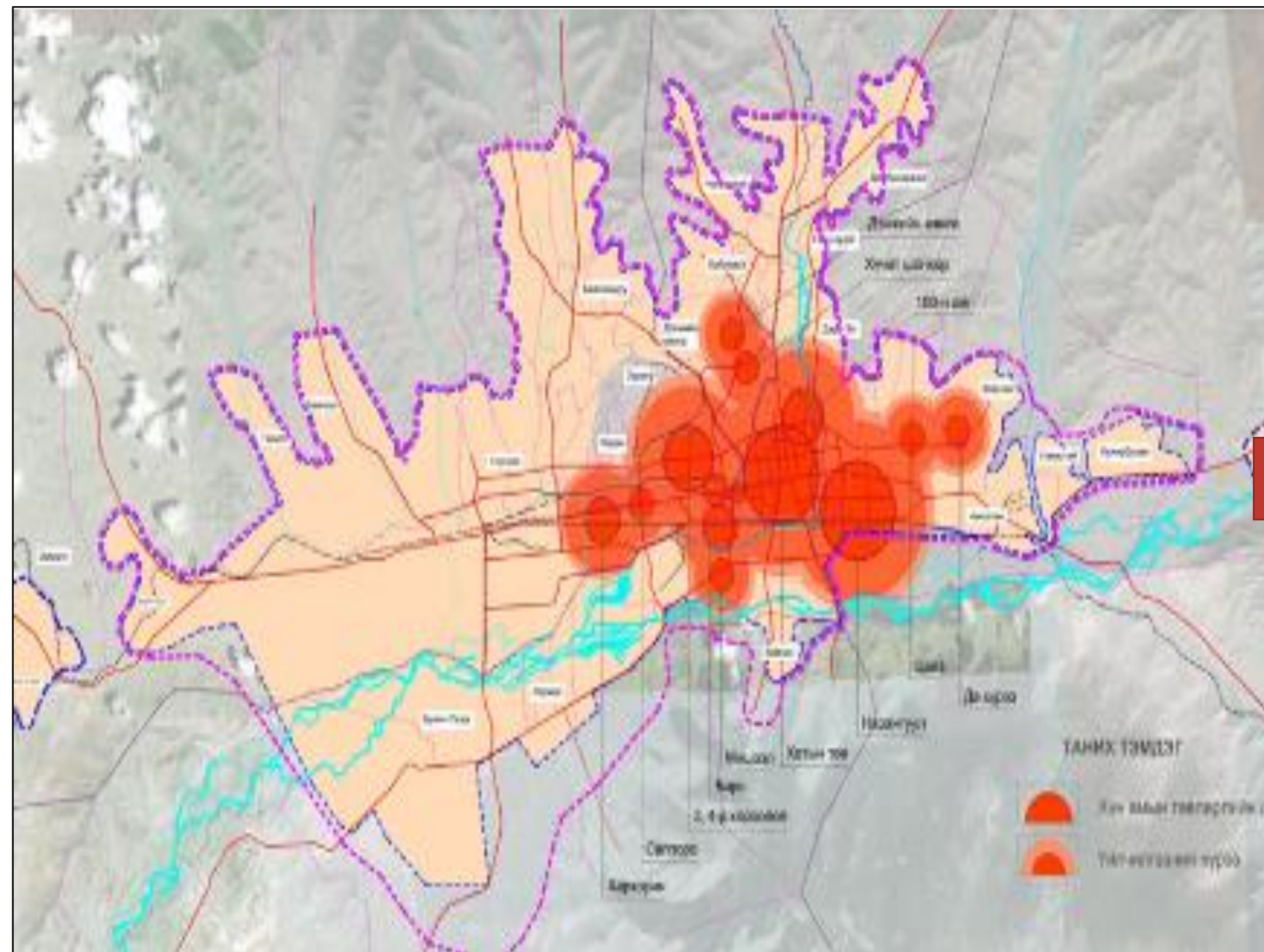
City planning secondary zones

City planning in Ulaanbaatar

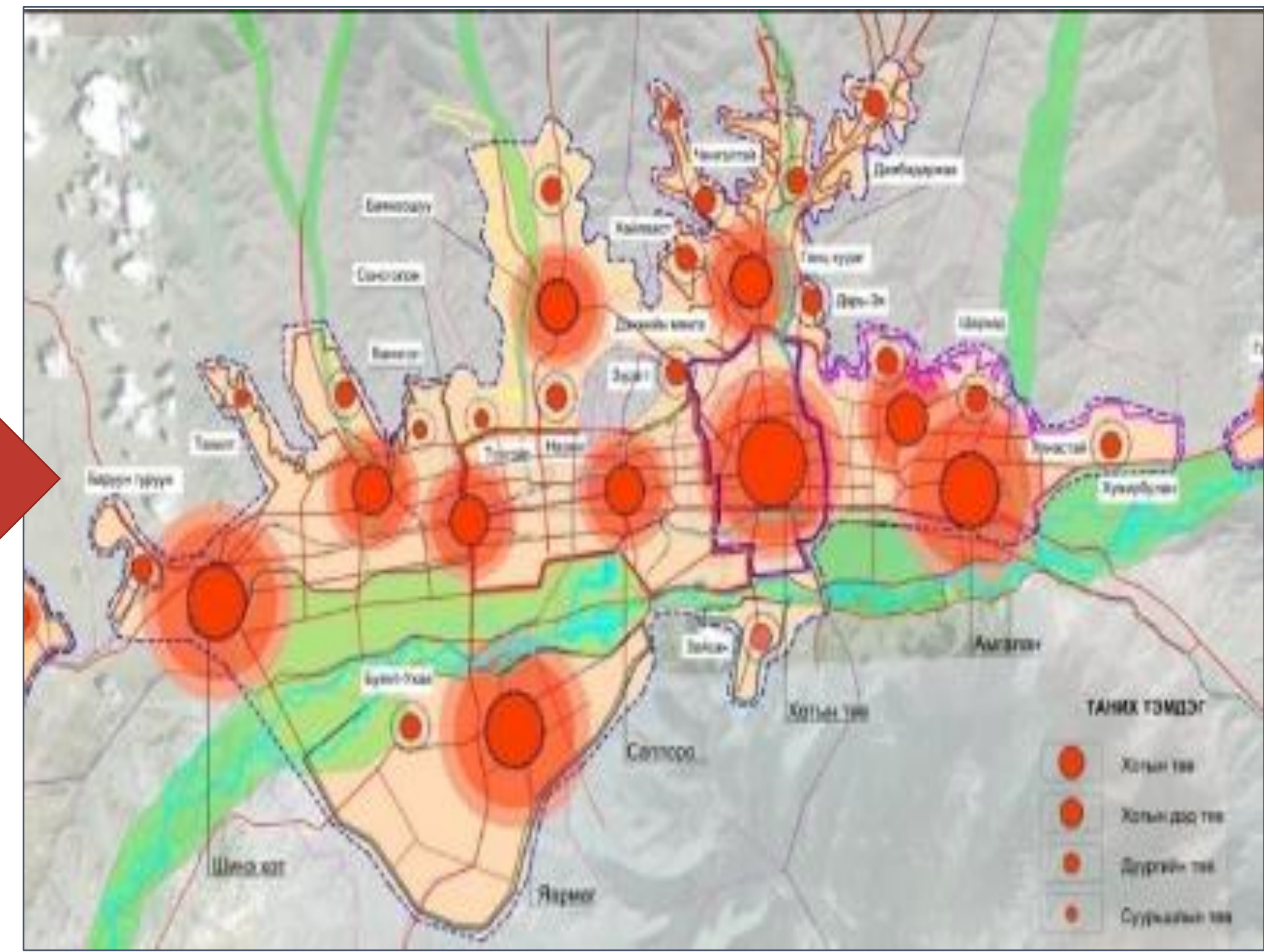
Inappropriate centralized settlement



From a monocentric city to
a multi-centric, modern city



Present Ulaanbaatar



Ulaanbaatar by master plan 2030

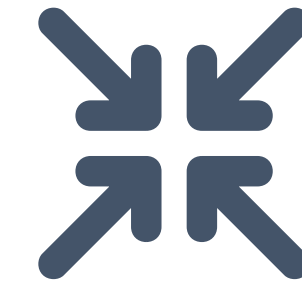
Overall urban problems in Ulaanbaatar city



Unplanned expansion
of the, inappropriate
land use and ger
areas



Damaged
environment,
including polluted
air, water and soil



Inappropriate
centralized settlement



Lack of engineering
infrastructure



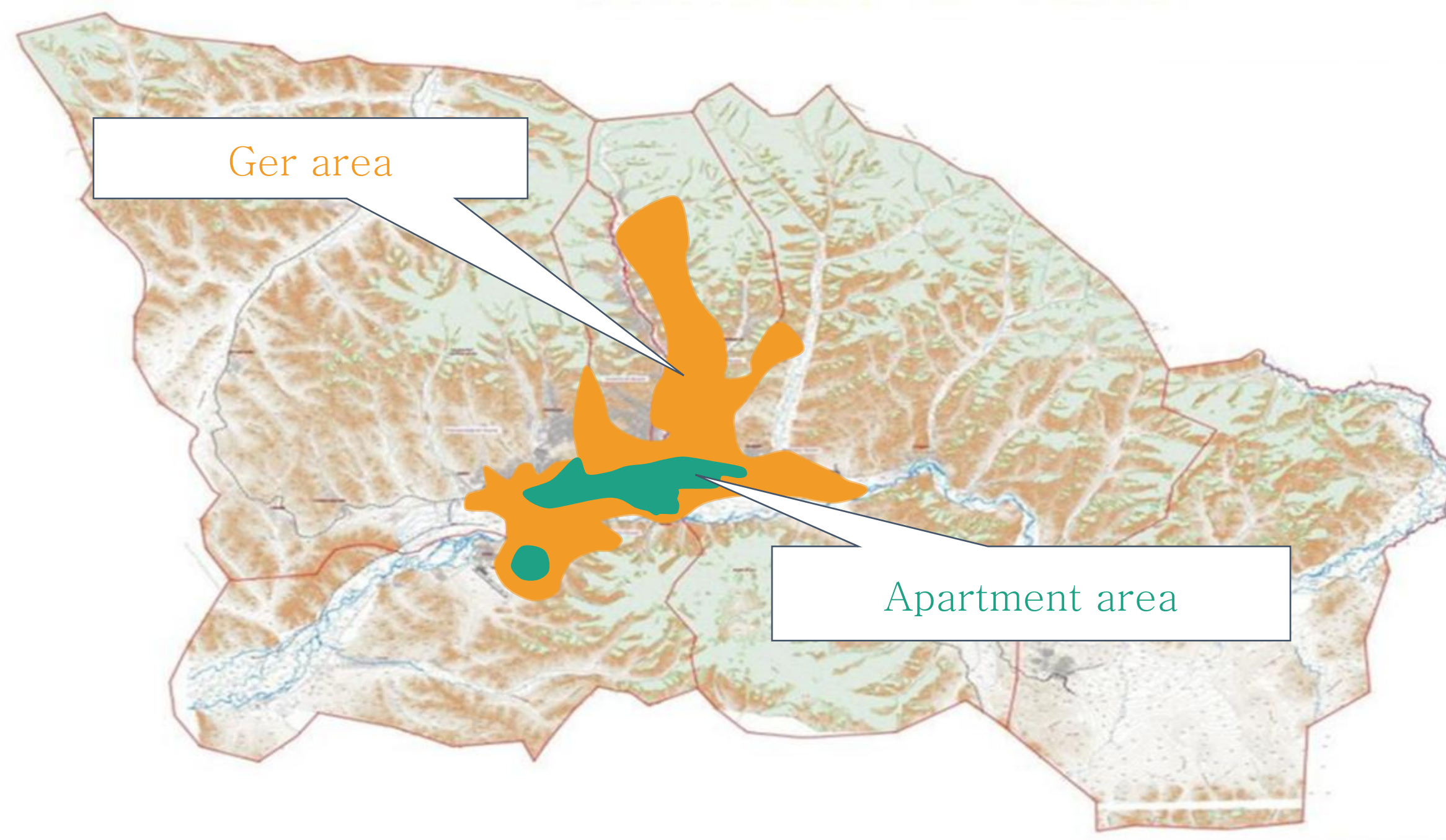
Lack of housing
supply with basic
amenities



Weak land use legislation

Overall urban problems in Ulaanbaatar city

Apartment area and Ger area



Territory (residential zone)

5857 ha
(21,2%)

21,823 ha (78,8%)



Population

540,254 (41.1%)

774,232 (58.9%)



Clean water consumption (per person/per day)



Ger area

8.5 l



Apartment area

157.2 l

Solid waste collection (thousand tonnes)



Apartment
area 169.6



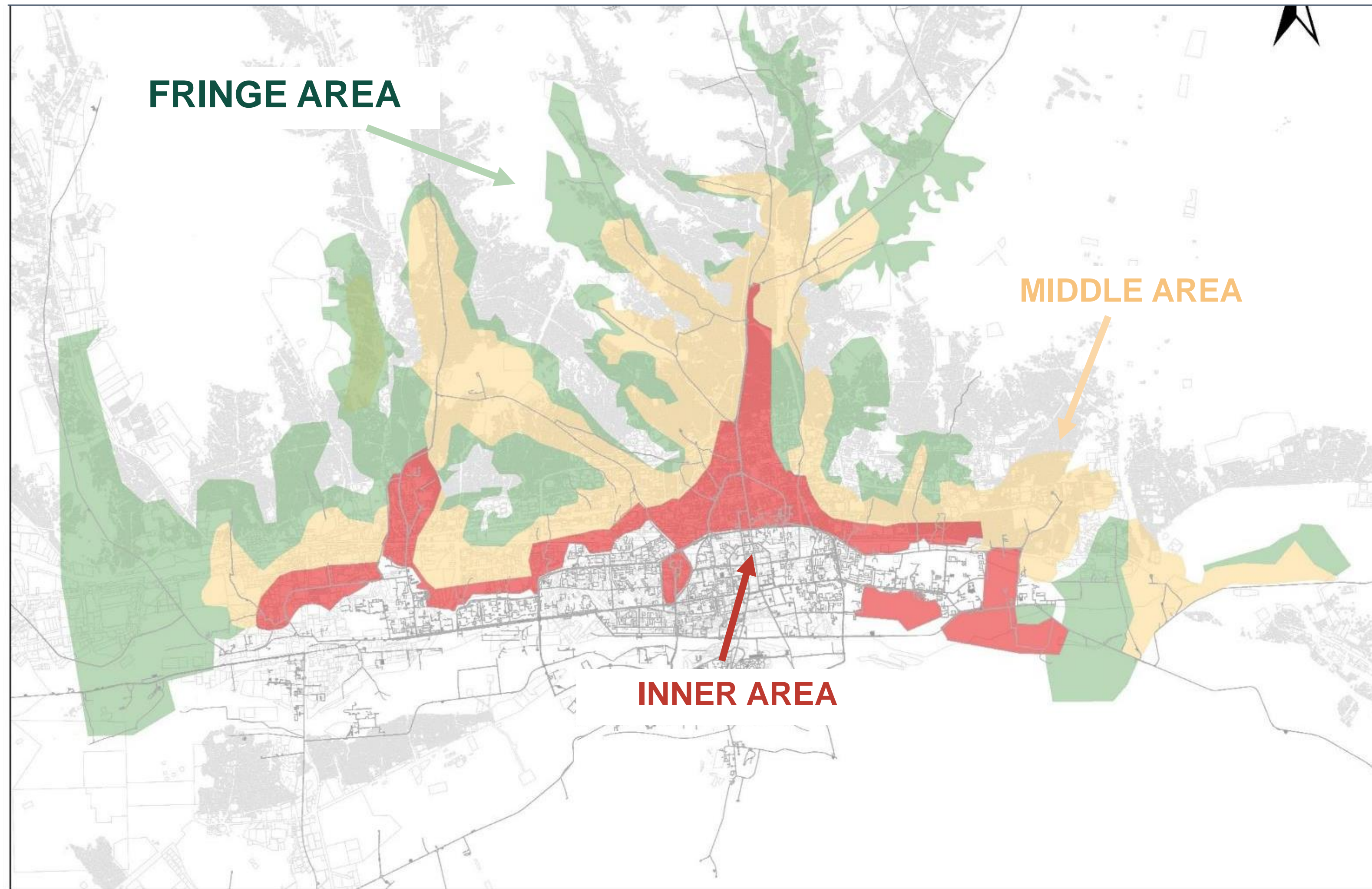
Ger area

324.4



Ger Area planning in Ulaanbaatar

Redevelopment Ger area



INNER AREA

The inner ger redevelopment areas will be connected to central public utility infrastructure and redeveloped as medium and high density apartment complexes.



MIDDLE AREA

The middle ger area redevelopment areas will be redeveloped as medium or low density residential areas with utilities partially supplied from the central system or through an independent utility infrastructure.



FRINGE AREA

The fringe ger areas will be developed as a low density private housing district with independent utility infrastructure.

Ger Area planning in Ulaanbaatar

Strategy for redevelopment of ger area

The redevelopment of the ger areas will take a **parthnership** approach between the government, private developers and citizens, to do the following:

- Implement urbanization, proper land use, and re-planning activities with direct participation of land owners
- Develop sub and micro centers in the ger area
- Eliminate environmental pollution and its impacts by implementing waste minimization technology
- Support opportunities for family businesses and entrepreneurship
- New residential areas will be suitable for Mongolian culture and traditions and include a range of affordable housing types that meet quality living standards





THANK YOU
