

SPP NETWORKING EVENT Introduction to National Urban Policy in Myanmar

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Urbanisation in Myanmar

- World is 55% Urban and by 2050 –
 70% people in the cities. In Myanmar 29.6% in cities (2014)- 35 % by 2030 and 40% by 2040.
- It is critical that urbanization process is guided, managed and made sustainable.
- National Urban Policy as the framework document for Balanced Spatial Planning



Myanmar is at opportune juncture to manage its urbanization process and lead to balanced distribution of its people across the country

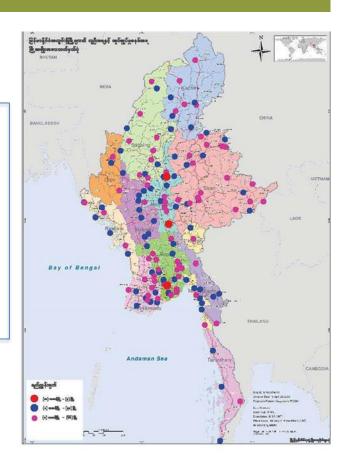


Myanmar's system of urban centres

Myanmar has a good spatial distribution of its cities

- 367 Cities and towns
- 3 major cities over 1 million population
- 18 cities above 100,000 population
- Balanced, inclusive and proportionate growth potential

Possibilities of strengthening inter-linkages between rural and urban areas providing better services opportunities for rural population





Towards National Urban Policy in Myanmar As entry point to Implementation of NUA

Vision: To create a spatially integrated and orderly development of urban settlements with adequate infrastructure, efficient institutions, effective legal framework and a sound living and working environment to support the socio-economic development of Myanmar.

For proper urbanization to occur, an effective and relevant National Urban Policy is as necessary as good urban planning and design at local level.



National Urban Policy Note 2016



National Housing
Policy White
Paper

2017



Rapid Urban Diagnostic Report 2017



National Housing
Policy
and Strategy

2017-19



National Urban Policy Framework



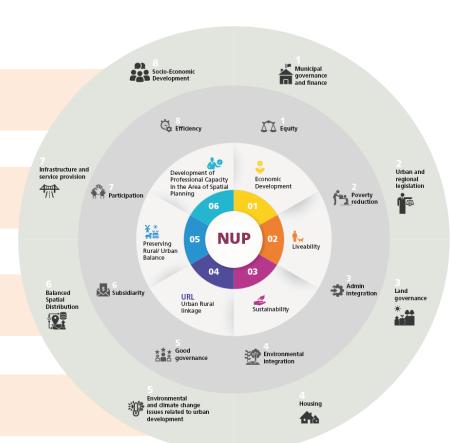
Myanmar's NUP

• 6 Goals

• 8 Principles

• 8 Thematic areas

• **58** Policy interventions





NUP integration with National **Priorities**

- 1. Sustainable Development Goals
- 2. 5 goals of Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan
- 3. Sectoral plans and policies such as Myanmar Climate change policy, housing policy, transport masterplans, urban and regional development law





NUP's Thematic areas – National Level

- 1. Balanced Spatial Distribution of cities, town and human settlements- their connectivity
- 2. Urban Legislation. (Urban and Regional Planning Law)
- 3. **Socio-Economic Development:** by tapping potential of ongoing urbanization process. (Inclusive and Proportionate growth)
- 4. Infrastructure and service provision: Integrated Network of National and regional express way, railways and waterways.

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NUP's Thematic areas – City Level

- 1. Municipal Governance and Finance,
- 2. **Housing** being at the centre of urban development and liveability of a city, is a key policy theme addressed in the NUP.
- 3. Land Governance: Modernize urban land administration and management system; Spatial Planning at the Cities/ town. Land conversion, land value capture.
- 4. **Environment and climate change** Myanmar's cities and towns are exposed to various climate hazards such as cyclones, heavy rain, floods, periods of extreme temperatures and drought.

(Urban Design supported by Planning Process, Finances and Legislation:)



Thematic Area- Balanced Spatial Distribution

Establishment of National Spatial Development Frame work proposes hierarchy of centers

Primary level - national strategic (growth) centers: Stimulate bipolar economic development of Yangon, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw in the middle

Secondary level - regional cities: Develop NPT as the strategic center of the country and connect with secondary cities as strategic nodes of transportation activities supported with interconnections of highways, railways, and/or rivers.

Tertiary level - agro-industrial centers: This type of settlement encompasses major concentrations of population predominantly engaged in agrarian activities and industrial activities related to farming.

Lowest level – border towns / special function settlements:





Thank you

